





POINTS OF INTEREST

**1 St. Michael's Catholic Church** – Located in Old Town, it can trace its roots back to 1852, when the Diocese of Chicago established the parish to serve the German Catholic immigrants who established the area. Michael Diversey, a German immigrant who had a very successful brewery in Chicago, donated the small plot of land and they built a modest house of worship, named for St. Michael the archangel – with a nod to brewer, too! It is one of the buildings that partially survived the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, flames tore into the parish buildings, but the walls of the church remained standing.

**2 Twin Anchor's Restaurant & Tavern** – One of the oldest restaurants in Chicago since its founding in 1932. During Prohibition a speakeasy known as "Tante Lee Soft Drinks" provided refreshments for the "thirsty" fellows at this location. Claim to fame, besides the delicious, tender, barbequed baby-back ribs, is being Frank Sinatra's favorite bar! He would even request these ribs be transported to him across the city to enjoy after a performance. May look familiar from its featured film appearances in *Return to Me* and *Batman the Dark Knight*.

**3 Lincoln Park** – Began as a small public cemetery on the northernmost boundary of Chicago where victims of cholera and smallpox were buried in shallow lakeside graves. Aware of the public health threat, citizens began demanding the cemetery's conversion to parkland in the 1850s. To this day, the Couch mausoleum is the most visible reminder of historic cemetery, standing amidst trees, behind the **Chicago History Museum**. Partially due to the Chicago Fire, it was difficult to remove many of the remains and recent construction in the park has revealed more bodies left over from the 19th century. Current park size is 1,208 acres and with 20 million visitors per year, Lincoln Park is the second-most-visited park in the United States.

**4 Lincoln Monument** – Sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens's powerful portrayal of Lincoln stands in front of an enormous chair in a thoughtful stance as though he is about to deliver a speech. Known commonly as the Standing Lincoln, the twelve-foot bronze figure and chair are mounted on a monumental semicircular exedra designed by architect Stanford White. One of the reasons that Saint-Gaudens's sculpture looks so realistic is because he used plaster life mask and casts of Lincoln's hands and face. Shortly after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the park was renamed in his honor.

**5 Theater on the Lake** – Originally built as the Chicago Daily News Fresh Air Fund Sanitarium in 1920, the breezes through these wooden shelters were believed to cure babies suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases. Free health services, milk and lunches were provided to more than 30,000 children each summer and reason for the area's nick name Picnic Island. The Chicago Park District converted the building to Theatre on the Lake in 1953 but could only have performances during the Summer. Shut down for a 5-year renovation, opened back up in 2017 with the Lakefront Restaurant, event venue, and theater space.

**6 Lakefront Trail separation** – Creating a continuous, high-quality Lakefront Trail has been one of Active Trans' top priorities since our founding more than 30 years ago. We started organizing for creating separate space for people walking and people biking along the full length of the trail in 2014. Once the Park District made a commitment to separation in 2016, we joined the Chicago Area Runners Association (CARA) in regular meetings to provide feedback on different segments. The Park District completed the separation project in December 2018.

**7 Wrigley Field** – It is the home of the Chicago Cubs, but first opened in 1914 as Weeghman Park for Charles Weeghman's Chicago Whales of the Federal League. The Cubs played their first home game at the park on April 20, 1916, defeating the Cincinnati Reds. Chewing gum magnate William Wrigley Jr. of the Wrigley Company acquired the Cubs in 1921. Wrigley Field is known for its ivy-covered brick outfield wall, the iconic

red marquee over the main entrance, and the hand-turned scoreboard. Second oldest stadium in the nation, behind Fenway Park!

**8 Roscoe Village** – Dates to the end of the 19th Century when developers bought the land just west of Western Avenue to construct Riverview Park the "world's largest amusement park," which opened its gates in 1903. Dozens of businesses sprang up along Belmont, Roscoe and Western to serve the needs of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who came to the park every year. Most of the people who moved here were second-generation German Americans who were primarily tradesmen and factory workers, therefore factories grew up along the eastern end of the Village. **The Wahl-Eversharp Building** (1800 W Roscoe), also known as the old pencil factory, was converted to condos in 1990, but was also the site of Chicago's first sit-down strike in 1930's.

**9 Logan Boulevard and Western Avenue** – Active Trans led a neighborhood-based project last year to improve walking and biking on a high crash-stretch of Logan Boulevard that connects to the Chicago River. Recommendations included adding a crosswalk on the south side of Western Ave and Logan, plus narrowing a stretch of Logan so an existing bike lane could be carried west through Logan and Western to the service drive on Logan Blvd.

**10 Milwaukee Avenue** – In summer of 2017, Chicago Department of Transportation did a series of quick fixes to make Milwaukee Avenue safer for people biking and walking. For example, they added curb bump outs at key intersections, added dashed advisory bike lanes, and closed a dangerous 'slip lane'. Since those improvements, 52% fewer cyclists are riding in the door zone than before the lanes were striped; 37% fewer motorists were observed driving in the bike lane than before the striping. At locations where new bump-outs were added, 10% more motorists are yielding to pedestrians in the crosswalk than before. And the number of people driving at or below 20 mph has increased by 16% since the speed limit on the corridor was lowered to 20 mph as part of the project.

**11 Palmer Square Park** – As elegant residences began developing along Palmer Square and Humboldt Boulevard between the 1880s and early 1900s, Chicagoans often used the thoroughfares for strolling, carriage rides, and cycling. At the time, a bicycle craze swept through Chicago, Palmer Square became a popular spot for "wheelmen," local clubs, and national biking organizations. Biking enthusiasts used the ovalar paved road surrounding the parkland as a track, plus the boulevard connection with Humboldt Park was also used in city-wide bike routes, races, and parades. This trend is especially curious, considering that Ignaz Schwinn, founder of Schwinn Bicycles, lived at the corner of W. Palmer St. and N. Humboldt Blvd. during the 1910s.

**12 Humboldt Park – FIELDHOUSE REST STOP** - Named for Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859), a German naturalist and geographer. The park has 3 major historical public buildings, including the Boat House (designed by Schmidt, Garden and Martinl), the Field House and the Historic Stables that currently houses **Institute of Puerto Rican Arts and Culture**. Most recently, Humboldt Park served as home to Chicago's most infamous gator, Chance the Snapper.

**13 Ukrainian Village** – In the aftermath of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, Germans settled this area. From 1880 to 1910, waves of Ukrainian and Russian immigration changed the ethnic makeup of the neighborhood. This area has been the focus of Ukrainian life since start of the 20th century, it has three major Ukrainian churches, Ukrainian-owned banks, a Ukrainian-language grammar school, the Ukrainian National Museum, a Ukrainian Cultural Center, the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art. Many early residents worked as craftsmen who helped to build the mansions of Wicker Park.