

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

Chapter 1 : Chatham-Grand Crossing Community Collection | Chicago Public Library

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

A Map of Chicago. Major websites with information on neighborhood history are also listed. If you are aware of omissions or errors, Contact a Librarian. General Resources Andreas, A. History of Cook County, Illinois. Call Local History Ref F C7 A5 second floor open shelf. Chicago and its Suburbs. A real estate boosting book with descriptions of city neighborhoods and suburbs which were later annexed by the city. Chicago Architects Oral History Project. This set of interviews held by the Art Institute of Chicago contains many discussions of Chicago buildings and architecture. Keyword searchable through In the First Person , a free online index of oral histories. A project to provide online access to maps, photographs and other images of Chicago. From the University of Illinois Chicago. An online guide to sources for Chicago neighborhood research, created by the DePaul University Libraries. Chicago Public Library Archival Collections. An abstract to the neighborhood manuscript collections held by Chicago Public Library. Grossman, Keating, and Reiff, eds. Chicago, University of Chicago, E53 second Floor Open Shelf. Electronic edition available online. Includes an overview of community areas , an entry on each area and a wealth of other neighborhood information. Ethnic Chicago 4th edition. A1 E85 b second floor open shelf. University of Chicago Press, Details growth of Chicago and development of neighborhoods. Suburban Developers and the Creation of a Divided Metropolis. University of Ohio Press, Local Community Fact Book of Chicago. Compiles statistics on Chicago community areas based on the census. Contains profiles of community areas based on the census and statistical comparisons with census data from and Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area Chicago: Chicago Review Press, Includes maps of community areas and neighborhoods and historical and statistical profiles of community areas. Growth of a Metropolis. M37 second floor open shelf. Chicago, City of Neighborhoods. Loyola University Press, P33 second floor open shelf. The Slum and the Ghetto: Oxford University Press, Chicago and Cook County: A Guide to Research. Call Local History Ref Z C5S97 At second floor reference desk. Contains a gazetteer of Chicago neighborhoods. Similarly, search combinations of Library of Congress subject headings retrieve maps by specific neighborhood names. The following selections, arranged by date, are particularly useful for neighborhood research: Special Collections fourth floor. Fitzgerald map 4F G Historical Description and Guide Map of Chicago. New City Limits Map of Chicago. Shows boundaries after annexation of many former suburbs such as Hyde Park. Special Collections, fourth floor. Rand McNally Archives, third floor stack, aisle Chicago at a Glance: Union News Company, Nationality of family in each dwelling in tract. Chicago Real Estate Board. Chicago, Growth of a Metropolis. Local History Ref F Its People and Neighborhoods. Special Collections 4th floor. G7 Sanborn Map Co. Insurance Maps of Chicago, Illinois. The Chicago Neighborhood Map. With Chicago Neighborhood Boundaries Directory. Map kept on second floor open shelf. Call number for directory: The Federal census, taken every 10 years since , provides a snapshot of the life of a neighborhood in a particular year. There are two ways to study the census: Using Population Schedules The population schedules are the raw data of the census. To compile the population schedules, a locality is divided into enumeration districts. Census takers are sent to each dwelling in their district and record who lives at that address, their ages, occupations, country of birth and other data. The personal information on these schedules indicates the economic and ethnic character of a neighborhood or block. Once recorded, the data on the population schedules is closed to the public for 72 years. The most recent population schedule available to the public is from the census. To research a neighborhood in the population schedules of , first look at an enumeration district map to determine the districts that make up the neighborhood. Once you determine the districts that you want to look at, retrieve the microfilm rolls for those districts from the open-shelf microfilm area behind the second floor reference desk

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

and request a film reader to view the census. Prior to , censuses were based on city wards rather than enumeration districts and did not include addresses, so they are less useful for neighborhood research. The census map and the ward maps available on the second floor reference area provide some help. Using Statistical Reports The statistical reports of the census are compiled from the raw schedules of the census and are made available to the public upon their completion. The City of Chicago published reports on census data for community areas. Contains community area data from the and censuses. History of Altgeld Gardens, Andersonville Lane, Kerstin B. A Swedish-American Landmark Neighborhood. C 2nd floor open shelf. Ho, Chuimei and Soo Lon Moy, eds. Chinese in Chicago, Ling Long Museum, Includes a number of historical articles about Chinatown. Austin The Chicago Public Library has several manuscript collections related to the Austin neighborhood. The links below will lead you to finding aids for these collections:

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

Chapter 2 : Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area (July edition) | Open Library

Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area by Chicago Community Fact Book Consortium, July , Chicago Review Pr edition, Hardcover in English.

At the core of the neighborhood is the Hutchinson Street Historic District, a tree-lined stretch several blocks long featuring mansions that make up "one of the best collections of Prairie-style architecture in the city. The neighborhood was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. Waller developed Buena Park starting in 1887 by subdividing his property. The site of the original Waller home now holds St. Mary of the Lake church built in 1887. Buena Park pre-dates the remainder of Uptown by a number of years. Buena Park is also home to one of the most active neighborhood organizations in Chicago: It is mostly residential, containing six-flats, single family homes, and courtyard apartment buildings. In 1987, the Sheridan Park Historic District a National Landmark District was established to protect the unique single family and smaller multi-family architecture of the area. Some structures of Uptown Square were also added as contributing structures. In 1987, the Sheridan Park area along Dover Street was also registered as an historic district. Many of the homes along Dover are large single family homes from the early 1900s. However, many, if not most, were from ethnic Chinese minorities and, for that reason, became refugees during the Sino-Vietnamese War of the late 1970s. Many ethnic residents continue to migrate to other neighborhoods and to the suburbs while keeping their businesses in the span of just a few city blocks, Argyle Square boasts Asian grocery stores as well many ethnic Vietnamese, Thai, Laotian, and Chinese restaurants. Regentrification of the neighborhood continues with developers plans for new luxury apartment skyscrapers on Broadway. LGBT and millenials have been drawn to this quaint beach community in the last decade for its restaurants, cafes, edgy underground night clubs, arts, summer market nights, and spectacular northern Lincoln Park lakefront beaches only steps away on Lake Michigan. The neighborhood should not be confused with Chinatown, which is in the Armour Square community area on the South Side of the city. Margate Park[edit] The Aquitania is on the National Register of Historic Places Margate Park is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the Uptown community, nestled between the recently rejuvenated strip of new construction on Sheridan Road and the pleasantries of the northern reaches of Lincoln Park. The diverse housing also includes ornate, imposing terra-cotta clad buildings, immortalized in the movies of early twentieth century Chicago as apartment hotels and boarding houses. Some of these 1900s, Jazz-Age hotels have since been converted to high-end condos and co-ops, adding to the tremendously diverse population of the area. Designed in 1905 by architect Charles Krister, its asymmetrical facade, clearly influenced by the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, features dazzling decoration, with yellow vertical piers on a backdrop of cobalt blue, as well as splashes of aqua. The building itself is architecturally significant for its deco facade. The area around the field house is an official off-leash area in the city for dogs. Annual city permits are required for dogs using the areas. Artists Jim Brenner, Corinne D. Margate Park contains a Lake Shore Drive underpass near Argyle Avenue adjacent to the Margate Playground, just east of Marine Drive, which permits pedestrians and bikers easy access to the lakefront path and the Foster and Lawrence Avenue beaches. Many of the houses here were built from the 1880s to the 1920s. Although it has remained a mostly white and wealthy area throughout the 20th Century, it is a fairly integrated community. In some blacks who lived as domestic workers resided in a single block of houses in close proximity to their employers. Those houses were described by Jacalyn D. Harden, author of Double Cross: Japanese Americans in Black and White Chicago, as being "modest". The Aquitania was built by Ralph C. Harris and Byron H. Jillson in the Classical Revival style. It was developed by George K. Spoor, the co-founder of Essanay Studios, a producer of silent movies in the first decades of the twentieth century. The Uptown Entertainment District is now experiencing a revival, with new restaurants and shops opening every year. The Aragon Ballroom is still a very popular music venue. Hotels quickly sprang up in the Uptown area, and it became a mecca for young adults who visited Chicago to dance to the Big Bands of the 1930s and 1940s. Riviera Theater[edit] The Riviera Theater, also a popular music venue,

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

was once a Jazz Age movie palace which featured live jazz performances with the movies. In the s, the seats were removed on the main floor and it was converted to a concert venue. Broadway in Chicago , Illinois The Uptown Theatre is a large, ornate movie palace with almost 4, seats. The largest in Chicago, this architectural gem is on several Landmark Registers. It was managed by the Balaban and Katz Company. Progress was stymied for years by various legal issues, including disputes by multiple mortgage holders and city liens. A documentary, Uptown: Portrait of a Palace , shows the interior of the theatre. Green Mill Cocktail Lounge[edit] Main article: It also featured a dining room which was later converted to the Green Mill Cocktail Lounge during construction of the Uptown Theatre on the former site of the outdoor music gardens. Starring Frank Sinatra , the movie is the story about how Lewis tried to leave his gig at the Green Mill and was attacked and left for dead in his apartment. Lewis survived and continued his successful career in California. The Green Mill still hosts top jazz performers. In , Kurt Elling was a regularly featured performer with his current band. The Green Mill also hosts a weekly Poetry Slam. There are also many Asian groceries, shops and trading companies that sell unique Asian merchandise. The surrounding neighborhood, which has attracted Asian immigrants and refugees for the past several decades, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the West Argyle Street Historic District. Mark Elder and his mural students from DePaul University. The Rainbo[edit] The Rainbo, at N. Clark, was purchased in and torn down to make way for a new condo and townhouse development. At one point, however, it was a very popular outdoor music garden, fashioned after the Moulin Rouge Gardens in Paris, which is the original namesake for what was then called "Moulin Rouge Gardens. Larry Fine was performing there the night he was asked to join The Three Stooges. The Rainbo Room had a revolving stage to allow for continuous entertainment. There was table seating for 2, patrons and space on the dance floor for an additional 1, The French Casino is where John Dillinger spent his birthday, June 22, , a month before he was shot. In , The Theater Cafe was converted to an ice skating rink, called Rainbo Arena, which was a practice rink for the Chicago Blackhawks including the year they won the Stanley Cup. The Rainbo Arena was also a training rink for several Olympic figure skaters, and during much of the s was the only indoor hockey rink in the Chicago area open to the public. Several hockey leagues were headquartered at Rainbo, and particularly on weekends, hockey-playing groups would rent the ice at all hours of the day and night. In the s and thereafter, Rainbo was a popular late night roller rink until it was torn down for a new housing development called Rainbo Village. Broadway was one of the first Dance Halls in Chicago. Promoter Paddy Harmon , who later developed Dreamland Ballroom and the Chicago Stadium , found that black jazz bands were popular with the Arcadia Ballroom late night crowds. It was one of the few places on the north side of Chicago which would book black jazz bands in the s and s, the other being the Green Mill Jazz Club. The building was destroyed in a fire in the s. Broadway, was a nightclub that hosted comedy performances before the advent of television. One regular headliner was Danny Thomas , who was discovered there by the head of the William Morris Agency. Danny would later go on to star in movies and in " Make Room For Daddy ", one of the longest running sitcoms in American Television history. Also in the Uptown portion of Lincoln Park is Montrose Beach , which includes a dog beach at its northern edge, [26] and Montrose Harbor, a marina for local and transient boaters and home to the Chicago Corinthian Yacht Club.

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

Chapter 3 : Woodlawn - New Communities Program

(Eds.) () *Local community fact book:Chicago metropolitan area*[Chicago] MLA Citation. Wirth *Local community fact book: Chicago metropolitan area. Names.*

University of Chicago sociologists established boundaries for community areas in the s and subsequently named a large section of land around the Chicago stockyards New City. Yet the area designated as New City has never represented a single community. In , this area was annexed into Chicago. In its year history, the stockyards and adjacent meatpacking district represented the key overlapping institutions for the diverse communities of New City. Although most residents worked for the stockyards or its auxiliary industries, these residents socialized in different spatial areas. Class and ethnic differences defined this area not as New City but by other separate designations; the most enduring of these appellations are the Back of the Yards and Canaryville. Irish and German workers moved into this area out of necessity after securing employment nearby; the lack of transportation gave these immigrants few alternatives to living within walking distance to the factories. During the s, managers imported Polish workers as strikebreakers. The hiring of these workers spurred an influx of Eastern European immigrants that changed the composition of the Back of the Yards. The older Irish and German working-class residents left the neighborhood by taking advantage of transportation improvements at the turn of the century. In an attempt to keep themselves ethnically segregated from the newer workers, these older residents moved to Englewood and other neighboring districts. After World War I , the neighborhood changed ethnic composition again due to the migration of Mexican American laborers into the neighborhood and African American workers who settled south of 49th Street. While Back of the Yards changed ethnic character over time, the working-class character of the neighborhood has remained consistent. Settlers of Canaryville, to the east of the stockyards, worked as clerks, cattle buyers, and managers. This neighborhood began as a middle-class and largely German-based Protestant community including the family of Gustavus Swift, one of the founders of the meatpacking empire. Soon after the establishment of Canaryville, lower-middle-class Irish Roman Catholics moved into the neighborhood. While this neighborhood has also become more diverse over time, its residents still earn a higher average income than the other sections of New City. Union Stock Yard, New City reached its population apex during the s, when the stockyards and other industries employed over 40, workers. After World War II , the convenience of trucking routes replaced centralized train transport because butchers could purchase livestock directly from rural farms. All of the major packinghouses in New City closed between and In , the stockyards followed suit. Since this time, new industry has gradually replaced the cattle-based trade. In , Chicago selected these former factory sites as an urban enterprise zone. Enticed by these tax breaks, more than companies moved into the area by , employing over 10, workers. Garbage in Alley, n. Poor living conditions and a lack of public services made organizing a necessity and way of life for many working-class residents in New City. Despite its burgeoning population in the s, few paved streets or sewers existed. The stockyards and meatpacking plants polluted without consideration of the workers who lived nearby. In response to these conditions, churches organized social services and Mary McDowell founded the University of Chicago settlement house in In the s, the organization effort became more effective and less paternalistic with the founding of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council BYNC. This organization applied community pressure on city officials to obtain school lunch programs, fluoride in its drinking water, and other badly needed services for its members. While the BYNC helped mainly white ethnics and members of the older Mexican American community area, other organizations coalesced in the s to assist Latino and African American laborers. The Hispanic United Neighborhood Organization and the African American Organization of New City have assisted New City residents with securing mortgages and home-improvement loans from banks and providing other basic social services that the older Catholic organizations provided before closing in the s. New City CA

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

Chapter 4 : Uptown, Chicago - Wikipedia

Open Library is an initiative of the Internet Archive, a (c)(3) non-profit, building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form. Other projects include the Wayback Machine, blog.quintoapp.com and blog.quintoapp.com

This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message

Garfield Ridge is one of the community areas that borders Midway Airport. To the north are the municipalities of Forest View , Stickney and Cicero , as well as the unincorporated community of Central Stickney, which is located in the "elbow" of Garfield Ridge. To the west is the village of Summit. The area of Garfield Ridge has always been in an important geographical section of the Chicago area. The southern shore was known as Point of Oaks and extended to 53rd and Oak Park. There are still a few oaks left today. The significance of the lake was that it provided a significant travel route for Native Americans and the French explorers Marquette and Joliet. During the wet season one could take a canoe using Mud Lake and effectively connect Lake Michigan to the Illinois River. In drier seasons there were portage routes where canoes could be carried between navigable waterways. Upon this feature a canal was planned and dug in the s and began operation in the s to make the primitive route continuous and efficient. The first prominent high point along this route was Summit. There was a dock and maintenance station on the canal in Summit and it led to a small settlement of canal workers in the s near Lawndale Avenue and the current Sanitary and Ship Canal in Summit. Land speculators such as Col. William Archer, after whom Archer Avenue is named, and Frederick Petersdorf, began buying land surrounding the settlement. The first prominent resident was former mayor "Long" John Wentworth who was buying up most of the land of the current neighborhood in the s and s as well as much of the land in nearby Clearing and Summit. He built a large country estate at S. Upon his death in , he sold his home and immediate farmland to Cyrus Parlin, formerly of Maine. The vast majority of the rest of the acreage was controlled by his nephew Moses Wentworth. Moses leased land for the next 24 years to individual farmers, most notably a group of Dutch farmers who settled around Archer and Austin around the late 19th century. They founded two churches: At that time the Illinois and Michigan canal was obsolete, and a much larger Sanitary and Ship Canal was built, which exists today. Over in the far northeast corner east of Cicero and north of 47th St. At the time the western section of the area was considered part of Summit, and the eastern section was known as Archer Limits at some point, which then became an alternate term for Garfield Ridge for years. This name was due to Cicero and Archer then being the limits of the city, and local streetcar service ending there. A significant economic development occurred in with the opening of Argo Corn Products in Argo, near Archer and 63rd Street. However, no doubt this would have an effect on people moving to Garfield Ridge in subsequent years. After 20 years of trying, first by A. Stickney and then by Henry Porter, in Porter finally got the rail yards and switching tracks up and running. Almost immediately industry sprang up around the yards in Bedford Park, which led to a population spike in the area. The combination of this industrial growth and good affordable farmland led developer Frederick Bartlett to buy land from Wentworth in and start developing in sections called the Bartlett Highlands, with a first sales office on the corner of Archer and 62nd Ct. His first development ran from Narragansett to Meade and 51st to 55th street. He continued to develop the rest of the neighborhood and parts of Clearing for the next ten years in that fashion. These were quite fancy gated communities at the time. In fact, two gate posts exist to this day along Archer and Nordica and Archer and Melvina. At the same time the Southeast section was part of the new village of Clearing in The two schools in the area were located at Archer and Central founded in and Archer and Rutherford. In the area was annexed by Chicago. At this time students travelled to Kelly high school in Brighton Park, as they would for more than 40 years. It was at this time that the term "Garfield Ridge" began to be used. Its name is derived from 55th Street being known as Garfield Boulevard, named after President

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

Garfield, and the subtle ridge running between 53rd and 54th streets which separates the swampy Mud Lake area from the drier highlands. This would become Midwest department store and was for a time the only business on Archer in the neighborhood. It was then that the family could no longer compete with the larger stores, and they closed the business after some years. Today there is a Home Run Inn Pizza at that location. The s saw substantial Polish immigration to the area around Archer and Lockwood. The Poles attended St. Camillus, which was at the time a mission church of St. Many immigrants from Poland have moved to Garfield Ridge, and since the s many Hispanics have started settling in the neighborhood. This gives the area a unique blend of different cultures. There is generally a large Catholic population. William Lipinski , a member of the U. House of Representatives from to and previously a Chicago alderman, is a longtime resident of Garfield Ridge. Ethnicity[edit] Garfield Ridge is home to a variety of ethnicities. In the early s, the ethnicity was primarily Eastern European immigrants, especially Poles. In the s, 6. Since Midway had brought many jobs and businesses to the area, the population of Garfield Ridge declined. Government and infrastructure[edit].

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

Chapter 5 : New Addition - Wikipedia

Vol. for prepared for the Chicago Recreation Commission with the assistance of the Social Science Research Committee, University of Chicago, and others. Title varies slightly. Vols. for issued as Chicago Community Renewal Program study.

Long home to immigrant populations, it is now predominantly Hispanic. Logan Square is graced with a system of tree-lined boulevards and squares, including the one for which the community is named. Other settlers soon joined Kimbell in what was then the town of Jefferson. Beginning in , farmers in Logan Square and beyond could haul their produce to market along the North West Plank Road later Milwaukee Avenue , which followed the path of an Indian trail angling northwest out of Chicago. In , Chicago annexed the territory east of Western Avenue and south of Fullerton. This neighborhoodâ€™now Bucktown â€™was known as Holstein for its population of German factory workers. Six years later, the area just to the north east of Western, between Fullerton and the river became part of the city. Logan Square grew more rapidly after the fire of A second early subdivision, Pennock, in northwestern Logan Square, failed to thrive until the following decade. With the extension of the Milwaukee Avenue street railway line to Armitage and then Belmont, German and Scandinavian immigrants increasingly moved northwestward into the area. Chicago annexed the remainder of Logan Square in Shortly thereafter, the city paved and planted the boulevard system, planned years before by the West Park Commission. The solid graystone two- and three-flats and substantial single-family houses of upwardly mobile Scandinavians and Germans soon lined Logan, Kedzie, and Humboldt Boulevards, and Logan and Palmer Squares. Even as earlier-arriving immigrants moved further out Milwaukee Avenue, Poles and Russian Jews arrived to take their place. Construction of rental apartments and flats continued unabated. Vibrant Logan Square began to fade shortly thereafter. Population fell gradually after In the late s, construction of the Northwest Kennedy Expressway effectively severed this district from the rest of Logan Square, prompting residents to depart. In the early s, however, Logan Square saw the first signs of a resurgence that has lasted into the twenty-first century. In , area residents formed the Logan Square Neighborhood Association, a group that has worked ever since to improve housing and community spirit. In the succeeding decades, young urban professionals purchased and rehabilitated many of the fine houses along the boulevards, obtaining recognition of the corridor as a National Register district in the s. Today, Logan Square exhibits a vital ethnic and economic diversity. The population of Logan Square has fallen less rapidly than that of Chicago as a whole, thanks to an influx of Hispanics since Yet Polish can still be heard in the streets alongside English and Spanish. Logan Square CA

Chapter 6 : Englewood Community Collection | Chicago Public Library

TY - BOOK. T1 - The Local Community Fact Book. T2 - Chicago Metropolitan Area. AU - Hunter,Albert Dale. A2 - Hunter,Albert D. PY - Y1 -

Chapter 7 : The Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area â€™ Northwestern Scholars

Contacting Local Catalog Eds.) () Local community fact book:Chicago eds. Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area.

Chapter 8 : Chicago Neighborhood Guide | Newberry

Just about any fact having to do with the life and history of the Chicago metropolitan area can be found in the latest edition of the phonebook-sized Fact Book, which contains histories of the city's 77 neighborhoods and all 53 suburbs --

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK: CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

including five towns in Northwest Indiana and Kenosha, Wisconsin -- with populations over 25,

Chapter 9 : Library Resource Finder: Location & Availability for: Local community fact book : Chicago metr

Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area (Chicago: Chicago Review Press,) Call # folio HAC5 L63 Call # folio HAC5 L63 Includes maps of community areas and neighborhoods and historical and statistical profiles of community areas.