The North Pond lays on top of what used to be dunes and marshes belonging to Lake Michigan’s original shoreline. This area was turned into a dump (“the 10-mile ditch”) in the late 19th century. In 1881 local residents lobbied to have landscape engineer Olaf Benson design plans to expand the park that already existed south of Fullerton Avenue. The plan included lawns and a “lake.” The excavation materials from the dredging where formed into a small hill at northeast side of the pond that was referred to at that time as “Mount Prospect.”

With ten acres of open water, the pond provides ample habitat for fish, ducks, herons and other waterfowl. The shoreline has been restored with native aquatic plants. Initial rehabilitation took place in 1998; since 2001, the north pond conservancy has sponsored volunteer workdays to plant additional areas and to help maintain the plantings. On the upper parts of the banks, prairie plants that prefer a drier habitat, like little bluestem, sky-blue aster, nodding wild onion, and butterfly weed, are growing. Around the pond is a paved path, as well as woodchip and crushed granite trails that branch off of the paved path and go closer to the water.

In 1999, the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum opened on the southeast corner of the pond. Prairie plants surround the building and there’s a woodchip trail that may be taken around to the building’s entrance on Cannon Drive. In the restored prairie area on the southwest side of the museum, there are markers to identify prairie plants and flowers. Approaching the entrance, there’s the “Butterfly Garden,” a continuation of prairie plant restoration with an abundance of flowering plants. Another woodchip trail begins by the butterfly garden marker. This trail meets up with the path through the prairie plant area and continues to the “Wildflower Garden,” an area where phlox and Jacob’s ladder bloom in the spring. On the north side of the Nature Museum’s entrance doors is a small area of prairie restoration.