

C.O.E.

Chief Operating Engineer

Boss of the boiler room when coal fueled the world.

Featuring:

ships

factories

skyscrapers & little houses

parks, churches & schools

banana republics & maps

Background:

Bridge. Halsted at Archer. Chicago, Illinois (2008 February 14)

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
1704 N. Milwaukee
Chicago, IL 60647-7235



Miller, William Rickerby 1818 - 1893 (artist). Shoveling Coal.

A very pleasing American genre scene probably painted in New York's Hudson Valley. The painting shows a man unloading his coal delivery by his rural mill on a summer's day. It is a charming scene of rural industry in mid 19th century America.

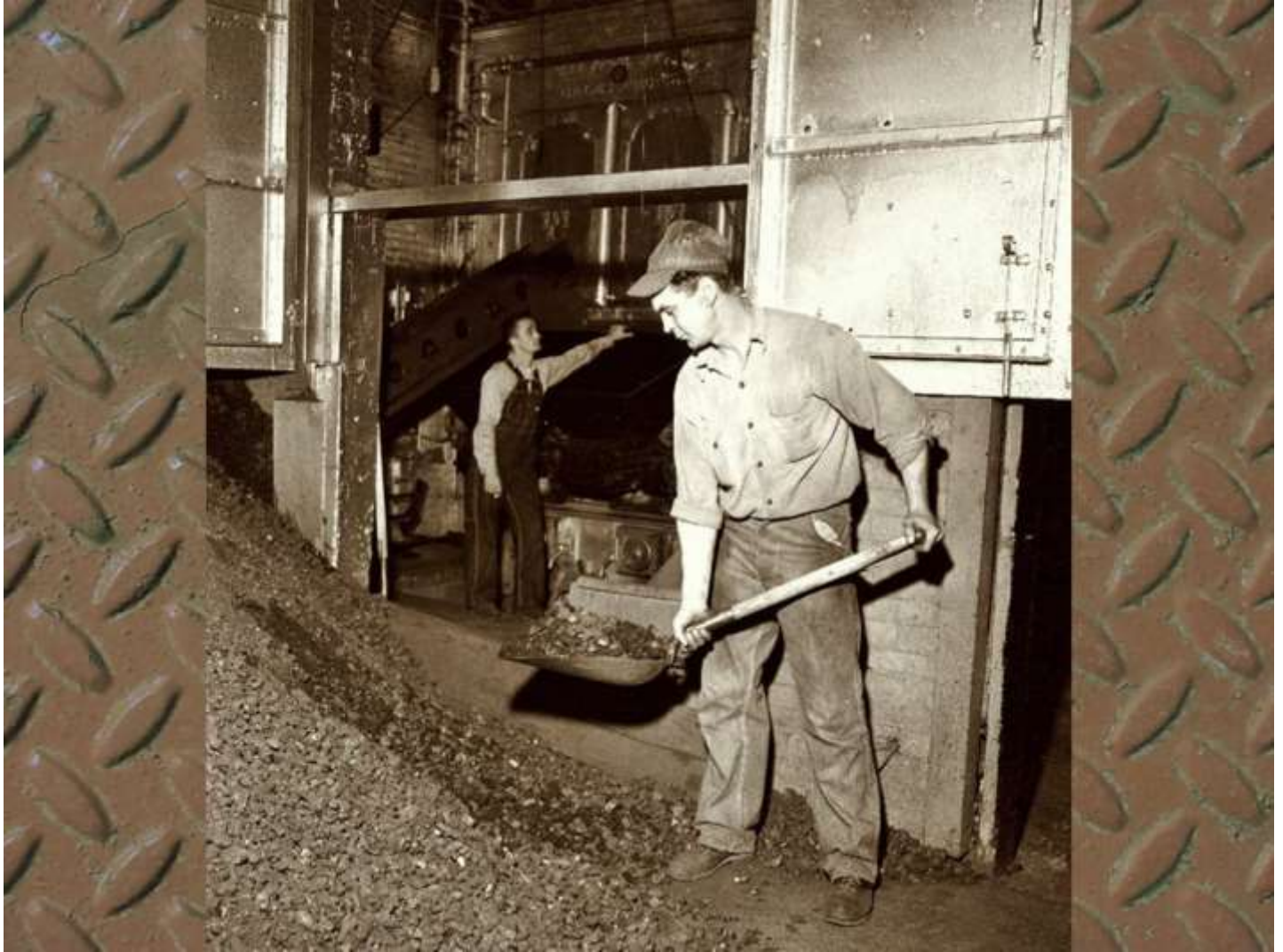
<http://www.postroadgallery.com/images/millercoall.jpg>

The beaches of the Great Lakes are the third coast of the United States. The shore of the Gulf of Mexico is the fourth. America's fifth coast runs along the Mississippi Ocean from Minnesota to New Orleans.

My paternal grandfather's family migrated to Chicago from German principalities in the years 1840-1880, as the city grew from tiny to huge ~ its location having been chosen for a transportation hub even more than an industrial center ~ for the profit of the world's profiteers.



<http://www.shutterstock.com/pic-91893344/stock-photo-little-boy-working-in-boiler-room.html>



Man shoveling coal. North Chicago Laundry. Clyborne and Hoyne. Chicago, Illinois (1954).

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_NtgXlrcvXZA/TSN3Sld9qRI/AAAAAAAAApyE/2N5EHdsb79c/s1600/PHOTO%2B-%2BCHICAGO%2B-%2BMAN%2BSHOVELING%2BCOAL%2B-%2BA%2BFAMILIAR%2BSIGHT%2BTHEN%2B-%2BNORTH%2BCHICAGO%2BLAUNDRY%2B-%2BCLAYBOURNE%2BAND%2BRAYNE%2B-%2B1954.jpg



Boiler Room. Papplewick Pumping Station, Nottinghamshire, England.

The large boilers were built in the early 1880s. The design that was widely used to produce steam to power pumps, textile mills and other industrial plants.

Uploaded by ibeeby(!!) (2007 April 9)
http://www.freepik.com/free-photo/boiler-room_658725.htm



Masson Mills Boiler Room

The boiler room opened in 1908 with the two coal fired boilers to the right. These provided the steam for the steam engines. However in the 1950s the steam engine was replaced with water turbines and steam turbines to provide electricity. The two coal fired boilers were converted to oil stores providing oil for the new boilers to the left.

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<http://www.geograph.org.uk/reuse.php?id=2326900&download=5d22af3e&size=original>



Furnace room and man with shovel. Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Illinois (1902).

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/photo-chicago-chicago-public-library-furnace-room-man-with-shovel-1902.jpg>



Men shoveling coal into the furnaces/boilers. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 23rd at Madison. New York, NY (1907).

<http://www.bydewey.com/kaasbio43.html>



Coal boilers being stoked on a ship (1920s)

<https://www.superstock.com/stock-photos-images/1895-23906>

My grandfather learned by doing.

He started his career in the boiler rooms of barges that carry iron ore from mines in Minnesota to steel mills on the shores of the various Great Lakes. The boats did drop-offs and pick-ups at South Chicago, Gary, Toledo, and Cleveland, among the best known.

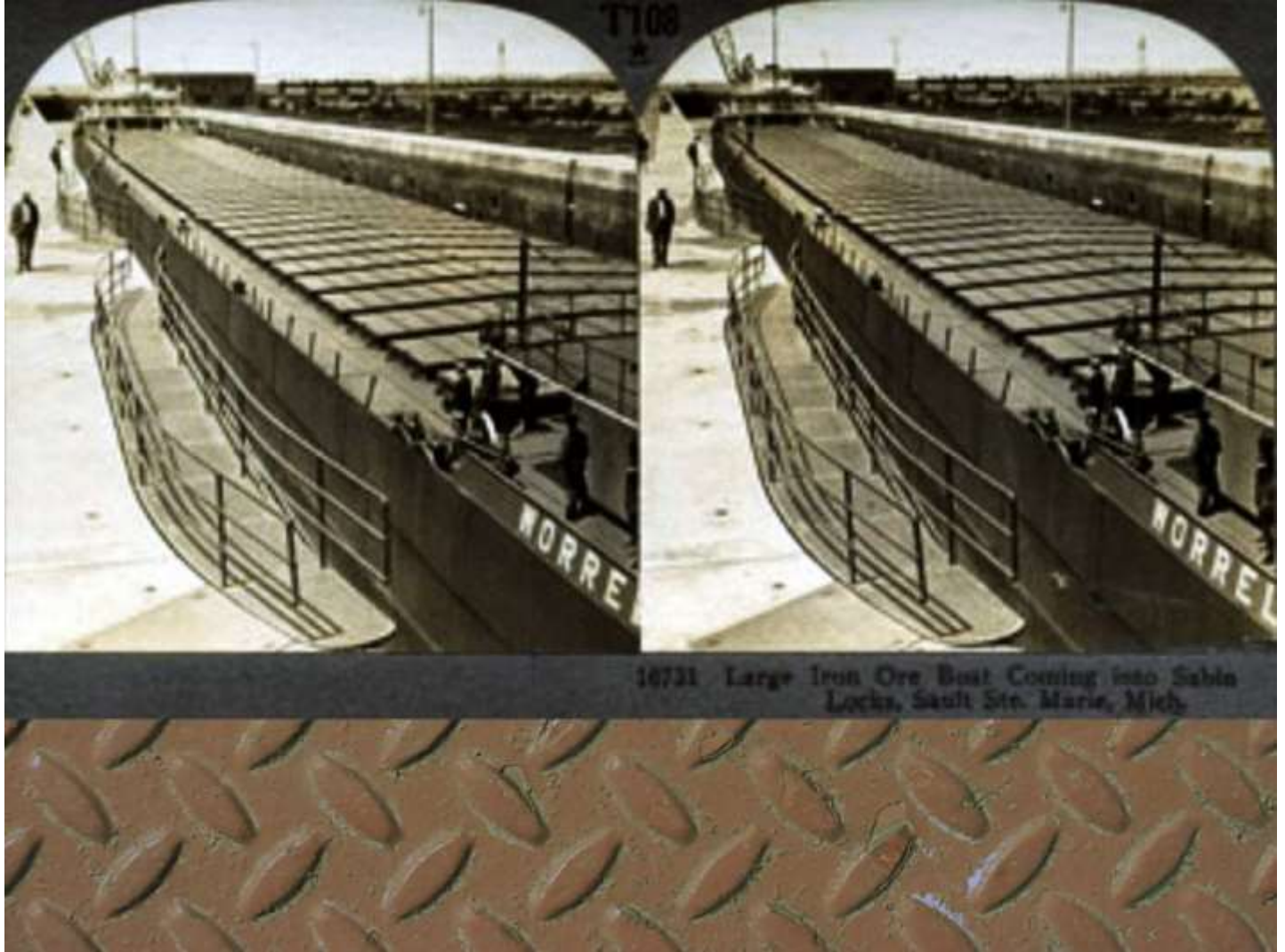


Frisk, Frank (photographer). The James R. Baker (905) (a New Presque Isle barge) in the first dock. (1976)

The Walter A Sterling (currently Lee A Tregurtha) is tied up in the background.
The 96-foot mid-body increases the length.
One of the Steinbrenner boats by the U.S. Gypsum dock.

Tom Firis collection

<http://www.boatnerd.com/news/newsthumbs/images-07-3/LorainShipYard.jpg>



Large Iron Ore Boat coming into Sabin Locks, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. The Worrell Clarkson passing through the Soo locks. Stereograph. Meadville (PA): Keystone View Company (1923)

Built in 1923 at Toledo, Ohio by Toledo Shipbuilding Company for Kinsman Transit Company. Named the Ernest T. Weir in 1936 and the George R. Fink in 1962.

The Great Lakes furnish the most remarkable inland waterway in the world. To make this waterway navigable all the way from Duluth, Minnesota, to Buffalo, New York, our country has done several things. The lake and rivers connecting Lakes Erie and Huron have been deepened. A canal has been built around the rapids in the St. Mary's River, which is between Lakes Huron and Superior. This is known as the "Soo Canal." Lake Superior is twenty-three feet higher than Lake Huron, so the canal is provided with locks which lift the boats going west and lower those traveling east. This "Soo" canal handles more freight than any other canal in the world.

The odd looking "freighter" entering the locks is very well adapted to carrying ore or coal on the lakes. It is like a huge iron box with a flat bottom. There is a little house at each end. In one the crew lives. In the other is machinery. Some of these boats carry 10,000 tons of freight at one time.

What do they all carry? Many carry iron ore, which comes from the mines near Hibbing, to eastern ports. At Duluth and Superior the world's greatest grain elevators (store houses) are full of wheat awaiting shipment. Copper and lumber also make up many cargoes. The westward bound boats carry a greater variety of freight. Coals fills the most boats. (Why?) Other are loaded with dry goods, clothing, groceries, automobiles, machinery, and many smaller manufactured articles.

Another Keystone stereograph shows how ore boats are loaded by machinery.

<http://images.maritimehistoryofthegreatlakes.ca/details.asp?ID=13>



Boiler room of a Great Lakes iron ore carrier.

SS William A Irvin was once the flagship of US Steel's Great Lakes fleet. These are the world's largest fresh-water ships. About the size of ocean-going container ships, they are built to carry iron ore from the mines of northern Minnesota to the steel mills of Pennsylvania. Tugboats enable the huge ore carriers to maneuver into and out of the loading docks.

http://cdn2.vtourist.com/4/3828480-The_Irvins_engine_room_Duluth.jpg



Engine Room.

S.S. William A. Irvin Ore Boat Museum, 350 Harbor Drive, Duluth, MN 55802

http://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g43018-d143786-i103281546-S_S_William_A_Irvin_Ore_Boat_Museum-Duluth_Minnesota.html#98657343



Rowe, Lee (photographer). Kaye E. Barker loading at the ore dock. Marquette, Michigan (2007 August 21).

<http://www.boatnerd.com/news/newsthumbs/images-07-3/KEBarkerLR08190703.jpg>



Oakley, Thornton (1881-1953). Cranes unload iron ore from Great Lakes steam ships.

Bridgman images # NGE374847

National Geographic

<http://www.bridgemanimages.com/en-GB/asset/374847/Oakley-Thornton-1881-1953/Cranes-unload-iron-ore-from-Great-Lakes-steam-ship>

My grandfather's work on the iron ore barges was essential. The draft board classed him as a Merchant Marine; and he was exempt from the military draft for World War One.

He continued to be a draft-exempt Merchant Marine when he switched to boats that steamed cargo to Latin America and carried bananas back to the United States.

He said tarantulas were the enemy.



The original 'banana republic' was Honduras.

United Fruit Company had many banana plantations, practically controlled the country economically and got involved in politics as well.

Since the term was coined, the word has grown to be applied to any country with unstable, non-democratic governments, and abundant foreign influence, especially in economics.

The many countries in Latin America that were dominated by United Fruit Company (UFCo) in the first half of the 20th century certainly fit that definition.

One common nickname for UFCo was 'el pulpo', the octopus, for its wide-reaching influence throughout the region.

(left) United Fruit Company shipping advertisement from 1953 Cuban magazine
http://havanajournal.com/gallery/image_full/217/

(right) Myths of Latin America
 University of Wisconsin Department of Political Science
<http://users.polisci.wisc.edu/LA260/bananas.htm>

As the poem "La United Fruit Company" by Pablo Neruda demonstrates, UFCo was prevalent in many parts of society.

The poem laments the taking of Latin American wealth by United Fruit and other US corporations.

It also mentions the "flies" or dictators with close ties to the United States and US corporations.

The countries that UFCo dominated saw United Fruit as the epitome of imperialism, a corporation that took resources from the region and tried its hardest to prevent economic independence.

The banana trade began in 1870, when Captain Baker of Boston, MA, brought some bananas back from his trip to the Caribbean.

He found it very profitable to sell the exotic fruit, and formed Boston Fruit Company.

Around this time, Minor Keith was building railroads through Latin America, and growing bananas alongside the tracks to finance his expensive and dangerous project.

The two joined forces in 1899 to form United Fruit Company.

Minor Keith went on to become very involved in Costa Rican politics and married the daughter of a former president, Cristina Castro.

He earned the title of the "uncrowned king of Central America".

Myths of Latin America

University of Wisconsin Department of Political Science

<http://users.polisci.wisc.edu/LA260/bananas.htm>

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Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. <http://www.wikipedia.org>. Accessed Feb 20, 2005 .

Ever since then, railroads have been vital to the banana industry, as the main mode of transportation for export, and the economic benefits that go with owning them.

In 1915, UFCo bought out its biggest rival, Cuyamel Fruit.

United Fruit was then the largest shipper, grower, and seller of bananas in the industry.

The company grew to become the largest landowner in Central America, with 212,394 acres of land, the largest portion of it in Guatemala, but also spread throughout Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and several others nations.

UFCo's Great White Fleet of ships, painted white to reflect the hot sun and used for transporting bananas, was recognizable to everyone.

It was the largest private fleet of ships in the world.

The company's economic and political power was widespread.

The most notorious of United Fruit's political actions was its role in the 1954 coup in Guatemala.

However, the mid-1950s were the peak of UFCo's power. At that point, UFCo represented the merging of approximately 21 once-independent banana companies.

In 1958, an antitrust suit forced UFCo to sell part of the company.

Today it is still a large fruit company by the name of Chiquita Brands International.

Myths of Latin America
University of Wisconsin Department of Political Science
<http://users.polisci.wisc.edu/LA260/bananas.htm>

Pictures:

- banana republic flag - http://www.merseyshipping.co.uk/flags/banana_republic_flag2.jpg
- painting – “Banana Republic” by Keith Morrison – <http://www.keithmorrison.com/images/bananarep.html>
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Samuel Zemurray came to the United States from Russia with his family in 1892 as a child.

He first became involved in the banana business in Alabama, where he would buy nearly-ripe bananas and transport them quickly enough to be sold in stores the next day before they went bad.

In 1905, Zemurray went to Honduras as a contractor, with hopes of starting his own banana company.

His goal was to buy land, build a railroad, and make a deal with authorities for tax protection.

When he got there, he discovered that President Dávila was negotiating a loan with a New York bank, which insisted on having its own agent supervise the business in Honduras.

Sam quickly realized he would never achieve the concessions he was seeking under those circumstances, so he struck a deal with Dávila's enemy, Manuel Bonilla, who was in exile in the United States.

Zemurray bought rifles, machine guns, ammunition, and a ship, and waved goodbye as Bonilla and some followers cruised out of New Orleans. Within a matter of weeks, there was a coup in Honduras.

Samuel Zemurray's Cuyamel Fruit Company was granted every concession by the Bonilla government.

Of course this was 20 years before Zemurray was affiliated with United Fruit Company, but it is a good example of the huge influence the banana trade had in Latin America.

The extent of Samuel Zemurray's legacy doesn't stop there.

With his freedom to grow bananas, Zemurray's Cuyamel Fruit Co flourished.

He pioneered many techniques for banana plantations, such as new irrigation and pruning methods. The bananas he grew were as good as or better in quality than United Fruit's.

In 1915, when Cuyamel was given land in Motagua Valley on the Honduran-Guatemalan border, things heated up.

The neighboring countries disputed the border and a skirmish broke out.

Many people thought the governments were fronts for a battle between United Fruit and Cuyamel.

United Fruit felt threatened and bought out Cuyamel, for 300,000 shares in UFCo, worth \$31.5 million.

Zemurray retired from the banana business as a very rich man. He stayed away from the business until the Great Depression hit.

By 1933, his stockholdings lost value, from \$50 million to \$6 million.

Zemurray blamed management, and as the largest stockholder told a meeting of the board of directors, 'You gentlemen have been f**ing up this business long enough. I'm going to straighten it out.'

The directors named him Managing Director in Charge of Operations and the price of the stock soon rose due to his reputation as a leader in the banana industry.

In the 1950s, Sam the Banana Man was back in Central America.

United Fruit placed him in charge of local operations.

Typically, he was insensitive to workers' demands, but got high production, and fended off interference from Boston.

'I'm here, you're there' was his slogan.

Zemurray eventually became UFCo president and continued to increase profits and power for the company.

The United Fruit Company was the largest landowner in Guatemala and was directly or indirectly responsible for almost 40,000 jobs in the country.

United Fruit UFCo had \$60 million invested in the country and owned the telegraph and telephone facilities, nearly every mile of railroad track, and the only Atlantic port in Guatemala, Puerto Barrios.

Dictators such as Jorge Ubico, promised low taxes, duty-free imports, and low wages for workers.

In 1951, tension grew when UFCo expected President Jacobo Arbens to extend their contracts and concessions.

Arbens, known as a champion of peasants, asked United Fruit to recognize Guatemalan law and consider the government the final arbitrator of disagreements.

He'd just passed Decree 900, an agrarian reform law.

United Fruit laid off four thousand workers, and in return, the Guatemalan government seized land.

The area the government seized in 1953 was completely uncultivated.

As part of the new agrarian reform laws, unused land belonging to large landowners could be taken away for compensation, to be given to peasants.

Guatemala offered UFCo bonds valued at \$627,572, the amount that United Fruit declared the property to be worth for tax purposes; but United Fruit, like many corporations in the area, had been undervaluing their land to avoid heavy taxation.

In 1954, the US State Department filed a complaint on behalf of UFCo.

The complaint demanded \$16 million for the land.

As early as 1951, United Fruit also hired lobbyists and publicists to spread propaganda in the United States that President Arbenz was Communist and had to be stopped

UFCo involved the CIA in planning a coup.

They chose Castillo Armas to lead the coup because he had a reputation for being stupid.

The coup occurred in 1954 June.

US armed forces pretended to be a nationalist group hiding in Honduras.

It was a tougher struggle than expected, but imperialism won out; and Armas became Guatemala's leader.

Arbenz spoke on the radio during the coup. 'Our crime is having enacted an agrarian reform which affected the interests of the United Fruit Company.'

Armas banned trade unions and returned the land to UFCo.

Ernesto 'Che' Guevara was in Guatemala at the time and was angry.

In 1959, the coup was one of the reasons he took a major role in the Cuban Revolution with his friend, Fidel Castro.

To be fair, UFCo had a reputation for having the best working conditions in Latin America.

They paid their workers well compared to other companies in the region and gave them benefits, such as a hospital.

The concessions UFCo wanted weren't extremely unreasonable at that time in that area, even if they seemed unfair to the rest of the world.

United Fruit bought land at low prices because it was jungle; and the countries considered it useless.

UFCo donated two boats to the CIA for the Bay of Pigs attack on Cuba, to pay for the CIA's help in Guatemala.

UFCo acted in Dominican Republic and Honduras much like they'd acted in Guatemala.

The mythic United Fruit Company left its mark on Latin America and the world through its immense power and notorious actions in overturning leaders.

Myths of Latin America
University of Wisconsin Department of Political Science
<http://users.polisci.wisc.edu/LA260/bananas.htm>

Zemurray, Sam. All we cared about was dividends. Well, we can't do business that way today. We have learned that what's best for the countries we operate in is best for the company. Maybe we can't make the people love us, but we will make ourselves so useful to them that they will want us to stay.
http://www.goodreads.com/author/quotes/7211779.Sam_Zemurray



Loading Bananas, Guatemala

United Fruit Images

Baker Library. Bloomberg Center, Harvard Business School, Soldiers Field, Boston, MA

02163<http://www.library.hbs.edu/newsletter/archives/2005-11-spotlight.html>

http://www.library.hbs.edu/newsletter/images/2005nov_unitedfruitloading.jpg



Abangarez in San Francisco Bay, California (1945). United Fruit Company carrier built in Ireland (1909).

SS Abangarez, the third of thirteen 5,000 gross ton banana carriers built between 1908 and 1911 for the United Fruit Company, was completed in Ireland in 1909 and entered service on the company's Costa Rica line, connecting New Orleans with ports in Panama and Costa Rica. On the outbreak of war in 1914 she was transferred from British to United States registry. After U. S. entry into the war she was requisitioned by the Shipping Board and served as a troopship under Navy control (but not as a Navy ship) in 1918. She passed into Army service in January 1919, was released from requisition at the beginning of March, and sailed on her first postwar voyage for United Fruit in April.

Abangarez made the news on 28 October 1923 when she collided with the U.S. Navy submarine O-5 as the submarine entered Limon Bay preparatory to transiting the Panama Canal. The merchant ship was little damaged, but the submarine sank in less than a minute with the loss of three men. A lengthy legal proceeding resulted in a finding that Abangarez had not been at fault. She was cut down to a freighter when new safety regulations took effect in 1937, losing the middle deck of her superstructure.

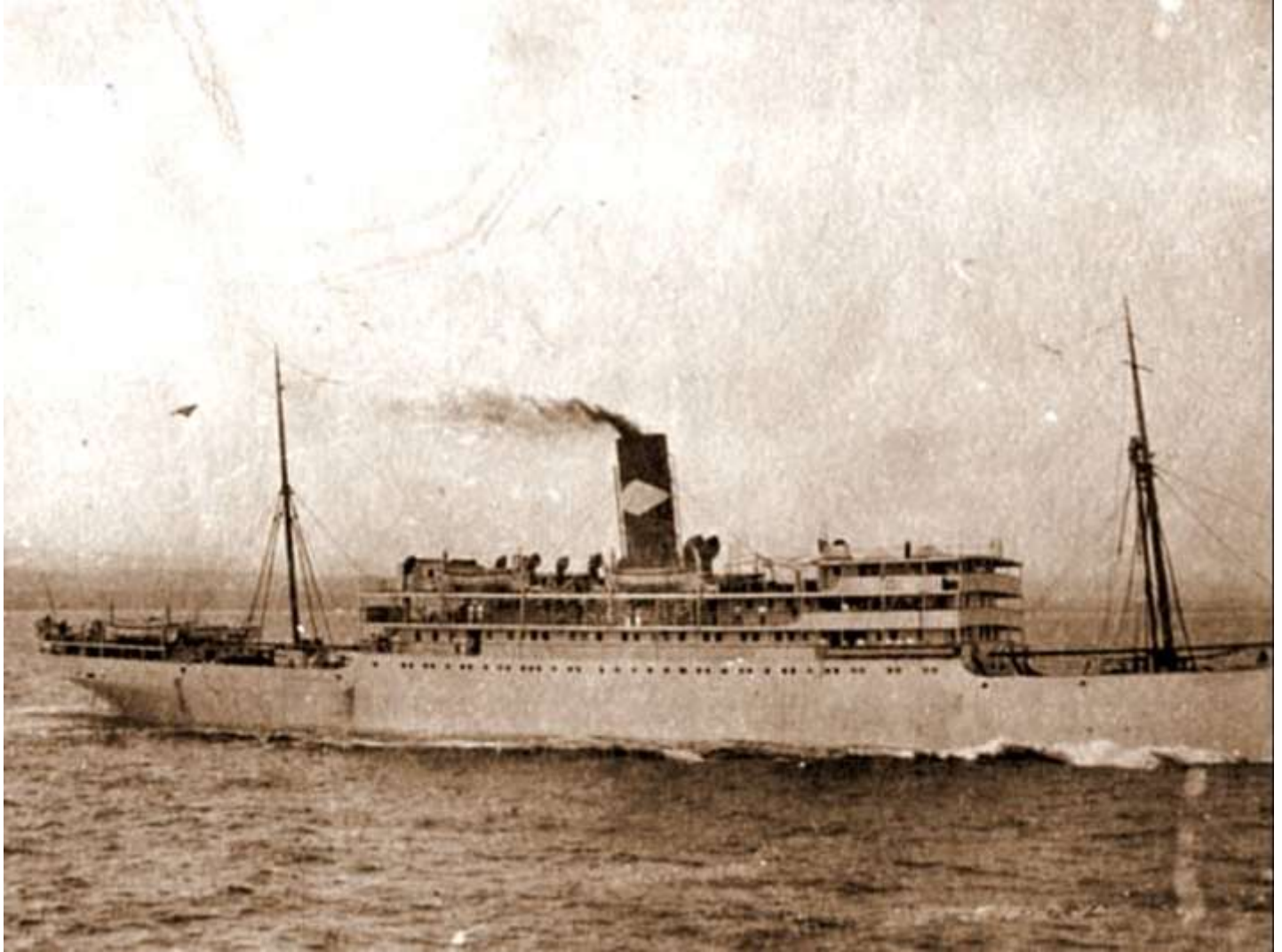
Allocated to the Army by the War Shipping Administration in 1942, Abangarez served throughout World War II carrying cargo across the Atlantic. United Fruit transferred ownership of the old ship to the Maritime Commission in January 1946 as part payment for new ships but the War Shipping Administration used her for three voyages from San Francisco in 1946: to Korea in March, to Yokohama in June, and to Honolulu later in the year. Returning to San Francisco in December, she was sold for scrap in April 1947.

Photo donated by Boatswain's Mate First Class Robert G. Tippins, USN (Retired), 2003.

Photo #: NH 98764

U.S. Naval Historical Center Photograph.

<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/images/h98000/h98764.jpg>



S.S. Tivives. One of 13 similar United Fruit Company passenger and refrigerated cargo ships built 1908-1911 (1911).

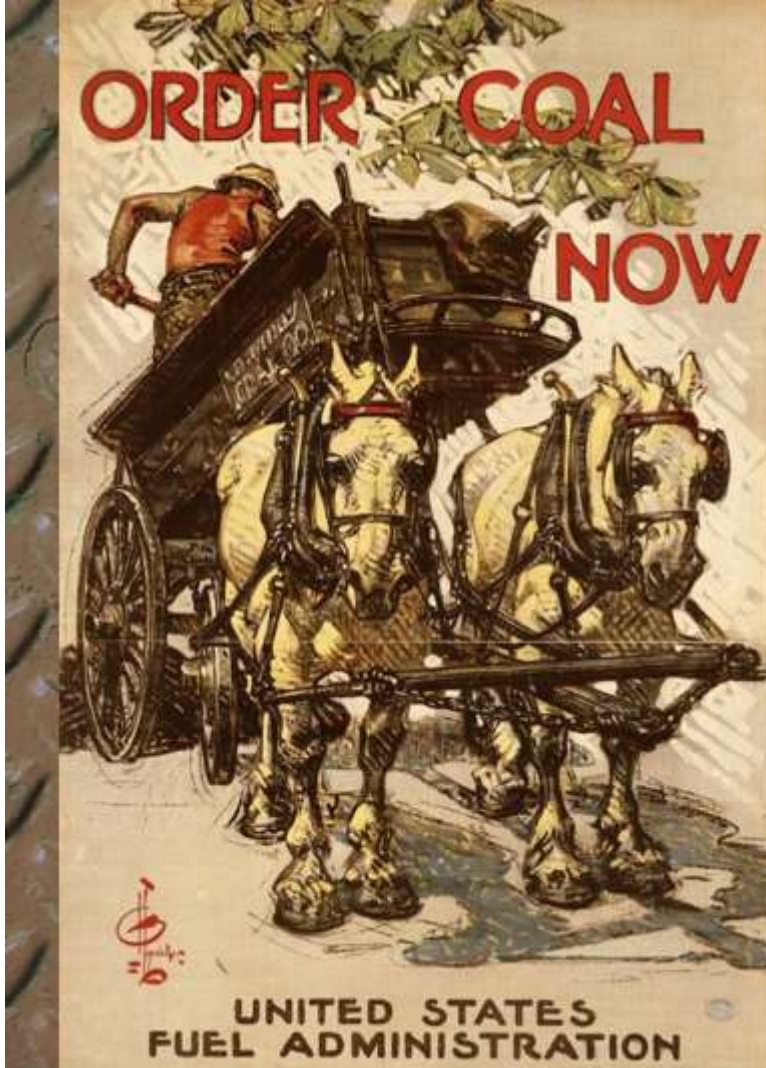
Commissioned as USS Tivives (ID # 4521) from 5 July 1918 to 25 April 1919.

Tivives, a 5017 gross ton passenger and refrigerated cargo ship, was launched at Belfast, Ireland, for the United Fruit Company as Peralta, but was completed in 1911 as Tivives. She was transferred from British to American registry in 1914. The Navy took the ship over and commissioned her at New York on 5 July 1918 as USS Tivives (the registry ID # 4521 was assigned a few years later). After taking on a cargo of beef and eight motor trucks, on 13 July she sailed in convoy for France. Arriving at St. Nazaire on 29 July, she discharged her cargo and steamed back to New York in a convoy between 15 and 26 August. From September 1918 to March 1919 Tivives made four more round trips between New York and France, carrying between 1625 and 1902 tons of beef on each eastbound voyage. USS Tivives was decommissioned and returned, via the U.S. Shipping Board, to her owners on 25 April 1919. Following more than two decades of further commercial service, she was torpedoed and sunk by German aircraft in the Mediterranean on 21 October 1943.

Photo #: NH 105235

U.S. Naval Historical Center Photograph.

<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/images/i05000/i05235.jpg>



Sherburne Beach Apartments, 3236 Sheridan Road, Chicago. Thos. E. Baber & Co., architects. Monarch Strips installed by the W. L. Van Dine Company, Monarch business at Chicago.

“A saving of 125 tons of coal per season”

Writes C. A. Dahlmann, Manager of Sherburne Beach Apartments, Chicago

Here is Mr. Dahlmann's letter:

“Following your suggestion to check our fuel consumption before and after you equipped our building with your Monarch Metal Weather Strips, we were surprised to find that, previous to this installation, our engineer's records show we used on an average of 500 tons of coal per season, and after your work we have used on an average of 375 tons per season—a saving of 125 tons of coal per season.”

“Our object in putting in the Monarch equipment was the added comfort and convenience for our tenants, but from our engineer's report we now realize Monarch Metal Weather Strips are one of our best tenants.”

The average 3 x 8-foot double-hung window—without weather strips but caulked in accordance with general building practice—permits the leakage of 29,250 cubic feet of air every 24 hours (with the wind velocity at 15 miles an hour). With Monarch Interlocking Metal Weather Strips on the same window, this leakage is reduced to 17,004 cubic feet of air every 24 hours.

To maintain an inside temperature of 70° with the outside temperature at zero, you must burn 6½ pounds of coal every 24 hours to heat the 29,250 cubic feet of cold air that filters in thru each unstripped window. To heat the same room with windows equipped with Monarch Strips, you need burn only 2½ pounds of coal per window every 24 hours—a daily saving of 1½ pounds of coal per window.

Monarch Interlocking Metal Weather Strips are built upon an entirely different (patented) principle. Because of their “tubular, interlocking, floating seam” construction, Monarch Strips are the only strips which give and take with the swelling and shrinking of the sash and frame. They are the only strips which hold the sash and frame in the same relative position at all times. The sash cannot rattle—dirt, dust and soot cannot get through—and the saving effected is permanent—not just for a year or two. For Monarch Strips last as long as the house or building in which they are installed and always work as well as when new.

Leyendecker, Joseph Christian (1874-1951) (artist). Image of horses pulling a coal wagon; worker is shoveling coal off the back of the wagon.

In his 40-year association with Saturday Evening Post magazine, Leyendecker produced over 320 covers and proved to be the most popular cover artist they ever had. Leyendecker also created one of the most successful advertising images in history, the Arrow Collar Man, for Arrow Collars (later Arrow Shirts).

No known restrictions on publication.
 File # 07_01_000058
 Boston Public Library, Print Department
https://farm4.staticflickr.com/3078/3552165412_41438ce1bf_b_d.jpg

Monarch Metal Weather Strips advertisement. Chicago: Edwards & Deutsch Litho. Co. (1918).

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/08/ad-chicago-monarch-metal-weather-strips-sherburne-beach-apartments-save-125-tons-of-coal-per-season-1920s.jpg>

My grandfather met my grandmother in a Chicago dance hall, where it cost him \$0.10 a turn to scoot her around the dance floor.

His best friend met her sister at the same time, and paid the same to do the same.

The courtships were short. The weddings occurred a week apart, during a shore leave. The weddings occurred separately, one before New Years Eve and the other after, because a Scottish custom forbids two siblings to marry in one year.

For reasons that may have had as much to do with international affairs as with the birth of his first son ~ followed quickly by the pregnancy for his second ~ my grandfather got jobs on land.

One of the jobs was at Proviso Township High School, near where he and my grandmother's families lived. He was the first C.O.E. of the new school.



Proviso Township High School, Maywood, Illinois. Postcard (1962).

Proviso Township High School (East) Located in Maywood, Illinois, is one of the two public high schools serving Proviso Township. These schools are representative of the finest comprehensive high schools in the country.

http://provisoeast100.tripod.com/pics/PTHS_postcard_2.jpg

My grandfather quit the job at the high school.

During the Great Depression, township officials paid employees with scrip. Then, even though the Cook County Treasurer demanded the property tax on behalf of township and other municipal governments, the Treasurer refused to accept Proviso scrip in payment of the tax.

My grandfather was the only wage owner capable of paying the tax on family properties, and his wages were worthless.

Tenants of buildings my great-grandfather had built in Forest Park were unable to pay their rent; and no family members were able to pay taxes.

County officials seized the properties and the family was destitute. My father recalled that he and his brother hunted for pieces of coal along railroad tracks to heat the shack they lived in on Wolf Road in Hillside. They picked up golf balls outside the golf course and sold them back to golfers.

My grandfather resumed or began to work at the Morrison Hotel in downtown Chicago. He was Chief Operating Engineer for about 25 years. He made sure everything mechanical in the building worked.

He brought home gifts by which the tenants said thank-you ~ bottles of liquor; bottles of Scotch lilac perfume; dioramas of Easter bunnies frolicking in the halves of large confection eggs.

The boilers were in the sub-sub basement in a room I estimate at 2-4 stories tall. I was 5 years old tall when my father gave me the tour while he worked for his father.

The giant boilers roared with the yellow flames you see in pictures.

They made me walk the gang plank. It was a grated metal walk hung on the walls around the room. I estimate it was 1-3 stories above the floor the boilers sat on.



Morrison Hotel. Madison and Clark. Chicago, Illinois.

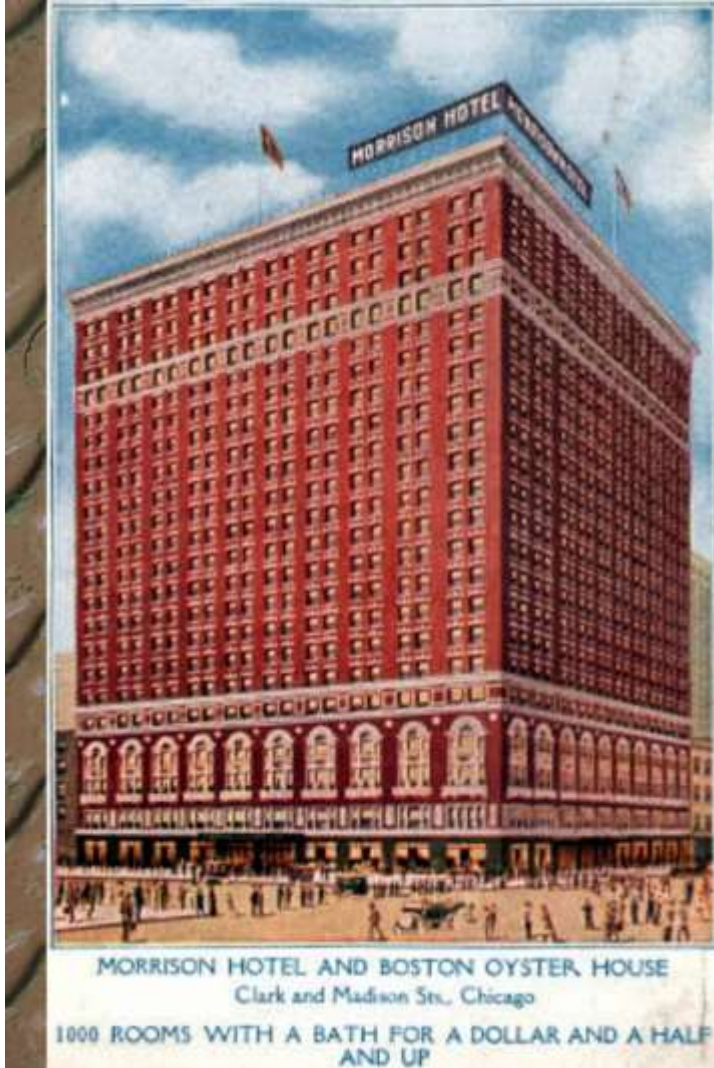
The original Morrison hotel was a 4-story building on the corner of Madison and Clark. It was demolished in 1913 and rebuilt with four stories added to make an 8-story building. The windows are shorter in floors 5-8.

<http://www.blancorincon.com/Fragatas/Morrison%20Hotel.htm>

Also:

POSTCARD - CHICAGO - MORRISON HOTEL - EARLIER BUILDING - NOTE ENTRANCE SIGN FOR THE BOSTON HOTEL - 1912

<http://chuckmancollectionvolume13.blogspot.com/2012/10/postcard-chicago-morrison-hotel-earlier.html>



(left) Morrison Hotel.

<http://www.blancorincon.com/Fragatas/Morrison%20Hotel.htm>

Known as the "Hotel of Perfect Service" the Morrison Hotel was located at the southeast corner of Madison Street and Clark Street.

Originally a four-story structure, the hotel was rebuilt in 1913 and offered 519 rooms. Ahead of its time, the Morrison was one of the first hotels to offer a bathroom in every room. A 46-story tower addition in 1927 brought the height of the hotel to 637 feet and gave the Morrison the distinction of being the "World's Tallest Hotel." The tower also included an observation deck for visitors to view the city. The Morrison was razed in 1965 to make way for the First National Bank Building, now known as Bank One Plaza.

(right) New Morrison Hotel before completion. Chicago (IL): Baumann-Sater Art Cards (1918)

<http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-8XtNmT2bi-E/TtUWsegqHxI/AAAAAAAAAt-U/3z91I736pJk/s1600/POSTCARD++CHICAGO++BAUMANN-SATER+ART+CARD++MADISON+STREET++E+AT+CLARK++NEW+MORRISON+HOTEL+IS+FEATURED+BEFORE+COMPLETION++1918.jpg>



(left) Morrison Hotel postcard (1930s).

Every room with bath, running ice water and Servidor. Rates: Single \$2.50 up; Double \$4.00 up; Twin Beds \$5.00.
<http://www.usgwarchives.net/il/cook/postcards/chicago/morhot.jpg>

In case you were wondering -- and I was, so I looked it up -- a servidor was (per Forgotten Detroit): ' a compartment built into a guest room door. Each side of the compartment had a door and a signal. A guest could place an item of clothing needing pressing into the compartment and a hotel employee would open the servidor from the hall to collect it. It could also be used to deliver items to the guest without disturbing them. The servidor's most praised service was its removing the need to tip employees.'

(right) Morrison Hotel

6a00d83451ccbc69e200e54fc8432d8834-800wi

http://pzrservices.typepad.com/.shared/image.html?/photos/uncategorized/2007/12/27/morrison_hotel_copy.jpg



Morrison Hotel. (postcard bottom)

World's Tallest. Clark and Madison Streets - Chicago. 46 stories high. Every room with bath, circulating ice water, and servidor.

Home of the Historic BOSTON OYSTER HOUSE and TERRACE CASINO.

Willard M. Rutzen, General Manager

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posted by Brandon Bartoszek 2009 August 23

An old postcard I recently found at an antique mall in Muskegon. There was no postmark on it.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/hollywoodplace/8176231564/>



Morrison Hotel. (postcard top)

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<https://www.flickr.com/photos/hollywoodplace/8176231564/>

The Quiet Tower-Rooms
of Chicago's 46-Story
**MORRISON
HOTEL**

*500 Feet Above
The City's Liveliest
Intersection*

\$2⁵⁰ Up
Chicago's Most
Central Hotel

*The New Morrison the world's tallest hotel
will be a fine completion, the largest and
finest, 46 stories high, with 1,800 rooms.*

Guest Room in the Tower, Morrison Hotel

HARRY C. MOHR
PRES. & GEN. MGR.
1845-1846 BLDG. OF THE HOTEL

NO OTHER HOTEL in the world offers its guests so wide a choice of surroundings as the Morrison. The inspiring animation and gaiety of America's inland metropolis, and the placid calm of a mountain chalet may be exchanged *in a few seconds*.

In the World's Tallest Hotel—
—not a sound disturbs the unbroken tranquility of the Morrison's tower rooms. Yet, when in the mood, the guest can find at the foot of the tower the merriest, cheeriest environment that any great city can show.

**The Terrace Garden
And Boston Oyster House**

In the Terrace Garden he enjoys the most delicious music, while dancing and picturesque entertainments enjoys an ever changing scene. In the Boston Oyster House he finds duplicated every detail of the classic rendezvous that became part of Chicago's history fifty years ago.

1944 Rooms, Each With Bath

All rooms are outside, with bath, running hot water, telephone, bed-head lamp, and Servitor. A housekeeper is stationed on each floor, and all guests have garage privileges. Yet rooms are engaged here that would cost nearly double at any other leading hotel—owing to the high suburban values at this central location, which pay all the ground rent.

TABLE OF RATES (Single in Each Case)

202 Rooms, \$2.50	437 Rooms, \$4.00	16 Rooms, \$6.00
241 Rooms, \$2.60	245 Rooms, \$4.50	23 Rooms, \$7.00
480 Rooms, \$3.50	189 Rooms, \$5.00	31 Rooms, \$8.00
14 Corner Suites, \$12.50	16 Suites, \$15.00	4 Suites, \$20.00

Sample rooms from \$6.00 to \$12.00
Write or Wire for Reservations

MORRISON HOTEL
THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE
TERRACE GARDEN CHICAGO WORSHIP RESTAURANT
CLARK AND MADISON STREETS
"IN THE HEART OF CHICAGO"

Morrison Hote. Clark 15-29S at Madison. Chicago, Illinois.
 Finished 1926
 Destroyed 1965
 Floor Count 45
 Roof 526 ft
 Architect: Holabird & Roche (?)
<http://skyscraperpage.com/cities/?buildingID=8780>

Also:
<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/ad-chicago-morrison-hotel-clark-and-madison-then-worlds-tallest-rates-1928.jpg>



Chicago Daily News, Inc. (photographer) (1927). Morrison Hotel.

View of crowds standing in front of the Morrison Hotel on Madison and Clark Streets in the Loop community area of Chicago, Illinois. A policeman is sitting atop a horse, facing the hotel. Automobiles are driving and parked along the curbs.

Cite as: DN-0083906

Chicago Daily News negatives collection, Chicago Historical Society, Clark Street at North Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614-6071.

(original negative) ichicdn n083906

found at [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/l?cdn:8:./temp/~ammem_sPmH::displayType=1:m856sd=ichicdn:m856sf=n083906:@@@)

[bin/query/l?cdn:8:./temp/~ammem_sPmH::displayType=1:m856sd=ichicdn:m856sf=n083906:@@@"](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/l?cdn:8:./temp/~ammem_sPmH::displayType=1:m856sd=ichicdn:m856sf=n083906:@@@)

Also:

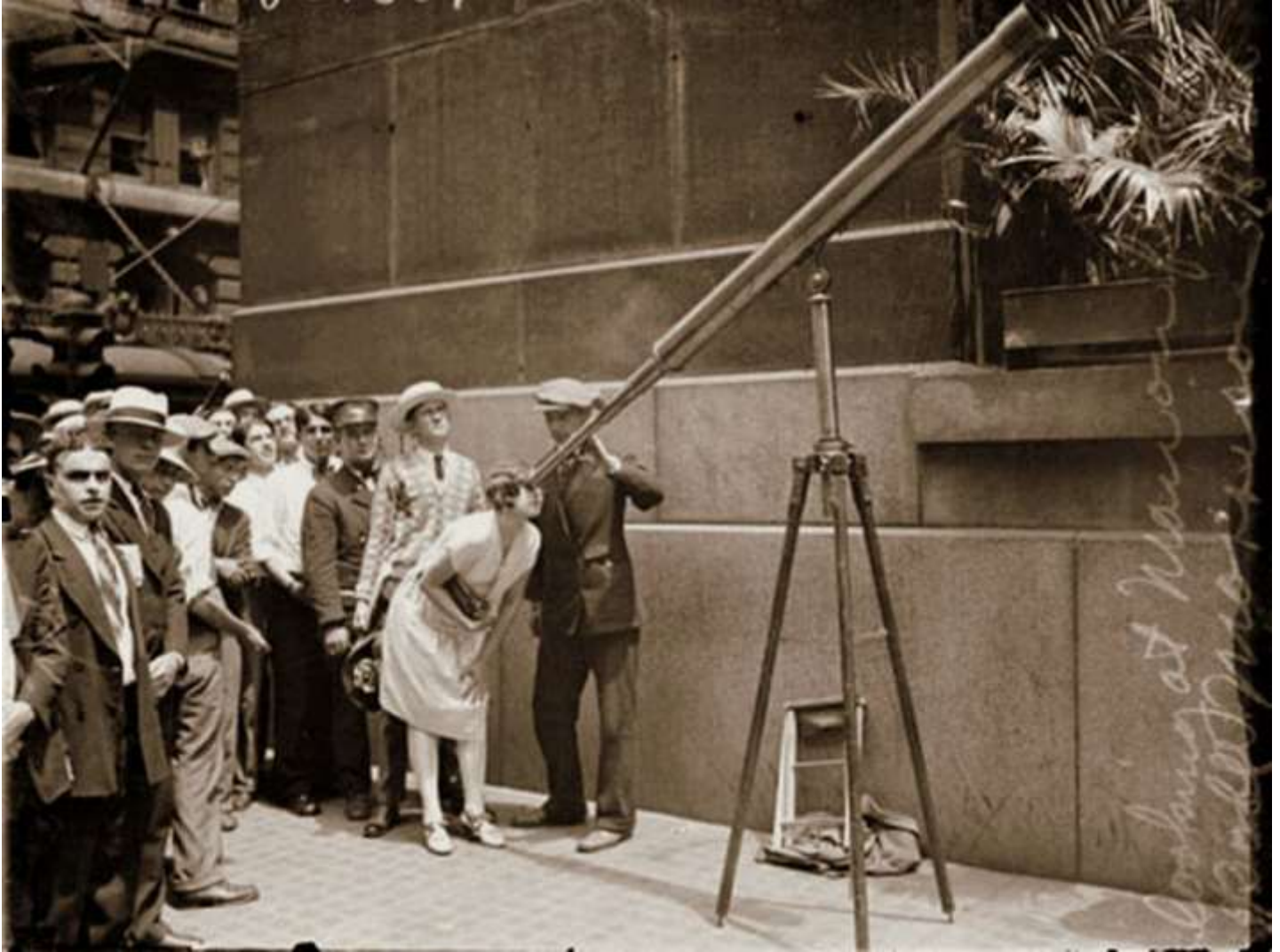
This is the most illusive 500 footer in Chicago. I have never seen a good photo of it, only distant shots and rendered postcards.

Here is a photo of the Madison Street entry from the Jazz Age Chicago website...

<http://memory.loc.gov/ndlpcoop/ichicdn/n0839/n083906.jpg>

posted by Chicago Shawn

<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843>



Chicago at Morrison Hotel

Chicago Daily News, Inc . (photographer) (1927). Morrison Hotel.

Informal full-length portrait of a woman, with people lining up on the sidewalk behind her, looking through a telescope at a man on the flag pole on the roof of the Morrison Hotel Tower at 15-29 South Clark Street in the Loop community area of Chicago, Illinois.

Cite as: DN-0083664

Chicago Daily News negatives collection, Chicago Historical Society, Clark Street at North Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614-6071.

(original negative) ichicdn n083664

found at [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/l?cdn:7:/temp/~ammem_Rr5Z::displayType=1:m856sd=ichicdn:m856sf=n083664:@@@)

[bin/query/l?cdn:7:/temp/~ammem_Rr5Z::displayType=1:m856sd=ichicdn:m856sf=n083664:@@@"](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/l?cdn:7:/temp/~ammem_Rr5Z::displayType=1:m856sd=ichicdn:m856sf=n083664:@@@)

The artistically efficient homicide of Hymie Weiss drove home the grim lesson that the man of destiny among ambitious Chicago hoodlums was Alphonse Capone.

The best possible life insurance policy for other hoodlums was to reserve a seat on his band wagon.

The prestige of the North Side gang vanished like a puff of smoke in the wind when news of Hymie's demise was blazoned across town.

King Al wanted another truce meeting; and Vincent 'The Schemer' Drucci bowed to the inevitable. He was smart enough to acquiesce, but he had mental reservations.

The meeting took place in the Morrison Hotel on October 21, 1926.

The size of the representation was a tribute to Capone. The big fellow was not there, but he laid down the terms through Anthony Lombardo and Maxie Eisen.

William Hale 'Big Bill' Thompson ran for mayor that fall. Capone gave \$200,000 to his campaign; and when Big Bill won, Capone returned triumphantly to the Loop.

Drucci was shot and killed on Election Eve. He was in a squad car at the time, under the protection of three detectives who were driving him from the Detective Bureau to a north side courtroom.

Daniel Healy, a hard-boiled sergeant, thought picking up hoodlums brought him good luck. Healy had taken Drucci into custody on Diversey Boulevard; and was one of the detectives taking him to court.

Drucci Wears the Crown. pages 34-36 Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot. Rockford (IL): The Spot Publishing Company (1930).

Dewey Decimal Class 364.977314

Library of Congress HV6795.C4 C47

<https://archive.org/download/chicagogangwarsi00rock/chicagogangwarsi00rock.pdf>

Also:

<https://html1-f.scribdassets.com>

DRUCCI wears the CROWN

The critically efficient homicide of Hyacinth Weiss drove home to every ambitious hoodlum in Chicago the grim lesson that the state of deity among them was Alphonse Capone, and that the best possible life insurance was a reward seat on his loyal wagon. The prestige of the North Side gang consisted the path of stable in a windstorm when news of his demise was blazoned across the town. Vincent "Schmoo" Drucci bowed apparently to the inevitable for when King Al suggested that another prize he held he was smart enough to acquire. But the Schmeer had mental reservations as to what to do.

The meeting took place in the Morrison Hotel on October 21, 1930, and the size of the representation was in itself a tribute to Capone. The Big Fellow himself was not there, but the terms which were laid down by Anthony Lombardo and Maxie Eisen, the veteran Jewish racketeer, had come from him, and you may be sure that his stipulations were made this time. Even "Kashmir" O'Donnell was represented. His delegate was instructed to say yes to everything and not to sit around with his fingers crossed either. Unfortunately Joe Sullis, still in jail awaiting the verdict on the charge of murdering William Foley, could not get a leave of absence, but he was represented by the Schmeer and George Moran. Edwin Shekton was there, and so was Edward "Spike" O'Donnell. Tony Lombardo, a big shot in the Duane, Sullivan, an important Italian political organization, represented Capone as did Maxie Eisen, the resident Jewish racketeer and slick head thugger. Lombardo laid down the territorial lines. Drucci and Moran were possessed with the entire North Side, limited on the south and west by the Chicago river, on the east by Lake Michigan but extending north as far as the Archer Circle. The southern line was equally divided between "Spike," Shekton and Sullis, but don't you believe a word of it. No peace pact in history has ever written a congenial successful impulse, nor did this one. The League of Nations itself could not advocate the sad condition of affairs along the South Side lower front where, incidentally, a few days before the conference, Mr. Sullis had ordered the dismantling of one of his customer's saloons because the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Kepka had refused to help Joe pay W. W. O'Brien's legal bill.

Another well known racketeer, wearing smiles and saying yes all over the banquet hall, was Schmeer Drucci, but it was destined never to be given another good play.

On November 2 the territorial terms announced that Sullis and Lefty himself were not guilty of murdering William Foley and Big Joe went home to fall into extensive



Vincent "Schmoo" Drucci, successor to "Katie Myrtle" Weiss as leader of the North Side gang. This is an early photograph of the open-airing business, taken after he had spent a tough night in a jail cell.

hobbies with John "Dingbat" Oberha, as well as to read his mail. There was an interesting letter from relatives of Hillary Clements, the Shabbon gangster, who had been missing several months, and Joe was impressed to learn the spot where he had left the body so that it might be given a decent burial. But it was not until five weeks later that the body was found and, would you believe it, the spot was a vacant lot behind the house where Hillary's survivors lived.

Garibaldi entered in the new year, 1931, by receiving one John Costanzo, a Shabbon beer customer, from the same end, so far as this reporter can determine. His Costanzo has not yet been found. Effects to completely do away with Theodore Anton were not so successful. Theodore, known as "The Greek," owned the Hawthorne Arms, headquarters of the Big Fellow. Theodore had been a pretty tough guy in his day and had come to the Capone gang with a respectable career in the prize ring to retirement. But as the years rolled in something happened to him, and he made a big mistake of himself by developing the evil of his ways and the ways of his companions and tenants. Anton married discreet and light to the point of being that he was through with his old view and that Capone's boss on the building would not be removed. And so Anton the Greek was seen sitting red-hot around the Hawthorne Arms Hotel, and a long line afterward his body, or what was left of it, was removed from a hole of quicklime in a vacant lot in Burnham, Indiana, near the backyard of Johnny Patton, Burnham's top server and a good friend of Al Capone.

On the South Side, believe it or not, Edward "Spike" O'Donnell was accused of having designs on Joe Sullis. Lefty Kowal and those blue-eyed boys John "Dingbat" Oberha, the richest wood contractor. Whether true or not, Kowal and Charles "Big Bear" Hrubec, were lined up at March 11 as they were looking "Spike" O'Donnell's territory. "Lefty" and Hrubec jumped out of the car and were racing at top speed for shelter in an apartment house lobby, when, surrounded by bullets, they collapsed in death. "Spike" O'Donnell did the foul murder," said Joe Sullis to newspaper reporters. "I am not in the lower market." On the day of his release from the county jail, "Lefty" who was a rather badly-mannered little fellow, started on page one that he had been pushed around long enough by certain persons on the South Side and that he himself intended to go in for pushing in a big way.

Unsavory Vincent Drucci, as leader of the North Side gangsters, had not been completely paralyzed by the news conference. He had, indeed, been quite busy following Al Capone around, a privilege he had received recently during the waiting and everywhere the Big Fellow were the Schmeer was sure to follow. When he went to Hot Springs, Arkansas with a large body guard to rest up for the approaching mayoral election in Chicago he did not know it, but the Schmeer went along, too, taking with him numerous armed, well-dressed, maintenance and other instruments of warfare. In Hot Springs the "Schmeer" made an unsuccessful attempt to murder the Big Fellow, but it was done so neatly that news of the affair reached the newspapers only by leakage.

When King Al returned to Chicago late in March the atmosphere was considerably cooled with grapevine and



Schmeer Drucci killed by police after a short reign as North Side leader. (Upper photo) The automobile in which the Schmeer was shot while being taken to a courtroom by police. (2) Commissioner John Egan examining evidence which Schmeer Drucci (left) used to kill Drucci. (3) Drucci in the morgue.

political applications. William Hal's Thompson, after two long years, had come out again, this time squarely against King George of England. Recognizing Thompson a well-armed shot on which to stand his own star skyward, Capone ordered to the extent of \$200,000. Well, King George lost a great battle to Big Bill and to the Big Fellow. Chicago again became as wide open as it was in the good old days.

of Johnny Tarrin Capone, roamed up in Crown by Mayor Devor for four years, again marked throughout into the lamp. Everything was going beautifully for the Big Fellow. Even the problem of doing something about Schmeer Drucci had been wiped out of his mind, for, on the eve of the election, the Schmeer was shot and killed as he rode from the Detective Bureau in a North Side

corruption in a squad car in variety of three instances.

Troubled enough for the Schmeer case of those detectives was a hard-boiled cop named Daniel Healy. It was Healy who had ordered the strike against one of his best men, Henry Finkelstein, as they stood snoring themselves on Diversey Boulevard. Making up hoodlums was a passion with Sergeant Healy who thought that it brought him good luck. Once he had walked into a South Side saloon and helped himself to an alcoholic beverage, he said: "The absolutely was in Joe's coat and Joe had the coat on at the time. 'Oh, you're a tough guy, with a gun, eh?' inquired Mr. Salta. Sergeant Healy offered to return the weapon but, jaw-wholly enough, Falty refused. At any rate, no voice had Sergeant Healy dispatched Drisco and Finkelstein in a jail cell, than an attorney appeared with a writ of habeas corpus. Out came Drisco and his best man, and into the squad car, escorted to the station. Drisco accepted a rear seat, with Sergeant Healy and one other officer. Finkelstein sat with the driver. Enough different stories have been told about what happened during the noon day or ten minutes to stretch from the Illinois hotel on Diversey Boulevard to Madison Park. However, it is not important after all these years what Drisco said to Mr. Healy and what Mr. Healy said back to Mr. Drisco, for the alternative came to a tragic end when a bullet from Mr. Healy's revolver bored itself in Drisco's heart, instead of going to a notorious law squad car toward night arrival on the spot and proceeded to the county morgue where Mr. Drisco's body was prepared up on a table slab.

Of course there was a great hue and cry from the family and from the surviving members of the Schmeer's gang, all of whom had become experienced in surviving by force. Crying sorrow, wailing, wailing they roared to hire attorneys to see that justice was done, justice in this case being the prosecution of Mr. Healy. At the coroner's inquest a few days later four prominent criminal lawyers spent many months of choice interrogatories against a simple story related from the stand by Mr. Healy. In effect it was that Joe Salta, Drisco, called him a punk cop and had reached for Mr. Healy's gun, but Mr. Healy, having a heavier reach, got there first. And Sergeant Healy went back to his job of picking up hoodlums just for good luck. The smart big city boys looked themselves out of the corners of their mouths that Sergeant Healy would get his in a very short while, but at this writing he is still up and about arresting hoodlums over in the tough Valley district "just for good luck."

The funeral of the Schmeer was no shabby affair held by upper-world standards, but judged by the standards of Chicago it was a terrible flop. Among the last tributes to Moore, Weiss, O'Sullivan, "Mad" Horton, Angelo Cross and Sammie Amosita had been complete silence with not even standing room, the final rites for Schmeer Drisco



Here is Big Tim Murphy, Chicago's premier politician and author of the nation's campaign slogan. "Vote for Big Tim Murphy—He's a creature of mine." Big Tim was slain in a gunfight with recently indicted with the assassination of Alfred "Doc" Goetz, machine gunner, in 1929.

were played to empty seats. No politician could expect more over him, or best over his racket to him his so had been done for Sauczka. In the comparatively short parade to the cemetery you couldn't find a single automobile stopped, not at the Wozac circus, with each wagon seeing you how to exit your bullet. Already decent folk had become weary of those displays, and the police had announced that squads would be in attendance to seize gangsters. But Al Capone was there. And so was George "Bugs" Moran and Harry Elmer Frank and Pete Gaumborg, Potatoes Kaufman, Happer Dan McLaughy, Jack McGinn, "Blagden" Oberia, Frankie MacFarlane and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Salta. Mrs. Drisco was consoled by Mrs. Dan O'Hession. The big fellow derived a great notion of the fact that here was one of his enemies for whose death he would not be blamed, and he came face-to-face, even hitting. There is no record however that Algonzo kept any tears on "Bugs" Moran's shoulder because of their mutual loss. The Big Fellow was getting all the breaks just now, and he was sitting pretty on top of the underworld. One day morning the Big Fellow discovered that he had become famous. His position had made him quite visible to the great naked eye of the public. For a time this attention may have tickled his vanity, but there is "heat" in the great naked eye of the public, no matter whether you're a king, politician, king maker, or just plain government king. King "heat" grows unbearable at times and you will find yourself raising every time you see a king. You run for the sole reason that you want privacy, you want to live your own life. Now when King Al began making it away from the following crowd he had two reasons: (1) To live his own life and (2) to live.

When King Al found himself in the Loop District after making King Goetz at the majority election he looked around carefully and was amazed to see that a lot of little goateers were doing a great big business without having a king who led a standing army. This condition was observed simultaneously by George "Bugs" Moran and Ernest Bertelso. In their desire to levy tribute from these little goateers Moore, Capone, Bertelso, Moran and, a little later, the size of Joe Akella, leaders of the North Side, started another period of warfare in Chicago.

At the same time Bertelso, Moran and the Akella boys further developed the scope of this growing crime syndicate by looking up with Jack Zotta, over here of a chain of vice resorts on the West Side. Jack and his chief lieutenant, Solly Vision, had been having a rather tough time of it all by themselves owing to the close proximity of several of their clearest competitors to murder drive around and operated by "Monkey-Faced" Charlie Gember, and another chain character, known as Mike de Pina Heitler.

Mike de Pina had definite Capone connections while Mr. "Monkey-Faced" Charlie,



Al Ralph Shotton, forced by circumstances to retire as leader of the South Side gang. (He shot "Blower" Peley, a Shotton gangster, shot to death by Joe Salta. Peley, a Shotton gangster, was a good boy" said his mother, "what if he did and a lousie last moment.")



(left) Drucci Wears the Crown. pages 34-36 Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot. Rockford (IL): The Spot Publishing Company (1930). Dewey Decimal Class 364.977314 Library of Congress HV6795.C4 C47 https://archive.org/download/chicagogangwarsi00rock/chicagogangwarsi00rock.pdf Also: https://html1-f.scribdassets.com

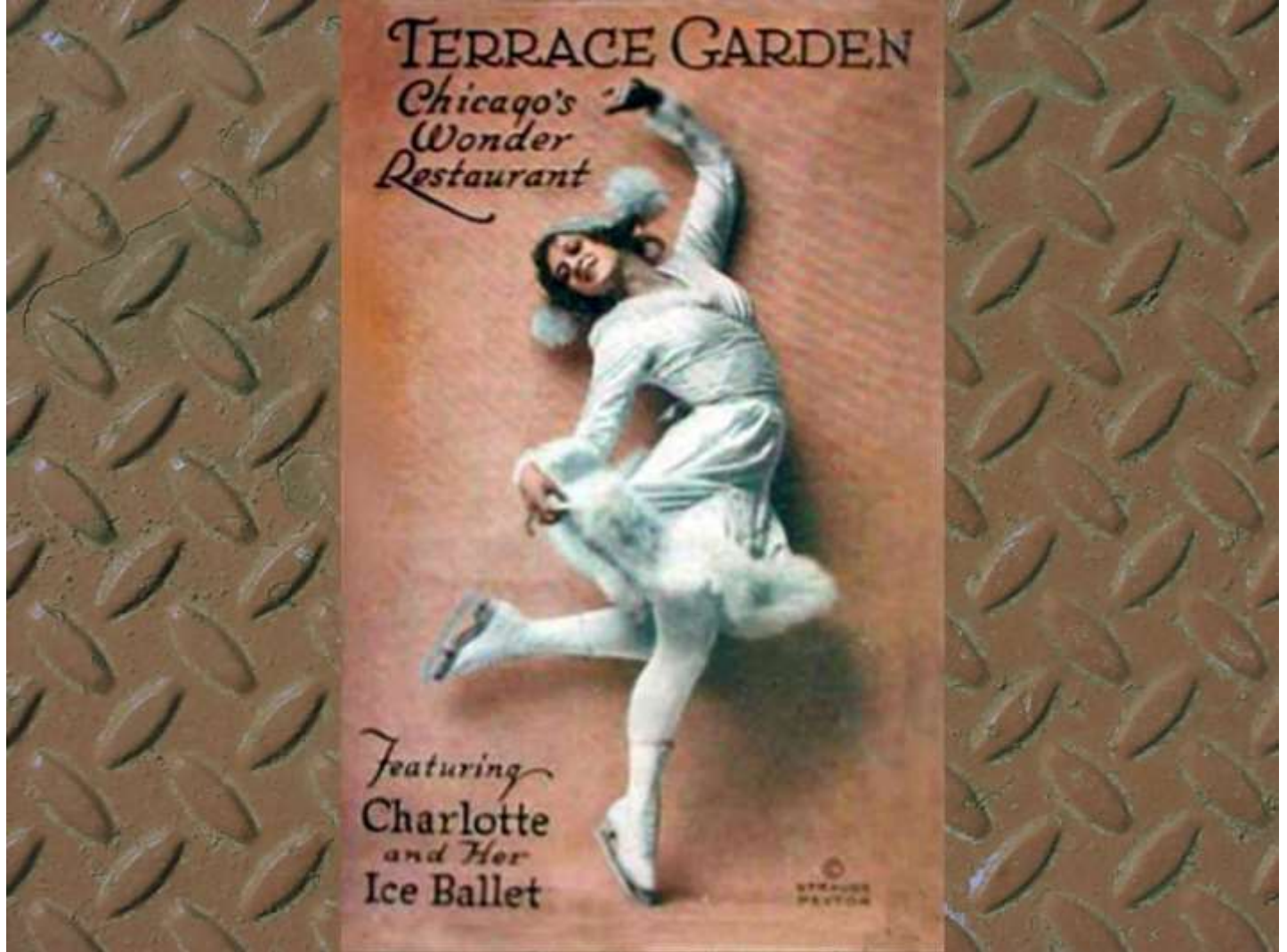
(right) Morrison Hotel, Chicago Height: 526 feet, 45 stories. Completed: 1925. Demolished: 1965 – to make room for the First National Bank Building (now Chase Tower). Interesting fact: The Morrison Hotel was the first building in the world outside of New York City to have more than 40 floors. http://www.archdaily.com/522991/the-10-tallest-buildings-ever-demolished/

160 meters skyscrapers, 20th-century postcards, Beaux-Arts architecture nllinoishttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morrison_Hotel_(Chicago)#mediaviewer/File:Morrison_Hotel_Postcard.jpg

The Morrison Hotel was a high rise hotel in downtown the Loop community area of Chicago in Cook County, Illinois, United States. It was designed by the architectural firm of Marshall and Fox, and completed in 1925. The hotel was demolished in 1965 to make room for the First National Bank Building (now Chase Tower). Standing 526 feet (160 m) high, the Morrison Hotel was the first building outside of New York City to have more than 40 floors. At the time of its razing, it was the tallest building to have ever been demolished anywhere in the world.

1.Jump up ^ Morrison Hotel (Chicago) at Emporis

2.Jump up ^ Morrison Hotel. Emporis.com. Retrieved 12 August 2007.
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morrison_Hotel_\(Chicago\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morrison_Hotel_(Chicago))



Morrison Hotel Terrace Garden Restaurant (1920).

Charlotte and her ice ballet.

<http://chuckmancollectionvolume15.blogspot.com/search/label/POSTCARD%20-%20CHICAGO%20-%20MORRISON%20HOTEL%20-%20TERRACE%20GARDEN%20RESTAURANT%20-%20CHARLOTTE%20AND%20HER%20ICE%20BALLET%20-%20c1920>

<http://chuckmancollectionvolume15.blogspot.com/2011/04/postcard-chicago-morrison-hotel-terrace.html>



Morrison Hotel (1930).

Looking east on Arcade Place, the alley south of Madison that connects LaSalle and Clark. The building rising in the east is the Morrison Hotel, now the site of Chase Tower. This alley is now home to several restaurants which serve Loop lunch crowds.

http://33.media.tumblr.com/fcbf1781c82d11f5b130300f0896828f/tumblr_mvng4oKyvM1r79v1io1_400.png



Morrison Hotel bar (1934).

Near the end of prohibition.

Writing on the wall ~ I drink upon occasion ~ sometimes upon no occasion.
From: de Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel (1547-1616) (author of El quijote)
I've had these for years. If I remember correctly, I found them on ebay.

posted by ethereal_reality, Lafayette/West Lafayette IN, Purdue U.
<http://skyscraperpage.com/forum/showthread.php?p=4978024>



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<http://skyscraperpage.com/forum/showthread.php?p=4978024>



Morrison Hotel Mezzanine Floor (1935).

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/x-postcard-chicago-morrison-hotel-mezzanine-floor-1935.jpg>



Morrison Hotel Mezzanine Floor Lobby (undated)
https://www.flickr.com/photos/steve_frenkel/5195695297/

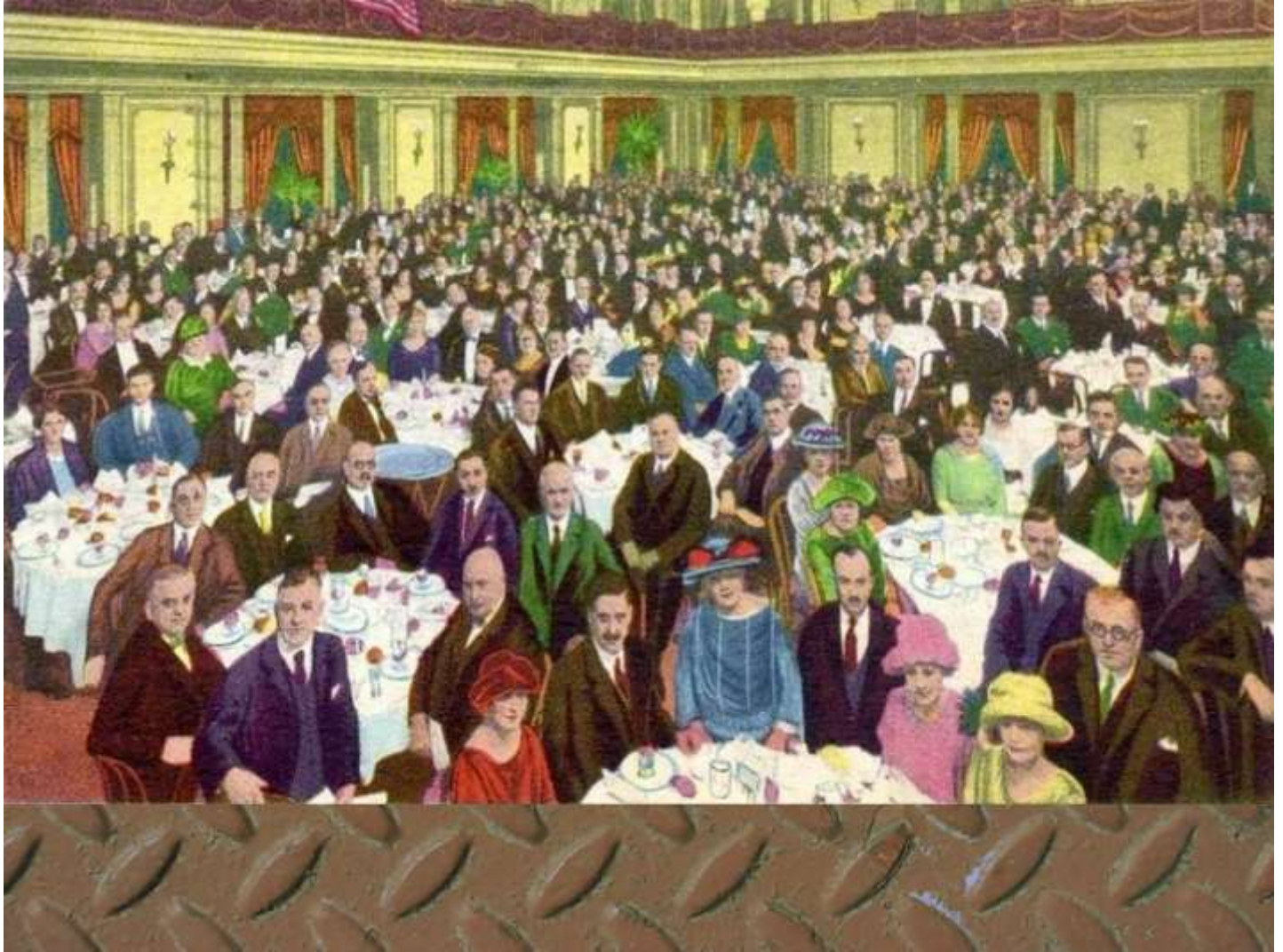
Also:
The Hotel of Perfect Service; Madison at Clark; Home of the Terrace Garden, Chicago's Wonder Restaurant; 3400 rooms with servitor and bath, \$3.00 per day and up. Personal Management of Harry C. Moir

Publisher: Western P. & L. Co
Stock #:219222
<http://www.cardcow.com/219222/lobby-showing-mezzanine-floor-morrison-hotel-chicago-illinois/>



Morrison Hotel Lounge and Rest Room (1920s)

<https://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/postcard-chicago-morrison-hotel-lounge-and-rest-room-1920s.jpg>



Morrison Hotel Cameo Ballroom (1916).

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/postcard-chicago-morrison-hotel-cameo-ballroom-packed-with-diners-nice-version-1916.jpg>



Morrison Hotel Cameo Ballroom.

<http://photos1.blogger.com/blogger/7073/2116/1600/POSTCARD%20-%20CHICAGO%20-%20MORRISON%20HOTEL%20-%20CAMEO%20BALLROOM%20-%20FLAGS.jpg>



Morrison Hotel Cameo Ballroom (1920s)

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2014/06/postcard-chicago-morrison-hotel-ball-and-banquet-room-1920s.jpg>



Morrison Hotel Terrace Garden Restaurant

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/postcard-chicago-morrison-hotel-terrace-garden-restaurant-early.jpg>



Morrison Hotel Terrace Garden Restaurant

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/x-postcard-chicago-morrison-terrace-garden-restaurant-clark-and-madison-empty-with-ice-early1.jpg>



Morrison Hotel Terrace Garden Restaurant (1916).

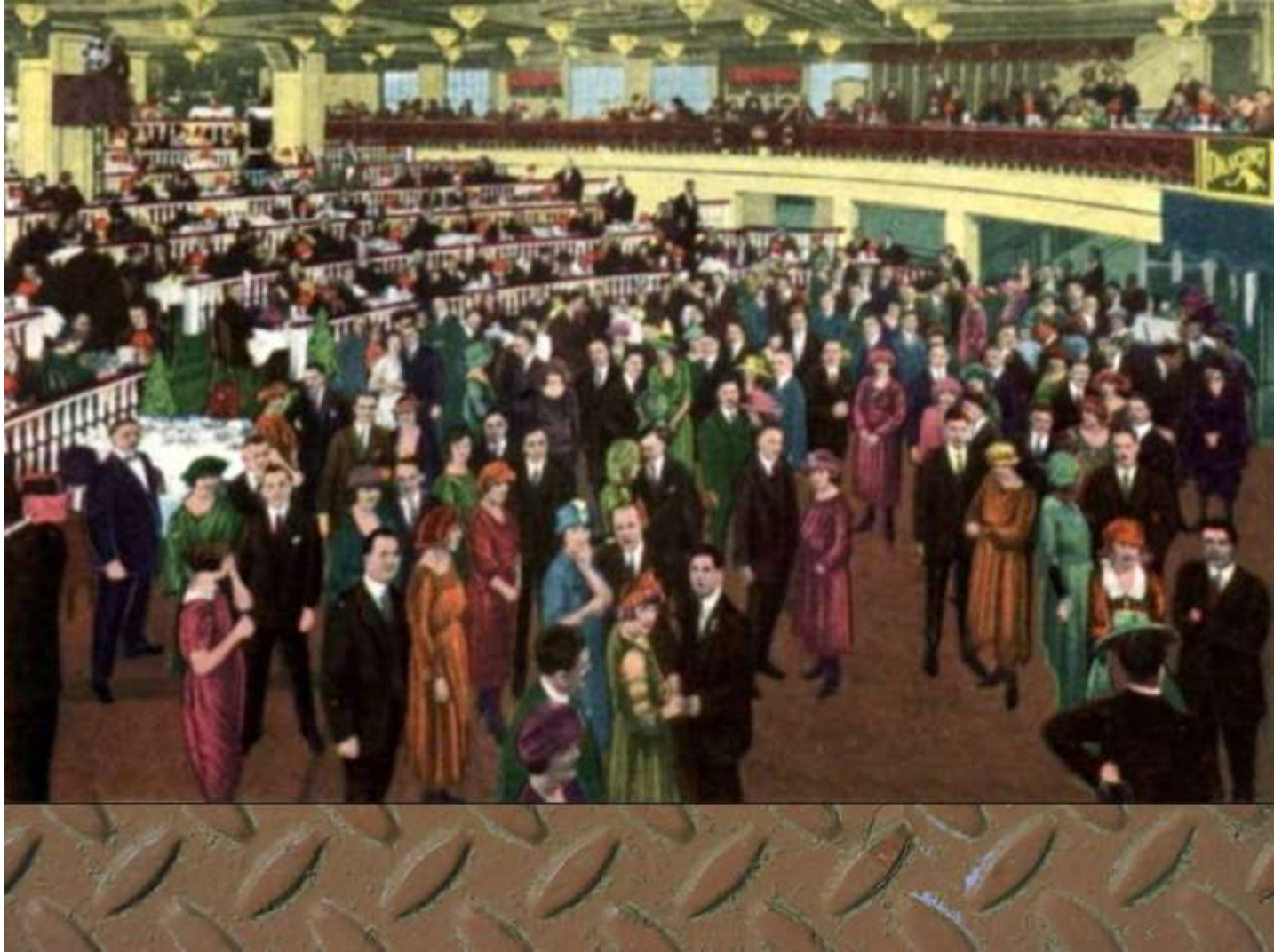
<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.wordpress.com/2009/07/22/terrace-garden-restaurant-morrison-hotel-large-group-of-performers-1918/>



Morrison Hotel Terrace Garden Restaurant (1925).

The restaurant had grand dinner productions, including ice skating.

http://31.media.tumblr.com/tumblr_lz1i7r8OZF1r79v1io1_400.jpg



Morrison Hotel Terrace Garden Wonder Restaurant

Public Dancing

Stock #: 309816

<http://www.cardcow.com/309816/terrace-garden-wonder-restaurant-morrison-hotel-public-dancing-chicago-illinois/>



Morrison Hotel Terrace Garden Restaurant

<http://girlflapper.tumblr.com/image/79531812477>

Also:

<http://www.cardcow.com/469733/morrison-hotel-terrace-garden-chicago-illinois/>



Morrison Hotel Dutch Grill Room (1914) (New Morrison Hotel).

The guest who happens into the new structure is 'struck by tile' in the most beautiful forms of tile-topped tables, tile-faced columns, tiled panels, floors, bathrooms, kitchen, bakery, service bars, ice boxes and even the dance-hall floor (1). When the hostilities developed in Europe [World War I] the tiling intended for use in the New Morrison Hotel had been on order from Holland and Germany. The owners had no possibility of receiving the most important part of its decoration from abroad. Two U.S. tile manufacturers were eventually found (2). The first object to meet the eye in the dining-room is a large mural decoration of a scene near Antwerp, in blue and white tile, depicting a family of Hollanders in the fields on the shores of the ocean with a sail-boat, clouds, windmill and farmhouses in the distance. The grill room wall design is completed with small panels of blue and white satin finished faience tile which depict cubist scenes in the peaceable land of windmills.. The same color scheme is to be found in the mat finish flint tiling six inches by six inches which is used in the construction of the entire floor. The bases of the English oak pillars are molded Ohio flint tile and are entirely in white. (3) An innovation will be found in the dancing hall where the floor is constructed of Bismarck pattern black and white, eighteen by eighteen tile. (4). The tile ordered from Holland and Germany has been successfully reproduced and improved upon by American makers in Zanesville and Cincinnati, Ohio. (5)

The "Ohio flint tile" mentioned above is one brand name used by the American Encaustic Tiling Company of Zanesville, OH. There were two major tile companies operating in Cincinnati at this time, either of which could have produced tiles for this grill room--the Rookwood Pottery and the Wheatley Pottery & Tile Company. Rookwood is the more probable maker, however, as its product included Dutch-motif tiles for at least one other restaurant in Cincinnati at a later date (https://sites.google.com/site/tileinstallationdatabasemz/oh_cincinnati--mills-restaurant).
 posted by Michael Padwee
https://sites.google.com/site/tileinstallationdbal/il_chicago--dutch-grill-room-new-morrison-hotel

Also:

Morrison Hotel Grill Restaurant (c1920).

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2011/01/postcard-chicago-morrison-hotel-the-grill-restaurant-interior-c19201.jpg>



Morrison Hotel Boston Oyster House

<http://www.prints-online.com/boston-oyster-house-room-morrison-hotel-chicago/print/5873183.html>



Morrison Hotel Boston Oyster House (1947 February 1).

Barbara Stanwyck and her husband Robert Taylor. Stanwyck made 93 movies. In 1944 she was the highest paid woman in the US. Her marriage to Taylor ended in 1950; but Stanwyck said he was the love of her life.

Chicago Tribune historical photo
<http://galleries.apps.chicagotribune.com/chi-20th-century-entertainers-20130125/>

THIS SPACE
FOR CORRESPONDENCE



MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO



Morrison Hotel bedroom (c193)

http://www.ebay.com/itm/Bedroom-Interior-Hotel-Morrison-Chicago-IL-postcard-/200624977053?nma=true&si=IJURX4zOqsoWmqZ%252FD1Zat%252BNc9LU%253D&orig_cvip=true&rt=nc&_trksid=p2047675.12557

THIS SPACE
FOR CORRESPONDENCE



A Private Dining Room
MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO



Morrison Hotel private dining room

<http://www.usgwarchives.net/il/cook/postcards/chicago/morrisonhotel.jpg>

THIS SPACE
FOR CORRESPONDENCE



A Living Room
MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO



Morrison Hotel private living room (1924).

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2013/09/postcard-chicago-morrison-hotel-a-living-room-1924.jpg>

THIS SPACE
FOR CORRESPONDENCE



MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO



Morrison Hotel soap wrapper

<http://media-cache-ec0.pinimg.com/originals/e3/be/7b/e3be7b9f68c9b0e2d2bd82a57e7f9f76.jpg>



Morrison Hotel entrance on Madison (1950s)

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_NtgXlrcvXZA/S-LPkWpfell/AAAAAAAAAIC4/fDOVz9TLPO4/s1600/POSTCARD++CHICAGO++MORRISON+HOTEL++MADISON+STREET+WITH+MANY+SIGNS+-+FANNIE+MAY+CANDIES+-+PARKED+CARS+-+1950s.jpg



Morrison Hotel entrance

tumblr_m5gqeoCKCr1rvs8d8o1_1280.jpg

<http://old-chicago.tumblr.com/post/24996558920/1950s-madison-morrison-hotel>

By the 1920s, the Morrison Hotel was a premier hotel in the center of the city at the corner of Clark and Madison.

It boasted 3,400 rooms, featured two lobbies, and included the Cameo Ballroom, and two large restaurants, the Boston Oyster House and the Terrace Garden Wonder Restaurant.

In 1927, the Tower addition was completed and the Morrison became the World's Tallest Hotel, offering a spectacular view of the city and Lake Michigan.

In 1965 the hotel was razed to make space for the First National Bank Building (known today as Bank One Plaza).

As a really big hotel, the Morrison made sure it was on a lot of postcards.

By the 1960s, the hotel had a revolving restaurant named the Carousel on top of the building.

When the Morrison was demolished, the revolving restaurant moved to the new Holiday Inn on Lake Shore, Drive (the W Hotel).

A person who posted to this wiki page recalls that in the 1950s the family had a sign shop in the Morrison Hotel.

In 1962, the family had a reception in the Cotillion Room (on the second floor?).

A coffee shop and a drugstore with a lunch counter were located just off the lobby.

A barbershop was at the Madison Street entrance.

Morrison Hotel

http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_information_about_the_Morrison_Hotel_in_the_1920%27s

The Cook County Regular Democratic Party had its headquarters on the fifth floor.

Mayor Richard J. Daley had an office in the party headquarters.

Colorful figures such as bookies and mobsters hung out at the Morrison.

The Morrison Hotel left the person who posted to wiki with good memories.



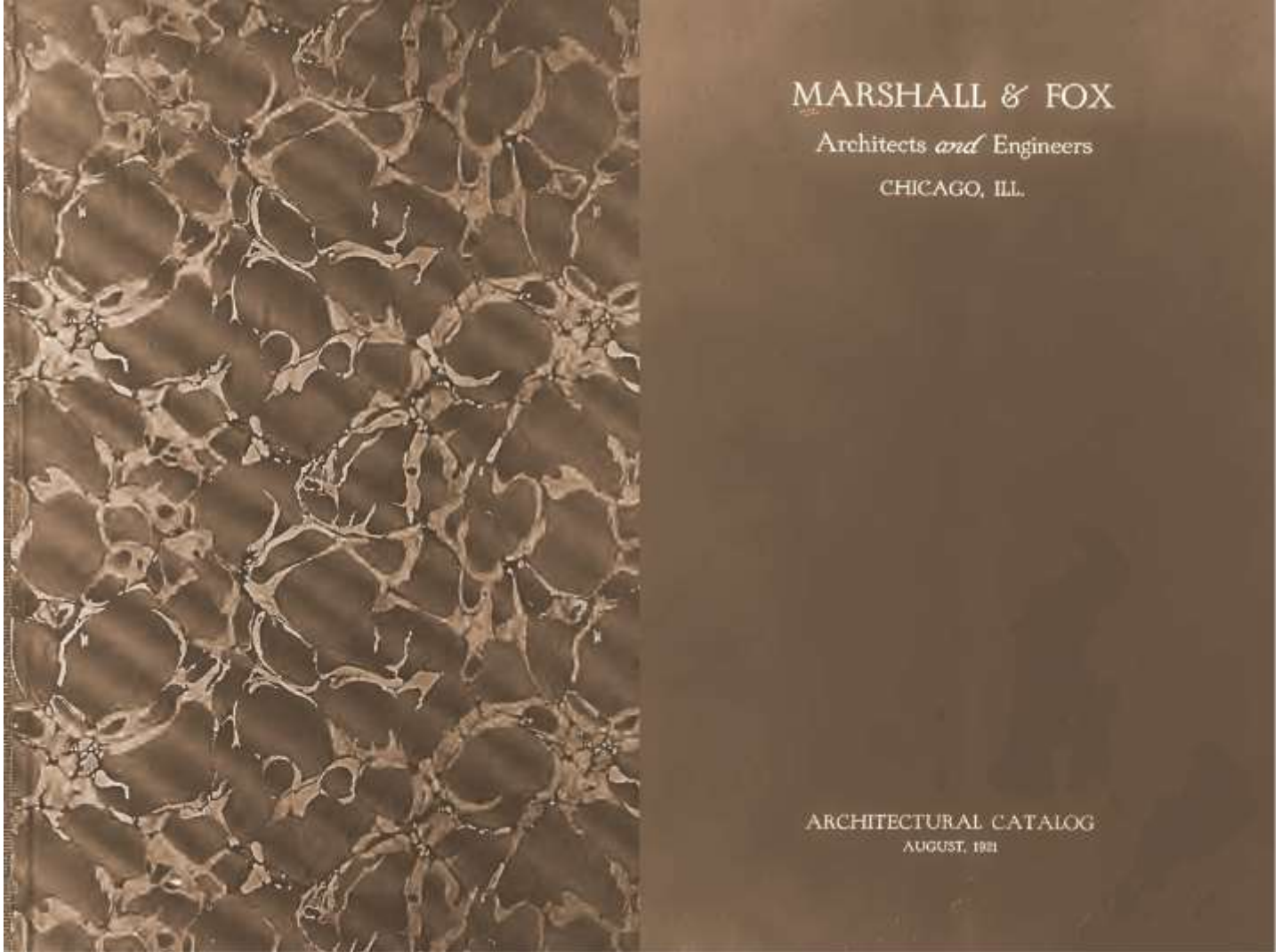
(left) Morrison Hotel
http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_information_about_the_Morrison_Hotel_in_the_1920%27s

(right) Morrison Hotel with Methodist Temple in background (c1940).
<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/postcard-chicago-clark-street-morrison-hotel-methodist-temple-c1940.jpg>



Morrison Hotel acrobat (1955)

<http://www.complex.com/style/2013/05/50-stunning-vintage-photographs-of-chicago/acrobat-on-the-morrison-hotel#/acrobat-on-the-morrison-hotel><http://www.pinterest.com/pin/177962622748214218/>



Marshall & Fox (architects and engineers) (1921 August). Architectural Catalog.

NA 737.M36A2
College of Architecture Library
Cornell University Library

http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924016323564/cu31924016323564_djvu.txt
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924016323564>

M. J. CORBOY
Company



PLUMBING
CONTRACTORS

178 West Randolph St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Contractors for Plumbing Work on
MORRISON HOTEL
ATLANTIC HOTEL
SOUTH SHORE COUNTRY CLUB
LYON and HEALY BUILDING



MORRISON HOTEL, SECTIONS I & II, CHICAGO, ILL.

Marshall & Fox (architects and engineers) (1921 August). Architectural Catalog.

NA 737.M36A2
College of Architectur Library
Cornell University Library

http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924016323564/cu31924016323564_djvu.txt
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924016323564>

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY

HUDSON TERMINAL-30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Steel Structures of all Classes
Particularly BRIDGES and BUILDINGS

Sales Offices

NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI
BUFFALO
DETROIT
ATLANTA
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
DULUTH
MINNEAPOLIS
DENVER
SALT LAKE CITY

Partial list of some of
MARSHALL & FOX, Architects
buildings for which we furnished fabricated steel

Gibbons Building	- -	Chicago
Breakers Apartment Building	- -	"
Marshall Apartments	- -	"
C. B. & Q. Office Building	- -	"
Stewart Apartments	- -	"
Lyon & Healy Building	- -	"
Morrison Hotel	- -	"
<i>(1st and 2nd Sections)</i>		
Northwestern Mutual Life Building	- -	Milwaukee



MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
Finished in 1917

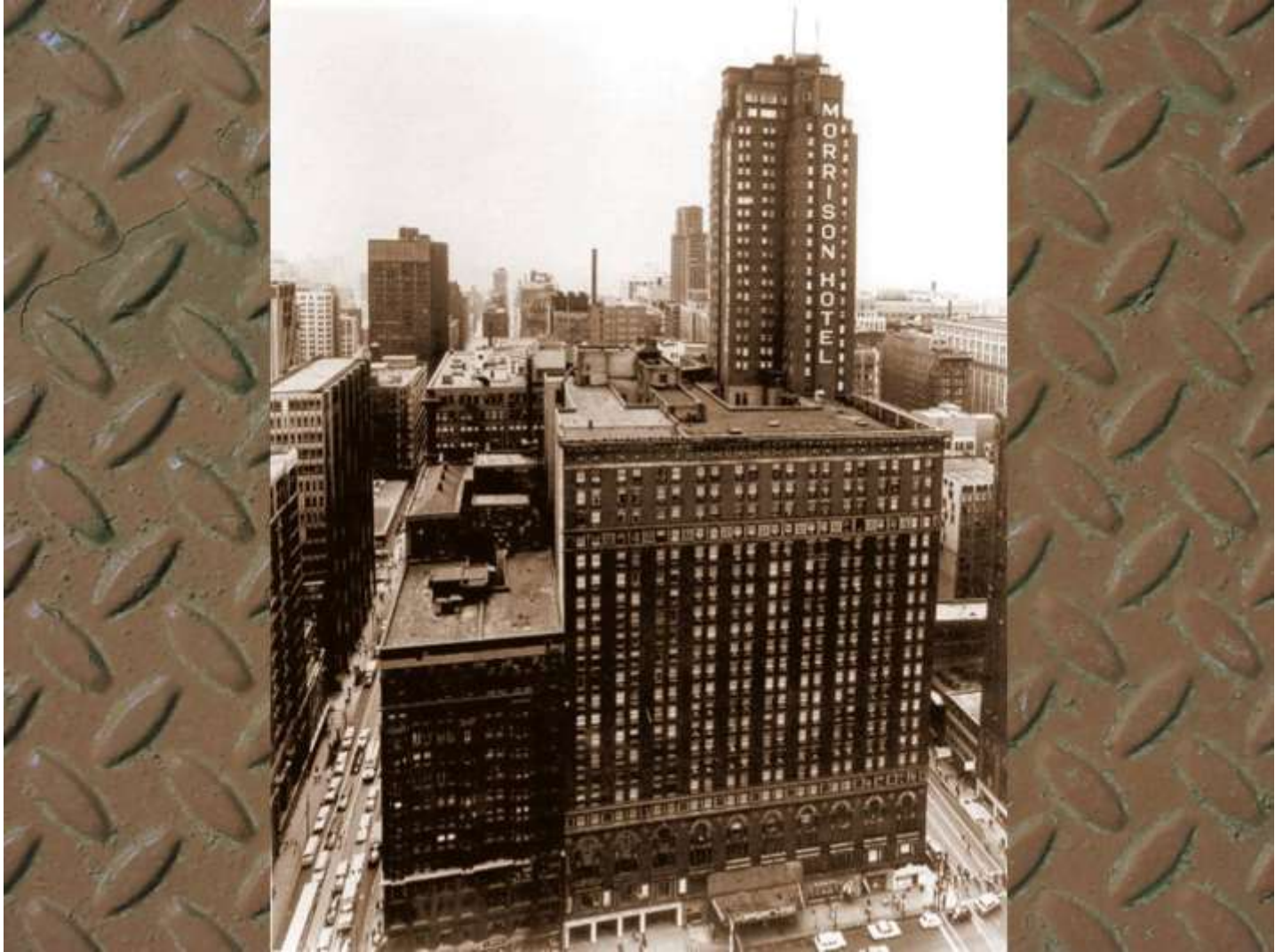
Pacific Coast Representative:

United States Steel Products Co., Pacific Coast Dept
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE PORTLAND

Marshall & Fox (architects and engineers) (1921 August). Architectural Catalog.

NA 737.M36A2
College of Architectur Library
Cornell University Library

http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924016323564/cu31924016323564_djvu.txt
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924016323564>



Morrison Hotel

<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843&page=2>



Morrison Hotel north side (at far right)

posted by Ethereal Reality

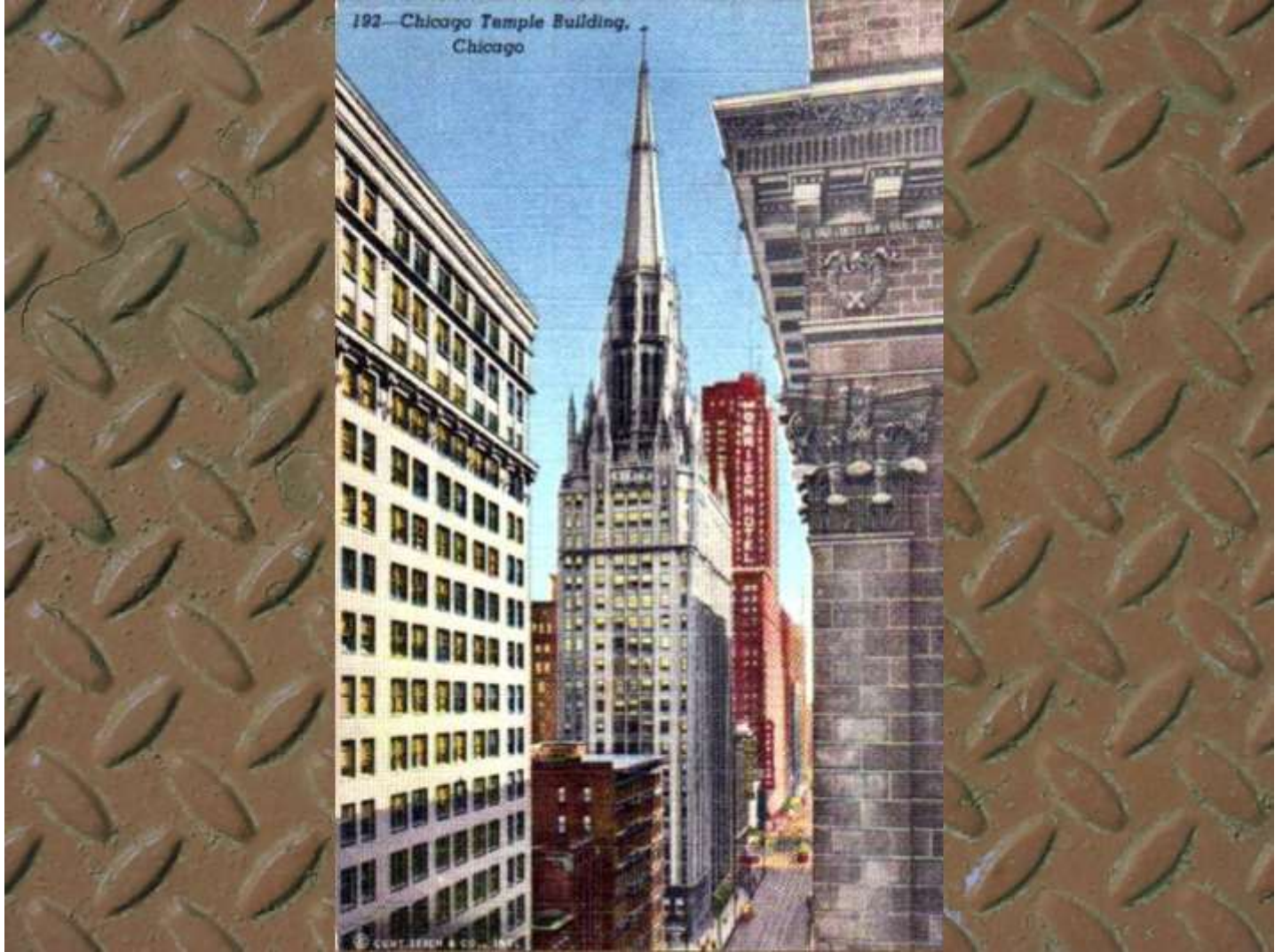
<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843&page=2>



Morrison Hotel (at left of chicago temple)

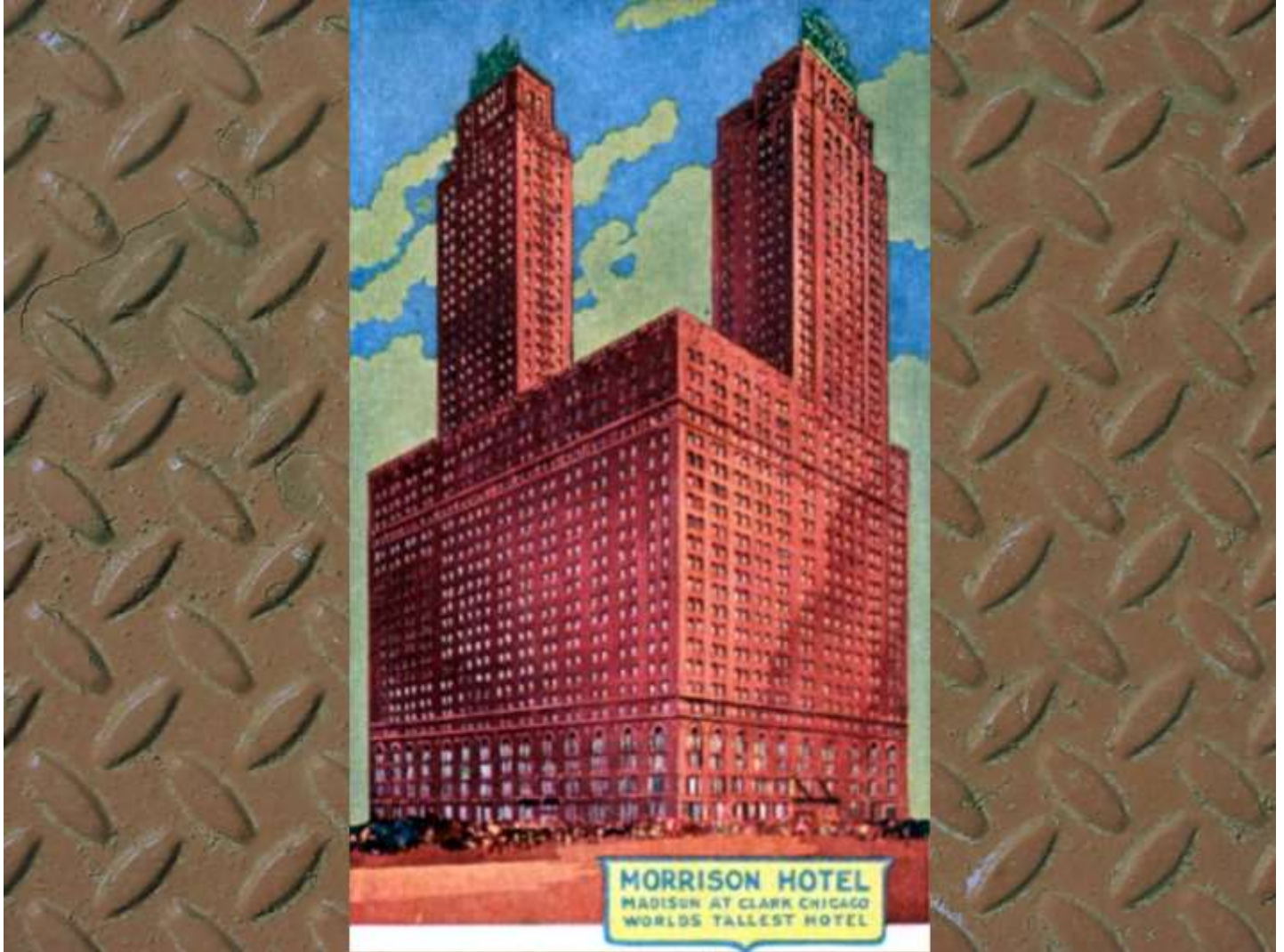
P12893

<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843>



Morrison Hotel (behind Chicago Temple) (1943)

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.wordpress.com/2009/11/05/chicago-temple-building-morrison-hotel-background-1943/>



Morrison Hotel (artist's sketch of twin towers dream)

A dream of twin towers that was never built, this artist's sketch of the Morrison Hotel (left) shows a second tower on the Madison Avenue side of the hotel that was never constructed. An over-abundance of hotel rooms in Chicago with the completion of the Stevens Hotel in 1927, the 1929 stock market crash and 1930s Depression brought the Morrison's plans for expansion to an end.

<http://www.blancorincon.com/Fragatas/Morrison%20Hotel.htm>



Morrison Hotel (artist's sketch of twin towers dream).bottom

<http://www.art.com/products/p361702480-sa-i969185/morrison-hotel-chicago-illinois.htm>



Morrison Hotel (artist's sketch of twin towers dream).mid-section

<http://www.art.com/products/p361702480-sa-i969185/morrison-hotel-chicago-illinois.htm>



Morrison Hotel (artist's sketch of twin towers dream).top

<http://www.art.com/products/p361702480-sa-i969185/morrison-hotel-chicago-illinois.htm>



Morrison Hotel (somewhere in the picture)

posted by Patrick Senior Editor
from Historic Chicago Thread.

P10306

<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843>



Morrison Hotel (dark building that says Morrison in Chicago skyline?)

posted by Patrick Senior Editor
from Historic Chicago Thread.

P10274

<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843>



Morrison Hotel (at right)

posted by Patrick Senior Editor
from Historic Chicago Thread.
P12882
<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843>



Morrison Hotel (probably at far left)

posted by Patrick Senior Editor
from Historic Chicago Thread.

P12884

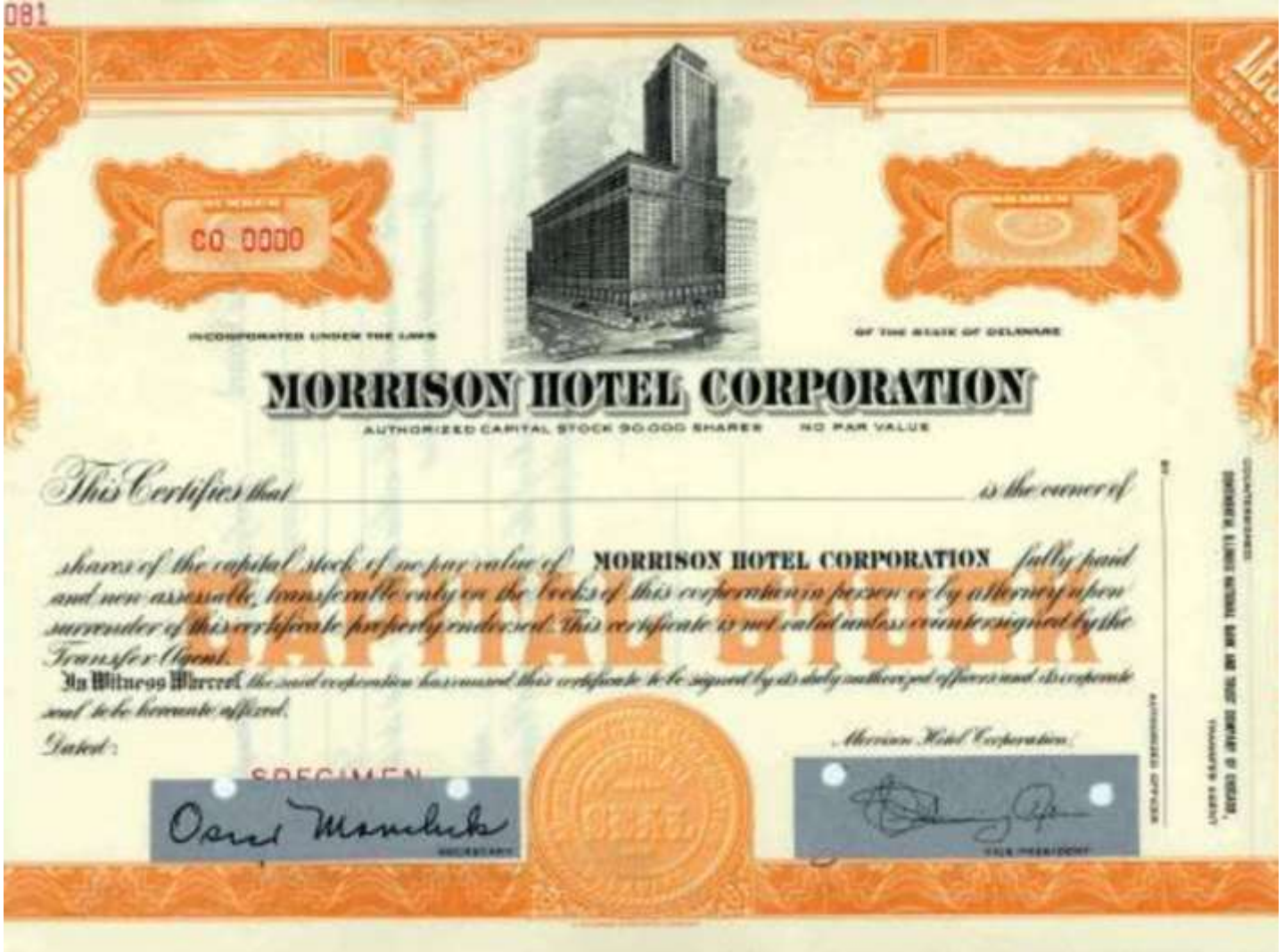
<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843>



Morrison Hotel south side (at right near steeple). Life magazine photograph

'Three major Loop buildings shown above are included in the Midwest's largest demolition contract in history, awarded by The First National Bank of Chicago to Harvey Wrecking Company of Chicago. Occupying the entire north half of the block bounded by Dearborn, Monroe, Clark and Madison streets, the structures to be razed include the 46-story Morrison Hotel, extreme right, the 15-story old Hartford Building, corner at left, and the 17-story Hamilton Hotel, shown at the rear of the Hartford Building.'

posted by ethereal_reality (2009 January 13)
<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843&page=2>



Morrison Hotel Corporation stock certificate. Printed by the Columbian Banknote Company (1950s)

The first Morrison Hotel, a four-story structure, was built at Madison and Clark in the late 1800s and quickly became a focal point in the social life of the city. Brisk business allowed the proprietors to expand the hotel to eight floors. When investor Harry C. Moir purchased the Morrison in 1903, plans were laid for an even larger structure, one that would earn the hotel national recognition. The first section of the improved hotel was completed in 1913 and contained 519 rooms. In the hopes of elevating hotel service to new heights, every room in the new structure included a private bath, an amenity which, by the early 1910s, had not yet become commonplace in the hotel industry. Additional sections of the Morrison were opened in 1916 and 1925, increasing the capacity of the hotel even further. In 1927, the hotel's signature forty-six story tower was completed, giving the Morrison a total of 2,500 guest rooms and the right to claim itself the "World's Tallest Hotel." The tower and its flagpole reached 637 feet into the air and offered guests not only cool breezes but also incomparable views of the lake and skyline. When the hotel's tower opened, it ranked as one of the tallest buildings in Chicago. At street level, the Morrison was graced by two lobbies, the one opening into Madison Street being the more elegant. It was designed in the Georgian style and featured a gray marble floor, wood-paneled walls, a 28-foot ceiling, and a marble front desk with cast bronze ornamentation. Elsewhere on the first floor were the enormously popular Boston Oyster House and the Terrace Garden dinner theater, both of which attracted visitors and Chicagoans alike. The Cameo Room ballroom was another well-liked hotel attraction, where, every New Year's Eve, hundreds of Chicagoans converged to dance, sip champagne, and celebrate the new year. As more modern hotels opened in the 1950s and 1960s, the Morrison's financial position began to slip. Gradually, the aging hotel became less and less profitable and was eventually closed. The building was razed in the summer of 1965 and is now the site of the First National Bank Building.

<http://scripophily.net/morhotcor.html>

This paper documents architectural developments on one city block in Chicago's loop (Block 18, bounded by Madison, Dearborn, Clark, and Monroe Streets).

In the years since the 1871 Chicago Fire, many buildings have been torn down and replaced with new structures, several of which were examples of innovative building techniques that made them world-famous.

The function of the buildings was consistently lodging and entertainment, though the First National Bank and Plaza occupy the whole block at present.

Kuhn's Hotel

The central location of the block made it an ideal location for early hotel builders.

Kuhn's Hotel opened in 1872 August, and was the first new hotel to open after the Fire of 1871. (Gilbert 131)

It was called the Windsor later.

It was the first Chicago hotel to offer service and food modeled after European hotels. (Gilbert 130)

Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

Hawley Block

The four story Reynolds Building occupied the site of the Hawley Block, before 1871, (See photo 1, Gilbert 123).

The home of Dr. C.V. Dyer stood on the site even before the Reynolds Building (Randall 95).

The four story Hawley Block was built in 1872 and torn down in 1882 to make room for the first section of the Montauk Building.

Block buildings at this time had business on the ground level and residential apartments in the upper stories.

The Hartford/Montauk Building

The Montauk was built in two successive building campaigns, the first in 1892 and the second in 1903.

The first section (East Side) had 50 feet of frontage on West Madison Street.

Henry Ives Cobb was the architect.

The second section had 45 feet of frontage at 57-61 West Madison Street. (Randall 137)

The two sections formed a 14-story building with one basement and a high attic.

The foundation of the East section had piers and columns on spread footings that rest in the upper layers of soil.

Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

The Hartford/Montauk Building (cont.)

The lateral force of the building is equally distributed over the hard clay surface that the piers must sit on. (Randall 300)

This system can support only low elevation buildings.

Caissons supported the west side of the Montauk Building

Caissons are cylindrically-shaped concrete piers that rest on the stable bedrock/hard-pan layer of the earth's strata.

Caissons can hold much more weight and be used to achieve much higher elevations. (Engineering News, Dec. 22, 1904)

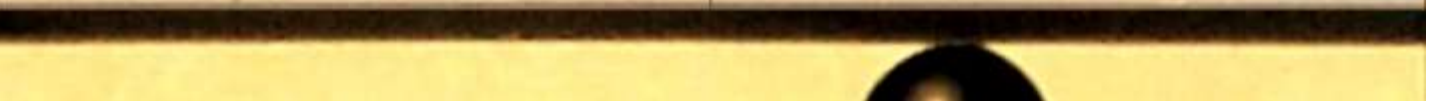
The Hartford/Montauk Building (cont.)

When the Dearborn Street subway station was built in 1940, the East side of the building had to be reinforced with eight hard-pan caissons (Randall 95)

The skeletal frame construction of the Montauk Building reduced the weight on the outer walls and enabled them to be thin. (Gilbert 166)

The Montauk was the first building to use of iron rail "grillage" to make the skeletal construction frame; and the building had iron columns with iron floor beams. (Randall 95)

The facade alternated with brick and glazed terra cotta clay stripes. (Lowe 131)



Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

Because of the innovations, though the Montauk was built of brick, the building didn't rely on heavy and resource-consuming load-bearing walls.

The Montauk was elegant, self supporting, and the first building to be called a "Skyscraper". (Randall 93).

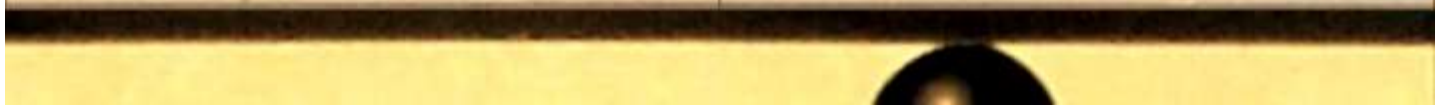
Four elevators serviced 260 offices inside.

The Montauk Building was rented to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company which provided fire insurance to property owners in Chicago.

Other occupants, such as Chemical National Bank, were banking, real estate, and loan companies.

Morrison Block

The Morrison Block was torn down and replaced by the Morrison Hotel in 1926, which was torn down to make room for the First National Bank Building in the 1960s.



Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

Fuller Building/Fuller Block

The present-day First National Bank was built in three successive building campaigns.

For simplification, the campaigns are labeled as building 1, building 2, and building 3.

Fuller Building/Fuller Block (cont.)

This speculation can be possible because Fuller received a contract, with his associates Purdy & Henderson to dig the basement, under the direction of Holabird & Roche, of the Tribune Building on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Madison.

This project was very controversial because almost everyone believed that the deep excavation would disturb the foundations of the surrounding buildings and cause them to collapse. (Gilbert 112)

Fortunately the deep basement project, used to house the Chicago Tribune presses, was a success.

Other projects involving sub-basements and sub-sub-basements soon followed.

Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

Fuller Building/Fuller Block (cont.)

The original Tribune Building was located across the street from my block at 7 South Dearborn.

Another significant building on the block is the First National Bank Building.

In fact the development of the block can be seen as a study in the development of the First National Bank Building.

First National Bank Building

The First National Bank Building was originally at a different location than it is today.

It was located at 22 LaSalle Street (old numbering system).

It opened on July 1, 1863.

Frank A. Randall, the author of the book *History of the Development of Building Construction in Chicago*, informs us that the bank moved its headquarters to the second location at the five story Exchange Building.

This building was located at the southwest corner of North Clark & West Lake Street. (Gilbert 586)

Here the bank stayed until the end of 1867.

Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

First National Bank Building (cont.)

The present-day First National Bank was built in three successive building campaigns.

For simplification, the campaigns are labeled as building 1, building 2, and building 3.

Randall says the First National Bank, Building 1, was built in 1868 and had four stories and a basement.

It was located at the southwest corner of North State & West Washington Streets.

The building (building 1) was partially destroyed in the Chicago Fire in 1871.

It was immediately rebuilt in December 1871.

First National Bank Building (cont.)

This rebuilt building had five stories and a basement supported on a spread foundation.

Burlington & Whitehouse were the architects. (See photo 2, Gilbert 342)

Once again the First National Bank relocated its headquarters.

The bank found a site at 38 S. Dearborn and built a new building rather than moving into an already pre-existing building.

This building, (building 2), was built in 1882.

Building 2 was 100 feet tall and had 6 stories, 3 elevators, and 100 offices. It was supported on a spread foundation.

Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

First National Bank Building (cont.)

The First National Bank building took up 96 feet on Monroe Street.

Burlington & Whitehouse were the architects of this building as well as the first building. (See photo 3, Gilbert 570)

The building's interior must have been well lighted because Randall describes it as being surrounded by light on all sides. (Randall 166)

He goes on to say that at the time it was one of the "most noticeable Chicago buildings." (Randall 166)

Building 2 was torn down in 1902.

First National Bank Building (cont.)

The third building campaign (Building 3) was built on the same site (38 S. Dearborn) in 1903.

It was 17 stories high and had two basements.

The building rested on rock caissons. (Engineering News, Dec 22, 1904).

D.H. Burnham & Company were the architects.

First National Bank, Building 4 is standing today.

The entire block was acquired; the remaining buildings were demolished and replaced with the bank and plaza.

Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

First National Bank Building (cont.)

The present-day, 60-story, First National Bank building was built in 1965 by the architectural firms of C.F. Murphy & Associates and the The Perkins and Will Partnership. (Bach 98)

It is 850 feet high and has a two level pedestrian plaza.

The building is located in "the geographic center of the Loop." (Seigel 247)

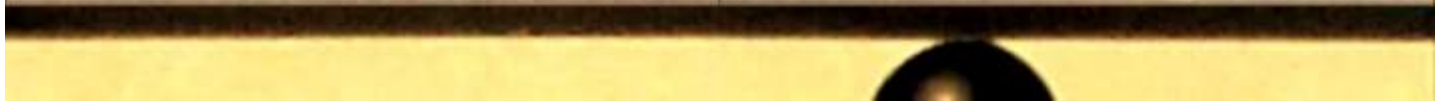
Inside are commercial banking departments and window tellers at the floor level.

The space directly above is raised on a platform and is visible from this ground floor.

The additional upper floors are rented to a variety of tenants.

First National Bank Building (cont.)

At the very top are longitudinal penthouses that house the elevator and electrical utilities. (Seigel 248)



Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

First National Bank Building (cont.)

After visiting the site I realized how extreme the changes are; and I immediately noticed the stunning difference between the buildings I was researching and the present-day First National Bank Plaza.

One building serving one corporation replaced an entire block of buildings that served a variety of purposes.

The process is similar, on a smaller scale, to a governmental infrastructure project; however, a governmental infrastructure project benefits thousands of people rather than a select group of stock-holders.

The original water-colored pages of fire insurance maps had generate a mental image of the buildings I was researching.

First National Bank Building (cont.)

I was able to recreate how the buildings must have looked and how it must have felt to be inside of them.

Though I knew the First National Bank occupied the block, the research didn't prepare me for the shock of not seeing any of the original buildings; and I had a feeling of loss.

I went inside.

The first floor was occupied by thousands of square feet of bank tellers and loan offices.

Only employees were permitted into the elevators.

Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

First National Bank Building (cont.)

I noticed that the security staff was very observant; so I went into an elevator with a crowd of people and rode to the twenty-second floor.

On the twenty-second floor, I was surprised that the ceilings were low, appearing to be less than eight feet.

The furnishings and other decorations were spartan; and the décor appeared cheap, overall, and almost gaudy.

This odd theme was repeated in the bathrooms, which had very cheap tiling on the floor and walls with sinks one could find in a laundry.

First National Bank Building (cont.)

The décor did not change in the upper stories, except on the fifty-sixth floor, location of the Mid-Day Club (members only).

On the fifty-sixth floor the elevator lobby was completely white with Carrera marble that had heavy grey veining.

Access to the very top floors was completely restricted.

The building's entire outside surface is made of concrete and lightly smoked windows that are held in place by attractive brass frames that run the entire length of the building.

The tan concrete and orange-brown brass complement the outside.

Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture

<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

First National Bank Building (cont.)

Later I realized there actually is a physical remain of the previous buildings in the placement of the descending plaza steps.

The placement of the original buildings became clearer to me when I saw that the East to West steps correspond to the original semi-planked and semi-paved alley which is visible in the 1891 Rasher maps.

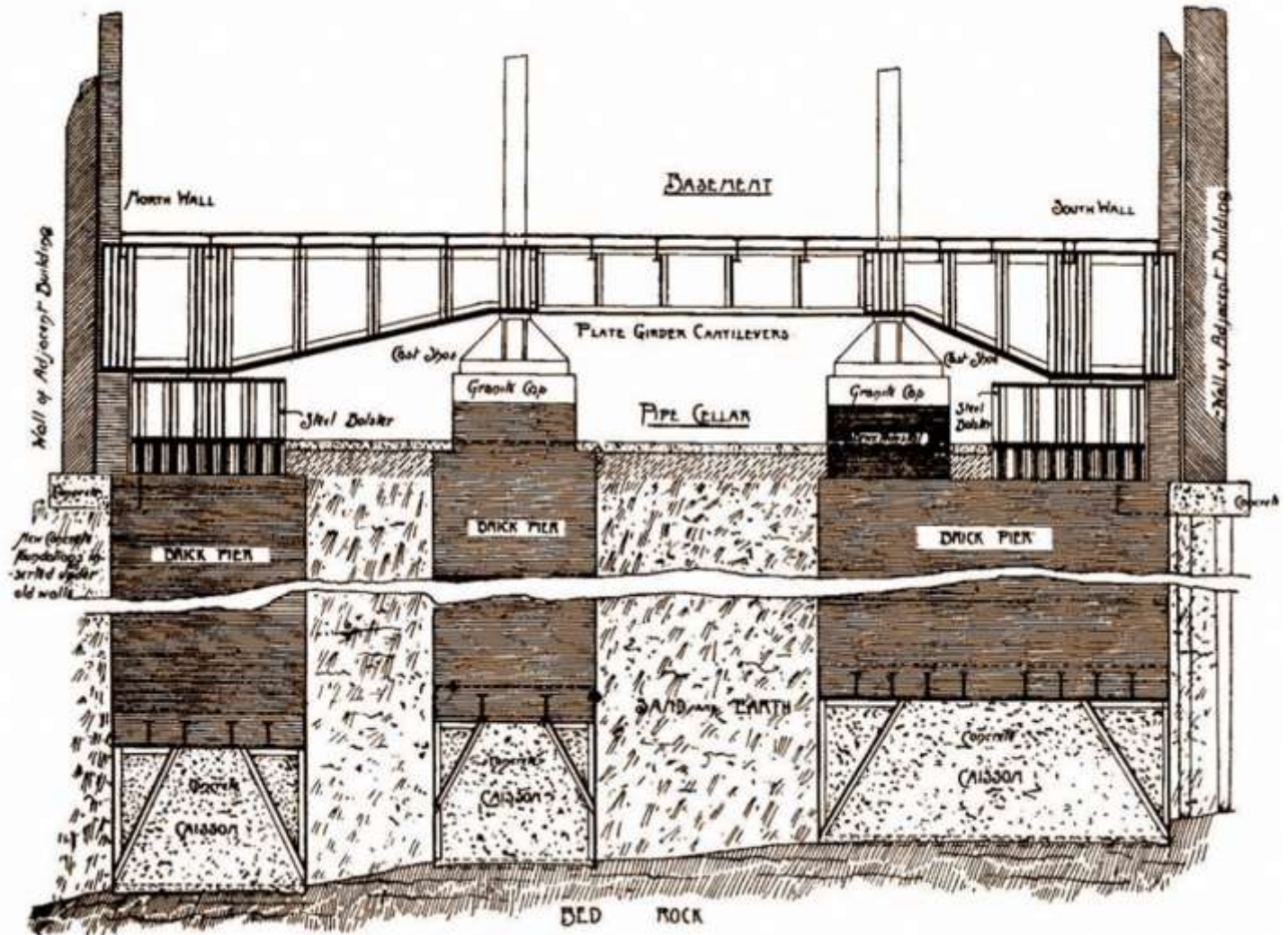
The plaza complex reminded me of housing blocks I saw in St. Petersburg, Russia and housing blocks in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The architecture evokes fear and no hope of opposition. Though the projects are separated by thousands of miles, the buildings represent social systems more similar than we are willing to admit.



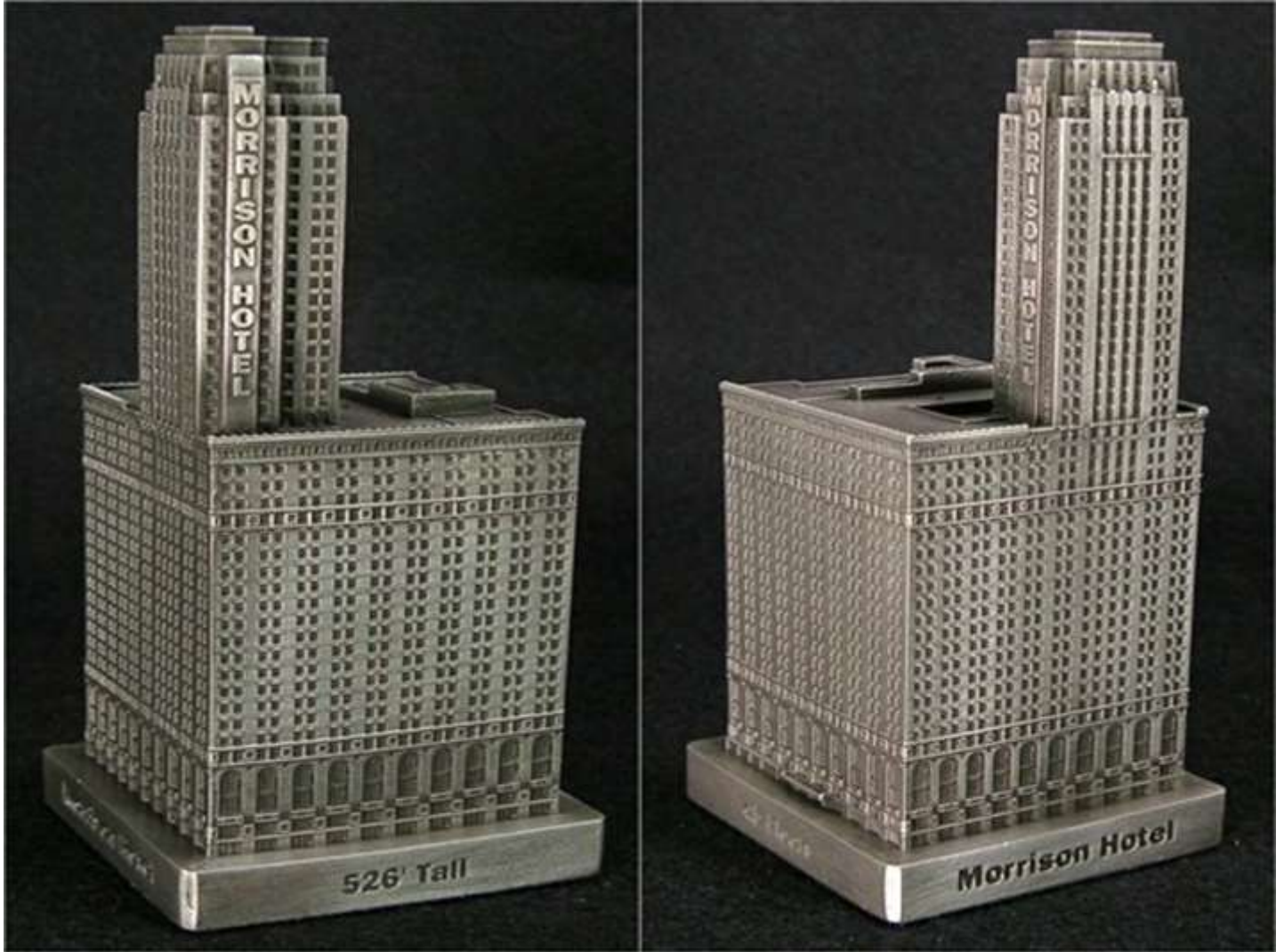
(left) Mares, Robert L. (author). Project I Art History 122 Chicago Architecture
<http://tigger.uic.edu/~pbhales/bl18.html>

(right) First National Bank building (postcard)
probably from chuckmanchicagonostalgia.wordpress.com



Caissons (1898).

Early skyscraper caisson foundations, 1898
http://img.readtiger.com/wkp/en/Caissons,_1898.jpg
https://readtiger.com/wkp/en/Early_skyscrapers



Morrison Hotel replica.

posted by ethereal reality

<http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?t=144843&page=3>

<http://www.replicabuildings.com/blog/morrison-hotel/>

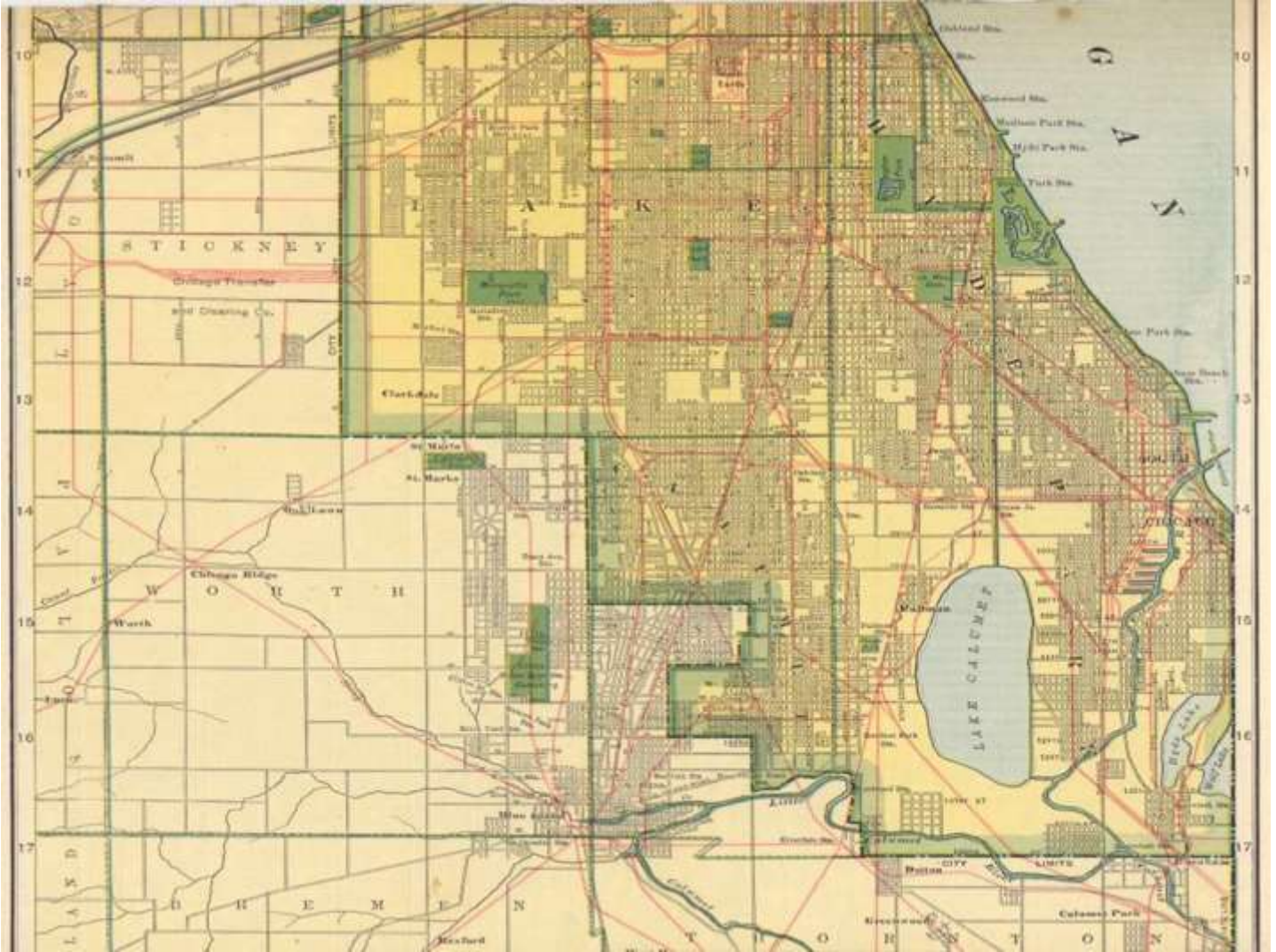
Arthur Rubloff arranged the sale of the Morrison to First National Bank (a corporation with offices on the same block).

My grandfather thought Rubloff was evil. He wanted nothing to do with anyone who had anything to do with Rubloff. He quit the job at the Morrison some time before the hotel would close and lay-off its workers.

My grandfather's choice of a replacement job was odd for a man of his politics and principles.

He went to work at the Pullman plant in the Roseland neighborhood on the far south side of Chicago.

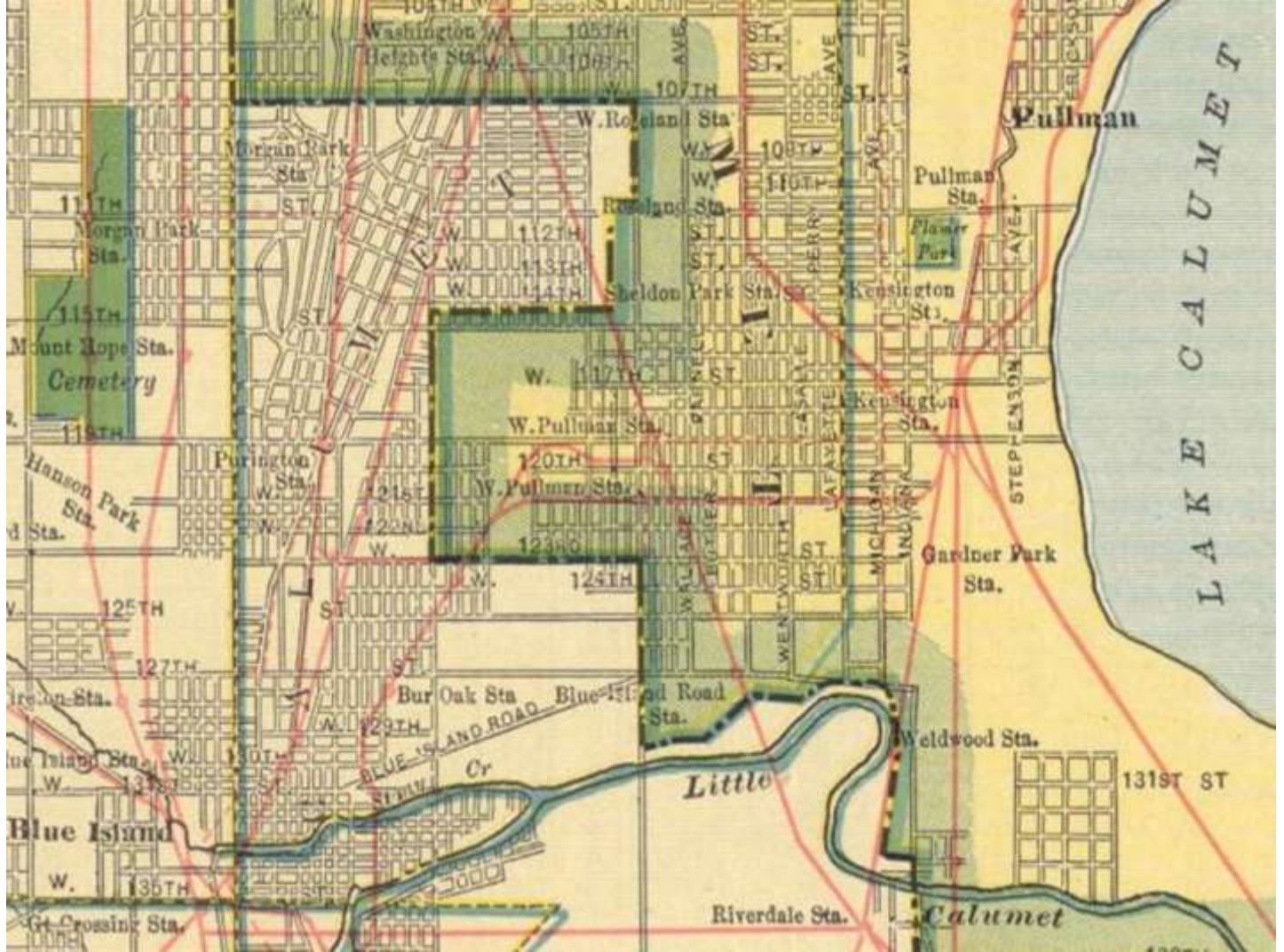
My grandparents then bought a new house at 129th and Peoria on the Little Calumet River. The move enlarged their personal map of Chicago to include Blue Island and Harvey, as well as Roseland and Pullman.



Detail. Chicago south. C.S. Hammond & Company Atlas (1910).

<http://usgwarchives.org/maps/usa/hammonds1910/cities/chicago-south.jpg>

<http://usgwarchives.org/maps/usa/hammonds1910/index.html>



Detail. Chicago south. C.S. Hammond & Company Atlas (1910).

<http://usgwarchives.org/maps/usa/hammonds1910/cities/chicago-south.jpg>

<http://usgwarchives.org/maps/usa/hammonds1910/index.html>



Pullman town mural. 109th and Cottage Grove. Chicago, Illinois (2008 April 11).



Pullman Plant. 109th and Cottage Grove. Chicago, Illinois (2008 April 11).



Pullman Plant. 109th and Cottage Grove. Chicago, Illinois (2008 April 11).



Pullman Plant. 109th and Cottage Grove. Chicago, Illinois (2008 April 11).

If I heard correctly, my grandfather quit the job at Pullman for two reasons. His reasons were a combination of disrespectful management and rumors that they were going to close the plant.

Further research on the Pullman closing date will reveal by how much he jumped the gun.

My grandfather's next job was at the Bresler Ice Cream company, a small plant on the west side. A Polish immigrant founded Good Times Ice Cream during the Great Depression. Then it grew to a chain of retail stores, Bresler's 33 Flavors.

Relatives on both sides of the family (German and Scottish-Gaelic) lived near the plant. My grandparents sold the south side house; and lived out their lives in the Austin neighborhood in a series of 4-room apartments.



Mark Susina (photographer). Bresler Ice Cream plant. Belden at Pulaski. Chicago, Illinois (2011 October 29).

https://farm7.staticflickr.com/6104/6294539824_6f4628f147_b.jpg



Bresler Ice Cream plant (former). Belden at Pulaski (2300N 4000W). Chicago, Illinois (2014 September 7).



Mark Susina (photographer). Bresler Ice Cream plant. Belden at Pulaski. Chicago, Illinois (2011 October 29).
https://farm7.staticflickr.com/6104/6294535894_bd1b6c9f28_b.jpg

Dialogue:

Cragin Spring: Not long ago this ghost was visible.

shindoo2: When I was a young kid 1955 I remember driving past here almost every week, also remember the Olson Rug company down the street. That was 55 years ago.

Cragin Spring: Olson Rug, remember it well on Diversey & Pulaski. The old waterfalls were really something. Olson Rug also had a big store on Fullerton & Laramie. www.flickr.com/photos/chiski/5641871571/in/set-7215762801.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/mss2400/6294535894/>



Eliezer Appleton (photographer). Good Times/ Bresler Ice Cream plant. Belden at Pulaski. Chicago, Illinois. (2009 November 27)

"One of the good things of life"

This barely-readable sign is at Belden and Pulaski. Bresler's ice cream dates back to the early 1930's. In 1962, they started franchising the Bresler's 33 Flavors ice cream stores. Oberweis Dairy bought them out in 1987. The company changed hands again in 1989 (to a private investment group) and 1995 (Yogen Früz World-Wide Inc).

https://farm3.staticflickr.com/2547/4145672868_c4f5b8266a_b.jpg

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/eliezerappleton/4144914527/>

My grandparents liked to go touring in their car.

In the 1950s, a frequent itinerary was to: ~

~meander to North Avenue early Sunday evening;

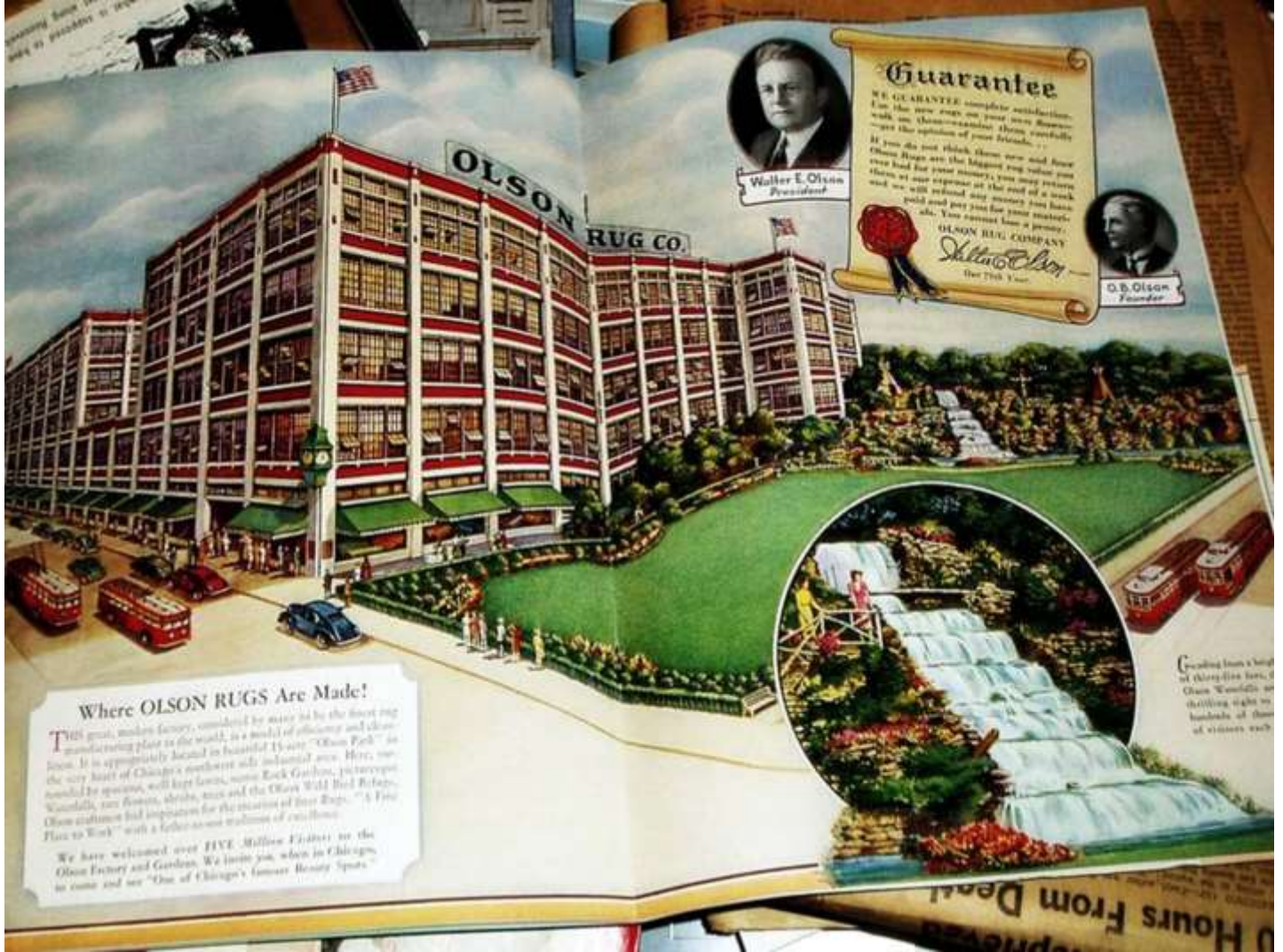
~proceed up Pulaski (formerly Crawford) for a look at Bresler's;

~head up to Belmont-Cragin to visit a half-brother, just in time to see the little dog jump into the kitchen through a flap in the kitchen door ...

~turn up Cicero, and make a right on Diversey;

~slow down at the Olson Rug Company park
and admire yet again the mountain, the
waterfall, the wigwam, the totem pole, the
Indian chief, and the statues of deer;

~then call it a day and go home.



Olson Rug Company park. Diversey at Pulaski (Crawford) 2800N 4000W (northwest corner)

Centerfold from a 1940s Olson Rug catalog.
https://farm5.staticflickr.com/4016/4543970551_0bef603281_b.jpg
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/30885260@N06/4543970551/>



Olson Rug Company park. Diversey at Pulaski (Crawford) 2800N 4000W (northwest corner)

<http://forgottenchicago.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/Olson05.jpg>

<http://forgottenchicago.com/columns/northwest/olson-waterfall/>



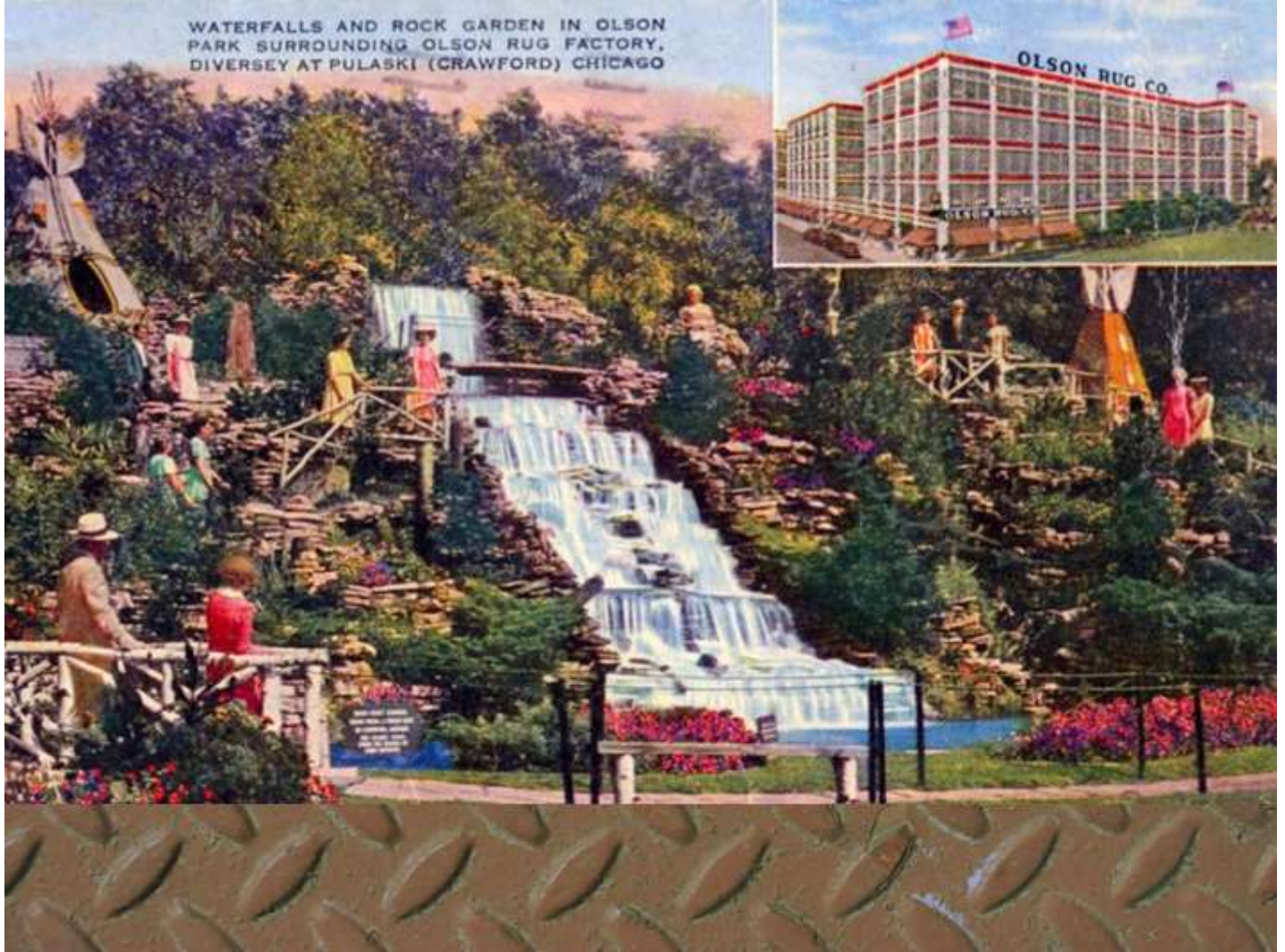
Olson Rug Company park. Diversey at Pulaski (Crawford) 2800N 400W (northwest corner)

<http://forgottenchicago.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/Olson021.jpg>
<http://forgottenchicago.com/columns/northwest/olson-waterfall/>



Olson Rug Company park. Diversey at Pulaski (Crawford) 2800N 4000W (northwest corner)

<http://forgottenchicago.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/Olson04.jpg>



Olson Rug Company park. Diversey at Pulaski (Crawford) 2800N 4000W (northwest corner)

<http://imagehost.epier.com/7100/waterfallsandrockgarden.jpg>

Also:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/chiski/5641871571/in/set-72157628014141470>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/jassy-50/5082506932/sizes/l/in/photostream>

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2010/06/postcard-chicago-olson-rug-company-2800-n-crwford-at-diversy-rock-garden-and-waterfall-different-view-buiding-inset-c1940.jpg>

<http://forgottenchicago.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/olson-pc.jpg>

<http://forgottenchicago.com/columns/northwest/olson-waterfall/>

My grandmother's weekday itinerary included meat lockers at the back of suburban butcher shops; and the vaults of the several metropolitan area banks where she had safety deposit boxes.

In the 1950s, lacking the internet, banks kept tickertape machines in their lobbies. They amused children while adults tended to business.



Pioneer Trust, a bank. North at Pulaski (Crawford) (1600N 4000W). Chicago, Illinois (2014 September 7). East façade, on Pulaski.



Pioneer Trust, a bank. North at Pulaski (Crawford) (1600N 4000W). Chicago, Illinois (2014 September 7).
South façade with bas relief at southeast corner of building.



Pioneer Trust, a bank. North at Pulaski (Crawford) (1600N 4000W). Chicago, Illinois (2014 September 7). East façade with bas relief at northeast corner of building.



Pioneer Trust, a bank. North at Pulaski (Crawford) (1600N 4000W). Chicago, Illinois (2014 September 7). South façade with main entrance; North Avenue bus stop.

My grandfather spent the last few years of his life at the Mahler Building at Wabash and Washington in downtown Chicago.

Tenants included jewelers and doctors.

Ophthalmologists Wesley and Jensen invented a plastic contact lens, got a patent, and sold stock.

My grandfather's legacy included a few shares of Wesley-Jensen stock per descendent.

Cities being the urban wastelands that they are ~ those who brave them are pioneers as much as those who wore homespun and traveled west in covered wagons to claim a quarter-section homestead.

After an unspecified number of generations, the descendents of any kind of pioneer become natives (Indians, indigenous people, aborigines).

I eventually grew up and became a tour guide like my relatives. I learned that people who are born in another place have bad feelings about the natives of Chicago. They want Chicago to be virgin soil.

They want the city to be a blank page and their stories the only stories about it.

Chicago has been rewritten too many times for their sake; and native stories read too little.



Indian on the roof. Midwest Eye Clinic. 63rd at Pulaski (Crawford). Chicago, Illinois (2010 January 25)

My grandfather was a Shriner. He owned a red fez with a yellow tassel. The Shriners' parade was an annual event in Chicago. The circus at the River North temple another. And a picnic in a suburban Cook County forest preserve was a third annual event.

Shriners met in Masonic Lodges; and to be a member of one was to have guest privileges at all. The ladies' Eastern Star conducted its secret rites in one hall while the Shriners conducted theirs in the other.

The Paul Revere Temple on the following pages was one of my grandparents' favorites.

Their other favorite was two large rooms in a tall building on Water Street between Michigan and the intersection of Wabash with Wacker Drive.

A need to visit the downtown lodge was an excuse to drive on subterranean Wacker Drive and eat in a proletarian cafeteria at grade.



Medinah Temple. Ohio at Rush. Chicago, Illinois (2008 May 12)



Medinah Temple. Ohio at Rush, Chicago, Illinois (1925)

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/postcard-chicago-medinah-temple-shrine-mosque-aerial-1925.jpg>



Medinah Temple. Ohio at Rush, Chicago, Illinois (c1960)

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/postcard-chicago-medinah-temple-600-n-wabash-ave-c1950.jpg>



Medinah Temple. Ohio at Rush, Chicago, Illinois (1963)

<http://old-chicago.tumblr.com/image/43187608050>



Paul Revere Masonic Lodge. Wilson 1521W at Ashland (4600N 1600W). Chicago, Illinois.

image was taken by Robert W. Krueger in 1985, and is available from the Chicago Public Library's digital collections.<http://ram-il.illinoismasons.org/wp-content/uploads/Temples/Paul-Revere-Temple-in-1985-from-Chicago-Public-Library-378.jpg>

Following the building's sale, the chapter moved to Evanston and was dormant until revived and renamed in Franklin Park. The chapter moved to Elmhurst. The building in Chicago is now a Buddhist temple. Another former Masonic temple is a block west on Paulina 4605N.

<http://ram-il.org/chapters/former-temples/>



Paul Revere Masonic Lodge. Wilson 1521W at Ashland (4600N 1600W). Chicago, Illinois.

image captured by Google Streetview, and shows the structure in its current state.

<http://ram-il.illinoismasons.org/wp-content/uploads/Temples/1521-W-Wilson-Ave-378.jpg>

Following the building's sale, the chapter moved to Evanston and was dormant until revived and renamed in Franklin Park. The chapter moved to Elmhurst. The building in Chicago is now a Buddhist temple. Another former Masonic temple is a block west on Paulina 4605N.

<http://ram-il.org/chapters/former-temples/>



Wacker Drive. Chicago, Illinois (1920s).

View east towards Lake Michigan.

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/08/postcard-chicago-new-wacker-drive-chicago-river-aerial-1920s.jpg>

A Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children was and still is in the Galewood-Montclare neighborhood.

My grandfather's niece was born with polio. Doctors said she would die in a few months. Her parents named her Joy; and my grandfather arranged for treatments at the Shriner's Hospital. She grew up and became a social worker in Wisconsin.



Christian Science Church (17th). Wacker Drive at Wabash. Chicago, Illinois (1960s)

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/postcard-chicago-17-th-church-of-christ-scientists-next-to-executive-house-hotel-wacker-drive-1960s.jpg>

The downtown Masonic lodge was around the corner from the downtown Christian Science church.

While my grandfather was off on a banana boat shortly after marriage, my grandmother bobbed her hair and converted to the Christian Science religion.

My grandfather converted some time after he came home.

Mary Baker Eddy was a New England woman. She developed Christian Science as a response to an epidemic of neurasthenia among her contemporaries in the late 1800s.

Neurasthenia is a polite word for hypochondria. Another synonym is the word 'vapors', found in period novels. By any name, the condition made middle-class women too weak to get up and get things done.

In Christian Science churches, members take turns reading Bible passages and Eddy's commentaries on Sunday mornings; and also sing from her hymnal. Members and guests meet Wednesday evenings to speak about the ways Eddy's ideas healed them.

Though the Christian Science religion may have served its purpose and lost popularity, the Christian Science Monitor continues to provide high quality news.

Christian Science is a little like Masonry. To be a member of one church is to fit in at all. My grandparents made friends in many churches.

My grandmother worked in several Christian Science Reading Rooms in storefronts on commercial streets. With her, I distributed literature to the Altgeld Gardens CHA complex in a far southeast side wasteland. And I also visited a Frank Lloyd Wright house in Oak Park, whose owner traveled the world and kept a museum in her home.

In my opinion, if you wipe the Holy Trinity out of Christian Science you get a philosophy of life with more common sense than most. In addition, the science of health is scientifically-correct.

For example, in the 1970s and 1980s, a prominent journalist wrote that laughter is the best medicine after he was diagnosed with terminal cancer and survived. Healing the spirit heals the body.

The discovery that stress causes most diseases leads logically to the idea that the cure for most diseases is to reduce stress.

Reduce stress by removing stressful people and things from the places where people get sick, rather than by putting drugs into them.

Christian Scientists summarize the religion on facades and interior walls of their churches:

God Is Love
Mind Over Matter

At the church in Roseland in the following pictures, the children's Sunday school met in a room behind the smaller tree.

I was expelled from Sunday School when I was around 8, for stating the obvious about Moses and the Ten Commandments.

I then sat with my grandparents in adult meetings Sundays and Wednesdays. My grandmother also had me read Eddy's weekday lessons when I stayed with her.



Christian Science Church (6th). Pullman (Roseland neighborhood). Chicago, Illinois (1915).

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/postcard-chicago-sixth-christian-science-church-roseland-1915.jpg>



Christian Science Church. Austin Neighborhood. Central 301N (one block south of Lake Street). Chicago, Illinois (2009 December 15).



Christian Science Church. Austin Neighborhood. Central 301N (one block south of Lake Street). Chicago, Illinois (2009 December 15).

Nobody mentioned the religion of my grandfather and his family before they converted to Christian Science.

They combined Masonry and Christian Science to heal Joy.

My grandmother was raised a Roman Catholic by Scottish Highlanders who fled to Ireland and lived there a 100 years to escape genocide by the English.

Here in Chicago, Bingo was the religion of my grandmother's sisters and mother. They knew the location of cathedrals with gambling dens like she knew the location of temples, churches and safety deposit boxes. The prizes were picture window lamps, and they won a lot of them. Luckily, my grandmother had a lot of friends on which to unload them.

My grandmother was a Temperance woman, as well as a Christian Scientist.

Stereotypical Catholics like to have a nip, even after conversion to a variety of Protestant sects; and the relatives talked in code to get a drink when my grandmother was present.

My grandmother's sisters invited men into the kitchen for a cup of tea. My grandfather invited men to the garage to see the carousel he made of jam jars for his washers, nuts and bolts. I was instructed to keep my mouth shut.

When I was 7 to 10 years old, I attended the Stewart School a few blocks from the Paul Revere Masonic Temple.

The illuminated sign on the church roof in the following picture was in my face every day, because I passed it going to and from Stewart School and other places I went.



Stewart Elementary School Sunnyside at Broadway (behind sign on church at Wilson & Sheridan). Chicago, Illinois (2010 June 29).

I formed my opinions of Christian doctrine at an early age because I was constantly provoked at an early age.

I want nothing to do with a father who sacrifices his son for any reason, especially the sins of third parties. I don't want anyone to die for me; and I can't respect people who take advantage of Jesus. Sinners themselves should suffer directly for their sins, rather than enjoy a reprieve by proxy.



Cruz Vida Roman Catholic Church. 47th at Hermitage. Chicago, Illinois (2005 May 13)

My grandmother talked about and gave me the tour of the locations of greater and lesser disasters in Chicago.

When she was 17, in 1915, she worked at the Western Electric Hawthorne Works, at Cermak and Cicero. The morning of the company outing on the Eastland, she woke up with a runny nose and stayed home.

Her best friend, a girl with lavish long blond hair, was at the rail of the Eastland when it tipped over. Her head was severed at the neck. It could be identified by the hair when it was pulled out of the river.



Western Electric Hawthorne Works (demolished except for tower). Cermak at Cicero. Chicago, Illinois (2005 June 2)



Eastland steamer on Chicago River (1910).

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/06/postcard-chicago-chicago-river-steamer-eastland-a-few-years-later-the-ship-suffered-a-terrible-accident-c1910.jpg>



Eastland Disaster (1915)

<http://old-chicago.tumblr.com/image/58008516565>



Eastland Disaster (1915)

<http://old-chicago.tumblr.com/image/58008516565>



Eastland Disaster (1915)

tumblr_mg0sov5V5U1rvs8d8o1_400

probably at:

<http://old-chicago.tumblr.com/image/58008516565>

When my grandmother was 18, she attended nursing school at Garfield Park Hospital.

In came a man with the sharp end of a needle sticking out of the skin on his stomach. He'd swallowed it many years before. The staff sent him home because they couldn't think of anything to do.

The story teaches a lot about digestion. It also teaches that if you're patient, many problems resolve themselves.



Garfield Park Hospital. Hamlin at Washington (southwest corner). Chicago, Illinois (1910).

Posted by: Berwyn Frank (2010 May 31, 2010)
<http://i.imgur.com/R9kGD.jpg>
(---.lightspeed.cicril.sbcglobal.net)

The Garfield Park Lagoon was kitty corner from the Garfield Park Hospital.

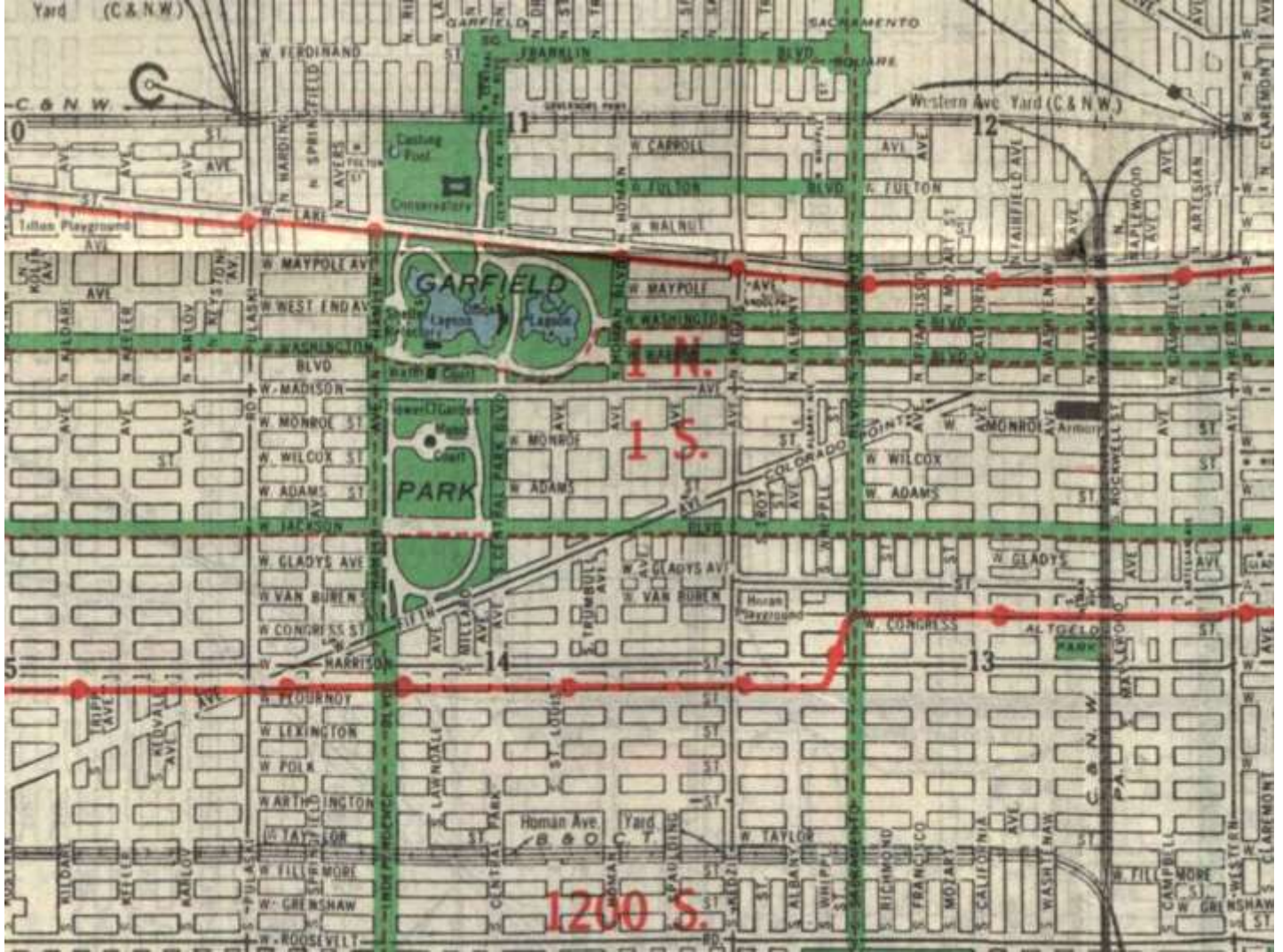
Many years after my grandmother gave up on medicine, she drew my attention to the reeds growing in the lagoon.

When she was a young woman, another young woman had gone wading in the lagoon and drowned. Though the water was shallow and she could swim, her feet got caught in the reeds and they dragged her down.



Garfield Park. detail. Chicago 1910 World Atlas & Gazetteer, first section only.

http://forgottenchicago.com/maps/10/complete_lg.jpg



Garfield Park. detail. Map of Chicago 1910 Chicago Daily News North Bottom Half

http://forgottenchicago.com/maps/38/north_bottom_lg.jpg

Also:

http://forgottenchicago.com/maps/38/north_top_lg.jpg

http://forgottenchicago.com/maps/38/south_top_lg.jpg



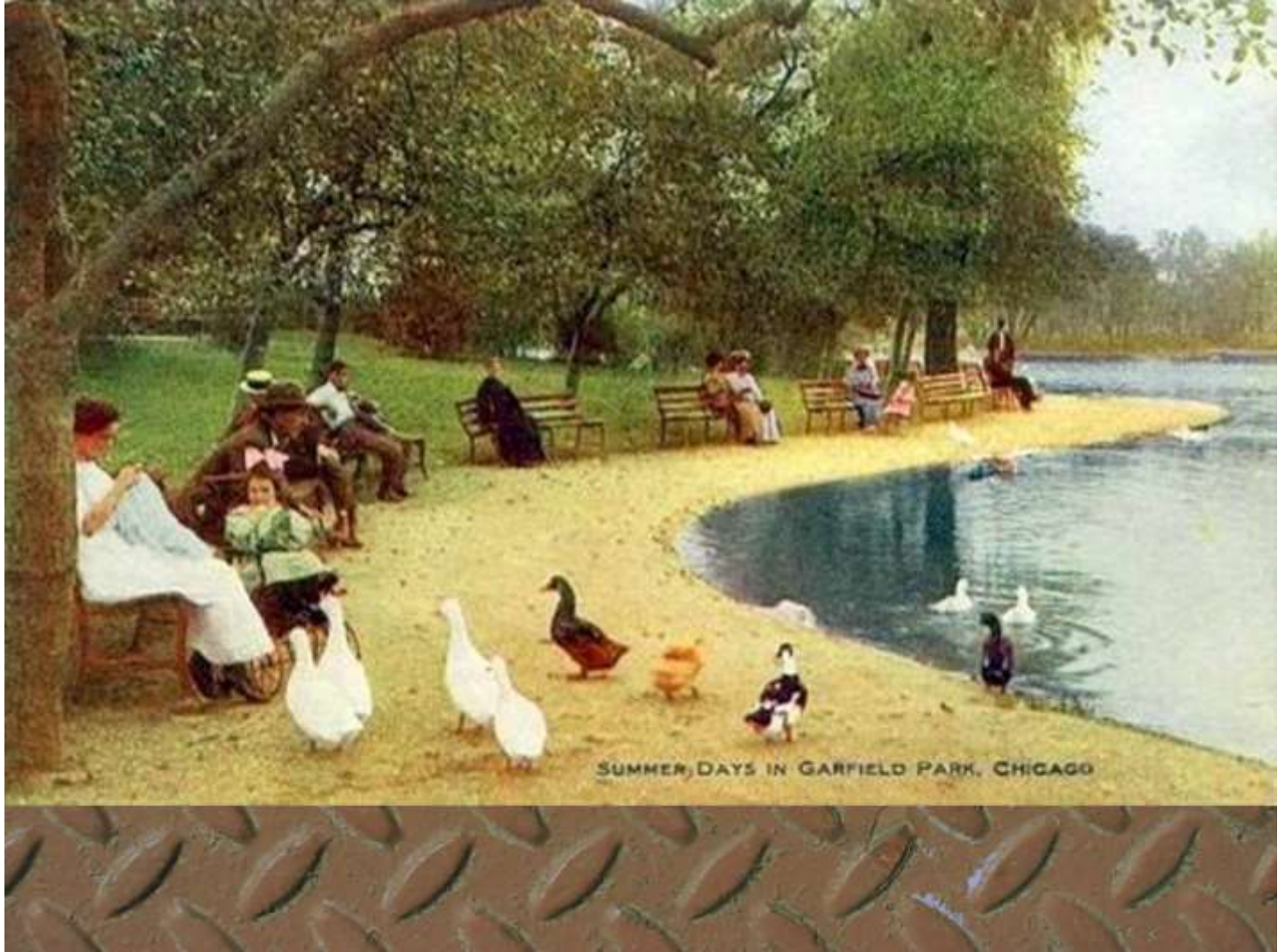
Banias, Romeo (photographer). Garfield Park lagoon (2011 October 27).

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/romeobanias/6290865094/sizes/l/in/photostream/>



Garfield Park lagoon (contemporary).

<http://thumbs.dreamstime.com/z/garfield-park-chicago-12353661.jpg>



Garfield Park lagoon.

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/03/postcard-chicago-garfield-park-summer-days-many-sitting-on-benches-around-lagoon-ducks-early.jpg>



Garfield Park lagoon.

(Wikimedia Commons via CC License)

http://cdn.theatlantic.com/newsroom/img/posts/2014/09/Garfield_Park_10514466013/f41e0c102.jpg

<http://www.citylab.com/commute/2014/09/power-walking-cityreads/379695/>



Garfield Park lagoon.(1953)

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_NtgXlrcvXZA/TNIs1k7XFbl/AAAAAAAApBc/PILoQr55Vpw/s1600/PHOTO%2B-%2BCHICAGO%2B-%2BGARFIELD%2BPARK%2B-%2BAERIAL%2B-%2BB%2BAND%2BW%2B-%2B1953.jpg



Garfield Park lagoon.

Illustration for notice that the park began to offer free wi-fi (2014).

http://chicago2050.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/2014-03-31_garfield-park-wifi.jpg

<http://chicago2050.wordpress.com/2014/03/31/google-partners-with-city-of-chicago-to-offer-free-wifi/>



Garfield Park lagoon (behind parking lot).

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/touringcyclist/393179412/>

In the 1930s, when my grandmother took her sons to visit their father in the boiler room of the Morrison Hotel, Chicago gangsters were still mowing each other down on Chicago streets, using guns like drill presses on an assembly line for sieves.

She reported on several narrow misses.

They had to hit the pavement on their way to the World's Fair because she'd parked behind a man targeted for assassination.



36A19

"OLD HEIDELBERG", CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR



World's Fair 1933. Old Heidelberg.

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/postcard-chicago-century-of-progress-worlds-fair-old-heidelberg-1933-4.jpg>



©1933. R H D CO.

THE BELGIAN VILLAGE



World's Fair 1933. Belgian Village. Chicago: Reuben H. Donnelly Company.

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2012/12/postcard-chicago-century-of-progress-worlds-fair-belgian-village-watercolor-reuban-h-donnelley-publisher-1933.jpg>

GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING

WONDERS OF SCIENCE — WORKS OF ART

SEE CHEVROLET CARS BUILT



A CENTURY OF PROGRESS—CHICAGO—MAY 27 - NOV. 1

World's Fair 1933. General Motors Building.

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/postcard-chicago-century-of-progress-worlds-fair-night-general-motors-building-1933-4.jpg>



36A38

FORD EXPOSITION BUILDING BY NIGHT, CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR



World's Fair 1933. Ford Building.

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/postcard-chicago-century-of-progress-worlds-fair-night-ford-building-1933-4.jpg>



WF.28

ENCHANTED ISLAND, CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR



World's Fair 1933. Enchanted Island.

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/postcard-chicago-century-of-progress-worlds-fair-night-enchanted-island-1933-4.jpg>



World's Fair 1933. Enchanted Island.

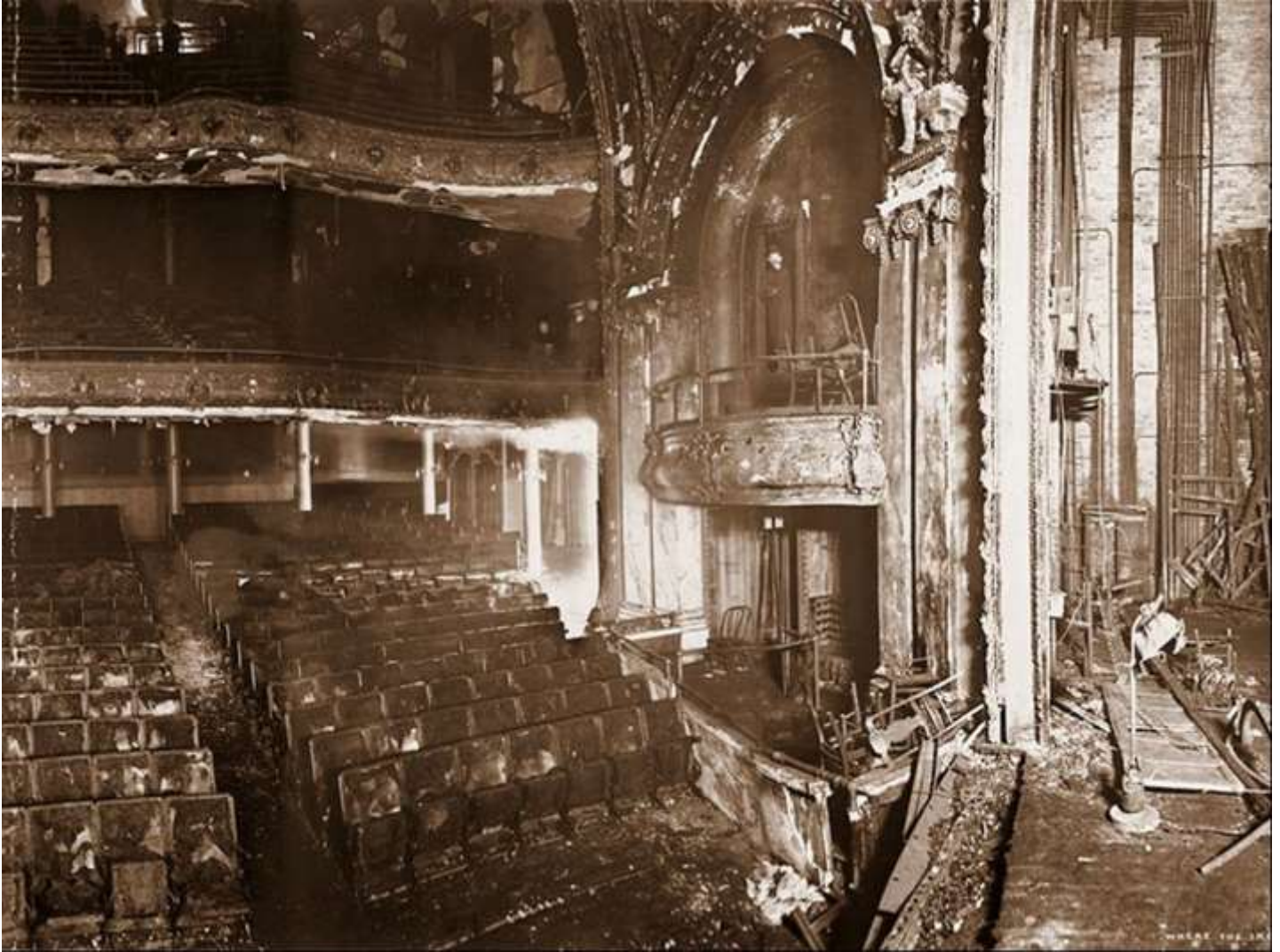
<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/postcard-chicago-century-of-progress-worlds-fair-enchanted-island-amusement-park-1933.jpg>

My grandmother was born too late to have personal experience of the Great Chicago Fire.

The Iroquois Theater Fire occurred when she was a little girl.

At the Iroquois theater, all the doors opened in. When the audience panicked and ran to the doors, they piled up against them and were trapped. Nor could rescue workers open the doors from the outside. The tragedy led to a Chicago ordinance that requires the doors of public buildings to open out, rather than in.

Although it's a good idea to locate bathrooms when you go someplace new, it's even smarter to locate the exits.



Irquois Theater. fire damage (1903).

Oriental Theater was built on the site.

<http://old-chicago.tumblr.com/image/57920098806>

Another Chicago ordinance reacted to a tragedy in a two-flat at Fulton and Kostner, next door to the rooming house where my grandmother arranged for my mother and me to live when my father was called back to active duty in the Korean War.

An old refrigerator sat on the second floor back porch; and a boy died when some children locked him in it and forgot. The ordinance says that a person who discards a refrigerator must remove the doors first.

Our Lady of Angels school burned and killed a lot of children two years before my grandmother died.

Newspapers covered the topic thoroughly; and she said nothing about it, though I spent more time than usual with her.

Schools opened late that year because a new ordinance required schools to increase fire exits and upgrade fireproofing before they admitted children.



Our Lady of Angels school. Avers 909N (between Iowa and Augusta)





Our Lady of Angels school. Avers 909N (between Iowa and Augusta)



Pioneer Trust Bank



Breslers Ice Cream



Olson Rug Company Park



Our Lady of Angels school fire. Wikimapia (2012).
http://photos.wikimapia.org/p/00/00/14/44/40_big.jpg
<http://wikimapia.org/2134565/Our-Lady-of-the-Angels-School>

The Our Lady of the Angels School Fire broke out shortly before classes were to be dismissed on Monday, December 1, 1958, in the basement near the foot of a stairway. Our Lady of the Angels was an elementary school comprising kindergarten through eighth grades. It was located at 909 North Avers Avenue in the Humboldt Park area on Chicago's West Side, on the northeast corner of West Iowa Street and North Avers Avenue (Some sources describe the school as "in Austin").^[2] The school was located in a neighborhood that had originally been heavily Irish-American, but had evolved in the first half of the twentieth century into a largely Italian-American middle class community. The community also held several other first, second and third generation immigrant groups, including Polish Americans, the original Irish Americans, German Americans, and a sprinkling of Slavic Americans. Most families in the immediate neighborhood were Roman Catholic.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Our_Lady_of_the_Angels_School_Fire



West Amelia (author). Story of a Fire. South Barrington (IL): The Fremd High School English Ning (2012 January 29)

People from all over the city came to help kids escape, and fire fighters from all over the state brought their ladders to perform heroic rescues.

http://api.ning.com/files/nsVL5TKOO2CBNhYv8c348p-Jpk4G5uB3Wd2fvPCqdT-VjKtEvrWYDLtjM1GPTJotN3AVPIQw*40ILxdjbR6V74tL1F8I-hVY/Alleyview3.JPG
<http://fremdeng.ning.com/profiles/blogs/the-story-of-a-fire>

My grandmother visited hospitals to chat with patients. She distributed literature and visited people every week at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Chicago, the Hines Veterans' Hospital, and the Altenheim Old People's Home in Forest Park.

TB tests became mandatory while I was in elementary school; and I tested positive as a carrier. After officials interviewed my family, they said it was nothing to worry about.



Hines Veterans Hospital. 9th Avenue and Roosevelt Road. Maywood (Broadview), Illinois (1920).

Also known as Speedway Hospital because it was built upon a old racetrack. After World War I, the United States Public Health Service established several large hospitals, forerunners of present-day Veteran's Hospitals.

<http://www.genealogytrails.com/ill/cook/speedwayhospital.jpeg>

Insane people are always victimizers; and they tend to call their victims crazy. Insane deviations from fair and honest behavior are stressful enough to boggle relatively healthy minds and make victims sick. Thus, insane people are more likely to live freely outside than sequestered inside buildings with barred windows and bolted doors.

My grandmother couldn't say if the woman was a patient or an employee of the asylum.

Altenheim, German Old Peoples Home, Chicago.



Altenheim, German Old People's Home. Madison 7824W. Forest Park, Illinois (c1910).

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/postcard-chicago-altenheim-german-old-peoples-home-7824-w-madison-c1910.jpg>



Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. North Park neighborhood. Bryn Mawr & Pulaski (Crawford) (5600N 4000W), Chicago, Illinois.

Funded by the city of Chicago. Opened 1915 February 16.
Phased out and replaced by a nature preserve and school for troubled children.

Located across the Street from Chicago Teachers College North (a 2-year school), replaced by Northeastern Illinois State University (a 4-year school with graduate programs).

<http://www.genealogytrails.com/ill/cook/municipalsanitarium.jpeg>



Casino and Amusement Park. Forest Park, Illinois (1910s)

<http://chuckmanchicagonostalgia.files.wordpress.com/2014/05/postcard-chicago-forest-park-amusement-park-night-the-casino-1910s.jpg>

My grandmother got the habit of visiting hospitals from her mother.

Her mother's friend worked in the kitchen at the Dunning insane asylum.

When my grandmother was 6, her mother took her along for a visit and left her outside in a playground when she went inside to chat with the friend.

A middle-aged woman came out a door, walked over and sat down on a swing. Then she commanded the little girl to push her.

Stated simply, insanity is the putting of unreasonable demands on others, like bratty little kids and tyrants do.

Insane behavior is unbalanced. It's a failure of equity or a reversal of appropriate roles. It exchanges and confuses rights and wrongs.

Main Office,
Cook County
Institution,
Dunning, Ill.



Dunning Mental Institute. Main Office.

<http://www.genealogytrails.com/ill/cook/hospitals.html>



Dunning Mental Institute. Irving Park Road & Oak Park Avenue (norhtwest corner). Chicago, Illinois (1910).

Women patients.

In 1847 a Chicago physician built a private retreat for the insane just north of the city, and in 1854, when the county moved its almshouse to a site known as "Dunning", 12 miles northwest of the city, an asylum was among the buildings constructed. Authorities transferred this asylum, the Cook County Hospital for the Insane, to the care of the state of Illinois in 1912, and the name changed to Chicago State Hospital.

<http://www.genealogytrails.com/ill/cook/dunningpatients.jpeg>

<http://www.genealogytrails.com/ill/cook/hospitals.html>

Currently named the Chicago Read Mental Health Center. When the State of Illinois reduced funding for inpatient mental health services in the 1980s, the hospital was reduced in size. Wright Junior College (a 2-year school near Belmont and Austin) rebuilt as Wright City College (a 4-year school) on part of the Dunning site.

Nellie, my grandmother's older sister, remained a spinster up to her death at age 72. She operated the Tilt A Wheel at Riverview Park in the summer; and in winter she demonstrated gadgets inside the front door of a State Street dimestore.

She lived on the second floor of a two-flat on Van Buren west of Ashland next to the Lake Street L spur to the Medical Center and near the Turtle Wax sign.

She played Bingo at the Catholic church at Washington and Ashland, across the street from the Spalding School for Crippled Children.

The neighborhood was home to black men and women who served wealthy people in nearby mansions.

Nellie suffered no consequences for living alone among people of a different race.

My grandmother made frequent short visits to Nellie.

She didn't want to bother with getting me in and out of the car, so she left me alone in the car and said, 'Lock the door.'

I didn't, because it made no sense. Anyone who wanted to harm me could just break a window.

She left me alone in the car in the parking lot when she distributed literature at Altgeld Gardens.

She had me ride the trolley and bus alone through black neighborhoods to visit her in Roseland.

Her sisters stayed in their two-flat on Washington at Cicero until it was torn down, long after the neighborhood went black.

I was 12 or 13 when she drove into Columbus Park at Harrison and Central.

She told me to go in the swimming pool while she ran an errand. I realized eventually that she didn't want me to see her go in the hospital across the street.

She knew she was dying; and she was preparing me for what she could see of future Chicago. The many other children in the pool were black.

My grandparents were descended from people who'd suffered famine for millennia. They lived by a waste-not-want-not philosophy.

They ate all parts of domesticated animals; and meals with my grandparents could be difficult for a strictly cheeseburger-and-fries child like me.

I refused to eat brains stewed and warm or gelled and cold; nor pickled hooves; nor tongue.

You wouldn't catch me cracking a bone to suck out the marrow.

In restaurants Saturday nights and Sundays after church, halibut was my backup plan when my grandparents commanded, 'Don't order a cheeseburger. Or meatloaf. Or ground sirloin.'

My grandparents had grown up in times as tough as any; and my grandfather had made a career of heavy lifting that included managing people, a very difficult thing to do.

My grandfather had raised two sons and no daughters.

In his quest to make me strong, he put horseradish on my plate without warning me of what it would do inside my mouth. Ha-ha.

During the Depression,, his neighbors in Hillside moved to a ramshackle farm outside Sycamore; and every autumn we drove out to hunt grouse, reading Burma Shave signs on the way and identifying cows by breed.

It was my job to stay in the farmhouse and amuse the couple's retarded adult daughter. We played Fish.

I saw an old-fashioned farm wife in her kitchen. In the morning, she made pies and cooked sausage and eggs while her husband did his first round of chores. When he came in, he brought milk warm from the cow to wash down his breakfast. His wife stood while his guests ate, as she often did when he ate alone. I balked at unpasteurized milk. Pies I like. I hated the taste of wild fowl.

We roamed as far as Ohio, where I saw a farmer and his son wrestle down sheep; and shear them.

My grandfather walked me to the precipice of Grandfather's Bluff in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, when we visited Joy for a checkup on her health.

My grandfather's best friend and my grandmother's sister had retired to a tiny shack on stilts in Pleasant Valley, Iowa, on the floodplain of the Mississippi River. I admired a neighbor girl who climbed the ancient weeping willow, but I was as much afraid of heights looking up as I was looking down.

My grandparents let me take tadpoles from puddles and carry them home in a Mason jar on loan from my aunt. I learned of grief and the muddiness of life when the tadpoles died and grasshoppers pooped in my hand.

Another granddaughter my age lived with my grandparents' friends in Downers Grove.

From them I got my first experience with plastic slipcovers and a spotless house.

The granddaughter kept in touch with her friend next door through a device she made of recycled soup cans and waxed twine.

The more we do for ourselves and the less we let others do for us, the more human we are.

Another of my grandfather's friends managed the Butler estate in Oak Brook.

So we swung over there to visit the horses in the stable. It occurred to my grandfather that I should stick my little hand between the big, open jaws his friend pried open on one of the polo mounts.

My mind goes blank when I try to remember if I followed through or not.

When my grandmother died, the neighbor in the apartment across the hall was a hairdresser of the same age.

She became my grandfather's companion for the remainder of his life of roaming the Middle West. After a year or two, they died in a car wreck on a country road in Indiana in the dead of winter on the way back to my uncle's house in Fort Wayne. The car had skidded off a small but very slippery bridge.

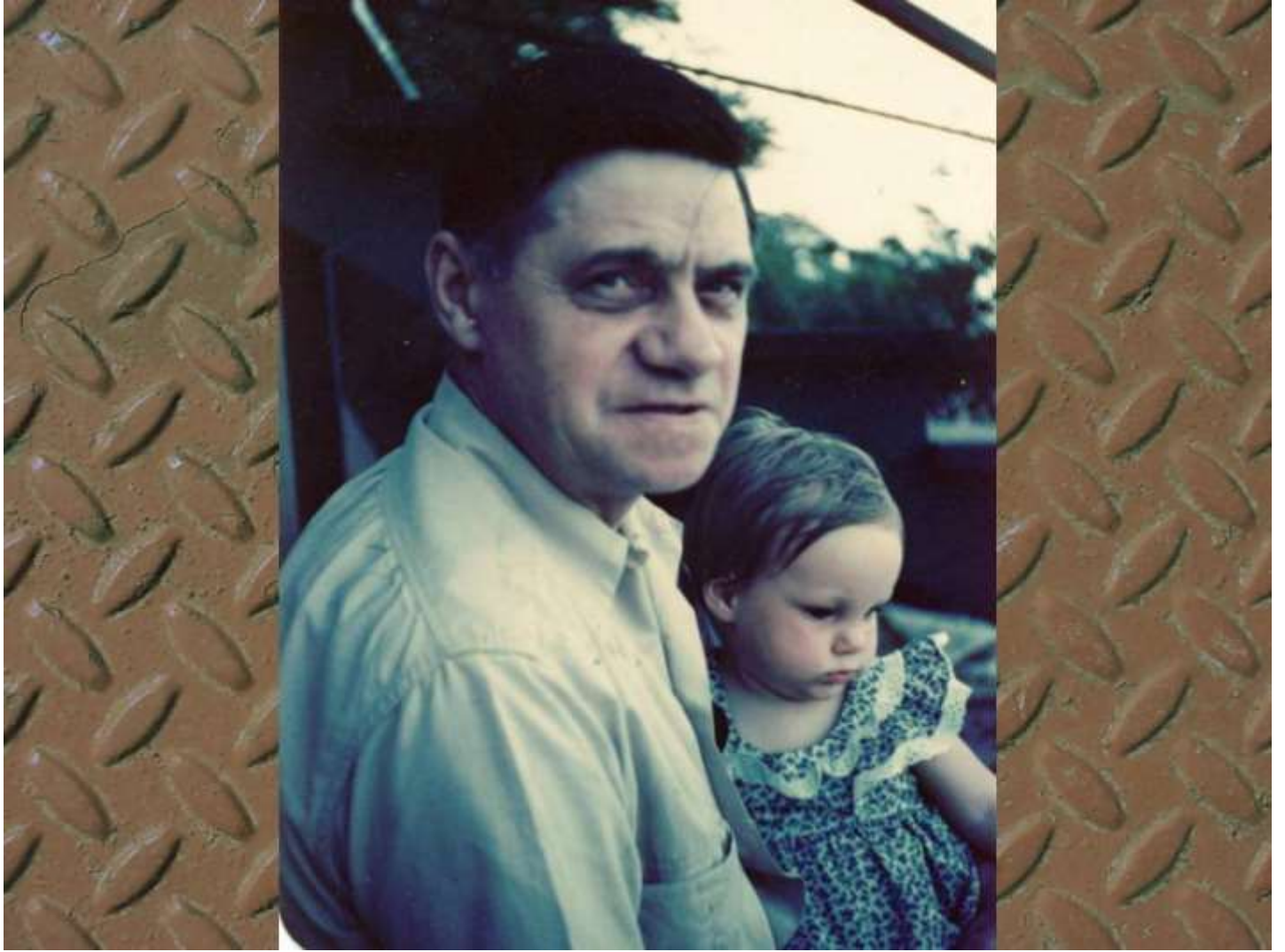
Rescue workers didn't find the beautician's body until the car was towed to a garage. She was wedged under the front seat.

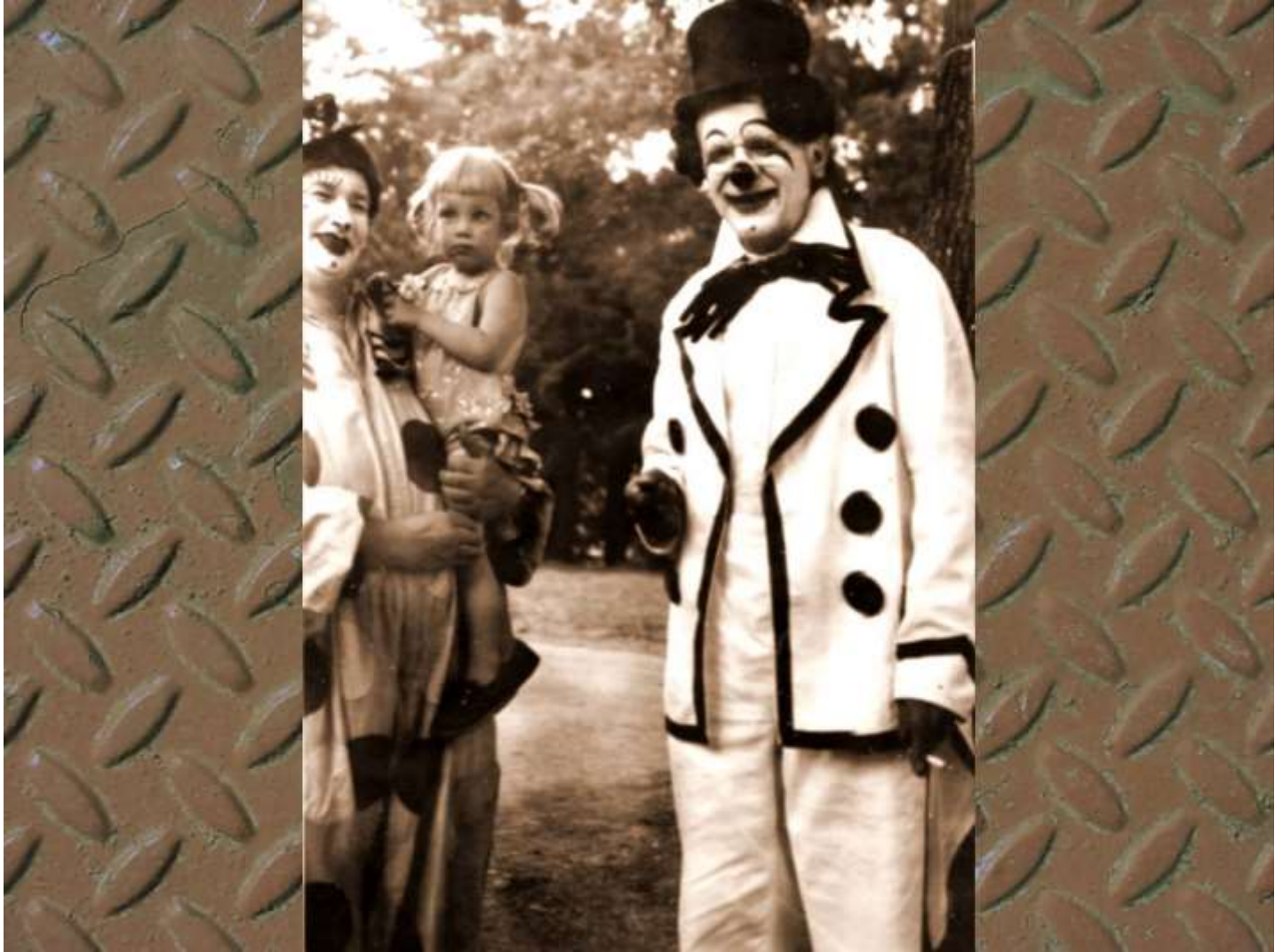
I learned to drive when I was 20. I could then roam alone or take my turn behind the wheel with friends.

When time and resources permit, I drive the back roads of Indiana in summer months and on fair weather days.

Humans have language for the same reasons animals make noises and twitch their appendages. Like sugar ants, we tell others where the sweet things are. Like squirrels, we squawk at predators. Like all animals, we stake out our territory and warn off invaders.

Too many people waste their communication skills on malicious gossip and lies. This and other perversities have put the distinguishing characteristics of humanity on the road to extinction.





Shriner's picnic. Cook County Forest Preserve.





Jefferson Memorial Bridge. Vincennes, Indiana. (2008 January 15)



Jefferson Memorial Bridge. Vincennes, Indiana. (2008 January 15)



★ ★ ★ THE WABASH RIVER DIVIDING THE STATES OF
INDIANA AND ILLINOIS WAS SPANNED AFTER THE CIVIL WAR
BY A BRIDGE OF TIMBERS WITH AN IRON DRAW MIDSTREAM ★
IN 1931 THE TWO STATES ERECTED THIS BRIDGE OF CONCRETE ★
IT OVERLOOKS THE SCENE OF THE VICTORY WHICH CROWNED
THE HEROIC MARCH OF CLARK'S LITTLE ARMY FROM KASKASKIA
★ ★ FORMING A LINK IN THE CENTRAL CONTINENTAL HIGH-
WAY WHICH REPLACES BUFFALO TRACES INDIAN TRAILS AND
DANGEROUS FORDINGS THIS STRUCTURE COMMEMORATES THE
OPENING OF THE WEST AND THE EXPANSION OF OUR COUNTRY
FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN ★ ★ ★

Jefferson Memorial Bridge. Vincennes, Indiana. (2008 January 15)



Jefferson Memorial. Vincennes, Indiana. (2008 January 15)



Old French Settlers bury their pre-Revolutionary War dead. Vincennes, Indiana. (2008 January 15)



World War I monument. Attica Public Library (formerly a Carnegie library). Logan Township. Indiana. (2007 July 12)



Puerto Ricans assert a monopoly on Humboldt Park with the consent of city officials and at taxpayers' expense. Division at California, an historically diverse community. Chicago, Illinois. (2007 June 3)



Mexicans assert a monopoly on the Pilsen/ Little Village area, with the consent of Roman Catholic clerics. 19th at Paulina, an historically Bohemian, Central and Northwest European area. Chicago, Illinois. (2008 December 10)



Headquarters of propaganda campaign for undocumented immigrants. Pueblo Sin Fronteras and Zocalo Urbano. Blue Island 2600 South. Chicago, Illinois. (2008 May 24)



Indian at the bus stop. Grant Park. Michigan at Randolph. Chicago, Illinois. (2008 May 15)



Michigan Avenue bridge. Michigan at Wacker. Chicago, Illinois. (2008 May 12)