

Chapter 1 : City of Chicago :: E-Plan: Chicago's Online Building Permit System

The Burnham Plan is a popular name for the Plan of Chicago, co-authored by Daniel Burnham and Edward H. Bennett. It recommended an integrated series of projects including new and widened streets, parks, new railroad and harbor facilities, and civic buildings.

Commercial Club of Chicago Publishing date: One of the first regional transportation plans prepared for Chicago was contained within the famous Plan of Chicago, prepared by Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett and published by the Commercial Club of Chicago in 1909. The plan embodied the City Beautiful Movement, an urban planning philosophy, demonstrated by the fairgrounds of the Columbian Exposition, that cities should be clean, orderly, ornate, attractive places for all citizens. Usually embodied in Classical Revival architecture and European-inspired boulevards and open public spaces, the City Beautiful Movement espoused the belief that such an environment would improve urban living for all classes. The Plan of Chicago was comprehensive, covering everything from roads to parks to freight and aviation, although it was strictly a physical plan and did not deal with social issues directly. Naturally, mass transit was included in the plan as well. Driven by great civic pride and concern, Burnham prepared a sweeping and extensive proposal for the ultimate development of the Chicago region. This remarkable document is a part of the background of all Chicagoans and is a classic of city planning. Burnham concentrated much of his attention on transportation facilities and on parks, reasoning that these were the prime ingredients for effective function and for aesthetic living. With respect to transit facilities, his main attention was directed to enlarging the central business area and increasing the transit routes both above and below ground. The large number of routes shown on Map 18 illustrate the optimism of those times. This probably is to be expected. The streetcars of and the elevated lines constructed from all represented the eager participation of private capital in street and elevated railway companies. There was competition and high bidding for route franchises, and the steady growth in people and in traffic made these investments popular. This never came about. The survey showed about 1,000,000 persons working in the Loop area, and an additional 1,000,000 in the area bounded by North Avenue, Cermak Road and Ashland Avenue. Burnham did foresee and emphasize the rewards obtainable from fully grade separated facilities. His design for multilevel service showed the extensive improvements needed if a million workers were to be delivered into the Central Business District each day. The Plan of Chicago proposed a dense network of subway lines in the central area, with additional subway and elevated lines radiating out into the neighborhoods. It is unclear what routings would have served this network, however, and Burnham and Bennett likely did not give this much consideration either, preferring to leave such specifics to whatever company or municipal entity eventually built the lines. It will be expanded in the future as resources allow.

Chapter 2 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

The second section, The Plan of Chicago, focuses on the production of the Plan and what was blog.quintoapp.com Plan Comes Together traces the sequence of events that culminated in the Merchants Club's hiring of Burnham to prepare a plan for an improved Chicago.

Burnham's is one of the most fascinating and significant documents in the history of urban planning. Its fascination arises from the imaginative and visual appeal of its stirring prose and stunning illustrations, which combine to persuade the reader of the merit of its ideas. While the Plan exemplifies the enduring aspiration of elite members of urban societies to make their cities grander and better organized, it also reflects the circumstances of a particular historical moment. The nineteenth century was the age of urbanization and industrialization, especially in the United States and western Europe. Between 1800 and 1850, the proportion of the American population living in urban areas defined modestly in the federal census as places with 2,500 or more residents ascended dizzily from just over 3 to almost 40 percent the total population meanwhile went from 5,000 to 76,000. In 1800 it was a tiny settlement of perhaps one hundred people. A decade later it had 4,000 inhabitants, making Chicago the ninety-second biggest city in the country. By 1830 the number was 11,000, and it had moved up ninety places. By 1840, the year after the Plan of Chicago was published, the count was 22,000. It is hard to appreciate in retrospect how provisional and roughedged turn-of-the-century Chicago remained, despite the fact that its economic and social base, as well as many of its physical features, were well established. Much of the cityscape was filthy and ugly, smoke pollution and faulty sanitation were unpleasant and unhealthy hazards, freight and passenger movement through the downtown was slow and inconvenient, a wide swath of railroad tracks isolated much of the city south of the river including its commercial center from the lakefront, and many streets were unpaved. A large number of working people lived amid marginal and sometimes desperate circumstances, so that eruptions of class antagonism and labor violence, though always unwelcome, were rarely unexpected. In so doing, it takes its place alongside other contemporary attempts to understand and improve Chicago. While their assessments of Chicago and their recommendations for reforming it were strikingly different from the Plan, the authors of all three books were confronting a similar group of concerns. Was it possible not only to determine the direction of urban experience, but also to make a major correction? More specifically, could cities be transformed into more orderly, beautiful, and humane settings without stifling the energies that propelled them? Might economic interests, the public good, and personal needs be reconciled? And could Chicago even become not just equal but superior to any other great city of the world, past or present? Its ambitious proposals and its peremptory confidence in them are characteristic of the belief of civic-minded businessmen during the Progressive era in the necessity of redeeming American cities and their ability to accomplish this through rational reform. Here, too, the Plan of Chicago is a reflection of its times and its origins, which no individuals, no matter how forward-looking, can transcend. Chapter One Planning before the Plan The Plan of Chicago establishes its authoritative tone and announces its ruling assumptions in its opening pages. Urbanization, the Plan declares, is a defining condition of modernity. The current growth of cities was unprecedented, as was the increase in wealth and the advance of democracy. It could only attain that position, however, if it exercised the vision and will required to discipline and direct the powerful but disparate physical and social energies that, having created this prodigious city, now threatened its undoing. The radiating lines, colored in red in the Plan, emphasize how well connected Chicago was to smaller cities in the region. But was it true that Chicago had evolved without any plan? In fact, by 1840 it had been the site of many plans. While the city always attracted opportunists focused only on immediate gain, as early as the 1790s it was being fashioned by people who consistently looked ahead. This hardly means that they did not often pursue very short term and shortsighted goals. But they consistently and actively attempted to create what was by their lights a better city, in the belief, shared by the authors of the Plan, that improving Chicago as a whole would benefit everyone who lived within it. Modern Chicago owes its origins to its location at the southwestern edge of the Great Lakes near a convenient portage to the Mississippi Valley and the heart of the continent. The most distinctive feature of the setting was, paradoxically, its lack of distinctive

features. The level prairie that stretched in all directions away from the lake invited the most ambitious conceptions by offering few obvious natural obstacles to their realization. This arrived in the antebellum decades with the onset of the industrial, transportation, and communications revolutions in the United States. These developments animated an increasingly networked national and international free-market economy, a jump in both immigration from abroad and population mobility within the nation, and an ethos of hyperbolic boosterism, the local form of the national rhetoric of manifest destiny. Chicago was home to nearly thirty thousand people by and to ten times that number only twenty years later. After the Great Fire of incinerated close to a third of the city, including the commercial downtown and most of the North Side, Chicago was speedily rebuilt, thanks to the irrepressible spirit of local residents and an infusion of capital from investors elsewhere who knew the country needed this great central marketplace. None of this happened smoothly. This is the third of several editions of this map of the devastation caused by the Great Chicago Fire of that were published by the R. Studley Company of St. Louis, with proceeds going to the victims of the fire. There were many different versions of this map. In this one, north is to the right. The map dramatically displays not only the extent of the destruction but also how the fire leaped the South and Main branches of the Chicago River as it moved north and east, destroying the downtown and most of the North Side. Thirty-two years later, Harold M. Among them were many of the developments he and his coauthor Richard C. Wade later described in *Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis*. All of these entailed planning in that they were long-term coordinated efforts usually involving direct or indirect public participation, approval, and financing. Chicago was also the site of several large scale privately funded planning initiatives, among them the opening of the Union Stock Yard in , the building of the model town of Pullman in the s, and the creation of the Central Manufacturing District in . Some buildings were not only lifted but also moved to different locations. In this view of Lake Street in , which building contractors used as an advertisement, the work goes on in the background as the cosmopolitan passersby seem to pay little mind. One of the things that distinguished Chicago from the other leading American cities that, with the exception of New York, it surpassed in population by was the comparative brevity of its past. What history Chicago did possess its residents commonly ignored because they felt little connection to it. Commonly this elsewhere was a different and distant country. Even in the early twentieth century, when the Plan of Chicago appeared, self-made men constituted the bulk of this elite, though more and more the sons of such economic pioneers were taking positions of leadership. Indeed, few places were so speculatively oriented. It is no coincidence that Chicagoans created the modern commodities market, in the form of the Chicago Board of Trade, where the future itself is bought and sold. Nowhere else in the United States did booster rhetoric rise to such brassy grandiloquence. Wright arrived from western Massachusetts in at the age of seventeen. Before he was twenty-one, he made a fortune in real estate speculation. He was off by only four years. Legendary landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, reflecting on the Great Chicago Fire in the *Nation* shortly after the conflagration occurred, was only one of several observers who attributed the extent of the damage to hurried and sloppy building. At the turn of the twentieth century, numerous observers criticized the apparent governing spirit of Chicago and other cities for thinking of planning, if at all, merely as a matter of expanding the urban infrastructure in ways that would attract and support yet more private commercial investment. It was bad policy, these critics maintained, to entrust the future to real estate developers, project engineers, and most public officials, who rarely lifted their eyes from the matter right at hand. In too many instances, the highest concern of such people was how quickly and cheaply they could get a particular project done, not how long it would last or how it related to the city as a whole. Though by the s Chicago was becoming famous for its architecture, the most skilled designers were responsible only for a limited number of buildings and did not pay a great deal of attention to the larger context as they worked on individual structures. Some thoughtful Chicagoans complained that their fellow citizens measured civic achievement only in quantitative rather than qualitative terms, and rarely with anything but their own personal welfare in mind. As a result, Chicago suffered from being a place where all too many people came to work and invest rather than to live, and this showed in the city they had built. On the one hand, it contains passages that John S. What they insist [on] asking now is, How are we living? Excerpt from pages xv-xvii and pages 1â€”10 of *The Plan of Chicago*: This text may be used and shared in accordance

with the fair-use provisions of U. Archiving, redistribution, or republication of this text on other terms, in any medium, requires the consent of the University of Chicago Press. Footnotes and other references included in the book may have been removed from this online version of the text. Carl Smith The Plan of Chicago:

Chapter 3 : Chicago "L".org: Transit Plans - Plan of Chicago

Results of the Plan. Burnham and his associates conceived the Plan of Chicago as a blueprint for action, and promoted it widely and effectively to business, civic and government leaders, and even to eighth graders through the Wacker Manual.

E-Plan allows licensed architects, engineers and permit expeditors to create permit applications, submit architectural plans and related documents to the city for review, receive comments from city plan examiners, check permit status, pay permit fees, and download approved plans and building permit certificates from their home or office using any internet-connected device. E-Plan can also e-mail permit applicants clients with updates throughout the permit process if their e-mail addresses are provided. E-Plan consists of two related systems: Separate accounts and passwords are required for each system. A user must provide the same e-mail address for both accounts. In-person E-Plan training classes are offered at City Hall at 1: How E-Plan Works

Step 1: Create a Permit Application Using the Dynamic Portal For any building permit application type which requires architectural plans, the permit application must be created by a licensed architect, structural engineer, or permit expediter through the Dynamic Portal. The Dynamic Portal requires basic information about the scope of work to be permitted. After basic information about the scope of work and permit applicant is provided, the user may complete the permit application. Upload Drawings to ProjectDox Within business days of paying the zoning fee and building permit deposit, the user will receive an e-mail invitation to upload drawings and related documents to ProjectDox. First time users will also receive an invitation to create a new account. Drawings and documents must be named and uploaded into the appropriate folders as detailed in the E-Plan User Guide. Inappropriate file names or uploading documents to the wrong folder will delay review of the application. Prescreen Review in ProjectDox After the initial upload, all permit applications receive an initial administrative review by a project manager to ensure that submittal requirements are met. If documents are missing or incomplete, the user will be notified by e-mail of required corrections. Substantive Reviews and Corrections in ProjectDox After the project manager verifies that submittal requirements are met, the application will be routed for simultaneous review by plan examiners in the Department of Buildings specializing in different technical areas, such as architectural, structural, electrical, plumbing, and ventilation. The project will also be routed for zoning review, and review by other city departments, if required. The user will be notified of corrections as they are entered, and will be provided an opportunity to upload corrected plans once all reviews are complete. Final Review in ProjectDox Once substantive reviews are complete, the project manager will conduct a final administrative review to ensure that the permit application uploaded in ProjectDox contains all required signatures and correctly reflects the scope of work, the permit applicant does not owe any unresolved debt to the city, and necessary approvals have been obtained from zoning and other city departments. The user will be notified by e-mail that the permit has been issued. Permit Fee Payment through Dynamic Portal or In Person Before the user can obtain a building permit certificate or download the approved drawings for printing, the balance of the building permit fee must be paid. Online payments may be made through the Dynamic Portal, or the permit applicant client or other person can pay in Room at City Hall by providing the 9-digit permit application number. Download Building Permit Certificate from Dynamic Portal If payment is made in person at City Hall, a paper building permit certificate will be provided at the time of payment. After making an online payment, an electronic building permit certificate will be available for Download from the Dynamic Portal. A paper copy of the building permit certificate must be posted at the job site before work begins. A paper copy of the approved permit drawings must be present at the job site when work is occurring and during inspections. Currently, ProjectDox is optimized for the Windows operating system and Internet Explorer 11 or greater. All features may not be available to those using other operating systems or browsers.

Chapter 4 : Chicago plan - Wikipedia

My Plan of Chicago is to eliminate all of the city's debt in five to 10 years with no taxes from the taxpayers. To me the plan is simple, non-political and viable.

Parents and families entrust us to educate and safeguard their children, and that trust is sacred. Over the years, CPS has continuously improved efforts protect students, but we must be vigilant and address any issues that could endanger children. To ensure that CPS is doing everything possible to prevent abuse, the Board of Education asked independent, outside expert to review all practices, policies, and procedures for addressing instances of alleged sexual misconduct, harassment, or abuse. CPS has also removed all employees who are accused of sexual abuse from schools pending the outcome of an investigation. In addition, CPS is taking several immediate steps, particularly concerning background checks, support for students, investigations into employee misconduct, and training and guidance. CPS is also working with partners in Springfield to address changes in state law to better protect students. The hour hotline is: All CPS staff are mandatory reporters of any physical or sexual abuse of children, and all employees attest to understanding this responsibility as a condition of their employment. OSP is responsible for referring allegations of adult-on-student abuse to the Office of the Inspector General OIG for investigation, overseeing investigations into allegations of student-on-student abuse, ensuring students are paired with an advocate immediately following an allegation, and providing students with resources for receiving long-term support. Along with former Assistant U. In coordination with principals and law enforcement agencies, OSP will oversee the investigation of allegations of student-on-student sexual harassment, bullying, or abuse. Trained investigators, who prioritize supporting the best interests of students to avoid retraumatization or harm, will oversee investigations. The office will coordinate with internal and external partners to ensure student advocate services, counseling, and other supports are provided to students involved in sexual harassment, bullying, or abuse. The office will ensure the district is in compliance with Title IX, which protects students from discrimination related to any educational program on the basis of sex, gender, or sexual orientation. The office will ensure every member of the CPS community understands their role in recognizing, preventing, reporting and responding to sexual harassment, misconduct and abuse. The office will ensure that district policies and practices provide clear steps that employees must take in order to protect victims of abuse and ensure incidents are reported to all necessary parties. The office will collect and share information with the public and ensure appropriate notifications are made in all cases. Hickey released a set of recommendations that help CPS build upon the significant steps already taken over the summer of to strengthen safeguards for students. Hickey outlined in her report. CPS took several major steps to act on Ms. In addition to the creation of OSP, the district re-checked the backgrounds of tens of thousands of adults who work and regularly volunteer in our schools. Parents and community members will also be able to access trainings at our 13 Parent University sites later this year. CPS is also updating its sexual education curriculum and educational materials to better educate students on identifying inappropriate relationships and sexual abuse as part of the district-wide education and awareness campaign to help students, staff, and community members identify and report abuse. Resources that will be provided to CPS include: ChicagoCAC prioritizes linking students to mental health services at the Center or one of its partner mental health providers. ChicagoCAC is also helping to connect families with staff who can provide case management and advocacy services. ChicagoCAC is leading a coalition of community providers who have expertise in trauma-informed care and work with CPS to provide mental health supports and to strengthen comprehensive sexual health education. This coalition is tasked with forming a more collaborative and comprehensive approach to improving trauma-informed practices at CPS. ChicagoCAC includes a representative from CPS on its multi-disciplinary leadership team to foster ongoing collaboration with the district. In order to train all CPS staff quickly and effectively, ChicagoCAC is combining in-person training with a customized webinar, as well as additional specialized training for CPS social workers, counselors, psychologists, nurses and crisis response team members, among others. Training for all staff: ChicagoCAC is developing a training curriculum that principals will deliver to their staff that 1 clearly defines sexual abuse

and misconduct, 2 reviews warning behaviors of sexual abuse grooming , and 3 thoroughly explains mandated reporting responsibilities. Keeping Children Safe Webinar Training: ChicagoCAC is developing a professional, interactive webinar that includes instruction featuring videos of survivors and an exam that participants will be required to pass to confirm their understanding of their responsibilities to keep children safe. Crisis response team training: Training for Specialized Positions: ChicagoCAC is providing specialized training for CPS social workers, counselors, psychologists, nurses and others on student recovery following sexual abuse and working with survivors of abuse. Rigorous Background Checks CPS has implemented the following steps to strengthen how we screen prospective employees as well as maintain the most up-to-date information for existing employees. Prior to the school year, CPS rechecked the backgrounds of all current employees, coaches, volunteers, Local School Council members, and vendors. This measure guarantees that all adults who are regularly in schools have been evaluated through the stringent background check process that has been in place since Moving forward, CPS will begin conducting background re-checks for active employees on a periodic basis. While the Illinois State Police, Chicago Police Department, and other agencies notify CPS when an existing employee is accused or convicted of a crime, this is not a perfect system. By the school year, CPS established a centralized eligibility process for all athletic coaches and assistant coaches, whether volunteers or employees. Awareness and Education Campaign The district will implement a public awareness campaign in schools, district offices, and City of Chicago facilities to raise awareness of child abuse and the responsibilities of mandated reporters. This campaign is being developed and will be implemented during the school year. It will encourage all parties “ students, employees, families, and members of the public ” to report suspected abuse as well as educating students, parents, and community members about appropriate relationships and interactions between students and adults. Investigations into Employee Misconduct CPS is taking significant steps to strengthen its process for investigating alleged employee misconduct. In June, CPS announced that it was transferring the responsibility of investigating allegations of sexual abuse committed by adults from the Law Department to the Office of the Inspector General OIG to ensure that these cases are investigated in a way that eliminates any perceived conflict of interest. We will take any additional action necessary. CPS will review its investigations into reports of sexual assault and misconduct allegations and take necessary steps to strengthen those processes. CPS adjusted its policy and will begin immediately removing any employees who are accused of sexual abuse from schools pending the outcome of an investigation, rather than waiting to determine if credible evidence existed before removing employees. In the standard investigation framework noted above, CPS will also evaluate whether there were warning signs that could have triggered an earlier investigation and the adequacy of the response of the school and Central Office when the incident became known. Training and Guidance for Staff CPS is updating employee training to ensure every employee fully understands their role in helping prevent crimes against students. In June , the Board of Education approved a revised Board Policy that requires all employees to report signs of predatory behavior. The policy requires Reporting of grooming behaviors, a sign of potential future predatory acts; and Reporting of inappropriately intimate relationships between staff and students. During the school year, CPS will retrain all employees on their obligations as mandated reporters of any physical or sexual abuse of children” which is something that all CPS employees are trained on and attest to as a condition of their employment. The district will implement a public awareness campaign in schools, district offices, and City of Chicago facilities to raise awareness of child abuse and the responsibilities of reporting suspected abuse. This campaign will be developed in the coming months and implemented during the school year. During the school year, CPS will offer staff trainings on sexual harassment. This work will be carried out under the direction of a new district-wide Title IX officer, who will be responsible for evaluating all district initiatives and matters involving sexual discrimination and sexual misconduct. Before the end of the calendar year, CPS will train all employees on appropriate interactions between adults and students. Legislative Efforts In addition to the significant process improvements and policy changes the district is committed to making, CPS is working with legislators in Springfield to make changes to state law that will help keep students safer in school in every district in the state. Several potential areas for improvements include: Allowing CPS and other districts to more easily remove predators from classrooms and prevent

re-traumatizing victims. Removing abusers from the school system often requires student victims to testify at a hearing in front of the alleged abuser. This has resulted in cases that are decided in favor of the alleged abuser because the victim declined to testify. Additional safeguards should be created to avoid re-traumatizing students by requiring them to testify before strangers and their alleged abuser. Remove barriers to sharing information about predators. Barriers should be removed to allow districts to more easily share discipline information about former employees so that people who pose a threat to students are not able to find work in a new district. CPS will not rest until the district is confident that all possible measures have been put in place to protect students. **Strengthening Background Checks Below** is a brief history of the improvements CPS has made to its background check process. CPS began requiring coaches and other volunteers who are regularly in schools to pass a fingerprint-based criminal background check before volunteering at a school. State law allows charters to make this decision, and CPS cannot require them to use its process. CPS advised charter schools of employees who were previously dismissed from CPS for issues involving physical abuse. The Board of Education approved a revised Board Policy that requires all employees to report signs of predatory behavior. CPS re-running background checks on all employees, volunteers, coaches, LSC members, and vendors ahead of the school year. **Strengthening Investigations into Employee Misconduct Below** is a brief history of the improvements CPS has made to its process to investigate employee misconduct. CPS established a Discipline Committee to review investigations and determine an appropriate disciplinary response. In addition to Law Department attorneys, the committee includes education administrators, auditors, and Talent Office HR representatives. The district will transfer the responsibility of investigating allegations of sexual abuse from the Law Department to the Office of the Inspector General OIG to ensure that these cases are investigated in a way that eliminates any perceived conflict of interest. **Strengthening Training and Guidance for Staff Below** is a brief history of the improvements CPS has made to its background check process. At the mandatory legal conference for all principals and administrators, CPS provided training sessions on recognizing behaviors indicative of physical and sexual abuse and the expectation that reference calls are conducted for all hires. Similar sessions are to be conducted annually every year moving forward. The guidelines provide clarity and impose strict conditions on electronic communication, interactions with students, travel, and reporting requirements. The guidelines can be found at bit. The district will implement a public awareness campaign to raise awareness of child abuse and the responsibilities of reporting suspected abuse.

Chapter 5 : Burnham Plan of Chicago - Wikipedia

planning, the publication of Burnham's plan for Chicago, and the appointment of Chicago's Plan Commission (the first recognized planning agency in the United States, however, was created in Hartford, Connecticut, in).

In the late s, Bennett envisioned Congress Street as a landscaped parkway below left. Regional highways Burnham saw as useful for commerce and recreation reshaped the region in ways he could not foresee. The Lake Shore Drive Bridge right was built in the moderne style, not the classical look favored by Bennett. At no period in its history has the city looked far enough ahead. For example, renewed efforts to purchase outlying forest preserves finally succeeded in , and the Cook County district made its first purchase in By , it had purchased 21, acres and today holds 67, acres. The Chicago Plan Commission remained a private body largely supported by the Commercial Club, simply offering advice and expertise to the government agencies who built various public improvements. Bennett advised the city of Chicago as it adopted a zoning ordinance in and mapped out districts for various land uses. The new association emphasized coordination and cooperation among independent municipalities rather than a formal vision of a reshaped region. The association successfully coordinated plans for new and improved regional highways. It encouraged forest preserve districts and state parks throughout the Chicago region. Bond issues began to fail at the ballot box in the late s as voters tired of scandals in city government. For all its symbolic importance in the Plan, the massive West Side Civic Center never appears to have been seriously attempted. A new City-County Building was under construction as the Plan was being written, and a downtown location was defended as the most convenient for citizens. In the s, civic center proposals focused on the southwest corner of the Loop and the area near City Hall. In , the Plan Commission was reorganized as part of city government, as planning had become an accepted, occasionally bureaucratic, part of municipal decision-making. But the Plan itself became part of Chicago legend, more important than any city planning document before or since, and still influential in civic discussions. The Plan of Chicago caught the spirit of its time, but also the character of a place that dreamed the impossible and often accomplished it. It is hard to separate the Plan from an aphorism that appears nowhere in it, words attributed to Burnham: Make no little plans. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die. The Commercial Club of Chicago sponsored the report and created an organization, also called Chicago Metropolis , to implement its recommendations.

Chapter 6 : The Plan of Chicago

Arguably the most influential document in the history of urban planning, Daniel Burnham's Plan of Chicago, coauthored by Edward Bennett and produced in collaboration with the Commercial Club of Chicago, proposed many of the city's most distinctive features, including its lakefront parks and roadways, the Magnificent Mile, and Navy Pier.

This article includes a list of references , related reading or external links , but its sources remain unclear because it lacks inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. March For the development plan, see Burnham Plan of Chicago. The Chicago plan was a collection of banking reforms suggested by University of Chicago economists in the wake of the Great Depression. A six-page memorandum on banking reform was given limited and confidential distribution to about forty individuals on 16 March The plan was supported by such notable economists as Irving Fisher , Frank H. Knight , Lloyd W. Mints, Henry Schultz , Henry C. Simons , Garfield V. Cox , Aaron Director , Paul H. Douglas , and Albert G. During the period March to November, the Chicago economists received comments from a number of individuals on their proposal and in November another memorandum was prepared. The memorandum was expanded to thirteen pages; there was a supplementary memorandum on "Long-time Objectives of Monetary Management" seven pages and an appendix titled "Banking and Business Cycles" six pages. The Banking Act of institutionalized Federal deposit insurance and the separation of commercial and investment banking. A Program for Monetary Reform was never published. A copy of the paper was apparently preserved in a college library. Douglas , Irving Fisher , Frank D. Graham , Earl J. Hamilton , Wilford I. King, and Charles R. The July draft proposal, coauthored by Paul Douglas and five others, resurrected proposals for banking and monetary reform from the Chicago plan but did not result in any new legislation.

Chapter 7 : The Plan of Chicago | The Burnham Plan Centennial

3 Chicago River straightening Accomplished as planned, , but through streets were never opened because of railroad facilities that were never removed.

Burnham's is one of the most noted documents in the history of city planning. The essay is divided into three major sections, each of which consists of three parts. The first section, Chicago in , looks at the city in the years leading up to the creation and publication of the Plan. Antecedents and Inspirations reviews the precedents that Burnham and his fellow Chicago planners followed, including earlier work by Burnham. The second section, The Plan of Chicago, focuses on the production of the Plan and what was produced. Creating the Plan describes the complex process through which the planners gathered information, reached conclusions, wrote a text, drew illustrations, and published the book that is the Plan of Chicago. Reading the Plan analyzes the contents of that book. Implementation explains how these recommendations were and were not followed as the city continued to evolve. To read any of the nine parts of the three sections, click on its title in the large rectangular box to the upper left. This box appears on every page of the essay. This interpretive digital essay was produced through a collaboration between Northwestern University, the Chicago Historical Society, the Newberry Library, and the Art Institute of Chicago. Brian Dennis, Assistant Professor of Journalism and Computer Science at Northwestern, contributed to the conceptual design, technical development, and portions of the multimedia implementation. Special thanks are due to R. Editor Gwen Ihnat reviewed the entire text, as did James R. Several superb maps and other visual content he prepared for the print version of the Encyclopedia of Chicago are employed here. Smith provided indispensable moral and intellectual support from start to finish. The Plan of Chicago, Building, Planning, and Urban Technology. Architect and City Planner, Growth of a Metropolis. Architect, Planner of Cities. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett, Plan of Chicago, ed. Portions are copyrighted by other institutions and individuals. Additional information on copyright and permissions.

Chapter 8 : Plan of Chicago | work by Burnham and Bennett | blog.quintoapp.com

The Plan of Chicago, also commonly referred to as the "Burnham Plan," was a visionary Progressive Era proposal that sought to beautify Chicago and improve efficiency of commerce. Published through the support of the Commercial Club of Chicago, the plan used renderings to convey the possible.

Chapter 9 : ProjectDox Login

Creator: Commercial Club of Chicago (Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett) Source: Chicago Historical Society (ICHI).