



THE BURNHAM PLAN CENTENNIAL

# Our Region Our Future







**T**he Chicago region will take its place as a major world metropolis if we plan big and dream boldly.

In taking the lead in the region's celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Burnham Plan, Chicago Metropolitan 2020 didn't want to look back. The goal was always to look forward.

The aim was to use this yearlong festival to tap into the deep interest and commitment to planning that residents have shown throughout the region's history.

To help them think about the future and what needs to be done.

And to set the stage for 2010 when the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) will complete the first-ever comprehensive regional plan for northeastern Illinois—a plan that, like the Burnham Plan before it, will shape the landscape and quality of life of the region.

The celebration was never a dry recognition of what had gone before. It was a vibrant call to look full-face at the future—and act.

We as a region can let the future evolve by chance. But we should not.

Instead, we can follow the example of Daniel Burnham and the leaders and people of 1909, and we can set our sights on an ambitious agenda of planning and performance.

We can commit our votes and our wallets to a richer quality of life for us and for our children. We can roll up our sleeves and get to work.

*Our planning today is rooted in the 1909 Plan of Chicago, drafted by Daniel Burnham, Edward Bennett and their allies and supported by voters.*

Chicago History Museum IChi-03560





# ds to be done

## Getting to work

We know what needs to be done.

We need to modernize our regional public transit system, and double ridership.

We need to nurture, safeguard and expand our green infrastructure—the network of natural areas (woodlands, savannas, prairies, wetlands, lakes, streams, rain gardens and native landscaping) supporting all life here.

We need to retrofit our commercial and residential buildings to cut their energy consumption by 40 percent.

We need to implement a comprehensive regional plan through CMAP that will integrate land-use, transportation, environmental and social decisions.

We need to develop and implement a transportation plan for Illinois that invests in moving goods and people more efficiently, that recognizes the importance of metropolitan regions to the entire state and that is a roadmap for economic growth.

We need to revamp our freight-handling system to improve the region's position as a rail and truck hub.

We need to eliminate residential segregation by income and race.

We need to transform our public schools into top-notch educational institutions that teach our children about their city and region and about their role in shaping the future.

We need to keep our children—and ourselves—safe from violence.

*Planning today is more centered on grassroots efforts. One example is the innovative plan unveiled in August for using a two-mile-long abandoned rail line to increase parkland in the Englewood neighborhood, improve the quality of neighborhood life and give the community an economic boost.*

We need to create housing that workers can afford near their jobs.

We need to protect our still-abundant fresh water.

We need to make more of our decisions at the regional level.

## Saying “yes”

The official celebration of the Burnham Plan ends on December 31. But the spirit of the centennial and the commitment to better planning for the future must continue.

We know that if we plan as a region and act on those plans, we will have a better future.

We know that if we don't, our fate will be up to the winds of chance.

Our planning today is rooted in the 1909 Plan of Chicago. Much of the region we live in has been shaped by that document. Even more important, much of what we know about planning—how it can improve life for now and in the time to come—has been learned from that Plan.

If we look ahead, we can shape how we live. If we commit our energies to a better region, we will create one.

We can say “yes” to a healthier and happier life for ourselves and for our children's children.

We need to say “yes.”



## Thank you . . .

What a fabulous success the centennial has been, drawing our diverse regional community into a shared strategic focus on our common future.

It has made a difference, producing meaningful results and ongoing new initiatives.

In the worst economic times in 70 years, the region's private sector invested generously in this future-building work. The public sector wisely invested its in-kind support. So many organizations and individuals enthusiastically gave their very best because they care so much about the future of metropolitan Chicago and are eager to participate in building it.

It has been an awe-inspiring experience for those of us who have been honored to lead this historic work for the common good. And it has validated for us the fact that Burnham's and Bennett's nurturing love of our region is as animated today as it was 100 years ago.

To the thousands who have made this unique endeavor such a great success, we say, "Thank you."

## The Burnham Plan Centennial Committee

John S. Bryan  
Co-chair

George A. Ranney  
Co-chair

Adele Simmons  
Vice chair

Emily J. Harris  
Executive Director

Andrew Roddevig for Clarion New Media

**T**he concept was simple—honor the 1909 Plan of Chicago as a means of inspiring bold new planning today.

And it touched a nerve across the region and beyond, ranging from the Gail Borden Public Library in Elgin to the Lubeznik Center for the Arts in Michigan City, Indiana, from the Trust for Public Land to the Illinois State Geological Survey.

More than 250 institutions and organizations leapt at the chance to take an active part in the Burnham Plan Centennial, sponsoring lectures, exhibits, school programs and all manner of other celebrations.

The result was a unique network of civic activism, linking together academic, environmental, cultural, philanthropic, governmental, business and other groups behind a compelling idea. There was a joint recognition that a better world doesn't happen by accident.

And we learned a key lesson: People care.

Despite the cynical age in which we live and the headlines of corruption in our political life, the men, women and children throughout northeastern Illinois have shown throughout 2009 that they have a deep-felt interest in making their region better.

They have shown that they want to improve the quality of their lives. That they want to pass along a healthier, more efficient world to the generations to come.

### **Peering into the future**

Chicago's celebration of the 100th anniversary of the 1909 Plan of Chicago, written by Daniel Burnham and co-author Edward Bennett, was unlike any ever held.

Nowhere else has such a wide array of leaders come together to sponsor a yearlong festival of such scope to honor a historic event—and use it as a telescope to peer into the future.

And all to commemorate a plan!

Of course, the Burnham Plan was a ground-breaking document that shaped Chicago and its region and created the modern field of urban planning.

No wonder, then, that this year's celebration gave birth to so many lectures, performances, exhibits, works of art, boat tours, bus tours, bike rides, paddling expeditions, classes, panel discussions, book discussions, symposiums, documentaries, debates, children's programs and ribbon-cuttings. More than 1,000, all told.

And many new plans.

Yes, the Burnham Plan Centennial looked back. But its aim was to the future. Its aim was to make things happen, to build momentum, to stoke the furnaces of change.

Looking at the past inevitably brought thoughts of the future.

The Burnham Plan Centennial was the year during which Joliet and Lockport each developed downtown master plans, hinging on the cultural and environmental resources of a new Heritage Park along the Des Plaines River and the I & M Canal.

It was the year in which The Friends of the Parks issued their "Last Four Miles" report, carefully detailing how to complete Burnham's vision of a park system along Chicago's entire 30-mile lakefront.

The centennial celebration spotlighted 21 "green legacy" projects that carried out the environmental vision of the Burnham Plan and brought it into this new century. Each project moved forward this year—some with small steps, some with big leaps. Such is progress.

### **A better city and region**

More than 2,200 Chicago third-graders wrote letters to Mayor Richard M. Daley about improving their neighborhoods. Some 1,300 school children flooded Millennium Park for a field day in October. Students in 32 Bold Plans Big Dreams demonstration schools engaged in special Chicago-related projects.

They were all part of a multi-faceted effort to help children learn more about the communities and city in which they live—and begin to take responsibility for the future. It was a direct parallel to the use of "Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago" as a civics textbook a century ago.



Joan Hackett

*John S. Bryan, co-chair of the Burnham Plan Centennial Committee*





# ew Dreams

The Burnham Plan Centennial was the year in which Chicago Metropolitan 2020 developed its report addressing the transportation needs of this region and the rest of Illinois, “Transportation Plan for the 21st Century Economy.”

And it was the year in which the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) went to the people of the region to ask what they wanted in the first-ever comprehensive plan for the seven-county area. This document, the GO TO 2040 plan, set for approval in the fall of 2010, will integrate land-use, transportation, environmental and other concerns in a single blueprint for the region’s future.

Two temporary Burnham Pavilions in Millennium Park—one by UNStudio, Amsterdam, and the other by Zaha Hadid Architects, London—were focal points of the celebration and brought worldwide attention. Indeed, news coverage of the centennial reached an audience of more than 120 million.

### The word “Burnham”

“Burnham” was a word that resonated deeply throughout Chicago and its suburbs during 2009.

It brought to mind the man and the Plan that did so much to shape the city and its region.

Even more, it was a spur to the present generation to think as big and as boldly.

To be as visionary. And to work as hard to turn those visions into realities.



Mary Stedman

On June 19, Illinois Gov. Pat Quinn joined (from left to right) Terry Mazany, president and CEO of the Chicago Community Trust; Adele Simmons, vice chair of the Burnham Plan Centennial Committee; and filmmaker Bill Kurtis for opening weekend festivities. Here, they are introducing the world premiere of “Plans,” an oratorio by Michael Torke.

Joan Hackett



Andrew Roddewig for Clarion New Media



George A. Ranney, co-chair of the Burnham Plan Centennial Committee, and James L. Alexander, co-trustee of the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust.

A former elevated railroad right-of-way will become a much-needed linear park through Englewood and help give an economic boost to the neighborhood under a recently completed community-based plan.



# The Burnham Pavilions

Kelly Tidmore



They were playful works of art. And hundreds of thousands of people had a lot of fun, looking at, walking inside, learning from—and playing around—the two temporary Burnham Pavilions in Millennium Park.

Children giggled as they ran through the sleek, shell-like structure designed by London-based Zaha Hadid, with its other-worldly curves and slits.

Brides and grooms and their wedding parties smiled broadly with Ben van Berkel's gleaming white pavilion in the background, a mix of hard and soft, of sharp planes and sinuous contours.

Like their neighbor, Anish Kapoor's "Cloud Gate," more commonly known as the Bean, the pavilions were totally interactive. They invited interaction—demanded it.

They were commissioned by the Burnham Plan Centennial to be the centerpieces of Chicago's celebration of the 100th anniversary of the publication of the Plan of Chicago. They were beautiful to look at, engaging, compelling, wonderful.

But, even more, they inspired.

That was the idea—to create works of structural art that were startling and so pleasantly strange that visitors couldn't help but dream boldly and creatively

Laura S. Friedlander



# Playfully thought-provoking

about the future. By serving as frames in which to view the city, the pavilions helped men, women and children see the urban landscape anew—and see their place in it in unusual ways.

With the Burnham Plan, particularly the diagonal streets of the Jules Guerin illustrations, as their muse, van Berkel of Amsterdam, co-founder of UNStudio, and Hadid, the first woman to win the Pritzker Architecture Prize, created designs that were as thought-provoking as they were playful.

Indeed, many visitors also took the time to study the educational panels nearby, detailing the history of the Burnham Plan and the creation of the pavilions.

At night, they were entranced by an elaborate film installation by Thomas Gray, shown on the interior walls of the Hadid structure through computerized external lighting and evoking Chicago's transformation into a global city.

For a season, the Burnham Pavilions were the city's playthings. And its teachers.

The lesson they taught was that innovative thinking—bold thinking, radical thinking—can be beautiful and compelling.

And fun.



Kelly Tidmore



Elizabeth Birnbaum



Eric Y. Exit





Ben Dickmann

Brian Willette



*The steel for the Ben van Berkel pavilion was sponsored by Arcelor-Mittal, the world's leading steel producer.*

### **The Burnham Pavilion partners**

Millennium Park, Inc.  
 Art Institute of Chicago  
 City of Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs  
 Chicago Metropolis 2020

### **The UNStudio team**

**Pavilion design** Ben van Berkel and Caroline Bos of UNStudio (with Christian Veddeler and Wouter de Jonge)  
**Architect of record** Garofalo Architects, Inc.  
**Fabricator** Third Coast Construction, LLC  
**Structural Engineer** Rockey Structures, LLC  
**Interactive Lighting Concept** Daniel Sauter  
**Lighting Design** DEAR Productions, Inc.  
**Collaborating School of Architecture** University of Illinois at Chicago

### **“A computer-age marvel”**

Chicago Tribune architecture critic Blair Kamin called the Ben van Berkel pavilion “a computer-age marvel.”

He wrote: “Built on a steel frame, it has a skin of glossy white plywood that starts off in familiar right angles and transforms into voluptuous double curves of bent plywood.”

Noting that the floor slab and roof canopy formed a sort of sandwich, Kamin said, “What’s between this sandwich, however, is beguilingly strange: Three scooplike forms...Rotated at different angles, the scoops rise gracefully toward the pavilion’s ceiling and merge seamlessly with it. At certain points, they burst through the roof, as if it could not contain their energy.”

The scoops, he wrote, “are, first of all, beautifully built, with seamless connections between individual pieces of curving plywood and remarkably crisp edges. Look closely, and you see how they make the floor, ceiling and columns appear to intermingle. Best of all, they open to reveal surprising, through-the-roof views of downtown skyscrapers, including Trump Tower.”

Indeed, Kamin said, the pavilion served as “a viewing device, a large-scale frame, like a hand placed over your eyes, through which to glimpse the horizontal expanses of Burnham’s lakefront and city.”





### “Inviting us boldly to contemplate the future”

“With its arresting combination of naturalistic forms and alien shapes, plus a dazzling video installation,” wrote Blair Kamin, architecture critic of the Chicago Tribune, “the [Zaha Hadid] pavilion does exactly what it’s supposed to do: invite us to boldly contemplate the future, just as Burnham foresaw a better Chicago...”

Hadid’s pavilion recreated “the infinite, ever-surprising variety of nature,” Kamin wrote. “There’s barely a right angle in the joint. Light, airy and curvy, the pavilion brings to mind a conch shell. At the same time, its narrowly slit skylights confer an air of space-pod mystery.”

Visitors, he said, feel compelled to step inside the pavilion and investigate. “It is crucial that Hadid’s design invites this interaction. The pavilion is not a stand-alone object in the park. The park flows right through it, courtesy of two openings that resemble shark mouths.”

Kamin raved about Hadid’s fluid forms, noting, “What draws you in during the day is the play of light—attenuated, almond-shaped light—on the remarkably curving surfaces of the pavilion’s inner layer of white fabric. Ceilings, walls and floors flow together. No surface is static. The manipulation of space recalls the mastery of Frank Lloyd Wright.”

*The Marmon/Keystone Corporation donated much of the aluminum that provided the frame of curved ribs supporting Zaha Hadid’s pavilion.*



### The Burnham Pavilion partners

Millennium Park, Inc.  
Art Institute of Chicago  
City of Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs  
Chicago Metropolis 2020

### The Zaha Hadid team

**Pavilion design** Zaha Hadid and Patrik Schumacher of Zaha Hadid Architects (with Thomas Vietzke and Jens Borstelmann)  
**Architect of Record** Thomas Roszak Architecture, LLC  
**Fabricator** Fabric Images, Inc.  
**Film Installation** Thomas Gray for The Gray Circle  
**Structural Engineer** Rockey Structures, LLC  
**Lighting Design** DEAR Productions, Inc.  
**Collaborating School of Architecture** Illinois Institute of Technology

# “Our Chicago” Learning about our region

In May, a nine-year-old named Andjurette wrote to Mayor Richard M. Daley to ask him to create parks in the many vacant lots in her West Garfield Park neighborhood.

Like Daniel Burnham a century ago, she knew the power of the visual, so she drew a picture of a new park, showing a tree, a slide and a swing set on a broad sweep of grass and wrote, “This is how Chicago can look.”

Earlier in the year, a group of fifth-graders at St. Bede the Venerable School in the Far Southwest Side community of Ashburn visited the North Side community of Lake View. They came up with many plans for improving that neighborhood, and, in their report, they wrote, “We are making no little plans for *our* Chicago.”

An essential element in the celebration of the centennial of the Burnham Plan has been helping children—and adults—learn to dream big, bold visions for their city and their region.

Planning isn’t something for experts. It’s for everyone.

### To feel ownership

A century ago, the supporters of the Burnham Plan didn’t just produce a document. They worked hard to bring its proposals into the real world. For decades, they labored.

Perhaps the most important part of their work was explaining the Plan to the public—helping people

understand what the proposals were and why they were necessary. And it worked. Over a 20-year period, Chicagoans approved 86 Plan-related bond issues, costing a total of \$234 million. That’s the equivalent of about \$4 billion today.

For adults, there were lectures and lantern-slide shows—some 500 during a seven-year campaign.

For children, there was “Wacker’s Manual of the Plan of Chicago,” a book that was used as a civics textbook in the Chicago Public Schools for half a century. It was named for Charles Wacker, the chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, and written by the Plan’s promotional genius Walter D. Moody.

That was the spirit behind hundreds of events, activities and programs that were held during the centennial year. The idea was to help children and adults not only learn about the history of planning for Chicago and the suburbs, but also to understand that they have an important role in shaping the future.

In other words, to feel ownership. To feel that they are responsible for helping the region become a better place to live.

Consider Andjurette’s letter. She was one of more than 2,200 third-graders at 78 Chicago public schools who wrote this year to Mayor Daley with ideas for improving the city. It was part of the Bold Plans Big Dreams education initiative of the Burnham Plan Centennial.



As part of the Centennial, more than 2,200 Chicago third-graders wrote to Mayor Richard M. Daley with their ideas for making the city better.



### **“A gaggle of little activists”**

A central element of that initiative was the creation of Chicago-oriented curriculum units for third- and eighth-graders, prepared under the auspices of the Polk Bros. Foundation Center for Chicago Education at DePaul University. These will be available for teachers and students to use for many years to come.

On one level, the study of Chicago is being used in these units to teach social studies and language skills. But, at a deeper level, the units aim to have children look at their neighborhood and city and think about what needs to improve. It prepares them to be better voters and community residents later as adults.

Or, as Sandra P. Guthman, president of the Polk Bros. Foundation, explained to school principals in April, the goal is “to create a gaggle of little activists.”

An educational resource guide on DVD, created for use throughout the city school system, includes these units as well as lesson plans from a wide variety of institutions such as The Friends of the Chicago River and the Chicago History Museum.

Thirty-two demonstration schools, designed to serve as models, have been going even deeper into these Chicago studies with new books, maps and videos and a grant for special projects from the Burnham Plan Centennial.

On a bright, brisk Wednesday in October, some 1,300 third-graders from the demonstration schools traveled to Millennium Park for a field trip. “These are kids who have never been downtown before,” one teacher said. “It’s a valuable experience for them...to know the city built this for them.”

And to realize that, in the future, they can dream up similar wonders for future generations.



Laura S. Friedlander



*Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley and Valerie B. Jarrett, Senior Advisor to the President for Public Engagement and Intergovernmental Affairs, discussed the future of our city and region before a large crowd in the Rubloff Auditorium of the Art Institute of Chicago. George A. Ranney, President and CEO of Chicago Metropolis 2020, moderated the conversation.*



Laura S. Friedlander

*On a brisk October morning, some 1,300 third-graders from 32 demonstration schools traveled to Millennium Park for a field trip. “These are kids who have never been downtown before,” one teacher said. “It’s a valuable experience for them...to know the city built this for them.”*

Bill Briskavv



*Nearly 1,000 people attended Centennial-related events in Elgin, supported by the Gail Borden Public Library, the city of Elgin, the Elgin Area Historical Society, Elgin Community Network, Judson University, and Elgin Community College.*



*Hands-on activities throughout the region, such as the “Build It with Burnham” event at the Kenosha Public Library, gave kids the chance to think about the future of their communities.*

**“You run the city”**

The kids at St. Bede who came to see the city as “our Chicago” were among 76 Catholic elementary schools in Chicago that took part in a neighborhood-to-neighborhood program, sponsored by the Big Shoulders Fund.

And there were a variety of other activities for youngsters and teens, such as the Future Leaders in Planning program, sponsored by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP). Dozens of teens from throughout the seven-county region participated in the first eight-month session during the 2008-09 school year, learning about regional planning and trying their hand at it. A second class of high school students began the second session in September.

The Burnham Plan Centennial gave awards to the best Burnham-related entries in this year’s Chicago Metro History Fair. In addition, Chicago Metropolis 2020 and the Illinois Geographic Society partnered with the National Geographic Education Foundation for a project in which students at 14 schools used the Metro Joe video game and giant maps to learn about the Chicago region.

And, this summer, some 25,000 children at Chicago Park District day-camps took part in a host of activities to boost their knowledge of Chicago and their role in thinking about its future.

The title was simple and clear: “You Run the City.”

**“This program has been about discovery.”**

But learning wasn’t limited to the youngsters.

Hundreds of lectures, panel discussions, symposiums and book gatherings were hosted by scores of institutions across the region, ranging from the Morton Arboretum in Lisle to the Chicago Public Library to the Elmhurst Art Museum.

Major colleges and universities held their own programs, with DePaul University and its Chaddick Institute for Metropolitan Development leading the way. Chaddick-sponsored activities involved 35 professors in programs that drew hundreds of participants from the university’s campuses and beyond.

“Beyond Burnham,” a series of in-depth “Chicago Matters” reports and activities by WTTW11, WBEZ Chicago Public Radio, the Chicago Public Library and *The Chicago Reporter*, examined the Chicago region today and the challenges it is facing as it moves deeper into the 21st century.

The Newberry Library created an exhibit, “Make Big Plans,” on the history of the Burnham Plan, its legacy, and relevance to today’s efforts to plan for the future.

It was on display at the Newberry, of course. But it was also on view simultaneously this summer at 66 libraries and other locations from Kenosha, Wisconsin, to South Bend, Indiana, including O’Hare and Midway airports and, 200 miles away, at the Illinois State Library in Springfield.

An online version was posted and will remain at the Burnham Plan Centennial website. In addition, an expanded online version will be posted on the site in the near future. The exhibit and its online versions are funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

This exhibition, curated by James R. Akerman and

Mary Steedman





Diane Dillon, used the history of the Burnham Plan as a jumping-off point for an examination of issues facing the Chicago region and cities across the country throughout the past century, today, and into the future.

And the libraries where it was on display used the show as a jumping-off point for a host of other programming which attracted thousands of participants and often focused on local challenges that needed to be faced.

One of the most innovative educational programs was the Bold Plans Big Dreams Community Showcase.

Leaders in six Chicago neighborhoods learned how to give their communities greater visibility by conducting tours for visitors, highlighting for newcomers—and for themselves—the strengths of local people and institutions.

Because they gave their initial tours for each other, these leaders learned more about the city—and about the common issues faced by all neighborhoods.

“This program,” said one participant, “has been about discovery. It has given me the opportunity to rediscover our community.” Not only that, she said, but each community learned from each other. “We are all connected,” she said.

Community Showcase, in which LISC/Chicago and the Chicago Cultural Alliance collaborated, also helped weave these communities and their leaders into the citywide and region-wide discussion of the future. Indeed, in mid-November, Carlos Nelson, executive director of the Greater Auburn-Gresham Development Corp. and a tour leader, took part in a panel discussion on the future of northeastern Illinois during the Chicago Humanities Festival.

“This project tapped into the heartbeat of the city,” said two south Chicago community leaders, “and connected us in ways we never imagined. In the process, you have created a mighty engine for future endeavors.”

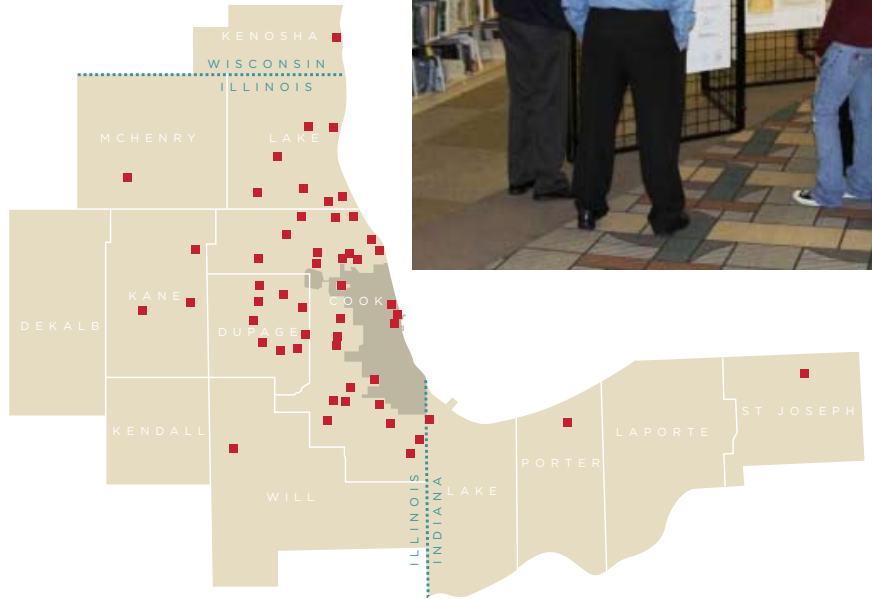
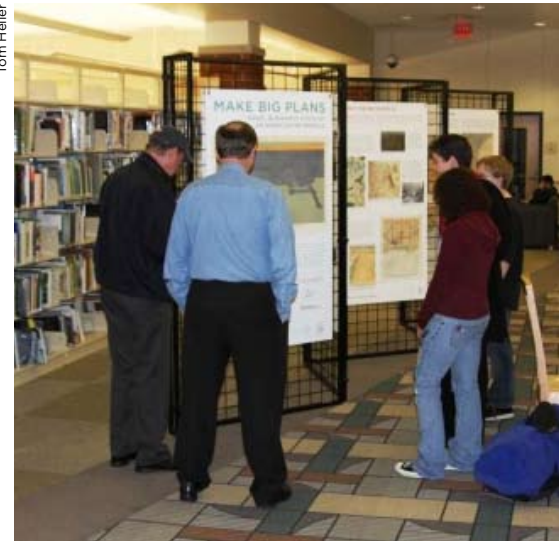
**Planning is for everyone**

That was one of the key lessons of the year—our inter-connectedness. The other was that planning isn’t something for the experts.

Planning can make Chicago and its region more beautiful and more efficient and healthier and a better place to live.

And it’s everyone’s responsibility.

Tom Heller



*The Newberry Library created an exhibit, “Make Big Plans,” on the history of the Burnham Plan, its legacy, and relevance to today’s efforts to plan for the future. It was on display simultaneously this summer at 66 libraries and other locations, including the Eisenhower Library in Harwood Heights (above).*



Laura S. Friedlander



Laurie B. Scott

*Through the Bold Plans Big Dreams Community Showcase tours, leaders in six Chicago neighborhoods learned how to give their communities greater visibility. Tours introduced new audiences to the cultural assets of West Ridge (far left) and the unique stories of social activism which have shaped the Pilsen neighborhood (top). The Auburn-Gresham tour highlighted Hamilton Park (bottom), as one of many assets that are strategic to creating a new era of prosperity for community residents.*

# The Centennial **In the Arts**

**D**aniel Burnham was back this year selling the Plan of Chicago—on stage at the Lookingglass Theatre.

“Why do we need to plan at all?...Because we the people do not get enough out of our lives, and not nearly as much as we could if things here in Chicago were different,” said Burnham, portrayed by Lookingglass member Raymond Fox.

It was a re-enactment of a lantern-slide lecture, titled, “A Plain Talk on the Plan for the Future Development of Chicago,” that the main author of the Plan of Chicago gave in late 1909. And it was one of scores of cultural activities that were part of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the publication of that document.

In a similar vein, the Art Institute of Chicago mounted an exhibit of letters, diaries, committee minutes, reports and photographs documenting the preparation and implementation of the Plan as well as displaying the strikingly beautiful illustrations that Jules Guerin and Fernand Janin produced for the document. A century earlier, the museum was the setting for the original display of those illustrations as part of the effort to promote the Plan.

In June, the Grant Park Music Festival hosted the world premiere of “Plans,” a five-movement oratorio by Michael Torke, based on Burnham’s oft-quoted five-sentence planning manifesto, “Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir men’s blood...”

The Jay Pritzker Pavilion was the site of another premiere in September as Judith McBrien of The Archimedia Workshop screened her documentary “Make No Little Plans: Daniel Burnham and the American City.” The film looked at Burnham as an architect and as a city planner across the U.S. and as far away as the Philippines, while spotlighting the impact his Swedenborgian faith had on his career.

The next month, the first full concert performances of “The White City: Burnham’s Dream,” a musical by June Finfer and Elizabeth Doyle, were presented at two locations in Chicago. The show told the story of an insecure Daniel Burnham who found himself overseeing the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition.

## **A model Chicago**

Chicago Model City, a 1/600th scale-model of more than 1,000 sharply detailed buildings on some 400 city blocks in the Loop and surrounding area was unveiled in the Santa Fe building. This is the former Railway Exchange Building where Burnham had his offices and where Edward Bennett oversaw the production of the Plan in a penthouse studio.

Through a gee-whiz technology called stereolithography, the dimensions of each building were fed into a computer that used a laser beam to sculpt the scale-model. Sponsored by the Chicago Architecture Foundation, the model will remain in the building’s lobby through November, 2010.

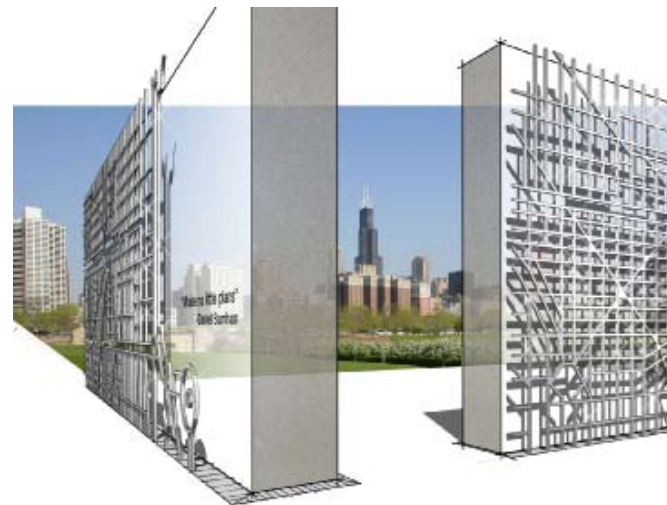
Architects, planners and landscape architects responded to the centennial by sketching out their own dreams in an exhibit at the Chicago Tourism Center Gallery, “Big. Bold. Visionary. Chicago Considers the Next Century.”

Those dreams ranged from skyscrapers that would harvest the wind to the use of vacant lots as community centers. They were as gritty and down-to-earth as the redevelopment plan for downtown Joliet, and were as radically grand as the establishment of a monumental park extending east from a new City Hall around Halsted Street to the shoreline and into Lake Michigan.



Tenor Bryan Griffin and soprano Jonita Lattimore sing at the world premiere of Michael Torke’s oratorio “Plans.”

David Woodhouse Architects won a contest, sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, Chicago, to design a memorial celebrating Daniel Burnham’s impact on the city.







The Chicago of today was reproduced in a 1/600th scale-model in Chicago Model City in the Santa Fe Building.

An image of two fists painted onto a map of Chicago was part of an art exhibit at the National Museum of Mexican Art, called “El Proximo Centenario” (“The Next Century”).

National Museum of Mexican Art



Joan Hackett

### The bicentennial of the Plan

Edward Keegan, the show’s curator, acknowledged that some of the proposals seemed whimsical and pie-in-the-sky, but added, “This stuff may seem crazy now, but will it seem crazy when the bicentennial [of the Burnham Plan] is held 100 years from now?”

“Unfinished Business,” the story of the Burnham Plan and the Centennial by Kurtis Productions, was screened in a continuous loop at the exhibit. It was shown at the Centennial’s opening reception, at the Centennial’s website and on movie nights in Chicago parks. Dozens of copies were distributed to libraries and schools.

In “The Edge of Intent,” an exhibit at the Museum of Contemporary Photography, photographers used the Burnham celebration as a moment for meditating on how utopian plans often go awry. Meanwhile, the artists participating in “El Proximo Centenario” (“The Next Century”) at the National Museum of Mexican Art looked ahead—and came away ambivalent, even quizzical.

And there were the books.

First of all, there was the publication of a Centennial Edition of the Plan by the Great Books Foundation with illustrations that popped off the page. And a new edition of the definitive Burnham biography by Thomas S. Hines, *Burnham of Chicago: Architect and Planner*.

*The Plan of Chicago @ 100: 15 Views of Burnham’s Legacy for a New Century*, edited by the Ely Chapter of

David Woodhouse Architects



Lambda Alpha International, looked at Burnham and his contemporaries (including his son and namesake, also a regional planner), at how the Plan shaped Chicago and at the lessons for the next century.

Other books included *Beyond Burnham: An Illustrated History of Planning for the Chicago Region* by Joseph P. Schwieterman and Alan P. Mammoser; *What Would Jane Say? City-Building Women and a Tale of Two Chicagos* by Janice Metzger; and *The Plans of Chicago* by Robert Samuel Roche and Aric Lasher. The Burnham Plan Centennial published “The Plan of Chicago: A Regional Legacy,” a 16-page overview of the document by Dennis McClendon, that was distributed to thousands of the region’s residents.

### “A Restless Pride”

The bestseller of the Centennial was Carl Smith’s 2006 work *The Plan of Chicago: Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City*.

Not only was it a touchstone for the experts, planners and audience members involved in the hundreds of events of the celebration, but it was also chosen to be read and discussed throughout the city in October under the Chicago Public Library’s One Book, One Chicago program.

More than 1,400 people took part in program activities, and copies of the book were checked out 4,000 times during the four-month One Book, One Chicago period.

Indeed, there were a multitude of Burnham Plan-related activities at city libraries throughout the year, ranging from a lecture on Chicago’s history as the nation’s railroad hub to a discussion by experts on how the city needs to develop in the future.

Mary Dempsey, the city’s chief librarian, said she selected Smith’s book for One Book, One Chicago because “it allows us to empower people, to show them that the city is not set in stone.”

Her hope, she said, was that “people of every economic background and every level of education [would] come out of this with a restless pride—a pride in the city in which we live, and a restlessness to make sure it gets better.”

Lookingglass Theatre Company



Actor Raymond Fox of the Lookingglass Theatre portrayed Daniel Burnham in a re-enactment of a lantern-slide lecture, titled, “A Plain Talk on the Plan for the Future Development of Chicago,” that Burnham gave in late 1909.

# The Plan and its Centennial **A Green Legacy**

Openlands



*A ribbon-cutting at the new Openlands Lakeshore Preserve.*

The visionary Plan of Chicago set an environmental agenda that is still paying dividends today, a century after its publication. It left us a green legacy that remains our treasure.

That document called on Chicago to turn its 30-mile lakefront into parkland. And it urged the region to begin amassing large tracts of open green areas for what today is the 68,000-acre Cook County Forest Preserve District.

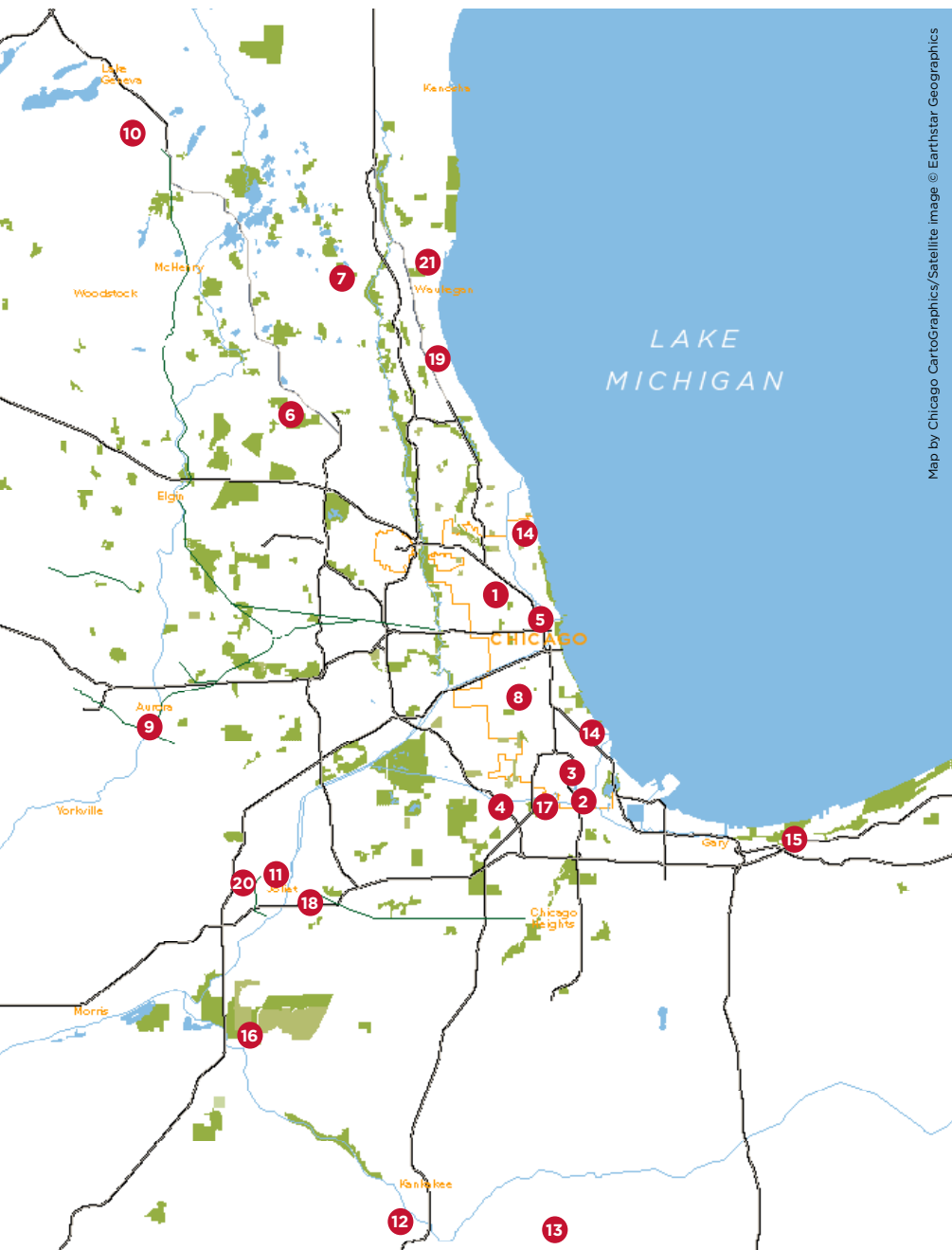
The Plan redefined the relationship between the urban and the natural environments. It asserted that access to nature was necessary for anyone living in a city and had to be provided for conscientiously.

It thought beyond boundaries.

We as a region need to think beyond boundaries. Nature doesn't recognize the corporate limits of municipalities. The region's green infrastructure is an inter-connected network. Our planning should be modeled on that.

Making connections was a key element in 21 "green legacy" projects that were part of the centennial celebration of the Plan of Chicago.

These projects—spread across the map of the region and ranging from new parks along abandoned elevated railroad right-of-ways to the protection of rare black oak savannas—are examples of how the rich green legacy of the Burnham Plan continues to be carried forward.



Map by Chicago Cartographics/Satellite image © Earthstar Geographics

## Green Legacy projects

Progress was made throughout the region on 21 projects that exemplify and carry forward the visionary environmentalism of the Burnham Plan:

- 1 Bloomingdale Trail**  
Design work has begun for new linear park.
- 2 Burnham Greenway**  
Agreement has been reached to close half of a two-mile gap in this linchpin for regional trails.
- 3 Calumet Open Space Reserve**  
Chicago has taken possession of a key marsh.
- 4 Calumet-Sag Trail**  
Plans have been refined for a 26-mile trail.
- 5 Chicago Riverwalk**  
The path has been extended to nearly three-quarters of a mile.
- 6 Deer Grove Preserve**  
State protection has been granted.
- 7 Des Plaines River Trail/Liberty Prairie Reserve connection**  
Planning has been done to make this important regional link.
- 8 Englewood Open Space Plan and New E.R.A. Trail**  
A community-based plan for new parkland and an economic boost to the neighborhood has been completed.
- 9 Fox River Trail**  
Aurora is working to close a 1.3-mile gap in a 60-mile regional trail.
- 10 Hack-ma-tack National Wildlife Refuge**  
Illinois Gov. Pat Quinn has asked the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to look into establishing this refuge and is working with Wisconsin officials.
- 11 Heritage Park**  
New downtown plans for Joliet and Lockport are anchored by this park.
- 12 Kankakee Riverfront Trail**  
The first phase of the 9.2-mile trail has been completed.
- 13 Kankakee Sands**  
More than 7,000 acres of black oak savannas are now protected.
- 14 The Last Four Miles**  
Legislators plan to propose a bill as the first step in turning all of Chicago's lakefront into parkland by shifting publicly owned land on the South Side to the Chicago Park District.
- 15 Marquette Greenway Trail**  
A plan has been announced to close a nine-mile gap in the 50-mile trail.
- 16 Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie**  
An innovative design has been chosen for a visitor center.
- 17 Northeastern Illinois Regional Water Trails Plan**  
Access to the water trails was increased so that, after just a decade, the trail system is now 88 percent complete.
- 18 Old Plank Road Trail**  
The 21-mile trail has been completed.
- 19 Openlands Lakeshore Preserve**  
This ravine/bluff ecosystem is now open to the public.
- 20 Rock Run Greenway**  
A gap in nine-mile greenway has been closed.
- 21 Waukegan Open Space**  
The city has begun acting on its plan to remake its downtown shoreline.



With the assistance of the conservation group Openlands, targets were set, partnerships were formed, commitments were vowed—and connections were made.

Making possible more connections in the future.

On November 5, key breakthroughs were announced in closing a gap in a linchpin greenway for the regional trail system, in creating more parkland on Chicago's lakefront and in protecting, yet also making more accessible, important natural areas.

Making possible more breakthroughs in the future.

As a result, 2009 has been a key moment in the history of environmentalism in the Chicago metropolitan region.

By the end of this year—because of the “green legacy” projects and all the myriad other efforts to protect our green infrastructure—it is easier for the eight million people of this region to get to the natural world for beauty, exercise and respite from the intensity of urban living.

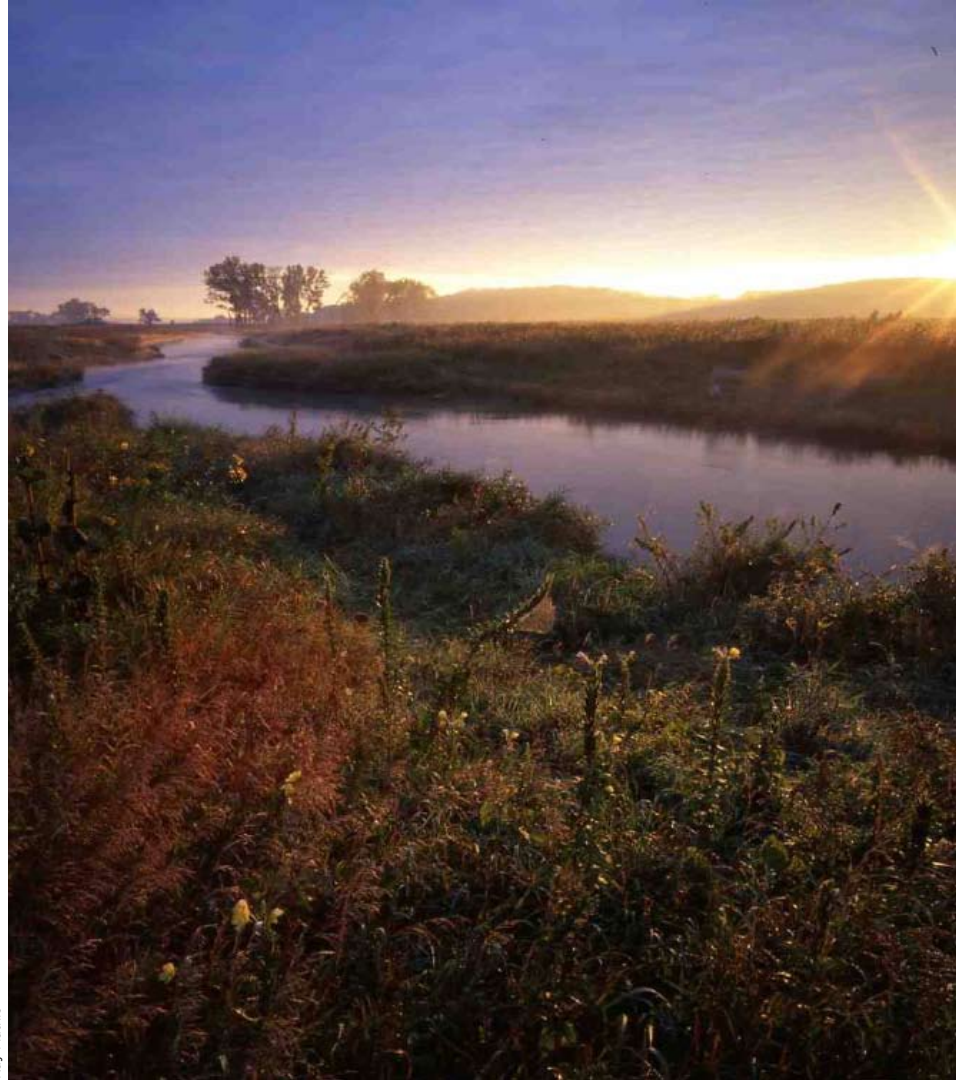
And, with the momentum of this year's work—and a commitment from this generation—progress will continue. As Daniel Burnham showed, if we think big and dream boldly, we can do great things.

*Illinois Gov. Pat Quinn has asked the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to look into establishing the Hack-ma-tack Wildlife Refuge straddling the Illinois-Wisconsin border (right). The Deer Grove Preserve in Palatine (below), the first land acquired nearly a century ago by the Forest Preserve District of Cook County and now covering 1,800 acres, won greater protection this spring when it became the 500th site in the Illinois Nature Preserve System.*

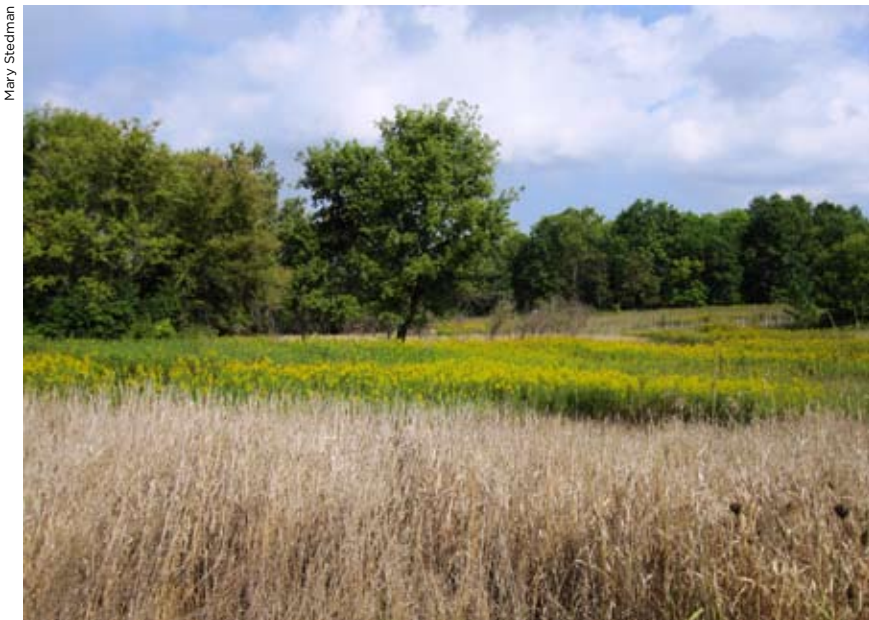
*The new Rock Run Greenway west of Joliet offers new recreational opportunities to nearby residents.*



Forest Preserve District of Will County



Ray Mathis



Mary Stedman

*Next February, legislators plan to propose a bill as the first step in turning all of Chicago's lakefront into parkland by shifting publicly owned land on the South Side to the Chicago Park District.*



Rod Sellers



# Beyond the Centennial **Our green agenda**

**T**he millions of people who live in this region will be healthier if our green infrastructure—the network of natural areas that support all life here—is healthier.

*A green roof—that is, a roof covered with plants—absorbs rain water, provides insulation and helps lower temperatures in heavily urbanized areas. This green roof is on the Tyner Interpretive Center in Glenview.*

We will breathe easier if our trees are strong and vigorous. We will live better if we have meadows to look at and to help us handle heavy rains. If we keep temperatures down, we save energy, and save the environment, and save money.

For centuries, humans have taken this natural world for granted as we have farmed the landscape, built streets and factories, used waterways for transportation and sewage, and clogged the air with smoke and exhaust fumes.

Today, we know better.

We know that we can no longer go on abusing nature. We know that we need to live in harmony with the environment. We need to safeguard and nurture that natural network in which we live.

And, in our region, we have begun to develop an agenda for making our world greener—and our lives better:

**Safeguard our green infrastructure.** We need to use public and private means to protect the natural character and functioning of 1.8 million acres of interconnected lands and waters in the seven-million-acre greater Chicago region. And this must be done by the year 2060, as envisioned in the Chicago Wilderness Green Infrastructure Vision.

**Work together to use improve the energy efficiency of our buildings and conserve our natural resources.** One hundred and one municipalities and other organizations have signed the Greenest Region Compact, developed by the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus. In joining the compact, the communities have agreed to set environmental goals and to implement a variety of strategies, such as promoting residential water conservation and reducing air pollution and energy consumption.

**Lower the temperature of the planet.** To do this, the Chicago Climate Action Plan, a model for the rest of the region, looks full-face at the future and lays out specific goals and deadlines for dealing with the



Ed Kansnesky, Pepper Construction





challenges of higher temperature. It's a strategy with detailed responsibilities for the city, its neighborhoods and individual residents. Already, Chicago boasts some 500 green roofs in place or in development, covering seven million square feet, the most of any American city.

**Tend to our trees to strengthen them, and plant more.** Trees reduce heat islands in urbanized areas, and the Chicago Trees initiative is working to make the city's urban forest stronger and larger. By 2020, the goal is that 20 percent of the city's land area will be shaded by Chicago's trees. Right now, the city's 3.6 million trees provide canopy covers for 17.2 percent.

**Link together our region with an interconnected network of biking and hiking trails.** The Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning aims to expand the hiking/biking trail system in the seven-county metropolitan region to 2,250 miles by 2060. As of today, there are 925 miles.

**Find less destructive ways to live with nature and wildlife.** Top scientists and environmentalists recently met at a summit conference under the auspices of Mayor Richard M. Daley's Nature & Wildlife Advisory Committee. They began developing a plan of attack for an all-out research effort to determine the best ways to protect and nurture Chicago's nature and wildlife.



Forest Preserve District of Will County

*Sometimes, "green" is white: protected natural areas offer year-round opportunities to enjoy the outdoors.*



Trust for Public Land

*Design and engineering work is underway to transform an abandoned elevated rail line into a 2.8-mile linear park called Bloomingdale Trail, extending from the Chicago River west and linking the economically, racially and ethnically diverse populations of the neighborhoods of Wicker Park, Logan Square, Bucktown and Humboldt Park.*

US Forest Service





# Beyond the Centennial **Transportation for the**

**W**e must have a plan for transportation so that our region and our state can thrive.

We need to be bold—even radical—in plotting out the future of our regional and statewide transportation systems. And in building them. And in paying for them.

Otherwise, we will find ourselves left behind in the global competition of the 21st century.

Chicago Metropolis 2020 is topping off the Burnham Plan Centennial with a wake-up-call on transportation. It is time, now, for a new perspective, new results-oriented approaches and new pay-as-you-go funding.

A century ago, Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett acknowledged that their Plan of Chicago called for “radical changes” in the development of the city and its region. The Metropolis transportation project presents a bold challenge, just as Burnham and Bennett did—and with the same sense of urgency.

The way we deal with transportation is short-sighted and upside-down. Press-release politics creates transportation projects that are valued by the number of short-term construction jobs they create, not by the sustained long-term employment they support.

Simply building and improving highways willy-nilly across the state is no plan. It squanders our limited money and does little to expand our economy.

We need to think about what we want to accomplish. We need to figure out how to reach those goals. And, then—only then—we will know what should be done and where. In other words, we need to plan.

We need to recognize that, despite our rich agricultural history, Illinois is now an urban state. The vast majority of its population, jobs, income, taxes and gross product are located in its 11 metropolitan areas.

For Illinois to grow and prosper, we need to link the brain power of these 11 metropolitan areas into a tightly knit economic network. The way to do this is through strategically developed roads, passenger rail lines and high-speed digital telecommunications.

And these metropolitan regions need to be closely connected to the research centers, laboratories and

business capitals throughout the Midwest. The best way to do this is with convenient, frequent high-speed rail service.

We need to recognize that the Chicago region, the state’s most economically diversified area and its primary economic engine, is in danger of crippling gridlock. The best solution is a significant expansion in public transit service so that public transit use doubles.

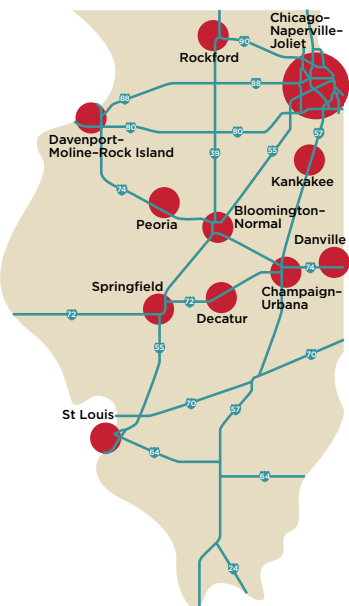
To oversee that expansion, ensure its efficiency and convince the public to support it financially, we need a better coordinated transit leadership. The current combination of four separate public transit bodies must be redesigned and integrated.

We need to link Illinois’ rural communities and inner-city neighborhoods to the assets of our urban cores with broadband digital communications. This will provide access to the global knowledge base, stimulate innovation, and make these areas more attractive for national and international capital investment.

To boost Illinois as a tourist destination and as a crossroads for business travelers, we need to create an integrated transportation system, with seamless passenger-friendly connections linking global and national air travel with fast regional passenger railroad service, and convenient metropolitan public transit.

We also need to improve our systems for shipping freight so Illinois businesses can move goods easily to

*The vast majority of Illinois population, jobs, income, taxes and gross product are located in the state’s 11 metropolitan areas.*



*Car-sharing programs give users a flexibility to drive on occasion but use public transit on a more regular basis. As a result, they cut down the number of autos and auto-trips in cities as well as lessening the need for parking.*



Mary Stedman





# next 100 years

and receive goods easily from anywhere in the world. Efficient freight can enhance Illinois' competitive advantages in manufacturing, distribution, and logistics.

We need to invest so that all of Illinois can benefit from global trade, such as developing a major new Illinois intermodal port at the state's southern tip.

To make passenger and freight trains more efficient and to finance expansion of those services, we need to create a state railroad authority.

## Protecting the environment

Above all, we need to do our part, as a state and a region, to protect our environment and economy by reducing our use of petroleum.

In line with this, we need to move toward the day when drivers will pay for their use of roads, based on the time of day they travel. This will encourage people to drive in off-peak hours and to use public transit.

We can see today the economy of tomorrow. And we know that, just as a century ago, it will be built on transportation.

For Illinois to succeed, we need to move people and goods with a system that is more efficient, more focused, better integrated, more cost-effective and greener.

We need to plan. And we need to act.



Dennis McClendon

*Even ordinary buses can be made cleaner and more efficient.*

Lane Transit District



*Rapid-transit buses with dedicated street lanes can be a relatively inexpensive way of boosting public transit use.*



Michael Brown

*Many elements of our public transit system are old and in need of investment.*



Keith Privett

*The Chicago Climate Action Plan calls for doubling the number of walking and bicycle trips to one million a year by 2020.*

# Beyond the Centennial **Planning together as a**

**T**o prepare ourselves for the future, this region needs to be as bold as Daniel Burnham. We need to think beyond boundaries. And we need to work together.

Our region's new planning body will play a key role in this common effort to face the future.

The Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)—established by the Illinois General Assembly at the urging of Chicago Metropolis 2020—is in the process of drafting a comprehensive plan for northeastern Illinois for the next 30 years.

This summer, during the 100th anniversary celebration of the Burnham Plan, CMAP asked the people of this region to help figure out how best to improve the quality of life, the environmental health and the economic vibrancy of the region.

And thousands responded, taking part in the “Invent the Future” project in person, at kiosks and online. Their comments, ideas, complaints and insights were then used in preparing a preliminary draft of the regional plan.

That document, called GO TO 2040, will be the first to integrate planning and policies covering the use of land, the treatment of the environment, the movement of people and goods, and the quality of life of the region's eight million residents—and the more than 10 million expected to live here 30 years from now.

## **A new sort of region**

In October, that draft Regional Scenario was made public, and it points the way toward a new sort of Chicago region.

The Chicago region, under the CMAP proposal, will be denser. One of its recommendations is to encourage the construction of new homes in existing communities and neighborhoods, rather than on the edge of development. And the construction of a mix of housing types.

Another calls for denser and more mixed housing as a way of making it possible for workers on all levels of the pay spectrum to live near their jobs—with the added benefit of reducing travel-related pollution.

Under the draft, the region will work more to conserve natural resources and increase parks and open space across the landscape. It will also do more to maintain the present transportation system and encourage public transit use, rather than simply build new highways.

And the region of the future—as envisioned by the CMAP planners and the “Invent the Future” participants—will emphasize intergovernmental cooperation.

That's a significant consideration today.

The difficulties of planning for a region are immensely more complicated now than in Burnham's time. There are many more municipalities and other units of government. Compared to the bucolic hinterland of a century ago, the suburban areas are densely developed.

Yet, it's important to remember that planning wasn't simple a century ago. In the Wacker Manual used as a civics textbook in Chicago's schools, Walter D. Moody wrote, “There are nineteen different governments within the city of Chicago. Each of these governments

CMAP



*Thousands of people across the region gave their ideas of how the region should develop in the coming decades through CMAP's Invent the Future program. In addition to participating in workshops, residents could have they say online or at kiosks at such popular places as Millennium Park (above).*



CMAP



# region

has its own powers and rights, all of which must be respected. To carry out an improvement smoothly, there must be cooperation...”

Today, planners have to take into account 283 municipalities and a seemingly endless list of other governmental units.

## A key framework

GO TO 2040 will provide a key framework for decision-making by multiple levels of local government as well as by the private sector.

Over the next three decades, CMAP and its plan will play a significant role in changing the face of this region—from South Holland to Crystal Lake, from Yorkville, far to the west, to Zion on the Wisconsin border, to the neighborhood of Pilsen in the heart of Chicago.

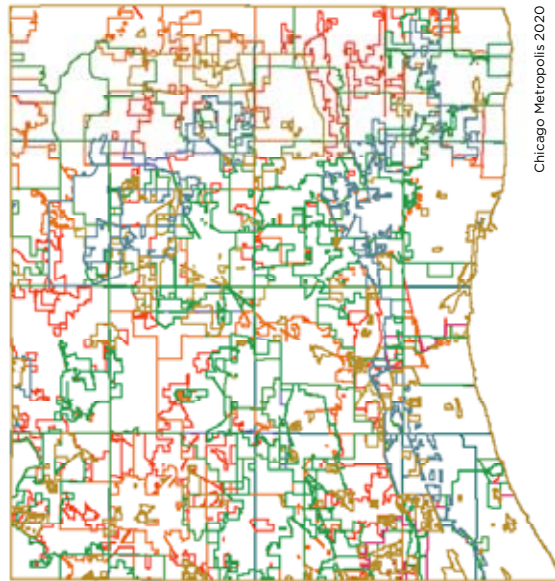
None of this will work, however, unless the people of northeastern Illinois—at all levels, from elected officials to business leaders to the citizenry—recognize that the success of their town and neighborhood depend on the success of the region.

We need to agree to work together. We need to agree to think beyond boundaries.

We need to pledge to refine the plan, improve it, polish it—and then implement it.

The Burnham Plan has made the Chicago region what it is today because it was given widespread support for decades.

CMAP and its GO TO 2040 plan will do the same—if our generation makes the same commitment.



Chicago Metropolis 2020

*Planning today is immensely complicated because of the multiplicity of governments and taxing bodies, as exemplified in this map of Lake County.*

*Instead of planning roads first and allowing them to feed sprawl, CMAP's draft plan recommends creating denser neighborhoods near public transportation.*

Lydia Wagner



*The solar panel on this bungalow shows that it's possible to preserve the distinctive character of our communities while also finding ways to protect the environment.*

Bob Nick

Dennis McCleendon



*Part of CMAP's draft plan calls for housing which workers can afford near their jobs.*

# A commitment **We can be new Burnhams**

Joan Hackett



*We can value our natural resources.*

**W**e as a region have celebrated this year. We have accomplished much. Now we need to commit ourselves.

From Kenosha in Wisconsin to Hammond in Indiana, from the Chicago neighborhood of Little Village to the far west suburban village of Elburn, we have honored the 100th anniversary of the publication of the region-shaping Plan of Chicago.

Through the Burnham Plan Centennial and its more than 250 partners, we have raised up Daniel Burnham and the other civic leaders of that time as models of visionary thinking and gritty determination. Not only did they dream great dreams for Chicago and its region—they worked for decades to make those dreams realities.

Randall Kooistra



*We can clean up our waterways.*

They created the lakefront and broke the stranglehold around the city's central business district. They brought the Magnificent Mile into being and the 68,000-acre Cook County Forest Preserve District. Navy Pier is the result of their work, and Grant Park, and the museum campus south of Grant Park. And Wacker Drive.

Now, we can be new Burnhams.

Now, we as a region can take this year's celebration and continue its spirit in the years and decades to come. We can build on the successes of this year—the open spaces protected, the trail miles linked, the heightened recognition of the importance on regional planning.

We can ride this momentum forward and let it guide our decisions.

## **People of a region**

We are the people of a region.

Our concerns should be broad, not narrow. Our lives are inter-connected. A floodplain in Wonder Lake has an impact on a subdivision in Munster. A bike trail in Chicago can lead to Kankakee or St. Charles. We reap rich aesthetic, psychological and economic benefits by nurturing our green infrastructure, the natural world without boundaries in which we live.

We can be urban planners—and urban do-ers. Like Burnham and his colleagues, we can make things happen. We can bring about good things for the region.

Following Burnham's lead, we can have better lives and save money. "Good order and convenience," he wrote, "are not expensive; but haphazard and ill-conceived projects invariably result in extravagance and wastefulness."

This centennial year of celebration also taught us a key lesson: People care.

## **Saying "yes"**

During the centennial year, tens of thousands of people took part in more than a thousand events, sponsored by Burnham Plan Centennial partners, ranging from art shows to a transportation conference, from book discussions to the re-enactment of a Daniel Burnham speech, from the first performance of an oratorio to meetings about the first-ever comprehensive regional plan.

And that doesn't include the more than half a million visitors to the Burnham Pavilions in Millennium Park.

Time and again, people from all backgrounds said "yes" this year to better planning.

Will we say "yes" next year and in the years to come?

Will we be new Burnhams?





Brooke Collins

*We can connect our communities with trails and shared open space.*



Cindy Horn



Friends of the Parks

*We can plan for the expansion of parks and the revitalization of our communities.*



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Indo-American Heritage Museum

Jane Addams Hull-House Museum  
Joliet Area Historical Museum  
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North River Commission  
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Urban Gateways  
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## Public Agencies

Chicago Metropolitan Agency  
for Planning  
Channahon Park District  
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City of Aurora  
City of Chicago  
City of Elgin  
City of Elmhurst  
City of Joliet  
City of Kankakee  
City of Lockport  
City of Waukegan  
Forest Preserve District of Cook  
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Kankakee County  
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Development  
Lake Michigan Coastal Program

Lockport Township Park District  
Metropolitan Water Reclamation  
District of Greater Chicago  
National Park Service  
Northwest Indiana Regional  
Plan Commission  
U.S. Forest Service-Midewin  
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Village of Burnham  
Village of Winnetka  
Village of Skokie (?)

## Chicago Public Schools 35 participating schools

### Public Libraries

Addison Public Library  
Arlington Heights Memorial  
Library  
Aurora Public Library  
Bloomingdale Public Library  
Blue Island Public Library  
Chicago Public Library  
Chicago Ridge Public Library  
Clarendon Hills Public Library  
Deerfield Public Library  
Des Plaines Public Library  
Downers Grove Public Library  
Du Page Library System  
Eisenhower Public Library  
Ela Area Public Library  
Elmhurst Public Library  
Evanston Public Library

Evergreen Park Public Library  
Forest Park Public Library  
Fremont Public Library  
Gail Borden Public Library  
Glen Ellyn Public Library  
Glencoe Public Library  
Glenside Public Library District  
Glenwood-Lynwood Public  
Library District  
Hammond Public Library  
Harvey Public Library  
Highland Park Public Library  
Indian Prairie Public Library  
Indian Trails Public Library  
Joliet Public Library  
Kenosha Public Library  
Lake Zurich Public Library  
Lansing Public Library  
Lyons Public Library  
Metropolitan Library System  
Michigan City Public Library  
Morton Grove Public Library  
Niles Public Library  
Northbrook Public Library  
North Suburban Library System  
Oak Brook Public Library  
Orland Public Library  
Palos Heights Public Library  
Palos Park Public Library  
Riverside Public Library  
Schaumburg Public Library  
Skokie Public Library  
St. Charles Public Library

Town and Country Public  
Library  
Vernon Area Public Library  
District  
Warren-Newport Public Library  
District  
Waukegan Public Library  
Westchester Township Public  
Library  
Wheaton Public Library  
Wilmette Public Library

## Educational Institutions

Chaddock Institute for  
Metropolitan Development  
Chicago Academy for the Arts  
Chicago Public Schools |  
University of Chicago|  
Internet Project  
Columbia College Chicago  
CUP & Virginia Tech  
DePaul University  
Elgin Community College  
Joliet Junior College  
Lewis University  
Illinois Institute of Technology  
John Marshall Law School  
Judson University  
Lake Forest College  
Loyola University  
Northwestern University  
University of Chicago  
University of Illinois at Chicago  
University of Notre Dame

## Professional Associations

AIA Illinois  
AIA Chicago  
AIA Northeast Illinois  
American Planning Association  
Illinois Chapter and  
Chicago Metro Section  
American Society of Landscape  
Architects – Illinois Chapter  
Arquitectos  
Chicago Architectural Club  
Indiana Planning Association  
Lambda Alpha International–  
Ely Chapter  
Society of Architectural  
Historians  
ULI Chicago  
U.S. Green Building Council–  
Chicago Chapter  
Women in Planning and  
Development

## Other

Chicago Matters:  
Beyond Burnham  
Cliff Dwellers Club  
Eli's Cheesecake  
Graceland Cemetery  
Hammond Beeby Rupert Ainge  
Architects  
Illinois State Geological Survey  
Transport Chicago  
Union League Club of Chicago  
Wendella Boats  
Words@PLAY

The official celebration of the Burnham Plan ends on Dec. 31. But the spirit of the centennial and the commitment to better planning for the future must continue.

We know that, if we plan as a region and act on those plans, we will have a better future. We know that, if we don't, our fate will be up to the winds of chance.

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[www.burnhamplan100.org](http://www.burnhamplan100.org)

DECEMBER 2009

*Cover photo:  
Fifth graders at 76  
Catholic elementary  
schools in Chicago  
that took part in a  
program, sponsored  
by the Big Shoulders  
Fund, in which they  
studied another  
city community and  
mapped it. Then,  
they met and put  
their individual maps  
together to create a  
city map.*



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This booklet was written by Patrick T. Reardon and designed by Dennis McClendon for The Burnham Plan Centennial Committee.