

Chicago Recreation Survey

VOLUME I

Public Recreation

1937



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CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY

VOLUME I



PUBLIC RECREATION

THE CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY 1937

VOLUME I

PUBLIC RECREATION

A project sponsored jointly by the
CHICAGO RECREATION COMMISSION
and
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

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CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY

Conducted under auspices
of the
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION
ILLINOIS EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMISSION

CHICAGO

1937

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INTRODUCTION

In the early part of 1934 certain members of the staff of the Civil Works Administration of Illinois approached members of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Northwestern University with a view to undertaking a state-wide recreational survey for Illinois. Originally, under the Civil Works Administration, a state planning board was set up to lay out a broad scheme of state planning in Illinois, as a part of national planning. It was proposed to prepare tentative plans for land use and transportation, a ten-year program of public works, direction of state planning toward increasing economic security, wise development of physical resources and the establishment of sound social institutions. The chairman of this commission announced to the press that, specifically, the commission's program was to consist of ten main surveys, including general and statistical data, zoning and local planning, state institutions, stream sanitation, mineral resources, agricultural problems, transportation, public works, and out-door recreation. For whatever reason, but primarily, no doubt, because of the constant shifting of policies and personnel, the recreation element in this program soon dropped out of sight. At that point the Civil Works Administration turned to the University to fill in this gap. Several drafts of a plan for the state-wide recreational survey were submitted. The final draft called for "a comprehensive state-wide survey of all public, private and commercial recreation in Illinois, organizations, programs, facilities, participants. . . . This includes all tax-supported agencies, educational institutions, religious organizations, industry, settlements, semi-public organizations, all types of commercial recreation, social clubs, civic organizations, etc., with specific emphasis being placed on programs and what organizations are doing rather than merely recording numbers of institutions in a community."

It was originally planned that Civil Works Administration employees would conduct all of the actual investigational work. Because of restricted finances, it was necessary to limit the size of the

staff and to place upon local, county and town agencies the responsibility for self-administering the survey within their own limits, and to provide funds only for a central technical staff. Fortunately, the Illinois Conference of Parent-Teachers Associations approved the project, and undertook responsibility for making these local and district surveys. Questionnaires and survey forms were prepared by the central staff, local committees were organized, and the questionnaires sent out. Approximately half the counties returned these schedules. Before the project could be completed, the suspension of the Civil Works Administration program and a wholesale overhauling of policy and personnel at the Relief Commission pulled up the whole plan by its roots; but the schedules, so far as they were in shape, were turned over to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission staff to guide them in administering programs, particularly in rural counties. Along with what was called in the project a quick preliminary reconnaissance as a basis for the actual working out of the larger aspects of the project, a parallel project was laid out which was denominated a "highly detailed survey of the recreation facilities and resources of Cook County itself."

In 1934 this plan for a Cook County recreational survey was drafted and submitted to the Civil Works Administration. It set up a survey committee composed of members of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Northwestern University, a survey director, an advisory committee and local co-operating committees. The plan was presented to the voluntary advisory committee, to the Chicago City Club and other interested groups. The Civil Works Administration granted funds to the amount of twelve thousand dollars to provide for a staff of one hundred and fifty untrained work relief people. For the preliminary spade work of the project over sixty of these people were put through a brief intensive training course. Many delays and further shifts of policy held back work on the project. Because of a ruling that only a tax-supported agency could sponsor such projects, a tenuous and

more or less nominal sponsorship was secured from the State Library Commission, located at the state capital one hundred and fifty miles from Chicago. Some progress, however, was made; schedules were drafted and tried out by sampling. Within two weeks the Civil Works Administration suddenly passed out of the picture, and the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission took over its activities. Since this survey was classified as a work relief and not a research project, it fell under the rule that ninety per cent of the personnel must be relief clients. This left only a handful of non-relief trained investigators.

However unsatisfactory the progress in the survey was to those conducting it, it at least made sufficient headway so that when in the middle of the summer of 1934 further shifts in relief policy occurred, it was possible to transfer official sponsorship of the survey to the newly created Chicago Recreation Commission. The members of this commission were appointed during the summer, and began work actively about the end of August.

The project was completely redrafted and re-submitted to the Relief Commission. It called for one hundred investigators, five editorial workers, ten research workers, two draftsmen and one statistician. Many technicalities and re-submissions were encountered, but at last the wheels began to turn. It was necessary to retrain a considerable part of the staff which, because of the delays, had been disorganized. Out of a total of one hundred and fifty, all but four were on a budgetary basis with a monthly average of ten days work assignment; some of the workers had been absorbed into regular jobs, others had asked for other assignments because they were tired of waiting for this project to develop. But the staff was finally organized into crews which attacked the various sections of the survey schedule.

By the middle of February, 1935, a considerable part of the basic community data had been gathered and one section of the report was in preliminary draft form. But just before the first of March relief appropriations were drastically cut; and finally all funds were cut off on April 21. It was necessary, therefore, to suspend further data gathering and all other operations until an extension of the project made it possible to get under way again June 15. With various ups and

downs, work on the survey trudged along through the summer with a staff averaging twenty people.

But before long all of these local work projects were terminated by the elimination of the local relief administration work program, which was succeeded by the Works Progress Administration more or less in co-operation with the National Youth Administration. The whole project was suddenly brought to a standstill by this complete withdrawal of support from the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. It was necessary hastily to redraft the project and submit it to the Works Progress Administration. Further delays during September, October and November occurred. Early in November by special request of the Works Progress Administration, we redrafted and re-submitted the project, which in this form called for the completion of the Chicago survey and also an expansion of it at certain points to include aspects and agencies of recreation not contemplated in the original project, such as an evaluation of the nearly eight million dollars appropriated for the Works Progress Administration, Emergency Education Program and Chicago Leisure Time Service recreational and educational projects in the Chicago area. Later, these projects had to be newly broken down and redrafted to bring about some measure of integration of policy between the planning authorities in Washington and the administrative authorities in Chicago. As a temporary measure the National Youth Administration appropriated a considerable fund, and allotted both trained staff and partially skilled field investigators to forward the study before the basic data gathered too much moss.

In May, 1936, the redrafted project, shorn of all but its recreational survey objectives, was finally approved and launched again; but the requirement that not more than ten per cent of the workers on the project could be from non-relief sources seriously handicapped this undertaking, as it did most other distinctly research projects. Progress of completing schedules and working up the materials was very slow, because so large a share of supervisory time and talent must be spent in keeping untrained personnel busy and reasonably productive. The National Youth Administration furnished draftsmen and other skilled workers also and a multilith machine

which made possible preparation and printing of many maps and charts not only for the final report but also for special use, for example, at the extensive exhibit during Youth Week.

But again in October, 1936, came another almost total shut-down until the project could be re-authorized and refinanced. With special help from the Works Progress Administration and the Recreation Commission, it was possible to keep a skeleton of the staff during this interval of reconsideration and until final approval in January, 1937.

The set-up of the survey staff has included field investigators, interviewers, draftsmen, photographers, clerks and editors furnished from the Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration rolls. The staff has ranged from eleven to a maximum total of two hundred and fifty-six; but at no time has it been possible to secure more than approximately ten per cent of non-relief skilled people for technical and supervisory administration and direction, and usually this percentage has run considerably below the allowable limit. Research under such conditions is made almost indescribably difficult; nevertheless, by great patience, persistence, and genuine self-sacrifice the staff has brought its task to relative completion. This modest term is used because of full realization that a survey of a great metropolitan area in full bloom must necessarily be something in the nature of a perpetual inventory, never a finished product. It must be taken as a "still" rather than as a moving picture.

The general outlines of this survey do not differ materially from those drawn by Burgess in his less extensive survey of Chicago in 1926, or from such undertakings as the Buffalo recreation survey in 1928. It differs considerably from Lundberg's leisure survey of Westchester County, New York; or from certain aspects of the Merseyside survey of Liverpool, England. No attempt is made to utilize questionnaires covering the recreational choices or interests of individuals. As phrased in the statement submitted to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, it proposed "a comprehensive study of all public, private and commercial recreational facilities and leisure time opportunities as a phase of community life, with consideration of their social implications." In "social implications" were included the relations of the recreational set-up to population, housing,

commerce and industry, transportation, health and accidents, crime and delinquency.

It was made clear at the very beginning that the mandate for this survey included three considerations which must be carefully kept apart: first, straight fact finding, gathering of basic data; second, conclusions and implications; third, recommendations. This mandate has been strictly followed. Hence, the first volumes of the printed report will contain only facts and findings, those products of ordinary research procedures attained by questionnaires, tabulations, statistics, historical records, reports, statutes and ordinances, and comparative analysis. From these facts and findings are to be derived whatever recommendations as to public policy the staff direction together with the Survey Study Committee and the Chicago Recreation Commission find it possible to give out. These will appear in the final volumes.

Incidentally, it may be worth while to record that in the very process of making the survey many facts and procedures have been put at the disposal of both public and private agencies in Chicago. For example, maps never before available have been made and furnished to the governmental bodies. Standard base community maps have been corrected and brought up to date. Data have been shared with the editor of the Leisure Time Directory, the Police Department for its Recreation Institutes, the Council of Social Agencies, the University of Chicago and other agencies. On many occasions sections of the study have been presented to audiences in the Chicago area interested in civic affairs. This is extremely important, because all too often surveys have been made at great cost of time and money only to be filed away to gather dust in some library or public office. It is to be hoped that this survey in which various governmental agencies, Northwestern University and the staff have made so large an investment will have a commensurate circulation and reading. To this end the data are being presented in two forms: first, for the city as a whole (Volumes I-III); second, by a break-down into the seventy-five community areas into which Chicago is commonly divided (Volume IV). Moreover, liberal use of maps, diagrams, charts, photographs and other visual aids is designed to yeast the text.

It was inevitable that such a study should be urged to include qualitative judgments upon such matters as regulation of taverns or the effectiveness of the Chicago parks and playgrounds. It was equally necessary that the survey restrict itself primarily to quantitative measurements, allowing the facts and findings to speak for themselves. Such qualitative judgments are very delicate matters, compatible only with highly expert staffs, vast expenditures, and other conditions unrealizable under the set-up of this project.

The survey represents the co-operation of four bodies; namely, (1) Northwestern University, initiator of the project and later co-sponsor; with (2) the Chicago Recreation Commission, which has recently accepted sponsorship for all recreation projects operating in the Chicago area; (3) the Works Progress Administration; and (4) the National Youth Administration. Northwestern University has from the beginning provided the technical and editorial service, and for most of the life of the project has provided space, supplies and other essentials. The Recreation Commission has provided sponsorship, funds for publication, and many supplies, incidental expenses and services particularly vital in the periods when the project was being held up while federal administration was undergoing change. The Works Progress Administration has provided the funds for most of the labor and supplies. The National Youth Administration has provided some essential personnel and equipment of extraordinary value in certain emergencies. The president of the University appointed an official advisory committee consisting of Professors William F. Byron, Ernest R. Mowrer, Neva L. Boyd, Elmo P. Hohman, Leon C. Kranz, Garrett H. Lever-

ton, Murray H. Leiffer, Francis C. Rosecrance, and Glen C. Bainum to assist the survey staff in its work. The Recreation Commission appointed a Survey Study Committee consisting originally of three members (but after two years enlarged to five) to advise particularly on recommendations.* Under the present organization of the Works Progress Administration the executive director of the survey, Mr. H. L. Vierow, is an assistant to the director of recreation projects in the Chicago district. So much for the machinery involved.

At this point the editor of this survey desires to express appreciation of the co-operation of various administrative officers in public and private agencies of Chicago without which it could not have been brought to completion. Mr. W. F. Reynolds and Mr. Leo Lyons of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission; Mrs. Mary Moon, Mr. H. K. Seltzer, and Miss Wilda Sawyer of the Works Progress Administration; Mr. William J. Campbell, State Director of the National Youth Administration; and Mr. Frederick Rex, Reference Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library have been particularly helpful. Mr. Victor Kleber, of the Mayor's office, Mr. Edward L. Burchard, Executive Secretary of the Recreation Commission, and Mr. Harry Wells and others of the Business Office of Northwestern University have jumped in to aid the project at various critical junctures. To my colleagues, particularly Professor Neva Boyd, and Professor W. L. Bailey, credit must be recorded for technical advice in laying out procedures, preparing schedules, and evaluating data. To the whole hard-working survey staff is due grateful recognition.

Arthur J. Todd

*The Secretary of the Commission has by request prepared the following statement as to the organization and functions of the Commission:

The Chicago Recreation Commission was appointed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly in March, 1934, to act as a clearing house for information on recreation in Chicago, and as an advisory body on city planning of recreation. More than forty of the leading citizens of Chicago representing the educational, social, cultural, civic and business interests of the city accepted appointment on the Commission. Many other persons in related educational and recreational agencies have aided in the deliberations of the Commission.

In its advisory capacity the Commission considers in detail the recreational plans that are presented to it by the Mayor, or by other persons or groups and formulates an opinion on them. It does not itself carry out such projects, but where advisable refers them to the recreational agency best fitted to handle them.

As a co-ordinating body, it has brought about closer working relationships between various public and private recreation agencies, both centrally and in the local communities as well as between federal emergency recreation projects of many kinds.

In its informational work, it both sponsors the gathering and distributing of facts about Chicago's recreational facilities, as in the survey and itself gathers and distributes such information, in smaller degree, in its bulletins, reports, and directories, published at the Commission office.

Among its major activities in the past two and one-half years besides the Recreation Survey that will service all of them have been:

(1) The Police Institutes of 1935 and 1936, in the course of which some ninety educational and recreational leaders delivered lectures to four thousand city police officers on the use of supervised recreation in prevention of juvenile delinquency. There developed from the discussions that followed a closer relationship between the police and the parks, schools, and social agencies. Under the Police Institute Committee eight lectures prepared by similar leaders were incorporated in the 1937 Police Training School course.

(2) The Organization of Vacant Lot Clearance for Play Uses, by which a system has been set up for the investigating, clearing, and listing of nearly one thousand lots for neighborhood play spaces. The Commission office maintains a registry of all cleared lots and the agency or group making use of each lot cleared by the Works Progress Administration Demolition Project.

(3) Co-operation with District Recreation Committees, which over five hundred local community leaders including professional and lay recreation workers have organized in some thirty-two districts of Chicago to discuss and act upon their community recreation problems. The Commission has provided these groups with various services and has helped to clear information on activities from one group to another.

(4) Federal Housing Co-operation: Through its committee on Housing Area Relationships, the Commission has made recommendations to the Federal Housing authorities modifying plans so as to make more adequate provision for recreation, with more open spaces.

(5) Sponsorship of Recreation Training Institutes, in which three hundred and seventy-eight recreation workers, including many park directors and administrators went back to school for a four-week course conducted by the National Recreation Association.

(6) Publications: Twenty thousand copies of Leisure Time Directory, listing recreational facilities by the seventy-five Chicago communities

were distributed in 1935 and 1936 to the police, to recreational and educational workers, and to social workers. The 1937 edition of seven thousand copies is now being distributed. One hundred thousand copies of "Recreation in Chicago," thirty-two page illustrated booklet of the city's leisure time attractions, were published in 1935 and 1936 and distributed by railroads, hotels, the Association of Commerce and the Commission and the Mayor's Offices. Mimeographed bulletins are distributed also from time to time.

(7) Wider Use of the School Plant: As a result of a demand by the District Recreation Committees for the community use of the schools after day school classes, a committee of the Commission studied the situation for several months, made recommendations to the proper officials, and is now advising the Recreation Committees as to the possibility of operating community centers with community support.

(8) Sponsorship of Recreation Projects: In addition to the Survey Project, the Commission has sponsored during 1935 and 1936 the following Projects: The Chicago Leisure Time Service, active in sixty to seventy private agencies; the Chicago Probation Recreation Project, instituted by the United States Children's Bureau to study the value of supervised recreation as a preventive of juvenile delinquency; the Shelters Recreation Project providing recreation for nearly one thousand non-family men; and the Tours Project, now part of the Adult Education Program; the Commission now sponsors the City-wide Recreation Project, which includes all the recreation projects in Chicago.

(9) Evaluation of Permanent Values of Recreation Projects: A study is being made by a committee of the Commission to determine what portions of the present Federal Emergency Recreation Programs can be carried on after the emergency measures are eventually closed down.

(10) Annual Recreation Conferences: Once a year the Commission brings together representatives of all recreation agencies, public and private, and many lay organizations and individuals interested in recreation to discuss in the course of an afternoon and evening conference their joint problems, and to become better acquainted with each other's work.

(11) Recreation Information Service: A reference file on recreation has been built up at the Commission office, and information on all types of recreation is daily requested and given through correspondence, telephone calls, and personal interviews.

PART I

PLANNING AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS
OF
PUBLIC RECREATION

PLANNING METROPOLITAN RECREATION*

One of the most significant developments of modern community and civic life has been the increase of facilities for recreation. In the United States this has been very largely a recent matter—a development since 1900. It is a movement still therefore in its infancy. Recreation in general has become a rapidly increasing part of life, and forms of recreation, other than public, have attained gigantic proportions. Correspondingly elaborate facilities have been provided.

At the turn of the century, just before and after 1900, recreation won nation-wide recognition as a cardinal aspect of community life, ranking along with education, religion and social welfare. So far commercial and private forms have dominated the field. The federal, state and municipal governments have recently expanded their activities, and public recreation may be expected to become a principal form of civic development and municipal progress.

But public provision for recreation is a relatively slight activity of government as such today. Indeed, it is mostly a function of municipal government. A marked variation in per capita costs for recreation service, ranging from two cents to \$2.83 for the year 1934, is shown in a report on the costs of recreation service of 94 cities having a population of over 100,000 by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The average per capita expenditure on operation and maintenance of recreation was \$1.49, which was 2.7 per cent of the total expenditures for operation and maintenance of all general departments. Chicago was ahead of the average, having spent \$1.73 per capita, or 4.8 per cent of total expenditures.

The development of school recreation is by long odds the chief aspect of public recreation. It has recently been extended far beyond the mere matter of physical recreation and education into the cultural realm, and has come to involve

the parents and homes of the school population. Extended to the secondary schools and to the institutions—private and public—of higher learning, it has further involved the general public on a vast and growing scale. This is particularly true of American universities where sports and student activities are prominent.

The increase of facilities for recreation is an indirect continuation of the democratic tradition of the modern community. The city-for-its-people is climaxing in the provision—increasingly public—of recreation, adding this to many other earlier phases of regard for general welfare, such as home ownership, public schools, extensions of public health services, public charities, and public libraries.

Leisure is latterly being socialized, and is no longer the exclusive monopoly of any class. The right to reasonable leisure is now universalized. There is, to be sure, a great difference between persons and classes as to the amount of that leisure, some lives being those of long drudgery and others of all too conspicuous idleness and diversions. But in general, recreation for everybody is an American ideal and almost a standard. A sound democratic theory and consequent planning for recreation will therefore manifest two main phases: first, to further the increase of leisure for those who have too little; second, to provide facilities such as to make available and accessible to all kinds of people a wholesome and constructive use of leisure time.

A recreation plan and program must accordingly be a part of general community and civic progress. It cannot otherwise be sound or successful. There are many aspects of community life which must develop step by step with recreation.

Increased leisure for almost all is a direct result of the reduction of hours of labor; and now

*Written specially for this study by Professor William L. Bailey, Northwestern University and Mr. Eugene S. Taylor, Manager Chicago City Plan Commission.

probably it is the arrangements for the constructive use of that leisure rather than any large addition to it which is the major problem; this involves vital interests of industry and business, the home and social agencies. But there has not been an increase in public recreational provisions corresponding to the increase in the leisure time of all classes of people. Commercial and private agencies, however, have largely availed themselves of the situation.

More money has been spent on amusements and recreation in the past generation than in any previous generation, because the wage earner is paid more in wages, due to the increased efficiency of machine production. The American worker spends approximately one-fifth of his income on having a good time. Large masses of the people who worked ten and twelve hours daily a generation ago, work six and seven hours today. They have on their hands an increased margin of leisure time, much of which is used for recreation.

Due to the widespread popular demand for diversion, commercial recreation flourishes as a major American industry. A considerable number of wage earners are engaged directly or indirectly in supplying the public demand. To get away from the confinement of office or factory routine, urban man turns to the automobile, the motion picture, and the radio, each of which represents a billion dollar enterprise.

"Contemporary enjoyments are distinguished from those of past times by their number, diversity, mass aspects, organizations and passivity," writes Laurence Martin in *The Common Man's Enjoyments*. "At no time has there been a civilization that offered such a profusion and such a variety of appreciative contacts; yet underlying this number and variety is a devastating sameness. The variety is based upon things, and not upon spiritual attitudes."

"The industrial revolution," the author continues, "has nowhere had profounder consequences than in the field of enjoyments. The machine has divorced enjoyment from production. Naturally the common man hastened to use his increased margin of leisure to nourish his starved appreciative faculties. But he lacked the education, the culture, the discipline, of a leisure class. Endowed with leisure time he was helpless, and he had no inner source to draw upon.

Here again the machine and the machine organization of society stepped in. As it had isolated work and made of it a highly productive drudgery, now it is lated enjoyment and made it a highly organized commodity, purchasable by those whose drudgery brought sufficient reward."

The result of this increased leisure of the average man will be good or bad for the community, and its government, according as the public—social or civic—provides for control and direction of it. For recreation is quite unique as an aspect of life and, even more than work, can be destructive or constructive for the individual and the community. The leading educational problem of the future will be, according to Pound, in *The Iron Man in Industry*, not so much vocational as avocational education; that is, teaching the correct use of leisure.

So far American labor organizations themselves have done little as compared with employers to make constructive use of this leisure. In Europe, the unions have done much more, and local governments have recognized how economical and efficient for all concerned would be public provision of essential recreational services.

That is to say, recreation is now increasingly regarded as a serious business. It is not regarded seriously in the vein of the Puritanic attitudes of a generation or two ago, but in a more positive way as of immense value for all phases of social welfare. The universal recognition of this has been evidenced by a growing body of legislation and administrative expansion for public recreation, and control of non-public forms. Recreation has by now become in all its various forms—direct and indirect—a major item of local governmental activity and expenditure.

Notable has been the social legislation relative to children and women in industry, and also to the provision of recreation for school children; likewise legislation, general and local, looking to the removal of traditional taboos on recreation, for example, regarding Sabbath observance, theaters, dancing, boxing, billiards, gambling, liquor and the like.

Doubtless the Puritans, dead and alive, have left us a precious heritage in the idea that recreation, publicly, privately or commercially provided, must be wholesome. The churches and the social agencies have felt this problem, and

much of their action has been to prevent recreation from dropping to the solely frivolous or vulgar or vicious, by providing it themselves, or by fostering such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Catholic Youth Organization, and young people's societies of a great variety; hence we witness a great expansion of the social and recreational work of religious bodies, settlements and neighborhood houses.

This, however, has not been sufficient, in view of the relatively slight support of such organizations in community life today; therefore government has quite recently stepped into the breach. This prompted a leading expert, Lee F. Hanmer, to write, "The unwholesome character of certain types of commercial recreation, their alliance with organized crime and vice, and their tendency to contribute to juvenile delinquency, have caused a widespread popular agitation, which has resulted in varying forms of governmental regulation. The basis of such regulation is usually a system of licensing and inspection, which in addition to restricting admissions, applies to physical conditions, including sanitation, ventilation, fire hazards and safety of buildings, and to the types of offering and the general conduct of the enterprise. In most communities this control is exercised through local municipal ordinances, although in some states there are laws governing amusements and public exhibitions. Occasionally a government goes even further than supervision and makes an effort to suppress commercial amusements which violate the social code or are considered a menace to public morals."

This is in line with general experience that government has always found it necessary to intervene in private business when the welfare of the community was involved.

Some of the repressions and taboos of the older day still persist, however; industry and city life-conditions provide ugly and harsh environments for childhood and youth and for the adult; delinquency, criminality, and many psychiatric problems result. Almost hysterical has been the latter-day demand for amusement and recreation going far beyond the realm of the wholesome. Sports and amusements have become a major item of the budget of the nation's living. And even

before pathological conditions result, there are vast problems associated with health, fatigue, and general conduct, which are of great importance to the community, to business, and to social agencies of all kinds.

And this is quite as much a matter for the classes as for the masses. Moreover, there are many forms of recreation which no individual or group or class can provide for itself, but which must be provided for the community. The community and civic provision of a well-rounded recreation system is of concern to the rich as well as to the poor. This is true of parks, drives, beaches, museums, libraries, auditoriums and stadiums, and many other forms.

Hence recreation as a leading community and civic problem developed from recognition of the effects of the industrial city upon childhood and youth. The recreation movement and the movement for the establishment of juvenile courts came about the same time. For the beginnings of the efforts to establish small playgrounds appeared between 1895 and 1900, while the first juvenile courts began in 1890. In both these movements Chicago was a pioneer, for here was opened the first juvenile court in 1899, and here too Jane Addams at Hull-House experimented with the first small playground. This experiment proved prophetic. The first municipally provided social and community recreation centers in the world were the ten South Park fieldhouses in 1904. The Juvenile Protective Association, organized in 1909, was an other Hull-House by-product, and a pioneer for the saving of young people from exploitation by commercial amusements. The Chicago Crime Commission and the Institute for Juvenile Research have pioneered in the study of the development of the criminal environment and youth. In other studies, too, Chicago agencies and individuals have led in exposing the relations of crime and recreation or lack of it; most notably the local community studies of the University of Chicago.

The connection between adult crime and vice, and recreation and amusement is not so direct but none the less vital, as police and prison records show. But it is not a matter of dealing with social pathologies alone which sanctions recreation on an enlarged scale. The Americanization of immigrant-through school playgrounds, public parks,

beaches, stadiums, and settlements, and through commercial amusements like baseball and other sports is recognized. Better family and home life may be facilitated by play; the automobile, the radio, and various games serve as antidotes against family disorganization. Industrial relations may also be greatly improved thereby.

It may be set down then as fact that the principles of the modern theory of recreation in a metropolitan community are now clearly and widely recognized in general thinking, in law, and in actual administrative practice. It must be said, however, that the movement as a whole is rather miscellaneous and inchoate, as might be expected from a phase of community and civic life which has undergone such a transformation as has recreation. Probably no other aspect of life today has experienced such a change.

A summary of community recreation in 1935, including both regular and emergency service, reveals the following significant facts as to equipment and personnel:¹

Number of cities with play leadership or supervised facilities	2,204
Total number of separate play areas reported	18,799

(This figure includes outdoor playgrounds, recreation buildings, indoor recreation centers, play streets, athletic fields, bathing beaches, golf courses and summer camps.)

New play areas opened in 1935 for the first time	1,790
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Total number of play areas and special facilities reported:

Outdoor playgrounds	9,650
Recreation buildings	1,149
Indoor recreation centers	4,949
Play streets	179
Archery ranges	199
Athletic fields	1,818
Baseball diamonds	4,197
Bathing beaches	605
Bowling greens	189
Golf courses	336
Handball courts	1,426
Horseshoe courts	7,497
Ice skating areas	2,324
Shuffle board courts.....	833
Ski jumps	139
Softball diamonds	7,696
Stadiums	145

Summer camps	113
Swimming pools	1,098
Tennis courts	9,880
Toboggan slides	315
Wading pools	1,292
Total number of employed recreation leaders	43,976
Total number of leaders employed full time year round	2,606
Total number of volunteer leaders	10,346
Total expenditures for public recreation	\$37,472,409.54
A comparison of the facilities in 1925 with 1935 reveals:	
Number of cities with employed recreation leaders	1925 1935
Number of volunteer leaders	748 2,606
Cities with training institutes	17,177 43,976
Total expenditures	115 219
Playgrounds under leadership	\$18,816,165 \$37,472,409
Indoor centers under leadership	5,121 9,650
Recreation buildings	1,613 4,949
Baseball diamonds	265 1,149
Bathing beaches	2,831 4,197
Gold courses	273 605
Ice skating areas	153 336
Swimming pools	1,217 2,324
Tennis courts	534 1,098
Wading pools	6,110 9,880
	629 1,292

In this general development, Chicago ranks as progressive in public and general recreation. But she has been notable for achievement rather than for systematic study of the problem. Until the inception of this present survey, there had been no comprehensive study of the whole recreational situation as a basis for planning. Ten years ago there were in Chicago over sixty community center buildings in operation; indeed, no other city has so many even now. Nevertheless, the recreation movement, particularly on its community and civic sides, public or semi-public, could be said to have been only well launched, but by no means under steam, or full steam.

The community organization is basically responsible. The individual is now widely recognized to be quite largely what environing conditions make him, and this is very true of recrea-

(1) The figures for Chicago will be found infra Chapter VI.

tional opportunity and facilities. And it is not a matter of the impoverished masses alone. Even for the relatively well-to-do classes there is a social and public problem of recreation. There are major facilities of recreation which can only be provided publicly. This field, however, has been entered into only in a comparatively limited way in this country, notably with parks, boulevards, school playgrounds, but is being rapidly expanded into provision of play spaces, sport grounds and stadiums, and even into cultural interests in fieldhouses and centers. It has only slightly entered the fields of the arts. And it has in the main been regarded as primarily a matter of the child and youth and the less privileged.

City and community planning in the form of zoning and of city and regional planning is an even more recent development than public recreation. Today, only a small fraction of all American cities are planned in general, or even zoned. With the exception of Idaho, Montana and South Dakota, every state in the Union had one or more official municipal planning commissions on January 1, 1933, according to a bulletin issued by the division of Building and Housing of the United States Bureau of Standards. The total number of commissions, including one in the District of Columbia, was 806, a net loss of 22 during 1932, for although 45 new commissions were formed, 67 went out of existence. Massachusetts led the list with 119 commissions. New York followed with 118. California had an even 100; Ohio, 79; Pennsylvania, 52; Illinois, 41.

The following table will indicate the extent of municipal planning commissions:

Population Group	Number of Com-munities	Number of Com-munities with Com-missions	Per Cent
Over 100,000	93	81	87
25,000 to 100,000	283	162	57
10,000 to 25,000	606	208	34
5,000 to 10,000	851	135	16

"Besides 806 municipal planning commissions," the *New International Yearbook* states, "there were on January 1, 1933, 59 official regional planning commissions of which 46 were county organizations. Twenty states were represented. Of these, California had 26 regional commissions,

of which 25 represented counties; New York had 12, Illinois 6, and New Jersey and Pennsylvania 5 each."

However, the laying out of town-sites and the planning of city subdivisions have been going on continuously, and American communities have attained certain characteristic forms and patterns which evidence practical planning, and certain theories have developed concerning the nature, form and function of communities and their component parts—their streets, blocks, lots, squares, and parks.

Also, public education and the public school have been conceived and realized as essential elements of community life. Home ownership of single houses with yards, became and for long continued to be characteristic of the American community. The small town had plenty of room to expand and park spaces were left open for public use. The vast majority of American communities appeared and developed along small town lines, embodying American conceptions of community and civic life. But what might be called "formal" or deliberate planning is a matter of the last generation in the United States.

From the beginning, the laying out of towns and cities in this country, whether in New England, the old South, or the Spanish Southwest, followed various European traditions, as colonial settlers usually do.¹ Our few cities which had a colonial existence, retain, in the case of the larger ones, certain European features. One thinks of Dutch New York, Quaker Philadelphia, French New Orleans and Williamsburg. Even our national capitol, planned Washington, was a copy of European arrangements, widely copied by Detroit, Buffalo, Madison and Indianapolis.

The rectangular gridiron design, however, became dominant, even when altered by radiating roads from the original small center. It was early and largely embodied in Philadelphia and New York, and later in Chicago. This design, well established by the middle of the nineteenth century, was democratic in spirit. The grid was little differentiated. Streets were wider, blocks smaller and lots larger than was traditional. Public parks, as distinct from mere squares, did not

¹In making this general statement the writer is quite aware of such apparent exceptions as Oglethorpe's Savannah, Augusta and Brunswick, Georgia.

appear until the middle of the nineteenth century. Central Park, New York City, established in 1856, was a pioneer landscape park. It was more than a quarter of a century later that boulevards or parkways became at all common. The lake front drives and parks of Chicago of recent years, the Fairmont Parkway of central Philadelphia, are landmarks in this respect. The county park development is climaxing in the New York Westchester Park system, and the vast Skokie Valley development under construction through federal auspices northwest of Chicago.

City planning in the United States began in the 1890's with the innovation of the "city beautiful" idea. The Chicago Columbian Exposition or World's Fair of 1893 was a landmark in this development. This impetus culminated in the Burnham Plan for Chicago, completed in 1908, and resulted in the organization of a City Plan Commission a few years later. This Chicago plan became the chief city planning development in this country since the planning of the national capitol in Washington, D. C. Jules Guerin, a French artist, drew the pictures, which are unique in civic art, showing how Chicago might look if adequately planned. Chicago was a city in the making, and was considered as a logical place in which to experiment with municipal and regional planning. San Francisco followed with comprehensive plans.

For the most part, planning was devoted to civic center plans, and these appeared in Cleveland, Buffalo and other cities. New civic centers have latterly been planned by Denver, and St. Louis. The planning of Washington, to be the finest capitol in the world, was resumed under a special commission in 1902, and Daniel Hudson Burnham, of Chicago, revised and extended the original L'Enfant Plan of almost a century previous. This could be described as civic center planning and city beautiful designing also.

But far more common and important than deliberate planning has been the piecemeal planning of cities by zoning ordinances. This began about 1915, when scarcely a half dozen cities were zoned; yet the idea spread very rapidly so that in ten years a hundred times as many communities were thus planned. This, however, applied largely to architectural development—the control of use, height, and density of building—but was

based on a theory and plan as to the best functional nature of different parts of cities. American ideals of community development are reflected in typical zoning ordinances.

The park systems are the oldest units in public provision for outdoor recreation. New York and other Eastern cities, with rapidly growing populations and expanding development, began to recognize corresponding need for provision for open parks. In some cases, private gifts for park spaces supplemented the public provision. Chicago's park and boulevard system of the late 1880's was a landmark in this development, although chartered in 1869, for Chicago capped the climax at that time in growth of population and in extensiveness of area.¹ Right down to 1900 the creation of large city parks went on apace; no city of any size was without some provision. As noted above, the extent differed greatly. The large park had become a standard provision of the American city.

Then in the 1880's, Boston pioneered a system of metropolitan parks and boulevards, and Essex County, New Jersey, and New York developed notable systems. City, county and state co-operated to provide large areas beyond the city limits. Here again Chicago pioneered and in 1916 established the Forest Preserves of Cook County. This was followed in later years by the nation's most extensive system of improved highways in the metropolitan region and throughout the state.

This had its effect on the newer ideals of city and regional planning in the last twenty years for such features were incorporated in the plans. Detroit's notable provision of Belle Isle Park and the great country parks of Los Angeles were outstanding cases.

After 1910, the suburban trend led to the development of many suburban communities in which these systematic ideas of public provision for recreation, especially in parks and playgrounds, were incorporated. The English Garden City furnished the inspiration for most of this, but the generally spacious character of the common suburb—a dozen fold as extensive per population unit as the central cities—was even more important as a community characteristic of recreational significance.

¹For details see *infra*, Chapter II.

By this time, many cities acquired properties outside their limits for municipal summer camps. These developments again have led to the provision of improved highways to make such accessible. And the automobile and motoring have become major diversions. This again has led to the development of state parks, far outside the cities and metropolitan regions in districts of scenic or historic importance.

The most elaborate project of this kind was the work of the New York State Commission on Housing and Regional Planning and its consideration of state planning as a whole. This involved the whole situation including such matters as "giant power," co-ordination of natural resources and industrial distribution, co-ordinated systems of highways and other transportation, a system of state parks, and thus some control of the processes of metropolitan congestion and the suburban trend.

Even the federal government actively entered the field, although it had long been providing national parks. The National Conference on Outdoor Recreation of 1924 was a landmark, considering "the encouragement of outdoor recreation as a federal function; the constitutional or legal authority for federal participation; the bearing of outdoor recreation on mental, physical, social and moral development; outdoor recreation as an influence on child welfare; the wild life resources of the United States; and withal the major possibilities of national co-operation in the promotion of recreation."

The Federal Department of Labor also during the World War and since was empowered to study the recreational needs of industrial workers and the response of the workers to efforts of employers to provide recreational facilities for them. Latterly and currently, the various emergency administrations have actively entered into the recreational phase of relief. In the Chicago region, the most notable instance of such work has been the vast Skokie Park reclamation on the North Shore.

In this constantly expanding development of provision for open spaces for cities and metropolitan populations, the traditional idea of parks has been maintained. The far greater proportion has been of large park spaces, with a strong tendency

to procure outlying areas. There has been relatively little attempt to secure small parks and playgrounds, and almost none at all to modify the traditional American arrangements of streets, blocks, alleys and lots. This latter, however, as above indicated, has in a sense "parked" the residence districts generally. This has been through a city beautiful idea rather than one that was conducive to recreation.

There has been in recent residential development some tendency to eliminate the alley and make better use of the back yard of the home; to front the house on the side or back of the lot; and in a few cases here and there to consolidate the back yards into a neighborhood green and play space. The development in such a community as Radburn, near New York, and in a few other isolated cases, provides such built-in recreation for neighborhoods.

Organizations active in the study or carrying out of a program of public recreation may be classified according to their scope. Some are national, some state-wide, some regional and some local. Nationally there are the National Recreation Association, the Russell Sage Foundation and other similar agencies, the National Resources Board, the Federal Housing Project, and the recreational aspect of the Emergency program, which includes the federal theater, music and art projects. The State maintains parks and highways, and has made a recent study of recreation. The Chicago Regional Planning Association studies Chicago and its suburbs, the Chicago metropolitan area, and attempts to co-ordinate the activities within and outside the city limits. Locally there is the Chicago Recreation Commission and the Chicago Plan Commission, which has been a pioneer in constructive measures of city planning for almost thirty years. The purpose and activities of these organizations will be considered separately.

On June 30, 1934, the National Resources Board, composed of the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief, was established. The new board represented a consolidation of previously existing agencies and was successor to the National Planning Board and the Committee on National Land Problems. The board made a report on national planning and public works in

relation to national resources on December 1, 1934, which according to a letter by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, to the President, November 28, 1934, was "the first attempt in our national history to make an inventory of our national assets and the problems relating thereto."

The National Resources Board Report stressed three things: "The necessity and value of co-ordinating our national and local policies, instead of allowing them to drift apart, or pull against each other, with disastrous effects; the value of looking forward in national life; and the value of basing plans upon the most competent analysis of the facts."

In the section on land planning, the following findings and recommendations were made with reference to public recreation in the United States: "(a) That municipalities be urged to provide a minimum of one acre for recreation to each 100 persons. (b) That states be urged to develop state park systems based upon comprehensive surveys. (c) That the federal government's responsibility is chiefly to preserve superlative examples of scenery, historical and archeological sites of national importance, and primeval areas. (d) That the federal government should co-operate with the states in making an inventory of historic sites and in establishing a central agency for the selection and preservation of historic monuments. (e) That the large recreational use of highways calls for more attention to roadsides and parkways."

The report further stated that "cities, counties, states, and even the federal government, have entered the field of planning for outdoor recreation in metropolitan districts without developing any definite standards or division of responsibilities. Planning for metropolitan area recreation should be on a unified basis." Suggestions on the development of the nation's recreational resources were made from the point of view of the city, the county, the metropolitan recreation area, the state and the federal government.

Cities. "Because of the high concentration of the population of the United States in urban communities, the chief burden of year round recreation service must fall upon the municipal parks. The best utilization of lands and waters within

and near the boundaries of cities is therefore highly important."

Counties. "The total area of county parks in the United States in 1930 exceeded 100,000 acres. More than half of the total acreage in county parks in the United States is in counties of the metropolitan regions of New York and Chicago." Cook County rates high in this respect.

Metropolitan recreation areas. "The objective of metropolitan park planning is to secure recreational areas that are accessible for frequent use by the people of the district."

States. "There are 3,701,125 acres of state parks in the United States." Illinois has less than 10,000 acres of state parks, which is far below the average.

Federal Government. "The National Park Service administers 24 national parks, 1 national historical park, 11 national military parks, 67 national monuments, 10 battlefield sites, 11 national cemeteries, and 4 miscellaneous national memorials, involving in all a total of 15,247,388 acres.

"The National Forest Service gives a great deal of attention to the recreational use of forest land and has specified different types of forest areas for recreation purposes. It administers 160 million acres of national forests in 33 states, a large part of which has great recreational possibilities which the Service is anxious to make available for public use."

The federal government in planning its housing projects throughout the country took into consideration housing studies that had been made in recent years, and proposed to make those projects as ideal for living purposes as was practically possible. The purpose of the housing projects was to educate the poverty stricken up to an American standard of living rather than to push them away into congested neighborhoods. With a little planning, a slum district could be reclaimed and transferred into a desirable place to live. Provisions for adequate outdoor garden and recreation space constituted an important part of this program. Buildings are constructed on not more than one fourth of the land in these housing projects so that the majority of the area can be landscaped or turned into small parks or playgrounds. The first national public housing project to go into operation in the United States

was dedicated in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 1, 1936, with one group of the 604 units of Techwood Homes already occupied.

Three housing projects are under construction in Chicago by the Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. They are the Jane Addams Housing Project, the Trumbull Park Homes and the Julia C. Lathrop Homes. The acquisition of a site for a fourth project between 37th and 39th Streets and South Parkway and Cottage Grove Avenue is now well advanced.

The Julia C. Lathrop Homes project, located on the north side at Diversey Parkway and Clybourn Avenue, is the largest of the three projects now under construction. It will contain 925 living units, or homes for 3,700 persons. The site of the Julia C. Lathrop Homes contains 35 acres. The buildings will occupy a total of seven acres and the other 28 acres will be appropriately landscaped and used for open air recreation spaces, gardens, promenades, driveways and parks. Extending as it does along the banks of the river, the site is peculiarly susceptible to attractive architectural treatment. The problem of cleaning up the north branch of the Chicago River and converting it into a clear stream of water will have to be solved if the parkways along shores are to be made desirable places for children to play.

The Jane Addams Housing project will contain 304 family living units, of two, three, four and five rooms, consisting of three-story apartment buildings and two-story group houses. They will occupy the six-acre tract of land bounded by Cabrini Place, Lytle, Taylor and Sibley Streets, just south of Vernon Park, that formerly belonged to the Jewish People's Institute. The buildings themselves will cover not more than one-fourth of the area. The remainder of it will be left open; a part of it will be planted with trees, shrubbery and grass; and parts will be reserved for playgrounds and gardens. It will accommodate a total of 981 families, or, assuming an average of four to a family, nearly 4,000 persons—a small city in itself. To complete this development, and to insure proper surroundings, the government has purchased some 15 acres of adjoining property. The old buildings are being demolished and the land will be used for additional apartments and group houses, similar in

arrangement to that of the Jane Addams houses, except that there will be more open spaces for parks and recreational purposes.

The Trumbull Park Homes, located in South Chicago immediately west of Bensley Avenue and extending south from Lyman Trumbull Park to 109th Street, are the third federal housing project under construction in Chicago. The site will contain 20.9 acres of land, with buildings occupying about four acres. The remainder of the land will be left open, planted with trees, shrubbery and grass to make an attractive setting for the building, with ample space for recreational and other uses. As there are no public streets in the area, children will be free from traffic perils.

One of the features of the project plan is a grass covered mall, with a stage to be used for outdoor theatrical or musical performances. The mall is depressed so that it may be flooded and used for ice skating in winter. Another feature is a wide promenade leading from the 107th Street and Bensley Avenue entrance across the project and swinging north to 105th Street. This development will accommodate a total of 462 families, or about 1,800 persons.

Although space has been set aside for playgrounds and small parks or gardens in connection with the three housing projects, no provisions have as yet been made for placing equipment on the play space, or for having trained leaders to conduct a recreation program. Yet these must be recognized as essential parts of planning in the fullest sense.¹ In each of the buildings, there will be recreation rooms for the use of occupants, but how they will be furnished has not yet been determined. In the Jane Addams project, for example, an area of 125 by 130 feet adjoining the Jacob Riis school has been left open for play space.

Illinois cities, including Chicago, kept pace with other sections of the country, especially in zoning, but Illinois lagged behind the older urbanized states of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York in planning.

A large part of this development came along

¹Perhaps it is superfluous to add that it is almost a truism to say that merely to provide recreational space and equipment will not solve the recreation problem. Without adequate supervision and leadership, play spaces may become plague spots, even breeders of delinquency and the other difficulties which wholesome recreation is designed to prevent.

with the spread of the commission form and city manager plans of city government. Combined with this administrative progress was the recognition by the courts of the broader scope of municipal activities. Municipal ownership and control were being extended. For recreation this included recognition of public administration of parks, baths, schools, libraries, museums, skating rinks, municipal entertainments and fireworks.

The number of completely planned cities or towns is small as indicated by Nolen's *New Towns for Old*, and planning has been almost wholly confined to small residential suburbs or to "model" industrial towns. It has followed much the same lines as the Garden City movement abroad. More surveys have been made, and more civic plans and city beautiful ideas have been put down on paper than have been translated into actuality.

As a matter of fact, city planning as such, apart from the phases indicated above, has been much less constructive and hopeful of actual achievements than regional planning for the suburbs. The plans for great metropolitan regions like those for New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Niagara region and Chicago can be realized more readily than those for the cities proper. These regional plans include notable provision for public recreation. Most of Chicago's recreation space lies outside the city limits, and the forest preserves which encircle the metropolitan area may be likened to a green oasis around a desert of slums and skyscrapers.¹

When it is realized how vitally the problem of recreational provision is dependent on matters of housing, zoning, traffic and the like, it will be seen how closely planning developments in general are associated with progress in recreation.

Local planning progress has also been furthered by the extension of state planning laws; a more favorable attitude of courts toward zoning and planning projects; and the active interest of the federal government at Washington, beginning with the work of the Department of Commerce in the furtherance of zoning standards

¹It is recognized that the 6,000 park and playground acres inside the city of Chicago bear the burden of the daily and intense use which makes them mean most to the recreational life and habit of the people. The problem of recreation for a city is not that of remote areas but of intimate, close in and accessible ones, plus their service meanings, their leadership, their impact on community life.

throughout the country. Also it will be realized that architectural developments in great terminals, industrial and office buildings, and in new housing operations are directly related to recreation.

Even the recent movement for planning the growth of cities and regions has been limited largely to the development of land for building and matters of traffic. The idea of civic design has entered only in a limited way into the conception of the city, or the region as a whole, and even then principally in civic center design. But for the most part, planning has been for separate units; that is, largely structural, architectural, and hardly at all sociological.

That recreation enters into municipal planning at least in a limited and secondary way is evidenced by the statement of Thomas Adams, a leading American city-planner. "The general object of planning," he holds, "is to influence the orderly, healthy and efficient development of communities. In particular, the aim of the plan should be to secure (a) a wholesome and reasonably spacious layout of the sites and surroundings of dwellings; (b) a well-balanced distribution of all buildings and open spaces, and of building bulks and uses of buildings in relation to street areas; (c) the orderly development and architectural treatment of private and public buildings; (d) adequate systems of streets and highways to permit free circulation of traffic, and of efficient transit and transportation services, and terminals; (e) ample areas for all purposes of recreation; and (f) suitable land and water approaches to the city."²

Planning in practice has tended to emphasize one or more of these objects. Seldom has it comprehended all of them. However, the provision for park and open spaces has from the first been a common element in city plans in this country.

In 1932, Harvard University conducted an inquiry into the amounts of land used and needed for various purposes by typical American cities. The study was based on fifteen cities in the United States. Parks occupied an average of four per cent of the total area of these cities, and for the total developed area around the cities, parks occupied 6.3 per cent of the total.

²The reader is referred to later chapters in this volume for evidence that personnel, supervision and programs are included as absolute essentials in describing, planning and administering a community's recreation.

A standard was established, although it was found that few cities had sufficient park and play-ground area to meet the standard. According to *Urban Land Uses*, by Harland Bartholomew, "Park officials have stated frequently that the desirable ratio of park and playground space population and city area is one acre for each 100 persons and about ten per cent of the total city area. These standards have been put forth with one important qualification—namely, that this area be about equally distributed among all sections of the city rather than concentrated in one or several large holdings." The same author continues, "The ratios of park and playground areas to both total city and total developed area increase directly with the city's increase in population. To some extent this may be due to an increased recognition of social responsibility, with the increased size of the city. It is bad economic policy, however, to wait until a city becomes large before adequate park and playground areas are acquired."

The planned provision of dwellings has been perhaps the most neglected aspect of metropolitan planning, largely perhaps because of the general spaciousness of American communities, several times as extensive for corresponding population as European cities, and constantly increasing in proportion. Following the war, there was a rapid development of apartment building construction, which brought the matter of housing into the forefront of planning. The recent emergency has still furthered this crowding into small quarters, because the raising of rent and inflation of land values have driven the family into smaller and less desirable living quarters. The bearing of these facts on recreation planning, though obvious enough to the sociologist, has not always been grasped by the average citizen or public official.

Most of the city planning is really replanning, and only of parts, of already existing cities. Or it is the planning of relatively small and slightly developed suburban districts. English Garden cities, such as Hampstead, Letchworth and Welwyn, are examples of suburban planning. It is generally accepted that the most notable modern reconstruction of a city is that of Paris under Haussmann, after 1853; but the remodeling of Vienna, a quarter century later by the famous Ringstrasse boulevard, is almost as noteworthy.

Both these experiments emphasized beauty and recreation along with convenience and public safety. There has seldom in modern history been any opportunity for planning an entire large city, although there have been hundreds of instances of planning new and small communities. Chicago's plan of 1908 is one of the most extensive large city projects in the United States.

Historic town and city planning strongly indicates that planning has in general always been in much the same spirit and of the rather limited scope of today. The planning of the modern city as indicated by Lewis, *The Planning of a Modern City*, and by such writers as Unwin, *Town Planning in Practice*, and Lancaster, *The Art of Town Planning*, has been increasingly democratic, with the whole city and all the aspects of its life and affairs in mind—in the vein of Adams's pronouncement above quoted. And this has involved an increasing recognition of the provision for the masses. So that increasingly there has been substituted for planning inspired by the wish to provide for the prestige, power, profits and pleasure of the classes a growingly democratic urge that is already making revolutionary changes in the cities of today.

Since the war this has reached a climax in the revolutionary and reconstructing states of Europe, not only in fascist, communist and semi-socialist regimes, but in England, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Wholesale reconstruction and planning of cities is widespread. In all these plans recreation is fully recognized. This includes recreation directly and also such allied matters as housing and traffic. European cities because of their greater need have shown greater and more advanced developments in recreational facilities than anything this country can show.

The logical consummation of all such developments of recreation centers as such is realized in the great parks of many European cities, such as the Stadtpark of Nuremberg and the Parks of Culture and Rest in Leningrad and Moscow.

In the development of the modern re-created metropolis, Chicago has been a pioneer and a leader. Being so largely a growth of the last two generations, Chicago represents the typical American form of plant and plan for a city and metropolitan region. It typifies the American city features already referred to. Only Los Angeles

perhaps is more significantly American in layout and arrangements. This does not imply perfection, but just those merits of civic development which this country has given cities an opportunity to realize. Chicago also was, let us repeat, a pioneer in comprehensive city planning because she was and still is so largely a city-in-the-making. Thus in her very layout and structure, as she has grown and also as prospected by the Chicago and Regional Plans, Chicago has had an opportunity such as is before few great cities of the world to become the pioneer recreated metropolis. Chicago, for at least half her history, has been a pioneer in the recognition of recreation. From the beginning an essentially American and democratic city—a city of the people—there has been no phase of recreational development to which she has not notably contributed. Even in Russia today, leaders have looked to Chicago and her popularized recreation as something to emulate and, if possible, even outdo. Current recreational advances in European centers are practically all along lines which Chicago in the normal course of her democratic and municipal progress initiated, and to which she gave preliminary development.

Chicago led the nation in putting her parks under control of non-partisan, permanent commissions, with the Park Act of 1869. She also led in the consolidation of park administration in 1934 to the great advantage of any comprehensive recreational plans that may be launched in the future. The streets have frequently been converted into playgrounds. Recreational development at present is being turned toward the neighborhood and the home. The parks and the theater have been decentralized. Trends indicate that housing is about to be the dominant feature and interest of city planning in the near future. The block and lot planning of the past provided for the single house, but all too often on a very limited yard which was of little or no use for recreation. The apartment or multiple dwelling place makes even less facility for play space or for other recreational conveniences. Other amenities have not been wholly unprovided in the newer apartments; but recreational facilities and leadership for children or adults, or even space to park a car, seem to have been disregarded.

Chicago has a few instances of recreational facilities built into private housing developments.

The Michigan Garden apartments of Julius Rosenwald and the Edgewater Beach Hotel are examples of what has been done. But private real estate and other interests have been content to leave the provision of recreational facilities largely to public agencies.

What the other large metropolitan regions of this country provide in the way of notable recreational facilities and activities may be briefly chronicled. Chicago's place in the evolution of American cities is midway between that of the older eastern cities and the newer ones of the Pacific coast. Chicago occupies this intermediate position not only geographically but also historically. And this middle position characterizes her recreational development. In growth of population, in extensiveness, in centralization and decentralization, in suburbanism, as in other respects, Chicago stands midway between New York and Los Angeles.

The highest rated cities in the United States, with regard to general living conditions, of which recreation provisions are only one out of some twenty factors, have long been the Pacific Coast cities—Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Other western and midwestern cities, such as Denver and Minneapolis, have also had a high rating in this respect. In general, no other city of more than a million inhabitants can compare with Los Angeles. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit follow quite far behind and in the order named, all ranking in the third class, as compared to the west coast cities which are in the first class.

Los Angeles has been ranked by some authorities as the American metropolitan region best outfitted recreationally. Favored by natural site and climate, as tourist center of the nation, Los Angeles has felt it desirable to provide publicly or, supplemented by exceptional benefactions, semi-publicly, for recreation to a degree scarcely equaled elsewhere.

Outstanding developments in other lesser American cities present also a challenge and suggestion to Chicago in the planning of her recreation. Space and buildings, equipment, and activities are of relatively little use, and as we have already pointed out, may even be a menace, unless there is adequate direction and leadership. But here again Chicago has pioneered. Organized

training for professional group work and recreation leadership was an integral part of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy up to 1920; in that year the School, with the exception of the Department of Recreation, affiliated with the University of Chicago. The Recreation Department was then for seven years operated by Miss Neva Boyd as an independent school housed at Hull-House. It was incorporated in 1927 into the Department of Sociology of Northwestern University. Such training is now offered by other agencies both local and national. Special emergency courses have been a feature of the past five years under W.P.A. and other federal and state sponsorship.

In order to make clear beyond question that recreation is a major concern in any modern city plan worth the name, we shall incorporate into this preliminary chapter at this point a statement on *Recreation in the Chicago Plan*, specially written for this report by Mr. Eugene S. Taylor, Manager of the Chicago City Plan Commission:

"There are two main purposes in the Plan of Chicago so clear that they may be called self-evident. One of these purposes can be classed as commercial, the other as humanitarian. When the Commercial Club of Chicago undertook the preparation of the Chicago Plan some thirty years ago the members of that organization set out two goals which they desired the Plan to achieve. The first was to make Chicago a better city in which to work and carry on business. The second was to make this city a better place in which to live."

The recreational features in the Plan of Chicago come under this latter aim. In the very first paragraph of the Plan report this statement is made: "Practical men of affairs are turning their attention to working out the means whereby the city may be made an efficient instrument for providing all its people with the best possible conditions of living."

As a matter of fact, a recreational project was the beginning of a general plan for all Chicago. The dignity, beauty and convenience of the great World's Columbian Exposition, held in Jackson Park, Chicago, in 1893, suggested the permanent improvement of the city's waterfront. Plans were drawn, exhibited at meetings throughout the city,

and were highly commended by press and public alike. This was the inception of the project for lake front park development such as has subsequently been carried out along Chicago's shoreline.

While this lake front park plan was in course of preparation a plan was formulated for a metropolitan park system, including an outer belt of parks and parkways. This was the inception of the forest preserve development in the Chicago metropolitan region. There can be no better method of setting forth what the Plan of Chicago suggests in the way of recreational improvements than to allow the Plan to speak for itself. Therefore, in large part the following material consists of selected excerpts from those portions of the Chicago Plan that have to do with the matter of recreational facilities.

Chicago, on becoming a city just one hundred years ago in 1837, chose for its motto, *Urbs in Horto*, a city set in a garden. Such indeed it then was, with the opalescent waters of the Lake at its front, and on its three sides the boundless prairie carpeted with waving grass bedecked with brilliant wild flowers. The quick advance of commerce and manufacturers, the rapid building of railroads and factories and the large extent of home construction crowded out nature's parterres of flowers. Still the motto lingered in the minds of men, and in 1839 the struggle began to secure for the fast-growing population park spaces which should at least recall the gardens that of necessity had been sacrificed.

In the year mentioned, a half-square on Michigan Avenue, where the Public Library now stands, comprised the entire park system of the City of Chicago. Three years later Washington Square was added; then followed at intervals Jefferson, Union, Ellis and Vernon Parks, each representing the public spirit of individuals rather than the foresight of the city. In 1864 the City Council secured a portion of the lands which later came to be named Lincoln Park. At first no effort was made to provide connections among the various parks; but in 1869 a movement was started to realize the then half-forgotten and wholly disregarded motto, by framing the city with a garden of parks and boulevards, beginning at Lincoln Park on the north and connecting Humboldt, Garfield, Douglas, Washington and

Jackson parks. The attempt succeeded; the Chicago Park system came to take second place among the park areas of the United States, and was the pride and glory of the city.

But there park acquisition halted. Second only to Philadelphia in 1880, when the Plan of Chicago was prepared Chicago had dropped to seventh place insofar as park area was concerned; and when the relative density of population is taken into consideration Chicago occupied the thirty-second place among American cities. At least half the population of Chicago then lived more than a mile from any large park, and in the congested sections of the city there were five thousand people to each acre of park space. The average for the entire city was six hundred people to each acre of park, whereas for health and good order it has long been recognized the world around that there should be one acre of park for each one hundred persons.

The seriousness of those conditions was then generally realized, perhaps more so by the members of the Commercial Club than by others. For in 1903, five years before the Plan of Chicago was launched, members of that club had succeeded in obtaining state legislation authorizing the respective park commissions to connect Lincoln Park with Grant Park and Grant Park with Jackson Park and securing to those park boards the submerged land along the lake front needed for such park connection. Besides that, other state legislation had authorized the establishment of small parks and playgrounds, boulevards and driveways, and when the Chicago Plan was being formulated a real program of park extension was under way. Consequently the Plan included the various large and small park developments then proposed and being acquired, and suggested a logical and appropriate placement for new park facilities, particularly with respect to the density of adjacent population and the matter of adequate access between the various elements of the park system.

The Plan points out that the need for breathing spaces and recreation grounds was then being forced upon the attention of the citizens, who were learning to appreciate the fact that a city must provide for the health and pleasure of the inhabitants. It said further that density of population beyond a certain point results in disorder, vice and disease, and thereby becomes the great-

est menace to the well-being of the city itself. Therefore, as a measure of precaution, the establishment of adequate park area was essential.

We of today take our parks and especially our lake front playground for granted. Seldom do we stop to realize that not so many years ago our citizens did not have the facilities we enjoy now. Therefore it is interesting to see how the Plan of Chicago called attention to the need for and desirability of acquiring and creating these park lands. Here is what they were saying thirty years ago when the Plan of Chicago was being formulated. The opportunities for large parks in the immediate vicinity of Chicago are ample. First in importance is the shore of Lake Michigan, which should be treated as park space to the greatest possible extent. The lake front by right belongs to the people. It affords their one unobstructed view, stretching away to the horizon, where water and clouds seem to meet. No mountains or high hills enable us to look over broad expanses of the earth's surface; and perforce we must come even to the margin of the lake for such a survey of nature. These views of a broad expanse are helpful alike to mind and body. They beget calm thoughts and feelings and afford escape from the petty things of life. Mere breadth of view, however, is not all. The lake is living water, even in motion, delighting man's eye and refreshing his spirit. Not a foot of its shores should be appropriated by individuals to the exclusion of the people. On the contrary, everything possible should be done to enhance its attractiveness and to develop its natural beauties, thus fitting it for the part it has to play in the life of the whole city. It should be made so alluring that it will become the fixed habit of the people to seek its restful presence at every opportunity.

After describing the proposed lake front park, which in the Plan extends along the entire shoreline of the city from its northern to its southern city limits, the plan asks us to imagine this supremely beautiful parkway, with its frequent stretches of fields, playgrounds, avenues and groves, extending along the shore in closest touch with the life of the city throughout the whole waterfront. Fortunately, no longer do we have to imagine what the lake front development will be like or the advantage it will be to Chicago and its citizens. Although still unfinished, already we

have enough of the plan realized to be able to see for ourselves what it means in the way of healthy, happy recreation.

Nor do we have to imagine how splendid the forest preserves are, nor what an extremely important part they are playing in providing the inhabitants of the Chicago metropolitan region with outdoor recreational facilities. So familiar are most of us with our great thirty-three thousand-acre forest preserve system that any description would be mere repetition. Therefore let us turn once more to the Plan of Chicago and see what it has to say with regard to the need for and benefit of the forested recreational areas it proposed should be acquired for the public. Here's what the plan says:

Next in importance to the development of the lake shore possibilities is the acquisition and improvement of forest spaces. Both the waterfront and the near-by woodlands should be brought within easy reach of all the people. Natural scenery furnishes the contrasting element to the artificiality of the city. All of us should often run away from the work of men's hands and back into the wilds, where mind and body are restored to a normal condition, and we are enabled to take up the burden of life in our crowded streets and endless stretches of buildings with renewed vigor and hopefulness. Those who have the means and are so placed in their daily employments that they can do so, constantly seek the refreshment of the country. Should not the public see to it that every one may enjoy this change of scene, the restorer of mental and bodily vigor, and will not citizenship be bettered thereby? He who habitual-

ly comes in close contact with nature develops saner methods of thought than can be the case when one is habitually shut up within the walls of a city.

No city conditions, however ideal in themselves, satisfy the craving for real out-of-door life, for forests and wild flowers and streams. Human nature demands such simple and wholesome pleasures as come from roaming the woods, from rowing and canoeing, and from sports and games that require large areas. The increasing number of holidays, the growing use of Sunday as a day of rest and refreshment for body and mind tired by the exacting tasks of the week, together with the improvement in the scale of living, all make imperative such means of enjoyment as the large parks and forested areas provide.

We know now that these splendid recreational facilities visioned in the Plan of Chicago have been transformed from suggestions into realities, but even with that knowledge is our civic faith today any greater than it was thirty years ago when in presenting the Plan of Chicago to the public its creators said: The Chicago spirit is now impelling us to larger and better achievements for the public good. It conceals no private purpose, no hidden ends. This spirit, the spirit of Chicago, is our greatest asset. It is not merely civic pride; it is rather the constant, steady determination to bring about the the very best conditions of city life for all the people, with full knowledge that what we as a people decide to do in the public interest we can and surely will bring to pass. How true that prophecy has been in the case of the recreational features of the Plan of Chicago.

CHICAGO

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS

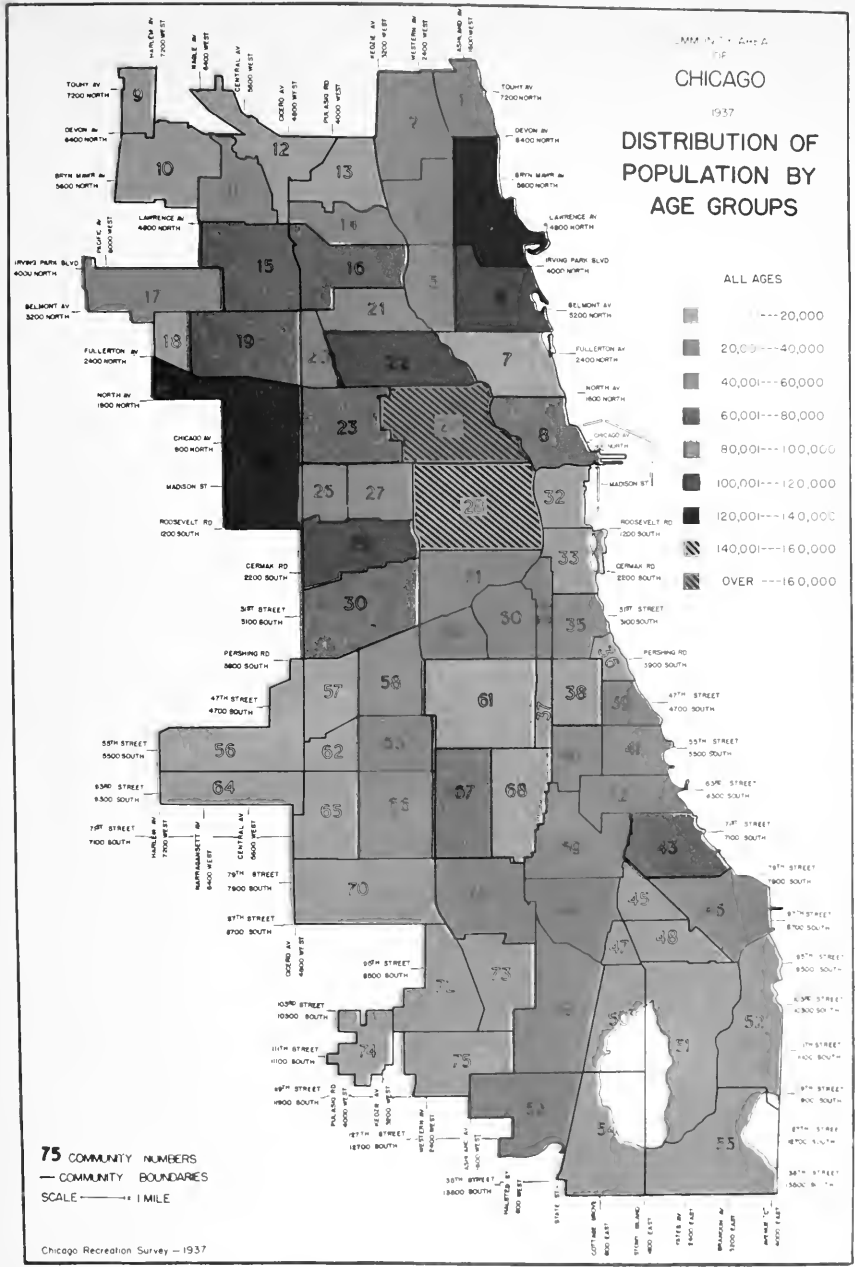
ALL AGES



75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
 — COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
 SCALE ——— 1 MILE

Chicago Recreation Survey — 1937

Population Series — Map 1



A HISTORY OF PUBLIC RECREATION IN CHICAGO

Introduction

A history of public recreation in Chicago covers those forms of recreation which receive financial support, entirely or in part, from tax funds, and those which, though not tax-supported, are located on property belonging to city, county, state or federal government.

Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837. The entire history of public recreation in Chicago may thus be included within the span of a century. Beginning with the establishment of a park in 1839, the scope of public recreation has been enlarged so that it now includes not only parks, but also playgrounds, zoological and botanical gardens, museums, highways and forest preserves. In the early days, only the City of Chicago offered its residents any form of recreation. Today, city, county and state have made provisions for the recreational life of the community. The city provides libraries, parks and playgrounds; the county maintains forest preserves; and the state constructs highways and has set aside state parks.

Before attempting to trace the development of each type of public recreation, it would be well to show the order in which they developed. For more than a decade following 1839, parks were the only form of public recreation available to the people. Museums were established in the 1850's with the founding of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Historical Society. During the next decade, the Chicago Board of Education, realizing that child recreation was being neglected as the city grew, introduced music and physical education into its curriculum, later sponsoring playgrounds for children and adults in school yards.

Although there were libraries in Chicago from the early days, it was not until 1872 that the Chicago Public Library was founded and supported by tax funds. Municipal playgrounds for children, important as they are to the modern

city, were not available before 1890. A small playground was established near Hull-House in 1894, and in 1899 Mayor Carter H. Harrison sponsored a campaign for the establishment of other playgrounds and small parks throughout the city, particularly in neighborhoods not adequately served by the Lincoln, West and South Park Districts.

The Chicago plan of 1908 was a stimulus to the development of public recreation because it recommended the extension of parks, beaches, highways, forest preserves and other recreational facilities in Chicago and the metropolitan area. Cook County offered the public no recreational facilities until 1916, when forest preserve land was first acquired.

The history of public recreation in Chicago has been cumulative, and public agencies today offer the people more extensive and more varied facilities for the constructive use of leisure time than ever before. All of this is in keeping with the democratic ideal of extending every possible effort for bringing cultural and educational advantages to the people.

The Beginning of Chicago Parks

Chicago's first park was located on the present site of the Chicago Public Library. In 1839, two years after Chicago was incorporated as a city, two acres of land, bounded by Michigan Avenue, Washington Street, Garland Court and Randolph Street, were set aside as Dearborn Park. This area, a vacant piece of public land without improvements, and owned by the government of the United States, served the city for three years before a second park was established.

Dearborn Park was in use until 1894, when the present Chicago Public Library was erected. The land was presented to Chicago by an Act of Congress in 1885 for the purpose of erecting the public library building as a memorial to the famous Chicago fire of 1871.

The oldest existing park in the city is Washington Square, sometimes called "Bughouse Square." It was established in 1842, and consists of the block bounded by Clark Street, Dearborn Street, Walton Street and Delaware Place, directly opposite the Newberry Library.

As early as 1844, city planners realized the desirability of having a park area along the lake front near the loop. On April 29, 1844, farsighted property owners dedicated the land east of Michigan Avenue from Randolph Street to Park Row (now Roosevelt Road) to the city and named it Lake Park. It was established by city ordinance in 1847 and is now part of Grant Park. Within recent years, Grant Park has been beautified by the erection of the Chicago Art Institute, the Buckingham Memorial Fountain, and the band shell, where outdoor concerts are held during the summer months.

In 1851, the State Legislature authorized the City Council of Chicago to levy and collect taxes for the purchase of public squares and parks. Union Park, at Lake Street and Ashland Boulevard, was established in 1854, and Vernon Park, at Gilpin (now Cabrini) Street and Racine Avenue, in 1859. By 1860 there were thirty-seven acres of parks in Chicago. Today there are approximately 7,328 acres of parks within the city limits.

A group of citizens became interested in the development of better park facilities on the north side in 1860. They petitioned the City Council to establish as a public park the tract of land just north of Lake Park cemetery and extending to the lake. Much of this land along the lake shore, being swamp and sand waste, required reclaiming and filling in before it could be used as a park. Four years later, October 21, 1864, a city ordinance was passed appropriating sixty acres of near-by land for park purposes. The name was changed to Lincoln Park, and ten thousand dollars was appropriated by the City Council for park improvements and reclamation. A landscape gardener was employed and the task of transforming this wasteland into a public park began. In 1868 New York Zoo gave Lincoln Park a pair of swans for one of its ponds. Other types of animals were brought to the park later. In this manner Lincoln Park Zoo came into being. Today, Lincoln Park extends from North Avenue

to Foster Avenue, and is the largest of Chicago parks.

In 1868, Chicago had only 126 acres of park area to serve a population of over 250,000 people, but the following year proved to be a milestone in the development of Chicago parks. The State Legislature in 1869 passed a Park Act which created the Lincoln, South and West Park Districts. The commissioners of these districts were given the power to levy taxes, subject to certain limitations, for the purpose of establishing, improving, and maintaining parks and boulevards. The statute provided that the commissioners of the Lincoln and West Park Districts be appointed by the Governor of the State. The South Park Commissioners were appointed by the Circuit Court Judges of Cook County.

Although a progressive measure at the time, the Park Act of 1869 did not take into consideration Chicago's potential growth. It did not give the three Park Districts the power to establish parks in outlying neighborhoods beyond their original corporate boundaries.

Following the passage of the Park Act of 1869, new parks were established in the North, West and South sections of the city, and plans for Lake Shore Drive and other boulevards connecting the parks of Chicago were laid. Lincoln, Grant, Humboldt, Garfield, Douglas, Washington and Jackson Parks were all in use or were created in 1869. A document entitled *Public Grounds in Chicago*, published in 1869, stated that "with wise forethought, Chicago has secured and appropriated lands for parks while they were still unoccupied. No one who has made himself acquainted with the past history of the city can have any doubt that before many years, the areas which have been thus preserved will be enclosed within thickly populated streets and avenues."

By 1870, the city had acquired 1,887 acres of park land, more than ten times as much as it had in 1868: in short, an acre of parks for every 158 people in the city. A decade later, 1880, the Chicago Park System was known as the second largest in the country, with only Philadelphia ahead. Chicago had 2,000 acres of parks in 1880 and a total city area of 22,883 acres, or about one acre of parks for each 11 acres of city land. The population of Chicago at the time was 503,185, making an acre of parks for each 252 people. It

was in the 1880's that Chicago's motto, *Urbs in Horto*, a city set in a garden, was justified before all the world.

After 1880, Chicago began to lag behind other cities with respect to its public recreational facilities. By 1890, the population had jumped to 1,099,850, yet only 123 new acres of parks had been established. At that date Chicago covered 108,695 acres of territory, and possessed 2,123 acres of parks, or one acre of parks for each 51 acres of city land. The ratio of park space to territory and population steadily declined. In 1900, the showing was even worse, for there were only 2,341 acres of parks, although the population of the city had risen to 1,698,575, more than three times what it had been in 1880; this meant only one acre of park to each 725 people.

Citizens began to express their dissatisfaction with the city's park facilities in the 1890's. "Residents of the West Side," said the *Chicago Record*, June 15, 1894, "are loud in their complaints about the ragged, unsightly appearance of Garfield Park. They declare that while the management has as much money to spend as ever, it has grown shiftless and inattentive to the interest of the public."

In the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March, 1910, is to be found an article written by Graham Taylor on "Recreation Developments in Chicago Parks." "From 1880 to 1903," Dr. Taylor observed, "population had increased 272.4 per cent, while park area only increased 58.7 per cent. Nearly a million people lived more than a mile from any one of Chicago's parks in 1904. Eleven wards with a population of 425,000 contained 1,814 acres of park space, 234 people to the acre. The remaining twenty-three wards with a population of over a million, contained only 228 acres, 4,720 people to each acre of park space."

Several of Chicago's parks had developed special recreational facilities for public use on their grounds by 1900. Some of the buildings from the World's Fair of 1893 had been left standing in Jackson Park. Washington Park had installed tennis courts and baseball diamonds to be used in outdoor sports. Garfield Park had a conservatory and Lincoln Park its zoo, the largest in the Middle West. The Chicago Academy of Sciences

placed its natural history museum in Lincoln Park at Center Street, with the provision that it always be open free to the public.

The Origin of Chicago's Playgrounds

"The great need for children's playgrounds was increasingly urged by those in a position to know the effects of congestion upon the child life of the community. Accordingly, in 1894, the first playground was opened at Hull-House," Graham Taylor wrote in the article already cited. It was referred to as a "Model Playground," and others were patterned after it. It consisted of about three-quarters of an acre of play space, equipped with a sand pile, swings, building blocks, and a giant stride. There was space for handball and indoor baseball. An experienced kindergarten and a policeman supervised the play.

"Within the next few years," Graham Taylor added, "Northwestern University Settlement, the University of Chicago Settlement, and Chicago Commons opened small playgrounds for children in their neighborhoods. In 1897, the first school playground was opened in the yard of the Washington School by the West Side District of the Associated Charities.

"The beginnings of the playground movement in Chicago were soon followed by municipal action. In 1898 the first public funds, one thousand dollars, were appropriated by the City Council. Individuals subscribed seven hundred and fifty dollars additional. Six school yards, their use granted by the Board of Education, were maintained and equipped and supervised under the direction of the vacation school committee of the women's clubs."

Playgrounds of a half-dozen school yards were thrown open after the Fourth of July, 1899, so that children could have a place to play during the summer vacation. The *Chicago Daily News*, July 5, 1899, reported that "the grounds of the Kinzie School attracted a typical crowd of children. In the school yard were swings and 'tecters,' blocks, turning poles, sand box and baseball. In the basement of the school was a piano in a room set apart for children on rainy days. The other schools with open grounds are the Holden, Walsh, Washburne, Schiller and Washington."

A municipal stadium for Chicago was discussed in 1899. It was to have been located on the lake front, but a few property owners balked the plan. All sections of the city clamored for the stadium, and it looked as though it would finally be erected in Garfield Park. It was to include a horse track, bicycle track, band stand, and a half-mile of play space for games and sports. The *Chicago Daily News*, July 11, 1899, published a front-page cartoon to impress upon the public mind the need of such a play space for the children of the west side. But a week later, July 18, 1899, a newspaper article announced that plans for the stadium had been dropped.

The Inauguration of Public School Recreation

When Chicago's first schoolhouse was built on the corner of Madison and Dearborn Streets in 1836, popular belief considered that children had little need for physical education, which today constitutes one of the major developments in public school recreation. There was plenty of vacant space on which the children could run and play. However, as the city grew, congestion increased, and the need of play space and physical education became imperative.

There was a pressing need for some form of school recreation, whereby the excess energies of the children might find expression, by the time the Board of Education was organized in 1854. Annual reports of the school board indicate that the early school officials were fully aware of that need, but they were face to face with those constant forces of opposition which forestall every move of progress.

Chicago lighted the torch of public school recreation during the Civil War decade by introducing music and light gymnastics into the curriculum. Some believed that only the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic should be taught at school, and that all other studies and activities were "fads and frills." When music was introduced, for example, it had to be fought out in the State courts to determine whether or not it was constitutional for a child to sing in a public school in Illinois.

Yet progressive educators in the 1860's held fast to the idea that physical education and music were necessary to the grammar and high school

programs. Charles Dupee, Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, in his report of 1859, observed that "Ill health is seldom caused by excessive mental labor, but is often induced among students by a neglect of the physiological laws relative to exercise, sleep and food." He recommended physical training, particularly for girls. "With comparatively little expense," he wrote, "a gymnasium might be erected for the girls of the high school, and physical exercise might well become a regular department in their education."

Between 1863 and 1864, an attempt was made to introduce "Turner Exercises" into the high school. A special teacher was engaged, but funds could not be raised to cover the additional expense. The high school boys were forced, as in the past, to practice upon some apparatus they had erected in the school yard at their own expense, without the assistance of a teacher.

In an experiment, in 1896, a teacher of physical culture was employed to give instruction to the grammar grade pupils of the Lincoln, Douglas, Brown and King Schools. George Howland, Superintendent of Schools, declared that the experiment was successful. "No action of the board, as it seems to me, has been more wisely taken than this of an efficient system of physical culture," he wrote.

Physical education had already been introduced into the high schools. In the early summer of 1892 Henry Suder, Supervisor of Physical Culture, was able to say, "Calisthenics in our public schools so far have been a success, but I think it is a wise step on the part of the Board of Education to provide a gymnasium in our new high school building. There is hardly a college or private school in the country without a gymnasium. Only the public schools have been neglected. Chicago has made the first step for the advancement of physical culture, for the gymnasium of the North-West Division High is, I believe, the first gymnasium in connection with a public school in this country. The gymnasium is 90 feet by 40 feet and is 26 feet high, well supplied with apparatus for individual as well as class work. Exercises are practiced there twice a week during the school session and after school time."

Today a gymnasium is considered necessary to a school building; physical training for boys

and girls is an essential part of the curriculum in the grammar and high schools.

As early as 1897 a playground had been established and equipped in the yard of the Washington School, 1000 West Grand Avenue. Other supervised school playgrounds were established in the years that followed, and by 1921 there were 55 such playgrounds in the city. Until 1921, these playgrounds were operated by the Municipal Playground System, under the Bureau of Parks and Recreation of the Department of Public Works. In that year the State Legislature passed an act empowering the Board of Education to take over playgrounds adjacent to schools, and tax funds were made available for the operation of playgrounds in school yards.

Library service for students, the teaching of music, drawing and manual training as a part of the school curriculum all have a recreational aspect in that they train young people to use their leisure time wisely. S. A. Biggs, President of the Board of Education in 1896, called attention to the need of libraries in the schools. "I have a deep interest," he wrote, "in the establishment of a Public School Library, with its reading rooms, art galleries, cabinets of natural history, and a system of public lectures." Today the Chicago Public Library maintains branches in each of the Chicago public high schools, as well as in many parochial schools, for student use.

Between 1865 and 1870, musical education made considerable headway in the public schools; and also during that period drawing, hitherto a neglected study, was introduced on a broader scale. A special teacher was engaged to conduct art classes, and exhibitions of the work of pupils were placed on display at the end of each school year. In 1872, chorus groups or glee clubs from the schools were massed together for an annual musical festival called "The Jubilee."

"Music in schools is primarily a form of recreation," James Doolittle, President of the Board of Education, wrote in 1885. "It comes as a relief from the close application to study and is a pleasant and beneficial exercise of the emotional as well as the physical nature."

Manual training was included in the high school program in 1896, and the interest shown by the pupils exceeded the highest expectations

of the board. Later manual training was introduced into the grade schools.

In 1933, as a measure of economy due to failure of taxes, the Board of Education abolished manual training in the elementary schools. The teaching of physical education by special teachers in the elementary schools was also suspended, and the number of physical education teachers in the high schools was cut by fifty per cent.

The Creation of the Chicago Public Library

The Chicago fire of 1871 destroyed a library of 30,000 volumes belonging to the Young Men's Association, a self-improvement group, in the Metropolitan Block Building at Randolph and La Salle Streets. This destruction of valuable books called world-wide attention to the need of a library in Chicago. As a mark of English sympathy, Thomas Hughes, author of *Tom Brown's School Days*, made an appeal to authors and publishers in Great Britain and collected 8,000 volumes for a new library in Chicago. A special room in the main branch of the Chicago Public Library has been named after him. A bookplate in each gift volume stated that it was contributed toward the formation of a free public library in Chicago, and some noted English men and women signed them. One of the volumes was autographed by Queen Victoria. This gift formed the nucleus of the present Chicago Public Library, which was established under the Illinois Library Act of 1872.

When the books arrived from England, two months after the fire, no place had been provided to house them, so an iron water tank standing on trestles behind the temporary city hall at the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle Streets was pressed into temporary service. Because of its shabby exterior it was called the "Rookery." The capacity of the shelves around the circular walls was estimated at 17,000 volumes.

On Chicago Fire Day, October 9, 1897, the main branch of the Chicago Public Library moved into its present headquarters at Washington Street and Michigan Avenue on land formerly used as Dearborn Park. From this center the library service has been extended so that now there are branches throughout the city, and also reading rooms in Chicago public and private schools and in park fieldhouses.

There are always breaks in the line of progress, and in recent years the library was forced to discontinue the purchase of new and current books, which are always in demand by the people, because of a lack of funds. Recently, however, the library has again been able to include current books on its shelves.

The Rise of Small Parks and Independent Park Districts

On July 1, 1895, the Illinois State Legislature passed a "General Enabling Act," under which new park districts might be established. The law provided that any one hundred legal voters within a proposed park district might petition the County Judge to order an election to decide whether or not a new park district should be established. If the decision was affirmative, five commissioners could be selected and new land for park purposes could be acquired.

The first district organized under this new Act was the Ridge Area, April 14, 1896. After 1899, when there was a drive for the creation of new small parks throughout the city, other minor districts were established. Some of them were: North Shore, May 10, 1900; Calumet, September 12, 1903; Fernwood, May 16, 1908; Ridge, October 24, 1908; Irving Park, April 12, 1910; and Northwest, June 30, 1911. In 1934, when all of the Chicago Park Districts were merged into one, there were nineteen such local park districts, in addition to the Lincoln, West and South Park districts.

The Special Park Commission of 1899

In the autumn of 1899, under the administration of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, a movement was begun for the establishment of playgrounds and small parks throughout the city. The Chicago City Council created a Special Park Commission to make a study of the situation.

Investigation uncovered the fact that one-third of the total population of the city lived more than a mile away from any one of the parks maintained by the Lincoln, West, or South Park districts. According to *The Play Movement in the United States*, by Clarence E. Rainwater, the most congested sections of the city were found to be most deficient in park spaces. For instance, the great stockyards district with its 100,000

people was without park facilities in 1900. The same was true of the Englewood region, which had more than 150,000 people, the Calumet manufacturing district, with its 100,000 residents, and the congested river wards of the west and north sides.

The report of the Special Park Commission, issued in 1904, advocated the extension of small parks throughout the city, and recommended an outer belt system of parks and boulevards in Cook County. A campaign was begun to have more small parks established in Chicago, the slogan adopted by the movement being, "Take the parks to the people, if they cannot come to the parks."

Five small parks were established in congested sections of the city in 1900. The three major park districts were urged to follow this example and to provide more park facilities for people living in outlying neighborhoods of the city. The Illinois Park Act of 1869 was amended, and in 1903 the Chicago Park Boards were authorized to spend \$6,500,000 for new parks. Between 1900 and 1904, the number of acres of Chicago parks increased from 2,341 to 3,180. In 1905 nine small playgrounds for children were established, and a study of local park needs was extended.

Development of Park Community Centers

In accomplishing the transition of its parks from merely formal garden and landscaped areas to active recreation centers, the South Park District of Chicago pioneered in the development of the parks as community centers. Through the efforts of the Special Park Commission, legislation was enacted enabling park authorities to locate parks and pleasure grounds of not more than ten acres in any portion of their respective districts, and to finance the costs of the acquisition and the improvement of such properties through bond issues. The Chicago Plan of 1908, in indicating the importance and effect of this legislation, points out the beginning of the South Park Community Center program as follows:

"On the South Side seventeen new parks, with a total area of 671 acres, have been acquired. A feature of these small parks is the neighborhood-center building, provided with baths, gymnasias, refectory service, club rooms, and reading rooms for the district served. These 'clubhouses for the people,' as they are called, are in service both

winter and summer. The outdoor swimming-pools and athletic fields are in charge of expert directors furnished by the authorities. The aim of the commissioners is to improve the health and morals of the people, and to stimulate local pride and patriotism; and the work has attracted international attention. The South Side expansion movement, now nearing completion, will cost about seven million dollars."

Since 1908 all of the other major park districts in Chicago adopted community center building programs somewhat similar to that of the South Park District, and provided supervision and direction for the activities of these centers. In many of the smaller Park Districts fieldhouses and community center buildings of one type or another were erected. It was not, however, until 1934 that a uniform type of program was established for all community center parks in the city.

The Cook County Forest Preserve Commission

Generally a considerable period of agitation for a public improvement precedes the actual undertaking. This is true in the instance of the Cook County forest preserves. In 1899, even before the Chicago Plan of 1908, a program for preserving some of the natural woodlands along the Desplaines River was proposed, discussed and favorably received. According to the *Chicago Daily News*, October 5, 1899, "Plans for a park twenty miles in length, extending from Desplaines to Riverside along the Desplaines River and connected by boulevards with the Chicago Park System, were discussed at Oak Park, and great enthusiasm was aroused by the speakers who favored the project. 'The Desplaines Valley,' one speaker said, 'contains the most beautiful country around Chicago. The opportunity of obtaining vast vacant tracts for a public ground should not be allowed to pass.'"

A plan to co-ordinate the boulevards within the city with highways outside the city materialized before the forest preserves were established. In 1903, the Cook County Commissioners adopted a resolution which established the Outer Park Belt Commission. Dwight L. Perkins, in *The Municipal Park Report* of 1904, suggested that the Chicago boulevards be co-ordinated with those outside the city. He also suggested "a continuous belt of parks around the city, of 37,000 acres."

Today there are 33,000 acres of forest preserves in Cook County.

The public was given the opportunity to vote on a forest preserve proposition in 1905, but the measure failed to pass, although more people voted for it than against it. "Although the result was 86,768 affirmative and 59,028 negative," Graham Taylor wrote, "it was found that under the law the proposition must receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election. It therefore failed by a few thousand votes."

A decade later action was taken. The people voted again on a forest preserve proposition, November 6, 1914, and this time it carried. The Forest Preserve District of Cook County was organized, February 11, 1915, with Peter Reinberg as president. Mr. Reinberg served in that capacity until the date of his death, February 21, 1921, when he was succeeded by Commissioner Daniel Ryan.

Proceedings to test the constitutionality of the Act under which the Forest Preserve District was organized were begun and a favorable decision was rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court, February 16, 1916. The Commission began to acquire forest preserve land toward the end of that year. In some instances opportunists purchased unimproved land at low prices from property owners who did not realize the value of their wooded land as forest preserves, and then sold the land to the public at high prices.

The forest preserves were originally established to save from destruction the natural woodlands of Cook County, particularly along the Desplaines River and the North Branch of the Chicago River. However, the Commission found itself faced with the problem of providing recreational facilities for the thousands of people who flocked to the woods for week end outings. So important has the recreational aspect of the forest preserves become, that recently golf courses, swimming pools, shelter houses and other facilities have been erected for the convenience of the public.

The sewage emptying into the Desplaines and the North Branch of the Chicago River detracted considerably from the value of the forest preserves as places for outings. How to abate the sewage nuisance became a pressing problem. In 1921 a group of engineers made an investigation of sewage disposal of several towns bordering

along the Desplaines River. They agreed that a solution could be worked out; but to this day, sewage still contaminates the Desplaines and the North and South branches of the Chicago River.

As the result of a generous gift of three hundred acres of land by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, plans were formulated in 1920 to have an outdoor zoological garden in the Brookfield forest preserves. A spacious zoo was planned where animals could be kept under conditions resembling their natural state, rather than be imprisoned in cages. The Chicago Zoological Garden Committee made its report to Peter Reinberg, August 9, 1920. Commissioner Reinberg, in his last annual message to the Commission, referred to the proposed Brookfield Zoo as the "greatest and most important project" of the District. That was on January 3, 1921, shortly before his death. He did not live to see the project materialize, for the Brookfield Zoo was not opened to the public until July, 1934.

The Chicago Plan of 1908

Civic improvement was the keynote of the Chicago Plan of 1908. According to *Chicago Plan Progress*, a pamphlet published in April, 1920, "The plan proposed to improve public health, to promote the convenience, to increase the happiness and to advance the general well-being of our citizens. To this end it suggests great parks along the shore of Lake Michigan and inland, vast areas of forest preserves encircling the city, and similar developments providing outdoor rest and recreation facilities."

In *Ten Years' Work of the Chicago Plan Commission*, a pamphlet issued in 1921, it was brought out that "The cost of public playgrounds, lake front parks, bathing beaches, forest preserves and other recreational features for the benefit of all our people, drops into insignificance when compared with the priceless value of safeguarding the health of our men, women and children, and creating conditions which will increase happiness, elevate morals, and produce better citizens."

The Plan had its origin in the Commercial Club of Chicago in 1908 with Daniel Hudson Burnham, an architect and city planner, and Edward H. Bennett as leaders. They were assisted by Jules Guerin, Charles Moore and Walter L.

Fisher. The Commercial Club presented the finished plan of Chicago to Mayor Fred A. Busse in 1909. Wide streets and boulevards, large parks, particularly along the lake front, bathing beaches, and forest preserves were all proposed in the Chicago Plan. It was considered "visionary" at the time.

The Chicago City Council approved of the project, and Mayor Fred A. Busse appointed the Chicago Plan Commission, the membership of which was confirmed by the City Council, November 4, 1909. Charles H. Wacker, after whom Wacker Drive was named, was the first chairman of the commission. He served in that capacity for seventeen years.

The first accomplishment of the Chicago Plan Commission was the passage of an ordinance in 1911 by the City Council, which permitted work to begin on the widening of Michigan Avenue to one hundred and thirty feet between Jackson Boulevard and Randolph Street.

Work was then begun on the widening of Roosevelt Road. Only a short distance was widened at first. Today, Roosevelt Road is one of Chicago's chief highways, extending from Michigan Avenue to the city limits and beyond.

Looking back from the perspective of today, one can see that many civic improvements may be traced to the Chicago Plan of 1908. The slogan with regard to Grant Park was "Give Chicago the World's Most Splendid Waterfront." Not only was Grant Park enlarged and improved by the erection of fountains and museums, but other lake front parks were established, notably Burnham Park. The new Leif Ericson and Columbus Drives, which now extend to Sixty-seventh Street, were proposed in the Chicago Plan. With the new outer link bridge completed in 1937, Chicago has a continuous driveway along the lake shore nearly eighteen miles long, extending from Sixty-seventh Street and South Shore Drive to Foster Avenue and Sheridan Road. The plan also called for a line of public beaches along the shore sufficient to accommodate two hundred thousand persons daily.

Burnham Park, the Navy Pier, the Union Station and Railway Terminal, the new Federal Post Office building, the Michigan Avenue bridge, and the straightening of parts of the Chicago River are all fruits of the Chicago Plan of 1908. The

GROWTH OF CHICAGO PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS 1840 - 1934

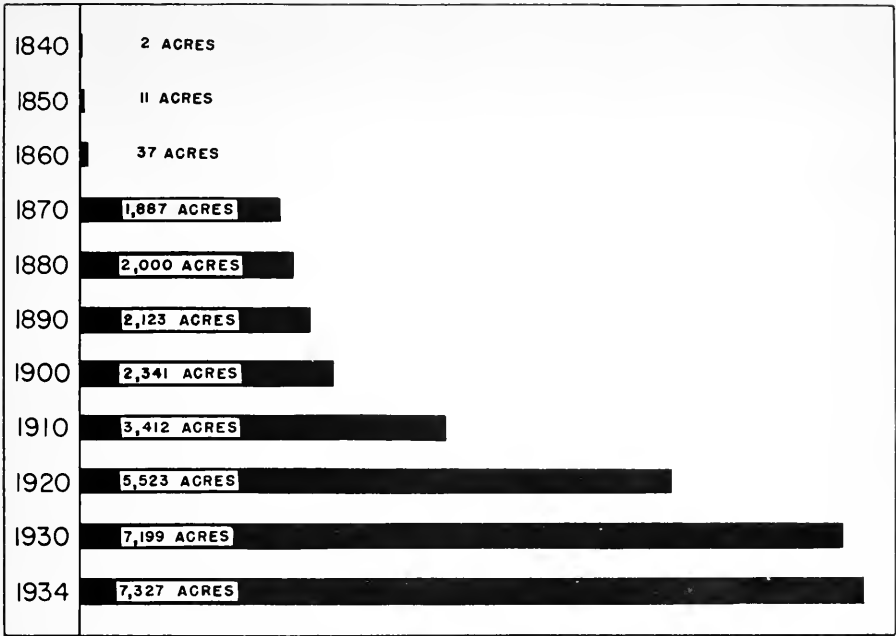


Figure 1

NUMBER OF ACRES OF CITY AREA TO ONE ACRE OF PARKS

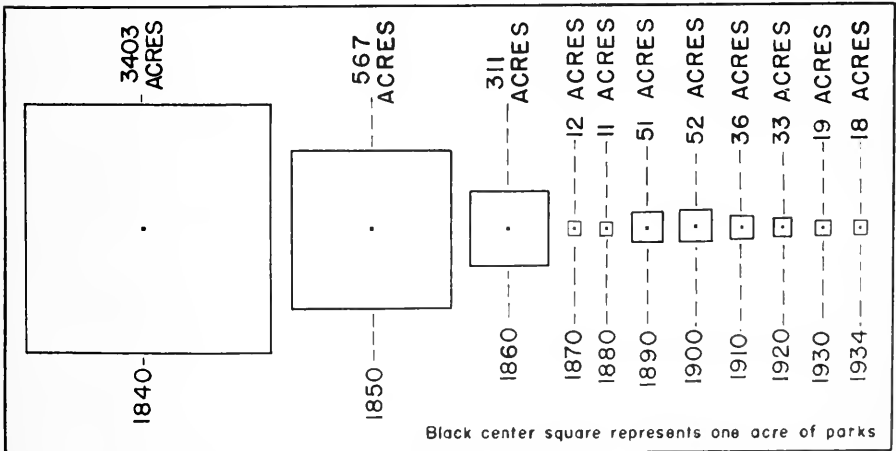
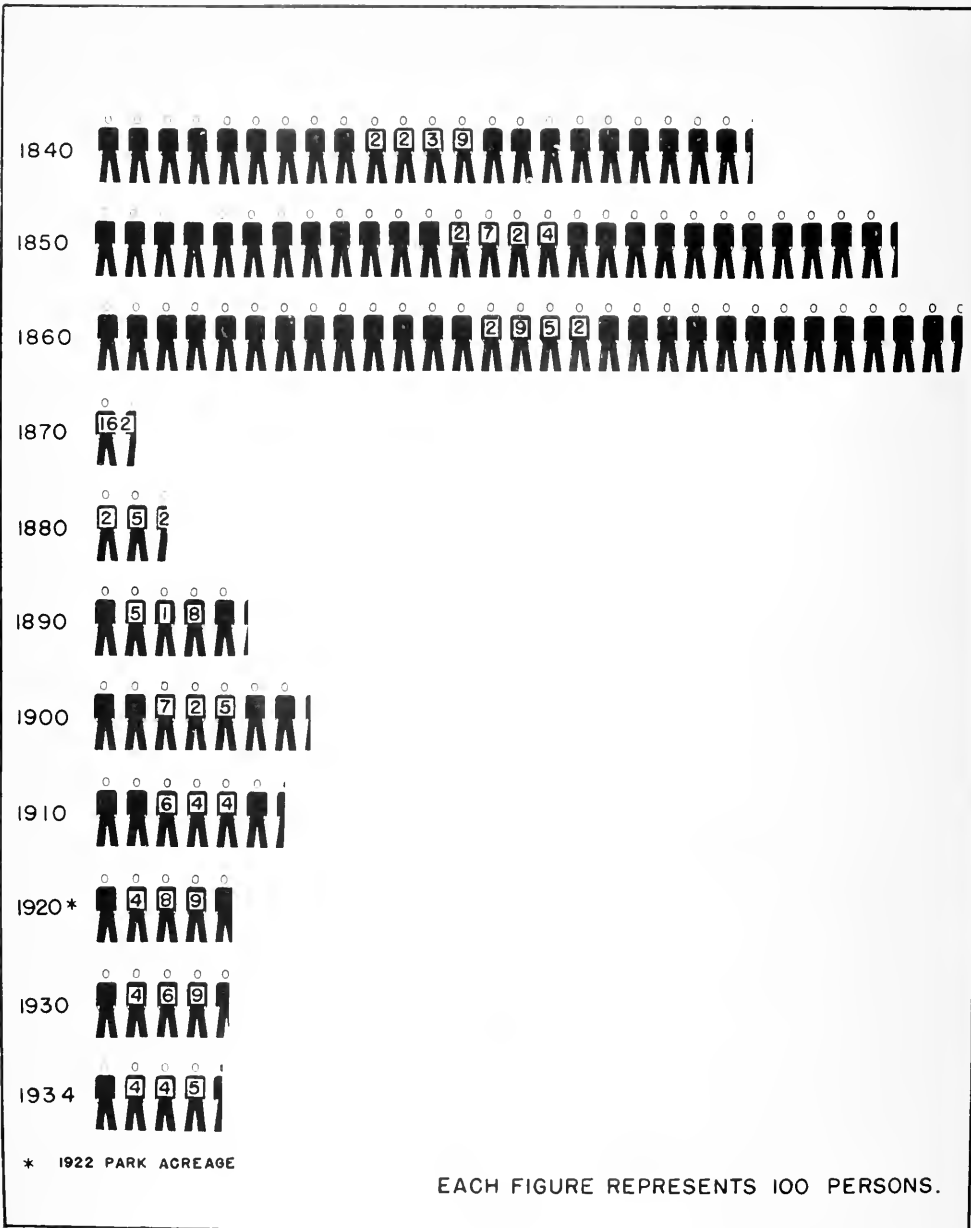


Figure 2



POPULATION PER ACRE OF CHICAGO PARKS 1840-1934

Figure 3

old South Water Street was changed into the new Wacker Drive with its modern double deck highway, the first elevated traffic lane in the Chicago metropolitan area. A few of the streets to be widened were: Michigan Avenue, Roosevelt Road, Western Avenue, Ogden Avenue, North La Salle Street, Ashland Avenue and Damen Street.

The Chicago Plan cannot be regarded as something of the past. New civic improvements are still being proposed. Recently, for example, a park surrounding the Cook County Hospital for the use of patients recovering from illness was suggested. The University of Illinois Medical and Dental School took a first step in this direction by setting aside space for lawns and trees between the new buildings which are under construction. When the Jane Addams housing project was planned at Roosevelt Road and Racine Avenue, allowances for park and playground spaces were made.

The Consolidation of Act of 1934

Consolidation of the Lincoln, West and South Park Districts was urged long before 1934. A Park Consolidation bill was passed by the Illinois State Legislature as early as 1915, only to be vetoed by the Governor on technical grounds at the advice of the Attorney General. "In my inaugural address," Governor Dunne said, as quoted by the *Chicago Daily News*, February 17, 1915, "I recommended the consolidation of the different park boards of the City of Chicago, and I trust that constitutional legislation to that end will be enacted at the coming session."

Nearly twenty years passed before Chicago's park districts were finally consolidated. In November, 1932, a Chicago firm of research specialists made a study of the Chicago metropolitan area and published their "Proposals for the Reorganization of Local Governments in Illinois."

Park consolidation was recommended in one of the sections of this report. "There are fifty-six special park governments in Cook County," this so-called Griffenhagen report stated, "organized for park purposes alone, ranging from the Forest Preserve District with its 31,832 acres, down to districts purely local in character operating a few acres in extent. The City of Chicago, the Chicago Board of Education and numerous other municipalities and school districts maintain playgrounds and recreation facilities in connection with their other functions. Within the limits of the City of Chicago there are three large and nineteen small park districts, each expending public moneys, and each raising taxes for the construction, maintenance and operation of parks and playgrounds."

In 1933 the State Legislature of Illinois passed a bill which gave the people of Chicago an opportunity to vote on park consolidation at the 1934 election. The measure passed, and on May 4, 1934, the twenty-two separate park districts in Chicago were merged into one system. The Chicago Park District was created. It assumed control of 5,416 acres of parks, 176 miles of boulevards including driveways within parks, 78 field-houses, and many other public recreation facilities. As a result of the consolidation, the park commissioners were reduced in number from 114 to 5. Greater efficiency in the management of park affairs has been made possible since the consolidation. But many difficult problems of administration, personnel and finance have not yet been overcome. The long years of depression have taken their toll from the field of recreation, but at the same time have produced a new awareness of the city's recreational needs. In this emergency the federal government through the Works Progress Administration and other agencies has rendered signal aid to both facilities and staffs. At the middle of 1937 the whole situation is in the throes of transition.



PART II

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS
OF
PUBLIC RECREATION

INTRODUCTION

In itself the definition of public recreation as "that provided under the auspices of a governmental unit" implies the existence of legally created governmental bodies charged with the responsibility for the establishment and operation of recreational facilities and programs. Such governmental agencies, it has already been pointed out, may be local municipalities or may be divisions of county, state or even federal government. In addition, many independent local governmental agencies separate from the municipality have assumed or had delegated to them functions relating to the provision of leisure time opportunities for the residents of the communities in which they are located. School boards, park districts, sanitary districts, and library boards represent the range of such governmental units.

An analysis of local administration of recreation in 214 cities, made in 1925, revealed that the responsibility was divided in the following manner:

<i>Managing authorities</i>	<i>Number of cities</i>
Independent recreation commissions or departments	93
School boards or department of education.	40
Recreation bureaus in park departments..	28
Joint departments or commissions such as parks and playgrounds	21
Other city departments	8
More than one department or divided responsibility	24
Total	214

The 1936 *Year Book of the Recreation Magazine* indicates that in 1935, with a greatly expanded number of cities reporting public recreation, those cities providing full-time year-round workers had delegated the management to the following authorities:

<i>Managing authority</i>	<i>Number of agencies</i>
Playground and recreation commissions, boards and departments	115
Park commissions, boards, bureaus and departments	47

Boards of education and other school authorities	23
Park and recreation commissions and departments	10
Municipal playground committees, recreation associations, etc.	9
Departments of public welfare.....	8
Departments of parks and public property.	7
Departments of public works.....	5
City councils	4
Swimming pool, beach and bath house commissions	2
Miscellaneous	12

The progressive development of public recreation in the United States has until comparatively recent times been concerned chiefly with the establishment of facilities; therefore, there exists today a definite lag in the provision of programs and in the efficient operation of facilities. With the growing realization on the part of the general public that the provision of facilities is not the full attainment of an ideal in the provision of adequate public recreation but merely the primary step in that direction, and that the use of these facilities depends upon adequate intelligent supervision, has come a gradual change wherein recreation is now viewed as a combination of two equally important components: facilities and program. The degree of effectiveness is dependent upon the extent and type of management provided. Any inventory of public recreation will therefore be concerned with the following major divisions: administration, plant and equipment, and program. In view of the fact that in most instances some form of governmental agency existed prior to the establishment of the facilities, which in turn preceded the program employing the plant and equipment, it is logical that these divisions should be taken up in that order. A study of the administrative aspects of public recreation may be subdivided into three general topical classifications: (1) legal aspects, in which are embodied the powers and limitations of the agency; (2) organizational aspects, related to the administrative set-up of the agency; and (3) financial aspects, concerned with the means of financial support and the extent of revenues.

Since May of 1934 the administration of all tax-supported recreation within the City of Chicago has been vested in five major agencies: the Chicago Park District; the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation; the Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education; the Cook County Forest Preserves; and the Chicago Public Library. Prior to that date the total number of major public tax-supported agencies controlling recreation within the city was twenty-six, including twenty-two park districts which through the Consolidation Act of 1934 were superseded by the Chicago Park District. In addition to these major agencies there are also several quasi-public bodies located on property of the Park District and the Cook

County Forest Preserves, some of which derive support from a museum tax. These agencies, independent of the above bodies, being subject only to specific restrictions and regulations established by the State Legislature, include: the Chicago Zoological Gardens, Art Institute, Field Museum, Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago Historical Society, and Shedd Aquarium. It is not intended in this section to present an involved discussion of the legal ramifications and implications of the various agencies, the purpose of the chapters on administration being rather to provide a more appreciative understanding of the powers and limitations of the various agencies as a preliminary to a discussion of their facilities and programs.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF PUBLIC RECREATION

General

In a democracy governmental agencies are subservient to the people, and in their establishment are provided with certain powers and functions within which they are restricted by limitations placed upon them at the time of their origin or at a later date. The original legislative units of government in the United States after the War of Independence were the thirteen original states, to whom powers of government were given in the original colonial charters. The Constitution of the United States, consequently, is a grant to the federal government by the states of certain specific rights previously inherent in these individual states; and the powers of the federal government therefore are limited to this original constitutional grant, except where the states have since that time added to its powers by amending the constitution. The relationship of the state to local governmental units is very similar to its relationship to the federal government. Through their original powers states were empowered to issue to the local municipality corporate charters in which the functions and limitations of the local unit were usually very definitely restricted. This situation still exists today, except where the state has by home rule bills permitted the local unit to govern itself independent of the state legislature. Nevertheless, even with home rule bills the original power for such permissive legislation rests with the state legislative body. In Illinois, although the City of Chicago contains more than forty per cent of the population of the state, all powers of the various agencies providing recreation within the city originated through the state legislature either through direct charter to municipalities and subsequent amendments to these charters or by the actual creation by the state legislature (subject to a referendum of the people—which is a modified and limited form of home rule) of independent local municipalities, such as the Chicago Park District. This study of

the legislation empowering the various recreational bodies serving the city indicates the specific powers and functions of the individual agencies and the relationship of the various organizations to other units of government.

The Chicago Public Library

The Chicago Public Library was established in 1872 as the result of a movement started after the great Chicago fire in which an appeal to authors, publishers, scientific societies and literary institutions, primarily in Great Britain, resulted in a donation of about eight thousand volumes. These contributions, each with a bookplate stating that it was presented to the City of Chicago for the formation of a free library as a mark of English sympathy, served as the instruments which led to the passage of the Library Act of March 7, 1872, through which the Chicago Public Library and many others throughout the state were founded and are now operating. As amended to 1935 the Act provided for the creation and operation of libraries in the following manner:

“The city council of each incorporated city, whether organized under general law or special charter, shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city and may levy a tax of not to exceed one and two-tenths ($1\frac{2}{10}$) mills on the dollar annually, on all the taxable property in the city: *Provided*, that in cities of over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, such tax shall not exceed for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, three-quarters of one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation; or at such rate which will produce, when extended, an amount not to exceed one million eight hundred thousand dollars (\$1,800,000) whichever may be greater; and for the year 1938 and thereafter three-quarters of one mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation annually for maintenance and operation and an additional tax of one-tenth ($1\frac{1}{10}$) of a mill on the dollar annually for the purchase of sites and buildings and for the con-

struction and equipment of buildings, for library purposes, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of said city, and to be known as a library fund; provided, that said library taxes shall be in addition to all other taxes or tax rates authorized to be levied by any city, village or incorporated town or other taxing authority and shall not be subject to reduction under the provisions of 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, as amended, nor be a part of the taxes making up the aggregate which determines the rate of reduction under said Act, nor a part of the taxes making up the rate prescribed as the limit of reduction under said Act nor a part of the taxes making up any rate prescribed as a limitation on the amount of taxes any city, village, incorporated town or other taxing authority may levy."¹

Section 1 of the Public Library Act was amended by the state legislature in 1937. It now provides:

. . . that in cities of over 150,000 the tax for library purposes for the year 1938, and annually thereafter shall not exceed the rate of .75 of a mill or a rate which when extended will produce an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000 instead of the present \$1,800,000.²

The appointment of directors for the public library system was delegated to the mayor of the city by Section 2 of the Act of 1872.

"When any city council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, under this Act, the mayor of such city shall, with the approval of the city council proceed to appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office; and not more than one member of the city council shall be at any one time a member of said board."³

These directors hold office for terms of three years or until their successors are appointed; and are subject to removal by the mayor, by and with the consent of the city council, for misconduct or neglect of duty.⁴ The functions and powers of directors, who receive no compensation for their services, are:

"They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own guidance and

for the government of the library and reading room as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this Act. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected for such library and deposited to the credit of the library fund, and of the construction of any library building, and of the supervision, care and custody of the grounds, rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for that purpose."⁵

The board is further empowered to "purchase or lease grounds or to purchase, lease, or erect and occupy an appropriate building or buildings for the use of said library," and is permitted to remodel or reconstruct such buildings to conform to library purposes or needs. The board is also authorized, with the approval and consent of the city council, to "sell or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property that it deems no longer necessary or useful for library purposes."⁶ Appointment of a suitable library staff and the fixing of the compensation for employees are also among the functions and powers of library boards in Illinois. The Library Enabling Act as amended, provides for the use of the library in the following terms:

"Every library and reading room, established under this Act, shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may adopt, in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said board may exclude from the use of said library and reading room any and all persons who shall willfully violate such rules. And said board may extend the privileges and use of such library and reading room to persons residing outside of such city in this state, upon such terms and conditions as said board may from time to time by its regulations prescribe."⁷

The boards of directors of public libraries are required by Section 7 of the Library Act as amended to submit reports to the city council in accordance with the following regulations:

"Within fifteen days after the expiration of each fiscal year of the city, incorporated town, township or village, the board of directors shall make a report of the condition of their trust on the last day of the fiscal year, to the city council, board

¹Cabill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois*, Callaghan and Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1935, ch. 81, par. 1, sec. 1.

²Eden, A. E., Taylor, H. J., and Legislative Reference Bureau, *Legislative Synopsis and Digest of the Sixtieth General Assembly, State of Illinois*, No. 20, 1937.

³Cabill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.* ch. 81, par. 2.

⁴*Ibid.*, par. 5, sec. 5.

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶*Ibid.*

⁷Cabill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.* ch. 81, par. 6, sec. 1.

of town auditors or board of trustees, as the case may be. This report shall be made in writing and shall be verified under oath by the secretary, or some other responsible officer of the board of directors. It shall contain (a) an itemized statement of the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources and (b) an itemized statement of the objects and purposes for which those sums of money have been expended; (c) a statement of the number of books and periodicals available for use, and the number and character thereof circulated; (d) a statement of the real and personal property acquired by devise, bequest, purchase, gift or otherwise; (e) a statement of the character of any extensions of library service which have been undertaken; (f) a statement of the financial requirements of the library for the ensuing fiscal year, and of the rate of tax which, in the judgment of the board of directors, it will be necessary to levy for library purposes in the next annual tax levy ordinance; and (g) any other statistics, information and suggestions that may be of interest. A report shall also be filed, at the same time, with the Illinois Library Extension Commission.¹¹

The city council is empowered to provide penalties for misuse of library property in the following manner:

"The city council of said city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury upon such library or the grounds or other property thereof, and for injury to or failure to return any book belonging to such library."¹²

The right of individuals to make contributions to public libraries is explained by Section 9.

"Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property or real estate for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to the money or real estate so donated, in the board of directors created under this Act, to be held and controlled by such board, when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise or bequest of such property; and as to such property the said board shall be held and considered to be special trustees."¹³

The erection of buildings is provided for by Section 13 of the Act, as amended June 18, 1935:

"Whenever any board of directors of any public library organized under the provisions of this Act,

shall determine to erect a building to be used for their library, or to purchase a site for the same, or to furnish necessary equipment therefor, or to do any or all of said things, or to purchase a building and site, and necessary equipment for said library, or to provide or accumulate a fund for the erection or purchase of such building, or to pay for a library site, or to purchase necessary equipment for said library, or to do any or all of said things, they may do so as follows:

"In case a new building is to be erected, the board of directors shall cause a plan for such building to be prepared and an estimate to be made of the cost. If a site is to be provided for the same, they shall also cause an estimate to be made of the cost of such site. If necessary equipment is to be provided for said library, they shall cause an estimate to be made of the cost of such equipment. They may then determine the term of years over which they shall spread the collection of the cost of such building, or site, or equipment, or any of said things, not exceeding twenty (20) years, and shall make a record of their said proceedings. The library directors of a public library organized in any city, village or incorporated town shall transmit a copy of the record of their said proceedings to the city council or board of trustees for its approval. If such city council or board of trustees shall approve the action of the library board, it may, by ordinance, provide that bonds of the city, village or incorporated town be issued for the payment of the cost (so estimated as aforesaid) of the said building, or site, or equipment, or any of said things, in which event the said ordinance shall also state the time or times when such bonds, and the interest thereon, shall become payable: *Provided*, that the whole of the principal of such bonds and the interest thereon shall be payable within twenty (20) years: *Provided, further*, that the interest on such bonds shall not exceed the rate of five (5) per cent per annum; but the said interest may be made payable at such time (annually or semi-annually) as the said ordinance shall prescribe: *Provided, always*, that in case said council or board of trustees shall provide for such payment by the issuance of bonds, it shall make provision at or before the issuance thereof, by ordinance, which shall be irrevocable, for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all the taxable property within such city, village or incorporated town, sufficient to meet the principal and interest of said bonds as the same mature, which tax shall be in addition to that otherwise authorized to be levied and collected for corporate purposes. If, however, the said council or board of trustees

¹¹Cahill and Moore, *op. cit.* ch. 81, par. 7, sec. 7.

¹²*Ibid.*, par. 8, sec. 8.

¹³*Ibid.*, par. 9.

shall not provide that bonds of the city, village or incorporated town be issued as and for the purpose aforesaid, but shall otherwise approve the action of the said library board, then the library board shall divide the total cost of said building, or site, or equipment, or any of said things, into as many parts as they shall determine to spread the collection thereof, and shall certify the amount of one of said parts to said council or board of trustees each and every year during the terms over which they shall have determined to spread the collection of the cost of such building, or site, or equipment, or any of said things.

"The said council or board of trustees on receiving said last mentioned certificate shall, in its next annual appropriation bill, include the amount so certified, and shall, for the amount so certified, levy and collect a tax to pay the same with the other general taxes of the city, village or incorporated town, and the proceeds of such tax shall be paid over by the officer charged with the collection thereof to the board of directors of such library in cities, villages and incorporated towns having a population of five thousand inhabitants or less to be applied by such board of directors to the purpose for which such tax was levied. *Provided*, the said levy shall not exceed one and two-thirds mills on the dollar in any one year, and shall not be levied oftener than for the number of years into which the library board in those cases where bonds are not issued, as aforesaid, shall have divided the cost of said building, or site, or equipment, or any of said things; and when collected as last aforesaid, the tax shall cease.

"Such board of directors shall have authority to enter into contracts and to take title to any property acquired by it for library purposes by the name and style of 'The Board of Library Directors of the (city, village, town or township) of'"

It will be observed that the legislation thus far mentioned does not create public libraries, but is permissive in character and provides that such agencies may be established and thereupon places the limitations and restrictions upon them in the event they are established. The responsibility for the creation of the public library therefore is placed upon the city council. The Chicago Public library was established by the city council of the City of Chicago in accordance with the aforementioned legislation. Inasmuch as the functions of the library director are very clearly de-

finer, and the responsibility for the operation of the library system is placed by the state legislature in that body, the city code provides for the establishment of the library in one brief clause: "There is hereby established a free public library and reading room for the use of inhabitants of the city, which shall be called The Chicago Public Library." The only other statutory enactments of the city council referring to the public library provide for all departments of the city to send to the public library six copies of all printed reports and public documents, and provide a fine of five dollars to fifty dollars for each offense of willful or malicious destruction of books or other things of value belonging to the public library and a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for malicious or willful injury on the grounds, buildings, furniture and fixtures of the library. Fines of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars for failure to comply with the requirements of the by-laws of the Library Board regarding the returning of books, conclude the statutes of the City of Chicago relating to the operation of the Chicago Public Library.

Cook County Forest Preserves

The Cook County Forest Preserve District was formally organized on February 15, 1915, as a result of a referendum by the people of Cook County, in accordance with "an Act to provide for the creation and management of Forest Preserve Districts" as approved June 27, 1913, which provided:

"That whenever any area of contiguous territory lying wholly within one county contains one or more natural forests or parks thereof and one or more cities, towns or villages, such territory may be incorporated as a forest preserve district in the following manner, to wit:

"Any five hundred legal voters residing within the limits of such proposed district may petition a circuit judge of the county in which such proposed district lies, to cause the question to be submitted to the legal voters of such proposed district whether or not it shall be organized as a forest preserve district under this Act, such petition shall be addressed to the circuit judge or judges of the county in which such proposed forest preserve district is situated and shall contain a definite description of the territory intended to be

¹Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 81, par. 13.

²Busch, F. X., and Horn-stein, I., *Revised Chicago Code of 1931*, ch. 7, art. 1, sec. 626.

embraced in such district, and the name of such district. . . .After the entry of the order fixing and defining the boundaries and the name of such proposed district, it shall be the duty of said circuit judge to order to be submitted to the legal voters of such proposed district at any special or general election held therein. . . .”¹

“ . . . if a majority of the votes cast in any district upon such question is found to be in favor of the organization of such forest preserve district, such forest preserve district shall thenceforth be deemed an organized forest preserve district under this Act.”²

The Act provided further for the management of the district by a board of commissioners who, in the instance of districts which are co-extensive with the boundaries of any other city, village, incorporated town, or sanitary district, shall consist of the corporate authorities of such county, city, village, incorporated towns or sanitary district. Sections 5 and 6 as amended provided the commissioners with the power to create forest preserves through the following procedure:

“Any forest preserve district organized under this Act shall have the power to create forest preserves, and for that purpose shall have the power to acquire in the manner hereinafter provided, and hold lands containing one or more natural forests or parts thereof or land or lands connecting such forests or parts thereof, for the purpose of protecting and preserving the flora, fauna and scenic beauties within such district, and to restore, restock, protect and preserve the natural forests and said lands together with their flora and fauna, as nearly as may be, in their natural state and condition, for the purpose of the education, pleasure and recreation of the public.

“Lands may be acquired for the consolidation of such preserves into unit areas of size and form convenient and desirable for public use and economical maintenance and improvement and when in the judgment of the board of commissioners, the public access, use and enjoyment of such preserves and other purposes of this Act will be served by connecting any such preserves with forested ways or links, lands for connecting links of such width, length and location as the board of commissioners deem necessary or desirable may be acquired and held for such purposes and improved by forestation, roads and pathways. Any such district may also acquire lands along water courses or elsewhere which, in the judgment of its board

of commissioners, are required to control drainage and water conditions and necessary for the preservation of forested areas acquired or to be acquired as preserves. Unforested lands adjacent to forest preserves may also be acquired to provide for extension of roads and forested ways around and by such preserves and for parking space for automobiles and other facilities not requiring forested areas but incidental to the use and protection thereof.”³

“Any such district shall have power to acquire lands and grounds within such district for the aforesaid purposes by gift, grant, devise, purchase or condemnation and to construct, lay out, improve and maintain wells, power plants, comfort stations, shelter houses, paths, driveways, roadways and other improvements and facilities in and through said forest preserves as they shall deem necessary or desirable for the use of such forest preserves by the public. If any of the powers to acquire lands and hold or improve the same given to Forest Preserve Districts, by Sections 5 and 6 of this Act should be held invalid, such invalidity shall not invalidate the remainder of this Act of any of the other powers herein given and conferred upon the Forest Preserve Districts. Such Forest Preserve Districts shall also have power to lease not to exceed forty acres of the lands and grounds acquired by it, for a term of not more than ninety-nine years to veterans’ organizations as grounds for convalescing sick and disabled veterans, and as a place upon which to construct rehabilitation quarters.”⁴

The power to control the Forest Preserve Districts under their jurisdiction was given to the board of commissioners, who may “by ordinance regulate and control the speed of travel on all paths, driveways and roadways within Forest Preserves, and prohibit the use of such paths, driveways and roadways for racing or speeding purposes, and may exclude therefrom traffic, teams and vehicles, and may by ordinance prescribe such fines and penalties for the violation of their ordinances as cities and villages are allowed to prescribe for the violation of their ordinances.”⁵ In addition, as corporate authorities of such Forest Preserve Districts the board of commissioners:

“Shall have power to pass and enforce all necessary ordinances, rules and regulations for the management of the property and conduct of the business of such district. Such board shall have

¹ Cahill, C. L. and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 57a, par. 1, sec. 1.
² *Ibid.*, par. 2, sec. 2.

³ *Ibid.*, par. 5, sec. 5.
⁴ *Ibid.*, par. 6, sec. 6.
⁵ *Ibid.*, par. 7, sec. 7.

power to appoint a secretary and treasurer and such other officers and such employees as may be necessary, all of whom, excepting the treasurer and attorneys, shall be under civil service rules and regulations, as provided for in Section 9 of this Act. All contracts for supplies, material or work involving an expenditure in excess of \$500.00 shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after due advertisement, excepting work requiring personal confidence or necessary supplies under the control of monopolies, where competitive bidding is impossible. All contracts for supplies, material or work shall be signed by the president of the board of commissioners and by any such other officer as the board in its discretion may designate."

To enforce ordinances and laws and to preserve the public peace in the Forest Preserves the commissioners of Forest Preserve Districts are granted the right to appoint and maintain a sufficient police force who have complete jurisdiction over the Preserves in land outside the limits of cities and villages, but who within such corporate limits are subject to the direction of its chief of police. In the event the county operates under civil service regulations, Section 9 provides that all employees of such forest preserve district except the treasurer and attorneys shall be selected in the manner provided by the law regulating the civil service in such county and all such employees shall be subject at all times to the provisions of such Act.

The board of commissioners is required to submit records annually to the board of county commissioners, indicating:

" . . . the revenues received, expenditures made, land acquired, with the progress of construction work, the condition of the property and such other matters as may have been acted upon by the board during the previous year."

Section 11 requires the publication of ordinances imposing fines or appropriating moneys in a newspaper of general circulation within the district which do not become effective until ten days after such publication. All other ordinances of the district in order to become legal in courts without further proof must be published in book or pamphlet form under the seal of the district.

The president of the board of commissioners presides at all meetings, and as the executive officer of the district signs all ordinances, resolu-

tions, and other papers, and executes contracts and other duties as may be prescribed by ordinance. He has the power to veto, which may be circumvented by the repassage of vetoed ordinances by two-thirds vote of the board.

Provision was made for bond issues and general taxation by Section 13 of the Forest Preserve Act in the following clause:

"The board of commissioners of any forest preserve district, organized hereunder, shall have power to raise money by general taxation, for any of the purposes enumerated in this Act, and power to borrow money upon the faith and credit of such district, and to issue bonds therefor: *Provided, however,* such district shall not become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount including existing indebtedness in the aggregate exceeding one per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property therein, as ascertained by the last equalized assessment for state and county purposes. No such district shall incur indebtedness for any purpose other than the acquisition of land unless the proposition to issue bonds or otherwise incur such indebtedness shall have been first submitted to the legal voters of such district at a general election or at any special election called for such purpose and shall have been approved by a majority of those voting upon the proposition; and no such district shall incur indebtedness for the acquisition of land or lands in excess of thirty-five thousand acres, including all lands theretofore acquired, unless the proposition to issue bonds or otherwise incur such indebtedness shall have been first submitted to the voters of such district at a general election or at any special election called for such purpose and shall have been approved by a majority of those voting upon the proposition. Before or at the time of issuing bonds, the board of commissioners shall provide by ordinance for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds as it falls due, and to pay such bonds as they mature and said tax to so pay the interest on said bonds as it falls due and to pay said bonds as they mature, shall not be permitted to increase the taxing power of said district as herein provided for, excepting in forest preserve districts containing a population of two hundred thousand or more. All bonds issued by any forest preserve district shall be divided into series, the first of which shall mature not later than five years after the date of issue and the last of which shall mature not later than twenty years after the date of issue.

¹ Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 57a, par. 8, sec. 8.
² *Ibid.*, par. 11, sec. 10.

"All general taxes levied by the board of commissioners of any forest preserve district shall be levied at the same time and in the same manner as taxes are levied for city and village purposes; *provided*, that the amount of taxes levied for one year shall not exceed the rate of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one mill on each dollar of the assessed value of the taxable property therein, as ascertained by the last equalized assessment for state and county purposes; *provided*, that in forest preserve districts containing a population of two hundred thousand or more such commissioners may levy a tax of not exceeding nine-fortieths ($\frac{9}{40}$) of one mill on the dollar of such valuation for general, corporate purposes, in addition to the taxes required for the payment of bonds and interest on bonds *and provided further*, that in such districts for the year ending December 31, 1935, such commissioners may, by separate ordinance, adopted on or before September 17, 1935, levy an additional tax for general corporate purposes not to exceed $\frac{3}{40}$ ths of one mill on the dollar of such valuation without any appropriation thereof being made in the annual appropriation ordinance or otherwise, *provided*, that the purposes and the amount levied for each purpose, shall be stated separately.

"The county clerk in reducing tax levies as and when required to do so by virtue of the provisions of 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, as amended, shall not include the taxes levied by the board of commissioners of any forest preserve district in the aggregate of all taxes to be reduced and no reduction of any tax levy made under the provisions of said Act above mentioned, as amended, shall diminish any amount appropriated or levied by the board of commissioners of any such forest preserve district. All moneys collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the treasurer of such district."³

In addition, an Act concerning zoological parks in Forest Preserve Districts as amended permits additional taxation for the construction and maintenance of such facilities.

"For the purpose of constructing and maintaining and caring for any such zoological park and the buildings and grounds thereof and of securing and displaying zoological collections thereon the corporate authorities of any forest preserve district containing a population of two hundred thousand or more are hereby authorized to levy annually a tax on all taxable property in such district as assessed for the purpose of county taxa-

tion, of not to exceed three-fortieths of one mill on the dollar

"Said taxes shall be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of such forest preserve district and shall be in addition to the maximum of all other taxes and tax rates which such district is now or may hereafter be authorized to levy upon the aggregate valuation of all taxable property within such district and shall be exclusive of and in addition to the maximum amount and rate of taxes such district is now or may hereafter be authorized to levy for general purposes under and by virtue of Section 13 of 'An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named,' approved June 27, 1913, as amended, or under and by virtue of any other law or laws which may limit the amount of tax which such district may levy for general purposes. The county clerk of the county in which such forest preserve district is located, in reducing tax levies under the provisions of 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, as amended, shall not consider any such taxes as a part of the general tax levy for forest preserve purposes, and shall not include the same in the limitation of one (1) per cent of the assessed valuation upon which taxes are required to be extended, and shall not reduce the same under the provisions of said Act. The proceeds of the tax herein authorized shall be kept as a separate fund."²

The creation of such zoological parks is placed with the board of commissioners, who:

". . . are hereby authorized to erect and maintain within such forest preserves, under the control or supervision of such corporate authorities, edifices to be used for the collection and display of animals as customary in zoological parks, and to collect and display such animals, or to permit the directors or trustees of any zoological society devoted to the purposes aforesaid to erect and maintain a zoological park and to collect and display zoological collections within any forest preserve, now or hereafter under the control or supervision of such forest preserve district, out of funds belonging to such zoological society, or to contract with the directors or trustees of any zoological society on such terms and conditions as may to such corporate authorities seem best, relative to the erection, operation and maintenance of a zoological park and the collection and display of such animals within such forest preserve out of the tax hereinafter in this Act provided.

³Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 57a, par. 14, sec. 13.

²*Ibid.*, par. 19, sec. 2.

"Such forest preserve district may charge, or permit such zoological park society to charge, an admission fee not to exceed fifty cents for each visitor over ten years of age and not exceeding twenty-five cents for each visitor of ten years of age or under, the proceeds of such admission fee to be devoted exclusively to the operation and maintenance of such zoological park and the collections therein; *provided*, that all such zoological parks shall be open to the public without charge for at least three days each week, and to the children in actual attendance upon any of the schools in the State at all times."

State Forests

Through enactment of the state legislature, approved July 2, 1925, state forests are established and managed in the following manner:

"The Department of Conservation shall have control, supervision and management of all state forests herein provided for and hereafter to be established.

"State forests shall include only such lands as are decided by the Department of Conservation to be more valuable for the growing of forests than for other purposes, and shall have for their purpose the production of forest products, the protection of watersheds that are subject to serious erosion, the maintenance of purity of springs and streams and to afford recreation places for the people of the state.

"The Department of Conservation may purchase, lease, receive by donation or devise or take options on tracts of land suitable for state forests. The department may also acquire title by condemnation in the name of the State of Illinois under the laws relating to eminent domain. Such proceedings shall be conducted by the Attorney General at the request of the department.

"From time to time, as tracts of land are acquired, the department shall designate and organize such lands as state forests. The department shall protect such lands from fire and trespass and cause them to be so managed as to produce continuous crops of timber for use of the people and industries of the state.

"Timber grown on such forests may be sold under rules and regulations of the department, but all cutting and removal of forest products shall be in accordance with the best practices of forestry. The department shall make such forests accessible to the general public by improved highways leading through them.

"The department shall have authority to establish forest nurseries for the growing of trees for

¹Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 57a, par. 18, sec. 1.

planting in the state forests, and to procure or acquire tree seeds for nursery use. Such planting stock as is not required in the state forest may be sold at not less than cost to landowners within the state for planting purposes, but all such planting shall be under plans approved by the department.

"The department shall employ such foresters, cruisers and other assistance as are necessary for the acquisition of such state forests and for their administration, protection, improvement and use. It shall make reasonable rules for the regulation of the use of such state forests by the public. Such regulations and rules shall be posted in conspicuous places in such state forests."

Penalties are provided for the following offenses:

"Whoever:

1. Willfully destroys, injures or defaces a guide post, sign, fence, enclosure or structure within a state forest; or

2. Willfully destroys, injures or removes a tree, shrub or plant or flower within a state forest; or

3. Violates any reasonable regulation adopted by the department and published by posting in conspicuous places

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both fine and imprisonment."

"The department shall have authority to designate portions of the state forests as game or fish sanctuaries and shall promulgate rules and regulations for the protection and breeding of game or fish within such areas."

Bureau of Parks, Recreation, and Aviation

The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation is a division of the Department of Public Works of the City of Chicago and is regarded as the municipal playground system of the city. The Bureau was established under the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners of Public Works by ordinance of the city council passed January 31, 1917. However, prior to that, the Bureau had existed as the operating unit under the Special Park Commission, which was created by the city council November 6, 1899. The City of Chicago even before the establishment of the

²*Ibid.*, par. 22-28, sec. 1-7.

³*Ibid.*, par. 29, sec. 8.

⁴*Ibid.*, par. 30, sec. 9.

Bureau of Parks and Playgrounds under the Special Park Commission controlled park properties through powers given it by the state legislature; in fact, even in the charter creating the city, provision is made by Chapter 7 that "the common council shall have power from time to time to improve, protect, and ornament any public square now or hereafter laid out." The Municipal Code of 1856, Chapter 45, in indicating the functions of the various city departments provided that:

"It shall be the duty of the Street Commission to superintend all inclosed public grounds in their respective divisions and keep the fences thereof in repair, the walks in order and trees properly trimmed. They shall likewise cause printed or written copies of the second and third sections and other ordinances to be posted in the said grounds or parks."

A revision of the laws and ordinances placed this authority in 1866 in the Board of Public Works, which was charged with the duty "to take special charge and superintendence . . . of . . . public places public ground and parks in said city." The state legislature empowered the city to provide for park and playground functions in the following manner:

"The City of Chicago may acquire, by purchase or otherwise, municipal parks, playgrounds, public beaches and bathing places, and improve, equip, maintain and regulate the same.

"The city may exercise the right of eminent domain by condemnation proceedings in conformity with the provisions of the constitution and statutes of the State of Illinois for the acquirement of property useful, advantageous or desirable for municipal purposes, and the procedure in such cases shall be, as nearly as may be, like that provided for in an Act entitled 'An Act concerning local improvements,' approved June 14, 1897, in force July, 1897, as now or hereafter from time to time amended."

The cities of over 75,000 in population are granted the further power and authority to acquire and construct, manage and control, maintain and operate within the corporate limits of such a municipal convention hall or halls, with all necessary adjuncts thereto.

In providing for the use of such convention halls, the state legislature granted to the city the power and authority to license or lease out such facilities

and for the city council to pass ordinances regulating such plants. The City of Chicago, by an Act benefiting only cities in the state of over 500,000 in population, also has the power and authority to contract for the purpose of arranging general exhibitions, dances, entertainments, or celebrations and is permitted to provide for the necessary expenses out of the miscellaneous receipts of the city.

The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, as it now exists, operates under the following ordinances:

"There is hereby established the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, which shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the commissioner of public works, and shall embrace such employees as the city council may provide.

"There is hereby created the office of superintendent of parks, recreation and aviation, who shall be under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the commissioner of public works, and who shall have the management and control of all city parks, public squares, triangles and other open spaces at street intersections, city playgrounds, bathing beaches and swimming pools, public baths and comfort stations, the recreation end of the Navy Pier, the municipal airport, and of all trees, plants and shrubs planted and to be planted in the streets and public highways of the City of Chicago, and the municipal nursery, including their construction, operation and maintenance.

"The superintendent of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, shall have jurisdiction over all city parks, public squares, triangles, municipal playgrounds, municipal bathing beaches, swimming pools, now established or hereafter established or created, and also over all municipal bath houses, comfort stations, municipal nursery, municipal airports, the recreation end of Navy Pier and street parkways.

"Such employes of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation as the commissioner of public works or the superintendent of said bureau may designate shall have full police powers, and for that purpose shall be sworn in as special policemen by the commissioner of police, and furnished with suitable badges of authority, and shall have full power to eject from any public park, playground, bathing beach, public bath or airport, any person who acts in a disorderly manner, or in a manner calculated to injure the property of the city within such public park, playground, bathing beach, public bath or airport, or in a manner cal-

¹Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 24, par. 296-297, sec. 6-7.

culated to interfere with the full enjoyment of same by the public.

"The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, shall have full power and authority over all trees, plants and shrubs planted and to be planted in the streets and public highways of the City of Chicago, including the right to plant new trees and to care for the same, and to that end the said commissioner is authorized to appoint according to law a person to be known as city forester, who shall be a man skilled and learned in the science of forestry. It shall be the duty of the city forester, under the control and direction of the superintendent of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, to superintend, regulate and encourage the preservation, culture and planting of shade and ornamental trees, plants and shrubbery in the streets and public highways of the City of Chicago; to prune, spray, cultivate and otherwise maintain such trees, plants and shrubbery, and to direct the time and method of trimming the same; to advise, without charge, owners and occupants of lots regarding the kind of trees, plants and shrubbery and the method of planting best adapted to, or most desirable on, particular streets, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for the control and extermination of insects and other pests and plant diseases which may injuriously affect trees, plants or shrubs that are now growing or may hereafter be growing on the streets or public highways of the City of Chicago. He shall report to the corporation counsel of the City of Chicago all cases which may come to his knowledge of violations of ordinances respecting such trees, plants and shrubbery.

"The city forester shall, subject to such rules and regulations as the commissioner of public works may prescribe, keep a record of all transactions of his office, and shall, whenever the commissioner of public works may require, make a full and detailed report of such transactions."

Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education

The Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education, under whose control all supervised school playgrounds are placed, was established by the Board of Education of the City of Chicago as a result of the Act to provide for the control and maintenance and operation of playgrounds by boards of education in cities having a population exceeding 500,000 inhabitants. This Act, passed

by the state legislature at the request of the board of education, states:

"That the board of education in any city having a population exceeding 500,000 inhabitants shall take control and management of all public playgrounds now owned or hereafter acquired by any such city, which are adjacent to or connected with any public school in such city and shall equip, maintain and operate the same for the moral, intellectual and physical welfare of the children and persons using them; the title to all lands occupied as such playgrounds shall vest in and be held by such city in trust for the use of schools: *Provided, however,* that nothing herein contained shall prevent any such city from owning and operating parks, bathing beaches, municipal piers and athletic fields as is now or may hereafter be provided by law."

Provision for financial support for such playgrounds is provided by Section 2 of the Act.

"The city council of any such city shall, upon demand, and under the direction of such board of education, annually levy for the purpose of equipping, maintaining and operating playgrounds adjacent to or connected with any public school under the control of such board of education or school district, an annual tax not exceeding one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of one (1) mill on each dollar of assessed value of all taxable property, on all taxable property in such city, said tax to be known as school playground tax; *provided,* that the amount of tax so levied for the year 1931 and each year thereafter shall be subject to the further limitation that it shall not exceed the estimated amount of taxes to be levied for any such year as determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 135¹₂ of 'An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools,' approved and in force June 12, 1909, as amended, and set forth in the annual school budget of such board of education; and in ascertaining the rate per cent that will produce the amount of any such tax, the county clerk shall not add to such tax or rate any sum or amount to cover the loss and cost of collecting such tax. Said tax shall be in addition to the maximum of all other taxes which the school district, village or city is now, or may hereafter be, authorized to levy upon the aggregate valuation of all taxable property within the school district, village or city, and the county clerk in reducing taxes levied as and when required so to do, by virtue of the provisions of an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1,

¹Busch, F. X., and Hornstein, L., *Revised Chicago Code of 1931*, ch. 4, art. 3, div. G, sec. 203-8.

Chall. C. J., and Moore, F. D., Ch. 24, par. (B), sec. 1.

1901, as subsequently amended, shall not consider said playground tax as part of the tax levy of the school district, village or city required to be included in the aggregate of all taxes to be reduced, and no reduction of any tax levy made under the provisions of said last mentioned Act and amendments thereto, shall diminish any amount appropriated or levied for said playground tax.”¹

The Board of Education is further empowered to request the City Council:

“When there is not sufficient money in the treasury to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses for playground purposes, and for the purpose of equipping, maintaining and operating playgrounds. . . .to order issued warrants against and in anticipation of any taxes levied for the payment of the expenditures for the purpose of equipping, maintaining, and operating playgrounds, to the extent of seventy-five (75) per cent of the total amount of taxes levied for such purposes: *Provided, however,* that warrants drawn and issued under the provisions of this section shall. . . .show upon their face that they are payable solely from said taxes when collected and not otherwise, at the time fixed therein, and shall be received by any collector of taxes in payment of taxes against which they are issued and such taxes against which said warrants are drawn shall be set apart and held for their payment. . . .Every warrant issued against said taxes shall bear interest, payable annually out of the taxes against which said warrants are drawn at a rate of not to exceed six per cent per annum, from the date of their issuance until paid, or until notice shall be given by publication in a newspaper or otherwise that the money for the payment of said warrants is available and that said warrants will be paid on presentation.”²

The Bureau was established by the Board of Education after the transfer of school playgrounds from the municipal playground system in October, 1921. It operates under the superintendent of schools, and its finances are controlled by the business division of the Board of Education. Its taxes, as has already been indicated, are distinct from the general levy of the Board of Education.

The legislation provides further that the Board of Education shall:

“ . . . exercise general supervision and management of the public education and the public

school system of the city, and shall have power to make suitable provision for the establishment and maintenance throughout the year, or for such portion of the year as it may direct, not less than nine months in time, of schools of all grades and kinds, including normal schools, high schools, night schools, schools for defectives and delinquents, parental and truant schools, schools for the blind, the deaf and the crippled, schools or classes in manual training, constructural and vocational teaching, domestic arts and physical culture, vocation and extension schools and lecture courses, and all other educational courses and facilities, including playground maintenance. . . .It shall have the power to co-operate with the Juvenile Court, to make arrangements with the public or quasi-public libraries and museums for the purpose of extending the privilege of such libraries and museums to teachers and pupils of the public schools. . . . The board may grant the use of assembly halls and class rooms when not otherwise needed, including light, heat and attendants, for free public lectures, concerts and other educational and social interests, free of charge, but under such provisions and control as the board may see fit. . . .”³

It will be observed from the preceding that the Board of Education in the City of Chicago, therefore, not only has the power to provide formal educational instruction to residents of the City and to maintain supervised playgrounds, but that it also has the authority to furnish other educational-recreational opportunities both under its own sponsorship and by co-operative arrangement with other agencies, public and private.

The Chicago Park District

The Chicago Park District is the largest tax-supported public recreation agency in the City of Chicago in size of properties under its control, in the number of employees on its pay roll, and in amount of annual budget and appropriation. It is an independent municipal body with independent taxing, police, and ordinance powers akin to those of the City of Chicago itself. Although the Park District is coextensive with the limits of the City of Chicago, the sole official connection between the district and the city lies in the appointment of the Board of Park Commissioners by the mayor of the City of Chicago. The Chicago Park District came into existence on May 1,

¹Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 24, par. 640.

²*Ibid.*, par. 640 (1), sec. 3.

³*Ibid.*, par. 160, sec. 136.

1934, as a result of a persistent demand by civic bodies for a unified park system for the entire city and for a co-ordination of park and recreational services. Twenty-two former park districts were consolidated as the result of the creation of the District.

Park district	Date established	Number of parks to each district
South Park District.....	1869	27
Lincoln Park District.....	1869	7
West Park District.....	1869	20
Ridge Avenue Park District.....	1896	1
North Shore Park District.....	1900	2
Calumet Park District.....	1903	5
Fernwood Avenue Park District.....	1907	2
Ridge Park District.....	1908	4
Irving Park District.....	1910	8
Northwest Park District.....	1911	6
Old Portage Park District.....	1912	4
Edison Park District.....	1913	3
West Pullman Park District.....	1913	1
Jefferson Park District.....	1920	4
Ravenswood Park District.....	1926	4
Sauganash Park District.....	1927	1
River Park District.....	1928	6
Norwood Park District.....	1929	3
Hollywood Park District.....	1929	1
Edgebrook Park District.....	1930	1
Albany Park District.....	1930	4
Forest Glen Park District.....	1933	1

Of these the three oldest districts were organized under special acts of the state legislature passed in 1869. The five South Park Commissioners were appointed by the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and the seven West Park Commissioners and the seven Lincoln Park Commissioners were selected by the governor of the state. The nineteen small park districts were organized under enactments of the Legislature, put in force in 1895, designed to afford park facilities in those areas outside the districts of the three large park systems. They were organized on petition and vote of residents of the individual district. Each district had five commissioners elected by the voters of the district for a term of six years; in the twenty-two park districts located within the City of Chicago, there were, therefore, one hundred and fourteen park commissioners, of whom ninety-five were elected by the voters. It will be observed from this that the control of West Park and Lincoln Park therefore rested with the Governor through his power of appointment of the park commissioners; in the instance of the South Park the control through the ap-

pointment of the commissioners was placed in the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

The South Park District, as well as all of the small park districts, was a municipal entity and was empowered to levy all of its taxes separately. The West Park District, also a municipal corporation, derived part of its taxes from a direct levy, the balance being secured by the town of West Chicago. The Lincoln Park Board was not a municipal corporation, and in the absence of power to levy taxes derived its financial support from taxes levied by the towns of Lake View and North Chicago.

Although the Act abolishing the twenty-two former park districts and creating the Chicago Park District was approved by the voters on April 10, 1934, the vote being 507,399 for and 173,453 against, it was not until October, 1934, that the State Supreme Court validated the Consolidation Act on a test case, and the merger became an accomplished fact. In establishing the Chicago Park District the enabling legislation provided the following major powers and functions for the new district:

"... Such park district shall be in succession to all park districts now existing within the territory included within the proposed Chicago Park District and shall exercise control over and supervise the operation of all parks, boulevards, ways and other public property now under the jurisdiction of any of said park districts. The Chicago Park District shall comprise all of the City of Chicago and such territory located without the corporate limits of the City of Chicago as may be included in any existing park district lying partly within and partly without the limits of such city.

"From the time of the beginning of the term of the first commissioners, the Chicago Park District shall constitute a body politic and corporate and by such name and style may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, acquire and hold real property necessary for corporate purposes, and adopt a common seal and alter the same at pleasure."¹

The right to expand the district and to enlarge on the recreational opportunities being offered to the public at the time of consolidation was provided by Section 15 of the Consolidation Act, as follows:

¹ Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 105, par. 568, sec. 1, par. 570, sec. 3.

"The Chicago Park District shall have the power to acquire by gift, grant, or purchase, or by condemnation and to incur indebtedness for the purchase of any and all real estate lands, riparian estates or rights, and all other property required or needed for any such park or for parkways, driveways, or boulevards, or for extending, adorning, or maintaining the same for the purpose of establishing, acquiring, completing, enlarging, ornamenting, building, rebuilding, and improving public parks, boulevards, bridges, subways, viaducts and approaches thereto, wharfs, piers, jetties, air landing fields and basins, shore protection works, pleasure grounds and ways, walks, pathways, driveways, roadways, highways and all public works, grounds or improvements under the control of and within the jurisdiction of such park commissioners and including the filling in of submerged land for park purposes and constructing all buildings, fieldhouses, stadiums, shelters, conservatories, museums, service shops, power plants, structures, playground devices, boulevard and building lighting systems and building all other types of permanent improvement and construction necessary to render the property under the control of said park commissioners usable for the enjoyment thereof as public parks, parkways, boulevards and pleasureways, whether such land be located within or without such district, if such land is deemed necessary for park purposes or for parkways, driveways, or boulevards, but the Chicago Park District shall have no power of condemnation as to real estate lands, riparian rights, or estates, or other property located outside of such district, but shall only have power to acquire the same by gift, grant, or purchase.

"And said Chicago Park District shall have power to acquire by lease or permit from any other municipal corporation the right to occupy and use real estate land and riparian estates for park and parkway purposes and to improve, maintain, and equip the same as a park or playground, but no permanent building or structure shall be placed upon lands so acquired by lease or permit."

". . . The Chicago Park District shall be vested with all powers heretofore vested in park districts or corporate authorities whose authority is abrogated by this Act or by the operation thereof. All powers now vested in such commissioners or districts with regard to the extension of parks, boulevards, and driveways by reclaiming submerged lands and by the acquisition of riparian rights and shore lands shall hereafter be exercised by the Chicago Park District.

"The Chicago Park District shall have power to acquire, lay out, establish, construct, and maintain parks, driveways, and boulevards in such districts, and to control, manage, and govern such parks, driveways, and boulevards, and the use thereof and to exercise the powers stipulated in Section 15 hereof. The commissioners of such district shall constitute the corporate authorities thereof, and shall have full power to manage and control all the officers and property of the district, and all parks, driveways, boulevards, and parkways maintained by such district or committed to its care and custody.

"The commissioners of the Chicago Park District may from time to time establish by ordinance all needful rules and regulations for the government and protection of parks, boulevards, and driveways and other property under its jurisdiction; may exclude all objectionable travel and traffic and may make and enforce reasonable traffic and other regulations; and provide penalties not exceeding two hundred dollars for any one offense for the violation of such rules and regulations."²

The Commissioners are empowered to act as a Board of Local Improvements for the Park District without compensation, and to initiate such local improvements as they may deem desirable within the limits of the district, and to provide for such special assessments as may be required in conformance with "An Act concerning local improvements" originally approved in 1897, which has since been amended. The method of collection of assessments and issuance of bonds and vouchers was provided in the aforementioned Act and other pertinent legislation, which also directs the method of making special assessments and indicates the function of the various officers of the Park District in the issuance of bonds, the collection of moneys and payment of assessments. The statute specifically states "that the word 'improvement' as used herein shall include the condemnation of park and property for park and budgetary purposes."

Inasmuch as the Chicago Park District abolished twenty-two distinct legal entities, the enabling legislation provided further that:

"All legal acts, lawfully done by or in favor of any of the park districts or corporate authorities superseded by the Chicago Park District by the terms of this Act shall be valid and binding upon the respective parties affected by such Acts except

¹Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 105, par. 582.

²*Ibid.*, par. 574, sec. 7.

that the Chicago Park District shall be substituted in lieu of such park district or corporate authority. This provision shall apply among other things to contracts, grants, licenses, warrants, orders, notices, assignments, and official bonds, but shall not affect any existing or contingent rights to modify, revoke, or rescind such acts of such park districts or corporate authorities. Any arrangement or agreement existing at the time this Act takes effect with any museum, art institute, aquarium, library, or other institution, agency or association, public or private, that shall now be located or authorized to be located in any park, shall not be impaired or affected, but shall be continued in force by the provisions of this Act.

"All fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred or imposed before this Act takes effect for the violation of the ordinances, by-laws, or rules of any of the park districts or corporate authorities hereby superseded by the Chicago Park District shall be enforced or collected under the authority of the Chicago Park District.

"All powers of taxation or assessment that may have become part of any contract of indebtedness incurred or entered into by any of the park districts or corporate authorities hereby superseded by the Chicago Park District shall be preserved only in so far as their exercise may become necessary to save and protect or enforce the rights of creditors or those holding obligations created in view or in respect of any tax, assessment, or power of taxation or assessment, and in the event of any such powers so becoming necessary shall be exercised by the corporate authorities of the Chicago Park District to the same extent as the park districts or corporate authorities contracting such indebtedness would have been bound to exercise the same."

Title to property previously held by the superseded districts was vested in the new Chicago Park District as follows:

"The title to all lands, property and funds of every description now owned or held by the park districts and corporate authorities superseded by the Chicago Park District shall be vested in the Chicago Park District, and funds held by any such superseded park districts or corporate authorities for a particular purpose shall be set aside and used by the Chicago Park District only for the purpose originally designated.

"Any surplus of such funds remaining after accomplishing such purpose shall become a part of the general corporate fund of the Chicago Park District.

"Any property or funds held by any of the park districts or corporate authorities superseded by the Chicago Park District upon any special expressed trust shall be held by said Chicago Park District under such trust.

"The proceeds of taxes and special assessments, levied before this Act takes effect, shall be applied to the purposes for which they were levied or imposed.

"Any surplus of such proceeds available after application to and completion of such purposes shall revert to and become a part of the general corporate fund of the Chicago Park District."

Appointment of commissioners was provided for by the following section:

"Within sixty days after the adoption of this Act the mayor of the City of Chicago, with the approval of the city council, shall appoint the five commissioners of the Chicago Park District and upon their appointment and qualification the offices of park commissioners in existing districts and the corporate existence of such districts shall cease.

"One of such commissioners shall be appointed to serve for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years from the date of their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Annually in the same manner as the original appointments are made, one commissioner shall be appointed to succeed the commissioner whose term then expires to serve for a term of five years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Vacancies in the office of commissioner shall be filled by appointment by the mayor with the approval of the city council.

"Each commissioner shall be a legal voter of and reside within the district and before entering upon the duties of his office shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge his duties as commissioner. Each commissioner shall be required to post a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the use and benefit of the district subject to the approval of the county judge of Cook County with whom such bond shall be posted.

"It shall be a misdemeanor for any commissioner to be directly or indirectly pecuniarily interested in any contract or work of any kind whatever connected with said park district, and any contract in which any commissioners shall be directly or indirectly interested shall be null and void."

Although only the three major superseded sys-

¹*Ibid.*, ch. 105, par. 579, sec. 12.
Ibid., par. 579, sec. 3.

²Cabill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, par. 576-577, sec. 9-10.

tems operated on this basis, the enactment of the Chicago Park District provided that:

"An Act relating to the civil service in park systems,' approved June 10, 1911, as amended, shall apply to the Chicago Park District, and upon the coming into effect of this Act there shall be appointed but one superintendent of employment and but one civil service board for such district.

"Every officer and employee in the classified civil service at the time this Act takes effect shall be assigned to a position having, so far as possible, duties equivalent to his former office or employment, and such officers and employees shall have the same standing, grade, and privilege which they respectively had in the districts from which they were transferred, subject, however, to existing and future civil service laws. This section shall not be construed to require the retention of more officers and employees than are necessary to the proper performance of the functions of the Chicago Park District and the rules of the civil service board made in pursuance of the civil service law shall control in the making of layoffs and reinstatements of such officers and employees as are not necessary to be retained. This Act shall in no way be construed to affect the operation of 'An Act to provide for the creation, setting apart, maintenance, and administration of a park policemen's annuity and benefit fund,' approved June 29, 1921, as amended, nor to affect the operation of 'An Act to provide for the creation, setting apart, formation, administration, and disbursement of a park employee's annuity and benefit fund,' approved June 21, 1919, as amended, nor to affect the rights of employees to pensions or annuities nor any taxes authorized to be levied therefor. In the case of employees and policemen of superseded park districts not having annuity benefit funds retained as employees or policemen of the Chicago Park District such employees and policemen shall have the right to enter as new employees and policemen."¹

The establishment of the Park District in May created the problem of transferring the functions of the superseded districts in the middle of their 1934 fiscal year. Accordingly, legislation provided emergency clauses which took cognizance of this situation and enabled the Park District to operate during the remainder of that year without actually having a full year's budget prepared in advance. However, since that date the District is required to operate under the following fiscal and budgetary limitations:

"After the year in which this Act is adopted, the fiscal year of the Chicago Park District shall commence on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December and this period shall constitute the budget year of the district and the fiscal provisions hereinafter set forth in this section shall apply only in the years following the year of the adoption of this Act.

"At least sixty days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the secretary shall prepare and submit to the president a budget report to the commission which shall include, among other things, a statement of proposed expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year. The statement of proposed expenditures shall show separately the amounts for ordinary recurring expenses, for extraordinary expenditures, for debt service, and for capital outlays, and shall be accompanied by detailed estimates of expenditure requirements setting forth the objects of expenditure such as personal service, contractual services, supplies and materials, and the like, and showing such further classification, by character, object, or purpose as may be required by the system of expenditure accounts adopted by the commission. The secretary shall also submit with his statement of proposed expenditures a consolidated summary statement of the financial condition of the district; classified statements of income and receipts and of expenditures and disbursements for the last completed fiscal year and as estimated for the fiscal year then in progress; and a statement of the means of financing the operations of the district, indicating the cash and other current resources to be available at the beginning of the next fiscal year and the estimated cash receipts of that year. Estimated receipts from taxes levied from property shall in no event exceed an amount produced by multiplying the maximum statutory rate of tax by the last known assessed valuation of taxable property within such district as equalized for State and county taxes. The secretary shall submit, with his budget report, a draft of an appropriation ordinance and such description of the proposed financial and operating program and of its anticipated effects on the district's finances and affairs as may be pertinent.

"The amounts of proposed expenditures, and of revenues for appropriations, as set forth in the proposed appropriation ordinance shall include, in addition to the other requirements for operation, maintenance and improvement, the full amounts reasonably to be anticipated as needed for interest on district debt coming due and payable, the paying off of principal debt maturing during the year, and the annual installments on sinking funds for the meeting of any anticipated cash defi-

¹Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, par. 581, sec. 14.

cit from the operations of the fiscal year then in progress, for payments due to any retirement or other special funds, for the paying off of any final judgments in effect at the time, the making good of any deficiency in any sinking, endowment, or trust fund to be kept inviolate, and any payments for any contracts for capital improvements properly entered into during the current fiscal year or any previous fiscal year for work to be performed in the fiscal year for which the budget is prepared. Such requirements shall be adequately provided for in the appropriation ordinance adopted by the commission.

"Upon receipt of the budget report, the commission shall thereupon make the report and a tentative budget appropriation bill available to public inspection for at least ten days by having at least three copies thereof on file in the office of the secretary of the district and shall hold at least one public hearing thereon of which seven days' public notice shall be given by at least one publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the district.

"After such hearing the commission shall consider the budget report and shall before the beginning of the new fiscal year adopt an annual appropriation ordinance in which the commission shall appropriate such sums of money as may be required to meet all necessary expenditures during such fiscal year. In no event shall the aggregate amounts appropriated exceed the total means of financing. The vote of the commissioners upon the appropriation ordinance shall be taken by yeas and nays and recorded in the proceedings of the commission.

"After the adoption of such appropriation ordinance the commission shall not make any further or other appropriation prior to the adoption or passage of the next succeeding annual appropriation ordinance and shall have no power either directly or indirectly to make any contract or do any act which will add to the expense or liabilities of such district, anything or a sum over and above the amount provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance for that fiscal year.

"When the voters have approved a bond ordinance for a particular purpose and such bond ordinance had not been passed at the time of the adoption of the annual appropriation ordinance the commission shall have authority to pass a supplemental appropriation ordinance (upon compliance with the terms of this Act) making appropriations for the particular purpose for which such bonds were authorized. Nor shall anything in this Act be construed to forbid the commission from making any expenditure or incurring any liability rendered necessary to meet emergencies.

such as floods, fires, storms, unforeseen damages, or other catastrophes happening after the annual appropriation ordinance shall have been passed or adopted. Nor shall anything herein contained be construed to deprive the commission of the power to provide for and cause to be paid from the district's funds any charge upon the said district imposed by law without the action of said commission.

"The commission shall at any time after the first half of each fiscal year have power upon recommendation by the secretary to authorize the making of transfers among appropriations within a department or other separate division under their jurisdiction or of sums of money appropriated for one object or purpose to another object or purpose but in no event shall transfers from appropriations for ordinary recurring expenses to appropriations for capital outlays or from capital outlays to ordinary recurring expenses be authorized or made. Such action by the commission shall be entered in the proceedings of the commission and no appropriation for any purpose shall be reduced below an amount sufficient to cover all unliquidated and outstanding contracts or obligations certified from or against the appropriation for such purpose.

"No contract shall be made or expense or liability incurred by said commission or by any member or committee thereof or by any person or persons for or on its behalf notwithstanding the expenditures may have been ordered by the said commission, unless an appropriation therefor shall have been previously made by said commission in the manner aforesaid. No officer or employee shall during a fiscal year expend, or contract to be expended, any money or incur any liability or enter into any contract which by its terms involves the expenditures of money for any purpose for which provisions are made in the appropriation ordinance in excess of the amounts appropriated in such ordinance. Any contract, verbal or written, made in violation of this section shall be null and void as to the district and no moneys belonging thereto shall be paid thereon. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the making of contracts for the lawful purposes of such district for a period of more than one year but any contract so made shall be executory only for the amounts for which the said district may become lawfully liable in succeeding fiscal years.

"If at the termination of any fiscal year or at the time when the appropriation ordinance is required to have been passed and published as provided by this Act, the appropriations necessary for the support of such district for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, the several

amounts appropriated in the last appropriation ordinance for the objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same related to operation and maintenance expenses, shall be deemed to be re-appropriated for the several objects and purposes specified in such last appropriation ordinance; and until the commission shall act in such behalf, the proper officer shall make the payments necessary for the support of the district, on the basis of the preceding fiscal year.

"The appropriation ordinance shall not be construed as an approval by the commission of any contract liabilities or of any project or purpose mentioned therein but should be regarded only as a provision of a fund or funds for the payment thereof when contract liabilities have been found to be valid and legal obligations against such district and when properly vouchered, audited, and approved by the commission, or when any project or purpose is approved and authorized by the commission, as the case may be."

"After the adoption of the annual appropriation ordinance, the commissioners may pass a supplemental ordinance or ordinances appropriating the proceeds of bonds of any superseded park districts for the purposes for which such bonds shall have been authorized.

"The annual appropriation ordinance and any supplemental appropriation ordinance, within one month after adoption shall be published once in a newspaper published in the City of Chicago and shall be in force ten days after such publication."

Although the original enabling act provided that the districts thus superseded by the Park District were to remain liable for the payment of all bonded indebtedness of such districts and the Park District Commissioners were authorized to determine the amount of taxes required for the interest and payment of such bonded debts which were to be assessed by the County Clerk against all property within the original districts, an amendment by the State Legislature on July 12, 1935, provided:

"... The liability of any superseded park district upon its bonds shall not continue to such bonds that may be refunded by the commissioners of the Chicago Park District under 'An Act authorizing the Chicago Park District to assume and become liable for the payment of certain indebtedness of superseded park districts and to issue its bonds to refund and/or fund same, legalizing such indebtedness and providing for the levy and

collection of taxes for the payment of such bonds'"

The Chicago Park District, in order to provide funds for the necessary expenses of the District, construction and maintenance, and for the acquisition and improvement of lands, is empowered to levy and collect a general tax on the Park District not to exceed three mills on each dollar of taxable property in the District. For the years 1935 and 1936 a pegged levy of nine million dollars was provided, which permitted as an alternative that these taxes shall not be subject to reduction under provisions of "An Act concerning the levy and collection of taxes," approved in 1901, as amended. An additional tax of one and one-half cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed value of taxable property in the District was permitted to the Park Commissioners in accordance with the provision of the Aquarium and Museums in Public Parks Act, as amended.

In June, 1937, action of the State Legislature amended section 19 of the Chicago Park District Act by providing:

"... that the aggregate taxes levied by the district for 1937 and 1938 shall not exceed three mills, or such rate as will produce \$7,600,000 whichever is greater, for each of said years. District authorized to levy supplemental tax for 1937, which tax is retrospective in its operation under rate provided above, and for such supplemental tax there need not be required a detailed specification of the purposes thereof. Such supplemental tax may be levied at any time subsequent to the effective date of this Act and prior to September 1, 1937."

"The Chicago Park District is authorized to issue the bonds of such district for the payment of land condemned or purchased for park or boulevards, for the building, maintaining, improving, and protecting of the same for the purpose of establishing, acquiring, completing, enlarging, ornamenting, building, rebuilding and improving public parks, boulevards, bridges, subways, viaducts and approaches thereto, wharfs, piers, jetties, air landing fields and basins, shore protection works, pleasure grounds and ways, walks, pathways, driveways, roadways, highways and all public works, grounds or improvements under the control of and within the jurisdiction of such

Ibid., par. 585, sec. 18.

Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 105, par. 584, sec. 17.

Ibid., par. 584 (1), sec. 17a.

Felen, A. E., Taylor, H. J., and Legislative Reference Bureau, *Legislative Synopsis and Digest of the Sixtieth General Assembly, State of Illinois*, No. 20, 1937, Senate Bill 35, p. 35.

park commissioners and including the filling in of submerged lands for park purposes and constructing all buildings, fieldhouses, stadiums, shelters, conservatories, museums, service shops, power plants, structures, playground devices, boulevard and building lighting systems and building all other types of permanent improvement and construction necessary to render the property under the control of said park commissioners usable for the enjoyment thereof as public parks, parkways, boulevards and pleasureways and for the payment of the expenses incident thereto, and may pledge its property and credit therefor."¹

The limitation of bonded indebtedness, exclusive of bonds and refunding purposes, is one and one-half per cent of the value of the taxable property within the Park District. With the exception of the refunding bonds and the bond issue authorized for the purpose of providing a working cash fund, no bond issues are permitted:

"until the proposition to issue the same has been submitted to and approved by a majority of the legal voters of said park district voting upon the proposition, either at a general or special election, after notice of such submission has been given by posting notice thereof at least ten days before the date of the election in ten public places in the park district and by publishing said notice for three successive days before the date of the election in a newspaper having a general circulation in the park district, the first of such publication to be made at least thirty days before the date of such election.

"Submission of any proposition of issuing bonds shall be authorized by resolution to be adopted by said Chicago Park District Commission, which shall fix the date of the election, provide for election officials, polling places and other details thereof and form of notice to be posted and published, and designate the amount of bonds and purpose for which said bonds are to be issued."²

Bond issues of the Park District must be paid within twenty years and must not bear interest exceeding six per cent per annum. For the purpose of paying the principal and interest the Park District is authorized to levy an annual tax in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay interest and principal on these bonds. In addition, tax levies are authorized for the purpose

"of paying the principal of and interest upon refunding and funding bonds of any super-

seded park district . . . on all the taxable property in such superseded park district, in addition to all other taxes authorized by law to be levied and collected for park purposes, sufficient to pay the interest upon said refunding and funding bonds as it falls due and to pay the principal thereof as it matures, and the County Clerk of Cook County upon receiving a certificate from the commissioners that the amount set out in such certificate is necessary to pay the interest on and principal of said refunding and funding bonds, shall assess and extend such amount upon the taxable property embraced in the superseded park district, the bonds and or floating indebtedness of which are refunded and or funded, the same as other park taxes are by law assessed and extended, and such taxes shall be collected and paid over in like manner as other park taxes are required by law to be collected and paid."³

In accordance with the legislation creating the Act, the park commissioners have from time to time passed ordinances and adopted regulations governing the use of Park District property and providing the means of operation of the District.

Chicago Exposition Authority

On July 15, 1935, the State Legislature passed over the Governor's veto several acts providing for the formation and incorporation of an exposition authority within the City of Chicago. These acts were initiated primarily as a result of efforts of hotel and business groups, who were influenced chiefly by the financial success derived by the various business interests of the city in the two years of the Century of Progress Exposition, held in Burnham Park on property of the Chicago Park District during 1933 and 1934. Although it has been two years since the enabling legislation has been passed and the Exposition Authority created, no program has as yet been undertaken to provide the facilities and programs for which the Authority was established.

The first of the enabling legislation states the functions of the Exposition Authority as follows:

"Exposition Authorities may be organized in the manner provided by this Act to conduct expositions, theatricals, cinema expositions, concerts, recitals, lectures and industrial, trade, scientific, cultural and educational exhibits, amusement devices, convention halls, public restaurants, stadia,

¹Cabill, C. J. and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 105, par. 587, sec. 20.

²*Ibid.*

³*Ibid.*, ch. 105, par. 589, sec. 22.

athletic fields, athletic contests and games, and other forms and places of public entertainment in any park district located in whole or in part in any city having a population of two hundred thousand or more. Each such authority shall be a body politic and corporate, but shall not have the power to levy or impose taxes."¹

It is provided that the Secretary of State shall issue a certificate of incorporation to the Exposition Authority whenever the majority of commissioners of the Park District file a petition requesting the formation of such a body. This petition shall include a description of the area of the Park District and the site to be occupied by the Authority. The Exposition Authority consists of a board of ten commissioners appointed, with the approval of the city council, by the mayor. The normal term of the commissioners, who must be legal voters of the city, is ten years.

The functions of the Exposition Authority, as outlined by Section 5 of the enabling legislation, are as follows:

"Every Authority organized under this Act shall have the following rights, powers and privileges in addition to the powers expressed in the purposes for which such Authority is authorized to be organized:

- (1) to have succession by its corporate name;
- (2) to sue and be sued in its corporate name;
- (3) to adopt and use a corporate seal;
- (4) to acquire park lands by lease from any park district and to construct, reconstruct or acquire by gift, grant, purchase, lease or otherwise buildings and other structures and personal property for any purpose within the powers of such Authority and to sell, transfer or convey its property, or any part thereof, except that acquired by lease, when no longer necessary or useful for its purposes or to exchange any such property for other property which it may use for any purpose within the powers of such Authority;

(5) to charge and collect rentals, license or permit fees and admission fees;

(6) to purchase and enter into contracts for any type of insurance or surety bond covering fire, use and occupancy, tornado, weather, damage to property, theft, robbery, workmen's compensation, public liability, fidelity, contract obligations, and all other types of insurance and indemnity that may be desirable in the performance of the functions of such Authority;

(7) to enter into any contract or agreement which may be desirable in the opinion of the board of commissioners of such Authority for the performance of any function or the exercise of any powers granted to it;

(8) to borrow money and to issue and sell or pledge to any person its notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which, however, shall not be a lien upon any rights or property of such Authority but may be secured by a lien only upon its revenue or upon the revenue of any project of such Authority;

(9) to invest and reinvest any money held in reserves or sinking funds or in any funds not required for immediate disbursement in bonds and tax anticipation warrants issued by the park district, sanitary district, school district, county, or city in which the property of such Authority is located, or in the bonds of the State of Illinois or of the United States, and to sell or pledge such securities for any purpose within the powers of such Authority;

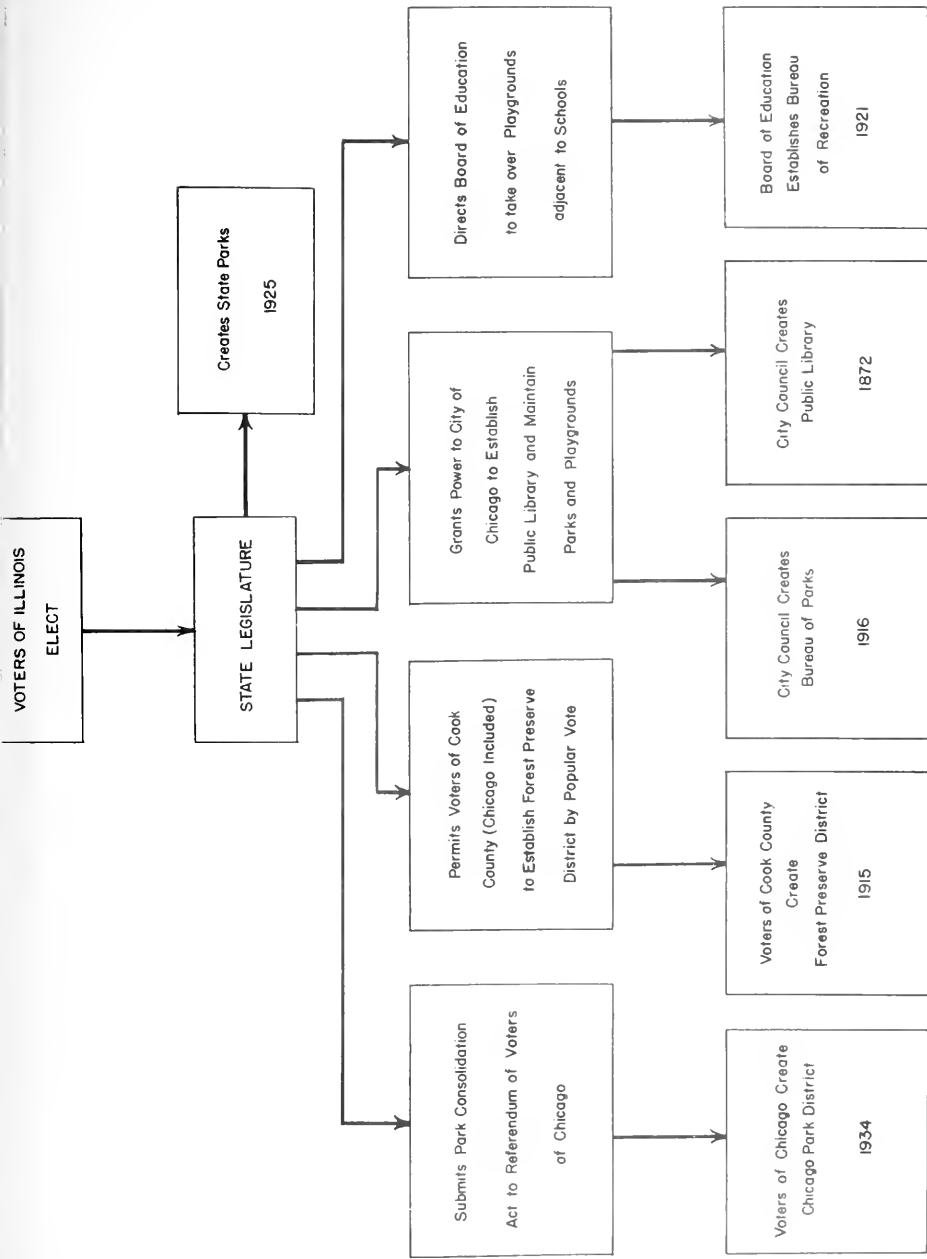
(10) to secure grants and loans, or either, from the United States government, or any agency thereof, for financing projects authorized under this Act and for such purposes to sell or pledge its notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, and its securities, and execute any contracts and documents and do all things that may be required by the United States government or such agency."²

A companion bill authorized the Park District to lease to the Exposition Authority for a term not exceeding twenty-five years, parcels of land not exceeding five per cent of the total park area, together with all improvements thereon, all such properties to be located in Burnham Park and not to exceed 180 acres. The Park District is empowered to continue to operate the property upon the expiration of the lease and is permitted the right to charge admission fees and rentals for the use of such property.

The Chicago Park District, in accordance with the above legislation, leased to the Chicago Exposition Authority the 180 acres of land located in Burnham Park, including the major portion of Northerly Island. In view of the fact that the Exposition Authority has, however, been non-operative, the Park District has continued exclusive control over the area and has completed the re-landscaping of the district following the demolition of the Century of Progress buildings.

¹Cahill, C. J., and Moore, F. D., *op. cit.*, ch. 32, par. 548, sec. 1.

²*Ibid.*, ch. 32, par. 552.



LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR PUBLIC RECREATION IN CHICAGO

Figure 4

The chief obstacle to the active operation of the Exposition Authority apparently lies in its inability to derive funds from federal sources to finance the improvement program which would be required to provide the necessary buildings and other recreational equipment. While the Exposition Authority, therefore, is an existing public recreation body in the City of Chicago, empowered to operate on public lands, it is at present providing no recreational opportunities of any kind for the residents of the City of Chicago.

Summary

The administration of public recreation within the City of Chicago is divided among four controlling governmental bodies: the City of Chicago, under whose jurisdiction the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation and the Chicago Public Library are operative; the Chicago Park District, a separate municipal entity; the Board of Education; and the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the greater percentage of whose property is located outside of the city limits. Of these agencies the controlling boards in the instance of the Chicago Public Library, the Board of Education and the Chicago Park District are appointed by the mayor of the City of Chicago, subject to the approval of the city council.

The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation is a regular department of the city government. The city council supervises the operation of the Bureau in the Department of Public Works through its Committee on Recreation and Aviation. The voters of Cook County elect County Commissioners, who by statute automatically are the Forest Preserve District Commissioners. Thus, in effect, this agency is the only one in which the governing body is actually selected by the voters. Powers of the Chicago Park District are limited and defined by the restrictions in the enabling legislation. Similarly, the functions and powers of the Cook County Forest Preserve District are outlined. In the instance of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, ordinances of the City of Chicago, by which the agency was created, further establish the functions of the agency. The original power to operate municipal playgrounds and parks was given to the City of Chicago by the state legislature. The Bureau of

Recreation of the Board of Education is operated as one of the divisions of the Board, and therefore is subject to whatever limitations and ordinances the Board may impose to further restrict the operations allowed by the permissive legislation of the State Legislature.

Only in the instance of the Cook County Forest Preserve is there a limitation placed upon the amount of property which can be acquired. All of the other units may be enlarged or reduced at the discretion of their respective governing boards.

The Chicago Park District and the Cook County Forest Preserves are supported by a direct tax paid over to them by the county clerk. The Chicago Public Library, while the beneficiary of a special tax, derives its levy through the City of Chicago. The Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education, likewise provided with a special tax, secures its funds through the Board of Education, which in turn derives its total appropriation through the City of Chicago. The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation has no special tax in its behalf, its annual budget being included in the Department of Public Works appropriation. All of the agencies except the Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education are required by law to conform to civil service regulations. The Board of Education has, however, by ordinance placed employees in this division under civil service. The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation and the Chicago Public Library operate under the City of Chicago Civil Service Commission, the Park District employees being protected by its own Commission, and the Cook County Forest Preserve District coming under the jurisdiction of the County Civil Service Commission. The Chicago Park District and the Cook County Forest Preserve District are empowered to issue bonds subject to certain restrictions and limitations and have maximum bonding powers established by the State Legislature.

The laws and ordinances relating to any governmental unit do not in themselves determine the operation of these agencies, this being contingent upon the calibre of the governing boards and the degree to which these administrative agencies utilize the powers and functions given to them by the legislation; hence Chapter V.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

General

Certain aspects of public recreation agencies have much in common with private leisure time organizations and commercial amusements. Each type is engaged in providing leisure time opportunities; all have facilities of one kind or another designed for participant or spectator use; and each employs a staff to maintain these facilities, to direct activities or to provide the program of the individual agency. In some instances there are no distinguishing features in the facilities which set the agencies apart. A private university library and a public library could very easily be interchanged without major alterations; a public civic center in one city and a commercial arena in another provide virtually the same accommodations. Similarly, a qualified golf professional at a daily fee course could be "transplanted" to a public course or a private club without affecting the services of either.

The primary distinction which sets apart these three major types of recreational agency centers around their means of financial support, sources of income, and methods of securing the necessary money for construction, maintenance, and operation of facilities. Commercial recreation, wherein profit is the primary motive, is dependent upon income in the form of various charges and fees for the recouping of the original investment, for the payment of salaries and other maintenance and operating costs, and for the return of profits to the investor, whether as sole owner or as stockholder in a large corporation. Obviously, therefore, the success of commercial recreational establishments is contingent upon the ability and willingness of the public to pay for the attractions which are offered.

Private recreation derives its financial support through several channels. In the instance of clubs and similar private groups revenues are usually secured through membership fees, dues and special charges. Such groups in many instances are

exclusive, participation being restricted by economic and social barriers. In other private groups, particularly religious agencies, various national groups, settlements and distinctively philanthropic institutions, the chief sources of revenue are gifts, contributions, endowments and benefits. Settlements and other group work agencies often participate in community funds or community chests. It should be noted that the contributors to such agencies in the majority of instances are not those for whom the agency is established and that they usually reside outside of the area served by the institution. In addition to the aforementioned revenues, group work agencies secure income from rentals and service charges or fees for certain specialized activities.

The provision of public recreation facilities, the maintenance of equipment and the development of the various types of recreational programs are dependent primarily upon the extent to which tax funds are made available for these purposes. It should be indicated that the term "public recreation," as here employed, is defined as that under governmental auspices; this definition eliminates from consideration in this section those phases of community programs which are under private control, an analysis of which will be included in Volume III. In many communities expenditures of agencies in this group are included in total community recreation expenditures. Public recreation, as a governmental function, receives its financial support in accordance with constitutional and statutory regulations and limitations. In the United States the primary means of support for public recreation, as well as other governmental departments, has been through taxation, which is defined as "compulsory contributions to the support of government which are levied at regular intervals upon persons, properties and businesses." A survey of municipal recreation in 1930 revealed that 39 per cent of all expenditures were from funds derived from city appropriations, 17 per

cent from special taxes, 28 per cent from bond issues, 5 per cent from fees and charges, and 5 per cent from miscellaneous sources. Thus 56 per cent represented direct expenditures from *current taxes*; while 28 per cent more, although derived from bond issues, were actually appropriations to be refunded by *future taxation*. A total of 84 per cent of all expenditures therefore was secured from present or future taxation. A study of budget expenditures for 1932 revealed that only 3 per cent of the appropriations for public recreation were from other than public sources. In community recreation programs in 1934, 86 per cent of all funds expended were from public sources and in 1935, 82 per cent. In 1935 there was an appreciable increase in revenues from fees and charges compensating for the decrease from public funds. Comparative tables of annual expenditures for public recreation in the United States are of little value because of variable factors involved, such as the increase in numbers of cities reporting data, and the wide variation in the functions of the governmental units involved, which would require a breakdown of all reports to eliminate those functions which are non-recreational and to insure the inclusion of items relating to recreation in other departmental budgets of the municipality.

However, for the purpose of indicating the expansion of the public recreation movement and the consequent increase in annual expenditures, the change during the ten-year interval, 1925 to 1935, is of some significance.

	1925	1935
Number of cities	748	2,204
Total expenditures	\$18,816,165.55	\$37,472,409.54

Emergency Funds

The public recreation movement during the last five years has made more progress than in any similar period since its inception. Unemployment is, of course, not true leisure and therefore cannot be regarded as desirable from the recreation standpoint. However, recognition of mental and physical deterioration as possible effects of continued unemployment and acknowledgment of the possibility that loss of morale among the unemployed might result in the unemployed becoming unemployables resulted in the various work programs which were developed by local, state and

federal governments. Through these programs relief clients were permitted to earn a living by employment on government sponsored projects. Inasmuch as park and playground construction involves a high percentage of labor costs as compared with the cost of materials and because there were many "white collar" workers on relief, park construction and program supervision were prominent beneficiaries of the federal works programs. In 1933, \$5,991,303 of emergency funds was spent in community recreation programs; in 1936, almost \$300,000,000 was expended in 8,500 recreation projects. This amount included both construction of facilities and the provision of recreational leadership.

Taxation

The theory underlying taxation based upon property valuation, which at present is the most widely accepted method of levy for government needs, is to distribute the tax so that each property-owning person or corporation pays a tax in proportion to the value of property owned. Taxation would seem to have no primary relation to benefits received. In the instance of recreation it must be admitted that the largest users of parks and playgrounds, libraries, forest preserves, etc., are people in the lower wage brackets. This might create the impression that the more affluent citizenry pays the bill for the benefit of the resident with little property. However, it is generally true that the individual who leases a home or apartment in reality pays the tax as an invisible item in his rent; similarly, the price of merchandise includes the item of taxes which along with other "costs of production" the manufacturer or distributor passes on to the consumer. While the wealthier citizen pays a large direct tax bill, the smaller propertied, or even propertyless, primary users of public recreational facilities actually contribute indirectly but largely to their upkeep. In addition, it has been observed over a period of years that it is not unknown for the large property holder to take advantage of tax loopholes and by court action to have taxes reduced and assessments lowered.

There are several main types of financing public recreation through taxation, all of which are used to a considerable extent. The most prevalent method is by the inclusion of the budget of

the department or unit which controls recreation in the total budget of the municipality. In this manner the agency derives its revenue from the general tax funds of the community, from what is generally known as the operating or corporate levy. In the employment of this method of financing, the administrative authorities view recreation as one of the several municipal functions, and the budget must be adjusted as are those of other departments so that the total tax income of the community can be distributed among the various functions of government according to the evaluation of those responsible for approving the total city budget. The main argument supporting this method of financing municipal recreation is that through this means the agency is dependent upon the central governmental authorities; thus planning and programs can be co-ordinated more easily. In addition, advocates of this form of fund-raising maintain that recreation, while of special interest to the entire community, should be required to conform to fluctuations in total corporate revenues in the same manner as other units of government.

Those who oppose the financing of public recreation in this manner maintain that the character of service provided by public recreation bodies should not be impaired by fluctuations of income at the discretion of budget-making officials, who may not be cognizant of the values of recreation and who in the necessity of adjusting governmental expenditures to total governmental income might very easily reduce recreational appropriations below the amount required for the successful operation of recreational services. This point is often stressed because of the fact that a considerable portion of public recreation expenditures is devoted to services, whereas certain other governmental functions are concerned with providing more material tangible goods.

A second method of financing public recreation is by a *special public tax levy* for the purpose. The customary means of deriving a special tax is through the establishment by the legislative body of a special mill tax. This mill tax, in which only the rate of taxation is established, derives funds proportionate to fluctuations in the value of assessable property; consequently as a community becomes more wealthy, the amount allocated for public recreation increases proportionately. In-

versely when for any reason property values decline, the amount of revenue available for the support of such service suffers proportionately. While under this plan the recreation authority is usually required to submit an annual budget before the beginning of the fiscal year, it is usually found that the budget is increased in anticipation of additional revenues based upon increased property values, which means that in effect the amount anticipated through such special tax levies actually becomes the amount expended during the year.

Considerable discussion centers around the question as to whether a city should expand its recreational opportunities in proportion to the increase of its wealth or whether through such means of taxation a recreational agency might be led into extravagance and into expenditures beyond the actual requirements and needs of the community. While few communities in the United States can be said to have ideal recreation systems and therefore increasing expenditures to attain a Utopian goal may be defensible, nevertheless the question does arise as to whether the community should continue to expand service in direct proportion to an increase in property values upon which its taxation is based. On the other hand, it is suggested that should property values for any reason decrease, the total revenue derived for the support of public recreation would decline below the actual needs of the community, resulting in inadequate service and inefficient provision for the leisure time of the people. There is general agreement that in periods of economic disorganization and consequent unemployment the ability of the individual to provide for his recreation through commercial and private agencies decreases, with the result that the burden shifted upon public agencies shows a tremendous increase. Under the special tax levy, therefore, in such a crisis the burden upon public agencies increases inversely to the funds available for the maintenance and operation of their services. One of the objections to the special tax is that the agency tends to become independent of the legislative bodies and that its activities are therefore subject to less managerial authority and control. While it is agreed that this situation may eliminate political influence upon personnel and policies of the agency, nevertheless there is considerable doubt in the minds of many municipal administrators as to the desirability of

decentralizing control of the various governmental functions.

Another form of tax is the *special assessment* which is levied for a specific purpose, such as the construction of additional facilities or the improvement of the plant and equipment of the agency. It is usually imposed on properties in proportion to the amount of benefit which these properties derive; consequently, it is more desirable in small districts where the benefits can be definitely placed and allocated. This type of assessment is employed quite successfully in small park districts wherein the taxpayer is able to see what he is going to get for his money, and consequently is more agreeable to such assessments. In general, it may be said that such assessments and public improvements in districts covering a large area are not so successful because the property owner in one section of the district is less willing to be assessed for improvements in another area within the same district.

In many communities public recreation bodies are authorized to issue *improvement and other bonds* to provide revenues for acquiring additional lands, for making special improvements, and to provide for other than general operating needs of the agency. These bonds are usually refunded over a stated number of years by prorating the interest and principal and annually levying additional taxes, over and above the corporate levy.

To prevent the governmental unit from unduly burdening the taxpayer and at the same time to provide a basis for intelligent planning, expansion and improvement, the legislature usually creates a *maximum bonding power* for the agency. By this restriction the agency cannot become indebted beyond a definite amount, either actually fixed or expressed in terms of a percentage of the value of all assessable property in the district.

Under the latter during a period of property devaluation, an agency, which prior to the reduction in assessment valuation has been within the legal limit, can be placed in the position of exceeding the legal limit the following year even though it may not have issued additional bonds, or while it may even have reduced the previous year's total bonded indebtedness. For this reason, particularly in recent years, it has been suggested by taxing authorities that agencies should adopt less extensive programs and arrange means of

financing so that a considerable margin of leeway is provided between outstanding bonds and the constitutional and statutory debt limitations.

Tax collections during depressed financial periods often lag considerably behind the legal deadlines provided for payments. This delay in tax collections places a governmental unit in the position of having book assets in the form of anticipated tax revenues, and yet being unable to meet its obligations due to lack of actual cash. To alleviate this situation many governmental bodies are permitted to sell warrants against these anticipated revenues. Tax anticipation warrants are usually refunded as the delinquent taxes are paid. Limits are generally placed on the percentage of the tax levy against which these warrants can be issued because of the fact that often, particularly during "hard times," an appreciable amount of the levy is for various reasons uncollectible.

Gifts and Land Dedications

Other means of financing public recreation include gifts and donations, both of which were important factors in the early days of the public recreation movement, particularly in the playground and active recreation phases. Libraries, civic centers, swimming pools, and other types of plant and equipment represent recent contributions to the recreational plants and equipment of many communities in the United States. It is becoming an accepted practice in real estate subdivision promotion for certain areas within such districts to be dedicated and set aside for schools, parks, playgrounds, civic centers and other community purposes. While the motives are not generally altruistic in that the values of lots are increased because of these features, nevertheless the provision of these areas does much to insure adequacy of public recreation as the community expands to absorb such subdivisions. This also obviates the necessity of a community expending large sums of money to provide for recreation in these areas when they are built up, by which time the cost of acquiring such properties becomes considerable.

Fees and Charges

In order to provide many specialized recreational opportunities for which the per-capita-user cost is relatively high and for which the demand

is comparatively limited, many communities have financed these specialized functions out of fees and charges for their use. A study by the National Recreation Association in 1932 of the principles and practices governing charges for individual facilities and activities is summarized as follows:

To Children

In general, recreation service to children under 14 years of age should be free.

If any charges are considered advisable for the use of supplies, materials or equipment, they should be on the basis of cost.

Free periods or reduced rates should be arranged for children when charges are regularly made.

To Adults

Recreation service to adults should at least be partly free. Services for which fees may be considered are:

- (a) Those requiring large capital expenditures and operating and maintenance expenses.
- (b) Special services or conveniences involving extra cost for leadership or equipment to accommodate a limited number of persons.
- (c) Those services involving the use of materials ultimately retained by participants.
- (d) Facilities and services used by non-residents.

Miscellaneous Principles

The objective in both free and charge service should be to provide the best possible recreation for each individual and for the community as a whole in adequate variety and amount.

Admission fees should be employed with the utmost discretion.

A great deal of question has arisen regarding the advisability of collections at amateur athletic contests. If considered necessary for any reason, they should be under the control of the recreation administering body.

Charging a fee primarily for the purpose of simplifying discipline or eliminating troublesome individuals is questionable.

The use of public recreation facilities by private individuals or groups for personal benefit or gain is unwarranted.

Charges designed to provide more than the cost of operation and maintenance of the services producing the revenue may tend to defeat the fundamental objective of the best possible recreation for each individual and for the entire community.

Neighborhood needs and living conditions of those for whom public recreation is intended are constant considerations of paramount importance.

Budgets

It has already been pointed out that a comparison of expenditures for recreational agencies in the various communities of the United States would be of little value. The inclusion of extraneous activities in recreation budgets and the multiple units providing similar services in the same communities, some of which do not submit annual reports to the bodies collecting the data, make it difficult to secure reliable comparable statistics which could be utilized as a basis for such studies. In a comparison of per capita expenditures one community might exceed by a wide margin those of another in the same population group. Analysis of such data, however, and a comparison of the functions of the agencies in the several communities often reveal that the types of facilities provided and the extent of programs conducted by the agencies are quite dissimilar. A study of public recreation expenditures must therefore of necessity go beyond the total appropriations of the various agencies into an analysis or breakdown of their budgets. Here, again, lack of uniformity in budget-making not only between recreation agencies in different communities, but also among the various units within the same city or town, creates a difficult problem. In some budgets the expenditures are classified according to the various organizational units within the agency; in others, the classification is according to the physical equipment under the control of the agency, the total expenditure being subdivided in the budget to provide the actual operating and maintenance cost for each location; and again in the budgets of other agencies the expenditures are classified according to the character of the service provided. In those agencies deriving moneys through several funds, the budgets are often complicated further by divisions into expenditures based upon the various sources of revenue. This is particularly true of those agencies which benefit through endowments and trust funds of one kind or another. In order, therefore, to provide comparable data in analyzing expenditures of public recreation agencies, and to provide comparisons of unit costs, a reconciliation between various types of budgets employed is required. In many instances insufficient data regarding the distribution of expenses make such adjustments well nigh impossible. In addition, as has been indicated, the activities and

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO, 1920—1935



TOTAL TAXES COLLECTIBLE WITHIN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, 1920—35

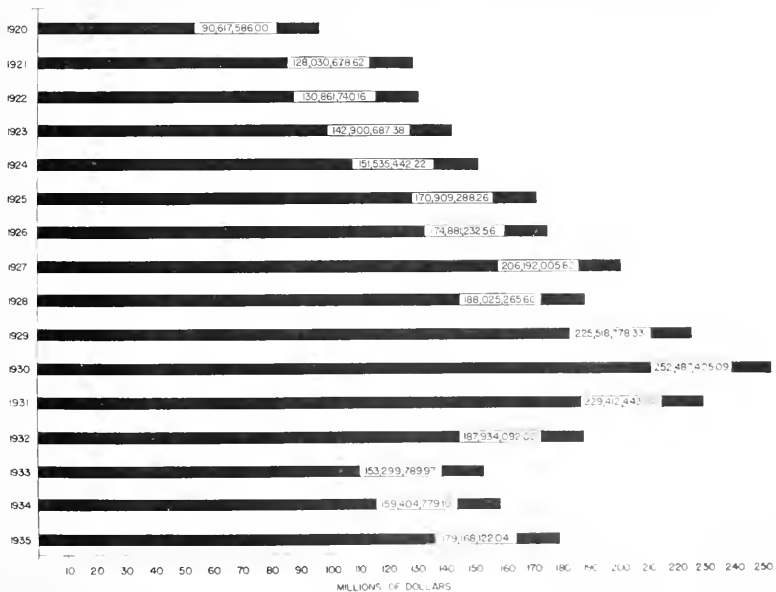
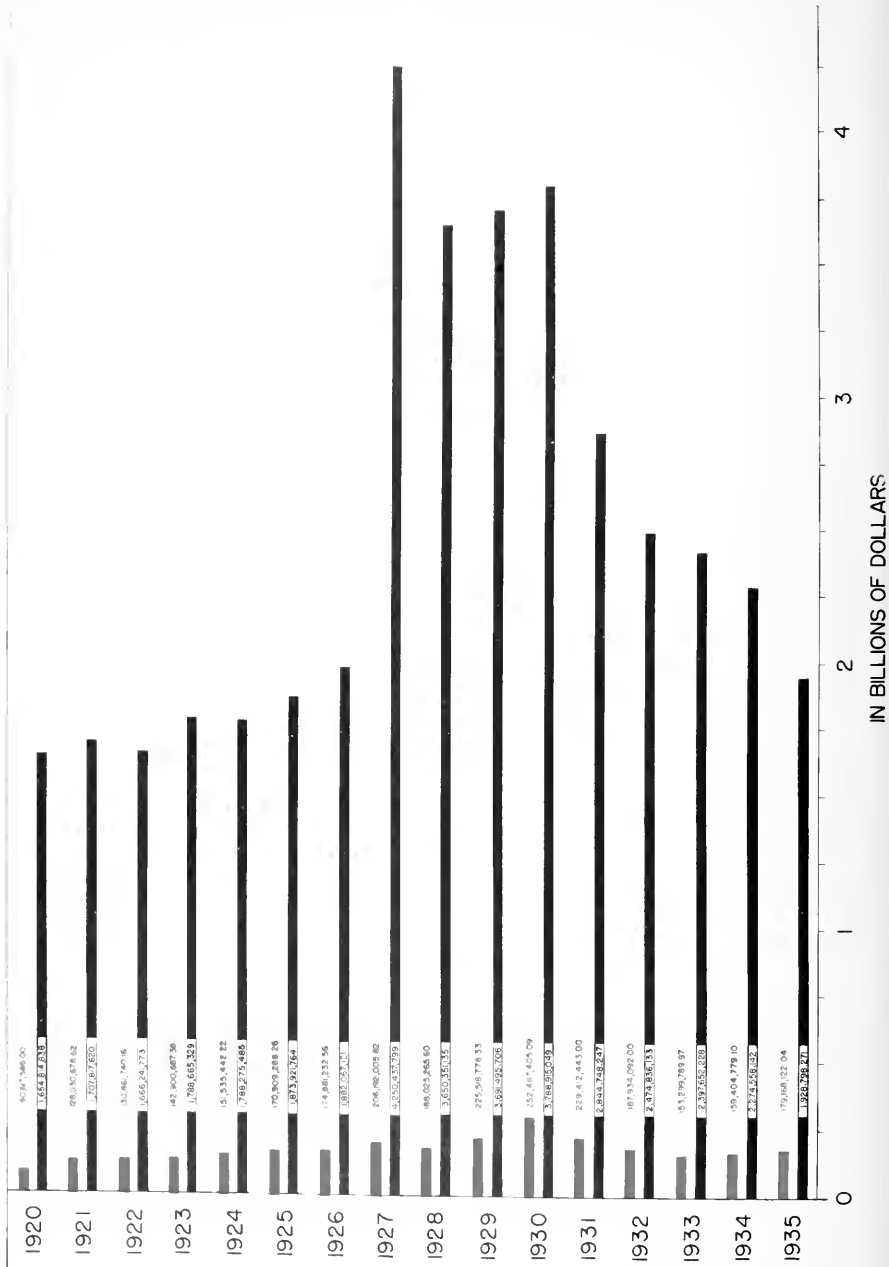


Figure 6

RELATIONSHIP OF ANNUAL TAX LEVY TO ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO, 1920-1935



IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

functions of no two agencies are exactly alike; consequently, even when budgetary figures are reduced to common denominators, comparisons cannot be accepted as fully indicative of the effectiveness of operation of tax-supported recreation bodies.

It is not intended that the preceding pages should be accepted as an exhaustive study of taxation and other means of financing public recreation in the United States. The short synopsis was included primarily to indicate the trends in financing such public agencies and to serve as a background to a study of the financial aspects of public recreation in the City of Chicago.

* * *

Taxation in Chicago

In the City of Chicago governmental agencies providing recreational services derive their financial support through several sources. The major revenue is obtained through corporate tax levies of the various agencies. Other sources include license fees, rentals from leases, miscellaneous charges, fines and permit costs.

The total tax levy for all governmental functions in the City of Chicago is the sum of all money specified by the various governmental units in their tax levy ordinances as the amounts required to defray the costs of their various activities and services during the year. The individual agency, however, must not exceed its legal maximum rate in establishing this amount. The total rate for the city is ascertained by dividing the total amount of money in the levies of all agencies by the total assessed value of all property in the city. Thus, in reality the aggregate tax rate is the sum of the separate rates.

There are, therefore, two equally important factors which establish the amount of the taxes derived: *rate*, and *assessed valuation of property*. If the total levy increases, while the value of assessable property remains constant, the tax rate in effect is increased; similarly, if the amount of the total levy is reduced while the value of property remains stationary, the rate of the levy decreases; should the value of property fluctuate in this same manner while the levy remains constant, the opposite occurs.

From this it can be discerned that governmental agencies are dependent upon the valuation of assessable property in Chicago. A reduction in property valuation creates a two-fold problem: first, the individual agency's tax levy is reduced, often necessitating drastic curtailment in operations; second, and even more important because reduction in property valuation is usually the result of a lessening of the earning capacity of properties, the tax-payers' ability to pay even a reduced tax is often disproportionate to the decrease in the levy. In the resultant situation the property-owner does not pay his taxes and the public agency does not secure sufficient funds to operate even under a reduced budget. Since 1930 the decrease in property values in the City of Chicago has played a vital part in the operation of the various recreational units of the city. To provide funds for operating it has been necessary for many agencies to issue anticipation tax warrants.

Limitations in Taxing Powers

The rates of taxes permitted the various agencies have fluctuated from time to time according to legislation enacted by the State government. A survey of maximum local tax rates permitted in Illinois during 1936, made under the auspices of the Illinois Tax Commission, reveals the following limitations in taxing powers of governmental agencies which provide recreational services to the residents of the City of Chicago:

City of Chicago¹

In 1936 the corporate levy of the City of Chicago was established with a maximum rate of 1.29 per cent or a rate to produce \$37,000,000, whichever is greater. This rate was exclusive of taxes for bonds and interest, judgments for which special taxes are authorized, pension funds, working cash fund, public library, and the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Chicago Public Library

A. *Library Maintenance Fund.* The library maintenance fund of the City of Chicago during 1936 was fixed at a maximum of three-fourths mill per dollar or a rate to produce not to exceed

¹The total amount of taxes permitted to the City of Chicago bears no direct relationship to the amount available to the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, inasmuch as this agency is provided for in the general corporate budget of the city in which the tax levy is supplemented by other revenues. In 1936 the additional amount derived through license fees, fines, etc., was approximately \$17,000,000.

\$1,800,000, whichever is greater. Legislation was passed in 1937 which provides a fixed \$2,000,000 annual levy for this purpose. This does not become operative until 1938.

B. *Library Building Fund.* A library building fund of one-tenth mill per dollar was in-operative during 1935, but was again in effect during 1936-1937.

Board of Education

For the support of playgrounds under the auspices of the Board of Education, a tax of one-fourth mill per dollar was established as a maximum rate.

Chicago Park District

A. *A corporate levy* of the Chicago Park District was established at three mills per dollar or a rate to produce \$9,000,000, whichever is greater. This fixed levy of \$9,000,000 was in effect during 1935-1936. In 1937 a fixed corporate levy of \$7,600,000 was established by the legislature.

B. *Museum Fund.* A museum fund of one and one-half cents per hundred dollars is also assessed by this district toward the support of certain museums and aquariums located on its property.

C. *Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund.* An employees' annuity and benefit fund of the Chicago Park District is permitted an additional one-half mill per dollar.

D. *Park Police Annuity and Benefit Fund.* One-sixth mill per dollar maximum levy is allowed for park police annuity and benefit funds.

Thus a total of 229/600 of one per cent of the assessed valuation of property in the City of Chicago is permitted toward the support of the various functions of the Chicago Park District.¹ In addition to this, the District is empowered to retire its bonds and to pay interest through the assessment of a tax levy on which there is no limit. During 1935-1936 this item was in excess of all other taxes of the district.

Cook County Forest Preserve District

During 1936 a revenue of nine-fortieths mill per dollar was permitted for corporate purposes of the Forest Preserve District. An additional

¹This is based upon a corporate rate of three mills. The proposed levy of \$7,600,000 increases this percentage.

two-hundredths mill per dollar was assessed for employees' annuity and benefit, and three-fourths mill per dollar was permitted for the support of the zoological park. This makes a total of 4/125 of one per cent on the assessed valuation of property in Cook County.

Assessed Valuation

The assessment valuation for taxing properties in Chicago includes three types of properties: real estate, personal and railroad property. Of these the assessment of real estate has provided the largest amount, constituting in 1927 more than 76 per cent of the entire assessment valuation. Since 1930 the ratio of real estate property to the total assessment declined so that in 1933 it was only 64.91 per cent of the entire levy. Of the remainder in that year, approximately 5 per cent applied to railroad properties and 30 per cent to personal properties. A study of the total assessable property in Chicago and Cook County since 1925 reveals the extent of the decline in valuations since 1930.

Year	Valuation	
	City of Chicago	Cook County
1920	\$1,654,814,838	\$1,797,265,770
1921	1,707,817,620	1,823,602,081
1922	1,666,241,773	1,813,154,479
1923	1,788,665,329	1,826,172,311
1924	1,788,275,485	1,953,209,350
1925	1,873,921,764	2,049,049,089
1926	1,882,067,121	2,065,666,319
1927	4,250,437,799	4,667,939,475
1928	3,650,351,135	4,338,891,490
1929	3,694,495,706	4,404,233,632
1930	3,788,915,049	4,516,485,826
1931	2,844,748,247	3,756,778,446
1932	2,474,836,133	2,950,976,987
1933	2,397,652,228	2,843,925,355
1934	2,274,558,142	2,713,885,589
1935	1,928,798,271	2,463,044,300
1936	1,956,928,663	2,387,041,085

It should be noted that while for taxing purposes the above amounts are regarded as the full property valuations, they do not actually represent fair cash values. At the present time the assessed valuation has a ratio to full cash values of approximately 37 per cent.

Total Tax Levies

The annual tax levies in Chicago since 1920 have varied as follows:

FUNDS DESIGNATED IN TAX LEVY FOR SCHOOLS; EDUCATIONAL AND BUILDING, PUBLIC LIBRARY, PARKS, AND FOREST PRESERVES

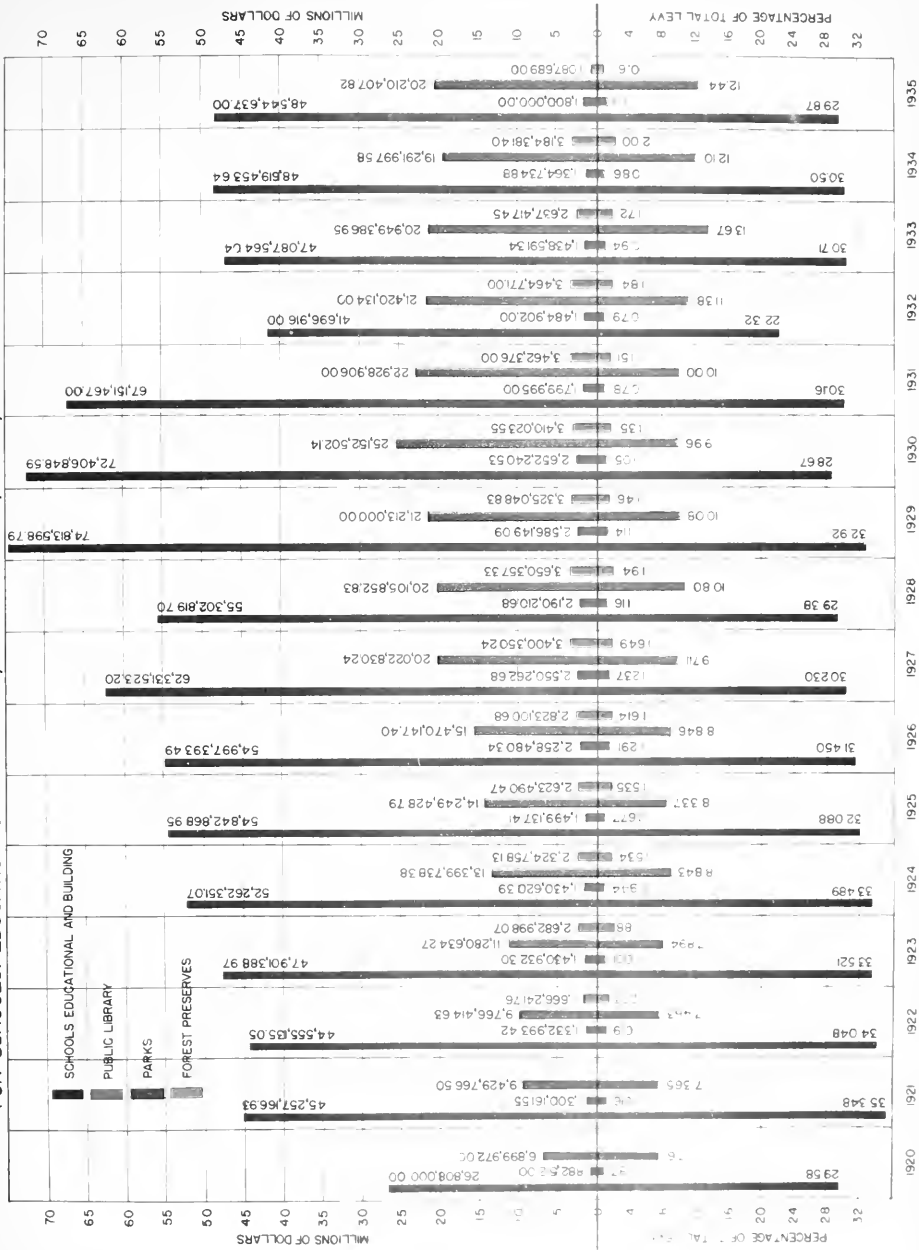


Figure 8

Year	Tax Levy
1920	\$ 90,617,586.00
1921	128,030,678.62
1922	130,861,740.16
1923	142,900,687.38
1924	151,535,442.22
1925	170,909,288.26
1926	174,881,232.56
1927	206,192,005.82
1928	188,025,265.60
1929	225,518,778.33
1930	252,487,405.09
1931	229,412,443.00
1932	187,934,092.00
1933	153,299,789.97
1934	159,404,779.10
1935	179,168,122.04

sus was conducted), revealed the following fluctuations:

	Population	Parks	School buildings	School Education Libraries	Forest Preserves
1920—2,701,705	\$2,553		\$2,516	\$7,405	\$336
1921—2,831,923	3,329		3,700	12,272	459
1922—2,897,557	3,370		4,313	11,616	46
1923—2,964,692	3,804	4,525	12,225	483	904
1924—3,031,300	4,420	5,899	11,974	472	763
1925—3,096,469	4,601	6,052	12,345	484	847
1926—3,162,239	4,892	5,952	12,082	711	892
1927—3,228,981	6,201	6,582	13,426	789	1,053
1928—3,295,027	6,101	5,539	11,244	665	1,108
1929—3,360,154	6,313	5,498	16,767	769	989
1930—3,376,438	7,450	5,611	15,833	785	1,009
1931—3,410,000	6,724	5,354	14,339	528	1,015
1932—3,456,700	6,197	641	11,423	430	1,062
1933—3,490,700	6,001	6994	12,773	4121	7556
1934—3,524,700	5,473	1,134	12,659	3872	593
1935—3,558,700	5,679	1,124	12,517	5058	306

The annual aggregate rate based upon these totals and the property valuations are as follows:

Broken down into the various governmental units for which the taxes are levied, the annual tax

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Base rate	\$6.00	\$6.56	\$6.74	\$5.52	\$6.49	\$8.36*	\$9.71	\$9.17
Old South Park District**	0.74	0.79	0.99	0.97	0.60	0.61	.....	.....
Total—South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake	0.74	7.35	7.73	0.49	7.12	8.37	.....	.....
Old Lincoln Park District**—								
In North Chicago	0.86	1.01	1.13	1.20	0.71	0.02	.....	.....
In Lake View	.88	1.02	1.16	1.21	.71	.02	.....	.....
Total—North Chicago	6.86	7.57	7.87	6.72	7.17	8.38	.....	.....
—Lake View	6.88	7.58	7.90	6.73	7.17	8.38	.....	.....
Old West Park District**	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.70	0.33	0.01	.....	.....
Total—West Chicago Park District	6.58	7.18	7.36	6.22	6.79	8.37	.....	.....

*For property in following old small park districts, add: Hollywood, \$0.05; Northwest, \$0.03; The Ridge (Calumet), \$0.01.

**In the estimates for 1936 and 1937, levies for unexchanged bonds are included in the Chicago Park District total; there may be levies of \$0.01 or \$0.02 in some of the old park districts, but the possibility of the bonds being exchanged with consequent abatement of levies therefor, before extension, makes a reliable forecast impracticable.

The annual per capita tax, (based upon estimated population in those years in which no cen-

levies for the five years, 1931-1935, were distributed as indicated in the following table:

FUND	RATE					AMOUNT		
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1931	1932	1933
STATE	.39	.50	..	..	..	\$ 12,275,698	\$12,374,181	.....
COUNTY	.52	.58	.52	.62	.57	16,367,597	14,354,050	\$12,467,791.60
FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT	.11	.14	.11	.14	.04	3,462,376	3,464,771	2,637,417.45
CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT	Various	Various	Various	Various	.98	22,928,906	21,420,134	20,949,386.95
SANITARY DISTRICT	.56	.67	.65	.80	.67	17,626,643	16,581,402	15,584,739.50
CITY:								
Corporate Fund	1.37542	1.35746	1.32398	1.40329	1.76857	43,292,925	33,594,960	31,744,603.80
Bonds and Interest Fund	72749	95460	30508	32179	84998	22,898,678	23,634,860	7,314,901.28
Working Cash Corp. Fund	.03177	.10	..	..	..	999,998	2,474,836	.....
Judgment Tax	.03	.03	.03	.03	.061408	944,285	742,451	719,295.67
Public Library Main. & Oper.	.05718	.06	.06	.06	.088428	1,799,995	1,484,902	1,438,591.34
Municipal Tuberc. Sanitarium	.06989	.07	.07	.10991	1.22817	2,199,994	1,732,385	1,678,356.56
Policemen's A. & B. Fund	.083237	.11	.11	.13	.13	2,619,980	2,722,320	2,637,417.45
Municipal Employees' A. & B. Fund	.045	.045	.065	.12	.085	1,416,427	1,113,676	1,558,473.95
Firemen's A. & B. Fund	.10	.092935	.095927	.065	.12	3,147,615	2,299,989	2,299,995.85
Laborers' A. & B. Fund	..	..	..	..	.006484	.....	.....	.....
SCHOOLS:								
Educational Fund	1.553408	1.561387	1.837072	1.896675	2.112467	48,895,301	38,790,260	44,046,597.74
Buildings Fund	.58	1.01611	1.01831	1.75859	1.96508	18,256,166	2,514,706	2,441,553.24
Playgrounds Fund	.025	.009277	.025	.025	.025	786,904	229,591	599,413.06
Free Text Book Fund	.04	.01642	..	.04	.04	1,259,046	461,359	.....
Teachers' Pensions	.025	.04	.04	.05	.05	786,904	989,935	959,060.89
Bond Redemption and Interest	.236592	.293083	.176097	.172466	.383280	7,447,005	7,253,324	4,222,193.64
						\$29,412,443	\$187,934,092	\$153,299,789.97

(Table continued on page 196)

FUND	AMOUNT—Continued			PERCENTAGE			
	1934	1935	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
STATE			5.35	6.57	..	..	..
COUNTY	\$14,102,260.47	\$ 15,036,206.00	7.14	7.63	8.13	8.85	8.39
FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT	3,184,381.40	1,087,689.00	1.51	1.84	1.72	2.00	.61
CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT	19,291,997.58	20,210,407.82	10.00	11.38	13.67	12.10	11.28
SANITARY DISTRICT	18,196,465.12	17,315,422.39	7.68	8.81	10.17	11.41	9.66
CITY:							
Corporate Fund	31,918,669.71	36,000,000.00	18.87	17.85	20.71	20.02	20.09
Bonds and Interest Fund	7,319,482.61	17,301,763.00	9.98	12.55	4.77	4.59	9.66
Working Cash Corp. Fund			.44	1.31	..	..	..
Judgment Tax	682,367.44	1,250,000.00	.41	.40	.47	.43	.71
Public Library Main. & Oper.	1,364,734.88	1,800,000.00	.78	.79	.94	.86	1.01
Municipal Tutor. Sanitarium	2,499,989.60	2,500,000.00	.96	.92	1.09	1.57	1.40
Policemen's A. & B. Fund	2,956,925.58	3,500,000.00	1.14	1.44	1.72	1.86	1.95
Municipal Employees' A. & B. Fund	1,478,462.79	2,300,000.00	.62	.59	1.02	1.71	1.28
Firemen's A. & B. Fund	2,729,469.77	3,200,000.00	1.37	1.22	1.50	.93	1.79
Laborers' A. & B. Fund		132,000.00	..	..	..	..	.07
SCHOOLS:							
Educational Fund	43,140,975.64	43,000,000.00	21.31	20.61	28.73	27.06	24.00
Buildings Fund	4,000,615.20	4,000,000.00	7.96	1.34	1.59	2.51	2.23
Playgrounds Fund	568,639.54	594,091.00	.34	.12	.39	.36	.33
Free Text Book Fund	909,823.26	950,546.00	.55	.25	..	.57	.53
Teachers Pensions	1,137,279.07	1,188,183.00	.34	.53	.63	.71	.67
Bond Redemption and Interest	3,922,839.44	7,801,813.83	3.25	3.85	2.75	2.46	4.34
	\$159,404,779.10	\$179,168,122.04	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It has already been indicated that since 1930 there has been a considerable lag in the collection of tax levies in Chicago and Cook County. As of

January 1, 1937, the percentages of collected and uncollected taxes in the City of Chicago were as follows:

	1928		1929		1930		1931	
	Percentage collected	Percentage uncollected	Percentage collected	Percentage uncollected	Percentage collected	Percentage uncollected	Percentage collected	Percentage uncollected
Real estate	94.14	5.86	87.41	12.59	84.39	15.61	86.35	13.65
Personal	99.47	30.53	97.38	32.62	54.13	45.87	50.73	49.27
Railroad	98.09	1.31	97.79	2.21	92.49	7.51	93.63	6.37
Average	89.87	10.13	84.41	15.59	78.97	21.02	77.15	22.85
	1932		1933		1934		1935	
	Percentage collected	Percentage uncollected	Percentage collected	Percentage uncollected	Percentage collected	Percentage uncollected	Percentage collected	Percentage uncollected
Real estate	79.18	20.82	83.30	16.64	77.92	22.08	43.45	56.55
Personal	50.51	49.49	43.81	56.19	43.04	56.96	52.89	47.11
Railroad	88.01	11.99	87.71	12.29	86.99	13.01	46.17	53.83
Average	71.11	28.89	71.66	28.34	68.88	31.12	45.83	54.17

Bonds

On January 1, 1937, the bonded indebtedness

of the various governmental agencies in the City of Chicago was as follows:*

Governing unit	Principal outstanding	Sinking fund reserve ¹	Net debt	Constitutional debt other than general obligation bonds	Total constitutional debt	Constitutional debt limit ²	Unused available debt-incurring capacity
City of Chicago ³	\$119,098,000	\$ 11,101,186	\$107,996,814	\$22,613,771	\$130,610,585	\$101,775,664	
Chicago Board of Education ⁴	41,432,000	4,947,725	36,484,275	5,166,687	41,650,962	101,775,664	\$ 60,124,702
Chicago Parks	113,029,894	8,587,928	104,441,966	15,799	104,457,765	101,775,664	
Sanitary District	139,945,890	12,903,959	127,041,931	464,768	127,506,699	119,915,556	
Cook County ⁵	47,541,910	6,463,130	41,078,780	2,685,550	43,764,330	123,152,215	79,387,885
Forest Preserve District	12,415,750	1,284,880	11,130,870		11,130,870	123,152,215 ⁶	112,021,345
Total	\$473,463,444	\$ 45,288,808	\$428,174,636	\$30,946,575	\$459,121,211		\$251,533,932

¹To the Chicago Park District total sinking fund reserve there will probably be added \$60,636.89, as of 12/31/36.

²Based on 1935 assessed valuations.

³As of January 1, 1937.

⁴Includes \$19,000 bonds of annexed districts.

⁵As of November 30, 1936.

⁶On basis of constitutional limit; on basis of 1 per cent statutory limit the margin is \$13,499,573.

*The Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency Fourth Annual Study of Debts, Taxes and Assessments. Bulletin No. 149, April, 1937, p. 6.

DISTRIBUTION OF \$100 CHICAGO TAXES

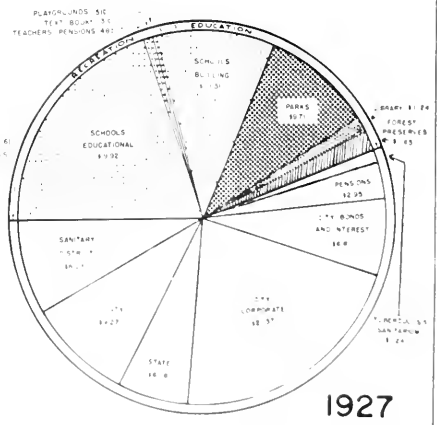
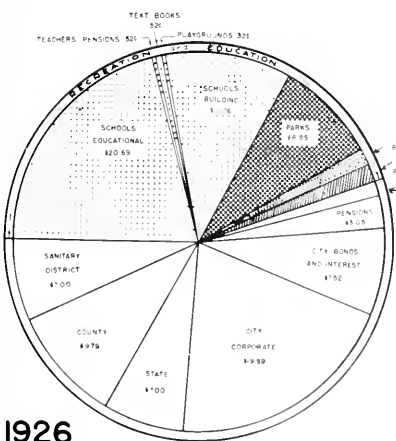
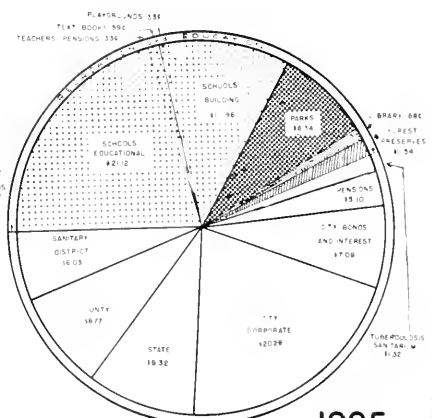
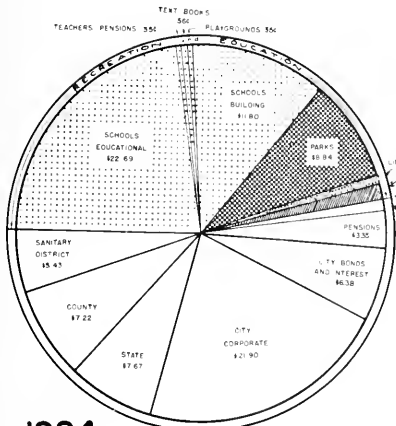
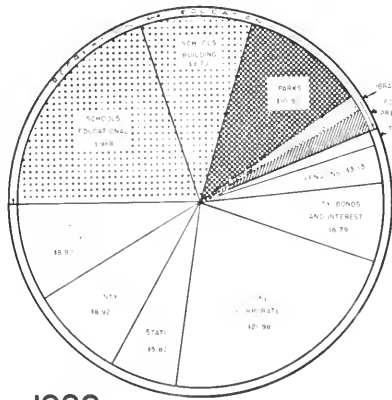
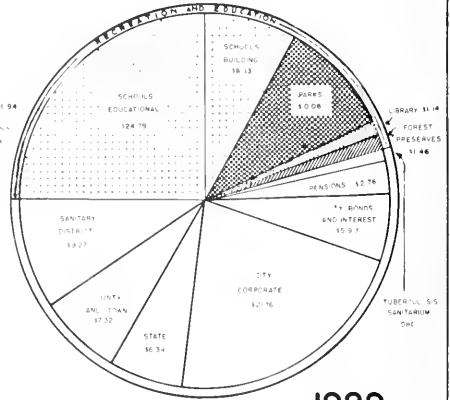


Figure 10

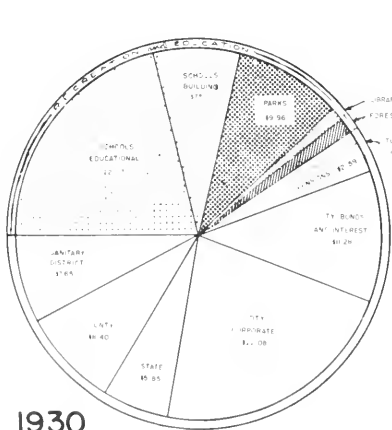
DISTRIBUTION OF \$100 CHICAGO TAXES



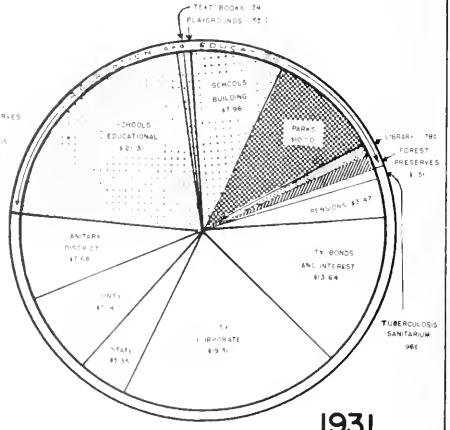
1928



1929



1930



1931

Figure 11

DISTRIBUTION OF \$100 CHICAGO TAXES

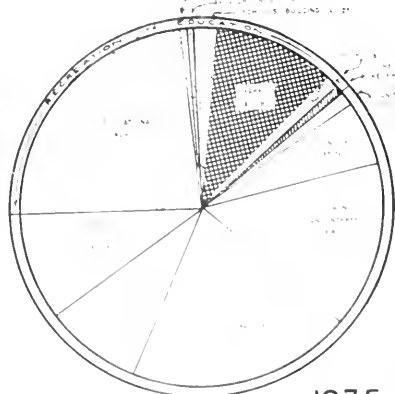
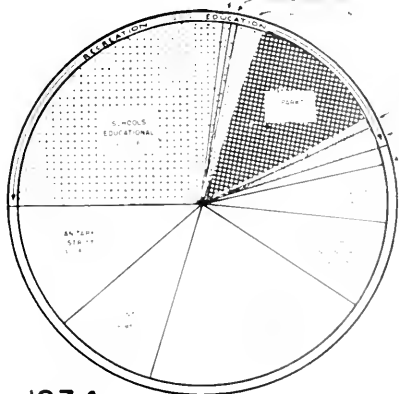
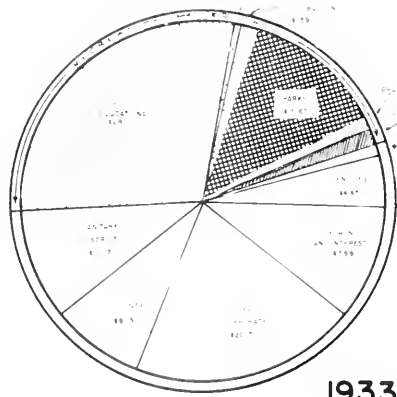
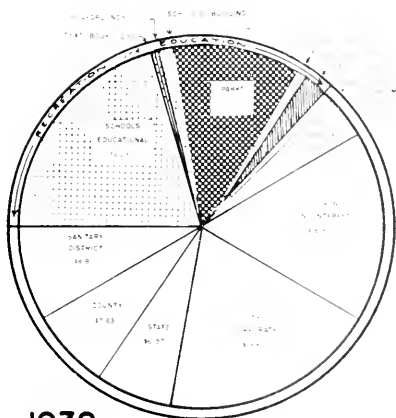
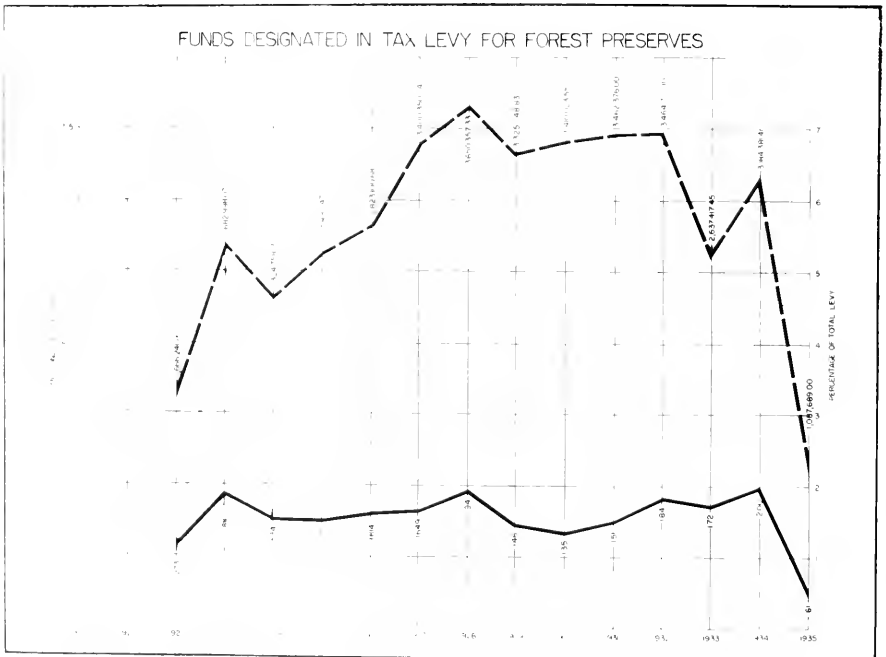
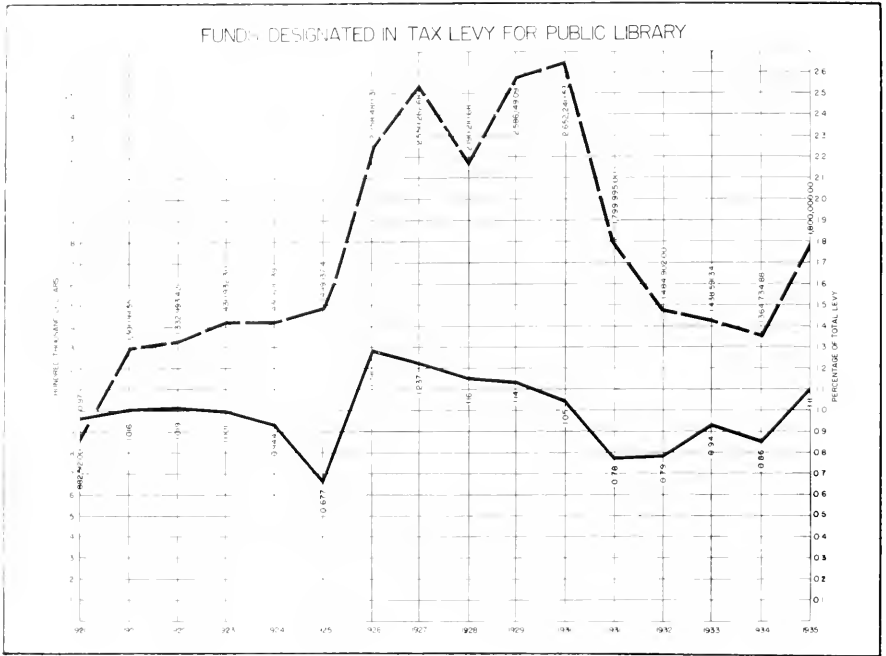


Figure 12



Figures 13 - 14

The bases of determining the maximum bonded indebtedness are as follows: the City of Chicago is limited to 5 per cent of the last known valuation of property within the city; the Chicago Park District has a 1½ per cent statutory limitation in its bonding power, exclusive of debts and bonds incurred and authorized by or for any of the superseded districts. The Forest Preserve District of Cook County has a 1 per cent statutory debt limitation based upon the property valuation of the entire County, in addition to a 5 per cent constitutional limitation based upon valuations of assessable property in Cook County. Cook County in addition to the 5 per cent limitation is further restricted by a constitutional tax rate limit of \$.75 on the hundred dollars, which, in effect, further reduces its bonding power inasmuch as it restricts the amount of taxes which can be levied for the payment of indebtedness; the Board of Education of the City of Chicago is governed by the 5 per cent limit in its bonding power.

Governing unit	Purpose of bonds	Unsold authorization
City	Judgment Funding North State Street Widening	\$12,349,000 2,000,000
		\$14,349,000
Board of Education	Revolving Fund of 1934	17,700,000
Parks Sanitary District	Land Damage	195,000
Forest Preserve District	Land Acquisition	1,222,000
Total		\$33,466,000

On January 1, 1937, the various governmental units had a total of \$33,466,000 of bond issues authorized, which had not been sold.*

*\$11,000,000 sold in January, 1937.

²Balance of legislative authority to issue bonds to fund outstanding debts of old Northwest Park District incurred by "unauthorized" expenditures from Bond funds for corporate purposes still exists (about \$1,200,000) but probably will never be used.

³Authority to issue \$24,205,000 bonds (approximately \$6,000,000 of which had matured unsold) was officially abandoned by ordinance on January 18, 1935 (Proceedings, page 178 and on). However, under Senate Bill 382 (Laws of Illinois, 1933, page 499 and on) \$22,601,000 of the abandoned authority may be reclaimed by issuing new bonds for the purposes set forth in said Senate Bill. In addition, there remains \$77,000,000 unused bonding power from the \$100,000,000 legislative authorization, making a total latent non-referendum bonding authority as of December 31, 1936, of \$99,601,000. Since the District already is over its constitutional debt limit most of this huge sum will be unused until substantial payments are made on the present outstanding debt.

*The Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency. *Fourth Annual Study of Debts, Taxes and Assessments*. Bulletin No. 149, April, 1937, p. 11.

Chicago Public Library

The Chicago Public Library has several sources of revenue. Its primary means of support is through two special taxes which it secures through the City of Chicago: a library maintenance tax and a library building tax. In addition, the Chicago Public Library has trust funds approximating \$300,000 and is the recipient of donations of books and other equipment from time to time. During 1936 it also participated in the library relief fund established by the State Legislature.

Tax Rates

The maximum rates of assessment for library taxes are as follows: library building, 1/10 mill per dollar, which is 1/100 of one per cent of assessable valuation; library maintenance, ¾ mill per dollar, or an alternative rate to produce a fixed levy of \$1,800,000. The mill rate is 3/40 of one per cent of assessed valuation. In 1938 a pegged levy of \$2,000,000 will become operative.

Miscellaneous Revenues

Receipts and disbursements of miscellaneous funds during 1936 are as follows:

Rental Collection:			
Balance January 1, 1936	.....	\$ 2,853.70	
Fees for loan of books	.....	18,442.17	
			\$21,295.87
Books purchased	.....	\$21,284.12	
Balance December 31, 1936	.....	11.75	\$21,295.87
Slide Collection:			
Balance January 1, 1936	.....	97.92	
Fees for loan and sale stereopticon slides	.....	445.81	
			543.73
Slides and supplies purchased	.....	488.59	
Balance December 31, 1936	.....	55.14	543.73
Security Deposits:			
Balance January 1, 1936	.....	2,111.99	
Deposits for cards and books	.....	3,775.16	
			5,887.15
Deposits refunded	.....	3,774.97	
Balance December 31, 1936	.....	2,112.18	5,887.15
Insurance Fund:			
Balance January 1, 1936	.....	8.64	
Books purchased	.....	8.20	
Balance December 31, 1936	.....	.44	8.64
Branch Building Preliminary Expense Fund:			
Balance January 1, 1936	.....	847.02	
Balance December 31, 1936	.....	847.02	847.02
Latvian Book Fund:			
Balance January 1, 1936	.....	60.00	
Books purchased	.....	60.00	

Julius Rosenwald Fund:		
Balance January 1, 1936	40.20	
Books purchased	40.20	
Book Week Fund:		
Balance January 1, 1936	133.20	
Miscellaneous receipts for purchase of books	66.00	
		199.20
Purchase of books and supplies	171.41	
Balance December 31, 1936	27.79	199.20
Special Deposits:		
Balance January 1, 1936	100.00	
Balance December 31, 1936	100.00	
High School Libraries:		
Balance January 1, 1936	22.46	
Received from Board of Education	94,190.24	
		94,212.70
Payment of High School Libraries payroll	94,190.24	
Balance December 31, 1936	22.46	94,212.70
Fines:		
Fines for retention of books	54,552.71	
Paid to Public Library Employees Pension fund in accordance with law and action of Board of Directors	54,552.71	
Secretary's Petty Cash:		
Balance January 1, 1936	23.81	
Reimbursed from Library Fund	9,873.26	
		9,897.07
Miscellaneous expense as per vouchers audited	9,837.38	
Balance December 31, 1936	59.69	9,897.07
Undistributed:		
Balance January 1, 1936	632.50	
Interest coupons past due	320.00	
		952.50
Payment of interest coupons past due	952.50	

TRUST FUNDS

Receipts and Disbursements

Kelly Fund Income:		
Balance January 1, 1936	\$ 2,412.06	
Income from investments	8,045.10	
		10,457.16
Books purchased	9,512.93	
Collection fee on coupons	.60	
Balance December 31, 1936	943.63	10,457.16
Ryder Fund Income:		
Balance January 1, 1936	186.16	
Income from investments	263.25	
		449.41
Books purchased	393.67	
Balance December 31, 1936	55.74	449.41
Beecher Fund Income:		
Balance January 1, 1936	81.19	
Income from investments	90.00	
		171.19
Books purchased	124.22	
Balance December 31, 1936	46.97	171.19
Jackson Fund Income:		
Balance January 1, 1936	117.36	
Income from investments	50.00	
		167.36

Books purchased	10.60	
Balance December 31, 1936	156.76	167.36
Quinn Fund Income:		
Balance January 1, 1936		380.20
Books purchased	31.64	
Balance December 31, 1936	348.56	380.20
Public Library Braille Fund Income:		
Balance January 1, 1936		865.08
Purchased material for books for the Blind	317.08	
Balance December 31, 1936	548.00	865.08

Trust Funds

The total amount of the various trust funds of the public library on January 1, 1937, was as follows:

Trust Funds:

Hiram Kelly bequest	\$200,000.00
Wm. H. Ryder bequest	10,000.00
Jerome Beecher bequest	2,000.00
H. W. Jackson bequest	1,000.00
Rose C. Quinn bequest	3,000.00
Hiram Kelly Increment	65,000.00
Public Library Braille Fund	12,500.00

Total\$293,500.00

Annual Tax Levy

The total amounts of taxes levied annually since 1920 for library purposes are as follows:

Year	Amount	Percentage of total levy
1920	882,512.00	.97
1921	1,300,161.55	1.01
1922	1,332,993.42	1.01
1923	1,430,932.30	1.00
1924	1,430,620.39	.94
1925	1,449,137.41	.67
1926	2,258,480.34	1.29
1927	2,550,262.68	1.23
1928	2,190,210.68	1.16
1929	2,586,149.09	1.14
1930	2,652,240.53	1.05
1931	1,799,995.00	.78
1932	1,484,902.00	.79
1933	1,438,591.34	.94
1934	1,364,734.88	.86
1935	1,800,000.00	1.11

Based upon total population of Chicago during these years this represents the following annual cost per capita:

Year	Cost per Capita
1920.....	\$.326
1921.....	.459
1922.....	.46
1923.....	.483
1924.....	.472
1925.....	.484
1926.....	.711
1927.....	.789
1928.....	.665
1929.....	.769
1930.....	.785
1931.....	.521
1932.....	.418
1933.....	.412
1934.....	.419
1935.....	.506
1936.....	.503

Annual Budgets

For the eleven-year period, 1926-36, the annual budgets of the library included the following expenditures:

Year	Operation and Maintenance	Building and Sites Fund	Total
1926	\$2,000,000.00	\$432,000.00	\$2,432,000.00
1927	2,173,000.00	435,000.00	2,608,000.00
1928	2,315,000.00	493,000.00	2,778,000.00
1929	2,613,000.00	522,000.00	3,135,000.00
1930	2,178,000.00	435,600.00	2,613,600.00
1931	2,567,118.96	553,853.16	3,120,972.12
1932	2,022,000.00	366,520.00	2,388,520.00
1933	1,900,000.00	295,000.00	2,195,000.00
1934	1,588,887.68	335,000.00	1,923,887.68
1935	1,696,860.00	285,000.00	1,981,860.00
1936	2,100,000.00	327,745.58	2,427,745.58

1936 Budget

The 1936 budget of the Chicago Public Library provided for the following expenditures:

	Amounts appropriated
For Library purposes and all expense of maintenance and operation of the Chicago Public Library and its branches:	
Salaries and wages.....	\$1,100,000.00
Salaries—Deposit Stations (Unit base).....	10,000.00
Material and supplies.....	15,000.00
Machinery and vehicles.....	8,000.00
Repairs by contract or open order.....	4,000.00
Fuel, light and power.....	60,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	15,000.00
Printing, stationery, books, periodicals, binding, postage and supplies.....	590,000.00
Impersonal services and benefits.....	20,000.00
Interest on anticipation tax warrants.....	50,000.00
Rents.....	45,000.00
Other expense of operation and administration.....	3,000.00
Loss and cost in collection of taxes.....	180,000.00
Total from Library Fund—Maintenance and operation.....	\$2,100,000.00

Library Fund—Building and Sites

For building purposes and purchase of buildings, sites and equipment of library buildings.....	\$205,000.00
Replacements, alterations and repairs to buildings.....	100,000.00
Loss and cost in collection of taxes.....	22,745.58

Total from Library Fund—Building and Sites.....\$327,745.58

Grand total.....\$2,427,745.58

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County derives its financial support from two major sources: (1) tax levies, and (2) revenue from property rentals, concessions, and fees from the operation of golf courses and swimming pools.

Tax Rates

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County is empowered to levy the following taxes:

(1) A tax levy of 9/40 of one (1) mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in Cook County for general corporate purposes; and

(2) A tax levy of 3/40 of one (1) mill on the dollar for the maintenance and operation of the Chicago Zoological Park by the Cook County Forest Preserve District; and

(3) A tax levy of 2/100 of one (1) mill on the dollar for the purpose of providing revenue for the Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund; and

(4) In addition to which provision is made for whatever tax levy is required for the payment of bonds maturing, and interest on bonds which become due in a given taxable year.

Annual Levies

The total amount levied annually through taxation by the Forest Preserve District since 1922 is as follows:

Year	Amount	Percentage of total levy
1922	1,666,241.76	1.27
1923	2,682,998.07	1.88
1924	2,324,758.13	1.53
1925	2,623,490.47	1.53
1926	2,823,100.68	1.61
1927	3,400,350.24	1.64
1928	3,650,357.33	1.94
1929	3,325,048.83	1.46
1930	3,410,023.55	1.35
1931	3,462,376.00	1.51
1932	3,464,771.00	1.84
1933	2,637,417.45	1.72
1934	3,184,381.40	2.00
1935	1,087,689.00	.61

Annual Budgets

The annual budget appropriations since 1926 have been as follows:

Year	Corporate fund	Bond and interest fund	Real estate acquisition fund
1926	\$454,751.10	\$2,479,300.00	\$6,315,007.18
1927	568,527.84	2,594,100.00	5,966,155.19
1928	543,907.84	2,666,180.00	6,461,844.41
1929	896,181.00	2,777,150.00	6,457,725.54
1930	1,259,209.83	2,568,546.67	3,085,028.91
1931	1,510,227.62	3,201,550.00	2,332,574.75
1932	923,807.91	3,243,450.00	1,784,198.96
1933	927,754.98	2,852,150.00	989,070.80
1934	979,969.78	2,947,440.52	925,074.91
1935	727,095.26	2,004,300.00	2,176,726.72
1936	1,003,944.84	1,847,200.00	1,918,789.56

\$1,262,226.03

Year	Improvement fund	Zoological Park	Employees annuity fund	Total
1926	\$107,060.16	\$614,714.73	.....	\$9,970,833.17
1927	90,791.98	1,184,214.73	.....	10,403,879.74
1928	50,137.27	1,511,703.80	.....	11,233,773.32
1929	345,000.00	1,840,087.75	.....	12,316,144.29
1930	261,287.18	1,267,585.99	.....	8,441,718.58
1931	2,500,000.00	1,496,456.93	.....	11,040,800.30
1932	749,469.65	1,669,499.41	\$25,000.00	8,395,425.93
1933	49,618.43	1,494,106.98	25,000.00	6,337,701.19
1934	*	1,625,386.93	60,000.00	6,537,872.14
1935	500,000.00	1,213,266.72	37,000.00	6,658,388.70
1936	473,960.73	1,028,054.72	59,706.00	6,331,655.85

*No appropriation was made for the Improvement Fund for the fiscal year 1934.

The annual per capita cost of the Forest Preserves, based upon tax levies within the City of Chicago, from 1922 to 1935 was as follows:†

Year	Cost per capita
1922	\$.575
1923	.904
1924	.763
1925	.847
1926	.892
1927	1.053
1928	1.108
1929	.989
1930	1.009
1931	1.001
1932	.974
1933	.756
1934	.977
1935	.306

The appropriation bill of the Forest Preserve District for the fiscal year 1936 was as follows:

Corporate Funds:	
<i>Current Assets</i>	
Cash	\$12,801.54
Taxes receivable from tax levies of 1932-1933-1934-1935	1,185,086.89
Other sources—sinking fund	64,337.60
	\$1,262,226.03

†Total tax levy of the Cook County Forest Preserve District based upon the assessed valuation of all property in the County. The above per capita costs are based upon the levy on that portion of the Cook County valuation located within the City of Chicago.

<i>Current Liabilities:</i>	
Vouchers payable	\$40,783.50
Tax anticipation warrants, 1934-35	363,020.85
Advanced from other funds	581,476.84
Surplus 12/31/35	276,944.84

<i>Revenue for Fiscal Year 1936:</i>	
Surplus 12/31/35 as reported above	\$276,944.84
1936 tax levy—2½ cent rate on every \$100 tax valuation	607,500.00
Revenue from operations:	
Golf, swimming, property rentals, concessions and misc. revenue	119,500.00

\$1,003,944.84

BOND AND INTEREST FUND

<i>Current Assets:</i>	
Cash	\$1,798,650.52
Tax receivable from tax levy of 1932-1933-1934-1935	5,146,181.83

\$7,155,892.01

<i>Current Liabilities:</i>	
For payment or purchase on bonds 1931-1932-1933-1934-1935 tax levies	\$5,388,750.00
For interest, 1934-1935	558,300.00
For "on principal in default" 1934-1935	324,240.52
Deferred tax levy credit	884,601.49

\$7,155,892.01

<i>Real Estate Acquisition Fund:</i>	
<i>Assets:</i>	
Cash	\$19,011.72
Due from 1932-1934-1935 tax levies	581,476.84
Invested in Forest Preserves bonds	20,625.00
Unsold bonds, series "P"	1,303,000.00

\$1,924,113.56

<i>Liabilities:</i>	
Vouchers payable	\$5,324.00
Surplus 12/31/35	1,918,789.56

\$1,924,113.56

<i>Brookfield Zoological Fund:</i>	
<i>Assets:</i>	
Cash	\$47,523.77
Due from 1932-1933-1934-1935 tax levy	778,030.95

\$825,554.72

Surplus, 12/31/35	\$825,554.72
	\$825,554.72
<i>Revenue, 1936:</i>	
Surplus, 12/31/35, as above	\$825,554.72
1936 zoological fund tax levy at 3½ of a cent rate on each \$100 valuation	202,500.00

\$1,028,054.72

<i>Improvement Fund:</i>	
Cash	\$215,020.39
Due from bonds issued	258,940.34
Surplus, 12/31/35	\$473,960.73

Appropriation for Expenditures, 1936:

CORPORATE FUND

<i>Personal Service:</i>	
<i>General Administration:</i>	
General office	\$27,836.00
Comptroller's office	14,965.80
Forestry	14,175.60
Construction and repairs	25,289.80
Maintenance	202,759.00
Police division	51,363.80

Recreation:		
Golf	54,025.00	
Swimming	24,550.00	
Total Personal Service		\$414,965.00
Impersonal Service:		
Transportation	\$35,000.00	
Trucking	10,000.00	
Telephone	8,000.00	
Postage	600.00	
Printing	4,500.00	
Light, heat, power	10,000.00	
Water	4,500.00	
Repairs and replacements	3,500.00	
Fees and other compensation	8,500.00	
Miscellaneous	3,500.00	
		\$88,100.00

Appropriation for Expenditures, 1936:
CORPORATE FUND

Supplies:		
Office	\$1,200.00	
Gas and oil	9,500.00	
Laundry and janitor	1,500.00	
Wearing apparel	250.00	
Trees, shrubs, seeds	1,000.00	
Chemical equipment	3,000.00	
Mechanical and electrical	2,000.00	
Miscellaneous	3,000.00	
Material and parts	12,000.00	
Equipment	5,000.00	
Insurance	3,000.00	
Contingent fund	3,000.00	
Interest on tax warrants, 1934	2,000.00	
Interest on tax warrants, 1935	7,500.00	
Interest on tax warrants, 1936	7,500.00	
Workmen's compensation	10,000.00	
Tax deficiency 6%	36,450.00	
Land purchase	342,979.84	
Cost of building repairs	50,000.00	
		\$500,879.84

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATION FOR
EXPENDITURES, 1936, CORPORATE FUND

Personal Service, General Administration	\$414,965.00
Impersonal Service	88,100.00
Supplies	500,879.84
	<hr/>
	\$1,003,944.84

Board of Education

The tax levy for the Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education is classified as the playground fund in appropriations of the Board of Education.

Tax Rate

The maximum tax levy permitted for playgrounds is .025 of one mill on the dollar of assessable property. Expressed as percentage of total assessed valuation, the rate is one-fortieth of one per cent.

Annual Tax Levy

The total amounts levied annually since 1922, when the rate first became effective, are as follows:

Year	Amount	Pct. of total levy
1922	\$499,872.53	.381
1923	536,599.61	.376
1924	546,482.65	.354
1925	502,176.53	.329
1926	564,620.14	.323
1927	637,595.67	.309
1928	912,587.78	.46
1929	1,055,184.70	.27
1930	694,837.85	.27
1931	912,587.00	1.29
1932	819,599.00	.40
1933	668,300.00	.39
1934	618,709.00	.38
1935	594,091.00	.33

Annual Budgets

The annual budgets of the Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education since 1926, were as follows:

Year	Equipped Playgrounds	Minor Repairs	Total
1926	\$ 606,003.00	\$51,082.00	\$ 657,085.00
1927	642,067.00	53,746.00	695,813.00
1928	743,710.00	54,426.00	798,136.00
1929	666,890.00	62,063.00	728,953.00
1930	1,147,779.00	63,323.00	1,211,102.00
1931	1,144,077.00	73,045.00	1,217,122.00
1932	695,561.00	74,146.00	769,707.00
1933	497,635.00	67,615.00	565,250.00
1934	528,496.00	62,109.00	590,605.00
1935	559,385.00	71,514.00	630,899.00
1936	472,052.00	61,280.00	533,332.00

This represents the following annual cost per capita based upon total population of Chicago during these years:

Year	Cost per capita
1922	.1725
1923	.1810
1924	.1803
1925	.1816
1926	.1786
1927	.1975
1928	.2770
1929	.3141
1930	.2058
1931	.2638
1932	.2305
1933	.1743
1934	.1755
1935	.1660

The 1936 budget of the Bureau, as approved by the Board of Education, provides for the following expenditures:

Salar'ies and wages:	
Fixed salaries	\$358,732.00
Bon'us and compensations	400.00
Communication and	
transportation	8,700.00
Printing and engraving	200.00
Gas and electricity	21,360.00

Special and		
Miscellaneous:		
Films and photographs	100.00	
Supplies	22,800.00	
Fuel	1,675.00	
Maintenance	56,525.00	
Loss by fire and burglary	1,500.00	
Total equipped playgrounds		\$472,052.00
Minor repairs (salaries)	51,400.00	
Communication and transportation	800.00	
Garage service	570.00	
Gas and electricity	125.00	
Supplies	7,000.00	
Fuel	450.00	
Maintenance	61,280.00	
Total minor repairs—playgrounds		61,280.00
Total appropriation		\$533,332.00

School Playground Fund

On January 8, 1936, official reports of the Board of Education indicated that the financial balance of the Playground Fund was as follows:

Estimated Current Assets:		
Cash—	<i>Total</i>	<i>Available for appropriation</i>
City treasurer (available balance)	\$278,019.06	\$278,019.06
City treasurer (reserve for loans and interest)	47,553.44	47,553.44
Taxes receivable, net	1,480,049.23	1,480,049.23
Gross balance of uncollected taxes extended for the following years:		
1928	\$70,477.03	
1929	108,597.04	
1930	151,099.59	
1931	231,403.07	
1932	84,071.12	
1933	259,612.69	
1934	568,639.54	
1935	568,639.54	
Accounts Receivable:		
Advance to bond redemption fund	\$30,200.00	\$30,200.00
Total	\$1,835,821.73	\$1,835,821.73
Estimated Current Liabilities:	<i>Total</i>	<i>Appropriated</i>
Temporary loans	\$944,875.00	\$944,875.00
1929 tax warrants	\$22,000.00	
1931 tax warrants	3,150.00	
1932 tax warrants	40,000.00	
1933 tax warrants	149,225.00	
1934 tax warrants	415,500.00	
1935 tax warrants	315,000.00	
Interest accrued	\$58,471.11	\$58,471.11
1929 tax warrants	\$9,013.50	
1931 tax warrants	1,200.00	
1932 tax warrants	4,555.55	
1933 tax warrants	7,888.25	
1934 tax warrants	25,968.75	
1935 tax warrants	10,925.00	
Accounts payable	\$784,062.54	\$784,062.54
Advance—		
Other funds	\$702,991.83	
Participation certificates	7,235.00	
Interest on certificates	15,835.71	
Audited vouchers	58,000.00	
Reserve for interest to accrue on tax warrants	\$28,000.00	\$28,000.00
Surplus	20,413.08	.....

TOTAL

\$1,835,821.73 \$1,815,408.65

*Navy Pier recreation expenditures are included in 1932.

Tax Anticipation Warrants

In order to provide operating funds, because of the lag in tax collections, the Board of Education has from time to time issued anticipation tax warrants against the various tax levies. As of January 1, 1937, the amounts of such anticipation warrants unredeemed were as follows:

Levy of 1931.....	\$ 1,050.00
Levy of 1932.....	26,300.00
Levy of 1933.....	54,900.00
Levy of 1934.....	63,000.00
Levy of 1935.....	200,000.00
Levy of 1936.....	238,000.00
Total	\$648,250.00

Of this amount \$595,950 were sold to private buyers and \$52,300 represented the amount held in idle funds of the Bureau.

The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

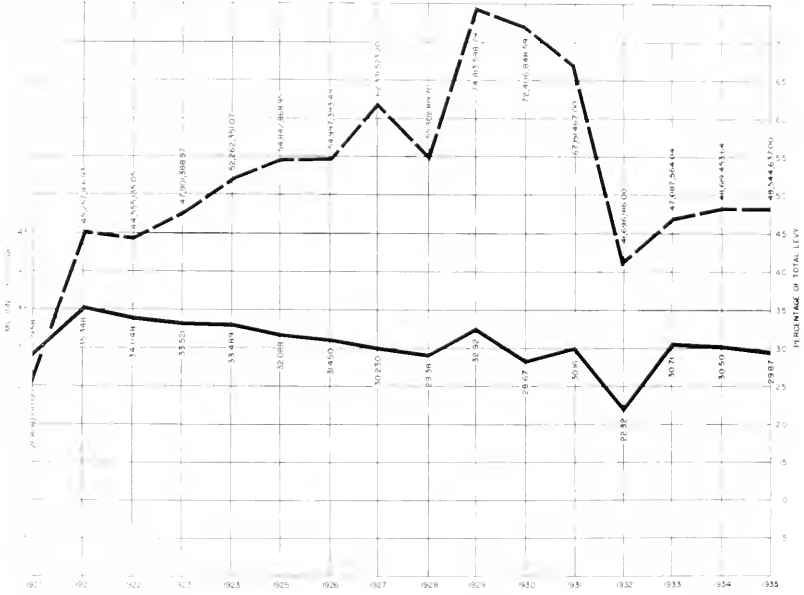
The appropriations for the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation are included in the total budgets of the general corporate fund of the City of Chicago; therefore, there is no special levy for the Bureau. Furthermore, any revenues derived by the Bureau through fees and charges revert to the total corporate fund of the City.

Annual Budgets

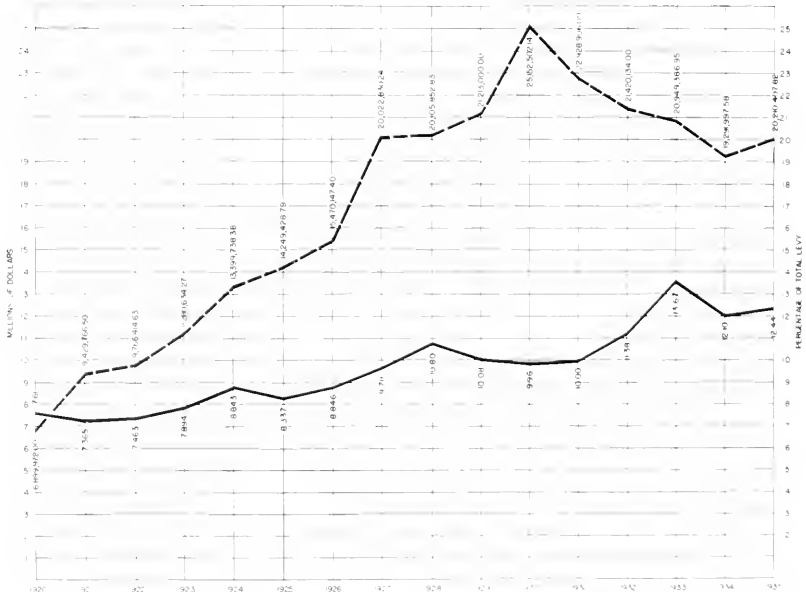
The total budgets of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation for the period 1926 to 1936 are as follows:

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount appropriated*</i>
1926	\$ 676,826.00	
1927	946,731.00	
1928	1,031,568.00	
1929	878,331.00	
1930	728,261.00	
1931	912,021.00	
1932	690,430.88	
1933	674,658.09	
1934	658,190.26	
1935	648,420.78	
1936	758,198.81	

FUNDS DESIGNATED IN TAX LEVY FOR SCHOOLS EDUCATIONAL AND BUILDING



FUNDS DESIGNATED IN TAX LEVY FOR PARKS



Figures 15-16

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT CORPORATE APPROPRIATION - 1937

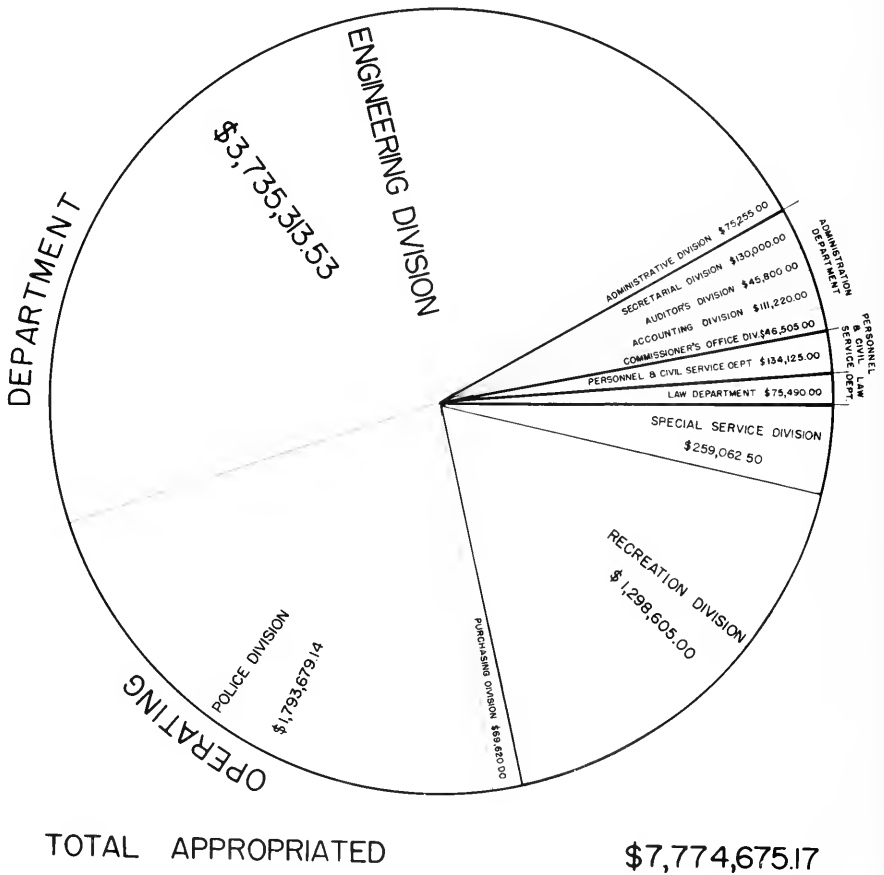


Figure 17

The cost per capita for these same years was as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cost per capita</i>
1926.....	.214
1927.....	.293
1928.....	.313
1929.....	.261
1930.....	.216
1931.....	.264
1932.....	.194
1933.....	.193
1934.....	.187
1935.....	.182
1936.....	.213

The 1936 budget as approved by the City Council is as follows:

<i>Administrative Service Division</i>	
Amounts appropriated for salaries	\$27,232.15
<i>Parks and Forestry Division</i>	
Amounts appropriated for salaries	\$118,416.22
<i>Recreation Division</i>	
<i>Playgrounds Section</i>	
Amounts appropriated for salaries	\$196,115.71
<i>Beaches and Pools Section</i>	
Amounts appropriated for salaries	\$62,362.09
<i>Summer Season</i>	
Amounts appropriated for salaries	\$54,330.88
<i>Comfort Stations Section</i>	
Amounts appropriated for salaries	\$10,186.24
<i>Miscellaneous—General</i>	
Personal services	\$300.00
Material and supplies	44,000.00
Machinery and vehicles	3,500.00
Repairs by contract or open order	7,500.00
Fuel, light and power	21,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,200.00
Printing, stationery and office supplies	2,400.00
Passenger transportation	2,000.00
Supervisor of parks and forestry, superintendent of playgrounds, director in charge of maintenance and superintendent of beaches and pools	\$2,177.76
Hire of teams, carts, and trucks	6,000.00
Impersonal services and benefits	2,000.00
Telephone service	3,200.00
For the erection of fence at the municipal nursery	5,428.00
For maintenance and operation of Hummel Square and Host House, including services of one junior clerk at \$125.00 per month	3,000.00
For the purpose of furnishing labor, teams, trucks, material and supplies for planting, removing or caring for trees, shrubbery, plants and lawns, for other departments or governmental agencies	500.00
For the purpose of furnishing labor, teams, trucks, material and supplies, for planting, removing, or caring for trees, shrubbery, plants and lawns on city property for private individuals, firms, or corporations outside of the city government	500.00
Total for administration, parks and recreation	\$573,349.05

<i>Public Baths</i>	
Amounts appropriated for salaries	\$55,347.48
Material and supplies	3,000.00
Machinery and vehicles	500.00
Repairs by contract or open order	1,000.00
Fuel, light and power	11,200.00
Furniture and fixtures	200.00
Printing, stationery and office supplies	300.00
Passenger transportation	50.00
Impersonal services and benefits	2,000.00
Telephone service	700.00
Total for public baths	\$74,297.48
<i>Municipal Airport</i>	
Amounts appropriated for salaries	\$77,602.28
Material and supplies	10,500.00
Machinery and vehicles	1,500.00
Repairs by contract or open order	2,000.00
Fuel, light and power	12,000.00
Printing, stationery and office supplies	350.00
Hire of teams, carts and trucks	600.00
Telephone service	1,000.00
For other expenses of operation and administration as per Section 4 of this ordinance	500.00
Equipment and supplies for maintenance and operation of radio-air traffic control and broadcasting station	2,700.00
Installation in radio tower of P.A.X. police and fire alarm telephone line	1,800.00
Total for municipal airport	\$110,552.28
Total for Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation	\$758,198.81

The revenue for the financing of these activities was to be derived as follows:

Taxes to be levied for the year—1936	\$568,639.54
Miscellaneous revenue	400.00
Interest—County treasurer	\$200.00
Interest on bank deposits	200.00
Total estimated current revenue	\$569,039.54

Chicago Park District

The Chicago Park District financial support is derived through several sources: (1) property taxes, which in 1936 comprised approximately 93 per cent of the District's total revenue; (2) income from concessions; (3) fees and charges for use of certain park facilities; (4) franchise fees for use of boulevards by a transportation utility; (5) payment by the State for maintenance of some boulevards used as State highways; (6) miscellaneous receipts from fines, damage claims, etc.

Taxation

A. *Rate.* When the Chicago Park District became operative in May, 1934, it was empowered by the enabling legislation to levy the following taxes:

1. *Corporate:* 1935-1936, 3 mills per dollar or a rate to produce \$9,000,000. In 1937 a "pegged levy" of \$7,600,000 became operative as alternative to the 3 mill rate, superseding the \$9,000,000 fixed levy which had expired.

2. *Bonds and Interest:* No limit, the rate being determined by the amount required to retire and pay interest on bonded indebtedness.

3. *Employees' Annuity and Benefit:* 1½ mill per dollar (additional to corporate levy).

4. *Police Annuity and Benefit:* 1.6 mill per dollar (additional to corporate levy).

5. *Museum:* 1½ cents per \$100 (additional to corporate levy).

B. *Amount of Levy.* In 1935, the first full year of operation of the new Park District, the amount levied for all purposes was \$20,210,407.82. In 1936 the total had decreased to \$20,036,100. A comparison of the 1935-1936 totals with the amounts levied by all of the districts superseded by the Chicago Park District indicates the following:

Year	Amount	Percentage of total levy
1920	\$ 6,899,972.00	7.61
1921	9,429,766.50	7.365
1922	9,766,414.63	7.463
1923	11,280,634.27	7.894
1924	13,399,738.38	8.843
1925	14,249,428.79	8.337
1926	15,470,147.40	8.846
1927	20,022,830.24	9.711
1928	20,105,852.83	10.80
1929	21,213,000.00	10.08
1930	25,152,502.14	9.96
1931	22,928,906.00	10.00
1932	21,420,134.00	11.38
1933	20,949,386.95	13.67
1934	19,291,997.58	12.10
1935	20,210,407.82	12.44
1936	20,036,100.00	10.65

Based upon the total population in these same years, the per capita park cost was as follows:

Year	Per capita cost	Year	Per capita cost
1920	\$2.55	1929	\$6.31
1921	3.23	1930	7.45
1922	3.37	1931	6.75
1923	3.80	1932	5.92
1924	4.42	1933	6.00
1925	4.60	1934	5.47
1926	4.89	1935	5.67
1927	6.20	1936	5.60
1928	6.10		

It will be observed that the peak in levies for park purposes was reached in 1930, and that this was succeeded by declines in total levies until the 1935 Consolidated Chicago Park District levy, when an increase became effective. A considerable percentage of the increase was devoted to estab-

lishing the credit of the District by paying interest and other charges against the bonded indebtedness of the absorbed districts.

Reliable data concerning many of the individual corporate levies of the twenty-two park districts for the years prior to consolidation are unavailable. In addition, it has been discovered that in some instances corporate levies had been diverted to bond interest payments, and in several cases bond funds had been used for operating purposes. It is not possible, therefore, to present any factual financial statistics for these districts. Estimates of the total corporate levies for the superseded districts for the period 1929-1933 indicate an average total corporate levy of \$8,515,646.09. This was supplemented by varying miscellaneous revenues.

Miscellaneous Revenues

During 1936 the amount derived for corporate purposes was supplemented by the following miscellaneous revenue:¹

Revenue from concessions:			
Fishing bait	\$ 3,000.00		
Beach novelties	164.82		
Boating	4,758.23		
Pony (Lincoln Park)	2,025.00		
Refreshment stands, restaurants, etc.	47,818.07		
Scales	1,273.06		
Souvenirs (Lincoln Park Zoo)	500.00	\$ 59,539.18	
Revenue from operation of park facilities:			
Golf courses	\$ 67,355.35		
Parking station (Monroe street)	122,493.75		
Yacht harbor and boat dockage fees	18,501.45		
Bathing beaching and swimming pools	10,733.50		
Rental of halls, clubrooms and gymnasiums, dining rooms and kitchens	9,074.14		
Rental of lagoon theater	182.25		
Rental of bicycle bowl	1,272.27		
Rental of Soldier Field	42,008.98		
Rental of property not used in park operations	2,450.00		
Planetarium:			
Admission fees	\$10,122.55		
Sale of literature, etc.	2,471.75	12,594.30	286,665.99
Other revenue:			
Permit fees	\$ 10,532.00		
Fines and forfeitures	91,321.29		
Franchises—Chicago Motor Coach Company	173,130.88		
Damage claims	32,319.10		
Sale of scrap, equipment, etc.	4,397.24		
Maintenance of state highways	78,735.31		
Driveway maintenance (Lincoln Park)	2,150.11		
Cash discounts earned	4,821.49		
Public telephones	1,632.88		
Dumping fees	135.75		
Reimbursement—account injury to employees	1,159.96		
Reimbursement—account operation and maintenance of Buckingham Fountain	10,732.92		

(Table continued on page 205)

¹1936 Annual Report, Chicago Park District.

Reimbursement—account preparation before and cleaning after Soldier Field events	\$11,598.82	
Reimbursement—repair charges on permits	22,344.00	
Reimbursement—account loss of life guard uniforms	30.15	
Reimbursement—repair charges other than permits	17,706.10	
Miscellaneous	15,896.31	478,644.31
		\$824,849.48

Amount received by the Corporate Fund from Improvement Funds, as rental equivalent to depreciation on essential park owned equipment used on joint projects with Works Progress Administration; said amount constituting portion of sponsor's contribution	295,329.80
Total	\$1,120,179.28

The recharge to the Chicago Motor Coach Company and the fees from the Monroe Street Parking Lot were the largest regular contributions to the total. The \$295,329.80 indicated as the amount received by the corporate fund from the improvement fund as rentals for equipment used on Works Progress Administration property of the Park District, therefore, is not income of a permanent character. Revenue derived from the operation of park facilities represents, in most instances, gross income, costs of operation being included in the regular corporate budget of the Park District.

Corporate Appropriations and Expenditures

It has already been indicated that the expenses and financial obligations of the Chicago Park District are divided into two main classifications: (1) corporate or operating, and (2) bonds and interest. Included in the corporate expenditures are the cost of maintenance of all of the Park District's plant and equipment, provision of the various services and programs and the general administrative costs of management. The 1936 appropriation of the Chicago Park District, as approved December 30, 1936, provided for a total corporate appropriation of \$9,633,623.75. As of December 31, 1936, the end of the fiscal year, \$8,563,675.01 of this total had been expended, leaving a balance of \$1,069,948.74. Summarized according to departments, the appropriations and expenditures were classified as follows:

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expended Dec. 31, 1936</i>
Administration Department	\$ 394,214.00	\$ 328,609.19
Law Department	80,940.00	74,060.09
Personnel Department	144,182.00	138,285.09
Operating Department		
General Superintendent and Supervisors	66,523.34	58,819.07
Engineering Division	3,277,125.47	2,842,154.47

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expended Dec. 31, 1936</i>
Recreation Division	\$1,442,153.35	\$1,373,401.13
Landscape Division	1,943,121.96	1,756,999.19
Special Service Division	414,581.12	212,043.12
Purchasing Division	77,780.00	69,332.11
Police Division	1,793,002.51	1,709,911.55
Totals	\$9,633,623.75	\$8,563,675.01

Of the \$8,563,675.01 total corporate expenditures during 1936 approximately \$589,000 represented additional corporate expenses entailed in the operation of the various Works Progress Administration and Public Works Administration projects of the Park District. The 1934 corporate appropriation totaled \$5,478,637.60 for the last eight months of the year during which the Park District was operative. Assuming that the expenditures would have been constant for the remaining one-third of the year, the total for twelve months would have approximated \$8,217,956.40. In 1935, \$7,414,628.07 was expended of a corporate appropriation of \$9,929,492.38.

Accounting and bookkeeping procedures of the Chicago Park District during 1934, 1935 and 1936 were on a departmental basis. Because all of the various departments of the Operating Division are concerned in some manner with the operation and maintenance of most of the individual park areas, it was not possible under this system of accounting to compute with any degree of accuracy the total amount expended by each department at any one location during a given period. According to Park District officials, the accounting system operative during the 1937 fiscal year takes cognizance of the individual location as a unit.

Analysis of the 1936 budget reveals that 55.9 per cent, or \$5,385,216.44, of the total corporate appropriation was allocated for salaries and wages.

Bonded Indebtedness

The Chicago Park District is limited in bonded indebtedness to one and one-half per cent of the value of assessable property in the District. (This is exclusive of debts and bonds incurred or authorized by the superseded districts.) In 1936, based upon the assessable valuation in the city, the Constitutional debt limit of the Park District was \$101,775,664. The bonded indebtedness of the Chicago Park District on September 30, 1937 was \$100,018,556.00. During the previous twelve months a decrease of \$9,112,714.00 had been effected.

When the Park Consolidation Act became operative in May, 1934, the superseded districts had total liabilities of \$127,403,708.16 consisting of the following items:

Bonds outstanding	\$ 99,084,366.67
Interest on bonds, due and payable	3,933,402.02
Corporate tax anticipation warrants outstanding and accrued interest	5,750,832.90
Bond and interest warrants outstanding and accrued interest	13,641,148.87
Other liabilities: accounts payable, salaries and wages, etc.	4,993,957.70
Total	\$127,403,708.16

Nearly \$5,000,000 in principal on the 224 separate bond issues of the superseded districts was in default, and by January 1, 1936 the amount had increased to approximately \$10,000,000 with an additional \$5,700,000 in interest payments also defaulted.

To alleviate this situation a refunding program was undertaken which became effective in April of 1936, whereby \$101,897,006 of Chicago Park District bonds were authorized and exchanged for the outstanding bonds. The net cost of the refunding operations was less than one-half of one per cent, regarded as an unusually low cost in municipal financing.

Corporate Warrants

To provide operating funds pending collection of taxes, the Chicago Park District, along with most local governmental agencies, has issued tax anticipation warrants. A total of \$3,240,000 was issued against the 1934 corporate levy; \$6,435,000 against the 1935 levy, and \$2,000,000 against the 1936 anticipated tax receipts. As of December 31, 1936 the 1934 warrants, with the exception of \$8,000, had been retired; \$3,625,000 of the 1935 warrants had also been liquidated. On December 31, 1936 in addition there remained outstanding \$1,377,424.47 of warrants of superseded districts. The total of uncalled warrants on December 31, 1936 was \$6,796,679.51. By September 30, 1937 the amount of outstanding tax warrants had been reduced to \$2,213,435.00, of which \$406,350.00 were held in funds of the Park District. The 1936 *Annual Report of the Chicago Park District* includes the following statement of debts as of December 31, 1936:

	Dec. 31, 1936	May 1, 1934	Increase or Decrease
Gross Funded Debt	\$113,029,894.54	\$ 99,084,366.67	\$13,945,527.87
Sinking Funds	8,587,927.96	265,401.23	8,322,526.73
Net Funded Debt	\$104,441,966.58	\$ 98,818,965.44	\$ 5,623,001.14
Accrued Interest on Funded Debt	1,635,786.08	3,933,402.02	2,297,615.94
Funded Debt Liability	\$106,077,752.66	\$102,752,367.46	\$ 3,325,385.20
Floating Debt	1,541,404.78	4,993,957.70	3,452,552.92
Total Debt (exclusive of Tax Anticipation Warrants)	\$107,619,157.44	\$107,746,325.16	\$.. 127,167.72
Tax Anticipation Warrants Outstanding and Accrued Interest thereon:			
For Corporate Purposes	\$ 5,913,528.65	\$ 5,750,832.90	\$ 162,695.75
For Bond and Interest Purposes	883,150.92	13,641,148.87	12,757,997.95
Total	\$ 6,796,679.57	\$ 19,391,981.77	\$12,595,302.20
Total Debt	\$114,415,837.01	\$127,138,306.93	\$12,722,469.22

Revolving Fund Bonds

Due to the lag in general tax collections in Chicago, only sixty-five per cent of the total 1934 levy had been collected by the middle of 1936; hence this left but little cash available for current expenditures. This had required the sale of tax warrants to preserve credit ratings. Inasmuch as tax warrants are discounted at the expense of the issuing agency, thus creating additional expenses, the Chicago Park District in order to avoid recourse to this expedient established a working cash fund. The initial funds were secured through the issuance of \$5,000,000 revolving fund bonds.

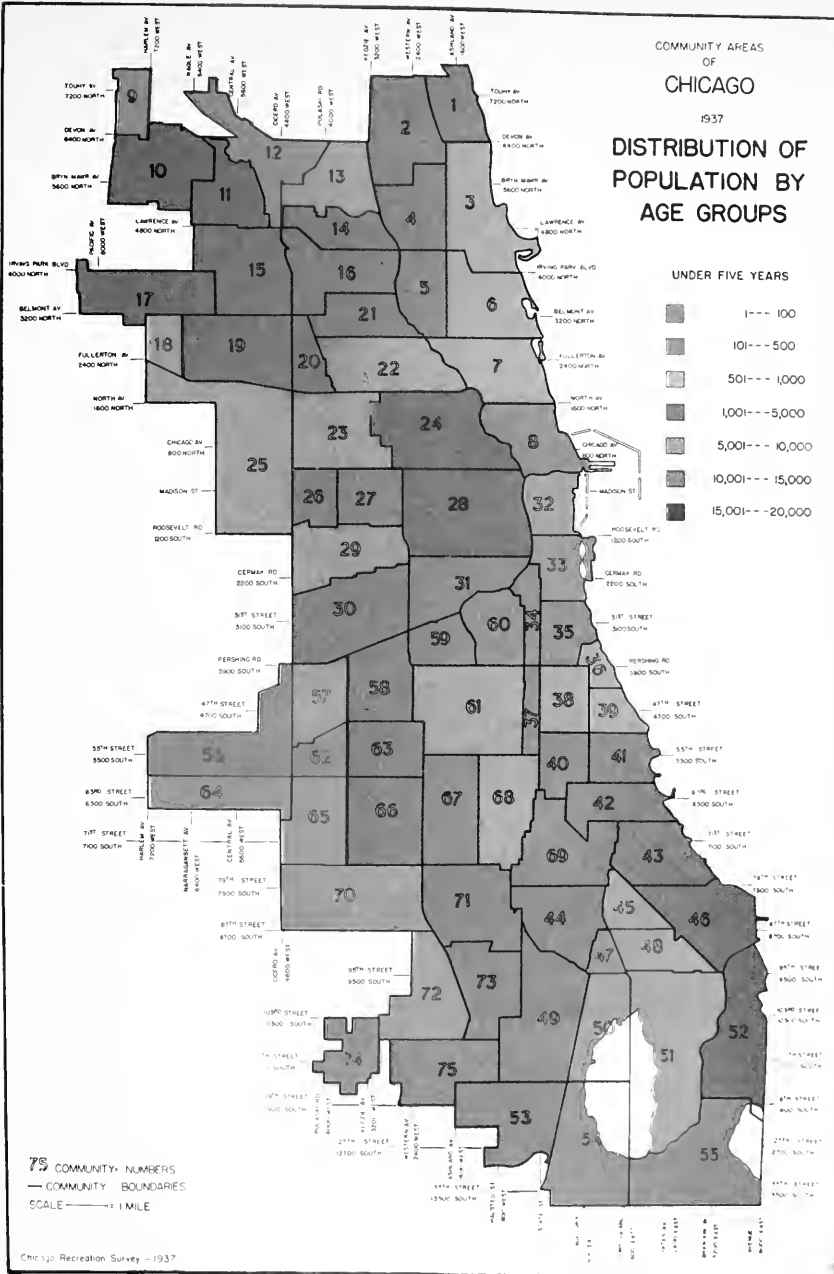
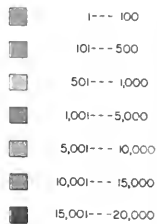
As of December 31, 1936 the financial statement of the Park District revealed the condition of the working cash fund to be as follows:

<i>Assets</i>	
Cash—general	\$2,900,000.00
Inter-Fund Loan Receivable—Chicago Park District Corporate Fund	2,100,000.00
Total	\$5,000,000.00
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Inter-Fund Loan Payable—Chicago Park District Bond Improvement Fund	\$5,000,000.00

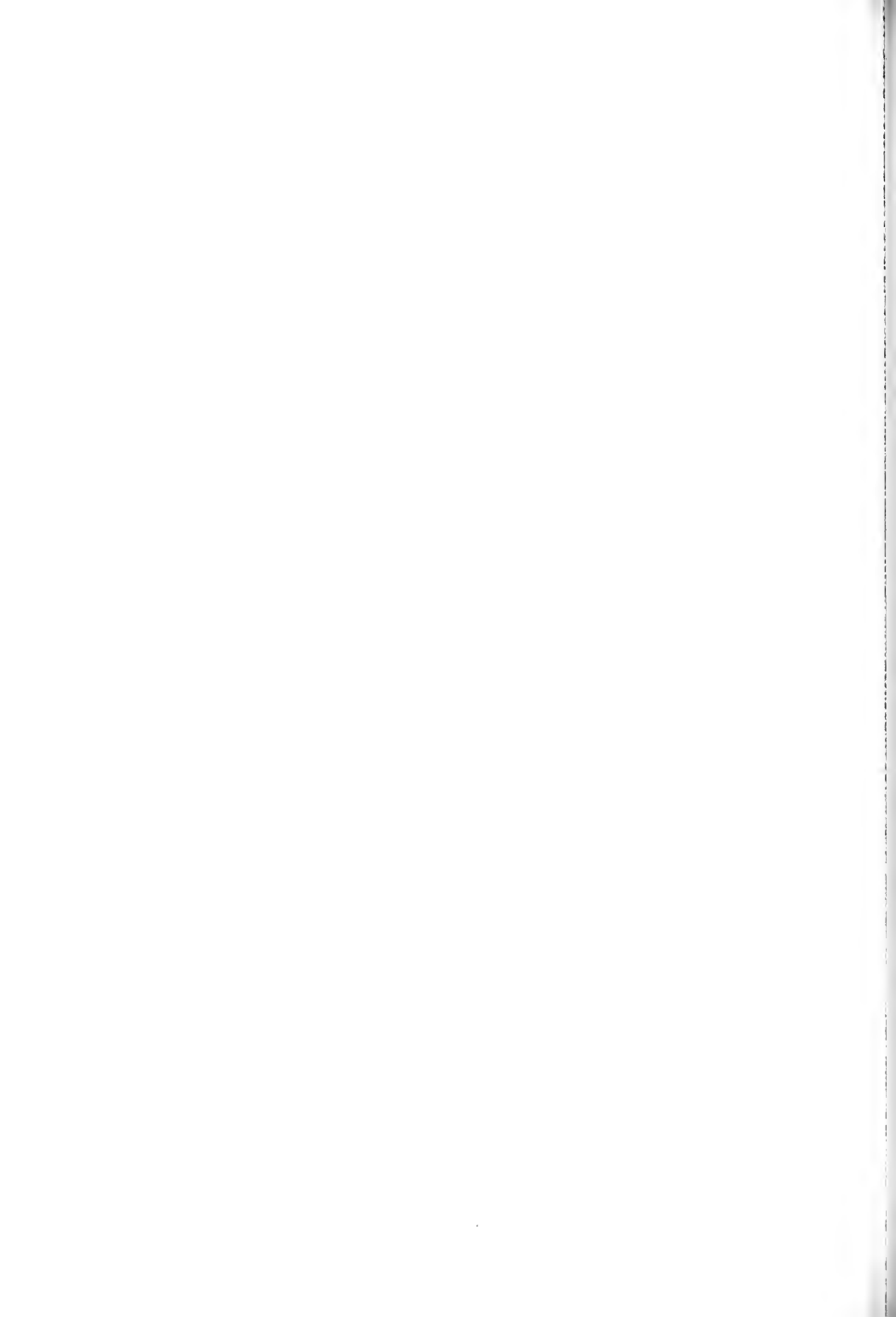
COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION BY
AGE GROUPS

UNDER FIVE YEARS



Population Series - Map 2



Public Works Administration and Works Progress Administration Project Financing

The Chicago Park District has participated heavily in the various relief work programs of the federal government. Through this means extensive rehabilitation of physical properties under Park District control has been accomplished. In addition, new improvements have been made through the co-operation of the federal government, including the new outer drive bridge, field-houses and the completion of additional sections in Lincoln Park. As of December 31, 1936 contributions of the Works Progress Administration for material and labor totalled \$25,016,507.91; the Park District had contributed as its share \$7,331,562.11. The major portion of this total had been secured from improvement bond funds, the remainder being rental for the use of Park District facilities and equipment on the projects. In completing the outer drive bridge the Park District was able to benefit by a grant of \$2,324,181 from the Public Works Administration. In addition, through this same agency a loan for a considerable portion of the balance was also secured. During 1936 the Public Works Administration made another grant approximating 45 per cent of the cost of the Randolph Street viaduct to the bridge. As of December 31, 1936 the Park District had contributed a total of \$6,409,357.72 toward its Public Works Administration projects.

To provide the necessary funds for these various projects a special bond issue of \$6,000,000 was approved in December, 1935.

Museums

The tax levy for museums located on Park District property during 1936 at 1½ cents rate per \$100 tax for the support of museums yielded \$288,600. The amount was divided equally between the Art Institute, Field Museum and Shedd Aquarium. The Adler Planetarium, Conservatories and Lincoln Park Zoological Garden are provided for in the corporate levy of the Park District.

Valuation of Public Recreation Plant and Equipment

It has not been possible in this analysis of public recreation in Chicago to arrive at any accurate valuation of the public properties devoted to recreation in the City of Chicago. Most of the

agencies controlling recreational facilities perform other public services: e.g., the Board of Education, its principal function of teaching; the Park District, maintenance of boulevards, etc. Furthermore, the data required to compute actual present valuations are incomplete in many instances. No pertinent information is available for the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation other than the amount paid for land and the cost of buildings and equipment. Valuations for the Chicago Park District, as furnished to this study by the Accounting Department, include the actual valuations of the three former districts—South Parks, West Parks, and Lincoln Park at the time of consolidation—with an estimate for the smaller parks, but with no allowance made for improvements since 1934. No recent estimate of the value of either land or equipment of the Forest Preserve District is available. By combining the purchase price of the land and the value of improvements made at the time of purchase with the sum of annual appropriations for improvements since 1915 an approximation of the amount actually expended has been secured. The Board of Education plant and equipment valuations are for January 1, 1933, an inventory and valuation of school property being made every ten years. The Chicago Public Library data are cost figures as of December 31, 1932. No estimates were obtained for the armories within the city.

From the various purchase figures, appropriation data and cost of improvements, an estimate of over \$619,000,000 is derived. This amount is divided by agency as follows:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Board of Education	\$236,576,062.75	38.19
Chicago Park District	172,313,831.02	27.82
Museums*	165,450,000.00	26.71
Cook County Forest Preserves	29,834,382.62	4.82
Chicago Public Library	11,095,288.93	1.79
Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation	4,209,991.82	.67
Total	\$619,479,557.14	100.00

*Including Adler Planetarium supported by public taxation; Art Institute, Field Museum, Shedd Aquarium, and Zoological Park, partially maintained by taxation; and Rosenwald Museum, Chicago Historical Society, and Academy of Sciences located on tax supported property, but privately maintained.

A more detailed analysis follows:

Board of Education		\$236,576,062.75	Chicago Historical Society	\$1,000,000.00
Real estate	\$50,377,695.25		Building, equipment and exhibits	1,000,000.00
Books, buildings and equipment	186,198,397.50		Chicago Zoological Park	5,000,000.00
Chicago Park District		172,313,831.02	Buildings and equipment	5,000,000.00
South Parks	96,498,510.88		Field Museum	69,000,000.00
West Parks	30,582,554.13		Building	9,000,000.00
Lincoln Park	35,232,766.01		Exhibits	60,000,000.00
Smaller parks	10,000,000.00		Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry	54,500,000.00
Chicago Public Library		11,095,228.93	Building	4,500,000.00
Real estate	2,739,535.00		Exhibits	50,000,000.00
Building	3,561,644.55		Shedd Aquarium	3,000,000.00
Equipment	3,794,049.38		Building	3,000,000.00
Books	1,000,000.00		Exhibits	not given
Cook County Forest Preserves		29,834,382.62	Grand total	\$619,479,557.14
Purchase cost of land	21,317,334.79			
Improvements at time of purchase	2,362,477.19			
Improvements since purchase	6,154,570.64			
Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation		4,209,991.82		
Small parks		158,155.56		
Real estate	\$74,010.00			
Buildings and equipment	84,145.56			
Bathing beaches		1,525,029.55		
Real estate	829,169.51			
Buildings and equipment	695,860.04			
Public playgrounds		2,526,806.71		
Real estate	950,051.66			
Buildings and equipment	1,576,755.05			
Museums		165,450,000.00		
Adler Planetarium		750,000.00		
Building	600,000.00			
Equipment	150,000.00			
Art Institute of Chicago		32,000,000.00		
Building	7,000,000.00			
Exhibits	25,000,000.00			
Chicago Academy of Sciences		200,000.00		
Building	100,000.00			
Equipment	50,000.00			
Exhibits	50,000.00			

The above estimates are regarded as being very conservative. Increases in realty values since dates of purchase in the instance of the Forest Preserve properties as well as the cost of many improvements made through work projects of the various relief agencies and the Civilian Conservation Corps, have not been considered in the computation. Similarly the lake front location of more than one-third of the Chicago Park District properties, particularly the acreage in Grant and Burnham Parks, makes this land extremely desirable were it available for other than public purposes. Based upon all available data and taking these factors into consideration, the actual valuation of public recreation and education facilities in the City of Chicago may be reckoned as one billion dollars, almost one-fifth of the face value of all assessable property within the city.

MANAGEMENT

Through legislative measures passed by the State Legislature, the City Council of Chicago, the Board of Education of Chicago and the Cook County Commissioners, five major tax-supported recreational-educational agencies have been created in the City of Chicago. The powers, functions and purposes of these various bodies, as prescribed by law, have been indicated in the previous chapter. The establishment of these agencies, however, provides neither services nor facilities; it merely paves the way so that administrative units can be set up to perform the various functions of the agencies and to administer whatever properties may be placed under their control.

Two factors enter into the effectiveness of operation:

(1) Management, by which is meant the administrative organization, personnel and other items relating to administrative detail and operation; and

(2) Methods of financing by which an agency derives revenues and other means of financial support which make possible the acquisition and maintenance of facilities and the provision of personnel to administer and to provide the agency's programs.

Obviously, the success of any organization, whether it is in private business or in government, depends largely upon efficiency of administration; the qualitative and quantitative aspects of its personnel are inevitably reflected in the operation of any agency.

In this chapter on management it is proposed to indicate the various functional units within each of the major public recreation bodies in the city, to summarize the personnel aspects of each agency including in so far as possible the various classifications embodied in each organization and the wage rates paid for personnel by each unit. In view of the fact that a study of public administration concerned with many highly specialized functions and types of personnel would require the

services of a highly trained staff equipped to evaluate the quality of service provided, this study provides only a general analysis of the administrative aspects of public recreation in the City of Chicago. It is suggested, however, that an intensive study of the personnel element might be highly desirable in view of the fact that even a brief reconnaissance indicates the existence of widely different individual abilities within the same classifications not only between personnel of the different units, but also among employees within the same agency. With the exception of the Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education, all of the agencies provide services which in some instances are definitely non-recreational, and which in the case of the Chicago Public Library are regarded by the agency as educational functions. No attempt is made in this study, however, to break down a general definition of function into finer degrees of specialization, inasmuch as a broad interpretation of recreation is herein employed, whereby any public provisions for the use of leisure time are considered and included.

Board of Education Playgrounds

The Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education was established by the Board of Education as the operating unit for the administration and maintenance of school playgrounds. This department, functioning under a director, has jurisdiction only over the playgrounds and shelter houses on the supervised school yards of the school system; its authority does not extend to any of the recreational equipment within the school buildings proper. All formal physical education instruction provided by the Board of Education is under a separate department known as the Department of Physical Education and Instruction, whose activities in turn are concerned only with the physical education program during the regular school hours in the schools and the interscholastic programs in the high schools and junior colleges.

Staff

During 1936 the number of employees of the Bureau of Recreation consisted of 231 employees, of whom 193 were in the Recreational and Clerical Division and 38 in the Maintenance and Minor Repair Department. According to officials of the Department, the minimum educational requirement for positions on the professional staff is the equivalent of two years of normal college. Whether or not this requirement is actually adhered to in the filling of positions on a temporary basis cannot be determined from the sources of information available to this study. Full-time employees of the Department are governed by the civil service regulations of the Board of Education.

The following indicates the range in salaries paid in the various occupational classifications within the Department during 1936:

<i>Professional</i>	<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Rate per month</i>
Director	1	\$500.00
Supervisors	2	316.66
Supervisors	3	275.00
Instructor	1	240.00
Instructors	60	223.33
Instructors	19	210.00
Instructors	4	200.00
Instructors	18	190.00
Instructors	9	180.00
Instructors	8	170.00
Instructors	2	160.00
<i>Clerical</i>		
Senior clerks	2	206.66
Attendants	64	135.00
<i>Maintenance and repair</i>		
General foreman	1	250.00
Motor truck drivers	2	200.00
Carpenters	3	10.50 day
Painter	1	8.00 day
Laborers	11	5.20 day
Laborers	20	4.75 day

These employees operate all of the supervised playgrounds of the Board of Education during the regular year and the summer vacation period.

During 1936 the Board of Education operated a total of sixty supervised playgrounds and one athletic field. The plan of operation of the Bureau of Recreation provides for a male and a female instructor at each playground, together with an attendant who is responsible for the general maintenance of the plant and equipment. The program is uniform throughout the City of Chicago. Supervisory functions are divided among five members of the director's staff as follows:

1. Two supervisors in charge of boys' activities

who direct the program in this field throughout the entire city.

2. Two supervisors in charge of girls' activities, whose responsibilities likewise cover the entire city.
3. One supervisor in charge of general maintenance of facilities and equipment.

The entire program, therefore, in effect, is directed from the main office of the Board of Education, the individual instructor's function being essentially that of carrying out the program at each playground.

Repairs of a minor nature are directed by a general foreman, who is responsible to the director of the Bureau. The necessary labor personnel is assigned from the office to the individual site upon the approval of repair requisitions by the director.

From the above it can be seen that the Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education is divided into two major functional divisions: a professional or operating division, and a repair division. The attendants are included in the operating division because their functions include assistance to the instructor in developing the programs.

Based upon the total salaries appropriated in 1936, \$358,732 was expended for wages in the operating division, of which approximately \$16,000 was for supervision, \$5,000 for clerical assistance, \$104,000 for playground attendants, and \$233,732 for trained recreational leadership on the individual playgrounds; \$51,400 was for salaries in the repair division.

The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation is an operating unit of the Department of Public Works of the City of Chicago. The administrative head of the Bureau is the Superintendent, a civil service employee who is responsible to the Commissioner of Public Works. The Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Chicago is an appointive officer of the mayor by and with the consent of the city council.

The activities of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation are divided into five major divisions:

1. Playgrounds
2. Beaches and Pools
3. Parks and Forestry
4. The Municipal Airport
5. Office and Administration

The Playground Division of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation is responsible for the direction of activities upon the thirty-seven play areas under its control and also for the construction of new playgrounds. The Beaches and Pools Section is subdivided, one division being concerned with the operation of three municipal bathing beaches, twenty-seven street-end beaches, and three municipal natatoriums; the twenty public bath houses are also the responsibility of this section. The Parks and Forestry Section has three distinct functions: (1) the maintenance of the seventy-eight parks, parkways, triangles and squares for which the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation is responsible; (2) the operation of the Municipal Nursery; and (3) the care of trees in the parkways of the city. The Municipal Airport Section is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the Municipal Airport. In addition to these subdivisions of the Bureau, the plan of organization provides for an Office and Administration Division which functions for the entire Bureau.

Figure No. 18 indicates the operating plan of organization of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation and the classifications of personnel employed in each section. The full-time staff of the Bureau is governed by civil service regulations of the City of Chicago; and in the instance of clerical and maintenance personnel, wage rates are comparable to those of other city departments. Temporary appointees for the summer season are neither selected nor protected by civil service.

The 1936 budget of the Bureau provides for the following employees:

Classification	Salary
Administrative Service Division	
1 Superintendent	\$6,000.00 per annum
1 Head clerk and office secretary	311.66 per month
1 Principal clerk and assistant to superintendent	311.66 per month
1 Principal clerk	246.66 per month
3 Senior clerks	206.66 per month
1 Junior clerk	171.66 per month
1 Senior stenographer	206.66 per month
1 Junior stenographer	171.66 per month
Parks and Forestry Division	
1 Supervisor	\$355.00 per month
1 Storekeeper	176.66 per month
3 Foremen of gardeners	250.00 per month
1 Foreman of farm and nursery	250.00 per month
1 Tree inspector	200.00 per month
Gardeners	8.00 per day
Tree foremen	8.00 per day
Park laborers	5.50 per day

Classification	Salary
Tree laborers	\$5.50 per day
Tree trimmers	7.25 per day
1 Laborer assigned as utility man	5.50 per day
Attendants (female) assigned as special police	105.00 per month
Attendants (female)	90.00 per month
3 Motor truck drivers	192.00 per month
Reparimen	6.20 per day
Recreation Division	
Playgrounds Section	
1 Superintendent	\$305.00 per month
1 Playground director in charge of maintenance	270.00 per month
23 Playground directors	223.33 per month
5 Playground directors	190.00 per month
3 Playground directors	180.00 per month
8 Playground directors	160.00 per month
1 Supervisor of women's activities (female)	200.00 per month
16 Physical instructors	160.00 per month
2 Physical instructors	150.00 per month
10 Attendants	135.00 per month
1 Laborer assigned as utility man	5.50 per day
1 Laborer assigned as watchman	5.50 per day
Laborers as needed	5.50 per day
(Not to exceed 1 general repairman at \$8.25 per day and 6 repairmen at \$9.20 per day)	
Beaches and Pools Section	
1 Superintendent	\$305.00 per month
1 Beach director	223.33 per month
5 Beach and pool directors	200.00 per month
5 Senior life guards	145.00 per month
1 Senior life guard	140.00 per month
6 Life guards	125.00 per month
7 Bathing beach assistants	115.00 per month
4 Beach janitors	115.00 per month
8 Beach janitors	100.00 per month
3 Laborers	5.50 per day
Summer Season	
1 Senior life guard	\$140.00 per month
3 Senior life guards	130.00 per month
Life guards	125.00 per month
Bathing beach assistants (male)	100.00 per month
3 Bathing beach assistants (female)	115.00 per month
3 Bathing beach assistants (female)	100.00 per month
Bathing beach assistants (female)	100.00 per month
Beach janitors	100.00 per month
Beach janitors for street-end beaches	100.00 per month
Extra life guards	5.00 per day
Laborers	5.50 per day
Comfort Stations Section	
4 Attendants (male)	\$120.00 per month
4 Attendants (female)	115.00 per month
Public Baths	
1 Supervisor	\$100.00 per month
10 Bath caretakers	170.00 per month
3 Bath caretakers	150.00 per month
11 Bathing attendants	125.00 per month
2 Bathing attendants	115.00 per month

(Continued on next page)

Classification	Salary
Municipal Airport	
1 Supervisor of operation	\$325.00 per month
1 Senior clerk	206.00 per month
1 Junior stenographer	125.00 per month
4 Radio operators	240.00 per month
4 Air traffic clerks	180.00 per month
1 Maintenance foreman	6.40 per day
2 Motor truck drivers	192.00 per month
3 Electrical mechanics	340.00 per month
Janitors	140.00 per month
Laborers	5.50 per day
Hummel Square and Host House	
1 Junior clerk	125.00 per month

Cook County Forest Preserves

To administer the properties under their control and to direct the program of the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Forest Preserve Commissioners delegate the responsibility to the general superintendent. All employees of the District, with the exception of the treasurer and attorneys, are appointed under and governed by the civil service regulations of the Cook County Civil Service Commission, and all salaries are established by that body. The administrative organization of the Forest Preserve District is divided into the following classifications:

1. General office
2. Office of the comptroller
3. Forestry division
4. Construction and repair division
5. Maintenance division
6. Police division
7. Recreation and sports division
8. Real estate division
9. Legal division
10. Engineering division

1. The General Office Division includes the following personnel:

Number	Classification	Salary per month
1	General superintendent	\$937.50
1	Secretary-treasurer	345.30
1	Purchasing agent	281.20
1	Chanfeur and sergeant-at-arms	173.40
3	Junior stenographers	149.10
1	Messenger	126.60

The General Office Department is the Superintendent's administrative unit, and all activities of the various departments are controlled and centralized through this office.

2. The office of the Comptroller is responsible for the accounting of all financial operations of the District. In 1936 the staff consisted of the following:

Number	Classification	Salary per month
1	Comptroller	\$326.00
1	Supervisor of properties	326.00
1	Senior bookkeeper	234.40
1	Junior stenographer	149.10
1	Tinkeeper	210.90

3. To the Forestry Division is delegated the care of trees and other plant life on the Forest Preserve property. Continued inspection, tree surgery, replanting, etc., are functions carried out under the supervision of the following personnel:

Number	Classification	Salary per month
1	Chief forester	\$431.30
4	Assistant chief foresters	187.50

4. The Construction and Repair Division, while including only the following personnel, has had its normal staff supplemented during recent years by the employment of "relief" labor. In 1936 the regular staff consisted of:

Number	Classification	Salary per month
1	Superintendent of construction	\$281.30
1	Junior clerk	149.10
72	Man months, class "B" laborers	150.00
1,805	Days, class "D" laborers at \$5.00 per day	

5. The Maintenance Division is subdivided, with a superintendent in charge of each of six geographical divisions. These District Superintendents are responsible for the maintenance of all Forest Preserve property within their respective areas. The necessary reconditioning of Preserve property and "picking up" after picnics are under the jurisdiction of the Division. The 1936 budget provided for the following:

Number	Classification	Salary per month
1	Superintendent of maintenance	\$325.00
6	Division superintendents	234.40
1	Storekeeper	164.10
2	Plumbers	300.00
1,040	Man hours, painters as required, at \$1.33 1/3 per hour	
9	Division foremen	164.10
1	Junior stenographer	149.10
60	Man months, class "A" laborers	160.00
350	Man months, class "B" laborers	150.00
17,470	Man days, class "D" laborers at \$5.00 per day	
1,000	Hours, maintenance electrician at \$1.50 per hour	

6. The Police Division is responsible for the preservation of order and the enforcement of Forest Preserve ordinances. The 1936 Police Force included:

ORGANIZATION CHART BUREAU OF PARKS, RECREATION AND AVIATION

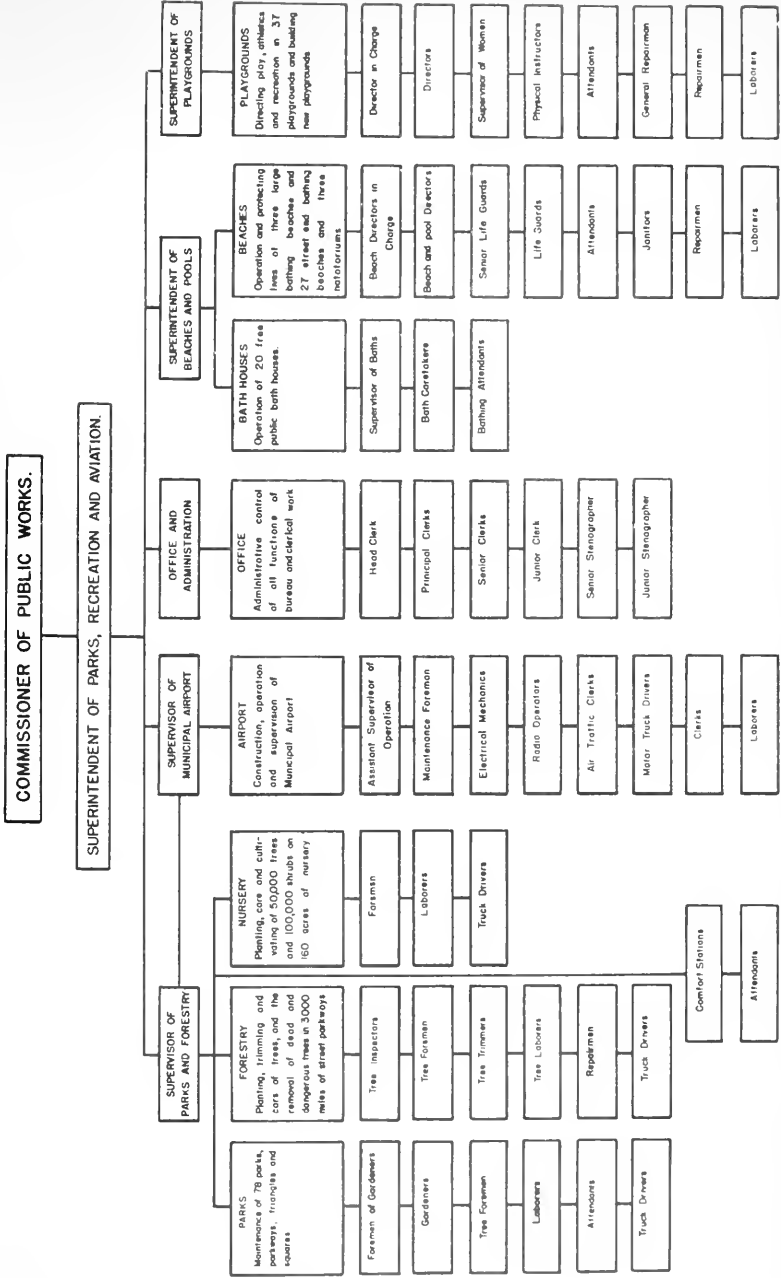


Figure 18



<i>Number</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Salary per month</i>
3	Sergeants	\$173.40
22	Patrolmen	104.10
1	Permit clerk	150.00

7. The Recreation and Sports Division provided the only active recreation supervision in the Forest Preserves. It is divided into two sections, golf and swimming. The Golf Section personnel consists of:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Salary per month</i>
1	General supervisor of golf	\$325.00
1,800	Man days, ticket sellers at \$5.00 per day	
5	Greenskeepers	150.00
1,800	Man days, checkers at \$5.00 per day	
4,625	Man days, class "D" laborers at \$5.00 per day	

The Swimming Pool and Beach staff in 1936 was composed of:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Salary per month</i>
1	General supervisor of pools	\$187.50
29	Life guards	100.00
38	Attendants	100.00
8	Ticket sellers	100.00
1	Checker	100.00
12	Man months, class "D" laborers	150.00

8. Appraisals of prospective land purchases and the handling of leases are taken care of by the Real Estate Division of the Forest Preserves administration, which consists of a staff of two employees, namely:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Salary per month</i>
1	Real estate agent	\$323.40
1	Junior clerk	149.10

9. The Legal Division represents the Forest Preserve District in all litigation. It is responsible for passing upon the legality of contracts, purchases, etc. The Chief Attorney is an appointive office not subject to civil service.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Salary per month</i>
1	Chief attorney	\$585.90
1	Investigator	187.50
1	Stenographer and docket clerk	173.40

10. All improvements of the Forest Preserve District are directed and supervised by the Engineering Division. This includes the construction of roads, drainage projects, recreational facilities and any buildings. The Department is entirely of a planning and supervisory character, the actual labor being provided through the other departments. In 1936 the staff of the Engineering Division included:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Salary per month</i>
1	Chief engineer	\$407.80
1	Chief construction engineer	375.00
1	Assistant construction engineer	314.00
1	Landscape architect	281.20
1	Assistant engineer of design	281.20
3	Assistant civil engineers	202.50
2	Junior civil engineers	225.60
3	Transit men	205.20
4	Rodmen	178.10
1	Junior stenographer	149.10

The Chicago Public Library

All library employees are selected through competitive civil service examinations. According to the Sixty-Fourth Annual Report issued January 26, 1936, the personnel consisted of 923 people including 78 engineers, janitors and other mechanical help, and 72 persons in the high school library service whose salaries are paid by the Board of Education. Of the remaining 773, nearly one-tenth, 76, are part-time employees averaging twenty hours per week, 369 are in the untrained and clerical or sub-professional grades, and 328 constitute the trained and experienced staff.

The Civil Service Commission includes under its jurisdiction the following classifications of personnel employed in various functions of the Chicago Public Library:

<i>Operating Division</i>	<i>Salary per month</i>
Director	No compensation
Secretary of library board	\$845.83 per month
Librarian	750.00 per month
Assistant librarian	550.00 per month
Chief children's librarian	200-435.00 per month
Division chief	200-435.00 per month
Director of training class	200-435.00 per month
Editor of publications	200-435.00 per month
High school librarian	200-435.00 per month
High school librarian	204-234.00 per month
Children's librarian	170-195.00 per month
Head reference librarian	170-195.00 per month
Lantern slide expert	170-195.00 per month
Principal branch librarian	145-195.00 per month
Principal library assistant	145-195.00 per month
Principal reference librarian	145-195.00 per month
Principal library clerk	135-150.00 per month
Senior library assistant	110-140.00 per month
Junior library assistant	75-95.00 per month
Senior library clerk	105-125.00 per month
Junior library clerk	75-95.00 per month
Messenger	75-95.00 per month
Page	50-65.00 per month
Principal library shipping clerk	145-195.00 per month
<i>Maintenance</i>	
Custodian	348.33 per month
Chief of bindery	200-435.00 per month
Fireman	225.00 per month
Automobile operator	208.33 per month

Maintenance	Salary per month
Marble cleaner	\$191.00-220.00 per month
Coat room attendant and porter	120.00 per month
Coat room attendant	70.00 per month
Janitor	50-210.00 per month
Janitress	50-135.00 per month

The Chicago Park District

The Chicago Park District is the most recently established tax-supported recreation agency in the City of Chicago; and yet because of the circumstances through which it was created, involving the consolidation of twenty-two existing governmental units, the Chicago Park District from its origin has been the largest public recreation body with the greatest number of employees and with more distinctly recreational features than any other agency in the city.

The enabling legislation by which the Park District was created provided that:

"The Chicago Park District shall be vested with all powers heretofore vested in park districts or corporate authorities whose authority is abrogated by this Act or by the operation thereof. All powers now vested in such commissioners or districts with regard to the extension of parks, boulevards, and driveways by reclaiming submerged lands and by the acquisition of riparian rights and shore lands shall hereafter be exercised by the Chicago Park District.

The Chicago Park District shall have power to acquire, lay out, establish, construct and maintain parks, driveways, and boulevards in such districts, and to control, manage, and govern such parks, driveways, and boulevards, and the use thereof and to exercise the powers stipulated in Section 15 hereof. The commissioners of such district shall constitute the corporate authorities thereof, and shall have full power to manage and control all the officers and property of the district, and all parks. . . ."¹

In effect, therefore, the Chicago Park District was empowered to take over all of the facilities, functions and powers of the superseded districts. The Consolidation Act provided further that the commissioners were to appoint a secretary, a treasurer and a general superintendent (the last named to be selected solely on the basis of his administrative and technical qualifications to manage the District without regard to political affilia-

tions). To the commissioners was delegated the responsibility for prescribing the duties and powers of these officials, setting up the operating machinery to administer their various functions, and fixing the compensation of said officers and all other employees of the District.

In accordance with this legislation, the commissioners of the Chicago Park District by ordinance created the following offices and departments, and indicated the functions of each:

- I. Administration Department
 - A. Secretarial Division
 - B. Accounting Division
 - C. Auditor's Division
 - D. Commissioners' Office Division
 - E. Treasury Division
- II. Law Department
- III. Operating Department
 - A. Engineering Division
 1. Civil Engineering Section
 2. Landscape Design Section
 3. Repair and Construction Section
 4. Landscape Maintenance and Construction Section
 5. Record and Estimate Section
 6. Traffic Section
 7. Electrical and Mechanical Section
 - B. Police Division
 1. Central Police Section
 2. Northern Police Section
 3. Southern Police Section
 4. Western Police Section
 - C. Purchasing Division
 - D. Recreation Division
 1. General Activities Section
 2. Physical Activities Section
 3. First Recreation Section
 4. Second Recreation Section
 5. Third Recreation Section
 6. Fourth Recreation Section
 7. Fifth Recreation Section
 8. Sixth Recreation Section
 9. Recreation Clerical Section
 - E. Special Service Division
 1. Auto Parking and Marine Section
 2. Planetarium Section
 3. Soldier Field Section
 4. Zoological and Aquarium Section
 5. Special Service Clerical Section
- IV. Personnel and Civil Service Department
 - A. Civil Service Division
 - B. Employee Relations Division¹

¹Cabill, J. C., and Moore, F. D., *Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois*, Callaghan and Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1935, ch. 105, par. 574, sec. 7.

²Ordinance amending Section 1 of Chapter V of the General Ordinance of the Chicago Park District.

In addition to the appointive officers prescribed by law the commissioners created the following administrative positions:

- 1 Assistant Secretary
- 1 Assistant Treasurer
- 1 Comptroller
- 1 Assistant Comptroller
- 1 Auditor
- 2 Assistant Auditors
- 1 General Attorney
- 1 First Assistant Attorney

These officials were appointed by the commissioners for a term of six years. The functions of the general superintendent, as established by Section 14 of Chapter 1 of the Park District ordinances, indicate that he shall:

“(a) Be the department head of the Operating Department and as such be the appointing officer of all employees of the said department and otherwise exercise the authority and perform the duties prescribed for department heads in Section 1 of Chapter VII of this Ordinance. The General Superintendent shall report all appointments and removals of division heads and section heads within the Operating Department to the Commissioners;

(b) Have charge of the operation, preservation, maintenance, construction and repair of all park facilities and property, subject, however, to the approval and direction of the Commissioners and the President;

(c) Provide, for the public, the conveniences and pleasures of the Park System, in such manner as shall be consistent with public safety and the proper preservation and protection of the Park System, and establish rules and regulations, with the approval of the Commissioners, governing the use of park facilities by the public;

(d) Be a member of the Estimates Committee as provided in Section 5 of Chapter III of this Ordinance, and aid in preparing an estimate each year of the Park District's requirements and expenditures for the succeeding year, and present the same to the Secretary for transmission to the President, as provided in the Park Consolidation Act and in this Ordinance;

(e) Cause to be prepared for the Commissioners proper and complete specifications and other data required for bids and proposals for necessary work, material or supplies; and tabulate and report to the Commissioners upon such bids when received;

(f) At the annual meeting, make a report to the Commissioners of all activities under his control, together with his recommendations concern-

ing the future development and operation of the Park System.”¹

“The General Superintendent may, with the approval of the Commissioners, establish rules and regulations governing the use of all assembly halls, meeting halls, auto parking facilities, Soldier Field Stadium, indoor and outdoor gymnastic, swimming, athletic, sports, pageant, picnic, boating, aeronautic or other facilities belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the Park District. He may require that certain such facilities may be used only upon the issuance of a permit by him, or such of his subordinates as he may authorize to issue such permit. He may establish schedules of fees or charges for the use of any such facilities in accordance with such rules and regulations, *provided, however*, that permits for the use of Soldier Field shall be issued by the General Superintendent only upon authorization by the Commissioners and under terms and restrictions fixed by the Commissioners.”²

The functions of the various departments are as follows:

Administration Department: “Financial, accounting, business administration and budgetary control; the keeping of financial, accounting, appropriation, pay roll and cost records, and records of proceedings of the Commissioners; special assessment records and accounting; the making of statistical studies, investigations and reports; the collection and custody of all moneys belonging to the Park District, whether received from the sale of securities, from taxes levied, from concessions and service activities for which a charge is made, or from deposits or fees for permits; the custody of all securities belonging to the Park District; the dissemination of information to the public and the handling of general public relations matters; the administrative and clerical work involved in the letting of contracts and the financial and accounting control of contract work; and such other functions and responsibilities as are herein prescribed for any subdivision of this Department or as may be assigned to this Department by direction of the Commissioners.”

Secretarial Division: “The keeping of accurate records of the proceedings of the Commissioners; the custody of official documents, contracts and related correspondence and records; the collection of special assessments; administrative and clerical work involved in the letting of contracts; the operation of local telephone switchboards of the Park District, other than those operated by the

¹Ordinance amending Section 14 of Chapter 1 of the General Ordinance of the Chicago Park District

²*Ibid.*, Section 14².

Police Division; all functions and responsibilities assigned to the office of Secretary by law and by direction of the Commissioners."

Accounting Division: "All accounting work required of the Administration Department; the preparation of financial statements and records; the keeping of special assessment records and accounts; accounting control of contract work; all functions and responsibilities placed upon the office of the Comptroller by this Ordinance; responsibility for periodical audits of the fiscal records of all departments; and such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners."

Auditor's Division: "All those specifically assigned to the office of Auditor by this Ordinance; the collection of all moneys due and received by the Park District from whatever source and their prompt remittance to the Treasurer; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners."

Commissioners' Office Division: "General Administrative work as required by individual Commissioners in the conduct of their respective offices; the gathering of facts and the study of conditions necessary as a basis for determining public policies of the Park District; the gathering, preparation and dissemination of information to the public; the making of statistical studies, investigations and reports; the supplying of clerical and office service to individual Commissioners; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners."

Treasury Division: "The custody of all moneys belonging to the Park District and received from the Auditor's Division and from other sources; the deposit of such moneys in banks approved by the Commissioners according to law; the disbursement of moneys only upon cash warrant signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Auditor; the custody and safekeeping of all bonds and other negotiable securities belonging to the Park District; all functions and responsibilities assigned to the office of Treasurer by this Ordinance; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by this Ordinance or by direction of the Commissioners."

Law Department: "All those involved in the execution of the duties and responsibilities of the office of General Attorney as prescribed in this Ordinance; and such other functions as may be assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners."

Operating Department: "The preservation maintenance and repair of all properties of the Park District; the planning and execution of all alterations, improvements and extensions in and

to the Park System; the supervision of all such work done by contract in order to assure its conformity with the respective contracts applying thereto; the development and operation of all conveniences and facilities of the Park System so as to provide maximum public use and benefit consistent with public safety; the enforcement of laws and ordinances, preservation of peace and good order throughout the Park District; the protection of park property; all functions and responsibilities imposed by this Ordinance or other direction of the Commissioners upon the office of the General Superintendent and upon the Operating Department."

Engineering Division and Sections Thereof:

(a) *Engineering Division of the Operating Department:* "All engineering, construction and architectural work, whether done by contract or by park forces; the preparation of plans and specifications for such work; the maintenance, repair and operation of mechanical, electrical, motor vehicle, laundry, road construction and repair equipment and appliances; the development of traffic regulatory measures; all functions and responsibilities imposed by this Ordinance or by other direction of the Commissioners upon the office of Chief Engineer and upon the Engineering Division."

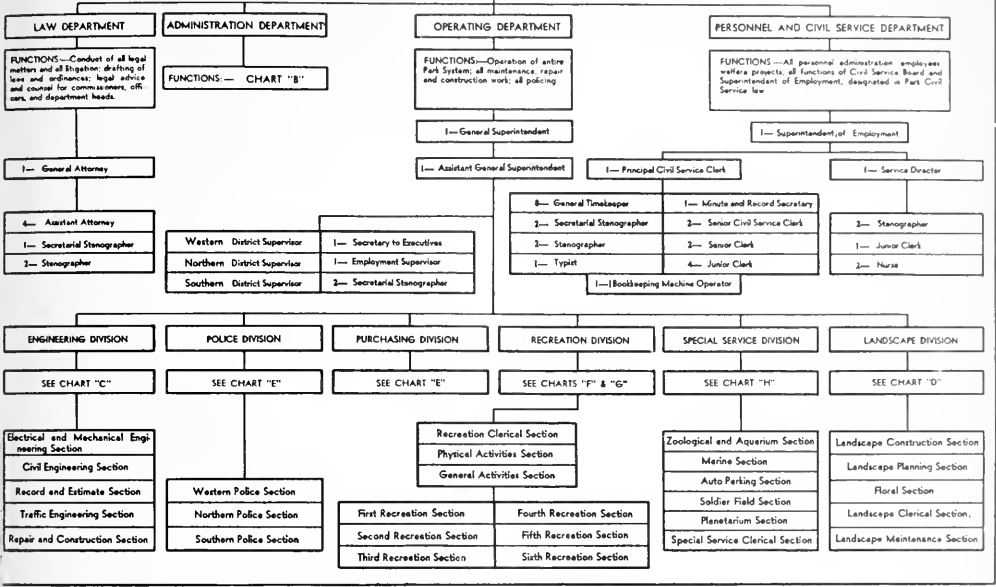
(b) *Civil Engineering Section:* "All civil, structural, marine and architectural engineering design and construction done by park forces; all surveying operations; all paving repairs, replacements and new construction work done by park forces; all engineering inspection and superintendence of contract work; the preparation of plans and specifications for such contract work assigned to this Section by the Chief Engineer; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief Engineer with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(c) *Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Section:* "All operation, design, construction and maintenance of electrical, mechanical, motor vehicle and laundry equipment; the economical and effective operation and maintenance of all heating, lighting, ventilating, power generating or transforming plants and equipment; the preparation of plans and specifications for such contract work assigned to this Section by the Chief Engineer; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief Engineer with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(d) *Repair and Construction Section:* "All maintenance, repair and alteration of buildings, tools, mechanical and other equipment, bridges and general structures including monuments, in-

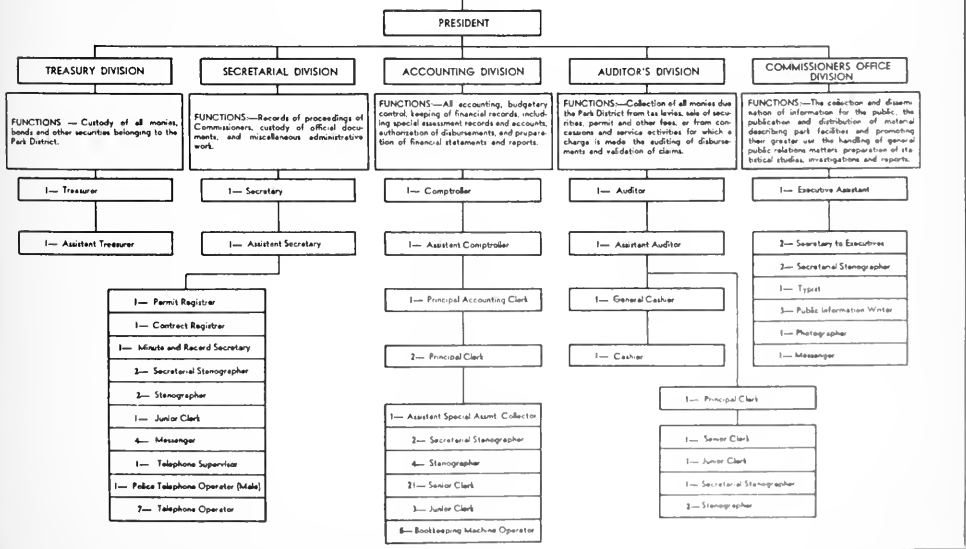
COMMISSIONERS OF THE CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT
 Five Commissioners appointed by Mayor of Chicago, with approval of City Council, for overlapping terms of 5 years each, without compensation, with full power to levy taxes for park purposes and control, manage and operate parks, driveways and boulevards under jurisdiction of the Park District.

**ORGANIZATION CHART
 CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT**
 (Showing all positions created by Appropriation Ordinance No. 1716, adopted December 30, 1935.)
 CHART "A"
 Key Chart showing organization of all Departments and Divisions.

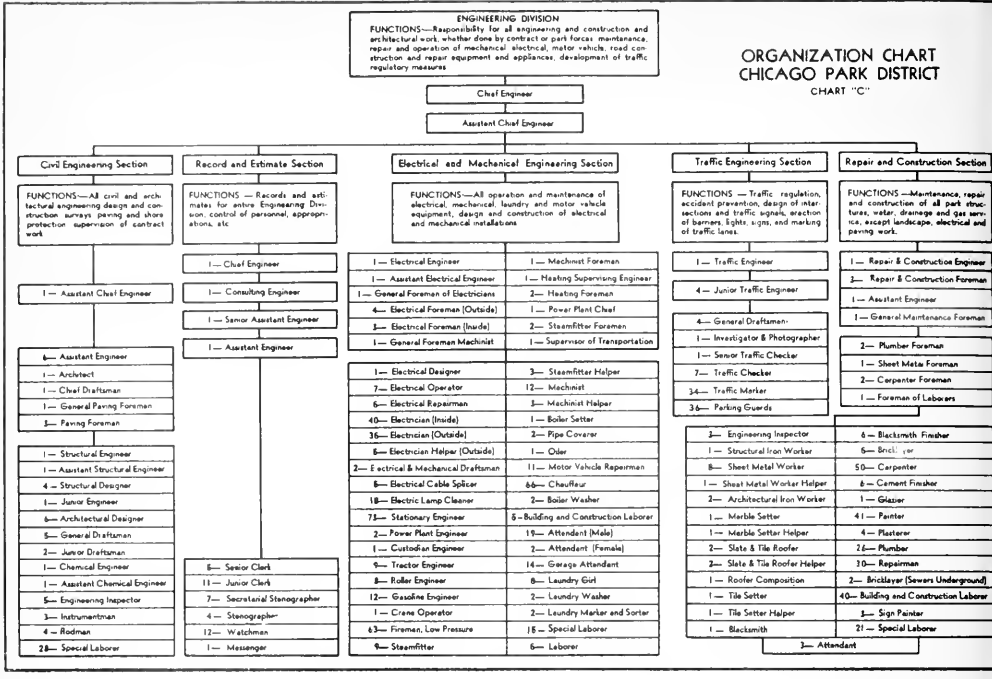


ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
 FUNCTIONS—Financial, accounting, business administration and budgetary control; keeping of accounts, appropriation, payroll, and cost records, and records of proceedings of Commissioners, special assessment records and accounts; collection and custody of monies; disseminating of public information, handling of general public relations, letting of contracts and financial and accounting control of contract work.

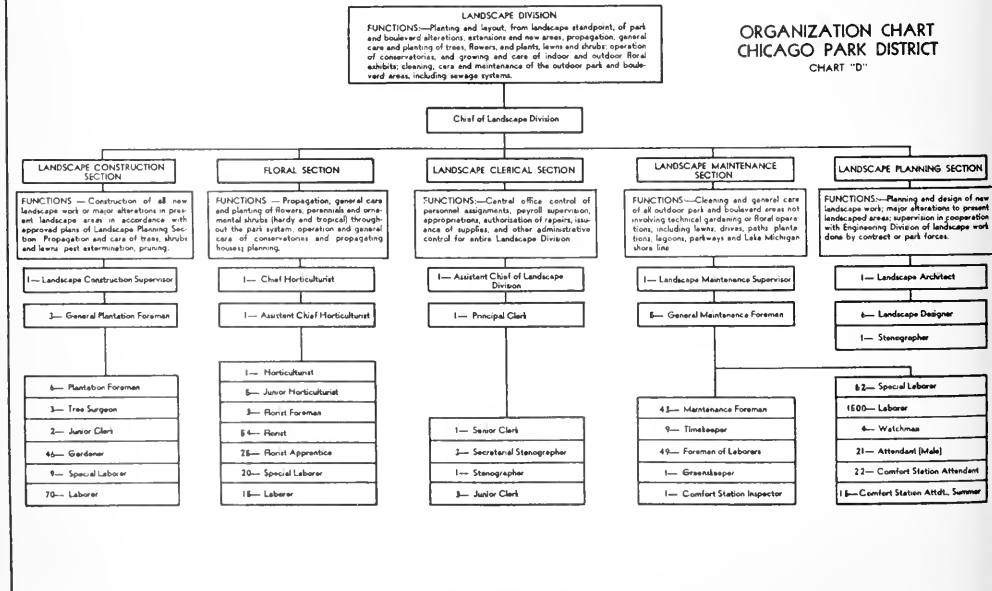
**ORGANIZATION CHART
 CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT**
 CHART "B"



**ORGANIZATION CHART
CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT**
CHART "C"



**ORGANIZATION CHART
CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT**
CHART "D"



door and outdoor water service and drainage and gas service, except such work as is done by contract or as may be specifically assigned by the General Superintendent to other sections or divisions; all construction work done by park forces except electrical, paving, and other construction work specifically assigned to other divisions and sections by this Ordinance; the economical and effective operation and maintenance of all repair shops except those specifically placed in charge of other divisions and sections by this Ordinance; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief Engineer with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(e) *Traffic Engineering Section*: "The study and development of traffic regulatory and traffic accident prevention measures; co-operation with other divisions and sections of the Operating Department in the planning of park, boulevard and driveway alterations, renewals or extensions in so far as they affect traffic regulation; the making of traffic surveys; the study and development, in co-operation with other divisions and sections of the Operating Department and with other public bodies, of a comprehensive plan for traffic control throughout the Park District and adjoining areas; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief Engineer with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(f) *Record and Estimate Section*: "The economical and effective performance of all office and clerical work of the Engineering Division; the maintenance of all files and records of this Division; the assignment of employees of the Division to particular tasks or posts according to the instructions of the head of the Engineering Division; the general supervision of all clerical and office employees in the Division; the preparation of annual departmental estimates; the handling, for all sections of the Engineering Division, of routine office records, personnel assignments, pay roll supervision, budget control, issuance of supplies and orders for repairs and purchases, and related matters; the correlation of all engineering specifications; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief Engineer with the approval of the General Superintendent."

Landscape Division and Sections Thereof:

(a) *Landscape Division of the Operating Department*: "The planning and layout, from the landscape standpoint, of park, boulevard and recreation center alterations, improvements, and additions; the propagation, general care and planting of trees, flowers and other plants, lawns, and shrubs; the economical and effective opera-

tion of conservatories and the maintenance of indoor and outdoor floral exhibits; the cleaning, care and maintenance of outdoor park and boulevard areas, including manholes and catchbasins in surface drainage systems; such other functions as may be assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners."

(b) *Floral Section*: "The propagation, general care and planting of flowers, perennials and ornamental shrubs; the economical and effective operation and general care of conservatories and propagating houses; the planning, in co-operation with the Landscape Planning Section, of all indoor and outdoor floral displays and exhibits, and their execution and general care; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Landscape Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(c) *Landscape Construction Section*: "The execution of all landscape planting work done by park forces; the propagation and care of trees, shrubs and lawns; all pest extermination in outdoor park areas and nurseries; tree and shrub pruning and surgery; the execution of all alteration, renewal and improvement, of landscape and plantation areas where such work is done by park forces; the operation and general care of nurseries; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Landscape Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(d) *Landscape Maintenance Section*: "The cleaning and general care of all outdoor park and boulevard areas which do not involve technical gardening or floral operations, including all cleaning and general care of lawns, trees, paths, plantations, lagoons, parkways and the Lake Michigan shoreline, except such areas as are cared for by other divisions and sections by Direction of the General Superintendent; the general care of pergolas, pavilions, garden halls, comfort stations, and other park structures not cared for by other divisions and sections; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Landscape Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(e) *Landscape Planning Section*: "The planning, supervision and technical determination from the horticultural standpoint, of all park and boulevard alterations, renewals or extensions, including the supervision, in co-operation with the Engineering Division, of landscape work done by contract or park forces; the study and development, in co-operation with the Engineering Division and with other public bodies, of a comprehensive plan for park, boulevard and recreation development; such other functions and responsi-

bilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Landscape Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(f) *Landscape Clerical Section*: "The economical and effective performance of all office and clerical work of the Landscape Division; the maintenance of all files and records of this Division; the assignment of employees of this Division to particular tasks or posts; the general supervision of all clerical and office employees in this Division; the preparation of annual departmental estimates; the handling, for all sections of the Landscape Division, of routine office records and personnel assignments, pay roll supervision, budget control, issuance of supplies and orders for repairs and purchases, and related matters; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Landscape Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

Police Division and Sections Thereof:

(a) *Police Division of the Operating Department*: "The preservation of peace and good order; the protection of the property of the Park System; the arrest, with or without process, of any person who breaks the peace or who may be found violating any statute of the State or any ordinance of the Park District or other municipal ordinance; the enforcement of traffic regulations; the supplying of police protection for other departments, divisions, or sections; such other functions as may be assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners."

(b) *Central Police Section*: "All those prescribed in this Ordinance for the Police Division as required in the Central Police District of the Park District, which police district shall consist of such territory as prescribed by the General Superintendent."

(c) *Northern Police Section*: "All those prescribed in this Ordinance for the Police Division as required in the Northern Police District of the Park District, which police district shall consist of such territory as prescribed by the General Superintendent."

(d) *Southern Police Section*: "All those prescribed in this Ordinance for the Police Division as required in the Southern Police District of the Park District, which police district shall consist of such territory as prescribed by the General Superintendent."

(e) *Western Police Section*: "All those prescribed in this Ordinance for the Police Division as required in the Western Police District of the Park District, which police district shall consist

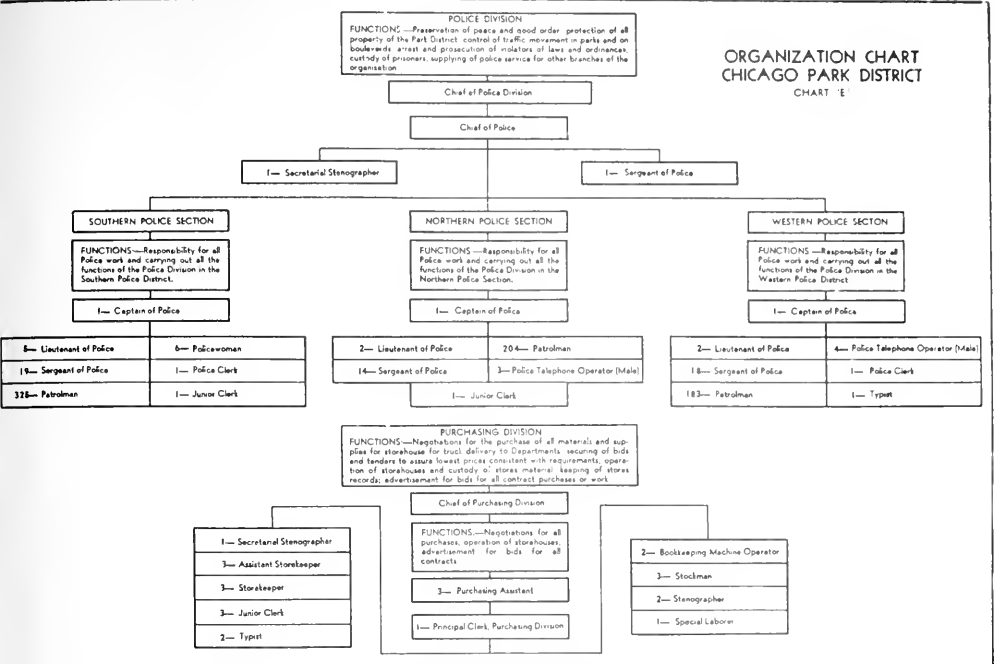
of such territory as prescribed by the General Superintendent."

Purchasing Division of the Operating Department: "The advertising for and soliciting of bids as provided for in Section 1 of Chapter IV of this Ordinance; the negotiation for the purchase of all commodities, intended for stores or for direct delivery to departments, which do not involve the expenditure of more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), not including commodities purchased on contract let by the Commissioners; the securing, in all cases involving the expenditure of more than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00), of more than one bid or tender and, when possible, of not less than three bids or tenders; the preparation of purchase orders for the signature of the General Superintendent when negotiations have been completed; the enforcement of purchase contracts so as to protect the interests of the Park District; the negotiation of purchases in such manner as to assure the lowest cost consistent with the quality and character of goods required, and general responsibility for the economical purchase of all goods required by the Park District other than those purchased on contract; the maintenance of records of purchases, tenders, inventories and other stores or purchase records, as prescribed by the Comptroller and the General Superintendent; the operation and supervision of all store houses including responsibility for the care and custody of stores material and its issuance upon proper requisition according to the procedure determined by the General Superintendent and the Comptroller; the determination, in consultation with department and division heads, of the amount of specific articles that should be carried in stock from time to time; such other functions as may be assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners."

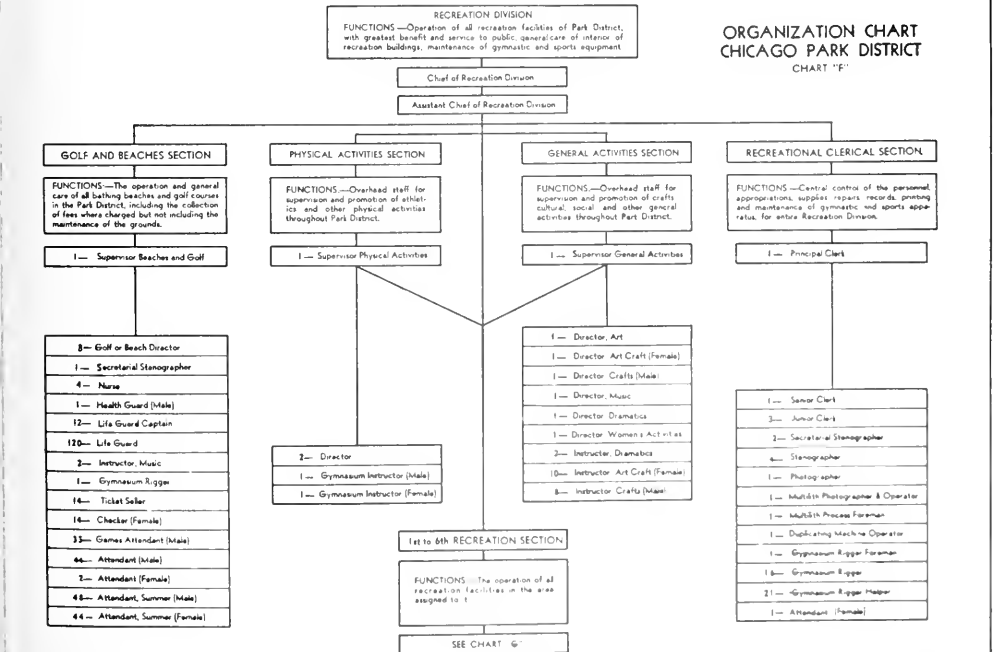
Functions of the Recreation Division and Sections Thereof:

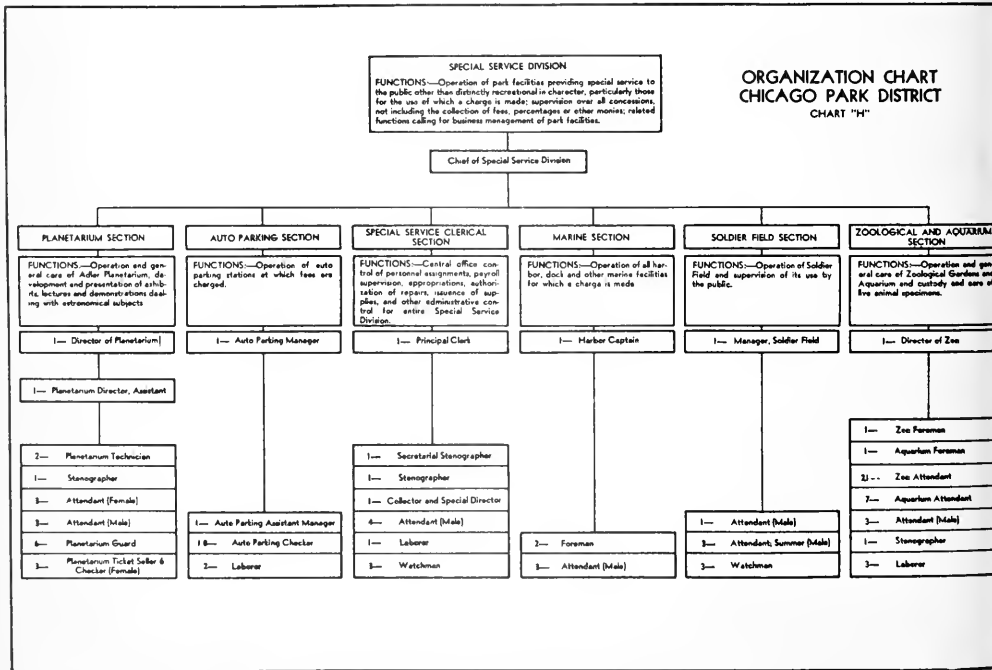
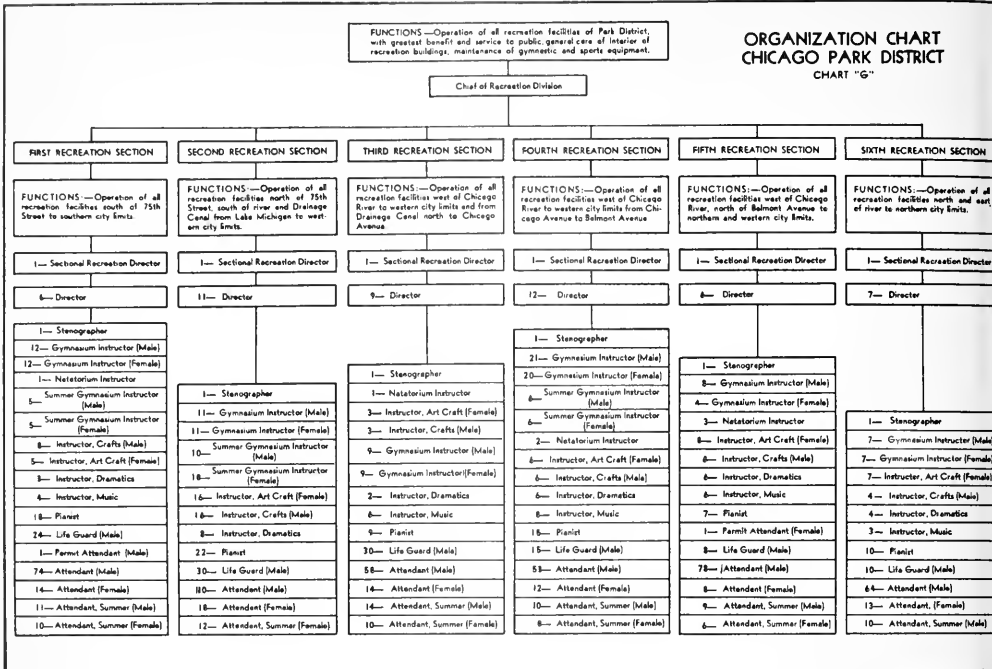
(a) *Recreation Division of the Operating Department*: "The operation of all recreation facilities of the Park System, except those specifically assigned to the Special Service Division by direction of the Commissioners; the general care of interior of recreation buildings, structures, and outdoor gymnasiums and playgrounds operated by this Division; the promotion, organization, direction and supervision of public recreational, social, gymnastic, sports and related community activities; the operation of all facilities in its charge so as to render the greatest possible service and benefit to the public; all functions and responsibilities herein prescribed for the Sections included in the Recreation Division; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners."

ORGANIZATION CHART CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT CHART "E"



ORGANIZATION CHART CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT CHART "F"





(b) *General Activities Section*: "The general supervision, stimulation and promotion, throughout the Park System, of activities dealing with the arts, crafts, music, drama, vocational guidance, and other related fields and activities as assigned to this Section by the Chief of Recreation Division; responsibility for inspecting, training, and advising with instructors, directors and other employees of the Recreation Division who lead or supervise activities for which this Section is responsible; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Recreation Division with the approval of the General Superintendent; *provided, however*, that the General Activities Section shall not function nor be responsible for any activities involving athletics, sports and the like which are assigned to the Physical Activities Section."

(c) *Physical Activities Section*: "The general supervision, stimulation, and promotion, throughout the Park System, of activities dealing with athletics, gymnastics, games, sports, and related physical activities and other related matters; responsibility for inspecting, training, and advising with instructors, directors and other employees of the Recreation Division who lead or supervise activities for which this Section is responsible; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Recreation Division with the approval of the General Superintendent; *provided, however*, that the Physical Activities Section shall not be responsible for any activities specifically assigned by this Ordinance to the General Activities Section."

(d) *First Recreation Section*: "The operation of all recreation facilities in the area of the Park System prescribed by the Chief of Recreation Division with the approval of the General Superintendent; responsibility for such operation in such manner as to afford maximum beneficial service to the public and conformity with the rules and regulations established by the Chief of Recreation Division, and the plans and policies established with respect to such activities by the Physical Activities Section and the General Activities Section; responsibility for the general care and cleanliness of the interior of all recreation buildings, structures and outdoor gymnasiums and playgrounds operated by this Section and located within its territory; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Recreation Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(e) *Second Recreation Section*: "The same as those prescribed herein for the First Recreation Section, but with respect only to area of the Park System assigned to it by the Chief of Recreation

Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(f) *Third Recreation Section*: "The same as those prescribed herein for the First Recreation Section, but with respect only to area of the Park System assigned to it by the Chief of Recreation Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(g) *Fourth Recreation Section*: "The same as those prescribed herein for the First Recreation Section, but with respect only to area of the Park System assigned to it by the Chief of Recreation Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(h) *Fifth Recreation Section*: "The same as those prescribed herein for the First Recreation Section, but with respect only to area of the Park System assigned to it by the Chief of Recreation Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(i) *Sixth Recreation Section*: "The same as those prescribed herein for the First Recreation Section, but with respect only to area of the Park System assigned to it by the Chief of Recreation Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(j) *Recreation Clerical Section*: "The economical and effective performance of all office and clerical work of the Recreation Division; the maintenance of all files and records of this Division; the assignment of employees of the Division to particular tasks or posts; the general supervision of all clerical and office employees in the Division; the preparation of annual departmental estimates; the handling, for all sections of the Recreation Division, of routine office records, personnel assignments, pay roll supervision, budget control, issuance of supplies and orders for repairs and purchases, and related matters; such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Recreation Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

Special Service Division and Sections Thereof:

(a) *Special Service Division of the Operating Department*: "The operation and general care of park facilities assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners, which provide special service to the public other than distinctly recreational service; particularly the operation and general care of facilities for the use of which a fee is regularly charged, including the following facilities: Public auto parking spaces, all yacht harbors and docks, boating facilities, airports, the Planetarium, Soldier Field, the Zoological gardens, the Aquarium, and the like; the general supervision of all

concessions and concessionaires; the operation of all the facilities in its charge, on a businesslike and economical basis and in accordance with the policies determined by the General Superintendent or specified by the Commissioners; *provided, however*, that this Division shall not have authority or responsibility for the collection of any moneys received for fees, percentages or other charges, which receipt and collection shall be under the jurisdiction of the Auditor's Division of the Administration Department; such other functions as may be assigned to it by direction of the Commissioners."

(b) *Auto Parking and Marine Section*: "The operation and general care of all auto parking stations at which users are charged a fee; the establishment and adherence to economical and businesslike operation of such parking facilities so as to provide effective and satisfactory service at least cost to the Park District, all in accordance with regulations approved by the General Superintendent and with policies established by the Commissioners; the operation of airports, amphibian landing berths, harbors, docks, and other areas at which charges are made for storing, docking, landing or mooring boats or aircraft; the general supervision of any airport, harbor or marine facilities for the use of which a fee is charged; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Special Service Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(c) *Planetarium Section*: "The operation and general care of the Adler Planetarium and the promotion and development of astronomical exhibits, studies and related activities that will make the Planetarium of greatest possible interest and benefit to the public; the custody and care of all scientific instruments, records and exhibits of the Adler Planetarium; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Special Service Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(d) *Soldier Field Section*: "The operation cleaning and general care of Soldier Field in such manner as to make it of greatest possible use and benefit to the public at least cost to the Park District; the supervision of all uses of Soldier Field by persons or organizations who have secured a permit therefor and co-operation with such persons or organizations in every manner consistent with the interests of the public and the Park District so as to promote the success of events held; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Special Service Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(e) *Zoological and Aquarium Section*: "The operation and general care of all Zoological gar-

dens and aquariums under the jurisdiction of the Park District; the custody, care and propagation of live animal, bird and fish specimens for exhibition purposes; responsibility for all activities of Zoological gardens and aquariums that will promote public interest and education with regard to animal life; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Special Service Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

(f) *Special Service Clerical Section*: "The economical and effective performance of all office and clerical work of the Special Service Division; the maintenance of all files and records of this Division; the assignment of employees of this Division to particular tasks or posts; the general supervision of all clerical and office employees in this Division; the preparation of annual departmental estimates; the handling, for all sections of the Special Service Division, of routine office records, personnel assignments, pay roll supervision, budget control, issuance of supplies and orders for repairs and purchases, and related matters; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Chief of Special Service Division with the approval of the General Superintendent."

Personnel and Civil Service Department: "Under the supervision and direction of the Civil Service Board, to have charge of the administration and enforcement of the Civil Service Law and the Rules of the Civil Service Board; the recruiting of eligibles for employment in positions in the classified service; the review of transfers, salary changes, layoffs, reinstatements, appointments, and other personnel changes, for the purpose of determining their conformity with the provisions of the Civil Service Law and Rules of the Civil Service Board; also to have charge of the development and administration, subject to the approval of the President, of general measures for the welfare of employees and their families; the physical examination of applicants for positions, and employees; the physical examination and medical care of employees injured or disabled in the service; the handling, in co-operation with the Law Department, of all industrial compensation matters other than the payment of compensation; and to perform such other duties as are assigned to the Superintendent of Employment by law or by direction of the Commissioners or the Civil Service Board."

Civil Service Division of the Personnel and Civil Service Department: "Under the supervision and direction of the Civil Service Board, to have charge of the administration and enforcement of the Civil Service Law and the Rules of the Civil

Service Board; the recruiting of eligibles for employment in positions in the classified service; the review of transfers, salary changes, layoffs, reinstatements, appointments, and other personnel changes, for the purpose of determining their conformity with the provisions of the Civil Service Law and Rules of the Civil Service Board; such other functions as are assigned to it by the direction of the Commissioners or the Civil Service Board."

Employee Relations Division of the Personnel and Civil Service Department: "The development of general measures for the welfare of employees and their families; the physical examination of applicants for positions, and employees; the physical examination and medical care of employees injured or disabled in the service; the promotion of accident prevention; the handling, in co-operation with the Law Department, of all industrial compensation matters other than the payment of compensation; the adjustment of claims against employees; such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Superintendent of Employment, with the approval of the Commissioners."

All employees of the Chicago Park District, except appointive officials, are selected and governed through the Civil Service Commission of the Chicago Park District, which consists of two commissioners and the director of employment. Occupational classifications, wages and salaries are also established by this Commission.

The 1935 report of the Chicago Park District indicates the various types of personnel employed in the four major departments of the Park District, and also presents the administrative organization of the various components of the Operating Department.

For the fiscal year 1937 provision was made in the budget for the positions hereafter enumerated.

In view of the fact that in many instances, particularly in the Recreation Division, specialized workers are employed only during the summer season, no significance can be attached to a total number of employees. However, 3,884 positions are provided in the budget classified according to departments, the number of employees, period of service and monthly rate of pay.

Administration Department
Accounting Division

Title	Period	Number of positions	Monthly rate
Comptroller	12 Mos.	1	\$800.00
Assistant Comptroller	12 Mos.	1	400.00
Secretarial Stenographer	24 Mos.	2	100.00

Title	Period	Number of positions	Monthly rate
Stenographer	24 Mos.	3	\$135.00
Stenographer	24 Mos.	3	125.00
Principal Accounting Clerk	12 Mos.	1	250.00
Principal Clerk	12 Mos.	1	235.00
Senior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	125.00
Senior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	200.00
Senior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	190.00
Senior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	175.00
Senior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	165.00
Senior Clerk	24 Mos.	3	160.00
Senior Clerk	72 Mos.	6	150.00
Junior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	130.00
Junior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	110.00
Asst. Special Assessment Collector	12 Mos.	1	216.00
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	12 Mos.	1	150.00
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	24 Mos.	2	120.00
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	12 Mos.	1	110.00
Bookkeeping Machine Operator	48 Mos.	5	125.00

Administration Department

Auditor's Division

Auditor	12 Mos.	1	600.00
Assistant Auditor	12 Mos.	1	350.00
General Cashier	12 Mos.	1	300.00
Cashier	12 Mos.	1	250.00
Principal Clerk	12 Mos.	1	250.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	160.00
Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	135.00
Stenographer	1 Mo.	1	120.00
Senior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	175.00
Senior Clerk	36 Mos.	3	150.00
Junior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	125.00
Typist	12 Mos.	1	90.00
Secretary	12 Mos.	1	600.00
Assistant Secretary	12 Mos.	1	541.66
Minute and Record Secretary	12 Mos.	1	225.00
Secretarial Stenographer	24 Mos.	2	160.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	150.00
Stenographer	24 Mos.	2	135.00
Stenographer	2 Mos.	1	120.00
Permit Registrar	12 Mos.	1	300.00
Contract Registrar	12 Mos.	1	250.00
Junior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	135.00
Telephone Supervisor	12 Mos.	1	200.00
Senior Telephone Operator	24 Mos.	2	160.00
Telephone Operator	12 Mos.	1	135.00
Telephone Operator	12 Mos.	1	125.00
Telephone Operators	40 Mos.	5	110.00
Police Telephone Operator	12 Mos.	1	160.00
Messenger	12 Mos.	1	110.00
Messenger	36 Mos.	3	100.00

Administration Department
Commissioners Office Division

Executive Assistant	12 Mos.	1	500.00
Secretary to Executives	12 Mos.	1	250.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	175.00
Secretarial Stenographer	24 Mos.	2	155.00
Senior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	150.00
Public Information Writer	12 Mos.	1	200.00
Public Information Writer	24 Mos.	2	175.00
Messenger	12 Mos.	1	80.00

Law Department

General Attorney	12 Mos.	1	900.00
First Assistant Attorney	12 Mos.	1	500.00
Assistant Attorney	12 Mos.	1	433.33
Assistant Attorney	12 Mos.	1	416.66
Assistant Attorney	12 Mos.	1	400.00
Assistant Attorney	12 Mos.	1	300.00
Assistant Attorney	12 Mos.	1	225.00
Assistant Attorney	6 Mos.	1	175.00
Assistant Attorney	6 Mos.	1	150.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	140.00
Stenographer	24 Mos.	2	125.00
Investigator, Law	12 Mos.	1	130.00

Title	Period	Number of positions	Monthly rate	Title	Period	Number of positions	Monthly Rate
Personnel and Civil Service Department				Operating Department			
Superintendent of Employment	12 Mos.	1	\$600.00	Principal Clerk Purchasing Division	12 Mos.	1	\$250.00
Assistant Superintendent of Employment	12 Mos.	1	416.66	Junior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	150.00
Member Civil Service Board	24 Mos.	2	41.66	Junior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	130.00
Service Director	12 Mos.	1	300.00	Storekeeper	36 Mos.	3	150.00
Minute and Record Secretary	12 Mos.	1	225.00	Assistant Storekeeper	12 Mos.	1	140.00
Principal Civil Service Clerk	12 Mos.	1	250.00	Assistant Storekeeper	24 Mos.	2	135.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	160.00	Stockman	24 Mos.	2	120.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	140.00	Stockman	12 Mos.	1	110.00
Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	135.00	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	12 Mos.	1	110.00
Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	120.00	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	12 Mos.	1	140.00
Typist	12 Mos.	1	120.00	Special Laborers	2,100 Hrs.	1	.60
Senior Civil Service Clerk	12 Mos.	1	225.00	Operating Department			
Senior Civil Service Clerk	12 Mos.	1	175.00	Special Service Division			
Senior Civil Service Clerk	24 Mos.	2	155.00	Chief of Special Service Division	12 Mos.	1	416.66
Senior Civil Service Clerk	12 Mos.	1	150.00	Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	150.00
Junior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	125.00	Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	125.00
Junior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	120.00	Stenographer	24 Mos.	2	120.00
Junior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	110.00	Principal Clerk	12 Mos.	1	250.00
General Timekeeper	48 Mos.	4	200.00	Junior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	120.00
General Timekeeper	48 Mos.	4	180.00	Typist	12 Mos.	1	100.00
Nurse	17½ Mos.	7	110.00	Director Planetarium	12 Mos.	1	515.00
Health Officer	12 Mos.	1	110.00	Assistant Director Planetarium	12 Mos.	1	185.00
Operating Department				Director of Zoo	12 Mos.	1	400.00
Administrative Division				Manager Soldier Field	12 Mos.	1	275.00
General Superintendent's Office Section				Harbor Captain	12 Mos.	1	175.00
General Superintendent	12 Mos.	1	1,000.00	Ornithologist	12 Mos.	1	175.00
Assistant General Superintendent	12 Mos.	1	700.00	Foreman	20 Mos.	2	125.00
Administrative Supervisor	12 Mos.	1	300.00	Zoo Foreman	12 Mos.	1	200.00
Secretaries to Executives	12 Mos.	1	225.00	Planetarium Technician	15 Mos.	2	170.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	150.00	Auto Parking Manager	12 Mos.	1	175.00
Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	120.00	Auto Parking Assistant Manager	12 Mos.	1	150.00
Safety Section				Auto Parking Checker	204 Mos.	17	135.00
Safety Director	12 Mos.	1	300.00	Zoo Attendant	108 Mos.	9	135.00
Safety Inspector	12 Mos.	1	175.00	Zoo Attendant	84 Mos.	8	130.00
Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	120.00	Zoo Attendant	126 Mos.	14	125.00
District Supervisors Section				Attendant (M)	12 Mos.	1	115.00
District Supervisor	36 Mos.	3	416.66	Attendant (M)	120 Mos.	12	100.00
Secretarial Stenographer	24 Mos.	2	160.00	Attendant (M)	3 Mos.	1	60.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	150.00	Attendant (F)	3 Mos.	1	80.00
Junior Clerk	36 Mos.	3	125.00	Attendant (F)	12 Mos.	1	85.00
Operating Department				Watchman	12 Mos.	1	105.00
Police Division				Watchman	12 Mos.	1	100.00
Chief of Police	12 Mos.	1	450.00	Planetarium Guard	48 Mos.	4	110.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	160.00	Planetarium Guard, Temporary	6 Mos.	2	90.00
Junior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	135.00	Planetarium Ticket Seller and Checker (F)	30 Mos.	3	90.00
Junior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	140.00	Laborer	5,000 Hrs.	2	.48
Captain of Police	36 Mos.	3	400.00	Attendant (F)	1,250 Hrs.	1	.45
Lieutenant of Police	120 Mos.	10	266.66	Operating Department			
			Less 7½%	Engineering Division			
Sergeant of Police	588 Mos.	49	241.66	Chief Engineer	12 Mos.	1	833.33
			Less 7½%	Assistant Chief Engineer	12 Mos.	1	500.00
Patrolman	7,404 Mos.	617	208.33	Electrical Engineer	12 Mos.	1	425.00
			Less 7½%	Assistant Electrical Engineer	12 Mos.	1	350.00
Patrolman	438 Mos.	59	188.33	Assistant Engineer	36 Mos.	3	350.00
			Less 7½%	Assistant Engineer	12 Mos.	1	300.00
Patrolman	270 Mos.	59	178.33	Assistant Engineer	16 Mos.	2	250.00
			Less 7½%	Consulting Engineer	12 Mos.	1	625.00
Policewoman	72 Mos.	6	208.33	Custodian Engineer	12 Mos.	1	200.00
			Less 7½%	Chemical Engineer	1 Mo.	1	300.00
Police Telephone Operator	84 Mos.	7	160.00	Assistant Chemical Engineer	1 Mo.	1	150.00
Police Clerk	12 Mos.	1	200.00	Senior Assistant Engineer	12 Mos.	1	425.00
Police Clerk	12 Mos.	1	175.00	Heating Supervising Engineer	12 Mos.	1	375.00
Police Matron	12 Mos.	1	100.00	Repair and Construction Engineer	12 Mos.	1	425.00
Operating Department				Statistical Engineer	12 Mos.	1	150.00
Purchasing Division				Stationary Engineer	688 Mos.	71	178.00
Chief of Purchasing Division	12 Mos.	1	500.00	Structural Engineer	1 Mo.	1	325.00
Purchasing Assistants	36 Mos.	3	250.00	Assistant Structural Engineer	12 Mos.	1	300.00
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	150.00	Tractor Engineer	50 Mos.	5	150.00
Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	130.00	Tractor Engineer	30 Mos.	4	140.00
Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	125.00	Traffic Engineer	12 Mos.	1	400.00
Typist	24 Mos.	2	100.00	Junior Engineer	1 Mo.	2	180.00

Title	Period	Number of positions	Monthly rate
Junior Traffic Engineer	12 Mos.	2	\$200.00
Junior Traffic Engineer	12 Mos.	2	180.00
Junior Traffic Engineer	24 Mos.	2	250.00
Secretarial Stenographer	60 Mos.	5	160.00
Secretarial Stenographer	48 Mos.	4	150.00
Stenographer	64 Mos.	7	135.00
Stenographer	18 Mos.	3	120.00
Principal Clerk	12 Mos.	1	250.00
Senior Clerk	30 Mos.	2	200.00
Senior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	185.00
Senior Clerk	36 Mos.	3	180.00
Senior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	175.00
Senior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	155.00
Senior Clerk	24 Mos.	3	150.00
Junior Clerk	24 Mos.	2	140.00
Junior Clerk	12 Mos.	4	135.00
Junior Clerk	6 Mos.	1	130.00
Junior Clerk	90 Mos.	15	125.00
Chief Draftsman	12 Mos.	1	290.00
Timekeeper	36 Mos.	3	145.00
Timekeeper	48 Mos.	4	125.00
Specification Writer	6 Mos.	1	250.00
General Draftsman	16 Mos.	4	240.00
General Draftsman	40 Mos.	5	200.00
General Draftsman	36 Mos.	3	165.00
Electrical Mechanical Draftsman	12 Mos.	1	226.86
Electrical Mechanical Draftsman	12 Mos.	1	175.00
Junior Draftsman	200 Mos.	3	130.00
Junior Draftsman	1 Mo.	1	100.00
Supervisor of Transportation	12 Mos.	1	250.00
Supervisor of Transportation	1 Mo.	1	325.00
Supervisor of Transportation	4 Mos.	1	225.00
Architectural Designer	12 Mos.	3	200.00
Architectural Designer	8 Mos.	2	250.00
Architectural Designer	12 Mos.	1	350.00
Structural Designer	16 Mos.	4	250.00
Engineering Inspector	12 Mos.	3	185.00
Engineering Inspector	8 Mos.	2	165.00
Chief Horticulturist	12 Mos.	1	400.00
Assistant Chief Horticulturist	12 Mos.	1	250.00
Horticulturist	12 Mos.	1	225.00
Junior Horticulturist	48 Mos.	4	175.00
Landscape Construction Supervisor	12 Mos.	1	400.00
Landscape Architect	12 Mos.	1	350.00
Landscape Designer	24 Mos.	2	200.00
Landscape Designer	12 Mos.	1	225.00
Chief of Landscape	6 Mos.	1	625.00
Landscape Engineer	12 Mos.	1	400.00
Landscape Maintenance Supervisor	12 Mos.	1	400.00
General Maintenance Foreman (Landscape)	72 Mos.	6	225.00
Maintenance Foreman (Landscape)	48 Mos.	4	195.00
Maintenance Foreman (Landscape)	24 Mos.	2	190.00
Maintenance Foreman (Landscape)	12 Mos.	1	185.00
Maintenance Foreman (Landscape)	72 Mos.	6	175.00
Maintenance Foreman (Landscape)	84 Mos.	7	165.00
Maintenance Foreman (Landscape)	228 Mos.	19	160.00
Maintenance Foreman (Landscape)	24 Mos.	2	155.00
General Plantation Foreman	36 Mos.	3	250.00
Plantation Foreman	36 Mos.	6	160.00
Tree Surgeon	12 Mos.	1	210.00
Tree Surgeon	24 Mos.	2	180.00
Instrument Man	12 Mos.	3	165.00
Rodman	16 Mos.	4	130.00
Senior Traffic Checker	12 Mos.	1	165.00
Traffic Checker	6 Mos.	6	100.00
Investigator and Photographer	12 Mos.	1	150.00
Photographer	24 Mos.	2	150.00
Photographer	84 Mos.	7	125.00

Title	Period	Number of positions	Monthly rate
Traffic Patrol Service Man	156 Mos.	13	\$140.00
General Traffic Foreman	12 Mos.	1	180.00
General Foreman of Electricians	12 Mos.	1	350.00
Repair and Construction Foreman	12 Mos.	1	350.00
Repair and Construction Foreman	24 Mos.	2	300.00
Florist Foreman	36 Mos.	3	225.00
Heating Foreman	24 Mos.	2	275.00
General Foreman of Machinists	12 Mos.	1	350.00
Carpenter Foreman	36 Mos.	3	275.00
Electrical Foreman (Outside)	48 Mos.	4	277.50
Electrical Foreman (Inside)	36 Mos.	3	277.50
Foreman of Laborers	72 Mos.	6	150.00
Foreman of Laborers	12 Mos.	1	145.00
Foreman of Laborers	276 Mos.	23	135.00
Foreman of Laborers	156 Mos.	13	125.00
Plumber Foreman	36 Mos.	3	275.00
Power Plant Chief	12 Mos.	1	310.00
General Paving Foreman	12 Mos.	1	250.00
Paving Foreman	24 Mos.	3	155.00
Power Plant Engineer	24 Mos.	2	270.00
Gasoline Engineer	11 Mos.	1	123.78
Gasoline Engineer	55 Mos.	5	111.38
Gasoline Engineer	30 Mos.	6	100.00
Chauffeur	916 Mos.	72	150.00
Driving Instructor	120 Mos.	10	125.00
Fireman	273 Mos.	26	140.00
Fireman	200 Mos.	19	115.00
Electrical Repairman	60 Mos.	6	252.00
Electric Lamp Cleaner	189 Mos.	21	168.00
Electrical Operator	84 Mos.	7	208.00
Motor Vehicle Repairman	121 Mos.	12	200.00
Electrician (Inside)	100 Mos.	10	252.00
Electrician (Outside)	100 Mos.	10	252.00
Messenger	12 Mos.	1	100.00
Boiler Washer	18 Mos.	4	140.00
Greenskeeper	12 Mos.	1	210.00
Laundry Marker and Sorter	12 Mos.	1	115.00
Laundry Washer	11 Mos.	1	124.00
Laundry Washer	11 Mos.	1	110.00
Attendant (M)	12 Mos.	1	110.00
Attendant (M)	22 Mos.	2	120.00
Attendant (M)	496 Mos.	35	100.00
Attendant (F)	22 Mos.	2	100.00
Comfort Station Inspector	12 Mos.	1	150.00
Comfort Station Attendant	36 Mos.	3	100.00
Comfort Station Attendant	192 Mos.	16	80.00
Comfort Station Attendant (Summer)	90 Mos.	15	85.00
Garage Attendant	44 Mos.	4	125.00
Garage Attendant	11 Mos.	1	155.00
Garage Attendant	55 Mos.	5	100.00
Garage Attendant	44 Mos.	4	135.00
Blacksmith	10,120 Hrs.	6	1,372 Hr.
Boiler Setter	1,800 Hrs.	2	1,50 Hr.
Bricklayer	8,096 Hrs.	6	1,50 Hr.
Carpenter	52,408 Hrs.	51	1,50 Hr.
Cement Finisher	6,072 Hrs.	12	1,50 Hr.
Crane Operator	400 Hrs.	2	1,50 Hr.
Electrician (Inside)	34,000 Hrs.	30	1,50 Hr.
Electrician (Outside)	35,000 Hrs.	30	1,50 Hr.
Electrician Helper	8,800 Hrs.	6	1,00 Hr.
Electrical Cable Splier	5,700 Hrs.	6	1,50 Hr.
Florist	94,528 Hrs.	49	85 Hr.
Florist Apprentice	8,250 Hrs.	3	48 Hr.
Gardener	78,987 Hrs.	45	75 Hr.
Glazier	1,771 Hrs.	3	180 Hr.
Shovel Engineer	200 Hrs.	1	1,824 Hr.
Traffic Maintenance Man	22,367 Hrs.	40	80 Hr.
Traffic Maintenance Man	6,000 Hrs.	3	90 Hr.
Building Construction Laborer	42,784 Hrs.	17	1,5 Hr.
Special Laborer	11,169 Hrs.	7	170 Hr.
Special Laborer	20,000 Hrs.	10	1,5 Hr.
Special Laborer	74,750 Hrs.	40	1,0 Hr.
Special Laborer	2,000 Hrs.	7	50 Hr.
Special Laborer	2,400 Hrs.	1	75 Hr.
Special Laborer	195,744 Hrs.	1	5 Hr.

Title	Period	Number of positions	Monthly rate	Title	Period	Number of positions	Monthly rate
Laborer	1,172,233 Hrs.	903	\$.48 Hr.	Gymnasium Instructor (F)	36 Mos.	3	\$175.00
Laundry Girl	18,900 Hrs.	10	.40 Hr.	Gymnasium Instructor (F)	12 Mos.	1	167.00
Laundry Truck Helper	2,100 Hrs.	1	.55 Hr.	Gymnasium Instructor (F)	12 Mos.	1	158.00
Machinist Foreman	3,750 Hrs.	2	1.65 Hr.	Gymnasium Instructor (F)	48 Mos.	5	155.00
Machinist	18,000 Hrs.	11	1.50 Hr.	Gymnasium Instructor (F)	252 Mos.	28	146.00
Machinist Helper	3,600 Hrs.	2	.80 Hr.	Gymnasium Instructor (F)	12 Mos.	2	140.00
Machinist Helper	1,800 Hrs.	1	.75 Hr.	Gymnasium Instructor (F)	288 Mos.	30	130.00
Oilier	600 Hrs.	3	1.00 Hr.	Natorium Instructor	72 Mos.	6	125.00
Painter	9,114 Hrs.	45	1.50 Hr.	Permit Attendant (M)	12 Mos.	1	110.00
Pipe Coverer	1,800 Hrs.	2	1.50 Hr.	Permit Attendant (F)	12 Mos.	1	90.00
Plasterer	2,024 Hrs.	3	1.50 Hr.	Life Guard Captain	45 Mos.	15	125.00
Plumber	36,432 Hrs.	36	1.50 Hr.	Life Guard	175 Mos.	70	100.00
Repairman	28,336 Hrs.	30	1.125 Hr.	Life Guard	20 1/2 Mos.	194	90.00
Roller Engineer	1,500 Hrs.	8	1.625 Hr.	Ticket Seller	26 Mos.	11	75.00
Sheet Metal Worker	10,192 Hrs.	3	1.50 Hr.	Checker	24 Mos.	11	75.00
Slate and Tile Roofer	3,600 Hrs.	3	1.50 Hr.	Gymnasium Rigger Foreman	12 Mos.	1	305.00
Steamfitter Foreman	3,600 Hrs.	2	1.65 Hr.	Gymnasium Rigger	24 Mos.	2	195.00
Painter	24,775 5/7 Hrs.	45	1.75 Hr.	Gymnasium Rigger	108 Mos.	9	155.00
Steamfitter	16,000 Hrs.	9	1.50 Hr.	Gymnasium Rigger Helper	60 Mos.	5	120.00
Steamfitter Helper	5,400 Hrs.	3	.90 Hr.	Gymnasium Rigger Helper	132 Mos.	11	110.00
Structural Iron Worker	2,024 Hrs.	3	1.50 Hr.	Photographer	12 Mos.	1	125.00
Architectural Iron Worker	2,024 Hrs.	3	1.50 Hr.	Multith Photograph and Operator	24 Mos.	2	125.00
				Multith Process Foreman	12 Mos.	1	160.00
Operating Department				Instructor, Arterait (F)	40,722 Hrs.	30	.90 Hr.
Recreation Division				Instructor, Crafts (M)	37,800 Hrs.	29	.90 Hr.
Chief of Recreation	12 Mos.	1	\$25.00	Instructor, Dramatics	20,892 Hrs.	19	.90 Hr.
Assistant Chief of Recreation	12 Mos.	1	400.00	Instructor, Music	18,000 Hrs.	19	.90 Hr.
Secretarial Stenographer	12 Mos.	1	160.00	Pianist	41,130 Hrs.	78	.85 Hr.
Secretarial Stenographer	24 Mos.	2	140.00	Blacksmith	720 Hrs.	1	1.35 Hr.
Stenographer	96 Mos.	8	120.00				
Principal Clerk	12 Mos.	1	250.00				
Senior Clerk	12 Mos.	1	150.00				
Junior Clerk	30 Mos.	3	120.00				
Typist	6 Mos.	1	90.00				
Supervisor Physical Activities	12 Mos.	1	300.00				
Supervisor General Activities	12 Mos.	1	300.00				
Supervisor Beach and Golf	12 Mos.	1	300.00				
Director, Art	12 Mos.	1	160.00				
Director, Arterait (F)	12 Mos.	1	225.00				
Director, Craft (M)	12 Mos.	1	175.00				
Director, Dramatics	12 Mos.	1	180.00				
Director, Women's Activities	12 Mos.	1	200.00				
Sectional Recreational Director	72 Mos.	6	300.00				
Golf or Beach Director	3 1/2 Mos.	1	170.00				
Golf or Beach Director	55 Mos.	12	150.00				
Director	12 Mos.	1	260.00				
Director	12 Mos.	1	250.00				
Director	24 Mos.	2	230.00				
Director	12 Mos.	1	225.00				
Director	12 Mos.	2	210.00				
Director	24 Mos.	2	208.00				
Director	117 Mos.	11	200.00				
Director	24 Mos.	2	185.00				
Director	12 Mos.	1	180.00				
Director	96 Mos.	9	175.00				
Director	36 Mos.	6	170.00				
Director	366 Mos.	38	160.00				
Attendant (M)	426 Mos.	53	130.00				
Attendant (M)	48 Mos.	6	125.00				
Attendant (M)	204 Mos.	22	120.00				
Attendant (M)	204 Mos.	27	117.00				
Attendant (M)	252 Mos.	31	115.00				
Attendant (M)	336 Mos.	38	110.00				
Attendant (M)	2,100 Mos.	198	100.00				
Attendant (F)	516 Mos.	59	100.00				
Attendant (F)	324 Mos.	29	80.00				
Attendant, Summer (M)	305 Mos.	150	90.00				
Attendant, Summer (F)	136 Mos.	62	75.00				
Games Attendant (M)	157 Mos.	28	100.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	24 Mos.	3	175.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	12 Mos.	1	170.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	12 Mos.	1	166.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	12 Mos.	1	165.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	12 Mos.	1	158.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	24 Mos.	3	155.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	12 Mos.	1	150.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	60 Mos.	7	146.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	48 Mos.	5	140.00				
Gymnasium Instructor (M)	552 Mos.	57	130.00				

On the basis of total salaries the personnel costs of the Chicago Park District, as set up in the 1937 budget, are as follows:

Department	Amount	Per cent
Engineering Division	\$2,600,155.07	42.33
Police Division	1,778,329.14	28.95
Recreation Division	1,195,490.10	19.46
Special Service Division	146,242.50	2.38
Accounting Division	82,220.00	1.34
Civil Service Department	68,165.00	1.11
Auditor's Division	36,240.00	0.59
Secretarial Division	54,340.00	0.88
Purchasing Division	48,960.00	0.80
Law Department	46,290.00	0.75
General Superintendent's Office	29,940.00	0.49
District Supervisors' Division	25,140.00	0.41
Commissioner's Office Division	24,180.00	0.39
Safety Section	7,140.00	0.12
Total Salaries	\$6,142,831.81	100.00

A study of the occupational classifications of employees of the Park District and the administrative units into which the District is divided indicates very clearly that the functions of the Chicago Park District are not limited to strictly recreational activities. As has already been pointed out, the Chicago Park District is a municipal corporation with functions and powers almost equal to those of the City of Chicago itself. It maintains a police force of more than eight hundred men whose activities are limited to policing the boulevards and to the protection of Park District property. This department is approximately one-eighth of the full strength of the Chicago Police Force Department. In the con-

struction and maintenance of boulevards, and in the protection of Chicago's shore line, an appreciable percentage of the Chicago Park District's personnel and expenditures is involved. To indicate that the entire staff of the Chicago Park District is engaged in functions either directly or indirectly related to providing public recreational opportunities would, therefore, present an erroneous picture; and yet the recreational functions of the Park District are not limited to those provided under the Recreation Division of the Operating Department. It will be readily observed that the Special Service Division maintains yacht harbors, Soldier Field, Shedd Aquarium, and other equipment which is of a definite recreational character. Similarly, through the Landscape Department of the Engineering Division, the conservatories of the District are maintained and the general beautification of Park District property is carried out.

It is readily agreed that these functions provide educational and aesthetic leisure time benefits. Through its other sub departments the Engineering Division is responsible for the maintenance and construction of properties used both in active recreation and in the provision of restful park areas. Therefore, while the Chicago Park District is comparable to the City of Chicago in that both are municipal corporations with multiple functions, in the instance of the City of Chicago the entire recreational functions of playgrounds and parks, including construction, maintenance and operations, are definitely allocated to the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation; in the instance of the Chicago Park District each of the departments of the Operating Division is in some manner involved in the construction, maintenance or operation of the recreational aspects of the Park District program.



PART III

PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES
AND
PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

Recreation today represents the most popular means of utilizing leisure time. As expressed in the report of the New York Committee on the Use of Leisure Time: "Leisure time is free time. Any sense of obligation to do anything other than what one's own tastes and interests invite is a denial of the very essence of leisure. Consequently, no committee or group is competent to prescribe the manner in which people should use it. . . Any attempt at enforced organization in the interest of the constructive use of leisure would not only tend to destroy this essential quality of leisure, but would rob it of what may be called its therapeutic value—the release from strain and the stabilizing influence which follows the spontaneous pursuit of genuine interest. . . Leisure must permit the satisfaction of individual desires, so long as it is not anti-social."

Eduard Lindeman, Director of Recreation of the Works Progress Administration, in discussing programs, groups leisure into the following five major types and comments as follows:¹

1. "The first can be readily dismissed—the *leisure of non-employed people*. They exist on both poles of the social ladder. They are the leisure class at the top, people who never intend to work, and another leisure class at the bottom who never intend to work. I am not concerned about them. The class as a whole is relatively small. The only difficulty is they set a bad example. But otherwise I am not much worried about them. I think there is a place in society—the right democratic society for hoboes somewhere. I am not so sure about those of the other type—the aristocratic hoboes who do not work and do not intend to work, just spend all their time in leisure. We can dismiss those.

2. "Then there is *the leisure of the unemployed*, which is false leisure. It is not true. They do not really have it, and they cannot enjoy it. . . It is almost impossible for them to get any true enjoyment of a leisure time activity. It is spiritually impossible.

3. "More important is the *leisure of a growing class in America of intermittently employed people*. I cannot quote to you any reliable statistics, but I have talked with statisticians and economists, and they say this economic group is rapidly

growing, and growing among professional people who only work a short period of time and have lost the orderly discipline of regular work. They are mostly in the fee-taking class, but not entirely. Something can be done for them.

4. "The next leisure group is *that for whom employment through external circumstances is postponed*, a group between high school and work and for whom there is now on the average about two years of lost time and the same for the group between college and work. Of course, the high school group is larger because the total number is larger. The number of young people in the high schools at present tends to approach the five million mark. We have more children in high school in this country than in the rest of the world combined. They are going to create a terrific problem for the universities for the next ten years, and I have seen no good planning for them yet. We are fortunate in having the C. C. C. to experiment with this group when they begin knocking on doors of educational institutions in which there will be no room for them.

5. "*True leisure* is a real problem about which we must exercise leadership,—the leisure which is a complement to labor. True leisure belongs to the man who works, the woman who works. Now we must begin to prepare our objectives for this group. Primarily, what would a statesman-like recreation program look like, if we would plan it in terms of the people who play a necessary role in our economy and who do useful work?

"*First*. We must furnish leisure in this modern machine society that gives people a chance to balance their organisms—to produce a symmetrical organism. A great mass of American people use only their forearms, fingers, and feet. We are not going to get a sound organism out of that kind of exercise. And there are thousands of clerical workers in America, too, a potential mob, who get little or no physical exercise on their jobs.

"*Second*. *We must furnish leisure which will allow us to express a variety of skills*. Everybody must do something with his hands, and many things if possible, for the loss of contact between personality and the stuff of the earth is a dire moral loss. We have got a new type of person when he loses his connection with the stuff of the earth. We need this contact. We used to get it in work. We cannot do it any more. You can do all your work in Chicago and never touch the earth. We belong to the earth. Show me the man that is skilled and the man that is not skilled. Let

¹Address before Chicago Recreation Commission, Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1937.

me give them the same problem. If the problem involves a choice of value and judgment, the one with no skill and high education will in the long run make a much poorer judgment. This is highly theoretical and I am merely hurling it out to you as a provocative challenge. It is a problem you will want to discuss more in the terms of your own experience.

“Third. We must furnish a leisure time program which will bring American people once more into a functional and not merely appreciative relationship to the arts. I wish we could wipe out courses in colleges in art appreciation—the aesthetic conception of one group who make beautiful things and another group which is to sit in awe and appreciate them. We ought to participate in them, because in a society which changes rapidly you have to make more and more judgments about values. Who makes the best judgment about values? Always the aesthetically-toned person does. Technicians always come last. The poet comes first. If you want to know where the world is going, don’t ask the technician. Ask the poets and the artists. One of the brightest groups are the more recently trained architects. I never saw such smart young fellows as we have in this country, thousands of them, who really know what the future is going to be like and have a fine sense of value. Unfortunately, we won’t let them do anything so that they are going through a period of frustration until their idealism gets dammed up and turns into irony.

“Fourth. We must develop a leisure time program to furnish us with opportunities for developing cooperative and collaborative habits. Certainly our sport system in America has to be revamped. We have too much competitive athletics, and we’re not getting social-minded very fast that way. . . .The whole mechanism is geared up with a false sense of value.

“Fifth. Finally we must provide a leisure time program which will give the American people a chance for calm quiet reflection and contemplation. If there ever was an age which needed a sense of value which can only come out of contemplation, it is this one. We grasp at sensations, we do not understand what we already have and before we can grasp it, we grasp at something else.

“Sixth. The last thing is coordination. If we are to plan for a good sound recreation program and to do it fast enough to turn leisure into an asset, we have no time to waste on coordination. The program must be brought into unity very, very soon. We cannot afford the luxury of competition in the field of recreation.”

Recreation in the modern sense is linked up with the machine and with industrialism. “The coming of industrialization with its concentration of population in urban centers brought recreation into a new focus. The benefits of shorter working hours made possible by the introduction of the machine were offset by the high degree of fatigue resulting from mechanized, routinized occupations that inhibited not only physical activity but the exercise of creative capacity, which had been possible to some extent under the hand craft system. It was this situation which drew attention to the importance of recreation as a community need and led to the two major aspects of the recreation problem in its modern sense: commercial recreation and organized community recreation, or what might be called the recreation movement.”

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University declares: “Work and leisure are two independent parts of one and the same thing. He who does not work loses one of life’s enjoyments and he who has no adequate leisure and no knowledge of how to use that leisure is deprived of life’s greatest satisfaction.”

We have already noted in an earlier chapter that the urge of the American people toward more adequate recreational facilities is one of the most outstanding social trends of recent times. Response has come from all sides, from business, from church, and recently to an increasing degree from state. Public recreation facilities supplementing private and commercial opportunities enable individuals to take part in leisure time activities which because of cost or for other reasons could not otherwise be secured. With the increase in adult leisure hours, with wider choices of recreational opportunities being demanded, tax-supported recreation encounters the two-fold problem of quantity and variety. Recent studies indicate that an individual’s recreational pursuits do not conform to what he would like to do, for his choices are restricted by the availability of the necessary facilities and equipment.

The recent tendency of active recreation to supplant spectator types of sports has brought with it tremendous increases in facilities. Mr. V. K. Brown, Director of Recreation of the Chicago

Journal of the S. C. P. S., Vol. 13, pp. 176-7
“Leisure and its Use,” *ibid.*, Vol. 13, pp. 219-220.

Park District, has proposed a four-fold classification of leisure time interests, namely:

1. Intellectual: history, science, language.
2. Aesthetic: graphic and plastic arts, music, dance, architecture, interior decoration, in fact all art, crafts.
3. Physical: sports, athletics, games, perfection of rhythm and achievement.
4. Creative pursuits: work in copper, glass, etc.¹

Parks, playgrounds, schools, museums, libraries and other similar public agencies have begun to provide a wide range of facilities and programs offering recreational opportunities within the above categories. At this point, therefore, the extent to which public agencies in Chicago provide various types of recreational facilities will be discussed and summarized.

In the preceding paragraphs the importance of a wide range in types of public provisions for recreation has been emphasized. Part II concerned with the Administrative Aspects of Public Recreation brought out the fact that in several instances the control of the same type of facilities is vested in more than one tax-supported agency. Because we must now look upon the *total of each type of facility* as the primary consideration, the factual material is arranged into chapters according to type of facility rather than by the organizational units. Where any individual type of facility

is controlled exclusively by one agency the particular chapter will logically be confined to that agency; in other instances a chapter will present the composite picture of the particular facility under the control of the several agencies involved.

Chicago with its three and one-half million inhabitants spread over an area of more than 211 square miles is a metropolis of many communities. For this reason, except for agencies of a city-wide character the factual presentation has been confined to summarizations; a more complete analysis together with the application of accepted standards will appear in Volume IV, *Recreation in the Seventy-five Community Areas of Chicago*.

Some of the agencies included in the chapter on Museums are not completely supported through taxation; indeed several derive no support whatever through this source. But because they are located on property of tax-supported agencies with their tenure subject to legal restrictions imposed by the agency and the State Legislature, and because they are generally regarded as public, a discussion of their facilities is included in this volume.

It should be pointed out that there are in process Works Progress Administration projects sponsored by several Chicago public agencies by means of which some of the facilities herein discussed are being reconditioned and modernized. Thus changes in the number and aspects of these facilities may be anticipated, perhaps even before this report is published.

¹V. K. Brown, "Municipal Recreation Programs and Enforced Leisure," *Recreation*, August, 1934, 28:245-6.

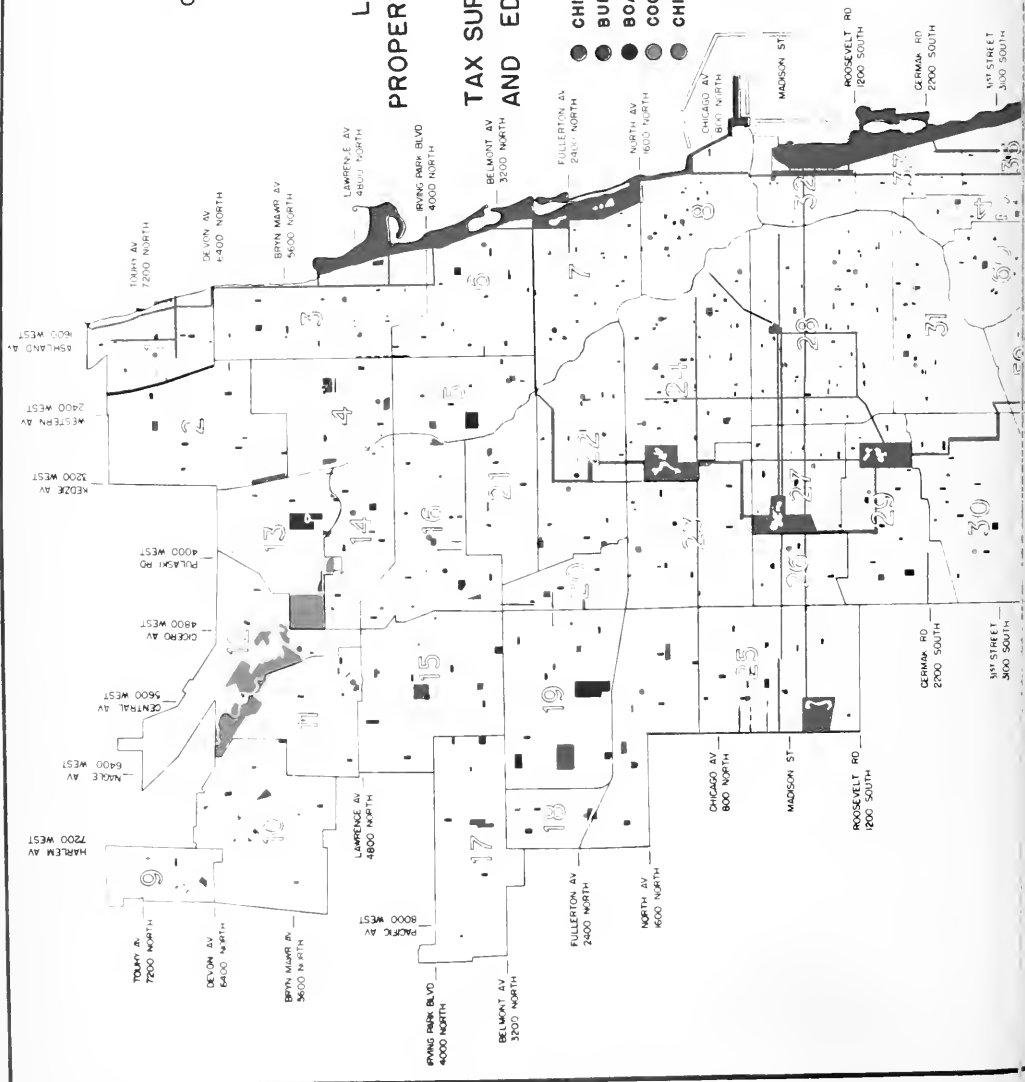


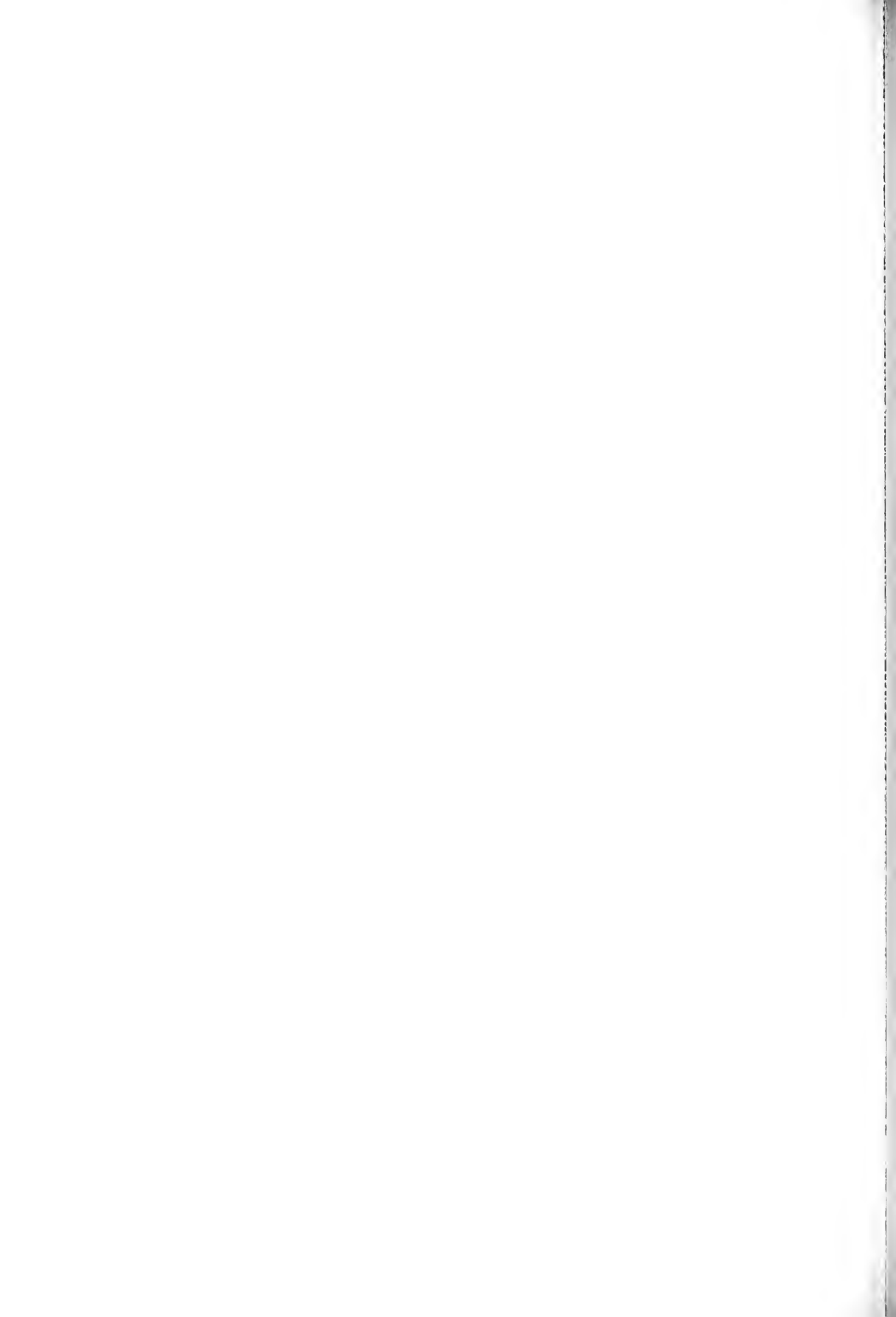
COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

LOCATION OF
PROPERTIES CONTROLLED
BY
TAX SUPPORTED RECREATION
AND EDUCATION AGENCIES

- CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT
- BUREAU OF PARKS
- BOARD OF EDUCATION
- COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE
- CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY





PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Introduction

In 1886 the first public playground in the United States was established in Boston, Massachusetts, representing the initial provision of an area established for the purpose of children's play. Prior to that date there were spaces allocated on village greens and in the adjoining countryside for the games and sports of the older youth of the community.

It was not, however, until the last decade of the nineteenth century that established play groups and children's games were permitted in parks, whose functions prior to that time had been restricted to the beautification of scenery and the provision of restful areas for relaxation and enjoyment. Since that time active recreation has become established in parks throughout the country, so that today the park represents the major center of tax-supported recreation.

"Without any great sacrifice of their aesthetic appeal, municipal parks have been turned into attractive recreation areas equipped for the enjoyment of sports of various kinds. They provide children's playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball and playground ball diamonds, horseshoe courts, basketball courts, football fields, croquet courts, volley ball courts, skating rinks, boats, canoes and swimming pools. Other sports less commonly provided for are archery, bowling on the green, golf, hockey, polo, roque, sailing, casting, skiing and tobogganing. In addition, municipal parks often provide buildings which are used for social, educational and recreational purposes, such as art galleries, band stands, club houses, conservatories, fieldhouses, gymnasiums, grand stands, moving picture booths, museums, outdoor theaters, dancing pavilions and zoological gardens."¹

Since playgrounds are now commonly situated in park areas and because municipal parks include so many active recreation areas a discussion of

playgrounds can consistently be included in an analysis of parks. Playground areas, even outside of parks, are included in computing the total park acreage of a community.

Standards for Parks and Playgrounds

Within recent years there has been considerable discussion regarding what constitutes an adequate park system for a community. Frequently standards have been set up establishing definite ratios of park acreage to total community acreage or of park acreage per 1,000 population, etc. Careful studies have been made in which the minimum space required for the usual recreational equipment of parks and playgrounds has been considered in the computations. Some of the more generally accepted minimum standards of park acreage thus developed have been adopted by planning bodies as a basis for laying out new communities.

Robert Kingery, Director Chicago Regional Planning Association, recommends ten acres of park per 1,000 inhabitants of which three acres should be devoted to playground purposes including school playgrounds. In discussing playground and other active recreation areas of distribution this plan recommends five-acre neighborhood playgrounds within one fourth mile of each home, forty-acre athletic fields within a radius of one mile, which, in addition to playground equipment, shall include a fieldhouse with library, swimming pool, assembly hall, gymnasium, club rooms, etc.

George Ford, of the Technical Advisory Corporation, suggests that an ideal standard is one acre of parks and playgrounds for each one hundred residents. Recreational specialists, he indicates, have accepted as practiced one acre of park and playground space for every 125 people. One third to two-fifths of this area is reserved for playfields, playgrounds and school play yards, the balance being devoted to parks. This would be approximately one net park acre to each 200 residents. Of this total more than half is usually out-

¹*Recent Social Trends in the United States*, Report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1933, p. 914.

side of the built-up city. He concludes that one net park acre within the built-up areas for each 500 inhabitants can be accepted as a fair standard. While park use and need vary inversely with the density of population the maximum range of effectiveness is not more than a mile, smaller parks having a shorter radius of maximum utility.

The *Regional Survey of New York and its Environs* summarizes the use of standards in analyzing recreation needs in large communities as follows:¹

"Opinions differ as to what is the proper amount of space that should be devoted to parks or playgrounds in a given area, or for a given population, but no city plan can be complete without an analysis of recreation needs and standards. It is difficult to make any reliable estimate of the minimum space requirements for the various kinds of recreational activities for large communities of different types. When such an estimate is made for practical application it should be based on a careful study of local conditions.

"Influencing all matters pertaining to the amount of open space required for different recreation uses, are questions relating to the nature of the locality, density of population, means of access, character of residential development, and size and distribution of existing areas. Whether a locality is crowded or sparsely built upon; whether it is occupied by residence, business, or industry; whether it is situated on a waterfront or not—are all questions which affect the relationship between the extent of open space and the number of persons likely to make use of it. The full use of all space in any form is not obtained when it is not suitable for the district it serves, when it has difficult approaches for those who are to make use of it, or when there is uneven and badly balanced distribution. Therefore, a uniform standard or proportion of space per capita cannot be determined which will be applicable to all cases. All that can be suggested are the minimum standards which should be adopted where conditions relating to locality, access, and balanced distribution are generally normal. The practical application of such standards must be made in conformity to a number of local conditions.

"In suggesting space requirements for the park and playground system of a city, we do not pretend that it is possible to give definite space standards to suit even average urban conditions. Much less can we pretend to give a definite ratio of space

to population or area to meet the immense variety of these conditions in the cities which lie within the Region. All we can do, and need do, as a guide in planning, is to arrive at an estimate of what is a desirable minimum of space necessary in any urban area to give adequate facilities for recreation. Before we can arrive at such an estimate for the whole park system we must calculate the space needs of different types of parks and recreation grounds within the system.

"Before considering what would be a desirable combined minimum for all parks, playgrounds, and athletic fields, it is necessary to recall the data regarding the needs for active recreation. These are as follows:

"Children's Playgrounds—100 square feet for each child playing in the playground at a given time, or 25 square feet for each child five to fifteen years of age within a radius of approximately one-fourth mile.

"Athletic Fields and Playfields—1,000 square feet for each player on the field at a given time, or 50 square feet for every person of twelve to twenty-four years of age in borough or city.

"Neighborhood or Local Parks—275 square feet for each person using a neighborhood park at a given time, or from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants per acre of park.

"Bathing Facilities—150 square feet at high tide per person using the beach at a given time; or about one linear foot of shore line per person. Thus one mile of beach would serve about 5,000 persons comfortably at one time.

"Leaving out of account the water frontage needed for bathing, but including any upland areas attached to the beaches as waterfront neighborhood parks, it may be approximately estimated that one acre of open space is needed for *active recreation* to every 1,000 persons in the general population, or about 238 families.

"It is reasonable to assume that twice this area is needed for all purposes—i.e., one acre to each 500 persons as a minimum for combined city parks, neighborhood parks, athletic fields, waterfront parks, and playgrounds. A desirable minimum, however, would be one acre to each 300 persons likely to be resident in a district, and an absolute minimum of one acre to each 500. Any percentage between these two figures might be reasonable, having regard to local conditions, and to proximity of country parks which are not included in the calculation. In areas only partially developed, the percentage should apply to the potential, and not to the present, population, and

¹Vol. V, "Public Recreation," Chap. VI, pp. 117, 118, 129, 131.

in all cases the figures now being used should relate to open spaces within walking or short driving distance of residential neighborhoods.

"In undeveloped or partially developed areas which are likely to be subdivided for building purposes, the calculation of the amount of public open space required should be made, in the first instance, on a different basis than that of persons per acre—namely, that of percentage of open space to gross area. In such areas not less than ten per cent of the gross acreage, that is, all land including the part devoted to streets, should be reserved for open space in advance of building development.

"Given adequate zoning control over density so as to prevent overcrowded conditions on any parcel of building land, it should be unnecessary for any district to reserve more open space for all local park purposes than ten per cent of its total area. Parts of a country park system running through a district might be included in this proportion if it is available for every day local use, but every local community or subdivision should provide a minimum of five per cent for active

recreation alone and an equal area for pleasure parks. The proper division of one hundred acres would be sixty acres as building area, inclusive of appropriate private space in courts and yards, and forty acres in streets and open spaces, providing in the latter for a variation in the division of the two uses so as to secure from ten per cent to fifteen per cent for all local recreation purposes and neighborhood parks."

Accepting the general principle that none of these standards can be laid down Procrustes fashion on any community, nevertheless they give a rough measure by which to judge a city's provision of recreational space. How, then, do these measures apply to Chicago?

A survey of all public park, playground, and school acreage in the metropolitan Chicago area completed in December, 1936, by the Chicago Regional Planning Association revealed that in 27 of the 111 communities studied, there were 10 acres or more for each 1,000 inhabitants and that in 32 other communities there were between 5 and 10 acres of parks and playgrounds per 1,000 population.

PARK, PLAYGROUND AND SCHOOL ACREAGE IN CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

<i>City or village</i>	<i>Acres of parks</i>	<i>Acres of playgrounds</i>	<i>Acres of school grounds</i>	<i>Total acres</i>	<i>Population Jan. 1936 (estimated)</i>	<i>Acres of parks per 1,000 persons</i>
Algonquin	11.0	0.8	1.0	12.8	880	14.6
Arlington Heights	12.0	...	23.5	35.5	5,750	6.2
Aurora	216.0	49.0	20.0	285.0	49,800	5.7
Barrington	4.4	...	2.0	6.4	3,610	1.8
Batavia	3.0	...	2.0	5.0	5,220	1.0
Bellwood (Memorial)	18.5	2.0	1.5	22.0	5,500	4.0
Bensenville	...	...	19.0	19.0	2,090	9.1
Berkeley	...	...	5.0	5.0	990	5.0
Berwyn	20.0	...	3.1	23.1	15,010	0.5
Blue Island	35.0	...	5.0	40.0	17,770	2.3
Brookfield	37.0	...	37.0	74.0	11,020	3.4
Calumet City	10.0	...	2.0	12.0	13,150	2.1
Calumet Park	...	...	2.0	2.0	1,520	1.3
Chicago Heights	5.0	17.0	32.0	54.0	22,640	2.4
Chicago Ridge	...	...	1.0	1.0	310	3.2
Cicero	37.0	...	11.0	48.0	71,890	0.7
Clarendon Hills	1.0	...	2.0	3.0	1,220	2.5
Crete	20.0	...	10.0	30.0	1,510	2.0
Crown Point	...	5.0	7.0	12.0	4,320	2.8
Crystal Lake	26.0	...	19.0	45.0	4,020	11.2
Deerfield	0.3	9.3	2.0	11.6	2,130	5.5
Desplaines	14.5	...	23.5	38.0	1,0150	3.7
Dolton	20.0	...	1.5	21.5	3,210	6.7
Downers Grove	...	...	21.0	21.0	1,390	2.0
Dyer	4.0	...	3.0	7.0	740	9.5
East Chicago	85.0	20.0	52.0	157.0	90,590	2.0
East Gary	52.0	...	7.0	59.0	2,890	21.0
Elgin	308.3	...	12.0	320.3	15,200	8.4
Elkhorn	7.0	15.0	5.0	27.0	2,470	10.9
Elmhurst	130.0*	...	21.0	151.0	17,030	9.0
Elmwood Park	4.5	...	3.0	7.5	2,340	3.2
Evanston	45.2	43.0	65.8	154.0	9,970	15.3
Flossmoor	...	...	2.5	2.5	1,110	2.3
Forest Park	15.0	...	3.2	18.2	1,880	9.7
Gary	513.5	6.5	80.0	600.0	150,290	4.0
Geneva	10.0	...	13.0	23.0	2,710	8.5
Glencoe	108.0	18.0	14.3	140.3	5,000	28.1

City or village	Acres of parks	Acres of playgrounds	Acres of school grounds	Total acres	Population Jan. 1936 (estimated)	Acres of parks per 1,000 persons
Glen Ellyn	61.0*	...	14.0	75.0	8,340	9.0
Glenview	13.0	...	2.1	15.1	2,140	7.1
Hammond	85.0	20.0	52.0	157.0	72,300	2.2
Harvey	7.0	...	41.0	48.0	17,190	2.8
Hazelcrest	7.0	...	2.0	9.0	1,330	6.8
Highland Park	250.0	100.0	60.0	410.0	14,100	29.0
Hillside	...	...	5.0	5.0	1,200	4.2
Hinsdale	6.4	6.8	58.7	71.9	7,710	9.3
Homewood	...	...	4.0	4.0	3,610	1.1
Huntley	0.5	...	2.0	2.5	690	3.6
Itasca	3.0	...	1.0	4.0	700	5.7
Joliet (Park District)	1,469.3*	...	85.6	1,554.9	71,740	21.7
Kankakee	96.5*	...	6.0	102.5	21,660	4.7
Kenilworth	6.7	...	2.5	9.2	2,750	3.3
Kenosha	407.9*	...	51.0	458.9	53,630	8.6
La Grange	34.0	...	19.2	53.2	10,800	4.9
La Grange Park	...	...	1.5	1.5	3,170	0.5
Lake Bluff	47.6	...	3.3	50.9	1,580	32.2
Lake Forest	159.0	...	11.5	170.5	7,030	24.2
Lake Villa	3.0	...	1.8	4.8	520	9.2
La Porte	250.0*	18.5	14.5	283.0	16,380	17.3
Libertyville	5.0	...	10.4	15.4	4,050	3.8
Lincolnwood	4.5	...	1.0	5.5	740	7.4
Lisbon	1.0	...	1.0	2.0	140	14.3
Lockport	...	...	10.0	10.0	3,940	2.5
Lombard	17.0	...	11.0	28.0	7,600	3.7
Maywood	18.0	5.0	8.2	31.2	27,910	1.1
Melrose Park	18.0	...	1.0	19.0	11,870	1.6
Michigan City	235.3	15.0	47.0	297.3	28,370	10.5
Midlothian	2.5	...	2.0	4.5	1,990	2.3
Mokenca	14.0	12.5	7.5	34.0	2,270	15.0
Montgomery	...	4.0	1.5	5.5	570	9.7
Morris	19.0	2.0	15.0	36.0	5,680	6.3
Morton Grove	1.0	...	16.0	17.0	2,190	7.8
Mount Prospect	14.5	2.0	5.0	21.5	1,610	13.3
Mundelein	3.0	...	2.0	5.0	1,160	4.3
Naperville	31.0*	1.0	10.0	42.0	5,560	7.5
Niles Center	72.0	...	3.0	75.0	7,000	10.7
North Chicago	50.0	...	5.0	55.0	9,080	6.1
Oak Lawn	...	...	6.3	6.3	2,420	2.6
Oak Park	60.9	9.0	44.5	114.4	70,000	1.6
Oswego	...	...	6.0	6.0	970	6.2
Palatine	2.0	...	10.0	12.0	2,460	4.9
Park Ridge	13.6	...	5.0	18.6	11,210	1.7
Peotone	13.0	...	1.5	14.5	1,180	12.3
Plano	13.9	5.0	2.0	20.9	1,790	11.7
Racine	609.0*	25.0	90.0	724.0	70,270	10.3
Riverdale	17.0	...	4.5	21.5	2,750	7.8
River Forest	14.0	...	10.0	24.0	9,410	2.6
Riverside	60.2	50.5	13.0	123.7	7,140	17.3
Roselle	...	...	0.6	0.6	1,000	0.6
St. Charles	19.0	...	15.0	34.0	5,840	5.8
Schiller Park	...	...	1.5	1.5	850	1.8
Silver Lake	1.0	...	9.0	10.0	380	26.3
South Wilmington	...	...	2.0	2.0	710	2.8
Sturtevant	2.3	...	1.3	3.6	820	4.4
Summit	5.0	3.0	5.0	13.0	6,770	1.9
Tinley Park	...	...	1.0	1.0	910	1.1
Valparaiso	4.0	...	15.0	19.0	8,540	2.2
Villa Park	12.7	5.3	8.0	26.0	7,610	3.4
Walworth	0.3	5.7	3.0	9.0	960	9.4
Wauconda	2.0	...	12.0	14.0	580	24.1
Waukegan	268.0*	...	55.0	323.0	36,750	8.8
West Chicago	...	0.2	14.0	14.2	3,740	3.8
Western Springs	23.0	...	6.2	29.2	4,400	6.6
Westmont	3.0	...	1.0	4.0	3,370	1.2
Wheaton	60.0	...	19.0	79.0	8,130	9.7
Williams Bay	6.5	...	4.0	10.5	660	15.9
Whiting	50.0	...	8.4	58.4	10,940	5.3
Wilmette	50.0	7.4	10.9	68.3	17,120	4.0
Wilmington	30.0	10.0	5.0	45.0	1,870	24.0
Winnetka	182.8	...	49.7	232.5	13,580	17.1
Yorkville	4.0	0.5	4.0	8.5	500	17.0
Zion	214.0	...	5.0	219.0	6,100	35.9
Total	6,927.7	495.0	1,804.1	9,226.8	1,404,610	6.6
Chicago	5,980.0	272.0	400.0	6,652.0	3,690,000	1.8

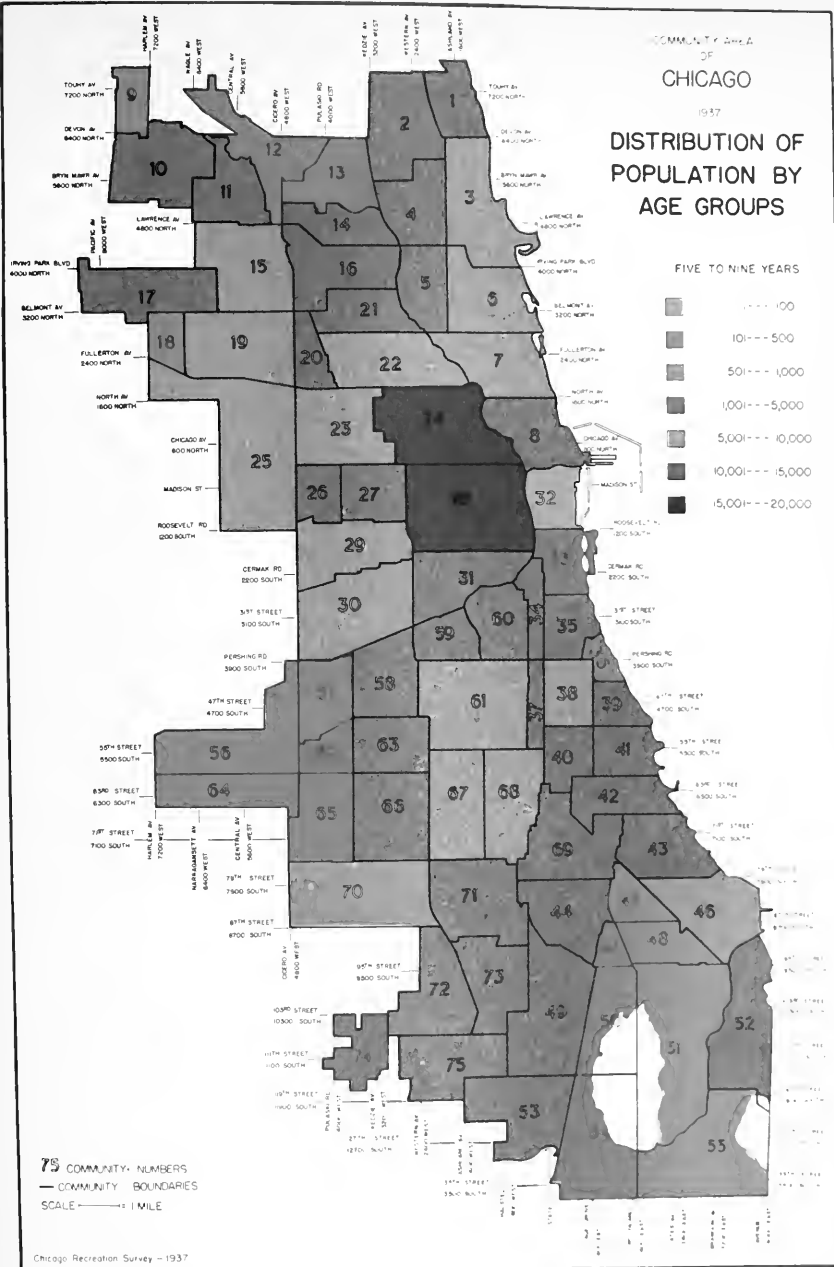
*Includes park areas owned outside the municipal limits.

COMMUNITY AREA
OF
CHICAGO

1937

**DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION BY
AGE GROUPS**

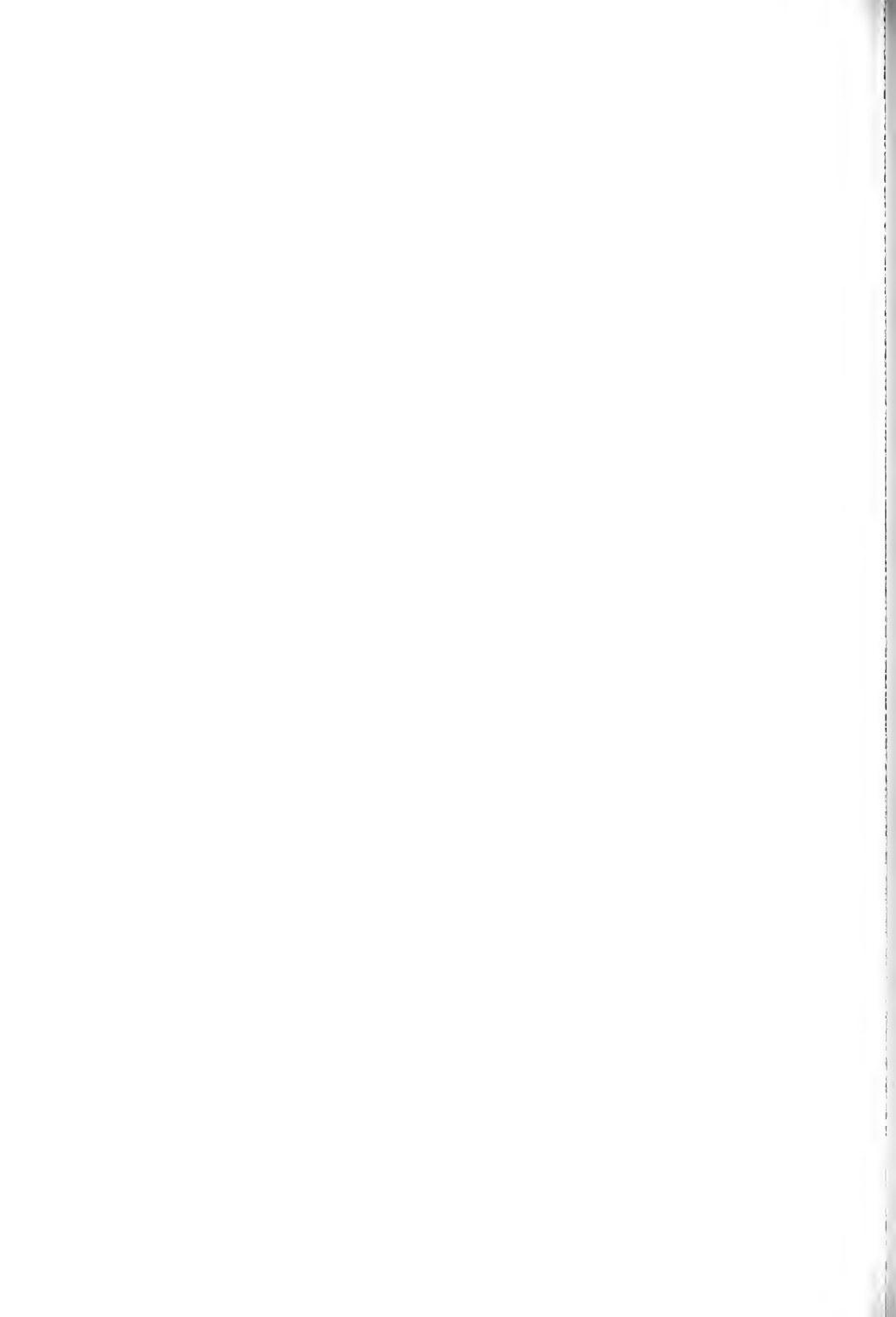
FIVE TO NINE YEARS



75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ——— 1 MILE

Chicago Recreation Survey - 1937

Population Series - Map 3



Chicago Parks

Chicago is practically surrounded by large recreational areas, "A City in a Garden."¹ When the general plan of the city is considered as a semi-circle, its twenty-eight miles of lake front may be viewed as the diameter. Six parks under the supervision of the Chicago Park District, Loyola, Lincoln, Grant, Burnham, Jackson and Calumet, are adjacent to Lake Michigan and comprise seventeen miles of lake frontage. Island Number One, under the control of the same agency, increases the park shore line by approximately two miles. These seven parks comprise 2,747.62 acres, or about one-half the park acreage within the city.

The arc of the semi-circle is provided by almost continuous tracts of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. Forty-five tracts comprising 32,923.83 acres have already been acquired and plans have been approved to secure the additional acres needed to reach the limit of 35,000 acres, which will complete the arc or outer belt of Chicago's recreational tracts. (See chapter ix.)

Natural geography has provided "lung space" through the shores of Lake Michigan. Forty beaches are scattered along the shore line. Ten regular beaches are provided by the Chicago Park District, and three by the Municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation. In addition to these, there are twenty-seven street-end beaches maintained by the latter agency. A total of 23,740 feet of water front is devoted to beach purposes in the thirteen regular beaches. This does not include the footage used by the street-end beaches. (See chapter xi.)

The advantages of the lake are further utilized through the maintaining of six harbors, which are under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District. Three harbors, Belmont, Diversey and Montrose, are located in Lincoln Park. Jackson Park has three harbors, the Inner and Outer Harbors, and the Fifty-ninth Street Harbor. (See chapter xi.)

The advantages of broad open spaces have been secured on the west by acquiring approximately 26,000 acres of natural forests, creating an outer belt near the city's border, and providing abundant space for picnicking, camping purposes, etc.

Further provision has been made for large recreational areas by the establishing of six inland parks, each spreading over one hundred acres. The six inland parks named in the order of their size are: Washington, Marquette, Humboldt, Garfield, Douglas and Columbus Parks. These have a total of 1,414.27 acres, approximately one-fourth of the park acreage within the city.

While the lake front parks have assumed city-wide interest due to their position along the lake, several other factors have entered into their functions as recreational areas. Size has already been indicated as one of these factors.

Grant Park serves as a recreational area for the closely crowded downtown business district, commonly known as the "Loop." Portions of Jackson, Burnham and Lincoln Parks likewise are reasonably available to the congested downtown sections.

All of the parks along Lake Michigan, with the exception of Island Number One, are traversed by city boulevards and state routes, carrying some of the heaviest traffic in the city, thus permitting motorists, except during rush hours, to enjoy the privilege of the open spaces while traveling through these sections of the city.

The parks located along the lake front have gathered city-wide interest in their having most of the city's combined educational and recreational agencies, such as museums, conservatories, etc. Seventeen such agencies are located in the parks of the city, thirteen being situated in the lake front parks. The use of these lake parks is increased by their accessibility to extensive residential areas, which parallel Lake Michigan for a considerable percentage of the city's length.

The acquiring of lake front parks has been a lengthy and expensive process, since a large percentage of the acreage is land which has been reclaimed from Lake Michigan. Lincoln Park originally contained only about 300 acres, extending for a mile and a half along the lake. Seven hundred more acres have since been added, increasing the coast line to approximately four and one half miles. (See Map.) Proposed plans will increase the total to 1,852 acres when the park is extended north to the city limits. All of Grant, Island Number One, and Burnham Parks, a total of 992.20 acres, are reclamations from Lake Michi-

¹*Urbs in Horto*, inscription on the Seal of Chicago.

gan. Portions of Jackson Park and the larger part of Calumet Park have also been reclaimed.

Proposals have been drafted in comparatively recent years to create a chain of islands along the lake front, and a lake front ordinance was passed by the City Council on July 21, 1919, made effective February 20, 1920, to empower the South Park Board to produce four such islands, to be completed in 1930. Northerly Island, or Island Number One, with 91.20 acres has been completed; but the three other islands which were proposed to extend southward at about an equal distance from the mainland, and which were to be joined by bridges, have not been raised from the lake.

According to recent announcements by the Chicago Park District, the island building program must be delayed for some years, inasmuch as the \$35,000,000 which is estimated as needed to complete the plan cannot be made available at this time.

The topography of Chicago is such that it has not lent itself to the establishing of park spaces showing much natural variety. In order to avoid sameness among the parks it has been necessary to create lagoons and other artificial features. Fourteen lagoons are located within Chicago parks controlled by the Chicago Park District. They have a combined area of 471.47 acres or 8.52 per cent of the total acreage under the supervision of the Chicago Park District. These not only lend variety of scenery, but afford active recreational variety as well. (*See* section on Lagoons in chapter xi.)

It has also been necessary to provide most of the landscaping artificially, since natural forests were no longer in existence. In the absence of hills and valleys, comparatively recent attention has been given to the development of typical prairie scenery, as in the case of Columbus Park which was established in 1918.

Summarization of Park Control in Chicago

Chicago parks are under the supervision of two controlling governmental agencies: the Chicago Park District and the Municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation. Between them 215 park units are operated. The Chicago Park District maintains 137 parks; the municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation controls 78, this

latter number including parks, squares, triangles and parkways. In addition, Chicago's boulevard system is maintained by the Chicago Park District. The maintenance of six squares and triangles is also included with the boulevards. (*See* section on Boulevards, chapter xii.)

Park Classification According to Chicago Park District

The Chicago Park District classifies its parks in three groups, according to their functional activities: major parks, those with large acreages and city-wide interest; neighborhood parks, with smaller acreages, equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor facilities to minister to individual community needs; minor parks, without fieldhouses and with incomplete or no physical or active recreation equipment.

Large Parks

Eleven parks, all of which are under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District, have areas exceeding 100 acres and attract city-wide interest. These are as follows:

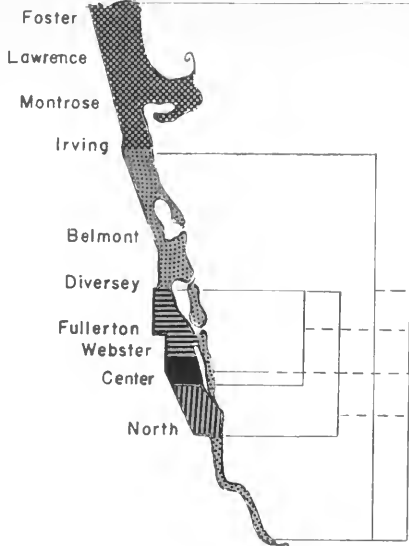
Name	Location	Acreage
Lincoln	Center and North Clark Streets	1,009.00
Burnham	14th Street and Outer Drive	598.00
Jackson	56th Street and Stony Island Avenue	542.89
Washington	57th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue	371.00
Marquette	67th Street and Kedzie Avenue	322.68
Grant	On lake front, between Randolph and 14th Streets	303.00
Humboldt	Angusta Boulevard and North Kedzie Avenue	206.92
Calumet	98th Street and Lake Michigan	194.00
Garfield	100 North Central Park Avenue	187.53
Douglas	14th Street and Albany Avenue	181.99
Columbus	Harrison Street and Central Avenue	144.15

The regional distribution of these large parks is as follows: one on the north lake front, two on the central lake front, two on the south lake front, one near the south lake front, one on the southwest side, three in the mid-central section, and one in the west-central region of the city.

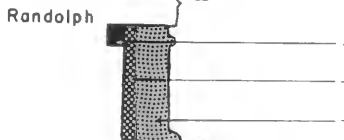
The municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation operates no parks over forty acres in size, the largest under its supervision being Winnemac Park, located at Damen and Foster Avenues, with forty acres.

Neighborhood Parks

The Chicago Park District controls 93 fieldhouses. Twelve of these are located in eight of the eleven parks which have been designated as



- Lincoln Park-----1937
- Lincoln Park-----1923
- Lincoln Park-----1870
- Cemetery Park-----1863
- Lincoln Park-----1873



- Dearborn Park-----2 Acres-1839
- Lake Park-----36 Acres-1844
- Grant Park-----303 Acres-1847
- Burnham Park-----598 Acres-1932

Jackson Park
549.82 Acres-1869

DEVELOPMENT OF LAKE FRONT PARKS.

major parks or those having city-wide interest. The remainder are to be found in the 79 neighborhood parks, which have a total of 976.58 acres, or 17.96 per cent of the Chicago Park District acreage. Thirteen of these neighborhood parks are located in the north portion of the city; 32 in the northwest; 11 in the western; 12 in the southern; and 11 in the southwestern.

The municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation maintains only one park which carries an active recreation program. Winnemac Park functions as a neighborhood park although its activities are curtailed by the lack of indoor facilities.

Minor Parks

There are forty-seven parks under the Chicago Park District's control which do not offer field-house programs and do not have complete physical equipment. These parks have a total of 410.92 acres or 7.36 per cent of the entire acreage controlled by the Chicago Park District. Their regional distribution is as follows: 7 in the north portion of the city, 20 in the northwest, 5 in the west, 3 in the south and 12 in the southwest part of the city.

Seventy-seven of the 78 parks, circles, triangles, parkways, and squares provided by the municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation may be classified as minor parks. Their regional distribution is as follows: 15 in the northern part of the city, 13 in the northwestern, 14 in the western, 22 in the southern portion and 13 in the southwestern.

Baby Parks

The municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation designates four areas as baby parks, this being a functional classification. These parks are equipped with small shelters and benches for the comfort of mothers and babies. The municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation lists the following baby parks:

Name	Location	Acre
Ashland	Ashland and Foster Avenues	.40
Irving Park	Irving Park Boulevard and Keeler Avenue	.35
Mellin	Bryn Mawr and Ashland Avenues	.33
Winnemac*	Damen and Foster Avenues	...

*Included in Winnemac Park.

The Chicago Park District does not maintain any areas specifically classified as baby parks; however, provision is made in most parks for this type of use by the installation of benches and other facilities.

Parkways

The Chicago Park District maintains the parkways in connection with its boulevard system, which includes all landscaped spaces adjacent to the boulevards. There are four parkways which are specifically designated as such. They are as follows: North State Parkway, .21 of a mile in length; Fullerton Parkway, .47 of a mile long; and Dearborn Parkway, .13 of a mile in length, all of which are located on the north side. South Parkway on the south side has a length of 4.5 miles. The total length of parkways under the supervision of the Chicago Park District is 5.31 miles. (See section on Boulevards, chapter XIII.)

The municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation maintains 19 parkways, totaling 49.82 acres. These are as follows:

Name	Location	Acre
Avers Avenue	From West Addison Street to Avondale Avenue	.68
Calumet	Calumet Avenue, 61st-63d Streets	1.50
Cermak	In Cermak Road from Pulaski Road to Kenton Avenue	3.50
Champlain	Champlain Avenue, 80th-82d Streets	.96
Diversey	Diversey and Seminary Avenues	1.50
Dorchester Avenue	In Dorchester Avenue, 64th-66th Streets	1.10
Eberhardt	Eberhardt Avenue, 80th-82d Streets	.96
Fernwood	Stewart and Eggleston Avenues, 96th-103d Streets	8.00
Harding Avenue	In Harding Avenue, from Addison Street to Byron Avenue	3.00
Kinzie	Kinzie Street, Laramie and Long Avenues	1.25
Kolmar Avenue	Kolmar Avenue, Diversey and Belmont Avenues	1.22
Ogden Avenue	In Ogden Avenue, Rind 16th and Flete'er Streets	3.40
Pleasant	91st Street and Pleasant Avenue	.43
Stony Island	Stony Island, 96th-79th Streets	10.00
West End	In West End Avenue, from Menard Avenue to North Waller and Parkside Avenues	2.00
Wrightwood Avenue	In Wrightwood Avenue, from Koster to Clegg Avenue	5.50
77th Street	77th Street, Addison Avenue to Wood Street	.68
81st Street	81st Street, Cottage Grove Avenue to South Parkway	1.14
87th Street	87th Street, CRI&P RR to Eggleston Avenue	3.00

This agency also provides a total acreage of 7.92 acres comprising eighteen squares, circles, triangles, and points, as follows:

Name	Location	Acreage
Arbor Rest	State Street, Bellevue Place and Rush Street	.20
Archer Point	Archer Avenue, 20th Street and Dearborn Street	.15
Belden Triangle	North Clark Street, Sedgewick Street and Belden Avenue	.20
Bickerlike Square	Ohio, Bickerlike and Armour Streets	1.00
Blackstone Point	Lake Park and Blackstone Avenues and 40th Street	.20
Bucna Circle	Bucna and Kenmore Avenues	.50
Chamberlain Triangle	Greenwood and Lake Park Avenues and 43d Street	.27
Colorado Point	Colorado and Francisco Avenues and Monroe Street	.25
Columbus Circle	South Chicago and Exchange Avenues and 92d Street	.50
DeKalb Square	Lexington, Flournoy and DeKalb Streets and Hoyne Avenue	.75
De Saible Square	Vincennes Avenue, 37th Place	1.50
Edgebrook Manor Triangle	Tahoma, Algonquin and Kinzua Avenues	.10
Graceland Triangle	Malden Avenue and Montrose Avenue	.20
Lawrence Avenue Triangle	Lawrence Avenue, between Clark and Broadway	.80
McKenna Triangle	38th Street, Archer and Campbell Avenues	.30
Mulberry Point	Nickerson, Nina and Nicolet Avenues	.40
Ogden Arrow	North Clark and Wells Streets and Lincoln Avenue	.40
Relm Arbor	Delaware Place, Cass and Chestnut Streets	.20

In addition to the above listed acreage, the Bureau maintains Hummel Square Host House, 100th Street, Ewing and Indianapolis Avenues, consisting of two acres, and the O'Leary Homestead, .081 acres, at 558 DeKoven Street.

Extent of Parks

The Chicago Park District includes a total of 5,437.76 acres and the Municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation 366.251 acres of parks and playgrounds, a grand total of 5,804.011 acres controlled by the two agencies within the

City of Chicago. In addition, the Cook County Forest Preserve District's areas within the city limits have a total of 1,378 acres.

The Chicago Park District has 11 parks with areas exceeding 100 acres, representing a total of 4,061.16 acres or 74.68 per cent of the total acreage; 8 parks from 40 to 100 acres, embracing 504.54 acres or 9.28 per cent; 29 parks from 10 to 40 acres, comprising 529.61 acres or 9.74 per cent; 28 parks from 5 to 10 acres, having a total of 214.09 acres or 3.94 per cent; 26 parks from 2.5 to 5 acres and containing a combined acreage of 89.50 acres or 1.65 per cent; and 35 parks with less than 2.5 acres, comprising a total of 38.86 acres or .71 per cent of the entire Chicago Park District acreage.

The municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation maintains four parks and parkways with acreages from 10 to 40 acres inclusive, representing 112.64 acres, which is 47.10 per cent of the entire park acreage controlled by this agency. There are six parks and parkways from 5 to 10 acres comprising 35.62 acres or 14.90 per cent of the total acreage; 15 parks and parkways from 2.5 to 5 acres having a total of 48.98 acres or 20.48 per cent of the entire acreage; 53 sites have less than 2.5 acres totaling 41.90 or 17.52 per cent of the Municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation acreage.

Classified according to size, the major parks, neighborhood parks, minor parks, parkways, triangles, and circles under the control of the Chicago Park District and the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation of the City of Chicago are grouped as follows:

Name	Location	Community area	District	Acreage	Date	Control
Lincoln Park	Lake front from North to Foster Avenues	3-6-7	North	1,009.00	1864	C.P.D.
Burnham Park	Lake Shore from 14th Street to Hyde Park Blvd.	33	South	598.00	1895	C.P.D.
Jackson Park	Lake front from 56th to 67th Streets	41-2	South	542.89	1869	C.P.D.
Washington Park	57th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue	40	South	371.00	1869	C.P.D.
Marquette Park	67th Street and Kedzie Avenue	66	Southwest	322.68	1904	C.P.D.
Grant Park	Lake front from Randolph to 14th Street	32-3	South	303.00	1896	C.P.D.
Humboldt Park	Augusta and North Kedzie Avenues	24	Northwest	206.92	1887	C.P.D.
Calumet Park	98th Street and Lake Michigan	52	South	194.00	1904	C.P.D.
Garfield Park	100 North Central Park Avenue	27	West	187.53	1869	C.P.D.
Douglas Park	14th Street and Albany Avenue	29	West	181.99	1892	C.P.D.
Columbus Park	Harrison Street and Central Avenue	25	West	144.15	1918	C.P.D.
Island Number 1 Park	12th to 22d Streets	33	South	91.20	1926	C.P.D.
Midway Plaisance Park	Between Cottage Grove and Stony Island Avenues, 59th and 60th Streets	41	South	80.00	1894	C.P.D.
McKinley Park	39th Street and Western Avenue	59	Southwest	74.88	1896	C.P.D.
Sherman Park	53d Street and Racine Avenue	61	Southwest	60.60	1904	C.P.D.
Ogden Park	55th Street and Racine Avenue	67	Southwest	60.54	1904	C.P.D.
Ries Park	Wrightwood and Meade Avenues	19	Northwest	56.84	1916	C.P.D.
Palmer Park	111th Street and Indiana Avenue	49	South	40.48	1903	C.P.D.
Winona Park	Damon and Foster Avenues	4	North	40.00	1911	B. of P.

Name	Location	Community area	District	Acres	Date	Control
Park Number 33	78th Street and Keeler Avenue	70	Southwest	40.00	1935-6	C. P. D.
Portage Park	Irving Park Boulevard and Long Avenue	15	Northwest	36.52	1921	C. P. D.
Salt Creek Park*	Salt Creek and C.B.&Q.R.R. at Brookfield	..	Southwest	32.64	.....	B. of P.
River Park	5100 N. Francisco Avenue	4	North	30.09	1920	C. P. D.
Rainbow Beach Park	75th to 79th Streets and Lake Michigan	43	South	30.00	1930	B. of P.
Hamilton Park	721 Street and Normal Boulevard	68	Southwest	29.95	....	C. P. D.
Gage Park	55th Street and Western Avenue	63	Southwest	29.06	1873-5	C. P. D.
Avalon Park	83d Street and Dorchester Avenue	45	South	27.84	1930	C. P. D.
Foster Park	83d Street and Loomis Boulevard	71	Southwest	23.20	1895	C. P. D.
Bessemer Park	89th Street and South Chicago Avenue	46	South	22.88	1904	C. P. D.
Tuley Park	90th Street and St. Lawrence Avenue	44	South	20.19	1927	C. P. D.
Mann Park	130th Street and Carondelet Avenue	55	South	20.00	1904	C. P. D.
Grand Crossing Park	76th Street and Ingleside Avenue	69	Southwest	19.16	1908	C. P. D.
Shabbona Park	Addison Street and N. Sayre Avenue	17	Northwest	18.70	1912	C. P. D.
Trumbull Park	103d Street and Bensley Avenue	51	South	18.52	1908	C. P. D.
Legion Park Number 2	Byrn Mawr and Virginia Avenues	2	North	18.20	1930	C. P. D.
Kennedy Park	113th Street and Western Avenue	75	Southwest	18.16	1930	C. P. D.
Union Park	Lake Street and Ashland Avenue	28	West	17.37	1853	C. P. D.
La Follette Park	Hirsch Street and Laramie Avenue	25	West	17.35	1919	C. P. D.
Gompers Park	Foster and Tripp Avenues	13	Northwest	15.89	....	C. P. D.
West Pullman Park	123d Street and Stewart Avenue	53	South	15.56	1914	C. P. D.
Norwood Park	5801 N. Natoma Avenue	10	Northwest	14.04	1927-8	C. P. D.
California Park	3901 N. California Avenue	16	Northwest	13.52	1917	C. P. D.
Amundsen Park	6100 Bloomingdale Avenue	25	West	13.33	1911	C. P. D.
Indian Boundary Park	Lunt Avenue and Rockwell Street	2	North	13.06	1908	C. P. D.
Fernwood Park	10438 S. Lowe Avenue	49	South	12.33	1908	C. P. D.
Kilbourn Park	3501 N. Kilbourn Avenue	16	Northwest	11.93	1869	C. P. D.
Russell Square Park	83d Street and South Shore Drive	46	South	11.47	1903	C. P. D.
Fuller Park	45th Street and Princeton Avenue	37	South	10.50	1909	C. P. D.
Olympia Park	Avondale and Olympia Avenues	9	Northwest	10.19	1895	C. P. D.
Stony Island Parkway	Stony Island Avenue, 69th to 79th Streets	43	South	10.00	1915	B. of P.
Mark White Square	29th and Halsted Streets	60	Southwest	10.00	1904	C. P. D.
Armour Square	33d Street and Shields Avenue	34	South	10.00	1904	C. P. D.
Field Park	5100 N. Ridgeway Avenue	14	Northwest	9.93	1926	C. P. D.
Loyola Park	1111 Farwell Avenue	1	North	9.53	1911	C. P. D.
Ridge Park	96th Street and Longwood Drive	72	Southwest	9.32	1908	C. P. D.
Revere Park	2509 Irving Park Boulevard	5	North	9.24	1919	C. P. D.
Welles Park	Montrose and Western Avenues	4	North	9.02	1909	C. P. D.
Wilson Park	Leland and Milwaukee Avenues	15	Northwest	8.81	1927-8	C. P. D.
Chelvy Park	Wrightwood and Kostner Avenues	20	Northwest	8.50	1914	C. P. D.
Chopin Park	Cornelia and Long Avenues	15	Northwest	8.29	1927-8	C. P. D.
Cornell Square Park	51st and Wood Streets	61	Southwest	8.29	1904	C. P. D.
Davis Square Park	45th Street and Marshfield Avenue	61	Southwest	8.29	1904	C. P. D.
Franklin Park	14th Place and S. Kolin Avenue	29	West	8.26	1915	C. P. D.
Harrison Park	18th and Wood Streets	31	West	8.24	1912	C. P. D.
Park Number 177	91st and Elizabeth Streets	73	Southwest	8.23	1908	C. P. D.
Hamlin Park	Wellington and Hoyne Avenues	5	North	8.16	1892	C. P. D.
Eckhart Park	Chicago Avenue and Noble Street	24	Northwest	8.12	1905	C. P. D.
Kosciuszko Park	2732 N. Avers Avenue	22	Northwest	8.06	1914	C. P. D.
Fernwood Parkway	103d and 96th Sts., Stewart and Eggleston Aves.	73	Southwest	8.00	1887	B. of P.
Independence Park	3945 N. Springfield Avenue	16	Northwest	7.86	1869	C. P. D.
Hardin Square Park	26th Street and Wentworth Avenue	34	South	7.41	1904	C. P. D.
Jefferson Park Number 2	Higgins and Long Avenues	11	Northwest	7.16	1921	C. P. D.
Sayre Park	Belden and Newland Avenues	28	West	7.12	1916	C. P. D.
Jefferson Park Number 1	Adams and Throop Streets	19	West	7.02	1850	C. P. D.
Blackhawk Park	Belden and Laverne Avenues	28	Northwest	6.23	....	C. P. D.
Vernon Park	Cabrini Street and Racine Avenue	19	West	6.14	1857	C. P. D.
Madden Park	37th Street and Vernon Avenue	35	South	6.05	1921	C. P. D.
Auburn Park	Lagoon, Stewart and Normal Avenues, Winneconna Parkway	60	Southwest	6.00	1913	B. of P.
Merrick Park	Pine and Long Avenues, Kinzie and Ferdinand Streets	25	West	6.00	1866	B. of P.
Wrightwood Ave. Parkway	Wrightwood from Kostner to Cicero Avenue	21	Northwest	5.50	1926	B. of P.
Brands Park	3259 Elston Avenue	19	Northwest	5.27	1927	C. P. D.
Crescent Park	108th Street and Irving Avenue	75	Southwest	5.27	1903	C. P. D.
Altgeld Park	Harrison Street and Washtenaw Avenue	27	West	5.11	1911	C. P. D.
Dauphin Park	87th and 91st Streets, L.C.R.R., Dauphin Avenue	44.7	South	5.12	1887	B. of P.
Avondale Park	3516 School Street	21	Northwest	5.11	1930	C. P. D.
Kosland Park	103d and 104th Streets, Harvard Avenue	40	South	5.00	1884	B. of P.
Park Number 179	1518 W. 102d Street	72	Southwest	4.58	1908	C. P. D.
Austin Park	Lake Street and Waller Avenue	25	West	4.50	1885	B. of P.
Hermosa Park	Belden and Kilbourn Avenues	20	Northwest	4.34	1915	C. P. D.
Mozart Park	2036 N. Avers Avenue	22	Northwest	4.24	1914	C. P. D.
Rutherford Park	Palmer Street, N. Newland and Oak Park Avenues, C.M.&St.P.R.R.	18	West	4.13	1909	B. of P.
Stanton Park	Rees and Vine Streets	3	North	4.2	1909	C. P. D.
Chase Park	Leland and Ashland Avenues	3	North	4.09	1917	C. P. D.
Wicker Park	Fowler Street and Damen Avenue	24	Northwest	4.13	1878	C. P. D.
Ellis Park	36th and 37th Streets, Langley Avenue, Elmwood Court	36	South	4.00	1855	B. of P.

Name	Location	Community area	District	Acres	Date	Control
Dvorak Park	Cullerton Avenue and Fisk Street	31	West	3.85	1908	C.P.D.
Pulaski Park	Blackhawk and Noble Streets	24	Northwest	3.80	1911	C.P.D.
Lake Shore Park	Chicago Avenue and Lake Shore Drive	8	North	3.69	1882	C.P.D.
Roberts Square Park	Argyle and Lockwood Avenue	11	Northwest	3.67	1920	C.P.D.
Euclid Park	99th and Wallace Streets	73	Southwest	3.62	1925	C.P.D.
Sheridan Park	Polk and Aberdeen Streets	28	West	3.57	1912	C.P.D.
Athletic Field	3546 W. Addison Street	16	Northwest	3.56	1869	C.P.D.
Cermak Parkway	In Cermak Road from Pulaski Road to Kenton Avenue	29	West	3.50	1914	B. of P.
Glaclin Park	S. Leavitt Street, 83d to 85th Streets	70	Southwest	3.50	1929	B. of P.
Bell Park	Oak Park and Barry Avenues	18	Northwest	3.45	1911	C.P.D.
Ogden Avenue Parkway	In Ogden Avenue, Randolph to Fletcher Street	28	West	3.40	1926	B. of P.
Green Briar Park	2650 Peterson Avenue	2	North	3.33	1925	C.P.D.
Rocky Ledge Park	79th Street and Lake Michigan	46	South	3.25	1908	B. of P.
Austin Town Hall Park	Lake Street and Central Avenue	25	West	3.17	1910	C.P.D.
Park Number 176	91st Street and Longwood Drive	72	Southwest	3.14	1908	C.P.D.
Chippewa Park	Pratt and Sacramento Avenues	2	North	3.03	1930	C.P.D.
Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway	87th Street from C.R.I.&P.R.R. to Eggleston Avenue	71	Southwest	3.00	1914	B. of P.
Harding Avenue Parkway	In Harding Avenue between Addison Street and Byron Avenue	16	Northwest	3.00	1902	B. of P.
Kedzie Park	Kedzie, between Palmer Place and North Avenue	23	West	3.00	1904	B. of P.
Washington Square	Wallace Street, 76th to 79th Streets	71	Southwest	3.00	1922	B. of P.
Stanford Park	N. Clark Street and Walton Street	8	North	3.00	1848	B. of P.
Holstein Park	14th Place and Union Avenue	28	West	2.89	1909	C.P.D.
Park Number 131	2200 N. Oakley Avenue	22	Northwest	2.82	1901	C.P.D.
Hollywood Park	Wrightwood and Laramie Avenues	19	Northwest	2.80	1911	C.P.D.
Prospect Park	Thorndale and Spaulding Avenues	13	Northwest	2.77	1926	C.P.D.
Brooks Park	110th Street and Prospect Avenue	75	Southwest	2.75	1903	C.P.D.
Jensen Park	Estes and Odell Avenues	9	Northwest	2.71	1913	C.P.D.
Rosedale Park	Wilson and Lawndale Avenues	14	Northwest	2.66	1869	C.P.D.
Railway Garden	6312 Rosedale Avenue	10	Northwest	2.55	1932	C.P.D.
Norwood Park	Avondale and Nettleton Avenues	10	Northwest	2.50	1873	B. of P.
Normal Park	Neva, Peterson and Circle Avenues	10	Northwest	2.50	1873	B. of P.
Mayfair Park	67th, 69th Streets, Lowe Avenue, C.&W.I.R.R.	68	Southwest	2.50	1897	B. of P.
Lily Gardens	Sunnyside and Kilbourn Avenues	16	Northwest	2.49	1869	C.P.D.
Emerson Park	Lowe Avenue, C.&W.I.R.R., 71st, 73d Streets	68	Southwest	2.40	1886	B. of P.
Sanganash Park	Granville and Ravenswood Avenues	2	North	2.34	1931	C.P.D.
Oriole Park	5901 N. Kostner Avenue	12	Northwest	2.33	1928	C.P.D.
Park Number 130	Oriole and Bryn Mawr Avenues	10	Northwest	2.29	1913	C.P.D.
Kiwanis Park	1735 Mango Avenue	25	West	2.12	1911	C.P.D.
Pottawattomie Park	Carmen and Christiana Avenues	13	Northwest	2.05	1926	C.P.D.
Ada Park	Rogers and Hilldale Avenues	1	North	2.02	1930	C.P.D.
Adams Park	113th and Ada Streets	75	Southwest	2.01	1903	C.P.D.
Hummel Sq. Host House	75th Place, 76th Street and Dobson Avenue	69	Southwest	2.00	1862	B. of P.
West End Parkway	100th Street, Ewing and Indianapolis Avenues	52	South	2.00	1935	B. of P.
Norwood Playground Park	In West End Avenue, Menard to Austin Avenue	25	West	2.00	1914	B. of P.
Park Number 132	Inlay and Newcastle Avenues	10	Northwest	1.86	1920	C.P.D.
Ravenswood Park	Wabansia and Tripp Avenues	23	Northwest	1.75	1911	C.P.D.
Seward Park	E. Ravenswood Avenue between Lawrence and Berteau Avenues	3	North	1.75	1915	B. of P.
The Midway	Elm and Sedgewick Avenues	8	North	1.73	1908	C.P.D.
Myrtle Grove	Between Waller and Austin Avenues	25	West	1.50	1896	B. of P.
Diversey Parkway	Hood Street, Neva and Northcott Avenues	10	Northwest	1.50	1898	B. of P.
Dickinson Park	Diversey and Seminary Avenues	7	North	1.50	1919	B. of P.
Calumet Parkway	Belle Plaine, N. Laverne and Dickinson Avenues	15	Northwest	1.50	1910	B. of P.
De Saible Square	Calumet Avenue, 61st to 63d Streets	40	South	1.50	1916	B. of P.
Campbell Park	Vincennes Avenue and 37th Place	35	South	1.50	1875	B. of P.
Bohn Park	Oakley and Flournoy Streets	28	West	1.38	....	C.P.D.
Barnard Park	111th Street and Longwood Drive	75	Southwest	1.27	1890	C.P.D.
Kinzie Parkway	105th Street between Longwood Drive and Walden Parkway	72	Southwest	1.25	1902	B. of P.
Kolmar Avenue Parkway	Kinzie Street between Laramie and Long Avenues	25	West	1.25	1888	B. of P.
Park Number 178	Kolmar Avenue between Diversey and Belmont Avenues	20	Northwest	1.22	1912	B. of P.
Gladstone Park	100th Street and Longwood Drive	72	Southwest	1.21	1908	C.P.D.
Eighty-first St. Parkway	5421 N. Menard Avenue	11	Northwest	1.17	1920	C.P.D.
Shedd Park	81st Street, Cottage Grove Avenue to South Park Avenue	44	South	1.14	1933	B. of P.
Dorchester Ave. Parkway	23d Street and Lawndale Avenue	30	West	1.13	1912	C.P.D.
Edgebrook Park	In Dorchester Avenue from 64th to 66th Streets	42	South	1.10	1926	B. of P.
Simons Park	Tahoma and Algonquin Streets	23	Northwest	1.07	1929	C.P.D.
Bickerdike Square	Wabansia Avenue and Hancock Street	23	Northwest	1.02	1920	C.P.D.
Monument Park	Ohio, Bickerdike and Armour Streets	24	Northwest	1.00	1856	B. of P.
Eberhardt Parkway	Avondale and Oliphant Avenues	9	Northwest	.98	1895	C.P.D.
Champlain Parkway	Eberhardt Avenue from 80th to 82d Streets	44	South	.96	1933	B. of P.
Arcade Park	Champlain Avenue from 80th to 82d Streets	44	South	.96	1889	B. of P.
Linden Park	111th and 112th Streets, Forrestville and Watt Avenues	50	South	.90	1909	B. of P.
Kolmar Park	Avondale Avenue, C.&N.W.R.R. from School Street to Belmont Avenue	21	Northwest	.90	1887	B. of P.
	Berteau and Kolmar Avenues	16	Northwest	.87	1869	C.P.D.

Name	Location	Com- munity area	District	Acres	Date	Control
Eldred Grove	Lockwood Avenue and Northwest Highway	11	Northwest	.85	1920	C.P.D.
Lawrence Avenue Triangle	Lawrence Avenue between Clark Street and Broadway	7	North	.80	1876	B. of P.
DeKalb Square	Hoyle Avenue, Lexington, Flournoy and DeKalb Streets	28	West	.75	1885	B. of P.
Oakland Park	Lake Park Avenue, 39th Street, I.C.R.R.	36	South	.75	1898	B. of P.
Edison Park	Northwest Highway and Ottawa Avenue	9	Northwest	.69	1936 ⁷	C.P.D.
Avers Avenue Parkway	W. Addison Street to Avondale Avenue	19	Northwest	.68	1902	B. of P.
Seventy-seventh Street Parkway	77th Street, Ashland Avenue and Wood Street	71	Southwest	.68	1933	B. of P.
Park Number 43	Keeler Avenue and Argyle Street	14	Northwest	.60	1917	C.P.D.
Pullman Park	111th Street, Cottage Grove and Forrestville Avenues	50	South	.60	1910	B. of P.
North Mayfair Park	Carmen and Kolmar Avenues	4	Northwest	.56	1930	C.P.D.
Buena Circle	Buena and Kcumore Avenues	13	North	.50	1908	B. of P.
Columbus Circle	South Chicago and Exchange Avenues, 92d Street	46	South	.50	1909	B. of P.
Gross Park	Otto Street between E. Ravenswood Avenue and Paulina Street	6	North	.50	1883	B. of P.
Hodes Park	S. E. corner 73d Street and Stony Island Avenue	43	South	.50	1933	B. of P.
Gowdy Square	Goethe and Astor Streets	8	North	.46	1882	C.P.D.
Ravenswood Manor Park	Eastwood and Francisco Avenues	14	Northwest	.43	1915	C.P.D.
Pleasant Parkway	91st Street and Pleasant Avenue	72	Southwest	.43	1927	B. of P.
Morse Park	Morse and Ridge Avenues	1	North	.41	1896	C.P.D.
Mulberry Point	Nickerson, Nina and Nicolette Avenues	10	Northwest	.40	1906	B. of P.
Greenview-Waveland Park	Greenview and Waveland Avenues	6	North	.40	1931	B. of P.
Ashland Baby Park	Ashland and Fargo Avenues	1	North	.40	1927	B. of P.
Ogden Arrow	N. Clark and Wells Streets, Ogden Avenue	7	North	.40	1887	B. of P.
Jacob Park	Virginia and Leland Avenues	4	North	.39	....	C.P.D.
Irving Park Baby Park	Irving Park Boulevard and Keeler Avenue	16	Northwest	.35	1887	B. of P.
Mellin Baby Park	Bryn Mawr and Ashland Avenues	3	North	.33	1930	B. of P.
Forest Glen Park	5065 Catalpa Avenue	12	Northwest	.31	1929	C.P.D.
Merchants Park	Addison Street and Milwaukee Avenue	16	Northwest	.31	....	C.P.D.
Schoenhofen Place	Canal and 18th Streets, Canalport Avenue	31	West	.30	1848	B. of P.
McKenna Triangle	38th Street, Archer and Campbell Avenues	58	Southwest	.30	1866	B. of P.
Chamberlain Triangle	Greenwood and Lake Park Avenues, 43d Street	36	South	.27	1889	B. of P.
Wayne Park	Schreiber and N. Ashland Ave., N. Clark St.	1	North	.25	....	B. of P.
Colorado Point	Monroe Street, Colorado and Francisco Avenues	27	West	.25	1906	B. of P.
Park Number 50	115th Street and Bell Avenue	75	Southwest	.20	....	C.P.D.
Washington Heights Park	Vincennes Road and 104th Street	72	Southwest	.20	1913	B. of P.
Arbor Rest	State and Rush Streets, Bellevue Place	8	North	.20	1843	B. of P.
Blackstone Point	Lake Park and Blackstone Avenues, 49th Street	39	South	.20	1904	B. of P.
Belden Triangle	N. Clark and Sedgwick Streets, Belden Avenue	7	North	.20	1848	B. of P.
Graceland Triangle	Malden Street and Montrose Avenue	3	North	.20	1914	B. of P.
Patterson Park	Leavitt, Boone and DeKalb Streets	28	West	.20	1907	B. of P.
Rehm Arbor	Delaware Place, Cass and Chestnut Streets	8	North	.20	1843	B. of P.
Leland Park	Leland Avenue and North Shore Channel	4	North	.18	....	C.P.D.
Sunken Gardens Park	Sunnyside and Virginia Avenues	4	North	.16	1915	C.P.D.
Legion Park Number 1	Northwest Highway and Oliphant Avenue	9	Northwest	.15	1913	C.P.D.
Archer Point	Archer Avenue, 20th and Dearborn Streets	33	South	.15	1852	B. of P.
Edgebrook Manor Triangle	Tahoma, Algonquin and Kinzua Avenues	12	Northwest	.10	1930	B. of P.
O'Leary Homestead	558 DeKoven Street	28	West	.08	....	B. of P.
Buffalo Park	Sunnyside and California Avenues	14	Northwest	.07	1915	C.P.D.

*Outside city limits

⁷Leased from Board of Education.

Active Recreational Facilities Located in Parks

Many parks in Chicago do not have any strict line of demarcation regarding the recreational opportunities which they offer. Athletic fields and playgrounds may be situated within the boundaries of neighborhood parks, or they may, in some instances, be found in separate locations. It is not uncommon for some of the larger parks, such as those controlled by the Chicago Park District, to serve a fourfold recreational purpose within one park unit.

In addition to space devoted to playgrounds, playfields, and athletic fields, larger areas are provided for golf courses in four Chicago Park Dis-

trict parks. Lincoln Park affords two nine-hole courses, Diversey and Waveland courses with fifty-five and seventy-three acres, respectively; Columbus Park offers a nine-hole course with fifty-nine acres; Marquette provides a nine-hole course with forty-six acres; and Jackson Park maintains eighteen holes with eighty-two acres, making a total of 315 acres devoted to golfing purposes in the city parks.

Types of Play Facilities Included In Parks

The Chicago parks afford play facilities under four classifications, namely: playgrounds, playfields, athletic fields and neighborhood parks.

Playgrounds

The playgrounds are comparatively small spaces, which have been designed and equipped as play spaces for children under fifteen years of age. The areas of these playgrounds vary according to the individual parks. The equipment for playgrounds is more extensive and specialized than the larger athletic fields and playfields. A primary essential of the playground is that it be supervised by qualified recreation leaders.

Playfields

Playfields are larger than playgrounds and are designed for the use of older boys and girls, and adults. Equipment is limited, generally being only what is needed for the various kinds of ball games and other team sports. Approximately ten times as much space is provided for each player as is required for children in the playgrounds.

Athletic Fields

The athletic fields are similar in some respects to playfields, but show more specialization in design and equipment. These are used for track and field events; hence, adequate equipment includes a fieldhouse with lockers, dressing-rooms, and showers. A grandstand may also be a part of its equipment. The athletic fields are centers for the more formal types of ball games. The athletic field, like the playfield, serves a large community area, and requires about 1,000 square feet for each player.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are units especially designed for residential districts, and serve as community centers. They afford not only open spaces within their district, but also add to the scenic beauty of the locality by providing lawns, shrubbery, trees, walks, and flower plots. A limited area is frequently equipped for the play purposes of smaller children; thus neighborhood parks serve the physical recreational needs of the community, as well as providing for its social life through clubhouse facilities.

A general description of one of the Chicago Park District fieldhouses serves as an illustration of the facilities offered by the fieldhouse parks maintained under the supervision of that agency.

Assembly hall: 100 by 180 feet; seating capacity, 500 persons; screen for motion pictures, small stage and two dressing rooms for theatrical

purposes, removable chairs so that hall may be used for dancing.

Club rooms: eleven rooms for the organized clubs of the community, and for use by the educational and recreational classes of the Chicago Park District's Recreation Division.

Game room: one room in the basement equipped for ping-pong, dominoes, chess, checkers, shuffle board and other games.

Library: shelf and reading rooms provided for Chicago Public Library branch; approximately 2,500 volumes available.

Gymnasiums: two white-tiled gymnasiums, 85 by 55 feet, one for men and one for women; equipped for basketball, volley ball, and gymnastic exercises; balcony in each for spectators.

Shower baths and lockers: nine private individual showers for women, twenty-five open showers for men, two hundred lockers for men, and two hundred lockers for women.

Distribution of Active Recreation Facilities Chicago Park District

Playgrounds—One hundred parks of the Chicago Park District are equipped with from one to a maximum of four playgrounds. These playgrounds are provided with swings, teeter-totters, sandpits, horizontal ladders and horizontal bars. Distributed according to the five major geographical divisions of the city, the 119 park district playgrounds are located in the following one hundred parks:

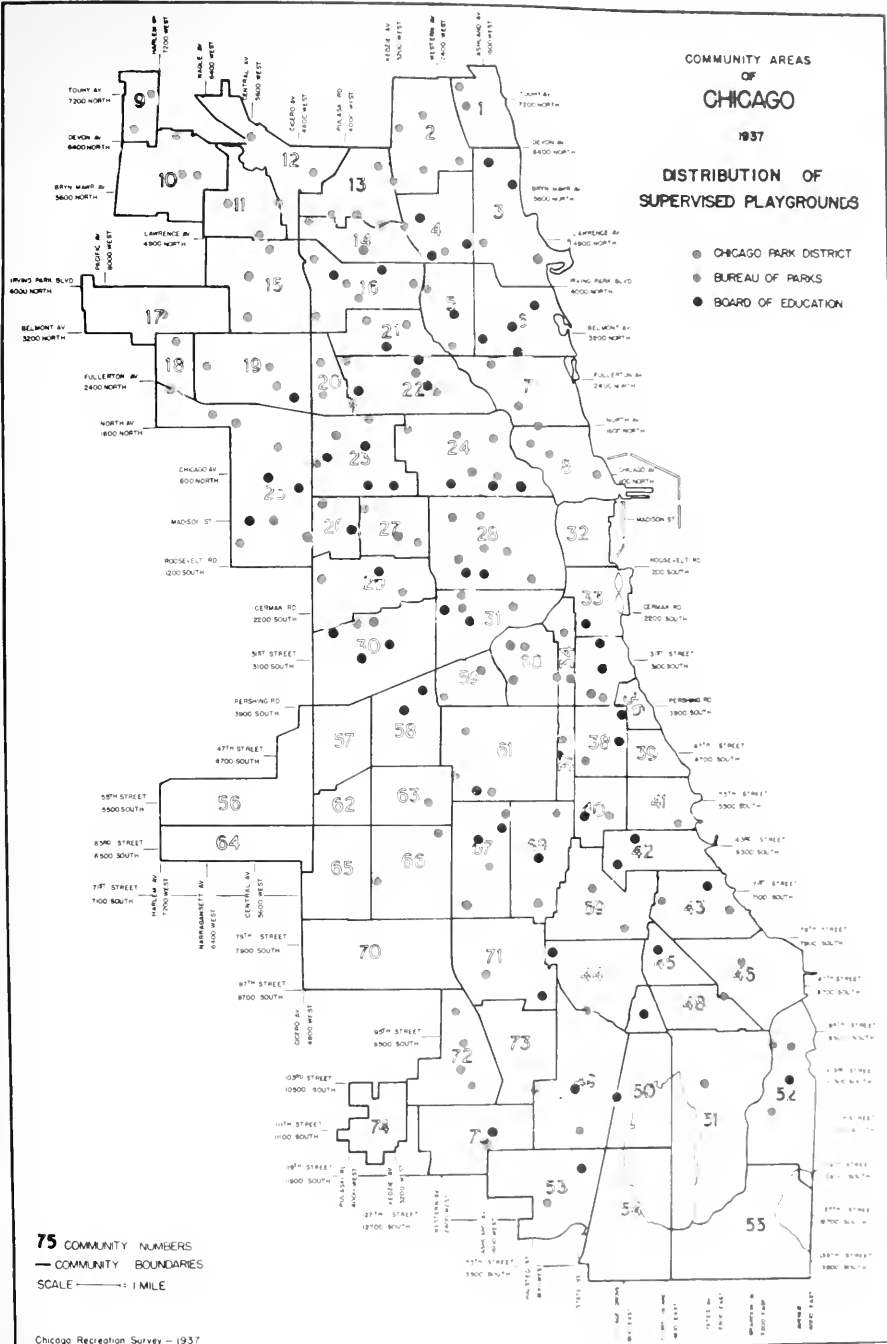
Community area	Name	Children's playgrounds
<i>North side</i>		
1	Pottawattomic	2
2	Green Briar	1
	Legion Number 2	1
	Chippewa	1
	Indian Boundary	1
	Emerson	1
3	Chase	1
	Welles	1
4	River	2
5	Paul Revere	1
	Hamlin	1
8	Stanton	1
	Seward	1
	Lake Shore	1
	Total	(14) 16
<i>Northwest side</i>		
9	Brooks	1
	Olympia	1

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

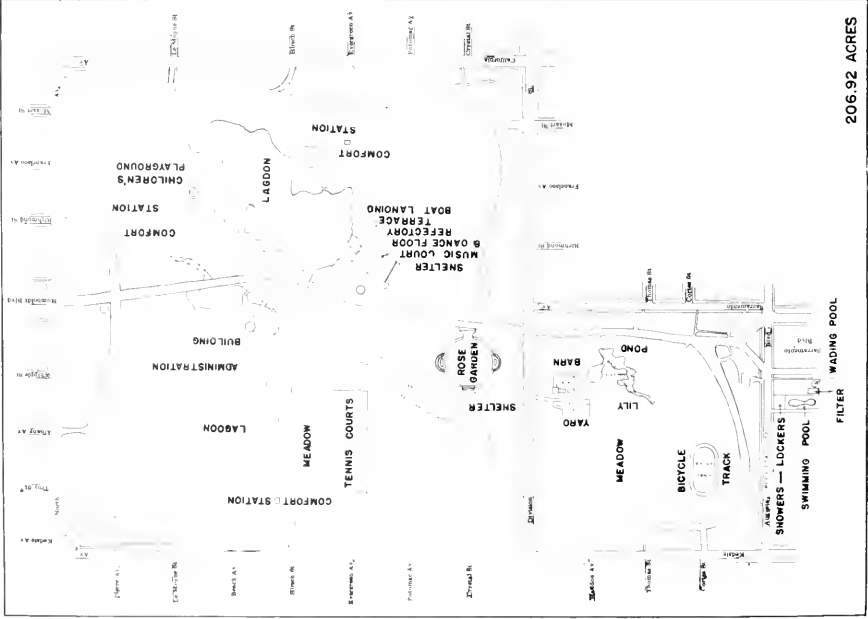
1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS

- CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT
- BUREAU OF PARKS
- BOARD OF EDUCATION

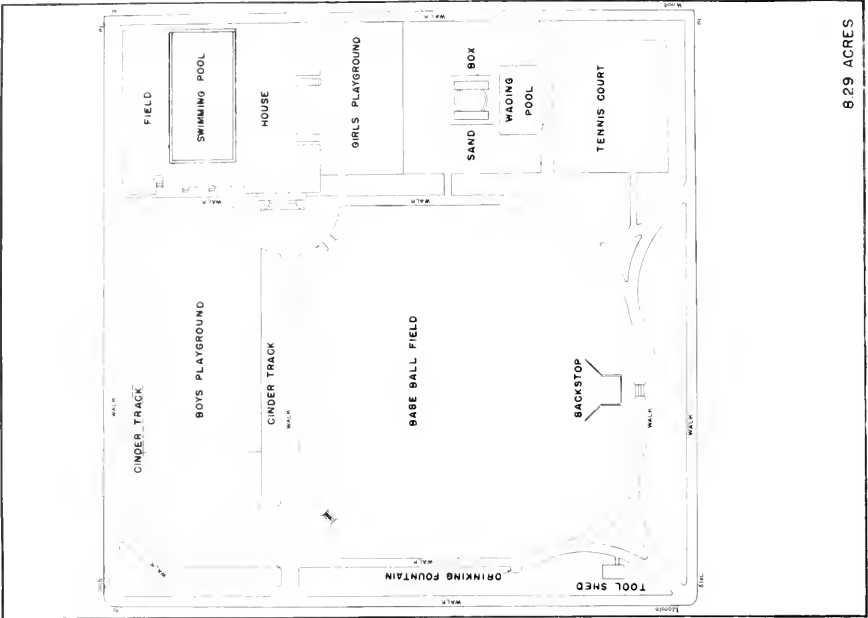


75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
 — COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
 SCALE ——— : 1 MILE



206.92 ACRES

HUMBOLDT PARK — TYPICAL MAJOR PARK



8.29 ACRES

CORNELL SQUARE — TYPICAL NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Figure 23

Community area	Name	Children's playgrounds
10	Norwood	1
	Norwood Playground	1
	Rosedale	2
11	Gladstone	1
	Jefferson Number 2	2
12	Forest Glen	1
	Edgebrook	1
	Sauganash	1
13	Gompers	2
	Kiwanis	1
	Hollywood	2
14	North Mayfair	1
	Christ Jensen	1
	Eugene Field	1
15	Portage	1
	Wilson	1
	Chopin	1
16	Mayfair	2
	Independence	1
	Athletic Field	2
	California	1
	Kilbourn	2
17	Shabbona	1
18	Gen. George Bell	1
19	Jacob A. Riis	4
	Park Number 131	1
	Blackhawk	1
20	Kelvyn	1
	Hermosa	1
21	Brands	1
	Avondale	1
22	Kosciusko	1
	Mozart	3
	Holstein	1
23	Elmira Simons	1
24	Humboldt	1
	Wicker	1
	Pulaski	1
	Eckhart	1
	Total	(41) 53
	<i>West side</i>	
25	Sayre	3
	Park Number 130	1
	Amundsen	3
	LaFollette	1
	Columbus	1
27	Garfield	1
	Altgeld	1
28	Union	1
	Sheridan	1
	Stanford	1
29	Douglas	1
	Franklin	1

Community area	Name	Children's playgrounds
30	Shedd	1
31	Dvorak	1
	Harrison	1
	Total	(15) 19
	<i>South side</i>	
34	Armour Square	1
	Hardin Square	1
35	Madden	1
37	Fuller	1
40	Washington	1
41	Jackson	1
44	Tuley	1
46	Russell Square	1
46	Bessemer	1
49	Palmer	1
	Fernwood	1
51	Trumbull	1
52	Calumet	1
53	West Pullman	2
	Total	(14) 15
	<i>Southwest side</i>	
59	McKinley	1
60	Mark White Square	1
61	Davis Square	1
	Sherman	1
	Cornell Square	1
63	Gage	1
66	Marquette	1
67	Ogden	1
68	Hamilton	1
69	Grand Crossing	1
71	Foster	1
72	Number 176	1
	Ridge	1
	Number 178	1
	Number 179	1
75	Ada	1
	Total	(16) 16
	Grand Total	(100) 119

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate number of locations.

Athletic fields—Ninety six athletic fields are located in eighty-four parks of the Park District. Grouped according to geographical distribution, the parks providing these facilities are shown in the following tabulation with the more popular fields, courts, and other game facilities:

Community area	Name of park	Softball diamonds	Athletic fields	Baseball diamonds	Basketball courts	Cricket fields	Football fields	Hockey fields	Outdoor gymnasiums	Soccer fields	Tubogean slides	Tracks
<i>North side</i>												
1	Pottawattomie	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Green Briar	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	Chase	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Welles	5	1	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
4	River	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
5	Revere	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
5	Hamlin	3	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
7	Lincoln	4	2	9	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
8	Stanton	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
8	Seward	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
8	Lake Shore	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Total	(10)29	(11)12	(6)17	(9)11	..	(8)14	(1)1	(7)9	(4)4	..	(4)4
<i>Northwest side</i>												
9	Olympia	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	Norwood	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
10	Rosedale	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
11	Jefferson Number 2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	Sauganash	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
13	Gompers	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
14	Jensen	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
14	Field	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	Portage	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
15	Wilson	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	Chopin	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
16	Athletic Field	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
16	California	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
16	Kilbourn	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
17	Shabbona	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
18	Bell	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
19	Kiis	4	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1
19	Park Number 131	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
19	Blackhawk	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
20	Kelyyn	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
20	Hermosa	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
21	Brands	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
21	Avondale	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
22	Kosciuszko	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
22	Holstein	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
22	Mozart	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
24	Humboldt	6	1	3	2	..	4	..	1	1	..	..
24	Pulaski	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
24	Eckhart	3	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
	Total	(29)59	(29)31	(15)19	(15)19	..	(27)30	..	(25)38	(6)6	(2)2	(5)5
<i>West side</i>												
25	Sayre	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
25	Amundsen	6	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
25	Park Number 130	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
25	La Follette	3	2	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	1
25	Columbus	3	2	2	2	..	2	2	1	2	..	..
27	Garfield	12	2	4	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..
27	Altgeld	4	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
28	Union	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
28	Sheridan	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
28	Stanford	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
29	Douglas	10	2	3	2	..	3	2	1	4	..	1
29	Franklin	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
30	Shedd	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
31	Dvorak	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
31	Harrison	3	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
	Total	(14)54	(15)20	(10)20	(14)22	..	(14)17	(4)6	(14)24	(12)16	..	(2)2
<i>South side</i>												
32	Grant	26	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
33	Burnham	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
34	Armour Square	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
34	Hardin Square	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1
35	Madden	3	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
37	Fuller	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	1
40	Washington	15	1	11	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..
41	Jackson	1	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
44	Tuley	6	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1
46	Russell Square	7	2	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
46	Bessemer	6	1	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1
49	Palmer	12	1	2	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	1
49	Fernwood	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Community area	Name of park	Softball diamonds	Athletic fields	Baseball diamonds	Basketball courts	Cricket fields	Football fields	Hockey fields	Outdoor gymnasiums	Soccer fields	Tabogaan slides	Tracks
51	Trumbull	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	1
52	Calumet	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
53	West Pullman	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
55	Mann	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	Total	(15)90	(17)20	(13)29	(12)18	(1)1	(16)22	(1)2	(11)20	(8)8	..	(10)10
<i>Southwest side</i>												
59	McKinley	5	2	3	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	1
60	Mark White Square	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
61	Davis Square	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
61	Sherman	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
61	Cornell Square	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
63	Gage	10	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
66	Marquette	1	1	4	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..
67	Ogden	14	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
68	Hamilton	12	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
69	Grand Crossing	6	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1
71	Foster	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
72	Park Number 179	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	(12)67	(12)13	(11)25	(10)21	..	(11)16	..	(11)21	(7)8	..	(8)8
	Grand total	(80)299	(84)96	(55)110	(60)91	(1)1	(76)99	(6)9	(68)112	(37)42	(2)2	(29)29

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate number of locations.

Community centers—Community centers providing facilities for indoor athletics, games, workshops, arts and crafts, dramatic groups, club activities, and neighborhood social gatherings are located in 92 fieldhouses distributed in 84 parks of the Chicago Park District.

The Northwest region of the city, with 34 fieldhouses, has the largest number of community centers; the North section has 16; the West side

16, the South side 14, and the Southwest region 12.

Miscellaneous

Twenty-nine parks of the Chicago Park District do not have fieldhouses, athletic fields, or children's playgrounds. Seventeen of these are merely landscaped; the facilities in the remaining twelve are listed in the following table:

Area	Name	Baseball diamonds	Football fields	Game rooms	Hockey fields	Horseshoe courts	Picnic grounds	Shower rooms	Skating areas	Skating shelters	Softball fields	Swimming pools	Tennis courts	Wading pools
<i>Northwest side</i>														
9	Monument .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Oriole .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
11	Roberts Square .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Park Number 43 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kolmar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
<i>South side</i>														
41	Midway Plaisance ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
45	Avalon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
<i>Southwest side</i>														
72	Park Number 177 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
73	Euclid	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
75	Crescent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
75	Kennedy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	1
75	Prospect .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	(3)3	(2)2	(1)1	(1)1	(1)1	(3)3	(1)2	(7)7	(2)2	(7)12	(1)2	(1)5	(1)1

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate number of locations.

Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Playgrounds—Outside of the parks under its jurisdiction and on sites indicated as playgrounds, the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation has under its control 33 playgrounds of which two, Augusta at 4431 Augusta Boulevard in the Northwest region, and the 61st and Western in the Southwest region, are unimproved. All of the other playgrounds are equipped with play apparatus, and space is provided for softball, volley ball, horseshoe pitching, skating, etc. Equipment on the playgrounds includes office buildings, shelter houses, sand courts, football fields, softball fields and gymnasiums. The play apparatus of a

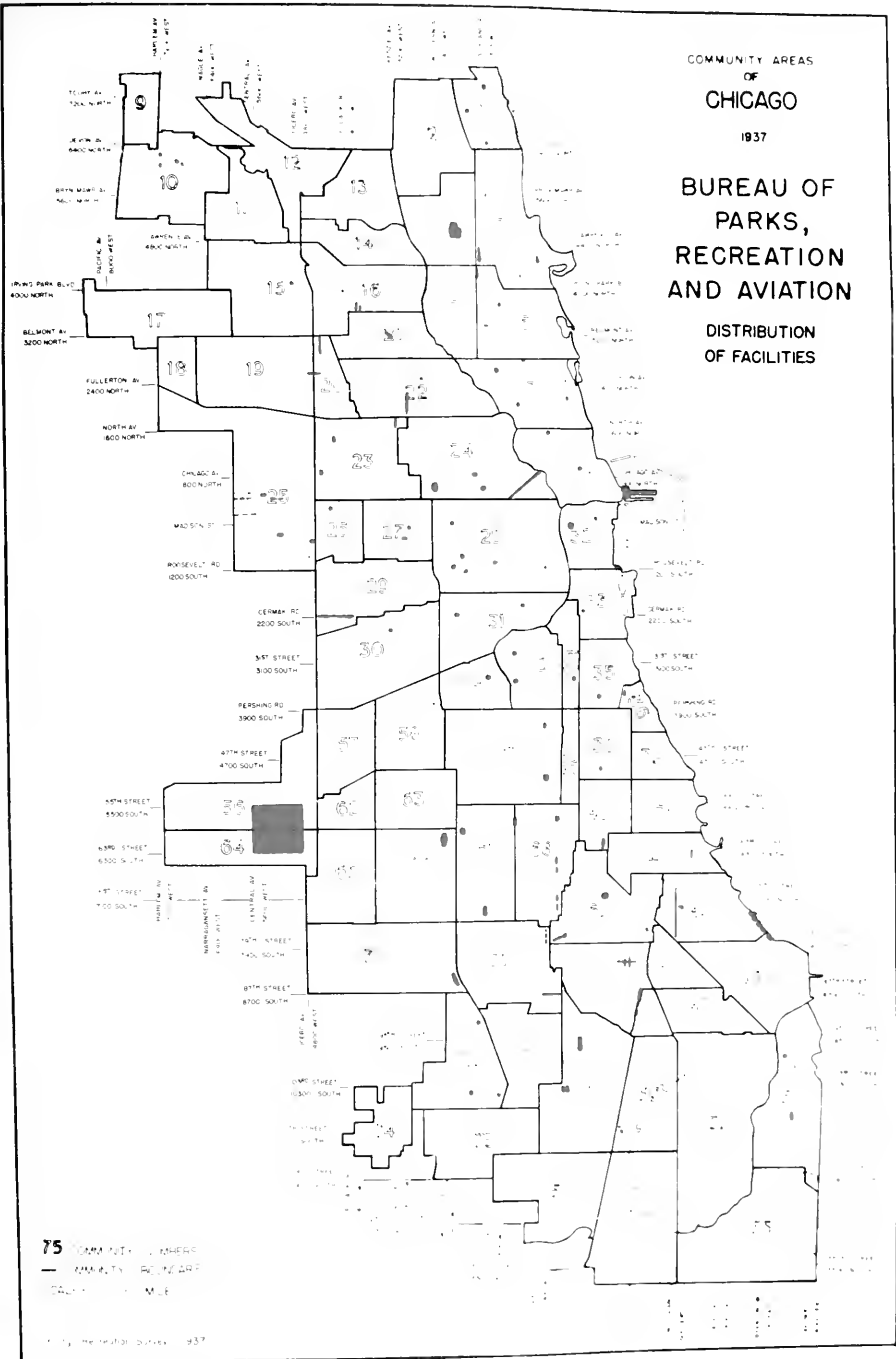
typical playground, as submitted by the office of the Director of Playgrounds of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, is as follows: two combination frames with ladders and sliding bars, climbing poles, swinging rings, two circular bars, teeter-totters, four giant strides, two athletic slides, four teeter ladders, one toboggan slide, two horizontal bars, three parallel bars, one set of volley ball standards, one basketball standard, two high jump standards, two playground ball back-stops.

A detailed analysis of these playgrounds arranged according to community areas and regional sections follows:

Community area	Name	Address	Dimensions (feet)	Area (acres)	Facilities													
					Baseball diamond	Fieldhouse	Football field	Gymnasium	Handball court	Office	Playfield	Play room	Sand court	Shelter	Skating pond	Softball field	Wading pool	
North side:																		
1	Paschen	Damen and Lunt	160	x200	.73	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	
3	Thompson	4501 Clarendon	250	x300	1.72	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
7	Wrightwood	2534 Greenview	361	x454	3.76	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	1
8	Adams	1919 N. Seminary	102	x288	.67	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
8	Northwestern	620 W. Alaska	70	x350	.56	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total				7.44	3	1	..	1	..	4	5	..	3	3	4	6	1
Northwest side:																		
22	Haas	Washtenaw and Fullerton	141.875	x266	.87	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
23	Kedvale and Hirsch	4134 Hirsch	125	x192	.55	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
23	Augusta-Kilbourn	4431 Augusta	298.38	x123.65	.85	Unimproved					Unimproved							
24	Commercial Club	1837 Rice	120	x395	1.09	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
	Total				3.36	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	1
West side:																		
25	Clark	4615 W. Jackson	262	x275	1.65	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
25	Moore	Adams-Learnington	528	x264	3.20	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1
26	Tilton	Kostner-Lake St.	208.8	x228.7	1.10	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
27	Horan	3035 W. Van Buren	130	x303.6	.91	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
28	Damen	903 S. Damen	114	x177	.46	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
28	McLaren	1520 W. Polk	175	x185	.74	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
28	Touhy	128 S. Hoyne	130.22	x199.44	.60	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
30	24th and Trumbull	2410 S. Trumbull	120	x125.32	.35	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
31	Barrett	2022 Cermak Rd.	125	x277	.79	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
	Total				9.80	..	..	..	1	..	9	9	..	6	5	9	8	2
South side:																		
34	Beutner	3320 S. LaSalle	258	x546	3.23	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
35	Anderson	3748 Prairie	125.25	x250.23	.72	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
38	Harding	49th and Calumet	103.05	x273.71	.65	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
43	Woodhull	73d and E. End	300	x363	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
43	Rainbow Beach	76th-Lake Michigan	150	x150	.52	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
52	Avenue M	97th and Ave. M	124	x194.7	.55	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
52	Wolfe	3425 E. 108th	251	x592	3.41	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
	Total				11.58	3	..	1	..	1	6	7	..	3	3	7	8	..

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937

BUREAU OF
PARKS,
RECREATION
AND AVIATION
DISTRIBUTION
OF FACILITIES



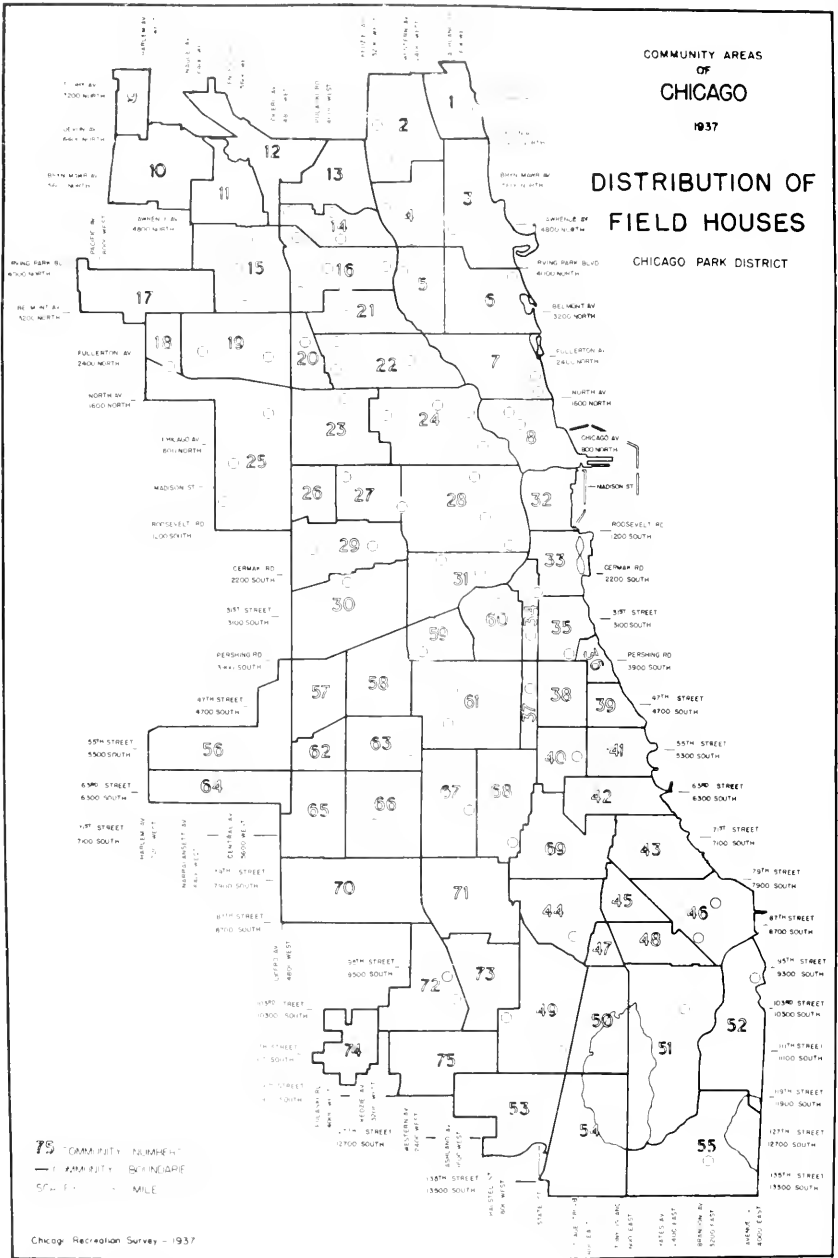
75 COMMUNITY AREAS
PARKS, RECREATION,
AVIATION FACILITIES
SCALE 1 MILE

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
FIELD HOUSES

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT



Chicago Recreation Survey - 1937

Facilities

Community area	Name	Address	Dimensions		Area (acres)	Baseball diamond	Fieldhouse	Football field	Gymnasium	Handball court	Office	Playfield	Play room	Sand court	Shelter	Skating pond	Softball field	Wading pool	
			(feet)	(feet)															
Southwest side:																			
59	33d Place	1635 W. 33d	126.3	x227.96	.66	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
60	Bosley	3044 S. Bonfield	116	x696	1.85	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
60	Wilson	1122 W. 34th Pl.	317.13	x226.6	1.65	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
66	61st-Western	6059 Western	861	x249	4.92	..	..	Unimproved	..	..	..	..	..	Unimproved	..	..	..	..
67	Murray	73d and Wood	263.4	x498.11	3.01	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1
68	Moran	5727 S. Racine	124	x597.55	1.70	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
68	Sherwood	327 W. 57th	500	x270	4.34	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
			300	x270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Meyering	7140 S. Park Ave.	339.44	x398.15	3.10	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
Total						21.23	3	1	2	7	7	..	5	5	7	12	2
Grand total						53.41	9	2	3	3	1	29	31	1	19	19	30	36	6
Number of locations							8	2	3	3	1	29	31	1	19	19	30	27	6

Playfields—The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation maintains 33 areas classified as playfields, 31 of which are a part of the regular playgrounds; the remaining two are included in athletic fields.

Athletic fields—Six athletic fields averaging 12.66 acres are maintained by this agency. The largest of these fields is Winnemac Park containing 40 acres; the smallest, Boyce Field, has 2.77 acres. The facilities are summarized in the table on page 113.

Community centers—Two buildings serving community center purposes are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation.

The first of these, Wilson Community Center, 3225 South Racine Avenue, is located in a building which is primarily used as a public bath. The bath features are outlined in the section on "Public Baths" (chapter XIII). Recreational provisions include the following: one gymnasium with facilities for basketball and handball; one work-out room for boxing and wrestling; two play rooms, the largest of which accommodates 30 people and is primarily used for card parties and checkers.

The second, Clarendon Community Center, is located at 4501 North Clarendon Avenue; its building and parkway occupy three acres, with an additional 6.5 acres for athletic fields and play grounds. The concrete promenade, 690 by 60 feet, is used in summer for a walk and is equipped

with benches. The community center building is a one-story and basement structure. The lobby on the first floor is used as a gymnasium and is marked off for basketball, badminton and general recreational purposes, but contains no other equipment. Two club rooms equipped for indoor games are available, one for boys and one for girls under fifteen years of age. A piano and a radio are provided. The game room is used for arts and crafts classes. A room equipped with weights and punching bags is called the work-out room. Another furnished with parallel bars, wrestling mat and a horse is known as the wrestling room. A hall accommodating 500 people is used in winter as a skating shelter and serves as a storeroom at other times.

Board of Education

Playgrounds—The Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education has 60 supervised and equipped school playgrounds, with a total of 82.02 acres averaging 1.37 acres each.

Athletic facilities include softball diamonds, touch football fields, field ball fields, volleyball courts, soccer fields, horseshoe pits, ice skating areas and ping-pong tables. All grounds have some type of shelter house. Permanent playground equipment in the majority of school playgrounds includes the foll wing: swings (large and small), horizontal bars, parallel bars, merry-go-rounds, teeter-totters, teeter ladders, slides, etc.

The table on page 111 arranged according to regional division and community area, with the

dimensions and acreage of each playground, analyzing the facilities pertaining to organized school playground recreation:

Athletic fields—Hanson Athletic Field, 2148 North Long Avenue, is operated by the Bureau of Recreation of the Chicago Board of Education at present. It is in Community Area 19 in the Northwest region, and contains 86 acres. The field has provisions for six softball diamonds, eleven baseball diamonds, eight touch football fields, six field ball diamonds, four volley ball courts, eleven hockey fields, four soccer fields, six horseshoe pits, two ice-skating areas, one shelter house, one sand court, one fieldhouse, one play room, two club rooms and two ping-pong tables.

The Board of Education has a future school site at West Roosevelt Road and Central Avenue, of which twenty-five acres is being converted into an athletic field. Six baseball diamonds are under construction, all of which were to be completed during 1937.

Community centers—At the present time, the Board of Education is not operating community center programs. (See chapter VII.)

Summary Playgrounds

There is a total of 212 supervised playgrounds in the City of Chicago located at 193 sites. They are distributed as follows:

Section	Chicago Park District	Bureau of Parks	Board of Education	Total
North	16	5 (7.44)	10 (19.49)	31
Northwest	53	4 (3.36)	14 (13.52)	71
West	19	8 (9.80)	12 (18.72)	39
South	15	8 (11.58)	16 (20.32)	39
Southwest	16	8 (21.23)	8 (9.97)	32
Total	119	33* (53.41)	60 (82.02)	212

*Includes two unimproved sites.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate acres; not available for Chicago Park District.

The total number of playgrounds is distributed geographically as follows:

Section	Playgrounds	Locations
North	31	29
Northwest	71	59
West	39	36
South	39	37
Southwest	32	32
Total	212	193

Playfields

The only playfields listed by Chicago recreational agencies are those of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, which maintains 33 playfields, 31 of which are a part of the regular playgrounds; the remaining two are included in athletic fields.

Athletic Fields

Public agencies in Chicago maintain 104 athletic fields. The Board of Education provides two fields containing 111 acres. The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation has six, averaging 12.66 acres each. The Chicago Park District has 96 athletic fields in 84 parks; the acreage devoted to these is not available.

The distribution of the 104 athletic fields, according to region and controlling agency, is given in the following summary:

Section	Chicago Park District	Bureau of Parks	Board of Education	Total
North	12	1 (40.00)	.. (..)	13
Northwest	31	1 (8.38)	1 (86)	33
West	20	.. (..)	1 (25)	21
South	20	1 (9.64)	.. (..)	21
Southwest	13	3 (17.92)	.. (..)	16
Total	96	6 (75.94)	2 (111)	104

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate number of acres; not available for Chicago Park District.

Community Centers

Chicago is served by 94 community centers; two of this number are under the control of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, and 92 are fieldhouses located within 86 parks operated by the Chicago Park District.

The Northwest region of the city, with 34 fieldhouses, has the largest number of community centers; the North section is second with 17; the West side has 16, the South side 14 and the Southwest region 13. The following indicates the distribution according to controlling agency as well as region:

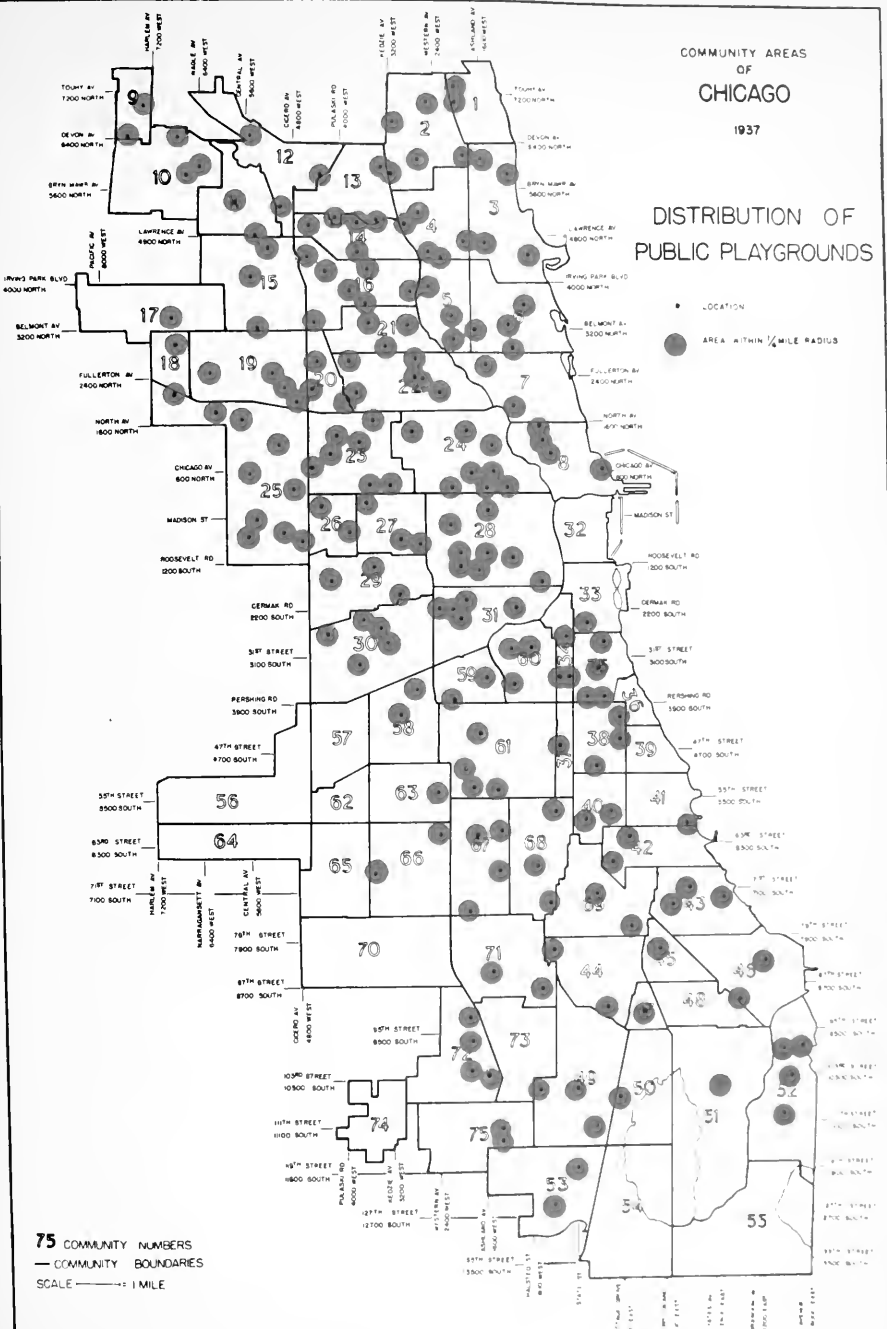
Agency	North-North west	West	South-South west	Total		
Chicago Park District	16	34	16	14	12	92
Bureau of Parks	1	0	0	0	1	2
Total	17	34	16	14	13	94

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

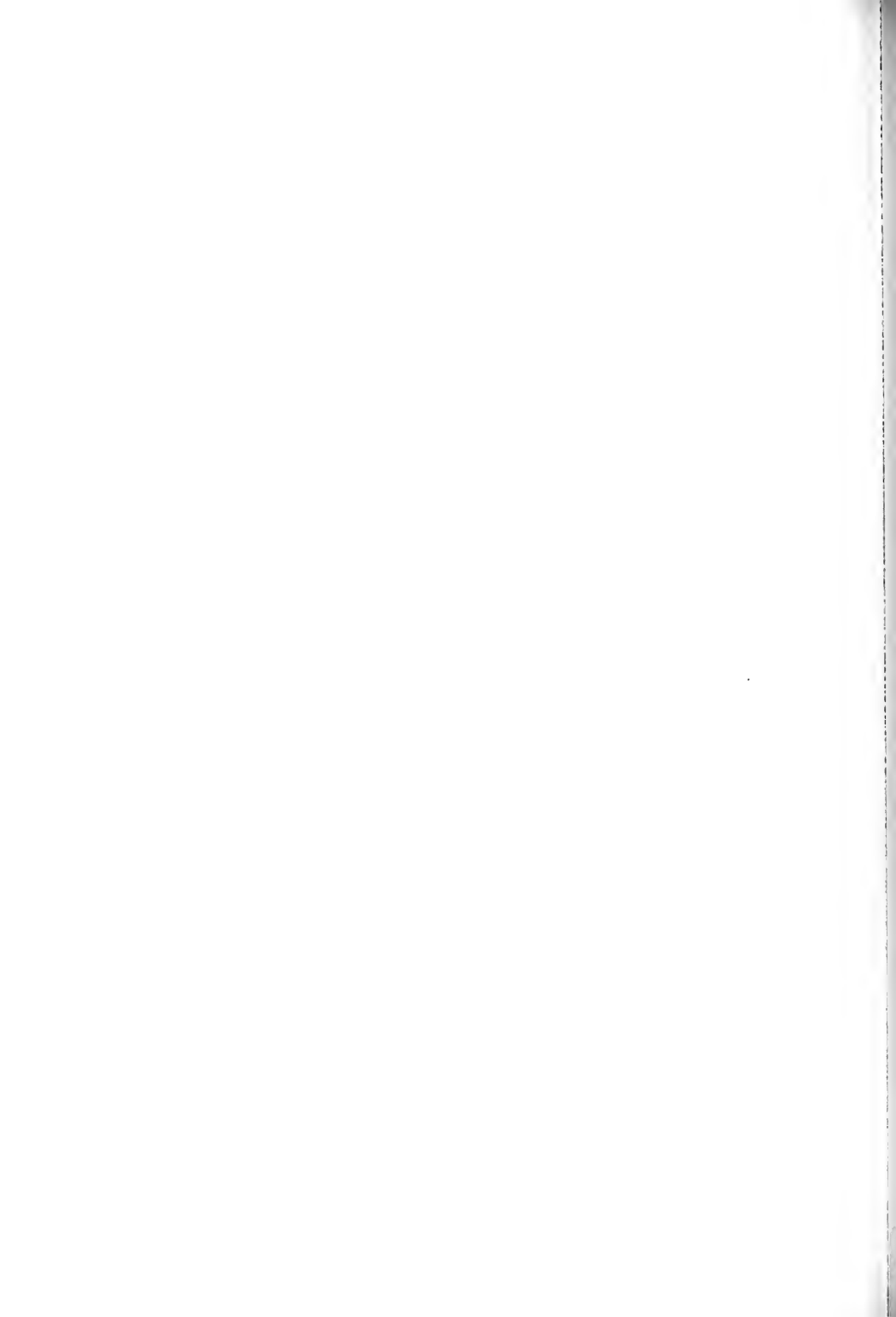
1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

● LOCATION
● AREA WITHIN 1/4 MILE RADIUS



75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE — 1/4 MILE



Community	Name	Address	Dimen- sions (feet)	Area (acres)	Fieldball fields	Handball courts	Hockey fields	Horseshoe courts	Ice skating areas	Ping pong tables	Play rooms	Sand boxes	Sand courts	Shut- tles	Soccer fields	Softball diamonds	Tennis courts	Touch football fields	Volley ball courts	Wading pools
North side:																				
3	Swift	5000 Windrop	234x150	81	1															
	Hayer	3518 W. Granville	270	2.25																
4	Walters	3005 W. Wilson	300x400	2.25																
	Paulding	2701 W. Foster	600x450	6.20																
	McClellerson	4738 N. Lincoln	281x152	.68																
	Albion	3500 N. Dwyer	200x80	.48																
9	McMoye	851 Waveland	510x257	1.30																
			221x30	2.02																
	Burley	1630 Barry	551x125	2.01																
	Havethorne	330 N. Seminary	150x125	2.01																
	Agassiz	2851 N. Seminary	138x133	1.30																
			138x133	1.30																
	Total			19.49	(10)10		(10)22	(8)8	(9)9	(10)10	(10)10	(2)2	(9)9	(10)10	(10)10	(10)22	(2)3	(10)10	(10)20	
Northwest side:																				
16	Hendy	4257 N. Trippe	155x305	1.09																
	Henry	4250 N. St. Louis	125x300	.86																
19	Lloyd	2103 N. Lamont	120x150	.41																
21	Avondale	2945 N. Sawyer	795x123	2.24																
22	Grethe	2236 N. Rockwell	189x66	.52																
	Mozart	2200 N. Hamlin	200x104	.64																
	Brentano	2723 N. Fairfield	139x358	1.14																
23	Cameron	1234 N. Monticello	138x231	.84																
	Ryerson	945 N. Lawndale	290x125	.83																
	Orr	1040 N. Keeler	243x236	1.43																
	Morse	629 N. Sawyer	144x272	.90																
24	Mitchell	2533 W. Olbo	144x125	.50																
	Washington	1000 W. Grand	208x126	1.02																
	Ohio	3153 111	380	.80																
		525 N. Armon	171x203	.80																
	Total			13.52	(14)14	(1)2	(14)31	(4)14	(14)14	(14)14	(14)14	(14)14	(14)14	(14)14	(14)14	(14)29	(2)3	(14)10	(14)28	(14)3
West side:																				
2	Sch	437 W. Erie	190x185	1.69																
	Howe	727 N. 1st	173x139	1.40																
	Finnert	5700 W. Madison	140x750	2.41																
6	DeLano	8927 Wilcox	175x250	1.04																
	Clapperton	1231 S. Darnon	268x124	.61																
27	Cliff	1307 and Paulina	608x268	3.69																
28	Fulton	116 S. Thomas	110x110	.28																
29	Corey	110 S. Highway	600x366	3.69																
30	Corey	410 S. Highway	600x366	3.69																
	Merrill	880 S. Hill	155x273	2.95																
1	Frank	291 W. 21st	75x145	.29																
	Frank	291 W. 21st	75x145	.29																
	Whitner	300 W. 23d	125x105	.56																
	Total			18.72	(2)12		(2)27	(1)12	(2)13	(2)13	(12)13	(12)12	(12)12	(12)14	(12)12	(12)26	(12)12	(12)24	(12)24	(13)3

Facilities

Community	Name	Address	Dimensions (feet)	Area (acres)	Fieldball	Handball	Hockey	Horseshoe	Ice skating areas	Ping pong	Tables	Play rooms	Sand boxes	Sand courts	Shelter houses	Soccer fields	Softball diamonds	Tennis courts	Touch football	Volley ball	Wading pools
South side:																					
33	Moseley	2348 S. Michigan	193x49		1																
35	Drake	2641 Calumet	68x47	.29	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
36	Douglas	3290 Calumet	210x175	.84	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
38	Oakland	750 E. 40th St.	315x120	.87	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
			200x100		1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
			125x77	1.01	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
			60x90	.40	1		1	1	1	2	2	2		1	2	1	1				
40	Carter	5740 S. Michigan	152x260	.91	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
42	McCosh	6543 Champain	220x150	.76	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
43	Fiske	6145 Ingleside	244x174	1.05	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
43	O'Keefe	6940 Merrill		4.21	1		2	1	1	2	2	2		1	2	1	1				
44	Auburn Park	81st St. and Normal	200x60	.28	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
45	Avalon Park	8045 Kenwood	275x125		1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
			325x266	2.77	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
47	Perry	9128 University		2.17	1		4	2	2	2	2	2		1	2	1	1				
49	Kohn	10414 S. State	290x310	1.85	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
50	Poe	10538 S. Langley	102x218	.51	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
52	Gallistel	10347 Ewing	300x200	1.38	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
53	Scanlan	11724 S. LaFayette	150x148		1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
			150x148	1.02	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
				20.32	(16)16	..	(16)36	(15)16	(16)19	(16)19	(16)19	(16)19	(13)1	(15)15	(16)19	(16)16	(16)32	..	(16)16	(16)32	(1)1
Southwest side																					
58	Davis	3014 Pershing Rd.	262x319	1.92	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
			400x200	1.84	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
Burroughs		3542 S. Washenaw	302x142	.98	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
61	Fulton	5300 S. Hermitage	162x125	.46	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
67	Earle	6121 S. Hermitage	250x100	.57	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
			250x100	.57	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
Copernicus		6010 S. Throop		.85	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
68	Kershaw	6431 S. Union	256x112	1.28	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
71	Ryder	8716 S. Wallace	240x112	1.28	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
			300x300	2.07	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
75	Shoop	112th and Latin		9.97	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				
				82.02	(60)60	(1)2	(2)2	(60)32	(56)58	(59)64	(60)65	(60)65	(3)3	(58)58	(60)66	(60)60	(60)128	(2)3	(60)60	(60)120	(5)5
				82.02	(60)60	(1)2	(2)2	(60)32	(56)58	(59)64	(60)65	(60)65	(3)3	(58)58	(60)66	(60)60	(60)128	(2)3	(60)60	(60)120	(5)5
				82.02	(60)60	(1)2	(2)2	(60)32	(56)58	(59)64	(60)65	(60)65	(3)3	(58)58	(60)66	(60)60	(60)128	(2)3	(60)60	(60)120	(5)5

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate number of locations.

While a detailed analysis of the site, plant and equipment of each tax-supported recreational agency in the city is included in Volume IV, *Recreation in the Community Areas of Chicago*, the following will provide a general picture of the distribution of Chicago's public provisions for recreation:

Distribution of Recreational Facilities among the Parks, Playgrounds, Athletic Fields and Community Centers Chicago Park District

Included at the various locations administered by the Chicago Park District is a wide variety of recreational equipment. An inventory of the Park District in April, 1937, reveals the following:

Facility	SECTION						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Archery ranges	(5) 7	(4) 4	(3) 3	(1) 1	(6) 8	(1) 1	(20) 24
Art galleries	(1) 1	(..)..	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(..)..	(2) 2
Assembly halls	(11) 12	(12) 13	(10) 12	(14) 14	(15) 15	(12) 12	(74) 78
Athletic fields	(11) 12	(17) 21	(11) 14	(17) 20	(15) 15	(13) 14	(84) 96
Auto shops	(..)..	(..)..	(2) 2	(..)..	(..)..	(..)..	(2) 2
Badminton courts	(9) 13	(12) 12	(11) 21	(11) 19	(8) 8	(6) 6	(57) 79
Band stands	(1) 1	(2) 2	(1) 1	(..)..	(1) 1	(2) 2	(7) 7
Banquet halls	(10) 10	(4) 4	(3) 3	(6) 6	(6) 6	(6) 6	(35) 35
Baseball diamonds	(15) 23	(14) 39	(7) 14	(6) 12	(9) 10	(7) 18	(58) 116
Basketball courts	(10) 14	(13) 25	(12) 19	(14) 19	(8) 8	(9) 11	(66) 96
Beaches	(1) 1	(3) 3	(..)..	(..)..	(..)..	(2) 6	(6) 10
Bicycle bowls	(..)..	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1
Billiard rooms	(..)..	(..)..	(3) 3	(..)..	(..)..	(..)..	(3) 3
Boating lagoons	(..)..	(4) 4	(3) 3	(1) 1	(..)..	(1) 2	(9) 10
Bowling greens	(..)..	(3) 3	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(..)..	(4) 4
Bridle paths	(..)..	(3) 3	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1	(5) 5
Casting pools	(..)..	(1) 1	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1	(3) 3
Club rooms	(11) 55	(14) 66	(12) 47	(12) 64	(19) 58	(13) 31	(81) 321
Conservatories	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1	(2) 2
Cricket fields	(..)..	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1
Fieldhouses	(12) 12	(14) 14	(12) 14	(13) 13	(20) 22	(16) 18	(87) 93
Football fields	(15) 20	(15) 21	(10) 14	(14) 17	(13) 13	(11) 17	(78) 102
Game rooms	(13) 14	(13) 14	(12) 18	(14) 17	(17) 18	(16) 20	(85) 101
Golf courses	(..)..	(2) 2	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 2	(4) 5
Gun clubs	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1	(2) 2
Gymnasiums	(10) 17	(13) 25	(11) 17	(11) 16	(8) 8	(9) 11	(62) 94
Handball courts	(2) 5	(1) 4	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(3) 3	(7) 13
Harbors	(..)..	(2) 4	(..)..	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 2	(3) 6
Hockey fields	(..)..	(2) 3	(3) 5	(1) 1	(..)..	(1) 1	(7) 10
Horseshoe courts	(13) 42	(14) 52	(11) 37	(18) 61	(15) 52	(15) 59	(86) 303
Infant welfare stations	(6) 6	(7) 7	(2) 2	(4) 4	(2) 2	(4) 4	(25) 25
Kitchens	(10) 10	(7) 7	(7) 7	(13) 15	(16) 19	(11) 11	(64) 69
La bocce courts	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 2	(1) 2	(..)..	(1) 1	(3) 5
Libraries—reading rooms	(6) 6	(8) 8	(1) 1	(6) 6	(2) 2	(2) 2	(25) 25
Model yacht basins	(..)..	(1) 1	(..)..	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(2) 2
Music rooms	(2) 2	(..)..	(7) 7	(5) 5	(..)..	(..)..	(14) 14
Natoriums	(1) 1	(..)..	(1) 1	(2) 2	(2) 2	(..)..	(6) 6
Outdoor gymnasiums	(9) 16	(13) 25	(10) 18	(16) 28	(13) 18	(10) 12	(71) 112
Picnic grounds	(8) 8	(6) 6	(3) 13	(7) 12	(10) 10	(6) 18	(40) 67
Pistol ranges	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1	(1) 2	(..)..	(1) 1	(3) 4
Playgrounds—children	(15) 16	(15) 15	(11) 11	(18) 27	(25) 32	(16) 18	(100) 119
Putting greens	(..)..	(1) 1	(1) 1	(..)..	(..)..	(1) 1	(3) 3

SECTION

Facilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Radio club rooms	(..)	(..)	(3) 3	(..)	(..)	(..)	(3) 3
Refectories	(..)	(..)	(2) 2	(..)	(..)	(..)	(2) 2
Roller skating rinks	(1) 1	(..)	(1) 1	(2) 2	(..)	(..)	(4) 4
Roque	(1) 1	(..)	(1) 4	(..)	(..)	(1) 4	(3) 9
Roque, indoor	(..)	(..)	(1) 1	(..)	(..)	(..)	(1) 1
Shelters, boat	(..)	(1) 1	(3) 3	(1) 1	(..)	(..)	(5) 5
Shelters, golf	(..)	(2) 2	(2) 3	(..)	(..)	(1) 2	(5) 7
Shelters, skating	(11) 11	(15) 15	(5) 5	(9) 11	(1) 4	(3) 5	(47) 51
Shelters, yacht	(..)	(1) 3	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(1) 3
Shooting galleries	(..)	(..)	(1) 1	(..)	(..)	(..)	(1) 1
Shower rooms	(13) 24	(15) 29	(12) 24	(13) 29	(14) 29	(16) 26	(77) 152
Shuffle board courts	(5) 8	(2) 4	(2) 2	(9) 13	(1) 1	(2) 3	(21) 31
Skating areas	(10) 10	(10) 10	(11) 11	(16) 16	(23) 24	(14) 17	(96) 100
Ski slides	(..)	(..)	(..)	(1) 1	(..)	(..)	(1) 1
Soccer fields	(7) 7	(9) 11	(10) 14	(7) 7	(1) 1	(3) 3	(37) 43
Softball fields	(19) 69	(16) 107	(11) 44	(18) 55	(22) 31	(14) 34	(100) 343
Swimming pools	(8) 9	(11) 13	(9) 15	(5) 9	(1) 1	(3) 3	(37) 50
Tennis courts	(16) 102	(16) 159	(6) 56	(16) 91	(20) 73	(12) 60	(86) 541
Toboggan slides	(..)	(..)	(..)	(1) 1	(1) 1	(..)	(2) 2
Tracks	(8) 8	(11) 11	(1) 1	(4) 4	(2) 2	(5) 5	(31) 31
Volley ball courts	(10) 17	(14) 25	(12) 20	(17) 24	(10) 16	(12) 14	(75) 116
Wading pools	(11) 12	(13) 13	(9) 9	(18) 18	(13) 14	(9) 9	(73) 75
Workshops	(10) 19	(7) 7	(7) 8	(13) 14	(0) 7	(3) 3	(46) 58
Zoos	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(2) 2	(2) 2

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate number of locations.

Board of Education

A similar study made of the facilities under the

jurisdiction of the Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education indicates the following:

Facilities	North	Northwest	West	South	Southwest	Total
Baseball diamonds	(..)	(1) 11	(1) 6*	(..)	(..)	(2) 17
Club rooms	(..)	(1) 2	(..)	(..)	(..)	(1) 2
Field ball diamonds	(10) 10	(15) 20	(12) 12	(19) 19	(8) 8	(61) 69
Fieldhouses	(..)	(1) 1	(..)	(..)	(..)	(1) 1
Handball courts	(..)	(1) 2	(..)	(..)	(..)	(1) 2
Hockey fields	(..)	(1) 11	(2) 2	(..)	(..)	(3) 13
Horseshoe courts	(10) 22	(15) 37	(12) 27	(19) 39	(8) 16	(61) 138
Skating areas	(8) 8	(15) 19	(11) 12	(15) 19	(8) 8	(57) 60
Ping pong tables	(9) 9	(15) 19	(12) 13	(19) 19	(8) 9	(60) 66
Playground apparatus	(10) 10	(14) 14	(12) 12	(19) 19	(8) 8	(69) 69
Play rooms	(10) 10	(15) 15	(12) 13	(19) 19	(8) 9	(61) 66
Sand boxes	(2) 2	(..)	(..)	(1) 1	(..)	(3) 3
Sand courts	(9) 9	(15) 15	(12) 12	(15) 15	(8) 8	(59) 59
Shelter houses	(10) 10	(15) 15	(12) 11	(19) 19	(8) 9	(61) 67
Soccer fields	(10) 10	(15) 18	(12) 12	(19) 19	(8) 8	(61) 64
Softball diamonds	(10) 22	(15) 35	(12) 20	(19) 32	(8) 19	(61) 134
Tennis courts	(2) 3	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(2) 3
Touch football fields	(10) 10	(15) 12	(12) 12	(19) 19	(8) 8	(61) 68
Volley ball courts	(10) 20	(15) 32	(12) 14	(19) 32	(8) 19	(61) 124
Wading pools	(..)	(..)	(3) 3	(1) 1	(1) 1	(5) 5

*Located at Central Avenue and Roosevelt Road, in process of construction.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate number of locations.

Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

The playgrounds and athletic fields of the Bu-

reau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation include

the following recreation facilities:

Facilities	North	Northwest	West	South	Southwest	Total
Athletic fields	(1) 1	(1) 1	(.) .	(1) 1	(3) 3	(6) 2
Baseball diamonds	(3) 9	(1) 2	(.) .	(4) 5	(6) 7	(14) 21
Fieldhouses	(1) 1	(.) .	(.) .	(.) .	(1) 1	(2) 2
Football fields	(1) 2	(1) 1	(.) .	(2) 2	(5) 6	(9) 11
Gymnasiums	(1) 1	(1) 1	(1) 1	(.) .	(.) .	(3) 3
Handball courts	(.) .	(.) .	(.) .	(1) 1	(.) .	(1) 1
Office buildings	(5) 5	(3) 3	(8) 8	(7) 7	(10) 10	(33) 33
Playfields	(5) 5	(3) 3	(8) 8	(8) 8	(9) 9	(33) 33
Play rooms	(.) .	(1) 1	(.) .	(.) .	(.) .	(1) 1
Sand courts	(3) 3	(2) 2	(5) 5	(4) 4	(6) 6	(20) 20
Shelters	(3) 3	(3) 3	(4) 4	(4) 4	(7) 7	(21) 21
Skating areas	(5) 5	(3) 3	(8) 8	(9) 9	(10) 10	(35) 35
Soccer fields	(1) 3	(1) 1	(.) .	(.) .	(.) .	(2) 2
Softball fields	(5) 36	(3) 3	(6) 7	(8) 9	(10) 20	(32) 77
Tennis courts	(1) 9	(.) .	(.) .	(.) .	(.) .	(1) 9
Wading pools	(1) 1	(1) 1	(2) 2	(.) .	(3) 3	(7) 7

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate number of locations.

Summary of Total Public Recreational Facilities within City of Chicago

The sum total of all public tax-supported recreational equipment, including that under the

jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District, the Bureau of Recreation of the Board of Education and the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation is summarized as follows:

Facilities	Chicago Park District	Bureau of Parks	Board of Education	Total
Archery ranges	(20) 24	..	...	( 20) 24
Assembly halls	(74) 78	..	...	( 74) 78
Athletic fields	(84) 99	(6) 6	(2) 2	(92) 104
Auto shops	(2) 2	..	...	( 2) 2
Badminton courts	(57) 79	..	...	( 57) 79
Band stands	(7) 7	..	...	( 7) 7
Banquet halls	(35) 35	..	...	( 35) 35
Baseball diamonds	(58) 119	(14) 23	(2) 17	(74) 159
Basketball courts	(66) 96	..	...	( 66) 96
Beaches	(6) 10	(30) 30	..	(36) 40
Bicycle bowls	(1) 1	..	...	( 1) 1
Billiard rooms	(3) 3	..	...	( 3) 3
Boating lagoons	(9) 10	..	...	( 9) 10
Bowling greens	(4) 4	..	...	( 4) 4
Bridle paths	(5) 5	..	...	( 5) 5
Casting pools	(3) 3	..	...	( 3) 3
Club rooms	(81) 321	..	(1) 2	(82) 323
Cricketer fields	(1) 1	..	...	( 1) 1
Field ball diamonds	..	..	(61) 66	(61) 66
Fieldhouses	(87) 93	(2) 2	(1) 1	(90) 96
Football fields	(78) 102	(9) 11	..	(87) 113
Game rooms	(85) 101	..	...	( 85) 101
Golf courses	(4) 5	..	...	( 4) 5
Gun clubs	(2) 2	..	...	( 2) 2
Gymnasiums, indoor	(62) 94	(3) 3	..	(65) 97
Gymnasiums, outdoor	(71) 117	..	...	( 71) 117
Handball courts	(7) 13	(1) 1	(1) 2	(9) 16
Harbors	(3) 6	..	...	( 3) 6
Hockey fields	(7) 10	..	(3) 13	(10) 23
Horseshoe courts	(86) 303	..	(61) 138	(147) 441
Infant welfare stations	(25) 25	..	...	( 25) 25
Kitchens	(64) 69	..	...	( 64) 69
La Bocce courts	(3) 5	..	...	( 3) 5
Libraries and reading rooms	(25) 25	..	...	( 25) 25
Model yacht basins	(2) 2	..	...	( 2) 2

Facilities	Chicago Park District	Bureau of Parks	Board of Education	Total
Music rooms	(14) 14	..	..	( 14) 14
Natatoriums	(9) 9	(3) 3	..	(9) 9
Office buildings .....	..	(33)33	..	(33) 33
Picnic grounds	(49) 97	..	..	( 49) 97
Ping pong tables .....	..	..	(60) 60	(60) 60
Pistol ranges	(3) 4	..	..	( 3) 4
Playfields .....	..	(33)33	..	(33) 33
Playgrounds, children	(100)119	(33)33	(60) 60	(193)212
Play rooms .....	..	( 1) 1	(61) 60	(62) 67
Putting greens	(3) 3	..	..	( 3) 3
Radio club rooms	(3) 3	..	..	( 3) 3
Refectories	(2) 2	..	..	( 2) 2
Roller skating rinks	(4) 4	..	..	( 4) 4
Roque	(3) 9	..	..	( 3) 9
Roque, indoor	(1) 1	..	..	( 1) 1
Sand boxes	†	..	(3) 3	(3) 3
Sand courts	†	(20)20	(59) 59	(79) 79
Shelters .....	..	(21)21	(61) 67	(82) 88
Shelters, boat	(5) 5	..	..	( 5) 5
Shelters, golf	(5) 7	..	..	( 5) 7
Shelters, skating	(47) 51	..	..	( 47) 51
Shelters, yacht	(1) 3	..	..	( 1) 3
Shooting galleries	(1) 1	..	..	( 1) 1
Shower rooms	(77)152	..	..	( 77)152
Shuffle board courts	(21) 31	..	..	( 21) 31
Skating areas	(99)100	(35)35	(57) 60	(188)195
Ski slides	(1) 1	..	..	( 1) 1
Soccer fields	(37) 43	(2) 4	(61) 64	(100)111
Softball fields	(100)343	(32)75	(61)134	(193)552
Swimming pools	(37) 50	..	..	( 37) 50
Tennis courts	(80)541	(1) 9	(2) 3	(80)553
Toboggan slides	(2) 2	..	..	( 2) 2
Touch football fields .....	..	..	(61) 68	(61) 68
Tracks	(31) 31	..	..	( 31) 31
Volley ball courts	(75)110	..	(61)124	(130)234
Wading pools	(73) 75	(7) 7	(5) 5	(85) 87
Workshops	(49) 58	..	..	( 49) 58
Zoos	(2) 2	..	..	( 2) 2
<i>Special</i>				
Aquarium	(1) 1	..	..	( 1) 1
Armories	(1) 1	..	..	( 1) 1
Art galleries*	(3) 3	..	..	( 3) 3
Aviaries	(1) 1	..	..	( 1) 1
Conservatories	(2) 2	..	..	( 2) 2
Museums	(3) 4	..	..	( 3) 4
Planetarium	(1) 1	..	..	( 1) 1
Stadium	(1) 1	..	..	( 1) 1

†All Chicago Park District Playgrounds have these facilities. No record of number
*Including Art Institute located on park property.

Programs

All public playgrounds in the City of Chicago are open for public use daily, except Sunday. The hours vary for the playground according to the controlling agency. The grounds under the administration of the Board of Education are open from 8:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. and from 1:00 to 6:00 P.M. on holidays. Playgrounds controlled

by the Chicago Park District are available for use daily from 2:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. during the winter season, and from 1:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. during the summer. For some activities, facilities are used as early as 9:00 A.M. Playgrounds maintained by the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation are open throughout the year daily from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M., except Sundays. 11 days

hours are from 1:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. During summer and fall, playgrounds having facilities for baseball and football are open the same hours daily, with the exception of Sundays and holidays when they are open from 10:00 A.M. until 6:00 P.M.

The playground programs of these agencies generally differ only in the amount of emphasis which is placed on one type of activity or another. Some variation is to be noted where the equipment for the playground varies.

Board of Education

Weekly and monthly schedules of activities are posted at each playground and form a general

program outlined for all playgrounds under the control of the Board of Education. The instructors outline the plan for the use of the playground and provide programs to be conducted in the shelter houses during inclement weather, when outdoor play must be curtailed or temporarily suspended. The program is based upon the policy of serving children chiefly after school hours. One of the purposes is to keep the children off the street and away from destructive leadership.

Playground services, that is, the use of facilities and equipment, are available to adults and working boys and girls, as well as school children. Given herewith are typical programs planned for the various seasons of the year during 1937:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Boys' Program</i>	<i>Girls' Program</i>
<i>Winter Season</i>		
Monday, January 4, to Saturday, January 9	Ice skating Ping pong Checkers Local tournaments	Ice skating Ping pong Checkers Rug making
Saturday, January 9	Novice swimming, skiing	
Monday, January 11, to Saturday, January 16	Ice skating Ping pong Checkers Local tournaments	Ice skating (divisional) Checkers Ping pong Ice skating Ring making
Saturday, January 16	Ice skating, novice swimming, skiing	Ice skating (finals)
Monday, January 18, to Saturday, January 23	Sled meets Ice skating Ping pong Checkers Local tournaments	Local clubs Sled meets Ring making Ping pong
Saturday, January 23	Ice skating	Sled meets
Monday, January 25, to Saturday, January 30	Sled meets Ski meets Ping pong Checkers Local tournaments	Ring making Ping pong Snow modeling
Saturday, January 30	Sled meets	
<i>Spring Season</i>		
Thursday, April 1	Ping pong, junior second round	Ping pong, junior second round
Friday, April 2	Ping pong, intermediate second round	Ping pong, senior second round
Saturday, April 3	Novice track (indoor)	
Monday, April 5	Ping pong, junior semi-final	Ping pong, junior semi-final
Tuesday, April 6	Ping pong, intermediate semi-final	Ping pong, senior semi-final
Wednesday, April 7	Ping pong doubles	
Thursday, April 8	Ping pong, junior finals	Ping pong, junior finals
Friday, April 9	Ping pong, intermediate finals	Ping pong, intermediate finals
Saturday, April 10		Hop scotch bounce ball (divisional)
Monday, April 12	Marble practice	O'Leary Roller skating
Tuesday, April 13	Local tournaments	Hikes
Wednesday, April 14	Ping pong doubles	O'Leary (divisional)
Thursday, April 15	Marble practice	
Saturday, April 17	Marble preliminaries	O'Leary finals
Monday, April 19	Roller skating Local tournaments	Roller skating Low organized games

<i>Date</i>	<i>Boys' Program</i>	<i>Girls' Program</i>
Tuesday, April 20	Marble practice	
Saturday, April 24	Roller skating preliminaries	
	Marble finals	
Tuesday, April 27	Roller skating practice	Roller skating preliminaries
<i>Summer Season</i>		
Monday, August 2	Midget playground ball semi-finals, soft ball	Senior volley ball Horseshoes
Tuesday, August 3	Local leagues Pushmobile practice	Puppets
Wednesday, August 4		Puppet shows
Thursday, August 5		Senior volley ball Mardi Gras
Friday, August 6	Midget playground ball finals	Volley ball Horseshoes
Saturday, August 7	Intermediate playground ball, second round, soft ball	
Monday, August 9	Local leagues Pushmobile practice Horseshoe practice	Senior volley ball
Tuesday, August 10		Horseshoe preliminaries
Wednesday, August 11		Senior volley ball
Thursday, August 12		Mardi Gras
Friday, August 13	Pushmobile	Volley ball
Saturday, August 14	Intermediate playground ball, semi-finals	
Monday, August 16		Senior volley ball, first round
Tuesday, August 17	Novice swimming, junior and intermediate horseshoes	Horseshoe finals
Wednesday, August 18	Novice swimming Horseshoe practice	Senior volley ball, second round
Thursday, August 19		Volley ball Track
Friday, August 20	Novice swimming	Mardi Gras
Saturday, August 21	Intermediate playground ball finals Horseshoe practice	
Monday, August 23	Basketball free throw practice	Senior volley ball semi-finals
Tuesday, August 24	Volley ball practice	Mardi Gras
Wednesday, August 25		Mardi Gras
Thursday, August 26		Senior volley ball finals Volley ball
Friday, August 27	Senior horseshoes	Track
Saturday, August 28	Horseshoe finals Basketball	
Monday, August 30	Free throw practice	Junior volley ball
<i>Fall Season</i>		
Friday, October 1	Junior volley ball	Midget relays
Saturday, October 2	Junior and intermediate touchball Tug of war practice	Field ball Lantern making
Tuesday, October 5	Junior volley ball Volley ball	
Wednesday, October 6	Touch ball Tug of war practice	
Thursday, October 7		Field ball
Friday, October 8	Junior volley ball	
Saturday, October 9	Junior and intermediate touchball	Midget relays
Monday, October 11	Junior and intermediate tug of war	Field ball Lantern making
Wednesday, October 13	Junior volley ball finals	
Friday, October 15	Junior and intermediate tug of war	Midget relays
Saturday, October 16	Junior and intermediate touchball	Field ball
Monday, October 18		Lantern parade
Tuesday, October 19	Junior and intermediate tug of war	Field ball
Wednesday, October 20	Touchball and pushball practice	Lantern parade
Thursday, October 21		Midget relays

<i>Date</i>	<i>Boys' Program</i>	<i>Girls' Program</i>
Friday, October 22		Field ball, first round Ukulele
Saturday, October 23	Junior and intermediate touchball	Midget relays
Monday, October 25	Pushball practice	Field ball, second round
Tuesday, October 26		Midget relays
Saturday, October 30	Junior and intermediate touchball	

The Board of Education's Bureau of Recreation frequently co-operates with other organizations in planning and conducting athletic and play activities on a city-wide basis. During the past year they have participated in the following events:

The Silver Skates Derby promoted by the *Chicago Tribune*, in which from 50 to 60 of the entrants were from school playgrounds;

The Central Amateur Athletic Union track and field championship, sponsored by the *Chicago American*;

The Horseshoe Pitching Tournament and Ice Skating Mardi Gras Festivals promoted by the *Chicago Daily News*.

In addition to these city-wide co-operative events, the Bureau's program includes exhibitions, carnivals, parades, holiday celebration parties and other non-competitive forms of amusements.

In order to establish an equal basis of competition and create definite age groups, contestants are classified in the following manner:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Age group</i>
	<i>Girls</i>
Juniors	Under 15 years of age
Seniors	15 years of age and over
	<i>Boys</i>
Midgets	Under 12 years of age
Juniors	Under 15 years of age
Intermediates	Under 18 years of age
Seniors	18 years of age and over

The playgrounds are divided into leagues of four, which are combined into eight districts for inter-playground competition.

In playground competition each league winner is qualified to compete in city-wide finals. Any boy or girl who is a regular attendant at a playground and who has not represented any other organization within one year is eligible to compete, but must compete in the playground nearest his home. However, if he moves out of the district, he may continue in competition at the same playground. Registration for competition in any playground remains in effect for one year, and no

contestant so registered may compete in any park, playground, beach or pool events until properly released.

Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

The general rules for conducting activities at playgrounds under the direction of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation provide that all age groups who use the playgrounds be given some time each day. The particular needs, desires and play tendencies of the various age groups are given consideration in the daily program.

For the purpose of promoting competitive activities that are to be carried to a final municipal playground championship, the playgrounds are divided into four district groups. Tournaments and contests are held in such sports as ground ball, soccer, skating, marbles, track and field, etc. Preliminaries in each competitive sport are first held in the local playground where the best qualified are selected to represent the playground in inter-park competition. District meets are promoted in the same games and sports between the winners of the local competitions in the district. The winners qualified in the district meets are then eligible to enter the city championships.

For the purpose of establishing an equal basis of competition and creating definite eligibility groups, contestants are classified in the following divisions for all competitive activities:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Age group</i>
	<i>Girls</i>
Midgets	Under 12 years of age
Juniors	12, 13 and 14 years of age
Seniors	15 years and over
	<i>Boys</i>
Midgets	Under 12 years of age
Juniors	12, 13 and 14 years of age
Intermediates	Under 18 years of age
Seniors	18 years of age and over

The Playground Division co-operated last year with other institutions and organizations conducting activities for the civic welfare of the community, such as the National Recreation Association,

National Youth Administration Exposition, Youth Week Celebration, athletic and sport competitions arranged by the local newspapers, the Amateur Athletic Union of America and others.

The following programs are typical of those planned for all months of the year, according to seasonal requirements:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Participants</i>
<i>January</i>	<i>Winter season</i>	
First week	Local checker tournament	Boys
Second week	Skating tests	Boys and girls
Third week	Racing	Boys and girls
Fourth week	Skating championship	Boys and girls
<i>April</i>	<i>Spring season</i>	
First week	Local marbles	Boys and girls
Second week	Local O'Leary contest	Girls
Third week	Local horseshoe tournament	Boys
Fourth week	Local volley ball	Boys and girls
<i>July</i>	<i>Summer season</i>	
First week	Municipal playground ball league	Boys and girls
Second week	Municipal athletic meet	Boys
Third week	Athletic test week	Boys and girls
Fourth week	Local track and field meet	Girls
<i>October</i>	<i>Fall season</i>	
First week	Local volley ball tournament	Boys
Second week	Municipal horseshoe pitching championship	Girls
Third week	Municipal volley ball tournament	Girls
Fourth week	Local touch football	Boys
	Athletic test week	Boys and girls

Chicago Park District

The Chicago Park District has the largest and most varied tax-supported recreational plant in the City of Chicago; because of this, its supervised program is more extensive than those of the other agencies, including many types of activity for which it alone in the city has adequate equipment. Supervised recreation in the Chicago Park District is divided into two major classifications: (1) physical activities, and (2) general activities.

1. Physical activities.

Each of the eighty-seven fieldhouse parks of the Park District provides a full athletic program, utilizing both outdoor facilities and gymnasiums, and other physical recreation equipment located inside the fieldhouse. Women's and girls' activities consist of the following:

a. *Gymnasium classes*, including instruction and coaching. Groups served include women and girls in the entire Chicago Park District. Classifications include pre-school, junior, intermediate and senior, business girls and married women.

b. *Gymnasium activities*: Hygiene classes, kindergarten classes, folk dancing, interpretive dancing, social dancing, tap dancing, acrobatics, calisthenics, heavy apparatus, individual exercises (corrective), rhythmic, tumbling, weight normalizing, life-saving, swimming and diving, all organized games including basketball, indoor baseball, indoor track and field, volley ball, archery, bowling, fencing, relays, semi-annual and annual demonstrations of class activities held in park gymnasiums.

c. *Playground and athletic field activities*: Archery, croquet, cycling, hiking, horseshoes, ice skating, jack-stones, life-saving, marbles, O'Leary, outdoor track and field, outdoor volley ball, roller skating, softball, speedball, swimming and diving, tennis.

In addition to this program, community, section and city-wide competitive events are conducted in the following activities, including all organizations in the City of Chicago:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Participants</i>
Archery	Unlimited
Cycling	Junior novice, intermediate novice, juniors, intermediates and seniors
Horseshoes	Unlimited
Ice skating	Junior novice, intermediate novice, juniors, intermediates and seniors
Indoor baseball	Juniors, unlimited, and married women
Indoor track	Girls, juniors and seniors
Outdoor swimming	Juniors, unlimited, and married women
Outdoor track and field	Juniors, intermediates and seniors
Roller skating	Juniors, intermediates and seniors
Softball	Juniors and intermediates
Swimming and diving	Juniors, intermediates and seniors
Table tennis	Juniors, unlimited, and married women
Tennis	Juniors, intermediates and seniors
Volley ball	Juniors, unlimited, and married women

Men's and boys' activities consist of:

a. *Gymnasium class work*, including instruction and coaching. Age groups served include men and boys in the entire Chicago Park District. Classifications include the pre-school age group, midgets (6 to 9), juniors (9 to 13), intermediates (13 to 17), seniors (18 and over), business men and unemployed groups.

b. *Gymnasium activities*: Calisthenics, gymnastics, heavy apparatus, tumbling, weight normalization, life-saving, swimming and diving, all low organized games, athletic achievement tests, archery, badminton, basketball, bowling, boxing, fencing, handball, indoor baseball, indoor track and field, relays, roque, tennis, volley ball, wrestling, semi-annual and annual demonstration of class activities held in gymnasium.

c. *Playground and athletic field activities*: Archery, athletic efficiency tests, baseball, canoe racing, croquet, cycling, football, football tests, handball, hiking, horseshoes, iceboat racing, ice hockey, ice skating, kite tournament, La Bocce, lawn bowling, life-saving, marbles, outboard motor boat racing, outdoor track and field, outdoor volley ball, playground ball tests, roller skating, roque, soccer, softball, swimming and diving, tennis, touch football, water polo.

Community, section and city-wide competitive events are conducted in the following activities, including all organizations in the City of Chicago:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Participants</i>
Archery	Unlimited
Basketball	115 pound, 135 pound, and unlimited
Cycling	Junior novice, intermediate novice and senior race wheel
Horseshoes	Junior, intermediate and senior
Indoor baseball	Junior, intermediate and unlimited
Indoor roque	Unlimited
Ice skating	Midget and junior, intermediate and senior
Indoor swimming	Junior, intermediate and senior
Indoor track	Junior novice, intermediate novice, midget, junior, intermediate and senior
Marbles	Junior
Outdoor swimming	Junior, intermediate and senior
Outdoor tennis	Boys, junior and senior
Outdoor track and field	Junior novice, intermediate novice, junior, intermediate and senior
Roller skating	Midget and junior
Softball	75 pound, 85 pound, 95 pound, 105 pound, 120 pound, unlimited and business men
Table tennis	Junior, intermediate and senior
Tennis	Boys, junior and senior
Volley ball	Intermediate, senior and business men
Wrestling	112 pound, 115 pound, 118 pound, 125 pound, 135 pound, 145 pound, 165 pound, 175 pound, and heavy-weight

2. *General activities*

a. *Music and drama*:

Three-act dramas, musical comedies, revues, minstrel shows, festivals, operettas, pageants and children's playlets are produced in the fieldhouses of the Chicago Park District under the direction of the Dramatic Department; in addition, many outside amateur dramatic clubs use park facilities. Auditoriums having stages equipped with foot-

lights, drops and scenic properties are standard in the majority of fieldhouses.

Clubs for solo, instrumental and vocal, orchestral and choral music are to be found at parks in each section of the city. Experimental work is being done in the use of scrap materials for the making of simple musical instruments. "Tone and rhythm bands" are composed of children, using xylophones made of discarded bowling pins, drums and tambourines constructed from old cheese boxes, chimes which once were steel golf club shafts, and bottles partly filled with water.

b. *Crafts*:

In the Crafts Section of the Recreation Division various clubs, under the guidance of trained instructors, supervise the making of birdhouses, novelty furniture and whatnots, woodcarvings, baskets, trays, bowls, belts, articles carved from bone and other objects. Members of archery clubs make their own tackle, and then learn to shoot. In the majority of parks are model airplane clubs, the members of which make their own miniature planes under supervision. During the course of the year the Chicago Park District sponsors numerous indoor and outdoor contests for model gliders, several classes of rubber powered miniature airplanes and gasoline engine powered models. In one of the parks is a club made up of older boys who build and fly man-carrying gliders. In the spring of the year kite making and kite flying contests are also a part of park activities. As with model airplanes, model yachts are designed and built in the parks and then entered by the owners in park sponsored competition.

For boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen there are eleven junior yacht clubs which meet at park fieldhouses to build ten foot sailing dinghies, which, when completed, are taken to Burnham Park Lagoon on the lake front for inter-club racing.

Other activities under the jurisdiction of the Crafts Department include the making of grotesque heads and the design and construction of carnival lanterns. These are used in park celebrations such as circuses, water carnivals, festivals and Hallowe'en parades. Another park activity for men and boys is found in park machine shops at which automobile engines are rebuilt and repaired. In some of the parks radio design and building is offered, several park radio clubs hav-

ing licensed short wave stations for communication with one another and with other "hams." The Craft Department also sponsors the design and construction of homemade musical instruments, including violins, cellos, violas, chimes and flutes. On completion, the makers of the instruments are taught to play them and become members of an amateur orchestra.

Print shops where boys edit the text, set type, print their local, and in some cases sectional, news sheets, tickets, bulletins, etc., are under the management of the Craft Department.

The list of art crafts includes pottery, felt craft, soap carving, raffia craft, basketry, jesso, rug making, weaving on table looms, batik work, needle-point, leather crafts, the making of Christmas tree ornaments, knitting and crocheting, decorative mask-making, quilting and the making of afghans, "weavit," block printing, stenciling, crayon craft and silk painting. Dress design and sewing in the parks include styling, remodeling and the actual making of dresses, coats, other garments and accessories. Fashion shows of models created by members of dressmaking clubs are held frequently. In two parks are established lapidary shops where stones are cut, polished and set as jewels. Various clubs devote their efforts to the fashioning, costuming and showing of hand puppets and marionettes. The consideration of interior decoration principles has been a part of the program for art craft clubs. These principles are applied in "New Rooms for Old" contests, promoted by the Art Craft Department, for improving the appearance of club rooms in park fieldhouses. Active in thirty-five of the parks are junior garden clubs and nature study groups. In four Chicago Park District recreation centers are toy lending libraries which circulate toys made from scrap materials or discarded toys which have been received as donations and reconditioned in park shops. The toy lending libraries lend toys to children through the employment of regular library cards. Children may also use the toys and games during supervised play periods at parks where the libraries are located.

c. *Women's and Special Activities:*

A new extension of service encourages employed girls and women to make greater use of existing

recreational opportunities. Community Centers have special evening classes for older women and girls in dramatics, music, dancing, swimming and handicraft, all provided free of charge. A course in home beautification has been developed for local women's clubs. The Women's Activities Section endeavors to organize women and girls who work in offices, stores, shops and factories throughout the city into recreational clubs and groups. Their program includes city wide adult hiking clubs, girls' industrial softball leagues, bowling leagues, volley ball and basketball leagues, gymnasium and dancing clubs, art craft clubs of all kinds, tennis and golf lessons, swimming lessons, archery clubs and folk dancing groups.

Children's pre-school play groups are located in the majority of parks.

At six parks camera clubs have been established by the Chicago Park District for the development of fine photography. Membership is open to the novice as well as to the amateur expert.

The Chicago Public Library maintains branches in many of the parks, the Park District supplying the quarters, the Library staff operating the reading room and loan library features.

The Parks do not attempt a standard and required program. Experimentally, since consolidation they have, instead, attempted to fit into the needs of the community surrounding each park center, offering their resources in special personnel and leadership, as well as in equipment, to the district at large and particularly to communities where local needs indicate that personnel or equipment will be of greatest value.

Attempts are made to organize the forces of the local community in promotion of community programs. Business men's organizations, for example, are urged to adopt and promote a program of Hallowe'en service; other community groups are similarly encouraged to sponsor specific local developments. It is felt that local initiative can best be stimulated by allowing the maximum degree of local autonomy, and that the park director is an officer appointed to work in liaison with the forces and to follow the traditions and desires of the community which he and his institution serve.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

Introduction

Recreation within recent years has become recognized as a fundamental component of adequate educational programs. Not only in the physical education program of the regular school curriculum, but also in after school play, adult education programs, and community center projects, schools in the United States have provided for the leisure time of children and adults in many communities. However, an appreciable lag still remains in the provision of adequate facilities and equipment for the effective operation of recreational programs utilizing public school properties.

In the report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, 1933, the place of the public school plant in the recreational life of the community was summarized as follows:

"While the school yard has traditionally been a part of the American public school plant, adequate play space for all children has but recently been considered a vital necessity to the educational program. Unfortunately, the small school yards of a generation ago are still to be seen in large numbers, and in many cases their size has suffered a reduction through the erection of additional school buildings. According to a recent survey twenty per cent of the elementary schools in cities having a population of 30,000 to 100,000 had no playgrounds and scarcely fifty per cent of the city high schools were provided with either playgrounds or athletic fields.

"During the past ten years the increasing dissatisfaction over the small amount of play space provided by the public schools has resulted in a tendency to secure more ample grounds, specially when erecting school buildings in new locations. By 1930 at least eight states had passed laws which set up minimum requirements for school playgrounds. State boards of education in twenty states have adopted rules and regulations concerning the size of school sites. The areas required by statute or regulations of state boards vary from one to six acres for elementary schools and from two to ten acres for high schools. In the case of

many of the more recently built schools located in small cities or in the outlying districts of large cities these minimum standards have been attained, and in an increasing number of cases have been greatly exceeded. The enlargement of the older school grounds, however, is proceeding very slowly.

"Recognition of the need for indoor recreation space during inclement weather has become general enough during recent years to modify the architecture of school buildings. Either a gymnasium, or an auditorium that can be used as a gymnasium, is now regarded as standard equipment for public schools. Play rooms and, less frequently, swimming pools are also included in modern school plants. Unfortunately, many thousands of old school buildings do not contain adequate facilities for indoor recreation; they were built at a time when the need for recreational equipment was less keenly felt. A survey made during 1926-1927 showed that only thirty per cent of the schools reporting in 410 cities had gymnasiums. Forty-eight per cent of the schools reported neither gymnasium nor playrooms and presumably had made no provision for indoor games. Swimming pools were provided in one or more of the public schools in twenty-three per cent of the cities studied. While provision for indoor recreation in the public schools is apparently on the increase, it seems to be lagging behind the development of grounds for outdoor games."

In commenting on the need for more active play areas in communities, J. F. Steiner, author of the *Recreation and Leisure Time Activities* section of this report, recommended that "A more effective way of dealing with this situation may be the greater utilization of school buildings and grounds after school hours and during week-ends and vacations as local play and recreational centers for residents of the immediate neighborhood. This would necessitate a much larger play space for many schools and, in some instances, a new

¹Recent Social Trends in the United States. Report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, textbook edition, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1933, pp. 918-919.

type of school building equipped with means for indoor recreation. The present widespread failure of the public school system to co-operate fully in the development of a well-rounded municipal recreation program has slowed up the progress of the modern recreation movement.¹

In an address before the National Education Association in 1934 President R. M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, in indicating the relationship between the school and the general community, suggested: "We must regard the school not as a place where classes are taught, but as the center of community life, reflecting the community's interest in music, art, the drama and current affairs as well as in what we have been accustomed to think of as education."

In many communities throughout the United States the school plant is being used extensively in other than formal education programs. Particularly is this true of Milwaukee, where the "lighted schoolhouse" has become a byword, and in California, where state legislation provides for the wide use of all public school equipment. In many other communities school buildings are open to the public either in official programs sponsored by the Board of Education or through privately-supported projects directed by civic agencies, Parent-Teacher Associations and other organizations in co-operation with the local school boards. Because of the close relationship between education and recreation, and because "if schools are properly located to serve the districts, then playgrounds are logically at the same location and the happy solution is that they can be one and the same, thus avoiding duplication of ground area, instruction, equipment, teachers, leaders and overhead expense,"² some communities place all public recreation under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. In any event it must be recognized that the school plant is potentially a tremendous asset in the provision of public leisure-time opportunities in any community.

It has already been pointed out that the invoking of inflexible standards in judging a city's welfare equipment very often is completely unsatisfactory; in many instances a misrepresentation of the actual picture may result. There are, however, certain general formulae which have been

established by educators and recreation leaders as to what constitute minimums for public school recreation purposes. These standards, it should be understood, are based upon the hypothesis that there are no other public agencies providing similar recreational service within the same area, and that all supervised recreation is under the auspices of the school system. For this reason it should be pointed out that in a community such as Chicago, wherein there are three major recreational bodies, these analyses of the Board of Education's properties are not intended to indicate the adequacy of the public recreational provisions within any given district, but are included only for the purpose of indicating the extent to which the Board of Education of Chicago measures up to minimum standards.

Sites

High Schools

N. L. and Fred Engelhardt, in *Planning School Building Programs*, recommend that a high school site have a minimum of twenty acres.³ Dr. George O. Strayer, Director of the Institute of Educational Research, Division of Field Studies, Teachers College, Columbia University, has established twenty acres as a desirable minimum for a senior high school site and ten acres for a junior high:

"The site should be sufficiently commanding to give the high school building a setting in keeping with the cost of the building and the importance of the structure. No site of less than ten to twelve acres will suffice for girls' playfield, boys' athletic field, tennis courts, basketball courts, volley ball courts, experimental gardens, proper placement of buildings, and give desirable landscape setting. In large cities, larger areas should be secured so as to make possible an athletic field, separate buildings for gymnasiums, baths, dressing rooms, shops, and the like. The area should be contiguous in nature, preferably rectangular in form. It should be recognized that outdoor fetes, pageantry, and other festivals have become a definite part of the modern high school program, and that the planning of the site should include provision for this type of activity."

¹Report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, *op. cit.*, p. 955.

²George H. Herrold, *Plan of St. Paul*, 1922, p. 45.

³N. L. and Fred Engelhardt, *Planning School Building Programs*, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, 1933, p. 101.

⁴George O. Strayer, *Field Studies in Educational Research*, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, 1934, p. 124.

The Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education advises that 150 square feet per pupil be established as the minimum play space for junior and senior high school pupils.¹

Elementary Schools

For the elementary school site Strayer and Engelhardt have established four acres as a minimum.² George D. Butler, of the National Recreation Association, stated that:

"between three and one-half and four acres are required in order to provide the spaces and facilities considered necessary for an adequate playground program for children five to fifteen years of age. In arriving at this standard the following requirements, all of which are essential, have been taken into account:

1. Physical activities and team games commonly included in and recognized as essential to school physical education and playground programs;

2. Spaces and facilities required for these activities both during the regular school session and in after-school, noon-hour and vacation periods;

3. Other play interests and activities—manual, music, dramatic, nature and craft;

4. Free play activities such as group games, swinging, wading, which the children enjoy apart from their educational or health values;

5. Playground beautification;

6. Space for free circulation, paths and safety zones."³

"Henry S. Curtis's estimate for elementary school buildings calls for two acres . . . the basis of two acres for 684 pupils is equivalent to 127 square feet per pupil. The National Education Association resolutions demand 272 square feet per child for play, recreation and gardening."⁴ Jesse Feiring Williams, Professor of Physical Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, stated that two hundred square feet for each student is the most acceptable standard for an elementary school site when the area per pupil is used as a basis.⁴ Strayer and Engelhardt recommend that the playground, exclusive of lawns and gardens,

should provide a minimum of one hundred square feet per pupil.¹ In elaborating on space requirements in school sites, Lee F. Hanmer, Director of the Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation, indicated that:

"if the school board will provide twenty-five square feet of playground space for every seat in the school building, it will come near to meeting the playground needs for the neighborhood. These school play spaces should be supplemented by such other playgrounds as local conditions may determine."⁵

William A. Stecher of Philadelphia points out the space required for games usually conducted on playground and playfield, as follows:³

For simple games	Players	Space needed in sq. ft.	Space per player in sq. ft.
Ring games	30-40	625	18
Tag games	30-40	1,400	40
Dodge ball	30-40	2,000	50
Volley ball	20	1,650	80
Captain ball	20	2,275	113
Playground ball	20	4,900	245

For highly organized games	Players	Space needed in sq. ft.	Space per player in sq. ft.
Baseball	18	105,625	5,868
Football	22	52,800	2,400
Basketball	10	4,000	400
Field hockey	22	59,400	2,700
Tennis	4	6,608	1,652

In 1923 the Recreation Congress reported the amount of acreage required for games:⁴

Games	Acre
Baseball, football	4
Tennis	2
Indoor baseball	1
Volley ball	1/2
Basketball	1/4
Running track, etc.	1/4
Total	8

For an eight grade elementary school of 600 pupils, George D. Butler suggests the following space requirements for physical education:⁵

¹G. D. Strayer and N. L. Engelhardt, *Standards for Elementary School Buildings*, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, 1923, p. 10.

²L. F. Hanmer, *Regional Survey of New York and Its Environs*, Vol. V, p. 106.

³G. D. Butler, "Space Requirements for the Children's Playground," *Recreation*, August, 1934, p. 239.

⁴J. F. Williams, *The Principles of Physical Education*, W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, 1927, p. 336.

⁵G. D. Butler, "Space Requirements for the Children's Playground"; *Recreation*, August, 1934, p. 242.

Group served	Facility or area	Dimensions	sq. ft. required
Kindergarten (2 rooms or periods— 40 children)	Level area for circle and running games	30'x40'	1,200
1st, 2d, and 3d grades. (6 rooms—235 children)	Apparatus area (1 room)		4,430
	Open space for rhythmic and hunting games and relays (5 rooms)	50'x50' (coverage) for each of the 5 rooms	12,500
4th, 5th and 6th grades. (6 rooms—210 children)	Apparatus area (1 room)		4,430
	Open space for game or relay (1 room)	50'x60'	3,000
	Boys—Simplified soccer (22 boys)	100'x150'	15,000
	Volley ball (20 boys)	40'x75'	3,000
	High jump (10 boys)	20'x30'	600
	Broad jump (10 boys)	10'x60'	600
	Girls—Playground baseball (20 girls)	120'x140'	14,400
	9 Court basketball (24 girls)	50'x75'	3,750
	Relays (20 girls)	50'x60'	3,000
	Total space for games, grades 4-6		47,580
7th and 8th grades (3 rooms—115 children)	Boys—Soccer (22 boys)	150'x240'	36,000
	Playground baseball (20 boys)	150'x150'	22,500
	Jumping pits (14 boys)	20'x30'	600
		10'x60'	1,200
	Girls—Playground baseball (20 girls)	125'x125'	15,625
	Volley ball (18 girls)	40'x70'	2,800
	9 Court basketball (20 girls)	50'x75'	3,750
	Total space for games, grades 7 and 8		81,875

"The younger children can use the same spaces as the older ones do for their games. Therefore, the minimum space which will serve the needs of the 8-grade school under scheduled use is that required for the seventh and eighth grade children—81,875 square feet—plus the apparatus area of 4,430 square feet and the kindergarten area of 1,200 square feet . . . total of 87,505 square feet or 2 acres." The Subcommittee on the School Plant of the White House Conference emphasized that the school site must provide not only for adequate play space and the proper placement of the building, but that landscaping was an important item in the development of the site.

Gymnasiums

Physical education is now recognized as an integral part of the school curriculum, and the provision of gymnasiums is no longer regarded as a frill or luxury. Gymnasiums are, however, utilized not only for formal gymnasium exercises and calisthenics, but for many indoor athletic sports. The development of intramural athletic programs for the student body and the conduct of interscholastic tournaments in many sports utilize the gymnasiums of school buildings not only during the regular school day, but also for after-school play and general community use in the evening. While there is no set standard for the size of a gymnasium, there are certain mini-

mums which authorities have established so that games may be played and apparatus used with adequate protection. The Committee on Recreation and Physical Education for the White House Conference recommended that a minimum height of eighteen feet be established. Strayer and Engelhardt, in discussing standards for high school buildings, recommend the following:

"The gymnasium room may have dimensions of 40 feet by 60 feet. A larger floor space, 50 by 80 feet, is preferred. The height of the gymnasium should be 18 feet under all beams and trestles. When enrollments in high school are planned above 800, separate gymnasiums for boys and girls should be provided. Two gymnasiums may even be necessary in schools from 500 to 800 depending upon the kind of health program which is being advanced. Where two gymnasiums are planned, it frequently is desirable to locate them that they may be thrown into one large gymnasium for public games. In such cases, separation of gymnasiums is made possible through movable doors or through heavy canvas corridors. In the larger schools, gymnasiums are frequently 50 feet by 80 feet or 60 feet by 90 feet."

In analyzing minimum requirements for physical activities in secondary schools the Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education, appointed by the National Education Association,

1. C. D. Strayer, ed., *Standards and Specifications for High School Buildings*, 2d ed. (New York: National Education Association, 1924), p. 11.

as far back as 1917 recommended that schools of 200 to 600 should be provided with one gymnasium not less than 50 by 70 feet in size; and in schools of more than 600 pupils there should be two gymnasiums, 60 by 80 feet each, one for boys and one for girls.¹

In many instances gymnasiums are so constructed that they can very easily be converted into assembly halls for school meetings, moving picture shows, lectures and other types of entertainment. It is suggested the gymnasium be so situated in the building that it can be used after school hours without access to the remainder of the building; also, that heating arrangements be provided independently of the remainder of the building.

Assembly Halls

Reports of the White House Conference indicate that the assembly hall is regarded by educators as an important part of the school plant. Its use for lectures, orchestra and band rehearsals, symposiums and dramatics, both during the school day and in the evenings, makes it valuable equipment from an educational standpoint and also a desirable community center. It is advisable that wherever possible the auditorium should have a seating capacity equal to that of the total enrollment of the school, and that it should be so situated as to provide a maximum of safety. It should be equipped with a stage having fire-proofed scenic effects and properties. Motion picture equipment is now recognized as an important item in the furnishing of school auditoriums.

Swimming Pools

For high schools at least one swimming pool is suggested by leading authorities. Formerly the minimum size recommended was 20 feet by 60 feet, but in recent years 25 feet by 75 feet has become the more acceptable standard. In larger high schools separate swimming pools for boys and girls are advised. Adequate lighting and ventilation are necessary, and conformance to hygienic standards is mandatory. In most communities either State or local statutes provide the necessary protection in this regard. A continuous circulating filtered water system is the most satisfactory

¹*Physical Education in Secondary Schools*, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 50, 1917, pp. 12-13.

method of guaranteeing sanitation and temperature control.

Showers and Dressing Rooms

The Bureau of Education of the Department of Interior, in its bulletin on *Physical Education in Secondary Schools*, recommends that the gymnasium and swimming pool facilities include proper dressing rooms. Strayer and Engelhardt, in *Standards for High School Buildings*,¹ make the following recommendations regarding dressing room facilities:

"Dressing rooms permitting of changes into athletic and gymnasium garments should be provided adjoining each gymnasium. These rooms should include provision for regular classes as well as for visiting teams. Bathing and locker facilities should be made a part of the equipment of these rooms. All of these rooms should be so located that passage directly to the gymnasium floor is made directly. Adequate lighting and ventilation of these rooms are highly essential. Rooms should be so constructed as to permit of ease of cleansing. It is also desirable to have the dressing room facilities conveniently located with respect to swimming pool, provided it is included in the plan. Obscure glass should be used in all windows and all lighting fixtures should be protected against breakage and rough usage. Radiators should be so located as to prevent injury to students."

"In addition, 100 dressing booths, 2 feet 10 inches by 4 feet, should be supplied. This gives booths for two classes of 50 girls each, one coming to the gymnasium, the other leaving it. In gymnasiums where boys and girls alternate in its use, or where the gymnasium is not used continuously, 50 dressing booths would be sufficient. Again, it is possible to reduce the number of dressing booths to 50 by having one girl dress in the booth containing the clothing of a girl on the gymnasium floor."

"The equipment of dressing rooms include lockers, permanent and durable seating arrangements, mirrors, and floor boards. Hair-drying machines should be installed in the girls' dressing rooms."

"Toilet facilities should be provided in conjunction with all dressing rooms."

"Showers should be easy of access from gymnasium, swimming pool, and athletic field, the number depending upon probable size of gymnasium classes."

¹Pp. 35, 37, 38, 73.

"For girls there should be individual side showers in a nest of compartments consisting of shower space, drying space, dressing space, and locker space; non-absorbent partitions; hair-drying machines."

"For boys there should be individual side showers in separate stalls, with drying space adjacent to general locker room. All valves should be of the automatically-operating type. Adequate planning will consider proper drainage, non-slip floors, adequate natural and artificial lighting, and the proper seclusion for shower rooms."

"Boys' Locker Equipment—There should be either a provision of a half-size locker 12 by 12 by 36 inches for each member of the school, or an equipment of full-size lockers for two large classes with basket lockers 13 by 9 by 8 inches for each member of the school. Lockers should be located in locker rooms equipped with mirrors, benches, wash bowls, etc., adjoining the gymnasiums. Adequate locker provisions for visiting teams will consist of full-sized locker to permit of the storage of suitcases as well as outer garments. Locker service for football teams and baseball teams will require full-length locker. It is also desirable to provide storage lockers for lost, outgrown and misplaced uniforms, etc."

"Girls' Locker Equipment—Either the individual lockers or the box lockers may be used for girls as for boys, with the same space requirements. The box lockers may be used, where the street clothes are kept during the exercise period in the dressing booths."

Miscellaneous

In addition to the aforementioned facilities the recreational values of which are readily recognized, modern school buildings include libraries, club rooms, mechanical drafting rooms, band and orchestra rehearsal halls, printing shops and manual training rooms, laboratories and similar specially equipped rooms. Recreationally these rooms serve a two-fold purpose. They are often utilized in general community center and adult education programs after school hours, thus becoming part of the community's further recreational equipment. Equally important is the fact that through supervised instruction in these shops and special rooms students very often develop special "hobby interests" which are carried over into their after-school life, thus providing a means of leisure-time enjoyment for adults.

It is only within comparatively recent years that educational building architecture has taken cognizance of the possible value of the school building for uses other than formalized "reading, 'ritin', and 'rithmetic" instruction; accordingly only the newer school buildings include adequate provisions. State educational commissions, local boards of education, and city governments are gradually assuring more adequate school buildings by regulating the size of sites by statute and by establishing minimum standards below which no new building can be constructed.

Board of Education of the City of Chicago

The Board of Education of the City of Chicago directs all public tax-supported education within the City of Chicago and has under its control all public school properties within the city. During the 1936-1937 school term educational buildings under its jurisdiction were classified as follows:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Number of schools</i>
Colleges, junior	3
Colleges, normal	1
Continuation schools	1
Elementary schools	322
Elementary schools, branches	9
High schools	30
High schools, branches	8
High and elementary schools combined	7
Prevocational schools*	1
Special schools	5
Vocational schools	4
Total	391

*Five others included in elementary schools.

In addition, 938 children attended elementary school in the thirteen portables on sites separate from the buildings listed. Non-educational properties and revenue-producing real estate supplemented these properties. The total valuation of all plants and equipment has been estimated at \$250,000,000. The present educational buildings of the Board of Education range in age over a period of approximately eighty years. The oldest existing school building in use was erected in 1856. Based upon the date of erection the present educational plant and equipment is classified as follows:

Date of erection	Buildings	
	Number	Per cent
Before 1870	8	2.06
1870-1879	15	3.86
1880-1889	68	17.48
1890-1899	90	23.14
1900-1909	63	16.19
1910-1919	52	13.37
1920-1929	71	18.25
1930-1936	22	5.65
Total	389*	100.00

*Wilson Junior College and Parker High included in Chicago Normal and Parker Practice.

It will be observed that nearly fifty per cent of the buildings still in use were erected before 1900. In many instances the original buildings have been remodeled from time to time and have been supplemented with additions. However, the majority of the older buildings cannot be regarded as modern; consequently in many in-

Technical High School. The average attendance at the 329 elementary schools was 1,013; in the high schools the average enrollment was 3,252. Based upon January, 1937 records the 482,655 pupils were distributed in the 404 schools as follows:

Enrollment	Number of schools	Enrollment	Number of schools	Enrollment	Number of schools
1-99	14	1300-1399	19	2600-2699	0
100-199	9	1400-1499	16	2700-2799	2
200-299	5	1500-1599	8	2800-2899	1
300-399	8	1600-1699	5	2900-2999	2
400-499	9	1700-1799	2	3000-3099	1
500-599	22	1800-1899	4	3100-3199	2
600-699	27	1900-1999	3	3200-3299	2
700-799	29	2000-2099	4	3300-3399	2
800-899	35	2100-2199	6	3400-3499	2
900-999	40	2200-2299	5	3500-3599	3
1000-1099	43	2300-2399	1	3600-3699	1
1100-1199	31	2400-2499	1	3700 and over	10
1200-1299	29	2500-2599	1	Total	404

The 1937 school attendance, classified according to date of erection of buildings, was divided as follows:

Year of erection	Number of buildings			Attendance 1937			Total attendance	
	Elementary	High†	Other*	Elementary	High†	Other*	Number	Per cent
1855-1859	4	..	1	3,182	....	242	3,424	.718
1865-1869	3	..	..	2,822	....	..	2,822	.591
1870-1874	8	..	1	5,864	....	154	6,018	1.261
1875-1879	5	1	..	4,130	763	..	4,893	1.025
1880-1884	34	3	2	31,150	1,184	348	32,682	6.848
1885-1889	27	4	2	28,340	12,368	405	41,113	8.615
1890-1894	45	8	1	49,214	7,170	268	56,652	11.871
1895-1899	39	5	1	40,709	9,052	298	50,059	10.490
1900-1904	23	7	2	22,611	14,230	660	37,501	7.858
1905-1909	30	4	3	29,518	5,543	4,732	39,793	8.338
1910-1914	27	9	1	29,303	24,506	213	54,022	11.320
1915-1919	15	4	1	16,507	7,298	196	24,001	5.029
1920-1924	12	2	..	14,041	1,094	..	15,135	3.172
1925-1929	51	14	1	46,623	27,677	512	74,812	15.676
1930-1934	9	6	..	6,752	19,302	..	26,144	5.478
1935-1936	9	1	..	4,727	3,432	..	8,159	1.710
Total	341	68	16	335,493	133,709	8,028	477,230	100.000

†Includes thirty-one branches and seven combined high and elementary buildings.

*Vocational, pre-vocational, continuation, and special.

stances recreational facilities of any type whatever are lacking. During 1936 the Board of Education undertook an alteration and remodeling program to eliminate safety hazards and to modernize antiquated equipment. This work, however, did not, in most instances, affect the recreational facilities in the buildings, as the cost of renovating and improving these items ran beyond available funds.

Attendance

Attendance in public schools in the City of Chicago during the 1936-1937 school year ranged from 23 in an elementary school portable branch to the more than 8,500 registered at the new Lane

Administration

It has been indicated in Chapter V that the control of the playground recreation of the Board of Education is under the jurisdiction of a Bureau of Recreation. This department operates under a director responsible to the Superintendent of Schools. Its jurisdiction extends only over the sixty supervised equipped playgrounds and one athletic field. Where a playground is situated adjacent to the school, shelter buildings are located on the playground site, making the playground a separate entity having no relationship to the school building itself. The operation of the playgrounds includes no use of the indoor recreational

ilities of the school buildings proper, since these buildings are closed immediately after the regular school day.

The control of the gymnasiums, swimming pools and other physical recreational activities equipment located within the school buildings is administered through the Department of Physical Education of the Board of Education, which provides physical education instructors for the formal gymnasium program. In some elementary schools where the enrollment is sufficiently large, full time instructors are assigned to the individual school; otherwise, the instructor's time is prorated among several schools. The Department of Physical Education also directs all physical intramural programs and has charge of the interscholastic competition in the high schools and junior colleges. During the summer of 1937 the Department of Physical Education supervised the operation of swimming pools in twenty high schools which were opened for general use by boys and girls during the vacation period.

Community Centers

Prior to 1932, for a period of twenty years, the Board of Education conducted a community center program in a limited number of school buildings throughout the city. The program was suspended during 1932 as a result of the economy measures inaugurated by the Board of Education in that year. In community center programs recreational activities consisted of athletic events, public lectures, social dancing, dramatics and other entertainment of various types. These distinctly recreational features were supplemented by instruction in sewing, art and dramatics, Americanization courses, together with certain academic studies. The school community center program was under the jurisdiction of a director responsible to an assistant superintendent of schools. For a time the community center division was incorporated as a department of the Bureau of Recreation. Centers were usually open two evenings a week from the early fall to the first of May. In the years preceding the suspension of the program the cost of maintaining the building and directing the activities was divided between the Board of Education and a neighborhood community association which, in most instances, assumed the responsibility for the active management of the in-

dividual center. The Board of Education provided the building with heat and light, in addition to an official supervisor. The community association, by collecting membership dues and assessing small fees and charges for special entertainments, supplemented the Board of Education's contribution by paying additional instructors and financing the cost of special social activities and other events included in the program. From 1925 to 1931 inclusive the number of buildings used in the evenings exclusively for the community center program varied as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of buildings</i>
1925	18
1926	18
1927	18
1928	27
1929	28
1930	27
1931	27

Additional buildings supplementing these community centers were opened as evening schools offering a uniform type of instruction, and also providing entertainments and special civic and social events. In many districts of the city community centers were entirely self-supporting, the local community being sufficiently aggressive to provide the necessary funds. Community centers of the Board of Education were operated along lines somewhat similar to the programs of the park community centers now functioning in the individual park fieldhouses throughout the city. In 1928 the amount expended by the Board of Education in financing the community center program was divided as follows:

<i>Instruction</i>	
Salaries and wages.....	\$10,175.54
Auto mileage	543.50
Total	\$10,719.04
<i>Operation of plant</i>	
Salaries and wages.....	\$21,275.00
Gas and electricity.....	3,500.00
Fuel	5,000.00
Total	\$29,775.00
Total amount expended for community centers	\$40,494.04

Typical schedules of operation and programs provided for twenty-seven regular school community centers in 1930 are as follows:

Armstrong

7051 N. Pingree Street

Tuesday and Friday, 7-11 P.M.

Classes—gymnasium, dancing, lectures; general program and dancing; family night and neighborhood organizations on Friday evening; hall seats 1,000.

Falconer

3000 N. Lamon Avenue

Tuesday and Friday, 7-10 P.M.

Classes—on Tuesday evening in sewing, millinery, music, dramatics, social dancing, golf instruction, ladies' gymnasium; on Friday evening men's gymnasium.

Hayes

258 N. Leavitt Street

Tuesday and Friday, 7-10 P.M.

Classes—English, handiwork, sewing, household arts, recreation, chorus, orchestra, drama; hall seats 300.

Locke

Newcastle and Diversey

Monday and Thursday, 7-11 P.M.

Classes—gymnasium, household arts, civics; headquarters for young men's clubs both evenings; art collections of many Japanese prints and paintings in corridors.

Lovett

Bloomingtondale and Mobile

Tuesday and Friday, 7-10 P.M.

Classes and clubs; public library deposit station.

Norwood Park

5900 Nina Avenue

Tuesday and Friday, 7-11 P.M.

Classes—dramatics, singing, gymnasium, social dancing; Boy Scouts, Parent-Teachers and Neighborhood Club meet here; motion pictures.

Ridge (Morgan Park High School)

2350 W. 110th Place

Tuesday and Friday, 7-11 P.M.

Classes—gymnasium; swimming for women at 7:30 P.M., swimming for men at 8:30 P.M. on Tuesday evening, on Friday evening for husbands and wives; classes in language, drama and other subjects; clubs and civic organizations meet here; monthly forum with noted speakers when a course ticket admission fee is used; hall seats 2,725.

Ryder

8716 Wallace Street

Tuesday and Thursday, 7-11 P.M.

Classes—debating, artistic and dramatic study group, stereoptican travel lectures; motion pictures; meeting place for Camp Fire Girls; girls' clubs; social dancing; meetings of neighborhood organizations; outdoor supervised playground and fieldhouse; hall seats 525.

Shoop

112th and Laffin Streets

Tuesday and Friday, 7:30-11 P.M.

Classes—music, gymnasium, cooking, sewing, orchestra and chorus; Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls meet here in forenoon; also meetings of neighborhood organizations; outdoor supervised playground and fieldhouse; hall seats 815.

Woodlawn (Hyde Park High School)

6220 Stony Island Avenue

Friday, 7-11 P.M.

Classes—\$2.50 membership for course of 12 lessons, and public dancing; \$5 (in advance) for entire season of 24 evenings; there were 22 classes in standard or popular subjects, manual and household arts, woodwork and machine work, foreign languages, commercial subjects, public speaking, current events, new book reviews, voice training, women's gymnasium and swimming, golf instruction and practice, dancing instruction 8 to 9 and 9 to 11 P.M.; social hour and dancing after classes, 9 to 11 P.M.; classes in any new subject for which 20 applied were given; community orchestra; hall seats 2,000.

Cost of Use

The Board of Education is empowered by the State legislature to "grant the use of assembly halls and classrooms when otherwise not needed, including light, heat and attendants, for free public lectures, concerts and other educational and social interests free of charge. . . . under such provision and control as the Board may see fit." (See chapter III.) This legislation is permissive in character, the Board of Education having the discretionary power of restricting the use of its equipment. Within recent years public school building have not been used to any appreciable extent after school hours. The Board of Education has an established policy whereby outside organizations are required to pay the cost of lighting and heating the building beyond the normal school day including overtime for engineering and maintenance employees. The resultant charge compares unfavorably with charges made for similar pri

vately-owned facilities and tends to discourage use of public property by civic groups. A study made in 1934 revealed that the fees (based on four-hour after school period) for use of assembly halls in the various school buildings throughout the city were as follows:

<i>Monday - Friday With Heat</i>	<i>Saturday, Sunday and Holidays With Heat</i>
\$23.00 in 270 schools	\$34.00 in 209 schools
35.00 in 35 schools	46.00 in 39 schools
47.00 in 16 schools	58.00 in 17 schools
52.00 in 11 schools	63.00 in 11 schools
<i>Without Heat</i>	<i>Without Heat</i>
\$17.00 in 262 schools	\$22.00 in 267 schools
23.00 in 56 schools	28.00 in 51 schools
30.00 in 11 schools	Over 28.00 in 11 schools

The charges for the gymnasiums, for which no heat was provided, varied as follows:

<i>Monday-Friday</i>	<i>Saturday, Sunday and Holidays</i>
\$17.00 in 190 schools	\$22.00 in 190 schools
22.00 in 37 schools	27.00 in 37 schools

The amount charged is based upon the capacity of the hall or gymnasium. Because of these relatively high costs, the Physical Education Department of the Board of Education followed a policy in 1934 which resulted in a considerable percentage of interscholastic events being held outside of property of the Board of Education. In the case of activities conducted outside of buildings, such as football and baseball, the primary reason for the activities being held in the following locations was the lack of suitable sites in the school system.

I. For class work in physical education activities:

- Bowen High School—Bessemer Park and South Chicago Y.M.C.A.
- McKinley High School—West Side Y.M.C.A. swimming pool
- Washburne Continuation School—Seward Park
- Pulaski School—Pulaski Park

II. For interscholastic competition:

Baseball—(Enclosed fields rental cost twenty per cent of gate receipts, minimum of \$15.00)

<i>Enclosed fields</i>	<i>Open fields</i>
------------------------	--------------------

Shewbridge Field	Bessemer Park
Normal Park	Hamilton Park
Greyhound Park	McKinley Park
White City	Douglas Park

<i>Enclosed fields</i>	<i>Open fields</i>
------------------------	--------------------

Mills Park	Beuttner Sq. Playground
Cubs Park	Lincoln Park
Sox Park	Welles Park
Logan Square	Kilbourn Park
	Irving Park
	Fuller Park
	Byrne Field
	Grand Crossing Park
	Winnemac Park

Basketball—(Rental cost twenty per cent of gate receipts)

- Loyola gymnasium
- Bartlett gymnasium, University of Chicago
- White City Courts
- Broadway Armory
- 7th Regiment Armory
- 122d Regiment Armory

Cross-Country Run—(Donated)

- Washington Park

Fencing—(Donated)

- Bartlett gymnasium, University of Chicago
- Northwestern University
- Gage Park

Football

	<i>Rental cost</i>
Normal Park	20% of gate
White City	20% of gate
Shewbridge Field	20% of gate
Greyhound Park	20% of gate
Mills Stadium	25% of gate
Soldier Field	10% of gate plus cost of cleaning
Stagg Field	20% of gate
DePaul Field	20% of gate
Loyola Field	\$80
Logan Square	20% of gate and \$25 minimum
Winnemac Park	Donated

Gymnastics—(Donated)

- Bartlett gymnasium, University of Chicago
- Northwestern University
- George Williams College

Ice Skating

- Stadium (indoor)
- Lincoln Park (outdoor)
- Washington Park (outdoor) Donated
- Coliseum (indoor)

Rifle Marksmanship

- Union League Club (Donated)

Soccer Football—(All open fields)

- Sherman Park
- Bessemer Park

Hamilton Park
Buettner Square Playground
McKinley Park
Grand Crossing Park
Douglas Park
Lincoln Park
Kilbourn Park
Welles Park
Winnemac Park

Swimming—(Donated)

University of Chicago pool
Northwestern University pool
Lake Shore Athletic Club pool
Illinois Athletic Club pool

Tennis—(Donated)

University of Chicago
Chicago Town and Tennis Club
Hamilton Club
River Forest Club
Beverly Hills Country Club
Unatre Tennis Club
Ogden Park
McKinley Park
Fuller Park
Armour Square
Grand Crossing Park
Douglas Park
Columbus Park
Welles Park
Kilbourn Park
Lincoln Park
Broadway Armory
124th Field Artillery Armory

Wrestling—(Donated, except for cost of attendants)

Bartlett gymnasium, University of Chicago
Patten gymnasium, Northwestern University

Track and Field

University of Chicago fieldhouse (Cost—erection of bleachers and wages of attendants)
Patten gymnasium, Northwestern University—(Donated)
Stagg Field—(Cost of attendants)
South Park playgrounds—(Donated)
West Park playgrounds—(Donated)
Lincoln Park playgrounds—(Donated)
Soldier Field—(Rental, ten per cent and expenses, usually \$150 to \$200)

When the emergency education program of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission was inaugurated in Chicago under the sponsorship of the Board of Education, because of the Board's policy of non-use of school facilities after school

hours without payment, it was necessary to provide space for late afternoon and evening classes in other than Board of Education facilities. In order that the program might operate effectively, the co-operation and assistance of settlements, churches, women's groups, park authorities and other groups were secured so that rooms outside of public schools were made available during the evening hours when the demand for classes was heaviest. In effect, therefore, while the Board of Education sponsored the program as an adjunct of the city's regular educational instruction, its active co-operation was very much restricted because it did not make its own facilities available. The opening of the high school swimming pools during the summer vacation period of 1937 with all of the expenses assumed by the Board itself represents a departure from the previous policy.

Sites

The history of Chicago's school system indicates that its program of expansion parallels the growth of the city and that new schools were provided in sections of the city as the growth of population warranted. Inasmuch as in almost each instance the districts were not intensely populated at the time the school was provided and there always seemed to be vacant property within the immediate vicinity of the school building and particularly because of the fact that the actual public playground movement itself did not begin until the last decade of the nineteenth century, no attempt was made to provide a larger site than was required by the school building.

As the population increased in these districts and the privately owned vacant lots were succeeded by residential, commercial, and industrial properties, the play space previously available disappeared, leaving school buildings with no provision for the games and play of the pupils. It cannot be said, however, that even after the playground movement became established the Board of Education's building program has been consistent with accepted established standards, particularly in relation to size of the school site.

Although when the Board of Education took over the supervised playgrounds adjacent to school buildings in 1921 it indicated that it regarded itself as being in a position to more intelligently direct activities on the school grounds,

there has been no appreciable change of policy regarding school sites since that date, for only fourteen of 79 elementary school buildings erected since that time occupy sites of more than four acres.

The following table characterizes school buildings of the Board of Education according to the date of erection and area of site.

occupying only 8.03 acres, the adjacent property, Winnemac Park, while under the control of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation of the City of Chicago, is actually owned by the Board of Education. This property has a total area of approximately forty acres and provides the largest play space adjacent to public schools in the city. The new Lane High School, erected in 1934,

Type and date of erections	Total	Acres in site												
		Under 1	1.00-1.49	1.50-1.99	2.00-2.49	2.50-2.99	3.00-3.99	4.00-4.99	5.00-5.99	6.00-6.99	7.00-7.99	8.00-8.99	9.00 and over	
1850-1859:														
Elementary	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860-1869:														
Elementary	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870-1879:														
Elementary	12	4	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary branch	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High branch	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vocational	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880-1889:														
Elementary	61	19	23	7	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
High branch	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vocational	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-vocational	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1890-1899:														
Elementary	78	8	16	28	9	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	1*
Elementary branch	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High branch	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Combined	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900-1909:														
Elementary	50	2	10	21	6	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary branch	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	5	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1†
Combined	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vocational	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Continuation	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910-1919:														
Elementary	40	..	3	7	7	3	16	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Elementary branch	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
High branch	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior college	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920-1929:														
Elementary	60	..	..	6	2	2	38	5	4	1	..	..	..	2
Elementary branch	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	7	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Combined	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Special	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1930-1936:														
Elementary	15	1	1	..	..	1	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
High	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Combined	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior college	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	389	52	64	79	36	29	90	11	7	1	1	11	8	..

*Including Wilson Junior College.
†Including Chicago Normal College.

Of the total schools now in use only thirty-eight have more than four acres of site. This represents approximately one-tenth of all school buildings. Only one of the high schools exceeds the twenty-acre standard established as a minimum for educational buildings of this type. However, in the instance of Amundsen High School

occupies a site of 29.70 acres, representing the largest high school plant within the City of Chicago. The space unoccupied by the building provides football fields, baseball diamonds, and other active recreation areas.

In using national standards as a measuring stick for analyzing the adequacy of school sites, it is

assumed that the unoccupied property surrounding the school buildings is laid out and equipped as playgrounds and for active sports and games. Of the 329 elementary schools in the City of Chicago only 59 are equipped with play apparatus and are supervised during after-school hours. Of these one is under one acre, four are less than one and one-half acres in size, thirteen are between one and one-half and two acres, seventeen are between two and two and one-half, nine are between two and one-half and three, and eleven between three and four; one supervised school playground is between four and five acres, one between five and six, and two between eight and nine. It should be pointed out that the above acreages are for the entire school site and include the area occupied by the building.

In some instances more than eighty per cent of the total site is occupied by the building.

Percentage of site occupied by school building

<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number of schools</i>
Under 10	14
10-19	73
20-29	99
30-39	96
40-49	62
50-59	24
60-69	12
70-79	3
80-89	3
90-99	1
Total	387

Arithmetic mean: 32.193

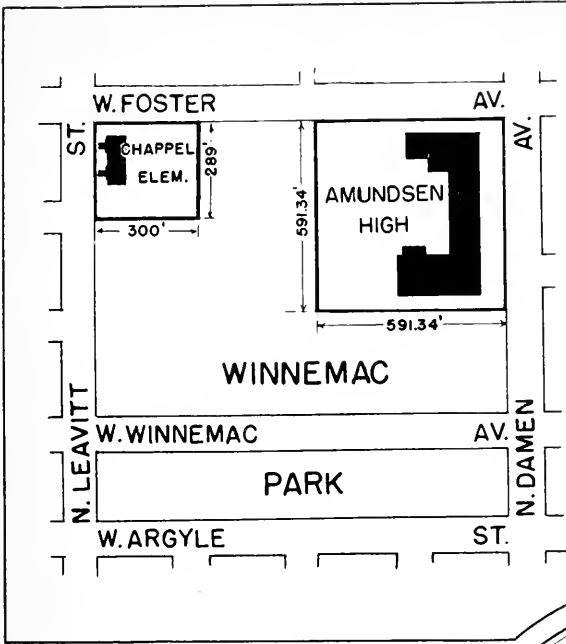
Median per cent: 30.554

In the instance of the Parental School the total site of 66.55 acres includes farm lands. The unoccupied areas of the school sites which have been used for the above computations include landscaped areas, sidewalks, and driveways, in addition to that ground which has been surfaced for play. As a result, in each instance the estimated space per pupil cannot be construed as play space. In the fifty-nine schools which have supervised playgrounds the areas actually used for playground purposes are as follows:

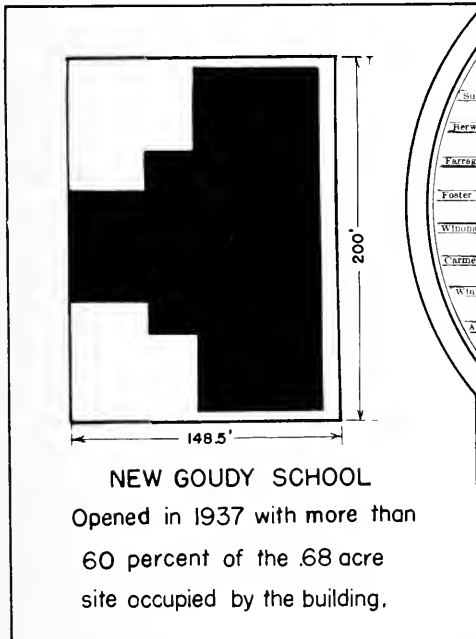
<i>Name of school</i>	<i>Area of site (acres)</i>	<i>Area of playground space (sq. ft.)</i>	<i>Area per pupil (sq. ft.)</i>
Pickard	1.71	9,000	8.81
Lawson	2.58	12,100	5.61
Moseley	.92	12,653	52.29
Lloyd	2.72	18,000	14.96
Earle	1.88	20,250	24.43
Audubon	1.69	20,800	22.56
Poe	1.48	22,236	64.27
Goethe	2.22	22,680	24.44
Whittier	1.07	24,375	39.70
Copernicus	2.21	25,000	26.46
Gladstone	1.73	26,784	21.27
Mozart	2.29	27,664	27.53
McCosh	2.53	30,000	17.22
McCormick	1.14	34,375	37.24
Otis	2.04	34,713	33.90
Washington	1.69	34,965	37.00
Swift	2.19	35,100	30.60
Ryerson	2.29	39,250	19.58
Cameron	2.48	39,498	26.76
Agassiz	1.70	39,570	39.97
Drake	1.43	39,750	39.52
Kershaw	2.52	37,026	41.00
Henry	1.97	37,500	39.39
Douglas	2.77	37,800	17.23
Morse	1.88	39,168	30.67
Carter	2.10	39,520	19.94
McPherson	2.42	42,712	29.66
Fulton	1.83	42,884	37.55
Fiske	2.15	43,936	42.95
Oakland	1.70	44,000	53.01
Scanlan	2.36	44,400	42.65
Mitchell	2.24	44,460	42.34
Delano	2.72	45,325	35.83
Brentano	2.53	46,182	32.09
Belding	2.14	47,275	52.47
Hawthorne	2.26	56,628	47.27
Gallistel	1.87	60,000	45.98
Orr	3.02	62,304	74.17
Ryder	2.13	66,752	115.29
Howe	2.30	67,782	102.70
Nash	2.73	73,616	69.98
Burroughs	1.74	80,000	186.48
Kohn	3.56	80,600	98.90
Davis	3.66	83,578	77.60
Burley	1.51	87,625	115.30
LeMoyné	3.87	87,842	38.80
Shoop	5.00	90,000	75.25
Hayt	2.77	91,476	86.62
Perry	4.35	94,525	153.45
Avondale	3.61	96,990	76.19
Corkery	2.22	102,500	140.03
Emmett	3.02	105,000	80.46
Waters	3.42	120,000	108.11
Avalon Park	3.62	120,825	146.45
Gary	8.21	160,664	182.57
O'Keefe	3.66	183,388	137.16
Budlong	3.45	270,000	190.54
Forestville	8.20	292,000	87.45
Hanson Park	3.56	3,659,040*	4,440.58

*Athletic field located on separate property adjacent to school.

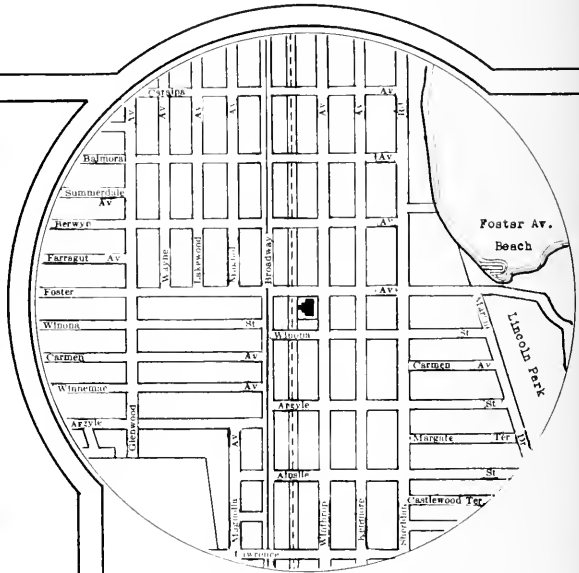
The Wells High School, erected in 1934, and the new Goudy School, in process of construction, make no provision for play space. In the instance of the Wells High School, occupying a site of



The Amundsen High School erected in 1930 and the Chappel Elementary School, constructed in 1937, situated with a large play area, Winnemac Park, 40 acres, between them represent what is regarded by many authorities as an ideal arrangement of school sites.



NEW GOUDY SCHOOL
 Opened in 1937 with more than 60 percent of the .68 acre site occupied by the building.



The New Goudy School is situated in an area in which no public playgrounds are located.

Figure 24

only 2.07 acres, approximately sixty-eight per cent of the site is occupied by the building, leaving only 29,000 square feet for sidewalks, lawns, and play areas. In addition, the location of the building precludes the possibility of the unoccupied space being used for any active games suitable for high school students.

The new Goudy School, replacing a building erected in 1892, will occupy more than sixty per cent of its .68 acre site. This will leave less than 12,000 square feet of unoccupied space for landscaping, sidewalks, and any play area. Based upon the 1936 attendance at the school, this will permit only 13.38 square feet per pupil as compared to national standards of 100 square feet of play space per pupil.

A study of all Board of Education sites indicates that on the basis of the 1937 school attendance, unoccupied space per pupil is as follows:

<i>Sq. ft. per pupil of unoccupied space</i>	<i>No. of schools</i>	<i>Sq. ft. per pupil of unoccupied space</i>	<i>No. of schools</i>
1-10	8	201-210	1
11-20	27	211-220	2
21-30	37	221-230	2
31-40	53	231-240	2
41-50	43	241-250	1
51-60	38	271-280	2
61-70	22	281-290	1
71-80	19	291-300	2
81-90	23	311-320	1
91-100	15	331-340	1
101-110	16	371-380	1
111-120	11	381-390	1
121-130	7	441-450	2
131-140	14	451-460	1
141-150	9	471-480	1
151-160	7	481-490	1
161-170	5	621-630	1
171-180	3	991-1,000	1
181-190	4	7,424*	1
191-200	2		

*Parental School.

Classified according to type of school, the per pupil unoccupied space in this same year is:

<i>Square feet per pupil</i>	<i>Normal college</i>	<i>Junior colleges</i>	<i>High schools</i>	<i>High and elementary</i>	<i>Elementary schools</i>	<i>Other† schools</i>
1-10	4	2	1	1
11-20	4	..	23	1
21-30	4	1	32	1
31-40	3	3	46	1
41-50	9	..	33	2
51-60	3	..	31	2
61-70	4	..	16	2

†Continuation, vocational, pre-vocational, and special schools.

<i>Square feet per pupil</i>	<i>Normal college</i>	<i>Junior colleges</i>	<i>High schools</i>	<i>High and elementary</i>	<i>Elementary schools</i>	<i>Other† schools</i>
71-80	..	1	1	..	17	..
81-90	1‡	1	2	..	21	1
91-100	15	1
101-110	14	2
111-120	1	..	10	..
121-130	1	..	6	..
131-140	1	12	1
141-150	9	..
151-160	7	..
161-170	1	..	4	..
171-180	1	..	2	..
181-190	4	..
191-200	..	1	..	..	1	..
201-210	1	..
211-220	2	..
221-230	2	..
231-240	2	..
241-250	1	..
271-280	2	..
281-290	1	..
291-300	2	..
311-320	1	..
331-340	1	..
371-380	1	..
381-390	1	..
441-450	2	..
451-460	1	..
471-480	1	..
481-490	1	..
621-630	1	..
991-1,000	1	..
7,424	1

‡Located on same site as Wilson Junior College, Parker High, and Parker Practice. 87.65 square feet included under each classification.

Gymnasiums

The first public school gymnasium in the United States was constructed at West Division High School in 1892. This gymnasium was 90 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a ceiling height of 26 feet (well above minimum national standards). It was equipped for formal physical education instruction and for athletic contests.

In some instances, in the more than ninety buildings erected in Chicago schools before that date additions have provided modern gymnasiums. In other buildings, classrooms or store rooms have been remodeled or converted into what are classified as gymnasiums; these are usually decidedly substandard in dimensions. In recent years, particularly since Public Works Administration grants were made available for the construction of public buildings, the Board of Education has followed a two fold policy regarding the provision of gymnasiums and assembly halls. In some instances where new schools were being erected, gymnasiums and assembly halls were not

provided in order to reduce the cost of construction; in other instances grants have been secured for the provision of additions to old buildings in which these facilities were included. Because of this a large number of school buildings which were originally constructed many years ago have reasonably adequate gymnasium equipment, while several of the most recently erected buildings and supposedly the most modern located in outlying districts do not include either gymnasiums or assembly halls. The gymnasiums in use in the 1936-1937 school year may be classified according to date of erection of building as follows:

Date of erection of building	Square feet of gymnasium					
	Total	Under 2400	2400-3500	3600-4700	4800-5900	6000-7200 and over
Before 1870	3	1	2	..	..	..
1870-1879	0	2	4	..	..	..
1880-1889	31	10	8	2	6	3
1890-1899	55	7	10	10	7	6
1900-1909	53	5	17	19	6	3
1910-1919	50	3	20	6	8	7
1920-1929	80	3	47	7	5	8
1930-1939	26	1	12	3	2	3
Total	304	32	126	53	34	30

In the 1936-37 school term, 41 buildings had no gymnasium facilities of any kind and 103 had combination gymnasiums which, by the use of temporary seats, were convertible to assembly hall purposes.

The distribution of gymnasiums and combination gymnasium-assembly halls according to type of school was as follows:

Type of school	Number of schools			Total
	With one or more gymnasiums	With combined gymnasium and assembly	With no gymnasium	
Normal college	1	..	..	1
Junior college	2	..	1†	3
High school	30	..	..	30
High school branch	3	1	4	8
High and elementary school	7	..	..	7
Elementary school	197	99	27‡	323
Elementary school branch	..	..	8	8
Continuation	1	..	..	1
Vocational	1	2	1	4
Prevocational*	..	1	..	1
Special	3	..	2	5
Total	245	103	43‡	391

*Five included with elementary.

†Four gymnasiums located on site occupied by Chicago Normal College, Wilson Junior College, Parker High, and Parker Practice.

An analysis in 1934 of the dimensions of 359 gymnasiums and combined gymnasium-assembly halls shows that 262 rooms or 73 per cent equaled

or exceeded the minimum standards of 60 feet for length, 40 feet for width, and 18 feet in height. Forty-six were below standard length, 55 less than 40 feet wide, and 48 below 18 feet high.

The following table groups the rooms according to the number of dimensions equaling or exceeding the national standards:

Gymnasiums equaling or exceeding standard length, width and height	262
Gymnasiums below standard height	20
Gymnasiums below standard width	25
Gymnasiums below standard length	17
Gymnasiums below standard width and height ..	6
Gymnasiums below standard length and height ..	5
Gymnasiums below standard width and length ..	7
Gymnasiums below standard length, width and height	17
Total	359
Total sub-standard gymnasiums	97

The median length of the gymnasiums was 73 feet. The largest group of 36 were 70 feet long, twenty-eight 80 feet, and twenty-six 60 feet. Fifty-nine are 100 feet long or over, with the largest of 250 feet at Crane High School, and the next of 200 feet at the Wright Junior College.

Of the 144 school buildings without separate gymnasiums, 103 contain a combined gymnasium and assembly hall. Thirty-nine of these schools were constructed before 1890, 36 between 1890 and 1899, 10 between 1900 and 1909, 17 between 1910 and 1919, and 1 in 1931. Of the remaining 41 schools with neither gymnasium nor combination rooms, 5 had assembly halls. The total school attendance, as of January 1, 1937, in the 36 which had no gymnasiums nor assembly halls was 17,318 children.

A total of 241 schools have rooms designated specifically as assembly halls. Four schools have two auditoriums each and the remaining 237 each have one assembly hall. These are distributed according to type of school as follows:

Type of school	Number of schools	Number with no assembly hall	Number with one assembly hall		Total number of assembly halls
			Number with one assembly hall	Number with two assembly halls	
Normal college	1	1	..	..	..
Junior college	3	..	3	..	3
High school	30	..	28	2	32
High school branch	8	5	3	..	3
High and elementary school	7	..	7	..	7
Elementary	322	130	190	2	194
Elementary branch	8	8	..	..	..
Continuation	1	..	1	..	1
Vocational	4	3	1	..	1
Prevocational	1*	1	..	..	1
Special	5	1	4	..	4
Total	390	149	237	4	245

*Five included in elementary school total.

Based upon nominal square footage of space, the total of 245 assembly halls may be grouped as follows:

<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Under 2,000	4	1.63
2,000- 2,999	8	3.27
3,000- 3,999	20	8.16
4,000- 4,999	70	28.57
5,000- 5,999	26	10.61
6,000- 6,999	21	8.57
7,000- 7,999	27	11.02
8,000- 8,999	19	7.76
9,000- 9,999	17	6.94
10,000-10,999	15	6.12
11,000-19,999	12	4.90
20,000 and over	6	2.45
Total	245	100.00

The six auditoriums with over 20,000 are in high schools, with the largest, 32,924 square feet, at the Schurz. The four halls of less than 2,000 square feet are in schools built before 1890.

The following table shows the relationship between size of assembly hall and date of erection of the school:

<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Before 1880-</i>		<i>1890-</i>	<i>1900-</i>	<i>1910-</i>	<i>1920-</i>	<i>1930-</i>
		<i>1880</i>	<i>1889</i>	<i>1899</i>	<i>1909</i>	<i>1919</i>	<i>1929</i>	<i>1936</i>
Under 2,000	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
2,000- 2,999	8	1	2	1	1	..	2	1
3,000- 3,999	20	..	3	3	5	..	7	2
4,000- 4,999	70	2	1	11	15	2	36	3
5,000- 5,999	26	1	2	10	9	2	2	..
6,000- 6,999	21	1	2	6	5	5	2	..
7,000- 7,999	27	1	2	3	..	9	10	2
8,000- 8,999	19	..	4	5	6	2	1	1
9,000- 9,999	17	..	1	4	2	3	7	..
10,000-10,999	15	..	2	1	..	7	1	4
11,000-19,999	12	..	1	3	2	5	1	..
20,000 and over	6	..	1	..	1	1	3	..
Total	245	8	23	47	46	36	72	13

A study of all assembly halls and combination gymnasium-assembly halls in use in 1934 revealed a total seating capacity of 221,621. Classified according to type of school and date of erection, this seating capacity was distributed as follows:

<i>Date of erection</i>	<i>Elementary schools</i>		<i>High schools</i>	
	<i>Number of schools</i>	<i>Number of seats</i>	<i>Number of schools</i>	<i>Number of seats</i>
1855-1859	4	605	..	.....
1865-1869	2	700	..	.....
1870-1874	5	2,232	..	.....
1875-1879	4	1,956	1	1,936
1880-1884	28	12,642	..	.....
1885-1889	23	12,703	1	1,398

<i>Date of erection</i>	<i>Elementary schools</i>		<i>High schools</i>	
	<i>Number of schools</i>	<i>Number of seats</i>	<i>Number of schools</i>	<i>Number of seats</i>
1890-1894	43	24,142	2	1,939
1895-1899	39	19,493	3	3,299
1900-1904	21	11,919	3	2,197
1905-1909	29	15,859	2	2,099
1910-1914	26	20,358	7	10,626
1915-1919	19	19,950	2	2,824
1920-1924	12	8,969	..	.....
1925-1929	51	22,277	9	10,619
1930-1934	8	4,339	5	7,239
Total	308	177,445	35	44,179

Swimming Pools

Thirty-eight swimming pools are distributed among thirty high schools, three elementary school buildings and one special school for crippled children. The swimming pool in the Spalding School for crippled children is used not only for recreation, but also for therapeutic purposes. The swimming pools in the high schools are supervised by the physical education instructors, and are maintained for regular class instruction and interscholastic swimming events. During the summer of 1937 nineteen of the pools were open for general use by boys and girls of high school age and under. (See chapter xi.)

Showers

The 1934 inventory of Board of Education facilities indicates that 142 elementary schools were equipped with showers and 33 high school buildings had this type of equipment as part of their physical education plant. The total number of showers in the high schools was 1,185 and in the elementary schools 1,450. The average number of showers in the high schools was 35.91, while the average number in elementary schools having showers was 10.21. These shower facilities were available only during school hours, and their use was restricted to the student body.

Play Rooms

Of a total of 338 elementary schools for which information was available in 1934, 207 were equipped with rooms designated as play rooms. The schools so equipped had an average of 3.32 such play rooms. The play rooms were not used in after school recreation, but were part of the regular school day curriculum of the smaller chil-

dren. They varied in size from small adapted store rooms to specially designed and equipped spaces.

Miscellaneous Recreational Equipment

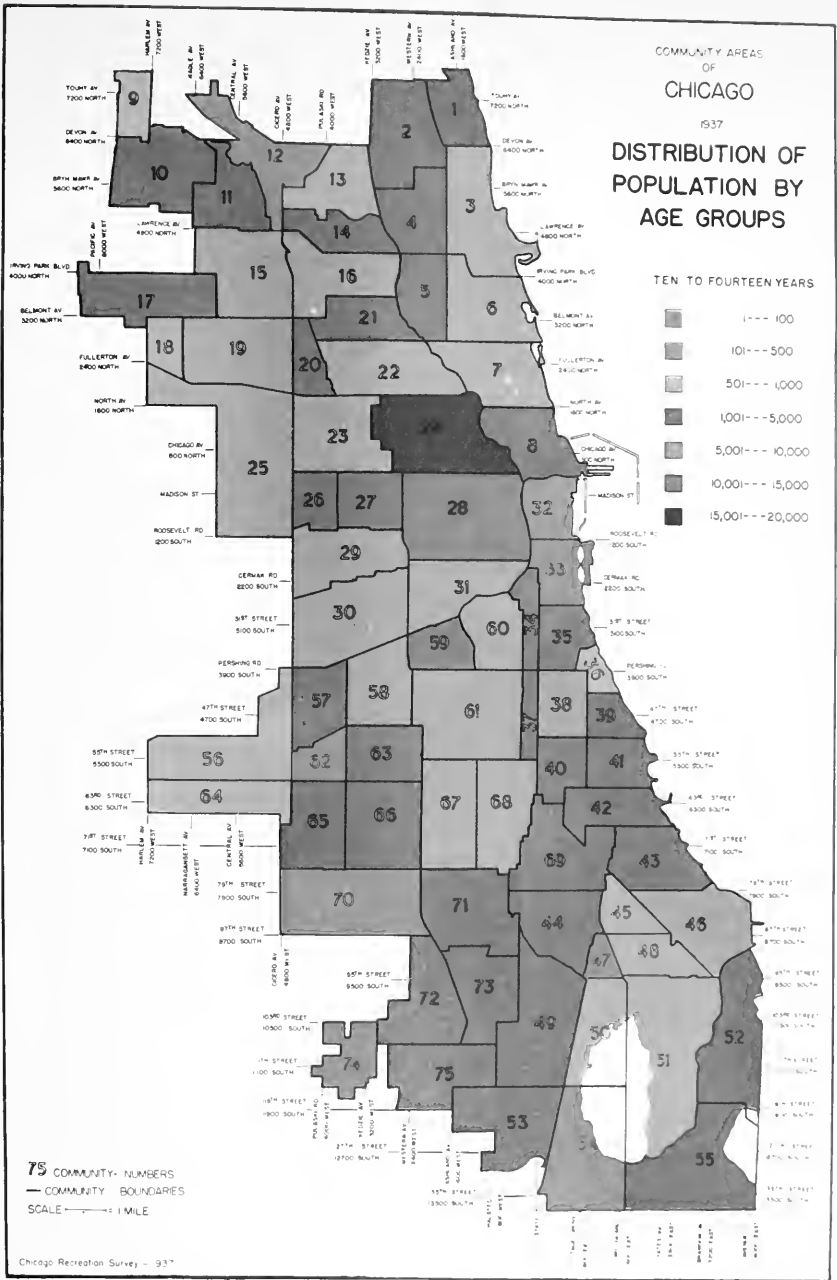
The 1934 inventory of special rooms in school buildings of the Board of Education indicates the following facilities which may be regarded as being at least indirectly of a recreational character, notwithstanding their primary purpose in the school curriculum.

<i>Type of room</i>	<i>Number of rooms</i>
Manual training	357 in 281 schools
Machine shop and forge	129 in 24 schools
Printing	84 in 72 schools
Electric shop	26 in 17 schools
Kindergarten	337 in 298 schools
Domestic Science	465 in 292 schools

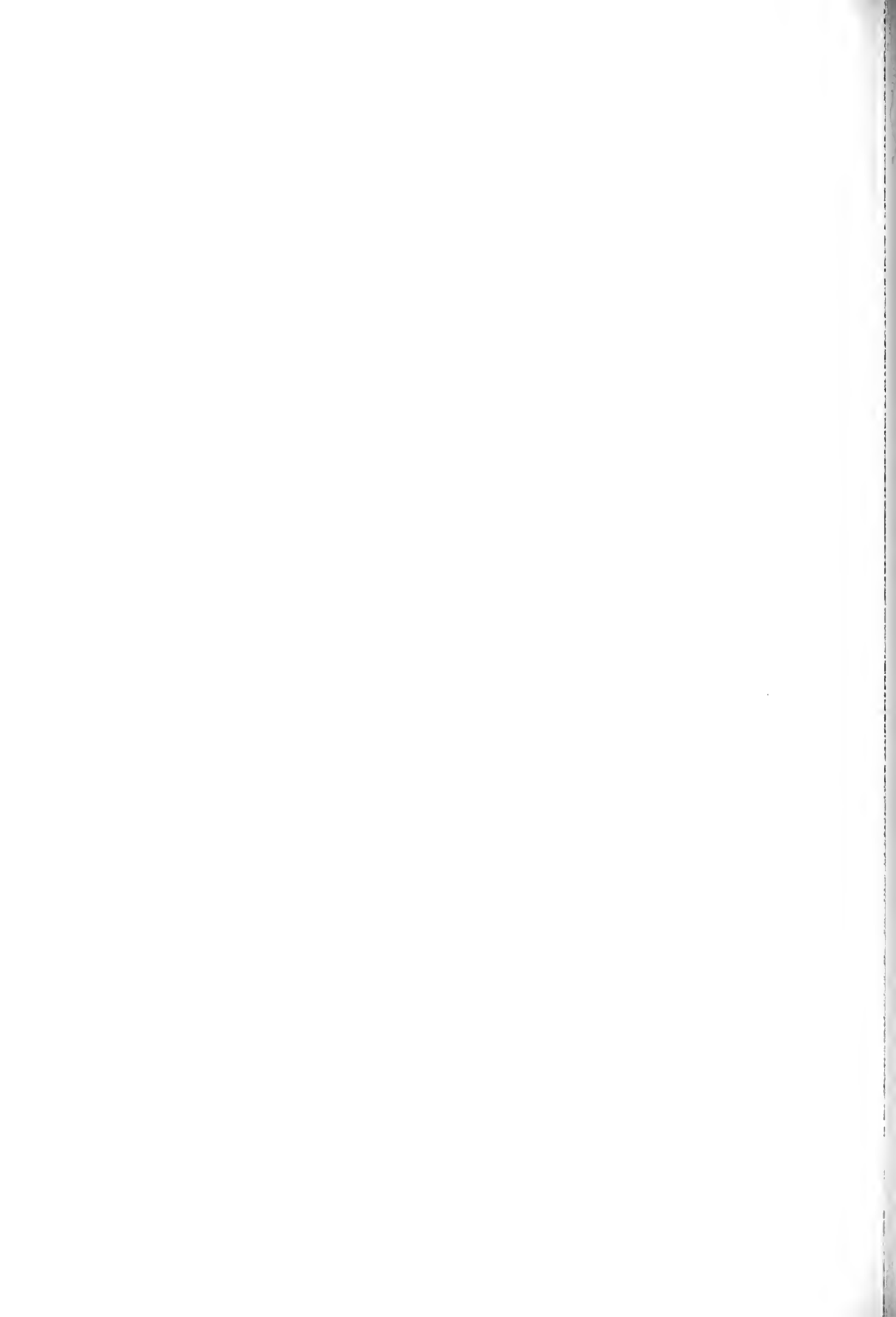
<i>Type of room</i>	<i>Number of rooms</i>
Dining	22 in 17 schools
Fresh air	35 in 16 schools
Sleeping	6 in 6 schools

In no instance were these rooms available for general community center recreation programs during the year, inasmuch as all school buildings were closed after the normal school day, except in those instances where the regular evening school classes of the Board of Education were conducted. Only in these instances were some of the domestic science rooms and the various shops made available.

A detailed analysis of the site, attendance, play area, gymnasiums, assembly halls, special rooms, window breakage, costs of utilization of each school building of the Board of Education is included in Volume IV.



Population Series - Map 4



MUSEUMS

Introduction

Today there are more than 7,000 museums in the world, of which over 1,500 are located in the United States. Approximately 800 of those in this country are publicly supported, including 400 historical museums, 170 art galleries, 125 scientific collections, 24 industrial and 50 general museums. Six hundred museums in the United States are owned by universities, colleges and schools.¹

It was not until comparatively recent times that the educational aspects of museums, zoological and botanical gardens, aquariums and planetariums were recognized and exhibits scientifically arranged by experts for public instruction. In the early days "museums had a tendency to represent the abnormal rather than the normal, what was rare rather than what was common. . . . The ordinary phenomena were passed by as of no importance, or as too familiar to deserve notice or require an explanation. . . . The more an explanation appealed to the marvelous, the more acceptable it was. Rarities and freaks of nature and art engaged the attention of everyone."² The poet, Garth, in the *Dispensary* described a museum of 1726 in the following verse:

"Here Mummies lay most reverently staid,
And there the Tortoise hung her Coat of Mail;
Not far from some huge Shark's devouring
Head
The Flying-fish their finny pinions spread."³

This interest in the unusual not only attracted people to museums, but also stimulated the collection of antiques and natural history specimens. It is only in relatively recent years that museum exhibits could be relied upon as authentic. "The chief function of a modern museum is education, although the services of museums as laboratories of research and as guardians of material evidence

of the workings of nature in the past and of the accomplishment of civilization and of the nation continue to be of great importance."⁴ David Murray, reflecting on the function of museums in supplementing education, wrote: "In a general sense a museum is a popular educator. It provides recreation and instruction for all classes and for all ages. The sight of even a poorly set-up whale in a museum will tell more to a learner than an accurate drawing to scale. The faculty which is the least trained, under our present system of education, is that of observation; and yet none is of greater value and none is deserving of more careful cultivation. While accurate observation is the foundation of all original scientific work, we do comparatively little to develop the habit in the young."⁵

To encourage learning from direct observation as well as from books, children are urged to pay regular visits to museums, and special exhibits are arranged for their edification. In keeping with adult education programs, museums have extended their services to include lectures and courses of instruction. They also lend objects, photographs, slides, lanterns and motion picture films to interested schools and organizations. Art galleries are perhaps more recreational in function than are museums; people tend to look at pictures for the sheer joy rather than instruction. Many art galleries which were originally places where paintings were on display to be sold have developed into public institutions. In the art gallery the public can see, free or for a small charge, works of art that cost thousands of times more than the average man earns in a lifetime. In order to serve the public more effectively, art galleries have been extended into the field of education. Special classes for both school children and adults teach the elementary principals of art, and thus develop and spread art appreciation. Special exhibits are placed on display, and are given wide

¹L. C. Everard, *Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences*, II, 141.
²David Murray, *Museums, Their History and Their Use*, 180, 188, 191, 198.
³*Ibid.*, p. 210.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 259.
⁵*Ibid.*, p. 292.

spread publicity to develop a popular interest in art. Post cards and reproductions of many of the works on display are sold to the public at low prices. These and other efforts increase the value of the art gallery to the community.

The human interest in animals is universal and gives rise to the popularity of zoological gardens, particularly among children. Here the function is primarily recreational so far as the visiting public is concerned; but the zoo also serves a practical service in preserving live specimens of animals that are becoming rare in their natural state. It is said that Alexander the Great collected animals from all parts of the world, and that Aristotle wrote his famous treatise on *Natural History* after carefully observing these specimens.

A botanical garden or conservatory is a museum of live plants. In the middle ages flowers having special medicinal properties were grown in botanical gardens. "Two general educational purposes are served by an institution of this character. Its collections are arranged to present information on the form, relationship, mode of life, habit and general biological character of the principal types of vegetation, in such a manner as to be capable of comprehension by persons unacquainted with the technical aspects of the subject. Further interpretation of such facts may be made by means of books, journals, lectures devoted to this branch of work and study."¹ Students of botany do not overlook the importance of conservatories as the places where source materials for plant study are to be found. Specimens of plants not indigenous to the community where the conservatory is located, are displayed. A variety of Texas cactus, a nuisance in its home state, may find itself a prize exhibit in a northern botanical garden.

In the planetarium the spectator can see in a few minutes celestial motions which could only be observed in the heavens by years or centuries of watching. A year can be compressed into a few seconds. Planetariums were invented by Carl Zeiss of Jena, Germany, in 1913. The great expense of construction makes for their rarity as recreational facilities. The Adler Planetarium in Chicago, built in 1931, was the first to be erected in the United States.

The recreational aspects of aquariums are similar to those of zoological gardens; in fact, they

were often built in zoological parks. "Many aquariums were purely scientific institutions designed for the study of water plants and fish. The public aquarium is a comparatively recent innovation, the first to be established being the small one opened in 1853 by the British Zoological Society's gardens in Regent's Park, London."² In most aquariums today fish are hatched during the winter for stocking lakes and streams in the spring.

Through an enactment approved by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, June 17, 1893, and amended on several occasions since that date, encouragement has been given to the establishment of museums and aquariums on public property within the Park District of the city (*see* chapter III.) Not only have the Park Commissioners been empowered to purchase, erect and maintain edifices to be used as aquariums and museums, but they are also permitted to allow the directors of private societies to construct these institutions on park property, under such supervision as they may indicate. Permission is contingent upon all such aquariums and museums being open to the public without charge for at least three days per week, and to school children at all times; and that fees and admission at other times may not exceed twenty-five cents for adults, or ten cents for children. Through an amendment in 1925, the Park Commissioners having control of parks in which are located museums of art, science or natural history, were authorized to levy annually a tax not to exceed three cents on each one hundred dollars of the assessed value of taxable property in the district, which tax is distinct and separate from all other taxes the Park Commissioners may be empowered to levy. This rate since the Park Consolidation Act of 1933 has been reduced to 1.5 cents on each hundred dollar valuation. In 1928 the State Legislature authorized Park Commissioners to permit the erection of a historical museum on park property, upon conditions designated by the Park Commissioners.

In 1923 the Forest Preserve District was empowered to erect and maintain within preserves under its control edifices "to be used for the collection and display of animals, as customary in zoological parks; and to collect and display such animals; or to permit the directors or trustees of

¹*Encyclopedia Americana*, 1936, IV, 367.

²*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 14th ed., II, 157.

any zoological society, devoted to the purpose aforesaid, to erect and maintain a zoological park, and to collect and display zoological collections within any forest preserve now or hereafter under the control or supervision of such forest preserve district out of funds belonging to such zoological society; or to contract with the directors or trustees of any zoological society on such terms and conditions as may to such corporate authorities seem best relative to the erection, operation and maintenance of the zoological park, and the collection and display of such animals within such forest preserve out of the tax hereinafter in this Act provided." A maximum admission charge of fifty cents per adult visitor and twenty-five cents for visitors under ten, the proceeds of such fee to be devoted exclusively for the operation and maintenance of the park and collections, is permitted by the Act; with the additional provision that school children be admitted free at all times, and the public must be admitted without charge on at least three days per week. The enactment as now amended provides further that a tax, not to exceed three-fortieths of one mill, can be levied at the discretion of the Forest Preserve Commissioners.

Under such permissive legislation the Commissioners of the various Park Districts recently consolidated by the Chicago Park District, and the Forest Preserve Commissioners of Cook County, have encouraged and assisted in the construction and maintenance of museums, aquariums, zoological gardens, and similar agencies on properties under their jurisdiction. Located within the City of Chicago on Park District property are the Field Museum of Natural History, which has occupied Park property since 1893, the year of the enabling legislation; the Chicago Academy of Arts and Sciences, erected in 1893; the Art Institute of Chicago, which was allowed to occupy the building used during the World's Fair of 1893 for the World's Congresses; the Museum of Science and Industry; the John G. Shedd Aquarium; and the Chicago Historical Society; all of which are controlled by private societies. Of these, the Field Museum, the Shedd Aquarium, and the Art Institute are active participants in sharing the three-twentieths of one mill tax established by the Legislature. In addition to these agencies, the Adler Planetarium, erected in 1930, the Lincoln

Park Zoological Gardens, and the Park District Conservatories, are directly under control of the Chicago Park District.

Through the enabling legislation of 1933, the Chicago Zoological Park occupies property of the Cook County Forest Preserve near Brookfield, operating under a private board in co-operation with the Forest Preserve Commissioners of Cook County. All of these facilities are easily accessible by the various transportation services, because all except the Brookfield Zoo are located within the city limits of Chicago. The Field Museum, Art Institute, Shedd Aquarium, the Museum of Science and Industry, and the Chicago Zoological Park, are internationally known; and the Adler Planetarium pioneered the way in the United States.

The following pages summarize briefly the facilities of each of these agencies, the source of control, methods of financing, types of programs offered, attendance during the past few years, and other pertinent facts.

The Field Museum of Natural History

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1893 at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition for the accumulation and dissemination of knowledge and the preservation and exhibition of objects illustrating the natural sciences, has been located since May 2, 1921 in Grant Park near the lake, south of Roosevelt Road. Prior to that date it was situated in the old Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, which within recent years was reconstructed to house the Museum of Science and Industry. The Field Museum was made possible by Marshall Field, whose gifts and bequests totalled \$9,430,000, of which \$4,000,000 was designated as endowment. Contributions, both of money and of exhibits, have supplemented the original gifts of Mr. Field.

The building which now houses the Museum is valued at approximately \$9,000,000, and the exhibits are conservatively estimated at \$90,000,000. The building is Ionic in design, its exterior constructed of Georgia white marble. It is four stories high, with a floor space of approximately eleven acres. The plan of the building provides a large central hall 200 feet long, 68 feet wide and 75 feet high, with the remainder of the space

divided into four floors, three of which are devoted to exhibition purposes and lecture halls. In the central hall are four statues symbolizing the aims and purposes of the institution: natural science, dissemination of knowledge, research and record. On the main and second floor are thirty-six exhibition halls, divided among the Departments of Anthropology, Botany, Zoology and Geology. The ground floor contains fourteen halls, ten of which are now occupied with exhibitions of archaeology, ethnology, restorations and groups of marine animals. On the third floor, in addition to the offices and workshops for the curators, are the general library and reading room, departmental libraries, study rooms, studios, and the Divisions of Photography and Printing. The James Simpson Theater accommodating 1,150 persons, and a lecture hall seating 250 are also included in the building. Cafeterias and lunch rooms for the convenience of the public are situated on the ground floor.

The control of the Museum, which is incorporated under the State of Illinois, is placed in a board of twenty-one trustees. The Museum derives its revenues for maintenance and operation from its endowment and contribution funds administered by the trustees, its admission charge proceeds and its prorated share of the tax established by state statute for the support of museums in public parks. The following table indicates the expenditures and receipts of the field museum for the period 1926 to 1935:

Year	Previous balance or overdraft	South Park Commissioners	Total receipts	Disbursements balance	Overdraft	Notes payable December
1926	\$15,895.47	\$177,432.05	\$1,614,840.48	\$1,615,427.34	\$586.86	
1927	586.86	192,582.08	1,670,085.37	1,637,212.68	32,285.83	
1928	32,285.83	212,637.59	1,817,179.58	1,775,459.74	41,719.84	
1929	41,719.84	222,220.52	1,275,297.74	1,227,318.71	47,979.03	
1930	47,979.03	55,911.15	785,322.09	900,220.80	114,898.71*	
1931		167,360.43	834,529.46	841,740.85	7,211.39*	\$184,800
1932		112,926.45	566,959.62	568,985.18	2,025.56†	156,100.
1933		125,802.68	636,318.77	643,246.31	6,927.54*	105,000†
1934		101,226.19	491,002.05	483,486.72	7,515.33‡	95,000†
1935		140,838.65	448,792.95	421,883.52	26,909.43†	95,000†

*Deficit.
†Balance.
‡Deficit cleared by gift.

In 1934 the Chicago Park District, through consolidation, absorbed the South Park District, and the tax portion of the Museum's revenue is now derived through that agency. The Museum's budget during the past few years has been

constantly reduced, necessitating the curtailment of research and reducing the number of exhibits purchased. Prior to 1930 the Museum was relatively active in financing expeditions for the purpose of obtaining new specimens, and for investigation and research. Since that date, however, comparatively little has been undertaken in this field.

In addition to the customary display of exhibits, the Museum provides a program supported by funds of several foundations. The Norman Waite Harris Public School Extension provides natural history specimens in portable cases, which are circulated through the Chicago school system. In addition, lecture tours expressly designed for children enabled 643 groups in 1935 to study natural history specimens definitely related to their school programs. Within the past several years this lecture tour service has been extended to adults through clubs and conventions. During the spring and autumn special Saturday afternoon lectures are given, utilizing motion pictures and lantern slides. The library of the Museum, which contains approximately 100,000 volumes relating to natural history subjects in the fields of anthropology, botany, zoology and geology, is open to the public daily from 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., except on Sundays and on Saturdays until noon.

The scientific staff of the Field Museum consists of a general director, who is responsible to the Board of Trustees; a curator for each of the four major Departments of Anthropology,

Botany, Geology and Zoology; twenty-five assistant curators and research assistants, and six taxidermists.

During the past several years the Museum has benefited considerably through the various work-

relief programs of the federal government; for example, exhibits have been prepared, and the library has been renovated and completely catalogued.

The building is open to the public every day from 9:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. An admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged to adults, except on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Children, teachers and students are admitted free at all times. The attendance for 1930 to 1936 was as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total attendance</i>	<i>Paid attendance</i>
1930	1,332,799	160,924
1931	1,515,540	126,209
1932	1,824,202	82,607
1933	3,269,390	212,298
1934	1,991,469	99,553
1935	1,182,349	54,631
1936	1,191,437	68,375

During 1935 and 1936 the attendance varied throughout the year, with a sharp decline during the winter months and the peak in the summer and fall.

<i>Month</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1936</i>
January	33,361	38,745
February	62,453	54,859
March	112,160	100,616
April	82,359	87,035
May	84,444	114,294
June	101,189	103,548
July	104,201	121,440
August	189,438	172,656
September	118,131	107,021
October	128,983	126,974
November	121,139	108,535
December	44,491	55,714
Total	1,182,349	1,191,437

Approximately five per cent of all visitors during 1935 and 1936 paid the twenty-five cents admission fee. The average daily admission during 1935 was 3,239, of whom 150 represented paying visitors. In 1936 the average daily admission was 3,255, of whom 187 were paying visitors and 3,068 were free. The major portion of the Museum's attendance is confined to the three free days, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays; during 1935 approximately ninety per cent of all attendance was recorded on these days. While the attendance fluctuates during the day, in general

it is heaviest immediately following the noon hour.

Due to curtailment of funds this institution at the present time is restricted in its acquisition plans and limited in its research program.

Museum of Science and Industry

The Museum of Science and Industry, located in what was formerly known as the Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, was formally dedicated on June 19, 1933, and opened to the public on July 1 of that year. The purpose of the Museum, made possible through the generosity of the late Julius Rosenwald, who provided a total of \$5,000,000 toward the reconstruction of the building and the acquisition of the exhibits, is to provide the residents of Chicago with an opportunity to enjoy a popular presentation of scientific and industrial subjects. The Museum, plans for which were developed in 1926, was originally known as the Rosenwald Industrial Museum, this designation being changed in 1929 at the donor's request. The reconstructed Museum building has an Indiana limestone exterior, using the identical architecture of the original World's Fair structure. This work was financed primarily through a \$5,000,000 bond issue authorized by the voters of the South Park District in 1924, prior to Mr. Rosenwald's contribution toward its completion and for the establishment of the building as a Museum. The building covers approximately seven acres, and when completed will contain 450,000 square feet of space for exhibition purposes, of which approximately only one-tenth is now occupied.

The Museum is divided into eleven basic departments: physics, chemistry and the fundamental sciences; agriculture; textiles; forestry; geology and mineral industries; power; transportation (three divisions: land, air and water); architecture and public works; printing and communication; medical sciences; and the library. At present a representative group of the final exhibits is placed in the main hall, the primary attraction being a fully operating bituminous coal mine. All exhibits and displays are either gifts or loans, a large number being acquired immediately following the close of the Century of Progress in 1934.

The Museum is controlled by a Board of Directors, consisting of eighteen trustees who are business and professional men. With the exception of the South Park District bond issue used to defray a part of the restoration expenses, all funds have been contributed by Mr. Rosenwald and, since his death, by the Rosenwald Family Association. At the present time the Museum is operating entirely without tax support, although it may, when completed, benefit by the provisions of the statute providing tax support for museums in public parks. Because, during the building and equipping period, the Board of Directors is not primarily concerned with public exhibits, it is operating without an annual budget. The staff at present consists of a director, two assistant directors, eight curators, two assistant curators, two research assistants, one technical assistant, three model makers, three draftsmen, and an office force of nine employees.

The Museum is open free to the public, the only charge being twenty-five cents to those who visit the underground workings of the coal mine. The open hours are from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. daily, including Sundays and holidays. The program, which, as already indicated, is limited, has for its outstanding feature prearranged lecture tours for students of public schools and other educational institutions. The following indicates the extent of these tours in 1934:

- 226 individual high school groups averaging 98 students each
- 276 individual grade school groups averaging 100 students each
- 538 individual miscellaneous groups averaging 16 students each
- 128 individual professional groups.

For the general public, guides are provided who leave the information desk every fifteen to twenty minutes during the open hours. A library consisting of 25,000 popular and scientific volumes is also available to the public.

The following represent the attendance figures since the opening of the Museum in 1933:

Year	Building	Mine
June 19 to December 31, 1933	290,061	84,940
January 1 to and including December 31, 1934	384,163	136,301
January 1 to and including December 31, 1935	355,719	104,295
January 1 to and including December 31, 1936	357,510	101,241

The monthly attendance during 1935 and 1936 was as follows:

Month	1935		1936	
	Building	Mine	Building	Mine
January	16,672	6,263	14,631	4,06
February	17,763	6,460	10,168	2,67
March	39,410	9,550	29,094	8,15
April	33,151	13,920	27,883	9,89
May	31,912	11,196	36,265	12,19
June	34,435	8,404	39,097	9,79
July	42,165	8,319	47,636	9,95
August	46,973	10,895	52,654	13,11
September	38,930	9,300	32,573	9,02
October	26,399	7,812	25,187	7,55
November	21,849	7,307	24,499	9,24
December	15,060	4,869	17,823	5,58
Total	355,719	104,295	357,510	101,241

The percentage distribution in daily attendance (six months from July 1 to December 31, 1933) at the Museum was as follows:

Sunday	40.1
Monday	9.0
Tuesday	9.3
Wednesday	10.1
Thursday	10.6
Friday	9.2
Saturday	11.7

Hourly attendance is maintained at a fairly even level on the week days, but on Sunday the peak attendance is between two and five in the afternoon.

Upon the completion of the Museum it will be staffed with a large, thoroughly trained group of lecturers. The library will consist of 183,000 volumes which, in addition to presenting all subject from both popular and scientific angles, will also include a special children's room. Motion picture and group lectures will be provided at regular intervals on subjects of a scientific nature. Dining rooms are planned for the convenience of employees and visitors.

When completed, the exhibits to be housed in the Museum will total in value more than \$50,000,000. The building in its present incomplete state is worth approximately \$6,000,000. In view of the financial limitations under which the Museum is operating, its major problem is to interest industrial leaders, educators, and business organizations in providing exhibits and assisting in completing the plans for the Museum.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences

Located at 2001 North Clark Street in Lincoln Park, the Chicago Academy of Sciences and Free Natural History Museum is a museum of biology

zoology, botany, nature study, general science and geography, containing specimens of animals, birds, rocks, plants, shells and insects to be found in Chicago and its immediate environs. Incorporated in 1857, the Academy is one of the oldest scientific bodies in the City of Chicago. Robert Kennicott, the founder, was a martyr to science who lost his life nine years later on a scientific expedition to Alaska and North Russia to secure specimens for the Museum. The purpose of the Academy as promulgated at its founding is "the promotion and profusion of scientific knowledge by the reading and publication of original papers, by the maintenance of a museum, and by such other means as may be adopted from time to time to arouse interest in and to stimulate scientific investigation." The early headquarters of the Chicago Academy of Sciences on Wabash Avenue, north of Van Buren Street, were consumed in the Chicago fire of 1871 when the work of years and exhibits valued at more than \$200,000 were destroyed in an hour. The present Museum, erected in 1893 as a memorial to Matthew Laflin, who contributed \$75,000, is situated at its Lincoln Park location through the co-operation of the Lincoln Park commissioners, who, in addition to providing the land, raised an additional \$25,000 toward the completion of the building.

The Museum building, constructed of Bedford limestone in the style of the Italian Renaissance, is 132 feet long and 61 feet wide. It contains three floors, providing an auditorium with a seating capacity of 300, a library and exhibition spaces. Located on the third floor of the Museum is the Atwood Celestial Sphere, the only one of its kind in the United States.

The Museum and its contents are controlled by the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and all its property is under the jurisdiction of a Board of Trustees of which the President of the Chicago Park District is ex-officio a member. The scientific phases of the organization are directed by a Board of Scientific Governors, of which the Superintendent of Public Schools is a member. The Chicago Park District utilizes part of the building for office space and contributes approximately five thousand dollars a year toward the maintenance of the building; the remainder of the Museum's budget is raised from small endowments and membership fees. Since 1926 the annual budget

has approximated seventeen thousand dollars, of which almost eighty-five per cent is devoted to the payment of salaries; the balance is expended for operating costs, lectures, slides and new equipment. Most of the research and lecture work of the Museum is contributed by members of the Chicago Academy of Sciences as a social service.

In addition to its exhibits, the Academy provides free public lectures at 3:00 P.M. on Sunday, and loans moving pictures and slides to be used in the Chicago school system in courses of botany, zoology and general science.

The Museum is open free to the public daily, except Sunday, from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. On Sunday the hours are from 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

A small natural history library is also maintained for the use of children. The staff at present consists of a director, a curator of exhibits, a mammalogist, a herpetologist, a taxidermist, a secretary, a librarian and a guard.

Records indicate the following attendance from 1930 to 1936:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
1930	309,000
1931	325,000
1932	310,000
1933	320,000
1934	332,000
1935	285,000
1936	307,973

The increase in 1933-1934 is attributed to the World's Fair visitors. Monthly attendance in 1935 and 1936 was as follows:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	
	<i>1935</i>	<i>1936</i>
January	10,000	12,688
February	12,000	11,983
March	20,000	20,475
April	21,000	21,910
May	25,000	32,864
June	32,000	32,352
July	48,000	48,438
August	46,000	46,513
September	21,000	30,903
October	19,000	19,645
November	16,000	16,254
December	15,000	14,248

Attendance variations in a typical week register: Monday through Friday, between 400 and 600; Saturday, 1,500; and Sunday, 2,000. The count

of hourly attendance shows significant differences; for example, from 9:00 A.M. until 1:00 P.M., 40 people per hour visit the Academy; between 1:00 P.M. and 3:00 P.M., 100 an hour enter the Museum; and between 3:00 P.M. and closing time, less than 100 an hour.

One of the major problems confronting the Academy at present is the restricted seating capacity for its Sunday afternoon lectures, which frequently are crowded beyond capacity. Because the Academy is dependent primarily upon membership and contributions, it has felt itself unable to expand its program and to secure additional exhibits for its Natural History Museum.

The Chicago Historical Society

The Chicago Historical Society, founded in 1856 "to collect and preserve objects, documents, books, maps, portraits and prints pertaining to the history of the United States, with special emphasis on Chicago and the Northwest territory," maintains its Museum of American History at Clark Street and North Avenue, in Lincoln Park. Prior to 1932 the Society occupied a building at the corner of Dearborn and Ontario Streets, to which it moved when its former temporary home was torn down in 1892. Originally the Society was located on LaSalle Street between Lake and Randolph. Its present headquarters, erected on Lincoln Park property, were constructed through private donations. The building is of Georgian architecture, three stories high, covering an area of about 250 feet by 85 feet, containing an assembly hall, a reference library, and thirty-four period rooms which dramatize American history from the days of Columbus to the World War. Among the rooms are a reproduction of the Senate Chamber, Congress Hall, Philadelphia, where George Washington delivered his second inaugural address, a reproduction of a pioneer Illinois room, the Abraham Lincoln parlor, a Spanish exploration room, and a diorama gallery of Chicago's history. The equipment includes many priceless objects of historical significance: the carriage used by Abraham Lincoln when he was President, a covered wagon, Chicago's first fire engine from 1835, a silver loving cup made of 70,000 dimes of Chicago school children and presented to Admiral Dewey, and a statue of the Fort Dearborn Massacre of 1812. In the women's

costume gallery are lifelike models, displaying one hundred years of feminine fashions in gowns. The building and its contents are valued at more than one million dollars.

The Chicago Historical Society, which owns the Museum and its contents, is under the control of a Board of Trustees, an executive committee of which manages and controls all property. The Society, although located on park property, receives no tax support, deriving its funds from gifts, interest on endowment, membership and door fees. The membership classifications are annual, life, governing annual and governing life.

The building is open from 9:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily; and from 1:00 to 6:00 P.M. on Sunday. Admission is free on all days to children, students and teachers; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, it is open to the general public without charge. On other days the fee is twenty-five cents.

A staff of thirty employees, including guards, clerical help and librarians, is maintained to carry on the work of the Society and its services to the public.

Attendance since 1932, when the building was opened to the public, has been:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
1933	110,000
1934	130,000
1935	150,000

By months, the attendance in 1935 approximated between 6,000 and 10,000 in the winter months, October, November, December and January; and more than 10,000 other months. February, because of the national holidays which occur in that month, draws great crowds to the building. Throughout the week attendance on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday is larger than on Tuesday and Thursday, the attendance usually ranging between 500 and 1,000 persons daily. Saturday and Sunday, because of the special attractions, draw crowds of more than 2,000 people. The attendance daily is heavier from two to four o'clock in the afternoon. Half of the Museum's 150,000 visitors each year are children. During 1936 the monthly attendance was as follows:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
January	5,130
February	7,065
March	9,245

<i>Month</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
April	10,950
May	12,779
June	10,706
July	7,348
August	8,659
September	4,658
October	7,575
November	9,214
December	6,799
Total	100,128

The Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum

Located at the northern extremity of the North-therly Island on property of the Chicago Park District, the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum was dedicated May 10, 1930, "to further the progress of science; to guide to an understanding of the majesty of the heavens; to emphasize that under the celestial firmament there is order, interdependence and unity." The building and equipment, representing an investment of \$750,000, was presented to the City of Chicago by [redacted] Max Adler, who contributed approximately \$1,000,000 for that purpose. The exterior of the building, which is 160 feet in diameter and dodecagonal in shape, is of Minnesota rainbow granite, surmounted by a copper dome which rises eighty-eight feet above the terrace level. The twelve corners are decorated with the signs of the zodiac. The architectural excellence of the structure is attested by the award of the 1931 gold medal by the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The Planetarium proper, or the projection apparatus, is housed in the large, circular, main hall, which has a diameter of seventy-two feet. An inner hemispherical dome, lined with linen, serves as the screen on which the movements of the heavens are presented through the projection apparatus. Four distinct types of motion representing change of latitude, diurnal motion, the interlocked motions of the sun, moon, and planets, and the precessional motion are regulated in such a manner that it is possible to present the movements of more than 9,000 astronomical bodies, illustrating how they appear at given times and places anywhere in the world. The precessional cycle, which in nature requires 25,800 years, is completed in the Planetarium in one minute and sixteen seconds.

The building houses also an astronomical museum and a library. Included in the collection of astronomical instruments which show the evolution of mechanical aids for scientific study are mechanical planetariums, various forms of celestial globes, ancient mechanical clocks, and geodetic instruments, as well as a special group of telescopes. The astronomical library, containing many books on ancient instruments and their uses, also provides photographs and transparencies of the heavens.

The Adler Planetarium is controlled by the Chicago Park District through its Special Service Division. It is maintained by the Park District as one of its recreational facilities. In addition, the Adler Planetarium Trust contributes to the further development of the institution, and a portion of its membership dues are devoted to the Chicago Astronomical Society toward expansion. The annual budget of the Planetarium approximates \$40,000. During the World's Fair years, the expenditures were somewhat higher; but increased admission proceeds compensated and balanced the budget.

The Planetarium offers a demonstration lecture program on Monday and Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M., the building opening at 10:00 A.M. and closing at 5:00 P.M. on these days. Tuesday and Friday formal lectures are given at 11:00 A.M., 3:00 and 8:00 P.M., with the building closing at 9:00 P.M. On Sunday lectures are offered at 2:30 and 3:00 P.M.

The Planetarium staff consists of a director, assistant director, two technicians and a stenographer, together with twelve other employees, all under civil service. Visiting lecturers are secured from time to time on a fee basis.

Attendance from the opening of the Museum until May 11, 1936, is as follows:

<i>Total</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Receipts</i>
3,149,846	1,408,995	1,740,851	\$435,186.53

Monthly attendance during 1935 was:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>		
			<i>Paid</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Receipts</i>
January	6,870	6,015	855	92.43	\$21,375
February	9,364	8,008	1,326	14.02	281.50
March	15,106	14,180	924	6.11	2,015.00
April	11,997	10,375	1,682	14.02	4,065.00
May	15,720	14,077	1,643	10.45	410.75

Month	Total	Free	Paid	Percentage	Receipts
				paid to total attendance	
June	20,232	16,723	3,509	17.34	\$877.25
July	28,685	22,494	6,191	21.58	1,547.75
August	37,430	29,326	8,104	21.65	2,026.00
September	24,438	19,934	4,504	18.43	1,126.00
October	21,495	18,223	3,272	15.22	818.00
November	16,507	14,643	1,864	11.29	466.00
December	9,884	8,370	1,514	15.32	378.50

The following table indicates attendance for 1936:

Month	Total	Free	Paid	Percentage	Receipts
				paid to total attendance	
January	6,409	5,408	1,001	15.62	\$250.25
February	7,608	7,009	599	7.87	149.75
March	18,193	16,894	1,299	7.14	324.75
April	15,758	13,868	1,890	11.99	472.50
May	20,742	18,796	1,946	9.38	486.50
June	22,574	17,652	4,922	21.80	1,230.50
July	31,291	24,576	6,715	21.46	1,678.75
August	42,903	33,580	9,323	21.73	2,330.75
September	25,308	19,337	5,971	23.59	1,492.75
October	21,176	18,277	2,899	13.69	724.75
November	16,703	14,887	1,816	10.87	454.00
December	11,750	10,038	1,712	14.57	428.00

Free days are Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday; an admission fee to the general public of twenty-five cents is charged during the remainder of the week. School children are admitted free of charge every afternoon.

John G. Shedd Aquarium

The John G. Shedd Aquarium is dedicated to the study of fishes and other forms of marine life, exhibits of which are secured from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries. A further purpose of the Aquarium is to send expeditions to secure specimens hitherto unknown to public aquariums. Located at the foot of Roosevelt Road in Grant Park, on the shore of Lake Michigan, on property of the Chicago Park District, the Aquarium is the largest institution of its kind in the world.

The building, completed in 1929, is of simple Doric architecture constructed on an octagonal plan, with an exterior finish of white marble. Together with the exhibits and equipment, it represents an investment of approximately three million dollars. The Aquarium is named after John G. Shedd, a Chicago merchant, who contributed its entire cost as a gift "to the people of Chicago."

The central chamber of the Aquarium is an octagonal rotunda with a forty-foot pool, representing a semi-tropical swamp. Extending from

this rotunda are six main exhibition halls in which are placed one hundred and thirty-two permanent wall tanks, varying in capacity from three hundred and seventy-five gallons to thirteen thousand five hundred gallons. Water is supplied to these from four basement reservoirs with a total capacity of two million gallons, half of which is from Lake Michigan, the balance being salt water transported from the ocean at Key West, Florida. The Museum has its own tank car for this purpose. While the number of specimens varies throughout the year, at the end of the collecting season the displays usually total about ten thousand specimens. These represent some two hundred and fifty species, not including the fishes in the balanced aquarium room or hatchery fish too small to exhibit.

The John G. Shedd Aquarium is controlled by the Shedd Aquarium Society, composed of outstanding Chicago business men. Revenue is derived from three sources: from admission charges, from a tax of half a cent on every one hundred dollars worth of taxable property within the Chicago Park District, which it shares with the Art Institute and Field Museum, and by funds raised by the Society which has an endowment of approximately thirty thousand dollars.

The Aquarium carries no specialized feature program, its activities being limited to its aquatic exhibits. The staff consists of a director, curator, assistant curator, head collector, aquarist, balanced aquarium, chief engineer, photographer, secretary and thirty-nine other employees.

Since the opening of the Aquarium in 1930, the annual attendance has been as follows:

Year	Attendance
1930	2,323,133
1931	4,689,730
1932	3,094,384
1933	3,368,408
1934	1,218,333
1935	593,015
1936	902,803

The monthly attendance for 1935 and 1936 is shown in the following table:

Months	1935			1936		
	Paid	Free	Total	Paid	Free	Total
January	1,080	18,370	19,450	1,235	24,801	26,036
February	1,354	24,180	25,534	799	29,126	29,925
March	1,551	40,907	42,458	1,965	87,284	89,249
April	2,141	30,449	32,590	2,467	73,969	76,436

Months	1935			1936		
	Paid	Free	Total	Paid	Free	Total
May	2,538	37,872	40,410	3,042	131,761	134,803
June	5,149	45,837	50,986	7,966	88,449	96,415
July	8,999	54,407	63,406	10,950	108,835	119,785
August	11,444	85,435	96,879	15,190	115,428	130,618
September	8,557	54,390	62,947	11,410	56,750	68,160
October	4,372	55,680	60,052	3,696	42,834	46,530
November	2,431	59,950	62,381	3,120	52,599	55,719
December	2,071	33,851	35,922	2,659	26,468	29,127

Attendance figures are highest on free admission days and in the order named: Sunday, Saturday and Thursday. Wednesday draws the largest attendance of the pay days. No tabulations are available relative to hourly attendance. The attendance is normally heaviest in the early afternoon, but school tours and other special groups cause variations.

The perishability of aquatic life necessitates constant replacement of specimens; hence most of the Aquarium's budget is of a maintenance character.

Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens

The Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens are located north of the Center Street entrance to Lincoln Park.

Established to exhibit various types and species of animals, birds and reptiles not indigenous to the area, the Zoological Gardens, or the "Zoo" as they are more generally known, had an unpretentious origin in 1868, when "a pair of swans were sent from Central Park in New York City to decorate one of the small ponds of Lincoln Park."

Today the Zoo occupies more than twenty-five acres of land, with five major exhibit buildings; a small animal house with thirty-two monkey cages, the aquarium building with thirty-six tanks (at present discontinued), the lion house, which has thirty-six cages, and the bird sanctuary providing seventy-two bird cages. In addition, outside dens, yards and cages are provided.

More than 250 species of birds from the entire world are in the aviary collection; every tropical country is represented by some variety of native monkey; the lion house includes specimens of the Bengal and Siberian tigers, Barbary and Senegal lions, jaguars, and several varieties of leopards. The fallow from Northern Africa and the Japanese sika are among the species of deer in the enclosures of the Zoo.

The building formerly used as an aquarium

and fish hatchery has been remodeled and is now used as the Reptile Exhibition Building.

The Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens are controlled by the Chicago Park District and maintained by that agency as one of its recreational attractions. Provisions for the support of the Zoo are included in the budget of the Park District. In 1936 the total budget was \$97,865, apportioned as follows:

Salaries	\$58,215.00
Food for animals	26,500.00
Transportation of fish to	
Shedd Aquarium	1,700.00
New exhibits	6,650.00
Miscellaneous	3,975.00
Uniforms (attendants')	600.00
Office supplies	225.00

This budget does not include cost of maintenance and repair of plant and equipment, these items being charged to the Park Maintenance Division budget.

The staff of the Zoo in 1936 consisted of a director, two Zoo foremen, thirty-three Zoo attendants, one stenographer and three laborers.

The Zoological Gardens are open daily, including Sunday and holidays. During the summer the open hours on Sunday and holidays are extended to 7:00 P.M.; on all other days visitors are admitted from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. As there are seven entrances and no admission charges, no exact record of attendance is kept. During 1936, however, it is estimated that more than 3,000,000 visited the Zoo; on several occasions during the summer as many as 200,000 crowded in.

In addition to the Zoological Gardens, the staff of the Zoo is charged with the responsibility of directing several aviaries or bird sanctuaries and minor collections in the Park District. The largest of these, located in Jackson Park, covers twenty acres and occupies three small isolated islands in a lagoon. It is protected from the public by fences; however, near by walks and bridges afford the visitor an opportunity to study the birds at close range. The water area of the sanctuary, planted with sage, pondweed, wild rice and other native plants, affords food and shelter for many kinds of waterfowl. Established in co-operation with the Izaak Walton League, the Audubon Society and the Conservation Council, the primary

purpose of the sanctuary is to provide a permanent haven for migrating song birds and waterfowl.

A new bird sanctuary has recently been established on a five-acre tract at the foot of Addison Street in Lincoln Park, to which many birds from the aviary at the Zoo were transferred. In Indian Boundary Park the Park District maintains another bird sanctuary and a small zoological collection which was established by residents of the district prior to consolidation.

With the assistance of the Works Progress Administration, the Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens are being renovated and remodeled to provide more adequate facilities for exhibits and better accommodations for handling large crowds of visitors.

Chicago Zoological Park

The Chicago Zoological Park was opened for the first time on June 30, 1934. Located approximately fourteen miles south and west of the Chicago "Loop" District, between 31st Street on the north and 34th Street on the south, and between the Desplaines River and Salt Creek on the east and west, it is near the towns of Riverside and Brookfield, Illinois. While the official name is "The Chicago Zoological Park," it is commonly referred to as the "Brookfield Zoo."

The purpose of the Chicago Zoological Park, as conceived by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, is to provide Chicago with a zoological garden equal to, if not more advanced and attractive than, the modern zoological gardens of Europe.

While the main objective of the Chicago Zoological Park is to provide educational advantages and entertainment for the public in general, it also has another educational purpose. The Field Museum of Natural History and the University of Chicago are associated with the Chicago Zoological Society and their Zoological Departments are using the Chicago Zoological Park for study and research.

The Zoological Park has twelve main exhibition buildings, and twenty-one groups of enclosures, yards and outdoor cages. In addition, there are several buildings in the maintenance group, including the administration building, the central heating plant, and the service buildings, carpenter shop, paint shop, garage, stables, food

warehouse, kitchens, bakery and miscellaneous buildings for work and storage purposes.

The control of the Chicago Zoological Park is vested in the Chicago Zoological Society, a private group, which under contract with the Cook County Forest Preserve District, operates the Zoological Park in co-operation with the Forest Preserve District.

The administrative staff includes a director, a superintendent of buildings and grounds, curator of mammals, curator of birds, superintendent of utilities, clerical staff, architects, attendants and guards.

Since the Zoo is incomplete, its budget is not stabilized, but it is estimated that the cost of maintenance is between \$225,000 and \$240,000 annually. The cost of construction of the buildings and major equipment to date is estimated at \$5,000,000.

The Cook County Forest Preserve District was authorized by a referendum vote of the citizens of the county to provide for the maintenance of the Chicago Zoological Park by raising funds through a tax levy of three-twentieths of one mill on every dollar of assessed valuation of property for a period of six years, to June 30, 1932, with an additional provision for a tax levy of one-twentieth of one mill on every dollar each year thereafter. This rate was amended so that in 1936 the rate was set at three-fortieths of one mill per dollar.

The collection of animals, birds and exhibits is financed primarily by gifts from private collections, by exchange with other Zoological Parks and foreign game departments, and by funds supplied by the Chicago Zoological Society.

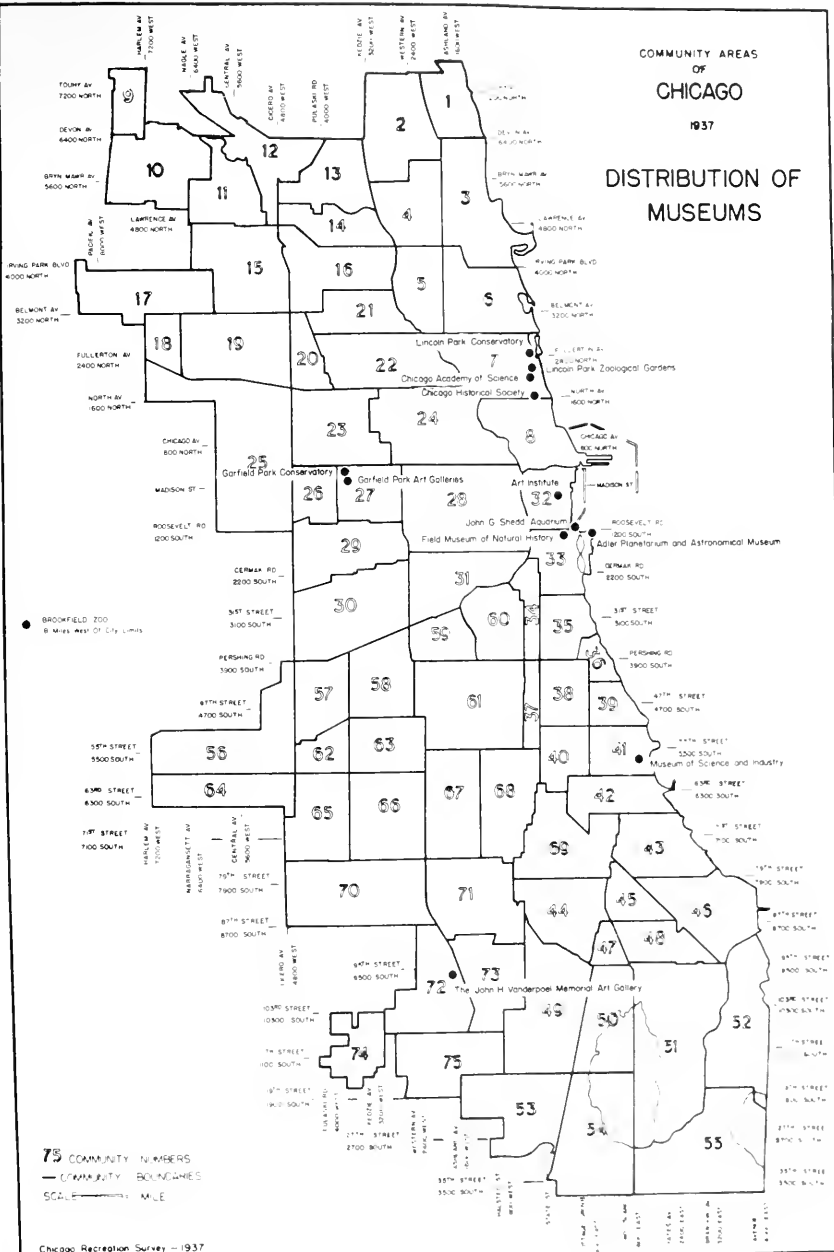
The entire collection on exhibition when the Chicago Zoological Park was formally presented by the Chicago Zoological Society and its friends had been paid for by them without recourse to public funds. Individual collectors are offered inducements, and through amateur collectors and travelers, rare specimens are sometimes secured. Inasmuch as any exhibition of living animals is constantly subject to change, it is the policy of the Zoological Society to secure first only the unusual species of animals, birds and reptiles and certain important species of special scientific value.

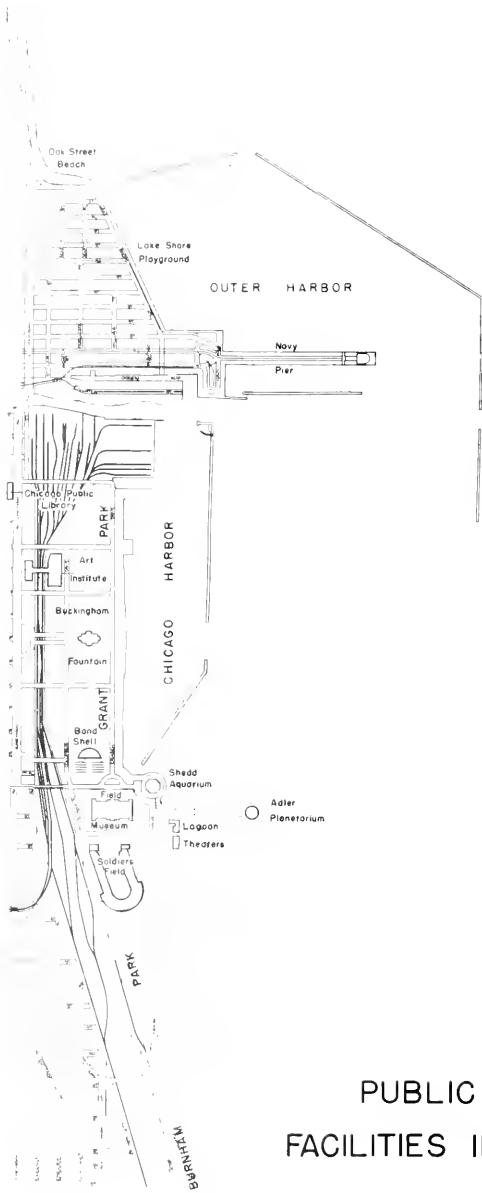
The Chicago Zoological Park is open every day of the year. Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, New

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
MUSEUMS





PUBLIC RECREATION
FACILITIES IN LOOP DISTRICT

Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, everyone is admitted free. Children under fifteen years of age are admitted free at all times. There is an admission fee of twenty-five cents each for persons fifteen years or older on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. However, teachers or leaders of groups of children who accompany their regular classes or groups may enter free of charge on the admission charge days.

The daily visiting hours are as follows: during June, July, August and September, grounds are open from 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.; the buildings from 10:00 A.M. to 6:45 P.M. During April, May and October the hours for the grounds are from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.; buildings, from 10:00 A.M. to 5:45 P.M. During the months of November, December, January, February and March, the visiting hours for the grounds are from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.; for the buildings from 10:00 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

The exhibits at the Chicago Zoological Park are divided into the following categories: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish. Many specimens in each of these divisions are regularly on exhibition, including 433 mammals, 808 birds and 407 reptiles. These come from North and South America, the Arctic Region, the Antarctic Region, Africa, Australia, India and the Malayan Islands. To provide for propagation all animals exhibited are mated, with the result that sixty species have been reproduced since the Zoological Gardens were opened. During the past year several species of antelope, a giraffe and sea mammals have been added to the collection.

The attendance at the Chicago Zoological Park from June 30, 1934, to June 30, 1935, totaled 1,792,986 registered individuals; from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, the total dropped to 1,584,008; from July 1, 1936, to November 30, 1936, a total of 1,005,078 individuals were registered. Records indicate that ninety-six out of every one hundred individuals visiting the Zoological Gardens enter on the free days; also, that even though many children visit the Zoo, there are three adults for every child. Many tours are conducted by groups and outside organizations

interested, but the Zoological Park does not conduct any tours of its own.

The Chicago Zoological Park is only four-sevenths completed. When finally finished, the Park will probably be the largest Zoological Gardens in the world. Until completion, the practical needs of equipment, buildings and facilities to accommodate the public are of primary importance. Future building plans of the Chicago Zoological Park include a photographic studio and laboratory, a zoological research building and an animal hospital. Plans have been made for the extension of grading, providing new and additional parking space in and around the Zoological grounds, landscaping and planting of shrubbery, trees, terracing, etc., and other work to enhance the beauty of the Park. Lecture and guide service is contemplated in addition to the improvement of the collection in general.

Forest Preserve Trailside Museum

The Trailside Museum of the Cook County Forest Preserve is located at Chicago and Thatcher Avenues in River Forest in the Thatcher Woods section of the Forest Preserve District. Occupying the first floor of an old residence, it consists of four rooms which house an exhibit of every bird, animal, reptile and butterfly found in the Forest Preserves. Some of the specimens are mounted; live exhibits are kept in cages in the Museum and outside the building.

The Trailside Museum co-operates with the Chicago Academy of Arts and Sciences, which acts in an advisory capacity in arranging specimens, and loans exhibits and equipment on various occasions.

The Trailside Museum is open every day of the year, except Christmas Day. The hours are 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., except in summer months when visitors are admitted until 6:00 P.M., the closing time on Sunday and holidays throughout the year. The Museum staff consists of two curators and a janitor, employed by the Forest Preserve District, which also maintains the building.

Since its opening in May, 1932, the Museum has recorded a fair increase in attendance each succeeding year, with the exception of 1936. In 1933, 31,561 persons registered; in 1934, there were 33,528; in 1935, 42,098; and in 1936,

40,786 individuals visited the Museum. During 1936 the attendance was divided as follows:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
January	1,045
February	1,162
March	2,512
April	2,390
May	5,760
June	6,997
July	4,447
August	3,938
September	3,114
October	3,965
November	2,756
December	2,700

The record of attendance shows that week-ends and holidays are most popular, Thanksgiving Day having the greatest number of visitors. Three major groups visit the Trailside Museum:

1. Boys under fourteen years of age, especially Boy Scouts.
2. Family groups, adults with their children.
3. Organized groups such as high school classes in botany, biology, geography and general science.

Relatively few individual adults seek this Museum.

Chicago Park District Conservatories:

Garfield Park Conservatory

Erected in 1907, the Garfield Park Conservatory was, until 1934, under the jurisdiction of the West Chicago Park Commissioners. It is located in Garfield Park on North Central Park Boulevard north of Lake Street. Its purpose, in line with the function of all conservatories and floral displays of the Park District, is to afford residents of Chicago an opportunity to observe the beauty of nature. Vegetation of an exotic character is also grown for its educational value.

The many different sections of the building, embracing more than 134,000 square feet of floor space, would require the expenditure of more than \$800,000 to duplicate, and house an indoor plant collection valued at \$1,250,000.

All of the plants are designated by appropriate labels indicating the common name, family, scientific name and habitat of the specimen, which assist in the identification of the various displays. The arrangement of the conservatory into many display rooms makes it possible to place in the

same room all exotic plants requiring the same general atmospheric conditions. Throughout the year the Garfield Park Conservatory presents a continuous show, comprising flowering and ornamental-leaved or foliage plants. In addition, four major shows are staged annually: the Christmas, or Mid-winter; the Easter, or Spring; the Mid-summer; and the Chrysanthemum Show. The motif of the shows is changed each year, although the same varieties of flowers are usually exhibited. Since 1930, attendance has been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
1930	639,930
1931	536,457
1932	541,021
1933	563,895
1934	464,130
1935	535,271
1936	482,507

During 1935 and 1936 the monthly attendance was as follows:

<i>Month</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1936</i>
January	17,153	21,203
February	11,532	12,680
March	40,681	40,681
April	90,053	88,157
May	29,655	37,352
June	35,421	25,954
July	29,731	21,625
August	26,241	27,117
September	40,249	34,996
October	20,572	19,565
November	161,239	124,241
December	32,744	28,936

The Conservatory is open from fall to spring: 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Monday through Saturday; and 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Sunday. From spring to fall it is open 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. every day including Sunday. During the annual Easter show, the Christmas show and the chrysanthemum show the conservatories are open from 8:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. every day including Sunday.

Attendance varies according to weather conditions and the type of display being featured. During the chrysanthemum show, 34,817 attended on the single day, November 17, a figure overtopping seven monthly totals. Few are present during the morning hours, the peak at-

tendance usually being between two and four in the afternoon, and from seven until nine in the evening. It is estimated that 6,000 persons can be accommodated at one time in the Conservatory.

Lincoln Park Conservatory

Located on Stockton Drive at Fullerton Avenue in Lincoln Park, the Lincoln Park Conservatory is approximately one-fifth the size of the Garfield Park Conservatory. Its purpose and general program coincide with that of the Garfield Park institution, and it is subject to the same fluctuations in attendance. During 1935 and 1936 attendance at Lincoln Park Conservatory was:

<i>Month</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1936</i>
January	No record	13,972
February	91,444	9,217
March	36,975	54,022
April	60,796	61,387
May	45,528	71,205
June	52,106	63,608
July	60,811	116,875
August	67,173	106,982
September	22,690	43,642
October	22,227	26,327
November	46,916	55,482
December	28,692	22,402
Total	535,358	645,121

The Conservatory is open from fall to spring: 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Monday through Saturday; and 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Sunday. From spring to fall it is open 8:00 A.M. until 6:00 P.M. every day, including Sunday. During the annual Easter show, the Christmas show and the chrysanthemum show the Conservatory is open from 8:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. every day including Sunday.

Outdoor Garden Features:

In addition to the conservatories the Floral Section of the Landscape Division of the Chicago Park District maintains the following:

Garfield and Douglas Park Flower Gardens

Each of these gardens contains a large number of beds varying in size from those containing 500 plants to those with 8,000 plants. Each autumn the plants are removed and replaced with bulbs for spring flowering. In 1936 more than 870,000 plants, covering a total area of more than 50

acres, were planted throughout the entire Park District.

Rose Gardens

Special rose gardens, attracting many visitors, are maintained in Humboldt Park (7,000 plants), Jackson Park (3,000 plants), Garfield and Douglas Parks (1,500 each), with smaller beds in other parks.

Perennial Gardens

In addition to the perennial plants in displays in all parks, special gardens are maintained in Humboldt, Douglas, Lincoln and Jackson Parks.

Grandmother's Garden

Located in a mile strip along the south drive in Lincoln Park, this garden features plants known during pre-Civil War days.

The Aquatic Garden

In Garfield Park more than sixty varieties of tropical nymphaeas are grown in pools. Douglas Park and Humboldt Park also provide ponds with a miscellaneous variety of lilies, water poppies and other varieties of marine vegetation. All of these ponds are utilized as educational outdoor laboratories for schools and students.

The Japanese Garden

In 1935 the Japanese exhibit at the Columbian Exposition of 1893, located in Jackson Park, was restored, and offers an opportunity to study the plant life, the landscape art and the general construction of a garden of this type.

Miscellaneous Activities

Since the consolidation of the Chicago parks, the staff of the Floral Division have adopted a policy of co-operating with civic groups and assisting neighborhood clubs to beautify their localities. During 1935, 114 lectures attended by more than 11,000 individuals were presented away from the conservatories. In addition, practical lectures employing lantern slides were given at the Administration Building and in the Park District fieldhouses throughout the city. Guide service for 482 groups attending the conservatories, judging of thirty flower and garden shows in the city, answering requests for material for study from schools, colleges and individuals, and radio talks regarding flowers and the subject of gardening were among the other services performed by the staff.

Future plans include the extension of lecture courses so that all gardening sections of the city may receive practical information to arouse a greater appreciation of more livable and beautiful home surroundings. A school of gardening where the floral personnel will receive instruction so that they may serve the public more effectively, and an aquatic house wherein water plants may be displayed throughout the year are in the development program. A closer affiliation with public and parochial schools wherein gardening may be presented in an understandable manner to school children is also contemplated by the department.

The Art Institute

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, when Chicago's importance as a center of commerce and trading had been definitely established and its cultural development was beginning to assert itself. As amended on December 1, 1925, the charter of the Art Institute indicates the purpose of the institution as follows: "for the object to found, build, maintain and operate museums of fine arts, schools and libraries of art, design and the drama with authority to confer degrees and grant diplomas; to build, maintain and operate theaters, lecture halls, workshops and lunch rooms in connection therewith, and to carry on appropriate activities conducive to the artistic development of the community; to form, preserve and exhibit collections of objects of art of all kinds; to cultivate and extend the arts of design and the drama by any appropriate means; to provide lectures, instruction and entertainments including dramatic, operatic and musical performances of all kinds, in furtherance of the general purposes of the Institute; to receive in trust property of all kinds and to exercise all necessary powers as trustees for such estates whose objects are in furtherance of the general powers of the Institute, or for the establishment or maintenance of works of art in the community."

For three years after its establishment in 1879 the Institute was located at the southeast corner of State and Monroe Streets, from which in 1882 it moved to Michigan Boulevard and Van Buren Street, where it occupied its own building. In 1892, when the Institute had outgrown the facilities of this building, the site was sold to the Chi-

cago Club. A year prior to this the City of Chicago had passed an ordinance permitting the erection of a building on the lake front opposite Adams Street, "to be used for the World's Congresses during the Columbian Exposition, and afterwards to be occupied by the Art Institute, the building to be the property of the City of Chicago." The building was erected with the assistance of the Columbian Exposition, which contributed \$200,000 under the following conditions: that at least \$500,000 be spent for the building; that the building be controlled by the Exposition from May 1 to November 1, 1893; that it contain rooms and appliances suitable for the meetings of the World's Congresses. The building was turned over to the Art Institute at the close of the World's Fair, November 1, 1893. The building is of Bedford limestone, along classical lines, the style of the Italian Renaissance. The site includes 840 feet of frontage on Michigan Avenue; and the building, now valued at approximately seven million dollars, houses permanent exhibits estimated at twenty-five million dollars.

The Institute is controlled by a Board of Trustees, which includes ex-officio the Mayor of the City, the Comptroller of the City, the Auditor of the City and the President of the Park District, in addition to those trustees who are elected by the Institute's two hundred governing members. Funds for the operation of the Institute and the acquisition of art treasures are obtained from membership dues, endowments, trust funds, and the twenty-five cents admission charge permitted by statute four days each week. In addition, the Institute benefits from the Museums in Parks Act, receiving its prorated share through the Park District. Expenditures from 1925 to 1936 were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cash disbursements</i>	<i>Trust fund disbursements</i>	<i>Total disbursements</i>
1925	\$1,322,790.31	\$2,289,404.46	\$3,612,194.77
1926	1,236,341.68	3,022,842.77	4,259,184.45
1927	1,411,342.52	2,170,886.52	3,582,229.04
1928	1,425,635.98	3,428,880.89	4,854,516.87
1929	1,733,032.57	3,281,158.28	5,014,190.85
1930	1,302,790.11	2,389,652.54	3,692,442.65
1931	1,243,537.08	1,768,979.24	3,012,516.32
1932	872,537.82	1,535,163.50	2,407,701.32
1933	1,018,630.69	836,964.32	1,855,595.01
1934	884,795.46	1,061,705.71	1,946,501.17
1935	821,665.76	1,187,374.50	2,009,040.26
1936	840,032.78	Not available	Not available

The 1936 expenditures were divided as follows:

GENERAL FUNDS	
CASH DISBURSEMENTS	
<i>Museum Account</i>	
Operating expenses: admin- istration, curators', pub- lications, exhibitions, li- braries, building services, heat, light, restaurant and miscellaneous	\$452,491.34
Membership department ex- pense	41,997.00
	<hr/>
	\$494,488.34
E. J. Block gift from Sus- taining Membership to Helen M. Block Fund	2,000.00
<i>School Account</i>	
Operating expense	217,861.03
<i>School of Dramatic Art Account</i>	
Operating expense	54,273.49
<i>Sundry Accounts</i>	
Accessions, objects of art purchased from income of restricted funds	64,696.97
Cash gifts	6,114.55
Buildings, B. F. Ferguson Monument Fund, Unit A	598.40
	<hr/>
	71,409.92
	<hr/>
	840,032.78
Cash in bank, December 31, 1936	15,151.88
	<hr/>
	\$855,184.66

Among the major activities of the Art Institute of Chicago is its operation of the largest Art School in the world, the only school of its kind to be accepted as a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Originating in 1886, the school now has an annual enrollment of over four thousand students, and occupies the entire ground floor together with a modern annex recently added. Instruction is offered in some twenty-seven subjects by a faculty of eighty-six lecturers and instructors. Each year more than four hundred and fifty public lectures are given, while from time to time nationally and internationally known artists give special courses of instruction. Full-time students attend five days a week, and there is also an evening school on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M., in addition to the special school conducted on Saturday only.

Within recent years the curriculum of the Art Institute has been expanded to include a School

of Drama, maintaining two independent theaters: the Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theater, seating seven hundred and fifty; and the "Studio" Theater, seating one hundred and fifty-eight, which is used for rehearsals. Inasmuch as the number of students is restricted and admission is on a competitive basis, the average enrollment is approximately one hundred and twenty. Performances are presented at frequent intervals, Saturday afternoons being devoted to special matinees for children.

The Ryerson Library, which has grown from a shelf of books in 1879, now includes thirty-seven thousand volumes. The Library of Architecture, endowed by Daniel Burnham, has more than six hundred books of a technical nature. Both libraries are open without charge to all who visit the Institute, and during the school year they are open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings until 9:30 P.M. In the Photograph and Slide Department 60,000 photographs, 8,300 color prints, and 30,500 slides representing almost every field of art, supplemented by 37,000 post cards, are available to visitors and may be borrowed by Chicago educational and religious institutions free of charge. There are in the Oriental Department seven galleries devoted to Chinese art, one to Persian, one to Indian, and two to Japanese art. The Buckingham Collection of Japanese Prints is reported to be one of the most complete and valuable in existence. The eight exhibition galleries of the Department of Prints and Drawings on the main floor have about 18,000 prints and drawings, and an extension library on the graphic arts is available to the public in the print room. The Agnes Allerton Textile Wing, containing textiles from the Coptic Period to the present, is a part of the Decorative Arts Department. An organization of Chicago women, whose aim is to revive the lost art of hand needlework, has formed the Needlework and Textile Guild, and uses the Art Institute as its headquarters. Egyptian art is represented by a collection of sculpture, prehistoric pottery, vases, statuettes, ushabti figurines of terra cotta and wood, mummy masks, scarabs, necklaces, and mummy wrappings.

Besides the free lectures on art for children, given every Saturday morning at 9:15, and the special matinees given on Saturday afternoon by the School of Drama, the Art Institute maintains

a Children's Museum. It was organized in 1923 by donations received from the Municipal Art League and clubs and associations in Chicago. Later endowments came from Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Worcester.

**Chicago Park District Art Galleries:
John H. Vanderpoel Memorial Art Gallery**

The Vanderpoel Art Gallery, located in Ridge Park at Longwood Drive and 96th Street, was established in 1913, two years after his death, to

ATTENDANCE AT THE ART INSTITUTE

Year	Pay days	Free days	Paid admissions	Free visitors	Free membership	Students*	Total
1930	202	163	65,410	556,068	103,908	188,430	916,816
1931	209	150	52,581	350,633	138,734	176,691	918,639
1932	199	167	48,188	563,290	127,955	161,739	901,172
1933	**	**	721,631	1,056,445	135,251	137,277	2,050,604
1934	**	**	194,032	490,903	108,481	151,478	944,894
1935	**	**	38,392	475,057	147,648	258,523	919,620
1936	**	**	73,425	623,791	157,070	304,380	1,158,666

*Estimated by counting each student once a day during his term of enrollment.

**Not given.

The breakdown of the attendance for 1935 and 1936 was as follows:

Month	Attendance	
	1935	1936
January	90,485	147,530
February	84,898	88,778
March	94,199	106,256
April	78,680	93,512
May	71,957	83,546
June	58,954	63,678
July	46,352	54,312
August	46,553	82,269
September	62,528	154,024
October	93,045	104,741
November	125,586	113,528
December	66,383	66,492
Total	919,620	1,158,666

The preponderance of attendance is on the free days, Sundays being the most popular. Special exhibit attractions presented at intervals throughout the year cause variations. The majority of the Institute's visitors attend between the hours of 11:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M.

The most important consideration in the future plans of the Institute is that of enlarging its plant so that it may present its exhibits more adequately. The ground space is available, but at the present time there are insufficient funds to begin the actual construction. Upon its completion the Institute would take on the appearance of a block surrounding a series of rectangular courts.

perpetuate the name of a distinguished artist and teacher, John H. Vanderpoel. Now, broader in its scope and purpose, the Gallery has a permanent collection of 502 paintings representing the work of many artists. Though independently controlled and financed, the Vanderpoel Gallery is affiliated with the Chicago Park District, which superseded the Ridge Park District through the provisions of the Park Consolidation Act of 1933. Complete control of the Gallery is held by the Vanderpoel Art Association, while the Chicago Park District co-operates in the maintenance of the building. The Association has a ninety-nine year lease from the Park District on the section of the Park building which it occupies. All funds for its operation are obtained from the Vanderpoel Association through one dollar a year membership dues, a total of \$15,000 per year being required. Frequently private contributions are necessitated to make up the deficit.

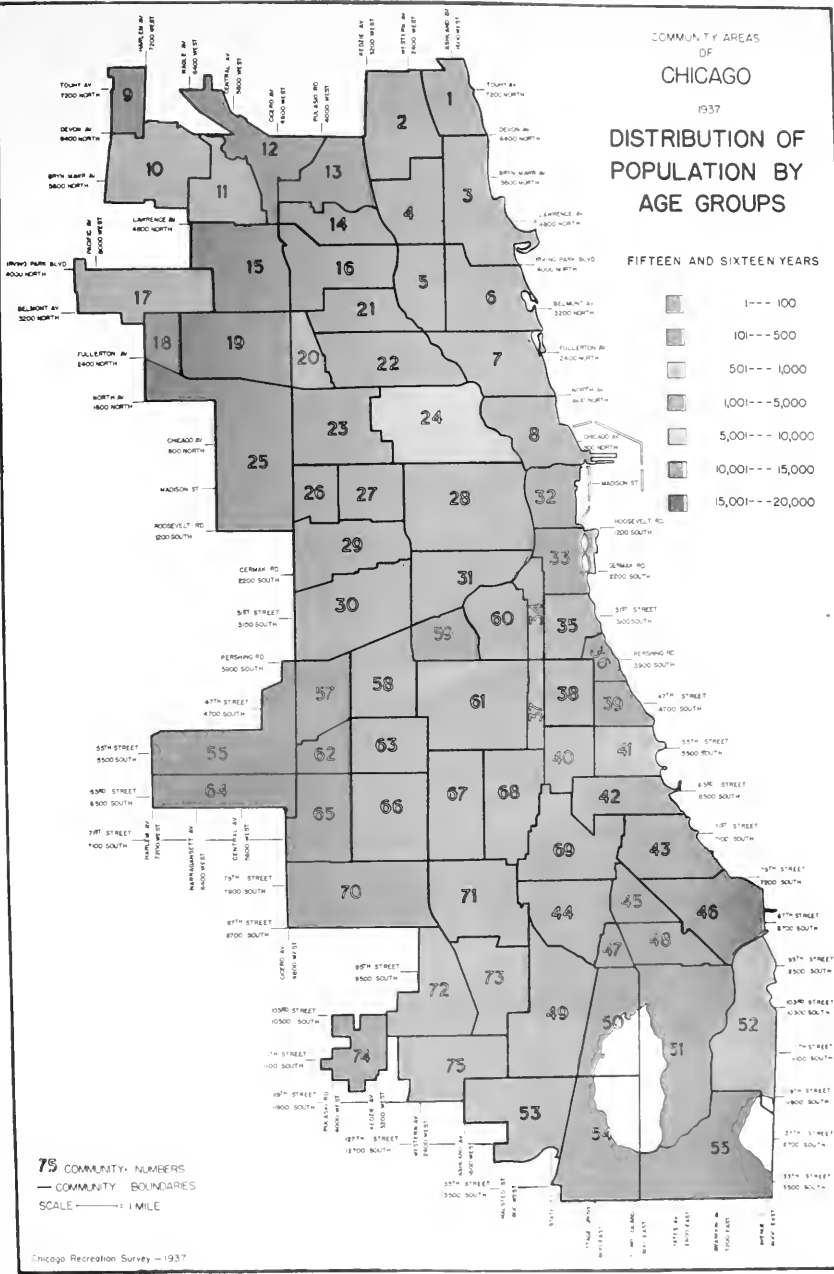
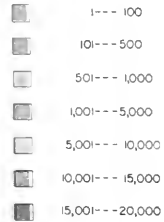
In addition to the exhibit of paintings, the Vanderpoel Gallery conducts several art classes under the supervision of Works Progress Administration teachers. Classes for children are held on Monday and Saturday afternoons, and those for adults on Monday evening and Friday afternoon. A class for small children six years of age to ten, which meets twice a week, has an enrollment of approximately ninety-five. The Gallery loans to public schools and churches exhibits from its permanent collection. The last Sunday of each month is given over to lectures, music, and "one-man shows," for which the Association makes an attempt to secure persons of national

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION BY
AGE GROUPS

FIFTEEN AND SIXTEEN YEARS



Population Series — Map 5



reputation. The curator served in this capacity without salary for twenty years until the Park Consolidation Act went into effect and he was placed on the salaried staff of the Chicago Park District. The remainder of the staff in 1936 consisted of two Works Progress Administration teachers and two Works Progress Administration assistants paid by the federal government.

Although no records of attendance are kept, it is estimated that an average of 500 people visit the Gallery each week. It is open every day free of charge until ten in the evening with the maximum attendance between 3:00 and 5:00 p.m. The largest crowds visit the exhibits on Wednesdays and Sundays.

A unique feature of the Museum is that only one picture, "The Buttermakers," by Vanderpoel, has ever been purchased by the Association; the others are gifts of the artists and friends. The entire collection is valued by the Association at \$1,000,000. Future plans provide for the addition of old masters to the collection, but, as in the past, these would have to be contributed because of the limitations of the Association's budget.

Garfield Park Art Gallery

Recognizing that throughout the various sections of the city there are many people who are appreciative of paintings and works of art and who are financially unable or have not the time to go into the Loop, the Chicago Park District, in co-operation with the Art Institute of Chicago, established the Garfield Park Art Gallery in 1935 as the first of a series of branch art galleries throughout the city. The exhibits at Garfield Park are housed in the rotunda of the former West Park Commissioners Administration Building, which provides two large and one small exhibition galleries. With the exception of twelve casts of famous Greek statues, each one in a separate niche, the exhibits are temporary, the average showing of each being about two months.

Control of the Garfield Park Art Gallery is held by a board composed of representatives of the Art Institute and the Chicago Park District; all funds for maintenance are provided in the regular budget of the Park District. Five thousand dollars has been allocated in the 1937 budget for this purpose. Although the majority of the exhibits are loaned through the Art Institute,

some are secured from other sources, such as the Municipal Art League of Chicago. The Art Institute, however, restricts all exhibits to its own artistic standards.

In view of the fact that there is no full-time lecturer at the Gallery, detailed labels have been placed under each work. The staff is composed of guards, two full-time and one part-time, in addition to a lecturer who plans and arranges for the exhibits besides conducting tours when arranged in advance.

Attendance figures for the Garfield Park Art Gallery since its founding are as follows:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
November 10, 1935, to November 9, 1936, inclusive	61,278
November 10, 1935, through November 30, 1935	13,950
December, 1935	4,458
Total for 1935	18,408

Attendance during 1936

<i>Month</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
January	3,526
February	3,182
March	5,259
April	5,639
May	5,335
June	4,432
July	3,155
August	4,503
September	3,120
October	3,007
November	8,087
December	2,687
Total	51,932

The Gallery is open every day, including Sunday, from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m., and on Wednesday and Sunday the closing time is extended to 9:00 p.m. The best attended day is Sunday and throughout the week the hour between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m. is most popular.¹

The future plans of the Chicago Park District provide for the opening of similar art galleries in Washington and Lincoln Parks, with bi-monthly rotating exhibits in each of the three parks.

¹During 1937, however, the Garfield Park Galleries were suspended, and the space was devoted to Park District Projects of the Works Progress Administration.

CHAPTER IX

STATE AND COUNTY FOREST PRESERVES

General

The functions of national parks and forests, state reservations and county forest preserves are five-fold: namely, the protection of watersheds and the prevention of erosion; the maintenance of the purity of springs and other sources of water supply; the production and preservation of forest products and the regulation of their consumption; preservation of the native landscape; and the provision of recreational opportunities for visitors. Within recent years the recreational phases of forests and parks, which heretofore had been of very minor importance, have been recognized as filling a very vital need, particularly for the urban population of the country. Public interest in state parks and forests, according to the President's Research Committee on Social Trends in 1932, began to develop early in the twentieth century. It was not, however, until the last fifteen years that rapid expansion was evidenced in this field.

National Parks and Forests

In 1937 there was a total of twenty-four national parks under the control of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. In addition, two parks, Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky and Fort McHenry in Maryland, were under the jurisdiction of the War Department under the Congressional Consolidation Act of 1933. The national parks listed in order of their federal creation are:

Name	Location	Area in square miles	Date established
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	405	1915
Hawaii	Hawaiian Islands	245	1916
Lassen Volcanic	California	163.32	1916
Abraham Lincoln	Kentucky	0.17	1916
Mount McKinley	Alaska	3,030.46	1917
Grand Canyon	Arizona	1,009.08	1919
Acadia	Maine	24.08	1919
Zion	Utah	148.26	1919
Fort McHenry	Maryland	13.62	1925
Bryce Canyon	Utah	55.06	1928
Grand Teton	Wyoming	150	1929
Great Smoky Mountains	North Carolina and Tennessee	617	1930
Carlsbad Cavern	New Mexico	15.56	1930
Shenandoah	Virginia	275.81	1935
Mammoth Cave	Kentucky	38.34	1936
Total area		13,710.16	

The total area represents an increase of more than 1,000,000 acres since 1928.

During the last few years all of the national parks have been made accessible by automobile, and facilities for camping are now provided in addition to hotels and lodges. The increasing importance of the parks is shown by the huge increase in the number of visitors: from 1910, when less than 200,000 visited the parks, to 1935, with 7,676,490 visitors, their patronage increased more than 3,000 per cent. In addition, 38,000,000 people visited or passed through the more than 200,000 acres of national forests maintained by the Department of Agriculture throughout the country.

National and state forests and parks have benefited considerably by the location of numerous Civilian Conservation Corps camps within their boundaries. The work of the C. C. C. boys consists chiefly in improving means of transportation, eliminating fire hazards, preventing further erosion, and generally improving the areas and making them more suitable for camping and for general recreational use.

Expenditures for forest recreation in the United States total approximately \$1,750,000,000

Name	Location	Area in square miles	Date established
Hot Springs	Arkansas	1.58	1832
Yellowstone	Wyoming	3,471.51	1872
Sequoia	California	604	1890
General Grant	California	3.96	1890
Yosemite	California	1,176.16	1890
Mount Rainier	Washington	377.78	1899
Crater Lake	Oregon	250.52	1902
Platt	Oklahoma	1.33	1902
Wind Cave	South Dakota	18.47	1903
Mesa Verde	Colorado	80.21	1906
Glacier	Montana	1,533.88	1910

annually, according to latest information. Within the past several years, through the National Park Service, the National Resources Board and the various state planning bodies, establishment of permanent relationships of co-operation among the various governmental units has made rapid progress.

State Parks

During 1934, according to reports of the National Resources Board, there were 3,701,125 acres of state parks in the United States. A survey completed under the direction of the Illinois Plan Commission in that same year indicates that Illinois provided less than 10,000 acres of this total. On the basis of this study the Plan Commission concluded that the "acquisition of new park sites is urgently recommended. Park sites acquired by the state through gift or purchase should meet the recognized specifications. That is, they should be (1) historic sites; (2) areas of unusual scenic beauty made so by geologic or topographical features; (3) forested areas along waterways and lakes; and (4) scenic parkways varying in width from 100 to 1,000 feet and connecting state parks either existing or contemplated."

A summary of all state parks and monuments under the control of the Division of State Parks of Illinois in 1936 indicated the progress made

during 1935 in carrying out the recommendations of the Plan Commission.

According to the Plan Commission's report the distribution of Illinois state parks of over 15 acres in 1934 was as follows:

Name of park	Location by Counties	Acres	Population within a 40-mile radius
Pere Marquette	Jersey	1,550	1,563,873
Starved Rock	La Salle	813	338,830
Giant City	Jackson	750	336,120
White Pine Forest	Ogle	275	310,686
Black Hawk	Rock Island	200	363,880
Fort Massac	Massac	194	265,837
Apple River Canyon	Jo Daviess	152	307,041
Cahokia Mounds	Madison	144	1,299,119
Mississippi Palisades	Carroll	130	334,885
Buffalo Rock	La Salle	98	224,257
Lincoln Log Cabin	Coles	86	312,982
New Salem	Menard	80	271,323
Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	69	240,867
Kaskaskia Fort	Randolph	56	222,960
Fort Chartres	Randolph	21	599,262
Fort Creve Coeur	Tazewell	15	350,556

The following additions were made in the ten months beginning June, 1935: gift of 96 acres to the Illinois Michigan Canal, running from Dayton to east of Ottawa, given by Chicago Re-tort and Fire Brick Company; gift of 3,072 acres, Grass Lake Addition, located near Fox Lake, Lake County; gift of 372 acres to Fox Ridge State Park, 1½ miles northeast of Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, given by the citizens of Charleston.

These additions supplemented the following state parks and memorials with locations and acreages as of June 1, 1935:

Park or memorial	Location	County	Acres	Year acquired
Apple River Canyon State Park	Near Warren	Jo Daviess	155	1932
Governor Bissell Monument	Springfield	Sangamon		
Black Hawk State Park	Rock Island	Rock Island	200	1927
Governor Bond Monument	Chester	Randolph		
Buffalo Rock State Park	Ottawa	La Salle	43	1928*
Cahokia Mounds State Park	East St. Louis	St. Clair, Madison	144	1925
Campbell's Island State Park	Rock Island	Rock Island	7	1929*
Cave-in-Rock State Park	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	69	1929
Stephen A. Douglas Tomb	Chicago	Cook	2	1895
Stephen A. Douglas Statue	Springfield	Sangamon		
Stephen A. Douglas Monument	Winchester	Scott		
Eighty-Second Illinois Infantry Monument	Gettysburg, Pa.			
Eighty-Second Illinois Cavalry Monument	Gettysburg, Pa.			
Governor Ford Monument	Peoria	Peoria	21	1915
Fort Chartres State Park	Prairie du Rocher	Randolph		
Fort Creve Coeur State Park	Peoria	Tazewell	17.5	1921½
Fort Edwards Monument	Warsaw	Hancock	5	1932*
Fort Kaskaskia State Park	Chester	Randolph	57	1927
Garrison Hill Cemetery	Chester	Randolph		1891
Pierre Menard Homestead	Chester	Randolph		
Fort Massac State Park	Metropolis	Massac	134	1903
Gebhard Woods State Park	Morris	Grundy	33	1934*
Giant City State Park	Carbondale	Jackson, Union	196	1927½
Gold Star Mothers Memorial	Springfield	Sangamon		
Illini State Park	Marseilles	La Salle	406.25	1934½
Illinois and Michigan Canal State Parkway	Chicago to Peru, La Salle	Cook, DuPage, Will, Grundy	3,742	1935½
Illinois Monument at Vicksburg	Vicksburg, Miss.			
Illinois Monument at Shiloh	Shiloh, Tenn.			
Illinois Civil War Memorial	Memphis, Tenn.			

<i>Park or memorial</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Year acquired</i>
Illinois Soldiers Monument	Mound City	Pulaski		
Illinois Soldiers Monument	Stillmans Valley	Ogle		
Jubilee College State Park	Peoria	Peoria	96	1934*
Kenesaw Mountain Monument	Marietta, Ga.			
Lincoln Log Cabin State Park	Charleston	Coles	86	1928
Lincoln Home-stead	Springfield	Sangamon	0.4	1887
Lincoln Monument	Dixon	Lee	0.5	1921
Lincoln Tomb	Springfield	Sangamon	7.2	1895
Lincoln Statue	Springfield	Sangamon		
General Logan Statue	Chicago	Cook		
General Logan Statue	Murphysboro	Jackson		
Lovejoy State Monument	Alton	Madison		
Metamora Court House	Metamora	Woodford	0.2	1891*
Mississippi Palisades State Park	Savanna	Carroll	40.2	1929
New Salem State Park	Petersburg	Menard	200	1919†
Norwegian Settlers Memorial	Chicago	La Salle		1934*
Governor Oglesby Monument	Chicago	Cook		
Governor Palmer Statue	Springfield	Sangamon		
Pere Marquette State Park	Alton	Jersey	1,670	1932‡
Pierre Menard Statue	Springfield	Sangamon		
Shabbona State Monument	Ottawa	La Salle		
Soldiers Monument	Springfield	Sangamon		
Starved Rock State Park	La Salle	La Salle	898	1911
Twelfth Illinois Cavalry Monument	Gettysburg, Pa.			
370 Infantry Monument	Chicago	Cook		
Clydes S. Grant Home	Galena	Jo. Daviess	5	1932†
Vandalia State House	Vandalia	Fayette	3	1920
White Pine Forest State Park	Oregon	Ogle	315	1927
Wild Bill Hickok State Monument	Troy Grove	La Salle	2	1929
Governor Yates Statue	Springfield	Sangamon	2	1929

*Gift

†Park gift

‡State lands transferred to parks

County Parks

The total acreage of county park systems in the United States in 1930 exceeded 100,000, of which more than thirty per cent was in Cook County, in which the City of Chicago is situated. More than fifty per cent of all county park acreage in the country was within the metropolitan regions of Chicago and New York.

Cook County Forest Preserves Introduction

The appointment by the Cook County Board of the Outer Belt Park Commission in 1903 represented the first public acknowledgment of the desirability of providing outlying park areas for residents of the City of Chicago. This Commission adopted as a premise for its discussions that it was working "not merely for the present population—for ourselves and our children—but for future generations." It urged that the acquisition of land outside of the city limits was required to supplement existing facilities within the city. In the discussion of the need for such outlying districts, it was brought out that "the great mass of our population today is a trespasser when it seeks an outing in near-by forest lands." It was suggested, moreover, that Chicago had a great foreign-born working class who were by tradition

accustomed to recreation furnished by government, and for whom the securing of great outlying parks designed for the "masses" would be a great boon.

The Outer Belt Park Commission did not bring immediate accession of forest preserves in the county, since a referendum failed to secure the required vote in 1905; but it was instrumental in fostering the movement which finally culminated in the establishment of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. The Chicago Plan of 1908 placed "the acquisition and improvement of forest spaces" as "next in importance to the development of the lake shore"; and stated that "near-by woodlands should be brought within easy reach of all the people, and especially of the wage earners," because of the restorative value of natural scenery to city dwellers. The report specified that "the spaces to be acquired should be of wild forests," to be "developed in a natural condition." The selection of the areas first on the basis of even distribution about the city, and secondly on the basis of "greatest charm" was recommended, and a proposed encircling park system combining these two requirements was outlined. The report contained detailed descriptions of the varied beauties of this surrounding

area from Glencoe on the north, Desplaines River on the west, and the Calumet on the south.

The Cook County Forest Preserve District was organized on February 11, 1915; the purpose, as stated in reports of the Forest Preserve Commissioners Board, being "to protect and preserve the flora, fauna, and scenic beauties of the Forest Preserve District, and to restore, restock, protect and preserve the natural forests and their flora and fauna as nearly as may be, in their natural condition, for the purpose of the education, pleasure and recreation of the public."

Control

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County is managed by the Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners, who, under the law as applied to counties of five hundred thousand or over, are also the Cook County Board of Commissioners. These Commissioners have the power to raise money by general taxation to the county; to borrow money; to issue bonds; annex territory or buy new tracts of land. (See chapter III.)

Management

The facilities of the Cook County Forest Preserve District are administered by a general superintendent, appointed by the Board of Commissioners. In addition, the Board appoints a secretary and treasurer. All employees, excepting the treasurer and attorneys, are appointed and governed by the rules and regulations of the Cook County Civil Service Commission. The plan of organization of the District distributes the operations among ten major divisions:

General office

Office of the comptroller

Forestry division

Construction and repair division

Maintenance division—Six division superintendents, one superintendent in charge of each of the six geographical divisions of the Forest Preserve District

Police division

Recreation and sports division—General supervisor of golf in charge of golf courses, general supervisor of pools in charge of swimming pools

Real estate division

Legal division

Engineering division

The number of employees during 1936 varied with the seasons, but was over 311, of whom 135 were in the Recreation Division. (For detailed information see chapter v.)

Finance

The Cook County Forest Preserves are supported by a tax levy of not more than three-twentieths of one mill on each dollar of assessed valuation of property within Cook County. In addition, bond issues are authorized at various times for improvements or purchases of new tracts of land, and the Commissioners are empowered to sell tax anticipation warrants. Additional revenue is derived from the operation of golf courses, swimming pools, property rentals, and concessions within the District. (See chapter IV.)

Growth of District

A test of the constitutionality of the law under which the Forest Preserve District was organized resulted in a favorable decision by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in 1916, and the acquisition of land began with the first purchase on September 26, 1916. This tract, known as Deer Grove, is located in the northwestern part of the county in Palatine Township. During the first few years of its existence the Forest Preserve District added considerable land to this first acquisition: in 1916 the total area of its properties was 1,316.16 acres; in 1917, 8,477.01 acres were added; in 1918, 3,062.90; in 1919, 1,585.50 acres; and in 1920, 3,587.20 acres, making a total area of 18,028.77 acres acquired in the first five-year period of operation. On January 1, 1937, the total acreage under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the Forest Preserve District was 32,925.83, acquired at a total cost of \$21,229,914.00.

The following table indicates the growth of the District:

Year	Average added	Total acreage
1916	1,316.16	1,316.16
1917	8,477.01	9,793.17
1918	3,062.90	12,856.07
1919	1,585.50	14,441.57
1920	3,587.20	18,028.77
1921-22	6,778.21	24,806.98
1923-25	2,622.82	27,429.80

<i>Year</i>	<i>Acreage added</i>	<i>Total acreage</i>
1926	497.50	29,907.00
1927	461.00	30,368.00
1928	547.00	30,915.00
1929	796.00	31,711.00
1930	1,084.00	32,795.00
1931	91.68	32,886.68
1932	.....	32,886.68
1933	39.15	32,925.83
1934-36	.....	32,925.83

Until 1929 the program of the Forest Preserve Commissioners was devoted primarily to increasing the number of preserves and to adding contiguous lands to existing preserves. In 1930, with approximately 33,000 of the legal maximum of 35,000 acres already acquired, the emphasis was shifted to the development and preservation of these 33,000 acres of preserves. To assist the Commissioners an advisory group was appointed, whose function is to aid in planning improvements and to make recommendations regarding the acquisition of additional acreage. This committee, which serves without compensation, consists of leaders in the fields of city planning, recreation and conservation.

To finance the general improvement program a bond issue of \$2,500,000 was approved by voters of Cook County in 1930. Since 1932 considerable impetus has been given to the building program through the use of personnel provided by the various work programs of federal and state relief agencies. As a result of this aid, it was estimated in 1934 that the Forest Preserve development program had gone ten years ahead of schedule. One of the outstanding features of the program has been the effecting of appreciable savings through the use of stone and timber and other resources derived from preserve property.

Among the more important phases of the program of the District has been the correction of pollution in the watersheds of the County. Through co-operation of the Chicago Regional Planning Association with State and Chicago Sanitary District authorities, detailed surveys were made of all streams in Cook County. As a result sewerage treatment plants have been constructed which will eliminate all traces of pollution along the eighty-five miles of stream frontage of the Forest Preserve District.

One of the most important projects of the Forest Preserve District is the Chicago Zoological Park, the establishment of which was stimulated by the gift of a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick. Plans were formulated in 1920 to build a zoological garden in the Forest Preserves. A private civic group was created, called the Chicago Zoological Society, and the Gardens were opened to the public on June 30, 1934. (See chapter VIII.)

Another development, however small, is the Trailside Museum, opened in 1931, in the old General Headquarters of the Forest Preserve District in the Thatcher Woods Preserve. It is a joint project of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, of Lincoln Park, and the Forest Preserve Commissioners. (See chapter VIII.)

The major improvement activity of the District during the past four years has been in the Skokie Valley, a few miles north of Chicago and west of Evanston. Here, with the assistance of the Civilian Conservation Corps under the supervision of the National Park Service in co-operation with the Forest Preserve Commissioners, a former swamp and peat bog area is being transformed into the Skokie Lagoons, which will provide a means of flood control and mosquito abatement and will also provide additional recreation area for metropolitan Chicago. This program of improvement provides for the construction of a series of seven lagoons. The lagoons from south to north are: No. 1, 15 acres; No. 2, 13 acres; No. 3, 26.5 acres, completed; No. 4, 20 acres nearly completed; No. 5, 25 acres; No. 6, 22 acres; and No. 7, 12 acres to be completed. In addition to the lagoons, a connecting channel between them is being created. Approximately three miles have been completed.

The Skokie Lagoons, lagoon channel and flood plain, when completed, will have a storage capacity of approximately sixty-five million gallons of flood water. Four dams will be used in connection with the lagoons and channel to control water flow and levels.

The lagoons will furnish fishing and boating but no swimming will be allowed for a number of years until there is complete assurance of no pollution of the waters. Additional recreational features of the Skokie Valley will include bridle trails, ice skating, tobogganning, picnic grounds and

DEER GROVE

ELK GROVE

SKOKIE MARSH DEVELOPMENT

NORTHWESTERN GOLF COURSE

WHEALAN SWIMMING POOL

BILLY CALDWELL GOLF COURSE

DES PLAINES RIVER PRESERVES

EDGE BROOK GOLF COURSE

INDIAN BOUNDARY GOLF COURSE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

TRAILSIDE MUSEUM

CITY

SALT CREEK

BROOKFIELD

ZOO

OF

CERMAK SWIMMING POOL

CHICAGO

CANTIGNY WOODS

PALOS

HILLS

DAN RYAN WOODS

PALOS GOLF COURSE

LAKE CALUMET

WOLF LAKE

ORLAND PRESERVES

TINLEY CREEK

CALUMET RIVER PRESERVES

GAME SANCTUARY

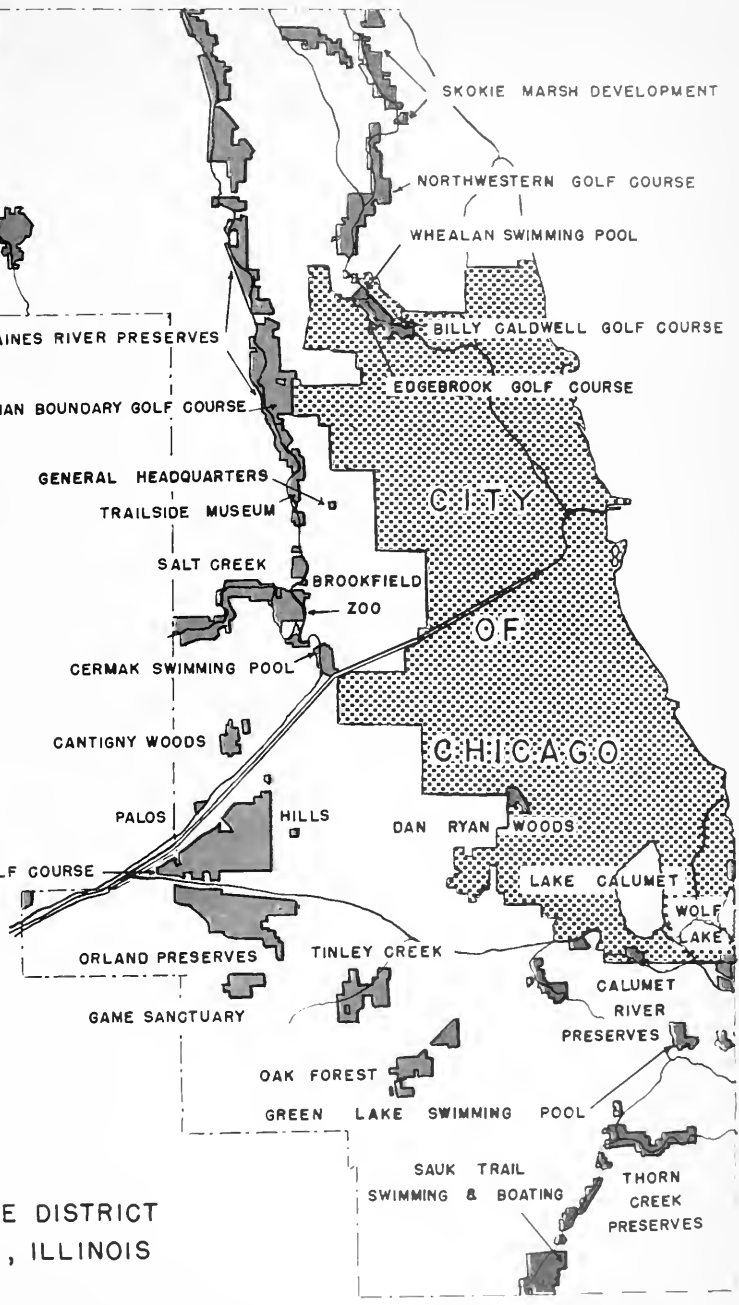
OAK FOREST

GREEN LAKE SWIMMING POOL

SAUK TRAIL SWIMMING & BOATING

THORN CREEK PRESERVES

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS





hiking trails. Natural bird sanctuaries will be provided by the flood plains within the lagoon areas.

Administrative Areas

For administrative purposes the Forest Preserve areas are divided into six divisions, each of which is under the direction of a division superintendent. These divisions again are subdivided into active recreation areas with designations utilized in allocating picnic areas and other facilities. The preserves included in the various divisions are as follows:

DIVISION 1		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Deer Grove Preserve	Palatine	1,180.00
Camp Reinberg		
Mors Woods	Wheeling	276.00
Pottawatomie Woods	Wheeling	541.00
Winnebago Woods	Northfield	230.00
(Portage Grove)	(Northfield)	1,190.00
(Allison Woods)	(Northfield)	
Oshkosh Woods	Maine	197.00
Northwestern Woods	Maine	31.00
Belleau Woods or Semie Woods	Maine	49.00
Marne Reserve	Maine	1,579.00
Elk Grove Preserve	Elk Grove	1,325.00
	Total	6,589.00
DIVISION 2		
Somme Preserve	Northfield	960.00
Turnbull Preserve	New Trier	180.00
	Northfield	
Chewab Skokie Preserve	New Trier	1,270.00
	Northfield	
Memorial Woods	Northfield	320.00
Harms Woods	Niles	517.00
Linné Woods	Niles	218.00
Miami Woods	Niles	300.00
Sauganash Reserve or Caldwell Reserve	(City of Chicago)	935.00
	Total	4,340.00
DIVISION 3		
Che-Che-Pinqua Reserve	Leyden	1,015.00
George Rogers Clark Reserve	Leyden	325.00
Thatchers Woods	River Forest	280.00
Cummings Reserve	River Forest	88.3
Steele Preserve	River Forest	120.00
	Proviso	
	Total	2,348.83
DIVISION 4		
Riverside Woods and Brookfield Zoo	Proviso	1,726.00
	Riverside	
Warren G. Harding Woods	Proviso	740.00
Calumet Portage Preserve	Lions	253.00
Cantigny Woods	Lions	308.00
	Total	3,087.00

DIVISION 5		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Argonne Forest	Palos	5,000.00
	Lions	
Palos Hills Preserve	Palos	3,720.00
	Lemont	
Humphrey Woods	Orland	959.00
Sag Forest	Lemont	230.00
	Palos	
Mascouten Reserve	Bremen	1,070.00
	Orland	
St. Mihiel Reserve	Bremen	975.00
Black Partridge Woods	Lemont	39.00
	Total	11,393.00
DIVISION 5-A		
Dan Ryan Woods (Beverly Hills)	Calumet	183.00
	City of Chicago	
	Total	183.00
DIVISION 6		
Whistler Preserve	Calumet	240.00
Kickapoo Grove	Thornton	492.00
	City of Chicago	
Beaubien Preserve	City of Chicago	270.00
	Thornton	
Burnham Woods	Thornton	375.00
	City of Chicago	
Shahbana Woods	Thornton	605.00
Gurdon S. Hubbard Forest	Bloom	1,935.00
	Thornton	
Woodrow Wilson Woods	Bloom	90.00
Sauk Trail Preserve	Bloom	1,188.00
Wolf Preserve	City of Chicago	120.00
	Total	4,985.00

Recapitulation of Acreage of Forest Preserves

<i>Division</i>	<i>Number of acres</i>
1	6,589.00
2	4,340.00
3	2,348.83
4	3,087.00
5	11,393.00
5-A	183.00
6	4,985.00
Total	32,925.83

Lest the reader become lost in the details of facilities and equipment which occupy the remainder of this chapter, the extent to which these recreation facilities are actually used should be noted at this point.

Attendance

The forty-five tracts comprising the Forest Preserve District are easily accessible to residents of the City of Chicago and suburban Cook County. Highways make it possible for the motorist to drive to any of them. Railroad sub-

urban trains, street cars and bus lines in many instances are located adjacent to the preserve properties. It is estimated that the entire population of the city is within a thirty-minute ride of some forest preserve.

The annual attendance of visitors to the Forest Preserve District of Cook County is estimated from reports of the six division superintendents. Each division superintendent makes out a monthly report of all activities and recreation in his division, which includes an estimate of the number of visitors using the facilities of the division.

In 1924 the attendance reached a total of 7,650,000 visitors. Each year since 1924 the attendance has increased, until in 1933 an estimated 15,000,000 visitors were recorded. In 1934 this estimate rose to 18,000,000; in 1935 dropped again to 15,000,000; and remained at that figure in 1936.

During 1936 there were 6,312 picnics in the various picnic groves of the Forest Preserve tracts, which are open from May to October. Permits are granted to clubs, church groups, societies, lodges and other responsible civic and social organizations. In addition, many family groups had informal gatherings.

A study of 1,818 permits issued to various groups during 1936, with 100 or more individuals accommodated, shows requests for accommodation of 1,215,826 individuals.

During 1936, 133,529 golfers played on the courses of the Forest Preserve District (*See* chapter x); and 204,383 utilized the facilities of the various swimming pools on Forest Preserve property. (*See* chapter xi.)

The full significance of what the Forest Preserves offer to the people of Chicago can better be grasped by a study of the detailed analyses of facilities which follow later in this chapter.

Private Organizations Using Forest Preserve Properties

The following organizations, by arrangement with the Forest Preserve Commissioners, have had allocated to them the use of certain facilities. In most instances the arrangements are with civic and philanthropic groups, and in every instance the permanency of the arrangement is at the discretion of the Forest Preserve Commissioners. In addition, the County Bureau of Public Welfare maintains Camp Reinberg, which is utilized as a

vacation center for underprivileged children and their mothers.

Division 1

St. Alphonse's Camp—for children

St. Williams Camp—for children

Bohemian Sokol—for children

Camp Reinberg—Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, for underprivileged children and mothers

Young Women's Christian Association—girls' camp, near Dam No. 2

Women's Trade Union League—near Dam No. 2

Northwestern Settlement Camp—for girls

Isaak Walton League of America

Second Baptist Church Colored Children's Camp

Social and Mutual Association for the Blind
Spaulding Alumni Association Camp for Crippled Children

Camp Remier—Boy Scouts

Camp Roosevelt—Oak Park Boy Scouts

Camp Dan Beard—Oak Park Boy Scouts

Robert Taylor's Colored Recreation Camp near River Road, south of Dam No. 2

Division 2

Girl Scouts of America—Skokie Section

North Shore—Boy Scouts

Camp Jack—Boy Scouts

Division 3

Girl Scouts of America—Oak Park District

Algonquin Canoe Club

Camp Fort Dearborn—Chicago Council of Boy Scouts

Division 4

Cornwall Post—American Legion

Emil Schieve Post—American Legion

Illinois Colony Club—Old People's Home

Camp Bemis Boy Scout Cabin

Division 5

Fifteenth Ward Slovak Camp

Town of Lake Bohemian Sokol Camp—for children

Italian Aid Camp—for children

Catholic Youth Organization Camp—for children

Forges Post—American Legion

40 and 8 Convalescent Camp

Irish-American Fellowship Club—political

Prairie Club—walking club

St. Leo Choir Club—for children

Little Flower Parish Club—for children

Camp Kiwanis—Boy Scouts, Chicago Council

Girl Scouts of America—Chicago Council

**RECAPITULATION OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS USING
PERMANENT ALLOCATED FACILITIES ON COOK COUNTY FOREST
PRESERVE DISTRICT PROPERTY**

Type of organization	Division						Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	5-A		6
Youths' camps	7	3	2	1	7	..	2	22
Welfare camps	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
War veterans' camps .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Miscellaneous: Political, racial, religious, special groups	3	..	1	..	4	..	1	9
Total	15	3	3	4	13	..	3	41
<i>Available camp facilities</i>								
Single dwelling or cabin with auxiliary build- ings and use of adjacent area	9	3	2	4	6	..	1	25
Organized camp with group of buildings, cabins, and space for tents, with exclusive use of adjacent area	6	..	1	..	7	..	2	16
Total	15	3	3	4	13	..	3	41

Camp Sullivan—Operated by Forest Preserve District as group camping center for children's and other organizations

Division 6

Camp Harrison—Boy Scouts of America, Chicago Council

Calumet City Boy Scouts Cabin

Chicago Heights Athletic Club—baseball and football field with grandstand, etc.

Concessions Operated on Forest Preserve Properties

The concessions in the Cook County Forest Preserves District are managed for the District by one commercial establishment, which in turn contracts concessions to individual firms or companies.

There are thirty-six locations where food and soft drink concessions are operated. They are situated mainly in the various picnic groves, the golf courses and at the swimming pools. In addition to these food concessions, an experiment was conducted in 1936 with a new plan of concession. Several truck and trailer concessions operated during the year with food dispensing wagons traveling among picnic groves where no permanent food concessions were located. The experiment was successful, and arrangements are being made to develop this plan further.

Two pony links are operated as concessions, one at Dan Ryan Woods (Beverly Hills Forest Preserves) and the other in Argonne Forest Preserves near Maple Hill Lake, Willow Springs.

During the year of 1936 a merry-go-round concession was operated in Dan Ryan Woods, but it was found to be unprofitable. Boating concessions are maintained at Dam No. 2 in Portage Grove and Allison Woods on the north and at Sauk Trail Lake, in the Sauk Trail Forest Preserve, on the south. Rowboats and canoes can be rented by the hour. At Dam No. 2 a motorboat is also operated by the concessionaire.

There are no concessions providing saddle horses operated in the Forest Preserves District. However, privately owned stables or riding academies are maintained on private property near the bridle paths of the Forest Preserves District where saddle horses can be rented by the hour. There are also privately owned riding academies maintained at various locations on private property adjacent to Forest Preserves grounds.

Only those concessions which will presumably be of benefit to the public using the Forest Preserves District for picnic and recreational purposes are permitted. Therefore, only a minimum of concessions are maintained, and are situated in locations wherein usage of the preserves is greatest.

FACILITIES FOR SUMMER GAMES AND SPORTS

Division	Location	Hood ball	Soft ball	Tennis courts	Outdoor swimming pools	Wading pools	Bathing beaches	Golf courses	Boats	Playground equipment	Horse shoe courts
1	Deer Grove	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Palatine Rd. and River Rd.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	N. W. Park—Desplaines .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Taylor's Negro Camp* .....	..	..	1†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dam No. 2 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total	1	2	1‡	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
2	Glencoe (leased) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1‡	..	..	..
	Skokie Camp .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wayside Inn .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Paul's Park .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Devon and Milwaukee .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indian Road	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forest Glen .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Snells Woods West.....	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Snells Woods East .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Whealen Pool .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Northwestern Golf Course.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Edgebrook Golf Course.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Billy Caldwell Golf Course.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Skokie Lagoons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	18	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..
3	Schiller Park North	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indian Boundary Golf Course... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	E. P. Drive and Cumberland.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	River Grove	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thatcher Woods	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Park Ridge Camp .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartem & Lake .....	..	1	9‡	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Total	3	3	9‡	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
4	1st Av. & 13th St.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	White Eagle South	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mannheim Grove (Brezina) .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	National Grove	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cermak Woods .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cermak Pool .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Palos Golf Course .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Camp Sullivan	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuma Lake .....	..	..	..	..	..	1‡	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	1	1‡	1	..	..	..
5-A	Beverly (87th & Western)	1	6	3‡	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
	Total	1	6	3‡	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
6	Burnham Golf Course (Leased). ..	1‡	..	3	1‡	..	..	1‡	..	..	..
	Calmnet City	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thornton CCC Camp .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thornton Woods (Colored).....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicago Heights Athletic Field. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Glenwood, Woodrow Wilson Wds. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North of Thorn Creek	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hickory St. ....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sauk Trail Preserve	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
	Green Lake Pool .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	5	3	6	2	..	2	1	1	1	..

*Private

‡Leased

‡Used exclusively by Boy Scouts and Sokol Bohemian organizations

§Owned but not operated by Forest Preserve District.

¶Planned for future

FACILITIES FOR SUMMER GAMES AND SPORTS: RECAPITULATION

Division	Hard ball	Soft ball	Tennis courts	Outdoor swimming pools	Wading pools	Bathing beaches	Golf courses	Boats	Playground equipment	Horse shoe courts
1	1	2	1*	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
2	2	18	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
3	3	3	9†	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
4	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	1‡	1	..	..	..
5-A	1	6	3§	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
6	5	3	6	2	..	2	1	1	1	..
Grand Total	16	33	19	4	3	4	7	2	5	4

*Private

†Leased

‡Used exclusively by Boy Scouts and Sokol Bohemian organizations

§Owned but not operated by F.P.D.

NOTE: Of the total of nineteen tennis courts in the Cook County Forest Preserve District, nine are leased by the Oak Park Tennis Club, and operated by them; one is a private tennis court at Taylor's Negro Camp in Div. 1, the property of which is rented by Mr. Taylor from the Forest Preserve District, and operated as a negro camp; the remainder of nine are tennis courts built in previous years by the Forest Preserve District, three of which are located at 87th and Western Ave., Beverly Hills Preserve, three at Hickory St., in Div. 6, and three near the Burnham Golf Course in Div. 6. These nine tennis courts, while owned by the Forest Preserves, are not now operated by the district. It is understood that those who wish to play must bring their own net, clean the court, and put it in shape to play on, the District making only major repairs. However, no major repairs have been made since the tennis courts were constructed.

FACILITIES FOR WINTER SPORTS

Division	Location	Regulation	Low	Ski	High	Low	Earth	Ice	Sail	Skating		Cross country skiing acres
		High ski-jump	ski jump	aliding	tbl. slide	tbl. slide	sled slides	boating	shating	Acres	Miles	
1	Deer Grove Lakes .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	13	..	1300
	Desplaines River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
	Total .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	13	11	1300
2	Forest Glen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Skokie Lagoons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..*	..	..
	Chicago River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
	Total .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	13	..
3	Thatcher Woods Lagoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Desplaines River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..
4	Camp Bemis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cermak Woods Quarry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
	Desplaines River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Salt Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	..
	Total .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	12½	..
5	Swallow Cliff Ski & Toboggan Slides	1	..	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Palos Golf Course .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palos Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4000
	Maple Lake .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	20	..	..	..
	Tuma Lake .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
	95th St. & Kean Ave. Mannheim Rd. & Kean, So. of 95th St. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
	Total	1	..	2	6	..	3	1	4	38	..	4000
5-A	Beverly, 87th and Western ..	..	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	1‡	..	..
	Total .....	..	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	1	..	..
6	Green Lake Pool .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Wolf Lake .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	40	..	..
	Sauk Trail Lake .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	20	..	..	..
	Thorn Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½	..
	Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	61	61	9½	..

*Under construction.

‡Skating bowl.

FACILITIES FOR WINTER SPORTS: RECAPITULATION

Division	Regulation high ski-jump	Low ski jump	Ski sliding	High tob. slide	Low tob. slide	Earth slid slides	Ice boating	Sail skating	Skating		Cross country skating acres
									Acres	Miles	
1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	13	11	1,300
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	13	....
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	....
4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	12½	....
5	1	..	2	6	..	3	1	4	38	..	4,000
5-A	..	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	1	..	....
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	61	9½	....
Grand total	1	1	2	6	4	14	4	8	116*	56**	5,300

*Acres of lake and pond

**Miles of stream

PICNIC SHELTERS—DANCE PAVILIONS—CONCRETE DANCE PLATFORMS LOG CABINS—DWELLINGS—AND MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS

(Exclusive of Golf Courses, CCC Camps, and Organization Camps)

Type of structure	Division								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	5-A	6		
Type A—Picnic shelter; 1 fireplace; size—26' x 52' concrete floor	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	9
Type B—Picnic shelter; 2 fireplaces; 25' x 52' concrete floor	1	2	2	5	3	..	4	..	17
Type C—Picnic shelter; 2 fireplaces; 35' x 70' concrete floor	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Type D—Picnic shelter; open; no fireplace; 16' x 38' concrete floor	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Concession shelter (in combination with types A, B, C, as noted)	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Open shelter; cinder floor; no fireplace	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
Warming shelter	..	..	1*	..	1	1	..	..	3
Open shelter; concrete floor; no fireplace	..	..	1**	..	1**	..	..	..	3
Concrete dance platform; 20' x 20' or 20' x 30'	4	3	6	7	..	5	5	..	30
Log cabins	2	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	8
Large frame dance pavilions (concrete floors)	1	3	..	3	2†	..	1	..	10†
Boat houses	..	..	2‡	..	..	..	1	..	3
Concession stands (within buildings, or otherwise listed above)	4	8	2	7	3	3	4	..	31
Caretaker's dwellings (including Kronenberger and Edgebrook, but otherwise exclusive of golf courses)	8	5	4	6	8	1	3	..	35
Tenant houses (paying, gratis, charity, vacant)	17	8	17	10	9	..	12	..	73
Comfort stations (flush toilets—men's and women's counted separately)	2	10	8	4	..	6	..	..	30
Comfort stations (Imhof tank) (Combination bldgs., men's and women's)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Welfare camps (containing one or more bldgs.)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Areas allocated to special organizations, and other government sub-divisions, boys and girls scout camps, etc.	15	3	3	4	13	..	3	..	41

*Harlem and Lake Sts.

**Log Floor

†2 Wood Floors

‡Canoe House

PICNIC GROVE FACILITIES*

Facility	Division						Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	5-A		6
Six-foot tables	703	610	883	967	806	345	554	4,868
Twelve-foot tables	27	147	3	9	28	29	1	232
Ten-foot folding tables	37	62	30	25	20	31	46	251
<i>Comfort stations and toilets:</i>								
2-hole toilets	109	59	34	47	109	6	29	393
4-hole toilets (open)	14	16	10	11	5	..	19	75
Chemical and special toilets	19	6	6	9	34	..	7	81
Comfort stations (flush toilets)	2	19	8	4	2	6	..	30
Old concrete toilets in pairs with windmill	4	3	1	2	2	..	2	14
Inhoff tank toilets .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Windmills	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
Steel portable fireplaces (small)	10	75	350†	50	94	22	74†	675
Wells with power pumps	4	..	2	2	8	..	1	17
Springs (improved only)	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	5
Trailside fireplace shelters	3	2	8	13	9	..	2	37
Trail shelters .....	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	4

*Inventory taken as of April 1, 1937

†Approximate number

SPECIAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (For Forest Preserve Use Only)

Type of buildings	Division						Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	5-A		6
<i>Swimming pools:</i>								
With bath houses, including office, pump rooms, showers, toilets and dressing rooms ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
With bath houses, including office, dressing rooms, toilets, and caretaker's quarters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
With pump houses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Bathing beach facilities:</i>								
Dressing rooms for bathers	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
<i>Shelter house:</i>								
With concession kitchen and restaurant, comfort station and living quarters ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Trailside Museum .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Museum garage and workshop .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Brookfield Zoo .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tennis club house .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Restaurant:</i>								
With comfort station and concession kitchen, living quarters .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Beer Bars:</i>								
For use by organization picnics (separate buildings, not included within pavilions) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Band stands .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
Boat houses .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Waiting rooms and comfort stations .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
<i>Dams, creating swimming, boating, and skating areas, ponds, marshes, and storage basins:</i>								
Concrete	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	6
Masonry	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Earth (highway)	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	6
Earth (other)	1	..	1	1	8	..	..	11
<i>Pump houses—(Including power pumps)</i>								
(Note: See Green Lake)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
<i>Golf courses:</i>								
(2 leased) .....	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	7
<i>Club houses:</i>								
Including locker rooms, comfort stations, kitchen and restaurant .....	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
<i>Club houses:</i>								
In addition to above, also include caretaker's quarters .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greenkeeper's dwellings .....	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4
Greenkeeper's dwellings, including garage, shop, and storage room .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Equipment building, including garage, shop, and storage .....	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
Pump houses .....	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	5
Starter sheds only .....	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
Starter concession stands and golf pro shop ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Concession stands, golf pro shop and comfort station .....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Concession stands only .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Open shelters on course</i>								

SPECIAL BUILDINGS
(For Official Use Only)—Forest Preserves and Cook County

Type of buildings	Division							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	5-A	6	
Welfare camps	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Caretaker's cottage	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Kitchens .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mess hall, and kitchens	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dormitory for staff	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	10
Mess hall for staff	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dormitory for inmates	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	10
Administration buildings	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Recreation and chapel buildings	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hospital buildings	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Toilets and washroom buildings	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pump house buildings (used and obsolete)	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	6
Equipment buildings and garages	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Miscellaneous buildings (small with screen sides)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Administration use:</i>								
Division headquarters	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Combined office, garage, shop, and tool room buildings .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
Combined, (as above) including living quarters	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Office and tool shed buildings .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Office buildings only .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Buildings for shops, garages, equipment and tool room purposes .....	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	6
Storage sheds .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Miscellaneous small buildings .....	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
Police headquarters .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Saw mills .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Caretaker's dwellings	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	6
Caretaker's dwellings with garages .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
Caretaker's dwellings with barns .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pump houses	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
<i>Division headquarters for administration:</i>								
Office and tool rooms buildings	1	..	2	3	1	..	3	10
Buildings for general storage, tools and shop .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caretaker's dwellings	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	7
Caretaker's dwellings with barns	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Caretaker's dwellings with garages and tool sheds	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
Caretaker's dwellings with miscellaneous buildings (including granaries, chicken houses, and implement sheds)	6	..	11	1	..	..	..	8
Caretaker's dwellings in strategic areas	2	2	..	3	5	..	..	12
Garages	2	1	..	2	5	..	..	10
Barns .....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Miscellaneous buildings	1	..	..	3	6	..	..	10
General headquarters building .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Central warehouse (including shops, garages, and storage buildings) .....	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
Cook County highway bldgs., garages and shops (on Forest Preserve property)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
North Shore Mosquito Abatement District:								
Office and caretaker buildings .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Barns for garages and storage purposes .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grand Total	56	11	11	32	51	5	8	174

WELLS: RECAPITULATION

Division	Drilled prior to 1933	Since 1933 drilled and deepened by FPD	Driven wells with sand point	CCC wells drilled	Army wells drilled	Dug wells at occupied houses	Total
1	60	3	..	5	1	5	74
2	32	..	..	3	..	5	40
3	20	..	..	6	2	..	28
4	26	2*	..	6	..	..	34
5	61	..	..	3	3	..	67
5-A .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	14	..	3	3	1	..	21
Total	213	5	3	26	7	10	264

*Illinois Emergency Relief Commission Gardens

PARKING SPACES
(Classified according to surface)

Division	Asphalt	Macadam	Gravel on broken concrete base	Gravel	Cinder on broken concrete or brick base, or broken asphalt on flagstone	Cinders	Granite block or brick on concrete base	Wood	Total
1	11	..	..	15	..	..	..	5	31
2	3	14	..	2	..	5	..	5	29
3	3	2	7	5	..	..	..	1	18
4	7	24	..	3	3	..	1*	7	45
5	..	22	..	1	1	1	..	13	38
5-A	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	7
6	1	17	..	..	1	3	..	4	26
Chicago Zoological Park	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Total	26	79	7	26	6	15	1*	37	197

*Warehouse

PARKING SPACES
(Classified according to size)

Division	Temporary	Large	Medium	Small in side road	Overflow	Total
1	..	3	10	17	1	31
2	1	11	12	2	3	29
3	..	3	13	1	1	18
4	4	8	14	19	3	45
5	9	4	11	10	4	38
5-A	2	4	..	1	..	7
6	2	4	16	2	2	26
Chicago Zoological Park	..	1	2	..	..	3
Total	18	35	78	52	14	197

Special Structures

Dams

Concrete dams

- Dam No. 1 across Desplaines River south of Dundee Road
- Dam No. 2 across Desplaines River at Foundry Road
- Willow Road Dam at south end of Skokie Lagoon System
- Dam No. 4 across Desplaines River north of Devon Avenue
- Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Low Dam across Desplaines River south of Lake Street
- Dam between wading area and swimming area at Green Lake Pool

Masonry dams with concrete core

- Deer Grove Dam at Deer Grove Lake
- Salt Creek Nursery Dam across Salt Creek east of Wolf Road
- Camp Sullivan Dam across Tinley Creek west of Bachelor Grove Road

Earth dams formed by highway fills, each with spillway

- Deer Grove, Lower Lake, Quintens Road six hundred feet north of Dundee Road
- 95th Street east of Wolf Road to form Maple Lake
- Mannheim Road (United States Highway Route 45) at Southwest Highway to deepen McGinness Slough
- 104th Avenue, just south of 95th Street, to form game and wild fowl refuge

26th Street (Chicago Heights) east of Western Avenue and west of Euclid Avenue, to form Sauk Trail Lake

Earth dams without spillways, not on highway

- Deer Grove across mouth of big marsh east of elevated road for wild fowl refuge
- Thatcher Woods Lagoon, south of Chicago Avenue, across old channel of Desplaines River to form aquatic area adjacent to Trail-side Museum and skating area
- Collins Tract Dam constructed by previous landowner to form pond north of Salt Creek east of Wolf Road
- Between Kean Avenue, United States Highway Route 45, north of 95th Street, for sustaining aquatic flora
- Tuma Lake Dam three-fourths of one mile south of 95th Street, east of 104th Avenue at Kiwanis Boy Scout and Emmet Whealan Sokol Camps, for swimming and fishing
- Dam across lower pool just south of Tuma Lake
- Low Dam at Division 5 Headquarters to foster bird sanctuary and aquatic flora
- Low Dam south of Archer Avenue, at Red Gate, to foster bird sanctuary and aquatic flora
- Low Dam west of United States Highway Route 45, one-half mile south of 95th Street, to deepen marsh and foster aquatic flora and fauna
- Palos Golf Course Dam for water supply

Monuments and Memorial Boulders

- Boulder and two light field pieces, World War Memorial, Woodrow Wilson Woods, north-east corner of Lincoln and Dixie Highways, Chicago Heights
- Carahoe Monument (to early Irish settlers) at intersection of Keane Avenue with 119th Street
- Cannon Memorial, World War, Cantigny Woods, west side of Mannheim Road (United States Highway Route 45) north of 71st Street
- Concrete Flag on Hillside, Cottage Grove Avenue, south of 183d Street, just south of North Creek

George Washington Monument, McGinness Slough, west of United States Highway Route 45, south of 131st Street

Grand Army of the Republic Monument, Thatcher Avenue, north side of Washington Boulevard

Grave and Monument Memorial to member of Chicago Fire Department

Historic Elm Tree, south side Touhy Avenue, at Gross Point Road

Indian Lookout Point Monument, Daniel Ryan Woods, north side of 87th Street, on brow of hill one-fourth mile east of Western Avenue

Lawton Fort Monument and site of trading post, McBrides Woods, west of Harlem Avenue, south of Joliet Road (United States Highway Route 66) near 45th Street

Memorial Boulder at site of Portage between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi Valley, Portage Woods, west of Harlem Avenue, south of Santa Fe Railway

Memorial Boulder, Edgebrook Woods, east side of Central Avenue, opposite Edgebrook Golf Course

Memorial Boulder, Trailside Museum, south side of Chicago Avenue (near Thatcher Avenue)

Memorial Boulder, Trailside Museum, Thatcher Avenue (near Chicago Avenue)

Memorial Boulder, Daniel Ryan Woods, southeast corner of 87th Street and Western Avenue

Memorial Boulder, Daniel Ryan Woods, east of Western Avenue, south of 87th Street near wading pool

Memorial Boulder, Daniel Ryan Woods, north of 91st Street, east of Pleasant Avenue, in bird sanctuary

Memorial to Early Settlers, south side of Sauk Trail, west of Ashland Avenue, east of Thorn Creek

Polish Revolutionary War Hero Memorial, Pulaski Woods, west side of Wolf Road, one-half mile south of 95th Street

Pottawattomie Village Memorial, Evans Field, Thatcher Avenue, north of North Avenue

Robinson Family Cemetery, graves and grave-stones of Chief Robinson and several members of family (*See* Flag Poles section for location.)

World War Monument, Belleau Woods, Rand and Ballard Roads

Flag Poles

Belleau Woods, at monument, Rand and Ballard Roads

Camp Dan Beard (Boy Scouts), Potawattomie Woods north of Dundee Road

Daniel Ryan Woods, southeast corner of 87th Street and Western Avenue at monument

Harms Road, midway between Lake Avenue and Glenview Road at Skokie Camp Headquarters

Pulaski Woods, east side of Wolf Road, one-half mile south of 95th Street, at Pulaski Road

Robinson Family Indian Cemetery, northeast corner of Lawrence Avenue, and East River Road

Taylor's Grove, colored people's recreation center south of Dam No. 2

Thatcher Woods Shelter House, north of Chicago Avenue, west of Thatcher Avenue

Thatcher Woods Trailside Museum (rear), south side of Chicago Avenue, west of Thatcher Avenue

Thatcher Avenue, north side of Washington Boulevard, at Grand Army of the Republic monument

Whealan Pool, Devon Avenue, east of Milwaukee Avenue

Woodrow Wilson Woods, northeast corner of Lincoln and Dixie Highways, Chicago Heights, at memorial

Game Herds

Elk Herd, at Elk Grove Preserve, north side of Higgins Road, one mile west of Arlington Heights Road; herd of from ten to thirty elk in a forty-acre fenced pasture

Deer Herd, at Deer Grove Preserve on west side of Quintens Road, one-fourth mile north of Dundee Road; herd of from eight to twelve White-Tail Deer

Bird Sanctuaries

(Wooded areas fenced to exclude humans, cats, dogs, and afford sanctuary to native song birds)

Cummings Square, River Forest, at southeast corner of Bonnie Brae and Quick Avenues

Daniel Ryan Woods, east of Pleasant Avenue, north of 91st Street

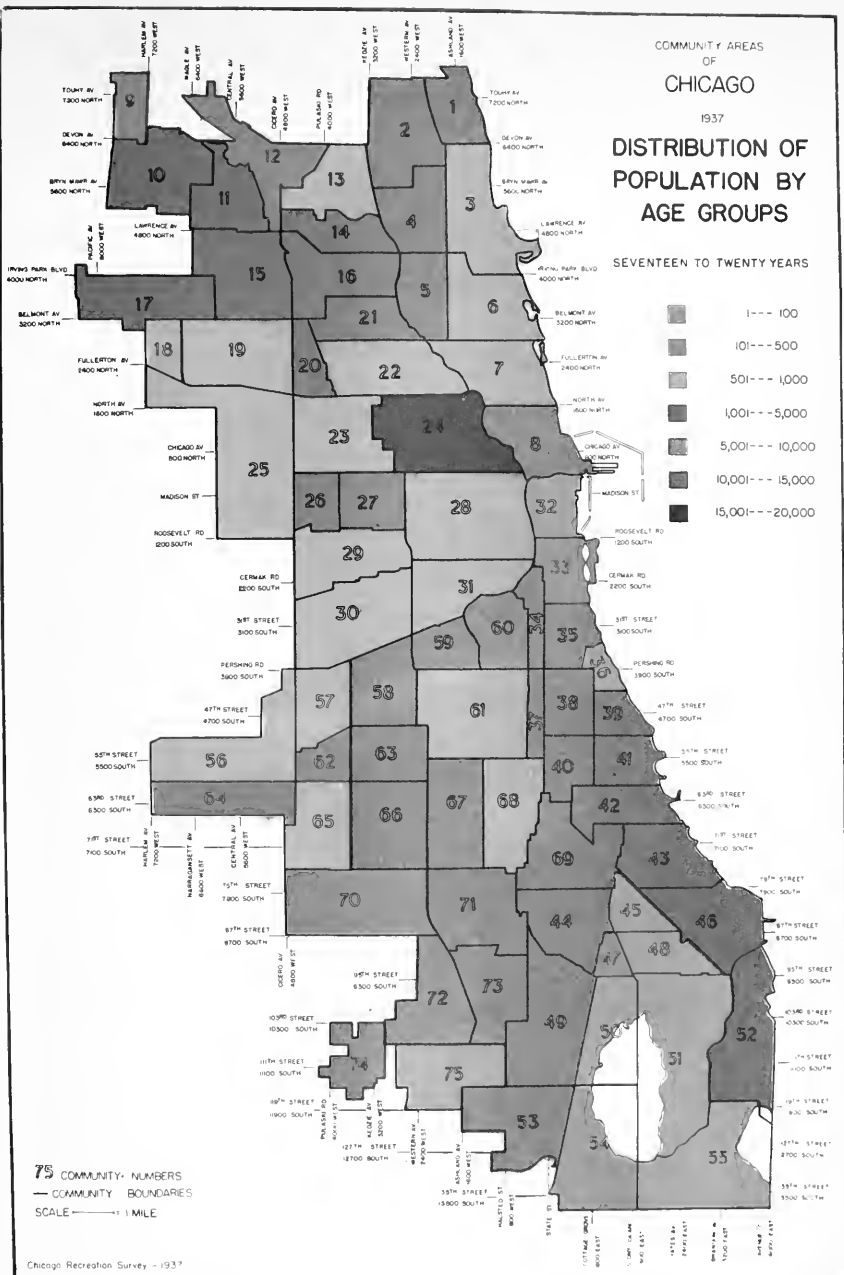
Swallow Cliff, west of United States Highway Route 45, south of Illinois State Highway Route 52 (111th Street); eroded clay cliff used for nesting by bank swallows and kingfishers

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION BY
AGE GROUPS

SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY YEARS



Population Series — Map 6

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF FACILITIES

The following represents an analysis of the facilities of each of the 155 active recreation areas within the Forest Preserve District. They are separated into the administrative divisions, and the numbers refer to the designation provided for allocation purposes.

Division 1

No. 1-A—Deer Grove

Dundee and Quintens Roads—1,300 acres—United Motor Coach Service, Barrington bus from Howard Avenue "L" through Desplaines to Deer Grove—allowable picnic load, 3,000 (three 1,000-person picnics)—parking space, east of dam, sod and asphalt; south, sod; side road, asphalt—type "D" picnic shelter with concrete floor west of dam and one type "B" shelter also with concrete floor and two fireplaces at west end of lake at toboggan slide—sanitary conveniences—fifteen wells—100 table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop south of dam—masonry dam, lake, beach (swimming prohibited except for Camp Reinberg Welfare Group)—herd of white-tail deer—toboggan slide and earthen sled slides—three miles of asphalt drive with side road parking—big trees, wild flowers, birds, water fowl.

No. 1-B—Elk Grove (east)

Higgins Road west of Arlington Heights Road (three and a half miles south of Arlington Heights)—parking space, sod—allowable picnic load, one 1,000-person picnic and three 300-person picnics—two wells—sanitary conveniences—twenty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—deep primitive woods (1,250 acres), wild flowers in great variety and profusion—elk herd in west pasture.

No. 1-C—Elk Grove (north)

North side of Higgins Road—part of 850 acres—Higgins Road three-fourths mile west of Arlington Heights Road, also north entrance off Algonquin Road, south of Golf Road, State Highway 58—parking space, side road and sod field only (off gravel-surfaced drive through preserve)—allowable picnic load, one 1,000-person picnic at Togge residence—sanitary conveniences—six wells—seventy table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—burr oak, elm, white oak, deep primitive woods, high trees, birds of many varieties, some rare wild flowers in great variety and profusion.

No. 1-D—Elk Grove (south)

South side of Higgins Road, three-fourths mile west of Arlington Heights Road—400 acres—

parking space, side road and sod field only (off gravel-surfaced drive through preserves)—allowable picnic load, two 1,000-person picnics and two 500-person picnics—sanitary conveniences—three wells—sixty-six table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—deep primitive woods, huge trees, salt creek, marshes, water fowl, other birds, wild flowers in great variety and profusion, elk herd in west pasture (north of Higgins Road).

No. 1-E—Pottawatomie Woods (Mors Woods)

North side of Dundee Road, east of Desplaines River at Wheeling—parking space, gravel surface—allowable picnic load, 1,000-person picnic—one picnic shelter (type "A") with concrete floor and fireplace—one well (water strongly sulphur)—two other wells north of picnic area—sanitary conveniences—fifteen table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—Indian charcoal pits, sulphur spring west of shelter, hard maple trees of size and beauty, two Boy Scouts' (Oak Park) log cabins north trail adjacent—danger from rattlesnakes in this area, Massasaugia and small species, bite painful but not deadly except to persons with heart ailments.

No. 1-F—Dam No. 1 (north)

South of Dundee Road east of Desplaines River at Wheeling—parking space, side road off gravel drive to Dam No. 1—allowable picnic load, six small groups, none over 200—two wells—sanitary conveniences—thirty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games in field south—hard maple grove, pleasant picnic spots on bank of river.

No. 1-G—Dam No. 1

East side of Desplaines River, one mile south of Wheeling, main entrance off Milwaukee Avenue, cross river on dam, in time of high water use north entrance on Dundee Road—parking space, gravel-surfaced—allowable picnic load, one 10,000-person picnic and six small picnics of 300 each—one type "C" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—one concrete platform in maple grove one-fourth mile southeast, and one concrete platform northeast of dam for dancing—three wells, a fourth well on west side of dam—sanitary conveniences—seventy-two table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—dam and river concession stand, pony ring concession, swings for children—no swimming, water polluted.

No. 1-H—Winnebago Woods

North side of Palatine Road east of Desplaines River—parking space, shoulder of road only—

allowable picnic loads family groups only—sanitary conveniences—trail fireplaces—one ball diamond at school house west of river—Palwaukee Airport, airplanes, Goodyear balloon, airships—deep woods—isolated picnic spot trail.

No. 1-I—Allison Woods

West side of Milwaukee Avenue, south of Desplaines River bridge, one-quarter mile south of River Road junction—parking space, macadam surfaced—allowable picnic load, one 5,000-person picnic—one type “A” picnic shelter with concrete floor and fireplace—one trail fireplace 500 feet south of trail—one well, also well at caretaker’s residence—sanitary conveniences—thirty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—horseshoe bend of Desplaines River—big elm trees—trail to Dam No. 2.

No. 1-J—Lake Avenue (west)

River Road west side of Desplaines River, north of Lake Avenue—bus from Desplaines to Dam No. 2 (one-half mile south)—gravel-surfaced parking space—bus from Milwaukee and Lawrence Avenues (Jefferson Park) to Desplaines—C. and N. W. R. R. to Desplaines—allowable picnic load, one 500-person picnic—one type “A” picnic shelter with concrete floor and fireplace—one well—sanitary conveniences—ten table and bench combinations.

No. 1-K—Lake Avenue (east)

Formerly part of Dam No. 2 area on gravel drive to Milwaukee Avenue—log cabin formerly south of present shelter—parking space at shelter, side road off drive—north of Lake Avenue, entrance east of Desplaines River—bus from Desplaines to Dam No. 2 (one-half mile south)—bus from Milwaukee and Lawrence Avenues (Jefferson Park) to Dam No. 2; C. and N. W. R. R. to Desplaines—allowable picnic load, one 3,000-person picnic—one type “A” picnic shelter with concrete floor and fireplace—two wells, one south of shelter and one 500 feet east of shelter—sanitary conveniences—thirty table and bench combinations—deep woods, wild flowers, Indian trail trees, water lilies in old river channel, Old Indian portage to north branch of Chicago River—open, level space for races and games.

No. 1-L—Dam No. 2 (north)

Formerly part of Dam No. 2 area on gravel drive to Milwaukee Avenue—south side of Lake Avenue on east bank of Desplaines River—parking space, gravel-surfaced—bus from Desplaines to Dam No. 2—bus from Milwaukee and Lawrence Avenues (Jefferson Park) to Desplaines—C. and N. W. R. R. to Desplaines—family picnics only—three wells—sanitary conveniences—twen-

ty table and bench combinations—deep woods east and south trail, pleasant picnic spots on river bank dam, boat rides, Indian trail trees—no swimming, water polluted.

No. 1-M—Dam No. 2

Both sides of river—River Road north of Foundry Road, one mile north of Central Road, three miles north of Desplaines—graveled parking space—transportation same as 1-L—allowable picnic load, two picnics of 1,000 each and eight small picnics of 100 each—bubblers fountains (power pump) and one well west of dam, three wells east and south of dam—sanitary conveniences—lighting for night picnics—130 table and bench combinations—swings for children—dam—foot bridge across river—boat rides upstream—deep woods east side of river, Indian trail trees, concession stand—trails—no swimming, water polluted.

No. 1-N—Taylor Woods

River Road one-half mile south of Dam No. 2—bus from Desplaines, bus from Milwaukee and Lawrence Avenues (Jefferson Park) to Desplaines, C. and N. W. R. R. to Desplaines—no parking space but room for fifty cars in sod field—allowable picnic load, three picnics of 500 each—two log cabins for colored people only, each with fireplace—three wells, two at house, one in picnic grove east—sanitary conveniences—twenty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—lighting for night picnics in cabins only—tennis court—play apparatus.

No. 1-O—Lyons Woods (Lyons Park)

River Road south of Golf Road (Route 58) and north of C. and N. W. R. R. belt line—bus from Desplaines, bus from Milwaukee Avenue (Jefferson Park) to Desplaines, C. and N. W. R. R. to Desplaines—graveled parking space—allowable picnic load, one 5,000-person picnic—one type “A” picnic shelter with concrete floor and fireplace—concrete floor of former cabin utilized for dancing—one well—sanitary conveniences—twenty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games.

No. 1-P—Belleau Woods

Corner Rand Road (U. S. 60) and Ballard Road east of Desplaines River, north end of Desplaines—C. and N. W. R. R. to Desplaines, bus from Milwaukee and Lawrence Avenues to Desplaines—family picnics only—five tables with benches—deep woods, quiet spot.

No. 1-Q—Northwestern Woods (Northwestern Park)

East side of Desplaines River at Desplaines—entrance east of Dempster Street (Miner Street)

Bridge at junction with Busse highway—C. and N. W. R. R. to Desplaines, bus from Milwaukee and Lawrence Avenues (Jefferson Park) to Desplaines—gravel parking space—allowable picnic load, one 20,000-person picnic—beer bar and kitchen—concession stand—large dance pavilion—bubbler fountains—sanitary conveniences—117 table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop—lighting for night picnics—adapted to large picnics, close to Desplaines—open, level space for races and games.

No. 1-R—Camp Ground Road Picnic Grove (Old Oakton Park)

On macadam road east of Desplaines River, one-fourth mile north of Oakton Street—United Motor Coach Service, Barrington bus from Howard Street "L" Station through Park Ridge on Touhy Avenue to Oakton Street and River Road, walk east on Oakton Street across bridge and one-fourth mile north—parking space, sod—allowable picnic load, 1,000-person picnic—concrete platform in woods west of site of former concession stand—one well—sanitary conveniences—six table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—river bank, big timber.

No. 1-S—Algonquin Woods

West of Algonquin (Talcott) Road, Route 62, 600 feet south of Oakton Street—no transportation except Barrington bus to Oakton Street and River Road (see No. R-1), walk one-half mile east on Oakton to Route 62 and one-fourth mile south to entrance—parking space, sod—allowable picnic load, one 1,000-person picnic—concrete platform for dancing—one well—sanitary conveniences—eight table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—hard maple grove, big timber.

Division 2

No. 2-A—Turnbull Woods (east)

East side Green Bay Road, south of Lake County Line, Glencoe—C. and N. W. R. R. Braeside Station—North Shore Electric R. R. North Glencoe Station—allowable picnic load, 2,000—two bubbler fountains—sanitary conveniences—seven twelve-foot table and bench combinations—Glencoe Golf Course, leased fee course.

No. 2-B—Turnbull Woods (west)

West side Green Bay Road, south of Lake County Line, Glencoe—C. and N. W. R. R. Braeside Station—North Shore Electric R. R.—family groups only—trailside fireplace at north end—four twelve-foot table and bench combinations—sanitary conveniences—Glencoe Golf Course adjacent, leased fee course—quiet, isolated woods.

No. 2-C—Somme Woods (north)

North side of Dundee Road, east of Waukegan Road—Greyhound bus line to Milwaukee—C. M. and St. P. R. R. to Northbrook Station (three-fourths miles southwest)—allowable picnic load, 5,000—two wells—sanitary conveniences—eighteen six-foot and seven twelve-foot table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games.

No. 2-D—Somme Woods (south)

South side of Dundee Road east of Waukegan Road—transportation same as 2-C—family picnics—two wells—sanitary conveniences—four six-foot table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games.

No. 2-E—Chipilly Woods

South side of Dundee Road, west of Skokie Boulevard—west of C. and N. W. Belt Line R. R.—North Shore Electric R. R. (Mundelein branch) to Northbrook Station—allowable picnic load, 500—two wells, strongly sulphur—sanitary conveniences—middle fork of north branch of Chicago River—deep woods.

No. 2-F—Glenview Woods (Memorial Woods)

West of Harms Road from Glenview Road to Lake Avenue—St. Paul R. R. to Glenview station, one and three-fourths miles' walk east on Glenview Road to Harms Road—occupied by Skokie C.C.C. Camp (1937)—three wells, one at house on Harms Road—open, level space for games and races—two ball diamonds with backstops—not adapted to picnics until C.C.C. Camp is removed.

No. 2-G—Harms Woods (Glenview Road)

West side Harms Road south of Glenview Road—St. Paul R. R. to Glenview station, one and three-fourths miles' walk east on Glenview Road to Harms Road—macadam parking space—family groups only—one well—sanitary conveniences—ten table and bench combinations—trail bridge across river to trail and deep woods, notable for big trees including virgin maple, and wild flowers, especially giant trillium.

No. 2-H—Harms Woods (north) (Harrison Street)

West side Harms Road, one-half mile north of Golf Road (Simpson Street), Route 58—St. Paul R. R. to Golf Station, one and one-half miles, walk east on State Route 58 to Harms Road—parking space, oiled gravel—allowable picnic load, 2,000—one type "B" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—frame dance pavilion north of Harrison Street on north end of grove—one well—sanitary conveniences—forty-four table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—one ball diamond with

backstop—trails on west side of river, deep woods notable for big trees, including elm, linden and virgin maple—wild flowers, especially hepaticas and the rare giant trillium (see 2-I).

No. 2-I—Harms Woods (center)

West side Harms Road, three-eighths mile north of Golf Road (Simpson Street), Route 58—transportation same as 2-H—oiled gravel parking space—allowable picnic load, 2,000—picnic shelter, same as 2-H (adjacent to it)—other provisions for dancing, see 2-G—one well—sanitary conveniences—forty-four table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—ball diamond, see 2-G—other features same as 2-G.

No. 2-J—Harms Woods (south)

West side Harms Road, one-fourth mile north of Golf Road (Simpson Street), Route 58—transportation same as 2-H—allowable picnic load, 2,000—oiled gravel parking space—three wells—sanitary conveniences—thirty-four table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—ball diamond with backstop on former fairway south of parking space—special features, same as 2-G—Northwestern Golf Course on south side of Golf Road—three riding stables at southeast corner of Harms and Golf Roads—ten miles of bridle paths, hiking trails and footpaths.

No. 2-K—Linné Woods (north)

North and west of river, one-fourth mile south of Beckwith Road (Church Street) at southern corner of Northwestern Golf Course—parking space, sod—(See "Wayside Inn") 2-L connected with this grove by a foot bridge—allowable picnic load, 200 people or family picnics—one well—sanitary conveniences—no table and bench combinations unless loaned from Wayside Inn—open, level space for races and games—hard maple grove, dense hawthorn thicket on north.

No. 2-L—Linné Woods (Wayside Inn)

North side Dempster Street opposite Ferris Street (Morton Grove) west of St. Paul R. R.—St. Paul R. R. to Morton Grove, bus to Dempster Street from Western and Lawrence Avenues—parking space for 300 cars under construction—allowable picnic load, 10,000—large frame dance pavilion, also two large concrete platforms—one bubbler fountain (large)—sanitary conveniences—forty-six table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop (suitable for handball)—open, level space for races and games—lighting for night picnics—speakers' stand—suitable for very large picnics—family or small groups can be shifted to woods on cinder drive,

winding north and east to Church Street or to grove across footbridge on northwest side of river—riding stable adjacent, east on Dempster.

No. 2-M—St. Paul's Woods (St. Paul Park)

End of Lincoln Avenue west of C. M. and St. P. R. R. south of Dempster Street, Morton Grove—C. M. and St. P. R. R. to Morton Grove, bus from Western and Lawrence Avenues to Morton Grove—allowable picnic load 10,000—cinder parking space—large frame dance pavilion—bubbler fountain—sanitary conveniences—forty-seven table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop—suitable for very large picnics—open, level space for races and games—gigantic elm in river bottom, southwest from pavilion, approximately thirty-five feet in circumference—night lighting for picnics.

No. 2-N—Miami Woods (west) Camp Burke

North side Oakton Street, west side of north branch of Chicago River, one-half mile east on Waukegan Road, just east of Caldwell Avenue (Route 60)—allowable picnic load, 1,500 (1 or 2 picnics)—one well—sanitary conveniences—ten table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—hard maple grove—so named in commemoration of the Miami Cession of August 7, 1795.

No. 2-O—Miami Woods (east)

North side Oakton Street, east side of north branch of Chicago River, three-fourths mile east of Waukegan Road, one-fourth mile east of Caldwell Avenue (State Route 60)—allowable picnic load, 200 people (small or family picnics only)—open, level space for races and games—major picnic grove on west side of river—one well—sanitary conveniences—four table and bench combinations—special features, see 2-N.

No. 2-P—Caldwell Woods (east)

Grove No. 2 (North P. S.) on southwest side of Caldwell Avenue three-fourths mile northwest of Devon Avenue—gravel-surfaced parking space—Sauganash bus from the "L" at Kimball and Lawrence Avenues—allowable picnic load, 1,000—well on west side of river—table and bench combinations supplied to picnics with permits—open, level space for races and games—connected with Whealan pool picnic area by footbridge across river.

No. 2-Q—Caldwell Woods (east)

On southwest side of Caldwell Avenue, one-half mile northwest of Devon Avenue—Sauganash bus from the "L" at Kimball and Lawrence Avenues—gravel-surfaced parking space—family picnics only—trail fireplace on river bank nearby—one well, 500 feet north of Devon Avenue—

table and bench combinations supplied to picnics with permits—open, level space for games and races—connected with Whealan pool picnic area by footbridge across river from Grove No. 2.

No. 2-R—Whealan Pool Picnic Area (Green Hill)

North of Whealan swimming pool on Devon Avenue two blocks east of Milwaukee Avenue—Chicago Surface Lines to Devon Avenue—macadam-surfaced parking space—allowable picnic load, 3,000—concrete dance platform—one well—sanitary conveniences—100 table and bench combinations—space available for softball—swimming pool—footbridge to trail on east side of river—pool built on site of former knoll, excavated to make fill across river bottom for Devon Avenue—open, level space for races and games—formerly known as “Green Hill” and reputed to be site of Indian village.

No. 2-S—Caldwell Woods (west) Division 2

Headquarters

Devon and Milwaukee Avenues—Chicago Surface Lines to turn-around north of Devon Avenue—cinder-surfaced parking space—allowable picnic load, 20,000—one picnic shelter with center floor—one concrete platform and one wooden platform for dancing—three bubbler fountains—two wells—sanitary conveniences—325 table and bench combinations—two ball diamonds with backstops for hardball or softball—open, level space for races and games—swimming pool adjacent on east end—concession stand.

No. 2-T—Edgebrook Woods

East side Central (Lillard) Avenue, north of river to C. M. and St. P. R. R. one-half mile (four blocks), north of Elston Avenue—feeder (trolley) bus on Elston to Central Avenue, C. M. and St. P. R. R. to Edgebrook station, Sauganash bus from the “L” at Kimball and Lawrence Avenues to Caldwell and Central Avenues—cinder-surfaced parking space—allowable picnic load, 500—one well—sanitary conveniences—twenty-five table and bench combinations—Edgebrook Golf Course on west side of Central Avenue—Billy Caldwell nine-hole golf course east of railroad tracks—big hackberry trees in river bottom—footbridge across river to ball diamonds and trail—saddle horse stable south of river on east side of Central Avenue.

No. 2-U—Sauganash Woods (Al Adams)

Caldwell Avenue south of Central (Lillard) Avenue north of Billy Caldwell Golf Course—Sauganash bus from the “L” at Kimball and Lawrence Avenues to Billy Caldwell Golf Course on Caldwell Avenue, C. M. and St. P. R. R. to Edgebrook station, Elston Avenue feeder bus to

Central Avenue—cinder-surfaced parking space—family picnics only—two wells, one at caretaker's residence—sanitary conveniences—twenty-five table and bench combinations—Billy Caldwell nine-hole golf course—saddle horse stable east of Caldwell Avenue.

No. 2-V—Indian Road Woods

East side Central (Lillard) Avenue, south of river and two blocks north of Elston Avenue—Elston Avenue feeder bus to Central Avenue—no picnics to be scheduled—cinder-surfaced parking space—one well—sanitary conveniences—table and bench combinations supplied as needed for picnics with permits—open, level space for races and games—one ball diamond with backstop below hill in river bottom—two ball diamonds with backstops east on Indian Road—one ball diamond with backstop west of Central Avenue—four hardball or softball diamonds—saddle horse stable at entrance off Central Avenue—footbridge across river—large hackberry trees along river—Edgebrook eighteen-hole golf course—Billy Caldwell nine-hole golf course.

No. 2-W—Forest Glen

North side Forest Glen Avenue, north of Elston Avenue and east of C. M. and St. P. R. R.—Elston Avenue feeder bus to Elston Avenue, C. M. and St. P. R. R. to Forest Glen station—sod parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000—wooden dance platform—picnic shelter with cinder floor—two bubbler fountains—sanitary conveniences—sixty-four table and bench combinations—hardball diamond with backstop—open, level space for races and games—toboggan slide for winter sports.

No. 2-X—Snell's Woods (west)

North of Foster Avenue, east of Cicero Avenue, west of C. and N. W. tracks—Chicago Surface Lines on Crawford Avenue to Foster Avenue, and three-quarters' mile walk west—Chicago Surface Lines to Lawrence and Cicero Avenues, one-half mile walk north—Elston Avenue feeder bus to Elston and Cicero Avenues, one block walk north—parking space under construction—one type “B” picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—one well—sanitary conveniences—several ball diamonds under construction—recreation center—big trees in woods on low ground—open, level space for races and games—trail along river.

No. 2-Y—Snell's Woods (east)

North of Foster Avenue at Kostner Avenue, east of C. and N. W. R. R. one-half mile west of Crawford Avenue—Chicago Surface Lines to Crawford and Foster Avenues, Elston Avenue

feeder bus to Kimberly Avenue and two blocks walk north—open, level space for races and games—two ball diamonds with backstops.

Division 3

No. 3-A—Chippewa Woods

River Road one-half mile north of Devon, one-half mile south of Touhy—one well—sanitary conveniences—open, level space for races and games.

No. 3-B—Dam No. 3 (west)

River Road, 1,000 feet north of Devon Avenue—allowable picnic load, overflow from Dam. No. 3—one well—sanitary conveniences—eight table and bench combinations—space available for softball and other games—river and footbridge across dam to major picnic center—huge elm trees.

No. 3-C—Dam No. 3

North side Devon Avenue east of Desplaines River—gravel-surfaced parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (five to ten medium picnics)—one type “B” picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—two wells—sanitary conveniences—147 table and bench combinations—space for softball and other games—dam and river trails—stables east and north—deep woods—wild flowers.

No. 3-D—Dam No. 3 (south)

Dee Road—granite-surfaced parking space—family picnics only—overflow from Dam No. 4—one well—trail—open, level space for races and games—stables on north side of Devon Avenue—quite fine woods—big trees, wild flowers.

No. 3-E—Robinson Reserve (north)

North side Lawrence Avenue three-fourths mile west of Cumberland Avenue, one-fourth mile east of Desplaines River—gravel-surfaced parking space—allowable picnic load, 500 (two small picnics)—one well—space for softball and other games—deep woods—trail along bank of Desplaines River, also on Cumberland Avenue south of Lawrence and on Lawrence west of Soo Line R. R., one and one-fourth mile west of Schiller Park.

No. 3-F—Schiller Woods (north) Schiller Park

East of Desplaines River north of Irving Park Boulevard—Highway bus line from end of Chicago Surface Lines on Irving Park Boulevard—macadam-gravel parking space—allowable picnic load, 20,000—one type “C” picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces and one type “B” shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—one

large concrete platform near “C” shelter for dancing—three 20 x 20 concrete platforms among thorn tree groves northeast—two wells—sanitary conveniences—120 table and bench combinations—large tiled recreation field—one ball diamond with backstop, space for more—large picnics and small picnics.

No. 3-G—Schiller Woods (south)

South side Irving Park Boulevard east of Desplaines River—transportation same as 3-F—gravel parking space—allowable picnic load, 2,000 (five picnics)—concrete dance platform—two wells—sanitary conveniences—forty table and bench combinations—small open field south of grove—deep woods south and east—river bank trails.

No. 3-H—Che-Che-Pinqua Woods (Schiller Park east)

South side Irving Park Boulevard, one-half mile east of Desplaines River, one-half mile west of Cumberland Avenue—gravel parking space—transportation same as 3-F—allowable picnic load, overflow from Schiller Woods—one well in field east of parking space—sanitary conveniences—deep woods—open, level space for races and games.

No. 3-I—La Framboise Woods (River Grove)

North side Grand Avenue east of Desplaines River—Franklin Park bus from end of Chicago Surface Lines at Grand Avenue to River Terrace—no picnics—sanitary conveniences—trail fireplace.

No. 3-J—Fullerton Woods (west) (River Grove)

First and Fullerton Avenues—Chicago and West Towns railway bus, River Grove from 55th Street, Harlem Avenue, or any point on Harlem Avenue to Division Street, Division Street and Thatcher Avenue to First Avenue, River Grove—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 1,500 (one large, two small picnics)—one type “A” picnic shelter with concrete floor and fireplace—one well—sanitary conveniences—fifty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games.

No. 3-K—Fullerton Woods (east) McCaffrey's (Old Fullerton Avenue)

Thatcher Avenue one-half mile south of junction with First Avenue, three-fourths mile north of North Avenue, three-fourths mile south of Grand Avenue—transportation same as 3-J—no picnics—trail fireplaces on south—one well—one ball diamond for hardball with backstop.

No. 3-L—Evans Field

Thatcher Avenue, one-fourth mile north of North Avenue—transportation same as 3-J to Evans field—gravel parking space—family picnics only—one well—site of Pottawatomie village—open, level space for races and games.

No. 3-M—Thatcher Woods

West of Thatcher Avenue, north of Chicago Avenue—Lake Street car to Thatcher Avenue, two long blocks walk—River Grove bus (Chicago and West Towns Railway to Division Street and Thatcher Avenue), two blocks' walk south to path west through woods to shelter house—parking space at shelter house and at south end—allowable picnic load, 20,000 (fifteen picnics)—large shelter—log dance pavilion at northwest corner of playfield—two concrete platforms—bubbler fountain at shelter—three wells—sanitary conveniences—one ball diamond for hardball with backstop, space for more—Division 3 Headquarters at log cabin—concession stand—separate picnic grove—profusion of wild flowers—huge trees—deep woods—open, level space for races and games—lighting for night picnics—Trailside Museum at Thatcher and Chicago Avenues.

No. 3-N—Thatcher Woods Glen

South side of Chicago Avenue, one block west of Thatcher Avenue—transportation same as 3-M—gravel parking space—allowable picnic load, 2,000 (eight small picnics)—wooden platform for dancing—one well—sanitary conveniences—huge elm trees—lagoon with aquatic plants—fauna—Trailside Museum with both mounted and living specimens of the various species of birds, animals, reptiles and insects common to forest preserves—nature trail walk—open, level space for races and games.

No. 3-O—Maywood Grove (Bill Gleason's)

North of Lake Street at First Avenue east of Desplaines River—Lake Street car to Desplaines Avenue (Maywood)—sod parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (one big picnic ground)—one well—sanitary conveniences—twelve table and bench combinations—large playfield—one ball diamond with backstop for hardball—open, level space for races and games.

No. 3-P—G. A. R. Memorial Woods

(Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Woods)
North side Washington Boulevard at Thatcher Avenue (River Forest)—Madison and Lake Street cars—trail fireplace in woods north—one bubbler fountain—sanitary conveniences—wild flowers—open, level space for races and games.

No. 3-Q—Thomas Jefferson Memorial Woods

Reserved for Borrowed Time Club—south side of Washington Boulevard at Thatcher Avenue (River Forest)—Washington Boulevard restricted parking, 20 cars only—allowable picnic load, 200 (one small picnic)—one bubbler fountain—sanitary conveniences—four park benches.

Division 4

No. 4-A—Schuth Grove

Twenty-second Street and Desplaines Avenue, one mile west of Harlem Avenue—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (one large picnic)—large dance pavilion—one well—sanitary conveniences—fifty-five table and bench combinations—space available for ball diamonds—lighting for night picnics by special arrangement paid for by picnic group—open, level space for races and games.

No. 4-B—National Grove No. 4

North of 26th Street east of Scottish Old People's Home—Chicago West Town Railway, La Grange street cars to 28th Street—allowable picnic load, 200 (one small picnic)—one well (another well available but now plugged)—space available for ball diamond and games.

No. 4-C—National Grove No. 1

West of Desplaines Avenue, north of 30th Street—Chicago West Town Railway, La Grange street car to 30th Street—two parking spaces, one macadam, one sod—allowable picnic load, 10,000 (one large)—large dance pavilion—one well—sanitary conveniences—two bubbler fountains—sixty-nine table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop for hardball—lighting for night picnics—play apparatus for children—and space for other games and races.

No. 4-D—National Grove No. 2—Riverside No. 1

Immediately west of National Grove No. 1, in lower ground in bend of river—transportation same as 4-C—allowable picnic load, 2,000 (one large)—dance pavilion, concrete dance platform—one well—sanitary conveniences—forty table and bench combinations—space for races and games.

No. 4-E—National No. 3—Riverside No. 3

Immediately north of National Grove No. 2 toward 26th Street—transportation same as 4-C—macadam and sod parking spaces—allowable picnic load, 500 (one picnic ground)—one type "B" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—two wells, one where McHale House stood, east shelter—sanitary conveniences—thirty table and bench combinations—space available for softball and other games.

No. 4-F—McCormick Woods

Northeast corner of 31st Street and First Avenue—Zoo bus—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 500 (one picnic)—one type "B" picnic shelter with concrete floor with two fireplaces—bubbler fountain—sanitary conveniences—thirty-two table and bench combinations—space for races and games—Brookfield Zoo adjacent.

No. 4-G—Brookfield Woods

North of 31st Street, one-half mile west of First Avenue, immediately west of Zoo parking space—Zoo bus—sod parking space—family picnics only—Brookfield Zoo adjacent—British Old People's Home immediately north and west—space for races and games.

No. 4-H—Riverside Woods

North of Ogden Avenue on east bank of Desplaines River (Riverside)—Ogden Avenue bus—parking space, sod side road off Lionel Road—family picnics only—sanitary conveniences—Cermak pool south of Ogden Avenue and west of river—site of old brewery—old caverns still beneath—fine grove of silver poplars.

No. 4-I—Cermak Woods (Cermak Park)

South of Ogden Avenue west of Desplaines River (Lyons)—Chicago West Towns Railway, street car to Harlem and Ogden Avenues, one-half mile walk west on Ogden; also Chicago West Towns Railway, Congress Park bus to entrance on Ogden Avenue—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (five picnics)—large concrete dance platform east of pool—bubbler fountains at pool on grounds—sanitary conveniences—155 table and bench combinations—space available for ball diamonds and other games—Cermak Pool, admission: adults 25 cents, children 10 cents.

No. 4-J—White Eagle Woods (north) Chernoukas Grove No. 1 and 2

Between 39th and 40th Streets (Lyons) from Haas Avenue west to Desplaines River—transportation same as 4-I—parking space side road off Haas Avenue—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (two picnics only)—large log dance pavilion, concrete floor—bubbler fountains—sanitary conveniences—forty-seven table and bench combinations—Cermak Pool across river—space for races and games.

No. 4-K—White Eagle Woods (center) White Eagle Grove

Haas Avenue and 40th Street (Lyons) south of 40th Street—transportation same as 4-I—parking spaces, macadam and sod—side road off

40th Street—allowable picnic load, 2,000 (one picnic only)—type "B" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—bubbler fountain—sanitary conveniences—forty table and bench combinations—ball diamonds (*see* 4-K)—additional space available for softball and other games—Cermak Pool across river.

No. 4-L—White Eagle Woods (south) McBrides Grove

North side Joliet Road (U. S. 66), one-fourth mile west of Harlem Avenue, east of river—transportation same as 4-K—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 10,000 (one picnic only)—large concrete dance platform—two bubbler fountains—sanitary conveniences—thirty table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop for hardball—open, level space for races and games.

No. 4-M—Ottawa Trail Woods, Grove No. 3 (McBrides Woods No. 3)

South of Joliet Road (U. S. 66), east of Desplaines River—transportation same as 4-K—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000—one type "A" picnic shelter with concrete floor and fireplace—concrete dance platform 500 feet south—two wells—sanitary conveniences—forty table and bench combinations—open, level space for games and races—space available for softball—stony ford of pioneer days still visible in river just south of Joliet Road bridge (site of Lawton trading post) and for 1,000 feet south on old Ottawa trail.

No. 4-N—Ottawa Trail Woods, Grove No. 2 (McBrides Woods No. 2)

South of Joliet Road, 600 feet west of Harlem Avenue—transportation same as 4-K—allowable picnic load, 1,000 (one picnic only)—one well—sanitary conveniences—thirty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—same special features as 4-L.

No. 4-O—Ottawa Trail Woods, Grove No. 1 (McBrides Woods No. 1)

West side Harlem Avenue at 43d Street—transportation same as 4-K—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (one large, two medium)—one type "B" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—two wells—sanitary conveniences—sixty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—same special features as 4-L—boulder marking site of Lawton trading post immediately west—old Ottawa trail to Chicago passed northeast through this grove.

No. 4-P—Portage Woods

West of Harlem Avenue, south of Santa Fe R. R. entrance at north end of overhead structure—Chicago West Town Railway bus on Harlem Avenue—sod parking space—open, level space for races and games—boulder marking site of portage from Great Lakes to Mississippi Valley, from Chicago River through mud lake east of Harlem Avenue, through small creek to Des-plaines River—gateway to the Middle West shown by the Indians to La Salle and the other French explorers.

No. 4-Q—Mannheim Woods (Brezina Groves)

East of Mannheim Road (U. S. 45), one-fourth mile south of 22nd Street—Westchester "L" to end of line, 1,700 foot walk south on Mannheim Road—two parking spaces, sod and macadam—allowable picnic load, 2,000 (three picnics)—one type "B" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—concrete dance pavilion—one well—sanitary conveniences—122 table and bench combinations—open, level space for games and races—one ball diamond with back-stop.

No. 4-R—La Grange Park Woods

Southwest corner Mannheim Road (U. S. 45) and 31st Street—gravel parking space—family picnics only—bubbler fountain—six table and bench combinations.

No. 4-S—Salt Creek Woods (Collins tract)

East of Wolf Road, north of Salt Creek to 31st Street—no picnicking except by trail hikers—trail fireplace—very fine woods in natural state—hiking and bridle path.

No. 4-T—Camp Bemis (north)

West of Wolf Road, south of 31st Street and north of Salt Creek—three parking spaces—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (seven picnics)—two concrete dance platforms, one south of entrance drive and one west of upper parking space—two wells, third well one-half mile west of upper parking space on trail—sanitary conveniences—sixty-three table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—space available for softball—fine woods, birds, wild flowers—bridge across Salt Creek—hiking and bridle trails—saddle stable west of Preserve—ideal for small group and family picnics.

No. 4-U—Camp Bemis (south)

North side of Ogden Avenue, one-fourth mile west of Wolf Road, south of Salt Creek—three parking spaces, two cinder and one macadam—allowable picnic load, 3,000 (two picnics only)—

one type "A" picnic shelter with concrete floor and fireplace—two wells—sanitary conveniences—thirty table and bench combinations—open, level spaces for races and games—fine woods, birds, wild flowers—bridge across Salt Creek—hiking and bridle trails—Boy Scouts' cabin in north end.

No. 4-V—Cantigny Woods (north)

One entrance on south side of Joliet Road (U. S. 66) at Brainard Avenue, west of Mannheim Road, two entrances on north side of 71st Street 600 feet and one-half mile west of Mannheim Road (U. S. 45)—bus on Joliet Road to Brainard Avenue, one-half mile walk south—asphalt and macadam-surfaced parking spaces—allowable picnic load, one 200-person picnic for shelter house, five 100-person picnics—one type "B" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—eight trailside fireplaces scattered through woods generally convenient to parking space—seven wells, one additional at caretaker's residence—sanitary conveniences—eighty-nine table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—space available for softball—fine woods and meadows—hazel and thorn thickets—bridle trails with saddle horse stable adjacent on north end—ideal for small group and family picnics.

No. 4-W—Cantigny Woods (south)

South side 71st Street, one-half mile west of Mannheim Road (U. S. 45)—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 500 (one picnic only)—table and bench combinations as required—open, level space for games and races.

Division 5**No. 5-A—Leafy Grove**

Southwest corner Kean and Archer Avenues—transportation, bus—sod parking space—no picnics—dancing pavilion now removed—bubbler fountain at County Highway Police Station—open, level space for races and games.

No. 5-B—Buffalo Woods (north) (Buffalo Grove)

West side Kean Avenue, four-tenths mile south of Archer Avenue—bus on Archer—clay parking space—allowable picnic load, 1,000—old type open shelter with cinder floor—one well—sanitary conveniences—twenty-five table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games.

No. 5-C—Buffalo Woods (center)

West side Kean Avenue, seven-tenths mile south of Archer Avenue.

No. 5-D—Buffalo Grove (south)

West side Kean Avenue, 500 feet north of 87th Street and eight-tenths mile south of Archer Avenue—temporary parking space, permanent one under construction—allowable picnic load, 1,000—one well—sanitary conveniences—fifteen table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—space available for ball diamonds.

No. 5-E—Hidden Pond Woods (east)

West side Kean Avenue, 500 feet north of 95th Street—allowable picnic load, 1,000—macadam parking space—concrete dance floor to be constructed—one well—sanitary conveniences—twenty-five table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—large pond for winter skating—saddle horse stable opposite on east side of Kean Avenue—hiking and bridle trail, west to junction with main north and south trail.

No. 5-F—Hidden Pond (west)

East side Mannheim Road (U. S. 45), one-fourth mile north of 95th Street—allowable picnic load, 1,000—concrete dance floor to be constructed—one well—sanitary conveniences—twenty-five table and bench combinations—open, level space for games and races—same special features as No. 5-E.

No. 5-G—Spear Woods

West side Mannheim Road (U. S. 45), one-half mile north of 95th Street—sod parking space—one well—sanitary conveniences—open, level space for races and games.

No. 5-H—Willow Springs Woods

East side Willow Springs Road (104th Avenue) 500 feet south of Archer Avenue—three parking places, all macadam, at foot of hill, on top of hill, at end of drive—allowable picnic load, 1,000 (for colored people)—concrete dance platform—one well along highway south of entrance, one well on top of hill—sanitary conveniences—twenty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—space available for ball diamond in open field east—hiking trail across entrance drive.

No. 5-I—Maple Lake Woods (Maple Lake East; also Pulaski Woods)

South side 95th Street, one-fourth mile west of 104th Avenue (Willow Springs Road)—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 2,000 (two picnics of 500 people each)—concession shelter with concrete floor—concrete dance platform—one well—sanitary conveniences—

thirty table and bench combinations—Maple Lake west of grove—wild fowl and muskrat refuge in big slough east of grove—deep woods and thorn thickets.

No. 5-J—Pulaski Woods (east)

East side Wolf Road, at top of hill, four-tenths mile south of 95th Street—transportation, see 5-K—macadam parking space under construction—no picnics (see 5-K)—picnic shelter (see 5-K)—one well—sanitary conveniences—six table and bench combinations—monument to General Pulaski—Maple Lake, Division 5 Headquarters just north.

No. 5-K—Pulaski Woods (west)

West side Wolf Road at top of hill, four-tenths mile south of 95th Street—bus on Archer Avenue to 95th Street, one-half mile walk up hill to Wolf Road and south on Wolf—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 10,000 (one large or three medium if all Polish or Slav)—type "A" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—one well—sanitary conveniences—forty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—space available for softball—Maple Lake—trails—magnificent view across Desplaines Valley—Division 5 Headquarters just north.

No. 5-L—Pulaski Woods (south)

East side Wolf Road at bottom of hill, five-tenths mile south of 95th Street—three parking spaces, two sod and one macadam—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (several small picnics)—concrete dance platform under construction—sanitary conveniences—one well at east end—twenty table and bench combinations—space available for softball, games and races—deep woods and thorn thickets—Maple Lake.

No. 5-M—Wolf Road Woods (Studnik Tract)

West side Wolf Road, nine-tenths mile south of 95th Street, three-tenths mile north of 107th Street—macadam parking space under construction—concrete dance platform—one well—sanitary conveniences—space available for softball, games and races—Palos Golf Course immediately west—hiking trails.

No. 5-N—Red Gate Woods

Southeast side Archer Avenue at Red Gate bus stop, one-half mile south of 95th Street—family or small groups—sanitary conveniences—space available in open field west for ball diamonds, games and races—deep woods—upland marshes—wild flowers and birds—hiking trails—Red Gate private picnic grove on opposite side of Archer Avenue.

No. 5-O—Dynamite Road

On top of bluff reached by narrow, rough wagon road, north side 107th Street, three-fourths mile east of State Route 54 (Sag) and 1.3 miles west of Wolf Road—family picnics only—fine woods—wild flowers—birds—especially noted for wild rose thickets—fine view across Sag Valley—Palos Golf Course immediately east.

**No. 5-P—Pioneer Woods (west)
(McMahon's Wood)**

West side 100th Avenue, one-half mile west of U. S. 45, one-fourth mile north of 107th Street—allowable picnic load, 2,000 (four or five small picnics or one large picnic)—one well—sanitary conveniences—fifty table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—quiet and isolation—brooks trickling through grassy valleys—big white oak and other timber on the hilltops.

No. 5-Q—Pioneer Woods (east)

East side 100th Avenue, one-half mile west of U. S. 45, one-fourth mile north of 107th Street—family groups only—quiet isolated woods—big white oaks.

No. 5-R—Apple Orchard Grove

North side 107th Street, one-fourth mile west of U. S. 45—allowable picnic load, 500 (one picnic only)—one well—sanitary conveniences—twelve table and bench combinations—space available for ball diamonds, games and races.

No. 5-S—White Oak Woods (west)

West side U. S. 45, three-fourths mile south of 95th Street, three-fourths mile north of 107th Street—trail fireplace to north—shelter to be constructed—space available in large open field for ball diamonds, games and races—huge white oaks—trails—brook running through valley to north.

No. 5-T—White Oak Woods (east)

East side U. S. 45, one mile south of 95th Street, one-half mile north of 107th Street—temporary parking space—family picnics only—water well in White Oak Woods (west) on opposite side of highway—sanitary conveniences—five table and bench combinations—heavy woods of many species—big white oaks—trails.

No. 5-U—86th Avenue Woods

West side 86th Avenue, one-fourth mile south of State Route 52, one-fourth mile north of 119th Street—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 500 (one picnic only)—one type "B" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—one well—sanitary conveniences—twenty table and bench combinations—space available for ball

diamonds—open, level spaces for races and games on east side of 86th Avenue—trail passes through grove—thick fine woods—rare variety of poison ivy (in bush form).

No. 5-V—Palos Park Woods (north)

East side Kean Avenue, south of State Route 52—temporary parking space—allowable picnic load, 200 (one small picnic)—one well—sanitary conveniences—six table and bench combinations—open, level spaces for races and games—space available for softball—trail—many walnut trees—several large and fine specimens of choke-cherry trees.

No. 5-W—Palos Park Woods (south)

North side 119th Street at school house, three-fourths mile east of Kean Avenue and three-tenths mile west of 86th Avenue—two parking spaces, both macadam—allowable picnic load, 2,000—concrete dance platform—one well—sanitary conveniences—twenty table and bench combinations—space available for softball, games and races—trail passing through grove—deep fine woods.

No. 5-X—McClory Springs

West side Kean Avenue, two-tenths mile north of 119th Street—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 100 (one small picnic)—good spring at foot of clay cliff across footbridge—sanitary conveniences—six table and bench combinations—space available in open field for ball diamonds and space for games and races in open field on east side of Kean Avenue—spring—trail bridge across Mill Creek—trails—fine woods—fine specimen of ironwood (Hop Hornbeam)—tree near bridge on Creek bank, unusually large and well-formed.

No. 5-Y—Forty-acre Woods

South side 119th Street, one-fourth mile east of U. S. 45—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 1,000—one well—sanitary conveniences—twelve table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—two saddle stables nearby.

No. 5-Z—Swallow Cliff Woods (east)

Northwest corner U. S. 45 (Mannheim Road) and 119th Street—gravel parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000—old type open picnic shelter with cedar floor—one well—sanitary conveniences—spring in ravine north with stone steps down hill—twenty-five table and bench combinations—space for games and races—bird sanctuary for bank swallows and kingfishers—see also 5-AA.

No. 5-AA—Swallow Cliff Woods (west)

West of 5-Z; same entrance at U. S. 45 and 119th Street; west of entrance, drive to macadam parking space—one well—spring in ravine north with stone steps down hill (same as 5-Z)—sanitary conveniences—open, level space for races and games—deep woods and upland marsh ponds—high white oaks in west section—deep wooded ravines—trails—two saddle stables nearby—ski and toboggan slides west.

No. 5-BB—Ski Slide

South of State Route 52 (old 111th Street), four-tenths mile west of U. S. 45—sod parking space—allowable picnic load, 10,000—good for big organized picnics—warming shelter with concession stand, flagstone floor, two fireplaces and two stoves—power pump and bubbler fountain at warming shelter—one well on top of hill—sanitary conveniences—twenty table and bench combinations—space for races and games—space available for ball diamonds—regulation ski slide—three high toboggan slides—three more slides under construction with control tower—fine view of Sag Valley—deep wooded ravines—trails.

No. 5-CC—Crab Apple Woods (Robinson's Grove)

Southeast corner U. S. 45 (Mannheim Road) and 123d Street (McCarthy Road)—bus on 123d Street—small or family picnics only, 100 people—one well—sanitary conveniences—six table and bench combinations—dense thickets of crab apple and hawthorn—wild flowers and birds—Spencer Springs east (see 5-DD)—two saddle stables nearby.

No. 5-DD—Spencer Spring

South of 123d Street on 92d Avenue, one-fourth mile to 125th Street, west one block to end of road—bus on 123d Street—family picnics only—fine spring in valley—heavily wooded hills and ravines—marshy ponds—bird and animal wild life.

No. 5-EE—Black Partridge Woods

North on Downers Grove (Stephen Street), three-fourths mile from business center of Lemont, Bluff Road (first road) west one mile to Will County line—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 500 (one picnic only)—one type "D" picnic shelter with concrete floor—flowing well—sanitary conveniences—twelve table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—deep woods—brook winding through ravine—springs—birds and wild flowers—site of Indian villages and chipping station for manufacture of arrows and axes.

No. 5-FF—Columbia Woods (Columbia Park)

Both sides Santa Fe R. R. on west bank Desplaines River, entrance at Wolf Road and 87th Street, at corner one-half mile south of German Church Road and one-half mile west of Willow Springs Road—family picnics only—sanitary conveniences—open, level space for races and games, space available for ball diamonds—fine, big oak trees, principally burr oak—quiet, isolated spot on bank of Desplaines River—fishing.

No. 5-GG—McGinness Slough (Orland Park)

North side 143d Street, one-half mile west of Wabash R. R., three-fourths mile west of U. S. 45—bus on 143d Street—allowable picnic load, 1,000—large wooden platform for dancing—table and bench combinations only when required for special picnics—sanitary conveniences—this grove a peninsula projecting out into McGinness Slough—265-acre marsh lake and the principal wild fowl refuge near Chicago—song birds, shore birds, wild geese, wild duck, mud hens, cranes, egrets, bald eagles and water animals observed here—principal stop for migratory water fowl.

No. 5-HH—Walnut Hill

South side 95th Street, one and one-half miles west of Harlem Avenue, three-fourths mile east of Kean Avenue—forty acres—family picnics only—three leased golf courses adjacent, Black Bear, Hickory Hills and Walnut Hill.

No. 5-II—Tinley Creek Woods

East side Harlem Avenue, one-fourth mile north of 143d Street—allowable picnic load, 1,000 (two medium picnics or one large)—macadam parking space—one type "B" picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—two wells—sanitary conveniences—twenty-five table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—fine woods and upland marsh ponds—huge white oak trees.

No. 5-JJ—Tinley Creek Woods (east)

West side Bachelor Grove Road, one-half mile east of Harlem Avenue, north of 143d—allowable picnic load, 500 (one picnic only)—see 5-II for drinking water facilities—sanitary conveniences—six table and bench combinations—open, level space for races and games—see 5-II for special features.

No. 5-KK—Bachelor Grove

East of Bachelor Grove Road, north of 143d Street, entrance at junction of two roads—open, level space for races and games—fine woods—Tinley Creek winds through valley.

No. 5-LL—Mascouten Woods

East side Ridgeland Avenue, one mile west of Harlem Avenue, one-fourth mile north of 143d Street—deep fine woods—wild flowers and birds—Tinley Creek winds through valley.

No. 5-MM—Oak Forest (St. Mihiel Reservation)

North side 167th Street from Cicero Avenue to Central Avenue—family picnics only—well at caretaker's residence—space available for ball diamonds, races and games.

Division 5-A**No. 5A-A—Daniel Ryan Woods—Warming Shelter**

87th and Western Avenue, north of 87th Street below hill—Chicago Surface Lines to 87th Street—cinder parking space—allowable picnic load, 1,000 (one picnic only)—large closed shelter with concrete floor and two stoves—bubbler fountain—sanitary conveniences—five hardball diamonds and six softball diamonds—space for races and games—lighting for night picnics—low ski-jump slide—toboggan slide—earthen sled runs—skating pond.

No. 5A-B—Daniel Ryan Woods (north)

87th Street and Western Avenue, north of 87th Street—cinder parking space—three picnic spaces accommodating 300 persons each—concrete dance platform—two bubbler fountains—sanitary conveniences—see 5A-A for ball diamonds—space for races and games—three tennis courts—ponies for hire at pony ring—bridle paths through entire preserve—for other special features see 5A-A, 5A-C, and 5A-D.

No. 5A-C—Daniel Ryan Woods (southeast)

South of 87th Street, 1,000 feet west of Western Avenue—cinder parking space—street cars on Ashland and Western Avenues, Chicago Surface Lines feeder bus, from Vincennes to Western and Rock Island R. R.—six picnics of 300 each on top of hill and four picnics of 300 each on Longwood Drive—old type open shelter with concrete floor—two concrete dance platforms—four bubbler fountains—sanitary conveniences—see 5A-B for ball diamonds and open spaces—horseshoe courts—bandstand—merry-go-round—concession stand—wooded ravine with flagstone wall and masonry channel—for other special features see 5A-A, 5A-B and 5A-D.

No. 5A-D—Daniel Ryan Woods (southwest)

South of 87th Street, east of Western Avenue—cinder parking space—Chicago Surface Lines to 87th Street—unlimited picnic load—two concrete dance platforms—two bubbler fountains—sani-

tary conveniences—see 5A-B for ball diamonds and open space—band stand—merry-go-round—wading pool—play apparatus for children—for other special features see 5A-A, 5A-B and 5A-C.

No. 5A-E—Daniel Ryan Woods (south)

East of Western Avenue, south of ravine, south of 87th Street—at north end of Leavitt Street, entrance off Western north of 90th Street—see 5A-D for transportation, allowable picnic load, and other special features—see 5A-C for drinking water facilities—see 5A-B for ball diamonds and open space.

No. 5A-F—Daniel Ryan Woods (91st Street)

North of 91st Street at Hermitage Avenue, opposite Rock Island R. R. station—cinder parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000 persons (one picnic only)—one bubbler fountain—sanitary conveniences—twenty table and bench combinations, more as needed—open, level space for games and races—bridle path through the entire area—bird sanctuary.

Division 6**No. 6-A—Calumet Grove (Kickapoo Woods)**

South side of B. and O. R. R. tracks at 135th Street and Row Avenue, south of Little Calumet River, Blue Island—cinder and sod parking space—allowable picnic load, 10,000—large dance pavilion—two bubbler fountains—space available for ball diamonds—lighting for night picnics.

No. 6-B—Whistler Woods

East side of Halsted Street, at 130th Street, just south of Little Calumet River (Sag Channel)—sod parking space—(Sag Channel construction by U. S. Army)—two concrete dance platforms—open, level space for races and games.

No. 6-C—Eggers Woods (Wolf Lake Preserve)

South of 112th Street at Avenue B, east of Pennsylvania R. R. and west of Indiana state line—Ewing Avenue street car to 112th Street, five blocks' walk east—one parking space (second under construction)—allowable picnic load, 10,000 (five or six large picnics of 1,000 each)—one open shelter with cinder floor—comfort station and fieldhouse with large dance pavilion to be constructed—three concrete dance platforms—one well—sanitary conveniences—sixty table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop, other space available—Wolf Lake adjoining on the southeast—notable for water fowl and shore birds.

No. 6-D—Calumet City Playfield Area

South of 154th Street (Warren Avenue in Calumet City), east of Burnham Avenue, entrance at

Freeland Avenue—macadam parking space—no picnics—space available for ball diamonds, games and races.

No. 6-E—Wentworth Woods

Both sides of Wentworth Avenue, from Michigan City Road to U. S. 6, from Gordon Avenue to Indiana State Line—Boy Scout cabin just east of Wentworth Avenue and south of 159th Street—two wells.

No. 6-F—Green Lake Woods

East side of Torrence Avenue, south of Michigan City Road, entrance 600 feet north of 159th Street (U. S. 6)—bus line (Safeway) to 154th and Torrence, Michigan City Road to 154th Street—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (two large picnics)—one well—sanitary conveniences—fifty table and bench combinations—space available for softball, games and races—Green Lake swimming pool on east side of picnic area—former clay pit, fifty feet deep, now “Green Lake,” fed by springs—this area part of a series of low sand dunes and once the shore of Lake Michigan.

No. 6-G—Shabbona Woods (Dynamite Grove)

West of Torrence Avenue, south of Michigan City Road, entrance one-fourth mile north of 159th Street (U. S. 6)—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (two large picnic areas)—twenty-five table and bench combinations—sanitary conveniences—space available for ball diamonds, games and races—large marsh from Torrence Avenue, west to Paxton (Elizabeth) Avenue, north of picnic area—marsh birds—willow, button-bush, and red dogwood thickets.

No. 6-H—Lansing Woods

South of 183d Street, one-fourth mile east of Torrence Avenue—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 3,000 (one large picnic area)—one well—twenty-five table and bench combinations—space available for ball diamonds, games and races—very fine, deep woods—profusion of wild flowers and bird life.

No. 6-I—Jurgenson Woods, Grove No. 1 (North Grove)

South of 183d Street, entrance east of Cottage Grove Avenue—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 3,000 (one large or three or four small ones)—old type open shelter with cinder floor—one well, and spring in Creek Valley—sanitary conveniences—thirty-five table and bench combinations—space available for ball diamonds, games and races—very fine, deep woods—east trail passes through Grove—North Creek.

No. 6-J—Jurgenson Woods, Grove No. 2 (South Grove)

South of Grove No. 1 (see 6-I)—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 3,000 (one large picnic or three or four small picnics)—type “B” picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fire-places—one well, also spring in Creek Valley—sanitary conveniences—thirty-five table and bench combinations—space available for ball diamonds, games and races—other special features same as 6-I.

No. 6-K—Thornton Woods (for colored people only)

East side of Chicago Road (State Street), north of Thornton and north of Mt. Forest Cemetery—allowable picnic load, 3,000—fifteen table and bench combinations—sanitary conveniences—one ball diamond with backstop and bleachers—space for races and games.

No. 6-L—Sweet Woods (north)

South of Schwab Street, southeast of Thornton, from Division 6 Headquarters east to bridge—bus to Thornton—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 3,000 (one large picnic area)—type “D” picnic shelter with concrete floor—two wells—sanitary conveniences—thirty table and bench combinations—space available in valley for ball diamonds, games and races—concession stand—bridge across North Creek—used in conjunction with 6-M for very large picnic—fine, deep woods with big timber north and south.

No. 6-M—Sweet Woods (south) Sanaford Tract

West of Cottage Grove Avenue, north of 183d Street (if extended), south of North Creek—macadam parking space—bus to Thornton—allowable picnic load, 1,000 (one medium-sized picnic), or used in conjunction with 6-L—one type “B” picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fire-places—one well—sanitary conveniences—fifteen table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop available at C.C.C. Camp—open, level space for games and races—Thorn Creek and North Creek Valleys—trail passes through Grove—trail fireplace southwest.

No. 6-N—Brownell Woods

West of Thorn Creek, east of Hunter Street, immediately south of village of Thornton—transportation, bus to Thornton, C. and E. I. R. R.—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 2,000—one well—space available for ball diamonds, races and games—Thorn Creek on east boundary of Grove.

No. 6-O—Glenwood (north)

West of Vincennes Road, north of Chicago Heights Road—transportation, C. and E. I. R. R.—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (five small or one large)—type “B” shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—one well—sanitary conveniences—twenty-five table and bench combinations—space available for ball diamonds, games and races.

No. 6-P—Glenwood (south)

West of Glenwood-Dyer Road, south of Chicago Heights Road—transportation, C. and E. I. R. R.—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 3,000 (one large or two small)—old type open shelter with cinder floor—one well—sanitary conveniences—twenty-five table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop, also space for games and races—Thorn Creek, bridge across creek to valley and woods beyond.

No. 6-Q—Halsted Woods (west)

West side of Halsted Street, south of Thorn Creek, Chicago Heights—no picnics—two bridges across Thorn Creek for walks to high school.

No. 6-R—Woodrow Wilson Woods

North of Lincoln Highway (14th Street), west of Chicago Street (old Dixie Highway), Chicago Heights—sod parking space, off Lincoln Highway—family groups only—ten table and bench combinations—sanitary conveniences—one ball diamond with backstop north of Thorn Creek, also open, level space for races and games—band stand—lighting for night picnics.

No. 6-S—Indian Hill

South of 16th Street, west of Thorn Creek, Chicago Heights—no picnics—open, level space for races and games.

No. 6-T—Sauk Trail Lake (north)

West of Sauk Trail Preserve drive, south of 26th Street, east of Sauk Lake, Chicago Heights—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 2,000 (or four picnics of 300 each)—old type open shelter—one well—sanitary conveniences—fifty table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop, also space for games and races—swimming in Sauk Lake with dressing rooms—sand beach—diving platform.

No. 6-U—Sauk Trail Woods (26th Street Grove)

At entrance to Sauk Trail Preserve, east of drive, south of 26th Street at Euclid Avenue—family picnics only—one ball diamond with backstop, one without—open, level space for races and games—swings and other playground equipment.

No. 6-V—Sauk Trail Woods (East Grove)

East of Sauk Trail drive, one-fourth mile south of 26th Street—macadam parking space—allowable picnic load, 1,000 (one picnic)—one well—sanitary conveniences—fifteen table and bench combinations—one ball diamond with backstop, one without—open, level space for races and games—swings and other playground equipment.

**No. 6-W—Sauk Trail Lake (south)
(for white people only)**

West of preserve drive, one-half mile south of 26th Street—one cinder and one sod parking space—allowable picnic load, 5,000 (two large picnics)—one type “C” picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—one well—sanitary conveniences—fifty table and bench combinations—concession stand—dressing rooms for men and women—swimming in lake—sand beach—diving platforms—boathouse with boats for hire—trails around lake through fine woods.

No. 6-X—Schubert's Woods

North of Sauk Trail road, one-quarter mile west of preserve drive—macadam and cinder parking space—allowable picnic load, 3,000 (two medium-sized picnics)—type “B” picnic shelter with concrete floor and two fireplaces—one well—sanitary conveniences—thirty table and bench combinations—Sauk Lake (*see 6-W*) trail around lake—very fine woods with huge white oaks.

No. 6-Y—Steger Woods (north)

South of Sauk Trail road, from Ashland Avenue to Western Avenue—very fine deep woods with very large trees of many species—hazel brush thickets.

No. 6-Z—Steger Woods (south)

North of Steger Road (county line) from Ashland to Western Avenue—one of the finest woods in the entire forest preserve district—fine large white oaks and burr oaks.

GOLF AND TENNIS FACILITIES

GOLF FACILITIES

General

The development of golf as a sport in the Chicago area encompasses a period of forty-four years, for the first course was constructed in 1893. In that year interest in the game had reached the point of organizing the Chicago Golf Club. Since that time there has been a rapid gain in the number of players of the game in the Chicago area; consequently provisions for this form of play have also shown a tremendous increase.

Today there are more than two hundred courses within the Chicago district, divided among private membership courses, daily fee courses and public tax-supported courses. The private membership course provides for a limited group who are assessed annual fees for the use of the course and other facilities of the club. The daily fee golf course, operated for financial gain, enables the individual golfer to take advantage of many courses inasmuch as he pays only in proportion to his use of the facilities. During the past several years, due to financial exigencies, many private clubs, faced with having either to close or reorganize, have been converted into daily fee courses. The major difference between the daily fee courses and public courses which also charge a fee is that the former are entirely dependent upon daily revenues for maintenance, return on original investment and profits; while public courses, being constructed out of tax funds and also being supported through the corporate levies of the various governmental bodies, do not in most instances have to derive sufficient revenue for the return of the original investment, nor is it imperative that a profit be shown.

A study of charges and fees for the use of various public recreational facilities made in 1932 by the National Recreation Association, reveals that of sixty-six cities providing statements of income and operating expenses thirty-five, or fifty-three per cent, show revenue equal to or in excess of ex-

penditures. In some instances receipts are considerably in excess of expenses; in twenty-one per cent of the total cities reporting, income was slightly less than maintenance expenditures. Of the remaining cities receipts did not even approach operating expenses.

Chicago's first public golf course was laid out in Jackson Park in April, 1899, and was later remodeled from a nine-hole to an eighteen-hole course. At present there are ten public courses. In 1936 the nine-hole course at Riis Park, under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District, was closed and the property converted into general park and play area.

Public golf courses in the Chicago area are controlled by two public tax-supported bodies, the Cook County Forest Preserve District and the Chicago Park District.

Of these ten public golf courses, five are under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District. Four of these are nine-hole courses: Columbus Park Golf Course, located in Columbus Park; Diversey Golf Course, in Lincoln Park at Diversey Avenue (2800 north); Marquette Golf Course, located in Marquette Park at 67th Street and Kedzie Avenue; and Waveland Golf Course, in Lincoln Park at Waveland Avenue (3700 north). In addition, there is one eighteen-hole course, the Jackson Park Golf Course, in Jackson Park.

The remaining five courses are controlled by the Cook County Forest Preserve District. The Billy Caldwell Golf Course, the only nine-hole course in the Forest Preserve District, is located at Devon and Cicero Avenues in the Sauganash Reserve, commonly known as the Caldwell Reserve. The other four, eighteen-hole courses, are located as follows: Edgebrook Golf Course at Elston Avenue, Devon Avenue, and North Central Avenue, in the Sauganash Reserve (Billy Cald-

well Reserve); Indian Boundary Golf Course at Cumberland Avenue, Belmont Avenue and Addison Street, in the Che-Che-Pinqua Indian Reserve, also known as the Schiller Park Preserve; and Northwestern Golf Course in the Harms Woods Preserve, near Morton Grove, west of Evanston. The only golf course under the jurisdiction of the Cook County Forest Preserve District located south of Chicago is in the Palos and Argonne Forest Preserve. It is known as the Palos Hills Golf Course, and is located at 107th Street and Wolf Road.

Operation

The plan of operation of the golf courses is similar in both of the controlling bodies, although there is no co-operation between the two agencies nor co-ordination of planning for public golf provisions in the Chicago area.

In each agency there is a supervisor of golf, a greenskeeper or director at each of the courses, ticket sellers, checkers, and laborers. In the Chicago Park District administrative organization, the golf course maintenance employees are under the Landscape Maintenance Division; the operating employees in the Recreation Division. In the Cook County Forest Preserve District set-up golf course employees are included in the Recreation and Sports Division.

Small fees or charges are made by both agencies for use of the courses. In the courses controlled by the Forest Preserve Commissioners a charge of one dollar for week-ends and holidays, and fifty cents for week days, is made at all of the eighteen-hole courses. A charge of fifty cents on week-ends and holidays, and twenty-five cents on week days, is made at the nine-hole course in the Forest Preserves. In the golf courses under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District a nominal fee, twenty cents or forty cents (Waveland Golf Course, twenty-five cents) is made for the nine-hole and eighteen-hole courses, respectively. These charges are fairly in line with those of other cities. In twenty-two cities the playing fees on nine-hole courses are twenty-five cents, fifty cents, seventy-five cents or one dollar; ten charge fifty cents, and in five instances the fee is over fifty cents. In twenty-nine cities daily rates on eighteen-hole courses are twenty-five cents, fifty cents, seventy-five cents or one dollar. In twelve instances the fee is fifty cents, in six cities it is

twenty-five cents, and one dollar in eight cities. Daily rates reported for twenty-nine courses for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays vary from forty cents to one dollar for nine holes; and for eighteen holes the charge ranges from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents, seventy-five cents and one dollar being reported most frequently.

The schedules of operation, opening and closing hours, are not uniform. All golf courses in the Forest Preserves are open from the first of April each year to the latter part of November; and are open daily from 6:00 A.M. until dark during the eight-month period. There is no established date for the opening and closing of the golf courses of the Chicago Park District, this being contingent upon the condition of the turf and weather. Usually, however, Park District courses open the early part of May, with the exception of the Marquette Golf Course, which does not open until June. All courses are open daily during the season from dawn until dark.

Appropriations

The 1936 Appropriation Bill of the Chicago Park District included the following appropriations for the golf courses under its jurisdiction:

	<i>Per month</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Recreation division</i>			
1 Supervisor of beach and golf	\$300	12 mos.	\$3,600.00
2 Golf or beach directors	170	5 1/2 "	1,870.00
6 Golf or beach supervisors- (directors)	150	8 1/2 "	7,650.00
14 Ticket sellers	75	2 "	2,062.50
14 Checkers	75	2 "	2,062.50
			\$17,245.00
<i>Landscape division</i>			
Miscellaneous supplies:			
Golf course supplies			
1 Greenskeeper	\$210	12 mos.	2,520.00
			\$26,765.00

In addition, labor and other maintenance expenses of the golf courses are charged to the Landscape Division, which is so organized that men are moved from one park or activity to another as required. Thus, no labor charge as such is specified for golf courses in the Park District budget. An actual profit of \$12,000 above cost of operation is shown in the 1935 Park District Annual Report. In 1936 the gross revenue totaled \$67,355.35.

The 1936 Appropriation Bill for the Cook County Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners, includes an appropriation of \$54,025 for golf courses, which is subdivided as follows:

	Per month	Per year	Total
<i>Recreation and Sports Division</i>			
<i>(Administrative)</i>			
1 General supervisor of golf	\$325.00	\$3,900.00	\$3,900.00
<i>Billy Caldwell golf course</i>			
1 Greenskeeper	150.00	1,800.00	
Ticket sellers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Checkers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Laborers, class "D", 825 men days at \$5		4,125.00	
			9,525.00
<i>Edgebrook golf course</i>			
1 Greenskeeper	150.00	1,800.00	
Ticket sellers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Checkers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Laborers, class "D", 1,000 men days at \$5		5,000.00	
			10,400.00
<i>Indian Boundary golf course</i>			
1 Greenskeeper	150.00	1,800.00	
Ticket sellers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Checkers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Laborers, class "D", 1,000 men days at \$5		5,000.00	
			10,400.00
<i>Northwestern golf course</i>			
1 Greenskeeper	150.00	1,800.00	
Ticket sellers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Checkers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Laborers, class "D", 1,000 men days at \$5		5,000.00	
			10,400.00
<i>Palos Hills golf course</i>			
1 Greenskeeper	150.00	1,800.00	
Ticket sellers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Checkers, 360 men days at \$5		1,800.00	
Laborers, class "D", 800 men days at \$5		4,000.00	
			9,400.00
Total golf division			\$54,025.00

Attendance

The attendance record for 1936 in the Chicago Park District golf courses was as follows:

Month	Waverland	Diversey	Columbus	Jackson	Marquette	Total
May	8,350	7,876	6,443	7,714	.....	30,383
June	14,548	14,479	12,579	14,162	3,281	59,049
July	14,982	13,981	11,453	14,147	5,691	60,254
August	13,318	12,265	10,725	13,350	5,155	54,813
September	9,092	7,797	5,872	8,355	2,830	33,946
October	5,202	4,417	2,466	4,746	1,209	18,040
November	636	407	177	756	53	2,029
Total	66,128	61,222	49,715	63,230	18,219	258,514

The attendance in the five golf courses of the Cook County Forest Preserve District was as follows:

Month	Caldwell	Edgebrook	Indian Boundary	Northwestern	Palos Hills	Total
April	3,205	1,765	1,774	1,107	367	8,218
May	10,791	6,508	5,976	4,527	1,507	29,309
June	12,928	9,161	6,691	5,845	1,339	33,964
July	11,975	9,219	5,691	5,706	1,004	33,595
August	10,429	7,577	5,546	5,400	1,031	30,383
September	6,001	2,619	3,536	3,065	547	15,768
October	3,595	1,133	2,064	1,360	387	8,539
November	1,008	164	402	190	9	1,773
Total	59,932	38,546	31,680	27,200	6,191	163,549

Tournaments or Special Events

During 1936, the Chicago Park District inaugurated several types of tournaments, such as an inter-city caddy championship tournament among golf caddies from New York, Chicago and other cities, and special tournaments in which well-known and leading professional players and their caddies competed as a team. Another feature was the staging of exhibitions and demonstrations by leading professional players. Also, schools of instruction for beginners in golf were provided at each of the Chicago Park District golf courses.

Detailed Description of Golf Courses Northwestern Golf Course

Northwestern Golf Course is in the Harms Woods Preserve of the Cook County Forest Preserve District in Morton Grove, west of Evanston. It was established in 1931 and is an eighteen-hole course. It has 6,313 driving yards and a par of 72. The golf course is wooded, hilly and has bent greens and dirt tees. There are five river crossings within the confines of the course.

Equipment: Besides the golf course, there is a recreation shelter building, which is used for the purpose of a clubhouse and for the storage of equipment. It contains offices, dressing rooms and showers, comfort facilities and recreation rooms. A picnic grove is on the course.

Staff: The staff of the Northwestern Golf Course consists of one greenskeeper; ticket sellers, 360 men days per year at \$5 per day; checkers, 360 men days per year at \$5 per day; and laborers, 1,000 Class "D" men days per year at \$5 per day.

Rates: The rate per person for eighteen holes of golf at Northwestern Golf Course is one dollar for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and fifty cents during the week.

Attendance: The 1936 attendance record of the course for the eight-month period is 27,200 players. The monthly attendance is as follows: April, 1,107; May, 4,527; June, 5,845; July,

5,706; August, 5,400; September, 3,065; October, 1,360; and November, 190 players.

Waveland Golf Course

The Waveland Golf Course is in Lincoln Park, at 3700 north (Waveland Avenue). It was established in 1932, has 73 acres and is controlled by the Chicago Park District. It is a nine-hole course with 3,295 driving yards and a par of 36. It has bent greens and mat tees.

Equipment: In addition to the course, clubhouse accommodations are provided in a recreation building, which consist of locker and dressing rooms, showers and recreation rooms. Other outdoor sports are provided as follows: ping-pong, horseshoe pitching and driving nets for practice while players are waiting to tee off.

Staff: The staff of the Waveland Golf Course consists of one greenskeeper or director, one golf instructor, ticket sellers and checkers.

Rates: Green fees are twenty-five cents at all times. Free golf instruction is offered for juniors.

Attendance: The 1936 attendance at the Waveland Golf Course was 66,128 players. The monthly record was: May, 8,350; June, 14,548; July, 14,982; August, 13,318; September, 9,092; October, 5,202; and November, 636.

Diversey Golf Course

The Diversey Golf Course is located in Lincoln Park at Diversey Avenue (2800 north). It was established in 1932, is a fifty-five acre, nine-hole course with 3,247 driving yards and a par of 37. It is controlled by the Chicago Park District. The course is level and has bent greens and mat tees.

Equipment: The course is equipped with ping-pong tables, horseshoe pits and driving nets. A shelter on the course is used as a recreation house and is equipped with lockers and showers.

Staff: The staff includes one greenskeeper or director, one golf instructor, ticket sellers and checkers.

Rates: The fee charged each player for the use of the course is twenty cents per round at all times. No reservations are made, and each player must take his turn.

Attendance: The 1936 attendance record for the Diversey Golf Course shows a total of 61,222 players for the seven-month period. The monthly attendance is as follows: May, 7,876; June, 14,

479; July, 13,981; August, 12,265; September, 7,797; October, 4,417; and November, 407 players.

Billy Caldwell Golf Course

The Billy Caldwell Golf Course, at Devon and Cicero Avenues, is located in the Sauganash Reserve (the Billy Caldwell Reserve) of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. It was established in 1932 and is controlled by the Cook County Forest Preserve Commissioners. The Billy Caldwell Golf Course is a nine-hole course and has 3,170 yards and a par of 35. The course is wooded and rolling with bent greens and dirt tees.

Equipment: In addition to the golf course, there is a recreation shelter building, used for the purpose of storing equipment, offices, dressing rooms, showers, comfort facilities and recreation rooms. There is also a picnic grove near the course.

Staff: The staff of the course consists of the following for the golf season: one greenskeeper; ticket sellers, 360 men days per year at \$5 per day; checkers, 360 men days at \$5 per day; and laborers, 825 Class "D" men days at \$5 per day.

Rates: The rate for nine-hole golf at this golf course during 1936 was fifty cents on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and twenty-five cents on week days. Caddy fees were forty cents per round.

Attendance: The 1936 record of attendance is as follows (total for eight-month period): 59,932 players. Monthly attendance is as follows: April, 3,205; May, 10,791; June, 12,928; July, 11,975; August, 10,429; September, 6,001; October, 3,595; November, 1,008 players.

Edgebrook Golf Course

The Edgebrook Golf Course is located at Devon Avenue and North Central Avenue and is in the Sauganash Reserve (Billy Caldwell Reserve) of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. It was established in 1932, is an eighteen-hole course of national standard size, and is under the control of the Cook County Forest Preserve Commissioners. The Edgebrook Golf Course has 5,500 driving yards and a par of 72. The course is wooded and rolling. The greens are bent, the tees are of dirt and there are four water hazards.

Equipment: A recreation shelter, located on the course, is used as a clubhouse, and contains storage

place for equipment, offices for the greenskeeper, dressing room and showers, comfort facilities and recreation rooms. Adjacent to the course is a picnic grove.

Staff: The staff of the Edgebrook Golf Course, all employees of the Cook County Forest Preserve District, consists of one greenskeeper; ticket sellers, 360 men days per year at \$5 per day; and laborers, 1,000 Class "D" men days at \$5 per day.

Rates: The rate during week-ends for players is one dollar for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and fifty cents during the week. Caddy fees are seventy-five cents.

Attendance: The attendance for the year 1936 for the period from April to November, inclusive, was 38,546 players. The monthly attendance was: April, 1,765; May, 6,508; June, 9,161; July, 9,219; August, 7,977; September, 2,619; October, 1,133; and November, 164.

Indian Boundary Golf Course

The Indian Boundary Golf Course is in the Che-Che-Pinqua Indian Reserve (Schiller Park Preserve) of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. It is located at Cumberland Avenue, Belmont Avenue and Addison Street. The course, consisting of eighteen holes, was established in 1931 and is under the control of the Cook County Forest Preserve Commissioners. It has 6,522 driving yards and a par of 71. The course is a wooded area, and the fairways are rolling.

Equipment: In addition to the golf course, the Indian Boundary Golf Course has a recreation shelter building, which is used for the purpose of clubrooms and storing equipment. It contains offices, dressing rooms and showers, comfort facilities and recreation rooms. The course also has a picnic grove.

Staff: The staff of the golf course is as follows: one greenskeeper; ticket sellers, 360 men days per year at \$5 per day; checkers, 360 men days at \$5 per day; and laborers, 1,000 Class "D" men days at \$5 per day.

Rates: The rate for players is one dollar per person for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays; and fifty cents during the week for eighteen holes of golf. Caddy fees are seventy-five cents.

Attendance: The attendance record of players during 1936 for the period from April to November was 31,680. The monthly attendance figures

are as follows: April, 1,774; May, 5,976; June, 6,691; July, 5,691; August, 5,546; September, 3,536; October, 2,064; and November, 402.

Columbus Park Golf Course

The Columbus Park Golf Course is in Columbus Park of the Chicago Park District. It was established in 1921, has 59 acres and is a nine-hole course with 2,602 driving yards and a par of 33. It is controlled by the Chicago Park District. Its golf course is level and has bent greens, dirt tees and two water hazards.

Equipment: A clubhouse is a part of the equipment of the course, with recreation rooms and comfort facilities. There are ping-pong tables, horseshoe pits and driving nets.

Staff: The staff includes one greenskeeper, one golf instructor, ticket sellers and checkers.

Rates: Greens fees are twenty cents per player. Free golf instruction is available at the course for juniors.

Attendance: The 1936 attendance for the seven-month period was 49,715 players. The monthly attendance was: May, 6,443; June, 12,579; July, 11,453; August, 10,725; September, 5,872; October, 2,466; and the first two weeks in November to closing of the course, only 177 players.

Jackson Park Golf Course

The Jackson Park Golf Course is in Jackson Park on the south side of Chicago. It was established in 1902 and is controlled by the Chicago Park District. The course covers 82 acres, with 5,438 driving yards; it has a par of 69 for eighteen holes and is slightly rolling, with bent greens and dirt tees. The course has two water hazards and the fairways are kept in condition by a sprinkling system.

Equipment: In addition to the golf course, the equipment includes a clubhouse, equipped with recreation rooms, locker rooms and showers, tennis courts, swimming facilities, ping-pong tables, horseshoe pits and a driving net. In addition to golf, other outdoor sports on and near the course include ping-pong, horseshoe games, and driving nets for practice while golfers are waiting to play on the greens.

Staff: The staff of the Jackson Park Golf Course consists of one greenskeeper or director, one golf instructor, ticket sellers and checkers.

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
GOLF COURSES

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT

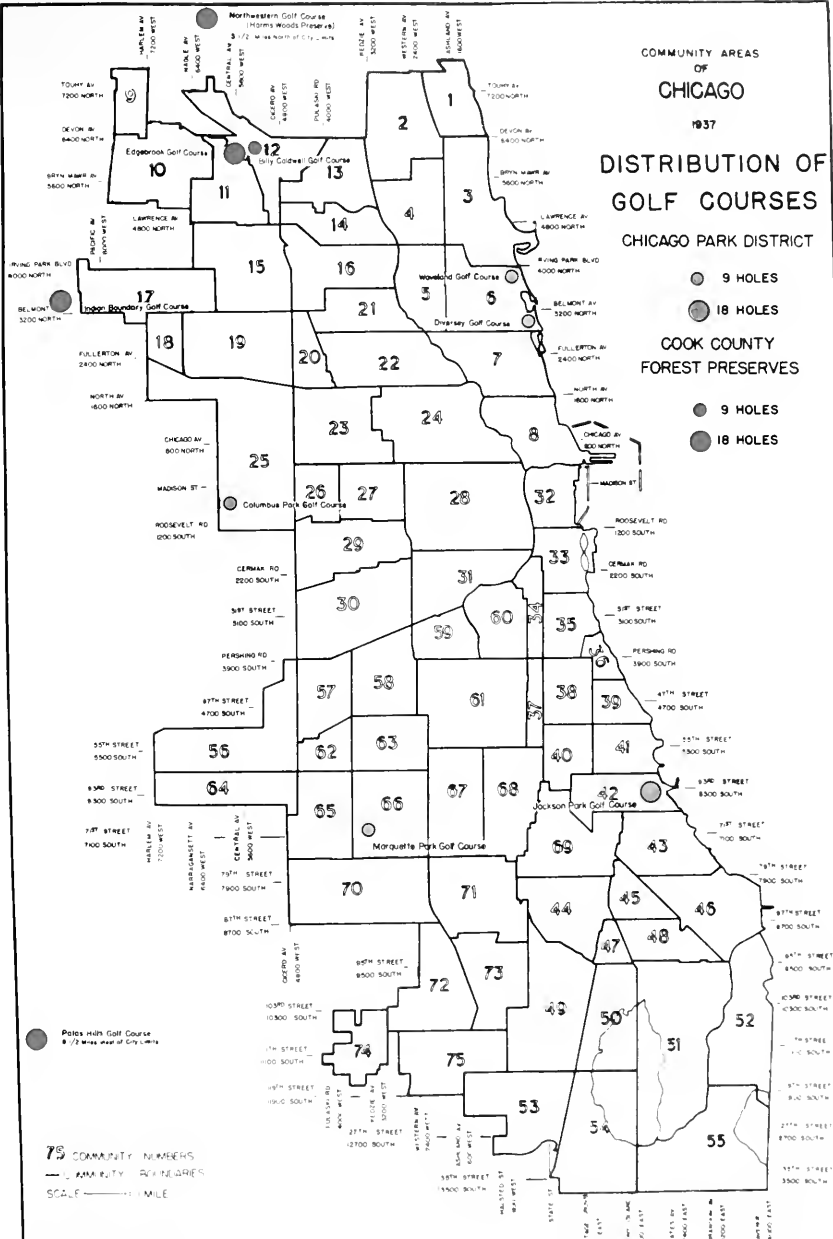
● 9 HOLES

● 18 HOLES

COOK COUNTY
FOREST PRESERVES

● 9 HOLES

● 18 HOLES



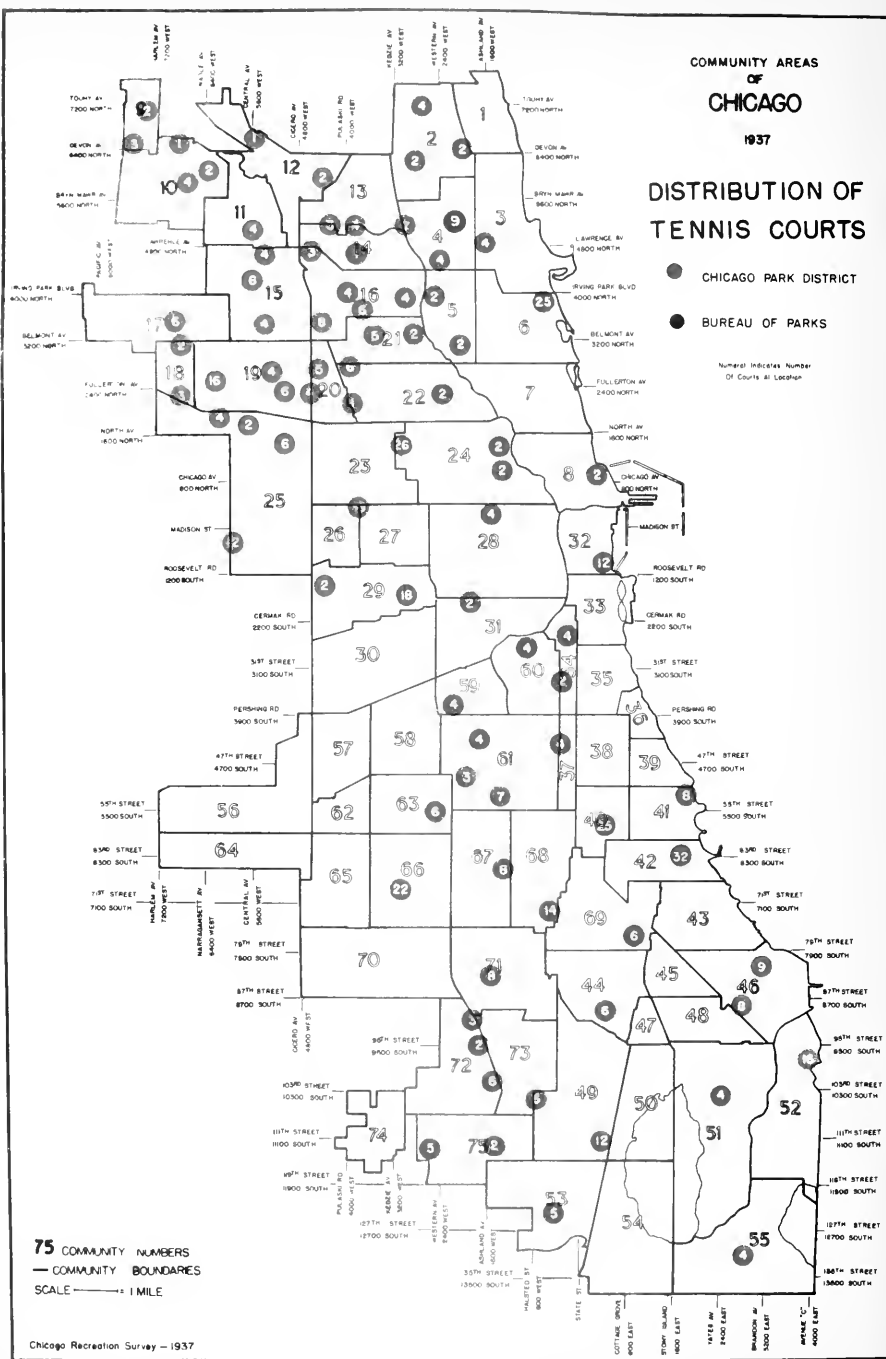
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
1/2 MILE
SCALE 1/2 MILE

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937

**DISTRIBUTION OF
TENNIS COURTS**

- CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT
- BUREAU OF PARKS

Number Indicates Number
Of Courts at Location



75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE — 1 MILE

Rates: Greens fees are forty cents a player. Caddy fees are eighty cents for eighteen holes of golf. Free golf instruction is available for juniors.

Attendance: The 1936 attendance for the seven-month period was 63,230 players. The monthly attendance was: May, 7,714; June, 14,162; July, 14,147; August, 13,350; September, 8,355; October, 4,746; and November, 756 players.

Marquette Golf Course

The Marquette Golf Course is in Marquette Park, at 67th Street and Kedzie Avenue. It was established in 1926 and is controlled by the Chicago Park District. The course has an area of 46 acres, has nine holes, a length of 3,300 yards and a par of 37. It is slightly rolling with bent greens and dirt tees. It has two water hazards.

Equipment: There are ping-pong tables, horse-shoe pits and driving nets on the course. A clubhouse for indoor recreation purposes is also a part of the plant. It contains dressing rooms and showers, comfort facilities and recreation rooms.

Staff: The staff of the course consists of one greenskeeper or director, one golf instructor, ticket sellers, and checkers.

Rates: The greens fees are twenty cents a person. Caddy fees are forty cents for nine holes of golf and eighty for eighteen holes. Free golf instruction is available for juniors.

In addition to the provisions on the course for playing golf, there are other sports available, including ping-pong and horseshoe games and driving nets for practice while players are waiting to play on the green.

Attendance: The 1936 attendance record shows a total of 18,219 players for the Marquette Golf Course. The monthly figures are as follows: June, 3,281; July, 5,691; August, 5,155; September, 2,830; October, 1,209; November, 53 players.

Palos Hills Golf Course

Palos Hills Golf Course, the only course in the Cook County Forest Preserve District on the south side of Chicago, is located at 107th Street and Wolf Road. It is in both Argonne and Palos Hills Forest Preserves.

The course was established in 1921, is an eighteen-hole course and has 6,220 driving yards and a par of 70. It is hilly and has dirt tees. It has one water hazard.

Equipment: The course has a recreation shelter building, which is used as a clubhouse and for storage purposes. It contains offices, dressing rooms and showers, comfort facilities and recreation rooms. A picnic grove is adjacent to the golf course.

Staff: The staff includes one greenskeeper; ticket sellers, 360 men days per year at \$5 per day; checkers, 360 men days at \$5 per day; and laborers, 800 Class "D" men at \$5 per day.

Rates: The rate for players for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays is one dollar a person for eighteen holes of golf and fifty cents a person during the week.

Attendance: The 1936 attendance for the eight-month period was 6,191 players. The monthly attendance shows: April, 367; May, 1,507; June, 1,339; July, 1,004; August, 1,031; September, 547; October, 387; and November, only 9 players.

TENNIS FACILITIES

Tennis is regarded as one of the fastest growing sports in the United States. During the past ten years in this country great progress has been made in the establishment of court facilities and in the provision of instruction in this game. A report of the United States Department of Labor indicates that in 1930 in cities of 5,000 and over there were approximately 7,000 publicly-supported tennis courts of one kind or another. In 1935, according to the National Recreation Association, this number had increased to about 10,000.

The fact that a considerable portion of the

original cost of tennis courts is devoted to labor has resulted in this particular facility being among the major recreational contributions of the various federal relief agencies in their work programs throughout the country. This has been true particularly in small communities which formerly had no tennis facilities of any kind.

The financing of this form of public recreation varies widely. A study of charges and fees for the use of tennis courts, released in 1932 by the National Recreation Association, reveals that of 126 departments reporting information, 73 made no charges, 30 departments had some courts for

which charges were made, and 23 required for all courts. The fee in some communities is limited to those specialized high-maintenance type of courts, such as grass and clay; on the other hand, use of concrete, asphalt, and other hard-surface courts which have a negligible maintenance cost is ordinarily provided without any fees. In other communities which have a limited number of courts, a charge is made primarily to limit the number of potential users to the total which can be accommodated. In almost every instance the original costs of the courts are included in the regular budget of the agency, and no attempt is made to refund this amount through the fee. The trend in type of courts, particularly in the past five years, has been away from the grass, gravel, and clay courts to hard-surface courts for several reasons, chiefly the cost of maintenance. In addition, it has been found that hard-surface courts, because of their fast-drying properties, are less likely to be thrown out of operation through inclement weather.

Public Tennis Courts in Chicago

Tennis as a popular form of recreation has become one of the leading sports in Chicago. There are 550 courts in 87 parks located throughout the city, of which 541 in 86 parks are under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District, and 9 in one park are under the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation.

The distribution of courts in various sections of the city is as follows:

<i>Section</i>	<i>Courts</i>	<i>Number of locations</i>
North	63	11
Northwest	158	35
West	68	9
South	157	16
Southwest	104	16
	550	87

Four parks have only one court each, while the largest number is located in Jackson Park, which has 32 courts.

Four types of surface are to be found among the 541 tennis courts in the District, namely, clay, asphalt, other hard surface, and grass. There are 121 clay, 98 hard surface, 317 asphalt and 5 grass courts. The number and types of tennis courts located in the Chicago Park District are in a transi-

tional stage. Through the co-operation of the Works Progress Administration a program of replacing clay and grass courts with asphalt surfaces is in process. During 1936 two hundred and thirty clay courts were rehabilitated, being replaced with an asphalt surface laid upon a six inch rolled stone base.

Administration

The Park District tennis courts are supervised by the staff assigned to the individual parks. There is no separate permanent personnel assigned to tennis on a full-time basis. Courts are cleaned daily, boundary lines are renewed as they fade, grass is cut at intervals.

Financial

Tennis courts are financed in the Park District by the several divisions concerned in maintenance, operation, lighting, policing and other functions involved and by the Recreation Division of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation of the city. All tennis courts under the jurisdiction of both agencies are open free of charge to the playing public. The annual budgets provide for nets and other facilities necessary for the upkeep.

Attendance

Attendance reports for Winnemac Park which is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation are not available. While the figures given by the Park District were submitted as conservative, it must be understood that only estimates are available for determining the number of players using public tennis facilities; and such estimates are obtainable only for parks having a promotional staff. No records are kept in parks such as Grant Park, where no recreational staff is assigned. Some parks base their figures on the number of permits issued while others use some other means for arriving at a figure. The estimated numbers for the months of March to November, 1936, may be summarized from the records of the Chicago Park District:

<i>Months</i>	<i>Number of players</i>
March	3,574
April	13,241
May	83,308
June	157,693
July	161,742
August	130,201

Months	Number of players
September	66,932
October	57,465
November	6,355
Total	67,551

Program

The Chicago Park District in 1936 instituted a program to stimulate interest in tennis. Athletic instructors gave lessons to beginners in most parks, while other parks organized regular classes. These classes were held at Calumet, Russell Square, 91st Street, McKinley, Palmer and Tuley Parks. Special coaching for young business and professional women was given on the Grant Park courts after business hours.

Each park in the system sponsored its own immediate community tennis activities, teams were formed, and tournaments were held for local championships, the winners of which were in turn entered in sectional championship playoffs. Out of these tournaments the finalists were all eligible for the National Public Parks Tennis Association Tournaments.

In July, 1936, the *Herald-Examiner* in co-operation with the Chicago Park District and the Public Parks Tennis Association sponsored the public parks tournament. Over 2,000 entries participated in this event in twenty district parks.

The tennis courts are open daily to the public from 5 A.M. until dark depending on weather conditions. Time permits are issued hourly by the park director on a first-come, first-served basis. In sectional and tournament events this rule is waived.

There is no program at Winnemac Park and no permits are necessary for the use of its tennis facilities.

SUMMARY OF TENNIS COURTS

Park	Location	Hard surface	Clay	Asphalt	Total
Emerson	Granville and Ridge	2	..	..	2
Indian Boundary	Lunt and Rockwell	..	..	4	4
Chase	Leland and Ashland	..	..	4	4
Green Briar	2760 Peterson Ave.	..	2	..	2
River	5100 N. Francisco Av.	..	..	7	7
Welles	Montrose Western Av.	4	..	..	4
Paul Revere	2509 Irving Park Blvd.	2	..	..	2
Hamlin	Wellington and Hoyne	..	2	..	2
Lincoln Lake Shore	Center and Clark Chicago Ave. and	10	..	10	±25
	Lake Shore Dr.	2	..	..	2
Olympia	Avondale-Olympia	..	..	3	3
Brooks	Estes and Odell	..	..	2	2
Rosedale	6319 Rosedale	2	..	..	2
Norwood	5801 N. Natoma	..	4	..	4

Park	Location	Hard surface	Clay	Asphalt	Total
Norwood					
Playground	Inlay and Newcastle	..	..	1	1
Jefferson No. 2	Higgins and Long	..	..	4	4
Sauganash	5901 N. Kostner	..	..	2	2
Edgebrook	Tahoma-Algonquin	1	..	..	1
Sam Gompers	Foster and Tripp	..	3	..	3
Christ Jensen	Wilson and Lawndale	1	..	..	1
Eugene Field	5100 N. Ridgeway	..	..	4	4
Chopin	Cornelia and Louz	..	..	4	4
Wilson	Leland and Milwaukee	..	..	4	4
Portage	Irving and Long	..	..	6	6
California	3901 N. California	..	..	4	4
Kilbourn	3501 N. Kilbourn	..	..	8	8
Mayfair	Sunny-side-Kildare	3	..	..	3
Independence	3945 N. Springfield	4	..	..	4
Athletic Field	3546 W. Addison	..	..	6	6
Shabbona	Addison and Sayre	6	..	..	6
Gen. Bell	Oak Park and Barry	2	..	..	2
Rutherford					
Sayre	Belden and Newland	3	..	..	3
Jacob A. Riis	Wrightwood-Mead	..	..	16	16
No. 131	Wrightwood-Laramie	4	..	..	4
Blackhawk	Belden and LaVergne	..	..	6	6
Kelvin	Wrightwood-Kostner	..	..	5	5
Hermosa	Belden and Kilbourn	4	..	..	4
Brands	3259 Elston	..	..	2	2
Kosciusko	2752 N. Avers	6	..	..	6
Holstein	2400 N. Oakley	..	..	2	2
Mozart	2036 N. Avers	..	1	..	1
Humboldt	Angusta-N. Kedzie	..	..	26	26
Pulaski	Blackhawk and Noble	..	2	..	2
No. 130	1735 N. Manoa	2	..	..	2
Eckhart	Chicago and Noble	..	2	..	2
Amundsen	6100 Bloomingdale	4	..	..	4
LaFollette	Hirsch and Laramie	..	..	6	6
Columbus	Harrison and Central	6	6	..	12
Avondale	3516 School	..	..	5	5
Garfield	100 N. Central Park	..	9	9	18
Union	Lake and Ashland	4	..	..	4
Franklin	14th Pl. and Kolin	..	2	..	2
Douglas	14th and Albany	6	..	12	18
Harrison	18th and Wood	..	..	2	2
Grant	Lake front	12	..	..	12
Burnham	14th and Outer Drive	..	8	..	8
Hardin Square	26th and Westworth	..	..	4	4
Armour Square	33rd and Shields	..	..	2	2
Fuller	45th and Princeton	..	4	..	4
Washington	27th-Cottage Groves	..	..	25	25
Jackson	56th and Stony Island	..	3	29	32
Russell Square	90th and St. Lawrence	..	6	..	6
Bessmer	83rd South Shore Dr.	..	..	9	9
Fernwood	89th-South Chicago	..	2	6	8
Palmer	10438 S. Lowe	4	..	2	6
Lyman Trumbull	111th and Indiana	..	6	6	12
Calumet	103rd and Bensley	..	..	4	4
West Pullman	98th-Lake Michigan	..	16	..	16
James R. Mann	123rd and Stewart	..	..	5	5
McKinley	130th and Carondelet	2	2	..	4
Mark White	30th and Western	4	..	..	4
Davis Square	29th and Halsted	..	4	..	4
Sherman	45th and Mar-shield	..	2	..	2
Cornell Square	53rd and Racine	..	2	5	7
Gage	51st and Wood	..	3	..	3
Marquette	55th and Western	2	..	4	6
Ogden	67th and Kedzie	..	..	22	22
Hamilton	72nd and Racine	..	8	..	8
Grand Crossing	65th and Racine	..	8	..	8
Foster	74th and Normal	4	2	6	14
No. 179	70th and Ingle-side	..	1	2	6
No. 176	83rd and Loomis	..	4	4	8
Ridge	1518 W. 102nd Place	..	..	6	6
Ada	91st-Lanewood Drive	..	3	3	3
Kennedy	96th-Lanewood Drive	..	2	2	2
*Winnemac	113th and Ada	..	2	2	2
	113th and Western	..	5	5	5
	Damen and Foster	0	..	9	9
Total		197	121	317	550

† Lincoln Park has also five grass tennis courts.
 * This park is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, all other parks are under the Chicago Park District.

Tennis Clubs

The following parks of the Chicago Park District have tennis clubs which are affiliated with the Park District Tennis Association:

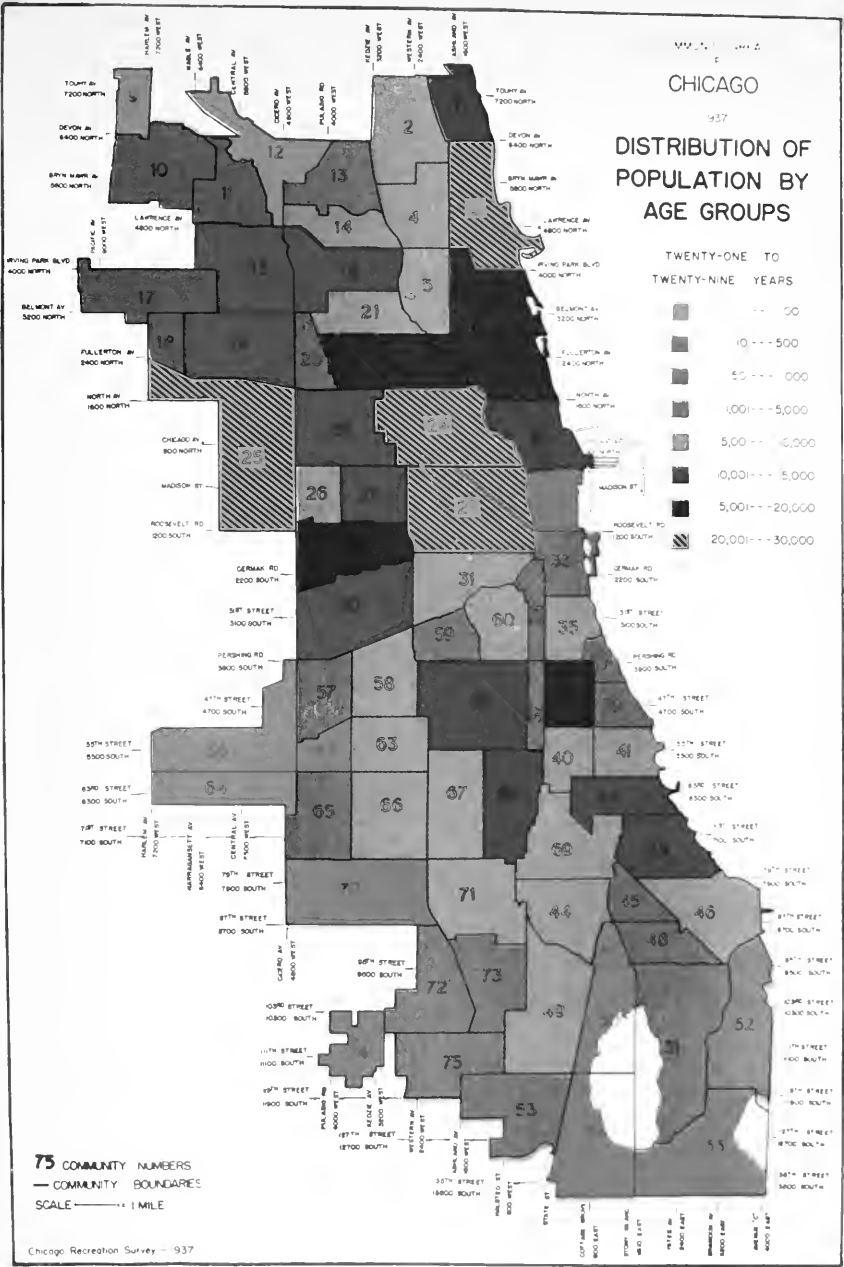
Indian Boundary	Athletic Field
Chase	Jacob A. Riis
River	No. 131 (formerly No. 12)
Hamlin	Blackhawk
Jefferson No. 2	Kelvyn
Eugene Field	Hermosa
Wilson	Kosciusko
Portage	Humboldt
Kilbourn	Eckhart
Mayfair	Amundsen
Independence	Columbus

Avondale	McKinley
Garfield	Sherman
Douglas	Cornell Square
Washington	Gage
Jackson	Ogden
Tuley	Hamilton
Russell Square	Grand Crossing
James R. Mann	Foster

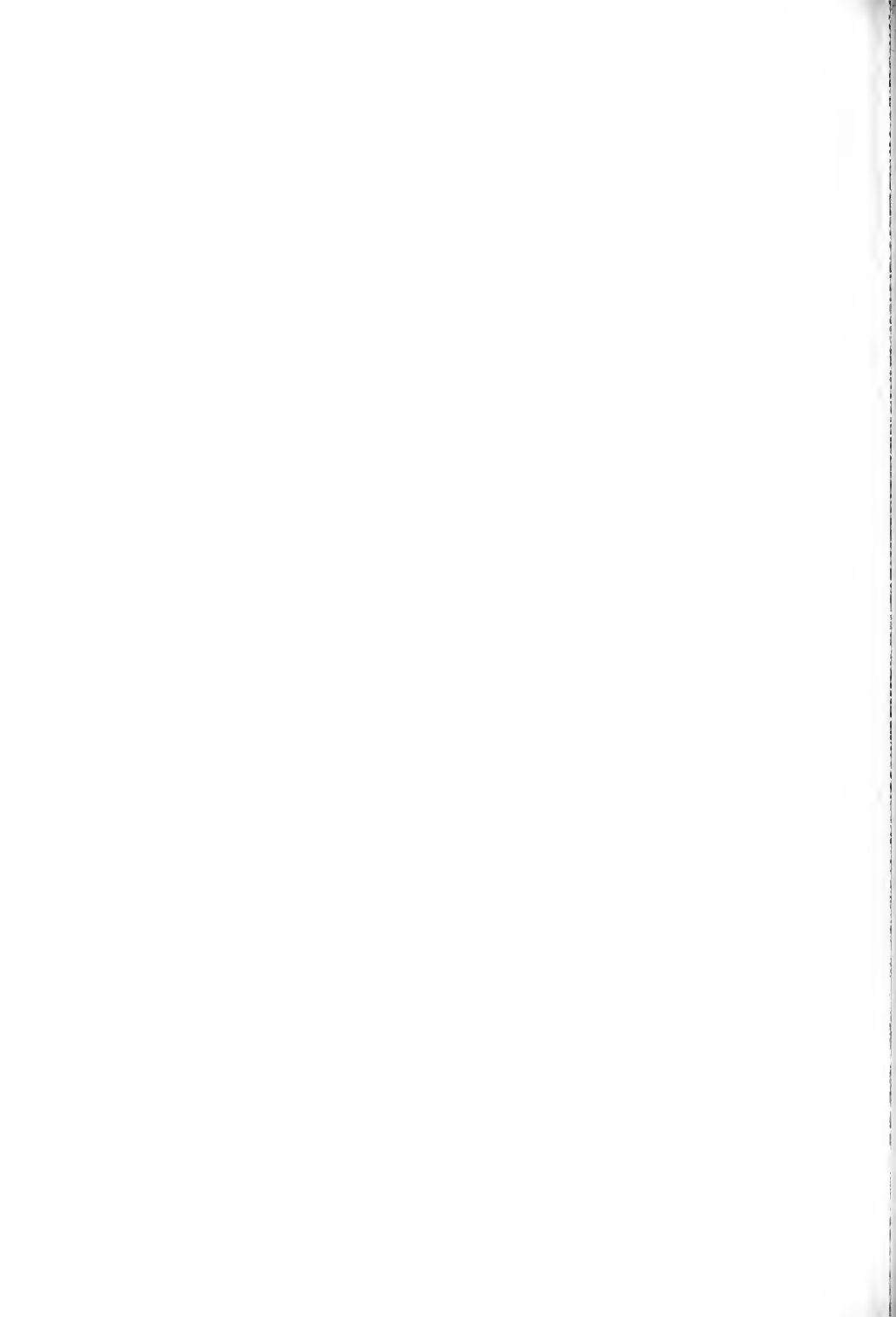
Two courts are necessary for each home team. During 1936 tournament games started at 2:30 P.M. Saturday, and playing continued until finished. There were 18 Class "A" teams; 28 Class "B"; 20 Class "C" and 26 women's teams, with an average of six players per team.

DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION BY
AGE GROUPS

TWENTY-ONE TO
TWENTY-NINE YEARS



Population Series — Map 7



SWIMMING FACILITIES, LAGOONS AND HARBORS

General

Lake Michigan borders the city on more than twenty-eight miles of Chicago's eastern boundary. As a result, residents of the city have access to natural fresh water bathing beaches unequaled in any other metropolitan area. Thirteen large public bathing beaches are located along the shore from the northern city limits to the southern-most point on Chicago's shore line. In addition, supervision is provided for twenty-seven street-end beaches. Supplementing these lake shore swimming facilities are fifty-three outdoor swimming pools in forty locations in and adjacent to the city, and forty-seven indoor swimming pools or natatoriums.¹

Four governmental units share the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of these various facilities: namely, the Chicago Park District, the Board of Education, the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, and the Cook County Forest Preserve District. In the instance of the latter, the swimming facilities are provided outside of the city limits. The number and type of facilities under the control of each of the above governmental units are distributed as follows:

Agency	Street-end Beaches	Beaches	Outdoor pools	Nata- toriums	Total
Chicago Park District	10	0	50*	6	66
Bureau of Parks	3	27	0	3	33
Cook County Forest Preserves**	2	0	3	0	5
Board of Education	0	0	0	38	38
Total					142***

*Thirty-seven locations.

**Located in Forest Preserves outside of city limit.

***One hundred twenty-nine locations.

Financial

Funds for the operation, maintenance and programs of all public swimming pools serving residents of the city are provided for in the regular budgets of the controlling agencies. There are no charges for the privilege of using the beaches;

¹For Naval Armory swimming pool, use of which is restricted to enlisted men and officers (see chapter XIII).

however, in some locations checking, locker and shower accommodations are provided for a small fee. This is in conformity with the general practice throughout the country wherein charges for bathing privileges are usually confined to such specific services. An admission fee is charged for the use of the swimming pools of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. This charge, however, includes showers (which are compulsory), locker and checking privileges. During 1936 a small fee was charged, except to children, for the use of the natatoriums of the Chicago Park District.

Sanitation

All swimming pools within the State of Illinois are required to conform to minimum health requirements, and inspection is provided for by the State Department of Health. At the present time a considerable number of the pools under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District fail to conform to this minimum, and plans are under way for the reconditioning of this equipment. The Chicago Board of Health regularly inspects the water at the various public beaches, and tests are made daily throughout the season to determine the extent of impurity.

Life guards

All public swimming pools and beaches in the city during their regular hours are manned by life guards. In the Bureau of Parks life guards are under the direction of the superintendent of beaches and pools. In the Cook County Forest Preserve District all swimming accommodations are maintained by the Recreation and Sports Division under a general supervisor of pools, who is also responsible for the ticket sellers and pool attendants assigned to each pool and beach. In the Chicago Park District all beach life guard personnel are under the jurisdiction of the supervisor of beaches and golf; swimming pool guards and service are under the director of each park. All natatoriums and outside swimming pools are su-

pervised by the Recreation Department through the individual park director.

The following represents the administrative and life guard staff of each agency:

Cook County Forest Preserve District

Operating:

3 Swimming pools (July and August)

2 Beaches

5 Units

1 General superintendent 12 Mos. @ \$187.50 per mo.
29 Life guards 72 Mos. @ 100.00 per mo.

30 84
Total cost on above basis\$9,450.00

Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Operating:

3 Public natatoriums (all year)

3 Beaches (June 15 to Labor Day)

27 Street-end beaches (June 15 to Labor Day)

33 Units

1 Superintendent of beaches and pools 12 Mos. @ \$305.00 per mo.
1 Beach and pool director 12 Mos. @ 223.33 per mo.
5 Beach and pool directors 60 Mos. @ 200.00 per mo.
5 Senior life guards 60 Mos. @ 145.00 per mo.
1 Senior life guard 12 Mos. @ 140.00 per mo.
6 Life guards 72 Mos. @ 125.00 per mo.
1 Senior life guard 4 Mos. @ 140.00 per mo.
3 Senior life guards 12 Mos. @ 130.00 per mo.
80 Life guards 240 Mos. @ 125.00 per mo.

103 484
Total cost on above basis\$69,839.90

Chicago Park District

Operating:

6 Natatoriums (all year)

50 Swimming pools (July 1 to August 31)

10 Beaches (July 1 to September 7)

60 Units

1 Supervisor of beaches and golf 12 Mos. @ \$300.00 per mo.
1 Beach director 3 1/2 Mos. @ 155.00 per mo.
7 Beach directors 21 Mos. @ 125.00 per mo.
15 Life guard captains 45 Mos. @ 125.00 per mo.
140 Life guards 260 Mos. @ 93.50 per mo.
6 Natatorium instructors 72 Mos. @ 125.00 per mo.
90 Life guards (pools) 180 Mos. @ 90.00 per mo.

260 593 1/2
Total cost on above basis\$61,902.50

Based upon the units operated, comparative costs were as follows:

Agency	Employees per unit	Man months per unit	Cost per unit
Cook County Forest Preserves	6.00	16.8	\$1,890.00
Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation	3.12	14.67	2,116.36
Chicago Park District	3.94	8.99	937.91

It will be noted that there is a great variation in the salaries and wages paid by the various governmental agencies for personnel in the same classifications. The Bureau of Parks has the highest wage scale, while the Cook County Forest Pre-

serve District pays the same rate to all life guards on its staff.

Attendance

In view of the fact that attendance at bathing beaches can only be estimated, the attendance figures for the use of the various types of swimming facilities in the City of Chicago are to be taken only as approximations. On the basis of information derived from the respective controlling agencies, it has been estimated that twenty-one million people availed themselves of Chicago's public swimming provisions during 1936. Nearly two-thirds of this total patronized Park District facilities; one third, the Bureau of Parks; less than one per cent the Forest Preserves.

Type	Attendance 1936			Total
	Chicago Park District	Bureau of Parks	Forest Preserves	
Beaches	11,390,292	3,191,025	No record kept	14,581,317
Natatoriums	244,000	663,097	None	907,097
Street-end beaches	None	3,398,350	None	3,398,350
Out-door pools	2,073,160	None	204,283	2,277,443
Total	13,707,452	7,252,472	204,283	21,164,207

Natatoriums

Providing year-around swimming opportunities, nine natatoriums in the City of Chicago are operated under the jurisdiction of two governmental agencies. Six park fieldhouses of the Chicago Park District are equipped with indoor swimming pools. The Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation maintains three public natatoriums.

Chicago Park District Natatoriums

The following natatoriums are operated under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District:

- Austin Town Hall Natatorium
- Blackhawk Park Natatorium
- Independence Park Natatorium
- LaFollette Park Natatorium
- Portage Park Natatorium
- Ridge Park Natatorium

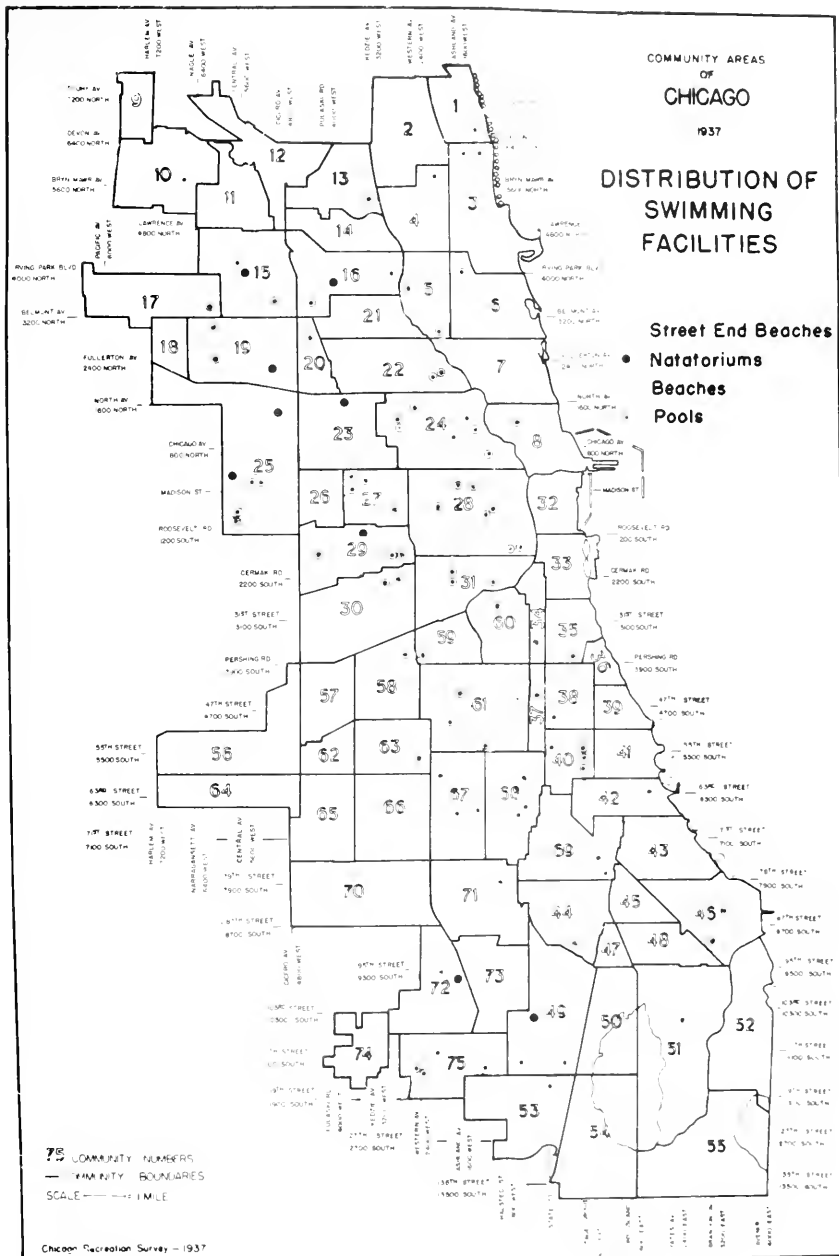
Indoor swimming activities of the Park District are directed by the Physical Activities Department of the Recreation Division. Life guards and swimming instructors are in attendance during the open hours of the natatoriums, and lessons in swimming, opportunities for team competition and special classes in life-saving have become features of the regular program. Two city-wide meets annually culminate the winter season. Male con-

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
SWIMMING
FACILITIES

Street End Beaches
• Natatoriums
Beaches
Pools



78 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ——— 1 MILE

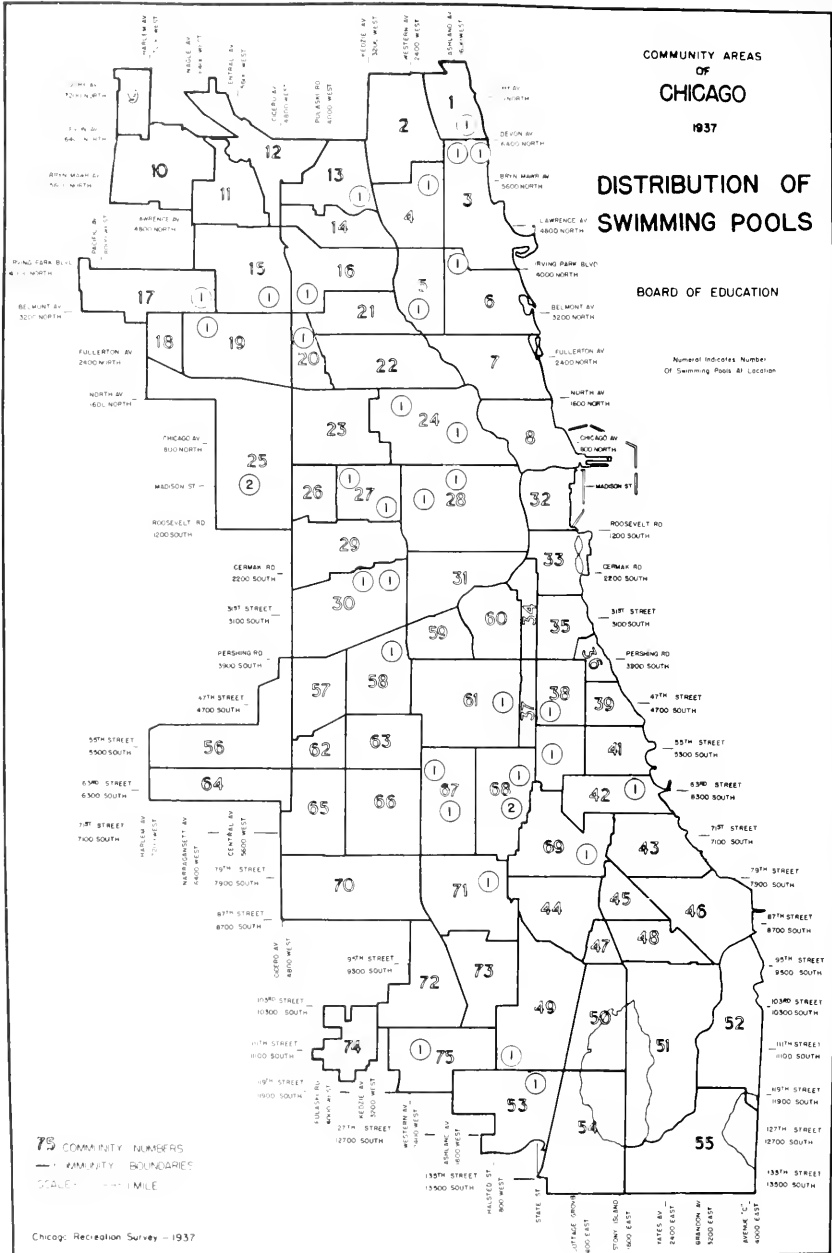
COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
SWIMMING POOLS

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Number Indicates Number
Of Swimming Pools At Location



testants are classified into: midgets (11 years and under), juniors, intermediates and seniors. In the women's indoor city-wide meet the entrants are divided into three groups: juniors, 14 years and under; intermediates, 15-17 years; seniors, 18 years and over. The Chicago Park District Water Polo League embraces not only teams using the indoor pools of the Park District, but includes also clubs, universities and other organizations which have their own swimming pools.

During 1936 there was an admission charge to the pools of ten cents for adults, but children were admitted free.

Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation Natatoriums

The natatoriums of this agency, namely, Jackson Natatorium, Griffith Natatorium and Beilfuss Natatorium, are located on the southwest, west and northwest sides of the city, and in addition to providing for indoor swimming, serve their communities as neighborhood centers. The pools are operated by the Beaches and Pools Section of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, with life guards and swimming instructors in constant attendance.

Hours of operation vary at these municipal natatoriums. The Griffith Natatorium is open from 2:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. daily; hours at the Jackson Natatorium are from 2:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.; and the Beilfuss Natatorium is open during the week from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. On Saturdays all of the natatoriums are open from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.; all are closed on Sunday. Men and boys have access to the pools on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and women and girls on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Admission is free at all times, but bathers must provide their own suits and towels.

Details of Natatorium Facilities

All of the pools of the Park District and the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation have water purification systems, and the temperature is maintained at seventy-two to seventy-five degrees throughout the year. Following is a summary of Chicago's public natatoriums including facilities, schedule of hours, and the attendance for 1936 (when available):

Independence Park Natatorium

Location: Irving Park Boulevard and Springfield Avenue

Control: Chicago Park District

Dimensions: 21'x60' pool

Schedule: Hours 1:00 to 10:00 P.M. daily, except Sunday, throughout the year

Attendance: Annual total, 1936—24,551

Jan.	1,754	May	2,513	Sept.	2,074
Feb.	1,104	June	2,673	Oct.	1,512
Mar.	1,913	July	3,838	Nov.	1,261
Apr.	1,903	Aug.	3,120	Dec.	886

Blackhawk Park Natatorium

Location: Belden and Laramie Avenues

Control: Chicago Park District

Dimensions: 25'x60' pool

Schedule: Hours 1:00 to 10:00 P.M. daily, except Sunday, throughout the year

Attendance: Annual total, 1936—37,570

Jan.	.....	May	4,742	Sept.	3,800
Feb.	3,079	June*	1,592	Oct.	2,872
Mar.	4,671	July	5,143	Nov.	2,687
Apr.	3,741	Aug.	5,243	Dec.	.....

*Closed two weeks.

Beilfuss Natatorium

Location: 1725 North Springfield Avenue

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Established: 1916

Dimensions: 30'x60' pool

Equipment: Dressing rooms, 200 lockers, 2 springboards, diving platform, gymnasium and club rooms, out-door play and gymnasium equipment, skating pond, athletic field, 24 showers, 50 lockers

Schedule: Hours 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, women and girls, 2:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, men and boys

Program: Team entered in Chicago Water Polo League. Free swimming lessons

Attendance: Annual total, 1936—313,829

Jan.	14,861	May	24,477	Sept.	30,437
Feb.	14,324	June	34,740	Oct.	32,306
Mar.	20,490	July	43,347	Nov.	18,095
Apr.	22,679	Aug.	45,060	Dec.	13,013

LaFollette Park Natatorium

Location: West Hirsch Street and Laramie Avenue

Control: Chicago Park District

Dimensions: 30'x60' pool

Schedule: Hours 1:00 to 10:00 P.M. daily, except Sunday, throughout the year

Attendance: Annual total, 1936—48,644

Feb. 2,765	June 6,480	Oct. 1,905
Mar. 3,315	July 10,650	Nov. 2,570
Apr. 2,191	Aug. 11,958	Dec. 2,560
May 4,250	Sept.*	

*Under repair Sept. 1 to Oct. 19.

Austin Town Hall Natatorium

Location: West Lake Street and Central Avenue

Control: Chicago Park District

Dimensions: 25'x60' pool

Schedule: Hours 1:00 to 10:00 P.M. daily, except Sunday, throughout the year

Attendance: Annual total, 1936—25,689

Feb. 1,229	May 5,771	Oct. 3,477
Mar. 1,301	June 2,836	Nov. 2,769
Apr. 2,783	Sept.* 2,655	Dec. 2,868

*Closed July 6 to Sept. 9.

Jackson Natatorium

Location: 3507 West Fillmore Street

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Established: 1916

Dimensions: 30'x60' pool (indoor)

Equipment: Dressing rooms for men, women and children, 200 lockers, springboards, diving platform, gymnasium and club rooms, ping-pong tables and accessories.

Schedule: Hours 2:00 to 9:00 P.M. daily; 9:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Saturday; closed Sunday. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for men and boys; Monday, Wednesday and Friday for women and girls.

Program: Swimming instructions. Team entered in Chicago Water Polo League.

Attendance: Annual total, 1936—179,853

Jan. 6,747	May 9,727	Sept. 18,148
Feb. 6,399	June 20,573	Oct. 8,974
Mar. 12,065	July 44,352	Nov. 6,127
Apr. 8,049	Aug. 33,775	Dec. 4,917

Griffith Natatorium

Location: 104th Street and Harvard Avenue

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Established: 1916

Dimensions: 30'x60' pool (indoor)

Equipment: Dressing rooms for men, women and children, 200 lockers, springboards, diving platform, gymnasium and club rooms.

Schedule: Hours 2:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. daily; Saturday 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., admission free. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, men and boys; Monday, Wednesday and Friday, women and girls. Bathers furnish own towels and bathing suits.

Program: Teams entered in Chicago Water Polo League; 2 baseball teams; 2 football teams; 2

basketball, 2 indoor, volley ball and handball teams.

Attendance: Annual total, 1936—169,415

Jan. 4,520	May 10,860	Sept. 21,440
Feb. 4,590	June 16,960	Oct. 18,650
Mar. 8,580	July 27,360	Nov. 10,400
Apr. 8,100	Aug. 30,325	Dec. 7,630

Ridge Park Natatorium

Location: 96th Street and Longwood Drive

Control: Chicago Park District

Dimensions: 36'x75' pool

Schedule: Hours 1:00 to 10:00 P.M. daily, except Sunday, throughout the year

Attendance: Annual total, 1936—81,148

Jan. 2,353	May 7,931	Sept. 3,350
Feb. 2,678	June 9,033	Oct. 2,555
Mar. 4,296	July 20,976	Nov. 2,364
Apr. 4,324	Aug. 19,052	Dec. 2,236

Portage Park Natatorium

Location: North Long Avenue and Irving Park Boulevard

Control: Chicago Park District

Dimensions: 30'x60' pool

Schedule: Hours 1:00 to 10:00 P.M. daily, except Sunday, throughout the year

Attendance: Annual total, 1936—20,599

Jan. 1,461	Aug.* 5,736	Nov. 2,256
Feb. 1,908	Sept. 4,309	Dec. 1,794
Mar. 1,243	Oct. 1,892	

*Closed from March to August for remodeling.

Board of Education Swimming Facilities

The Board of Education of the City of Chicago has a total of thirty-eight indoor swimming pools distributed in public school buildings throughout the city. Thirty-two of these are located in high schools, one at the Chicago Normal College and one at Wright Junior College; one in the Spalding School for Crippled Children, used primarily for therapeutic purposes; three are situated in elementary school buildings.

The pools in the high schools are utilized in the regular physical educational program and in interscholastic swimming activities of the Board of Education. According to recent information, the swimming pools in the elementary schools are not being used. During the summer of 1937 the Board of Education as an experiment opened the swimming pools in nineteen schools for the use of school children during the vacation period. Prior to this the Board of Education had not permitted any community use of its pools because of

the expense of supervision and maintenance, and also because it was believed that public use of the pools jeopardized the health of school pupils. The following schools contain swimming pools:

School	Dimensions	Capacity (in gal.)	Year built	Type
Chicago Normal College	24'x60'	55,000	1912	Empty and fill weekly
Wright Junior College	24'x60'	55,000	1931	Continuous recirculating
Amundsen	24'x60'	55,000	1930	Continuous recirculating
Austin (new building)	24'x60'	55,000	1930	Continuous recirculating
Austin (old building)	24'x60'	55,000	1915	Continuous recirculating
Calumet	50'x75'	125,000	1926	Continuous recirculating
Crane	24'x60'	55,000	1922	Continuous recirculating
Du Sable	24'x60'	55,000	1934	Continuous recirculating
Englewood	24'x60'	55,000	1917	Continuous recirculating
Farragut	24'x60'	55,000	1926	Continuous recirculating
Fenger	50'x75'	125,000	1926	Continuous recirculating
Foreman	24'x60'	55,000	1928	Continuous recirculating
Harper	24'x60'	55,000	1930	Continuous recirculating
Harrison	24'x60'	55,000	1912	Empty and fill weekly
Hirsch	24'x60'	55,000	1926	Continuous recirculating
Hyde Park	24'x60'	55,000	1911	Empty and fill weekly
Kelly	24'x60'	55,000	1928	Continuous recirculating
Kelvyn Park	24'x60'	55,000	1918	Continuous recirculating
Lake View	24'x60'	55,000	1914	Empty and fill weekly
Lane Tech	40'x75'	125,000	1934	Continuous recirculating
Lindblom	24'x60'	55,000	1919	Empty and fill weekly
Manley	24'x60'	55,000	1928	Continuous recirculating
Marshall	24'x60'	55,000	1930	Continuous recirculating
Morgan Park	24'x60'	55,000	1914	Continuous recirculating
Parker	24'x60'	55,000	1914	Continuous recirculating
Roosevelt	50'x75'	125,000	1927	Continuous recirculating
Schurz	24'x60'	55,000	1915	Continuous recirculating
Senn	24'x60'	55,000	1912	Continuous recirculating
Steinmetz	24'x60'	55,000	1934	Continuous recirculating
Sullivan	24'x60'	55,000	1926	Continuous recirculating
Tilden	24'x60'	55,000	1924	Empty and fill weekly
Tuley	24'x60'	55,000	1918	Empty and fill weekly
Von Steuben	24'x60'	55,000	1930	Continuous recirculating
Wells	24'x60'	55,000	1935	Continuous recirculating
*Carter	24'x60'	32,000	1913	Empty and fill weekly
*Scanlan	24'x60'	32,000	1914	Empty and fill weekly
**Swift	24'x60'	32,000	1914	Empty and fill weekly
**Spalding (L-shaped)	28'x43'x20' x8'x23'	31,852	1928	Empty and fill weekly

*Elementary school; **special school.

Outdoor Swimming Pools

Artificial outdoor pools for bathing and swimming are situated in sections of Chicago not near the lake. These pools, supplementing bathing facilities provided by Lake Michigan, enable those who reside in districts a great distance from the beaches to enjoy aquatic sports in their own neighborhoods. While the number served by such pools is necessarily limited by the size of the facilities, nevertheless outdoor pools supply a considerable portion of Chicago's public swimming opportunities. During 1936, 47 outdoor pools were open to residents of the city: 44 under control of the Chicago Park District, and the remain-

ing three operated by the Cook County Forest Preserves. This number has been recently increased through construction of several pools by the Park District. On May 1, 1937, this agency had a total of 50 swimming pools at 37 locations. It is estimated that two million people used the Park District pools during 1936, and attendance at the various Forest Preserve pools was 204,283 during the same period.

Chicago Park District

The outdoor swimming pools of the Chicago Park District are operated in the various parks throughout the city under the supervision of the Recreation Division. Swimming instructors and life guards are provided during the regular summer season. In every instance the pools are operated in conjunction with other facilities for active recreation and bath house facilities. Locker rooms, while used during the summer months as accommodations for swimming, are provided primarily for the year-round program of the field-house or gymnasium in which they are situated.

The water systems of the swimming pools vary according to the age of the individual pool, some purification systems requiring daily changes of water and others necessitating this procedure only twice weekly.

The only scheduled program of the Park District outdoor pools is the Learn-to-Swim Campaign during the months of July and August. All of the pools are open from 1:00 P.M. until 10:00 P.M. daily; on Saturday and Sunday additional time is provided, as the pools open at 10:00 A.M. on these days.

The Park District outdoor pools are distributed throughout the city as follows:

Section	Number of pools	Number of locations
North side	2	2
Northwest side	10	7
West side	15	8
Southwest side	12	10
South side	11	10
	—	—
Total	50	37

The following table indicates the locations of the various outdoor swimming pools of the Park District and the number and dimensions of each pool:

Name	Address	Community Area	Number of pools	Shape	Maximum depth	Minimum depth	Maximum length	Minimum width
Ada Park	113th Street and Ada Avenue	75	1	Rectangular	7'3"	3'4 1/4"	74'9"	44'10 1/2"
Armour Square	33d Street and Shields Avenue	34	1	Rectangular	8'6"	3'	88'	50'
Bessmer Park	89th Street and S. Chicago Avenue	48	1	Rectangular	9'6"	2'6"	140'	94'
California Park	3901 N. California Avenue	16	1	Rectangular	9'8"	1'9"	300'	100'
Colombus Park	Harrison Street and Central Avenue	25	2	Irregular	9'	8'	70'	60'
				Irregular	4'	3'	155'	95'
Cornell Square	51st and Wood Streets	61	1	Rectangular	9'	2'6"	76'	60'
Davis Square	45th Street and Marshfield Avenue	61	1	Rectangular	8'6"	3'	100'	70'
Douglas Park	14th Street and Albany Avenue	29	2	Rectangular	7'8"	3'6"	60'	60'
				Rectangular	8'4"	3'11"	120'	56'
Dvorak Park	Cullerton Avenue and Fisk Street	31	1	Rectangular	8'6"	3'6"	150'	50'
Eckhart Park	Chicago Avenue and Noble Street	24	1	Irregular				
				North section	9'	8'4 1/2"	60'	42'
				South section	4'3"	3'1"	120'	80'
Franklin Park	14th Place and S. Kolin Avenue	29	2	Curved	2'6"	2'6"	190'	100'
				Irregular	8'11 1/2"	8'6"	65'	72'
Fuller Park	45th Street and Princeton Avenue	37	1	Rectangular	8'	8'	150'	60'
Gage Park	53th Street and Western Avenue	63	1	Rectangular	10'	8'	150'	50'
Garfield Park	100 N. Central Avenue	27	2	Rectangular	5'5"	2'6"	100'	60'
				Rectangular	9'5"	8'9"	60'	40'
Grand Crossing Park	70th Street and Ingleside Avenue	69	1	Rectangular	8'	2'	130'	60'
Hamlin Park	Wellington and Hoyne Avenues	5	1	Rectangular	8'	2'6"	150'	50'
Harrison Park	18th and Wood Streets	31	2	Rectangular	5'	3'	137'6"	75'
				Rectangular	8'11"	8'	50'	75'
Holstein Park	2200 North Oakley Avenue	22	2	Irregular	4'	3'	150'8"	50'
				Oval	9'3"	8'10"	61'	40'
Humboldt Park	Augusta Boulevard and N. Kedzie Avenue	24	2	Rectangular	4'6"	3'	100'	50'
				Rectangular	9'10"	9'	40'	50'
Kennedy Park	113th Street and Western Avenue	75	2	Rectangular (men)	9'8"	4'1"	75'1"	40'1"
				Rectangular (women)	7'9"	4'	70'1"	40'6"
Madden Park	37th Street and Vernon Avenue	35	1	Rectangular	9'8"	3'2"	150'	50'
McKinley Park	39th Street and Western Avenue	58	1	Irregular	8'8"	8'	320'	80'-150'
Norwood Park	5801 North Natoma Avenue	10	1	Irregular	7'6"	1'	290'	157'
Ogden Park	65th Street and Racine Avenue	67	1	Rectangular	9'	3'6"	150'	80'
Palmer Park	111th Street and Indiana Avenue	49	1	Rectangular	9'	2'6"	140'	80'
Pulaski Park	Blackhawk and Noble Streets	24	2	Rectangular	9'2"	3'9"	39'	60'
				Rectangular	5'6"	2'11"	107'	60'
Riis Park	Wrightwood and Meade Avenues	19	1	T-shape	9'10"	7'	50'	83'
					5'6"	3'6"	100'	50'
Russell Square	83d Street and South Shore Drive	46	1	Rectangular	9'	3'	86'	45'
Sheridan Park	Polk and Aberdeen Streets	28	2	Rectangular	9'7"	9'1"	40'	60'
				Rectangular	4'	3'3"	120'	60'
Sherman Park	53d Street and Racine Avenue	61	1	Rectangular	9'	2'8"	150'	80'
Stanford Park	14th Place and Union Avenue	28	2	Rectangular	8'6"	8'	63'6"	60'
				Rectangular	3'6"	3'	95'5"	60'
Stanton Park	Rees and Vine Streets	8	1	Rectangular	8'	3'6"	150'	42'
Tuley Park	90th Street and St. Lawrence	44	1	Rectangular	9'3"	3'	150'	50'
Trumbull Park	103d Street and Bensley Avenue	51	1	Rectangular	8'6"	2'	130'	60'
Union Park	Lake Street and Ashland Boulevard	28	1	Irregular	8'6"	2'6"	210'	21'-70'
Washington Pk.	57th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue	40	3	Competition**	5'6"	4'	164'	60'
				General	5'8"	2'6"	230'	60'
				Diving	11'8"	4'4"	42'	60'
Mark White Square	29th and Halsted Streets	60	1	Rectangular	8'	2'3"	108'	65'5"
*Portage Park	Long Avenue and Irving Park Boulevard	15	1					

*Under construction.
**Standard Olympic pool.

Cook County Forest Preserve District Facilities

Three outdoor swimming pools are operated by the Cook County Forest Preserve District. The swimming pools and beaches, together with the golf courses operated by the District, comprise the activities of its Recreation Department. The swimming pools are directed by a general supervisor of pools; and each pool is manned by life guards, attendants and ticket sellers. The oper-

ating season includes the months of July and August, during which the pools are open daily from 10:00 A.M. until 10:00 P.M.

Adults are charged a fee of twenty-five cents at all times. Children under the age of twelve years are charged ten cents until 6:00 P.M., after which they are subject to the twenty-five cent rate. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday children under the age of twelve are permitted to swim in

the pools from 10:00 A.M. until noon without an admission charge.

The following is a detailed summary and description of the individual pools and the attendance during 1936:

Emmett Whealan

Location: Milwaukee Avenue and Devon Avenue (Chicago) in Sauganash Reserve (Caldwell Reserve)

Control: Cook County Forest Preserve District

Plant and equipment: Outdoor swimming pool and complete equipment; shelter house, equipped with lockers and showers; comfort facilities; picnic grove adjoining swimming pool

Staff: Pool attendants, 40 man months per year; life guards, 20 man months; ticket sellers, 5 man months; laborers, class "D", 12 man months

Operating schedule: Open daily during July and August from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.

Program: Adults charged twenty-five cents for the privilege of using the swimming pool, showers, locker and checking facilities. No rental suits provided; each participant required to bring his own suit. Children under 12 charged ten cents until 6:00 P.M., after this hour twenty-five cents. Monday, Wednesday and Friday children under 12 allowed free from 10:00 A.M. until noon.

Attendance, 1936:

Annual	Monthly	
	Paid	Free
Paid 75,892	July 41,888	6,657
Free 13,295	Aug. 34,004	6,638
Total 89,187		

Cermak Swimming Pool

Location: Harlem Avenue and Ogden Avenue, Riverside. Located in Calumet Portage Preserve

Control: Cook County Forest Preserve District

Plant and equipment: Outdoor swimming pool and complete equipment; shelter house, equipped with lockers and showers; comfort facilities; picnic grove adjoining swimming pool

Staff: Pool attendants, 40 man months per year; life guards, 20 man months; ticket sellers, 5 man months; laborers, class "D", 12 man months

Operating schedule: Open daily during July and August from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.

Program: Adults charged twenty-five cents for the privilege of using the swimming pool, showers, locker and checking facilities. No

rental suits provided; each participant required to bring his own suit. Children under 12 charged ten cents until 6:00 P.M., after this hour twenty-five cents. Monday, Wednesday and Friday children under 12 allowed free from 10:00 A.M. until noon.

Attendance, 1936:

Annual	Monthly	
	Paid	Free
Paid 46,888	July 31,601	8,954
Free 12,111	Aug. 15,887	3,157
Total 58,999		

Green Lake Swimming Pool

Location: Torrence Avenue near Indiana boundary line. Located in Shabbona Woods

Control: Cook County Forest Preserve District

Plant and equipment: Outdoor swimming pool and complete equipment; shelter house, equipped with lockers and showers; comfort facilities; picnic grove adjoining swimming pool

Staff: Pool attendants, 40 man months; life guards, 15 man months; ticket sellers, 5 man months

Operating schedule: Open daily during July and August from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.

Program: Adults charged twenty-five cents for the privilege of using the swimming pool, showers, locker and checking facilities. No rental suits provided; each participant required to bring his own suit. Children under 12 charged ten cents until 6:00 P.M., after this hour twenty-five cents. Monday, Wednesday and Friday children under 12 allowed free from 10:00 A.M. until noon.

Attendance, 1936:

Annual	Monthly	
	Paid	Free
Paid 50,708	July 33,594	3,529
Free 5,389	Aug. 17,114	1,860
Total 56,097		

Beaches

Exclusive of street-end beaches, 23,740 feet of water front on Lake Michigan were used in 1936 as public bathing beaches. Because of the fact that street-end beaches are not limited to the street-end width, but extend over the entire block in most instances, the area covered by these beaches cannot be accurately estimated. All beaches on Chicago's lake front are under the direction of either the Chicago Park District or the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation. Two other beaches accessible to Chicagoans are located on water frontage of the Cook County Forest Preserve District.

The official season for the regular beaches and street-end beaches is approximately two and one-half months from the middle of June until the early part of September.

Chicago Park District

During 1936 there were ten supervised beaches under the control of the Chicago Park District. These beaches are officially open during the months of July, August and the early part of September from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. daily, including Sunday. The facilities of the beaches are not standardized, some having bath house provisions, checking privileges, beach chairs, umbrellas, picnic equipment including brick ovens, and several having playgrounds. The organized program for the Park District beaches is limited to two activities: a Learn-to-Swim Campaign conducted on all beaches, and a junior life guard service in which more than two thousand boys were given preliminary life guard training as assistants to senior life guards in 1936.

Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

From June 15 through September 2 of each year the thirty beaches supervised by the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation are officially open from 7:00 A.M. until 9:30 P.M. daily, including Sundays.

The three regular beaches, Rogers Park Beach, Rocky Ledge Beach and Rainbow Beach also have other recreation equipment. Lifeboats, rafts, diving platforms and piers are part of the standard equipment. These same beaches have dressing rooms and some provision for the checking of wearing apparel. Skating ponds in the winter season are provided at two of the beaches. Only one, the Rogers Park Beach, has a building which provides rooms suitable for club and organization meetings.

The twenty-seven street-end beaches serve as neighborhood swimming centers and have no formal programs. These beaches are used by more people than the three regular beaches.

A staff of eighty-four life guards is employed regularly during the summer by the Bureau. This number is supplemented at intervals by extra guards.

Forest Preserves

The beaches of the Cook County Forest Preserves are open daily during July and August

from 10:00 A.M. until 10:00 P.M. Life guard service is provided.

Deer Grove Bathing Beach is for the exclusive use of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, which maintains Camp Reinberg. There are two beaches on Sauk Trail Creek; one is used exclusively by colored people.

Details of All Beach Facilities

Rogers Park Beach

Location: Lake Michigan, foot of Touhy Avenue
Date established: 1919

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Area: 250 feet frontage

Equipment: 500 lockers, lifeboats, rafts, diving platforms, piers, large and small gymnasiums, club and meeting rooms, outdoor play and gymnasium equipment, skating pond and athletic field.

Schedule: June 15 to September 2. Open daily and Sunday from 7:00 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Program: Junior Life Guard Service

Attendance: Annual total 781,216*

<i>Monthly, 1936:</i>	June	49,880	Aug.	228,300
	July	326,450	Sept.	30,587

*Total includes playground attendance during swimming season.

Lunt Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Lunt Avenue and Lake Michigan (Loyola Park)

Control: Chicago Park District¹

Birchwood Beach (Street-end)

Location: Birchwood Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Jarvis Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Jarvis Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Chase Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Chase Avenue and Lake Michigan (Part Rogers Park Beach)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Touhy Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Touhy Avenue and Lake Michigan (Part Rogers Park Beach)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Sherwin Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Sherwin Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

¹Operated in 1936 by Bureau of Parks, Recreation, and Aviation. Now included in the new Loyola Park.

COMMUNITY AREAS

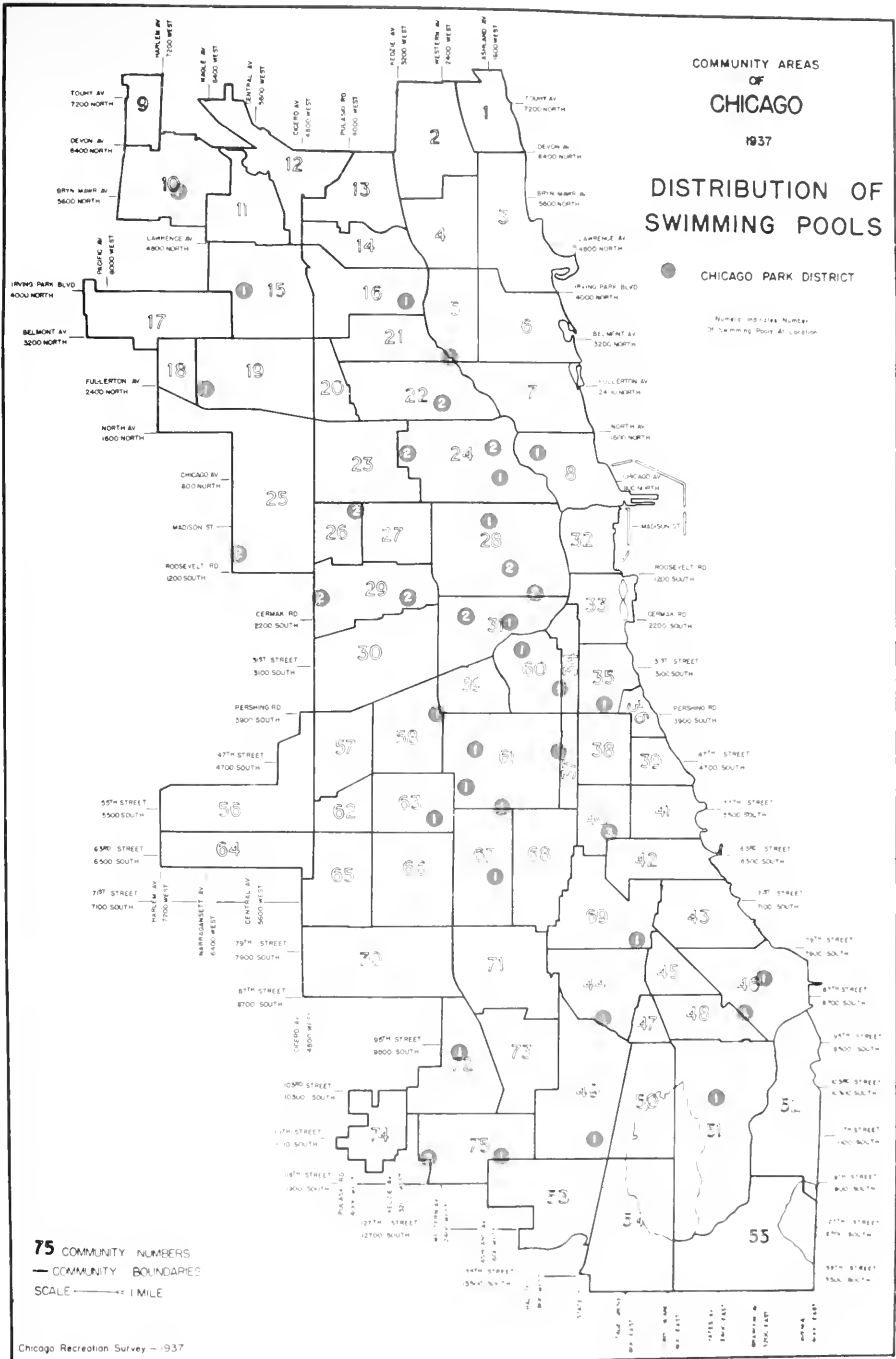
OF CHICAGO

1937

DISTRIBUTION OF SWIMMING POOLS

● CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT

NUMBER OF POOLS NUMBER OF SWIMMING POOLS IN LARGER

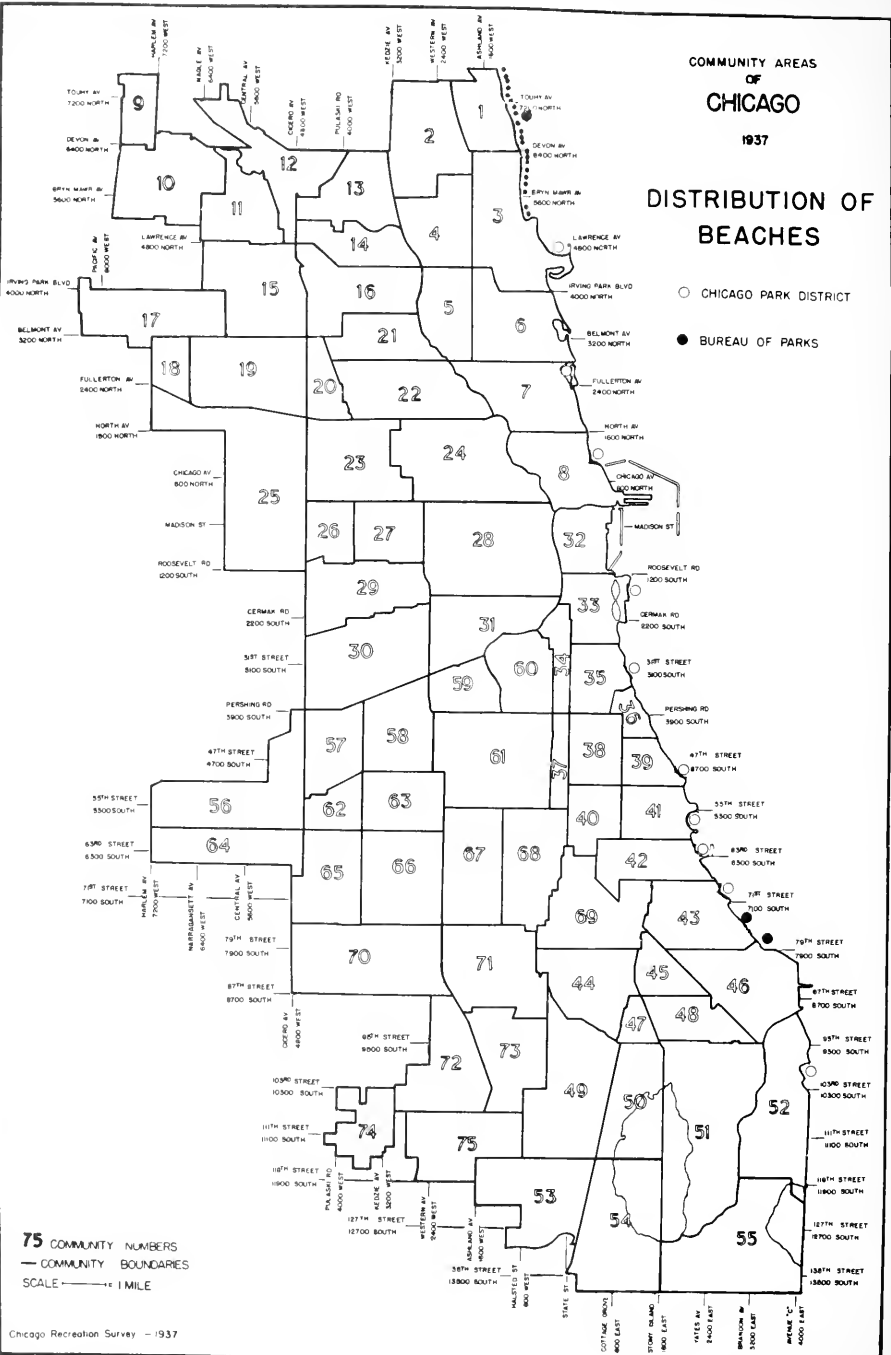


75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
 — COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
 SCALE — 1 MILE

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937

**DISTRIBUTION OF
BEACHES**

- CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT
- BUREAU OF PARKS



75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE — 1 MILE

Fargo Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Fargo Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Howard Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Howard Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Rogers Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Rogers Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Foster Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Foster Avenue and Lake Michigan

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Berwyn Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Berwyn Avenue and Lake Michigan

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Ardmore Beach (Street-end)

Location: Ardmore Avenue and Lake Michigan (South Edgewater)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Pratt Boulevard Beach (Street-end)

Location: Pratt Boulevard and Lake Michigan (South Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

North Shore Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: North Shore Avenue and Lake Michigan (South Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Morse Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Morse Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Shore Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Loyola Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Loyola Avenue and Lake Michigan (South Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Greenleaf Beach (Street-end)

Location: Greenleaf and Lake Michigan (Part Rogers Park Beach)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Farwell Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Farwell Avenue and Lake Michigan (Part Rogers Park Beach)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Estes Beach (Street-end)

Location: Estes Avenue and Lake Michigan (Part Rogers Park Beach)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Devon Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Devon Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Edgewater)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Albion Beach (Street-end)

Location: Albion Avenue and Lake Michigan (South Rogers Park)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Hollywood Beach (Street-end)

Location: Hollywood Avenue and Lake Michigan

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Bryn Mawr Beach (Street-end)

Location: Bryn Mawr Avenue and Lake Michigan (South Edgewater)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Thorndale Beach (Street-end)

Location: Thorndale Avenue and Lake Michigan

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Rosemont Avenue Beach (Street-end)

Location: Rosemont Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Edgewater)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Granville Beach (Street-end)

Location: Granville Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Edgewater)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Glenlake Beach (Street-end)

Location: Glenlake Avenue and Lake Michigan (North Edgewater)

Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

Montrose-Wilson Beach

Location: 4400-4600 North

Control: Chicago Park District

Area: 2,500 feet frontage

Equipment: Bath house, checking privileges, brick ovens

Schedule: July, August and early September from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.

Program: Junior Life Guard Service; Learn-to-Swim Campaign

Attendance: Annual total, 1935: 5,989,955;
1936: 2,821,976

<i>Monthly, 1936:</i> July	1,295,162
Aug.	1,480,309
Sept.	46,505

Diversey-Fullerton Beach

Location: 2800 North

Control: Chicago Park District

Area: 1,000 feet frontage

Equipment: Checking privileges, brick ovens, bath house at Fullerton Avenue

Attendance: Annual total, 1935: 1,337,434;
 1936: 724,430
Monthly, 1936: July 365,600
 Aug. 350,000
 Sept. 8,830

Oak Street Beach (including North Avenue and Ohio Street)

Location: 1000 North
Control: Chicago Park District
Area: 5,000 feet frontage
Equipment: Bath house facilities at North Avenue
Attendance: Annual total, 1935: 1,605,315;
 1936: 2,979,904
Monthly, 1936: July 1,483,106
 Aug. 1,388,868
 Sept. 107,930

Twelfth Street Beach

Location: 1200 South
Control: Chicago Park District
Established: 1936
Area: 1,500 feet frontage
Attendance: Annual total, 1936: 524,019
Monthly, 1936: July 217,715
 Aug. 290,723
 Sept. 15,581

Thirty-First Street Beach

Location: 3100 South
Control: Chicago Park District
Established: 1936
Area: 300 feet frontage
Attendance: Annual total, 1936: 1,032,528
Monthly, 1936: July 398,595
 Aug. 595,445
 Sept. 38,488

Fifty-Seventh Street Beach

Location: 5700 South
Control: Chicago Park District
Area: 1,600 feet frontage
Attendance: Annual total, 1935: 879,423; 1936:
 195,345
Monthly, 1936: July 60,809
 Aug. 131,581
 Sept. 2,955

Forty-Ninth Street Beach

Location: 4900 South
Control: Chicago Park District
Area: 800 feet frontage
Plant and equipment: Checking and renting of umbrellas and beach chairs
Staff: Number of guards, 1936: 5
Attendance: Annual total, 1935: 437,670; 1936:
 2,295,324

Monthly, 1936: July 913,955
 Aug. 1,290,094
 Sept. 91,275

Jackson Beach

Location: 63d Street Beach
Control: Chicago Park District
Area: 3,200 feet frontage
Plant and equipment: Bath house facilities, checking, renting of umbrellas and beach chairs, brick ovens
Staff: Number of guards, 1936: 18
Attendance: Annual total, 1935: 2,016,473;
 1936: 542,048
Monthly, 1936: July 210,050
 Aug. 303,343
 Sept. 28,655

Sixty-Seventh Street Beach

Location: 6700 South
Control: Chicago Park District
Area: 2,400 feet frontage
Staff: Number of guards, 1936: 3
Attendance: Annual total, 1935: 407,099

Rainbow Beach

Location: 75th to 79th Streets
Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation
Established: 1922
Area: 3,300 feet frontage
Plant and equipment: Temporary buildings with dressing rooms for men, women and children, 5,000 baskets, lifeboats, raft, diving platform, 2 piers, outdoor play and gymnasium equipment, skating pond and field, rental suits and towels, three handball courts; shower bath; soft ball diamond. 1932 value \$3,500,000—land acquired in 1917
Operating schedule: Open daily 7:00 A.M. to 9:30 P.M., July 1 to September 1
Program: Life guard and police protection 7:00 A.M.—9:30 P.M.
*Attendance: Annual total, 1935: 1,952,748**
Monthly, 1936: June 124,336
 July 1,077,390
 Aug. 613,888
 Sept. 23,865

*Includes playground attendance during swimming season.

Rocky Ledge Beach

Location: 79th Street and Lake Michigan
Control: Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation
Date established: 1908
Area: 890 feet frontage
Plant and equipment: Dressing room for children, checking system, lifeboats, outdoor play and gymnasium equipment. 1932 value land and buildings, \$25,000

Operating schedule: Open daily 7:00 A.M. to 9:30 P.M., July 1 to September 1

Attendance: June 15 to September 2, 1935: 457,061

Monthly, 1936: June 32,053
 July 274,985
 Aug. 148,273
 Sept. 1,750

Calumet Beach

Location: 10000 South
Control: Chicago Park District

Area: 1,000 feet frontage
Plant and equipment: Bath house facilities, checking, renting of umbrellas and beach chairs, brick ovens

Staff: Number of guards, 1936: 5
Attendance: Annual total, 1935: 1,146,614;
 1936: 274,700

Monthly, 1936: August (8-31) 249,450
 September 25,250

Sauk Trail Creek (Outdoor swimming-bathing beach)

Location: Sauk Trail Preserves
Control: Cook County Forest Preserve District
Staff: Life guards—12, 5 man months per year

Deer Grove Bathing Beach

Location: Deer Grove Forest Preserve
Control: Cook County Forest Preserve District
Established: 1936

Plant and equipment: Improved bathing beach at Deer Grove Lake for the use of the guests of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare Camp, at Camp Reinberg

Staff: Life guards—12 man months per year

Lagoons

Introduction

In fourteen¹ of the larger parks in the Chicago Park District artificial bodies of water have been created which serve a two-fold purpose. These lagoons, as they are called, provide an interesting variation in the scenery of those parks which, because of their distance from the lake, are in neighborhoods where the terrain is unmodified by any natural bodies of water. They therefore enhance the scenery and beautify the park areas in which they are located. These lagoons also offer a wide variety of recreational opportunities through all seasons of the year. Boating, fishing, ice skating, pageants and special events of the Recreation Division of the Chicago Park District are located on many of these bodies of water. In addition to

the artificial lagoons, three parks located adjacent to Lake Michigan provide protected water areas connected with the lake for similar use. The lagoons of the Chicago Park District occupy a total of 471.47 acres, approximately nine per cent of the 1936 total Park District acreage.

Lagoons are located in the following parks:

<i>Park</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Per cent of acreage of park</i>
Burnham	85.50	14.30
Columbus	10.90	7.56
Douglas	15.28	8.40
Garfield	17.21	9.18
Humboldt	10.60	5.12
Jackson	103.10	18.99
Jefferson	.71	1.01
Lincoln	128.35	12.72
McKinley	8.00	10.68
Marquette	43.76	13.56
Ogden	11.49	18.98
Riis	1.40	.25
Sherman	10.30	17.00
Washington	24.87	6.70
Total	471.47	

Program

In Lincoln, Humboldt, Garfield, Douglas, Columbus and Jackson Parks the lagoons are used for rowboating. At the Jackson Park lagoon electric boats are available in addition to the standard rowboats. In Washington Park lagoon boats are used only from September 15 to October 15.

The lagoons in the above-mentioned parks are stocked with fish every year, and an open fishing season is declared from September 15 through October 15. During this period the lagoons are used most extensively.

Several annual events sponsored by the Chicago Park District are held in the lagoons each season. Outstanding was the annual Carnival of the Lakes, which was city wide and was held on the Burnham Park lagoon. In 1935 it was held for seven nights, and it is estimated that 40,000 people each evening were attracted to the park for the water pageant. All parks under the District's control were represented by floats prepared by each of the six sections in the Park District. Sea Scouts, canoe clubs and swimming groups participated in the affair.

Venetian Night is a prominent event on the Garfield Park lagoon. This event, held on August

¹Less extensive bodies of water are also located in several of the smaller parks of the Chicago Park District.

14, in 1936 brought more than 1,200 people into participation; and it is estimated that a throng of 150,000 lined the banks of the lagoon. The program consisted of water sports, dancing performed on water stages, and a parade of floats. A Venetian Night program was inaugurated also at Humbolt Park in 1936.

No record is kept of the thousands who use the lagoons for ice-skating. When weather permits, many groups form skating parties to be held on the park lagoons.

Boating

Three hundred and fifty-two boats are available in the seven park lagoons. The boating feature is leased by the Chicago Park District as a concession to a private organization. The number of boats available in the several lagoons varies considerably.

<i>Lagoon</i>	<i>Number of rowboats</i>
Columbus Park	21
Douglas Park	21
Garfield Park	50
Humboldt Park	70
Jackson Park	40*
Lincoln Park	75
Washington Park	35

*Also 26 electric boats.

People using the rowboats must pay at the following rates:

<i>Number of passengers</i>	<i>Rate per hour</i>
1	\$0.25
2	0.25
3	0.30
4	0.30

The rates on electric boats which are found in Jackson Park are:

<i>Number of passengers</i>	<i>Rate per half-hour</i>
1	\$0.50
2	0.50
3	0.75
4	0.75
5	1.00

A one dollar deposit after 6:00 P.M. is required at all parks. The rates in Jackson Park are fifty cents during the day-time, and one dollar after 6:00 P.M. A one dollar deposit is required at all times on electric boats. For boats in Washington Park (September 15 to October 15) the

rate is three hours for sixty cents; and rentals may be made for the entire day.

The Accounting Division of the Chicago Park District reported for the year ending December 31, 1936, an income of \$4,158.23 from the rowboat concession and an expenditure of \$2,948.06, leaving a profit of \$1,210.17.

Harbors

For several years in the recent past there has been an increasingly active interest manifested in boating, particularly in the small boat class, as a recreational pursuit throughout the country in communities bordering on large bodies of water. Chicago is admirably located for this type of activity, as Lake Michigan forms the eastern boundary of the city. Whereas formerly yachting and small boat racing, as well as strictly pleasure watercraft, were regarded as avocations exclusively for the wealthy, in recent years the number partaking in various boating activities in the Chicago area has been extended so that it now includes individuals in virtually every income bracket.

In 1936 a total of 917 boats, varying in length up to 150 feet, were moored or anchored in the eight public harbors distributed along Chicago's shore line. Six of these harbors are controlled by the Chicago Park District; two are under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Division of the United States Coast Guard.

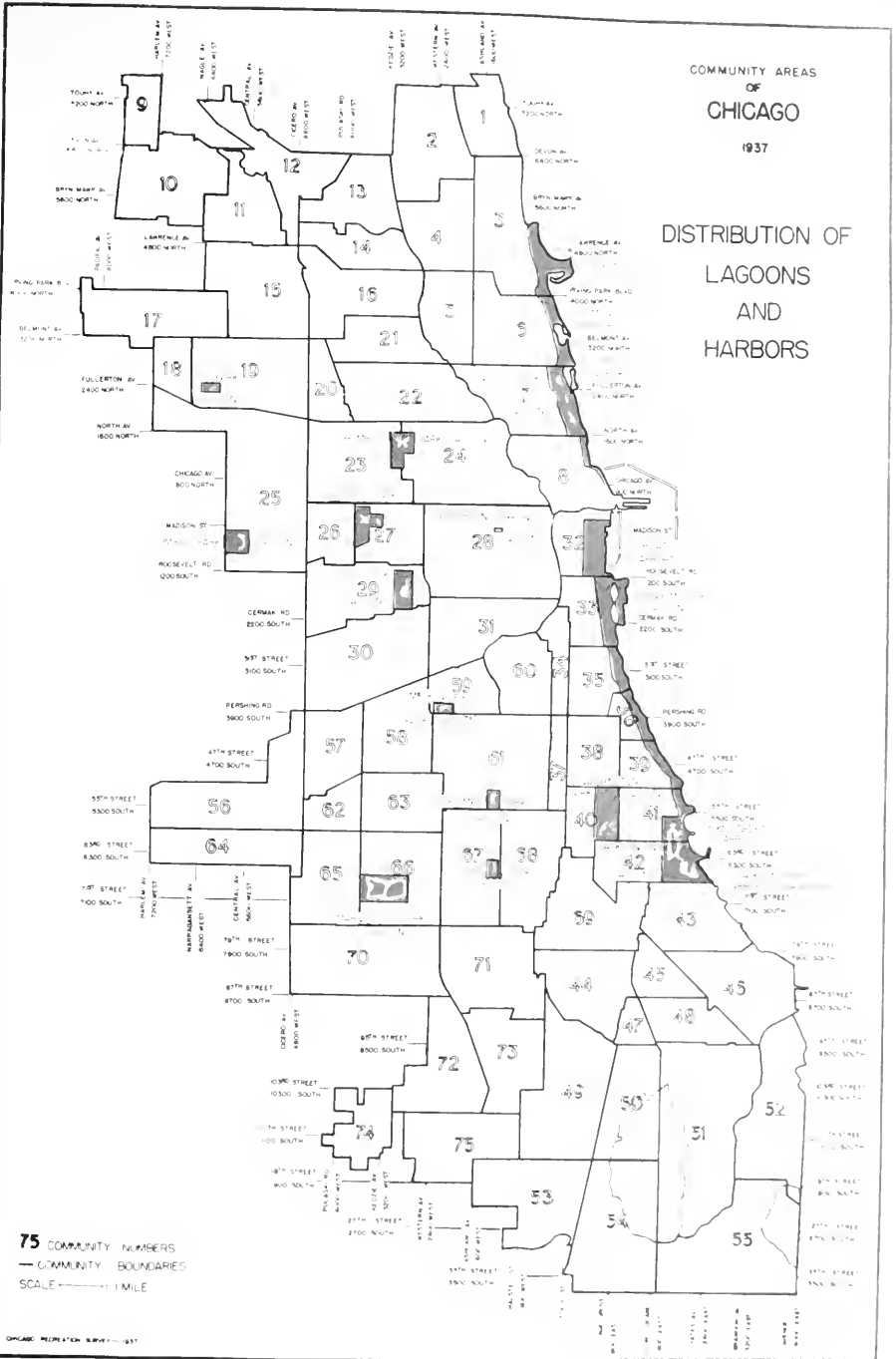
In addition to the harbors located within the borders of the city, Wilmette Harbor, situated at the Sheridan Road Bridge over the Drainage Canal in Wilmette, moors approximately 170 boats including one of the largest star class sailing fleets in the world. No funds are provided by the Sanitary District for the dredging of this harbor, which is approximately five acres in area, the cost until recently being met by members of the Sheridan Shore Yacht Club, which has a club house on the harbor. During the summer of 1937 the State made an appropriation for the dredging of this harbor. The Federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in March, 1936, approved a project to enlarge the harbor to thirty acres; the War Department, however, rejected the project in 1937.

The Chicago Plan Commission, the Lake Michigan Yachting Association and other inter-

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
LAGOONS
AND
HARBORS

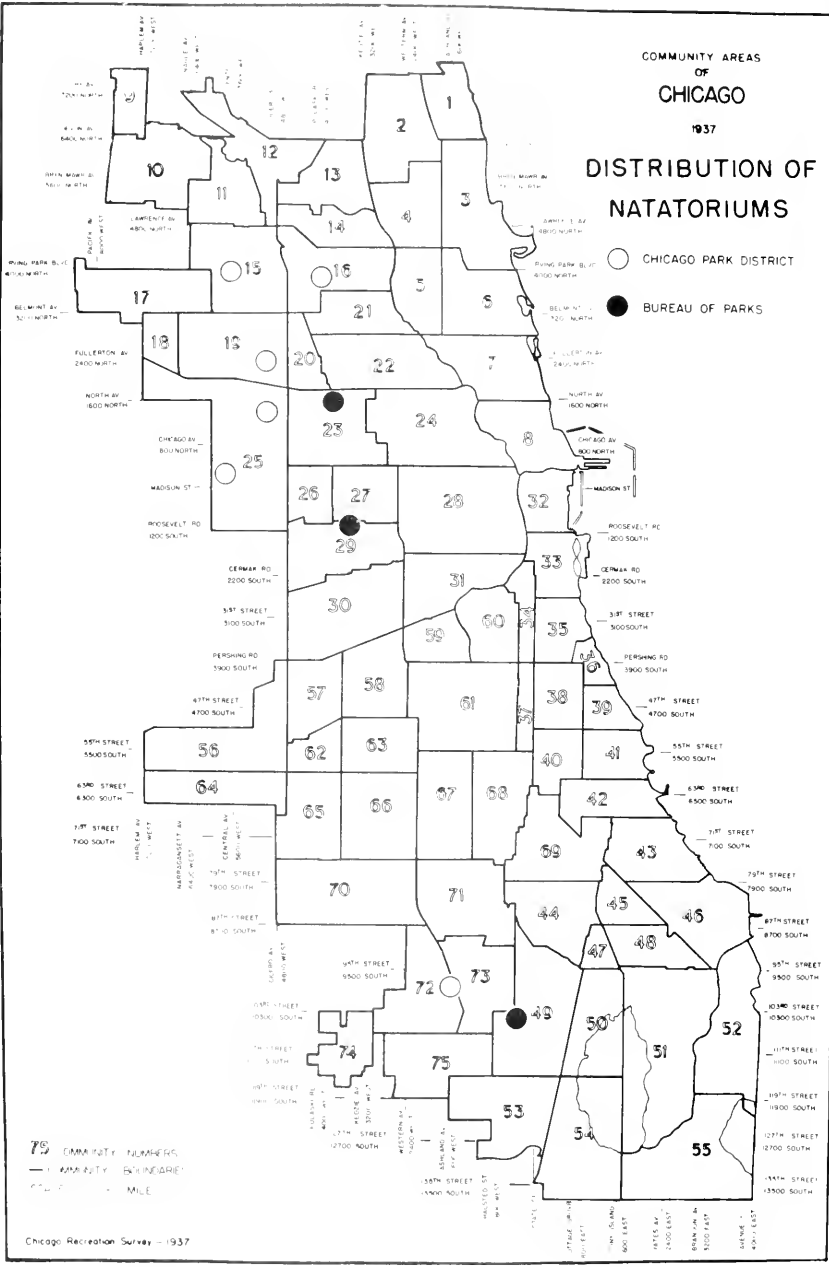


75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ——— 1 MILE

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937

DISTRIBUTION OF
NATATORIUMS

- CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT
- BUREAU OF PARKS



79 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— AMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
○ CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT
● BUREAU OF PARKS

ested groups were active during 1937 in efforts to secure appropriations from Congress to provide more adequate facilities in the Chicago Harbor, particularly in the area north of Navy Pier which, though designated as a harbor, is at present unsuited for small craft anchorage because of the lack of an adequate breakwater. It is hoped by the interested groups that an appropriation will be made by Congress in 1938 for this purpose.

Park District Harbors

Of the six harbors of the Chicago Park District, namely Belmont, Diversey, Montrose, Jackson Park (two) and 59th Street, the first three are located on the north side; the others are situated along the shore on the south side of the city.

Administration: Supervision of the harbors is under the Marine Section of the Special Service Division of the Chicago Park District.

Staff: The operating staff consists of a harbor captain and six harbor attendants, one in charge of each harbor.

Finances: To use the Park District Harbors permits must be secured by boat owners from the District. The rate charged for a permit is based upon the size of the craft. For vessels up to fifty feet a charge of seventy-five cents per foot is made; for all boats over fifty feet, the rate is one dollar per foot. The payment of the rental fee entitles the owner to the use of the harbor for the entire season. During 1936 the total fees collected for moorings, stalls and anchorages amounted to \$18,501.45. The revenue was divided as follows:

Harbor	Revenue
Belmont	\$ 8,038.00
Diversey	1,239.00
59th Street	1,308.21
Jackson Park	4,953.38
Montrose	2,069.51
Total	17,608.10
Miscellaneous docking facilities	893.35
Total	\$18,501.45

The cost of operation reported by the Accounting Division is \$39,505.90, showing a net loss of \$21,004.45.

Facilities and Uses: The facilities of these harbors are in very active demand. Indeed, demand

seems almost to overtop supply. Montrose Harbor has space for 109 moorings; Belmont Harbor has space for 129 moorings and 75 stalls; Diversey Harbor for 48 stalls and 13 moorings; Fifty-ninth Street Harbor 95 stalls and space for accommodation of 50 additional boats; and Jackson Park Inner and Outer Harbors space for 229 moorings. During the 1936 season 722 boats (power, sail, and type unknown) made use of these harbors. Park District Harbors open officially on May 1 and close on October 1 of each year. The following table shows the number, size and type of boats at the individual harbors:

Size in feet	Montrose Harbor		Type unknown
	Power boats	Sail boats	
0-19.99	22	26	1
20-29.99	15	19	
30-39.99	13	8	
40-49.99	1	5	1
50 and over	1	1	
Total number	52	59	2

Size in feet	Belmont Harbor		Type unknown
	Power boats	Sail boats	
0-19.99	7	10	
20-29.99	19	42	1
30-39.99	40	29	2
40-49.99	22	13	1
50 and over	23	8	2
Total number	111	102	6

Size in feet	Diversey Harbor		Type unknown
	Power boats	Sail boats	
0-19.99	14		
20-29.99	31		1
30-39.99	15		
40-49.99	4		1
Total number	64		2

Size in feet	Fifty-ninth Street Harbor		Type unknown
	Power boats	Sail boats	
0-19.99	68		
20-29.99	31		1
Total number	99		1

Size in feet	Jackson Park (Inner) Harbor		Type unknown
	Power boats	Sail boats	
0-19.99	3		1
20-29.99	29		
30-39.99	39		
40-49.99	1		
50 and over	1		
Total number	73		1

Jackson Park (Outer) Harbor

Size in feet	Power boats	Sail boats	Type unknown
0-19.99	2	38	3
20-29.99	13	26	2
30-39.99	16	14	
40-49.99	16	9	1
50 and over	7	3	
Total number	54	90	6

Total Number of Boats in All Chicago Park District Harbors—1936

0-19.99	116	74	5
20-29.99	138	87	5
30-39.99	123	51	2
40-49.99	44	27	4
50 and over	32	12	2
Total number	453	251	18

The area, mooring facilities, staff and regulations of the Park District Harbors are as follows:

Montrose Harbor

Location: 4400 North and the Lake
Dimensions: 30 acres water surface, average depth 19 feet
Plant and equipment: 109 moorings
Area: 2,750 feet, average mooring space 25.3 feet per vessel
Rental: 75 cents per foot up to 50'; over 50', \$1.00 per foot
Staff: 1 harbor attendant

Belmont Harbor

Location: 3200 North and the Lake
Dimensions: 53 acres water surface, average depth 22 feet
Plant and equipment: 129 moorings, 75 stalls
Area: 7,529 total feet, average mooring space 36.9 feet per vessel
Rental: 75 cents per foot up to 50'; over 50', \$1.00 per foot
Staff: 1 harbor attendant

Diversey Harbor

Location: 2800 North and the Lake
Plant and equipment: 13 moorings, 48 stalls
Area: 1,616 feet, average mooring space 26.5 feet per vessel
Rental: 75 cents per foot up to 50'; over 50', \$1.00 per foot
Staff: 1 harbor attendant

Fifty-ninth Street Harbor

Location: 5900 South and the Lake
Plant and equipment: 95 stalls; no moorings provided, as this harbor is restricted to motor boats
Area: 1,772 feet, average space 18.7 feet per

boat; space for the accommodation of 50 additional boats

Rental: 75 cents per foot; no outboard motor boats under 14 feet or over 26 feet in length, with a capacity of less than 3 persons admitted to this harbor

Staff: 1 harbor attendant

Jackson Park Inner Harbor

Location: 6300 South and the Lake
Plant and equipment: 70 moorings, no stalls
Area: 2,055 feet, average mooring space 29.3 feet per vessel

Rental: 75 cents per foot up to 50'; over 50', \$1.00 per foot

Staff: 1 harbor attendant

Jackson Park Outer Harbor

Location: 6500 South and the Lake
Plant and equipment: 159 moorings, no stalls
Area: 4,539 feet, average mooring space 28.6 feet per vessel

Rental: 75 cents per foot up to 50'; over 50', \$1.00 per foot; permits not issued for boats under 15 feet or over 65 feet; no outboard motor boats allowed to anchor

Staff: 1 harbor attendant

Chicago Harbor Small Craft Anchorage

Located between Grant Park and the easterly breakwater on which is situated the United States Coast Guard Station, two harbors with moorings for small craft extend from Randolph Street to Roosevelt Road. In these harbors during the 1936 season 197 yachts in the following length divisions were moored:

Feet	Class	Moorings
Under 20	(A)	39
20-27	(B)	42
28-34	(C)	26
35-49	(D)	50
50-64	(E)	15
65-74	(F)	3
75-89	(G)	3
90-99	(H)	12
100-150	(I)	5
Over 150	(J)	2
Total		197

In addition to these two anchorages, another area for small craft is provided in Chicago Harbor north of Navy Pier and east of the easterly breakwater extended. This area of 3,451,000 square feet, being less protected, had compar-

tively little use during 1936. Several large yachts were anchored, although no mooring facilities were provided.

Control: The use of the Grant Park Harbor is under the control of the United States Coast Guard, Chicago Division. The harbor anchorage areas are designated by the United States War Department under the War Department regulations relating to the anchorage grounds in the harbor at Chicago, Illinois.

Usage: There are no fees for mooring yachts in the Grant Park Harbor. However, each mooring is lettered and numbered and each yacht given a mooring space. A check is made by the Coast Guard Patrol that each yacht conforms to harbor regulations.

Boat Clubs

All of the boats using the harbors are the private property of individuals or of groups of persons. In most instances the owners are members of one of the yachting or motor boat clubs. The following clubs have headquarters in or adjacent to Park District harbors or are located in Grant Park Harbor, which is off the shore of Park District property.

<i>Club</i>	<i>Harbor</i>
Chicago Corinthian Yacht Club (Anchorage)	Montrose
Chicago Motor Yacht Club (Club Ship)	Belmont
Chicago Yacht Club (Club House) (Club Station)	Belmont Foot of Monroe Street
Columbia Yacht Club (Club Ship)	Foot of Randolph Street
Jackson Park Motor Boat Club	59th Street Harbor
Jackson Park Yacht Club (Club House)	Jackson Park Harbor
South Shore Power Boat Club	Inner Harbor Jackson Pk.

In addition to the boating by individual owners throughout the season, a number of weekly and annual events, consisting principally of races, are held. Among the annual events of the Yachting Association are the Star Class Invitation Races held at Jackson Park under the auspices of the Jackson Park Yacht Club; Annual Michigan City Race, all classes, starting from Van Buren Street Gap, under the auspices of the Columbia Yacht Club; the Belmont Harbor to Milwaukee Race for the Clinch and Dreadnaught Trophies, sponsored by the Chicago Yacht Club; Annual Mackinac Race, starting from Belmont Harbor, under the auspices of the Chicago Yacht Club; Chicago Daily News Regatta, all classes, off Navy Pier, auspices Lake Michigan Yachting Association;

Triangular Race, St. Joseph to Chicago, under the auspices of the Columbia Yacht Club; Lutz Trophy Series, Q-class, off Jackson Park Yacht Club; the Autumn Regatta off Navy Pier, auspices of the Chicago Yacht Club.

The Power Yacht Squadron arranges a program of races each season. Their affairs include the annual Illinois Waterway Cruise to Ottawa and Starved Rock; Annual Michigan City Race, all classes, sponsored by the Columbia Yacht Club, and the Evinrude Trophy Race to Milwaukee.

Sea Scout ships are kept in each of the six harbors. Youths who are too old for Boy Scouts, and who are interested in nomenclature and the lore of the Navy, may be enrolled in this organization. The majority of the boys have been members of the Boy Scouts of America.

Lincoln Park Canoe Club

This club has an approximate membership of 300 with an active membership of 150. The group owns about 175 canoes. The season extends throughout the year. Meetings are held the first Monday of each month in Lincoln Park Fieldhouse. The program features canoe races and shell races which are held in the Lincoln Park Lagoon.

Junior Yacht Clubs

The Chicago Park District, in co-operation with the Lake Michigan Yachting Association, sponsored the organization and development of Junior Yacht Clubs in many of the park fieldhouses. For the past several years the Lake Michigan Yachting Association has been interested in junior yachting, and in 1936 held a junior regatta off Belmont Harbor in which twelve member clubs of the Association participated.

As a result of the success of this experiment, junior clubs were launched by the Crafts Department and the Golf and Beach Sections of the Park District. The purpose of the Junior Yacht Clubs is to teach by instruction and example good seamanship and sportsmanship, as well as the fundamentals of yacht building. Members of the clubs build their own craft; and during the season various clubs compete in races. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 are eligible for membership in the clubs, which are organized along the same lines as senior yacht clubs, having their own officials,

a commodore, vice-commodore, secretary and treasurer.

The controlling body of the Junior Clubs is known as the Chicago Park District Rainbow Fleet. The officially designated type of boat used by these clubs is a ten-foot Rhodes dinghy, the material for the building of these dinghies being furnished by the Lake Michigan Yachting Association, while the organization, maintenance and technical instructions for building the dinghies, as well as headquarters for the craft, are provided by the Chicago Park District.

Each member of these clubs is furnished with a glossary of sea terms, and a list of books available at public libraries on boating and boat instruction. After training, each boy is put through an examination, which includes all phases of yachting, water sports, swimming and lifesaving. This is followed by a final examination to determine knowledge of sea terms including racing rules, sailing and boat handling. Upon successful completion of this examination the boy is given a membership card, which is a "Junior Skipper's" certificate, in the Park District Junior Yacht Club.

This group of clubs is called the Rainbow Fleet because each of the club boats has varicolored sails, with no two sails made up of the same color combinations. This makes identification easy when the boats are in the water, and also gives the effect of a rainbow.

Eleven of the Rainbow Fleet of the Junior Yacht Clubs are directly connected with the Chicago Park District, each having an average membership of thirty. The Lane Technical High School Junior Yacht Club, consisting of fifty members, also uses park district facilities.

Clubs are now organized at:

Portage Park, Irving Park Boulevard and Long Avenue

Jefferson Park, Higgins and Long Avenues

Riis Park, Wrightwood and Meade Avenues

Garfield Park, Central Park Avenue and Washington Boulevard

Dvorak Park, 21st Street and Cullerton Avenue

Sherman Park, 53d Street and Racine Avenue
Waveland Park Fieldhouse in Lincoln Park

Green Briar Park, 2650 Peterson Avenue

Ridge Park, 96th Street and Longwood Drive

Tuley Park, 90th Street and St. Lawrence Avenue

Eckhart Park, Chicago Avenue and Noble Street

Lane Technical High School, 2501 West Addison Avenue

Model Yacht Basin

The only model yacht basin in Chicago, under the control of the Chicago Park District, is located in the east end of Washington Park at 51st Street and Leif Erickson Drive. The basin is oval in design; its diameter measures 460 feet, with 323 feet as its greatest width. The depth varies from a minimum of eighteen inches to a maximum depth of two feet, nine inches. Benches surround the basin, and sections which accommodate approximately 150 cars are reserved for parking automobiles. Officials of the clubs using the basin claim that both the seating capacity and the parking space are inadequate, and point out that accommodations should be provided for some five thousand spectators and sufficient space allotted around the basin to accommodate at least five hundred automobiles.

The Chicago Model Yacht Club and the Ogden Park Model Yacht Club are the primary users of the basin. Races are held every Sunday from 8:30 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. from the latter part of March until the middle of November. The Mid-West races are held here and attract model yacht enthusiasts from other cities. In addition, national model yacht events are frequently conducted. Entrants in the Mid-West competitions are selected on the basis of points scored by individual members of the clubs in a series of three elimination races. The successful participants are automatically entered in the Mid-West trials, and the winners of these races become participants in the national events.

Throughout the season a number of trophy and cup races are participated in by club members. Some of these are open to both clubs, others are limited to one of the clubs, while still others are open to all clubs including those outside of the City of Chicago.

The outstanding event of the year is the Commodore Sheldon Clark Trophy Race held annually in the early part of September. The winner of this trophy is sent to England to participate in the International Model Yacht Club Races.

The two clubs have a total membership of fifty,

MUNICIPALITY OF
 OF
CHICAGO

1937

**DISTRIBUTION OF
 POPULATION BY
 AGE GROUPS**

THIRTY TO FORTY-FOUR YEARS



75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
 — COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
 SCALE — 1 MILE

Chicago Recreation Survey - 1937

Population Series -- Map 8



the Ogden Park Club having twenty-two members and the Chicago Model Yacht Club having twenty-eight. The members, who range in age from sixteen to seventy years, meet in the Ogden Park Fieldhouse on the first and third Friday of

each month. Club officials maintain that if proper facilities were made available several hundred men from all walks of life in the Chicago area, owning one or more boats, would be interested in entering races.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

General

"The public library is maintained by a democratic society in order that every man, woman, and child may have the means of self-education and recreational reading. The library provides materials for education and advice in their use. It diffuses information and ideas necessary to the present welfare and future advancement of a community. It strengthens and extends appreciation of the cultural and spiritual values of life. It offers opportunities for constructive use of the new leisure. It serves all ages and all classes."¹ The relationship of the public library to increased leisure was recently expressed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in this manner: "We are facing a great change in civilization, and the responsibility, I think, for what we do with our leisure time is a very great responsibility for all of us who have intellectual interests. Somebody said to me, 'I would not be so worried and I would not mind facing the fact that we are working fewer hours, if I only knew what people would do with their free time. I would not know what to do myself if I had only to work six hours a day.' That is a challenge. We, here in this country, ought to know what to do with our time, if we have it. I do not know whether we are going to have it, but if we are going to have more leisure time, it is the library, and people who live in the libraries and work in libraries, who are going to lead the way, who are going to give other people the curiosity and the vision of useful things, and pleasant things, and amusing things, which can be done in those hours in which we may not have to work in the ways in which we have worked before. It is a very great responsibility, but it is also a very great interest."²

¹*Bulletin of the American Library Association*, November, 1933.

²*What Libraries Mean to the Nation*, address given April 1, 1930, District of Columbia Library Association Dinner, Washington, D. C.

The American Library Association in October, 1933, in a discussion of requisites for a "reasonably adequate library service" indicated that a community should provide a main library with reading room facilities, lending, reference, and periodical collections, as well as special provisions for children. A sufficient number of professionally trained personnel to operate the library was emphasized as of great importance. The area of the city and the distribution of its population are factors to be considered in determining the number and type of branches and other distributing agencies of a library system. It was suggested that absolute criteria in determining the adequacy of library service could not be formulated in view of the fact that the variable elements of area, population, racial and reading traits, as well as other factors peculiar to the individual community make it difficult to use common denominators for evaluation purposes. However, certain measuring sticks, which past experience had indicated could be accepted as minimum standards, were set up for general comparisons. In cities over two hundred thousand population it was agreed that the library should provide at least one and one-half books per capita, and for those cities of over one million inhabitants a minimum of twenty-five per cent of the population should be registered as borrowers, with the library lending the equivalent of five books per capita annually. A tentative minimum of financial support for reasonably adequate library service was set at one dollar per capita; but, it was pointed out, the size of the community and the extent of the library's services must be taken into consideration in determining its financial requirements. The one dollar per capita standard, while subject to criticism, had worked with reasonable success for more than ten years. Generally, the Library Association determined that a large library system should spend more than fifty-five per cent of its total income for

salaries of the professional staff, and twenty-five per cent for books, periodicals, and binding. The remainder should be available for building maintenance and other phases of the library's budget.

During the past seven years with tax levies being reduced continually, librarians have found it necessary to curtail the operation of their agencies; in many instances retrenchment has resulted in economies and reduction in unit costs. In general, library circulation during the early years of the depression was on a downward trend; but the addition of new volumes, together with the resumption of suspended activities, has been reflected in an upturn in library use within the past several years. In 1926, according to the American Library Association, there were 6,524 free public libraries in the United States, housing 68,653,275 volumes, with a total circulation of 237,888,282. In 1935 the number of volumes had increased to 100,470,215 and the circulation to 449,998,845. In 1925 the total library income in the United States was approximately \$35,000,000; in 1935 the income, \$45,000,000. Thirty-seven cents per capita represented the expenditure by Americans for public libraries in 1935. The number of books read approximated 3.67 per person, and the total valuation of these books, had they been bought by the reader, would have been \$7.00. A study of library service made in 1935 revealed that 36.7 per cent of the population of the United States was still without library service. However, only six communities with more than 25,000 population did not make library provisions for their residents. In Illinois in 1935 there were 274 public libraries with an income of \$3,751,468, or \$.49 per capita, for its 7,630,654 residents. There were .84 volumes per person, and the circulation for the State was 4.12 per capita. The study also revealed that 25 per cent of the population of Illinois was without adequate library service, ten counties having no public library facilities of any kind. However, only 86,944 urban residents had no library opportunities, the 1,855,270 rural people making up the bulk of the 25 per cent of the State's population who were not being provided with library service.

Chicago Public Library

Library facilities for residents of the City of Chicago are provided by the Chicago Public Library founded by ordinance of the City Council in

1872 in accordance with legislation of the State of Illinois of that same year. On January 1, 1937, library service was being provided by the Main Library, located at North Michigan Avenue between Washington Street and Randolph Street, and by 44 branch libraries, 11 sub-branches, and 138 deposit stations. In addition, 350 public, private and parochial schools had either a branch unit for the entire school or classroom library units consisting of 50 to 100 books each; two junior colleges of the Board of Education likewise were served by the Chicago Public Library.

Control

A board of directors of nine members appointed by the Mayor, three annually for terms of three years, is vested with the power to operate, maintain, and govern the Chicago Public Library. (*See* chapter v.)

Financial

The Chicago Public Library derives its major financial support by means of two special library tax levies. During 1935, 1936 and 1937 the maintenance and operation levy was pegged at \$1,800,000.00 with the provision that in 1938 the rate would revert to three-quarters of one mill on each dollar of assessed valuation within the City of Chicago. During 1937 the 60th General Assembly of the State Legislature amended the Public Library Act so that during 1938 and thereafter the tax for library purposes will produce a pegged levy of two million dollars. The library is permitted an additional tax of one-tenth of a mill on each dollar of assessed valuation for a building fund. This tax was inoperative during 1935, but was in effect in 1936. The library also has trust funds of approximately \$293,500.00 and several minor sources of revenue. (For detailed discussion of library finances *see* chapter iv.)

Personnel

During 1936 a total of 923 employees comprised the staff of the Public Library. Of this total 78 were engineers, janitors and other maintenance employees; 72 were high school librarians, whose salaries were paid by the Board of Education; and of the remainder 76 were part-time employees averaging 20 hours per week; 369 were untrained, clerical or in the sub-professional grades, and 328 constituted the trained professional staff. (*See* chapter v.)

The Library Plan

In 1916 the Board of the Chicago Public Library, after a thorough analysis of library service within the city, particularly regarding the distribution of its facilities in relationship to the population, established a reorganization program. This program had the following objectives:

1. To provide library service to 700,000 persons who by reason of the distance had no library service or at most were being serviced ineffectively.
2. To reduce maximum travel required to consult special reference material from 32 miles to an average of less than one mile.
3. To reduce the distance of delivery routes to branches from 32 miles to six miles and to provide more intensive service with the shorter routes.
4. To place library service within walking distance of the home of every person in Chicago who wants books, and to eliminate the necessity of one-half the population traveling an average of ten miles by street car for library service.

The plan proposed the following:

1. Five Regional Branches, situated as follows:
 - A. Ravenswood
 - B. Garfield Park
 - C. Loop
 - D. Englewood
 - E. South Chicago
2. Seventy Auxiliary or Local Branches, equally distributed where most needed, and where largest groups of population live.
3. Sixty Deposit Stations, in more sparsely settled sections, or as many more as may be necessary to supply places not otherwise served.
4. One hundred Industrial and Commercial Branches, or as many more as business concerns are willing to equip and maintain.
5. Twenty-two High School Branches, if suitable quarters are provided by the school authorities.
6. Three thousand Class Room Libraries, or as many as may be needed (traveling collections of 50 volumes each, supervised by teachers and exchanged twice a year).
7. One hundred Special Deposits (or more, if needed) supplied to Y.M.C.A. houses, Eleanor Clubs, Organizations of Foreign Groups, Women's Clubs, Institutions, Special Groups such as Telegraph Messengers, Postal Clerks, etc., etc. These deposits are traveling collections of 50 to 100 volumes, exchanged monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly.

It was planned that each regional branch should have:

A. Floating Collection of 50,000 volumes for use of auxiliary or local branches, as needed, through daily delivery service.

A Reference Collection suitably balanced, for use of research workers, students, business men, women's clubs, etc., supplemented by daily delivery from the Main Library of special material not duplicated in the regional branches.

Trained assistants to conduct story hours, reference librarians, to assist club workers, teachers, etc.

Suitable collections of books in foreign languages, for redistribution to local centers where foreign groups are located.

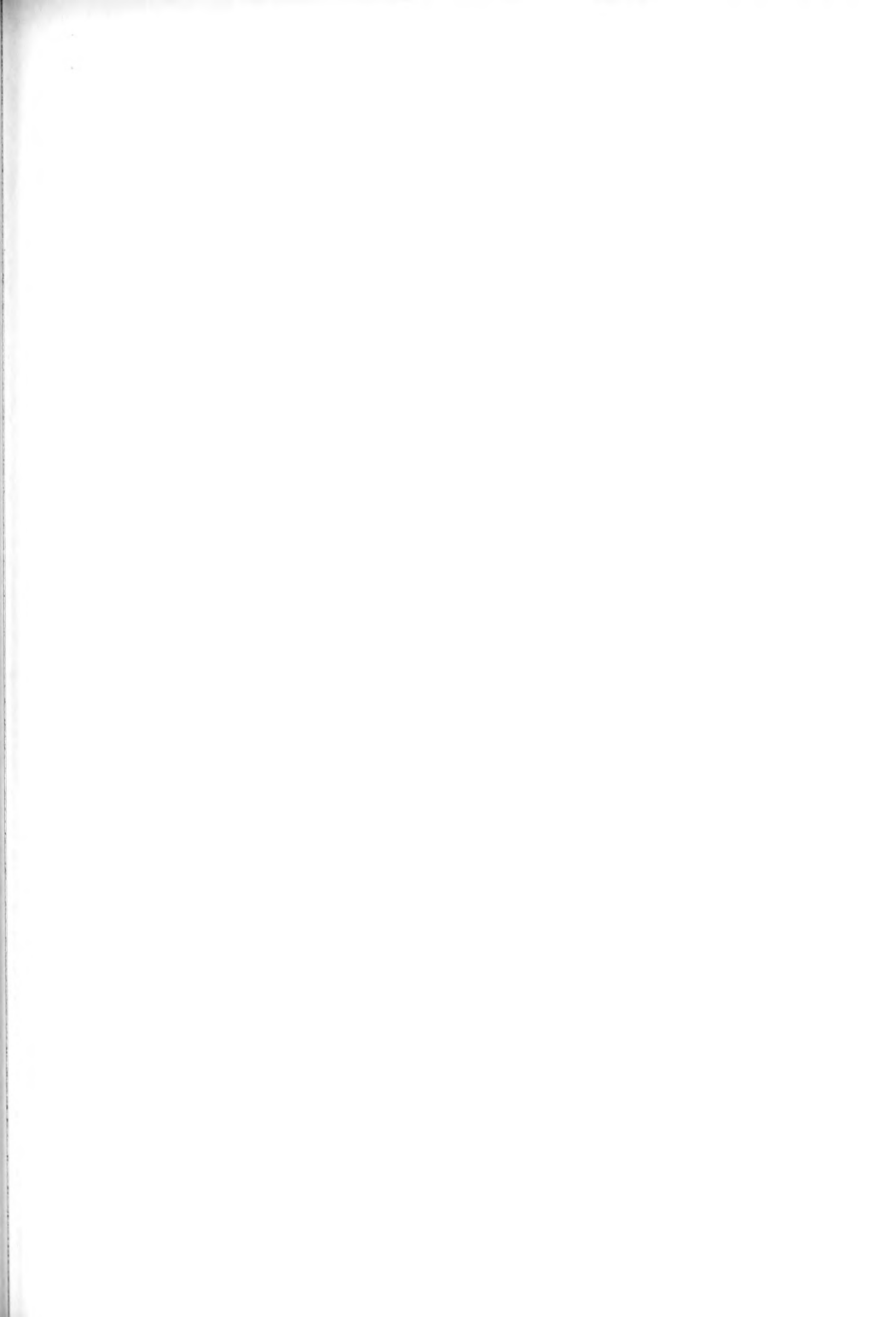
Automobile delivery truck, with garage for housing, to distribute books daily in agencies of the district.

Although the population in Chicago has shifted in the twenty years since the Library Reorganization Plan was promulgated, the Plan has served effectively as the general pattern for the development and extension of public library service in the city. A comparison of the numerical aspects of the Plan, the number of units in 1916, and the total facilities as of January 1, 1937, reveals the following:

<i>Number in reorganization plan</i>	<i>Number in 1916</i>	<i>Number in 1936</i>
1. Five Regional Branches	Loop only	Hild (1931) Legler (1920) Central Bldg (1897)
A. Ravenswood		
B. Garfield Park		
C. Loop		
D. Englewood		
E. South Chicago		
2. Auxiliary Branches	35	43 branches
70		11 sub-branches
3. Deposit Stations	28	35
60		
4. Commercial and Industrial Branches	21	59
100		
5. High School Libraries	5	37 and 2 Junior colleges
22		
6. Class Room Libraries	848	2505*
3000		
7. Special Deposits	29	44
100		

*The policy has been changed to establishing a more complete library for each school. 350 schools now have library service of one type.

A study of the accompanying maps showing the 1916 library branches and 1936 facilities reveals that progress has been made in the interim in



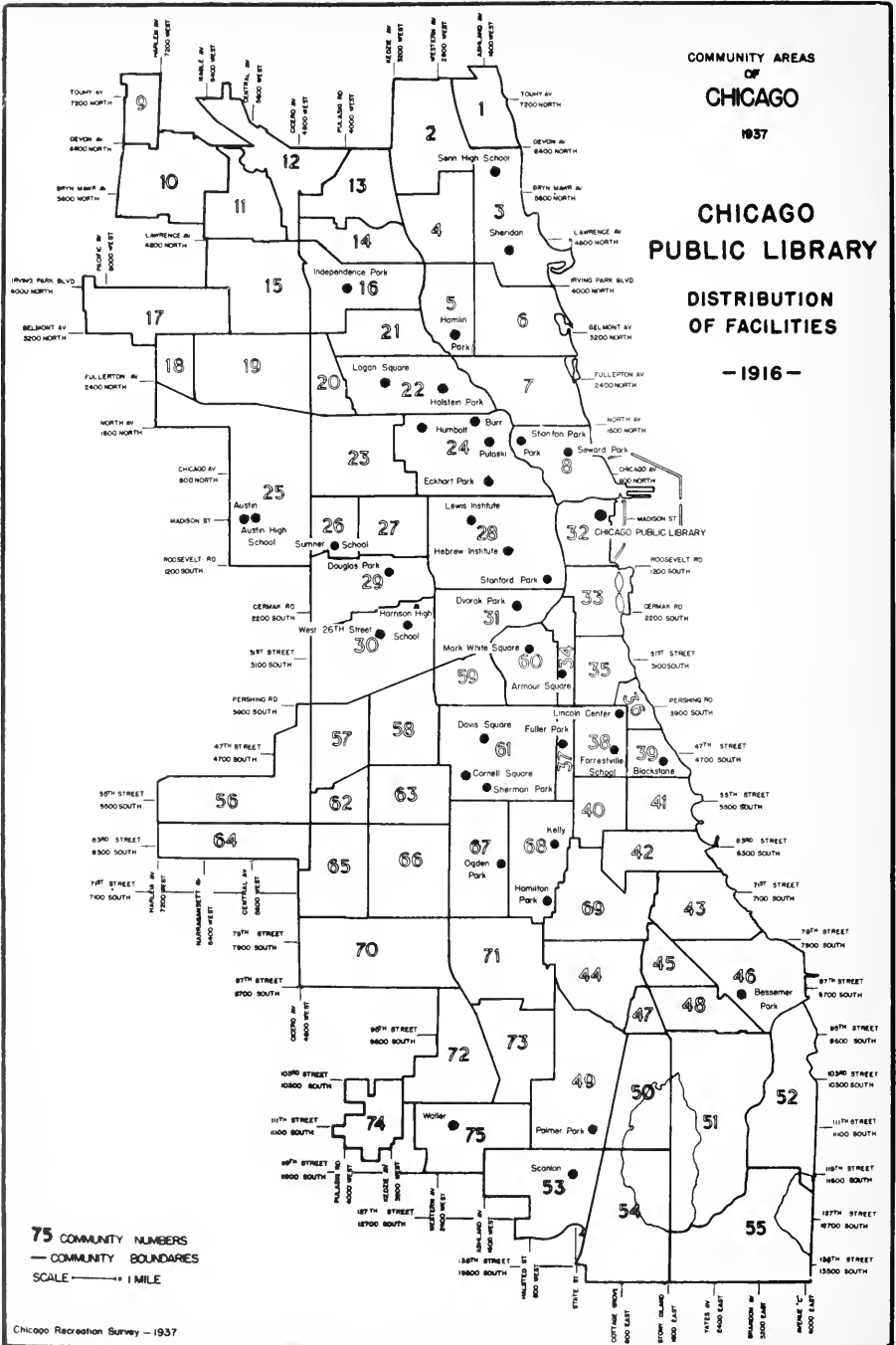
COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

CHICAGO
PUBLIC LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTION
OF FACILITIES

- 1916 -



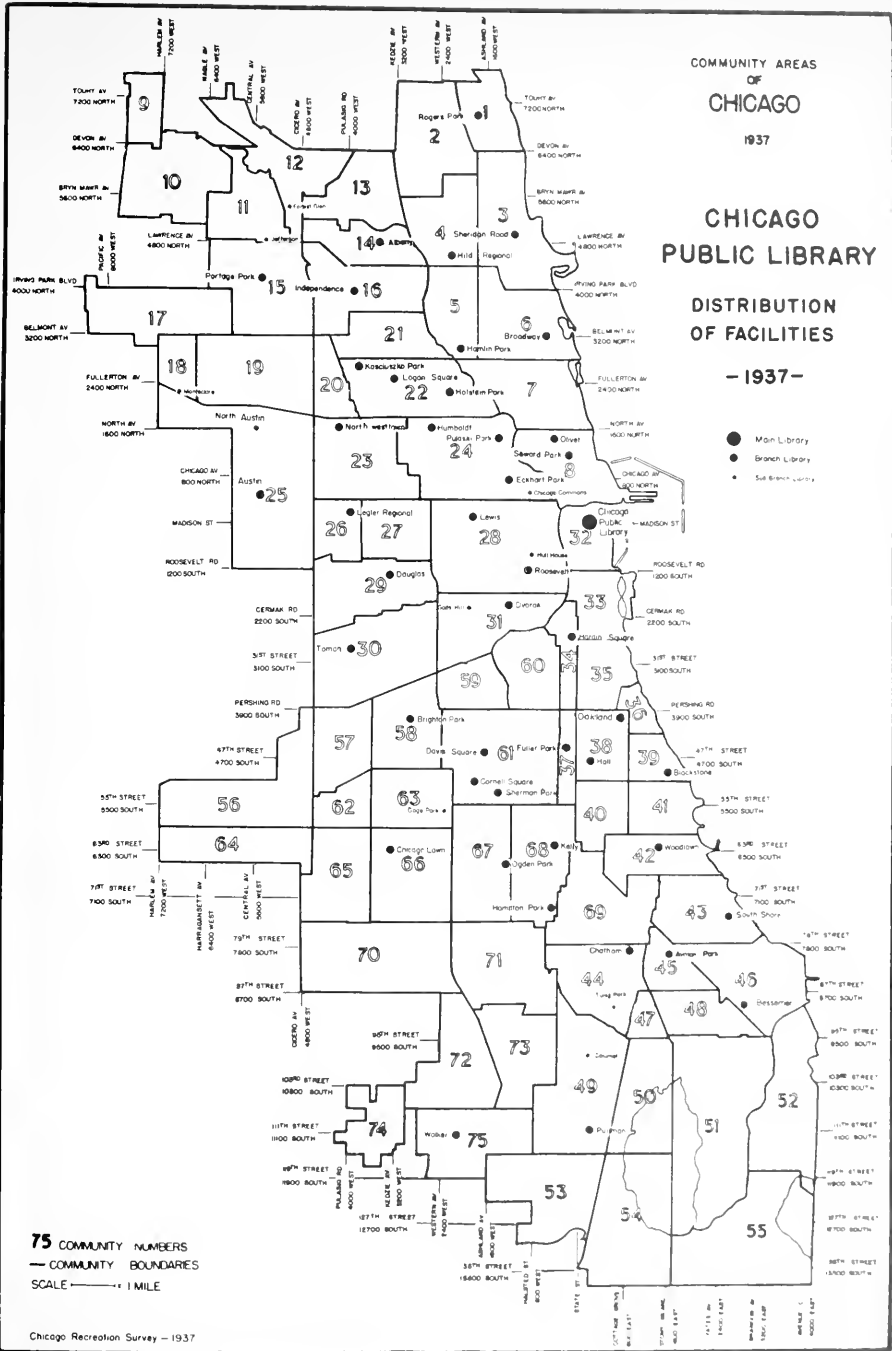
COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937

**CHICAGO
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

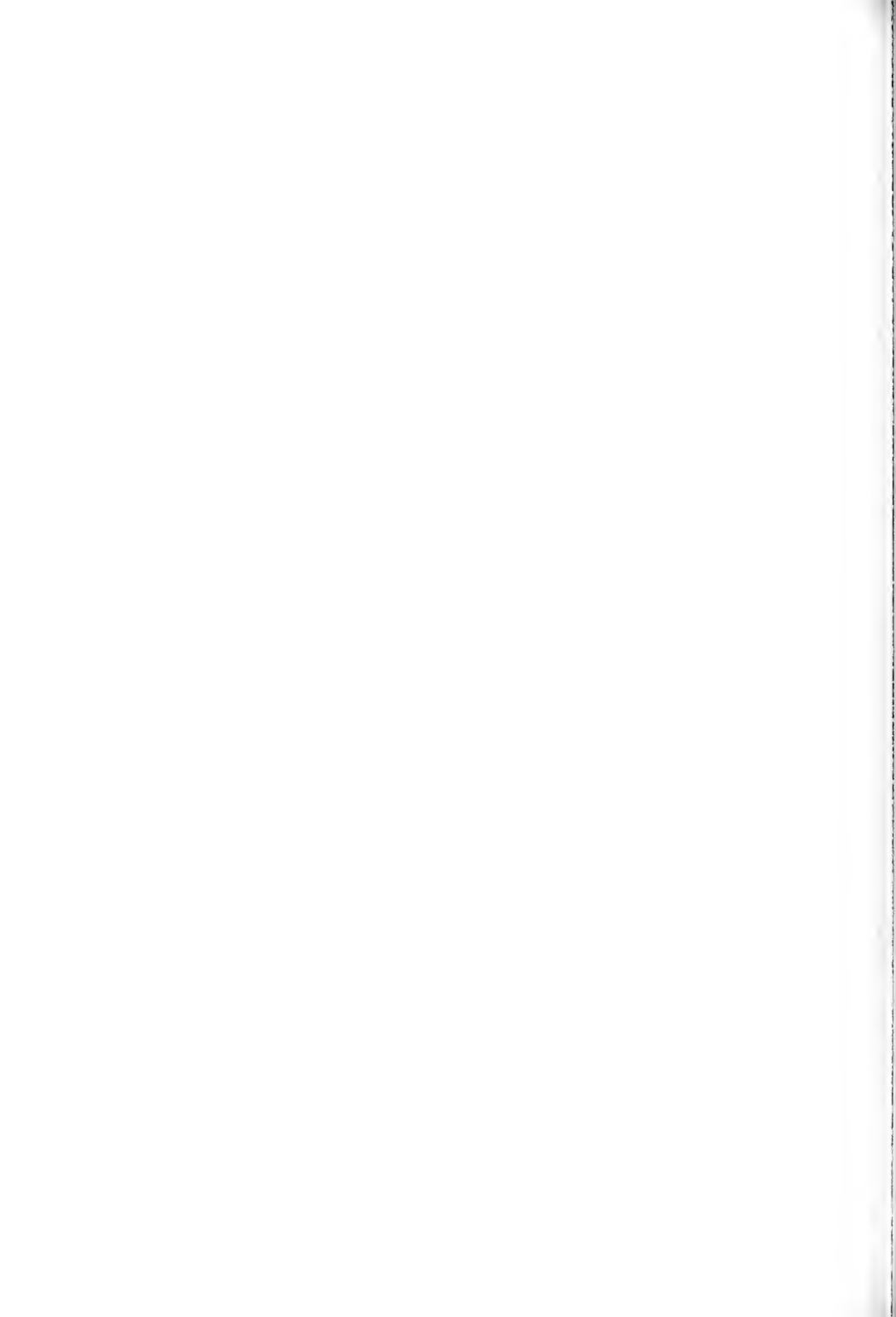
DISTRIBUTION
OF FACILITIES

- 1937 -

- Main Library
- Branch Library
- Sub-Branch Library



75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ——— 1 MILE



bringing the library to the people. The location of existing units in relationship to distribution of population shows that there still remain areas which have yet to attain adequate library service from the standpoint of proximity of branches to residential districts.

Plant and Equipment

Valuation

The valuation of the real estate, buildings, and equipment owned by the library is estimated at more than eleven million dollars. This figure, however, based upon the original costs of building and real estate, does not take into consideration increased property values in most instances. (See table below.) Therefore the actual valuation of the properties, after allowing for depreciation of buildings, must be far greater than the estimated total.

especially designed for the building.

The central building houses the main collection of books and in addition has many specialized departments and service rooms. These include a reference room, music room, civics room, women's reading room and teachers' room, a rental department, which is self-supporting, a newspaper room, an art room and the Braille room, in which are located various types of books for the blind. Other divisions include the patents department and a school division through which books, direction, and frequently personnel are made available to the schools and groups interested in school affairs. A large children's department is situated in the central building.

The main library supplies books to the forty-four branches. Eleven of the branches supply books to the eleven sub-branches by means of trucks which go to and from the main library to

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY REAL ESTATE BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Name	Address	Cost of			Total
		Real Estate	Building	Equipment	
Main	Randolph St. & Michigan Ave.	\$2,465,500.00	\$2,004,810.00	\$3,409,795.83	\$7,940,105.83
Austin branch	Central & Parkside Aves.	13,200.00	122,538.97	22,321.47	158,060.44
Blackstone Memorial Branch (One-fifth acre ground and building donated)	Lake Ave. & 49th St.	25,000.00	*225,000.00	.....	250,000.00
Chicago Lawn branch	66th Pl. & Kedzie Ave.	.....	.....	18,346.07	18,346.07
Douglas branch	13th St. & Homan Ave.	*25,000.00	123,849.28	22,192.38	171,041.66
Hild branch	Line-Oakl.-Wilson	58,000.00	250,679.28	66,082.26	374,761.54
Kelly branch	62nd St. & Normal Blvd.	14,750.00	54,650.55	.....	69,400.55
Legler branch	Crawford Ave. & Monroe St.	33,375.00	242,275.00	.....	275,650.00
Pullman branch	110th St. & Indiana Ave.	*3,320.00	93,118.41	13,811.10	110,249.51
South Shore branch	Kensington Ave. & 73d St.	*13,500.00	77,738.30	34,534.38	125,772.68
Toman branch	27th St. & Crawford Ave.	35,000.00	87,180.31	.....	122,180.31
Walker branch (Acquired through annexation, 1914)	Morgan Park	*4,950.00	51,768.61	18,303.65	75,022.26
Woodlawn branch	6246 Kimbark Ave.	8,000.00	23,250.00	.....	31,250.00
Hall branch	Michigan Ave. & 48th St.	†10,000.00	120,661.30	31,810.07	162,471.37
Branch libraries (undistributed expenses)		.....	765.34	6,852.17	7,617.51
Branch libraries		.....	.....	†150,000.00	150,000.00
*Equipment of 15 branches		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		\$2,709,595.00	\$3,538,285.35	\$3,794,049.38	\$10,041,929.73

*December 31, 1932 report

†December 31, 1932, cost given at \$40,000.

‡Value of books estimated at \$1,000,000.00

Plan of Operation

The central library is logically the axis around which the entire system operates. The central building, as it is generally known, located on Michigan Avenue between Washington and Randolph Streets, was completed in 1897. While it adheres to no specific architectural style, the central building presents a combination of Renaissance and Neo-Greek form. Its exterior is of Bedford limestone with a granite base. Light fixtures, elevator enclosures and window grills were all

the branches, sub-branches and other agencies. These books are brought to the public in the following ways: to a neighborhood where population and need for books result in request for such service, a branch library is installed, sometimes in its own building, sometimes in rented quarters. A good stock of books with special attention to the ethnic and linguistic needs of the neighborhood served, is brought from the main library. A trained staff, including whenever possible a children's librarian, immediately takes over the work

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES

Name	Address	Date opened	Number of volumes			Circulation			
			Original	1935	1936	Original	1935	1936	
Albany	3536-8 Lawrence Avenue	6-12-22	11,662	11,500	17,110	100,540	198,457	235,722	
Austin	5609-15 Race Avenue	1-13-30	32,578	27,669	28,759	382,223	266,319	234,684	
Avalon	81st Street and Dante Avenue	11-15-26	3,684	6,321	7,256	86,951	55,035	57,646	
Bessemer	89th Street and Muskegon Avenue	12-13-11	2,561	4,318	6,942	22,909	58,279	73,888	
Blackstone	49th Street and Lake Park Avenue	4- 6-05	4,741	24,704	25,921	36,343	186,510	181,824	
Brighton Park	4142 Archer Avenue	10- 7-29	15,141	10,360	12,840	305,195	132,916	131,281	
Broadway	3339-21 Broadway	Nov., 1922	7,863	15,330	16,188	150,859	207,752	203,089	
Chatham	79th Street and Maryland Avenue	9- 8-27	9,248	11,971	15,574	236,702	121,784	121,683	
Chicago Lawn	62d Place and Kedzie Avenue	5- 1-29	15,434	13,924	16,267	284,477	191,202	188,099	
Cornell Square	Wood and 51st Streets	11-10-10							
		*1-31-21	2,974	3,734	5,259	28,976	40,975	59,029	
		**10-30-22							
Davis Square	45th Street and Marshfield Avenue	11-20-11	2,569	2,982	4,641	16,165	27,833	37,978	
		Unknown							
		**4-24-22							
Douglas	13th Street and Homan Avenue	9-30-30	21,240	17,048	22,834	453,812	249,443	254,405	
Dvorak	Cullerton and Fisk Streets	1-15-12							
		*1-31-21	3,016	3,955	5,834	26,739	45,033	54,629	
		**5- 1-22							
Eckhart	Chicago Avenue and Noble Street	2- 1-11	4,495	6,608	8,613	46,639	79,941	79,995	
Fuller Park	45th Street and Princeton Avenue	2- 5-12							
		*1-31-21	4,706	5,189	7,612	45,294	40,008	55,227	
		**5-17-27							
Hall	4801 South Michigan Avenue	1-18-32	20,555	19,078	21,564	248,373	191,461	187,474	
Hamilton Park	72d and Normal Avenue	1- 8-12	3,431	9,747	11,051	54,234	112,271	120,415	
Hambin Park	Barry and Hoyne Avenues	7-22-11	4,168	8,366	10,428	45,539	92,638	108,503	
Hardin Square	2555 Wentworth Avenue	1-27-17	2,746	4,847	6,761	50,526	62,301	62,375	
Hild	4336 Lincoln Avenue	4- 6-31	42,463	40,851	45,059	624,937	411,087	383,221	
Holstein	N. Oakley Avenue and Colvin Street	12-16-12	2,409	3,117	4,816	45,916	59,640	64,002	
Humboldt	2553 W. North Avenue	Jan., 1916	5,319	13,173	15,522	171,465	238,858	272,446	
Independence	3718-20 Irving Park Boulevard	7-19-28	12,888	13,448	17,521	236,353	194,799	187,931	
Kelly	62nd Street and Normal Avenue	6-26-11	12,394	25,674	27,432	150,616	226,540	214,733	
Kosciuszko	2732 North Avenue	4-17-17	1,786	4,211	6,362	50,044	70,995	85,867	
Legler	Crawford Avenue and Monroe Street	10- 9-20	23,060	48,475	47,985	267,621	413,039	368,457	
Lewis	1945-47 Madison Street	11-15-09	9,812	14,524	16,012	84,484	132,635	124,659	
Logan Square	3248 Fullerton Avenue	4- 1-20	9,211	10,972	13,710	146,127	185,649	191,606	
Northwesttown	1615-17 North Pulaski Road	6- 6-27	10,021	10,355	14,842	232,372	152,838	146,130	
Oakland	3987 Cottage Grove Avenue	1-27-30	10,008	8,427	10,018	117,150	69,826	56,042	
Ogden Park	66th Street and Racine Avenue	11-14-11	3,503	10,108	11,079	35,583	117,813	121,779	
Olivet	Cleveland Avenue and Blackhawk St.	10-29-26	4,774	4,492	6,372	101,980	107,603	104,749	
Portage	5148 Irving Park Boulevard	6- 5-33	6,035	9,971	11,998	181,512	158,453	146,985	
Pulaski	Blackhawk and Noble Streets	9-22-15							
		*10-28-20	2,494	4,029	5,723	45,625	52,566	57,400	
		**11- 7-23							
Pullman	110th Street and Indiana Avenue	7- 9-28	12,935	14,948	16,340	250,049	156,289	144,867	
Rogers Park	1731 Greenleaf Avenue	12- 3-22	11,598	19,938	21,925	176,690	222,671	205,291	
Roosevelt	934 W. Roosevelt Road	11- 5-26	4,088	5,642	7,156	65,684	45,149	44,934	
Seward Park	Elm and Orleans Streets	1-14-14	2,323	5,278	7,280	70,398	41,601	47,783	
Sheridan Park	4869 Broadway	5- 1-21	11,519	18,049	20,550	199,062	259,021	263,930	
Sherman Park	Loomis and 53d Streets	11-10-10	4,437	5,175	7,403	42,679	84,510	90,832	
South Shore	73d Street and Exchange Avenue	5-14-29	16,175	22,077	23,281	237,379	326,732	221,812	
Toman	27th Street and Pulaski Road	6-20-27	16,567	13,847	16,856	342,867	222,582	219,212	
Walker	111th Street and Hoyne Avenue	4-24-14	6,978	22,475	24,221	15,435	123,360	112,600	
Woodlawn	6247-9 Kimbark Avenue	2-13-17	12,377	34,366	33,038	252,384	304,697	308,489	
Total			428,496	591,273	683,955	6,656,908	6,685,111	6,633,103	
<i>Sub-Branches</i>			<i>Forrows from</i>						
Calumet	98th Street and Lake Michigan	2-17-30				3,643	22,892	28,354	
Chicago Commons	955 W. Grand Avenue	1-11-29				18,866	7,082	10,565	
Forest Glen	Lawler and Catalpa Avenues	4- 2-28				17,553	4,859	6,752	
Forestville	4401 St. Lawrence Avenue	10- 3-32			3,021	2,788	32,207	16,893	
Gads Park	1919 W. Cullerton Street	10- 3-27				53,799	54,391	53,669	
Hull House	55th Street and Western Avenue	9- 4-28				70,130	37,119	45,142	
Jefferson	800 South Halsted Street	9-20-27				14,774	19,817	20,159	
Mont Clare	4820 Long Avenue	6-20-27				30,686	53,968	51,303	
	6851 Belden Avenue (Sayre Park)	1-31-23							
		Northwest-							
		town				20,498	24,134	18,788	
North Austin	5518 W. North Avenue	10- 1-28				81,059	53,726	54,461	
Tuley Park	90th Street and St. Lawrence Avenue	2-20-28				63,081	28,727	36,009	
Total					3,021	5,809	406,296	323,608	340,997
GRAND TOTAL					594,294	689,764	7,063,204	7,008,719	6,974,100

*Closed. **Reopened.

of keeping an entire community supplied with reading material of all kinds. Books which are not in the branch can be ordered from the main library through the branch librarian and the patron is notified by mail when requested books arrive.

The plants of the branch library and sub-branches vary with the age of the building and costs of construction, but in general a typical branch library consists of an open-shelf system together with reading rooms, a small reference department, club rooms whenever possible, a children's room, and often special rooms for foreign language books. Information relating to the establishment, number of volumes and circulation of branch libraries can be derived from the table on page 220.

Requirements for use

The circulation of books for home use is the major function of the Chicago Public Library. The ordinances of the public library provide that the following groups are entitled to library privileges in the City of Chicago:

1. Adult residents of the City of Chicago and Cook County able to read and write;
2. Teachers and others engaged in educational work in Cook County, although without home or business in Chicago;
3. Transients and temporary borrowers on a deposit of five dollars in lieu of a guarantor.

"Application for library cards consists of two parts, one of which is signed by the applicant and the other by a guarantor. Any responsible person whose name appears in the city or telephone directory is accepted as guarantor."

The following types of cards are issued to these groups in accordance with the individual requirements and eligibility:

Adult card, good for five books at one time (one seven-day book) to adults and to young people above fourteen years of age or below that age if actually enrolled in high school.

Teacher's card, good for a maximum of fifteen books (not more than five fiction nor one seven-day book) to teachers in public and private schools in Chicago and suburbs.

Research card, good for a maximum of eight books (not more than five fiction nor one seven-day book) to persons engaged in special research

work, journalists, writers, etc. Not issued to undergraduates.

Period card, issued for three years from the date thereon.

Parcel Post card, issued on payment of one dollar, covering postal charges to the same amount and enabling library patrons to arrange for the receipt and return of books by mail.

Music card, for the withdrawal of musical scores and compositions, issued to all regular library card holders on application in the music room.

Rental Card, issued to all regular library card holders. Rental fee is two cents per day.

Juvenile card, issued to children upon entering elementary school, and good up to the seventh grade for certain types of books. Limited to two books.

Senior card, issued to students in the seventh grade, eighth grade and first year high school. This card entitles the holder to five books relating to his school work.

Books

The total number of volumes in the Chicago Public Library on January 1, 1937, was 1,612,121. Of these 683,955 were in the various branches throughout the city. The 1936 annual report of the library indicates that the number of volumes distributed through each of the various branches and sub-branches in the city was as follows:

Branch	Number of Volumes		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total
1. Leeger	14,117	33,868	47,985
2. Hild	14,153	30,906	45,059
3. Woodlawn	7,225	25,813	33,038
4. Austin	8,406	20,353	28,759
5. Kelly	7,154	20,278	27,432
6. Blackstone	5,853	20,198	25,051
7. Walker	8,681	15,540	24,221
8. South Shore	6,676	16,662	23,281
9. Douglas	7,847	14,987	22,834
10. Rogers Park	5,476	16,455	21,925
11. Hall	8,851	12,713	21,564
12. Sheridan	5,036	15,520	20,556
13. Humboldt	6,555	10,967	17,522
14. Albany	5,748	11,362	17,110
15. Toman	5,886	10,971	16,857
16. Pullman	6,527	10,542	17,069
17. Chicago Tower	5,774	10,574	16,348
18. Broadway	4,051	11,237	15,288
19. Lewis	4,711	11,821	16,532
20. Catham	6,174	8,971	15,145
21. Independence	5,599	10,012	15,611
22. Northwest Side	5,661	8,853	14,514
23. Logan	4,752	8,581	13,333
24. Brighton	6,134	6,790	12,924
25. Portage	4,753	7,245	11,998
26. Ogden	5,528	7,577	13,105
27. Humboldt	6,676	7,145	13,821
28. H. P. B.	4,477	5,917	10,394

Branch	Number of volumes		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total
29. Oakland*	2,866	7,152	10,018
30. Eckhart	4,923	3,690	8,613
31. Fuller	3,435	4,177	7,612
32. Sherman	3,274	4,129	7,403
33. Seward	3,115	4,165	7,280
34. Avalon	3,779	3,477	7,256
35. Roosevelt	3,073	4,083	7,156
36. Bessemer	3,692	3,250	6,942
37. Hardin	3,368	3,393	6,761
38. Olivet	2,425	3,947	6,372
39. Kosciuszko	2,785	3,577	6,362
40. Dvorak	2,774	3,060	5,834
41. Pulaski	2,743	2,980	5,723
42. Cornell	2,549	2,710	5,259
43. Holstein	2,589	2,227	4,816
44. Davis	2,443	2,198	4,641
Total	234,320	449,626	683,955
Sub-Branch	Juvenile	Adult	Total
1. Calumet	974	2,047	3,021
2. Forestville	575	2,213	2,788
Total	1,549	4,260	5,809
Grand total	235,878	453,886	689,764

*Closed for circulation October 23, 1936.

The following compilation of the number of volumes purchased annually since its establishment shows the progressive growth of the library. It will be observed that during 1932, 1933, and 1934, because of sharp curtailment of funds, the number of accessions to the library was exceedingly small. The tremendous gain in the number of purchases and the amount expended in 1935 and 1936 is attributed to the State Library Relief Fund, which was prorated to the communities through the State on the basis of population.

Year	Volumes purchased	Expenditure
1873	.....	\$ 1,224.26
1874	9,899	10,733.11
1875	20,122	28,410.63
1880	7,799	7,404.52
1885	5,692	6,899.14
1890	10,073	11,148.66
1895	16,727	19,431.18
1900	9,651	12,476.70
1905	18,436	19,884.79
1910	51,482	45,520.85
1915	69,305	61,661.31
1920	126,990	105,465.93
1921	88,246	99,410.32
1922	209,957	285,049.93
1923	185,164	223,901.80
1924	178,798	206,188.05
1925	125,983	177,526.09
1926	177,781	245,382.72
1927	231,137	307,666.29

Year	Volumes purchased	Expenditure
1928	237,531	336,813.79
1929	237,717	329,942.98
1930	110,740	159,057.95
1931	142,401	218,835.14
1932	1,986	12,961.45
1933	2,340	20,815.75
1934	11,940	34,462.29
1935	99,435	148,227.93
1936	192,887	287,137.90

Since 1930 the library has also benefited by gifts of volumes as follows: 1930, 6,139; 1931, 6,536; 1932, 16,465; 1933, 28,147; 1934, 38,749; 1935, 16,764; 1936, 11,829.

During 1936 a total of 145,732 books were subtracted from the number of volumes in the library, 116,457 being withdrawn as a result of being worn out; the balance of 29,275 includes missing and delinquent books, withdrawn duplicates, lost and paid for volumes; 86,367 books were bound or rebound at a cost exceeding \$58,000. Through the Works Progress Administration the bindery staff was supplemented by twenty-one experienced bindery workers.

Card Holders

In 1936 a total of 606,183 individuals held cards entitling them to utilize the facilities of the library. This number represents a slight increase over 1935 when there were 598,553 card holders. However, it is still far from the 1932 total of 695,530. The following table shows their distribution:

	1935	1936
Central and branches, three-year registration	445,168	447,187
Local registration:		
Deposit stations	16,147	16,785
Business house libraries	11,541	10,926
Special deposits	12,972	14,780
School room deposits (est.)	112,725	116,505
Total	598,553	606,183
Included in above totals:		
Music cards	9,224	9,233
Borrowers of books for the blind	2,488	3,099

GROWTH OF LIBRARY FROM 1873 TO 1937

Year	Volumes in library	Number of branches	Registered borrowers	Home & central circulation branches	Staff
1873	6,852		.....	.....	5
1874	18,183		2,574	7,659	15
1875	39,236		23,283	399,156	26
1880	67,772		18,635	306,751	25
1885	111,621		25,906	519,691	45
1890	156,242		36,478	843,971	71
1895	211,159	6(a)	53,956	1,147,862	110
1900	258,498	6(a)	79,605	1,749,775	210
1905	304,510	7(b)	73,368	1,336,199	173
1910	402,848	17(c)	111,684	1,805,012	245
1915	627,619	32(d)	200,955	4,326,057	350
1920	1,075,292	52(e)	393,573	7,651,928	629
1921	1,099,711	46	423,164	7,472,768	530
1922	1,213,835	44	419,722	8,825,773	685
1923	1,305,140	45	459,636	9,901,576	761
1924	1,380,799	46	501,716	10,613,978	817
1925	1,402,136	60	546,307	11,002,736	822
1926	1,454,232	61	559,492	11,611,107	886
1927	1,570,642	70	594,209	12,816,807	939
1928	1,677,133	78	645,090	14,128,771	1,053
1929	1,745,605	83	677,959	14,534,393	1,082
1930	1,732,950	56(f)	689,739	13,915,333	899
1931	1,766,412	57	694,958	15,807,902	1,050
1932	1,687,288	56	695,530	15,558,622	1,014
1933	1,628,248	55	659,581	13,100,826	986
1934	1,578,589	55	624,557	10,992,812	939
1935	1,539,717	55	598,553	10,620,867	933
1936	1,612,121	55	606,183	10,378,024	938

(Compiled from Statistical Survey, 1873-1935, Sixty-fifth Annual Report, Chicago Public Library, 1936)

- a. Branch Reading Rooms, non-circulating, first one established 1891.
- b. Includes Blackstone Branch, opened April 1, 1905, and six Branch Reading Rooms.
- c. Six of these converted into circulating Branches in 1910.
- d. All Branch Reading Rooms converted into circulating Library, 1910-11.
- e. From 1917-29 includes senior and junior high school libraries.
- f. United States Libraries formerly included with branches, now with other agencies.

Even allowing for the fact that the libraries are located in the more densely populated sections of the city which should consequently provide the greater number of card holders, those areas which are located outside of the districts in which the

libraries are situated do not have a proportionate share of card holders, which would indicate that the number of card holders varies inversely with the distance from the library facility.

Circulation

In 1936 the total home circulation of the Chicago Public Library was 10,378,024, compared to 10,192,866 in 1935. It will be noted in the table on this page that these totals are far below the 1931 high of 15,807,902 volumes circulated through the various units of the library system. A study of the 1935 and 1936 home circulation of the Main Library, branches and sub-branches, exclusive of deposit stations and school extensions, indicates that in 1935, 5,265,311 or 65.34 per cent represented adult circulation and 2,519,981 or 31.27 per cent juvenile circulation. Three and thirty-nine hundredths per cent of the total circulation, or 272,856 volumes in the foreign language groups were not classified into adult and juvenile circulation. In 1936, 5,034,853, 62.97 per cent of the total circulation, was adult, and 2,741,264, 34.28 per cent, was juvenile circulation. In 1936, 2.75 per cent of the total circulation or 219,640 volumes of foreign language books comprised the balance of the home circulation through the main library, branches, and sub-branches. Of the total home circulation through the central library and branches in 1935, 43.17 per cent, or 3,478,366 volumes, represented fiction circulation.

The home circulation for 1935 and 1936 is broken down into adult and juvenile with a further analysis within each division.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY HOME CIRCULATION

Classification	Central		Branches		Total	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Adult:						
Philosophy, social sciences (D.C. 100, 300)	125,603	125,170	219,843	227,098	345,446	352,268
Religion (D.C. 200)	14,911	13,721	28,830	26,556	43,741	40,277
General works, literature and language (D.C. 000, 400, 800)	98,320	94,314	269,676	261,820	367,996	356,133
Arts and sciences (D.C. 500, 600, 700)	197,918	187,244	322,820	335,123	520,738	522,367
History (D.C. 900)	38,687	40,906	161,063	171,215	199,750	212,121
Travel (D.C. 910)	32,074	33,006	109,989	127,762	142,063	160,778
Biography (D.C. 920)	45,704	44,448	121,487	121,057	167,191	165,505
Fiction	367,573	359,330	3,110,813	2,866,074	3,478,386	3,225,404
	920,790	898,139	4,344,521	4,136,714	5,265,311	5,034,853
Juvenile:						
Non-fiction	27,608	27,573	820,413	963,494	848,021	991,067
Fiction	31,408	32,120	1,570,929	1,654,252	1,602,337	1,686,372
Foreign language collection	69,623	63,825	.....	.....	69,623	63,825
Foreign language collection not included	128,639	123,518	2,391,342	2,617,749	2,519,981	2,741,264
	236,269	224,936	4,762,704	5,239,505	4,992,542	5,482,528
Grand total	1,049,429	1,021,657	9,735,863	9,754,490	8,958,148	7,995,757

The juvenile circulation through the central library, branches, and sub-branches in 1935 and 1936 was divided as follows:

	Number		Per cent	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Non-fiction	848,021	991,067	33.65	36.15
Fiction	1,602,337	1,686,372	63.59	61.51
Foreign (main)	69,623	63,825	2.76	2.33
Total	2,519,981	2,741,264	100.00	100.00

In general, it may be said that circulation increased 1.8 per cent during 1936, marking an upturn after five years of successive losses. In the central library the circulation during 1936 did not reach that of 1935; a loss of 2.6 per cent in non-fiction and 2.2 per cent in adult fiction resulted. In the branches and sub-branches non-fiction circulation showed a gain of 36,932 volumes or approximately 3 per cent. Adult fiction throughout the branches showed a decrease of 7.8 per cent from 1935. As a result of the addition of more than 120,000 juvenile volumes, circulation in this division increased 9.4 per cent. The only trend of definite import revealed by circulation figures during 1936 indicates that there is an increasing demand for new books on new subjects, especially in the mechanical arts. An increase in interest in adult education in the city is reflected in increased circulation of books related to the various movements for self-education and to the other educational opportunities provided for adults in the city. It is suggested that an increase in fiction circulation can result only from the increase of such new volumes to the library.

Since 1900 the per capita circulation of books by the Chicago Public Library has been as follows:

Year	Home circulation of books	Population	Volumes per person
1910	1,805,012	2,196,238	.822
1915	4,326,057	2,464,189	1.756
1920	7,651,892	1,766,815	2.766
1925	11,002,736	3,096,409	3.553
1930	13,915,333	3,376,438	4.121
1931	15,807,902	3,458,936	4.570
1932	15,558,622	3,555,782	4.376
1933	13,100,826	3,490,700	3.753
1934	10,992,812	3,258,528	3.374
1935	10,192,866	3,558,700	2.864
1936	10,378,024	3,575,700	2.902

Special Departments

One of the most notable departments within the public library is the *Braille Room*, which in 1936 comprised 20,828 volumes prepared specifically for the use of the blind. During the year, through the provision of the Pratt-Smoot law, the Library of Congress, which produces books with raised print, contributed 1,376 books to the Chicago Public Library. In addition, the Braille room includes 11,103 talking books, which are records likewise received from the Library of Congress. Three thousand and ninety-nine handicapped individuals in Chicago and the Middle West utilized the facilities of the department during the year. The circulation of the talking books increased from 26,075 in 1935 to 418,809 during 1936, which is indicative of the reception accorded to increased opportunities.

The *Reference Department* provides opportunities for patrons to secure information from pamphlets, dictionaries, and almanacs. It is significant that more than fifty individuals each day secure information over the telephone from the Reference Department. Usage of the Reference Department during the past two years is indicated as follows:

Readers		Volumes consulted	
1935	1936	1935	1936
240,413	211,160	482,997	445,041

The *Civics and Documents Division* comprises governmental reports, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, city and telephone directories, maps and other material in the fields of politics, government, social and economic discussion, business and finance. During 1935 and 1936 this department was utilized in the following manner:

	Readers		Volumes consulted	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Civics department	110,911	109,351		
Public documents			80,696	92,847
Other books			104,155	110,813
Pamphlets, clippings (in packages by subjects)			21,177	25,218
Business services			19,386	26,897
Maps			7,225	6,096
Telephone calls			7,802	8,296

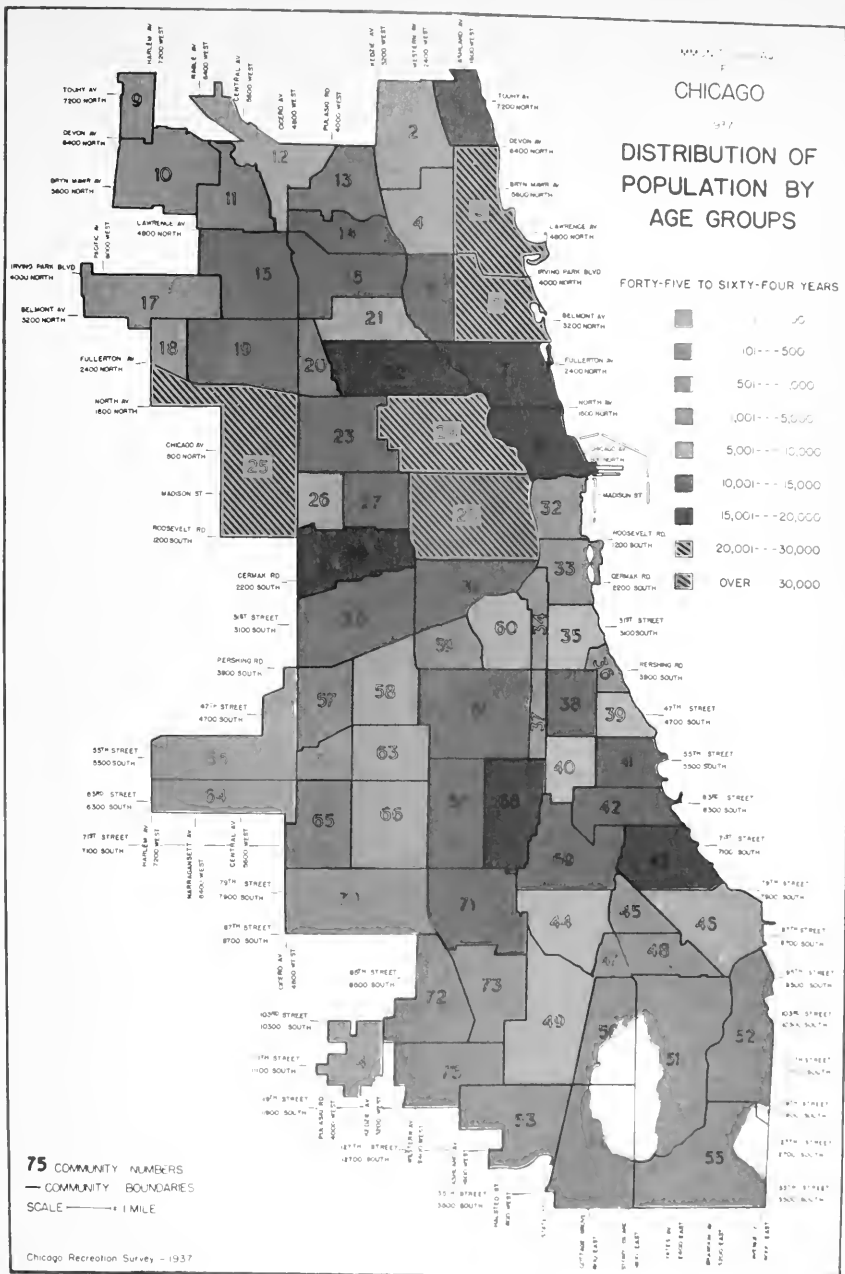
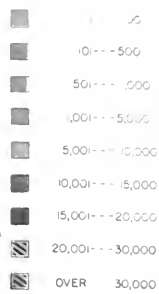
The *Readers' Bureau* is utilized primarily by persons interested in courses for individual study and also by lecturers, club leaders, and specialists in various fields of education and science.

The *Art Room* provides pictures, pamphlets,

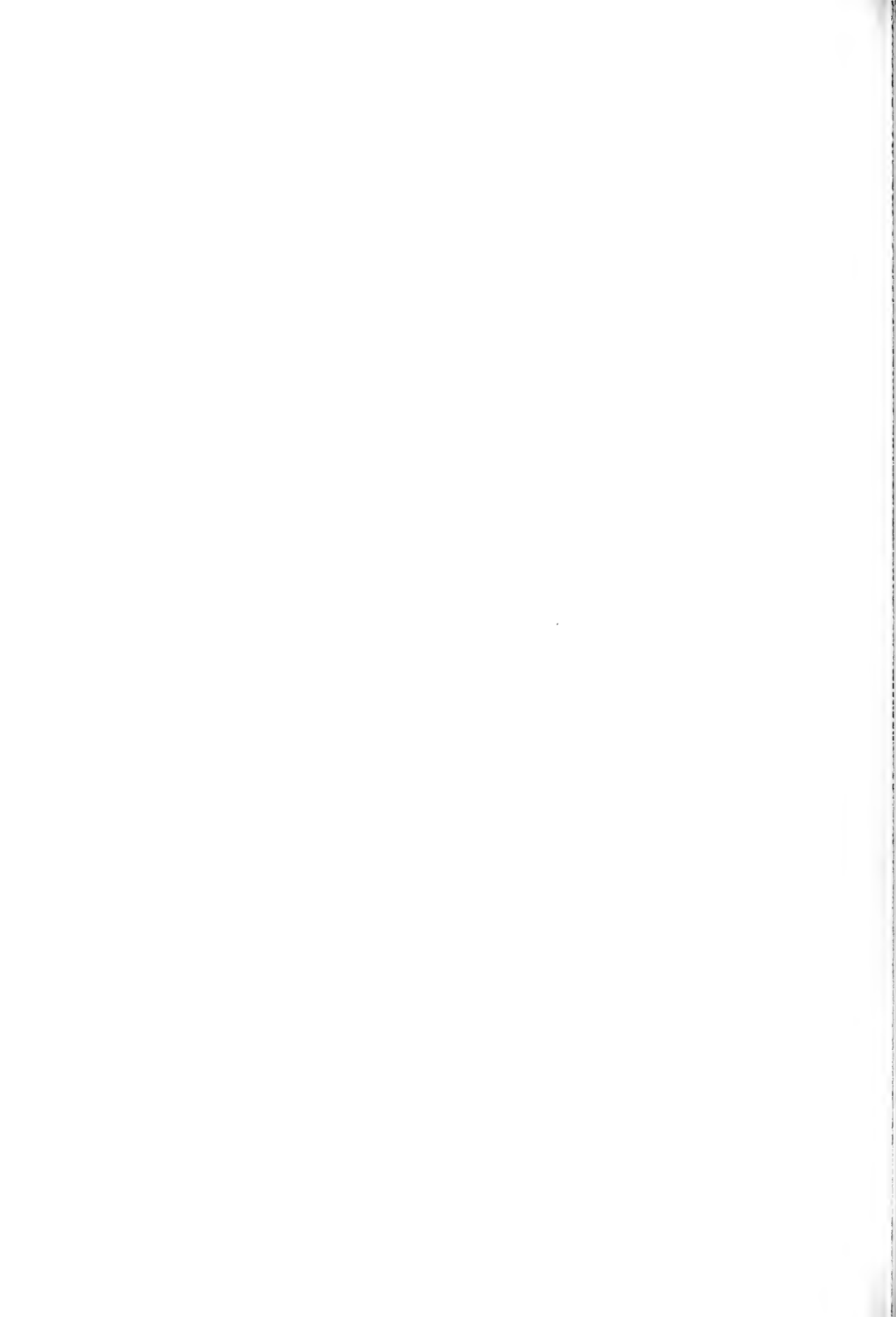
CHICAGO

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS

FORTY-FIVE TO SIXTY-FOUR YEARS



Population Series — Map 9



and clippings, which are available to holders of library cards. This particular department is used continually by artists and amateurs, collectors and others interested in informative material on the fine arts and crafts.

The *Music Room* includes scores and librettos of operas and symphonic music as well as special gifts of organ and violin music. During 1936 approximately one thousand pieces of music were presented to this department.

The *A. W. Swayne Collection* of lantern slides now numbers 67,282 slides and 29,087 negatives on a multitude of subjects. During 1936, 1,043 were added to the collection, of which 777 were gifts. Borrowers took out a total of 263,075 slides during the year 1936.

The *Patent Room* of the library consists of 118,565 volumes of patents and 4,272 copyright records, which were consulted during the year by 25,875 different individuals.

The *School Division*, as has already been indicated, administers library services to all of the public high schools, junior colleges, elementary schools, and to parochial schools. The number of volumes in circulation through this division totals 150,322. In addition to this total, the Board of Education has supplemented the collections in the high schools by purchases made by the school board. The *Teachers' Room* provides the opportunity for that professional group to continue their study both on the theoretical phases of education and for use in school rooms.

The library also provides service through the *Hughes Room*, wherein the staff reviews new juvenile books each year and compiles graded reading lists for the use of teachers and parents.

In addition to the facilities for children in the central library, each of the branches provides special service to children. Special shelves of juvenile books represent a minimum of such provisions.

These are supplemented by story hours, special projects for children, with prizes to stimulate competition. The branches also provide by means of an extension service special circulation and features for the various agencies for handicapped children throughout the city. These include Children's Memorial Hospital; Spalding, Christopher, and Jahn Schools for crippled children; the Marks Nathan Orphan Home; and the American Boys Commonwealth.

Schedule

The operating schedules of the Chicago Public Library are as follows:

Central Library

Daily

Circulation and patent departments	9:00 A.M.- 7:00 P.M.
Reference, periodical and civics departments . . .	9:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M.
Art and music departments	9:00 A.M.- 5:30 P.M.
Children's department . . .	9:00 A.M.- 6:00 P.M.
Teachers' room	9:00 A.M.- 6:00 P.M.

Sundays and holidays

Reference department . . .	1:00 P.M.- 6:00 P.M.
Periodical department . . .	1:00 P.M.- 6:00 P.M.
Civics department	1:00 P.M.- 6:00 P.M.

All departments are closed on Independence and Christmas Days.

Branch Libraries

Branches are open daily from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M., except in small fieldhouse branches, which are open from 1:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. None of the branches are open on Sundays or holidays, with the exception of Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, when they are open from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

The eleven sub-branches have varying hours, which are as follows:

Sub-branch	Mother branch	Schedule
Calumet	Bessemer	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1:00-9:00 P.M.
Chicago Commons	Hall	Wednesday, 3:00-7:00 P.M.
Forestville	Hall	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1:00-9:00 P.M. Tuesday, Thursday, 1:00-6:00 P.M. Saturday, 9:00-1:00 P.M.
Gads Hill	Legler	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2:30-6:00 P.M. Tuesday, Thursday, 2:30-6:00 P.M. Saturday, 9:00 A.M.-12 noon

(Continued on page 229)

<i>Sub-branch</i>	<i>Mother branch</i>	<i>Schedule</i>
Gage Park	Brighton	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1:00 P.M.-9:00 P.M. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1:00 P.M.-6:00 P.M.
Hull-House	Lewis	Monday to Friday, 1:00 P.M.-9:00 P.M. Saturday, 9:00 A.M.-12 noon
Jefferson	Hild	1:00-9:00 P.M. daily, except Sunday
Mont Clare	Northwesttown	Wednesday, 3:00-9:00 P.M. Saturday, 2:00-6:00 P.M.
North Austin	Austin	1:00-9:00 P.M. daily, except Sunday
Tuley Park	Chatham	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1:00 P.M.-9:00 P.M.

Detailed Analysis of Facilities

The following pertinent facts indicate the general reading facilities available at the various library branches and sub-branches throughout the City of Chicago. For conveniences in reference to the maps, the material is presented using the community area numbers as a guide.

Area 1 Rogers Park Library

<i>Location:</i> 1731 Greenleaf Avenue		
<i>Date established:</i> December 3, 1922		
<i>Plant and equipment:</i>		
Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	4,165	5,470
Adult	15,773	16,455
Total	19,938	21,925
Pictures in frames:	5,639	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour		
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:	1935	1936
	222,671	205,291

Area 3 Sheridan Road Library

<i>Location:</i> 4869 Broadway		
<i>Date established:</i> May 1, 1921		
<i>Plant and equipment:</i>		
Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	3,784	5,030
Adult	14,265	15,520
Total	18,049	20,550
Pictures in frames:	5,295	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour		
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:	1935	1936
	259,021	263,930

Area 4 Hild Regional Library

<i>Location:</i> 4536 Lincoln Avenue		
<i>Date established:</i> April 6, 1931		
<i>Plant and equipment:</i>		
Real estate	\$58,000.00	
Building	274,038.28	
Equipment	66,082.26	
Total	\$398,120.54	
Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	11,735	14,153
Adult	29,116	30,906
Total	40,851	45,059
Pictures in frames:	5,398	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour, historical group		
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:	1935	1936
	411,087	383,211

Area 5 Hamlin Park Library

<i>Location:</i> Barry and Hoyne Avenues		
<i>Date established:</i> July 22, 1911		
<i>Plant and equipment:</i>		
Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	3,237	4,475
Adult	5,129	5,953
Total	8,366	10,428
Pictures in frames:	4,328	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour		
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:	1935	1936
	92,638	108,503

Area 6 Broadway Library

<i>Location:</i> 3319-21 Broadway		
<i>Date established:</i> November, 1922		
<i>Plant and equipment:</i>		
Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	3,695	4,951
Adult	11,635	11,237
Total	15,330	16,188
Pictures in frames:	4,071	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour		
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:	1935	1936
	207,752	203,089

Area 8 Olivet Library

<i>Location:</i> Cleveland Avenue and Blackhawk Street		
<i>Date established:</i> October 29, 1926		
<i>Equipment:</i>		
Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	1,194	2,425
Adult	3,298	3,947
Total	4,492	6,372
Pictures in frames:	2,796	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour; sponsoring of local history project		
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:	1935	1936
	107,603	104,749

Area 8 Seward Park Library

<i>Location:</i> Elm and Orleans Streets		
<i>Date established:</i> January 14, 1914		
<i>Equipment:</i>		
Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	1,925	3,115
Adult	3,353	4,165
Total	5,278	7,280
Pictures in frames:	3,488	
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:	1935	1936
	41,601	47,783

Area 11 Jefferson Library, Sub-Branch (Hild)

<i>Location:</i> 4820 Long Avenue		
<i>Date established:</i> June 20, 1927		
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:		
	1935	1936
	53,968	51,303

Area 12 Forest Glen Library, Sub-Branch (Albany)

<i>Location:</i> Lawler and Catalpa Avenues		
<i>Date established:</i> April 2, 1928		
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:		
	1935	1936
	4,859	6,752

Area 14 Albany Library

<i>Location:</i> 3536-38 Lawrence Avenue			
<i>Date established:</i> June 12, 1922			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	3,146	5,748
	Adult	8,354	11,362
	Total	11,500	17,110
	Pictures:	3,932	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour			
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		198,457	235,722

Area 15 Portage Park Library

<i>Location:</i> 5148 Irving Park Boulevard			
<i>Date established:</i> June 5, 1933			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	3,642	4,753
	Adult	6,329	7,245
	Total	9,971	11,998
	Pictures:	3,096	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour			
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		158,453	146,985

Area 16 Independence Library

<i>Location:</i> 3718-20 Irving Park Boulevard			
<i>Date established:</i> July 19, 1928			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	4,221	5,509
	Adult	9,227	10,012
	Total	13,448	15,521
	Pictures:	9,031	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour			
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		194,799	187,931

Area 18 Mont Clare Library, Sub-Branch (Northwesttown)

<i>Location:</i> 6851 Belden Avenue			
<i>Date established:</i> January 31, 1923			
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		24,134	18,788

Area 22 Kosciusko Park Library

<i>Location:</i> 2732 North Avers Avenue			
<i>Date established:</i> April 17, 1917			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	1,247	2,785
	Adult	2,964	3,577
	Total	4,211	6,362
	Pictures:	3,418	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour			
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		70,995	85,867

Area 22 Logan Square Library

<i>Location:</i> 3248 Fullerton Avenue			
<i>Date established:</i> April 1, 1920			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	3,500	4,752
	Adult	7,472	8,958
	Total	10,972	13,710
	Pictures:	5,829	
<i>Special program:</i> Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour			
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		185,649	191,606

Area 22 Holstein Park Library

<i>Location:</i> North Oakley and Colvin Streets			
<i>Date established:</i> December 16, 1912			

<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	1,178	2,589
	Adult	1,939	2,227
	Total	3,117	4,816
	Pictures:	1,669	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		59,640	64,002

Area 23 Northwesttown Library

<i>Location:</i> 1615-17 North Crawford Avenue			
<i>Date established:</i> June 6, 1927			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	3,290	5,991
	Adult	7,056	8,851
	Total	10,355	14,842
	Pictures:	5,041	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		152,838	146,130

Area 24 Eckhart Park Library

<i>Location:</i> Chicago Avenue and Noble Street			
<i>Date established:</i> February 1, 1911			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	2,628	4,923
	Adult	3,980	3,690
	Total	6,608	8,613

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		79,941	79,995

Area 24 Humboldt Library

<i>Location:</i> 2553 West North Avenue			
<i>Date established:</i> January, 1916			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	4,113	6,555
	Adult	9,060	10,967
	Total	13,173	17,522
	Pictures:	15,304	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		238,858	272,466

Area 24 Pulaski Park Library

<i>Location:</i> Blackhawk and Noble Streets			
<i>Date established:</i> Opened September 22, 1915; closed October 28, 1920; re-opened November 7, 1923			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	1,463	2,743
	Adult	2,566	2,980
	Total	4,029	5,723
	Pictures:	2,742	
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		52,569	57,400

Area 24 Chicago Commons Library, Sub-Branch (Eckhart)

<i>Location:</i> 955 West Grand Avenue			
<i>Date established:</i> January 11, 1920; closed for circulation May 20, 1936; re-opened September 16, 1936			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	1,463	2,743
	Adult	2,566	2,980
	Total	4,029	5,723
	Pictures:	2,742	
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		7,082	10,565

Area 25 North Justice Library, Sub-Branch (Justice)

<i>Location:</i> 5518 West North Avenue			
<i>Date established:</i> October 1, 1928			
<i>Equipment:</i>			
	Books:	2,909	
	Pictures:	2,909	
<i>Circulation:</i> Annual total:			
		1935	1936
		53,729	54,461

Area 25 Austin Library

Location: 5609-15 Race Avenue
Date established: January 13, 1930
Plant and equipment:

Real estate	\$13,200.00
Building	122,538.97
Equipment	22,321.47
Total	\$158,060.44

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	6,558	8,406
Adult	21,111	20,353
Total	27,669	28,759
Pictures:	13,063	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
	266,319	234,684

Area 26 Legler Regional Library

Location: Crawford Avenue and Monroe Street
Date established: October 9, 1920
Plant and equipment:

Real estate	\$33,375.00
Building	242,275.00
Total	\$275,650.00

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	12,612	14,117
Adult	35,863	33,868
Total	48,475	47,985
Pictures:	14,478	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour, historical group

Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
	413,039	368,457

Area 28 Lewis Library

Location: 1945-47 West Madison Street
Date established: November 15, 1905
Equipment:

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	2,763	4,191
Adult	11,761	11,821
Total	14,524	16,012
Pictures:	5,259	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
	132,365	124,659

Area 28 Hull-House Library, Sub-Branch (Lewis)

Location: 800 South Halsted Street
Date established: September 20, 1927
Circulation: Annual total:

1935	1936
19,817	20,159

Area 28 Roosevelt Library

Location: 934 West Roosevelt Road
Date established: November 5, 1926
Equipment:

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	1,886	3,073
Adult	3,756	4,083
Total	5,642	7,156
Pictures:	1,587	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
	45,149	44,934

Area 29 Douglas Library

Location: 13th Street and Homan Avenue
Date established: September 30, 1930
Plant and equipment:

Real estate	\$25,000.00
Building	123,849.28
Equipment	22,192.38
Total	\$171,041.66

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	4,844	7,847
Adult	12,204	14,987
Total	17,048	22,834
Pictures:	7,371	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
	249,443	254,405

Area 30 Toman Library

Location: 27th Street and Pulaski Road
Date established: June 20, 1927

Real estate	\$35,000.00
Building	87,180.31
Total	\$122,180.31

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	4,485	5,886
Adult	9,362	10,970
Total	13,847	16,856
Pictures:	6,938	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour; sponsoring of local history project; forum (under independent auspices)

Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
	222,582	219,212

Area 31 Dvorak Library

Location: Cullerton and Fisk Streets
Date established: Opened January 15, 1912; closed January 31, 1921; re-opened May 1, 1922
Equipment:

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	1,432	2,774
Adult	2,523	3,060
Total	3,955	5,834
Pictures:	3,831	

Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
	45,033	54,629

Area 31 Gads Hill Library, Sub-Branch (Legler)

Location: 1919 West Cullerton Street
Date established: October 3, 1927
Circulation: Annual total:

1935	1936
54,391	53,669

Area 34 Hardin Square Library

Location: 2555 Wentworth Avenue
Date established: January 27, 1927
Equipment:

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	1,953	3,368
Adult	2,894	3,393
Total	4,847	6,761
Pictures:	3,567	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
	62,301	62,375

Area 37 Fuller Park Library

Location: 45th Street and Princeton Avenue
Date established: February 5, 1912
Equipment:

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	1,789	3,435
Adult	3,400	4,177
Total	5,189	7,612
Pictures:	1,983	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
	40,008	55,227

Area 38 Forestville, Sub-Branch (Hall)

Location: 4401 St. Lawrence Avenue
Date established: October 3, 1932; closed August 1937. Facilities moved into the new Oakland Branch, 700 East Oakwood Boulevard. Opened September 23, 1937.

Equipment:	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	707	575
	Adults	2,314	2,213
	Total	3,021	2,788
Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		16,863	15,795

Area 38 Hall Library

Location: 4801 South Michigan Avenue
Date established: January 18, 1932

Plant and equipment:

Real estate	\$40,000.00
Building	120,661.30
Equipment	31,810.07
Total	\$192,471.37

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	6,973	8,851
Adult	12,105	12,713
Total	19,078	21,564
Pictures:	2,206	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour, forum

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		191,461	187,474

Area 39 Blackstone Library

Location: 49th Street and Lake Park Avenue
Date established: April 6, 1905

Plant and equipment: Real estate \$25,000.00
Building 225,000.00

Total	\$250,000.00
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Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	4,710	5,853
Adult	19,994	20,068
Total	24,704	25,921
Pictures:	8,754	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		186,510	181,824

Area 42 Woodlawn Library

Location: 6247-49 Kimbark Avenue
Date established: February 13, 1917

Plant and equipment:

Real estate	\$8,000.00
Building	23,250.00
Total	\$31,250.00

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	6,872	7,225
Adult	27,494	25,813
Total	34,366	33,038
Pictures:	11,804	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		340,697	308,489

Area 43 South Shore Library

Location: 73d Street and Exchange Avenue
Date established: May 14, 1929

Plant and equipment:

Real estate	\$13,500.00
Building	77,738.30
Equipment	34,534.00
Total	\$125,772.30

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	5,323	6,676
Adult	16,754	16,605
Total	22,077	23,281
Pictures:	3,303	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

hour, book review clubs, sponsoring of local history project.

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		236,732	221,812

Area 44 Chatham Library

Location: 79th Street and Maryland Avenue

Date established: September 8, 1927

Equipment:	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	3,879	6,664
	Adult	8,092	8,910
	Total	11,971	15,574
	Pictures:	2,908	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		121,784	121,083

Area 44 Tulcy Park Sub-Branch (Chatham)

Location: 90th and St. Lawrence Avenue

Date established: February 20, 1928

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		28,727	30,009

Area 45 Avalon Park Library

Location: 81st Street and Dante Avenue

Date established: November 15, 1926

Equipment:	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	2,742	3,779
	Adult	3,579	3,477
	Total	6,321	7,256
	Pictures:	2,257	

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		55,035	57,646

Area 46 Bessemer Library

Location: 89th Street and Muskegon Avenue

Date established: December 13, 1911

Equipment:	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	1,182	3,692
	Adult	3,136	3,250
	Total	4,318	6,942
	Pictures:	6,007	

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		58,279	73,888

Area 49 Calumet Library, Sub-Branch (Bessemer)

Location: East 98th Street and Lake Michigan

Date established: February 17, 1930

Equipment:	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	1,334	974
	Adult	2,309	2,047
	Total	3,643	3,021
	Pictures:	3,402	

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		22,892	28,354

Area 49 Pullman Library

Location: 110th Street and Indiana Avenue

Date established: July 9, 1928

Plant and equipment:	Real estate	\$3,320.00
	Building	93,118.41
	Equipment	13,811.10
	Total	\$110,249.51

Books:	1935	1936
Juvenile	5,779	6,527
Adult	9,169	9,813
Total	14,948	16,340
Pictures:	3,837	

Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour; sponsoring of local history project

Circulation:	Annual total:	1935	1936
		156,289	144,867

Area 58 Brighton Park Library

Location: 4142 Archer Avenue

Date established: October 7, 1929

Equipment:	Books:	1935	1936
	Juvenile	4,039	6,134
	Adult	6,321	7,796
	Total	10,360	12,840
	Pictures:	9,000	

				hour; sponsoring of local history project		
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					191,202	188,099
Area 67	Ogden Park Library			Location: 65th and Racine Streets		
				Date established: November 14, 1911		
				Equipment:	Books: 1935	1936
					Juvenile 2,654	3,528
					Adult 7,454	7,551
					Total 10,108	11,079
					Pictures: 8,565	
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					117,813	121,779
Area 68	Kelly Library			Location: 62d Street and Normal Avenue		
				Date established: June 26, 1911		
				Plant and equipment:	Real estate	\$14,750.00
					Building	54,650.55
					Total	\$69,400.55
					Books: 1935	1936
					Juvenile 6,330	7,154
					Adult 19,344	20,278
					Total 25,674	27,432
					Pictures: 14,150	
				Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour; sponsoring of local history project		
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					226,540	214,733
Area 68	Hamilton Park Library			Location: 72d Street and Normal Avenue		
				Date established: January 8, 1912		
				Equipment:	Books: 1935	1936
					Juvenile 2,509	3,606
					Adult 7,238	7,445
					Total 9,747	11,051
					Pictures: 7,446	
				Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour		
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					112,271	120,415
Area 75	Walker Library			Location: 111th Street and South Hoyne Avenue		
				Date established: April 24, 1914		
				Plant and equipment:	Real estate	\$4,950.00
					Building	51,768.81
					Equipment	18,303.65
					Total	\$75,022.46
					Books: 1935	1936
					Juvenile 7,458	8,681
					Adult 15,017	15,540
					Total 22,475	24,221
					Pictures: 4,871	
				Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour; sponsoring of local history project		
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					123,360	112,600
				Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour		
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					132,916	131,281
Area 61	Davis Square Library			Location: 45th Street and Marshfield Avenue		
				Date established: Opened November 20, 1911; closed November 28, 1920; re-opened April 24, 1922		
				Equipment:	Books: 1935	1936
					Juvenile 1,010	2,443
					Adult 1,972	2,198
					Total 2,982	4,641
					Pictures: 2,159	
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					27,833	37,978
Area 61	Cornell Square Library			Location: Wood and 51st Streets		
				Date established: Opened November 10, 1910; closed January 31, 1921; re-opened October 30, 1922		
				Equipment:	Books: 1935	1936
					Juvenile 1,313	2,549
					Adult 2,421	2,710
					Total 3,734	5,259
					Pictures: 2,714	
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					40,975	59,029
Area 61	Sherman Park Library			Location: Loomis and 53d Streets		
				Date established: November 10, 1910		
				Equipment:	Books: 1935	1936
					Juvenile 1,570	3,274
					Adult 3,605	4,129
					Total 5,175	7,403
					Pictures: 3,183	
				Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour		
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					84,510	90,832
Area 63	Gage Park Library, Sub-Branch (Brighton)			Location: 55th Street and Western Avenue		
				Date established: September 4, 1928		
				Equipment: Pictures: 1,523		
				Circulation: Annual total:	1935	1936
					37,119	45,142
Area 66	Chicago Lawn Library			Location: 6238 South Kedzie Avenue		
				Date established: May 1, 1929		
				Equipment: \$18,346.07		
					Books: 1935	1936
					Juvenile 4,375	5,763
					Adult 9,549	10,504
					Total 13,924	16,267
					Pictures: 4,009	
				Special program: Library instruction classes, Parent-Teacher Association talks, club talks, story hour		

MISCELLANEOUS RECREATION FACILITIES

PUBLIC BATHS

The growth in favor of public baths in the United States has been very slow in comparison with the high interest they commanded in nations of ancient and medieval times. According to Alfred W. S. Cross (*Public Baths and Wash Houses*), public baths originated with the Athenians or Lacedaemonians and were perfected by the Romans. By the time of Claudius (A.D. 41-54), they had become quite common in Rome and other Italian cities. Rome became renowned for its public baths during the fifth century; at one time there were 856 establishments open to the public's use. Under the Empire, the humblest classes expected to be provided free baths at the expense of the state. Various emperors and private individuals, desirous of ingratiating themselves with the masses, constructed *thermae* for the people on a magnificent scale. These enormous buildings contained swimming pools and warm baths, vapor and hot air baths, large gymnasia, libraries and theaters. They were often classic specimens of architecture, having floors paved with elegant mosaics, high vaulted ceilings, cupolas and vast porticoes.

During the Middle Ages, nearly every town had a bathroom equipped with wooden tubs. At the present time, Russia and Japan are renowned for their public baths, while France, Belgium and Austria also provide them for the poorer classes.

The first public bath in the United States was opened in New York City in 1890 by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. It incorporated the suggestions of Dr. Simon Baruch, of New York City, early advocate of shower baths in the United States.

The Public Bath Movement in Chicago

In response to a movement led by women's groups throughout the city, the first appropriation for free bath facilities was made by the Chicago City Council in March, 1893. Mayor Harrison then signed a lease for a 25 by 110 foot lot on

Mather Street near Halsted Street. The site was secured from William E. Kent at a yearly rental of \$300.00 and a purchase option was secured for \$500.00. The bathhouse erected at this location was formally opened to the public January 9, 1894. The establishment of public baths was characterized as "luxury for the poor and necessity to public health."

The eighteen public baths in Chicago in 1936 were under the administration of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation. They are distributed throughout the city; six on the west side; six on the southwest side; the northwest side has four; and two are located in the north side area. These are located principally in areas of inadequate housing, wherein low-income, foreign-born groups reside. Those on the west side are situated near rooming houses and hotels frequented by transients and casuals.

Finances

For the fiscal year of 1936, \$74,297.48 was appropriated for the operation of these baths. The annual appropriation bill of the City of Chicago for 1937 designates \$83,035.86 for this purpose. During the year 1936, \$12,163.58 was collected from users of the public baths for soap and towels.

The 1936 budget may be broken down as follows:

1	Supervisor	\$ 190.00 per month
16	Bath caretakers	170.00
3	Bath caretakers	150.00
11	Bathing attendants	125.00
2	Bathing attendants	115.00
	Total appropriated	
	for salaries	\$55,347.48
	Material and supplies	3,000.00
	Machinery and Vehicles	500.00
	Repairs by contract or	
	open order	1,000.00
	Fuel, light and power	11,200.00
	Furniture and fixtures	200.00

Printing, stationery and office supplies	300.00
Passenger transportation	50.00
Impersonal services and benefits	2,000.00
Telephone service	700.00
<hr/>	
Total expenditures	\$74,297.48
Receipts	12,163.58
<hr/>	
Net cost—1936	\$62,133.90

This may be compared with a similar breakdown for 1937:

1 Supervisor	\$ 190.00	per month
16 Bath caretakers	170.00	
3 Bath caretakers	150.00	
11 Bathing attendants	125.00	
2 Bathing attendants	115.00	
Total appropriated for salaries	\$55,335.86	
Material and supplies	4,000.00	
Machinery and vehicles	1,000.00	
Repairs by contract or open order	2,700.00	
Fuel, light and power	15,500.00	
Printing, stationery and office supplies	600.00	
Passenger transportation	100.00	
Impersonal services and benefits	3,000.00	
Telephone service	800.00	
<hr/>		
Total	\$83,035.86	

Hours and Season

The baths are open from Monday through Saturday during the entire year. The hours on single days are from 1:00 to 8:00 P.M., while on double days (open to both men and women) the hours are from 9:00 A.M. until 8:00 P.M. On double days the hours for women are from 9:00 to 1:00 P.M. At some of the other bathhouses the hours are from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. The designated double days and hours vary at different bathhouses. Schedules are included in the individual summary following this text.

Facilities

Each bathhouse has four rooms: namely, a waiting room, a shower room, a supply room and lavatories. Each shower room has from twenty to twenty-five showers divided into compartments. Individual dressing rooms are provided for each shower.

Supervision and Staff

A male caretaker is assigned to each bathhouse. On women's days female bathing attendants are present. At bathhouses not having full days set aside for women users, the female bathing attendants spend two days per week at three bathhouses.

Attendance

During 1936, 886,832 people used the public baths. Of these 641,333 used them free of any charge, furnishing their own towels and soap, while 245,499 paid a five-cent charge for the use of a towel and a bar of soap. Paid admissions average 27.7 per cent of total attendance. The time allowed for the use of a bath is from twenty to thirty minutes. The greatest number of people bathe during the summer months. They are composed mostly of school children and working men. The following table presents a picture of annual patronage and the proportion of paid to free use:

Year	Total attendance	Free	Paid	Cash received	Percentage of paid attendance to total attendance	
1911	1,044,067	No charge for soap and towels				
1912	849,964	"	"	"	"	
1913	726,336	"	"	"	"	
1914	816,328	"	"	"	"	
1915	784,644	"	"	"	"	
1916	703,953	"	"	"	"	
1917	634,186	"	"	"	"	
1918	708,452	"	"	"	"	
1919	909,127	"	"	"	"	
1920	585,316	5c for soap and towel, no record kept				
1921	544,912	"	"	"	"	
1922	775,534	"	"	"	"	
1923	772,283	691,194	81,089	\$4,054.45	10.5	
1924	779,681	596,373	183,308	9,165.40	23.5	
1925	1,055,940	799,512	256,428	12,821.40	24.3	
1926	768,561	499,742	268,819	13,440.95	35.0	
1927	785,139	487,610	297,529	14,876.45	37.9	
1928	800,030	524,593	275,437	13,771.75	34.4	
1929	816,534	539,674	276,860	13,843.00	33.9	
1930	819,131	550,907	268,224	13,784.05	32.7	
1931	632,656	434,607	198,049	9,862.31	31.3	
1932	867,065	693,821	173,244	8,563.41	19.9	
1933	805,902	584,878	221,024	10,943.72	27.4	
1934	862,997	633,715	229,282	11,353.63	26.5	
1935	899,133	639,775	259,358	12,854.93	28.8	
1936	886,832	641,333	245,499	12,163.58	27.7	

During 1936 the maintenance costs, income, and attendance were divided as follows:

Bath	Costs	Attendance			Income
		Total	Free	Paid	
Baruch	\$4,174.03	50,543	38,073	12,470	\$616.62
Cregier	3,741.84	45,277	32,894	12,383	613.61
Gaban	3,396.60	33,566	26,438	7,128	351.17
Gurney	3,776.13	35,589	25,177	10,412	514.30
Henrotin	3,316.09	57,139	47,319	9,820	485.36
Kedzie	6,197.39	100,986	79,657	21,329	1,059.23
Kosciuszko	4,194.31	54,191	39,116	15,075	747.16
Lawler	3,509.57	56,270	49,652	6,618	320.17
Lincoln	3,598.20	41,951	30,087	11,864	588.14
Loeffler	3,681.88	39,011	23,401	15,610	773.07

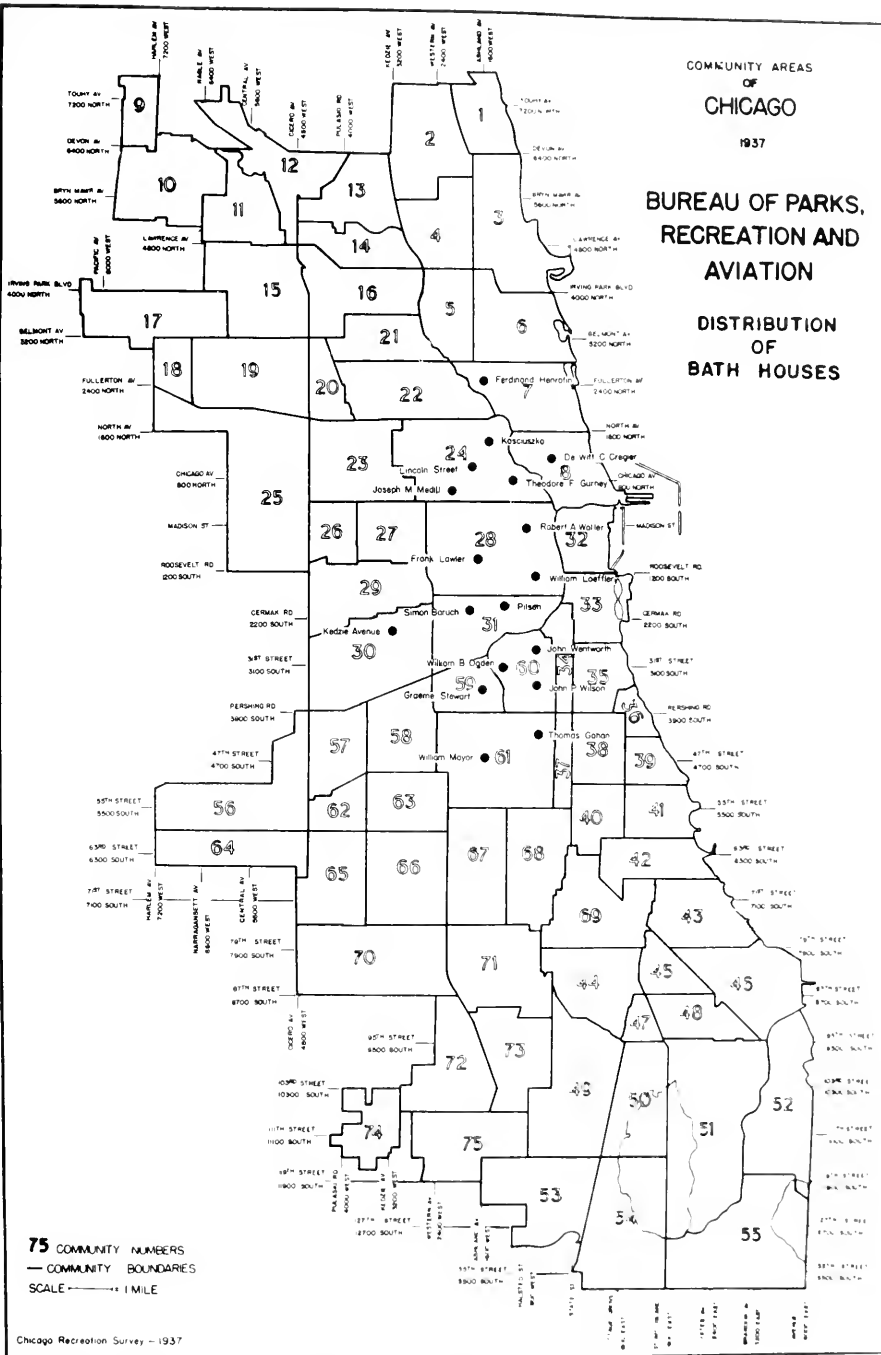
(Continued on page 233)

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

BUREAU OF PARKS,
RECREATION AND
AVIATION

DISTRIBUTION
OF
BATH HOUSES

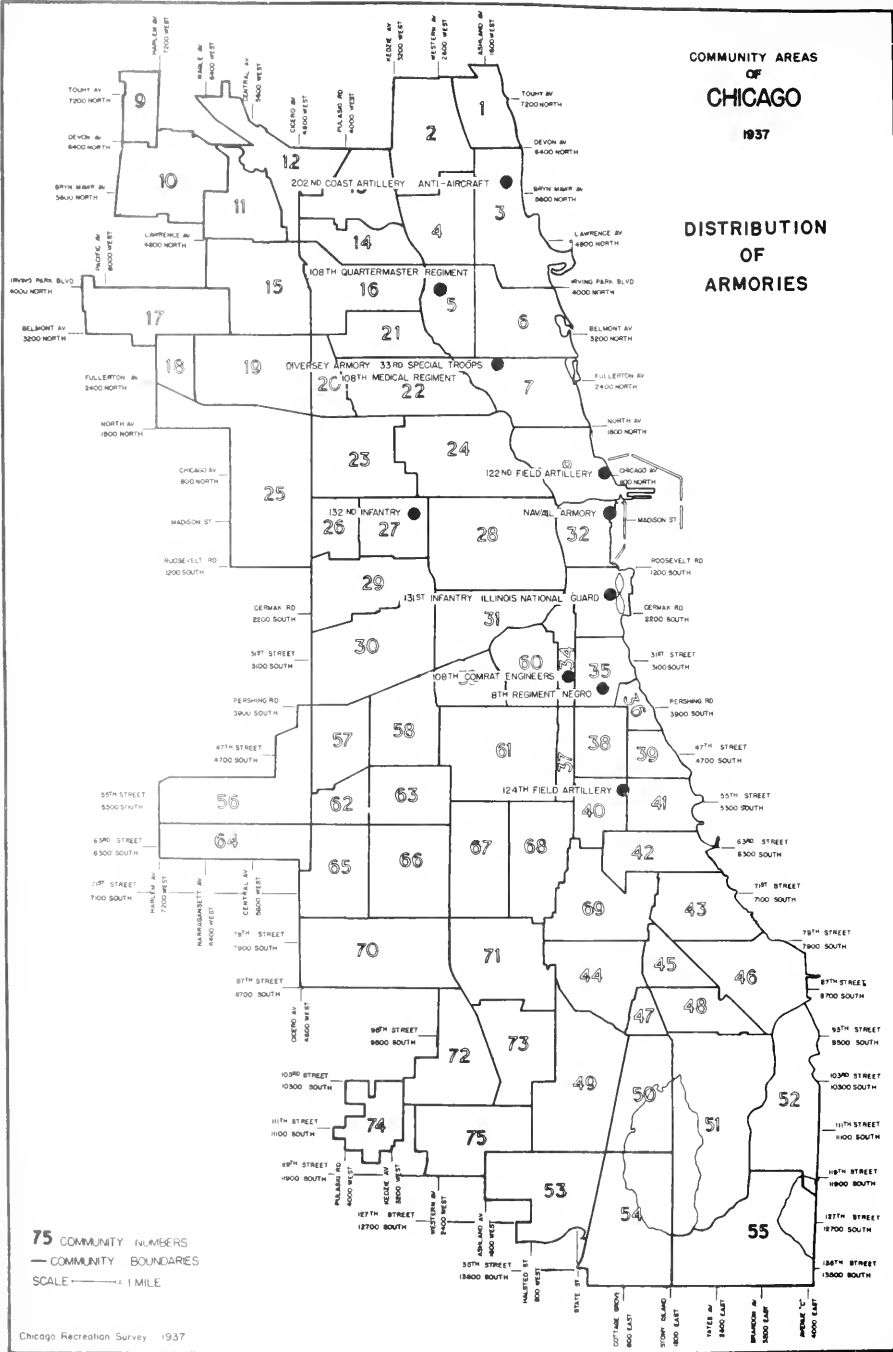


75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE — 1 MILE

COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO

1937

**DISTRIBUTION
OF
ARMORIES**



75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ——— 1 MILE

Bath	Costs	Attendance			Income
		Total	Free	Paid	
Mavor	3,974.39	66,686	39,581	27,105	1,350.05
Medill	4,165.37	46,629	32,040	14,589	723.17
Ogden	3,889.13	31,744	20,338	11,406	564.14
Pilsen	3,550.70	64,793	47,348	17,445	865.28
Stewart	4,789.27	55,648	39,151	16,497	818.22
Waller	3,621.69	28,194	17,559	10,635	523.74
Wentworth	3,808.53	31,578	14,024	17,554	870.88
Wilson	3,890.96	47,037	39,378	7,659	377.27
Total	\$71,276.08	886,832	641,333	245,499	\$12,163.58

Detailed Analysis of Operations in 1936

The summary of each of the bathhouses shows the extent of usage in the various districts. The location of each is indicated on a map in this chapter.

Ferdinand Henrotin Bath—Community Area 7

Location: 2415 North Marshfield Avenue

Date established: 1908

Dimensions: 38-80' x 125'

Operating schedule: Open Wednesday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Saturday 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. for women; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. for men.

Maintenance: \$3,316.09

Income: \$485.36

Attendance: Annual total 57,139. Free admissions 47,319; paid admissions 9,820

DeWitt C. Cregier Bath—Community Area 8

Location: 1153 Cambridge Avenue

Date established: 1915

Dimensions: 50' x 100'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday. Open Monday and Thursday from 1:00 to 8:00 P.M. for women; for men, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,741.84

Income: \$613.61

Attendance: Annual total 45,277. Free admissions 32,894; paid admissions 12,383

Joseph M. Medill Bath—Community Area 24

Location: 2138 Grand Avenue

Dimensions: 50' x 100'

Date established: 1906

Operating schedule: Open Monday and Thursday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. for women; for men, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. Closed Sunday.

Maintenance: \$4,165.37

Income: \$723.17

Attendance: Annual total 46,629. Free admissions 32,040; paid admissions 14,589

Lincoln Street Bath—Community Area 24

Location: 1019 North Lincoln Street

Date established: 1916

Dimensions: 65' x 125'

Operating schedule: Closed all day Sunday and

Wednesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

Open Wednesday for women from 1:00 to

8:00 P.M., Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00

P.M.; for men Monday, Tuesday, Thursday,

Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00

P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,598.20

Income: \$588.14

Attendance: Annual total 41,951. Free admissions, 30,087; paid admissions 11,864

Kosciuszko Bath—Community Area 24

Location: 1444-46 Holt Avenue

Date established: 1904

Dimensions: 48' x 125'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday; Tuesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Friday from 1:00 P.M. Open for women Tuesday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Friday 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.; for men, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$4,194.31

Income: \$747.16

Attendance: Annual total 54,191. Free admissions 39,116; paid admissions 15,075

Theodore F. Gurney Bath—Community Area 24

Location: 1139 West Chicago Avenue

Date established: 1906

Dimensions: 40' x 121'

Operating schedule: Open for women Tuesday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.; for men, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Closed all day Sunday; Tuesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. and Friday from 1:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,776.13

Income: \$514.30

Attendance: Annual total 35,589. Free admissions 25,177; paid admissions 10,412

Robert A. Waller Bath—Community Area 28

Location: 19 South Peoria Street

Date established: 1901

Dimensions: 25' x 125'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday, Wednesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for women Wednesday 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Saturday 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for men Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,621.69

Income: \$525.74

Attendance: Annual total 28,194. Free admissions 17,559; paid admissions 10,635

Frank Lawler Bath—Community Area 28

Location: Polk and Paulina Streets

Date established: 1916

Dimensions: 98.8' x 100'

Operating schedule: Closed all day Sunday, and Tuesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for women Tuesday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. and Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for men Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,509.57

Income: \$320.17

Attendance: Annual total 56,270. Free admissions 49,752; paid admissions 6,518

William Loeffler Bath—Community Area 28

Location: 1217 South Union Avenue

Date established: 1909

Dimensions: 24' x 108'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday, and Tuesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for women Tuesday 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. and Friday 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for men Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,681.88

Income: \$773.07

Attendance: Annual total 39,011. Free admissions 23,401; paid admissions 15,610

Kedzie Avenue Bath—Community Area 30

Location: 24th Street and Kedzie Avenue

Date established: 1918

Dimensions: 56' x 126.5'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday. Open for women Monday and Thursday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.; for men, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$6,197.39

Income: \$1,059.23

Attendance: Annual total 100,986. Free admissions 79,657; paid admissions 21,329

Pilsen Bath—Community Area 31

Location: 1849 Throop Street

Date established: 1908

Dimensions: 50' x 125'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday. Open for women Monday and Thursday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. Open for men, Tuesday,

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,550.70

Income: \$865.28

Attendance: Annual total 64,793. Free admissions 47,348; paid admissions 17,445

Simon Baruch Bath—Community Area 31

Location: 1911 West 20th Street

Date established: 1910

Dimensions: 50' x 100'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday and Wednesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for women Wednesday 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for men Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$4,174.03

Income: \$616.62

Attendance: Annual total 50,543. Free admissions 38,073; paid admissions 12,470

Graeme Stewart Bath—Community Area 59

Location: 1642 West 35th Street

Date established: 1914

Dimensions: 50' x 130'

Operating schedule: Closed Tuesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. and all day Sunday. Open for women Tuesday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. and Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.; for men Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$4,789.27

Income: \$818.22

Attendance: Annual total 55,648. Free admissions 39,151; paid admissions 16,497

John Wentworth Bath—Community Area 60

Location: 2839 South Halsted Street

Date established: 1905

Dimensions: 50' x 130'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday, and Wednesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for women Wednesday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. and Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for men Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,808.53

Income: \$870.88

Attendance: Annual total 31,578. Free admissions 14,024; paid admissions 17,554

John P. Wilson Bath—Community Area 60

Location: 3225 South Racine Avenue

Date established: 1930

Dimensions: 50' x 125'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday and Wednesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for women Wednesday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. and Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for men Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,890.96

Income: \$377.27

Attendance: Annual total 47,037. Free admissions 39,378; paid admissions 7,659

William B. Ogden Bath—Community Area 60

Location: 3346 Emerald Avenue

Date established: 1906

Dimensions: 48' x 124.5'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday. Open for women Monday and Thursday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. Open for men Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,889.13

Income: \$564.14

Attendance: Annual total 31,744. Free admissions 20,338; paid admissions 11,406

William Mavor Bath—Community Area 61

Location: 4645-47 Gross Avenue

Date established: 1900

Dimensions: 50' x 122'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday and Tuesday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for women Tuesday 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. and Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Open for men Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,974.39

Income: \$1,350.05

Attendance: Annual total 66,686. Free admissions 39,581; paid admissions 27,105

Thomas Gahan Bath—Community Area 61

Location: 4226-28 Wallace Street

Date established: 1907

Dimensions: 40' x 125'

Operating schedule: Closed Sunday. Open for women Monday and Thursday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. Open for men Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Maintenance: \$3,396.60

Income: \$351.17

Attendance: Annual total 33,566. Free admissions 26,438; paid admissions 7,128

Armories in the City of Chicago

While the primary function of armories is not recreational, nevertheless these agencies actually have equipment which can be definitely regarded as recreation facilities. It is for this reason and because the armories are tax supported agencies that a brief summary of the armories within the City of Chicago is included. The data and factual material have been derived through the various administrative officers in charge of the individual armories in the city.

There are ten armories in the City of Chicago, nine of which are controlled by the State of Illinois; the other, the 131st Infantry Armory, is controlled by the 131st Infantry Armory Association.

Of the nine armories controlled by the State, seven are housed in buildings either owned or built by the State; while two, the 108th Quartermaster Regiment Armory and the Diversey Armory, are rented from private owners.

Drill floors

All of the armories contain drill floors. Two, the 122d Field Artillery Armory and the 124th Field Artillery Armory, have indoor drill fields; and the 202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory uses the gymnasium as a drill floor.

Gymnasiums

Four armories have gymnasiums in addition to drill floors: the 132d Infantry Armory, the 122d Field Artillery Armory, the 202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory and the 124th Field Artillery Armory. The following three use the drill floors as gymnasiums: the Diversey Armory, the 108th Combat Engineers Armory and the 131st Infantry Armory.

Basketball courts

All of the armories have basketball courts. The four armories having more than one basketball court are: the 108th Combat Engineers Armory, two courts; the 131st Infantry Armory, four courts; the 202d Coast Anti Aircraft Artillery Armory, six courts; and the Naval Armory, three courts.

Indoor ball or baseball diamonds

Seven of the armories have indoor ball diamonds. They are the 132d Infantry Armory, two diamonds; Diversey Armory, 122d Field Artillery Armory, the 108th Combat Engineers

Armory, the 202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory, the Naval Armory, and the 124th Field Artillery Armory, one diamond each. Three of the armories do not have indoor baseball diamonds: the 108th Quartermaster Regiment Armory, the Eighth Infantry Regiment (Negro) Armory, and the 131st Infantry Armory.

Tennis courts

Of the eight armories with tennis courts, three have one court each. These are the 132d Infantry Armory, the Eighth Infantry Regiment (Negro) Armory, and the 122d Field Artillery Armory. Five armories have more than one court, namely, the 108th Combat Engineers Armory, four courts; the 131st Infantry Armory, two courts; the 202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory, six courts; the Naval Armory, two courts; and the 124th Field Artillery Armory, five courts.

Volley ball courts

Three of the armories have volley ball courts: the Diversey Armory, the 122d Field Artillery Armory, and the Naval Armory.

Badminton courts

Two armories have badminton courts: the 202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory, one court; and the Naval Armory, four courts.

Handball courts

The Naval Armory is the only armory in the city which has handball courts. It has two courts.

Bowling alleys

The 131st Infantry Armory is the sole armory with bowling alleys. It has six alleys.

Rifle ranges

Five armories have one rifle range each: the Eighth Infantry Regiment (Negro) Armory, which has been condemned and is unfit for further use; the 122d Field Artillery Armory; the 202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory; the 124th Field Artillery Armory; and the Naval Armory. Three armories having more than one rifle range each are the 132d Infantry Armory, two ranges; the 108th Combat Engineers Armory, two ranges; and the 131st Infantry Armory, four ranges. Two armories do not have rifle ranges or provisions for rifle practice: the 108th Quartermaster Regiment Armory and the Diversey Armory.

Showers and shower rooms

All armories have shower rooms and showers, with provisions for dressing. Each armory has more than one shower as a part of its equipment; but in most instances the precise number was unobtainable.

Swimming pools

The Naval Armory is the only armory in the city equipped with a swimming pool.

Seating capacity of armories

The seating capacity of the ten armories in the city is as follows:

	Main floor	Balcony	Total
132d Infantry Armory	none	1,000	1,000
108th Quartermaster Regiment Armory	none	none	none
Diversey Armory	500	none	500
8th Infantry Regiment (Negro) Armory	4,000	1,000	5,000
122d Field Artillery Armory	none	900	900
108th Combat Engineers Armory	2,000	1,500	3,500
131st Infantry Armory	none	1,000	1,000
202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory	6,000	3,000*	9,000
Naval Armory	5,000	500	5,500
124th Field Artillery Armory	7,000	6,000	13,000

*1,000 seats each in first and second balconies and ballroom.

The 124th Field Artillery Armory is known as the largest armory west of the Allegheny Mountains. The 202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory has the largest indoor wood floor gymnasium without obstruction in the country. It is 280 feet long by 120 feet wide. The Diversey Armory is the smallest armory in the State of Illinois, in proportion to the number of men housed.

Number of companies and attendance

No record is kept in the armories of attendance at annual events, commercial events, or affairs of outside organizations. However, an estimate is made of the weekly attendance at drill practice by the enlisted men at the ten armories.

Armory	Number of units or men in companies	Average weekly attendance at drill practice
132d Infantry Armory	3	1,086
108th Quartermaster Regiment Armory	3	181
Diversey Armory	12	600
Eighth Infantry Regiment (Negro) Armory	14	803
122d Field Artillery Armory	8	800
108th Combat Engineers Armory	8	490
131st Infantry Armory	19	1,000
202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory	12	669
Naval Armory	12	600
124th Field Artillery Armory	11	600

Miscellaneous activities

The 122d Field Artillery Armory has a recreation room or social center hall for its enlisted men. The 108th Combat Engineers Armory has eight recreation rooms, one room for each of the eight companies. It also has equipment for carpentry, surveying, blacksmithing, drafting, photographing and sign painting. The 202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory has a ballroom, a Hammond organ, and a roller skating rink, in addition to its other facilities. The Naval Armory has a machine shop, a boathouse, a training ship, and a swimming pool. The 124th Field Artillery Armory has, in addition to its regular equipment, an indoor football field and polo field and also houses a midget auto race track.

Schedule of hours

Most of the armories are open every day of the year, including Sundays and holidays. The hours are approximately from 8:00 A.M. to midnight. The 132d Infantry Armory is closed on Sundays and holidays, and is open from 8:00 A.M. to midnight on week days. At the Eighth Infantry Regiment (Negro) Armory, the hours are from 5:00 P.M. to midnight. The 131st Infantry Armory is open week days from 5:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. and from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. on Sundays. The Naval Armory opens at 7:00 A.M.; and the 124th Field Army closes at 11:00 P.M. daily.

The use of some of the armories is available to outside organizations, while use of others is restricted to the companies which they house.

<i>Armory</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Free use</i>	<i>Permission authority</i>
132d Infantry Armory	Yes	Yes	Custodian; Adjutant-General of State
108th Quartermaster Regiment Armory	No	No	.....
Diversey Armory	No	Yes	Custodian
8th Infantry Regiment (Negro) Armory	No	No	.....
122d Field Artillery Armory	No	Grant to Northwestern University	Adjutant-General of State
108th Combat Engineers Armory	Yes	No	Custodian
131st Infantry Armory	Yes	To Charity Organizations	Custodian
202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory	Yes	No	Custodian
Naval Armory	No	Chicago Park District; Naval Post American Legion	Adjutant-General of State
124th Field Artillery Armory	Yes	No	Custodian

Detailed Analysis of Plant, Equipment and Service Schedules

132d Infantry Armory

The 132d Infantry Armory is located at 2653 West Madison Street. It was built in 1915, and is under the control of the State of Illinois. The area of the building is 37,200 square feet.

The building contains two drill floors, one of which is 186 feet long by 186 feet wide; the other, a gymnasium, is 83 feet by 63 feet. There is one basketball court, one indoor tennis court, two indoor baseball courts, a pistol and twenty-two calibre rifle range, a machine gun range, and a dressing room with five showers. The seating capacity of the balcony is one thousand people.

The custodian of the building issues the permits for renting the armory to outside organizations. For free use permission must be secured from the adjutant-general of the State of Illinois.

There are sixty-six officers in the 132d Infantry, stationed at this armory; and nine men on the permanent maintenance staff.

The armory is open week days only, being closed on all Sundays and holidays. The hours are from 8:00 A.M. to midnight each week day. The recreation program among the enlisted men is as follows: games played between the various companies of the armory in basketball, tennis, baseball, and boxing; and an annual dance for the enlisted men and their guests. During the week 1,086 men, divided into three different companies, drill on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 8:30 P.M. to 10:00 P.M., one company drilling each evening. Visitors are welcome to witness the drills on these nights. All events held by the regiment are free to the public. Classes in military science are held once a week for the officers.

The building is rented to various organizations for annual events, such as the Amateur Athletic Union Track Meet, the Young Men's Christian Association Sports Carnival, the Catholic Youth Organization's preliminaries for the Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament and De Paul University's major basketball games. These groups pay a rental for the use of the building, and the public is charged an admission fee.

While three companies totaling 1,086 men drill on three different nights a week, it is esti-

mated that an average of 800 men drill each week throughout the entire year.

108th Quartermaster Regiment Armory

The 108th Quartermaster Regiment Armory is located at 4355 Ravenswood Avenue and was established as an armory in 1936. The armory is controlled by the State of Illinois, but the building is rented from a private company by the State. The building is approximately 15,000 feet square, being 150 feet long by 100 feet wide. Removal to other quarters in the immediate future is planned.

The present building was built for garage or storage purposes, and is used by the regiment chiefly as a garage for repairing, painting, and storing its trucks, and as a drill floor for the enlisted men. The building contains twelve rooms, which are used for offices, locker rooms, shower room and a recreation room. The equipment includes fifty-two trucks for hauling men and supplies. No rentals or permits are made to outside organizations.

There are twenty-three officers, five truck maintenance men, one building maintenance man and one custodian, all members of the staff of the regiment.

The armory is open every day, including Sundays and holidays. The hours are from 8:00 A.M. to midnight.

There are no facilities for an active program for the enlisted men of the armory other than the space used for drill purposes. Three companies of 181 men drill on Monday and Friday evenings from 8:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. Classes are held in military science, for officers only, on Monday nights from 9:30 P.M. to 11:30 P.M.

A total of 181 men, including officers, drill each week throughout the year.

Diversey Armory

The Diversey Armory houses the 33d Division Special Troops and the 108th Medical Regiment. It is located at 1339 Diversey Parkway and is controlled by the State of Illinois. The armory is located in a storage building leased from private owners and is 125 feet long by 100 feet wide, with an area of 12,500 square feet. It was established in 1927.

The armory has a main floor and a second story covering half the area of the ground floor, all

of which is occupied. The drill floor, 88 feet by 48 feet, contains one basketball court, one indoor ball court, and one volley ball court. There is a dressing room with two showers. The building also contains fifteen offices for the use of the staff. The capacity of the floor is about five hundred people.

There are forty-six officers and two building maintenance men on the staff of the armory.

The armory is open every day, including Sundays and holidays. The open hours are from 8:00 A.M. until midnight daily.

Basketball games, indoor ball games, wrestling and boxing are played between the twelve companies of the armory. There is a drill every night of the week, except Saturdays and Sundays, from approximately 8:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. for twelve companies of six hundred enlisted men. In addition, classes in military science are conducted every night except Saturdays and Sundays. Each company holds its annual dance and annual company organization night, when awards are made. Visitors are welcome to the drills.

There are no rentals of the building, but permits for its use are issued by the custodian of the building to community organizations. On four days a week the gymnasium is utilized by grammar school children, boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen years, for gym practice and indoor sports. It is also used by neighborhood organizations and industrial groups whenever it is available. At the present time, full use is made of all the facilities of the armory by outside groups when this does not interfere with the drill practice or program of the regiments.

An average of six hundred men drill each week through the entire year.

202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory

The 202d Coast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Armory is located at 5917 Broadway and was established as an armory in 1920. It is controlled by the State of Illinois. The building contains a total of 82,800 square feet of space, and is 360 feet long by 230 feet wide.

The building contains an indoor wood floor gymnasium, 280 feet long by 120 feet wide, which, it is stated, is the largest wooden floor space without obstruction in the country. There are six basketball courts, six tennis courts, one indoor ball court, one badminton court and an in-

door rifle range. There are fifty-eight offices for the staff, twelve locker rooms, shower rooms and showers, a skating rink and a Hammond organ.

The ballroom has a capacity of one thousand people. The seating capacity of the armory is eight thousand, two balconies seating one thousand each, and the main floor, six thousand. The building will accommodate a capacity of fourteen thousand to fifteen thousand people.

The staff of the armory consists of seven officers and fourteen building maintenance men.

The armory is open every day of the entire year, including Sundays and holidays. The open hours are from 8:00 A.M. to midnight.

The recreational program of the enlisted men includes various events among the twelve companies in basketball, tennis, indoor baseball and boxing. A schedule of annual social events is provided by the various companies of enlisted men. The twelve companies hold drill practice on Tuesday and Friday nights from 8:30 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. each week. There is a total of 669 men in the twelve companies. Classes in military science are held two nights a week. Visitors are welcome to the drills and recreational events of the various companies.

The armory may be rented by outside organizations. The custodian of the building grants the permits for rental. Each year the ballroom is used by a Jewish congregation for its important holiday services. Until recently, the armory was used for professional basketball, wrestling and boxing. During 1936 the building was open nightly, except Tuesday and Friday, for roller skating, which was provided by a private organization on a lease from the armory. The admission was forty cents week nights and twenty-five cents for Saturday and Sunday matinees. Tennis courts are available to the public at eighty cents for singles and \$1.20 an hour for doubles.

Although an attendance record is not maintained for commercial events, the armory keeps a record of its own activities. An average of six hundred men drill each week throughout the year.

The Naval Armory

The Naval Armory, erected in 1930, is located at the foot of Randolph Street, on Lake Michigan. It is controlled by the State of Illinois. The

building is 250 feet long by 150 feet wide. It includes a drill floor 200 feet long by 150 feet wide, three basketball courts, four badminton courts, an indoor ball court, a volley ball court, a rifle range, a swimming pool and a training ship. There are seventeen offices, locker rooms and showers, eleven officers' quarters, two handball courts, a carpentry shop, a boathouse, a restaurant, a barber shop and a machine shop. The building is heated by boilers from the training ship, which is adjacent to the armory.

The seating capacity of the armory is main floor, five thousand, and balcony, five hundred people.

The staff of the Naval Armory includes one officer and four building maintenance men.

The building is open every day of the year, including Sundays and holidays. The open hours are from 7:00 A.M. to midnight.

The recreational program for the enlisted men, who number six hundred and are divided into twelve companies, includes intra-company basketball games, tennis, badminton, indoor ball, volley ball, swimming, handball, boxing, wrestling and rowing. In addition, several annual events are held at the armory, including inspection by the Federal Government and the annual Naval Post American Legion Dance.

Drill practice for the twelve companies of six hundred men is held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 8:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. Classes in military science are held on each drill night. Tennis courts, conducted by the armory, are open to the public, and charges are on an hourly basis. The Chicago Park District uses one room constantly for its class in park police instruction and utilizes the drill hall for drilling new police recruits. Visitors are allowed to inspect the training ship on Saturday afternoons and on Sundays. The armory is not rented to organizations other than the Chicago Park District and the Naval Post of the American Legion, which organization has its offices in the armory.

An average of six hundred men drill each week at the armory throughout the entire year.

124th Field Artillery Armory

The 124th Field Artillery Armory is located in Washington Park, at 5200 Cottage Grove Avenue. It was built in 1930 at a cost of \$1,500,000.

and is controlled by the State of Illinois. The armory is 600 feet long by 300 feet wide.

The armory contains an indoor arena with a dirt floor 345 feet long by 156 feet wide in which are provided a midget auto race track, a football area, indoor polo field, provisions for track, riding, baseball, boxing and five tennis courts; it also includes a gymnasium, shower rooms and showers, locker rooms, a pistol and rifle range, twenty offices, and stables for 130 horses. The main floor seats seven thousand and the balcony seats six thousand, permitting a total capacity of thirteen thousand people. This is the largest armory west of the Allegheny Mountains.

The armory maintains a staff of fifty-five officers and twenty-five building maintenance men.

The arena and gymnasium are used by the enlisted men of the armory for football practice, track, riding, baseball, boxing, softball, tennis and basketball. Drill practice by the eleven batteries or companies, comprising six hundred men, is held on Monday, Thursday and Friday nights in the arena. All sports are free to the enlisted men. Regimental battery, basketball and softball are free to the public, but an admission charge is made to the public for boxing and football games.

Classes in military science are held on Monday night each week for enlisted men and on Tuesday night for officers.

A track meet, which is inter-regimental; the Armistice dance and Christmas dance for the enlisted men, officers and their guests; and the golf tournament are annual activities.

Athletic events open to the public, with admission charges, are: football, November 1 to December 27—professional games on Wednesday nights, the armory's amateur team on Sunday afternoons, and high school and college team games; boxing matches on Wednesday night; and basketball games played by the armory "All-Company" team and battery teams. Midget auto racing is held in the armory from October to May on every Sunday night. Polo is conducted the year around, classes being held two nights a week for a limited number of people. A charge is made for the use of the horses, and instruction is given free.

The armory is rented to outside organizations for football games and midget auto racing. However, the armory is rented only when these events do not interfere with Company events or drill

practice. The custodian of the armory grants permission for rentals to outside groups.

No record is kept of attendance at events held by outside organizations, but an average of six hundred men drill each week throughout the year.

8th Infantry Regiment Armory (Negro)

The Eighth Infantry Regiment (Negro) Armory, erected in 1914, is located at 3517 Giles Avenue and is controlled by the State of Illinois. It is approximately 300 feet long by 150 feet wide and has 45,000 square feet of space.

The armory contains a large drill floor. It has no gymnasium nor gymnasium equipment, and the rifle range has been condemned as unsuitable for use. There are seven offices, shower rooms and showers. The drill floor is utilized as a basketball and tennis court. The main floor and balcony of the armory seat a total of five thousand people.

The staff of the armory consists of nine officers, one custodian, one engineer, four janitors and four Federal caretakers.

The armory is open every day of the year, including Sundays and holidays. The hours are from 5:00 P.M. to midnight.

There are fourteen units, or companies, comprising 803 men. Drill is held every night, except Sundays, from 8:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M., and instruction in military science is given twice a week. The athletic program for the enlisted men includes basketball, tennis and indoor baseball. Visitors are allowed at the drills only.

The armory is not rented to other organizations, and free utilization is not permitted, as there is insufficient space for outside groups. The available facilities of the armory are used only by enlisted men and officers.

An average of eight hundred men drill each week throughout the year.

122d Field Artillery Armory

The 122d Field Artillery Armory, located at 234 East Chicago Avenue, is controlled by the State of Illinois. Construction on the building was started in 1916 and completed in 1925. It is five stories high and is 300 feet long by 214 feet wide.

The armory contains a riding and drill field, 225 feet long by 214 feet wide; a gymnasium, 125 feet by 50 feet, which is used for basketball, baseball, tennis, and other indoor sports, as well

as dancing; a social center hall, or recreation room, 130 feet by 45 feet; 150 horses and stables; and a pistol and sub-machine gun range. There are also dressing rooms equipped with showers. The one balcony has a seating capacity of 900 people.

There are fifty-four officers in the regiment.

The armory is open from 8:00 A.M. until midnight daily, including Sundays and holidays.

Drill is held every night during the week, except Saturdays and Sundays. Visitors are welcome to the drills. Classes in military science are held once a week and a Reserve Officers School once a month. Expenses of social and athletic activities for the enlisted men are paid by the Officers' Army Association.

An average of eight hundred enlisted men drill at the Armory each week during the year.

An area for horseback riding and a gymnasium for basketball, volley ball and indoor sports are the major recreational facilities.

Several basketball teams organized by the enlisted men are carried on under their own leadership.

Horses are rented to the enlisted men at one dollar for fifteen hours of riding privilege. The only others allowed to use the horses are guests of officers, former officers and enlisted men who are members of the Armory Association. They are granted these privileges under the Armory Association supervision at a similar rate.

There is no organized recreational program for the enlisted men of the armory.

The only organization permitted to use the Armory is Northwestern University. Free use of the gymnasium is granted Northwestern University students for basketball, volley ball, dancing and other indoor sports. This permission is given by the adjutant-general of the State through an agreement with the State of Illinois. Unless enlisted in the Artillery, Northwestern University students are not allowed the use of the horses.

108th Combat Engineers Armory

The 108th Combat Engineers Armory, located at 3401 Wentworth Avenue, is controlled by the State of Illinois. It was built in 1907 and is 256 feet long by 172 feet wide and 68 feet high.

The Armory contains two basketball courts, four indoor tennis courts, one indoor baseball court, a forty-five calibre pistol range, a twenty-two calibre rifle range, equipment for carpentry,

surveying, blacksmithing, drafting, photographing, sign painting and sketching preparatory to making maps. A recreation room is supplied for each of the eight companies, and the drill floor is used as a gymnasium. The seating capacity of the armory is two thousand people on the main floor and one thousand five hundred in the balcony. The armory also contains sixteen offices, a shower room and showers.

There are thirty-four officers and seven maintenance men stationed at the armory.

The armory is open every day, including Sundays and holidays. The hours are from 8:00 A.M. to midnight.

The athletic program for the enlisted men consists of intra-company basketball, tennis and baseball. Drill practice is held every Tuesday and Thursday night from 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. There are eight companies, or units, drilling each week, comprising 490 men. The school in military science has classes on Tuesday and Thursday nights. In addition, an annual fall dance is held for the enlisted men. Visitors are welcome to the drills and intra-company basketball, tennis, and baseball games.

The armory is rented to outside organizations, when such events do not interfere with the drill practice or athletic events of the companies. The custodian of the armory rents the building. Rentals are usually limited to such organizations as the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion and kindred organizations for annual events or annual dances.

There is an average attendance of four hundred men at drills each week throughout the entire year.

131st Infantry Armory

The 131st Infantry Armory is located at 1546 South Michigan Avenue and is controlled by the 131st Infantry Armory Association. Through agreement with the State of Illinois and the Illinois National Guard, it is the headquarters of the 131st Infantry of the Illinois National Guard. The armory was erected in 1891; it is 172 feet long by 164 feet wide and approximately 200 feet high.

The armory consists of a main floor and three balconies. The second two balconies contain thirty-five offices and fourteen lounge rooms. The first balcony seats one thousand people. The drill

room, located on the main floor, is 150 feet by 150 feet and is used as a gymnasium. The main floor contains indoor rifle, pistol and machine gun ranges, all of which are twenty-two calibre; six bowling alleys; four basketball courts; and two tennis courts. Showers are in the basement.

The chief commanding officer, together with his assistants, which include seven officers and a chaplain, comprise the staff.

The armory is open every day during the year, including Sundays and holidays. The open hours are from 5:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. daily and 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. on Sundays.

There are nineteen units or companies, comprising 1,060 enlisted men, which drill every week. Drill practice is held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 8:00 P.M. to 9:45 P.M. Visitors are welcome at these practices.

Athletic activities provided for the enlisted men are the intra-company bowling league, basketball games, indoor baseball and tennis. An indoor track meet is held twice a year. Annual events are held as follows: on Washington's Birthday, February 22, the presentation of service medals and rifle decorations; on January 1, the annual officers' party; January 7 and 8, annual shooting contests for members of the various rifle range classes held during the year. Twice a year the armory conducts a dance to which only enlisted men are invited. Classes in military science are conducted on Friday nights for captains, lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and other staff members.

The armory is occasionally used, free of charge, by charity or civic organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army, etc. It is rented to other organizations for athletic purposes, annual affairs, dances and auto shows. Requests for free use or rentals are made to the custodian of the armory, and permission is granted at the discretion of the colonel in charge of the armory. However, no rentals are made or free use granted that might conflict with drill practice or other activities of the enlisted men.

An average of one thousand men drill weekly during the year. Each of the nineteen units drill one night a week, taking turns in using the drill floor.

Navy Pier

Navy Pier was constructed in 1914 following recommendations incorporated in the Chicago Plan of 1908, which advised the establishment of a commercial and recreation pier in the Chicago Harbor near the mouth of the Chicago River.

The pier, which is located at the foot of Grand Avenue, extends for nearly three-fifths of a mile into Lake Michigan, the structure being 3,040 feet long and 292 feet wide. Erected at a cost of nearly four million dollars, it was opened to the public in June, 1916. The superstructure of brick and concrete is two stories high. The eastern 660 feet of the pier, which is utilized for recreational purposes, consists of large open promenades and pavilions. In this section the docks are used by excursion steamers to Lincoln Park and to other near by points along the lake shore. Among the facilities provided is a concert hall, which accommodates over three thousand people. It is equipped with a stage and has a dance floor of 18,000 square feet of terrazzo composition. Comfort stations, restaurants and concessions are also located in this section.

A total of \$170,000 was expended during 1935 and 1936 on the second level on the north side of the pier in converting this commercial section into a concert hall. Complete heating and lighting arrangements were installed. A space 2,260 feet long by 68 feet wide, a total of over 150,000 square feet, is now available for shows, exhibits and conventions. During the past several years it has been the scene of women's congresses, sport shows, trade exhibits and the annual flower show. Navy Pier, then known as Municipal Pier, was used in 1921 and 1922 as the site of a Pageant of Progress conducted through a lease by a private exposition corporation. In 1921, with a fifty-cent admission charge, one million visitors were attracted to the Pageant of Progress, with a net profit of \$355,000.00. Discord in the operations resulted in suit against the Pageant of Progress, in which it was charged that city officials were financially interested in the exposition corporation. In the second year of the Pageant of Progress the attendance was approximately one-half million and the profit fifty thousand dollars.

The commercial section comprises a total of 786,000 square feet, of which an area of 328,000 square feet was leased and rented during 1935.

Ninety thousand square feet of this area were used by various city departments, and an additional 38,000 square feet were occupied by pier shops and equipment. The tenants of the rented space included five steamship lines, a storage company, three small boat service agencies, and a number of commercial establishments which utilized space as warehouses.

Also under the jurisdiction of the Harbor Master are the portions of open property in front of the pier, tenants of which included five commercial fish houses and a lunch room. Additional revenues are derived from the fishing privileges at the south breakwater.

Several city departments are housed in various sections of the pier: for example, the Water Purification Division of the Bureau of Engineering, the Radio Service and Lost and Stolen Automobile Division of the Department of Police, the Cost Accounting Section and Superintendent of Transportation offices of the Bureau of Streets and the Works Progress Administration Street Survey and Paving Project offices.

Navy Pier is under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Piers, in the Harbor Master's office, of the Department of Public Works in the City of Chicago. For five seasons, from 1923 to 1927, the eastern or recreation end of the Pier was operated under the Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches (now the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation); but in order to localize the responsibility for the entire pier as one complete unit, all activities are now supervised by the Superintendent of Piers.

The recreation season of the pier officially opens May 10 and closes with Labor Day programs. Band concerts are held each Sunday afternoon and Wednesday evening, and Children's Theater performances each Monday evening during July and August. The pier is open to the public from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., except during the summer when the closing hour is extended until midnight. Life guards and attendants are provided for the protection and convenience of the public. Concessionaires operate all of the restaurants and refreshment stands.

The amounts appropriated by the City Council for the recreation features of the pier from 1926 to January 1, 1937, are as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1926	\$6,920.00	1930	\$38,800.00	1934	—
1927	7,160.00	1931	38,900.00	1935	—
1928	7,280.00	1932	6,436.00	1936	\$16,000.00
1929	30,720.00	1933	11,900.00		

Of the \$16,000 appropriated for 1936, \$1,000 went to the Drama League for its Children's Civic Theater.

During 1935 the total revenue derived in the operation of the various functions of Navy Pier totaled \$85,568.87, a considerable decline from the 1934 total. The expense of maintenance and operation increased \$19,627.52, and the 1935 total expenditure was \$125,687.78.

In 1935 revenues and expenses of Navy Pier were distributed as follows:

Revenue	Commercial	Recreation	Total
Dockage and wharfage	\$ 440.00	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 2,340.00
Leases and rents	52,194.82	1,401.00	53,595.82
Refreshment concession	.....	3,360.00	3,360.00
Sale of electric current	6,767.50	2,019.95	8,787.45
Insurance premiums	795.60	.....	795.60
Billed revenue	\$60,197.92	\$8,680.95	\$68,878.87
Accrued items not billed:			
Water Purification Division—offices	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 4,800.00
Bureau of Streets—offices and storage	4,750.00	300.00	5,050.00
Police Department—radio service and storage	6,720.00	.....	6,720.00
Municipal Court Bailiff—records storage	120.00	.....	120.00
Accrued revenue	\$13,990.00	\$2,700.00	\$16,690.00
Total revenue	\$74,187.92	\$11,380.95	\$85,568.87
<i>Expense</i>			
Salaries and wages	\$30,300.95	\$34,302.71	\$73,603.66
Material and supply	7,675.18	5,498.71	13,173.89
Repairs and improvements	1,667.28	3,430.23	5,097.51
Fuel, light and power	11,503.78	4,933.79	16,437.57
Entertainments	.....	15,439.99	15,439.99
Miscellaneous	958.20	976.99	1,935.19
Total expense	\$41,065.39	\$48,827.52	\$125,687.78
Net cost of operation for year 1935			\$4,118.91

In addition to the excursion boats to Lincoln Park and other near by points, Navy Pier is also the Chicago dock for boats to Michigan City, Milwaukee, Michigan ports and the western terminal for Great Lake steamers from Buffalo. Street car transportation makes the pier accessible to all points in the city, as the Grand Avenue street car line extends to the recreation end of the pier.

There are no daily formal programs at Navy Pier, and no attempt is made to compute attendance even for special days. However, during the fall, winter and spring there is practically no public use of the pier except for conventions and exhibits. During the summer Saturdays, Sundays

and holidays attract the largest crowds, and abnormally warm days during July and August provide the peak attendance at Navy Pier.

Municipal Airport

According to leaders in the aviation field, the ever increasing number of individuals who have turned to aviation as a sport or avocational interest during the past decade is indicative that the aeroplane is likely to occupy in the future the same relative position that the automobile is filling in the life of Americans today. Thus far, however, the major activities within the aviation industry have been associated with commercial, i.e., passenger, mail and package transportation, and with the federal government, particularly with the War and Navy Departments.

Therefore, while future recreation will undoubtedly require public airports and other aids to aviation much as boulevards and highways are provided for the motorists of today, the existence of the Municipal Airport today is justified primarily by its filling a commercial need. But inasmuch as the Municipal Airport is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, a brief summary of the airport and its use can consistently be included.

The Municipal Airport was constructed in 1927. It is located at 63d Street and Cicero Avenue and extends to 55th and Central. At present only the southern section of the 640-acre plot of ground, which is divided by railroad tracks, is surfaced and equipped for active use. Negotiations are under way, however, by which these tracks will be removed and the entire tract conditioned for immediate utilization. The property on which the airport is situated is owned by the Board of Education of Chicago and was leased to the City for a period ending in 1950. The annual rental is \$14,717.23. During the past several years the Works Progress Administration has provided labor with which to install a complete drainage system. The airport is equipped with all of the necessary aviation aids, lights, control house radio for landing orders or weather reports, and passenger terminal.

The Chicago Municipal Airport is said to be the world's busiest. During 1936 its activities were classified as follows:

<i>Operations</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Flight arrivals</i>	<i>Flight departures</i>
Military	2,224	2,590	2,590
Local sight-seeing	16,471	3,245	3,245
Chartered flights	205	21	18
Scheduled flights— mail and passenger	240,677	16,177	16,254
Miscellaneous	...	13,081	13,023
Department of Commerce	...	115	122
Special events	1,106	103	97
Test flights	...	1,332	1,332
Total	260,683	36,664	36,681
Weight of mail	3,095,043 pounds		
Weight of express	912,525 pounds		
Number of visitors	572,780		

Six airlines use the airport as their Chicago terminal: namely, Braniff Airlines, Chicago and Southern Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., and United Airlines. During 1935 it was estimated that twenty-five per cent of all mail and passengers in the United States originated, terminated or passed through the Chicago Municipal Airport. The airport is maintained as a regular division of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation and all personnel is governed by civil service regulations of the City of Chicago.

Boulevards

Chicago's present boulevard system can be regarded as a carry-over from the "horse and buggy days," when the original park enabling acts of 1869 were passed. Provision was made at that time that the parks be connected by wide boulevards, and later legislation in 1879 provided the commissioners of the parks with the authority to "take, regulate, control and improve public streets leading to public parks as necessary to form one continuous improvement, and to make and collect a special tax on contiguous property." Later, these streets were placed definitely under the control and management of the park commissioners. The drives or boulevards were designated as a part of the parks, and park commissioners were empowered to use park funds collected through levy and bond issues for their maintenance. They were later termed "pleasure driveways," and all vehicles carrying goods or merchandise, and all traffic

teams of any description, were excluded in order to free the boulevards from business travel.

In 1899 the South Park Board tried to keep automobiles off the highways under its jurisdiction. On July 5, 1899, Judge Gibbons decided that an ordinance passed by the South Park Commissioners prohibiting the use of automobiles on boulevards and in parks was void, and that the Commissioners had no right to pass such an ordinance. The law had been in force only a few days. Judge Gibbons declared that the Park Commissioners had almost plenary power over the parks, but had no right to prohibit any vehicle used for recreation or pleasure so long as it did not endanger the safety of the public. More recently, with the number of automobiles in the city totaling between 400,000 and 500,000, the boulevard system has become the backbone of the city's automobile traffic system. Comprising a total of 109 miles of the city's 3,153.43 miles of improved streets, recent traffic surveys reveal that the boulevards accommodate sixty-five per cent of the city's automobile traffic. The fact that the heaviest traffic is between 8:00 and 9:30 A.M. and 5:30 and 6:00 P.M. clearly indicates that most week-day traffic on the boulevards cannot be classified as pleasure or recreational driving, within the original concept of the purpose of boulevards. Further attesting this point are the elaborate preparations made for high-speed traffic during the rush hours, which do not permit enjoyment of the beauties of the parked areas through which the boulevards extend.

More than forty per cent of the boulevards within the city have been designated as state highways, with the result that they are links in state and federal routes; this naturally adds to their through-traffic loads.

Control

All boulevards in the City of Chicago are under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District; hence the functions of "policing, lighting, sprinkling, cleaning, cutting and replacing grass, trimming and replacing lamps and keeping them in repair and otherwise caring for, improving and maintaining" are distributed among the various subdivisions of that agency. (See chapter v.) Construction, maintenance and repair are delegated to the Civil and Repair and Construction Sections of the Engineering Division. The Traffic Section of the same division is responsible for traffic planning, accident prevention, and the control of barricades, signs and other aids to traffic. The Police Department of the Park District is responsible for the direction of traffic and the observance of Park District traffic ordinances.

Finances

With the exception of a relatively small amount, approximately \$110,000 from the State of Illinois for the repair of state routes, all revenues for boulevard control, construction and maintenance are derived from the annual corporate levy of the Park District.

Distribution

Chicago has fifty-seven continuous boulevards, or sixty-five when broken into the three regional divisions. These boulevards range in length from North Central Park Boulevard's minimum of .02 mile to Southeast Boulevard's maximum of 8.1 miles. Six boulevards exceed six miles in length. Seven are between three and six miles. Thirteen range from one to three miles in length; while thirty-nine are less than one mile.

The distribution of boulevards sectionally with width and mileage is as follows:

South Side Boulevards

Name	Width	From	To	Length (Miles)
Drexel Blvd.	200'	Hyde Park Blvd.	Oakwood Blvd.	1.48
Field Blvd.	140'	Randolph St.	Chicago River	.22
57th Street	100'	I. C. R. R.	Stony Island	.63
Garfield Blvd.	200'	Gage Park	Washington Park	3.5
Hyde Park Blvd.	60/85/100'	Drexel Blvd.	56th St.	1.59
Jackson Blvd.	66'	Chicago River	Michigan Blvd.	.7
Loomis Blvd.	69/73'	Garfield Blvd.	87th St.	4.00
Marquette Road	66'	Central Park	Jackson Park	6.01
Michigan Ave.	66/80/90/100/120'	Chicago River	Garfield Blvd.	6.41
Normal Blvd.	66'	Garfield Blvd.	72nd St.	2.08
Oakwood Blvd.	80/198'	South Parkway	I. C. R. R.	.90
South East Blvd.	66/100'	67th St.	E. 112th and Indiana State Lanes	8.1
South Parkway	60/165/198'	23rd St.	60th St.	4.50
South Shore Drive	66/80/100'	83rd Court	Jackson Park	2.48
33rd Street Blvd.	66'	Michigan Ave.	South Parkway	.7
Wacker Drive	140'	Field Blvd.	River Bridge	.1
Western Blvd.	200'	Illinois & Michigan Canal	Garfield Blvd.	2.81
Yates	66'	East 71st St.	E. 133rd St.	.4

(Continued on page 240)

West Side Boulevards

Name	Width	From	To	Length (Miles)
Adams Street Blvd.	66'	Central Ave.	Austin Blvd.	.49
Ashland Blvd. South	100'	Roosevelt Road	Lake St.	1.25
Augusta Blvd.	66/80'	Austin Ave.	Elston Ave.	6.04
Austin Ave.	33'	Roosevelt Road	North Ave.	3.00
California Blvd.	73'	Roosevelt Road	18th St.	.60
California Blvd.	250'	West 24th Blvd.	West 31st Blvd.	.75
South Central Park	80'	West Madison St.	5th Ave.	.42
North Central Park	250'	C. & N. W. R. R.	Garfield Square	.02
Diversey Blvd	66'	300' East of Oakley	Chicago River	.05
Douglas Blvd.	250'	Independence	Douglas Park	.89
Franklin Blvd.	250'	Sacramento Square	Garfield Square	.76
Fulton Blvd.	100'	Central Park Ave.	Sacramento	.745
Hamlin Blvd.	44'	5th Ave.	West Lake St.	.637
Homan Blvd.	40'	Madison St.	Lake St.	.24
Humboldt Blvd.	43/250/315'	Palmer Square	North Ave.	.83
Independence	250'	5th Ave.	Independence Square	.82
Jackson Blvd.	66/77/80'	Columbus Park	Chicago River	6.20
Kedzie Ave.	250'	Logan Square	Palmer Square	.43
Logan Blvd.	100/250'	Logan Square	Diversey Blvd.	1.36
Marshall Blvd.	250'	Douglas Park	24th St.	.52
Oakley Blvd.	66'	Roosevelt Road	North Ave.	3.00
Ogden Ave. Blvd.	70'	Roosevelt Road	Albany Ave.	1.10
Roosevelt Road	70'	Ashland Blvd.	Ogden Ave.	.90
Sacramento Blvd.	66/231/331'	Augusta	Roosevelt Road	2.20
31st Street Blvd.	250'	California Blvd.	Western Blvd.	.50
24th Street Blvd.	250'	California Blvd.	Marshall Blvd.	.21
Warren Blvd.	66/80'	Ogden Ave.	Homan	2.32
Washington Blvd.	66/80/100'	Canal St.	Austin	6.30
Western Blvd.	250'	31st Blvd.	Illinois and Michigan Canal	.25

North Side Boulevards

Name	Width	From	To	Length (Miles)
Ashland Blvd.	80'	Pratt Ave.	Fargo Ave.	.83
Fielden Ave.	66'	Clark St.	Lincoln Park West	.14
Dearborn Parkway	66'	Burton Place	North Ave.	.13
Diversey Blvd.	66'	Chicago River	Lake Shore Drive	2.32
Field Blvd.	139'	Chicago River	Ohio St.	.30
Fullerton Parkway	66'	Orchard St.	Lincoln Park West	.47
Garfield Ave.	66'	Clark St.	Lincoln Park West	.03
Lakeview East one-half	40'	Diversey	Fullerton	.50
Lake Shore Drive	200/202'	Ohio St.	North Ave.	1.34
Lake Shore Drive	125'	Belmont Ave.	Byron St.	.90
Lincoln Park West	66'	North Clark St.	East Fullerton Parkway	.43
Michigan Blvd.	66/116'	Lake Shore Drive	Chicago River	.87
North Avenue Blvd.	66'	Clark St.	Lake Shore Drive	.28
Oak St. (Lake Shore Dr.)	80'	L.W. Michigan	Lake Shore Drive	.20
Pratt Blvd.	80'	Lake Michigan	C. & N. W. R. R.	.85
Ridge Blvd.	80'	Devon Ave.	Howard Ave.	1.51
Sheridan Road	80/100'	City Limits	Diversey	5.83
North State Parkway	80'	Schiller	North Ave.	.21

In addition to these boulevards the Park District maintains approximately fifty-two miles of drives within the parks, which are not part of the continuous boulevard system. Six squares of boulevard intersections have a combined area of 35.85 acres. The total area of Chicago Park District boulevards is 1,345.21 acres.

Bridle Paths

Equestrian sports in metropolitan areas provide for a comparatively limited number of persons. This is due to several facts: the relatively high cost to the individual; the small number of people in urban districts who know how to ride; and the scarcity of facilities, both horses and bridle paths, as compared with those in less populous districts. For these reasons some communities assess an an-

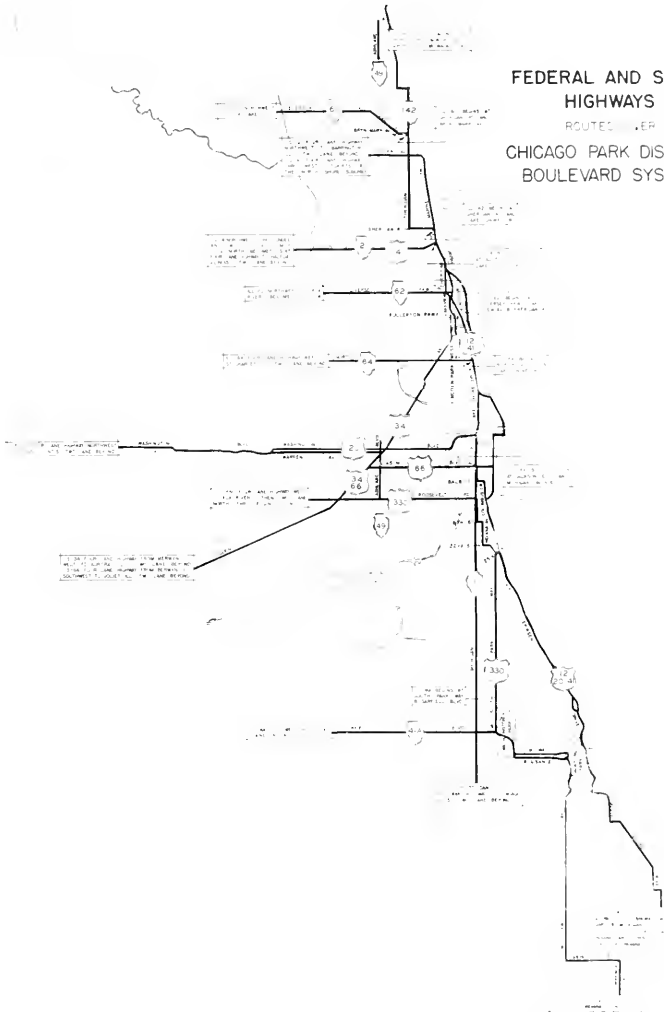
nual or seasonal fee for the use of bridle paths in park areas and forest preserves, based upon the premise that the comparatively high original cost of establishing such facilities, in proportion to the number of persons using them, justifies the charge of a special fee to the small group which desires to utilize bridle paths and riding courses. In almost every instance it is necessary for the riders to supply their own mounts, either through ownership, club affiliation, or by rental from commercial stables.

In Chicago there is no fee for the riding facilities provided by the various governmental units, such facilities being limited to bridle paths and riding courses. Bridle paths in the Chicago area are provided by three tax-supported agencies: the Chicago Park District, the Cook County Forest

FEDERAL AND STATE
HIGHWAYS

ROUTED BY PER

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT
BOULEVARD SYSTEM



Preserve District and the Sanitary District of Cook County. There are twenty publicly controlled bridle paths: six in the Chicago Park District, with a total of 16.95 miles, thirteen in the Cook County Forest Preserve District, totaling nearly 150 miles, and one on property of the Sanitary District of Cook County, with a total of 2.5 miles.

Chicago Park District

The six bridle paths in the Chicago Park District are located as follows: Jackson Park Bridle Path, a circle path from Fifty-sixth Street to Sixty-seventh Street, length 3.9 miles. The entrance is at the Midway Plaisance (Sixtieth Street and Stony Island Avenue) on the north, and at South Shore Drive, corner of Sixty-seventh Street, on the south.

Washington Park Bridle Path, a circle path which extends from Fifty-first Street to Sixtieth Street, has a length of 2.55 miles. The entrances are at South Parkway and Fifty-first Street, at Fifty-third Street, and at the Midway Plaisance, Cottage Grove Avenue.

The Midway Plaisance Bridle Path, which is a straight path connecting Jackson Park with Washington Park, is one mile in length.

Burnham Park Bridle Path is a straight path extending from Thirty-ninth Street south to Fifty-sixth Street. Its length is 2.4 miles, and the entrances are at Forty-seventh Street and at the northeast corner of the entrance to Jackson Park at Fifty-sixth Street.

Lincoln Park Bridle Path is designated as a straight path. It extends north from Chicago Avenue along the lake front to Lincoln Park at North Avenue, then through Lincoln Park to Melrose Street (3228 north). Its length is 5.6 miles, and it makes many turns from a straight line through the park. Entrances to the bridle path are at Chicago Avenue and the lake front, and at Webster Avenue and Deming Place.

Columbus Park Bridle Path is a circle path skirting the outer edge of the park, with a length of 1.5 miles. The entrances are at Harrison Street and Jackson Boulevard.

The longest bridle path in the Chicago Park District is in Lincoln Park; the shortest is the Midway Plaisance Path. Distribution of the bridle paths shows four on the south side, one on the north side, and one on the west side.

Cook County Forest Preserves

Thirteen bridle paths are located in the Cook County Forest Preserve District. They total about 150 miles, 147 miles of which are also used for hiking trails and bicycle paths, and the remaining three miles are used exclusively as bridle paths. Removable posts and gates have been installed along all of the Forest Preserve Bridle Paths at highway crossings to prohibit automobiles from using the paths and trails.

Thatcher Woods Path, 3.5 miles in length, starts at Madison Street and Thatcher Avenue, Maywood, and extends north through the Thatcher Woods Preserve and the George Rogers Clark Preserve, following the old Indian trail from North Avenue along the Desplaines River to Grand Avenue and Cumberland Avenue in River Grove.

Indian Boundary Path is 4.5 miles in length, and is located in the Che-Che-Pinqua Preserve (Schiller Park Preserve). The path extends through the historic La Framboise and Robinson's Indian Reservations, northwesterly to Higgins Road.

Algonquin Path, 4.5 miles in length, is located in Allison Woods Preserve and passes through heavy woodland and meadows. It starts at Higgins Road near River Road, running north to Touhy Avenue, Oakton Street to the Rand-Bal-lard Road.

Indian Portage Path is a continuation of the Algonquin Bridle Path and is 6.5 miles in length. It continues through Allison Woods and Portage Grove Preserve to Milwaukee Avenue at River Road. The path runs through one of the largest wooded areas in the entire Desplaines River Valley. This path has been re-located along an old Indian trail. It is the historic site of the place where the red men "portaged" across the Continental Divide between the Desplaines River and the Mississippi River to the north branch of the Chicago River and Lake Michigan. The Indian Portage Path passes Dam No. 2 on the Desplaines River.

Wheeling Bridle Path, 1.0 miles in length, passes through Winnebago Woods Preserve and the Pottawatomic Woods Preserve, which is located in the upper portion of the Desplaines River Valley. It continues northward from Dam No. 2 to the county line.

Palos Trail System is in two sections with a total of sixty-nine miles of bridle paths, thirty-two miles of which are located in Palos Hills Preserve, and thirty-seven in Argonne Forest and Sag Forest Preserves. It is the longest system of paths in the entire Forest Preserve District.

Salt Creek Bridle Path, ten miles in length, is known as the Old Chicago Portage Trail. It is in the Calumet Portage Preserve, Riverside Woods Preserve, and the Warren G. Harding Woods Preserve. It passes along the winding Salt Creek Valley from the Du Page-Cook County line to Riverside, and southeasterly to the historic old Chicago Portage, where the early settlers "portaged" from Lake Michigan to the Desplaines River and the Mississippi River.

North Creek Bridle Path is located in Thornton, Glenwood and Lansing, and is eight miles in length. It is in the Gurdon S. Hubbard Forest Preserve and extends through dense woodlands and high bluffs along the winding course of North Creek. This vicinity was the site of Indian warfare from Revolutionary days until the Indians were driven to the western plains by the incoming white settlers.

Thorn Creek-Sauk Bridle Path is eight miles long. It is located in the Sauk Trail Forest Preserve and the Woodrow Wilson Woods Preserve. The path follows the trail of the old Sauk or "Sak" Indians along Thorn Creek.

Deer Grove Path is five miles long. It is in the Deer Grove Forest Preserve tract, and is located in the northwestern end of the county.

Glencoe-Northbrook Path, 8.5 miles in length, is located in the Somme Preserve, the Turnbull Tract, and the Skokie Valley Preserve. The path starts at Northfield Station in Winnetka at Willow Road and extends along Harp Road, paralleling the right-of-way of the Skokie Valley line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Dundee Road. It circles through the Somme Preserve back to Dundee Road, east and north through Turnbull Woods to Green Bay Road and the County Line Road at Braeside Station, in Lake County.

The Billy Caldwell Bridle Path, four miles in length, passes along the north branch of the Chicago River. It is in the Billy Caldwell or old Sauganash Preserve.

Harms Woods Bridle Path is six miles long and is located in the Harms Woods Forest Preserve and the Linné Woods and Memorial Woods tracts. It starts at Morton Grove Station at Lincoln Avenue and Dempster Road, circling to Oakton Street and back to Dempster Road, where it passes north to Golf Road, past the Northwestern Golf Course to Glenview Road and Lake Avenue. It continues north beyond the Wilmette Golf Club to Winnetka Road, and ends at Northfield Station on Harp Road. It extends through large sections of virgin timberland.

Sanitary District Bridle Path

One bridle path is controlled by the Sanitary District of Cook County. It extends along the North Shore Channel. Commencing from Devon Avenue (6400 north), at the Chicago city limits, it continues north between McCormick Boulevard and the North Shore Channel to Green Bay Road in Evanston. It is located in the villages of Tessville, Niles Center, and Niles, and in the City of Evanston. The bridle path is two and one-half miles in length, was built in 1926-27-28 at a cost of \$1,062,000. This bridle path, according to the Sanitary District, was constructed at the request of several equestrian groups, but since its construction, the Sanitary District of Cook County has made no appropriation for the maintenance and upkeep of the McCormick Bridle Path, and it is claimed by an official of the Real Estate Division of the Sanitary District of Cook County that no money has been spent for this purpose since it was built.

It is open for public use. No attendance record has been kept to determine how much it is used.

Riding Academies

Within the city limits of Chicago and located near the various bridle paths are private commercial riding academies that rent saddle horses. However, there is no relationship between these riding academies and the Chicago Park District, except that the academies are conveniently located. In the Cook County Forest Preserve District saddle horse stations are located at various points along the bridle paths. These are concessions granted by the Forest Preserve Commissioners to private agencies which pay rental for the concession and in turn charge a rental for the use of their saddle horses.

Appropriations

No specific appropriation was made for bridle paths or their supervision as such in either the Chicago Park District or the Cook County Forest Preserve District appropriation bills for 1936; cinderling and upkeep of the paths are charged to the appropriation of the Landscape Maintenance Section of the Landscape Division of the Chicago Park District, while upkeep of the bridle paths and hiking trails in the Cook County Forest Preserve District is charged to the appropriation under General Administration for maintenance of the Forest Preserve District.

Program

There is no supervised program of riding in either the Chicago Park District or the Cook County Forest Preserve District. However, the bridle paths of both agencies are open to the public daily for horseback riding throughout the year.

Attendance

None of the agencies keep any records of the number of people using the bridle paths for riding, although the indication is that they are used continuously from early spring until late fall, and they are also used to some extent even during open weather in the winter months.

Humboldt Park Bicycle Bowl

The Humboldt Park Bicycle Bowl, located near the southern limits of Humboldt Park (Augusta Boulevard and North Kedzie Avenue), was completed in 1935. Only two tracks of this type are to be found in the United States; the other is located in Jersey City, New Jersey. They were both designed by the same internationally known bicycle bowl builders, in co-operation with outstanding cycling stars.

The circumference of the bowl, of wooden construction, is one-fourth of a mile. It conforms to the rules of the American Amateur Union. Races and other bicycling activities held here are also in accordance with the regulations of the American Amateur Union. Many of the amateur bicycle racing clubs use the Humboldt Park Bicycle Bowl to stage their inter-club competitions.

Among the outstanding events held since the completion of the bowl have been the Chicago Daily Times annual bicycle derbies of 1935 and

1936. Grand stands providing seats for approximately four thousand spectators surround the track.

Grant Park Band Shell

In Grant Park just north of the Field Museum is located the Grant Park Band Shell. It was built in 1931 at a cost of approximately \$16,500 as a temporary structure in which to hold outdoor symphonic and band concerts. The shell is 98 feet long, 41 feet high and 35 feet, 10 inches deep. The platform is four feet off the ground, has a 36-foot radius and is 72 feet wide. Normally the seating capacity of the shell accommodates 150 musicians, but on special occasions the platform can be enlarged. The back of the shell provides dressing rooms, lavatories and a large storage room for musical instruments.

Free public band concerts have been held in the Grant Park shell for the past three summers. These concerts were sponsored by the Chicago Park District in co-operation with the Chicago Federation of Musicians. The season commences on July 1 and closes on Monday, Labor Day. Concerts are held each evening from 8:00 to 10:00 P.M., weather permitting.

Concerts were also held in the larger outlying parks on Sunday afternoon during the past season. The same bands which played in Grant Park at the evening concerts were frequently heard on Sunday afternoon at Lincoln, Jackson and Garfield Parks.

Attendance

The attendance at the Grant Park concerts during 1936 was estimated at 3,023,000 as compared to 1,944,800 during the first season of 1935; 1,109,000 attended the thirty-one concerts given in the month of July. The thirty concerts during August and nine concerts in the earlier part of September attracted 1,914,000 listeners.

When nationally or internationally known conductors or musicians appear, vast audiences are attracted. Three times during the 1936 season crowds estimated at 150,000 gathered in Grant Park to hear such conductors as Dave Rubinoff, Rudy Valce and Dr. Frederick Stock. The appearance of John Charles Thomas, Andre Kostelanetz and Mischa Elman attracted an estimated throng of 100,000 each.

Radio

The concerts are broadcast throughout the United States and Canada by both networks of the National Broadcasting Company, all stations of the Columbia, Mutual and Affiliated Broadcasting Companies. A number of programs were heard in England through short wave stations. Officials estimate that 500,000,000 radio listeners heard these concerts.

Soldier Field

Soldier Field is a stadium built in amphitheater form. It is located in Burnham Park near Fourteenth Street, being bounded on the west by Columbus Drive, on the east by Leif Erickson Drive, and on the north by Honor Court Boulevard, which separates it from the Field Museum of Natural History. Soldier Field was completed in 1926 at a cost of approximately \$8,000,000. At that time the entire cost was assumed by the taxpayers of the South Park District. Under the Consolidation Act of 1934 it became the property of the Chicago Park District, and is now under the financing and control of that body.

Soldier Field is constructed of reinforced concrete with precast stone facing, and required four years to complete. Section one was finished in 1926 for the International Eucharistic Congress. Sections two and three were completed in 1927 in time for the Army-Navy Football Game. It is a monument to the defenders of America (armed forces). The architectural design for Soldier Field was chosen by a Jury of Award in accordance with contest rules of the American Institute of Architecture. The general plan is U-shaped, with the open end toward the north. The architectural lines are a composite of types. The site of Soldier Field covers approximately forty-three acres, the structure and arena occupying about twenty acres of the space. The arena is 1,014 feet long and 300 feet wide. Together with the sloping area which leads up to the esplanade at the north end, its total area is eight and one-half acres. The extreme outside dimensions of the structure are 1,400 by 700 feet, thus exceeding the ancient Greek measurement of 606.75 feet which was called a "stadium." The seating arrangements of Soldier Field provide 74,824 permanent seats, 36,000 portable seats, 4,500 field box seats, 984 colonnade box seats, making a grand total seating capacity of 116,308. At the Army-Navy foot-

ball game a total of 111,800 attended, and at the Dempsey-Tunney fight, 122,000 were accommodated.

The arena and space beneath the seating arrangements are equipped for large tournaments, track and athletic meets, major league football, baseball and softball games, as well as pageants, polo matches, soccer meets, police field meets, R.O.T.C. and city-wide spectacles. The field also has facilities to accommodate such events as the Chicago Park District's Annual Children's Circus, the annual horse show, the Mid-West Rodeo Exhibition and the winter ski meets. In addition to the facilities in the arena, space underneath the seating arrangements is divided into rooms, offices and hallways. This space has facilities to accommodate concessions, an emergency hospital supply station, Park District maintenance offices, army encampment, storage space for sport and athletic equipment, Works Progress Administration field offices, Park District photographic dark room and laboratories, Park District traffic department, carpenter shops and miscellaneous workshops. In the east and west wings of the Field are located exhibition rooms, which are used for annual exhibits of the Park District, city-wide tournaments and meets. This space is also used for practice by military units, when not in use for exhibition purposes. One large room contains the most complete rifle range in the midwest.

The year-round staff of employees includes a manager, one attendant and two watchmen or caretakers. In addition, maintenance men, technicians, engineers, riggers, traffic men, ushers, foremen, laborers and special police are assigned by the Park District to Soldier Field for the various events scheduled.

During 1936 Soldier Field was operated for a total of twenty-three days in the summer months for special events. The following events, consisting of approximately fifty-six days, were scheduled for the year 1937:

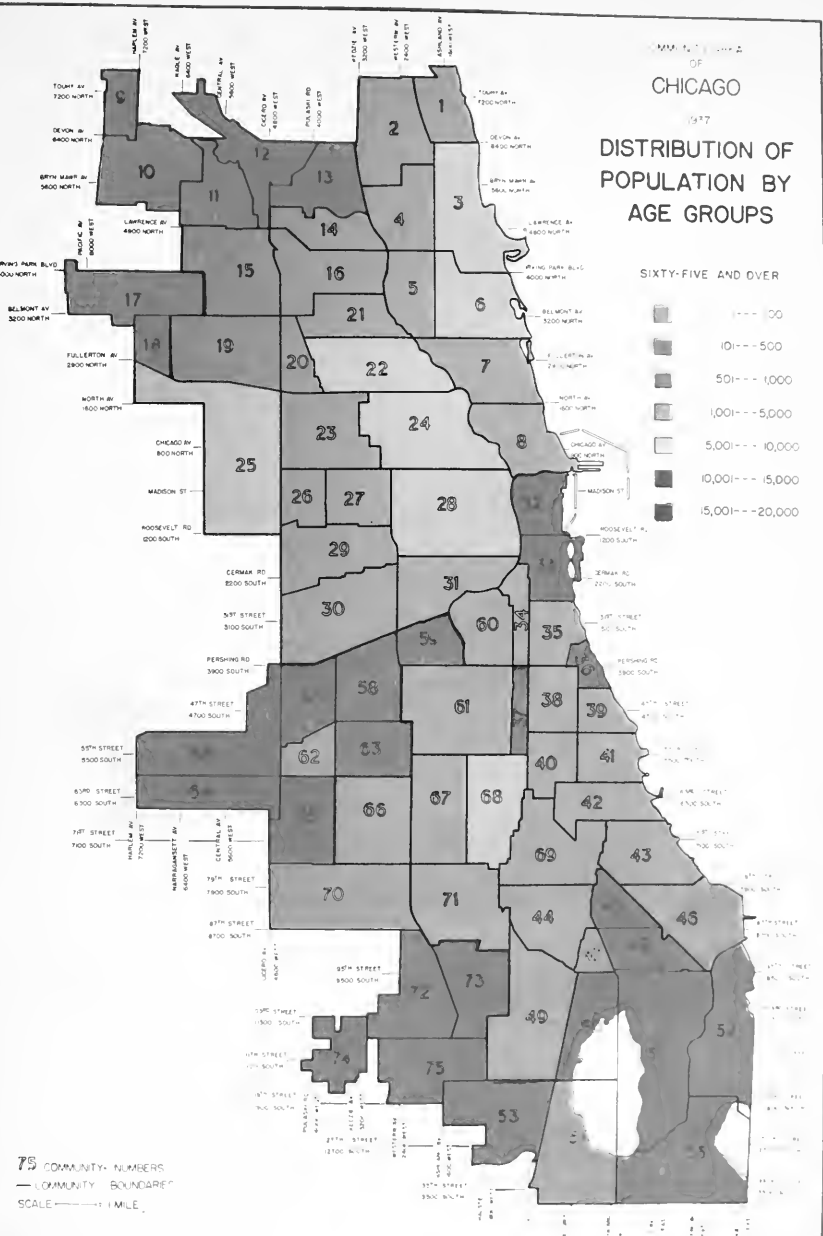
Daily Times Ski Meet	February 7
Easter Sunrise Service	March 28
Track Meet—Recreation Division	May 1
R.O.T.C. Review—Board of Education	May 21
Horse Show—Chicago's Charter Jubilee	June 9-13, 2 performances daily
Patriotic Celebration—World War Veterans	June 14
American Sokol Union—Gymnastic Festival	June 20
All-city Amateur Circus—Chicago Park District	July 2

(Continued on page 251)

MM. 10. 1937
OF
CHICAGO

1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION BY
AGE GROUPS

SIXTY-FIVE AND OVER



75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE — 1 MILE

Chicago Retiree Survey — 377

Population Series — Map 10



Fireworks Display—Cook County American Legion	July 4, rain date July 5
Herald-Examiner Soap Box Derby—Safety Exhibition	July 16, 17, 18
Lions International Clubs—Band Contest (to be held during the Lions Convention)	July 21-22, during day
Jewish Day—in conjunction with Chicago's Charter Jubilee	July 25
Fire-fighting tournaments	July 30-31, tentative
Ringling Brothers-Barnum Bailey Circus Combined Shows, including parking lot	July 31-August 8
Farm Week	August 5, 6, 7
Polish Day	August 8 event
	August 7 preparation
	August 11 rain date
Military Tournament—Chicago's Charter Jubilee	August 13-15
Chicago Tribune Music Festival	August 16-22, event 21
Catholic Youth Organization German Day Celebration	August 23-27
Chicago Tribune All-Star Football Game	August 29
Religious Pageant—Inter-denominational	September 1-2
World's Amateur Softball Championship Games	September 2-8
Games to be played on September 10, 11, 12, 13. Reserve September 14-15 for inclement weather.	September 9-15
Tuskegee-Wilberforce Football Game	October 10
Santa Clara-Marquette Football Game	October 30
Parochial High School Football Game	November 21
Parochial High School-Public High School Football Game	November 27

A bond issue was floated in 1926 by the South Park Commissioners for a total of \$8,500,000 for the construction of Soldier Field, of which \$500,000 remains unexpended. Appropriations for the general maintenance of Soldier Field are included in a lump sum under the Maintenance Division of the Park District's budget. They were provided in the tax levy and are distinct from any receipts received for the use of Soldier Field. Receipts and expenditures for Soldier Field for the period from March 1, 1930, to and including December 31, 1936 show considerable variation in

income from rentals, but an apparent downward trend in actual loss from operations.

The table at the bottom of this page indicates the income and expense of operation from 1931-1936.

Burnham Park Lagoon Open Air Theater

The Burnham Park Lagoon Open Air Theater is located adjacent to the Chicago Park District Administration Building, east of the Outer Drive in Burnham Park at the foot of Fourteenth Street. This theater was constructed as a part of the Century of Progress World's Fair in 1933-1934, and was used as an open air theater for many aquatic events in the Burnham Park Lagoon. After the close of the Century of Progress, the Chicago Park District reconstructed the Lagoon Theater for the use of the Park District's water sports and other events of a city-wide interest. It was first used by the Park District during the year 1936.

The following events were scheduled for the Burnham Park Open Air Theater for the year 1937:

Chicago American Swimming Championship	July 16-18 inclusive (postponed)
Outdoor Style Show, Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers	July 20-August 7
National Out-Board Races	August 15
Chicago Park District City-wide Water Carnival	August 16-20 inclusive
Chicago Herald-Examiner Out-Board Regatta	August 27

Appropriations for the maintenance of the Burnham Park Open Air Theater are included in the Maintenance Division appropriation in the tax levy of the Chicago Park District.

Buckingham Memorial Fountain

An outstanding attraction of Grant Park is the Buckingham Memorial Fountain, located at the

	Receipts	Expenses	Loss
For year Mar. 1, 1930-Feb. 28, 1931			
Stadium rentals	\$88,616.17		
Concession rentals	12,400.00	\$101,016.17	\$12,000.22
For year Mar. 1, 1931-Feb. 29, 1932			
Stadium rentals	\$29,383.28		
Concession rentals	12,400.00	41,783.28	10,000.00
For year Mar. 1, 1932-Feb. 28, 1933			
Stadium rentals	\$10,819.17		
Concession rentals	9,300.00	20,119.17	11,147.77
For year Mar. 1, 1933-Feb. 28, 1934			
Stadium rentals to A Century of Progress	\$26,717.01		
Concession rentals	12,400.00	26,717.01	13,284.61
For 10 months, Mar. 1, 1934-Dec. 31, 1934			
Stadium rentals	\$12,912.13		
Concession rentals	7,500.00	20,412.13	8,000.00
For year Jan. 1, 1935-Dec. 31, 1935			
Stadium rentals	\$26,681.16		
Concession rentals	7,500.00	34,181.16	7,000.00
For year Jan. 1, 1936-Dec. 31, 1936			
Stadium rentals	\$42,008.98		
Concession rentals	12,100.00	54,108.98	5,000.00

foot of Congress Street. Erected at a cost of approximately \$500,000, it is the largest fountain of its kind in the world. The fountain was a gift to the City of Chicago by Miss Kate Buckingham in memory of her brother, Clarence Buckingham, a former art patron and trustee of the Chicago Art Institute. The dedication ceremony was held on August 26, 1927.

Buckingham Memorial Fountain is set in a garden approximately 600 feet square, and is surrounded by small, formal gardens. Three basins rise in the central pool, which is surrounded by four smaller pools. The main pool is 280 feet at its greatest diameter. The design is concentric-circular, and the fountain is of red Georgia marble. The central column of water rises to a height of about 75 feet in the air, while the smaller fountains surrounding it play into and against its base.

When in full play the fountain flows approximately 5,500 gallons of water per minute.

A feature of the design is the automatic lighting system for night-time display. A 45,000,000 candle power system of multi-colored flood lights, controlled automatically by a vacuum tube arrangement, makes the colored changes continuous. There is no duplication in the color scheme during the special illuminated evening half-hour program. The five basic colors are used to produce this effect. A maximum of 100,000 watts of electricity can be used.

The season for operation of Buckingham Memorial Fountain is from June through September, with a maximum display every afternoon from 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M., and a nightly maximum illumination from 9:00 to 9:30 P.M.

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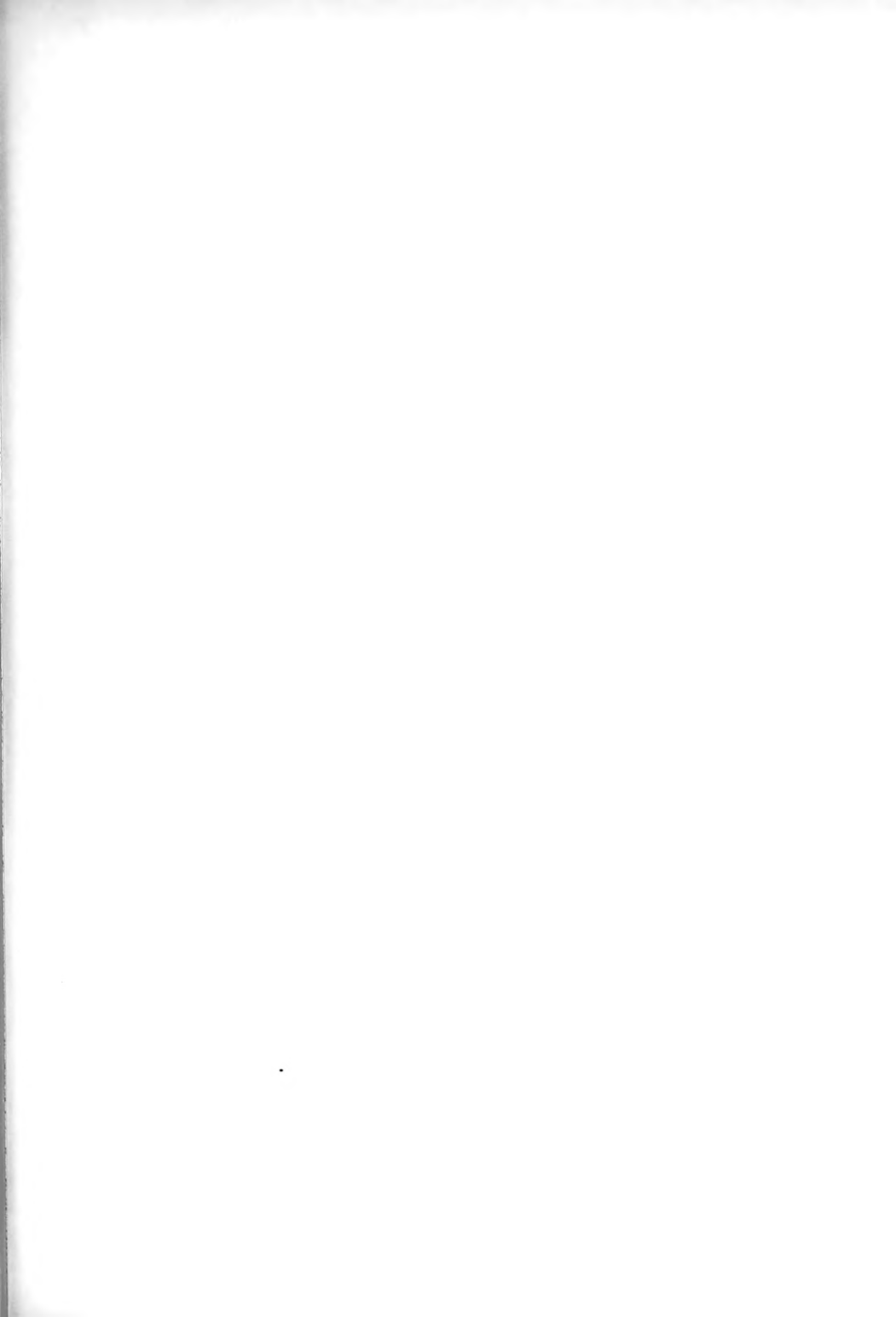
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