

Turns	Street	Notes	POI
START	REI / Kingsbury St & Eastman St	Head Northwest	★🚰
Right	Weed St		
Left	Sheffield Ave		
Right	Willow St		
Right	Larrabee St		
Left	Eugenie St		1 & 2
Left	Wells St		
Right	Lincoln Ave	Head into Lincoln Park and follow markers toward the lakefront trail	3 & 4
Left	Lakefront Trail		5 & 6
Cross over	Recreation Dr	At Addison Dr	🚰
Right	Toward Lakeshore Dr		
Left	Onto Lakeshore Dr		
Right	Addison St		
Right	Halsted St		
Left	Waveland Ave		7
Left	Racine Ave		
Right	Roscoe St		8
Left	Damen Ave		
Right	Diversey Pkwy		
Left	Logan Blvd		9
Left	Sacramento Ave		10
Con't onto	Humboldt Blvd		
	Enter Humboldt Park	Follow markers through park	11★🚰
Con't onto	Sacramento Blvd	After you exit Humboldt Park	
Right	Franklin Blvd		
Left	Kedzie Ave		
Left	Harrison St		
Right	Albany Ave		
	Enter Douglas Park		

Turns	Street	Notes	POI
	Enter Douglas Park	Follow markers through park	12
Right	California Ave		
Left	21st St		13
Right	Loomis St		14 & 15
Right	31st St		
Left	Racine Ave		16 & 17
Left	Garfield Blvd		18
Right	Morgan Dr		
Left	Rainey Dr		
Right	55th St	Con't onto Lakefront Trail	19🚰
Left	Lakefront Trail		20 & 21
Left	31st St	Exit Lakefront Trail	
Right	Martin Luther King		22
Con't onto	Cermak St		
Right	Indiana Ave		23
Left	18th St		24
Right	Halsted		
Left	Scott St	Con't onto Kingsbury	
FINISH	REI / Kingsbury St & Eastman St		★🚰

The Boulevard Lakefront Tour would not be possible without the generous support and hard work of our volunteer managers, a dedicated group of 20 volunteers who work with us year-round to plan and execute our events.

Thank you to REI for hosting us!

THANK YOU

- Digital version bit.ly/blt2019 with GREEN arrows.
 - Look for COURSE MARSHAL volunteers and route arrows on the pavement to point the way. 37-mile route is identified with GREEN arrows.
 - The CUE SHEET provides turn-by-turn directions
 - The MAP gives a general overview of your route along the route. Use these tools to stay on course:
- The BLT is a SELF-GUIDED tour supported by volunteers

FINDING YOUR WAY

- Need mechanical support while on the ride? CALL 312.216.0464
- Ask one of our volunteers/managers in a YELLOW event t-shirt
- For emergency assistance, call 911. For non-medical emergencies, call our Day-of-Event Hotline: 312.216.0464

IF YOU NEED HELP WHILE RIDING




OFFICIAL SPONSORS



MAJOR SPONSORS




SUPPORTING SPONSORS



BIKE SHOP SPONSORS





BIKES.
HISTORY.
BEER.

37
MILES

EVENT TIMING

37-MILE START:
START/FINISH LOCATION

★

7-8AM

905 W. EASTMAN ST.
REI LINCOLN PARK

IMPORTANT: Riders must start during your route's designated time to ensure you are fully supported while riding.

POST-RIDE CELEBRATION

- Giveaways & info from our bike-friendly sponsors and partners
- Join us (10:30am-2pm) at REI Lincoln Park for a complimentary Revolution Brewing beer & BLT Block Party

ACTIVE TRANS MEMBERSHIP

Join Active Transportation Alliance in making bicycling, walking and public transit safe, convenient and fun in Chicago! Add your voice to the movement! Visit activetrans.org/membership or stop by our tent.



16 Bridgeport – Started as a town in 1836 with the construction of the I&M Canal. When the canal opened in 1848, Bridgeport became an industrial center and the first Chicago neighborhood! During this time large numbers of immigrants from Ireland started settling in this working-class neighborhood, which became an Irish-American enclave. Many of them had earlier helped build the Erie Canal, then arrived to work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Chicago Sun-Times (2008) listed Bridgeport as one of the four most ethnically diverse Chicago neighborhoods. With a diverse ethnic heritage, Bridgeport's cultural history has left an undeniable mark on Chicago cuisine - it is the breaded-steak sandwich served by most of the local's pizzerias, that the neighborhood can claim as an original!

17 Union Stockyards – Was the meatpacking district in Chicago for more than a century, established in 1865. For generations, the Stockyards virtually defined Chicago, dubbed "Hog Butcher to the World" by Carl Sandburg. By 1921, the Stockyards employed 40,000 people, and occupied more than a square mile of Chicago's South Side from 39th to 47th and from Halsted to Ashland. Chicago had become the meat-processing center of the world, processing nine million animals yearly. It had a huge impact for labor negotiations which resulted in condition improvements that would benefit the meatpacking industry nationwide. Also, it was a factor for the Chicago River reversal in 1900 to keep the Stockyards' enormous volume of waste products from flowing into Lake Michigan.

18 Washington Park – Olmsted and Vaux completed an ambitious plan for South Park in 1871 which included a magnificent South Open Green- an open meadow on which cows and sheep would roam to enhance the pastoral experience and keep the lawn trim. The meadow was not only enjoyed by flocks of sheep, but also park patrons who gathered for baseball, drills, and other athletics. Renowned architects Burnham & Root designed two late nineteenth century buildings in the park—the stables and round house and the refectory which originally housed the offices for the South park Commissioners. In 1910 Burnham's firm designed a larger administrative headquarters which houses the **DU Sable Museum of African American History**.

19 University of Chicago – This urban research university was founded in 1890 and located on a 217-acre campus in **Hyde Park** neighborhood near Lake Michigan. University's motto: "Crescat scientia: vita excolatur." Let knowledge grow from more to more, and so be human life enriched. UChicago research has led to such breakthroughs as discovering the link between cancer and genetics, establishing revolutionary theories of economics, and developing tools to produce reliably excellent urban schooling. Atomic fission occurred first under the stands at Stagg Field on UChicago's campus. Alumna of note was Kurt Vonnegut, author of Slaughterhouse-Five and The Cat's Cradle.

20 Oakwood Beach – Welcome to Chicago's newest beach, Oakwood/ 41st Street Beach opened to the public in 2010 near the Oakland community. There is distance swimming available parallel to the shoreline. The beach was constructed with new sand from a Wisconsin quarry, stretching 1,300 feet along Lake Michigan, totaling approximately seven acres. The project included environmentally sustainable components such as a bio-retention area that was built to treat run-off. And friendly feature of an innovative water harvesting system that uses rainwater to supply the toilets.

21 Lakefront Pedestrian Bridges – Improving neighborhood access to the Lakefront Trail has been a top priority for Active Trans for decades. These two recently completed bridges at 35th and 41st Streets close gaps in access along the South Side.

22 Monument to the Great Northern Migration – Alison Saar's 1994 bronze figure is a testament to the thousands of African Americans who migrated to Chicago in the early 20th century in search of greater freedom and opportunity. The traveler's hand is raised in salutation to his new home. In his other hand he carries a worm suitcase symbolic of his journey, dreams and talents. The bollards surrounding the monument are also suitcases that are textured with a pattern derived from the tin ceilings of the era. The figure is oriented to the north, symbolizing the traveler's destination.

23 Clarke House Museum – This Greek Revival style house was built in 1836 for Henry B. Clarke, the Clarke House Museum is Chicago's oldest house. The house shows what life was like for a family in Chicago during the city's formative years before the Civil War, a time when Chicago received its city charter and much of the area was still undeveloped prairie. Over the years, the house survived fires, belonged to a church, and was moved twice – during the second move, the house was stuck in the air for two weeks. The house is now located in the Chicago Women's Park in the Prairie Avenue Historic District and operated as a museum by the Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events.

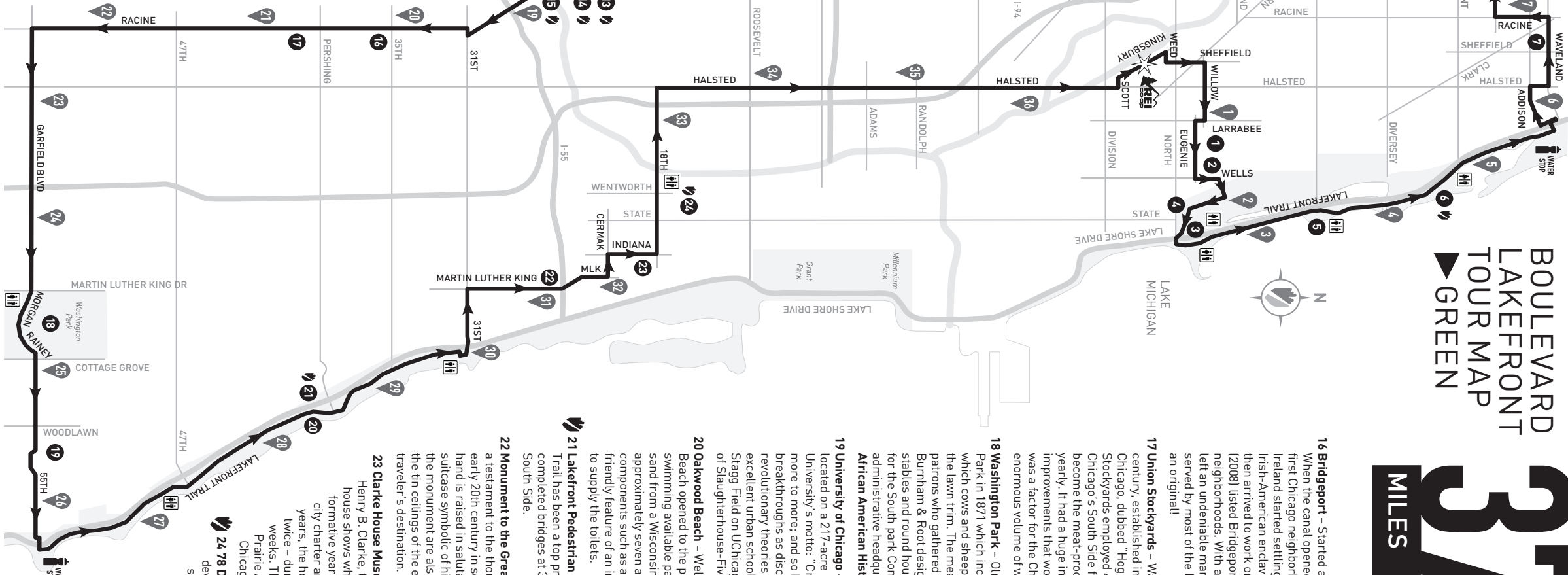
24 78 Development – The '78 is a private 62-acre mixed use development by Related Midwest. The '78 will run on the east side of the Chicago River from south of Roosevelt Road and ends close to Ping Tom Park in Chinatown. The City of Chicago requires all new riverfront development to have a set aside at least 30 feet for trails. In the case of the '78, the plan is to do 100 feet that has plenty of space to do three separated paths—one each for dining, walking and biking. The project gets its numeric name from the fact that Chicago has 77 recognized neighborhoods and the development is so large that it will increase that number by one.

five playgrounds, an outdoor swimming pool, soccer fields, basketball courts, and an oval running track.

13 El Paseo – A four-mile rails-to-trails project that'll connect Pilsen and Little Village. In some cases, it may not be possible to have the entire river trail along the river. So safe on street routes like El Paseo may be the connection for a continuous trail system. The five miles between Ping Tom Park in Chinatown south to Western Ave is one of the largest remaining areas to be connected via trail. COOT is expected to start public outreach for El Paseo this summer.

14 South Branch Framework Plan – One of our community partners, the South Branch Park Advisory Council is working to advance safe routes for walking and biking along the South Branch. They'd like to create safe access to destinations like the CTA Ashland Orange Line Station, Mariano's on Ashland and Archer and three local parks, Park 571, Canal Origins Park and Canalport Riverwalk Park.

15 Loomis Street Bridge – A key connection between Bridgeport and Pilsen and to destinations like the Eleanor Street Boardhouse and eventually El Paseo. One of our top priorities is pushing for walking and biking upgrades on the bridge so it's safer and easier to bike and walk over it.



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, barbecued 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 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