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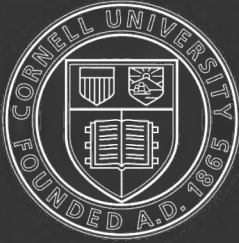
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ANNEX

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BOARD OF
WEST CHICAGO PARK
COMMISSIONERS

As Appointed by Hon. Edward F. Dunne
Governor of the State of Illinois

* * *

Organized August 12, 1913

COMMISSIONERS

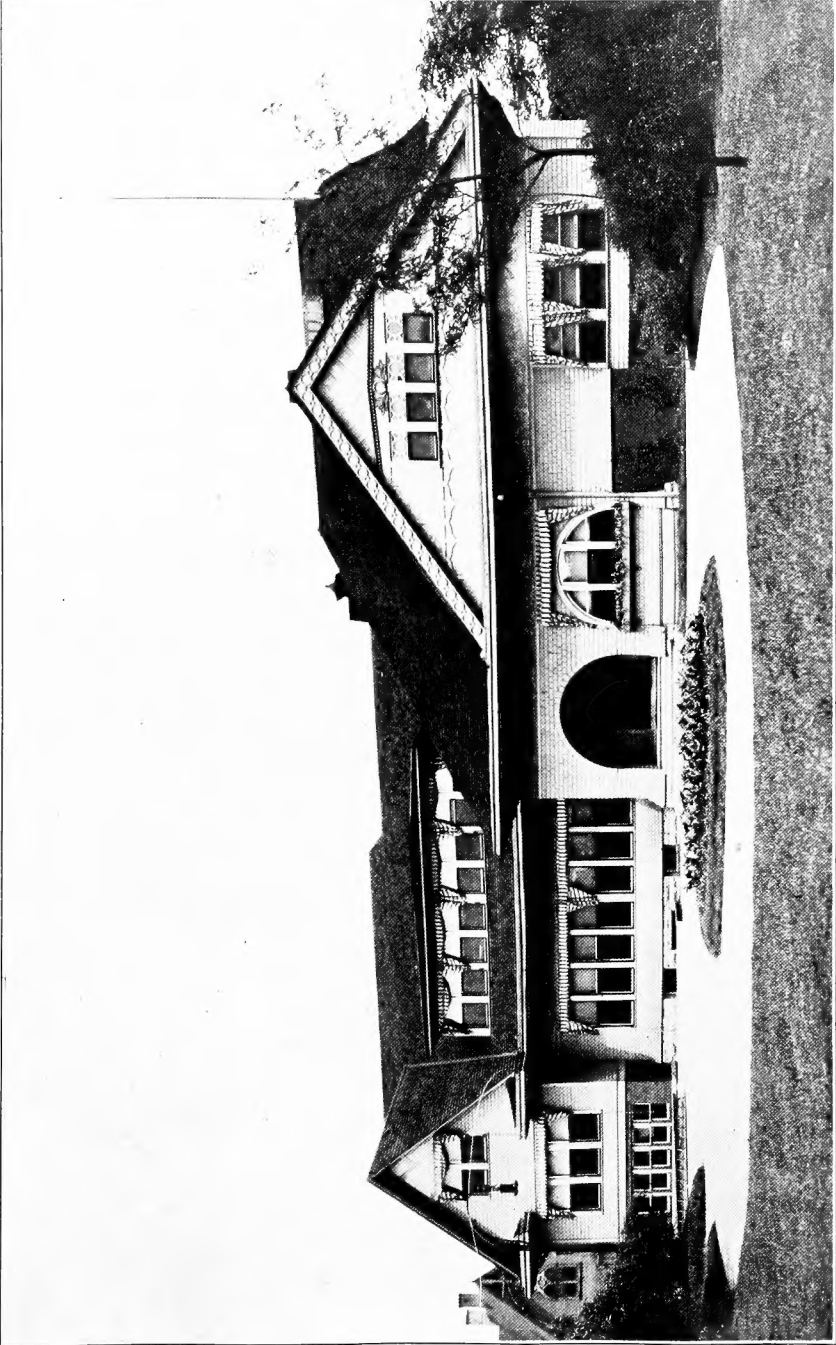
WILLIAM F. GROWER President
EDWARD MULLEN Treasurer
JAMES C. DENVIR Auditor
JOHN ANDA
MICHAEL KOLASSA
PETER J. O'BRIEN
CAMILLO VOLINI, M. D.

* * *

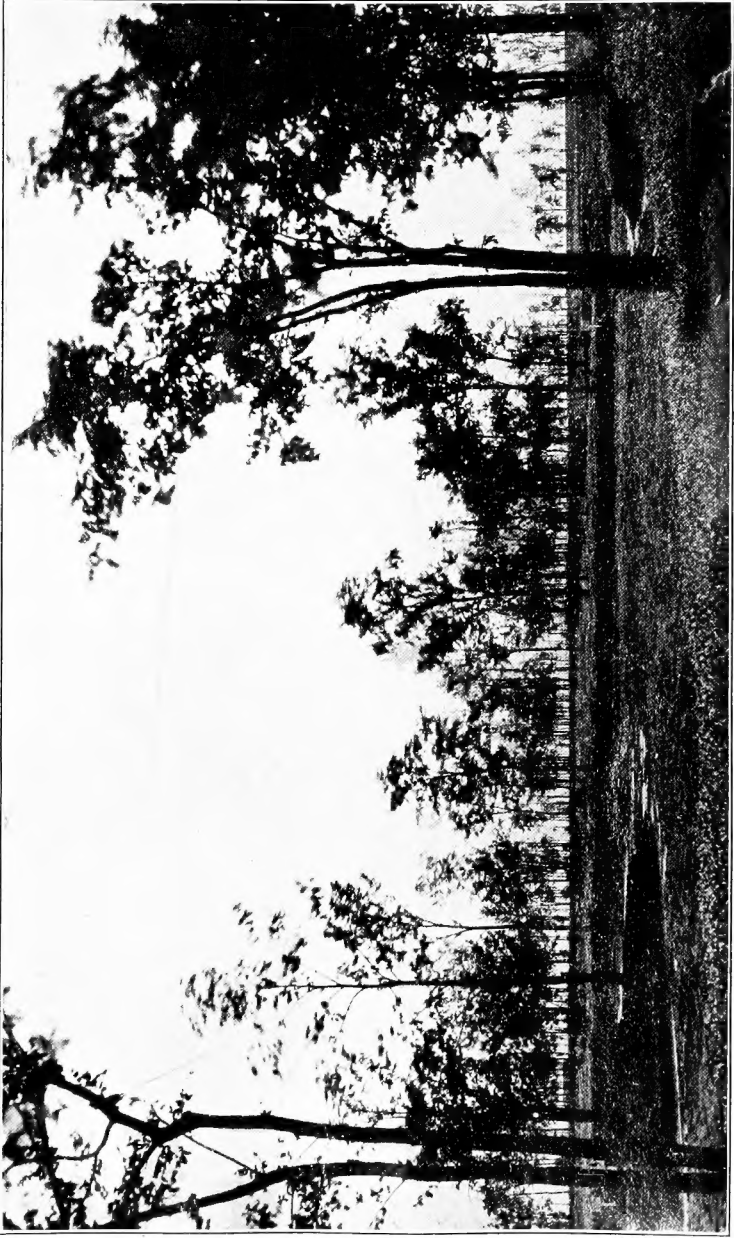
TIMOTHY CRUISE Secretary
JACOB C. LEBOSKY Attorney
A. C. SCHRADER Supt. and Eng.
JENS JENSEN Consulting Landscape Architect

OFFICES: UNION PARK, CHICAGO

TELEPHONE: MONROE 5840



OFFICES: WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS
Union Park



GARFIELD PARK—1872

CREATION AND AUTHORITY

The first Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners was appointed by Governor John M. Palmer on April 26, 1869, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature under date of February 27, 1869.

The West Park Board is a distinct municipality in itself, like the South Park and Lincoln Park Boards, independent of the City of Chicago, with absolute control over the parks, playgrounds and boulevards under its jurisdiction.

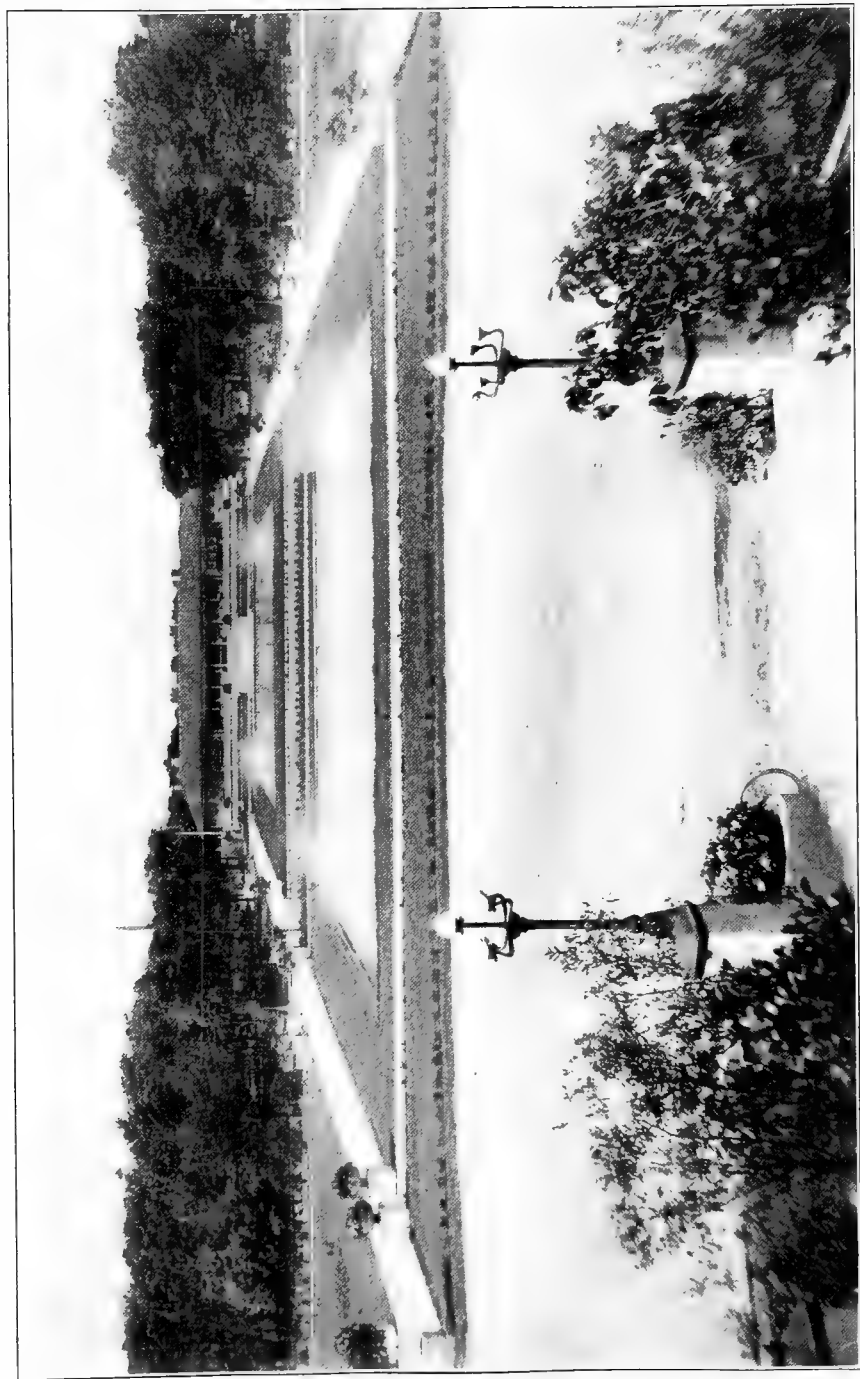
It is composed of seven members, appointed by the Governor of the State.

It derives its powers from the State, which involves matters of policing, lighting, taxation, maintenance, and the passage of ordinances regarding the use and supervision of its parks, playgrounds and boulevards.

The Park System is maintained by a yearly tax levy, equal to a certain percentage of the total tax valuation levied upon the property in the West Chicago Park District. No charge of any kind is made, therefore, or permitted, in connection with the use of any activity.

**TABLE SHOWING
PARKS AND BOULEVARDS
under the jurisdiction of the
WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS.
1914.**

Names	Boundaries	Area in Acres	Length in Miles
LARGE PARKS:			
Austin Park Site (new)	W. Adams st.; S. Central ave.; Aurora, Elgin & Chicago R. R.; Austin ave.....	154.00	
Douglas Park	12th st.; California ave.; 19th st.; Albany ave.	181.991	
Garfield Park	Kinzie st.; Central Park ave.; Lake st.; Homan ave.; Madison st.; Central Park ave.; Colorado ave.; Hamlin ave.....	187.534	
Humboldt Park	North ave.; California ave.; Division st.; Sacramento boul.; Augusta st.; Kedzie ave.	205.865	
SMALLER PARKS:			
Union Park (Office of W. C. P. C.)	Lake st.; Bryan Place; Ogden ave.; Warren ave.; Ashland boul.....	17.370	
Campbell Park	Flournoy st.; Leavitt st.; Lexington st.; Oakley boul.....	1.380	
Holstein Park	Ems st.; Hamburg st.; Oakley ave.....	1.940	
Jefferson Park	Monroe, Throop, Adams and Loomis streets	7.026	
Shedds Park	C., B. & Q. R. R.; Millard ave.; 23rd st.; Lawndale ave.....	1.134	
Vernon Park	McAllister Place; Center ave.; Gilpin Place; Loomis st.....	6.140	
Wicker Park	Park st.; Evergreen ave.; Robey st.....	4.030	
NEW SMALL PARKS: (1905-1912)			
Dvorak Park	Fisk, May, 20th and 21st streets.....	3.851	
Eckhart Park (Bernard A.)	Chicago ave.; Cornell, Noble, Chase streets	8.125	
Franklin Park	14th and 15th streets; 42d and 43d Courts	8.260	
Harrison Park	18th, 19th, South Wood and South Lincoln streets	8.244	
Pulaski Park	Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley sts.	3.800	
Sheridan Park	May, Polk, Aberdeen streets, and alley north of Taylor st.....	3.575	
Stanford Park	Barber, Union, Jefferson streets, and 14th Place	2.892	
HUMBOLDT NATATORIUM: (Additional land adjacent to Humboldt Park)			
	Augusta st.; Sacramento boul.; Cornell st.; alley west of Sacramento boul.	1.057	

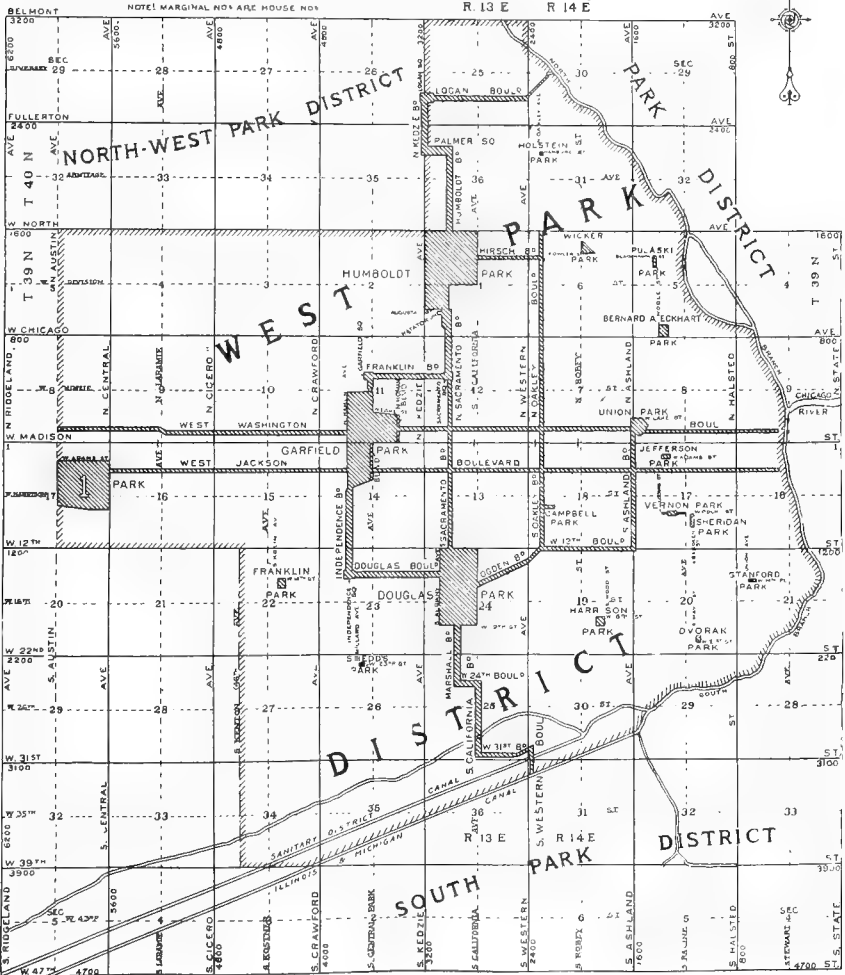


WATER COURTS, GARFIELD PARK
(Looking north from Madison Street toward Refectory Building)

WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS

WEST PARK SYSTEM CHICAGO ILL. 1914

PARKS	AREA IN ACRES	BOULEVARDS	LENGTH MILES	AREA IN ACRES
1 PARK (UNNAMED)	134.000	1 LOGAN	1.356	3477.3
2 HUMBOLDT	131.865	2 N. CEDIE	0.423	1249.5
3 GARFIELD	137.534	3 PALMER SQUARE	0.371	1256.3
4 DOUGLAS	161.821	4 HUMBOLDT	0.934	2303.8
5 UNION	174.720	5 N. S. SACRAMENTO	2.213	3539.8
6 JEFFERSON	403.000	6 FRANKLIN	0.733	2411.8
7 VERNON	614.000	7 N. CENTRAL PARK	0.118	392.6
8 CAMPBELL	134.000	8 S. CENTRAL PARK	0.330	1320.2
9 WICKER	403.000	9 INDEPENDENCE	0.819	2526.2
10 SHEEDS	113.300	10 DOUGLAS	0.817	2727.2
11 HOLSTEIN	194.000	11 OGDEN	0.730	627.8
12 BERNARD BECKHART	812.500	12 W. 12 TH	0.856	2602.2
13 STANFORD	239.200	13 N. S. OAKLEY	0.000	2300.0
14 OVORAK	346.100	14 HIRSCH	0.631	404.8
15 FRANKLIN	828.000	15 N. S. ASHLAND	1.260	1435.3
16 PULASKI	380.000	16 W. WASHINGTON	6.338	6306.1
17 MARRISON	844.400	17 W. JACKSON	6.195	5147.0
18 SHERIDAN	357.500	18 MARSHALL	0.505	1507.7
19 HUMBOLDT NATAM.	105.700	19 W. 24 TH	0.217	680.0
		20 S. CALIFORNIA	0.652	1942.7
		21 W. 31 ST	0.500	1440.0
		22 S. WESTERN	0.234	414.6
		23 N. HOWAN	0.233	330.4
		24 S. CALIFORNIA	0.652	1942.7
		25 W. 31 ST	0.500	1440.0
		26 S. WESTERN	0.234	414.6
		27 N. HOWAN	0.233	330.4
TOTALS	8082.14	TOTALS	39.527	14437.9





CONSERVATORY, GARFIELD PARK

OUR LARGE PARKS

GARFIELD

DOUGLAS

HUMBOLDT

AUSTIN PARK SITE

GARFIELD, DOUGLAS AND HUMBOLDT Parks constituted a part of the original Park lands at the time of the creation of the West Park System in 1869.

The AUSTIN PARK SITE has been but recently acquired. It was purchased in 1913 by reason of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved and in force May 25, 1911, entitled:

"An Act to enable Park Commissioners to enlarge Park systems under their control by acquiring additional lands or territories for Park purposes, and to pay for the lands or territory thus acquired,"

\$1,000,000.00 of bonds being issued and sold in pursuance of said Act.

The site will be improved by the Board as soon as funds are available for this purpose.

RECREATION FEATURES

GOLF

TENNIS

BASEBALL-FOOTBALL
(Humboldt and Douglas)

BOATING

SKATING

BAND CONCERTS

SWIMMING POOLS

WADING POOL (Humboldt)

ATHLETIC FIELD

ASSEMBLY HALL PRIVILEGES:
Social gatherings, dances, entertainments, lectures, celebrations, etc.

GARFIELD PARK

CONSERVATORY

Located north of Lake street, near Hamlin avenue.

Completed, 1907. Cost, \$276,000—(approx).

Designed by Hitchings & Co., of New York City.

TABLE SHOWING DATA AND DIMENSIONS:

	Height	General Dimension.	Floor Area Sq. Ft.	Cubical Contents in Cu. Ft.	Glass Area Sq. Ft.	Steam Radiation
Palm House	60"	85" x 250"	20,450	781,000	39,400	8,384
Aquatic House	35"	112.5' x 150"	16,680	325,800	16,720	4,935
Show House	30'	50' x 132'	6,600	158,400	10,650	2,318
Stove House	30'	50' x 132'	6,600	158,400	10,650	3,112
Conifer House	38'	65' x 86'	5,462	167,700	9,030	2,562
New Holland House	38'	65' x 86'	5,462	167,700	9,030	3,124
Economic House	30'	50' x 97.5'	4,875	115,200	8,500	1,583
Front Vestibule	16'	27' x 38'	1,026	17,200	500	480
West Vestibule & Toilets	10'	25' x 36'	900	9,000	220	240
Totals			68,055	1,927,000	104,700	26,738



AQUATIC HOUSE, GARFIELD PARK CONSERVATORY

The largest attendance of any single day during the Fall exhibit, 1913, at the Conservatory, was on November 18, when 31,492 visitors were counted on entering.

This exhibit showed an increased attendance of 45,000 over the attendance a year ago.

PALM HOUSE — EXHIBITION HOUSE — FERN HOUSE — SHOW
HOUSE—CONIFER HOUSE—ECONOMIC HOUSE—NEW
HOLLAND HOUSE—STOVE HOUSE

The Garfield Park Conservatory is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Nowhere else has an attempt ever been made to build greenhouses for the exhibition of exotic plants in a public park with public funds on such a large scale.

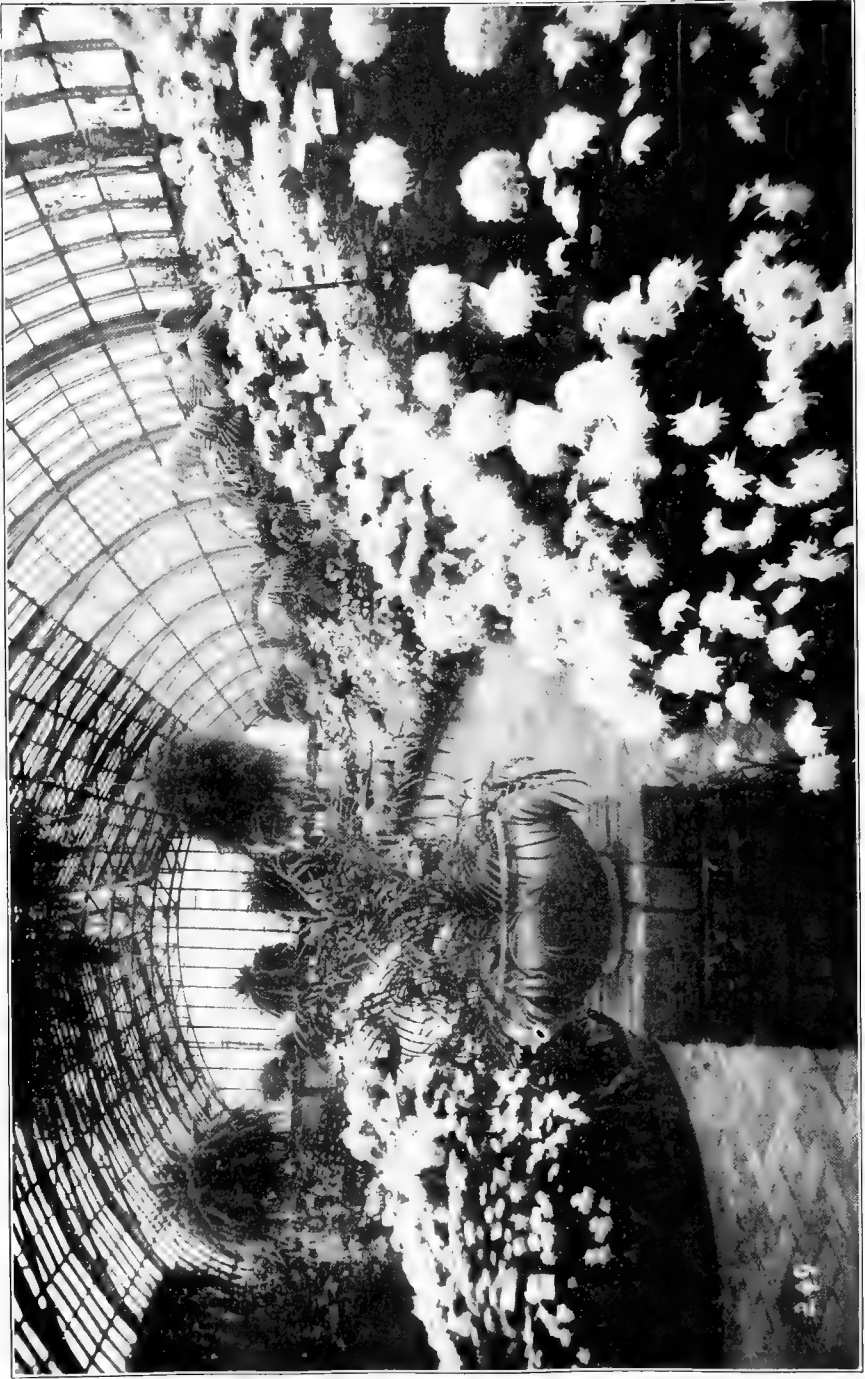
The houses contain 68,055 square feet of floor space, and are roofed over by 104,700 square feet of glass. The cubical contents of the entire structure is 1,927,400 cubic feet. The Palm House, which is the largest room, is 65 feet high in the center, 26,738 square feet of steam radiation being required for heating.

Prior to 1905, each of the large West Chicago Parks: Humboldt, Garfield and Douglas, had its own conservatory and propagating house. As these buildings were old and beyond repair, new houses had to be considered. Consideration was given to the excessive cost of maintaining three separate conservatories whose contents were practically the same, and whose exhibits were duplications of one another. In order to reduce the cost of erecting and maintaining three smaller conservatories with the necessary propagating houses, in which to provide for the flower shows and the outdoor display during the summer, the West Park Board decided to erect one large conservatory, centrally located.

The use of a power house already in existence, for heating purposes, and the placing of compost evils and other unsightly but necessary adjuncts to a greenhouse establishment, decided the present location, which is convenient to surface and elevated roads and on the main park drive encircling the city.

The Conservatory was completed in 1907. The object was to erect a conservatory that would contain a great variety of plants interesting to the layman and professional, and of educational value to the student, to produce periodical exhibits that would be of interest to the people, and to create a center of horticulture that would lead the Middle West. The Conservatory represents the most modern studies in growing exotic plants under glass for exhibition purposes, and it is unique in containing different sections, having special temperature and humidity to meet the requirements of plants from all parts of the warmer zones of the earth.

The entrance to the Conservatory is dignified and in keeping with what one meets inside. Flanked by two beautiful groups—"Idyl" and "Pastoral"—a most imposing picture is presented, a tropical jungle, as it were, from the carboniferous age. The formal exhibition shelves on either side of the entrance indicate one of the purposes to which these glass houses are devoted. Right and left the path leads through jungles of palms and ferns from the tropics. As the palms are the dominating feature of this exhibit, this house is called the **Palm House**. There are Cocoa Palms, Date Palms, the Fish Tail Palm that supplies alcoholic drinks to the Malays and Indians, the Raphia Palm used for basket making, matting, etc., the Corphyra Palm from Southern Europe, and the Carludovica from South and Central America, the latter furnishing material for the expensive Panama hat; the Sago Palm and Sugar Palm, (*Phoenix Sylvestris*). Many of these palms furnish food, clothing and shelter for the aboriginal people of tropical countries. One of the most important, perhaps, is the Banana Tree. At the north end of the house, around the pool, is a group of Bamboos. These trees furnish the staple wood for many purposes in China and the entire eastern part of Asia. The stems are used for building bridges, masts, poles, etc. When split, they are used



SHOW HOUSE—GARFIELD PARK CONSERVATORY

in making hats, umbrellas and wicker work. The young shoots are used for food.

At the extreme southern part of the Palm House flourish rubber plants of several varieties. Rubber is extracted from more than a hundred species, but the main supply comes from the *Hevea Brasiliensis* and the *Ficus Elastica*, the latter being the variety grown extensively as a house plant.

The Coffee Tree can be found along the west path, and climbing up along the rafters of the east side of the Palm House grows the blue gum tree (*Eucalyptus*) of Australia, now planted extensively in Southern California. Owing to the power of its leaves to transpire great quantities of water, it is extensively planted in swampy districts to remove excessive moisture, especially when there are no other means of drainage.

West of the Palm House, which takes in the entire eastern part of the Conservatory, are the Exhibition House on the north and the Stove House on the south. The western part of the building consists of the Economic House in the middle, with the Conifer House at the northwest corner, and the New Holland House at the southwest. The space surrounded by these various sections is occupied by the Fern House with an aquatic display in the center. The Fern House, which is entered from the Palm House, presents a miniature landscape indoors, with lawns of *Lycopodium*, a lagoon with tropical Water Lilies and cliffs covered with ferns, some of which, like the tree ferns, belong to a large family now almost extinct, save in Australia and Jamaica. Tropical climbers, falsely called Bread Fruit Trees, climb up the roof supporters. These plants—*Monostera Deleciosa*—produce a sweet edible fruit, not unlike the banana. The Fern House, with its miniature waterfall and artificial spring, proves of interest to the layman.

The Show House to the north, as its name indicates, is a house devoted to the exhibitions during the year. In the Fall is the *Chrysanthemum* display, followed by the Christmas exhibit, and later by the Easter flowers.

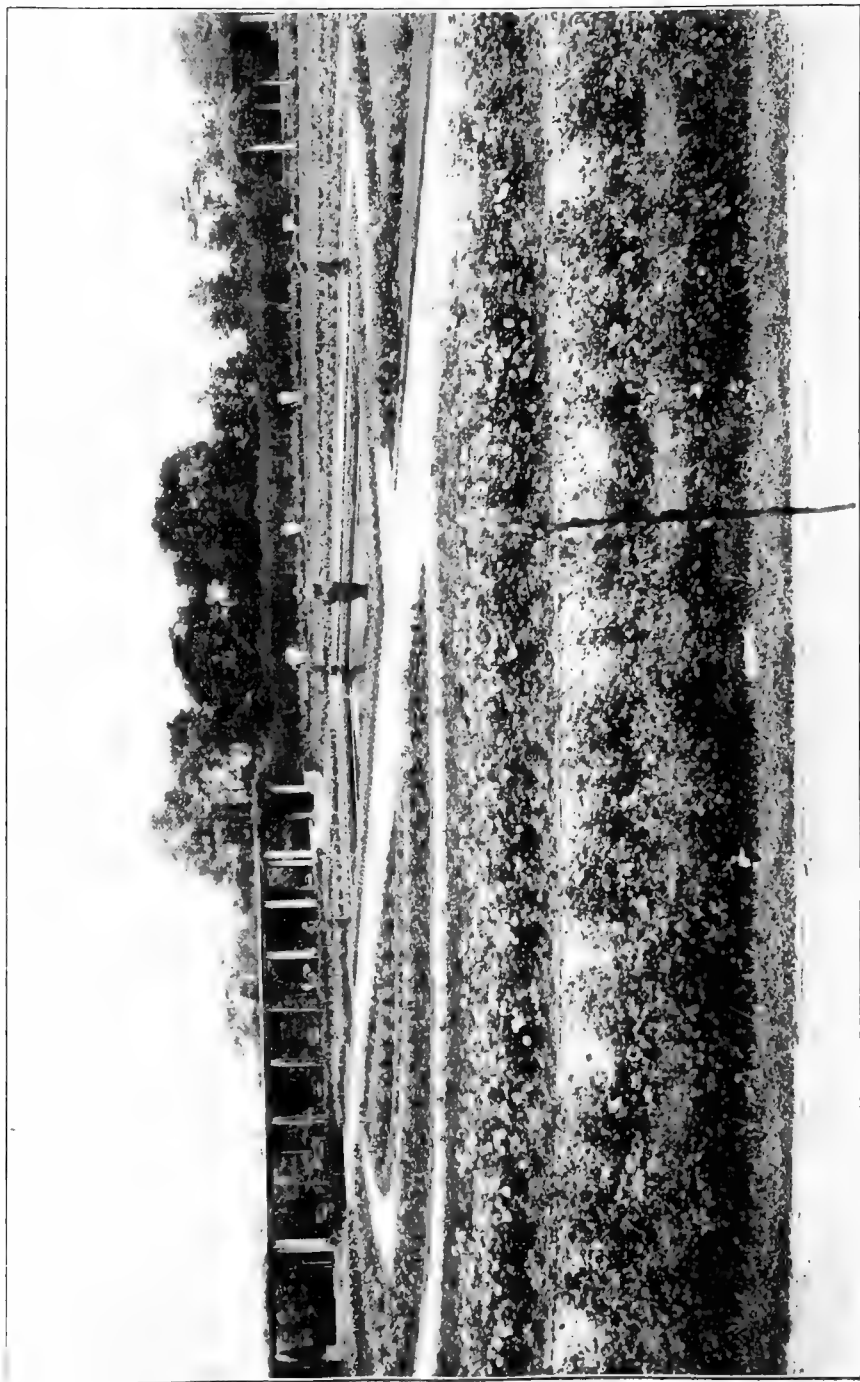
During the intervals between these different exhibits, this house, which attracts more visitors than any other part of the Conservatory, is filled with many kinds of flowering plants, propagated and grown for this purpose in the propagating houses north of the Conservatory.

Adjoining the Show House is the Conifer House, containing a collection of sub-tropical evergreens, amid a bit of natural scenery of the sandstone region. Among the collection may be found the Norfolk Pine, from Norfolk Island; the Lebanon Cedar of Bible mention, creeping jumpers from Japan, and tall Pines from Florida, the Monkey Tree from Northern Africa, and the Umbrella Pine from Japan.

The next house, which has a small collection of economic plants, including the Orange Tree, the Lemon, the Pomegranate, the Pepper Tree, Papaw and Cocoa Plants, will be filled eventually with a complete assortment of economic plants. Along the east wall is a small collection of the great and interesting Cactus family. These are also of medicinal value; Agaves, from which the Central Americans extract an alcoholic beverage; the *Foryinga* of Mexico, which produces hemp; tiny *Mamalaria* from the arid southwestern United States, as well as representatives of the giant cacti of our desert plains. There are the well-known night-blooming *Cereus* and *Opuntias*, with their edible fruit, from Texas, also the Christmas Cactus, of great beauty, and the prickly *Eupherbia*, valuable for hedging in Western Texas and Arizona.

The New Holland House receives its name from New Holland, the present Australian group. The first name is still used by gardeners in referring to plants that come from that region. The collection is still in its infancy. The bottle brush plant, with flowers like a bottle brush, is among others of great interest. At present this house is filled with various plants, chief among which is a collection of *Crotons*, presented to the West Chicago Parks by Mr. H. Selfridge, formerly of Chicago, now of London, England. Another interesting collection in this house is the *Bromelias*, a family of semi-aerial plants, to which the pineapple of commerce belongs.

Adjoining this house is the Stove House, a place for tropical plants of minor growth. The construction of this house differs from the others in some respects, as the exhibition shelves are of solid concrete, beneath which are large water tanks, which produce the humidity required by these plants



HUMBOLDT PARK ROSE GARDEN
Showing four Bronze Statues by Leonard Crunelle

from the tropical forests. The plants receive needed protection from the direct rays of the sun by lattice shading. Another advantage in having concrete shelves is the ease with which they are kept clean, and the fact that no nesting places are afforded for injurious animals. Among the collection in the Stove House are plants of great value. It is here that some of the rarest plants in the entire collection are found. Pitcher plants from far off India hang over a pool in the center of the room, as in their native home. Rare foliage plants from tropical America, Africa and Asia are found upon the benches. Some of the most beautiful in foliage and flowers are the Anthuriums.

In conclusion: all the heating pipes in the entire Conservatory are hidden by a concrete wall and plants in order to preserve the beauty of the decorations. The paths are brick, restful to the eye, as well as serviceable; and at interesting points benches are provided for the visitor, where he may rest and admire the tropical scenery before him.

PAVILION, BOAT LANDING AND REFECTORY BUILDING

Erected in 1907. Cost \$47,194.74.

Assembly Hall, used for social gatherings, dances, lectures, celebrations, etc. No charge of any kind is permitted for its use.

Luncheon is served in the Pavilion.

The Boat Landing is enclosed in the winter as a warming room for skaters.

WATER COURTS

Water Courts with innumerable fountains, situated between the Pavilion on the north and the music court on the south, lined on either side with broad, shaded promenades.

In front of the Pavilion is a terrace from which these courts may be seen and enjoyed.

FLOWER GARDENS

South of Madison street and crossing the water courts, gorgeous flower gardens have been created, bordered on two sides with flowering shrubbery and plants, with a garden hall at the eastern entrance, and at the west a garden gate with ornamental seats extending the entire width of the garden.

GOLF COURSE

9-hole course. Opened September, 1908.

For the accommodation of the players, a Field House, with lockers and dressing rooms, was constructed, and a Lunch Room provided.

The class of people attracted by the golf course has been the very highest and most desired; the results have been most gratifying, both to the Park Board and the public.

During July and August, 1913, the attendance at the golf links exceeded the 34,000 mark.

BAND CONCERTS

Band Concerts are provided during July and August in the band stand south of Madison street. The musical selections range from classical to popular, to appeal to all classes. Nine concerts were given during 1913 at a cost of \$1,497.00.

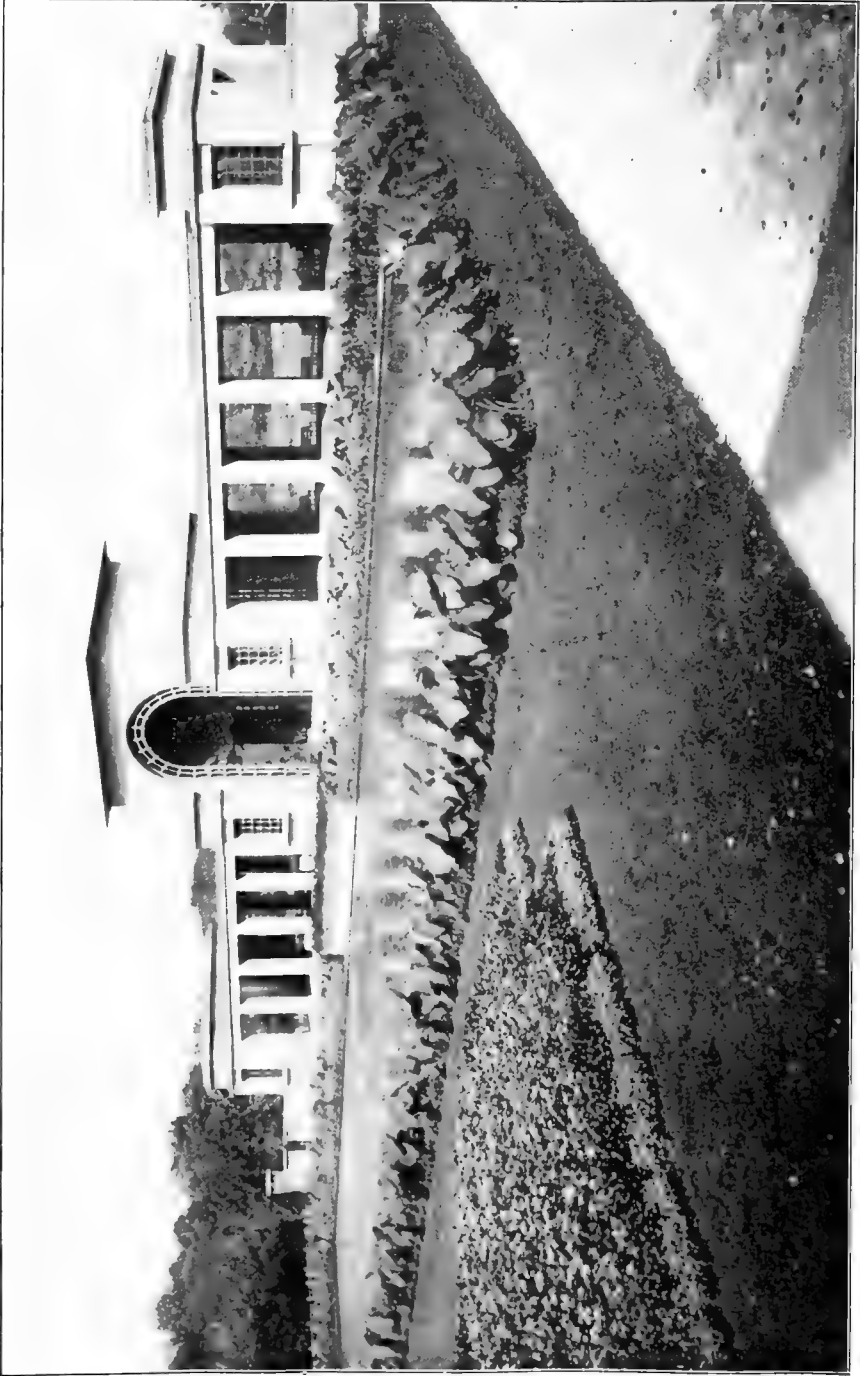
TENNIS—30 courts are available; also 2 roque courts

BOATING—68 row boats were in use in 1913; receipts: \$5,768.90.

SKATING—32 days during the 1912-1913 season.

ATHLETIC FIELD

The golf grounds south of Madison street may be used as an athletic field for play festivals, folk games, national dances, exhibitions of playground activities, gymnastic and athletic drills.



GARDEN HALL—DOUGLAS PARK

NEW NATATORIUM

(In process of construction.)

Site selected February 11, 1913, the land being a part of Garfield Park.

Location: South of Steam Heating Plant

Northwestern part of Garfield Park

Frontage on Hamlin avenue

To be opened during the summer of 1914.

Cost: approximately, \$39,000.

Ground space: Swimming Pool, Locker and Shower Room House,
287 feet x 83 feet.

HUMBOLDT PARK

GARDENS

The Rose and Perennial Gardens in this Park rank second to none in the country.

It is impossible to describe these gardens and do them justice: likewise is it impossible to reproduce, in photographic form, the beauty of their coloring. They must be seen to be appreciated.

A Garden Hall connects the rose garden with the perennial garden beyond.

At the eastern entrance, opposite Reuter's statue, is an artistic gateway, with garden lanterns, fountains and ornamental seats.

Tea Houses are provided, for afternoon gatherings of women's and children's clubs.

The Lagoon is filled with water lilies and other aquatic plants.

BOAT LANDING AND PAVILION

Erected 1907. Cost \$53,357.79.

A large, modern brick building, with spacious pergolas and terraces, from which the surrounding landscape may be viewed. A large terrace, constituting the roof of the Boat Landing, is ornamented with vases and boxes of flowers.

In winter the Boat Landing is enclosed as a warming room for skaters.

REFECTORY BUILDING

This building has been put in good repair and is used for dances and parties.

Refreshments are served in this building.

MUSIC COURT

A Music Court with a covered shelter, for band concerts, which are given during July and August, is one of the accommodations for the public. Nine concerts were given during July and August, 1913. Cost, \$1,507.00.

TENNIS COURTS.

BASEBALL GROUNDS.

BOATING, SKATING AND THE

CHILDREN'S WADING POOL

are always in demand in season.

NEW NATATORIUM

Now being constructed at:

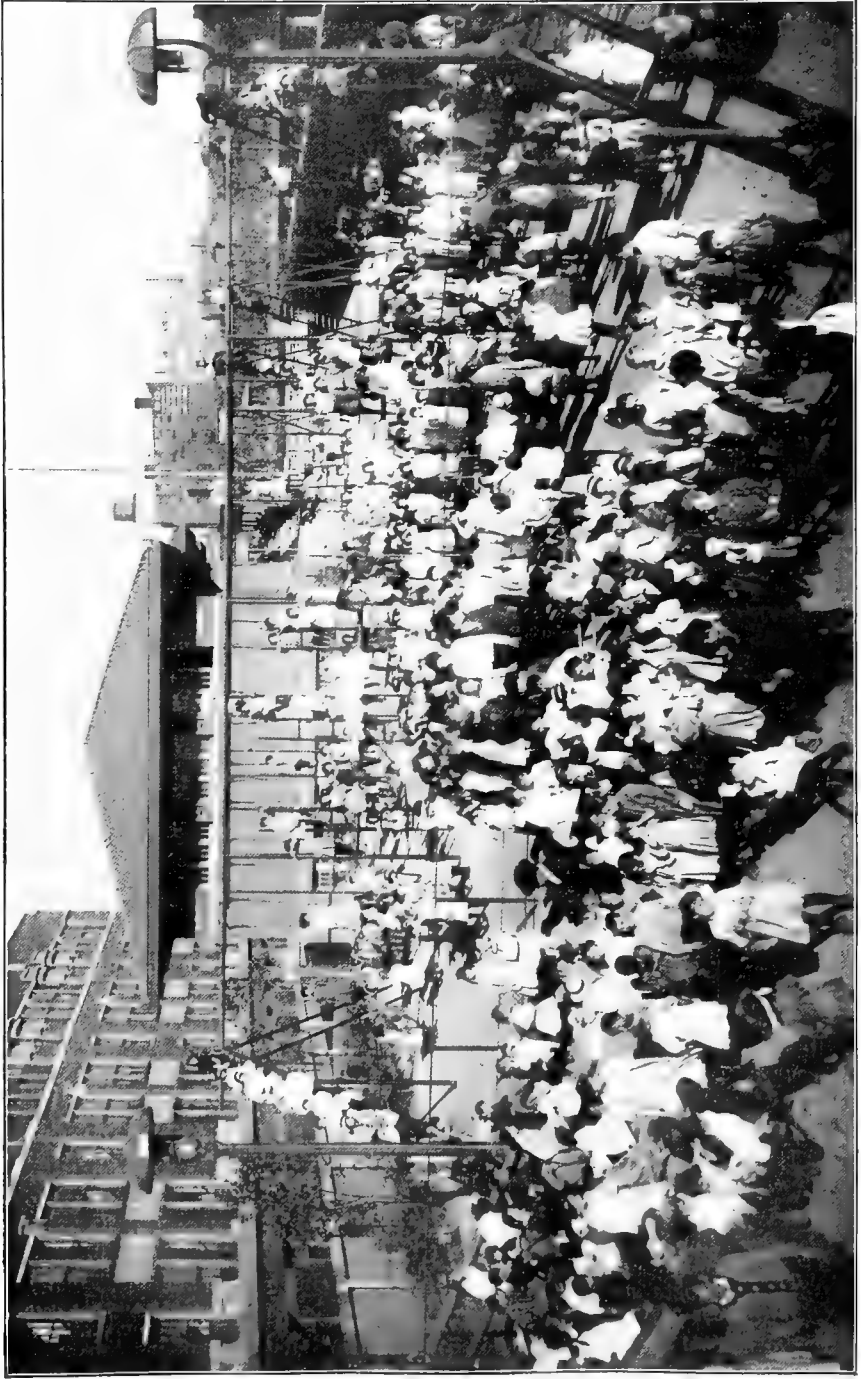
Franklin boulevard, Cornelia street,

Augusta street, and the first alley

west of Franklin boulevard.

Area: 1.057 acres.

Site selected: March 26, 1912.



WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM AND CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND, STANFORD PARK

Land purchased, 1913, for \$34,000.00, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled:

“An Act to enable Park Commissioners to enlarge park systems under their control by acquiring additional lands or territories for park purposes, and to pay for the lands or territory thus acquired,”

approved and in force May 25, 1911, \$1,000,000 of bonds being issued and sold in pursuance thereof.

This Natatorium will be opened to the public during the season of 1914. It will be adequately equipped with locker and dressing rooms, swimming pools, etc.

Frontage: 267 feet on Sacramento boulevard; 172 feet wide.

Ground space: Swimming Pool and Locker Room House: 72 feet x 225 feet.

DOUGLAS PARK

NATATORIUM AND GYMNASIUM

In operation since 1895.

The outdoor Gymnasium in this Park represents the first step towards playground work in the West Park System.

The Natatorium is the first public Natatorium to be put into operation in the City of Chicago.

For many years this was the only Natatorium under the supervision of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

At the present time, Garfield and Humboldt Parks, and six of our playground parks, are provided with public natatoriums.

Attendance: June 5-Sept. 8, 1913:

Natorium	329,794
Gymnasium	284,390

PAVILION, BOAT LANDING AND REFECTORY BUILDING

Erected in 1907. Cost \$67,302.81.

Assembly Hall used for social gatherings, etc., as in our other Parks.

Luncheon is served in the Pavilion.

The Pavilion overlooks a music court with a covered shelter on each side, and a large meadow beyond, commanding a fine view of the Park.

The Boat Landing is enclosed in the winter as a warming room for skaters.

FLOWER GARDENS

Containing flowers of infinite variety—a source of pleasure and enjoyment to all who visit them.

A naturalistic gateway was created on the west side of the Park by the skillful use of trees and flowering shrubs.

A large concrete fountain basin completes the entrance on the west, which is one of the most beautiful of our Park entrances.

BAND CONCERTS

are provided during July and August.

In 1913, nine concerts were given at a cost of \$1,512.00.

MARSHALL BOULEVARD ENTRANCE

Completed in 1911.

This boulevard connects the West Park with the South Park System, an improvement of vital interest to the South Park System and the City as well as to the West Park System.



FIELD HOUSE, BERNARD A. ECKHART PARK

ATHLETIC FIELD, BALL GROUNDS, ETC.

The large lawn, the site of the old Refectory building, is now used as a playfield. Sand court and shelter are provided for children.

The large meadow in the southern portion of Douglas Park is used for tennis, baseball, picnics and general recreation.

There are 3 baseball diamonds; 2 football fields, and 27 tennis courts in this Park.

78 row boats were in use in 1913. Receipts, \$5,207.85.

UNION PARK

This little Park is one of the oldest parks in the City of Chicago. It was taken over by the West Chicago Park Commissioners from the City of Chicago in the year 1885. The offices of the Park Board are located in this Park.

WADING POOL

During the past two years, the lagoon has been converted into a wading pool for children during the summer months. As many as 3,000 children have patronized the pool in one day.

There are 6 tennis courts.

Band Concerts are also provided during July and August.

OUR PLAYGROUND PARKS

BERNARD A. ECKHART PARK

STANFORD PARK

DVORAK PARK

FRANKLIN PARK

HARRISON PARK

PULASKI PARK

SHERIDAN PARK

HOLSTEIN PARK

THE PLAYGROUND MOVEMENT

in general, in this country is of recent origin.

In 1886, the first public playground was built in Boston, Massachusetts.

In 1894, the first public playground was built in the City of Chicago.

In 1899 the demand for public playgrounds made itself publicly so apparent that the Mayor of the City appointed a Special Park Commission, composed of aldermen and private citizens, to investigate and report upon the needs of Chicago with reference to playgrounds.

The investigation showed a demand far greater than the City's finances and powers enabled it to supply; therefore, the matter of providing the City with an adequate system of playgrounds was referred to the three existing Park Boards of the City: the North or Lincoln Park Board, the South Park Board, and the West Park Board.

In 1905, the West Chicago Park Commissioners appealed to the State Legislature for the passage of an enabling Act granting the West Park Board the right to issue \$1,000,000 of bonds for the acquisition and improvement of small park sites. The act was secured, and the Board immediately set to work to acquire these sites and improve them.



FIELD HOUSE, STANFORD PARK

OUR FIRST PLAYGROUND PARKS

Three park sites were selected, originally known as Small Parks Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and acquired under and in pursuance of said Act, as follows:

"An Act to enable Park Commissioners to issue bonds to raise funds for the acquisition and improvement of small parks and pleasure grounds, and to provide a tax for the payment of the same," approved and in force May 18, 1905, \$1,000,000 Small Park bonds being issued and sold for this purpose.

SITE NO. 1—BERNARD A. ECKHART PARK

Selected: September 26, 1905.

Located in a Polish section of the Seventeenth Ward; population, 1910 census: 107 people per acre. A mass of congested, dilapidated buildings had to be removed before this site could be improved.

Formally opened to the public, August 1, 1908.

Named in honor of Bernard A. Eckhart, President of the West Park Board, 1905-1907.

SITE NO. 2—STANFORD PARK

Selected: July 10, 1906.

Formally opened to the public: February 22, 1910.

Located in the Ghetto district. Site covered with 57 houses and stores, housing 597 people. But **one** bath tub in the block.

Named in honor of George W. Stanford, first President of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

SITE NO. 3—DVORAK PARK

Selected: July 10, 1906.

Formally opened to the public: June 25, 1908.

Located in a crowded, Bohemian district of Chicago. Density per acre, 95 persons.

Named in honor of Antonin Dvorak, the Bohemian composer.

HOLSTEIN PARK

Turned over to the Park Board by ordinance of the City of Chicago, May 6, 1901.

Accepted by the West Chicago Park Commissioners, July 9, 1901.

Field House constructed and playground facilities provided, June, 1912.

Holstein Park has been under the jurisdiction of the West Chicago Park Commissioners since 1901, but it was not until 1912 that it was provided with playground facilities. It has done excellent service during its first full year of playground activity.

EQUIPMENT

In each of these playground Parks, a Field House was erected.

THE INDOOR ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

Field House, with Assembly Hall,
Refreshment and Rest Room,
Separate gymnasiums for men and women,
Separate locker and shower rooms for men and women,
Separate club rooms for men and women,
Libraries,
Children's playroom.

Season: October 15th to May 15th.



FIELD HOUSE, DVORAK PARK

THE OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

Large play or athletic field,
Separate gymnasiums for men and women,
Swimming pool with dressing quarters and shower rooms,
Tennis courts,
Children's playground,
Children's gardens.

The outside grounds are adequately designed and fitted for practical use. Trees, shrubbery and plantation give every appearance of shade, comfort and rest.

DIRECTORS, ETC.

The Field House and grounds are in charge of the Playground Director, who directs all activities. Under him is a force of instructors, attendants, life guards, janitors, laborers, etc., who conduct the activities, and insure safety and comfort to the using public.

PLAN OF OPERATION

An excellent general plan of promoting the playground activities has now been effected in our parks. There is, to a great extent, a definite, uniform program of work, with superior methods of carrying it out, so that our playground parks are adequately meeting the specific needs of their communities.

ADDENDA

Soap, suits, towels, furnished free of charge.

Swimming Pools and Gymnasiums are under the supervision of trained instructors.

Life Saving Station operated in connection with all swimming pools.

Since the creation of our small parks, there has been no death from drowning in our swimming pools in the seven years of their operation.

An Infant Welfare Station was provided at Eckhart and Dvorak Parks.

Tuberculosis and similar educative exhibits are held in the various Parks.

No charge of any kind whatever is permitted for the use of the Assembly Hall, or allowed to be collected within it.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE CHILDREN'S GARDENS

(See cover illustration.)

The children's gardens, each 5 feet x 4 feet in size, are a distinct form of educative amusement. Each child, upon application, is allotted one of these plats of ground for cultivation. The Park Board furnishes the vegetables and flower seeds, together with the services of a trained kindergartner. The children enjoy the gardens immensely, take great care of them, and raise as many as three crops of vegetables in one summer. They are allowed to take home what they raise. The work is carried on in class form, the children coming after school twice a week for a period of one hour.

This work is producing pleasing and permanent results, which are manifesting themselves in the appearance of small gardens in the front or rear of buildings in the neighborhood, and in boxes of flowers in the window sills.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

A branch station of the Public Library is one of the most popular features of the indoor activities. The Park Commissioners furnish the room, light, heat, janitor service and furniture. The Chicago Public Library furnishes the books and the help.

Yearly circulation, average: 55,835 books;

Reading attendance, average: 66,000.



WADING POOL, DVORAK PARK

OUR NEW PLAYGROUND PARKS

FRANKLIN

PULASKI

HARRISON

SHERIDAN

The sites for these additional small parks were acquired under and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, approved and in force June 10, 1909, entitled:

“An Act to enable Park Commissioners to issue bonds to raise funds for the acquisition and improvement of additional small parks and pleasure grounds, and to provide a tax for the payment of the same.”

As these parks are now in process of improvement, no views are available for publication.

FRANKLIN PARK

Selected by the West Chicago Park Commissioners, May 23, 1911.

Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin—no park in Chicago being previously named in honor of him.

Four baseball diamonds are provided in this Park.

PULASKI PARK

Selected: September 12, 1911.

Also located in one of the most densely populated districts of the City. Population of this site, 1910: 1,200 people.

A Field House is being constructed, with locker and dressing room house and swimming pools, which will be opened during the year of 1914.

This site was closely built up with stores and dwellings—90 buildings being removed to clear the area preparatory to making the improvement.

The Park was named in honor of General Casimir Pulaski, of Poland.

HARRISON PARK

Selected: March 12, 1912.

A Field House is also being constructed on this site, with all the necessary facilities for playground work.

Three old lime kilns, three large brick barns, and many old buildings were removed.

Harrison Park was named in honor of Carter H. Harrison, Sr.

SHERIDAN PARK

Selected: January 9, 1912.

There were 13 brick buildings on this site and 42 frame buildings.

This Park is adjacent to the Jackson Public School, which has a large Assembly Hall and a well-equipped gymnasium. For this reason, the Park Board is providing no Field House, but outdoor facilities only. The Natatorium will be opened to the public during the present season.

Named in honor of General Philip Henry Sheridan.



KAREL HAVLICEK
Douglas Park—1911

STATUES

DOUGLAS PARK

KAREL HAVLICEK MONUMENT

Bronze.

Sculptor: Josef Strachovsky.

Unveiled: July 30, 1911.

Location: Opposite entrance to formal garden, north of Natatorium.

Inscription:

“HAVLICEK.”

“The martyred statesman
of Bohemia.

Beloved by his countrymen.

Born October 31, 1821.

Died July 29, 1856.

In him Bohemia lost
One of her best sons,
A fearless defender
Of her rights and liberties,
A man of sterling character,
Ever true to his convictions
For which he sacrificed
His life!

Undying honor to his memory.

Dedicated by the American Bohemians to the State of
Illinois.

Erected A. D. 1911.

Sculptor: Josef Strachovsky, 1907.”

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE FOUNTAIN

Bronze and granite.

Erected: 1901.

Sculptor: Charles J. Mulligan.

Location: Independence Square.

Inscription:

“1902.

1776.

Dedicated to American Youth and Independence Day.”

“INDEPENDENCE SQUARE FOUNTAIN

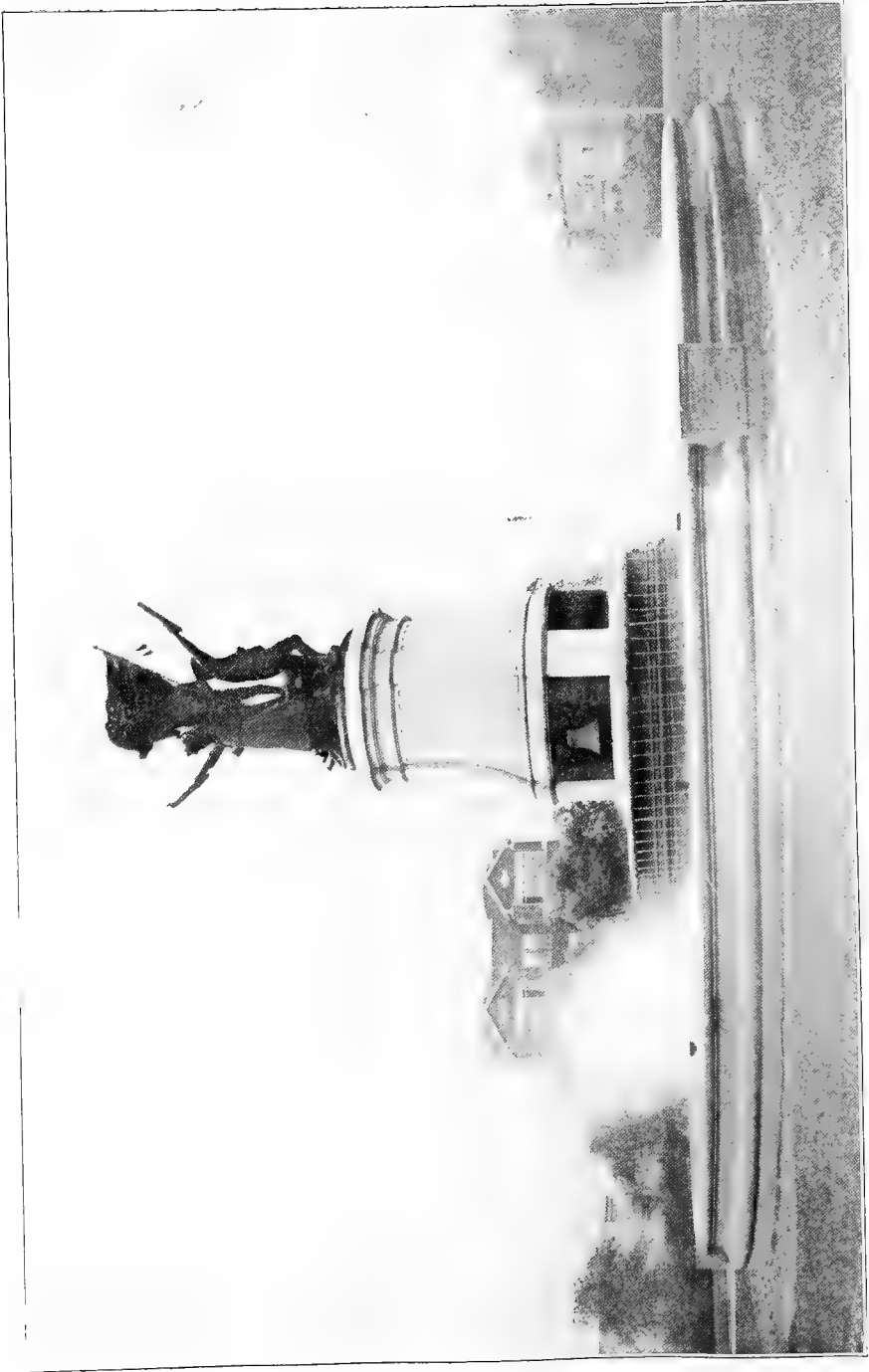
Sculpture by Charles J. Mulligan,
Art Institute,
Chicago.

Architecture by
R. Bruce Watson,
State Architect,
Illinois.

Design suggested by

Charles Lichtenberger, Jr.,
President of the West Park Board,
1901.

Cast by American Bronze Foundry Co.”



INDEPENDENCE SQUARE FOUNTAIN
1901

"GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS:

RICHARD YATES.

WEST PARK COMMISSIONERS:

Fred. A. Bangs, Pres.

Charles Lichtenberger, Jr.
Gabriel J. Norden
Andrew J. Graham

Charles W. Kopf
Edward H. Peters
F. Schultz

Walter Fieldhouse, Sec'y.

Fred. M. Blount, Treas.

W. J. Cooke, Gen. Supt."

GARFIELD PARK

AMERICA

Terra cotta.

Erected 1893.

Copy of model of part of group: "The Nations," (America, Europe, Asia and Africa) erected in London by Queen Victoria in honor of her husband, King Albert. Sent to the World's Fair by the Doulton Terra Cotta Company of London, as an exhibition and there unveiled Oct. 16, 1893.

Presented by Sir Henry Doulton to the West Park Board.

* * *

Location: West drive of Madison street, opposite entrance to Garden.

* * *

Inscription:

"AMERICA:
Presented to
West Park Commissioners
by
Sir Henry Doulton.
1893."

BUFFALOES

World's Fair models.

Sculptor: Edward Kemys.

Reproduced in bronze, by Jules Berchem.

Erected 1911.

Location: West drive, south of Madison street, entrance to Gardens.

LINCOLN, THE RAIL-SPLITTER

Bronze.

Erected 1911.

Sculptor: Charles J. Mulligan.

Location: Southeast corner Garfield Park, near Madison street, opposite St. Louis avenue.



AMERICA
Garfield Park—1893.

ROBERT BURNS

Bronze and granite.

Sculptor: W. Grant Stevenson.

Presented by the Burns Memorial and Monument Association.

Unveiled: August 26, 1906.

Location: Open space just east of Boat House, facing Madison street.

Inscriptions:

“A man’s a man for a’ that.”

“From scenes like these old Scotia’s grandeur springs.”

“The best laid schemes o’ mice an’ men
Gang aft a-gley.”

“Pleasures are like poppies spread
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed.”

“In fair virtue’s heavenly reward
The cottage leaves the palace far behind.”

PASTORAL AND IDYL

Marble.

Sculptor: Lorado Taft.

Location: Conservatory entrance.

COL. JOHN F. FINERTY

Marble.

Sculptor: Charles J. Mulligan.

Presented by Finerty Memorial Association, 1913.

To be erected at southwest corner of Garfield Park, near Independence boulevard.

HUMBOLDT PARK

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT

Bronze and granite.

Unveiled: October 16, 1892.

Sculptor: Felix Garling.

Presented by Frederick J. Dewes of Chicago.

Location: Opposite music court at new Pavilion.

Inscription:

“1769
1859.

A. Von Humboldt.”



BUFFALOES
Garfield Park—1911

FRITZ REUTER

Bronze.

Sculptor: Fr. Engelsmann.

Unveiled: May 14, 1893.

Location: Opposite east entrance to Rose Garen.

Inscription:

"FRITZ REUTER.

Wenn einer deiht, wat hei deiht
Denn kann hei nich mihr
Dauhn as hei deiht.

In warmer Verehrung
Dem aechten Deutschen
Volksdichter Gewidmet
von den
Deutschen Chicago's
MDCCCXCIII."

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO (Equestrian.)

Bronze.

Sculptor: Casimir Chodzinski.

Unveiled: Sept. 11, 1904.

Location: North entrance to Park.

Inscription:

"KOSCIUSZKO.

Erected by the
Polish-American Citizens
of the United States,
A. D. 1904."

LEIF ERIKSON

Bronze, on natural granite boulder.

Sculptor: I. Asbjornsen.

Unveiled: Oct. 12, 1901.

Presented by the Norwegians of Chicago

Location: Northeast of old Refectory building.

Inscription:

**"LEIF ERIKSON
Discoverer of America."**

THE MINER AND HIS CHILD

Georgia marble.

Sculptor: Charles J. Mulligan.

Erected 1911.

Location: Division street and California avenue entrance.

Inscription: "HOME."



LINCOLN, THE RAILSPLITTER
Garfield Park—1911

BULLS (Two)
(World's Fair Models.)

Now being reproduced in bronze by the Florentine Brotherhood Bronze Foundry.

Sculptors: Daniel C. French and E. C. Potter.

Erected 1909.

Location: Entrance to Humboldt Park Rose Garden.

FOUR BRONZE STATUES IN ROSE GARDEN

By Leonard Crunelle, Sculptor.

Representing: "Maiden," "Dove Girl," "Crane Girl," "Fisher Boy."

Erected 1909.

These statues are placed at the four corners of the lagoon.

UNION PARK

CARTER H. HARRISON, SR.

Bronze.

Sculptor: Frederick C. Hibbard.

Unveiled: June 29, 1907.

Presented by the Carter H. Harrison Memorial Association.

Location: South of Washington Boulevard side drives.

Inscriptions:

"CARTER H. HARRISON."

"Genius is but audacity and the audacity of Chicago has chosen a star. It has looked upward to it and knows nothing that it fears to attempt and thus far has found nothing that it can not accomplish.

From Mayor's Day Address,
The World's Fair,
Oct. 28, 1893."

This Monument
erected by the

CARTER H. HARRISON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

George Duddleston, President

L. E. McGann, Treasurer

W. H. Morrissey, Secretary."

POLICEMAN'S STATUE

Bronze.

Sculptor: F. Gelert.

Unveiled: Oct. 16, 1892.

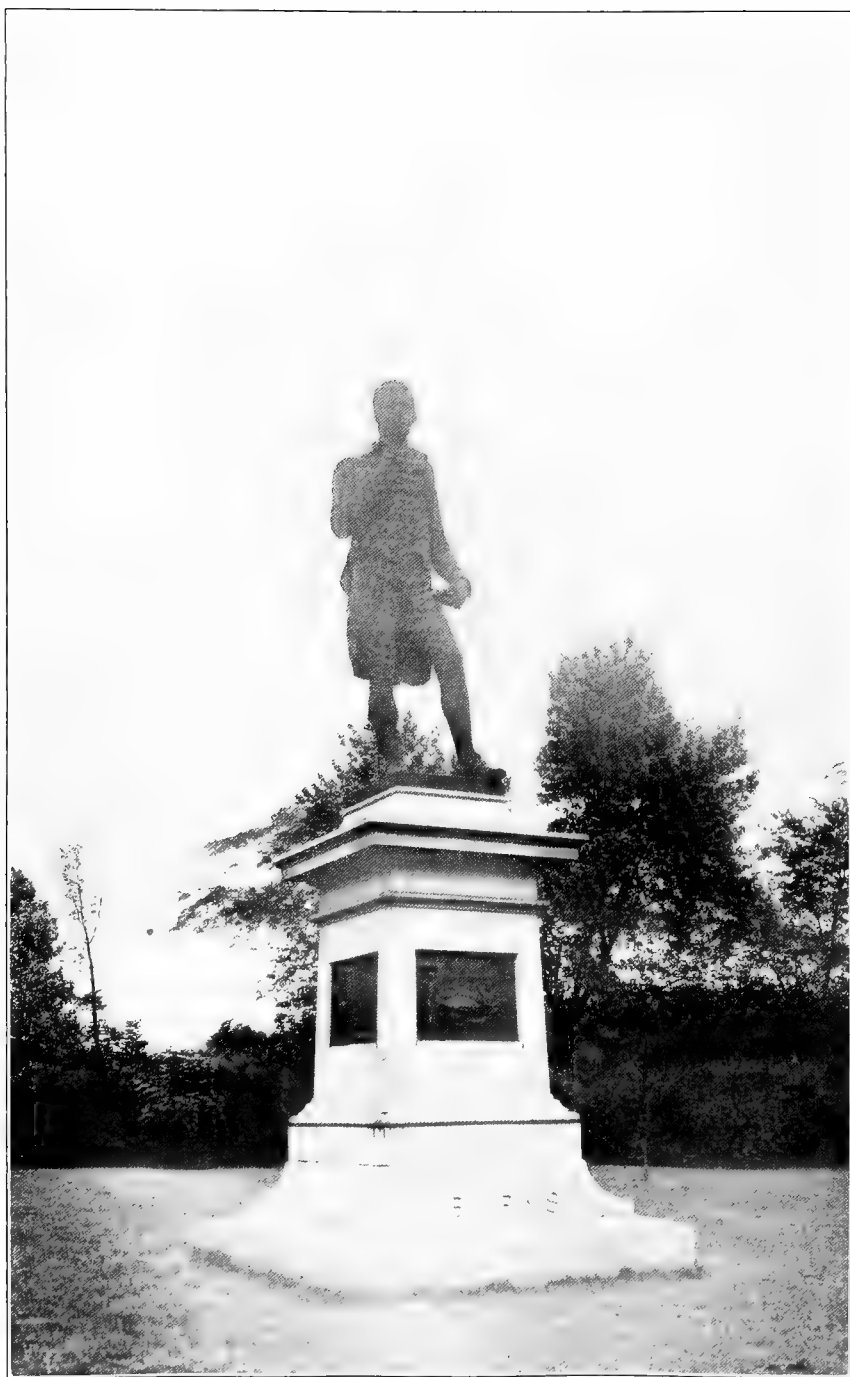
Location: Ogden Avenue and Bryan Place.

(This statue was formerly located at Haymarket Square.)

Inscription:

"IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE
OF ILLINOIS
I COMMAND
PEACE.

DEDICATED BY CHICAGO,
May 4th, 1889,
TO HER DEFENDERS IN THE RIOT
of May 4th, 1886."



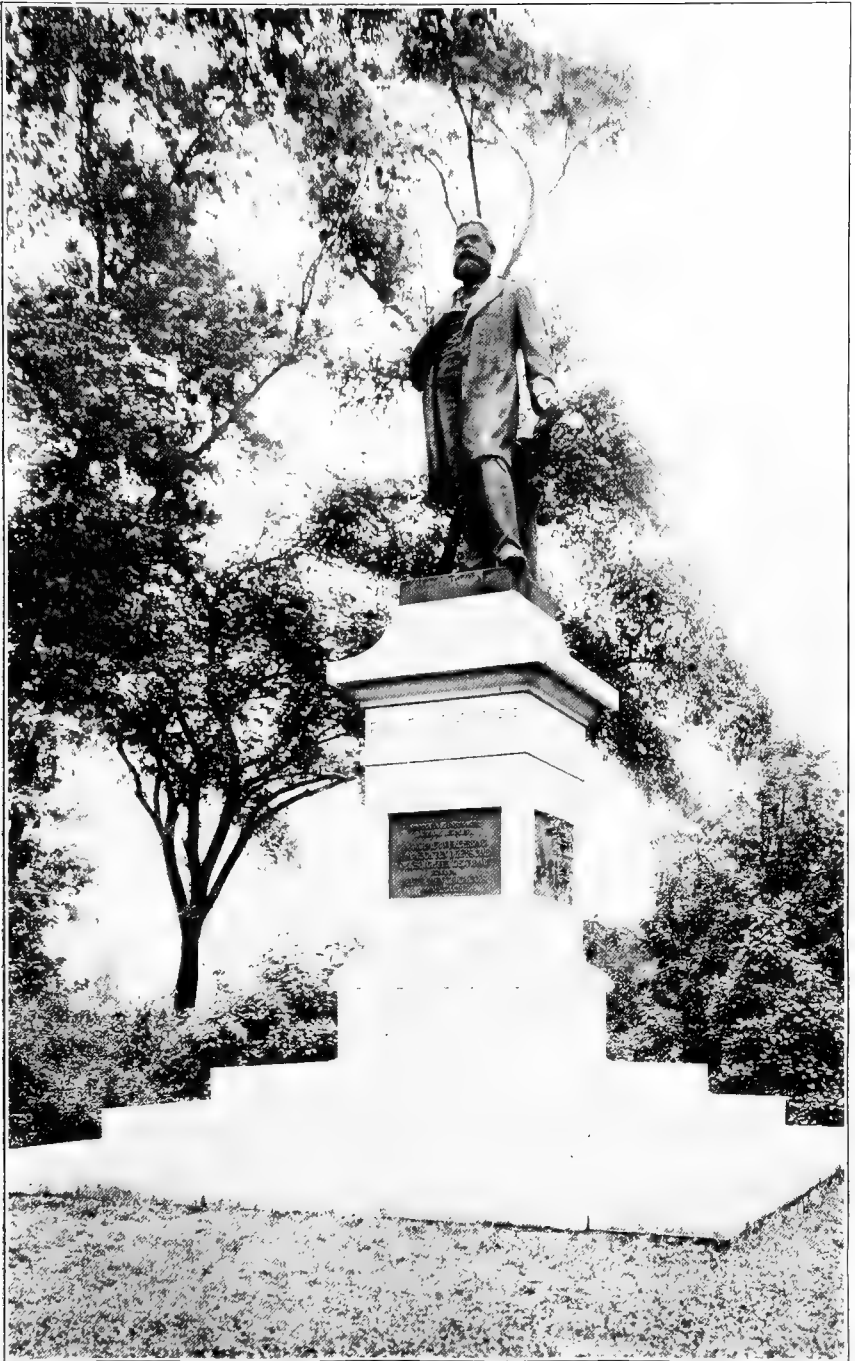
ROBERT BURNS.
Garfield Park—1906.



IDYL AND PASTORAL
Garfield Park Conservatory Entrance—1913



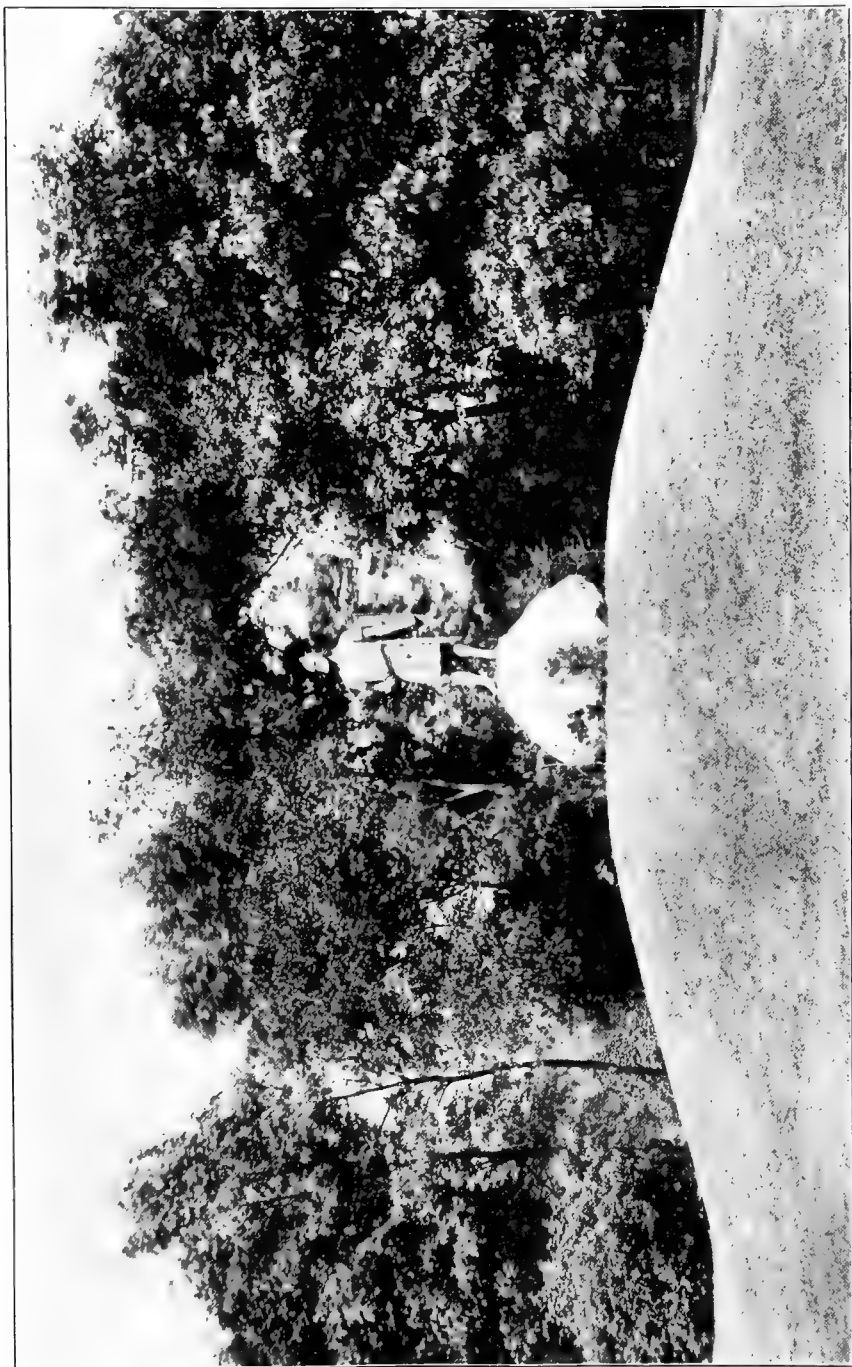
ALEXANDER Von HUMBOLDT
Humboldt Park—1892



FRITZ REUTER
Humboldt Park—1893



THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO
Humboldt Park—1904



LEIF ERIKSON
Humboldt Park—1901



THE MINER AND HIS CHILD
Humboldt Park—1911



CARTER H. HARRISON, SR.
Union Park—1907



STATUE COMMEMORATING HAYMARKET RIOT OF 1886
Union Park—1892

Cornell University Library

SB 483.C4C53 1914

The west parks and boulevards of Chicago



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fine

