NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
AUG 30 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kosciuszko Park Field House

Other names/site number: Park #120

Name of related multiple property listing:
Chicago Park District Multiple Property Documentation

2. Location

Street & number: 2732 North Avers Avenue

City or town: Chicago State: IL County: Cook

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ✓ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** ✓ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

✓ **A** ___**B** ✓ **C** ___**D**

8.26.13

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Kosciuszko Park Field House
Name of Property

Cook, IL
County and State

In my opinion, the property __meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson H. Beall 10.16.13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐

Public – Local ☒

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

October 24, 2013

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places

on October 16, 2013

This is due to the fact that there was a lapse in appropriations by Congress and our offices were closed from October 1-16, 2013. "Nominations will be included in the National Register within 45 days of receipt by the Keeper or designee unless the Keeper disapproves a nomination" (30CFR60.(r). If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day.

The documentation is technically sufficient, professionally correct and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. Thus, this property is automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
OTHER/field house

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
OTHER/field house

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Tudor Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Concrete

Roof: Asphalt

Walls: Brick and Stucco

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Kosciuszko Park Field House is located in Chicago's Logan Square Community at 2732 North Avers. The field house was opened in 1916 as the second building created by the Northwest Park District, one the 22 independent park commissions that operated throughout the city during the early 20th century. Today, Kosciusko Park's field house retains a high degree of integrity and is worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the park's historic landscape features have been lost; such as the original plantings and wading. Due to the lack of landscape integrity, only the field house is included in this nomination. Even after the last 97 years as the community and city's needs have changed with each generation, the structural and aesthetic character of the Kosciuszko Park field house has been left largely unchanged.

Albert A. Schwartz, a talented Chicago architect designed the field house and modifications were made by another local architect, Frederick W. Bowes. Executed in the Tudor Revival style, the field house is a two and a half story structure, composed of red brick, cast stone, and stucco with half-timbering details. It is rectangular in plan and has a center pavilion and two out pavilions with adjoining wings. Over the years, the building has had some alterations, particularly modifications that were made to accommodate accessibility. Despite these changes, the building retains good integrity and is worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Description

Kosciuszko Park field house is less than 1 acre and located at 2732 North Avers Avenue in the Logan Square community on the Northwest side of Chicago. The park was opened in 1916 as the second park created by the Chicago's Northwest Park District. The field house, is a handsome Tudor Revival style building designed by architect Albert A. Schwartz with some modifications by architect Frederick W. Bowes is worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Kosciuszko Park is a historic property that is considered eligible for listing under the Multiple Property Nomination "The Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District." The site's landscape, which was originally designed by Henry J. Stockman, does not retain sufficient integrity to merit listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The field house, does however, retain sufficient integrity to warrant listing on the National Register as an individual building.

Even after almost a century of change in which the building has accommodated the community and city's needs with each generation, the structural and aesthetic character of the Kosciuszko Park field house remains unchanged.

Designed by Albert Arthur Schwartz in 1914, construction of the Kosciuszko Park field house was begun in October 1914. At that time A.A. Schwartz was the Northwest Park District's in-house architect, but in April 1915 the Northwest Park District replaced him with another architect Frederick William Bowes. (It is uncertain as to whether this decision was made because F.W. Bowes had significant experience in construction management or if there was a specific reason that the commission did not retain Schwartz as architect at that time. It is worth noting, that the Northwest Park District commissioned Schwartz to design two more field houses for Hermosa and Blackhawk Parks in the mid-1920s). Between April 1915 until Kosciuszko Park field house's completion in 1916, Bowes directed the construction of the building. Bowes did not alter Schwartz's Tudor Revival exterior design, however, he did make some modifications to the interior plan and added details such as adding skylights above the stairs. He also repositioned the plumbing and heating systems, and installed an emergency lighting system, and higher voltage wall outlets. Also within the same week, Bowes had finalized new plans for the basement level and first floor lavatories, shower rooms, and locker rooms.

The field house is a two and a half story structure, composed of red brick, cast stone, and stucco. Rectangular in plan, the building is divided into three major components—a center pavilion and two outer pavilions that each have an adjoining wing. The center pavilion has a flat roof and the other pavilions have a cross gabled roof. The structure has two primary facades which extend north to south. One of them faces east along Avers Avenue and the other faces west and looks out to the fields.

The main entrance to the building is on the east façade of the center pavilion. This façade is divided into three bays by four red brick pilasters. These pilasters are a little more than two feet wide, and they extend three-fourths up the height of the façade. The four pilasters are all identical except for the one on the furthest south side of the center pavilion's east façade. At the base of this pilaster, there is a concrete panel that is roughly two feet wide by one foot and a half tall. This panel has been inscribed with the following text: Kosciuszko Park (top line) Field House (middle line) Erected 1914 (bottom line); all text is aligned in the center of the panel.

Each of the pilasters has a simple rectangle capital. Rising above each capital is vertical cast stone ornamentation that extends to the top of the center pavilion's façade. Each of these four vertical ornaments has its own rectangular capital that extends to a crenellated parapet. There is also a horizontal cast stone element that stretches across the façade. This detail is located halfway between the pilasters' capitals and the top of the parapet.

At the ground level of the east façade, a pair of concrete sidewalks leads up to five concrete stairs that ascend to a concrete terrace. The stairs are located on the south side of the center pavilion's façade. On the north side of the façade, there is concrete ramp that was built in the late 2000s to provide accessibility for people with disabilities. These steps and ramp lead to the terrace. At each end of the terrace there is a wooden entrance door flanked by sidelights .There is a solid wooden panel at the lower portion of the sidelights and the doors. These panels and all of the trim are painted light taupe. On either side of the sidelights adjacent to both entry doors, there is a narrow brick pilaster with a squared Doric capital. These pilasters extend to the top of the cast stone trim above the doors.

In between the middle two tall pilasters, there is an opening with three equally sized fixed windows. Each window has nine lights, with a transom above each window. The trim and sills are made of wood. Below the sill, the façade is composed of red brick and above the windows is cast stone trim. Above the cast stone trim, the rest of the center pavilion's façade is sheathed in stucco. In between each of the larger brick pilasters are three equally sized casement windows with four over four lights each. These windows are trimmed in cast stone. Above the windows, extending between the capitals of the tall pilasters, is a shallow arc relief completed in stucco. Centered symmetrically above each group of three widows is a simple stucco diamond ornament.

The east and west facades of the center pavilion are similar. The only difference is that the east façade has one set of concrete stairs that leads to the southern entry doors, and the ramp extends along the front of the center pavilion. In contrast, the west façade has concrete stairs leading up to both entry doors, and a ramp that extends along the façade of the north outer pavilion. Also, in the center bay of the west façade is a set of concrete stairs that lead to the basement level. This set of stairs is flanked by two knee walls. The knee walls are composed of red brick and capped with a cast stone.

Flanking the center pavilion, there are two outer pavilions. These outer pavilions are two and a half stories high and express traditional Tudor style architecture. From the ground level to the top of the first floor, these facades are sheathed in red brick. Inset within the red brick are three pairs of casement windows. Each pair is about eight inches apart from the other and trimmed in cast stone. Above the windows, the level change is emphasized by a flat cast stone string course that stretches to the end of the adjoining wings. The next one and a half stories are finished in stucco with whimsical wooden half-timbering details. The second story has three fixed windows with four over four lights with trim and sills made out of cast stone. The roof is a front facing gable composed of asphalt shingles with exposed purlins underneath the overhang along the sides of the gable. The purlins and half-timbering are all painted light taupe. The only difference between the two pavilions is that the north pavilion has a red brick chimney on the north side of the gable roof.

The one-and-a-half story end wings on the east and west facades are composed of red brick and stucco. There are four red brick pilasters which equally divide these facades into five bays. These pilasters run from the base of the wing to the roof line. There is also a red brick engaged column at each corner of the field house. The second story is composed of stucco between the brick pilasters. Each bay has three fixed windows, with four over four lights. The windows are trimmed in cast stone. These wings have side facing gables with exposed purlins as well.

The north and south façades are identical to one another. These facades are mainly composed of red brick that extends from the base to the cast stone string course. The second story contains nine fixed windows. All of the windows are centered within an opening that is surrounded by applied ornamentation in the shape of a Tudor arch, made out of cast stone. Five of the windows are five over five lights, one window is twelve over twelve lights, and three have been replaced with a single pane of glazing. The window trim is composed of cast stone. Equally dividing the windows into three bays are two red brick pilasters. Flanking the Tudor arch below the level of the windows, are two red brick projections that mimic the depth of the pilasters. These projections are capped by the cast stone string course. At both outer corners of the façade, there are square brick engaged columns that extend from the base to the gable roof.

The Kosciusko Park field house has a charming interior that retains many fine details. The center pavilion contains the entry lobby which is an attractive and somewhat monumental space. The lobby was originally bordered by four metal staircases with narrow picket balusters leading to the second story. Today, there are only three sets of the original four staircases.

The staircase in the southwest corner was replaced with an elevator as part of the building's major accessibility improvements undertaken in 2010 -2011. The lobby also includes a classical niche that is composed of brick but was painted with a brightly colored mural in recent years. The entry lobby also contains four square columns composed of original wire cut brick. The lobby is flanked by the outer pavilions and wings on both the north and south sides. The first story of the outer pavilions houses a kitchen, offices, restrooms, and storage. The adjoining wings, provide a gymnasium on the south side and auditorium on the north.

The second story spaces are only located in the center and outer pavilions. There is one large open multi-purpose room directly over the lobby. There are three clubrooms in the outer pavilions. Two of them are located in the south pavilion and one in the north pavilion. The north clubroom was originally two clubrooms that were combined during an interior renovation to provide a larger space for park programming.

Over the years, the building has had some modifications. On the first and second stories the original locker rooms, shower rooms, and clubrooms have been adapted to offices, a kitchen, and larger multi-purpose rooms, but have retained much of the historical floor plan. Since 2010, the Chicago Park District has made $2.5 million of improvement to the historic building. These include accessibility improvements, such an interior elevator, lifts, and exterior ramps. These new elements have been installed in a sympathetic manner, as not to disrupt the historic integrity of the building. As steward of the property, the Chicago Park District has also been sensitive to the interior fabric. For example, original light fixtures and ornamentation, such as brackets and metal post caps have been preserved throughout the numerous interior renovations. The historic windows have been replaced with new energy efficient windows that fully match the originals. Other exterior work such as a new roof and tuck-pointing has helped preserve the building for the future. Overall, the Kosciuszko Park field house has continuously responded to the changing needs of its community over the last 97 years while still retaining a strong sense of historic integrity and original fabric.

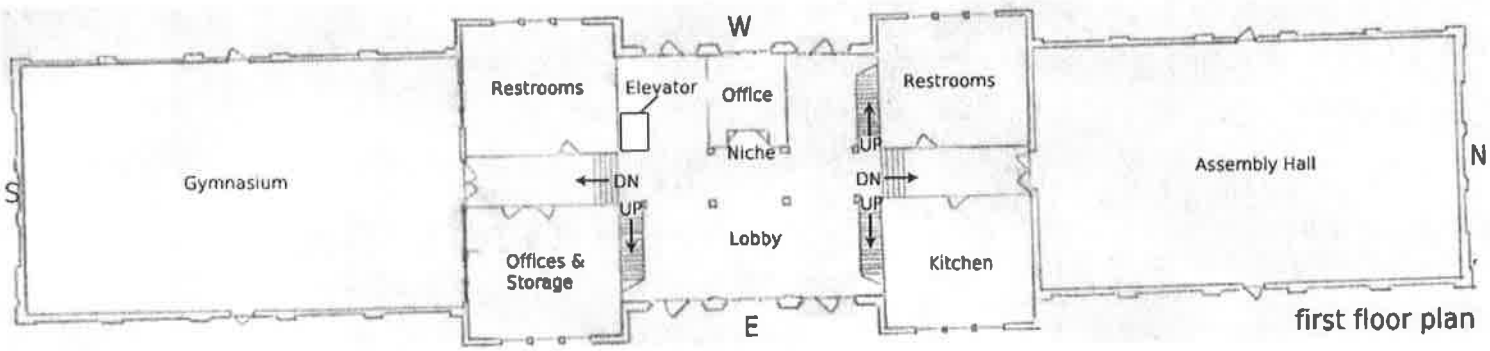

Figure 1: Sketch of first floor plan

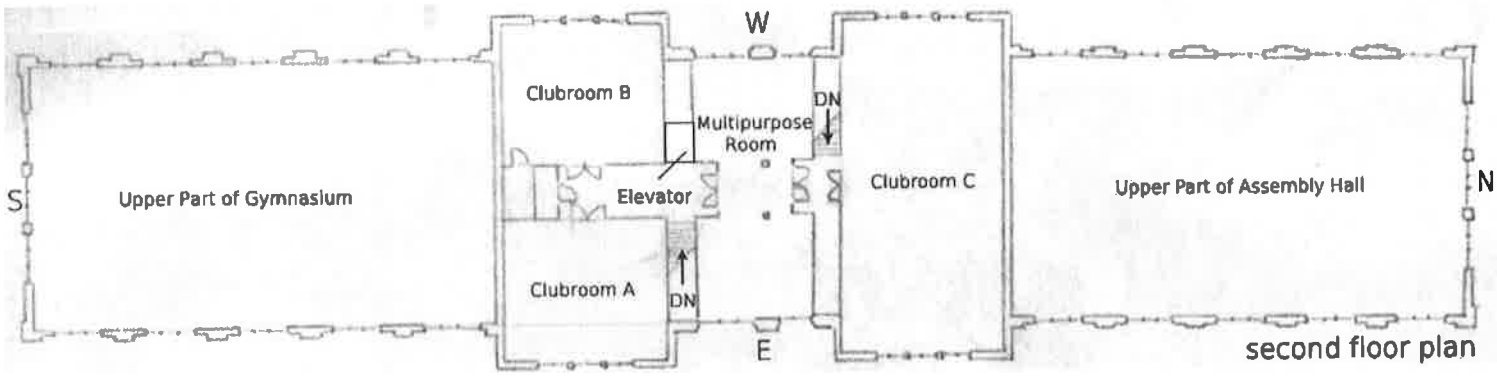

Figure 2: Sketch of second floor plan

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

Entertainment/ Recreation
Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance 1914-1963 Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Albert A. Schwartz and Frederick W. Bowes

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

After almost 100 years, Kosciuszko Park Field House remains a locally significant building in the Logan Square Community. The field house meets the requirements for National Register Criterion A and C for architecture and significant social and cultural events. The period of significance is from 1914-1963, reflecting the time spanning between the years that the field house was first under construction up until the 50 year cut off for the National Register of Historic Places. Today the Kosciuszko Park Field House still serves its community with many of the same programs and services as it provided historically, as well as modern social, cultural, and recreational facilities.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Kosciuszko Park field house is locally significant and qualifies for listing under the Multiple Documentation form entitled "The Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District" on the National Register. [1] The field house is the product of an early 20th century movement that occurred on Chicago's Northwest side as the area experienced rapid growth and its citizens needed parks with substantial community facilities. Kosciuszko Park was created by the Northwest Park District, one of twenty-two independent park commissions that were consolidated into the Chicago Park District in the mid-1930s. Although this was the second park established by the Northwest Park District, the building originally served as the district's headquarters.[2] The property meets the following areas of significance: Entertainment/ Recreation, Social History, and Architecture

Logan Square

Kosciuszko Park field house is located in the Logan Square community in Chicago, a neighborhood that has been "long home to immigrant populations."[3]Logan Square began to develop out of the Jefferson Township between 1850-1889 from prairie farmlands to railway lines and wood frame houses. "In those days the old township of Jefferson appeared on the map as a rural district, in which more thought was being given to the raising of stock, poultry, and truck gardening...People were more deeply concerned in such questions as annexation to the city, water, gas, sidewalks, streets cars, and those things which are needed and looked upon as absolute necessities of life".[4] The township was founded in 1850 and named after President Thomas Jefferson, located near Milwaukee Avenue and Higgins Road. By 1884 roughly 500 people lived in Jefferson and the population continued to grow as the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac railroads laid tracks and built a depot through the center of the town.
Starting in 1872 the area west of Western Avenue between North Avenue and Devon; known as Jefferson Township, began being annexed in pieces with the rest of the township being completely annexed into the City of Chicago in 1889.[5]

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[1] Bachrach, Julia. Chicago Park District, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form." Last modified 1990.
[2] The Northwest Park District. (1916, May 12).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.
[3] Elizabeth A. Patterson, Encyclopeida of Chicago
[4] Daniel Breen, Historical Register of the Twenty-Two Superseded Park Districts, (Chicago: Works Progress Administration, 1941).
[5] Ann Keating , "Jefferson Township," Encyclopedia of Chicago, http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/668.html (accessed January 31, 2013).

In the early 20th century a population of Polish immigrants, followed by German, Norwegian, Swedish, and Russian immigrants expanded further and further Northwest along Milwaukee Avenue, following the street railway lines. Here immigrants felt free to express their traditional arts and culture of their homelands. Also, many immigrants chose to live in Logan Square; the old Jefferson Township, due to the availability of work in factories along the railroad and new elevated lines. [6]With the increase in population Logan Square became a flourishing commercial district with a population of over 108,000 by 1920. [7]

Chicago Late 19th and Early 20th Century Park Movements

Chicago's first substantial parks movement began in the 1850s and 1860s when the population was growing and "real estate speculators, civic boosters, physicians and others pushed for legislation that would allow for the development of an ambitious system of parks and boulevards to serve the growing city. As a result, the State of Illinois approved three separate acts of legislation in 1869 establishing the South, West, and Lincoln Park Commissions. "Although the three park commissions operated independently, the overall goal was to create a unified park and boulevard system that would encircle Chicago."[8] The original properties were Jackson, Washington, Humboldt, Garfield, Douglas and Lincoln Parks, and the connecting boulevards.

By the late 1890s, it had become apparent that the existing parks could no longer satisfy the needs of Chicago's rapidly increasing population. The city's tremendous industrial expansion had enticed vast numbers of European immigrants to settle here. By 1900, nearly 750,000 people, almost half of Chicago's population, resided in the central part of the city, more than a mile away from any park.[9] "Living and working conditions were intolerable, and in order to survive many immigrant families had to put their children to work. If children were lucky enough to have time off, there were few clean or safe places in the tenement districts, in which they could play. [10]

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[6] Marilyn Perry, "Jefferson Park," Encyclopedia of Chicago, http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/667.html (accessed January 31, 2013).
[7] The Chicago Fact Book Consortium, . Local Community Fact Book Chicago Metropolitan Area. Chicago:The Chicago Review Press.
[8] Bachrach, Julia. Chicago Park District, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form." Last modified 1990.
[9] Julia Bachrach, The City in a Garden: A History of Chicago's Parks, (Chicago: Columbia College Chicago Press, 2012).
[10] Julia Bachrach, "The City in a Garden," Progressive Era, http://www.chicagoparkdistrict.com/history/city-in-a-garden/progressive-era/ (accessed January 31, 2013).

Chicago's first playground opened at Jane Addams' Hull House in 1893, and social reformers soon spurred a playground movement in efforts to create additional recreational open spaces in the tenement districts, especially for children. Playground advocates "believed that supervised play could improve the mental, moral, and physical well-being of children, and in the early twentieth century they expanded their calls into a broader recreation movement aimed at providing spaces for adult activities as well."[11] The earliest playgrounds were modest in size, appearance, and apparatus.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the South Park Commission developed plans for an ambitious system of new parks to serve the residents of tenement districts within their jurisdiction. As explained in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, General Superintendent, J. Frank Foster conceived an innovative park prototype to provide breathing space as well as social, educational, and recreational amenities to the communities in need. Foster believed that the new parks could function as neighborhood centers that would uplift and improve the lives of the residents of the overcrowded squalid districts. He suggested that, in addition to ball fields and playgrounds, the new parks should also provide a variety of features. Among them were separate outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, swimming and wading pools, running tracks, children's sand courts, and a new type of building, the field house. Based on the precedent of Chicago's settlement houses, the nation's earliest field houses provided "athletic, educational, recreational programs, and social services throughout an entire year" with facilities that included public bathing, the earliest branch libraries, indoor gymnasiums and cafeterias.

The South Park Commission's first ten innovative neighborhood parks opened in 1905, proving to be an immediate success. In fact, in 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt described these new parks as "...one of the most notable civic achievements in any American city." [12]

Additional Park Commissions and the Creation of the Northwest Park District

"On June 24, 1895 an Act was approved by the State Legislature which allowed for the creation of new park districts in areas of Chicago which were not located within the jurisdiction of the South, West, and Lincoln Park Commissions. In order to establish a new park district residents of an unserved area were to petition the county judge. The Act established the park districts as independent municipalities with taxing powers with the ability to:

...acquire, lay out, establish, construct, and maintain parks and boulevards in said district and provide boating basins in said parks, and have full power to control, manage, and govern the said parks and boulevards and the use thereof."[13]

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[11] Julia Bachrach, The City in a Garden: A History of Chicago's Parks, (Chicago: Columbia College Chicago Press, 2012).
[12] Bachrach. Chicago Park District, "Daniel H. Burnham and Chicago's Parks." Accessed January 31, 2013. http://www.chicagoparkdistrict.com/assets/1/23/burnham.pdf.

With the Act of 1895 "the idea of neighborhood parks was gaining popularity by residents of areas which were not served by the existing Commissions. These communities began pursuing means of establishing such parks in their own neighborhoods. When the first tenement district approached the Special Park Commission to be included in a small parks plan, the Commission "quickly learned that the new parks would be located in areas that truly needed them because of overcrowding, and that "suburbanites" would have to wait. The formation of a small park district thus led to a means of creating neighborhood parks in these areas."[14]

By 1910, the Lincoln and West Park Commissions began creating new parks that followed the prototype, and neighborhood parks were soon also built in cities throughout America and Europe. By the following decade, the neighborhood park prototype had become so accepted in Chicago, that modified versions of the park form, began to emerge in middle class neighborhoods where the sites served as attractive and popular urban amenities rather than vehicles of social reform.

"When the South, West, and Lincoln Parks Systems were laid out, it was generally thought that Chicago had made ample park provisions for its people…However, during the early part of the present century, Chicago experienced a phenomenal growth which changed that rural Northwestern section into one of the city's greatest adjuncts. With this rapid transformation of the farm into city lots and country homes into four story apartment buildings the demands for a park system became urgent. The facilities of the West Chicago Park System were not within easy distance for a great number of people who desired all that modern parks had been proven capable of giving".

Therefore the people of the Northwest section filed a petition, requesting permission to hold an election to decide upon the formation of a park district. The request was accepted on June 30, 1911 and the Northwest Park District was formed.[15]

On that same day the first five member Board of Commissioners was elected by popular vote. The first board meeting was held on July 17, 1911 located at Meyer's Hall on the northwest corner of Armitage and North Sawyer Avenues. Unfortunately, the board was unable to find an agreement among them and no action to acquire property for parks was reached until May 20, 1912, but it was still almost two years later until the first purchase of land was made on February 24, 1914. This first purchase of land became known as Mozart Park and construction began in October of 1914. "From then on a well ordered plan was followed, which by the time of consolidation with the Chicago Park District, May 1, 1934, had placed excellent park advantages at the disposal of everyone in the district…With a district covering an area of ten square miles

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[13] Bachrach, Julia. Chicago Park District, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form." Last modified 1990.
[14] Bachrach, Julia. Chicago Park District, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form." Last modified 1990.
[15] Daniel Breen, Historical Register of the Twenty-Two Superseded Park Districts, (Chicago: Works Progress Administration, 1941).

containing eight parks with complete field house facilities and another five devoted to outdoor playgrounds and restful landscaped areas this program was very satisfactorily carried out".[16]

On March 20, 1914 a resolution was passed by the Northwest Park District commission to acquire land for what was originally known as Park #2. Between April 9 -July 18, 1914 six tracts of land were purchased between Diversey Street, Avers Avenue, Harding Avenue and Schubert Avenue. This 8.06 acres of land was officially named Kosciuszko Park on June 22, 1914. Kosciuszko Park was adopted in honor of Thadeuz Kosciuszko, a Polish patriot who led the Polish uprising against Russia in 1794, after coming to America in 1776 to fight in the American Army as an adjutant to George Washington. [17] [18]

Design of the Park and Field House

On October 2, 1914 the commissioners awarded a contract for designing the landscape to Henry J. Stockman and for the architectural design to Albert Arthur Schwartz. [19]

Born in Germany in 1875 or 1876, Henry J. Stockman immigrated to the United States in 1900. In the early 1900s, he was the foreman of the landscape department for Chicago's West Park Commission. By 1910, he was accepting private commissions as a landscape gardener and had his own nursery on Chicago's West Side. His park work includes Mozart Park for the Northwest Park District and Eugene Field Park for the Albany Park District on the city's Northwest Side.[20] Unfortunately little of Stockman's original landscape design remains at Kosciuszko Park today.

Albert Arthur Schwartz was awarded the contract for the design and construction of the Kosciuszko Park field house. The contract specified that the building must include four clubrooms, a gymnasium, three shower rooms, and a banquet hall with a capacity of 425 people.[21]

Albert A. Schwartz was a locally significant architect who though relatively prolific has remained somewhat obscure. Schwartz was born in 1886 in Austria and immigrated, to the

[16] Daniel Breen, Historical Register of the Twenty-Two Superseded Park Districts, (Chicago: Works Progress Administration, 1941).
[17] The Northwest Park District. (1914, March 20).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.
[18] Monica Gardner, Kosciuszko, a biography, (New York City: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920)http://archive.org/details/kosciuszkobiogra00gard (accessed January 30, 2013).
[19] The Northwest Park District. (1914, October 02).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.
[20] Bachrach, Julia. Chicago Park District, "National Register of Historic Places Eugene Field Form." Last modified 2006.
[21] The Northwest Park District. (1914, October 02).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.

United States in 1902 with his family. He was likely educated in Europe, as he was 18 years old when he immigrated to America.[22]

On March 30, 1907 Schwartz married his wife Anna Feinberg with whom he had two children. Both, Albert and Anna were naturalized in 1913 and by 1920 the couple rented a home in Chicago's Lawndale neighborhood near Douglas Park.[23] During the early 20th century, this was a central neighborhood for Jewish immigrants, which allowed the Schwartz the comfort to practice the traditions of their home countries in America.

Schwartz opened his own architectural office in 1912 in the Straus Building, now the Metropolitan Tower located on S. Michigan Avenue. Soon after he opened his office, his architectural career was flourishing. Schwartz took out at least 33 permits in 1912 for apartments, mixed use buildings, field houses, banks, offices, commercial stores, and garages.[24] Schwartz designed in the Classical, Tudor, Dutch Colonial, Georgian, and Gothic revival styles.

For reasons that are unclear the Northwest Park District dismissed Schwartz in April 1915, but it is known that Schwartz's returned to work for the Northwest Park District as an architect in the next decade. It is possible that the Northwest Park District was seeking an architect that was not only well versed in the design of buildings, but worked in the construction field as well and with that the commission appointed Frederick William Bowes as the architect for the district on April 12, 1915.[25]

Several of Schwartz's buildings are featured on the Chicago Historic Resources Survey including, two banks and his park buildings at Hermosa, Shabbona, Chopin, Mozart (demolished), Blackhawk, Wilson, and Kosciuszko Parks. Schwartz was also an active member of the Chicago Architectural Club and participated in the club's 1917 annual exhibition. [26]

By 1935 and into the 1940s the family had relocated to 163 East Ohio, where Schwartz carried on his architectural and building construction firm during the Depression.[27] Very little is known about Schwartz's career and life after the 1940s .

[22] Year: 1910; Census Place: Chicago Ward 28, Cook, Illinois; Roll: T624_273; Page: 9A; Enumeration District: 1220; Image: 92; FHL microfilm: 1374286.
[23] Year: 1920; Census Place: Chicago Ward 34, Cook (Chicago), Illinois; Roll: T625_353; Page: 6A; Enumeration District: 2141; Image: 1005.
[24] Chicago Historical Society, "Index to the American Contractor's Chicago Building Permit Column.
[25] The Northwest Park District. (1915, April 12).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.
[26] Chicago Architectural Club, Book of the Annual Exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club, (Chicago: 1917).
[27] Year: 1940; Census Place: Chicago, Cook, Illinois; Roll: T627_1006; Page: 12B; Enumeration District: 103-2689

Born in1870 in Utica, New York, Bowes was the son of a German father and Swiss mother.[28] Very little is known about F.W. Bowes who has been a quiet figure in Chicago's architectural history. However, he was a fairly prolific Chicago architect, He began practicing architecture in the 1890s and between the period of 1898 and 1912 he designed at least 75 properties.[29] Bowes primarily designed flats and mixed -use buildings in the Classical Revival Style. F.W. Bowes career included design development, as well as construction and property management.

Through most of his career Bowes lived in Chicago and worked at 1525 North Central Park Ave Sometime around 1935 he moved with his family to Oak Park. [30] He had married Caroline Mae Trine in 1895, and the couple had, two daughters, (Grace and Hazel).[31]

Newspaper accounts indicate that Bowes often participated in local meetings and conferences related to architecture and engineering, for example, a talk on heating and ventilation and a discussion for a proposed greater passenger terminal at Canal and Adams Streets. During the Depression, he worked out of his home in Oak Park. He likely struggled during this period of economic turmoil. Very little is known about Bowes career after the 1940s as well.

Completed Building Plans and Construction

In his position for the Northwest Park District in 1915, Bowes was responsible for finalizing the Kosciuszko Park field house plans that had already been partially completed by Schwartz. Bowes retained Schwartz's exterior Tudor Revival design and much of Schwartz's interior plans with the exception of completing the design for the first floor locker rooms, shower rooms lavatories and attendant rooms. .Along with completing the first floor plans, Bowes made some interior space planning modifications and finalized all of the interior detail work and finishes.

Bowes's other modifications to Schwartz's work included the installation of two skylights above the stairs, repositioning of plumbing and heating systems, heating coils for children to warm themselves, an emergency lighting system, and higher voltage wall outlets. The commissioners accepted all of these changes with the proviso that they must be done with delaying the project. Also within the same week, Bowes had finalized new plans for the basement level and those plans were readily accepted as well by the commission.[32]

As construction continued, Bowes changed other details along the way and entered into contracts with Hahn & Co. for hardware, A.G. Spalding & Bros. for playground equipment, Freeman-Sweet Co. for lighting, H. Wold & Co. for cement flooring, Chicago Telephone Co.,

[28] Year: 1920; Census Place: Chicago Ward 33, Cook (Chicago), Illinois; Roll: T625_353; Page: 8A; Enumeration District: 2122; Image: 534.
[29] Chicago Historical Society, "Index to the American Contractor's Chicago Building Permit Column, 1898-1912." Accessed October 28, 2012. http://www.chsmedia.org/househistory/1898-1912permits/search.asp.
[30] Year: 1940; Census Place: Oak Park,Cook,Illinois; Roll: T627_784; Page: 6A; Enumeration District: 16-356
[31] Ancestry.com. Cook County, Illinois, Marriages Index, 1871-1920 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.
[32] The Northwest Park District. (1915, May 10).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.

Commonwealth Edison, American Seating Co., and Weishaupt Iron and Wire Works to complete the Kosciuszko Park field house. [33]

Opening and Dedication of the Field House

The field house was ready for use when the Northwest Park District first held a meeting on April 24, 1916 to see the completed work and a "Meeting was called to order by President O. Jay Smith at 8:30 p.m. all commissioners being present, secretary Nitsche present, Supt. Skorupa present. The president declared the purpose of the meeting to be to discuss plans for dedication for Kosciuszko Park" on May 12, 1916.[34] The Northwest Park District administration officially moved into the Kosciuszko Park building on June 26, 1916. [35] This remained the district headquarters until the opening of the Blackhawk Park Field House in the1926, also designed by Schwartz.

Kosciuszko Park's official dedication ceremony was held on July 4, 1916. It was scheduled to commemorate Thadeuz Kosciuszko's patriotism for Poland and America on Independence Day. The Northwest Park District organized the dedication ceremonies with the help of many local improvement associations. These included Avondale, Avers, and Kosciuszko Park improvement associations.[36] The ceremonies included an official dedication in the morning with additional festivities throughout the day. In the afternoon, drills and track meets took place in the park, and during the evening the field house and park hosted a band concert, comical contests, and fireworks.

Early Years

As soon as it opened to the public in 1915, Kosciuszko Park and its field house began immediately serving as an educational, cultural, and recreational facility. Recreational facilities included outdoor and indoor gymnasiums, running tracks, athletic fields, six tennis courts, playgrounds, wading pool, swimming pool, and shower facilities. The building housed educational facilities such as a branch of the Chicago Public Library and the first two Polish language schools in Chicago. The field house also hosted a series of cultural activities such as social and folk dancing, musicals, plays, moving pictures, and summer and winter lectures hosted by the Y.M.C.A. on topics such as "Illinois Centennial" and Benjamin Chapin's "Life of Lincoln".[37]

During the first indoor season of 1916-1917 the park district offered a variety of classes in the field house such as, indoor gymnastics, the Married Ladies' class, game nights, and the Business Men's class. Other organizations including the Polish Falcons of Chicago, and the

[33] The Northwest Park District. (1915, June 14).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.
[34] The Northwest Park District. (1916, April 24).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.
[35] The Northwest Park District. (1916, June 26).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.
[36] The Northwest Park District. (1916, May 12).Official Proceedings of the Northwest Park District.
[37] George Bradshaw, A Report of the Board of Commissioners Northwest Park District, (Chicago: Office of the Northwest Park District, 1918), 35.

Polish Turners also made use of the building. The field house saw an enrollment of 875 men, women, and children during its first season for the gymnasium.[38] For the first year, the field house saw numbers into the tens of thousands. By the end of the year men and women had used the shower room facilities more than 18,000 times and patrons utilized the assembly hall and clubrooms and gymnasiums more than 25,000 times.[39] By the second year numbers had increased to, the shower facilities having been employed more than 22,000 times and the community enjoyed the assembly hall, gymnasium, and clubrooms over 35,000 times. Lastly, the year 1917 saw almost 50,000 visits to the Kosciuszko Park Building Chicago Public Library Branch. [40]

The Great Depression and the Consolidation of the Park Districts

"The Great Depression of the 1930s finally made the unification of Chicago's 22 parks districts inevitable. All the districts were plagued by severe economic problems, resulting particularly from the decrease of property values and the subsequent decrease of the tax base."

"By 1934, there were 22 separate park districts operating simultaneously in Chicago. The depression rendered most, if not all of these independent agencies financially insolvent. To gain access to federal funding through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal, voters approved the Park Consolidation Act of 1934, through which all 22 agencies were unified into the Chicago Park District. Between 1935 and 1941, the newly consolidated Chicago Park District received more than $82 million in federal funding through the WPA (Works Progress Administration) and PWA (Project Works Administration). State and city funds increased this total to more than $100 million. Using these funds, the park district made numerous improvements throughout the system, which then included 130 parks with a total of 83 field houses and 50 swimming pools." [41]

Throughout the period of significance Kosciuszko Park field house underwent minor alterations which involved new electrical wiring, refinishing of the exterior stucco, new interior finishes, and a new heating system.[42] In 1953 Kosciuszko Field House did undergo repairs after experiencing a fire of an undetermined cause. The work included repairs to the roof and damaged walls, along with the replacement of windows. The fire mainly caused damage to the exterior with some minor damages to the 2nd floor clubrooms.[43]

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[38] George Bradshaw, A Report of the Board of Commissioners Northwest Park District, (Chicago: Office of the Northwest Park District, 1918),43-44.
[39] George Bradshaw, A Report of the Board of Commissioners Northwest Park District, (Chicago: Office of the Northwest Park District, 1918).
[40] Bradshaw, George, and A. Umbright. A Report of the Board of Commissioners Northwest Park District. Chicago: 1918.
[41] Bachrach, Julia. Chicago Park District, "National Register of Historic Places Eugene Field Form." Last modified 2006.
[42] Chicago Park District, . Annual Report. Chicago: 1935.
[43] "Kosciuszko Pk. Field Building Repairs Begun." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Dec 20, 1953,

During the remainder of Kosciuszko Parks Field House from the 1940s to the early 1960s, it hosted a wide variety of activities inside and out. Kosciuszko Park was best known for its outdoor track meets, ice skating, and annual festivals, but also for the performances, meetings, and workshops held inside the field house. [44] [45] [46]The field house sponsored activities such as evening citizenship classes, millinery workshops and hat contests, proms for Mozart and Monroe schools, concert band rehearsals, plays and minstrel shows in the gymnasium by local children, PTA luncheons, and the Mothers of World War II met in the field house. [47] [48] [49] [50] [51] [52] [53] [54] [55]

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http://search.proquest.com/docview/178583404?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[44] "Outdoor Fetes Scheduled for Kosciuszko Park." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Jul 12, 1942, http://search.proquest.com/docview/176694022?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[45] "Youths' Circus in Kosciuszko Park this Week." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Mar 31, 1946, http://search.proquest.com/docview/177160172?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[46] "Hold Festival at Kosciuszko Park this Week." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Jun 08, 1941, http://search.proquest.com/docview/176599298?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[47] "Offer Classes for Aliens at 28 Area Sites." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Sep 07, 1952, http://search.proquest.com/docview/178363675?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[48] "Amateur Milliners Admire Chapeaux Created in City Park Workrooms." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Apr 26, 1953, http://search.proquest.com/docview/178492306?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[49] "Hat Contests to be Held in Seven Parks." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Apr 05, 1959, http://search.proquest.com/docview/182286740?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[50] "Mozart, Monroe Pupils to Hold Prom Tomorrow." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Jun 19, 1952, http://search.proquest.com/docview/178344033?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[51] "School Prom." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Jun 15, 1958, http://search.proquest.com/docview/182148216?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[52] "Band Rehearsals." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Jun 18, 1959, http://search.proquest.com/docview/182318658?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[53] "N. W. Area Park Will Give Gym show, Minstrel." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Apr 22, 1945, http://search.proquest.com/docview/177040956?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

[54] "Hold Luncheon Tomorrow for Leaders of Pta." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Sep 07, 1950, http://search.proquest.com/docview/178000948?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).

Kosciuszko Park field house continued to also offer recreational activities such as gymnastics, fencing, game nights, social dancing, folk dancing, clubs, badminton, quilting, sewing, radio, model airplane making, fly tying, knitting, drama, metal tapping, bone craft, boxing, wrestling, archery, dress design, a drum and bugle corp., leather craft, furniture construction, kayak club, and music classes. The field house also housed educational programs and facilities like the Chicago Public Library, infant welfare classes, Red Cross classes, public speaking, citizenship classes, and Civilian Defense activities.[56]

Today, the building continues to offer many of the same kinds of programs and classes as it did historically. For instance programs such as game nights, gymnastics, infant classes, music, and dance are still offered at the field house. These educational, recreational, and cultural programs and facilities is what has made the Kosciuszko Park field house a valued and rich historic resource that still remains vital to its surrounding community today.

[55] "Madame Curie War Mothers' Unit Installs." Chicago Daily Tribune (1923-1963), Mar 02, 1947, http://search.proquest.com/docview/177383140?accountid=135622 (accessed January 31, 2013).
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
__x__ Other
Name of repository: Chicago Park District

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 41.930922 Longitude: -87.7233812

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of Kosciuszko Park are W. Diversey Avenue to the North, N. Avers Avenue the East, W. Schubert Avenue to the South, and N. Harding Avenue to the West. The Kosciuszko Park field house is approximately 213.75 feet from W. Diversey Avenue, 123.75 feet from N. Avers Avenue, 213.75 feet from W. Schubert Avenue, and 540 feet from N. Harding Avenue.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected are based on the historical boundaries from 1914 when the land was first purchased and developed by the original Northwest Park District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Erica Ruggiero, Graduate Student at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago

organization: School of the Art Institute of Chicago

street & number: 441 W. Barry Avenue #226

city or town: Chicago state: IL zip code: 60657

e-mail ericaruggiero@gmail.com

telephone: 954.839.4887

date: February 14, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

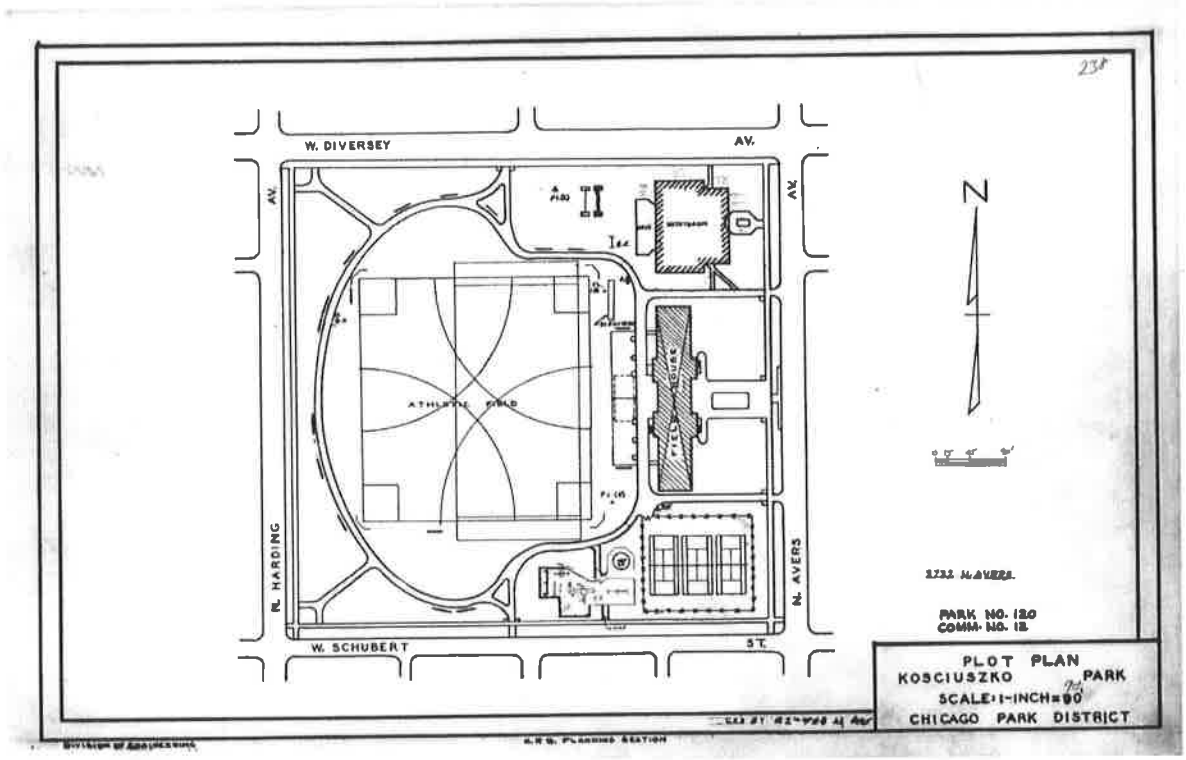

Figure 3: Plot Plan for Kosciuszko Park

Figure 4: Historic photograph of Kosciuszko Park field house East façade looking Southwest

Figure 5: Historic photograph of West façade looking Northeast

Additional Documentation Log

Title: Figure 1

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Description of Figure: Figure 1- Sketch of first floor plan

Credit: Erica Ruggiero

1 of 5

Title: Figure 2

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Description of Figure: Sketch of second floor plan

Credit: Erica Ruggiero

2 of 5

Title: Figure 3

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Description of Figure: Plot plan for Kosciuszko Park

Credit: Erica Ruggiero

3 of 5

Title: Figure 4

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Description of Figure: Historic photograph of East façade- looking Southwest

Credit: Erica Ruggiero

4 of 5

Title: Figure 5

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Description of Figure: Historic photograph of West façade looking Northeast

Credit: Erica Ruggiero

5 of 5

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12. Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: November 30, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East façade of Kosciuszko Park Field House looking west.

1 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: November 30, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East façade of Kosciuszko Park Field House looking northwest.

2 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero
Date Photographed: October 21, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South façade of Kosciuszko Park Field House looking northeast.

3 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: November 30, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West façade of Kosciuszko Park Field House looking east.

4 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: November 30, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West façade of Kosciuszko Park Field House looking southeast.

5 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: November 30, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North façade of Kosciuszko Park Field House looking south.

6 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: January 31, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Kosciuszko Park field house lobby looking northwest.

7 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: January 31, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Kosciuszko Park field house lobby looking northeast.

8 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: January 31, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Kosciuszko Park field house auditorium looking northwest.

9 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: January 31, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Kosciuszko Park field house gymnasium looking southwest.

10 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: January 31, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northeast staircase of Kosciuszko Park field house.

11 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: January 31, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Multi-purpose room located in the center of the second floor, directly over the first floor lobby, camera looking northwest.

12 of 13

Name of Property: Kosciuszko Park Field House

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: January 31, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northwest clubroom for Kosciuszko Park field house.

13 of 13

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Kosciuszko Park Field House

Cook County, IL

A= Kosciuszko Park Field House

Kosciuszko Park Field House

Cook County, IL

Lat. 41.930922 Lon. -87.7233812

MEN
WOMEN
EXIT

GAME ROOM
CLUB ROOM

Co-Ed
7 & Under
2008
EXIT

Effort
Honesty
Choices
Kosciuszko

EXIT