

Shakedown 2010 - Fun Badge Tour Script

Version 2.2a - Last Revised 6/28/10

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Emergency procedure:

We have a list of cell phone numbers on the following page.

Please have your cell phone charged and turned on.

If we have an injury that requires emergency medical attention, first call 911 and then call Rob Sierzega (312-320-6453).

Each bus will have a first aid kit.




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Buses, Volunteers, and Cell Numbers

Monday, July 5, 2010 - 7:30am-12:30pm - Meet at Registration Desk near 8th Street Entrance at 7:30am

Board Member - [Rob Sierzega](#),

Managers - [David Honegger](#), [Michael Helfgott](#), [Allan Hurst](#)

Name:	Email:	Cell Phone
Bus 1	Willis Tower	
Rob Sierzega	rob@sierzega.net	312-320-6453
Chris Turley	Chris.turley@turleyarchitects.com	847-269-1778
Bus 2	The Hancock	
David Honegger	behrdaddy@aol.com	773-569-0298
Sukie De La Croix	sukie@chicagowhispers.com	none
Bus 3	The Water Tower	
Terry Feinberg	tdf98c@hotmail.com	815-721-1361
Ann Morici	amori_@hotmail.com	312-480-7862
Bob Siegel	brompton98@yahoo.com	773-339-6743
Bus 4	Marina City	
Arlene Kaspik	amkaspik@sbcglobal.net	847-334-1244
Kate Reed	katereed@sbcglobal.net	847-508-1244
Bus 5	Wrigley Building	
Allan Hurst	allanhurst@gmail.com	650-207-0215
Richard Weindorfer	rlweind@rcn.com	312-922-3911
Kathy Zottman	mchenrybnb@aol.com	847-302-2024

Caller Transportation

Our intrepid caller chauffeur today is:

Name:	Email:	Cell Phone:
Rick Simkin	rick.simkin@acm.org	773-497-7028 (John's Cell)

Sound System & Equipment Set Up

Our fabulous volunteers who will set up the sound system & equipment at each site then take it down and move to the next site are:

Name:	Email:	Cell Phone:
Nancy Vedder (driving)	nancyvedder@sbcglobal.net	847-224-7105
Michael Helfgott	mwph@yahoo.com	773-817-9692

Pre-Tour Schedule

TIME	ACTION
7:30am	Tour Guides & Volunteers arrive in Eighth Street Lobby
7:45am	Check-in begins as “Tour-ists” have coffee 1 Guide check off guests from sign-up boards 1 Guide hand out stickers
7:45am	Buses should arrive with 1 ITL-C staffer
8:00am	Ann Sather should arrive with box breakfasts
8:00am	1 Guide and 1 ITL-C staffer load – *Ann Sather boxes on buses *2 bottles of water per passenger from ITL-C *1 Tour Guide bag per bus
8:00am	Load Nancy’s car with equipment
8:20am	Michael Helfgott, Scott Pearce, Nancy Vedder, Rick Simkin & 3 Callers, - leave for First site
8:20am	Load all “Tour-ists”
8:30am	Start Tour
Center On Halsted stop	Set up crew - Move barricades, park on street, put barricades back, open street for buses When leaving – open street for traffic – 1 Tour guide from each bus can help with this.
Mid-tour	Collect trash, Hand out second water bottle from ITL-C, Chicago candy
End of tour	Hand out Dangles (in bags of 55), THANK EACH GUEST, and pick up any trash they leave behind (not include ex-boyfriends or ex-girlfriends). <i>Do not tip driver or guide.</i>

During the Tour

Host/Hostess responsibilities:	Things to remind Guests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have fun! • Help keep tour on schedule by getting people on and off the bus quickly <i>and safely</i>. • The bus company has a representative on each bus to guide the driver. • Count empty seats <i>before</i> leaving each stop, to help ensure that you have all of your guests on board. • Emergency: - for emergency medical attention call 911, then call Rob on his cell. • Cleanup – collect trash from guests “flight attendant style” a couple times en route to stops and after last stop. • Hand out FBT dangles as people leave the bus. • Have trash bag available at the door at the end of the tour. • Check bus for trash at the end of tour. • <i>Do not tip the driver or bus company guide; they have already been tipped.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get back on the same bus throughout the tour. • Coffee is only served BEFORE getting on the bus. There will not be additional coffee on the tour! • We’re serving boxed breakfasts from the locally famous Ann Sather Swedish Restaurant. • Remind people what name/number bus they are on. • Lavatories are on the bus. • Ask guests to use the buddy system to keep track of each other. • Remind guests to drink water. • Ask guests to <i>please</i> take any trash with them as the leave the bus at the end of the tour

How To Read This Script

Script text is written in this font. This is the stuff you'll be reading out loud. We've tried to keep paragraphs short to make it easy for you to keep your place.

(Optional things to say – often catty comments – are in parentheses. Read these out loud if you wish.)

<Instructions and notes for you will appear in this font, and will (usually) be centered on the page. They should not be read out loud.>

[[Timing notes look like this. They should not be read out loud.]]

- Read the script in as natural and normal a speaking voice as you can.
- Speak directly into the microphone.
- If you *smile while you're reading*, people will hear it in your voice and will respond positively. We *swear* this *really* works. “Sparkle, Shirley!”
- Please do NOT read the heading titles on each section.
- You may wish to keep a pen handy, and check off each section in the Table of Contents as you read it off.

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Bus Host & Hostess Frequently Asked Questions

What do I have to do?

- Read the script.
- Collect garbage (not including ex-lovers) during and after the trip.
- Give out badge dangles at the end of the tour.
- Check the bus for garbage when we return to the hotel.
- Have fun!

What if I run out of time while reading a section?

You have three choices:

1. Skip to the end and come back to the missing stuff on the ride back to the hotel. (Recommended.)
2. Skip to the end and forget about the missing material.
3. Read faster.

What if I finish reading a section early?

At the end of the script (on page 67), you'll find a large section entitled "**Filler**". This section contains many short script segments, none of which have anything to do with our dance sites.

The filler segments may be performed at any time, and in any order. Knock yourself out.

Note: The filler segments weren't as tightly edited as the rest of the script. Feel free to paraphrase, rephrase, or coin a phrase, as you see fit. ☺

Someone wants more information about...

Towards the end of the script (page 51), Richard Weindorfer has *very* thoughtfully provided us with a complete list of architectural landmarks, in chronological tour order. (Thank you, Richard!)

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Tour Route: *[[DO NOT READ THIS ON-MIC!]]***START AT: Eighth Street Lobby - Hilton Chicago Hotel**

1. Eighth Street – W to State Street
2. Zig North on State to Polk
3. Polk – W to Dearborn
4. Dearborn – N to West Wacker Drive
5. Wacker -W & S to Harrison
6. Harrison – S to Clark
7. Clark - S to Roosevelt
8. Roosevelt – E to Columbus
9. Columbus – S to McFetridge Drive
10. McFetridge – E to Museum Campus Drive
11. Museum Campus Drive – N to Solidarity Drive
12. Solidarity Drive – E to Lynn White Drive
13. Lynn White Drive – S to 1400 S. Lynn White Drive – Buses will park in South lot next to old terminal.

STOP 1: Northerly Island - North parking lot - 1400 S. Lynn White Drive

14. Lynn White Drive – N to Solidarity Drive
15. Solidarity Drive –W to Museum Campus Drive
16. Museum Campus Drive – S to McFetridge Drive
17. McFetridge Drive - W past Lake Shore Drive to Columbus
18. Columbus – N to Roosevelt
19. Roosevelt – W to Michigan Avenue
20. Michigan – N to Lake Shore Drive (Outer Drive)
21. LSD N to Belmont
22. Belmont – W to Halsted
23. Halsted – N to Addison – Buses will park in the middle of Halsted Street

STOP 2: Center on Halsted - 3656 N. Halsted at Waveland

24. Halsted – N to Irving Park
25. Irving Park – E to LSD
26. LSD – N to Bryn Mawr exit - buses will park on Bryn Mawr

STOP 3: Osterman Beach @ Hollywood

27. Bryn Mawr – W to Ridge
28. Ridge – NW to Peterson
29. Peterson – W to Western
30. Western Avenue – S to Logan Boulevard (2600 North)
31. Logan Blvd. – W around Logan Square (traffic circle) to Kedzie Blvd.
32. Kedzie Blvd. – S to Palmer Square
33. Palmer Square – E to Humboldt Blvd. (same as Sacramento Blvd.)
34. Humboldt Blvd. – S to 1301 N. Humboldt – Boathouse – Turn left by Humboldt statue into parking lot - buses will park at South end of lot

STOP 4: Humboldt Park Boathouse - 1301 N. Humboldt Blvd.

35. Humboldt Blvd. (same as Sacramento Blvd.) – S to Grand
36. Grand –SE to Ashland
37. Ashland – S- to Roosevelt
38. Roosevelt – E to Michigan
39. Michigan – N to Eighth Street
40. Eighth Street – **END at Hilton Chicago.**

8:25 AM = Loading Introduction

[[5 minutes, right after everyone's on board.]]

Good morning! Welcome aboard! My name is _____, and <point to your host/hostess partner> this is _____.

You were handed a box as you boarded today. This box contains your fabulous breakfast from one of Chicago's favorite Swedish Restaurant, Ann Sather's. Coffee was available before you entered the bus. We will *not* have coffee refills available along the way.

We have two bottles of water for each guest. Please try to keep yourself well-hydrated at all times.

In the event of personal over-hydration ... each of our buses is equipped with a "comfort facility". <point to back of bus>. If you're allergic to moving restrooms, there will be bathrooms available at a couple of our stops.

If you have not yet applied sunscreen, please take a moment and apply it NOW. If you have a neighbor, perhaps you can assist each other with applying sunscreen. There is no additional charge for this optional activity, but you both must remain fully clothed for the duration.

At each stop, please be sure to get back on THIS bus. You can switch to any empty seat on this bus that you want to. However, we ask that you please NOT switch buses.

Our bus is Number _____, the (*insert name of your bus here*).

And now we're ready to go!

<Continue to next section, please.>

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8:31 AM = Enroute To Site 1

[[Timing: 25 minutes to the next dance stop]]

Welcome to our sweet home Chicago, in the beautiful state of Illinois, where our Governors make our license plates.

As you may have already figured out, our tour today is largely “built” around Chicago architecture...and gay & lesbian history.

For this first leg, we’re going to run through talking about a lot of buildings in a very short time.

If you want more detail later about any of the buildings, let one of us know when you get off the bus, and we’ll look it up in the index that Richard Weindorfer very thoughtfully provided for us.

Take a look at the **hotel** as we pull away. If you look closely, you'll see the letter "S" in the building grillwork. In the 1920s, James Stevens and his son Ernest built "the world's greatest hotel". You'd know Ernie's son John as Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens.

The Stevens was the largest hotel in the world, in the '20s. It was a city within a city—with an 18-hole roof-top golf course, barbershop, theater, a concert music hall, and 75 telephone operators! In other words, there was one trombone left over.

[[Making a right on State Street—]]

Chicago has quite an extensive gay and lesbian history. Back in the 1940s, along this stretch of State Street there were a number of “sin palaces”, meaning bars and peep shows.

The military influx after WWII created a huge local demand for sex. Locals would come down here to pick up military....uh, “dates”. Yes. That's it. They were seeking dates!

<pause briefly and try to look innocent at this point>

Of course there have been gay and lesbian soldiers and sailors for as long as there's been military service in this country, the brass have been paranoid about that since *long* before “Don't Ask, Don't Tell”

In the '40s, just being *seen* in uniform in a gay neighborhood was enough to start tongues wagging and have proceedings initiated against you for being gay. So in this area, some entrepreneurial souls started a *clothes check* in bars.

As a soldier, you could walk into the establishment in uniform, check your uniform, change into civvies, and emerge from the bar as a civilian looking to do...well, whatever it was you wanted to do.

(Or perhaps that should be WHOever. Whomever. Oh, whatEVerrrrrr!)

When you were done, you went back into the bar, changed back into your uniform and returned to your billet.

(Did you know our hotel was an army barracks for a while? Four thousand soldiers! Ah, those were the days.)

We're passing through Printers Row. Many of these buildings are now fancy loft apartments and condos. Originally, they housed printing presses.

On the left is the Transportation Building, where Elliot Ness of the Untouchables had one of his early offices while he was chasing Al Capone.

As we cross Congress Parkway, on the right-hand side you'll see the Manhattan Building, one of the first buildings in America built with a steel superstructure. Sixteen stories was astonishingly high in 1891. *[[The building has a grey lower floor, brown stone bay windows above.]]*

Just ahead, Chicago's famous “El” tracks. The tracks make a full circle around downtown before heading out in different directions, hence the name “The Loop”.

On the right *immediately* as we come out from under the train tracks—look at the tan building with the terracotta facing. This is the **Fisher** building, from 1896. The façade has marvelous decorations of fish, crabs, eagles, salamanders, dragons...

Same block, on the left, is the **Monadnock** Building. The far half of it is the tallest (and one of the last) load-bearing buildings in the U.S. Those bulgy ground-floor walls are *6 feet thick* to support the structure.

When architects and engineers figured out how to hang a building onto a lightweight steel framework instead of piling up rocks, it transformed America's skyline.

The **Federal Center** left and right was designed by Mies van der Rohe in the Modern Style; the sculpture is Alexander Calder's **Flamingo**.

Some say the plaza was made very open so demonstrators would have nothing to chain themselves to. That would have been soon after the 1968 Democratic Convention; you may have heard of it.

Chase Tower Plaza on our left just after we cross Monroe has a huge four-sided mosaic by Marc Chagall. The building is clad in Bankers Grey granite—originally known as Texas Pink granite but the bank didn't like the word "pink". Insecure much?

The next big space is **Daley Plaza**, with city and county offices. The 50 foot tall Picasso sculpture is untitled, so we call it—"**The Picasso Sculpture**".

The Picasso is made from the same steel ("*Cor-Ten*") as the office building behind it, deliberately intended to oxidize as it ages.

Decide for yourself what the heck it's supposed to be—a bird? a baboon?... Picasso's pet Afghan Hound? Some see a resemblance to a French woman who posed for Picasso in 1954. Supposedly, Picasso was struck by her high ponytail and long neck.

Uhhh...and the Blackhawks helmet is NOT a permanent part of the sculpture.

To the far left is **City Hall**. Daley Center and the plaza have been featured in a number of movies, including *The Blues Brothers*, *The Fugitive*, and *The Dark Knight*.

[[If anyone asks...The huge glass curve some dancers might glimpse to the left is Thompson Center, containing State of Illinois offices.]]

[[when Walgreen's is on the right—]] On our left, the new location of the **Goodman Theater**. The southern part of the theatre is a new building, the northern part is two redesigned old theatres....Chicago reuses architecture when and where it can. You'll see this new/old thing several times today.

The corncocks across the river are **Marina City**, designed by Bertram Goldberg. He liked curves. Marina City was designed to be yet another "a

city within a city”, with apartments, shopping, movie theatres, restaurants, an ice-skating rink (and a marina!).

However, the building’s probably more famous for having a car shot out of one of the garage floors as a stunt during filming of *The Hunter* with Steve McQueen.

And yes, the apartments are all pie-slice-shaped.

We're now driving along the Chicago River, which was responsible for much of Chicago's early commerce and manufacturing. Moving goods by barge along the waterways was the cheapest form of freight transportation for a long time.

If you'll be here a little longer, you may want to check out one of the river cruises, which explore sections of the city that are otherwise difficult to see.

Coming up on the right you can see the Chicago **Merchandise Mart**, that broad-shouldered behemoth just past the El tracks.

When opened in 1930, “The Mart” was *the* largest commercial building in the world with 4 million square feet of floor space. That’s about the same as the Willis Tower, or roughly 2/3rd of the Pentagon’s floor space.

Amazingly, it was built in just a year and a half, employing as many as 5,000 very lucky construction workers during the early Depression.

The building interiors are *beautiful*. The Merchandise Mart lobby played the Hudsucker Company headquarters in the movie *The Hudsucker Proxy*.

(The building is still a retailing and wholesale destination and, yes, a “City within a city.” Maybe that urge comes of having such godawful winters?)

We are traveling along **Wacker Drive**, the only street in Chicago which has North, South, East, *and* West addresses as it winds its way through the city.

Illinois is crazy about Abe Lincoln, so here's the first of at least three Lincoln references you'll hear from us today: as we curve around and cross under the El yet again, the brick office building on the right is built on the site where Abraham Lincoln was nominated for president in 1860.

Wacker is also noteworthy in being double-decker. Lower Wacker (and part of Michigan Avenue) were intended to let boats bring in freight and produce to prevent crowding at street level.

This “double-deckering” of part of downtown Chicago was a result of architect Daniel Burnham's massive 1908 “Plan of Chicago”. You'll see many legacies of the Burnham Plan all over Chicago today.

Now the lower decks are populated by delivery trucks, taxicabs, and the occasional lost tourist.

Oh! And movie crews. *Lots* of movie crews. You've seen Lower Wacker in *The Blues Brothers*, *The Dark Knight*, *Wanted*, and many more.

Up on top, *Batman Begins* used 333 W. Wacker, and over a dozen other Loop buildings as “stand-ins” for downtown Gotham City.

Opera fans: on the right, with the colonnade, the 1929 **Civic Opera Building**. (*Built in 1929 for the Chicago Civic Opera, it has over 3,500 seats, making it the second-largest opera auditorium in North America, right after New York City's Metropolitan.*)

We're also passing the **Chicago Mercantile Exchange**.

The Merc was founded in 1898 as the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, and has grown to become the largest options and futures exchange in the world. From pork bellies to gold, you can buy it in Chicago!



As we pass across Adams Street, that glassed-in archway is at the foot of **Willis Tower**, originally known as Sears Tower. Opening in 1974, the building has 110 floors and is one of the tallest buildings in the Western Hemisphere. That's the same number of stories as the World Trade Center towers.

Any Canadians on the bus? If so, you can be comforted by the fact that the CN Tower in Toronto is *still* 86 feet taller than the Willis Tower antenna.

We're in the old Garment District, by the way. Not much is left of it, but this is where it was. Now you know.

Before we cross under Congress Parkway you might just see the Old Chicago **Main Post Office** across the river, built 1921. They couldn't decide whether

to use the land for the Post Office or for the Parkway, so they went with **both**, which is why the multi-lane highway goes right through an opening in the building.

(On the downtown side the highway also passes under the Stock Exchange.)

Now, about that post office...

In 1966 a logjam of 10 *million* pieces of mail clogged the system for almost an entire week. We had the worst postal rating in the country.

They moved the post office to a new building nearby in 1997, leaving the old building very expensively empty for nearly ten years.

(How expensive? A 2006 report by the General Accounting Office stated that it cost the U.S. government \$2 million a year to maintain the empty building.)

An English developer purchased the building last year, but we still don't know what he's going to do with it.

During the filming of *Batman Returns*, the post office building did double duty, being decorated as "Gotham National Bank" on one side and "Gotham Police Department" on another.

As we turn right onto Clark Street, we're back in "Printers' Row", featuring many new condo buildings which nobody can afford to buy into.

And because there are just two groups of gay men—Shopping Queens and Liars—note the beautiful "Tarjay" store we're passing on the right. The new construction is just the latest incarnation of this part of the South Loop.

The Chicago River actually curved through here until it was forcibly shifted in the late 20s...and more recently the area held some of our many railyards.

By the way, we like pushing around the Chicago River. Starting in 1900 we made it flow *the other direction entirely* so it would stop polluting Lake Michigan, the source of our drinking water to this day.

Why look! It's the El again!

At Wabash & Roosevelt, on the left you'll see a building which was originally a **Trailways** bus depot. Indirectly, this is a little piece of American history.

In the 1900s, during the Great Migration, this depot was one of the arrival points for thousands of African-American immigrants into Chicago. *Over 6 million* African-Americans relocated from the South to Northern cities during that period, seeking gainful employment and the chance to settle down in a welcoming community.

We're headed towards **Grant Park**, which is part of a unique Chicago tradition: Mixing up parks and presidents.

The park itself is named after Ulysses S. Grant...but it contains a statue of Abraham Lincoln. We do this quite a bit, naming parks after one president which contain monuments of *other* Presidents. Don't ask us why; we don't understand it, either.

<deep breath—there's a lot to say here>

We're now entering Museum Campus, which contains the Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium, and Field Museum.

As it happens, all three have connections to Marshall Field's department store. More on that later.

On the horizon you may see what appears to be a UFO. This is **Soldier Field**, first built in the '20s, and dedicated to the lost soldiers of World War 1.

(The name was requested by the Gold Star Mothers, all of whom who had lost children in the war.)

In 2001, the new structure, designed by architect Carlos Zapata, was grafted onto the original stadium. "The Spaceship" is one of the *cleaner* names we have for it. It's actually quite nice inside, and was the site for the 2006 Gay Games.

(If you're a football fan, note that with a current capacity of "only" 61,000 seats, Soldier Field is the smallest stadium in the NFL.)

Chicago is a big sports town, with Bulls, Bears, Cubs, Sox, and Blackhawks. Whether or not our teams win, we love them. We just wish they'd all return our affection by following the lead of the Blackhawks and bringing home a trophy once in a while.

Chicago has hosted two world's fairs. The first was the **Columbian Exposition**, held in 1893 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World.

The grand building on your left is the **Field Museum**. Originally created as the “Columbian Museum of Chicago” for the Exposition, it was originally housed in the fair’s Palace of Fine Arts in Hyde Park.

The Field Museum was so named in 1905 to honor its first major benefactor, [Marshall Field](#), and was moved to its present site in 1921.

The museum’s original location was later rebuilt to house what we now known as the **Museum of Science and Industry**.

The Field Museum is the home of “Sue”, the largest preserved Tyrannosaurus Rex ever discovered. If you've never seen her, you're missing out. She’s named after her discoverer, Sue Hendrickson, a fossil hunter who found the skeleton in August of 1990.

In 1997, the Field Museum purchased Sue at a Sotheby's auction for \$8.4 million, making her the most expensive bag'o'bones in history.

Sue has a wicked sense of humor; we know this, because she’s on Twitter. (*“SUEtheTrex”*)

Ahead of us is **Shedd Aquarium**, named after John G. Shedd, who was the second president and chairman of the board for the Marshall Field company.

Shedd Aquarium opened in 1930, and was a big draw for crowds visiting our *second* World’s Fair, the **Century of Progress** in 1933.

The Century of Progress hosted a variety of famous and infamous entertainment acts, including the pre-MGM Judy Garland, The Andrews Sisters, and Sally Rand, who staged her scandalous Fan Dance.

(We’re just glad they were wearing more than that at the Honky Tonk Queen contest.)

The lovely dome is **Adler Planetarium**, which was the first planetarium in the Western Hemisphere, also built in 1930.

The planetarium was constructed by philanthropist Max Adler. Originally a concert violinist, he became a vice president at Sears Roebuck & Co. after marrying into the family that controlled that company.

We're now on Northerly Island, which was the site of the Century of Progress. Later the city bid to have the UN headquarters here! When that didn't pan out, a busy single-strip airfield was built.

During his term, Mayor Richard J. Daley unofficially proposed converting **Meig's Field** into a lakefront park. After all, the Burnham Plan called for Chicago's lakefront to be public parkland.

His son, our current Mayor Richard M. Daley, pledged to keep the airport open until 2006. He reneged on this pledge in 2003 and had crews tear up the runway at Meig's Field in the middle of the night—severely honking off the people who had planes parked there at the time.

Directly in front of us is Charter One Pavilion, which is torn down every fall because technically it's in a nature preserve. It's a nice place to hear a summer concert.

The former airport terminal building is still here, featuring bathrooms that aren't on wheels, which is a good thing because this is our first dance stop!

<Get off the bus and dance.>

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9:15 AM = Site 1 Reboarding Check

[[Timing: 1 minute]]

This is bus #____, also known as the (landmark name) bus. If these numbers and names don't sound right to you, perhaps you're on the wrong bus.

**<Please count your empty seats
and make sure everyone's on board.>**

9:20 AM = Enroute to Site 2

[[Timing: 35 minutes to the next dance stop.]]

Welcome back!

Chicago has only two seasons: Winter and Road Construction. Since it's not snowing out, you can figure out which season this is.

We had originally contemplated dancing in front of the Field Museum, but Meig's Field had a much nicer view of the skyline and harbor. Bill Greaves, the Gay & Lesbian Liaison to the Mayor's Office, helped us arrange this stop, and we're very grateful.

As we exit Northerly Island, we're turning left onto **Solidarity Drive**. It was named to commemorate Lech Walesa's ultimately successful labor and social movement to bring freedom to Poland. This road is lined with statues of other Poles and/or freedom fighters:

- Nicolas Copernicus, the astronomer;
- Thaddeus Kosciuszko (Kose-JUICE-ko), Revolutionary War general and military engineer ; and
- Karel Havlicek (HAV-lih-check), a Czech writer, journalist and publisher.

We originally debated having our first dance stop be around one of the statues, but this neighbor isn't zoned for Pole Dancing.

<pause briefly here for groans— but be aware, that’s your last pause for a while; the next three miles are pretty full>



Stretching north from here—to our right—will be **Grant Park**, which of course has the Lincoln statue mentioned earlier. You *might* spot the bust of **Aaron Montgomery Ward**, who established the nation's first mail order business in Chicago in 1872.

Aaron Ward was also the “watchdog of the lakefront”. Grant Park was supposed to be “forever open, clear and free”, and he fought twenty years of legal battles to hold the city to that, blocking new construction and sometimes even forcing them to move existing buildings.

[[note timing—]] As we turn north onto Michigan Avenue, on the RH side *[[at the first cross street]]* you’ll find the **Rosenberg Fountain**. Joseph Rosenberg was a newsboy who could never get Chicago merchants to let him have a drink on a hot day. Well, he went on to make his fortune in San Francisco, but he left money in his will to create a fountain for newsboys—and anyone else—to quench their thirst.

Just ahead on the left, the building with the strong horizontal stripes is **Johnson Publishing**, the home of EBONY and JET magazines, Fashion Fair Cosmetics, and the Ebony Fashion Fair. And then the **Hilton**—wave at the Hilton, everybody! “We’re having more fun than you are!”



The very dramatic glass building after the Hilton is the **Spertus Museum of Jewish Studies**—excellent permanent exhibits.

Grant Park is meant to be walked through, and it has a number of gardens and monuments not visible from the street. Classical music fans will enjoy the **Sir Georg Solti (SHOAL-tea) garden**, featuring a bust of the much beloved former conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Sir Georg conducted the CSO for 22 years and 32 Grammy Awards before passing the baton to Daniel Barenboim. With the typical lack of ego found in all conductors, when discussing his own importance to Chicago, Solti once said “They should erect a statue to me”...so we did.

As we approach Congress Avenue, on the right you can glimpse **Buckingham Fountain**, shown in the opening of “Married with Children” TV show.

[[Note to guides; in case anyone asks ...we're not dancing there because it's surrounded the Taste of Chicago]]

If you're on the LH side of the bus— look left; that massive grey thing is the **Auditorium Building**, designed Adler & Sullivan in 1889. It has *phenomenal* acoustics and a truly magnificent interior. The Jeffrey Ballet dancers there, among many other arts performances.

The Auditorium building sits on what's called a “floating raft” foundation, since much of Michigan Avenue has no bedrock for supporting piers—pretty impressive, since this sucker weighs 110,000 tons.

Next door is the **Fine Arts Building**, which was built as a Studebaker Carriage factory! Later it became artist studios and music rooms. L. Frank Baum and Frank Lloyd Wright both had offices here.

[[2 streets north, a white building—]] Now on the left, the **Santa Fe Building's** smooth white terra cotta surface resisted the grime from the railyards that were here. The many bay windows let in light & air, in the days before air conditioning... almost like having corner offices for everyone!

Daniel Burnham's architectural firm didn't just design this sweetheart, they moved into the penthouse, in no small part to show how confident they were in the structure. Not everybody trusted steel-framed skyscrapers yet in 1904.

Next door to it is **Orchestra Hall**.

On your right—with the bronze kitty-cats—is the **Art Institute of Chicago**. It dates back to the 1893 Columbian Exposition. Among its treasures are Grant Woods' painting *American Gothic*, Edward Hopper's *Nighthawks*, and the largest collection of Impressionist paintings outside of France. Beautiful, beautiful stuff.

(Shoppers may wish to note that the Art Institute, the Architecture Foundation in the Santa Fe Building, and Orchestra Hall all have interesting gift shops.)

Coming up on our right is **Millennium Park**, home to some beautiful sculptures, concert venues, and what is probably the most expensive underground parking garage ever built in Chicago. On the other hand, the four pavilions in the park are all “green buildings” which provide solar power.

Chicago is very big on “green rooftops”, which both reduce cooling costs and assist in reducing global warming by reflecting less solar energy back into the atmosphere. City Hall even has an official brochure giving tips on how to create a green rooftop garden.

The silver bean-shaped sculpture is called “**Cloud Gate**”, and was designed by Indian-born British artist Anish Kapoor who is said to have been inspired by liquid mercury. It makes for cool photographs.

On our left is the old Main Library, now the **Chicago Cultural Center**. The building is beautiful, and well worth spending a little time strolling through—largest Tiffany Studio stained glass dome in the world.



The Library.... Now there's a story. Did you know that the **Chicago Library** was started by Queen Victoria?

After the Great Chicago Fire, in 1871, Queen Victoria felt very sorry for Chicago losing its library...so along with a group of British citizens who had started a campaign to help Chicago, she donated to the city an *enormous* collection of books to be used to rebuild it.

A number of Chicagoans found this very funny, because prior to the Fire...there hadn't *been* a public library in Chicago! Fortunately for us, Queens don't know everything. The city graciously accepted the books, and that became the core of the collection!

As we cross over the Chicago River, the huge shiny thing on the left is the **Trump Hotel & Tower**. The white building with the clock tower and the complicated shape is the **Wrigley Bldg**, “the building chewing gum built”.

On the right, the **Chicago Tribune Tower** is made of brown stone that appears to have some acne at ground level.

The Tribune's publisher had reporters bring back rocks and bricks from historically important sites throughout the world. Many of those pieces were incorporated into the lowest levels of the building.

There are bits from Trondheim Cathedral, the Taj Mahal, the Parthenon, Palace of Westminster, the Great Pyramid, the Alamo, Notre-Dame, Lincoln's Tomb, the Great Wall of China, petrified redwood...you name it. There are

over a hundred pieces in all, including a recently added fragment recovered from the World Trade Center.

We passed some TV history on the left: 430 N. Michigan Ave. is known as the “Bob Newhart” building, into which Dr. Robert Hartley walked to go to his office during the title sequence of each show. The facade of the building has been heavily modified since then.

And below that building, on Lower Michigan—remember Lower Wacker?—is the original Billy Goat Tavern, made famous by the *Saturday Night Live* “Cheez-boog-ya!” sketch.

We won't be going anywhere near Bob & Emily's apartment building, which was—and is a—condo in the Edgewater neighborhood. I have the address if you want to make a pilgrimage. (*Thorndale Beach North condominiums, 5901 N. Sheridan Road.*)

But! Over at Navy Pier, you'll find a statue of Dr. Hartley, sitting in his chair staring at an empty couch...so you can have a seat, and pretend you're Mr. Carlin! (*600 E. Grand Avenue*)

From the Chicago River to Lake Shore Drive, Michigan Avenue is “**The Magnificent Mile**,” one of the poshest shopping areas in North America. Tiffany, Cartier, the Crate & Barrel mothership, American Girl Place, “Needless Markup” ... it's all here.

[[start reading this next section before the Water Tower if possible—]]

On the left, you'll shortly see the **Chicago Water Tower**. The tower, built in 1869 by architect William W. Boyington from yellowing Joliet limestone, is over 150 tall, and originally contained a standpipe to hold water— for firefighting, and just to regulate local water pressure in general.

The Water Tower gained prominence after the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. With the **Chicago Avenue Pumping Station** across the street, it's one of the few buildings in the burned district to survive. It's said to have inspired the design used for White Castle Burger restaurants.

(According to the book Windy City Ghosts, it's haunted by the ghost of a Heroic Worker who stayed behind to work the pumps as the Chicago Fire razed the city. When he realized he couldn't escape the flames, he hanged himself in the tower rather than be burned to death. Tourists and locals alike

claim to have seen the shadowy figure of a hanging man through the upstairs windows.) (The book was written by Dale Kaczmarek.)

Just past it is a white marble structure called “**Water Tower Place**”. It’s a combination of shopping mall, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and luxury condos. How luxurious? Oprah Winfrey, six-million-dollar condo. Need we say more?

(In 1978, the mall's glass elevators were filmed as the setting for a particularly grisly scene in “Damien: Omen 2”.)

Next to Water Tower Place is the **John Hancock Center** at 100 stories tall. Those X-shaped diagonal braces allow the structure to resist high winds. *(On very windy days, some residents on upper floors have reported a gentle sloshing of water in their toilet bowls. On the 44th floor there’s an indoor swimming pool; now that could get interesting!)*

Time for some GLBT History Dish! In the ’20s, the neighborhood from the Water Tower westward to Holy Name Cathedral, was called “Tower Town”. Officially, Tower Town was known for it’s —quote—*bohemian* artists and nightlife—unquote.

The women were here in droves. They got the vote, took off their corsets, and rallied and rioted against just about everything. Contemporary accounts speak of “women who dress as men”, one of the earliest codewords for “lesbian”.

This neighborhood became a gay community not unlike Greenwich Village, or the Left Bank of Paris, multiethnic and diverse. Lesbians Margaret Anderson and Jane Heap started the arts magazine *The Little Review* here.

Just north of Tower Town, in 1924, lived a man named Henry Gerber. He started the first recognized gay rights group in America, the “Society for Human Rights.” It received a corporate charter from the state of Illinois, and produced the first American publication for homosexuals, *Friendship and Freedom*.

Roughly six months after being chartered, newspaper articles termed the group “a strange cult”, the founders were arrested and things went downhill fast. Gerber was fired for “conduct unbecoming a postal worker”, so he enlisted in the Army (!) He lived to see Stonewall.

We're about to enter *[[or “are now on”]]* **Lake Shore Drive**, which is really two parallel streets: The Outer Drive serves as the city's lakefront expressway, and the Inner Drive is a local access street.

Oh. Since we're on an expressway, we've been asked to assure you that there is no such thing as a dangerous high-speed chase in Chicago. We *all* drive like that.

Although the Society for Human Rights didn't last long, Tower Town itself lasted into the mid-30's. About that time, the gay population started moving north, to the vicinity of Dearborn and Division streets, sometimes known as “Queerborn & Perversion”. That's about the time that the Mafia took over all the gay bars, which lasted from the mid 40s to the mid 60s.

Incidentally, there's a young Chicago filmmaker named Ron Pajak who's making a film about Chicago's gay and lesbian history, and that's the name of his film: *Quearborn & Perversion*.

On our right, of course, is **Lake Michigan**. The first rule every Chicago resident learns about navigating: “The Lake Is Always East”. Chicago's layout is quite rational. The “center” of the city's address numbering scheme is Madison & State Streets. As you go outwards from that point, house numbers increase by exactly 100 per block... so, for example, 860 N. Lake Shore Drive is about 8-and-a-half blocks north of Madison Street. Easy-peasy.

On the right, you can see **Oak Street Beach**. In the 1920s, a substantial drag queen named Bluebird, with lots of money, would take her pick each night from the various hustlers to be found at the beach, taking a lucky boy home and leaving the rest to fend for themselves. They were the Bluebird Gang.

Of course, the straight locals and visitors who now frequent Oak Street Beach probably wouldn't want to know that they were sitting where hookers used to turn tricks. We won't tell them if you don't. Ignorance is bliss.

(Along the left hand side, where you see all of the tall condos, used to be beautiful old stone mansions.)

Remember the statue of Lincoln in Grant Park? Well, in a few minutes, on the left hand side, you may be able to spot the statue of Ulysses S. *Grant* in *Lincoln Park*!

But back to gay and lesbian history. We left off in the mid 60's, which is when the gay neighborhood had shifted North again, to the vicinity of Clark and Diversey, where there were competing drag bars. The Chesterfield and the Annex ran drag shows at alternating times, resulting in a single large group of patrons rushing from one bar to the other and back again as the different shows were presented. This back and forth would go on all night long.

When Gay Liberation came along in 1969-1970, gay people started to buy their own bars, eventually pushing the Mafia out of the business. The gay community moved north *again* to the Halsted Street neighborhood where it finally put down roots.

Ironically, even though the women were in the neighborhood first, it still became known as “Boystown”.

One of the reasons that the northern migration ended was that *these* buildings were owned by the gay bar owners. This meant they couldn't be pushed out by non-gay landlords. Since the bars were there to stay, other gay-owned and/or gay-friendly businesses and stores moved in, too.

Broadway & Belmont, in the late 70's, was where all of the discos were. There was a locally famous 24/7 pancake house called The Golden Nugget. After a night at the bars and/or the baths, people would end up at the *[[make quote marks with your fingers]]* “Golden Faggot” because it was still open.

(There are still Golden Nugget restaurants in other locations around Chicago).

Also in the 70's, various GLBT religious and support groups were formed in this area. Everything from MCC to coming-out groups to social groups.

As the Mafia-owned gay bars started to fail, they refused to carry any gay newspapers or event fliers, because they didn't want their patrons to know where else they could go to meet other gay people. By that point, we knew we had other options.

We're approaching **Halsted Street** in Boystown. You can see the rainbow striped stanchions on either side of the street, an indicator that this is our neighborhood now, and we're not giving it up.

You may see a large building marked “3246”. That's one of our local male bathhouses, called the Steamworks.

The first gay community center in Chicago was on Elm Street in 1971, started by the Gay Activist Alliance. There have been a number of community center locations since then. Right now, we're approaching the newest, called **The Center On Halsted**. The Center opened in June 2007, just in time for Gay Pride Month.

In fact, we're not just going to see it, we're going to dance right in front of it! Also, there are bathrooms here that you may use if you so choose.

<Get off the bus and dance.>

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10:24 AM = Site 2 Reboarding Check

[[Timing: 1 minute]]

This is bus #____, also known as the (landmark name) bus. If these numbers and names don't sound right to you, perhaps you're on the wrong bus.

**<Please count your empty seats
and make sure everyone's on board.>**

10:25 AM = Enroute To Site 3

*[[Timing **Only 10 minutes to the next dance stop, so make this part snappy!**]]*

Did you know that Illinois has a two-term limit on governors? One term in office, the second term in prison.

The Center on Halsted started back around 1973, as a volunteer-run information clearinghouse and a meeting place for gays and lesbians, called Gay Horizons.

(The group also established a telephone helpline to provide people with access to information and referrals for social, professional, recreational, and medical purposes.)

Some of the notable projects undertaken over the years by Gay Horizons and the Center on Halsted include a GLBT youth coffeehouse, a medical clinic started by gay medical students (which eventually spun off to become the Howard Brown Memorial Clinic), a drop-in center, and too many other programs to list here.

Prior to the Center's construction, the group moved many times, occupying everything from a space above the Astro Restaurant to a one-room basement office to a branch of Jane Addams' Hull House.

In 1989 Horizons achieved full United Way membership, and was the only gay/lesbian agency in Illinois and one of only five in the entire United States, to do so at the time.

(In 2000, a piece of Chicago Park District property at Halsted and Waveland became available, and was subsequently acquired by Horizons.)

By 2005, sufficient capital had been raised to build a new center, which was built in conjunction with—what else for a gay neighborhood?--a Whole Foods Market as a tenant to help pay for the Center's programs, which includes the Billie Jean King gymnasium above the store. As with many newer buildings in Chicago, the market was built on the site of a garage, and they were careful to keep most of the garage facade intact, to preserve the neighborhood's atmosphere.

City planners designated North Halsted an official pedestrian and bike route following the 1998 community project to erect 11 pairs of rainbow-colored abstract Art Deco pylons along the Street.

City politicians are generally accepting of the GLBT community's identity. Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley's agreed to endorse and host the 2006 Gay Games in Chicago. Chicago's openly gay alderman—Thomas M. Tunney—represents the 44th Ward area on the Chicago City Council.

Despite the Center's presence, some people suggest that Boystown is no longer as gay as it once was, due to rising property values and rising rents. Only time will tell.

We're now *[[turning onto/driving on]]* Irving Park Road, heading back up to Lake Shore Drive.

Some historians believe that Irving Park and Irving Park Road were named after Washington Irving, who frequented a now-defunct Milwaukee Avenue saloon on trips to Chicago.

So how did gay rights come to Chicago? That happened because of a lovely lady named Kathy Osterman, who was a great friend to our community.

(She entered politics as a block club president, and in 1981 became a community relations director for then-State's Attorney Richard M. Daley. Now known as "Hizzoner Da Mare Junior")

She was a city alderman and forged strong links with the gay community when she vigorously lobbied for the passage of Chicago's Human Rights Ordinance in 1988.

All of her good works earned Kathy a place in the Chicago Gay and Lesbian Hall of Fame. Unfortunately, she died of cancer in 1992. To remember her, the Chicago Park District named a beach after her, renaming Hollywood Beach –largely used by the gay community–to Osterman Beach. Her son is now a state representative for the same district.

So to remember Kathy Osterman, we're going to visit her beach and dance in her honor.

So get out, dance a little, and enjoy the beautiful lakefront here in Chicago, where you know Elvis must be dead because he's registered to vote here.

<Get off the bus and dance.>

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10:59 AM = Site 3 Reboarding Check

[[Timing: 1 minute]]

Just checking, kids! This is bus #_____, also known as the (landmark name) bus.

<Please count your empty seats and make sure everyone's on board.>

11:00 AM = Enroute to Site 4

[[Timing: 35 minutes to the next dance stop]]

Some people didn't quite get that last joke before we got off the bus.

Let's phrase this another way: In Chicago politics, if you're losing, you can always go dig up a couple more votes.

<pause for groans>

This practice has resulted in one of Chicago's most famous unofficial city mottos: "Vote Early, Vote Often..."

<pause briefly for groans>

"...Even If You're Dead."

<pause briefly and duck if anyone throws something at you >

"Especially If You're Dead."

When we left Lake Shore Drive to head for Halsted, we passed the infamous Belmont Rocks. There was a gun club there, and it was all fenced off from the public. That created a quiet section of lakefront that became known as the "Belmont Rocks" a popular gay sunning/cruising spot.

In the late 50's, that area was also a Nike Missile site during the height of the COLD WAR, with, uh, lonely soldiers patrolling the perimeter of the missile site...and local gay boys who were HAPPY to help the soldiers, uh, obtain "guard relief" through the fence.

Belmont Rocks is still a gay sunbathing spot, and a popular place for parties on Pride Weekend. There's interesting graffiti on some of the rocks.

You may have noticed Marine Drive, which was originally shoreline. Much of Lake Shore Drive was built on top of landfill.

The high-rises along the north lakefront were once nicknamed the "Gay 90's", because everyone living here was either in their 90's or Gay.

<pause briefly for groans>

Or both.

<pause briefly for groans>

Sand volleyball started taking off here about 10 years ago, but there was no sand at Belmont Rocks, so some of the gay boys started setting up nets at Osterman Beach, and the activity just grew more and more popular with people coming to watch the volleyballers...and people coming to watch the people watching the people, and...never mind. You can figure out where this is going.

We're currently driving on Bryn Mawr, which was named after one of the stops on Pennsylvania's Main Line. The developer thought that if he gave his streets "classy" names, people would buy his houses way out of town here.

As we head northwest up Ridge Avenue we're skirting the edge of Andersonville, so named for its once large Swedish population, but it started getting a strong lesbian presence in the early 1980's. Lately there's been some lamenting that it's more "Mandersonville".

The longtime landmark Star Gaze, the last full-time lesbian bar in town, closed this past winter. It was a few blocks south of Bryn Mawr.

A bar called "Different Strokes" near here was run by Frankie Da Cat, a tap dancing leather queen. You could buy pretty much anything you wanted at Different Strokes...don't ask us exactly what, but if you really want to know, go talk to Sukie De La Croix. He has *major* dish on GLBT Chicago history.

On our left is Rosehill Cemetery, dating back to 1859. It's also the burial place of Kitty Sheon *[["Sheen"]]*, a famous (or infamous) figure in the gay community.

Kitty bought her first gay bar by the Sheridan El stop in Irving Park in 1945.

(She had a number of piano players over the years, including a woman named Eleonor Stat. Eleonor was known for singing parodies of popular songs, for instance "Wait 'Til Your Son Turns Nelly".)

Kitty had the excellent taste to marry a Chicago cop, ensuring that her gay bar was never, ever raided.

In the 50's she opened a men's bar down on Rush Street with *very* strict rules:

1. Only one person in the bathroom at a time.
2. Keep your hands on top of the bar.
3. Wear a suit.

Despite the fact that her bar served as a haven for gay men, she would patrol the bar for any "shenanigans," such as an innocent hand on another man's arm. She would march up to the perpetrators, grab one man's wrist, remove the hand from the arm and place it gently back on the bar in front of him.

(The safety offered by a gay bar for gay men only extended freedom on a limited basis. To be fair, these rules were in place at many gay bars during that period.)

She wasn't the prettiest woman; we're told that she was once nicknamed "Mayor Daley in drag". She ran gay bars in Chicago for over 30 years. She died in the 1970s. We don't know a lot else about her, other than her original name, which was Katharine Shart.

We think it's nicely ironic that one of Kitty's neighbors in Rosehill is former Illinois governor Richard Ogilvie, who was one of the most anti-gay politicians in Chicago history.

One of Kitty's other neighbors is "Long John" Wentworth, who was Chicago's mayor in the 1850's. His claim to fame was trying to clean up the city's "Red Light District" by sending out spies to see just WHO was frequenting the brothels. Yeah, that worked!

Now, if you want a Chicago cemetery with famous people, that would be **Graceland Cemetery!**

Among the notables buried in Graceland are architect Daniel Burnham, meat packing magnate Philip Danforth Armour, and Augustus Dickens.

Odd man, Augustus. You've never heard of him, but you probably know his older brother, Charles, who was so embarrassed and mortified by Augustus that when Charles scheduled reading tours in the United States, he specifically avoided stopping in Chicago, lest he meet his ne'er do well brother.

But back to the *famous* dead people in Graceland: Marshall Field, Cyrus McCormick, architect Mies van der Rohe, choreographer Ruth Page, detective Allan Pinkerton, architect Louis Sullivan, more former mayors and governors than you can count...and Bertha & Potter Palmer.

Potter is known for building the Palmer House, one of Chicago's earliest luxury hotels, now one of the hotel sites of the annual International Mr. Leather competition each Memorial Day Weekend.

There's also what may be the most fortified coffin in the North America, belonging to a man named George Pullman. He owned the company that invented and built Pullman train cars.

In 1880, he built what was literally a company town on 4,000 acres of land near Lake Calumet, a few miles south of Chicago.

He owned the town, its stores, and restaurants, prohibited independent newspapers, public speeches, town meetings or open discussion. His inspectors regularly entered homes to inspect for cleanliness and could terminate leases on ten days notice.

A Pullman employee once declared: "We are born in a Pullman house, fed from the Pullman shops, taught in the Pullman school, catechized in the Pullman Church, and when we die we shall go to the Pullman Hell."

When business fell off in 1894, and Pullman cut jobs and wages without cutting any of the prices in his company town, he became one of the most hated businessmen in American labor history, resulting in a massive and violent strike.

When he died in 1897, he was buried in Graceland Cemetery *at night*, in a lead-lined coffin, inside a reinforced steel-and-concrete vault. Several tons of cement were poured over the entire structure, just to prevent his body from being exhumed and desecrated by disgruntled employees or labor activists.

[[after we turn south on Western Ave. & leave the cemetery behind—]]

We're passing through Lincoln Square, one of several substantial formerly German communities in Chicago.

We're on **Western Avenue**. It seems very...very... *straight*. But as we drive past Irving Park Road, know that there were a number of women's bars in this area. For instance the Lost & Found, established around 1960.

At that time, and right up until the mid-1970's, there was a law on the Chicago books stating that women could not cross-dress as men. You can imagine how popular this was with the some segments of the community.

Women were required to wear three items of explicitly *female* apparel. For example, they couldn't wear men's shirts with right-hand buttons, and they couldn't wear men's trousers or jeans with a zipper in the front.

This led to some creative choices of attire. When the cops raided lesbian bars, they would actually stand around with a flashlight shining on each patron, counting how many items of female apparel were being worn.

When cops came in the front door, the butches and the femmes would frantically dash into the bathrooms in back, swapping enough clothes so that each one met quota. Another tactic was for women to take off their jeans or pants and put them on backwards, with the zipper in the back.

The owner of Lost & Found got so tired of being raided, SHE started looking over the clothing worn by patrons coming into the bar, to make sure they'd provide no excuse for the police to raid the bar.

The law had only two exceptions when people could cross-dress: Halloween and New Year's...which led to some wild parties every year in the gay and lesbian communities. Of course, under the law, everybody had to take off their cross-dressing clothes promptly at midnight...which few people bothered to do.

We're going to cross the Chicago River *[[no superstructure to the bridge, but it's pretty obvious]]* and then cut under the expressway to turn onto **Logan Boulevard**.

Logan Boulevard is part of Chicago's "Grand Boulevard System", also nicknamed the "Emerald Necklace". These particularly wide landscaped

streets are part of a city parks system that dates back to 1869. No trucks or commercial vehicles are allowed on the boulevards.

We're coming up on **Logan Square**. It is, of course, a circular road.

The monument in the center is the Illinois Centennial Monument, built in 1918 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Illinois' statehood.

The road that cuts through Logan Square on the diagonal is **Milwaukee Avenue**. That's the go-to place for Polish sausage and pierogies—Chicago has the largest Polish population in the *world* outside of Warsaw.

So, we're heading towards **Humboldt Park**, one of Chicago's more-overlooked beautiful parks. The Boathouse is a lovely bit of Prairie School architecture.

In fact, it's so beautiful here that this is our final dance stop for the day. (And bathrooms for those who need them.) And by the way, welcome to the Puerto Rican neighborhood of Chicago!

<Get off the bus and dance.>

11:59 AM = Site 4 Reboarding Check

[[Timing1 minute]]

This is bus #____, also known as the (landmark name) bus. If these numbers and names don't sound right to you, perhaps you're on the wrong bus.

<Please count your empty seats and make sure everyone's on board.>

12:00 Noon = Enroute Back to The Hotel

[[Timing: 30 minutes]]

We're headed back to the hotel now, ~~straight towards~~ Gayly Eastward towards the lake.

One last landmark to mention: Just after we pass over the expressway, about 3 blocks to our left will be the **Chicago Fire Academy**. You won't be able to see it, but it's still noteworthy for two reasons:

1. That's where the Great Fire of Chicago is believed to have begun. Thanks to winds and wooden buildings, it wiped out fully a third of the city. By the way, it's been known since 1893 that the O'Leary's cow got a *bum rap*. So don't knock the cow, man.
2. At one point, it was possible to call ahead and tour the academy while the firefighters train and run drills. Don't know if that's still true, but a [boy/girl] can dream, can't [he/she]?

Finally, we want to issue *big* thank-yous to:

Our Callers: Anne Uebelacker, Barry Clasper, and John Oldfield!

Our Fun Badge Planning Committee: Michael Helfgott, David Honegger, Allan Hurst, John Oldfield, Rob Sierzega!

Our script writers: Allan Hurst, Sukie De la Croix, Richard Weindorfer, and Kate Yule!

Our caller & equipment drivers: Nancy Vedder, Rick Simkin

Our sound guy: Scott Pearce

Our tour guides and helpers: Why that's ME and YOU <pointing to other host/hostess>!

Da People Wid Da Clout: Aldermen Tom Tunney, Mary Ann Smith & Helen Schiller

Da Mare's GLTB Liaison: Bill Greaves

A whole bunch of city departments, including The Chicago Park District, Office of Special Events, and the Police Department.

Our bus company, including our fabulous drivers and guides: In the Loop, Chicago

[[At this point, you have approximately 25 minutes to spend just about any way you wish:

You can read the filler material at the back of this binder or use your own material. There's lot of cool stuff in the "Filler Material" section that we just couldn't fit in anywhere else. This is a good opportunity to browse through and talk about whatever strikes your fancy.

You can choose to give your voices a rest until the end of the tour.

Your choice. Go for it!]]

12:30 PM = Back At The Hilton

We've returned to the scene of the cri—uh, the start of our tour!

Thank you for joining us today!

Please take a moment and look around to make sure you've gathered all of your personal belongings.

Also, please pick up any trash lying around (no, we're not talking about friends or ex-lovers) and bring it with you to the front of the bus.

Finally, as you exit the bus, don't forget to collect your Fun Badge Dangles!

<As people disembark back at the hotel, please distribute Fun Badge Dangles to each guest.>

<Thank you for being a tour Host/Hostess!>

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Architectural Notes – In Tour Order

Chicago Hilton & Towers

720 S. Michigan

1922-27, Holabird & Roche

- Built as the largest & most sumptuous hotel in the world
- Modification of the Louis XVI style, 25-stories, 3,000 rooms
- Originally the Stevens Hotel, built by the family of departing Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens, there is a sculpture in the hotel of him and his brother as children playing
- The family sold the hotel because they went bankrupt during the Great Depression
- In 1942 the War Department bought the hotel and used it as barracks
- In 1945 Conrad Hilton purchased it and renamed it the Conrad Hilton Hotel in 1951
- Was where the riots of the 1968 Democratic National Convention took place
- Remodeled in 1986, so now 1,600 rooms

Dearborn Station

47 W. Polk (at Dearborn, Left)

1885, Cyrus Eidlitz

- Chicago's oldest train station that now has shops and offices.
- Romanesque style with limestone and Chicago common brick

Printers Row Neighborhood

Polk to Congress along Dearborn, both sides

- Once a national center of the graphic arts and printing industries
- Now, loft condos with retail and restaurants on the 1st floor
- Eclectic collection of building, most built in the late 19th & early 20th centuries

Transportation Building

600 S. Dearborn (before Harrison, Left)

1911, Fred Prather

- Steel structure clad in brick, long but narrow building to allow natural light & air in
- Originally an office building with only individual tenants, now condos
- Elliott Ness had his office here as he hunted Al Capone

Metropolitan Correctional Center

71 W. Van Buren (past Congress & parking lot, Left)

1975, Harry Weese & Associates

- Detention center, jail for the Federal Government
- Triangular plan to minimize the amount of supervising by staff
- Recreation center on top, surrounded by chain link fence
- No bars on windows, just slits

Manhattan Building

431 S. Dearborn (after Congress, Right)

1890 Jenney and Mundie

- The oldest metal frame building in the city, built by metal frame inventor/engineer Major William

LeBaron Jenney, a Civil War veteran

- First floor showcases metal frame to show you what it was built of, thin building
- Thought to be huge at 16 stories, no designs after 12th floor because thought no building would be higher
- For the Manhattan Insurance Company, now loft condos

Old Colony

407 S. Dearborn (before Van Buren & EL, Right)

1894, Holabird & Roche

- Steel structure with round corner bays
- Old Colony Insurance Co., now offices
- Finally being cleaned

Fisher Building

343 S. Dearborn (after Van Buren & EL, Right)

1896, D. H. Burnham and Company

- Tan terra cotta – fire proof, important for a city that was destroyed by fire
- Steel frame, narrow building, did 14 stories in 14 days
- Gothic ornamentation, also includes marine life and fish, play on Mr. Fisher's name, a real estate magnate

Monadnock Building

53 W. Jackson (after Van Buren & EL, Left)

South end Holabird & Roche 1893

North end Burnham & Root 1892

South end, steel structure, classical designs, notice larger windows

North end, masonry construction where 8 foot walls support structure

- Tallest office building of this kind
- See how building gets small as you look, less weight to support
- Considered timeless
Took 4 years to complete

The Federal Center

On Dearborn between Jackson and Adams, Right and Left

Mies van der Roche 1964 & 1974;

Schmidt Garden & Erickson; C. F.

Murphy & Associates; A. Epstein & Sons

- The site consists of two office building (the one on the left or west is where Obama had his office), the main post office (the small building) and a sculpture (The Flamingo by Alexander Calder). The sculpture is in the exact middle of the complex and is orange/pink to contrast with the buildings
- These are of the International Style, named because these building could be built anywhere in the world and look exactly the same.
- New style from Mies where there was no ornamentation, just the simple materials of steel and glass.
- Open government plaza so protestors cannot chain themselves to anything

Marquette Building

140 S. Dearborn (after Adams, Left)

1894, Holabird & Roche

- Typical Chicago School of Architecture:
- Grid pattern with steel frame, Chicago windows, classical ornamentation, tri-partite façade
- Clad in brick and terra cotta with bronze reliefs over the door of Pere Marquette & Louis Jolliet's journey
- Cost \$1.5 million to build
- Looks like a solid building, but interior the shape of an 'E' with two light courts or atriums

55 W. Monroe (before Monroe, Left)

1980, C. F. Murphy & Associates by designer Helmut John

- Post Modern style has International style elements but now is more than just a box with simple materials: is white, clad in enameled aluminum, has curves

Inland Steel

30 W. Monroe (after Monroe, Right)

1957, Skidmore Owings & Merrill by designer Walter Netsch

- Over 50 years old and still looks brand new with stainless steel and green glass.
- Two parts: (1) Office building with no obstructions because (2) mechanicals, elevators, washrooms, etc are in attached windowless silver building to the east
- International Style, 1st building built in Loop since WWII

Chase Tower and First National Bank Plaza

2 S. Dearborn (between Monroe and Madison, Left)

1969, C. F. Murphy & Associates with Perkins & Will Partnership

- See the clock from the Old First National Bank of Chicago building
- The Four Seasons mosaic by Marc Chagall has Chicago scenes
- Plaza has grey speckled granite, was originally called *pink* speckled granite but the bank didn't like the word *pink*
- Steel frame with bronze tinted glass
- Inward sweeping columns like the Eiffel Tower provide maximum wind resistance, floors get smaller as you go up
- Compare this busy plaza to the Federal Center Plaza and the upcoming Daley Plaza

Three First National Plaza

55 W. Madison (after Madison, Left)

1981, Skidmore Owings & Merrill

- Office building, designed during the energy crisis of the late 1970s.
- Very energy efficient with reflective glass, setback and atriums
- Design allows for lots of corner offices

Richard J. Daley Center and Plaza

50 W. Washington (and Randolph on Dearborn, Left)

1965, C. F. Murphy & Associates; Skidmore Owings & Merrill: Loeb Schlossman & Bennett

- In the plaza: ‘The Picasso’, he never named it: is it a dog, woman, Chicago?
- Circuit Courts and offices, with huge 87 feet bays (the distance between the columns) to allow for unobstructed views in the court rooms, amber glass
- Columns get smaller as you go up because less weight to support
- Self weathering cor-ten steel like on bridges, this was used because it was thought to be low maintenance, but that was wrong, it rusts and stains the plaza below
- International style
- Originally called the Civic Center, but name after ‘da mayor’ that died in 1976
- The Picasso and building are both cor-ten steel so they blend together
- For the movie *The Blues Brothers*, the ending chase scene was filmed in the plaza

22 W. Washington (after Washington, Right)

2004, Perkins & Will, designed by Ralph Johnson

- South side (Washington) of building has the studios of Chicago’s CBS affiliate, with the large screen and 17-story reflective glass office building
- North side (Randolph) has mall with high end retail, movie theatres and underground pedway that leads to the subway
- In between is the old Art Deco ComEd electric substation

Delaware Building

36 W. Randolph (after Randolph, Right)
1874, Wheelock & Thomas

- Rare survivor from post-fire years
- Italianate style with several High Victorian touches including bays of different widths and arches

Goodman Theatre

170 N. Dearborn (after Randolph, Left)
1923, Crane & Franzheim, remodeled in 2000

- Incorporates the old and now combined Selwyn & Harris Theatres
- It is the oldest, currently active non-profit in the city

Leo Burnett Building

35 W. Wacker (after Lake & EL, Right)
1989, Kevin Roche-John Dinkeloo & Assocs. and Shaw & Assocs.

- Home of the world’s largest ad agency
- Built to impress client both inside and out
- Polished granite pillars outside, soaring ceiling with gold-colored mosaics inside
- Post-modern style

Marina City

300 N. State (across the river, Right)
1959-1967, Bertrand Goldberg & Associates

Multi-use:

- Two rounded 61-story apartment towers with semicircle balconies (resembles corncobs)
- Bottom third is spiraling garages

- 1st floor: retail, a bowling alley, restaurants like Smith & Wollensky, House of Blues theatre and bar
- River level has a marina
- Concrete structure where at the core is the elevators, stairs and support systems like plumbing, electricity
- Goldberg studied under Mies, but he likes circles
- First of its kind in urban developments for ‘yuppies’ and 24-hour living

R.R. Donnelley Center

77 W. Wacker (before Clark, Left)
1992, DeStefano & Partners with Ricardo Bofill

- Now the world headquarters of United Airlines
- Post-modern style with neo-classical elements from ancient Rome
- White granite with polished metals
- Huge Renaissance inspired windows

Reid, Murdoch Center

320 N. Clark to 321 N. LaSalle (across the river, Right)

1914, George Nimmons

- Red Chicago common brick
- Old riverfront warehouse designed for wholesale grocers
- Now renovated for mixed use with retail and restaurants on river level and 1st floor, offices upper floors
- Many industrial buildings had clocks so workers could keep official time

Merchandise Mart

Between Wells & Franklin, across the river, Right

1930, Graham, Anderson, Probst & White

- When completed, largest building in the world at 4.25 million sq. ft.,
- Cost \$38 million to build
- Art Deco style with smooth limestone surface and vertical ribbon windows
- Inside lobby: polished metals, numerous murals, marble floors and walls
- A combination of wholesale warehouse plus rental space and show rooms
- Marshall Field built it, but stood half empty due to the Great Depression
- Kennedy family bought it in 1946 and sold it in 1998, but still manages the property

Apparel Center

Between Franklin and the north branch of the river, across the river, Right

1977, Skidmore Owings & Merrill

- \$50 million addition to the Merchandise Mart
- Few windows to control lighting in the showrooms
- Now Chicago Sun-Times newspaper and Illinois Institute of Art

333 W. Wacker Dr.

South curve of the river, Left

1984, Kohn Pederson Fox; Perkins & Will

- The great sweeping curve of green-tinted glass harmonizes with the river's bend & echo's its color
- 36-story building considered contextual (beyond post-modern)

Great Lakes Building

180 N. Wacker (after Lake & EL, Right)

1910, Holabird & Roche

- Simple 6-story, red brick building
- Original structure was the Wigwam where Abraham Lincoln received the Republican nomination for president in 1860

General Growth Properties

110 N. Wacker (from Randolph to Washington, Right)

1958, Graham, Anderson, Probst & White

- One of the few buildings from the 1950s
- Originally Morton Thiokol Building – Morton Salt
- Reinforced concrete covered in limestone and base with black polished granite
- Ribbon windows framed in stainless steel

Opera House

20 N. Wacker (from Washington to Madison, Right)

1929, Graham, Anderson, Probst & White

- Home of Chicago's Lyric Opera
- Steel frame, clad in limestone with grand colonnade in French Renaissance style
- Also has Art Deco setbacks

- Multi-purpose with opera house and offices

One S. Wacker (after Madison, Left)

1982, C.F. Murphy & Associates, designer Helmut Jahn

- Post-modern, Art Deco inspired building with setbacks
- Highly mirrored in silver, black and bronze reflective glass
- 3-story atrium

Mercantile Exchange

30 S. Wacker (between Madison & Monroe, Right)

1983-87 Fujikawa, Johnson & Associates

- Two 40-story towers sheathed in granite
- Contended by 11-story central pavilion that contains 2 huge trading floors

Hyatt Center

71 S. Wacker (before Adams, Left)

2005, Pei Cobb Freed & Partners

- 48-story elliptical steel and glass design
- Hyatt Hotels headquarters and law firm Mayer Brown

Willis (Sears) Tower

233 S. Wacker (between Adams and Jackson, Left)

1974, Skidmore Owings & Merrill

- Tallest building in the US: 110 stories, 1450 feet or 443 meters.
- 4.4 million square feet = 78 football fields; population of 16,000; own zip code; use as much

electricity as a town of 35,000; 104 elevators

- Originally Sears' corporate headquarters, now Willis Insurance
- Made of steel, glass, aluminum and concrete
- Considered tubular construction: nine 'buildings' bundled together
- Observation area near the top floor

311 S. Wacker (after Jackson, Left)

1990, Kohn Pederson and Fox

- Tall office building at 65 stories, 959 feet, but looks small compared to Willis Tower
- Known for its lighted top that can be seen from the expressways

Exelon Thermal Technologies

Wacker after Van Buren, Left

1996, Eckenhoff Saunders

- Contextualism: the green glass façade echoes the color of the river; the building is of a nautical shape and emphasizes the location by the river
- Cooled water is pumped through pipes to cool buildings at night when electricity rates are cheaper

River City

800 S. Wells (beyond the field, south of Harrison, Right)

1986, Bertrand Goldberg Associates

- Same architect as Marina City, again round
- A pair of S-shaped reinforced concrete buildings

- 446 condos with a marina, also medical offices, a health club and grocery store on lower floors

South Loop

South of Harrison on Clark, east on Roosevelt to Columbus, both sides

- Old and new construction, Old lofts now condos and work/live lofts, new construction mostly apartment buildings built within the last two years
- Old railroad yards, some that are still vacant
- New retail like Target and Jewel, besides Starbucks and nouveau chic restaurants

One Museum Park West (Green), One Museum Park East (Blue)

East of Indiana, West of Columbus on Roosevelt Road, Right

- 2007-9, Pappageorge Haymes, designed by Jeff Renterghem
- Two building out of four to be built on south end of Grant Park, each a different color and style, but same materials; Luxury condos; OMPW is 54 stories
- OMPE is 62 stories and 2nd tallest residential building in US after Trump World Tower in NY, sleek like Art Deco of the 1920s with setbacks

Museum Campus

East of Columbus to the lake

Field Museum of Natural History

- D.H. Burnham & Co. 1912 to
Graham Burnham & Co. 1912-17

to Graham Anderson Probst & White 1917-20

- Originally Field Columbian Natural History Museum with items donated from the 1893 World Columbian Exposition, Marshall Field donated the money
- Classical style like the Acropolis in Greece with Ionic capitals and Caryatids
- Reliefs of anthropology, zoology, botany, geology
- Sue the T. Rex most popular attraction
- Princess Di had a charity event here

Soldier Field

Holabird and Roche, 1922-1926

Named to honor soldiers of WWI

- Classical style: Greco-Roman with Doric capitals
- Reopened after being rebuilt in 2003 by Wood & Zapata
- “The spaceship has landed”
- “The eyesore on the lakeshore”
- Lost National Historic Landmark status

John G. Shedd Aquarium

Graham Anderson Probst & White 1927-29

- President and Chairman of Marshall Field's: Mr. Shedd
- Shape of a Greek cross where all sides are the same, Georgia marble
- Classical style with aquatic motifs, Main entrance like a Greek temple, Doric capitals
- See wave detailing on the roof

- Oceanarium opened in 1991 designed by Mies' grandson Dirk Lohan; features the Beluga Whales

Solidarity Drive

- Named after Poland's Leah Walesa's Solidarity that helped overthrow the Communists
- Several statues of famous Eastern Europeans

Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum

Ernest Grunsfeld, 1929-30

- President of Sears: Mr. Adler
- 12-sided wall for months and Zodiac signs
- Rainbow granite with bronze plates and lead covered copper dome, Classical elements
- Expanded on lake side in 1999

Northerly Island (where we are dancing)

- Originally part of a plan to built several islands in Lake Michigan from here south to Jackson Park, this was the only one built
- Was part of the 1933 Century of Progress Fair
- Then became Meig's Field, an airport for easy access to the Loop and still has 12th Street Beach
- Merrill C. Meig's was a publisher at Hearst Corp.
- In 2003, the democratically elected dictator of Chicago, Mayor Richard M. Daley, closed and tore-up the airport
- The new Charter One Pavilion is open only in the summer
- The old terminal is a bird hospital

Grant Park

- Previously Lake Park and Central Park
- Renamed after President Ulysses S. Grant, 18th president, from Illinois
- Built on landfill from the Great Chicago Fire of 1871
- Park land is protected from public building by law and enforced numerous times by Montgomery Ward whose office was at Michigan and Madison

Agora

NE corner of Roosevelt and Michigan, Right

- Sculptures by the Polish artist Magdalena Abakanowicz installed in 2006
- 106 headless armless iron sculptures, each 9 feet tall and 1,800 pounds
- Agora means meeting place in Greek
- Visitors are meant to walk through the sculptures and contemplate

Rosenberg Fountain

Michigan and 11th Street, Right
1893, Franz Machtl

- A miniature Greek Temple with a bronze maiden up-top
- Mr. Rosenberg was born in Chicago and moved to San Francisco
- Donated this “To provide the thirsty with a drink” and give Chicago one its 1st sculptures

General John Logan Memorial

Michigan and 9th Street, Right

1897, Augustus Saint-Gaudens

- Civil War general and later Illinois US Senator
- He established Memorial Day
- Where the riots of the 1968 Democratic National Convention happened and the protestors climbed on the statue

Hutchinson Field

Beyond Michigan and 9th Street, past Columbus, Right

- Where the summer musical fest Lollapalooza is held
- Where Obama gave his acceptance speech after being elected President

Blackstone Hotel

636 S. Michigan (after Balbo, Left)

1908, Fox & Marshall

- 21-stories; ‘smoke filled room’ where politicians made deals: Hotel of Presidents
- Reopened in 2008 by Marriott as a luxury hotel

Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies

610 S. Michigan (middle of the block, Left)

2005-7, Krueck + Sexton Architects

- The window wall is built from 726 individual pieces of glass in 556 different shapes, allows light in narrow bldg; has a museum, classrooms, shop and kosher café

Congress Hotel

520 S. Michigan (before Congress, Left)

- 1893, Clinton Warren; 1902, 1907, Holabird & Roche
- Built as an annex to the Auditorium
- Simple building with a steel skeleton, Chicago School

The Bowman & The Spearman

Michigan and Congress, Right

1928, Ivan Mestrovic

- Made of bronze to commemorate Native Americans
- You imagine the weapons

7

Auditorium Building

430 S. Michigan (after Congress, Left)

1888, Adler and Sullivan

- Multi-purpose building: Theatre, hotel and office building: very unique for the time for financial success
- Romanesque (fortress like) style with rusticated stone
- Thick masonry walls support the structure, iron framing for the theatre
- Unique foundation to support building because no bedrock and close to lake: made of 'floating' timber and steel
- Over \$3 million to build, Alder & Sullivan with Frank Lloyd Wright had offices in the tower
- Had 1888 Republican Convention before building was completed (Benjamin Harrison won)
- During WWII used as a recreation hall
- Roosevelt University in 1946, named after FDR

- The movie the *Untouchables* was filmed inside

Fine Arts Building

410 S. Michigan (in the middle of the block next to the Auditorium, Left)

1886, 1898 Solon Beman

- Built as the Studebaker Carriage Company Factory and Showroom
- Started building the carriages on top floors, as got bigger they came down and were finally displayed in the windows on the ground floor
- Romanesque (castle like) style with rusticated stone
- Frank Baum wrote the *Wizard of Oz* here and Frank Lloyd Wright had his office here

Britannica Center

310 S. Michigan (before Jackson, Left)

1924, Graham Anderson Probst and White

- Office and bank building from the roaring 20s, originally S.W. Straus & Co.
- Had setbacks near the top, which is modeled after St. Marks in Venice
- Blue beehive at top, lit up at night, bee hive represents thrifty but Straus went under in the depression

Railway Exchange Building

80 E. Jackson (after Jackson, Left)

1904, D. H. Burnham & Co.

- The building has a steel frame, which was new at the time. The architect, Daniel Burnham sited his office on the top floor to prove that this new type of construction was

safe. Tenants only wanted to be on the lower floors, because if the building would collapse, they would hear it and could run down the stairs and be safe.

- Clad in surfaced glazed terra cotta

Symphony Center

220 S. Monroe (middle of block next to Railway Exchange, Left)

1905, D.H. Burnham & Co.; 1991 John Vinci – addition

- Chicago Symphony Orchestra is located here with theatre, offices, shop, box office and restaurant

Art Institute of Chicago

111 S. Michigan (at Adams, Right)

1893, Shepley Rutan & Coolidge, with additions by others in 1924, 1956, 1962, 1976, 1988, 2009

- Build to hold meetings and conferences for the World Columbian Exposition of 1893 with the intent of being the AIC after the fair
- Beaux Arts style which borrows from Classical Greece and Rome
- Brand new Modern Wing opened in 2009 designed by Renzo Piano

The Peoples Gas Building

122 S. Michigan (after Adams, Left)

1910, D. H. Burnham & Co.

- The building is a donut in which there is a light court or atrium in the center.
- Clad in expensive granite on street level, but cheaper terra cotta above
- To look monumental and massive, impress the customer

Millennium Park

Monroe to Randolph, Right

- Started in 1997 completed in 2004: “Chicago’s Front Yard”
- Illinois Central owned the land and in 1997 the city got the airspace rights, park over Metra tracks
- Crown Fountain: interactive public art and video sculpture, faces of Chicago ‘spit’ water (Monroe)
- McCormick Tribune Plaza and Ice Rink: restaurant, shop and washrooms (Madison)
- Cloud Gate: (The Bean) a three-story, 110-ton steel sculpture by Anish Kapoor (Madison)
- Jay Pritzker Pavilion by Frank Gehry (Washington)
- Wrigley Square like previous fountain (Randolph)
- Also Harris Theatre, Nichols Bridge, Bridge to AIC, Lurie Gardens

Chicago Cultural Center

78 E. Washington (to Randolph, Left)

1897, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge

- Renaissance style, inside a Tiffany Dome
- Originally the Chicago Public Library, founded in 1872 after the fire
- Founded because Queen Victoria gave books to the city to replace what was lost, but there was no library prior to that, so the Queen helped found the library
- Now events, workshops, theatre, movies and tour info center inside

One Prudential Plaza

130 E. Randolph, far Right

1955, Naess & Murphy

- One of the 1st buildings constructed after WWII, Top of Rock Restaurant on top floor

Two Prudential Plaza

180 N. Stetson, far Right

1990, Loeb Schlossman & Hackl

- Post-modern modeled after the Chrysler Bldg in NY

Aon Center

200 E. Randolph, farther Right

1973, Edward Durell Stone with Perkins & Will

- 3rd tallest building in the city

Illinois Center

After Lake Street, Right

- Two Illinois Center 233 N Michigan, Office of Mies van der Roche, 1973
- Boulevard Tower 205-225 N. Michigan, Fujikawa, Johnson & Associates, 1981, 1985
- International style originally by Mies

Hard Rock Hotel

230 N. Michigan (before South Water, Left)

1929, Burnham Bros

- Originally the Carbide & Carbon Building: Offices, now a hotel
- Built in the roaring 20s to look like a Champaign bottle: black label (bottom floors), green bottle (middle to upper floor) with golden cork (golden leaf top)

Trump International Hotel & Tower

401 N. Wabash (on the river, far Left)

2005-9, Skidmore Owings & Merrill, designer Adrian Smith

- 92-story luxury hotel & condos, 2nd tallest bldg in Chicago
- Bill Rancic, the first Apprentice worked here

Wrigley Building

400 N. Michigan (after the river, Left)

1921 south, 1924 north, Graham

Anderson Probst & White

- Clock tower based on the Giralda Tower in Seville Spain
- 2-story clock
- Clad in white terra cotta
- Originally for Wrigley Gum

Tribune Tower

435 N. Michigan (after the river, Right)

1925, Howells & Hood

- Won a contest run by the Chicago Tribune newspaper, still has offices there besides the WGN studio
- Outside first floor has fragments brought back by reports of famous structures like the Berlin Wall and Great Wall of China
- Sleek Art Deco tower, with recessed vertical ribbon windows
- Gothic Tower modeled after the Butter Tower of the Rouen Cathedral

Magnificent Mile or Mag Mile

- Chicago's premier shopping district from the river to the Drive

Chicago Marriott Hotel

540 N. Michigan (before Grand, Left)
1978, Harry Weese

- Faceless, graceless clunk of a lobby that now has retail with hotel above

Crate & Barrel

646 N. Michigan (before Erie, Left)
1990, Solomon Cordwell Buenz & Assoc.

- Plays upon Crate and Barrel: what this flagship store is designed to look like
- Entire store glass enclosed as great big store window

Allerton Hotel

140 E. Huron (after Huron, Right)
1924, Murgatroyd & Ogden

- One of the oldest buildings on the street
- Retail on lower floors and then hotel
- Northern Italian Renaissance style

Neiman Marcus

737 N. Michigan (after Superior, Right)
1983, Skidmore Owings & Merrill

- Post-modern with large arch from H.H. Richardson & Louis Sullivan
- Clad in granite with large display windows

Chicago Water Tower & Pumping Station

806 N. Michigan & 811 N. Michigan (after Chicago, both sides)
1866, 1869, W.W. Boyington

- One of the few buildings to survive the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 because all the firemen were against the building with their fire hoses shooting water at the fire
- Castellated Gothic style with Lemont limestone
- Tower has tourist info, Station is David Schwimmer's (*Friends*) Looking Glass Theatre

Water Tower Place

845 N. Michigan (after Pearson, Right)
1976, Loeb Schlossman & Hackl

- 1st urban vertical mall

John Hancock Center

875 N. Michigan (after Chestnut, Right)
1969, Skidmore Owings & Merrill

- 4th tallest building in Chicago
- The Xs are for bracing
- Lower floors retail and restaurants, then offices then condos, 100 stories
- Chris Farley died here, Jerry Springer used to live here

900 N. Michigan (after Delaware, Left)

1989, Kohn Pedersen Fox; Perkins & Will

- Another vertical mall

919 N. Michigan (before Walton, Right)

1929, Holabird & Root

- First the Palmolive Building then the Playboy Building
- Art Deco with setbacks

Center on Halsted

3656 N. Halsted
2004-7, Gensler

- The new 60,000-square-foot (5,600 m²) facility contains a variety of spaces: Meeting space for community organizations, gathering space for youth and for older adults, Hoover-Leppen Theatre, Billie Jean King Recreation Hall, Richard M. Daley Roof Garden, and others. The building's green elements include natural ventilation, day-lighting, post consumer and post industrial materials and many others, and have earned the building LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) silver certification.
- Mission: *In a safe and nurturing environment, the Center on Halsted serves as a catalyst for the LGBT community that links and provides community resources and enriches life experiences.*

Humboldt Park

1400 North Sacramento Avenue

1871, William LeBaron Jenney, 1905

Jens Jensen, several other modifications

- Named in honor of Baron Freidrich Heinrich Alexander Von Humboldt (1759-1859), the famous German scientist and explorer, was a German neighborhood, now Puerto Rican
- Built as part of the West Park System
- Originally a flat boggy area, made into lagoons, islands, rivers, meadows, water-falls & gardens to be picturesque

- Has Stables (being converted in a Puerto Rican museum), Boat House (where we are dancing, 1907, Richard E. Schmidt, Garden & Martin, is Prairie School style with hip roof, arches, bands of ribbon windows & horizontality) Field House and other buildings besides a beach, sculptures and monuments

Elements of the International Style

1. Metal and glass
2. Box form with a flat roof
3. No curvature
4. Open first floor
5. Has volume rather than mass
6. No ornamentation
7. Curtain wall instead of a wall that supports the structure

History of Chicago

- Prairie and swamp
- Pere Marquette & Louis Jolliet were French explores that came to the area to find a water route from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River in 1674
- Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable was the first permanent settler and he was the son of an African slave and French trader. His wife was an American Indian. Here in the 1770s
- Fort Dearborn was the first public building in 1804
- Transportation hub:
 - 1825 the Erie Canal connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean
 - 1848 the Illinois & Michigan Canal connected

- the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River
- 1848 the first railroads entered Chicago
- Chicago was incorporated as a town in 1833, and then a city in 1837 with 4,000 residents
- The Great Chicago Fire of 1871 destroyed a major part of the city which had 300,000 residents
- In 1893 the city hosted the Worlds Columbian Exposition in Jackson Park and the city had 1.1 million residents
- In 1910 had 2.2 million residents
- Hosted the Century of Progress in 1933 to celebrated the town's 100 year founding
- Highest population in 1950 at 3.6 million

Elements of a Skyscraper

1. Elevators
2. Steel frame
3. Plate glass windows
4. Revolving doors
5. New technology in foundations where bedrock is not needed
6. Fire proofing
7. Electricity
8. Air conditioning

The Elevated Line: The 'L' or EL

- Build by private companies
- 1st line extended in 1893 to carry people from downtown to the Worlds Columbian Exposition in Jackson Park
- Initially steam engines, later converted to electric

- Became the Chicago Rapid Transit Co. in 1947, then the CTA
- Why outside? To show off new technology of steel frame that was born in Chicago

The Loop

- The central business district is known as the Loop because it is surrounded by the L
- Office rents were initially more expensive in this area

Chicago School of Architecture

- Buildings built between the 1880s and 1910s
- Grid pattern due to steel frame
- Vertical with projecting piers and horizontal with recessed spandrels
- Chicago windows: two side double hung window with a large plate of glass in the middle, allows for lots of light and air to circulate
- Tri-partite façade like a column with a base (usually first 2 or 3 floors), a shaft (middle floors) and a capital (top 2 or 3 floor with the cornice)
- Classical or Beaux Arts ornamentation

Chicago River

- Chicago is on the Great Lakes Basin where the Chicago River originally flowed into the Lake Michigan
- Several attempts were made to reverse the flow of the river to carry waste water away from Lake Michigan where Chicago got its drinking water

- This was finally and permanently done in 1900 so now the waste-water empties into to Gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi River.

More dirt was moved to change the flow of the river then dirt moved to build the Panama Canal

Filler

Some Notable GLBT Chicagoans past & present:

- social reformer Jane Addams;
- actors Sean Hayes and Jane Lynch;
- fashion designer Halston;
- writers Dan Savage, Janet Flanner, Jorjet Harper and Lorraine Hansberry,
- and square dance caller Sandra Bryant. Oh wait—no, I mis-spoke—Sandie’s just an *honorary* lesbian.

Some Notable Chicago Writers:

- **Studs Terkel**, *Working* (among other books)
- **L. Frank Baum**, whose father was a house builder.
- **Lorraine Hansberry** (*A Raisin In The Sun*).
- **Saul Bellow** (Nobel award winner for literature – *Humboldt's Gift*, *Henderson the Rain King*, *Herzog*). Bellow attended the University of Chicago, later transferring to Northwestern University. He originally wanted to study literature, but he felt the English department to be anti-Jewish; instead, he graduated with honors in anthropology and sociology. Bellow lived in New York City for a number of years, but he returned to Chicago in 1962 as a professor at the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago, settling down in Hyde Park.
- **Larry Gelbart** (*Tootsie*, *The Wrong Box*)
- **Gwendolyn Brooks**, 1985 Poet Laureate
- **David Mamet**, playwright
- **Audrey Niffenegger** (*The Time Traveler's Wife*)
- **Barak Obama**
- **Sara Paretsky** (*V.I. Warshawski* novels)
- **Ring Lardner**

- **A number of Science Fiction/Fantasy writers are from Chicago, including:**
 - Frederik Pohl
 - Laura Resnick
 - Mike Resnick
 - Patricia Wrede
 - Michael Crichton
 - Philip K. Dick
 - Robert Bloch
 - Edgar Rice Burroughs
- **Sidney Sheldon** – *The Patty Duke Show* (1963–66), *I Dream of Jeannie* (1965–70) and *Hart to Hart* (1979–84). After he turned 50, he began writing best-selling novels such as *Master of the Game* (1982), *The Other Side of Midnight* (1973) and *Rage of Angels* (1980).
- **Bob Woodward** – *All The President's Men*
- **Daniel Clowes** (*Ghost World*), went to grammar and high school at the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools in Hyde Park, graduating from U-High in 1979.

Manufacturing: One of the reasons Chicago has traditionally been a manufacturing hub is that it sits at the center of the nation's rail network.

Because of this rail network, Chicago was once known as the mecca of candy factories, which located here due to the cold winters and quick rail connections to other parts of the country.

The quick shipping was important, because prior to modern cooking techniques and preservatives, candy, especially chocolate, had a VERY short shelf life.

CTA: The Chicago Transit Authority is a municipal corporation that started operations on October 1, 1947 upon the purchase and combination of the transportation assets of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company and the Chicago Surface Lines streetcar system. In 1952, CTA purchased the assets of the Chicago Motor Coach Company, which was under the control of Yellow Cab

founder John D. Hertz, resulting in a fully unified system. CTA operates 24 hours each day and on an average weekday provides 1.7 million rides on buses and trains. It has approximately 2,000 buses that operate over 154 routes traveling along 2,273 route miles (3,658 km). Buses provide about one million passenger trips a day and serve more than 12,000 posted bus stops. The Chicago Transit Authority's 1,190 train cars operate over eight routes and 222 miles (357 km) of track. Its trains provide about 650,000 customer trips each day and serve 144 stations in Chicago.

“The Windy City”: The city of Chicago has had many nicknames, but it is most widely recognized as the "Windy City". There are three main possibilities to explain the city's nickname:

1. the weather, as Chicago is near Lake Michigan;
2. the World's Fairs held here, and/or
3. a rivalry with Cincinnati.

It has been suggested that politicians are largely responsible for the nickname sticking. The earliest known reference to Chicago as the "Windy City" is from an 1858 Chicago Tribune article.

The first known repeated effort to label Chicago with this nickname is from 1876 and involves Chicago's rivalry with Cincinnati.

The most probable source came from New York (and other) newspapermen who called Chicago “The Windy City” because they were fed up with all the boasting about the 1893 Columbian Exposition!

Mind you, it was worth boasting about! The fairgrounds inspired Walt Disney’s theme parks and L. Frank Baum’s “Emerald City”. There were hula dancers, RAG-time, Little Sheba dancing the hoochy-koochie, neon lights from Nicola Tesla and an entire chapel designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany.

That one World’s Fair introduced Cracker Jacks, Juicy Fruit gum, Pabst beer, Aunt Jemima syrup, Shredded Wheat, Cream of Wheat, and the Ferris Wheel!

The 1893 Expo went out with a bang: on the last day, the mayor of Chicago was assassinated (at home).

Labor Unions: Chicago has a long history of labor unions. The international observation of May 1st as a day significant to workers stems from the Haymarket Riots in Chicago.

Leather Community: Chicago is also well known for its leather community, including Chuck Renslow's Gold Coast Bar, which has been at four different locations, and now the Leather Archives & Museum in Rogers Park. The museum, which was converted from a synagogue, is well worth the side trip.

Railroad Nexus for the U.S.: The first railroad line from Chicago was established in 1857, between Chicago and St. Louis. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR (of song fame) built lines to KCMP and LA in 1884, and HQ'd itself in Chicago after 1904. Lines followed to Pittsburgh, Denver, Iowa, Canada, St. Paul, Indiana, Milwaukee, Omaha, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Detroit...to name a few.

Trump Tower: Depending on how you measure, Trump Tower is currently the *second or third*-tallest building in the US, neck-and-neck with the John Hancock and right behind the Willis Tower.

It was going to be highest of all, but was scaled back after 9/11. This may be the only instance in recorded history where Donald Trump settled for being second at anything.

Dyeing The River Green: The Irish in Chicago take St. Patrick's day *very* seriously. Since 1962, the Chicago River has been dyed Green every year at St. Patrick's day.

This started in December 1961, when a union manager noticed a plumber had green splotches on his overalls after trying to locate the source of a leak into the Chicago River.

So where do you find a recipe for dying rivers green? Chicago was the first and only city to do it. Do you use a few handfuls of dye or a carload?

The first time it was attempted in 1962, 100 pounds of dye was used, and the river stayed green for a *week*.

The second year, they cut the amount to 50 pounds, and the river was green for “only” three days.

Starting the third year, they decided to use 25 pounds, which did the job for just one day.

In 1966, the environmentalists accused the parade committee of polluting the river with oil-based dye.

A new formulation was found, and after a bit of trial and error, the current 40 lbs of new water-based dye was hit upon, producing a carpet of green for only four or five hours.

Carl Sandburg: In his poem, “Chicago”, Carl Sandburg called us the “City of the Big Shoulders” (although we don't think he was talking about drag queens with shoulder pads and big hair). The reference comes from the opening stanza of his poem:

Hog Butcher for the World,
Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat,
Player with Railroads and the Nation's Freight Handler;
Stormy, husky, brawling,
City of the Big Shoulders

Broadcasting: Chicago emerged as a broadcasting center due to its unique geography, enabling its signal to be heard from the eastern seaboard to the Rockies and beyond. Its broadcasting flourished when Chicago became a central switching point for transcontinental network lines, allowing the city's production facilities to re-feed programming to the various time zones with relative economy in the days before audio and videotape.

The extension of AT&T's network lines to the West Coast in November 1928 turned Chicago into a national radio production center. Both NBC and CBS

were committed to an 18-hour broadcast day. The time couldn't be filled without Chicago's participation.

- Locally produced prime-time shows like Freeman Gosden and Charles Correll's *Amos 'n' Andy* and Marion and Jim Jordan's *Fibber McGee and Molly* were among the nation's most popular. But Chicago's network output was most substantial during the daytime, beginning with *Don McNeill's Breakfast Club* (1933–1968), and continuing with hours of soap operas, a genre pioneered in Chicago.
- By the mid-1950s, most of Chicago's major network television talents had been lured to the East or West Coasts. Emerging videotape technology meant that Chicago's studios were no longer necessary for live network broadcasts. At WGN-TV in particular, children remained a key target of local programming. A generation of Chicago's youth grew up watching *Garfield Goose and Friends*, and the *Ray Rayner* morning show, while at least two generations watched (and hoped they could acquire tickets for) *Bozo's Circus*.

Bozo's Circus: Chicago-based Bozo's Circus, featuring the antics of a clown with startling red hair, was the nation's longest-running children's television program, from 1961 to 2001. A nationally franchised program, Chicago's version of Bozo's Circus ran on WGN-TV, starring Bob Bell as the clown, broadcasting every weekday at noon. The program featured circus acts, comedy skits, cartoons, and audience games, overseen by the beaming Ringmaster Ned (Ned Locke).

During the 1960s and '70s, the wait to appear in the studio audience stretched to several years, leading to the persistent rumor that some expectant parents sent off for tickets prior to their child's birth. WGN's version of Bozo began airing nationally in 1978. Bob Bell retired in 1984 and was replaced by Joey D'Auria. A dwindling audience finally led WGN to cancel the program in 2001. The Simpson's "Krusty the Clown" is based on Bozo's Circus.

Essanay Studios and Film Industry: Chicago was the home of the "film exchange", or film rental house. The exchanges created a new niche in the industry, giving exhibitors access (through rentals) to a larger number of films

than they could afford to purchase and allowing theaters to change their films frequently. By 1907 there were over 15 film exchanges in operation in Chicago, controlling 80 percent of the film distribution market for the entire United States.

Several film production companies made moving pictures in Chicago and the suburbs during this time. William Selig, a former magician and theatrical troupe manager, was making and exhibiting films in Chicago by 1897. In 1907, the Selig Polyscope Company built a production facility at Irving Park Road and Western Avenue that covered three acres and employed over two hundred people.

The other prominent production company with substantial Chicago facilities was Essanay, founded by George Spoor (“Ess”) and Gilbert Anderson (“Ay”). Spoor, a moving picture exhibitor, and Anderson, a film actor, founded the company in 1907 and built a studio in Uptown on Argyle Street in 1908.

Both Charlie Chaplin and Gloria Swanson worked at the Essanay Studio in Chicago for a time.

Food: There was way more material on Chicago food than we could find a place to fit into the script. Our choices boiled down to talking about FOOD or GLBT HISTORY. We figured the history was the more obscure of the two, and probably more worth talking about. Here’s all of the food material that didn’t make it into the script:

- **Deep Dish Pizza** isn't a culinary tradition in Chicago, it's a religion. Chicagoans define themselves not only by who their alderman and ward bosses are ... they define themselves by which pizza is their favorite: Uno's, Gino's, Giordano's, Lou Malnati's, or Nancy's. It's the quickest way to get two or more Chicagoans to argue. "So who has the best Chicago pizza?"
- **Hot Dogs / Chicago Dogs:** See “Vienna Beef”
- **Italian Beef:** A sandwich of thin slices of seasoned roast beef, dripping with meat juices, on a dense, long Italian-style roll, believed to have originated in Chicago, where its history dates back at least to the 1930s. The bread itself is often dipped (or double-dipped) into the juices the

meat is cooked in, and the sandwich is typically topped off with Chicago-style giardiniera (called "hot") or sautéed, green Italian sweet peppers (called "sweet").

One story suggests that the Italian Beef sandwich was started by Italian immigrants who worked for the old Union Stock Yards. They often would bring home some of the tougher, less desirable cuts of beef sold by the company. To make the meat more palatable, it was slow-roasted to make it more tender, then slow-simmered in a spicy broth for flavor. Both the roasting and the broth used Italian-style spices and herbs. The meat was then thinly sliced across the grain and stuffed into fresh Italian bread.

Varieties of Italian Beef include

- Hot dipped: Italian beef on gravy-wetted bread and giardiniera.
 - Hot dipped combo: Italian beef and sausage on gravy-wetted bread with giardiniera.
 - Sweet dry: Italian beef placed on dry bread, topped with sweet peppers.
 - Gravy bread: meatless Italian bread soaked in the juice of Italian beef, often served with peppers or giardiniera. Also known in some places as "Soakers"
 - Cheesy beef or cheef: Italian beef with cheese (Provolone, Mozzarella or, rarely, Cheddar); not all stands offer this.
 - Cheesy beef on garlic: Italian beef with cheese (Provolone, Mozzarella or, rarely, Cheddar) and the bread being pre-cooked and seasoned like traditional garlic bread; not all stands offer this.
 - Some order the "triple double," which consists of double cheese, double sausage and double beef. Other even less common variations include substituting Italian bread with a large croissant or topping with marinara sauce.
- **McDonald's** - The business began in 1940, with a restaurant opened by brothers Richard and Maurice McDonald in San Bernardino, California.

The first McDonald's restaurants opened in the United States, Canada, Costa Rica, Panama, Japan, the Netherlands, Germany, Australia, France, El Salvador and Sweden, in order of openings.

The present corporation dates its founding to the opening of a franchised restaurant by Ray Kroc, in Des Plaines, Illinois, on April 15, 1955, the ninth McDonald's restaurant overall. Kroc later purchased the McDonald brothers' equity in the company and led its worldwide expansion, and the company became listed on the public stock markets in 1965.

- **Vienna Beef** is a manufacturer of hot dog used in the classic Chicago style hot dog, as well as Polish sausage and Italian beef, delicacies of independent Chicago-style hot dog and beef stands. They also produce a variety of deli meats, some of which are available at Chicago area supermarkets. The company has been located in Chicago since the Columbian Exposition of 1893.
- **Oscar Mayer**, along with his brother Gottfried, leased the Kolling Meat Market, on the near-northside of Chicago. The two sold bratwurst, liverwurst, and weißwurst and were popular in the predominantly German neighborhoods of Chicago around the market. As the meat market's popularity grew, it expanded its storefront and sponsored local events including the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

In 1904, Oscar Mayer began branding its meats to capitalize on their popularity, beginning an industry-wide trend.

In 1906, Oscar Mayer became one of the first companies to voluntarily submit to the newly-created Food Safety Inspection Service (part of the United States Department of Agriculture) for testing the purity of their products.

- **Morton Salt** began in Chicago, Illinois in 1848 as a small sales agency, and was incorporated as the Morton Salt Company in 1910. In 1999 Morton Salt was acquired by the Philadelphia-based Rohm and Haas Company, Inc. and operated as a division of that company.

The Morton Salt company's headquarters is 123 North Wacker Drive. Prior to their acquisition in 1999, their corporate headquarters was 100 N Riverside Plaza (which is now headquarters of Boeing).

- **Kraft Foods, Inc.** is the largest confectionery, food, and beverage corporation headquartered in the United States and the second-largest in the world (after Nestlé SA). The company is headquartered in Northfield, Illinois, a Chicago suburb. Kraft was recently in the news for its March 2010 acquisition of Cadbury plc, the second-largest confectioner in the world (Mars is the first-largest).

Crime: Chicago's criminal reputation long preceded Al Capone and the beer wars, starting in an 1840 Tribune complaint that “the business of stealing horseflesh,” has been “reduced to a regular system.” By the end of the 1840s, observers both within the city and beyond regularly noted the existence of an identifiable criminal underworld.

So wicked was the city's reputation that many saw the Fire of 1871 as divine retribution against a modern-day Sodom and Gomorrah. Fire didn't bring redemption, and Chicago's reputation darkened in the late 1800s. Violent labor disputes—especially the Haymarket crisis—added to the image of lawlessness. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 focused attention on the city's sins as well as its achievements...such as the sensational story of Herman Mudgett, the confessed killer of 27, many exposition visitors boarding at his South Side Gothic “castle”, which was a horror house with secret passages, concealed torture chamber, and secret crematorium. His story was documented in the semi-fictional account, *Devil in The White City*.

Prostitution: Chicago owes its reputation as a corrupt city in part to the history of one “vice” in particular—prostitution. Chicago's sex trade has been an adaptable industry and has undergone numerous transformations since the city's 1837 incorporation. In the middle of the nineteenth century, prostitutes labored in saloons, apartments, and rooming houses in and around the budding central business district, and in an enclave of brothels just north of the Chicago River. However, as Chicago's prominence as a commercial center

grew, so did its central business district, and disreputable resorts were eventually pushed in stages southward, out of the vicinity of reputable commerce. By 1900, the “Levee,” bordered by 18th and 22nd Streets, State and Armour (Federal), was one of the nation's most infamous sex districts.

Beginning in the 1920s, vice syndicates moved many saloons and houses of prostitution to the suburbs, where law enforcement was easier to control. Through the 1960s large houses of prostitution prospered on the outskirts of the city in Cicero, Burnham, Stickney, and Chicago Heights. Sexual commerce had not completely abandoned the city, however. Between 1920 and 1960, male and female prostitutes circulated in nightclubs within Chicago's South Side Black Belt and in bars and apartments throughout the city. Others worked the streets on the Near North Side and intersections in commercial districts on the South Side.

Haymarket Riot: On May 1, 1886, coordinated strikes and demonstrations were held nationwide, to demand an eight-hour workday for industrial workers. These demonstrations were controversial everywhere, but in Chicago they took an ugly turn just a few days later.

Gangsters: The bloody beer wars of 1924–1930 made Al Capone famous and the city synonymous with the new phenomenon of gangsterism. Chicago's notoriety grew in a series of violent episodes: the 1924 shooting of gang leader Dion O'Banion in his North Side flower shop, the 1926 machine-gunning of Hymie Weiss on the steps of Holy Name Cathedral, the 1929 St. Valentine's Day Massacre of seven men in a Clark Street garage. Widely reported in the national and international press, these incidents were the subject of popular books, plays, and movies such as *Public Enemy* (1931) and *Scarface* (1932).

Yet even during the twenties and thirties, Chicago's levels of violence and vice were never especially high for a major metropolitan area. Much of the city's reputation was a matter of myth and symbol. Al Capone and his peers have continued to loom extraordinarily large in popular perceptions of Chicago. Reinforcing those perceptions has been a steady stream of books,

television series, and films such as *The Roaring Twenties* (1939), *Al Capone* (1959), *Some Like It Hot* (1959), and *The Untouchables* (1987).

Liquor: Battles over temperance legislation in the 1850s pitted much of the city's Yankee elite against large sectors of its immigrant working class. The Lager Beer Riot occurred in Chicago, Illinois in 1855 after Mayor Levi Boone, great-nephew of Daniel Boone, proposed a local ordinance, which would close taverns on Sundays and raise the cost of a liquor license from \$50 per year to \$300 quarterly. This move was seen as targeting German immigrants, and led to waves of protestors and riot. In 1856, after Boone was turned out of office, the prohibition was repealed.

Machine Politics: In a now-outdated view of Chicago history, “machine politics” was thought to have organized city politics in three ways:

1. it distributed patronage and other personalized services to individuals (called “divisible benefits” by political scientists),
2. it recognized the claims of diverse ethnic groups to the at least symbolic power of having their members slated for office on party tickets, and
3. it “humanized” urban bureaucracies by sending kindly “ward heelers” rather than inquisitorial welfare officials to “help” poor people, who in turn voted loyally for the party.

Most historians of city politics now consider the idea that ward politicians were “welfare” providers to be little more than fantasy; rejecting the old claim that ethnic coalitions were broadly inclusive.

Racial issues. Black voters supported Daley in his first election in 1955, in the primary in which he defeated the incumbent who had refused to protect blacks against white rioters in several housing project incidents. By the mid-1960s, however, African Americans had soured on Daley, whose voting base increasingly consisted of white voters confident that Daley shared their cultural values and would “protect” their neighborhoods.

Daley's death in 1976 changed the equation. While Daley had been mayor for 21 years, there were 6 different mayors in the next 13 years.

This political instability created opportunities that the African American community seized. Angered especially by the same old issues under Mayor Jane Byrne—white domination of housing, education, and police policies—the African American community organized a massive voter registration drive and, in a divisive three-way mayoral primary in 1983, elected Harold Washington over Byrne and Richard M. Daley.

White politicians organized the city council to oppose Mayor Washington, and the city's government was paralyzed for the next two years by what a local comic dubbed “Council Wars.” A court-ordered remapping of ward boundaries increased the number of black and Hispanic aldermen, which broke the deadlock Washington died after his reelection in 1987.

The confusion that ensued after Washington's death eventually brought Richard M. Daley (son of Richard J. Daley) into the mayor's office in 1989, the beginning of a new era in Chicago politics.

Irish Influence in politics - The early years of Chicago coincided with the significant rise in Irish immigration in the 1830s. Some Irish already lived in Chicago when it was incorporated as a city in 1837. In the next few years Irish numbers grew rapidly particularly after the arrival of refugees from the Great Famine, accounting for roughly 20% of the population by 1850. Shortly after, an extraordinary large number of Germans (and later other) immigrant groups settled in the city making it one of the most multi-ethnic urban areas in the United States.

Like those in other parts of the United States, the vast majority of the early Irish immigrants in Chicago came to America in impoverished circumstances. Taking low-skilled and poorly paying jobs in brickyards, meatpacking plants, and the like, they settled in poor neighborhoods, like Bridgeport on the South Side or Kilglubbin on the North.

After the turn of the century, the Irish continued to gradually climb the economic ladder. In the decades after the Great Chicago Fire, as the first American-reared generation reached adulthood, the Irish dominated the Democratic party and emerged as the single most important ethnic group in the city's politics.

Lame Jokes:

Q: Does this bus go t' da Loop?

A: No, it goes "beep, beep"!

Q: What do you call an 18-legged fly catcher?

A: Any team that plays the Cubs