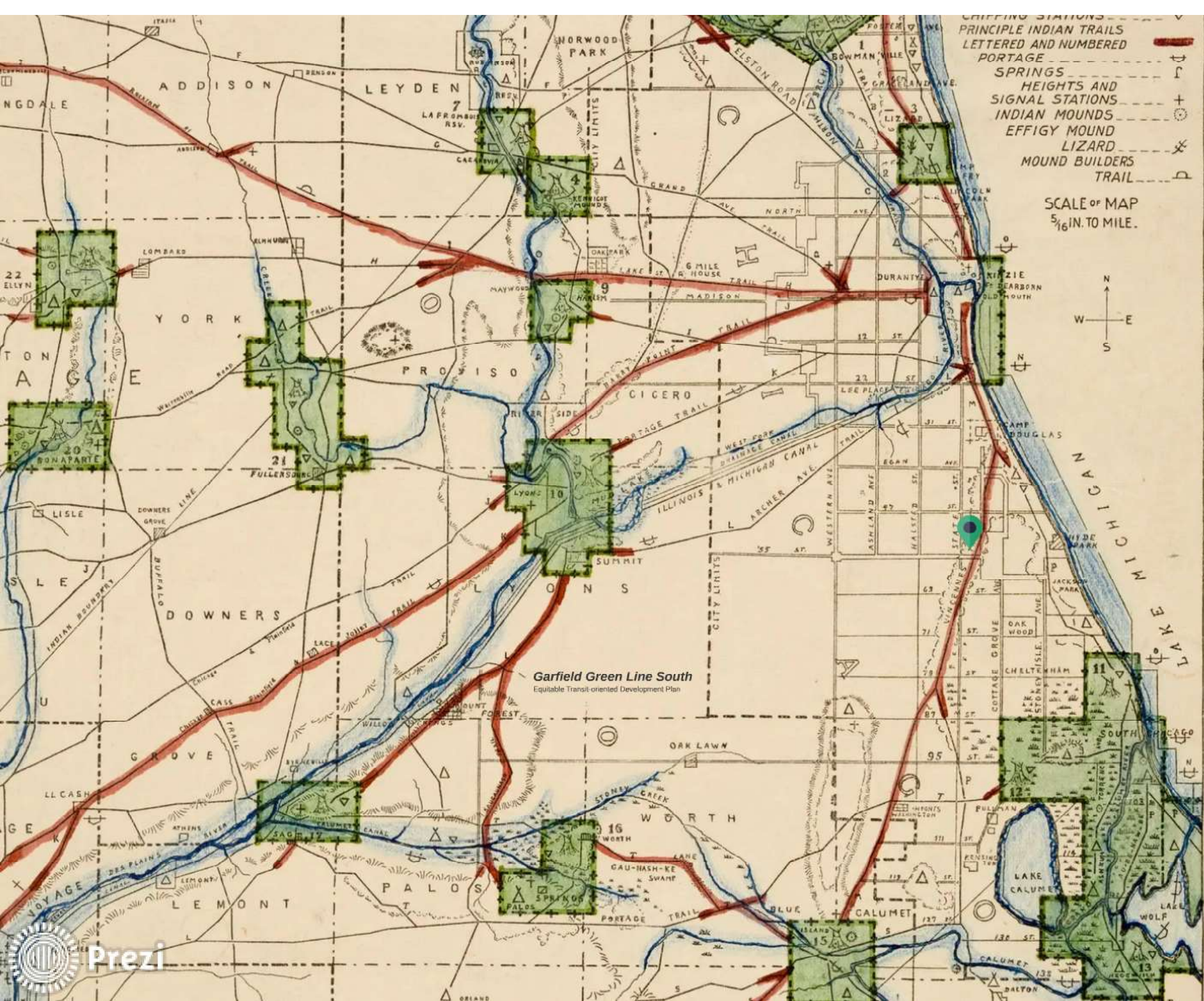


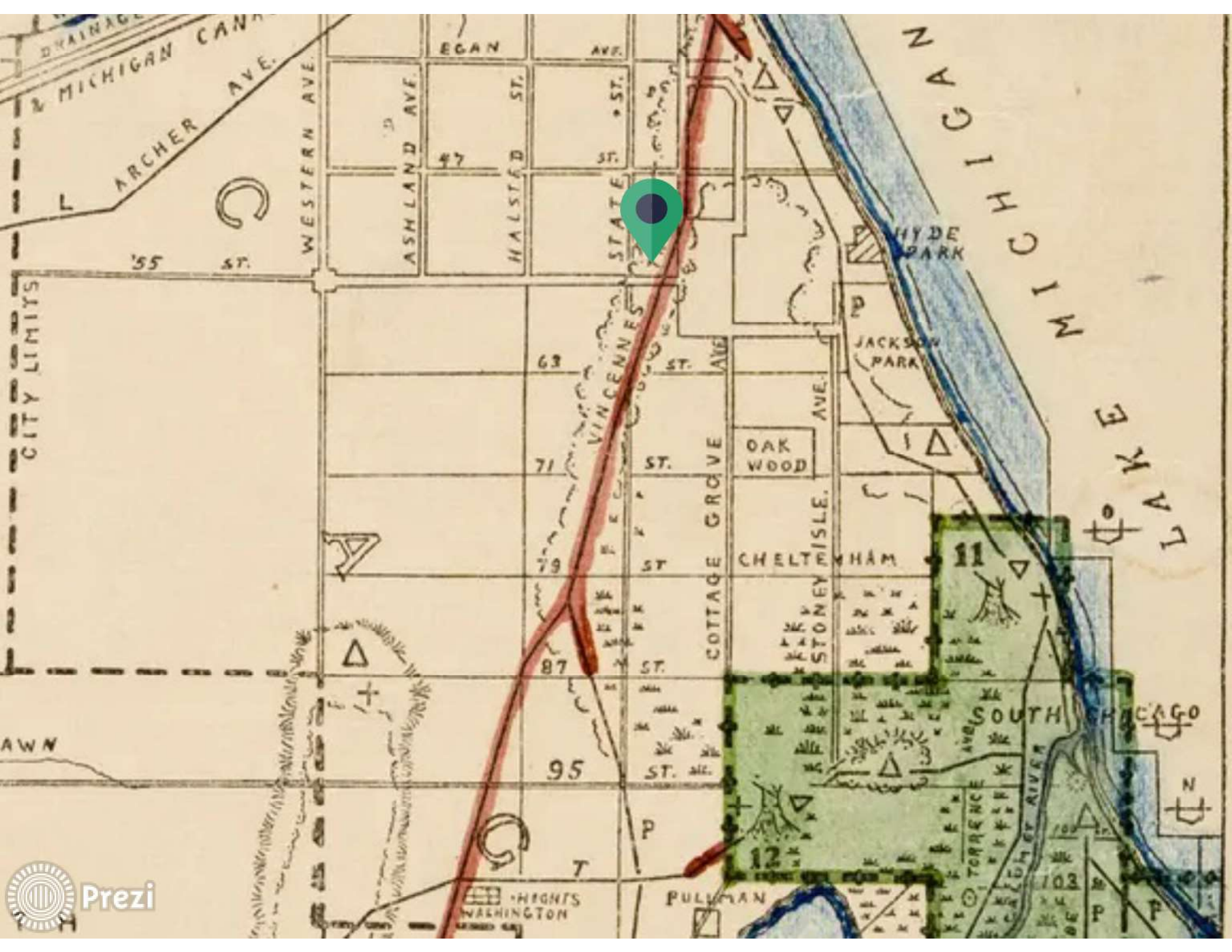
# ***Garfield Green Line South***

Equitable Transit-oriented Development Plan



**Garfield Green Line South**  
Equitable Transit-oriented Development Plan







- Boost
- Block



**1870** The Raber House on Lafayette Avenue is constructed, now a centerpiece of a new 10-acre park.

**1860s - 1870s** Large numbers of Irish and Germans come to the area to work in the railroad and meat-packing industries.

**1865 - 1870** The Civil Rights Amendments (13th, 14th, and 15th) were passed which abolished slavery, granted citizenship to African-Americans, and outlawed discrimination in voting rights. Unfortunately, there was no enforcement until the 1870 Enforcement Act and the 1871 Ku Klux Klan Act.

Calvert Vaux, named after the first president, originally "mowed" by roaming cows and sheep.

**1871** After the Great Fire of 1871, the South Side expanded quickly as both the rich and the poor left the city's center.

**1865** The Union Stock Yard opened in Lake Township, south and west of downtown Chicago.

1860

1870

About this  
2018 was u

# Union Loop

Congress Terminal

1 mile

Roosevelto

South Side  
Rapid Transit  
(opened 1892)

18th

Cermako

26th

29th

31st

33rd

35th

Stockyards branch  
open: 1908  
abandoned: 1957

Kenwood branch  
open: 1907  
abandoned: 1957

Wallace  
Exchange  
Halsted  
Racine  
Swift  
Packers  
Armour

39th

Indiana

South Park

Vincennes

Cottage Grove-Drexel

Ellis-Lake Park

42nd Place

43rd

47th

51st

Englewood branch  
open: 1907 (to Loomis)  
extended: 1969 (to Ashland)

Jackson Park branch  
open: 1893  
abandoned: 1982-1997

Garfield

58th

61st

Ashland/63rd

Loomis

Racine

Halsted

Parnell

Princeton

63rd

Jackson Park

Stony Island

Lexington Avenue

Madison Avenue

Normal Park branch  
open: 1907  
abandoned: 1954

65th

Marquette Road

69th

South Park Avenue

Cottage Grove

Lexington Avenue

Madison Avenue



1889 Washington Park area is annexed into the City of Chicago.

Track  
ove.



1892 Garfield Station built to transport visitors to the 1893 World's Fair.



1905 The Chicago Defender is founded by Robert Abbott, as a forum to attack racial injustice, credited with being a major catalyst for the Great Migration.

1893 Twenty-seven million visit the south side for the World's Fair in Jackson Park and Washington Park connected by Midway Plaisance.

1900

1890

In the 1890s, German Jews had begun to settle in eastern Washington Park and African-Americans began moving to the area south of Garfield, west of State Street. It was an early example of neighborhood diversity, but not everywhere was so welcoming. Many municipalities in Illinois were known to be "sundown towns," where Black people were not allowed to be when the sun went down.



1897 St. Mary's African Methodist Episcopal Church established, now Washington Park's oldest black congregation.

1905 - 1908 Five branches of the south green line were added.

1910



1919 The city was a "hotbed" of racial tension, culminating in city-wide race riots of 1919. Invading Irish and white gangs led to the formation of the first black street gangs in the Bronzeville area to defend the community. Some South Side industry closed during riots, impacting the economy.



1917 Jesse Binga moved to Washington Park; he was the founder of The Binga Bank, the first privately owned African-American bank in Chicago.



1920

The Black population in Chicago increased from 44,000 to over 109,000 between 1910 and 1920.



1922 Loreda Taft's sculpture "Fountain of Time" added to Washington Park, world's earliest concrete finished art work

1915 - 1920 Blacks tripled their ranks in Chicago factories, especially meatpacking, when factory work surpassed service as the primary employment of black men.

1920s Chicago's thriving "Black Belt" of Bronzeville extends south into the Washington Park neighborhood, wealthier white residents begin to move from the area, closing many businesses; Jazz Age; Washington Park defined as Community Area 40.

1930 National Guard Armory built on 52nd and Cottage Grove.



1930s The Renaissance, Great Migration, Depression, racial pride and consciousness, the growth of gospel and liturgy addressed Chicago's racial tensions and identity/seeking.



1940 The Federal Home Loan Corporation "redlined" many areas, identifying areas with a high concentration of Black people or any other neighborhood to purchase or generate wealth through ownership.

This timeline corresponds to population estimates for Washington Park. Census data, available from 1930 to 2020, shows growing trends in the City as a whole. Prior to 1930, there is no population data available for the neighborhood.

14 The Schulze Bakery is built on Garfield Boulevard



1917 Jesse Binga moved to Washington Park; he was the founder of The Binga Bank, the first privately owned African-American bank in Chicago.

1929 Black residents of Chicago gain access to city jobs, expanding professional class; Bud Billiken Parade started.

# 1930

44,016

by Richard Wright is published, whose main character, Bigger, drives Mary Dalton and her boyfriend around Washington Park.

Redevelopment Act, creating a new agency called the Land Clearance Commission with the power to acquire "blighted" land by force and sell it to private developers for residential development

1930 National Guard Armory built on 52nd and Cottage Grove.



1947 CTA began to cut service to nearly 100 stations with low riderhip or considered "uneconomical." Impact was felt hard on Green Line.

1955 The Illinois General Assembly passed an amendment to the Illinois Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act, to give the Chicago Land Clearance Commission more power in eminent domain and use the land for industrial purposes.

# 1960

1960 Pop. 43,690

1965 manufacturing metro located

# 1920

1922 The Chicago Commission on Race Relations releases "The Negro in Chicago; a study of race relations and a race riot."

1930s The Chicago Black Renaissance, influenced by Great Migration and Great Depression, promoted racial pride and a new black consciousness which led to the growth of jazz/blues/gospel and literature that addressed Chicago culture/racial tensions/issues of identity/search for meaning.

1947 Manufacturing employment in the city of Chicago peaked at 667,407 workers.

1961 The first segment of the Dan Ryan expressway opens cementing segregation/environmental justice concerns

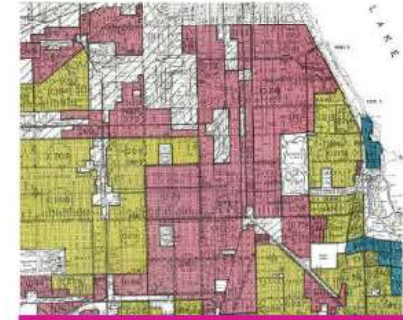


1961 The DuSable Museum of African-American History founded by writer and arts activist Margaret Burroughs and seven others as the first African-American museum independent of a university.

The Black population in Chicago increased from 44,000 to over 109,000 between 1910 and 1920.



1922 Loredo Taft's sculpture "Fountain of Time" added to Washington Park, world's earliest concrete finished art work



1940 The federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation creates "redlined" maps of Chicago, identifying areas by racial composition for risk in home



1919 The city was a "hotbed" of racial tension, culminating in city-wide race riots of 1919.

Inviting Irish and white gangs led to the formation of the first black street gangs in

1915 - 1920 Blacks tripled their ranks in Chicago factories, especially meatpacking, when factory work surpassed service as the primary employment of black men.

1920s Chicago's thriving "Black Belt" of Bronzeville extends south into the Washington Park neighborhood,



1950 Green Hornet Streetcar Disaster



1962 Robert Homes completed huge low-income project between 47th and 54th and S Federal; not even wanted housing



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1934 Club DeLisa legally opens after years of operating as a speakeasy, becoming one of the most popular nightclubs in the Chicago African American community.



1929 Black residents of Chicago gain access to city jobs, expanding professional class; Bud Billiken Parade started.

# 1930

1930 National Guard Armory built on 52nd and Cottage Grove.

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1922 Loreda Taft's sculpture "Fountain of Time" added to Washington Park, world's earliest concrete finished art work

# 1920

The Black population increased from 99,000 in 1920.

1940 Rhumbogie Café opens at 343 East Garfield Boulevard, starting a short but successful reign.

# 1940

1948 US Supreme Court strikes down racial covenants

1940 Native Son, by Richard Wright is published, whose main character, Bigger, drives Mary Dalton and her boyfriend around Washington Park.



1930s The Chicago Black Renaissance, influenced by Great Migration and Great Depression, promoted racial pride and a new black consciousness which led to the growth of jazz/blues/gospel and literature that addressed Chicago culture/racial tensions/issues of identity/search for meaning.



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1947 CTA began to cut service to nearly 100 stations with low riderhip or considered "uneconomical." Impact was felt hard on Green Line.

1947 Manufacturing employment in the city of Chicago peaked at 667,407 workers.

1950 Population: 56,856 (peak population)

# 1950

1950s Service on three branches of the green line south were ended, lines closed.

1961 - 1962 The construction of high-density Robert Taylor Homes gave the neighborhood a slight increase in population as the base of the community was slipping away.

1955 The Illinois General Assembly passed an amendment to the Illinois Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act, to give the Chicago Land Clearance Commission more power in eminent domain and use the land for industrial purposes.

# 1960

1960 Pop. 43,690

1961 The first segment of the Dan Ryan expressway opens cementing segregation/environmental justice concerns



1961 The DuSable Museum of African-American History founded by writer and arts activist Margaret Burroughs and seven others as the first African-American museum independent of a university.

1971 The Union Stock Yard closed its doors after nearly 106 years of operation.



1972 The War on Drugs begins, targeting gang leaders who had maintained some semblance of codes of conduct around violence, breaking large gangs into many factions whose violence increased.

# 1970

1965 More than half of manufacturing jobs in the metropolitan area were located in the suburbs.



1970s Robert Taylor Homes become neglected by the Chicago Housing Authority and the police

1972 Dyett HS is built on the northern border of Washington Park.

# 1980

1980 Pop. 31,100



Late 1970s Beasley Academic Center opens at 5255 S. State Street in Washington Park. Programming includes a free Child Parent Center preschool program, a selective enrollment gifted program and regular education magnet school

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1950 Green Hornet Streetcar Disaster - a streetcar traveling too fast for wet conditions was into a gasoline tanker, triggering a massive explosion that kills over 30 passengers

1960

1960 Pop. 43,690

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1970s Robert Taylor Homes become neglected by the Chicago Housing Authority and the police



Late 1970s Beasley Academic Center opens at 5255 S. State Street in Washington Park. Programming includes a free Child Parent Center preschool program, a selective enrollment gifted program and regular education magnet school programs.

1962 Robert Taylor Homes completed as huge low-income housing project between 51st and 54th and State to Federal; not everyone who wanted housing could be accommodated.

1970

1972 The War on Drugs begins, targeting gang leaders who had maintained some semblance of codes of conduct around violence, breaking large gangs into many factions whose violence increased.

1972 Dyett HS is built on the northern border of Washington Park.

1980

1980 Pop. 31,935

1983 Harold Washington elected first African American mayor

1982 The Jackson park branch of the CTA was closed and tracks were removed.

1995 July heatwave of three days leaves 739 Chicagoans dead, including many from Washington Park

1994 Green Line shut down that results in 2 years of no service.

1994 The 63rd & Racine station closed; 58th and Prairie station closed.

1990

1990 Pop. 19,425

1980 Wisconsin Steel Closes

1993 US Steel Closes



1995 Rapper Keith Farrelle Cozart, aka "Chief Keef," is born, growing up in Parkway Garden Homes in Washington Park.



1997 Demolition of Green Line Tracks east of Cottage Grove reducing service to Jackson Park

increase in students going to college in all of CPS. (yet still neglected and disinvested in!)

2008 There are 163 foreclosures filings in Washington Park, the highest rate per 1,000 property all Chicago neighborhoods



2007 Robert Taylor Homes completed down.



2004 Washington Park added to the National Register of Historic Places.

2000

2000 Pop. 14,146

2001 Historic Garfield Boulevard "L" station and overpass designated with landmark status

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Increase in students going to college in all of CPS. (yet still neglected and disinvested in!)

# 1970

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1970s Robert Taylor Homes become neglected and abandoned. The Chicago Housing Authority and the police

1972 Dyett HS is built on the northern border of Washington Park.

1982 The Jackson park branch of the CTA was closed and tracks were removed.

2008 There are 163 foreclosure filings in Washington Park, the highest rate per 1,000 properties of all Chicago neighborhoods



2009 Chicago prepares (unsuccessful) bid to host the 2016 Olympic Games with Washington Park at the center of festivities.



2018 Green line performing Arts Center opens, run by the University of Chicago, designed by Morris Architects Planners with Theaster Gates

1980 Pop. 3,193,535

# 1980

1994 Green Line shut down that results in 2 years of no service.



2007 Robert Taylor Homes completely torn down.

1994 The 63rd & Racine station closed; 58th and Prairie station closed.



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Late 1970s Beasley Academic Center opens at 5255 S. State Street in Washington Park. Programming includes a free Child Parent Center preschool program, a selective enrollment gifted program and regular education magnet school programs.

1990 Pop. 2,919,425

# 1990

1980 Wisconsin Steel Closes

1993 US Steel Closes

2000 Pop. 2,814,146

# 2000

2001 Historic Garfield Boulevard "L" station and overpass designated with landmark status



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# 2010

2009 USC Quality of Life Plan

2013 Green Healthy Neighborhoods Plan

2015 Obama Presidential Library selects the University of Chicago's proposal, ultimately choosing Jackson Park over Washington Park

2008 KLEO Center founded to address domestic violence.

2015 After a 34-day hunger strike led by residents, Dyett High School reopens.

# 2017

2017 Pop. 2,711,502

2011 Citing poor academic performance, CPS decides to phase out Dyett High School over the course of a three-year period

Washington Park had 10 percent of the city's population. Today, Washington Park has only 0.4 percent of the City's population.



	2019						2020												2021											
Project phases	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Early scoping and Administration	█	█	█																											
Phase 1: Project Initiation				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Phase 2: Existing Conditions Analysis							█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Phase 3: Vision Development																														
Phase 4: Plan Development & revisions																														
Phase 5: Implementation Tasks																														

# HISTORY OF WASHINGTON PARK and past planning efforts

From a Chicago incorporation as a village, the burgeoning village of Washington Park was on the path of an important urban American city. Global reach had become national high grounds, rising just 10 to 15 feet above the average land, which formed some of the pathways used by people who began to populate the area about 13,000 years ago. Early maps of Chicago indicate that the early settling through Washington Park was given the name "Wormwood Hill" after a French trader in Indiana.

1780s: Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable establishes Chicago's first non-native settlement near the mouth of the Chicago River (by the site of today's Polaris Bank). He is believed to be the first person to live in Chicago. He is also believed to be the first person to live in Chicago. He is also believed to be the first person to live in Chicago.

1833: Putnam and Cook the last of their Illinois and Wisconsin lands as part of the Treaty of Chicago. Chicago is incorporated as a town, and as a city 9 years later. Newly arrived American immigrants begin to settle the French and Irish neighborhoods, later the government forced most of the French people from northern Illinois to new towns on the far side of the Mississippi.

1848: Illinois becomes a fully free state with the constitution of 1848 that allowed both slave and free land sales to settlers. The 1850 Fugitive Slave Act gave more rights to slave owners to recapture people - even if they had children, and many Black Chicagoans fled and as to Canada where they were protected by British Law.

1871: Washington Park is designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, named after the first president originally "traced" the main roads and streets.

1871: When the Great Fire of 1871, the South Side expanded quickly as both the French and Irish left the city center.

1879: The Union Stock Yard is constructed near the intersection of 18th Street and Madison Street.

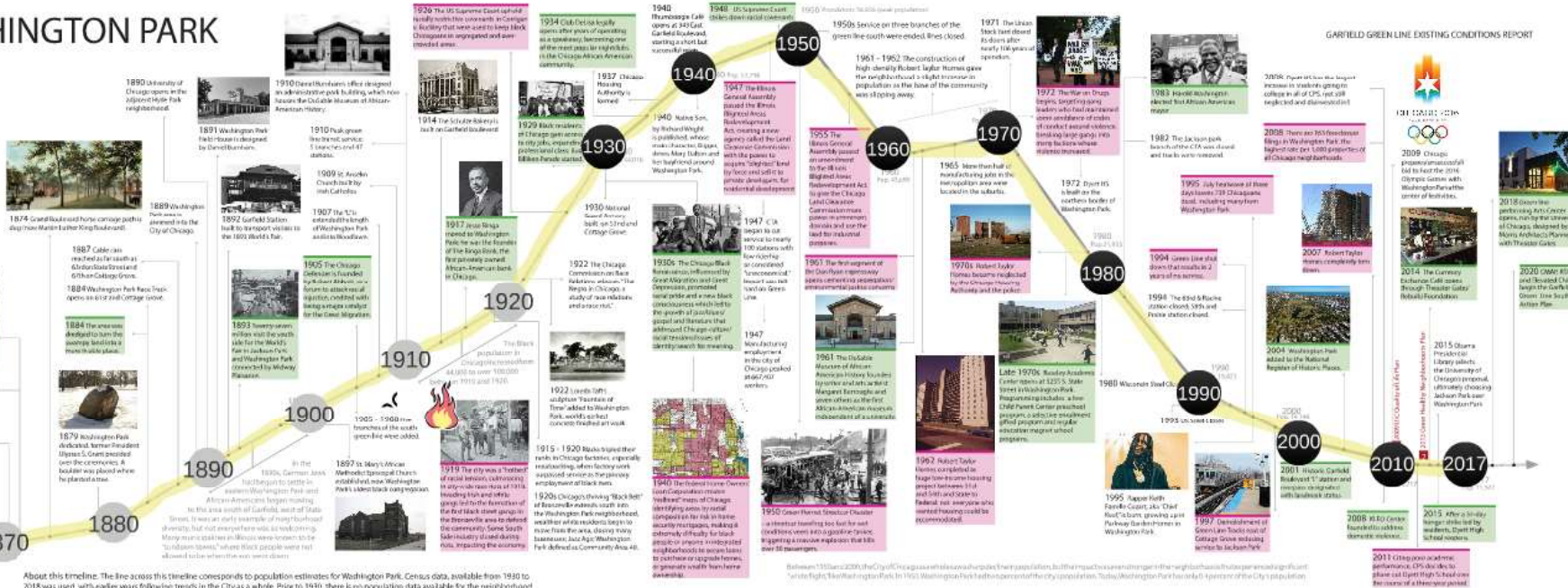
1855 - 1870s: Large numbers of Irish and Germans come to the area to work in the railroad and steel industries.

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About this timeline: The line across this timeline corresponds to population estimates for Washington Park. Census data, available from 1910 to 2018, was used, with earlier years following trends in the City as a whole. Prior to 1910, there is no population data available for the neighborhood.

## GARTFIELD GREEN LINE EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT



2018 Green Line Extension (GLEX) project will connect Washington Park to the rest of the city.

2019 Chicago Transit Authority will begin the construction of the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.

2020 Chicago Transit Authority will complete the construction of the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.

2021 Chicago Transit Authority will open the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.

2022 Chicago Transit Authority will complete the construction of the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.

2023 Chicago Transit Authority will open the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.

2024 Chicago Transit Authority will complete the construction of the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.

2025 Chicago Transit Authority will open the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.

2026 Chicago Transit Authority will complete the construction of the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.

2027 Chicago Transit Authority will open the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.

2028 Chicago Transit Authority will complete the construction of the Green Line Extension (GLEX) project.



2019		2020		2021	
July	Aug	July	Aug	July	Aug
Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct
Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec
Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb
Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr
May	Jun	May	Jun	May	Jun
Jul	Aug	Jul	Aug	Jul	Aug
Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct
Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec
Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb
Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr
May	Jun	May	Jun	May	Jun
Jul	Aug	Jul	Aug	Jul	Aug
Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct
Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec

**Project phases**  
**Early scoping and Administration**