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On the east side of the bridge the abutments are marked by pylons that are 65'- 6" in height.[23] They are Beaux-Arts Classical in design. Each pylon consists of a base, shaft and capital completed with a mansard cap. All of the elements of the pylons are executed in pre-cast concrete of similar composition to the other ornamental concrete. The main facade of the pylons is the west elevation. The bases are 11' - 11" tall with garland swags, as their only ornamentation. The shaft of the pylons are 30' - 8" tall and composed of three main elements. Two columns set out at the edge of the base and support an entablature. Set behind the columns are the main shafts of each pylon. The corners are detailed with molded quoins. Just below the entablature a wreath and shield, with the Y symbol of Chicago, representing the branches of the Chicago River, appears between the two columns. Finally, the structures are each crowned by ornate mansard cap also executed in concrete. A large cartouche partially masks the west elevation of each roof. The side elevations of the pylons have little ornamentation. Only the edges of each shaft has quoins. The remainder of the bases and shafts are simple fields of concrete. The mansard caps have garland swags.

The two vehicular bridges at Balbo Drive [24] and Jackson Drive [25] are similar to the Congress Drive bridge, however, smaller in scale. Each bridge is four traffic lanes wide with wide sidewalks. The balustrades continue the motif described above.

The two bridges were also flanked by large pylons approximately 4 stories tall.[26] The design is similar to those at Congress Drive. The west elevations have a base approximately 6 feet tall with no ornamentation. The two pylons are thinner than those at Congress Drive. Thus, the columns are set closer together nearly, obscuring the main section of the shaft. The mansard caps have garland swags surrounding the entire roof. The side elevations are simple fields of ornamental concrete. The Balbo Drive bridge is still intact. Unfortunately due to the construction of the south garage, the pylons were removed at Jackson Drive.

The two pedestrian bridges at Van Buren Street [27] and Harrison Street [28] continue the same Beaux-Arts classical design. Each bridge is dedicated to pedestrian traffic and are approximately forty feet wide. The balustrades maintain the design found throughout the Michigan Avenue promenade and the other bridges described. These two bridges, however, are not marked by pylons but by the rostral columns described earlier.

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Three other bridges were constructed which do not fall within the Beaux-Arts classical motif. They are the vehicular bridge at Monroe Drive [29], and the two pedestrian bridges or passerelles located between 11th Street and 11th Place.[30,31] The Monroe Drive bridge is Art Deco, representative of the later work in the park. The two passerelles are associated with the old IC 12th Street Terminal which has been razed.

In 1939 the Monroe Drive bridge replaced an earlier classical bridge identical to those at Jackson Drive and Balbo Drive. It is four traffic lanes wide and sidewalks. The Art Deco structure is detailed primarily in steel with granite abutments. The long rail spanning the bridge has five uninterrupted horizontal bands. The supports are composed of groups of three vertical elements. The granite abutments are approximately 6 feet tall. They include one vertical rectangular slab set within a more horizontal slab with a semi-circular end. Three lines are closely grouped near the top of the semi-circle. Placed on top of the abutment is a small bronze cylinder accented by four fins. On the exterior span of the bridge are a series of medallions consisting of two concentric squares with three slash lines running horizontally through them.

The original color scheme of the bridge accented the details of the bridge. The four rails were painted silver and the supports were painted black enhancing the horizontality of the element. The exterior span of the bridge was also painted black and the medallions were painted silver. While all of the elements are still extant, the entire bridge has been painted gray, muting the design of the bridge. This can easily be rectified with repainting.

The northernmost of the two passerelles is steel and was constructed in 1939 on steel columns of an earlier temporary vehicular bridge. The southern passerelle is wooden and is constructed on wood piles and does not follow a straight line across the right-of-way, but makes 2 right angle turns. Located on the bridge at the east end is a small frame structure square in plan with a hip roof.

The majority of Grant Park lies east of the IC tracks. It is subdivided north to south by Columbus Drive and Lake Shore Drive. It is subdivided east to west by Monroe Drive, Jackson Drive and Balbo Drive. Congress Drive, at the center of the park, terminates at Columbus Drive.

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The section of the park located between Columbus Drive and the IC right-of-way consists of several areas which have been treated as left over space, only shown as leftover blocks in the Bennett and South Park Commission plans. Only the section located between Jackson Drive and Balbo Drive was ever fully developed in the plans of Bennett, Parsons, Frost and Thomas and the South Park Commission during the 1920s.

The area between Randolph Drive and Monroe Drive is dominated by the fanning out of the IC right-of-way. The only area at grade is a triangle of ground at the corner of Monroe Drive and Columbus Drive. This triangular section is simply covered with sod.

The area located between Balbo Drive and Roosevelt Road also has few designed features. The area contains athletic fields at the north, 12 tennis courts in the center and the Ninth Street yards which consist of several masonry and wood utility structures and open storage areas.[32] Near the athletic fields is a small contemporary comfort station clad with vertical siding and a low hipped roofs.

In the area between Monroe Drive and Jackson Drive, several extensions to the Art Institute have been constructed. The oldest addition, the Goodman Theater, is at the north end of the site. The School of the Art Institute and the East Wing is adjacent to the Goodman and faces Columbus Drive. The most recent addition is the Rice Pavilion which is set between the IC tracks and the School, and faces Jackson Drive.

The Goodman Theater is one story above grade and extends down to the IC right-of-way. The facade is very simple with only a small central pavilion with stripped down classical detailing. Over this entrance a steel superstructure has been constructed to further identify the entrance. The School of the Art Institute and the East Wing are modern two story structures clad in reflective glass and limestone panels. Many acute angles run across the facade marking the interior rooms.

In the garden located outside of the east wing is the entrance arch from Stock Exchange Building designed by Adler and Sullivan and saved after the building was razed in 1972.[33] The brown terra-cotta arch faces south. An interior smooth arch is surrounded by an ornate arch with whiplash curves intertwined with organic elements. A medallion is located in each spandrel. On the left is a depiction of Philip Peck's house which had stood

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on the site of the Stock Exchange. On the right is the date 1893 which is the year that the construction of the building began.

The most recent addition is the Rice Pavilion. It returns to the classical language of the building. Facing Jackson Drive, it is a limestone facade with a large central window and two flanking doors. Simplified classical pilasters flank the doors and window.

The section between Jackson Drive and Balbo Drive is known as the Court of Presidents. As with the parallel section along Michigan Avenue, the area is subdivided into four sections with the center line being Congress Drive. Pedestrian walks are located on the axes of Van Buren and Harrison Streets.

The two outer (northern and southern) quarters located between Jackson Drive and the Van Buren Street axis and Balbo Drive and the Harrison Street axis are wooded areas or bosquedes of elms enclosing lawns on the interior. The two inner quarters are mirror image formal, gardens reflected across Congress Drive with a north-south central axis located halfway between the IC right-of-way and Columbus Drive. At the north end of the north garden and the south end of the south garden are semi-circular areas located along the this central axis. These semi-circles actually encroach upon the outer quarters of the area.

Located in the northern semicircle is a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln sculpted by Augustus Saint-Gaudens.[34] The piece is located in a large semi-circular exedra with a white marble bench along its curved edge. Along the flat side several granite steps lead up to the terrace. At the end of the steps are two large marble columns standing approximately four stories tall. Located on top of the columns are large marble torches. The statue of Lincoln is similar in composition to Daniel Chester French's at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. Lincoln sits looking down, isolated and thoughtful.

It was intended that the semi-circle at the south end would mirror the north with a sculpture of George Washington. It was to have been placed in a similar exedra to the Lincoln. The piece was never implemented, and only a raised earth platform and semicircular arrangement of trees currently exists at the location.[35]

The north and south sections of the Court of Presidents gardens have mirror image layouts.[36] Each is a tripartite

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composition divided by walkways lined with elms and flowering crab apple trees. The center section is approximately one and one half times the width of the outer sections. The center section is also sunken and has rectangular flower beds at the center.

The area of Grant Park bounded on the north by Randolph Drive, on the south by Roosevelt Road, on the west by Columbus Drive, and on the east by Lake Shore Drive, is the best known and most visited area of the park. It is dominated by Buckingham Fountain, the platform it sits on known as the fountain table, and surrounding gardens in the center. The fountain table is flanked by a series of facilities for recreational activities.

The fountain table and surrounding gardens are symmetrical about the Congress Drive axis. The fountain table runs between the Van Buren Street axis and the Harrison Street axis. The north garden lies between Jackson Drive and Van Buren Street and the south garden between Harrison Street and Balbo Drive.

In section, Columbus Drive is several feet higher than Lake Shore Drive. The fountain table remains at the same level as Columbus Drive. The flanking gardens on the west are also at the level of Columbus Drive, and gently slope down to the elevation of Lake Shore Drive.

Dominating the fountain table as well as being the focal point of the entire park is Buckingham Fountain designed by Edward Bennett and dedicated in 1927. This grand piece is a three tiered fountain based on the Latona basin at Versailles, although Buckingham Fountain is nearly twice the size.[37] The setting for the fountain is a large scalloped pool approximately 280 feet in diameter. In the center of the pool is the main body of the fountain with three concentric basins. The diameter of the lowest basin is the largest the other two getting progressively smaller.

Each of the basins is constructed of Georgia pink marble. The two lower basins are detailed in a similar manner. At the quarter points of the basins pairs of large brackets sub-divide the basins. Each bracket drips with carvings of seaweed. Resting on the top and at the foot of each bracket is a small saucer shaped basin with a single water jet. Between the large brackets smaller brackets alternate with carved sea shells. In each basin is a series of small jets which shoot water to the basin above.

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The top basin rests on central pedestal and eight square columns toward the edge of the basin. Small shells alternate between each column. Eight small water jets surround the central main water jet.

Within the large pool are a series of bronze sculptures by Marcel Francois Loyau which incorporate water jets. Set in pairs along the same quarter points as the large brackets are sea horses. The leviathan-like bodies are bulbous with the long tails of the pairs intertwined. The horses' heads are reared back, and the seahorses front fins are lifted out of the water. The features of the horses reflect the influence of the Modern Movement as they are very sharply defined and reminiscent of slick skinned bodies of airplanes, ships, and automobiles which Le Corbusier featured in Towards a New Architecture. Water jets shoot from the mouths of the seahorses.

Also set in the pool, midway between the pairs of sea horses, are bronze representations of tall water grasses. Throughout the pool water jets spray into the center basins as well as in individual patterns around the pool.

The design of the fountain table [38] is divided into four quadrants defined by the axis of Congress Drive and the north-south axis which runs through the fountain. Along the north-south axis, stairs lead down to the lower gardens. On the east-west axis broad stairs lead down to Lake Shore Drive on the east. Due to the elevation change described earlier, no stairs were required on the west side of the fountain table. Each quadrant, as originally implemented, had formal stands of American elms at the outer edge which were planted in an L shape. These defined the corners of the fountain table. The interior of each L was in-filled with an understory of flowering crab apple trees. A small path divided the elms from the crab apple trees. Along the north, south and east edges of the fountain table sloped lawns led down to the lower elevation. Running along the Columbus Drive edge, lawn panels were developed along the western edge of the elms. The remainder of the fountain table is a large open plaza covered with crushed stone.

In the 1940s four additional lawn panels were added to the fountain table. These additions in plan extended the north-south legs of the four Ls, and added two more panels along Columbus Drive. All of the lawn panels at this time were bordered by privet hedges of which many are still intact.

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The north and south gardens are divided by a walkway along the north-south axis of the fountain. In the center of the walkway are flower beds. The lower gardens are dominated by square bosquedades enclosed by elms with cross axial walkways extending from the corners. Privet hedges line the walkways. At the center of the path system is an open circle. The resultant triangles between the paths are lawn panels.[39]

Flanking the fountain table and gardens are athletic fields and recreational facilities. Originally designed as fields symmetrical about the Congress Drive axis, only Hutchinson Field to the south was ever fully implemented as intended.

Hutchinson Field spans from Balbo Drive to 11th street.[40] This large field is constructed on three concentric levels with the lowest at the center. The upper level is at the grade of the surrounding roads. The intermediate grade is approximately 30 feet wide. The lower level is the largest and contains several baseball fields and soccer fields. The levels of the field are connected by stairways on the 8th Street and 9th Street axes. Encircling the entire field on the intermediate level is a wide pathway. At the southern end of the field is a broad overlook which extends off of the intermediate level.

The vegetation surrounding the field includes elms, crab apples and lilacs. The elms were planted first. When planted they lined, in double rows, Lake Shore Drive and Columbus Drive. The crab apple trees were planted in the 1940s in blocks anchoring the ends and corners of the field. Crab apples were also planted on the upper level between the paths at 8th Street and 9th Street and along the paths and stairways. Finally, the lilacs were planted as an understory, and along the edges of the stairways.

To the south of Hutchinson Field is Arvey Field.[41] The design of Arvey Field was never fully resolved. It has always been an undefined open field. In 1933, a band shell was constructed on the north end of the field, adjacent to the southern edge of Hutchinson Field. Designed after the Hollywood Bowl, the bandshell was a series of concentric half-circles telescoping out from a flat wall at the rear of the stage. When the Petrillo Bandshell in Butler Field was constructed in 1978 the earlier shell was destroyed. On the east and west sides of the field are two frame comfort stations which are similar in design to the one previously described.

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In the southwest corner of Arvey Field a bronze memorial sculpture of Christopher Columbus, by artist Carl Brioschi, was dedicated in 1933.[42] The piece consists of a tall pedestal set in the center of a circular exedra. Carved into roundels in the four faces of the pedestal are Columbus' ship, the Santa Maria, Paolo Toscanelli, Amerigo Vespucci, and the Seal of the City of Genoa, Columbus' birthplace. On the corners of the pedestal are allegorical figures representing the four ideals of mankind: faith, courage, freedom, and strength. Reflecting the Art Deco style, the pedestal has very clean lines and the figures in the corners are extremely vertical in their design. These features make the pedestal Art Deco in style. The sculpture of Columbus is much more classical in its composition. The realistic figure wears a large open robe and holds a scrolled map. Columbus looks off distantly as if in search of land on the horizon.

The recreational facilities to the north of fountain table and the north garden cover the same land area as Hutchinson Field and Arvey Field. In the plans of Bennett, Parsons, Frost and Thomas, and the South Park Commission the north fields were designed to be symmetrical with the south fields. Yet, Monroe Drive was constructed from Michigan Avenue through to Lake Shore Drive, in contrast with the original intentions of terminating at Columbus Drive. Thus, where Hutchinson Field is three city blocks long, Butler Field is two city blocks long. The section north of Monroe Drive was opened as a surface parking lot in 1921. In 1976, this area returned to park use.

Butler Field, located between Jackson Drive and Monroe Drive, although smaller than Hutchinson Field, was similar in design when constructed.[43] This field was constructed on three levels. The upper level was at the grade of the surrounding roads. The intermediate grade was approximately 30 feet wide. The lower level was the largest and contained several baseball fields. The three levels of the field are connected by stairways on the Adams Street axes as well as with stairways along the north-south axis through Buckingham Fountain. Encircling the entire field on the intermediate level was a wide pathway. The vegetation surrounding the field included elms, crab apples and lilacs was planted in a similar manner to those around Hutchinson Field.

In 1978, the Petrillo Music Shell [44] was constructed in the southwest corner of Butler Field. At that time the entire grade of the field was brought up to street level and any remaining original plantings were removed. The field continued to have

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an internal walkway, although not demarcated by changing grades. Finally, the double row of elms was replaced by double rows of lindens.

The area north of Monroe Drive has been used as a parking facility since 1921. In 1976, however, a multi-story parking structure replaced the surface parking lot.[45] The structure has one story below grade and one at street grade. The lot is covered by a plaza which is bermed up to from street level. At the extreme north end is an outdoor skating rink and small fieldhouse, also built in 1976, on the north-south axis of Buckingham Fountain. Along the border of the plaza are groups of tennis courts which alternate with smaller areas with chess tables.

The final section of the park located between Randolph and Roosevelt Road is between Lake Shore Drive and Lake Michigan. The lakefront promenade runs north-south on two levels. The upper level is at the same elevation as Lake Shore Drive.[46] The lower level is several feet below, and runs along the harbor's edge.[47] It is a broad walk that is widest at the Congress Drive axis and gradually becomes thinner toward Randolph Drive and Roosevelt Road. The two levels are connected by stairways at Jackson Drive, Balbo Drive and a broad stairway on the axis of Congress Drive known as Queens Landing.[48] The vegetation along the lakefront promenade consists of lawns along the embankment and double rows of elms lining the upper level.

Adjacent to the northern section of the lakeshore promenade is the Chicago Yacht Club. Situated on a small peninsula which projects into the harbor, the masonry and frame building was constructed in 1947.

Grant Park has had additional extensions to its landscape since 1920. The boundary was extended south of Roosevelt Road to the north curb line of 14th Street (McFetridge Drive) to incorporate the land on which the Field Museum [49] and the Shedd Aquarium are located.[50] Both buildings have been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Shedd Aquarium also as a National Historic Landmark. To the north, in 1986, when the S curve of Lake Shore Drive was realigned, the park also gained additional space. North of Monroe Drive the bulkhead line was altered, extending in a broad S curve to the east and north reaching the Chicago River immediately east of the Outer Drive Bridge. The new land created between the old and new bulkhead contains an extension of the lakefront promenade at the

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water's edge, the realigned Lake Shore Drive, and a triangular parcel of land with naturalistic plantings and curvilinear paths.

The monumentally-scaled Field Museum of Natural History was designed by D.H. Burnham and Company in the Beaux-Arts classical style. The main facades of the white Georgia marble building are the north and south and are identical. They consists of a central pavilion flanked by smaller pavilions with caryatid porches. The building has two, three story tall end pavilions. These are connected to the central composition by wings thirteen bays wide. The entire structure rests on a high basement.

The monumentally scaled central pavilion consists of a central portico is articulated by four Ionic columns. The corners of the pavilion are defined by wide piers. A tall attic replaces the frieze in the entablature. Within the center of the tympanum is a single medallion with the face of a lion in the center. The raking cornice is finished by acroterion at the peak and corners. The flanking pavilions are largely subtly detailed marble fields with caryatid porches. Above the porches are rectangular friezes with angels.

The facades of the end pavilions are on two planes. The rear plane acts as a backdrop for the front facade. The front facade consists of two story high ionic columns flanking windows on each floor. The columns are nearly engaged with the pier which are similar in proportion to those in the main pavilion. The raking cornice of the rear plane has acroterion at the peak and corners.

The thirteen bays of the wings are divided by two story tall Ionic columns. Within each bay are windows on each floor. These have been replaced in recent years with black opaque glass to protect the collections within. The details of the windows, however, have not been changed. Within the frieze, wreaths are placed above each column. Cross panels run the length of the attic. The motif of the wings continue onto the east and west facades which are 21 bays wide.

The second building to be constructed in the southern extension of Grant Park is the Shedd Aquarium which lies at the eastern end of the axis of Roosevelt Road. The building was constructed on a circular peninsula. It is a white marble building designed by Graham, Anderson, Probst and White in 1929. Constructed in 1990 a glass and marble addition to the Shedd Aquarium was designed by Lohan and Associates. In order to

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construct the new addition the peninsula was extended east and is now oval in shape.

The original building is described as followed in the nomination form to the National Register of Historic Places: "The aquarium's plan may be described as a Greek cross with the corners between the four arms of the cross filled in, giving the building the shape of an octagon. The central rotunda is surmounted by an octagonal tower roofed with a pyramidal skylight of thick translucent glass set in a steel armature. Like the Field Museum, the aquarium is covered with white georgia marble, and is set on a modest elevation, surrounded by a terrace with a broad flight of steps leading to the entrance. The entrance portico is in the form of a classic doric temple. The other exterior detailing of the building principally derives from the same source. At the roof line, however, the detailing takes the form of stylized waves. The marine motif is maintained on the tower which is capped at the point of its roof by a tall trident, symbol of the Greek god of the water, Poseidon."

The addition required the extension of the peninsula on which the Shedd Aquarium had been built. The new building is fan shaped and extends off of the lake side of the original building. the walls adjacent to the original building are marble, and along the lake side an expansive window wall runs the length of the curved facade. Adjacent to aquarium is a below grade pump house.[51] Located on the slope of the peninsula leading out to Northerly Island, the roof of the pump house is a terrace.

Immediately south of the Shedd Aquarium, in the median of Solidarity Drive is the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Memorial. Moved from Humboldt Park in 1978, the statue sculpted by Kasimir Chodzinski represents the Revolutionary War hero, on a charging horse with the sword in is right hand raised high.

Lake Shore Drive has always played an important role in the design of Grant Park. Running north-south near the eastern edge of the park, the road has always been intended as a broad boulevard. With the completion of the outer drive bridge in 1937 and the realignment of the curves around the Field Museum in 1936, the drive had reached its current width of eight lanes. These lanes were continued through the new extension at the north end of the park. The parking lot in front of the Field Museum was also constructed in 1936.

With the construction of the outer drive bridge in 1937 two

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additional elements were added to the landscape of the north section of the park. The pylons, at the north end of Grant Park, at Randolph Drive, marked the approach to the bridge. They are approximately four stories tall, [52] and in the manner of the Art Deco period in which they were designed, they are very cubic with smooth surfaces, and are streamlined in design. The four facades are identical in design. The walls are slightly battered with double re-entrant corners. Near the top of each facade is a single blind window with jambs which stream down the wall nearly the length of the pylon. Five horizontal lines band around the entire pylon at the window level. Each pylon is capped by a horizontal slab which is set back from the edges of the pylon.

The other major north-south drive in the park is Columbus Drive running between the fountain table and the Court of Presidents. It too was originally constructed at its current width.

Current master planning efforts are underway for Grant Park. This project takes into account the continual design emphasis of the park as a formal landscape based on French precedents. The master plan also recognizes the uniquely American, and twentieth century aspects of the park and will work to enhance these elements. The plan will also address the management and reforestation issues which affect any formal landscape, and most particularly those landscapes based on the fragile American elm. As Chicago's front yard the results of this program will impact on a majority of Chicago's citizens and visitors from around the globe.