

This walking tour promotes the 5-4-3-2-1 Go! message developed by the Consortium to Lower Obesity in Chicago Children (CLOCC) at Children's Memorial Hospital. The message is focused on five healthy lifestyle behaviors to help children and their families be more healthy. This walking or biking tour is a great way to provide over one hour of physical activity.

The 5-4-3-2-1 Go! recommendations:

- 5 servings of fruits and vegetables a day
- 4 servings of water a day
- 3 servings of low-fat dairy a day
- 2 hours or less of screen time a day
- 1 hour or more of physical activity a day



Paseo Boricua Humboldt Park Flag (as seen in mural D)
Designed by the artist John Vergara.

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archi-treasures
3339 West Division
Chicago, IL 60651
p. 773.772.4416 | f. 773.772.4418
www.architresures.org

Humboldt Park Mural Tour



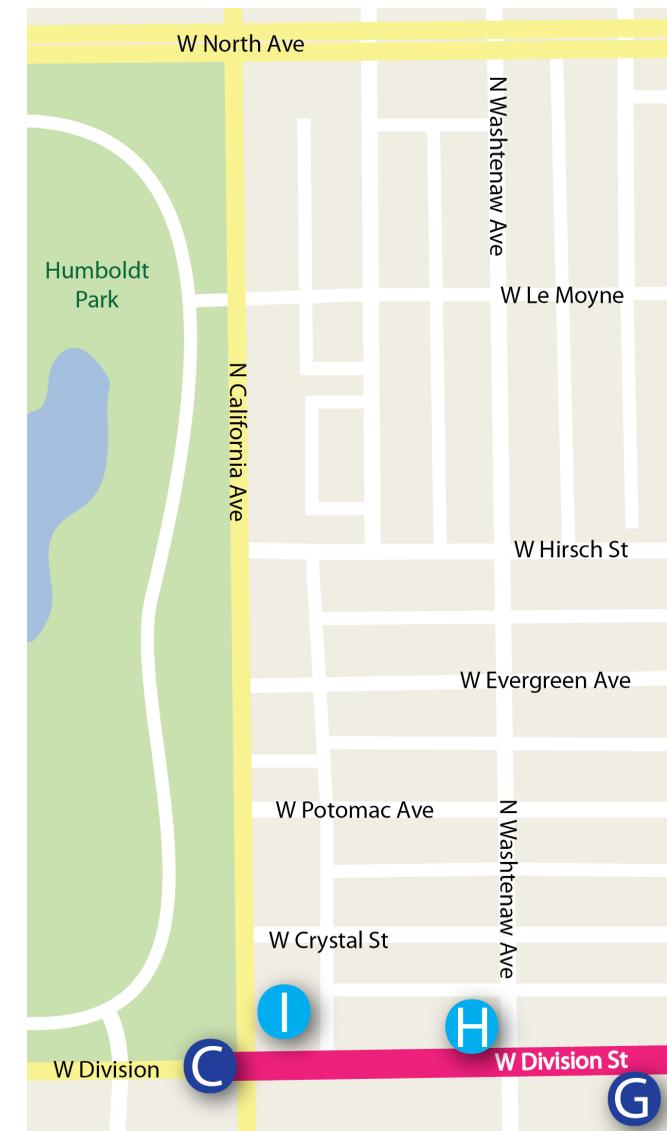
Murals occupy a prominent place in Chicago's landscape. They reveal the unique meaning and character of a community and can include a narrative or history. This brochure highlights selected murals in Humboldt Park with a suggested route for a self-guided walking or biking tour. Each letter on the map corresponds to a brief description of the mural. This tour promotes exercise and the 5-4-3-2-1 Go! message described on the back panel. Remember to bring water and stay hydrated.

We hope you enjoy your tour!

HUMBOLDT PARK MURAL ARTS PROGRAM
www.humboldtparkportal.org/MAP

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Mural Tour Map



Humboldt Park Mural Tour is a component of the *archi-treasures'* *Humboldt Park Teaching Toolkit*, which uses the murals of Humboldt Park as a learning resource for teachers and families. The complete HP Teaching Toolkit is available for free download at www.architresures.org. To view a map of over 60 murals in Humboldt Park, go to www.humboldtparkportal.org/MAP.

Mural descriptions located on inside flaps.

A **La Crucifixion de Don Pedro Albizu Campos, 1971**
Mario Galan, Jose Bermudez, Hector Rosario
2425 West North Ave.

- Don Pedro Albizu Campos, the leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, is depicted crucified in the center alongside two other Nationalists of the 1950s. Portraits of six independence and abolitionist leaders of the 19th century are lined across the top.
- The flag in the background is called the La Bandera de Lares. It represents Puerto Rico's first declaration of independence from Spain on September 23, 1868. This armed uprising is historically known as El Grito de Lares.
- It took nine years to save this mural from destruction. A new condominium was planned and if built, would have blocked off the mural. Community members concerned about gentrification of the neighborhood as well as saving the oldest Puerto Rican mural in Chicago went into action and saved it.

B **I Will... The People United Cannot Be Defeated, 2004**
Northeastern Illinois University Students
1300 North Western Ave.

- The mural is sending a message that encourages people to vote.
- It depicts the activist figures Mother Jones, Fred Hampton, Eugene Debs, and Lucy Parsons.
- The mural reflects the mass mobilization of people to exercise their right to vote and to become active leaders toward positive social change.
- The title of the mural comes from a chant first heard at a Chilean protest.

C **Paseo Boricua Gateway Flags, 1995**
One flag at Western and Division and one flag at California and Division

- Each flag weighs 45 tons, measures 56' high, and forms a 59' arch from one side of the street to the other. They are made out of steel and steel pipeline welded together.
- The flags were made out of steel to honor the first wave of Puerto Rican immigrants who established themselves in Chicago and the Midwest to work for its steel industry in the mid 1940s. The second wave of Puerto Ricans came specifically to work on steel

pipelines, the material the flags are made out of.

- These flags act as the gateway to Paseo Boricua, the portion of Division Street between these flags.

D **79th, 2009**
John Vergara
2460 West Division St.

- This mural depicts the recently designed Paseo Boricua flag that recognizes Humboldt Park as the heart of the City's Puerto Rican community.
- The symbolism in the Coat of Arms connects Puerto Rico and its culture to the City of Chicago.
- Paseo Boricua is the first location outside the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to be granted the right to fly an official Municipal Flag of Puerto Rico.
- The reason this mural is titled "79th" is that there are 78 municipalities in Puerto Rico and Paseo Boricua has the honor of being named the 79th.

E **Sea of Flags, 2004**
Gamaliel Ramirez with assistance from Star Padilla, Moncho, Luis Ortiz, Melissa Cintron, and community members
2500 West Division St.

- The mural depicts a cultural/music event called Fiesta Boricua (De Bandera a Bandera). The Festival attracts over 250,000 people every year and is held in September. Visitors can hear salsa, reggaeton, bomba, plena, and merengue music pulsing in the streets.
- The mural depicts some famous people including National Puerto Rican icon Lolita Lebrón, Pedro Pietri, and Don Pedro Albizu Campos, the leader of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement who is depicted as a bronze statue on the left of the image.
- The abundance of Puerto Rican flags is an intentional comment by the artists. From 1898 to 1952, when Puerto Rico became annexed by the United States, it was considered a felony to display the Puerto Rican flag in public; the only flag permitted to be flown on the island was the United States flag.

F **Escuelita Tropical, 2005**
Eren Star Padilla
2516 West Division St.

- This is one of the few murals in the area created by a female artist.
- Symbols on the mural refer to Taíno petroglyphs and

pictographs found in the Caribbean as well as Aztec symbols from Mexico. The symbols are Pre-Columbian and speak to the cultural identity of the Puerto Rican and Mexican children of Viva Child + Family, the child development center that owns the building where the mural is located.

G **La Casita de Don Pedro, 1998**
archi-treasures, Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos High School, Puerto Rican Cultural Center of Chicago
2625 West Division St.

- This is a park dedicated to Humboldt Park's Puerto Rican community designed to look like the Puerto Rican flag from above. Three red tiled stripes lead to the base of the statue, which is shaped like a star.
- "La casita" or "little house," is a replica of a 1940s typical rural house in Puerto Rico with a zinc roof and a porch.
- The statue of Don Pedro Albizu Campos located in the center of the park was originally intended to be installed in Humboldt Park but was rejected by the Chicago Park District because Albizu Campos was thought to be too controversial.
- The park hosts bomba and plena dance and drum classes, political rallies, concerts, art exhibits, and other events.
- La Casita de Don Pedro was one of *archi-treasures* pilot projects, completed in 1998.

H **Born of Fire, 2006**
Martin Soto
2700 West Division St.

- This mural is a complicated narrative about the Puerto Rican community in Chicago. It contains images about education, culture, sports, gang violence, and Puerto Rican historical figures.
- The mural reflects community, social, and political concerns as well as neighborhood history and achievements with specific reference to the 1996 Division Street Riots and the Three Kings Festival.
- After the Riots, the community became more politically active and vibrant.
- Puerto Rico's national flower, the maga, or hibiscus flower is depicted.

I **Co-Op Image Graffiti Mural, 2011**
Co-Op Image
2750 West Division St.

- This graffiti style mural reflects the vitality of life on Division Street.
- The mural confirms that graffiti can be an art form and not just vandalism.
- The graffiti mural was legally sanctioned by an auto-mechanic shop that gave the organization permission to paint.
- The image in the center is from a photograph taken on April 16, 1936. Albizu Campos is rallying a crowd to become a force for independence.

J **Honor Boricua, 1992**
Hector Duarte
1318 North Rockwell St.

- The mural honors the Puerto Rican heritage of many people in Humboldt Park.
- The flag flying across the sea from Old San Juan, Puerto Rico to Chicago and back represents the ongoing exchange of culture, resources, people, and ideas between the communities. The mural illustrates transnational and multicultural messages.
- The artist interviewed community members about their stories and used their ideas to develop the theme for the mural.
- Borinquen is the original Taíno Indian name for the Island of Puerto Rico.

K **Breaking the Chains, 1971**
John Pitman Weber
1500 North Rockwell St.

- The mural is about community struggles.
- There are hands breaking the chains of poverty, racism, and war and holding up children carrying roses in a bright light that symbolizes a bright future for the next generation.
- The woman crying from the burning window is a reference to the arsons that plagued the community in the early 1970's when landlords began burning buildings to collect the insurance on them.