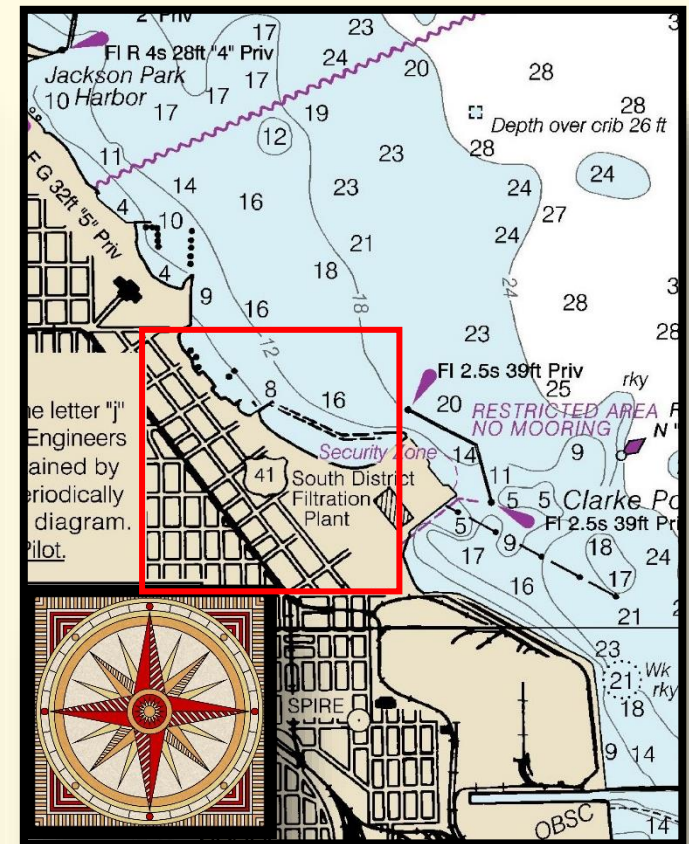
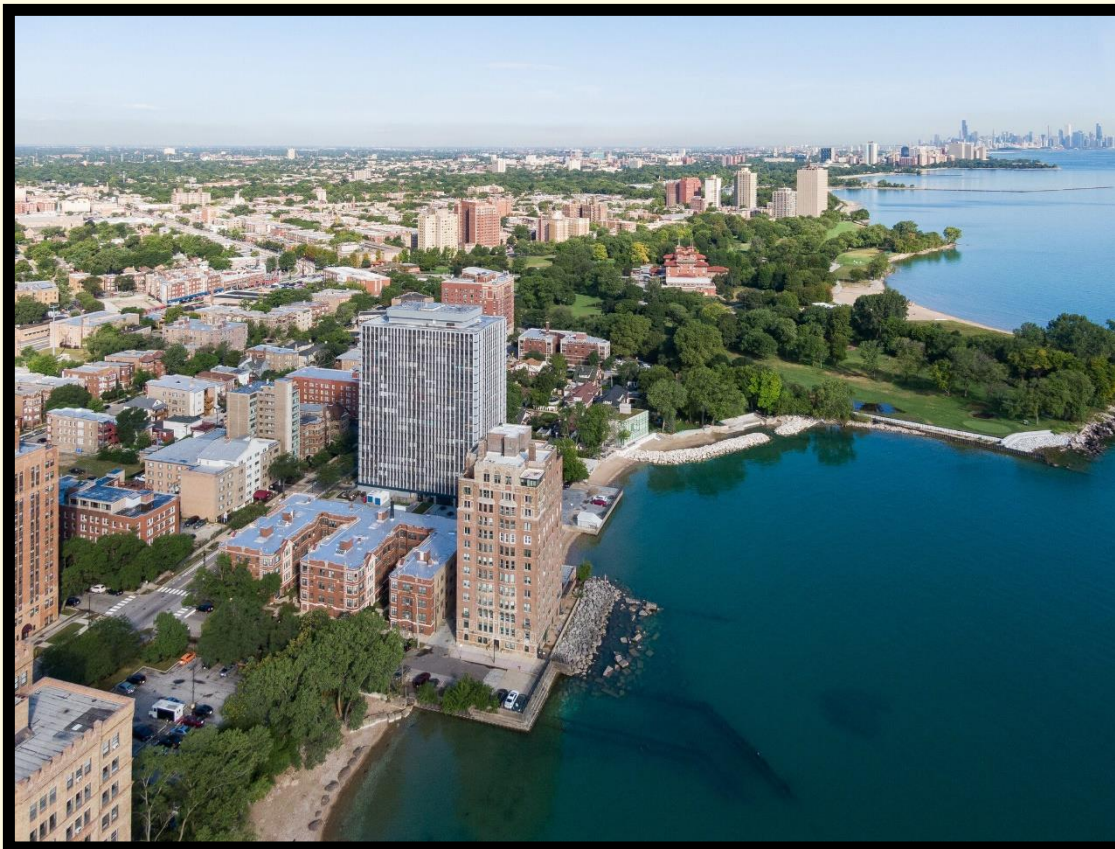


# HISTORIC SOUTH SHORE BAY AND ITS SHORELINE

71<sup>st</sup> to 79<sup>th</sup> STREETS AT SW LAKE MICHIGAN – 41.7590°N, 87.5700°W

TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 15 EAST, SEC. 30, 3<sup>RD</sup> MERIDIAN, NW/NE QUARTERS  
COUNTY OF COOK, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS

*TAKE A DIP BACK IN TIME...*



# **SOUTH SHORE BAY**

**ESTABLISHED 15,000 YEARS AGO**

**THROUGH THE AGES,  
PRISTINE, SERENE, SHELTER FROM THE STORM.  
A MIGRATORY RESTING SITE  
AND HOME FOR MANY.**

**GREATLY RESPECTED AND REVERED,**

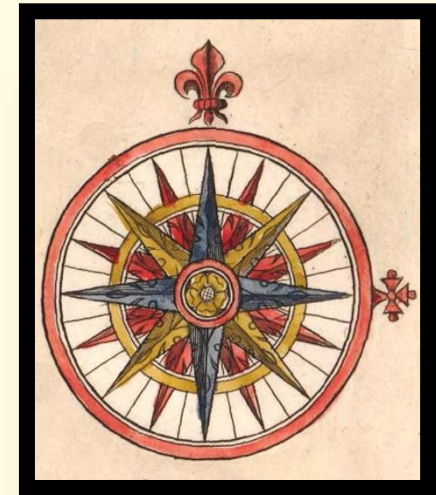
**APPRECIATED BY ALL FOR MANY REASONS.**

**EACH A GUARDIAN OF THE BAY, ENHANCING, TENDING, ENJOYING,  
RATHER THAN DESTROYING.**

**JUST OF THEY DO TODAY.**

**THE LAST NATURAL SHORELINE AND BAY IN THE CITY ~**

**A BEAUTIFUL ASSET, A NATURAL WONDER**



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# 16,000 YEARS AGO... MAMMOTHS AND MASTODONS WERE HERE

Imagine a time, some 16,000 years ago, when the city of Chicago and much of the nearby area was covered by a lake, the ancestor of today's Lake Michigan. The northeastern shore of this lake is the retreating edge of the huge glacial ice sheet that had until recently covered the area. The western shore is a low beach ridge, running through what is now Forest Park and Oak Park, made of sand and gravel left behind when the glacier retreated. And walking near the beach is a mammoth, who is soon to die and leave its carcass along the shore. Its decayed remains will become part of the gravel in the ridge. Some two thousand years later the lake will retreat from the area, forming another shoreline just to east, before eventually reaching its current extent. By that time all mammoths, as well as their distant cousins the mastodons, will have vanished not only from Illinois, but from the Earth.

*A mammoth in Forest Park, Roy Plotnick, Jan. 30, 2019*

Before the last ice age, the Great Lakes area was a vibrant habitat for the elephant-like creatures, said Daniel Fischer, a professor of paleontology at the University of Michigan.

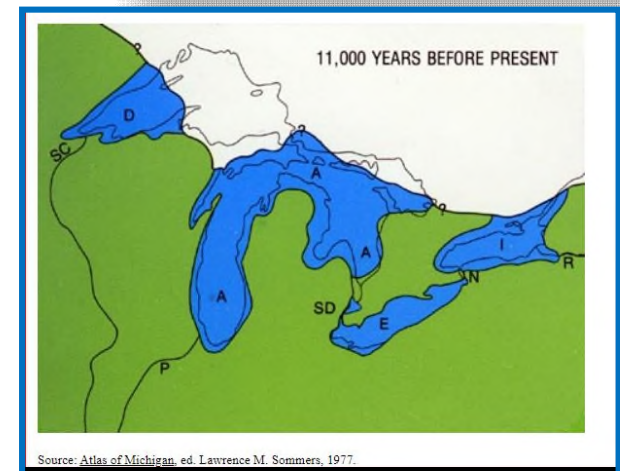
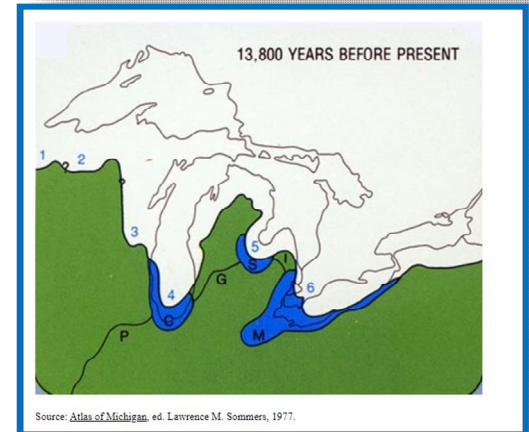
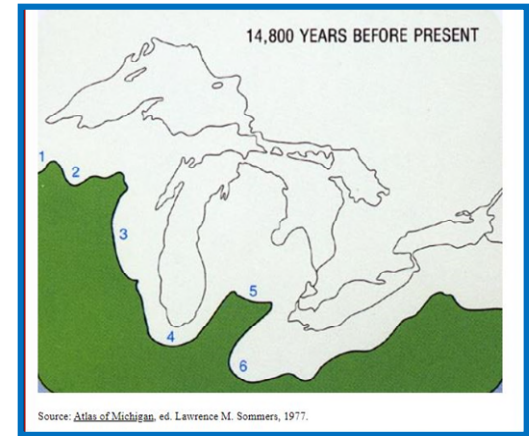
"They were here in some numbers, with thousands of specimens in the Great Lakes region, and those are just a fraction of those that are out there," Fischer said. "It was a productive environment with a lot for large herbivores to eat."

Paleontologists agree that during the Pleistocene epoch, also known as the ice age, mammoths wandered throughout the Great Lakes region, before dying off.

*Great Lakes Mammoths by Max Johnson, Apr. 3, 2017*

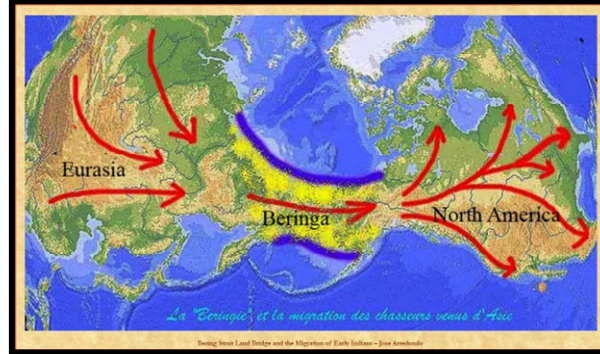


*Mammoths and mastodons wandered the Great Lakes region during the Pleistocene epoch. Image: Wikimedia Commons*



# 10,000 to 12,000 YEARS AGO... PALEOINDIANS WERE HERE

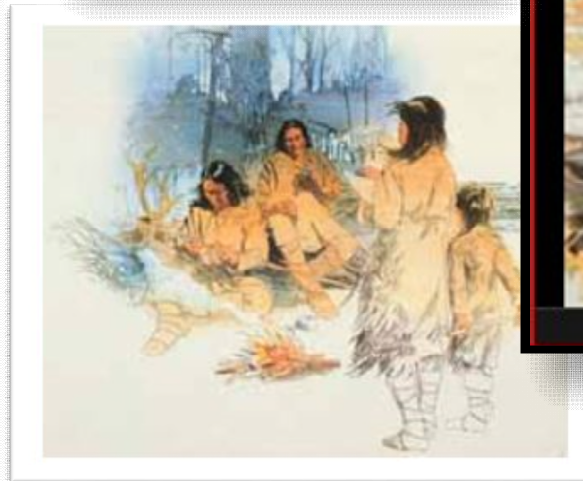
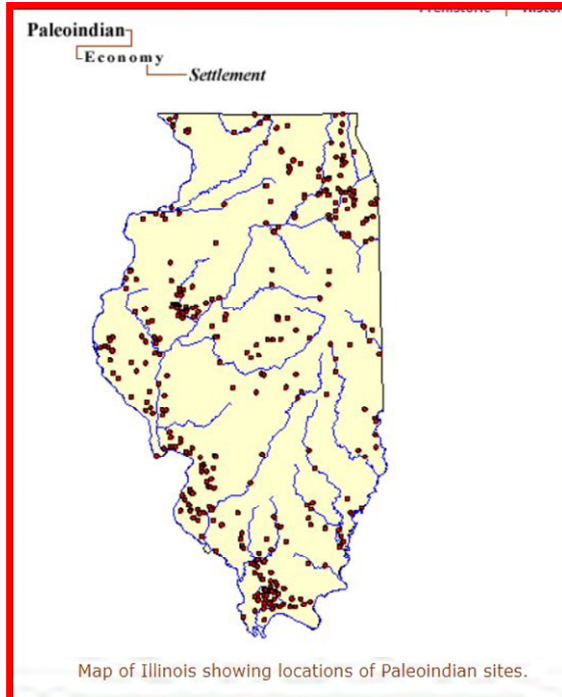
THE FIRST NORTH AMERICANS arrived at least 14,000 years ago. Referred to as the Paleoindian, or Ancient Indian, this culture left behind *distinctive* spear points and other stone tools at Illinois camp sites – several close to SW Lake Michigan. Known as hunters and gatherers, they were highly nomadic people. Starved Rock excavations uncovered the remains of a long series of prehistoric Native American occupations dating from the late Paleoindian period of more than 10,000 years ago.



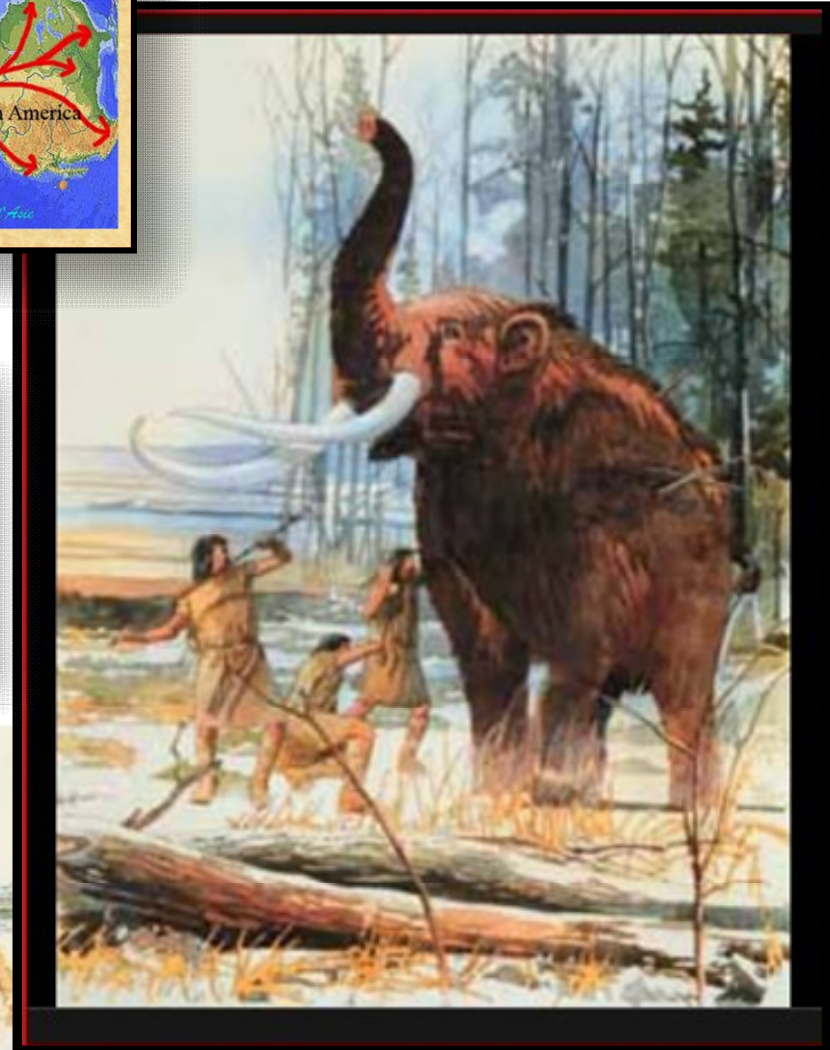
Paleoindian spear points, Fulton County, Illinois.

Note the groove or flute extending from the base of the point.

This characteristic of Paleoindian points makes them distinctive when compared with points made at other times.



Paleo-Indian Campsite

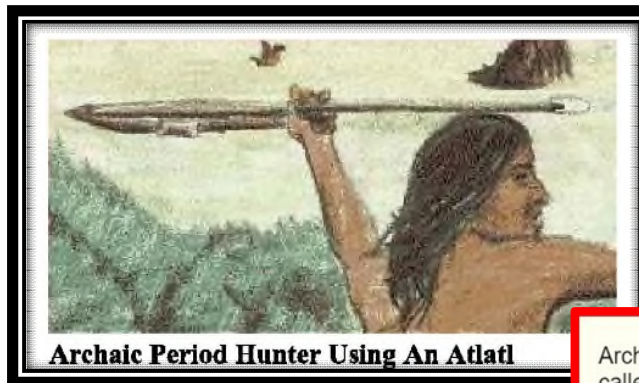


Hunting Mastodon

# 10,000 to 3,000 YEARS AGO... ARCHAIC INDIANS WERE HERE

THE ARCHAIC INDIAN CULTURE, derived from the Paleoindians, also were hunters and gatherers, however with the addition of Agriculture and trading. Not as nomadic, the Archaic preferred to live in larger groups. It was thought there were several hundred distinct tribes, each with their own language, religions and cultural patterns. Archaic was not meant to imply outdated, rather meaning dynamic and flexible in adopting to a new world.

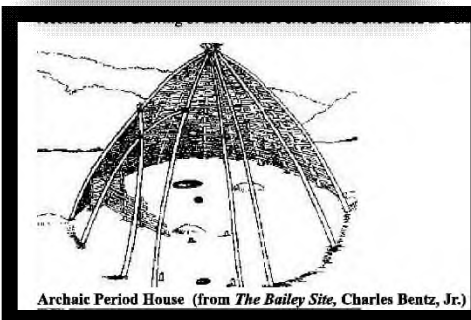
In Illinois it was noted the Archaic smoked fish harvests to preserve for winter months. They hunted smaller mammals such as deer, and waterfowl, tanned hides to make leather items and wove grasses into mats and cloth.



Archaic Period Hunter Using An Atlatl



Archaic hunters used a spear-throwing weapon called an atlatl. This was a grooved wooden handle from three to six feet long. A piece of bone or antler formed a hook on one end. To use the atlatl, a hunter would lay a spear on the handle with the blunt end against the hook. Gripping the handle and raising his throwing arm behind his head, he threw the spear by quickly bringing his arm forward, snapping his wrist at the end of the throw to release the spear from the handle. The atlatl had the effect of increasing the length of the hunter's arm, adding force to his throw.



Archaic Period House (from *The Bailey Site*, Charles Beitz, Jr.)

The Archaic People lived in small villages of about 15 or 20 houses. They built their houses by cutting small sapling trees of about six inches in diameter, which were then placed upright in the ground in a circular pattern. The trees were bent inward until they met at the top. Covering this framework with woven mats or sheets of bark made a small dome-shaped house. The illustration below is a reconstruction drawing of an Archaic Period house excavated at a site in southern Middle Tennessee.

*Middle Tennessee's Native American History, The Archaic Period*, Native History Assn., 2012.

Dr. Roger Kennedy, former director of the Smithsonian's American History Museum stated: "Few realize that some of the oldest, largest and most complex structures of ancient archaeology were built of earth, clay and stone here in American, in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. From 6,000 years ago until quite recently, North America was home to some of the most highly advanced and well organized civilizations in the world – complete with cities, roads, and commerce."



# 3,000 to 2,000 YEARS AGO... THE ADENA WERE HERE

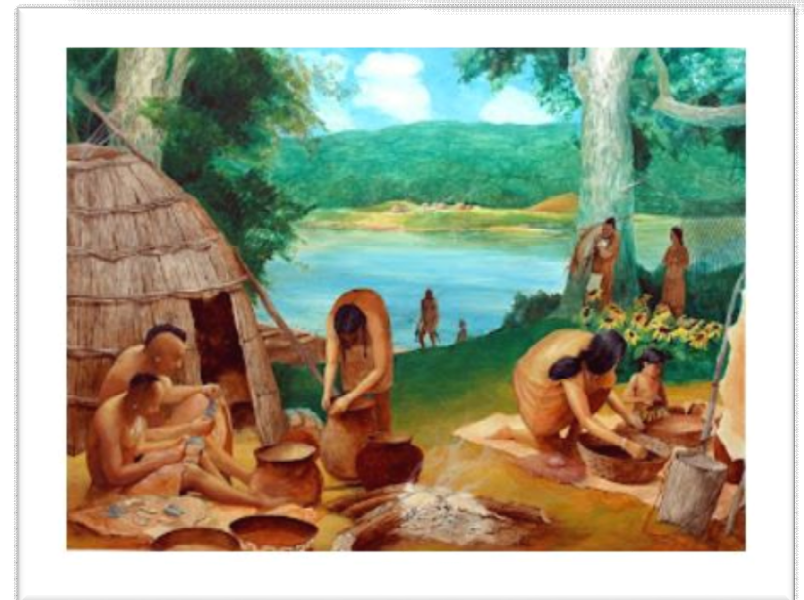
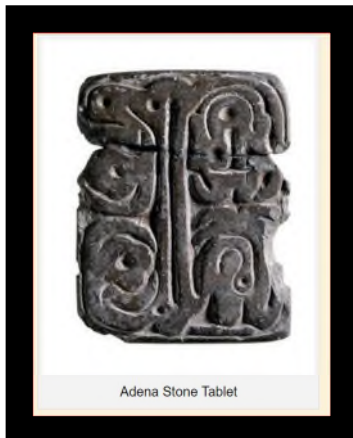
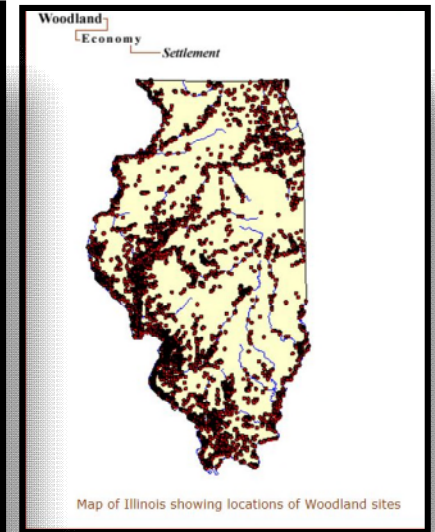
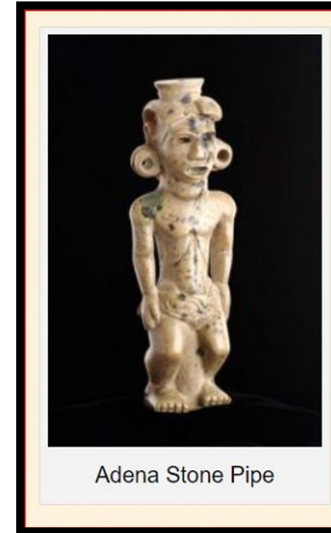
## THE EARLY WOODLAND PERIOD

### THE ADENA CULTURE TRAVEL WEST TO ILLINOIS AND SW LAKE MICHIGAN

#### THE ADENAS

The Adena were a group of interconnected communities, known for commercial networks that covered a vast area from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. They were known to travel widely for hunting, gathering and trading needs, obtaining copper from the Great Lakes and shells from the Gulf Coast. Earthen mounds were built in several locations, thought for ceremonial purposes only, as pottery, tools, stone carvings have been unearthed in these mounds.

Primarily hunter-gatherers, they were known to be skilled potters and sculptors, making small effigy sculptures out of clay and stone, and bowls and household utensil from wood and stone. Renowned for their artistry, designs revolved around nature with beads, combs and ornamental objects made from animal jawbones and antlers, some from conch shells. Copper was primarily used for ornamental forms and jewelry. Typical settlements consisted of one or two circular houses 30 to 50 feet in diameter with a central fireplace and storage pits, with extended family groups of 15 to 20 people living in each. Nomadic, every few years settlements were abandoned and new settlements established elsewhere. From this culture stemmed the Hopewell Culture.



# 2,000 to 1,100 YEARS AGO... THE HOPEWELL WERE HERE

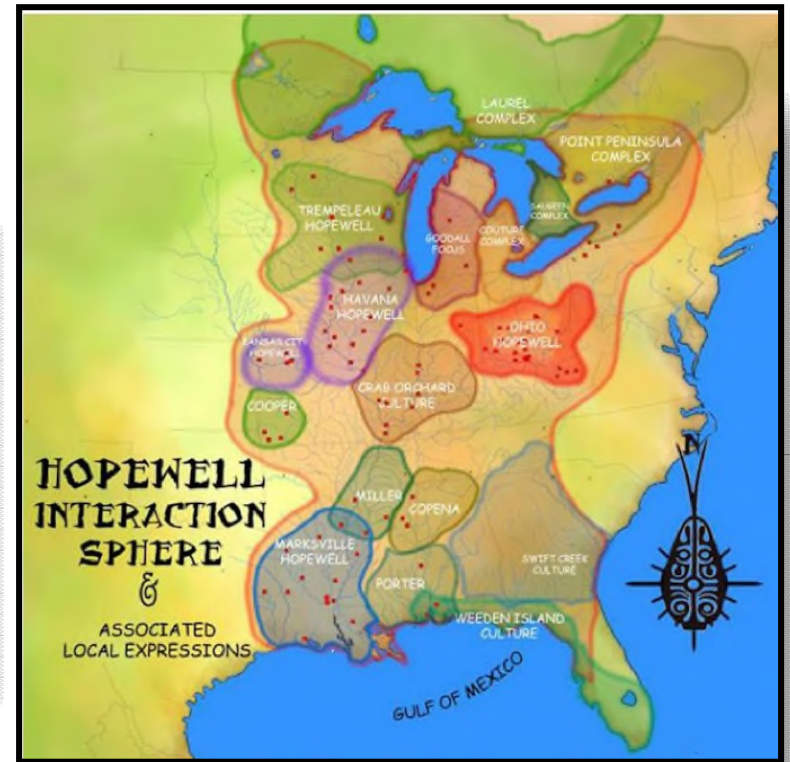
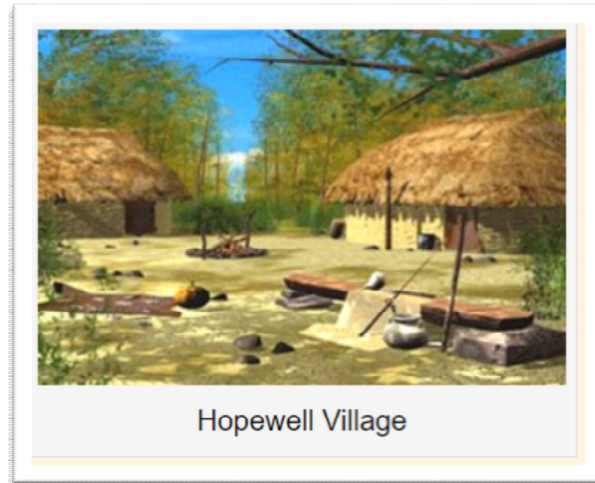
## THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD

### MEANWHILE OVERSEAS... IT'S EARLY CHRISTIANITY TO MEDIEVAL TIMES

The Hopewell Culture, also called the Hopewell Tradition, describes not a single society, but a widely dispersed tribal population connected by trade routes known as the Hopewell Exchange System, running from the north shores of Lake Ontario, south to Florida, through the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and beyond. The highest trade activity along waterways, the main transportation route.

#### CHICAGO WAS A MAJOR HUB.

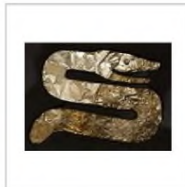
The Havana Hopewell occupied SW Lake Michigan, trading exotic materials to convert into products and export through local and regional exchange networks. Known as creators of some of the finest craftwork and artwork throughout the Americas, most of their work held religious significance.



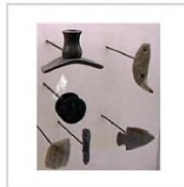
Grizzly bear teeth, fresh water pearls, sea shells, sharks' teeth, copper and small quantities of silver were crafted as elegant necklaces, ear plugs, pendants, and ceremonially decorated pottery. Artisans carved pipestone, and sometimes human bones, into three dimensional animals, statues and pipes.



Carved mica hand, Hopewell Mounds



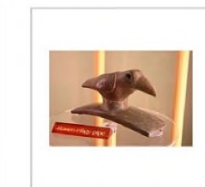
Serpent effigy pipe, Turner Group, Mound 4, Little Miami Valley, OH



Hopewell pipe, points, and earspool on display at Serpent Mound



Gorgets and points from the Adena culture, found at Serpent Mound



Raven effigy pipe, Mound City



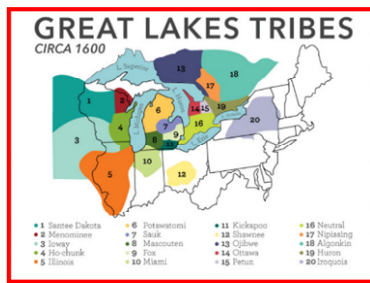
Otter effigy pipe, Mound City



Bird figure, Tremper Mounds



Copper spider(?) from a Ross County mound



## MIAMI AND ILLINI TRIBES WERE HERE

# 1600s



Miami Bison Hide Robe

French explorers met Illinois and Miami Indians when they were living around the shores of Lake Michigan as early as 1654. The Illinois Indians were composed of a dozen affiliated tribes. The Miami utilized Chicago as a major trade route, and later a temporary stopping point in their migration. The Jesuits founded the Mission of the Guardian Angel in Chicago in 1696 believing that the Miamis had settled at Chicago permanently. Of approximately 5,000 Miami Indians, approximately one-third resided in Chicago by 1710.

Many Miami became specialist in the fur trade. Known to the among the finest of all tribes, the Miamis had a marked division of labor by sex. Women took care of the house, supplying water and wood, making clothing, tending children and preparing game that the men brought in, including hide preparation. Clothing was made from deer or bison skin, often dyed black, yellow or red. Bison hair, woven into bags and belts. Cooking and storage pots from fired clay; bowls and spoons carved from wood. The men spent their time hunting, warring, trading or discussing tribal matters.



Miami Brave



PORTRAIT OF O-SAW-SE-QUAH, FRANCES' YOUNGEST DAUGHTER.

*Quaker Frances Slocum was raised by Miami Indians from Girlhood. Pictured is her daughter.*



MEETING OF MARQUETTE AND JOLIET WITH THE "ILLINI"



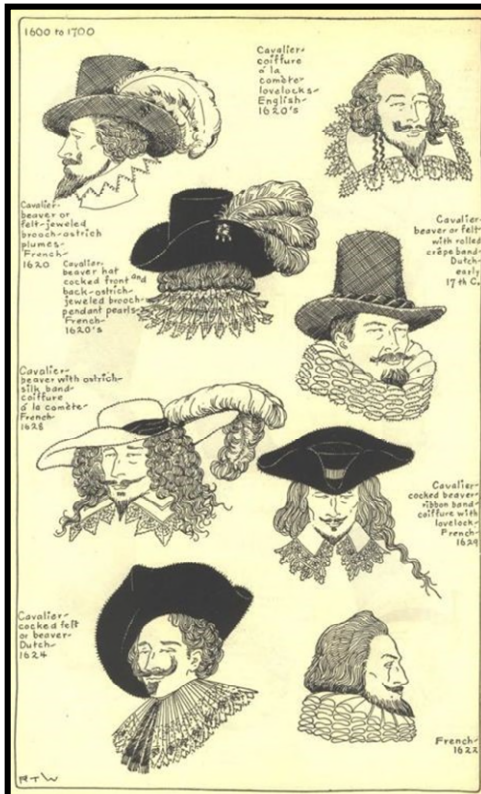
# 1688 CHEKAGOU BY VINCENT MARIA CORNELIA, 1688

## Chicago - The Fur Trading Town

Chicago is a Major Water and Land Hub for Trade, Portage and Commerce. European markets stimulated unprecedented demand for North American furs resulting in an economic, military, social and cultural partnership between the Illini, Miami, Potawatomie Tribes and the French.

## One of the Earliest Known Maps of Chicago

by French Explorer Vincent Maria Cornelia, 1688



Native Americans developed a vast networks of trails and routes they used to portage, or carry boats from one water system to another. When European and American traders arrived in the late 17th century, Native Americans showed them how to take advantage of this portage. (Courtesy A.T. Andreas)



**Beaver Fur Highly Sought for Men's Felt Hats. Mink, Fox, Otter, Deer, Raccoon and Beaver Fur Valued for Coats, Ladies' Muffs, Cuffs, Wraps, Robes, Footwear, Garment Linings, Blankets and More.**

# EARLY TO MID-1700s CHICAGO

The Potawatomi people became the principal residents in the Chicago area during the 18<sup>th</sup> Century numbering in the thousands. Established trading networks, alliances and relationships allowed for peaceful and trusting trading partners.

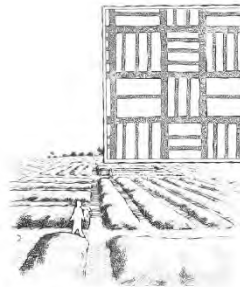
As a way of further establishing strong trade alliances, they used intermarriage with other tribes. European traders and settlers new to Chicago quickly recognized that intermarriage with Native American peoples could gain them access to the already established successful trade groups.



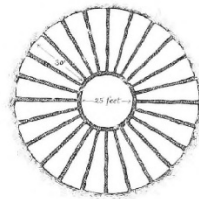
## Native American women develop Chicago's farmland

Chicago's early popularity as a destination for settlement was due in part to its reputation as a good place to make a go as a farmer.

"One of the reasons (Americans) know it's good farmland is there are people farming this land when they come through it. There are Native American women who are very successfully farming this land and raising a surplus, and doing so with relative ease," says [Ann Durkin Keating](https://www.northcentralcollege.edu/profile/adkeating) (<https://www.northcentralcollege.edu/profile/adkeating>), a historian who studies how Chicago transitioned from a tiny, multi-ethnic trading settlement to a vast industrial city during the 1800s.



The Potawatomi women designed elaborate configurations for their fields. This illustration shows garden beds laid out in a patchwork format. (Courtesy Kathryn L. Darnell)



Some Potawatomi garden beds were designed in a wheel shape. Each bed was separated by wide avenues for harvesters to walk through. (Courtesy Kathryn L. Darnell)



Potawatomi Chiefs



Beadwork

## Villages



A Potawatomi Camp.

## Illinois Villages:

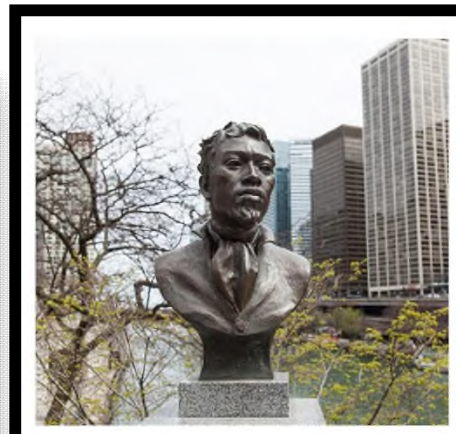
Assiminehkon (Paw-Paw Grove), Calumet, Chicago, Little Rock, Mesheketeno, Minemaung, Mosheketeno, Nayonsay, Rock Village, Sandy Creek, Sawmehnaug, Secawgo, Shaytee (Grand Bois), Shobonier (Shabbona), Soldier's Village, and Waisuskuck.

# MID TO LATE 1700s CHICAGO AKA ESCHECAGOU OR ESCHIKAGU



**Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable** is known for being the first non-native person to establish a permanent post in Chicago. Perhaps more accurately, he was the first to stake a claim to land in Chicago, claiming 800 acres on the north bank of the Chicago River near Lake Michigan. Thought to be born in 1745 in Haiti to a French Sea Captain and his mother, a slave of African descent. He travelled with his father to France, received some education there and through the work performed for his father on his ships, learned French, Spanish, English and many Indian dialects. In 1765 DuSable arrived in New Orleans injured from the voyage, recuperated there, then eventually travelled his way up the Mississippi river to Peoria trading goods, where he married Kittihawa, daughter of a Potawatomi Chief, in 1778.

In 1779 he and “Catherine” settled in a place the Potawatomi called **Eschecagou** – liberally translated to the place of bad smells from the garlic growing there in abundance. There on 800 claimed acres on the north bank of the Chicago River, they developed a prosperous trading post and farm. His marriage brought stature, connections and here he was reputed to be a successful trader and businessman. By marriage to a Chief’s daughter, his wife Kittihawa was instrumental in building strong relationships with established trade groups, perhaps also being instrumental in the Potawatomi’s allowing DuSable to stake a land claim. Although artistic renderings depict a modest cabin, manuscripts documenting the sale of his property in 1800 to **John Kinzie** for \$1,2000 describe a spacious five-bedroom cabin, large stone fireplace, bake and smoke houses, a dairy, horse mill, stables, a poultry house, workshop, barn, huts for employees and fenced garden and orchard. DuSable’s cabin was filled with fine furniture and paintings indicating a prosperous life.



**Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable**



# MEANWHILE IN THE MID TO LATE 1700S

## WARS AND TREATIES

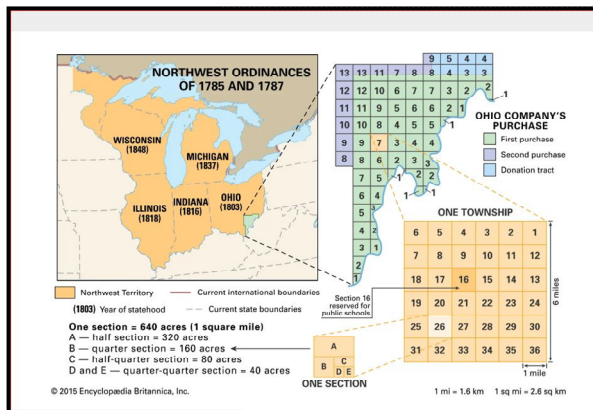
- 1754** French and Indian War – Native Americans ally with the French against Britain.
- 1756** Official Start of Seven Years' War – Native American ally with French against Britain.
- 1763** Seven Years' War end with Treaty of Paris. French sign all of North America east of the Mississippi to Britain.
- 1765-1774** Britain imposes taxes on colonists, i.e., Stamp Act, sugar and tea tax, intimidates by policing.
- 1775** Revolutionary War begins.
- 1776** Declaration of Independence approved by Continental Congress (representatives of American Colonies stating they were no longer under British rule).
- 1783** Revolutionary War ends with Treaty of Paris (same name, different treaty than 1763). Treaty states that Mississippi River is the western boundary of the US.
- 1787** Constitution of the United States composed and signed.

# WARS AND TREATIES CONTINUED

## 1787

Northwest Territory created by Congress, establishing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and small section of Minnesota.

Thousands of Native Americans still live on this land.



The States are platted in Townships with Meridians designated. Within each township are uniform 6 square mile Sections, Ranges, and Quarters – a system still in use today. Example shown left.

71<sup>st</sup> Street to 79<sup>th</sup> Street are in Township 38, Section 30, Range 15 East, NW & NE Quarters, 3<sup>rd</sup> Meridian. A small portion of Rainbow Beach on the far eastern side is in Section 29 of Township 38, SW Quarter.

## 1795

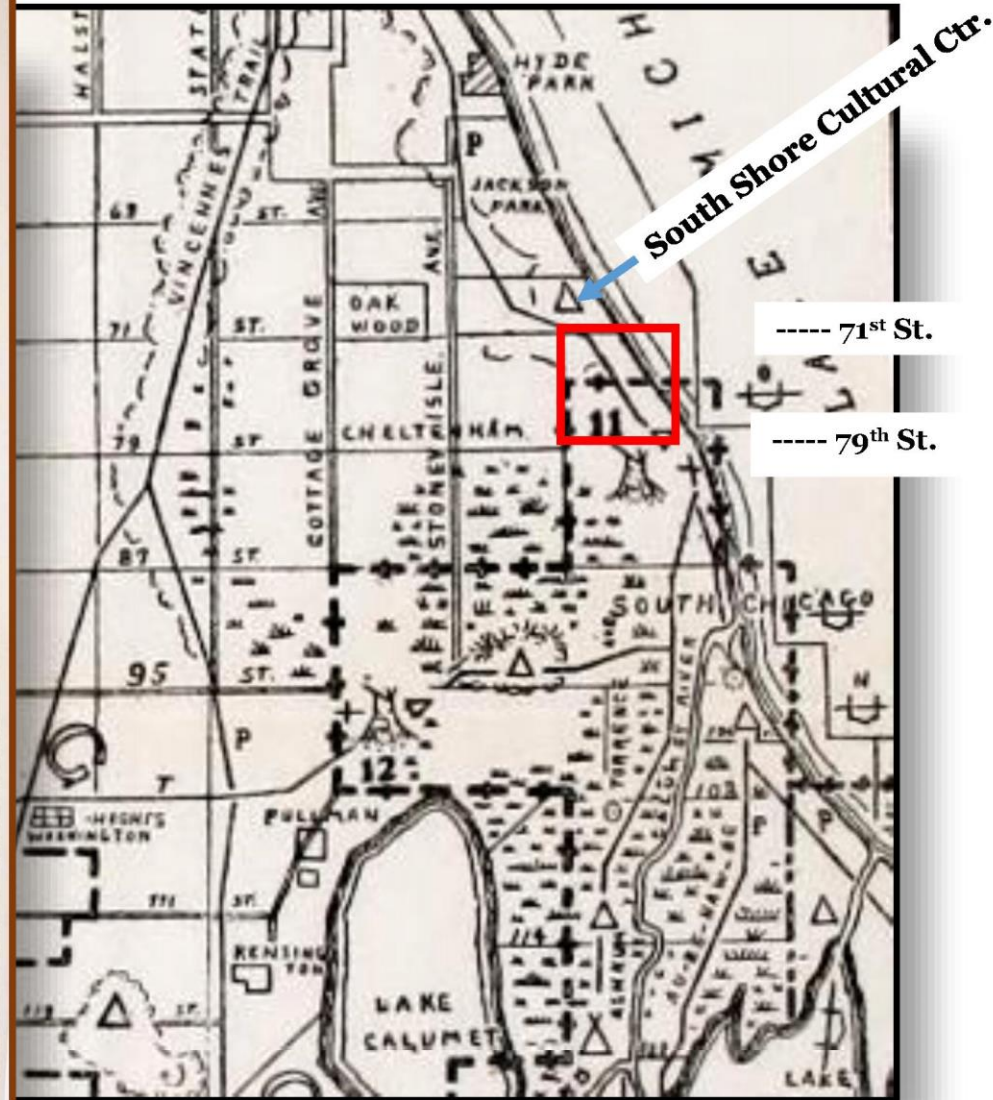
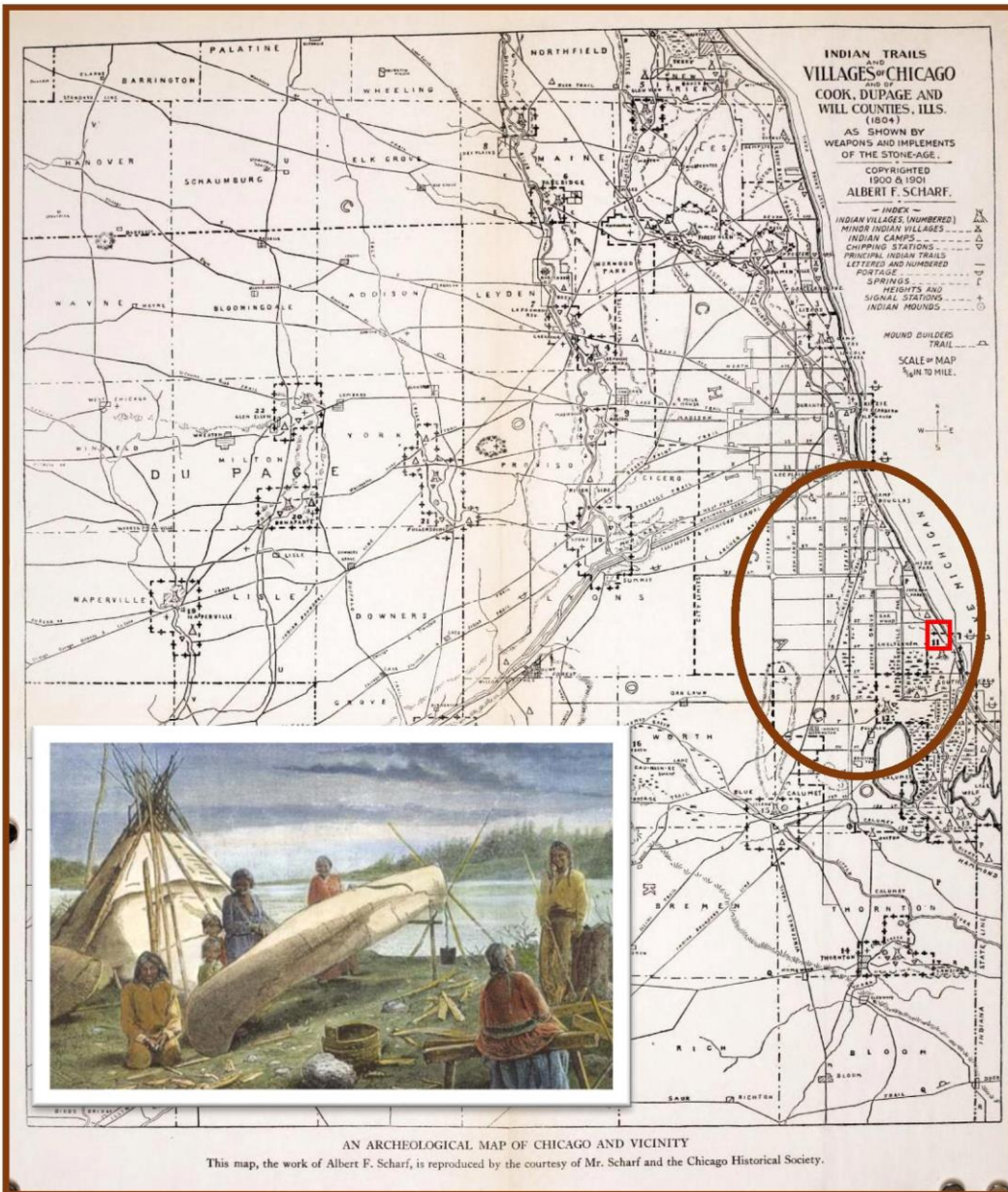
Treaty of Greenville – (first) Peace treaty between U.S. and Native Americans in U.S. Northwest Territory. In Chicago, the Native American Confederation grants treaty rights to the United States in a six-mile parcel of land at the mouth of the Chicago River.



# 1804 INDIAN TRAILS AND VILLAGES OF CHICAGO

## SOUTH SHORE ~ INDIAN VILLAGE #11

75<sup>th</sup> St. to Lake and South; Indian Camp at South Shore Cultural Center



# 1800s TREATIES AND TEARS

1816

Treaty of St. Louis ceded more land in the Chicago Area.

1821

The first Treaty of Chicago ceded, among many areas, the southern coast of Lake Michigan granting specific Native Americans property rights to defined parcels.

1883

Treaty of Chicago (second) ceded all land west of Lake Michigan and all lands that are part of Illinois. The Potawatomi, now also aligned with the United Nation of Chippewa and Ottawa, received promises of various cash payment and tracts of land west of the Mississippi River.

1835

Native Americans assemble at Chicago to receive the last payment of their annuities. At the concluding ceremony for the treaty, just prior to forced evacuation of the Native Americans, 5,000 gather in what is now Chicago. Before leaving their ancient council ground, 800, in full dress, brandishing tomahawks, dance the last recorded war dance in the Chicago area, apparently to the extreme fright and discourse of the settlers.

A month later, Colonel Russell advertises for ox teams and covered wagons to remove the Indians.



# 1820 CHICAGO



CHICAGO IN 1820.

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT BY APPROVED IN THE YEAR 1847 BY H. BLAKE IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF U.S. DEPT. OF TREAS. FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS



# 1833 CHICAGO



Pictures section

Chicago THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

August 13, 1933

## A MAP OF CHICAGO ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

THIS MAP, REPRODUCED FROM A LITHOGRAPH OF THE ORIGINAL, DESIGNED BY WALTER H. CONLEY AND DRAWN BY O. E. STELZER, BOTH OF CHICAGO, IS HERE REPRINTED BY THEIR PERMISSION. MR. CONLEY, AFTER A TWO YEAR SEARCH OF LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES, AIDED IN THE COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL DETAILS BY MISS CAROLINE M'ILVAINE, WHO THIRTY YEARS AGO RECEIVED FROM THE LAST SURVIVING PIONEERS THEIR DATA AS TO THE CITY OF THE 'THIRTIES, LAID OUT THIS ACCURATE PLAN OF THE CHICAGO OF 1833. IT WILL BE SEEN THAT STREETS IN WHAT IS NOW THE LOOP BORE THEN THE SAME NAMES THEY HAVE NOW. THE SKETCHES WHICH ILLUMINATE THE MAP ARE AS AUTHENTIC AS A CAREFUL SEARCH OF HISTORICAL DATA CAN MAKE THEM.

# 1835 U.S. GOVERNMENT SELLS LAND TO INVESTORS

7/22/22, 1:31 PM Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database cyberdriveillinois.com is now ilsos.gov

Office of the Secretary of State Jesse White  
ilsos.gov

## 1835

### Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database Illinois State Archives

Search Criteria: Section No: 30

Name of Purchaser	Legal Description	Section	Township	Range	Meridian	Date Purchased	County
<a href="#">HURD NIRAM F</a>	E2NW	30	38N	15E	3	06/27/1835	COOK
<a href="#">HURD NIRAM F</a>	W2NW	30	38N	15E	3	06/27/1835	COOK
<a href="#">KEINARD ANDREW</a>	W2SW	30	38N	15E	3	08/08/1835	COOK
<a href="#">LATHAM PHILIP C</a>	NEFR	30	38N	15E	3	06/27/1835	COOK
<a href="#">TAYLOR EDMUND D</a>	E2SW	30	38N	15E	3	06/27/1835	COOK
<a href="#">TAYLOR EDMUND D</a>	SEFR	30	38N	15E	3	06/27/1835	COOK

[Return to Search](#)

This information was printed from [www.ilsos.gov](http://www.ilsos.gov)

7/22/22, 2:47 PM Illinois Public Domain Land Detail Information cyberdriveillinois.com is now ilsos.gov

Office of the Secretary of State Jesse White  
ilsos.gov

### Illinois Public Domain Land Detail Illinois State Archives

Search Criteria: Section No: 30

**Purchaser Information**

Purchaser: HURD NIRAM F  
Residence: UNKNOWN  
Social Status:

**Legal Description**

Aliquot: E2NW  
Part or Lot:  
Section Number: 30  
Township: 38N  
Range: 15E  
Meridian: 3  
County of Purchase: COOK

**Details of Sale**

Acres: 69.78

<https://apps.ilsos.gov/isa/landSalesSearch>

7/22/22, 2:47 PM Illinois Public Domain Land Detail Information

Price per Acre: 1.25  
Total Price: \$7.22  
Type of Sale: HO  
Date of Purchase: 06/27/1835  
Volume: 687  
Page: 999

**Quick Links**

- Abbreviations used in Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database
- Determine the location of public domain land.
- Federal Territory Plans of Illinois
- Obtain additional information on land sales
- Obtain copies of original Illinois land records

[Return to Search](#)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT General Land Office Records

Search Documents Reference Center Support Pathfinder Shopping Cart

Search Documents Patent Details

Accession Nr: IL0750\_346 Document Type: State Volume Patent State: Illinois Issue Date: 10/11/1839 Cancelled: No

Patent Details Patent Image Related Documents Printer Friendly

Names On Document	Miscellaneous Information
HURD, NIRAM F	Land Office: Chicago US Reservations: No Mineral Reservations: No Tribe: --- Militia: --- State In Favor Of: --- Authority: April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566) Military Rank: --- General Remarks: ---

Document Numbers	Survey Information
Document Nr: 2442 Misc. Doc. Nr: --- BLM Serial Nr: IL NO S/N Indian Allot. Nr: --- Coal Entry. Nr: ---	Total Acres: 80.00 Survey Date: --- Geographic Name: --- Metes/Bounds: No

**Land Descriptions**

Map	State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Section	Survey #	County
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IL	3rd PM	038N - 015E	W1/4NW1/4	30		Cook

Due to data limitations, we could not map the aliquots or lots of this land description. The township and section are shown.

71<sup>st</sup> to 78<sup>th</sup> Lakefront Owned by:  
Niram F. Hurd and Philip C. Latham;  
78<sup>th</sup> to 79<sup>th</sup> Ludlow F. Lewis.

**Cost: \$1.25 per Acre**

# DEEDS OF SALE ~ 1835

## T38N, R 15E, Sec. 30, NW & NE Qs – 71<sup>st</sup> to 79<sup>th</sup> Streets

## T38, R15E, Sec. 29, SE Q – Rainbow Beach / Water Filtration Plant

249  
249  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:  
WHEREAS Niram S. Hurd, of Cook County Illinois  
has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Chicago whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Niram S. Hurd according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the West half of the North West quarter of Section thirty, in Township thirty eight North, of Range fifteenth East, in the District of lands subject to sale at Chicago, Illinois, containing eighty acres

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
General Land Office Records

Accession No: IL09N\_147 Document Type: State Volume Patent State: Illinois Issue Date: 10/11/1839 Cancelled: No

Names On Document	Miscellaneous Information
HURD, NIRAN F	Land Office: Chicago
	US Reservations: No
	Mineral Reservations: No
	Tribes: ---
	NEPIS: ---
	State In Favor Of: ---
	Authority: April 24, 1820; Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)
	General Remarks: ---

Document Numbers	Survey Information
Document No: 2493	Total Acres: 89.78
Misc. Doc. No: ---	Survey Date: ---
BLM Serial No: IL ND 5/N	Geographic Name: ---
Indian Allot. No: ---	Meter/Bounds: No
Coal Entry No: ---	

Map	State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Section	Survey #	County
IL	3rd PM	GRN - G1SE	ESN9N	3D			Cook

247  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:  
WHEREAS Niram S. Hurd, of Cook County Illinois  
has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Chicago whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Niram S. Hurd according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North West quarter of Section thirty, in Township thirty eight North, of Range fifteenth East, in the District of lands subject to sale at Chicago, Illinois, containing eighty acres and thirty eight hundredths of an acre

United States of America in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the secret acts of Congress, in each year made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said Niram S. Hurd and his heirs, the said tract, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, unto the said Niram S. Hurd

NOW KNOW YE, That the United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the secret acts of Congress, in each year made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said Niram S. Hurd and his heirs, the said tract above described, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said Niram S. Hurd and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Martin Van Buren, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Martin Van Buren  
John A. Burchard, Register of the General Land Office.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
General Land Office Records

Accession No: IL09N\_017 Document Type: State Volume Patent State: Illinois Issue Date: 10/11/1839 Cancelled: No

Names On Document	Miscellaneous Information
LEWIS, LUDLOW F	Land Office: Chicago
	US Reservations: No
	Mineral Reservations: No
	Tribes: ---
	NEPIS: ---
	State In Favor Of: ---
	Authority: April 24, 1820; Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)
	General Remarks: ---

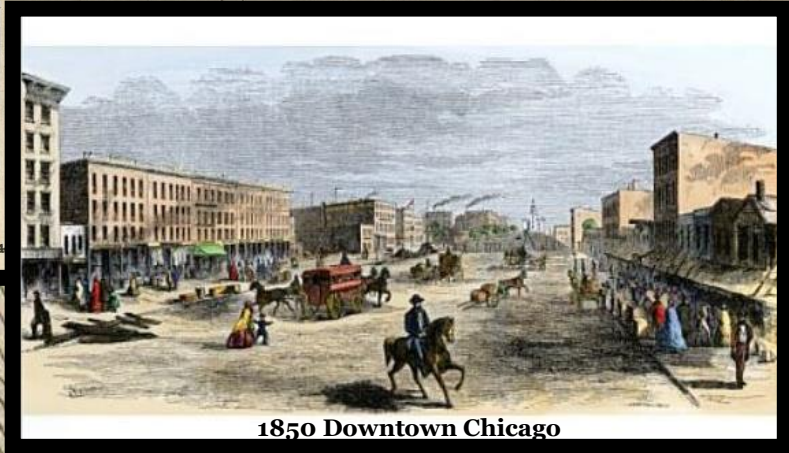
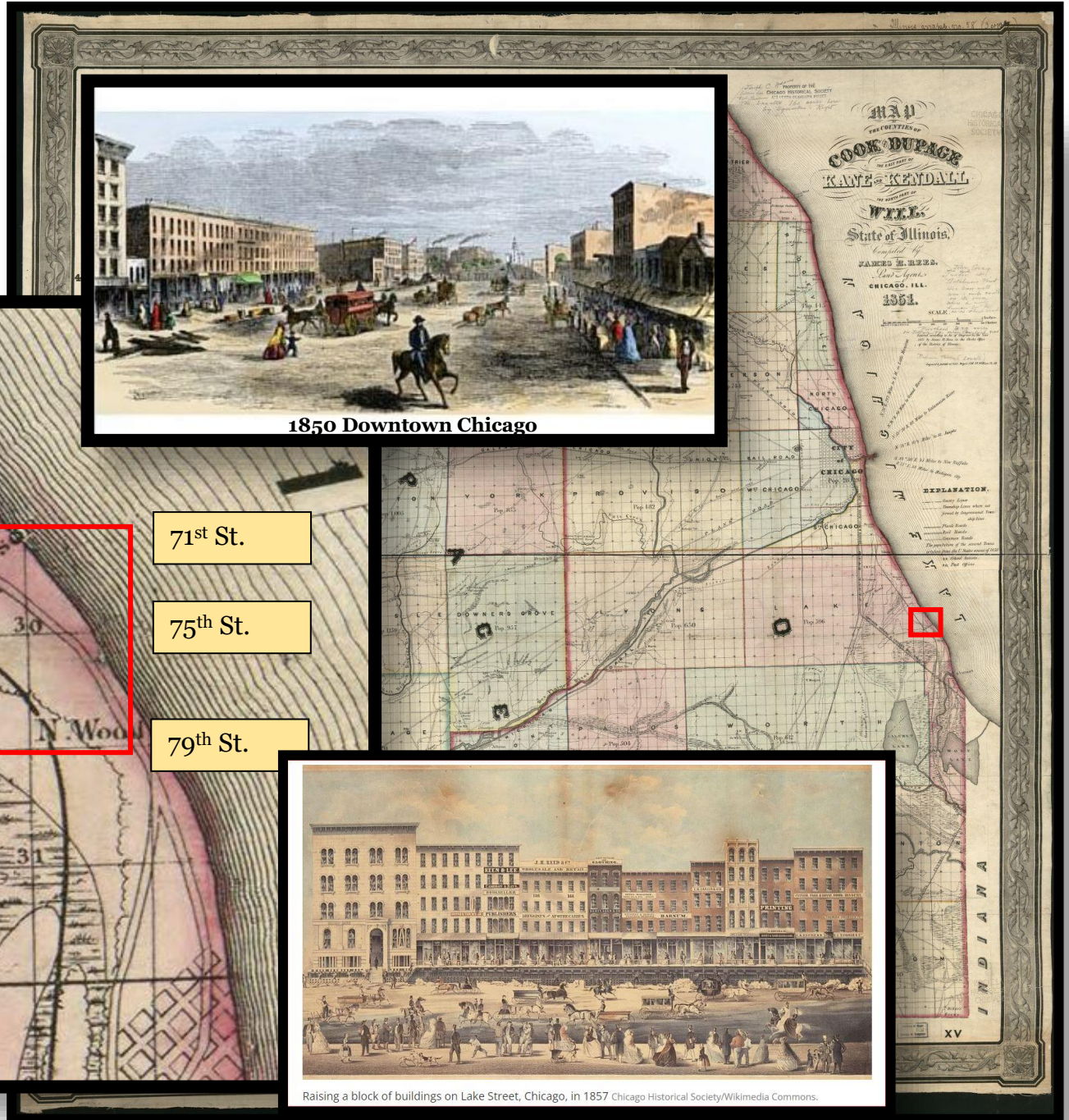
Document Numbers	Survey Information
Document No: 2916	Total Acres: 5.39
Misc. Doc. No: ---	Survey Date: ---
BLM Serial No: IL ND 5/N	Geographic Name: ---
Indian Allot. No: ---	Meter/Bounds: No
Coal Entry No: ---	

Map	State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Section	Survey #	County
IL	3rd PM	GRN - G1SE	SN9N	29			Cook

# 1851 Plat MAP OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

## New Owners:

71<sup>st</sup> to 79<sup>th</sup> Lakefront  
owned by: N.W. Watson  
and N. Wood

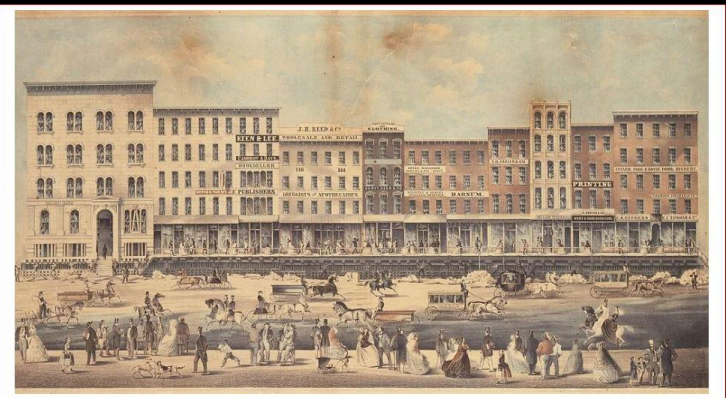


1850 Downtown Chicago

71<sup>st</sup> St.

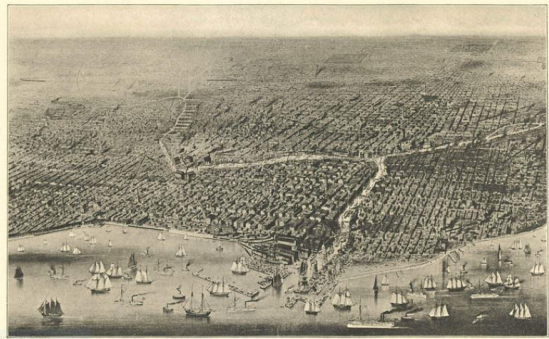
75<sup>th</sup> St.

79<sup>th</sup> St.

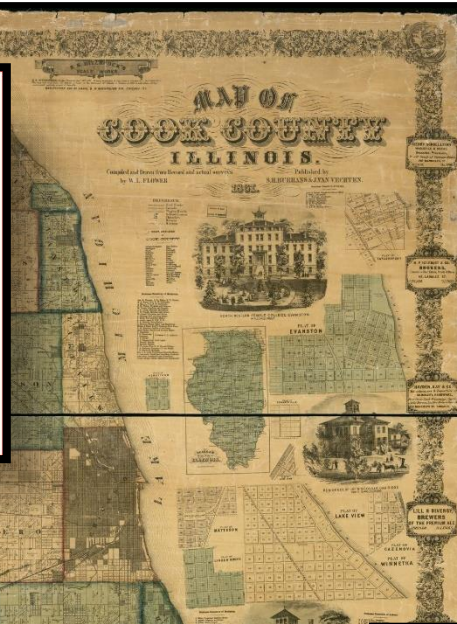


Raising a block of buildings on Lake Street, Chicago, in 1857 Chicago Historical Society/Wikimedia Commons.

# 1861 PLAT MAP OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS



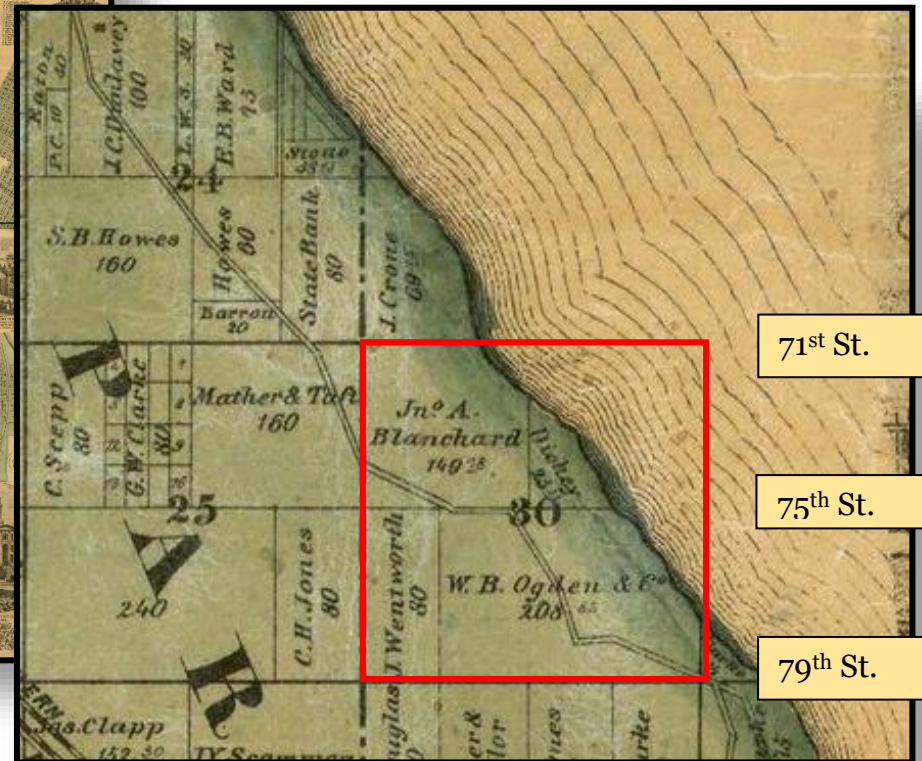
1860 Downtown Chicago Looking West



Jackson Park Various Investors

South Shore Country Club Plat  
owned by: J. Crone, 69 Acres

71<sup>st</sup> to 79<sup>th</sup> Lakefront  
owned by: Jn. A. Blanchard, 149 Acres;  
Dickey, 23 Acres; Wm. B. Ogden & Co.,  
208 Acres; and, Clarke at East 79<sup>th</sup> St.



71<sup>st</sup> St.

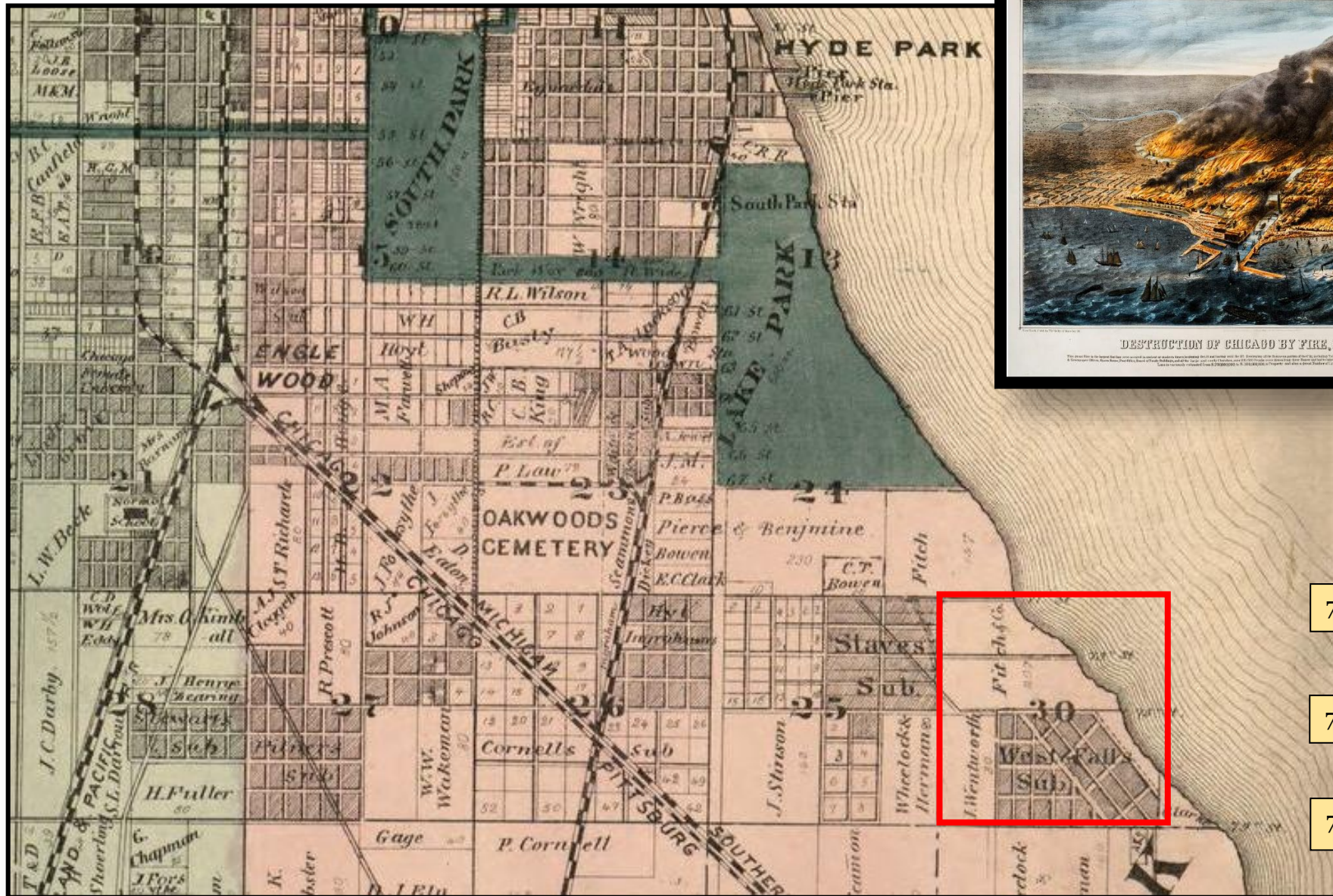
75<sup>th</sup> St.

79<sup>th</sup> St.



# 1870 Plat Map of COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Jackson Park called Lake Park. South Shore Country Club Plat Owned by Fitch;  
71<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> Lakefront owned by Fitch & Co.; 75 to 78<sup>th</sup> West Falls Subdivision; and 78-79<sup>th</sup> Owned by Clarke.



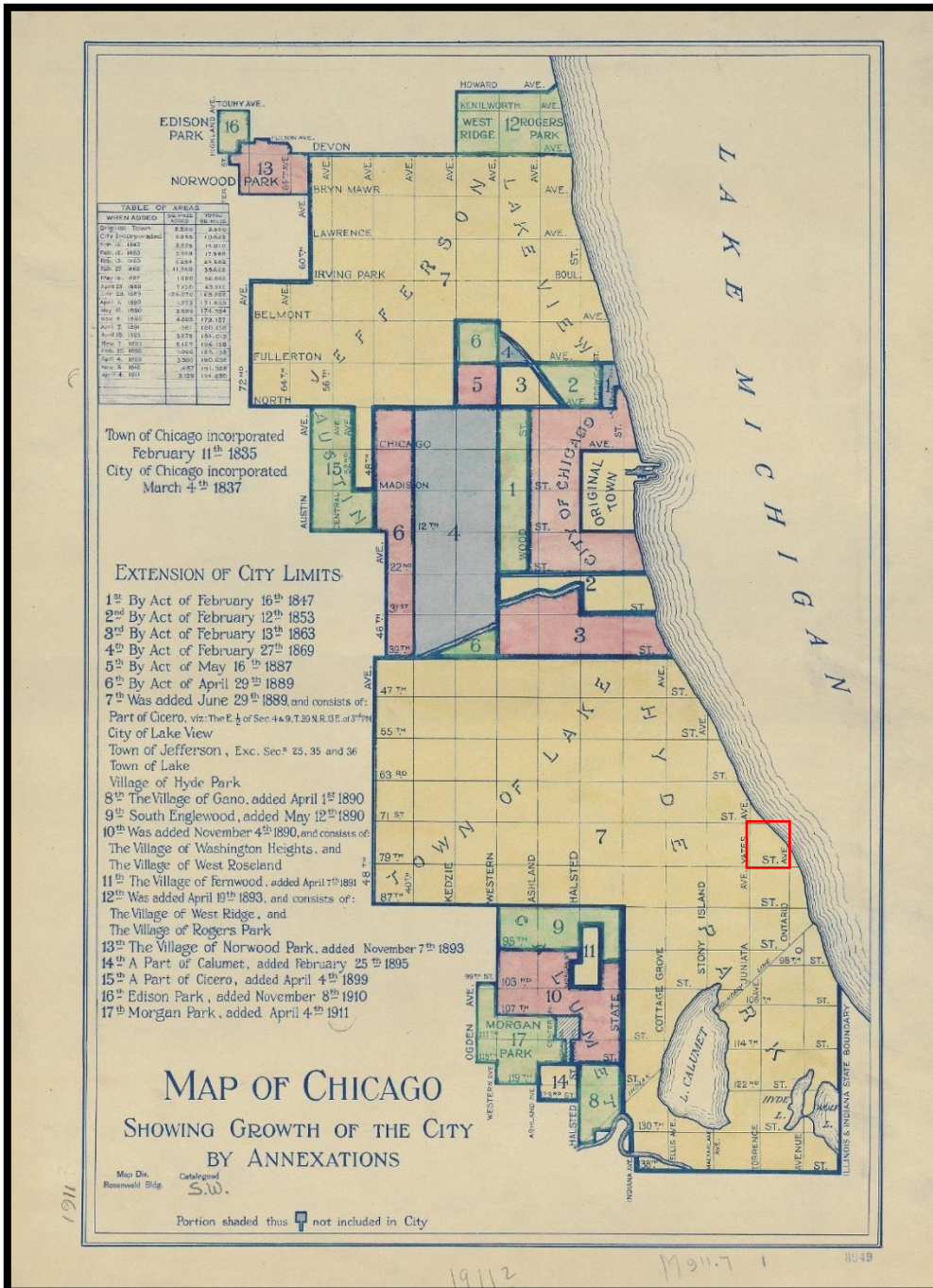
71<sup>st</sup> St.

75<sup>th</sup> St.

79<sup>th</sup> St.

# 1889 MAP OF CHICAGO EXTENSION OF CITY LIMITS

Seventh Extension of City Limits, June 29 1889, adds the Village of Hyde Park, which includes 71<sup>st</sup> to 79<sup>th</sup> Street Lakefront.



Swimwear



# 1890 COOK AND DUPAGE COUNTIES MAP

1890 Marquette Building  
Downtown Chicago



## SNYDER'S REAL ESTATE MAP OF COOK AND DUPAGE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

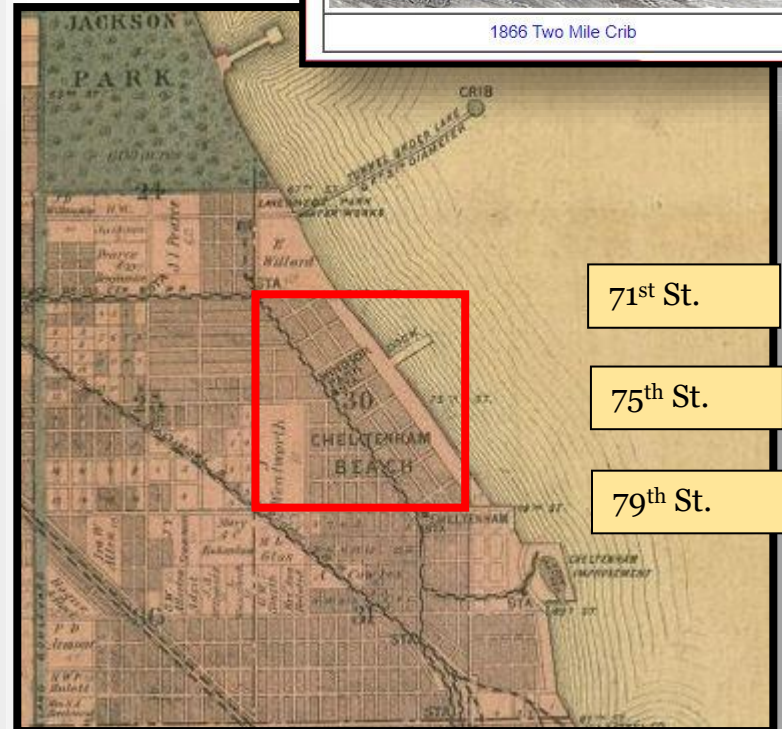
PREPARED  
BY  
F. M. SNYDER  
CHICAGO ILLINOIS  
1890.



1890 First Electric Streetcars



1866 Two Mile Crib

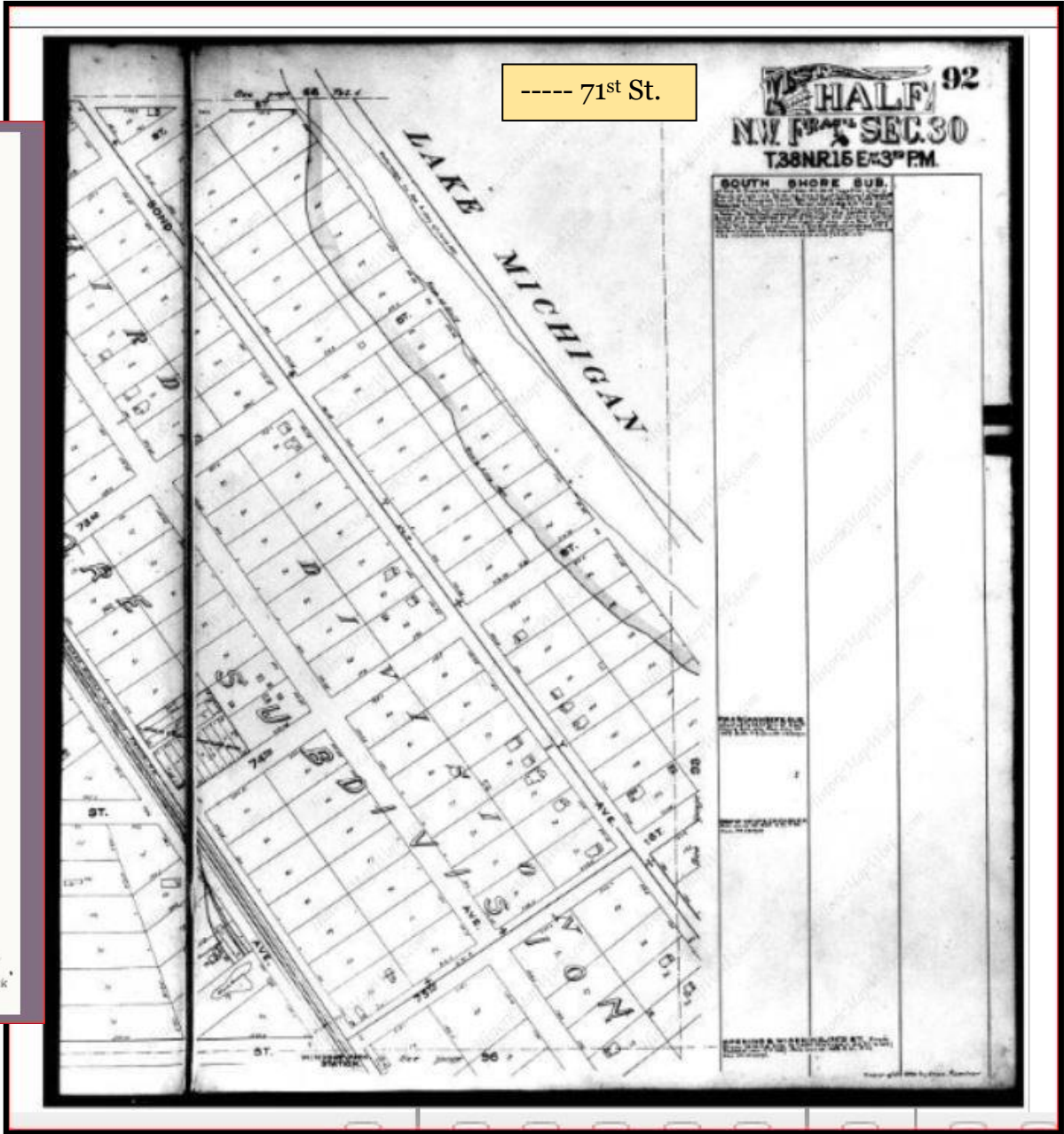


71st St.

75th St.

79th St.

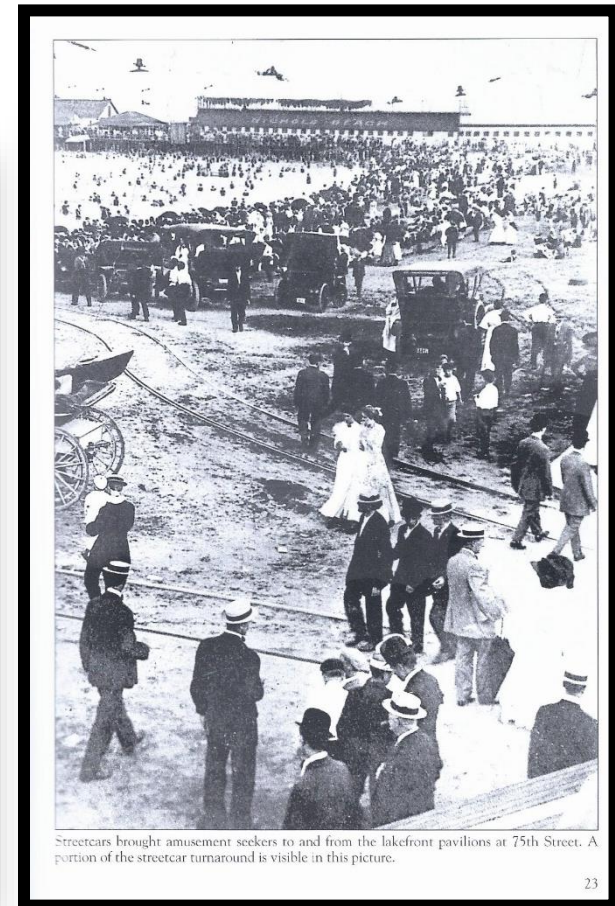
# 1890 - 71<sup>ST</sup> TO 75<sup>TH</sup> ST. LAKEFRONT PLATTED



# 1890

## THE WINDSOR BATHING BEACH 75<sup>TH</sup> STREET

The Windsor Bathing Beach was established in the 1890s, also known later as **Manhattan Beach**. This beach boasted a pier and earned a reputation as one of the cleanest private beaches in the city and advertised to attract paying members. In fact, the City Council was being urged to charge people for using all beaches within the city limits as experimented with at a north-side beach.



Streetcars brought amusement seekers to and from the lakefront pavilions at 75th Street. A portion of the streetcar turnaround is visible in this picture.

23

Windsor Bathing Beach was purchased by the City of Chicago in approximately 1914 and incorporated into the current Rainbow Beach.

# 1893 WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION – NATURAL SHORELINE CHANGED

The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 was constructed between 56<sup>th</sup> and 67<sup>th</sup> Streets and the Lake in Jackson Park. Between 1861 and 1870 the City purchased land from investors for park purposes, however no improvements had been made thus far. In 1892 the site was described as rolling sand dunes at the natural shoreline with the lake beyond giving a picturesque charm to the landscape. ***This natural shoreline was changed forever.*** Daniel Burnham was the lead architect on this project. The lakefront portions of the fair were designed by landscape designer Frederick Law Olmsted, who also created New York's Central Park.

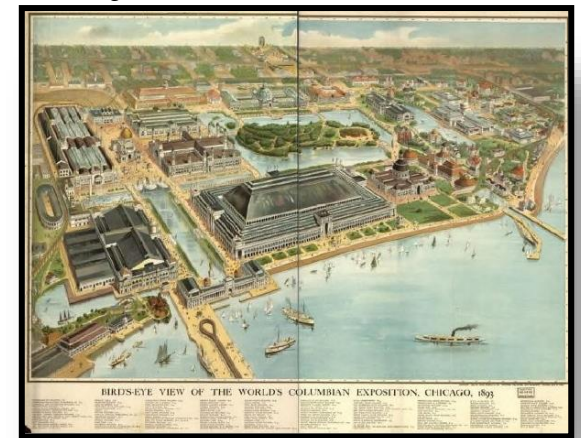
27 million attended the fair, which showcased all the modern marvels. Meant to be a temporary installation, the buildings were made with framing, wire and stucco and painted white with early spray guns. The only exceptions – the Museum of Science and Industry, then the Fine Arts Building, designed to hold fine art. Insurers would offer no coverage for the artwork unless in a proper building. The other – the Art Institute of Chicago on Michigan Avenue, then used to hold delegate conferences.

The University of Chicago Midway was the carnival where amusements and “exotic” exhibits could “titillate” spectators. Shortly after the fair ended, a series of small fires destroyed the fair's temporary buildings. Jackson Park was begun, utilizing lagoons already dredged for the fair.

***Before – Lake in Distance***



***After – The 1893 Fair***



***Before - Site of the Fine Arts Building***



***After - Fine Arts Building at Fair***

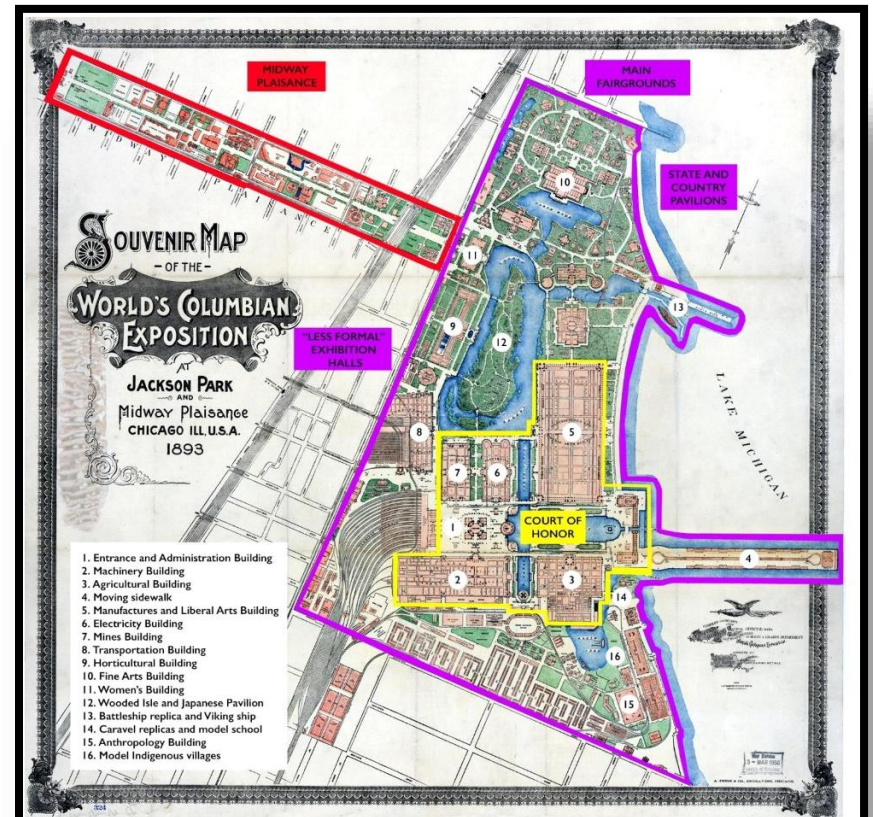
# 1893 THE NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPS AND GROWS

The site of the Fair prompted even more development in the adjacent South Shore neighborhood. Before it was called South Shore, the area next to the lake was named Windsor Park, a settlement in 'Hyde Park Township'. Windsor Park and Cheltenham Beach indicated the British heritage of the Illinois Central Railroad and steel mill workers who lived and worked in South Shore. Historical documents traditionally refer to 71<sup>st</sup> to 79<sup>th</sup> Streets as Windsor Park and Cheltenham Beach at 78<sup>th</sup> Street.

With the Fair and the neighboring University of Chicago, built in 1890, came the need for hotels, more housing, restaurants and rail lines. A great building boom happened. In addition, a substantial arts colony arose, including resident writers Carl Sandburg, Vach Lindsay, Ben Hecht, and Chicago Symphony conductors.

Chicago's prominent businessmen made Windsor Park their home, such as millionaire boilermaker Albert Mohr, at 73<sup>rd</sup> Street and Bond, now South Shore Drive.

**Documents show the residents of South Shore Bay's shoreline greatly respected and appreciated the beauty of the bay, shoreline and lake, enhancing, tending and enjoying the bay and shore, rather than destroying. Just as they do today.**

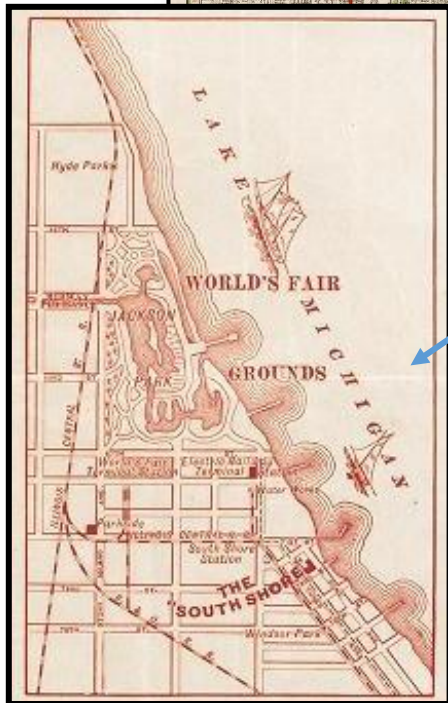
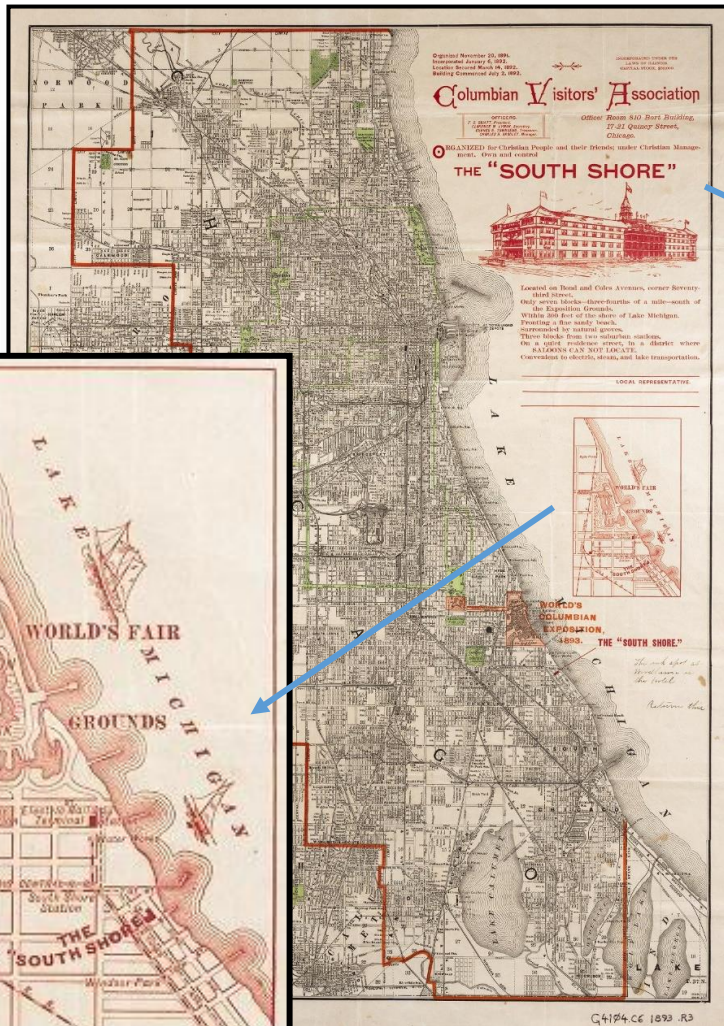


# 1893

## RESIDENTIAL HOTELS ON SOUTH SHORE BAY THE "SOUTH SHORE" & SOUTH SHORE VIEW HOTELS

THE "SOUTH SHORE" HOTEL AT 73<sup>RD</sup> & BOND STREET, NOW SOUTH SHORE DRIVE, WAS FIRST.  
ADVERTISED AS: "A Residential Hotel for World's Columbia Exposition 1893"

Rand McNally published a *Handy Guide to Chicago* 1892 for those visiting Chicago. It mentions there are about 750 hotels scattered over the city to accommodate visitors to the Fair. Among them, the "South Shore" Hotel with 300 feet of Lake Michigan sand beach shoreline on a quiet residential street in a district where saloons cannot locate. The South Shore View Hotel was early 1900s at 71<sup>st</sup> and Bond Streets, also with South Shore Bay access.



Organized November 20, 1891.  
Incorporated January 6, 1892.  
Location Secured March 14, 1892.  
Building Commenced July 2, 1892.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF ILLINOIS  
CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000.


### Columbian Visitors' Association

OFFICERS:  
F. C. DVATT, President,  
CLARENCE W. LYMAN, Secretary,  
GEORGE B. TOWNSEND, Treasurer,  
CHARLES R. BRADLEY, Manager.

Office: Room 810 Bort Building,  
17-21 Quincy Street,  
Chicago.

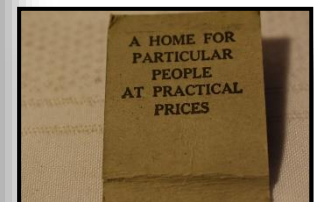
ORGANIZED for Christian People and their friends; under Christian Management. Own and control

## THE "SOUTH SHORE"



Located on Bond and Coles Avenues, corner Seventy-third Street.  
Only seven blocks—three-fourths of a mile—south of the Exposition Grounds.  
Within 300 feet of the shore of Lake Michigan.  
Fronting a fine sandy beach.  
Surrounded by natural groves.  
Three blocks from two suburban stations.  
On a quiet residence street, in a district where SALOONS CAN NOT LOCATE.  
Convenient to electric, steam, and lake transportation.

South Shore View Hotel Matchbook

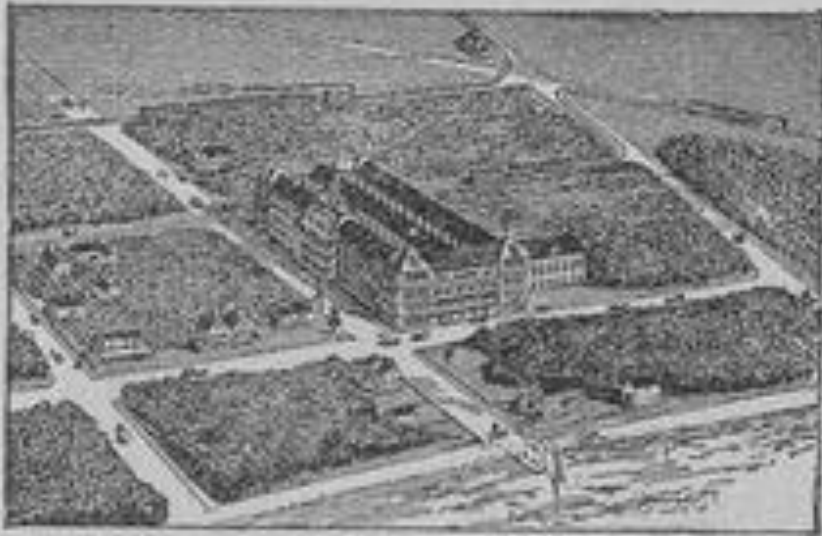




# 1893 THE "SOUTH SHORE" AND SOUTH SHORE VIEW HOTELS

## 1893 – THE "SOUTH SHORE" HOTEL

73<sup>rd</sup> St. & Bond, now South Shore Drive, with Beachfront  
Advert in *Authentic World's Fair Journal*, April 1893



## THE "SOUTH SHORE."

AN IDEAL "HOME" FOR WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS. Located on the Shore of Lake Michigan, within 7 blocks of the Exposition Grounds. Electric, Steam and Water Transportation to the Grounds and the City.

Rates low, appointments complete and service first-class. European plan. Accommodations can be reserved now. The secret of its great popularity is honest advertising and fair dealing.

If you want to know why it's the best place to stop during your World's Fair Visit, our new 8-page illustrated pamphlet will tell you the whole story. Sent free. Address

COLUMBIAN VISITORS' ASSOCIATION,  
810 BORT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

## Early 1900s - THE SOUTH SHORE VIEW HOTEL

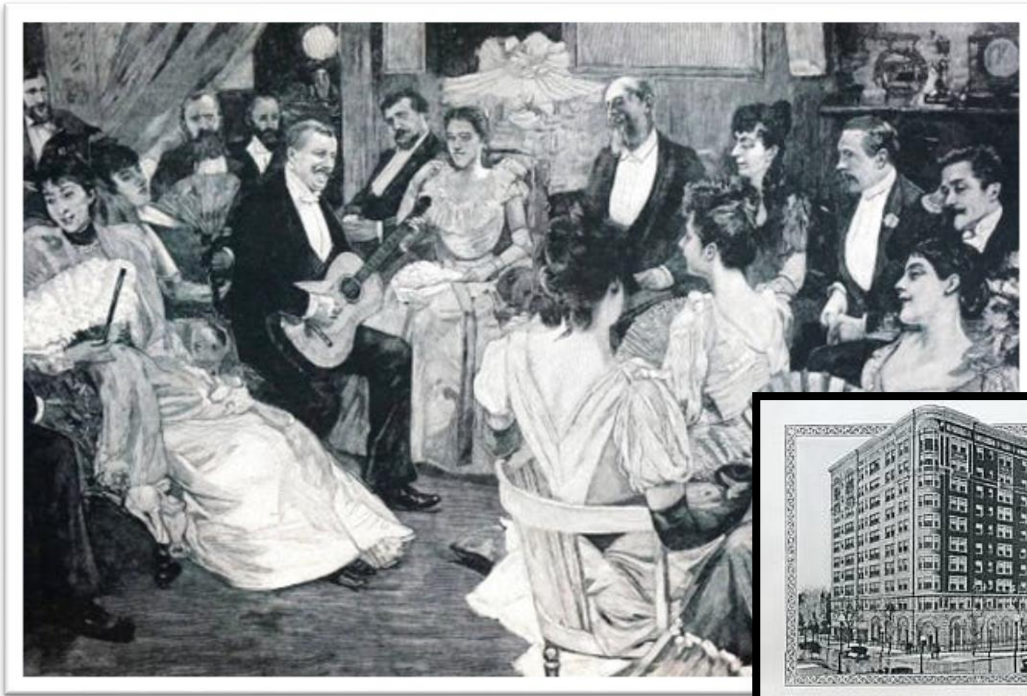
71<sup>st</sup> St. & Bond, now South Shore Drive  
Aerial View Postcard



# THE "SOUTH SHORE" HOTEL IS LISTED IN A MURPHY BED AD:

Some of many Chicago installations of Murphy In-a-Door Beds are to be found at residential hotels such as the "South Shore" Hotel.

The late 1800s to early 1900s, was a time when it was quite improper for members of the opposite sex to fraternize or socialize in room with a bed. By stowing the Murphy Bed into its wall closet, the room was instantly converted into a parlor, highly suitable for entertaining at any hour.



**THE SOUTH SHORE VIEW HOTEL**  
is featured in a Carey Roof Ad circa 1925

**SOUTH SHORE VIEW HOTEL**  
Chicago, Ill.  
Wm. P. Doerr  
Architect  
Brigg and Lowrey  
Contractors and Owners  
Carey Built-up Roof  
Specifications  
No. 8 used  
Carey Pipe Insulations  
Used Throughout

**PEOPLE** who operate modern hotels provide many kinds of personal service and minister to many human needs, but fundamentally they sell shelter.

The best shelter calls for the best roof. Naturally architects are turning to Carey Asphalt built-up roofing because it is a first form of shelter. It is the product of 50 years of research and experience.

It means better felts, better quality of asphalt, better method of application, longer service without repairs, more years of protection per dollar of cost.

**THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY**  
36-426 Wayne Ave., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

**Carey**  
BUILT-UP ROOFS

Arch. T. 24  
"A Roof for Every Building"

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8/2002) OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Images Page 48

Residential Hotels of Chicago, 1910-1930  
Name of Property  
Cook County, IL  
County and State

*The Windermere*  
Chicago  
One of hundreds of Chicago installations

This mammoth hotel is shown as one of a vast array of Chicago buildings in which Murphy Beds are providing comfort while saving space and labor.

This spacious living room by day becomes a bed chamber at night. The Twin Murphy In-A-Door Beds are concealed in inconspicuous closets until needed.

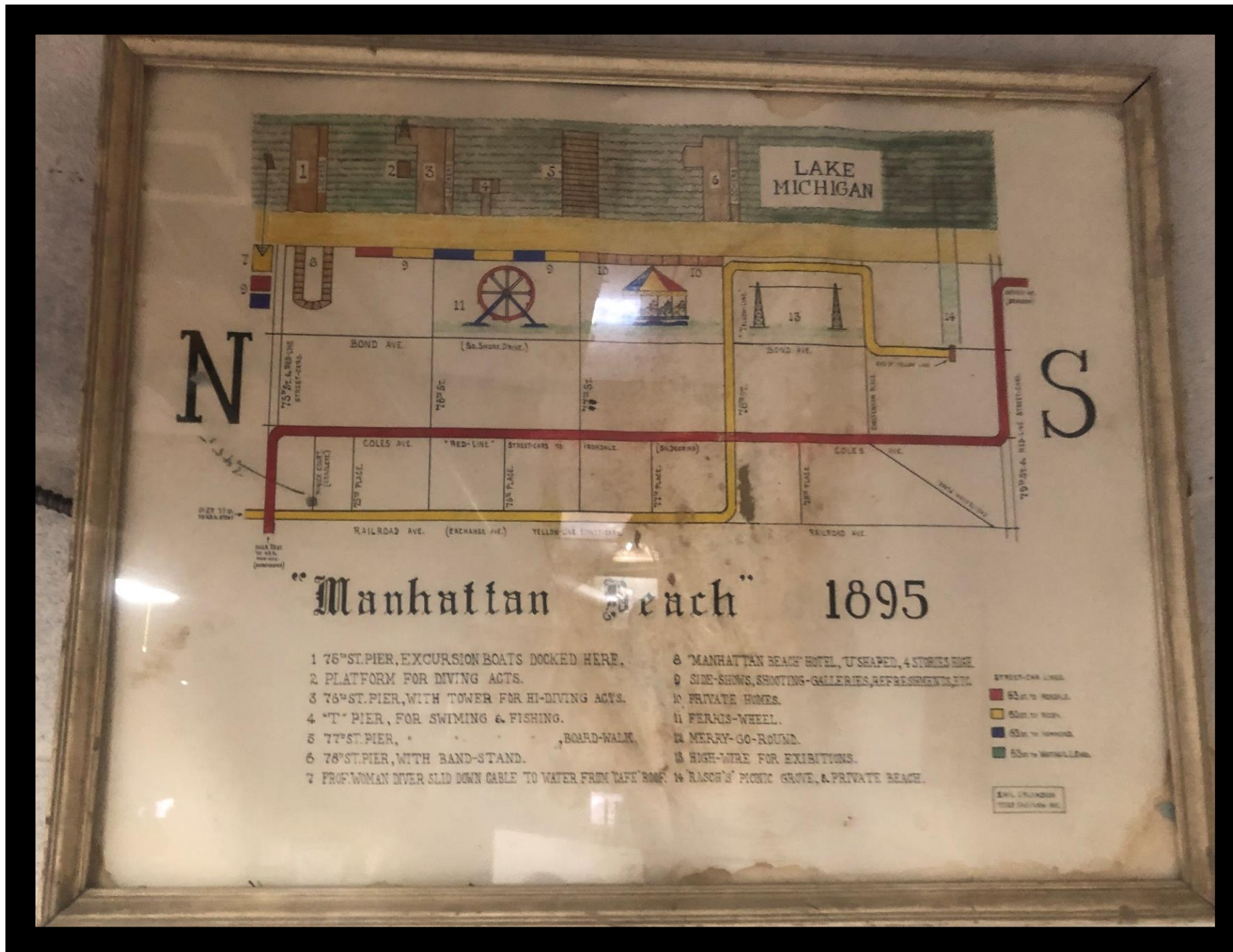
Some of the many Chicago installations of Murphy In-A-Door Beds are to be found in the following buildings:

THE ADMIRAL	COMMONWEALTH	PINE GROVE
THE BELFRIES	THE NEW HAVEN	THE RENZI
BRIAR APARTMENTS	LIBRARY PLAZA	SHERWIN
BROADWAY	MELROSE	SOUTH SHORE
THE CHELSEA	OAK PARK ARMS	SOVEREIGN
CHURCHILL	ORRINGTON	WEDGEWOOD

Figure 5: Profile of Murphy Beds in Chicago residential hotels, a breakthrough in space-saving features incorporated into twentieth century residential hotels (Murphy Door Bed Co. Catalog, 1925)

# 1895 MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT PARK

## 75<sup>th</sup> STREET TO 79<sup>th</sup> STREET AT THE LAKE



# 1898 COOK, DUPAGE AND WILL COUNTIES MAP

South Shore Cultural Center owned by H. Willard, now platted into city blocks; 71<sup>st</sup> to 79<sup>th</sup> Streets along lake known as Windsor Park and Cheltenham Beach. Windsor Beach Pier built on shoreline.



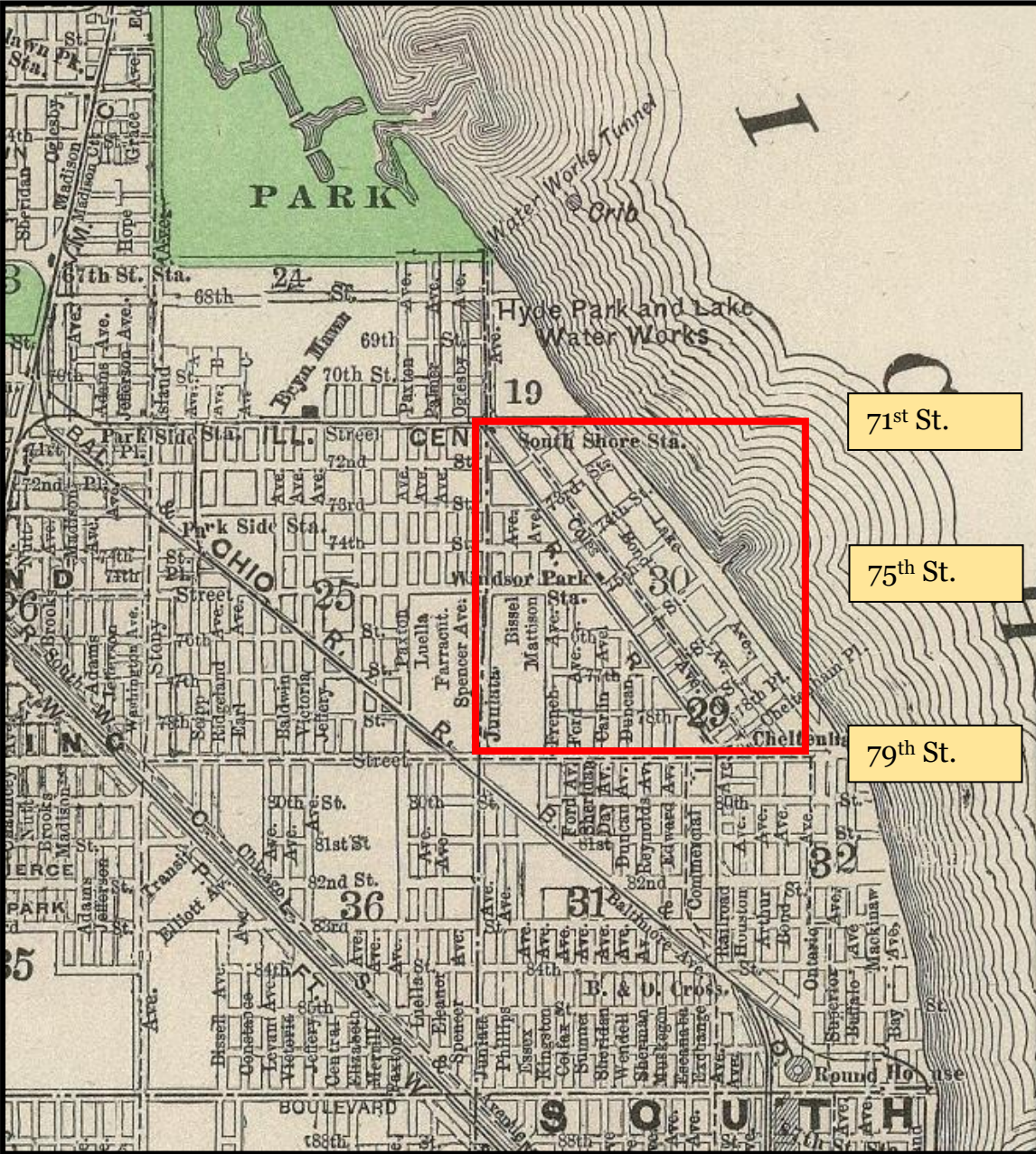
71<sup>st</sup> St.

75<sup>th</sup> St.

79<sup>th</sup> St.



# 1903 RAND McNALLY CHICAGO MAP – SOUTH SHORE LAKEFRONT



71st St.

75th St.

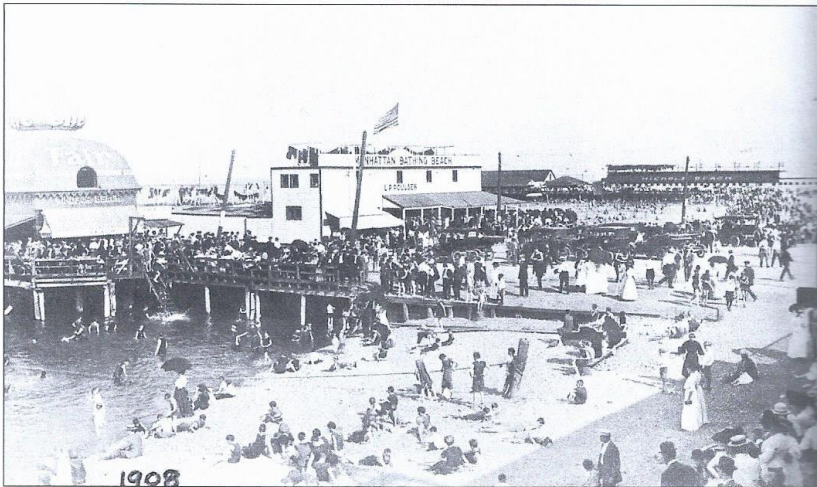
79th St.



South Shore Bay Activities of the Day



# Early 1900s MANHATTAN AND WINDSOR BEACHES – 71<sup>ST</sup> TO 79<sup>TH</sup> STS.



In 1908, the pavilions at Manhattan and Windsor Beaches offered an array of amusements. Farther south, at 87th Street, an amusement park called "The Last Days of Pompeii" featured hot air balloon rides landing at the Clemenson farm, where rides back were available for a quarter.



1916 South Shore Country Club Boardwalk 71<sup>st</sup> St.



# Early 1900s NICHOLS BEACH 76<sup>TH</sup> TO 77<sup>TH</sup> STREETS

1913 – Nichols Beach extends south 76<sup>th</sup> to 77<sup>th</sup> Street;  
Windsor Beach to the north at 75<sup>th</sup> Street.



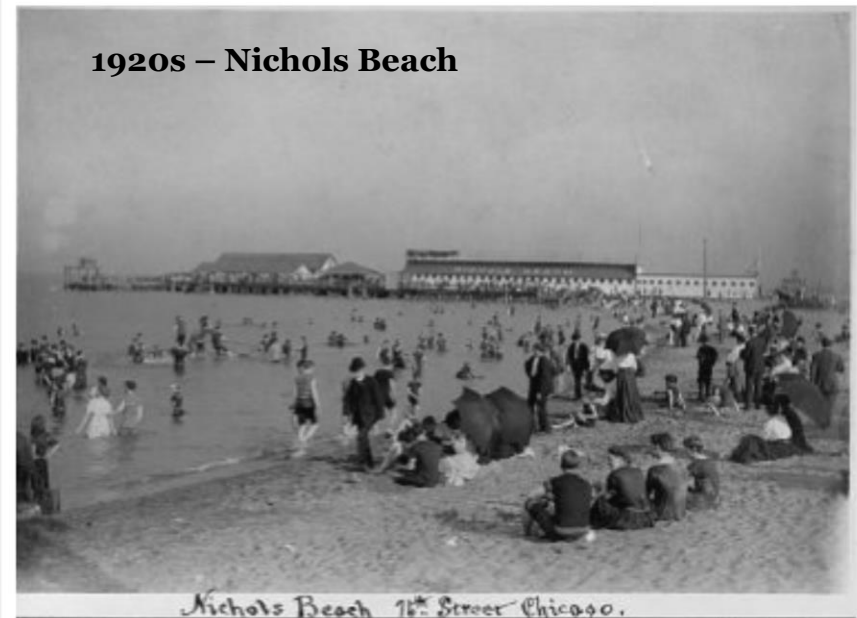
1920s – Nichols Beach



Nichols Beach, Windsor Park, 1908, Chicago.

Nichols Beach was once the private section of what is now Rainbow Beach at 77th St and the lake.

1920s – Nichols Beach



Nichols Beach 76<sup>th</sup> Street Chicago.

# 1909 GEORGE W. JACKSON CRIB FIRE – SOUTH SHORE BAY

## JANUARY 20, 1909

On the early morning of January 20, 1909, an explosion rocked the city – the temporary Crib a mile off 71<sup>st</sup> Street where workers lived to construct a new crib to be connected to the 68<sup>th</sup> Street Crib. **An estimated 77+ dead, 40 rescued.**

An all wood structure, it was thought large amounts of dynamite and nitroglycerin kept in this temporary crib may have been accidentally ignited. From this temporary crib workers constructed tunnels under the lake bed both toward the existing crib and toward the shore. A tramway – an aerial cable system known as a wonder of the engineering world - stretched to the shore 8,000 feet strung on steel structures.

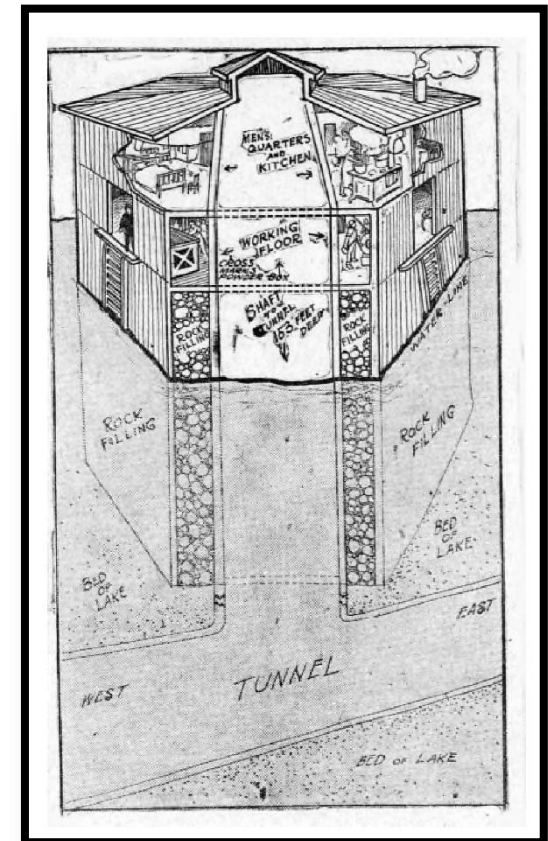
At the time of the explosion, two-thirds of the workers were asleep in bunks along the inner wall on the second floor; the others at breakfast in a lower room ten feet from the steel shaft that leads 162 feet down the tunnel to bedrock. There was no firefighting equipment and only one small door to the outside.

Trapped in the temporary crib, most never had a chance. Those that were able to escape, the lake took with her icy grasp. Only a few of those taken half dead from exposure floating on ice cakes survived. Most survivors were the lucky few to reach a gravel pile – the only formation above water level. Attempts to reach the tunnels below were thwarted by the melted electrical cables that powered the lift. Overhead, the aerial cable melted in the extreme heat 100' above the workers heads. The nearest tug at 68<sup>th</sup> Street and other small boats took an hour to reach the crib due to the ice near the shore.

The crib was being constructed by the George W. Jackson Co., whose offices were located on 73<sup>rd</sup> Street and Bond – now South Shore Drive. Newspaper men who attempted to join the rescue were forced to fight the agents of the company who insisted on no reporters. By this time thousands lined the shoreline of South Shore Bay in the bitter cold anxiously awaiting any news. However, the Company was not communicating with the desperate families of those workers, instead taking both the dead in gunny sacks and survivors across the river at 92nd Street, and refusing to provide a list of either. The survivors were secretly taken by boat to Illinois Hospital at Washington and Halsted via the Wells Street Bridge and released as seen fit. It was at that time that survivor's family received word. The list of deceased released much later.



The pier and bunkhouse as they appeared before the fire.

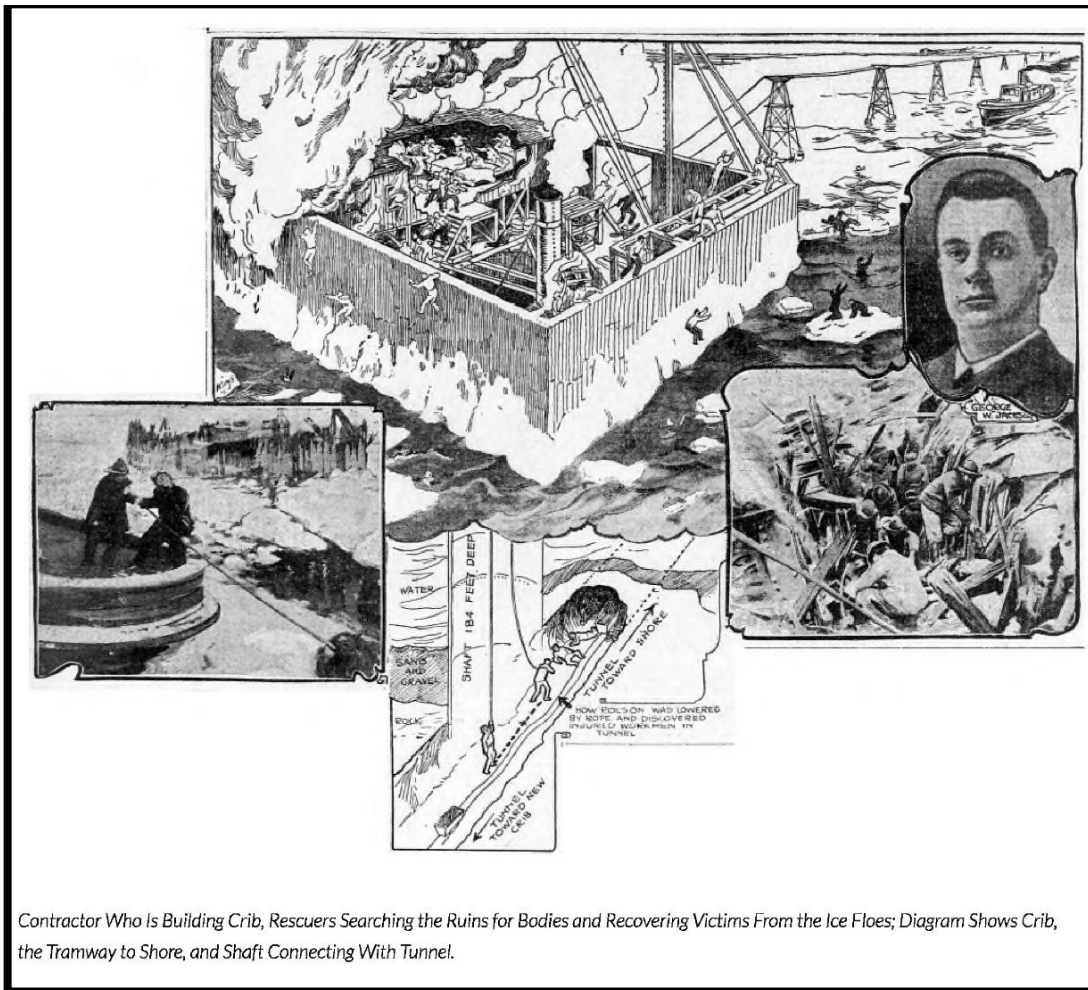




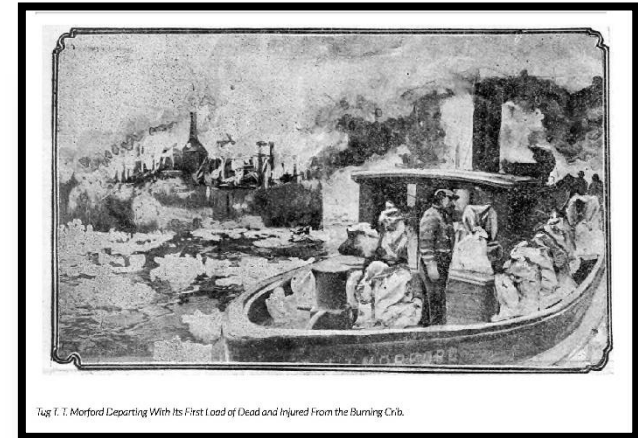
# 1909 GEORGE W. JACKSON CRIB FIRE – SOUTH SHORE BAY

This tragic event was strangely missing from Chicago history, mostly likely to do with the workers and the project. As a major municipal project with a clout heavy contractor, City authorities were not keen on uncovering the dangerous conditions in which the men labored and lived. Mostly Irish immigrants, they were employed by the Jackson Co. to build a brick lined tunnel from the lake to the city for the rapidly growing South Side. Some were experienced tunnel diggers, one of the most dangerous of all job, others casual laborers. More skilled men earned \$2 a week, room and board in the crib. Laborers made about a \$1 a week.

Notably, Mrs. Albert Mohr, her husband a millionaire boilermaker, in their mansion on 73<sup>rd</sup> Street and Bond, gave shelter to many of those desperately awaiting word on their loved ones. The George W. Jackson Company did not.



Contractor Who Is Building Crib, Rescuers Searching the Ruins for Bodies and Recovering Victims From the Ice Floes; Diagram Shows Crib, the Tramway to Shore, and Shaft Connecting With Tunnel.



Tug T. Morford Departing With Its First Load of Dead and Injured From the Burning Crib.

**JACKSON (George W.) INC.**—Inc. Dec 11, 1906 in N. Y. for the purpose of manufacturing, buying and selling structural steel and iron and other materials and to construct, equip and improve public and private works of all kinds. Property consists of bridge and steel plant, warehouse and real estate, located at 80 Mendell St., 169 and 179 and 174-176 West Jackson Boulevard and 73rd and Bond Ave., Chicago. The value of the output for the ten months from March 1 to December 31, 1907, was \$2,362,779.

**Capital Stock.**—Authorized, \$2,000,000 Com. and \$1,000,000 7% cumulative Pfd.; outstanding, all of the Com. and \$390,000 Pfd.; par, \$100. Pfd. stock has preference as to assets. Dividends on the Pfd. stock have been regularly paid; payments on the 28th of each month at company's office, Chicago. Transfer agent and registrar, J. B. Russell & Co., 46 Wall St., New York.

**Earnings** for the ten months ended Dec 31, 1907.—Gross earnings, \$359,621; total net income, \$260,396; charges, \$102,913; dividends, \$20,317; surplus, \$236,391.

**GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, MAY 31, 1908.**

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Bridge and steel plant, patent rights, good will, etc.	\$2,195,366	Common stock	\$2,000,000
Real estate, buildings, etc.	178,790	Preferred stock	390,000
Machinery, tools, equipment, etc.	144,112	Mortgage	4,500
Work in process	189,936	Notes and accounts payable	274,927
Cash on hand and in bank	35,348	Wages accrued	19,912
Accounts and bills receivable	335,800	Deferred liabilities	98,215
Material in stock	33,201	Surplus	449,351
Deferred assets	126,223		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,236,905</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,236,905</b>

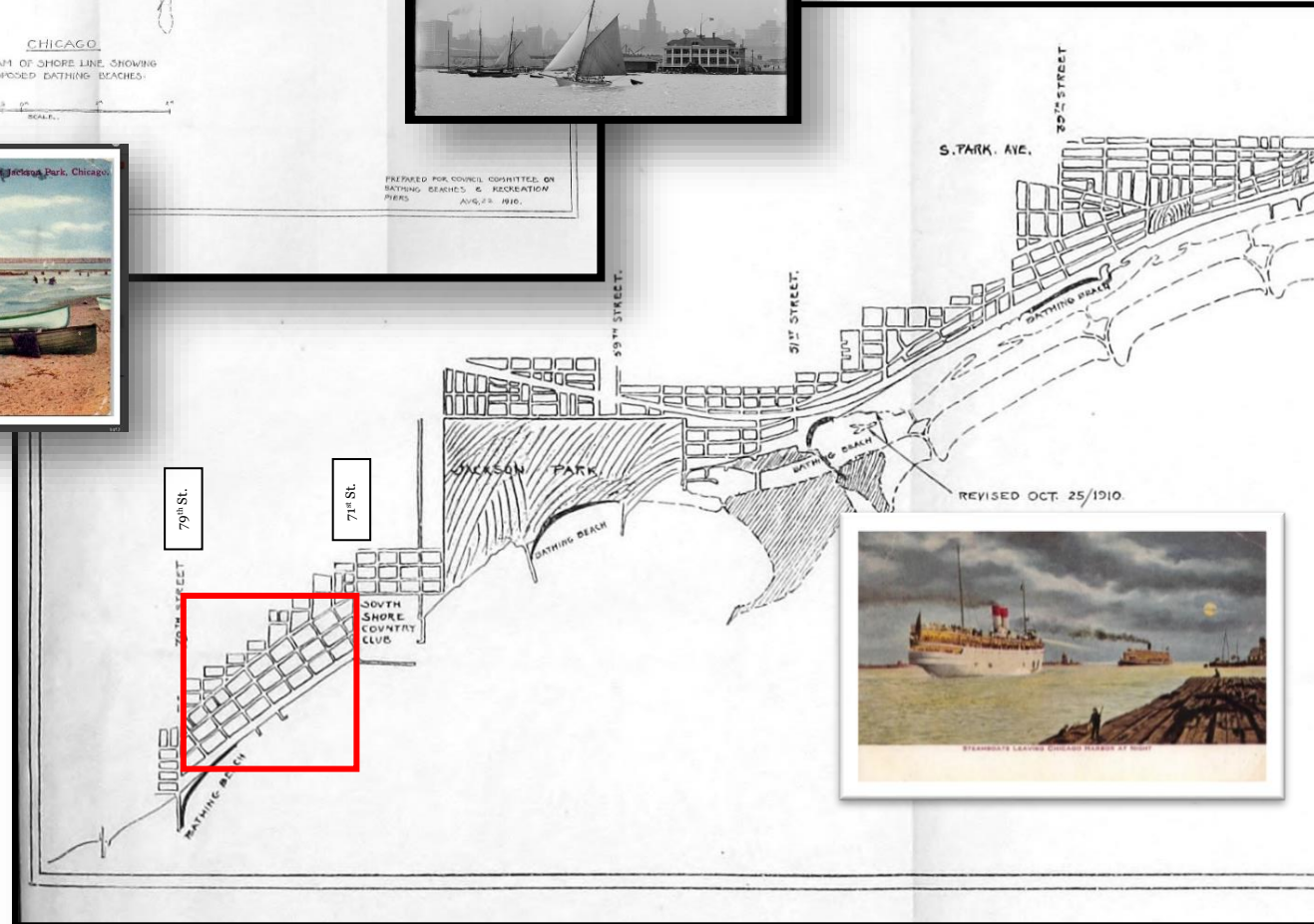
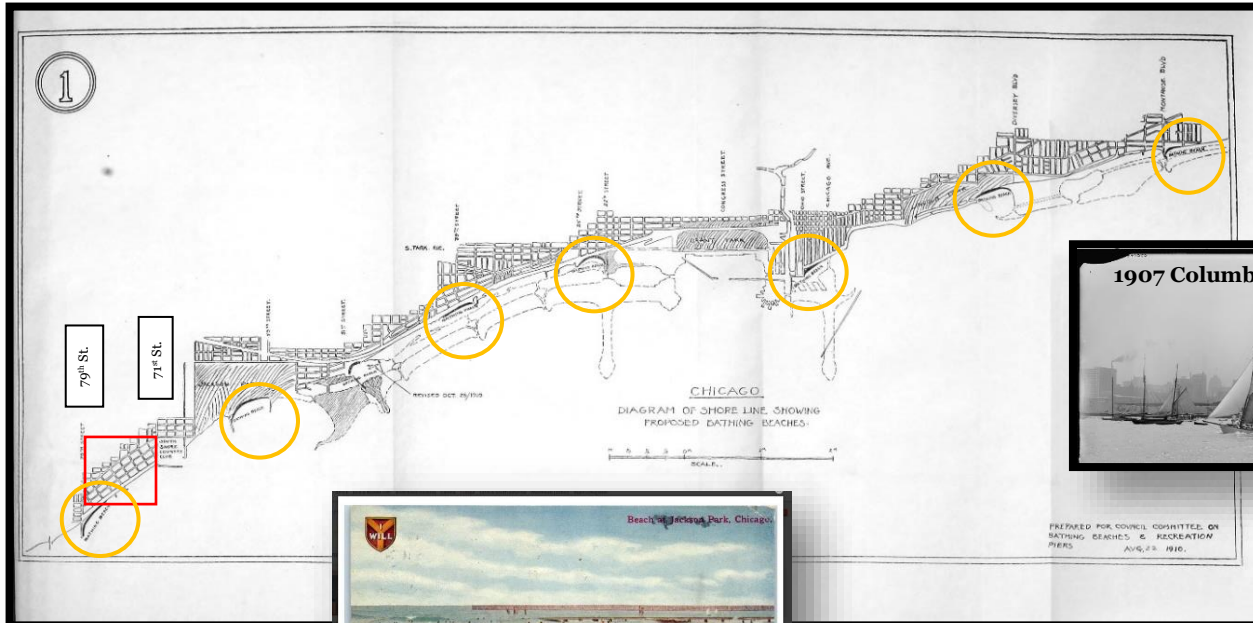
**Officers:** Geo. W. Jackson, Pres.; F. A. Gettleton, Treas.; T. C. Jackson, Sec.; G. A. Fehr, Pur. Agt.; E. A. Clark, Supt. Bridge and Structural Dept., Chicago. **Directors:** Geo. W. Jackson, A. D. Shanks, T. C. Jackson, Chicago; B. S. Harmon, J. B. Russell, New York.

Annual meeting, third Tuesday in January, at Chicago.  
Main office, 179 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. Corporate office, 46 Wall St., New York.

# 1910 CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON BATHING BEACHES AND RECREATION PIERS

## 1910 DIAGRAM OF SHORE LINE SHOWING PROPOSED BATHING BEACHES

SEVEN (7) BEACHES AND SEVEN (7) REVENUE GENERATING HARBORS



### 1910 Proposed Beaches Map Above ○

- 1) Montrose Avenue,
- 2) Diversey Boulevard,
- 3) Ohio Street,
- 4) 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> Street,
- 5) 39<sup>th</sup> Street,
- 6) Jackson Park, and
- 7) 79<sup>th</sup> Street.

2022 – 24 City Beaches

# **LAKE PARK AVENUE BETWEEN 71<sup>ST</sup> AND 79<sup>TH</sup> STREETS**

## ***The Storm That Took the Shore - 1917***

**In 1917 the stretch of shoreline between the South Shore Cultural Center and Rainbow Beach was a neat row of lakefront cottages along two private beaches – Manhattan and Nichols Beaches. In 1917 a huge storm hit the lakefront and reported by the Chicago Herald to be a “Hurricane”.**

**The storm “tore away the property there, about 150 feet of the shoreline,” said Frank Sweeney, who lived at 7650 S. Lake Park Avenue from 1914 to 1918 when his house was condemned.**

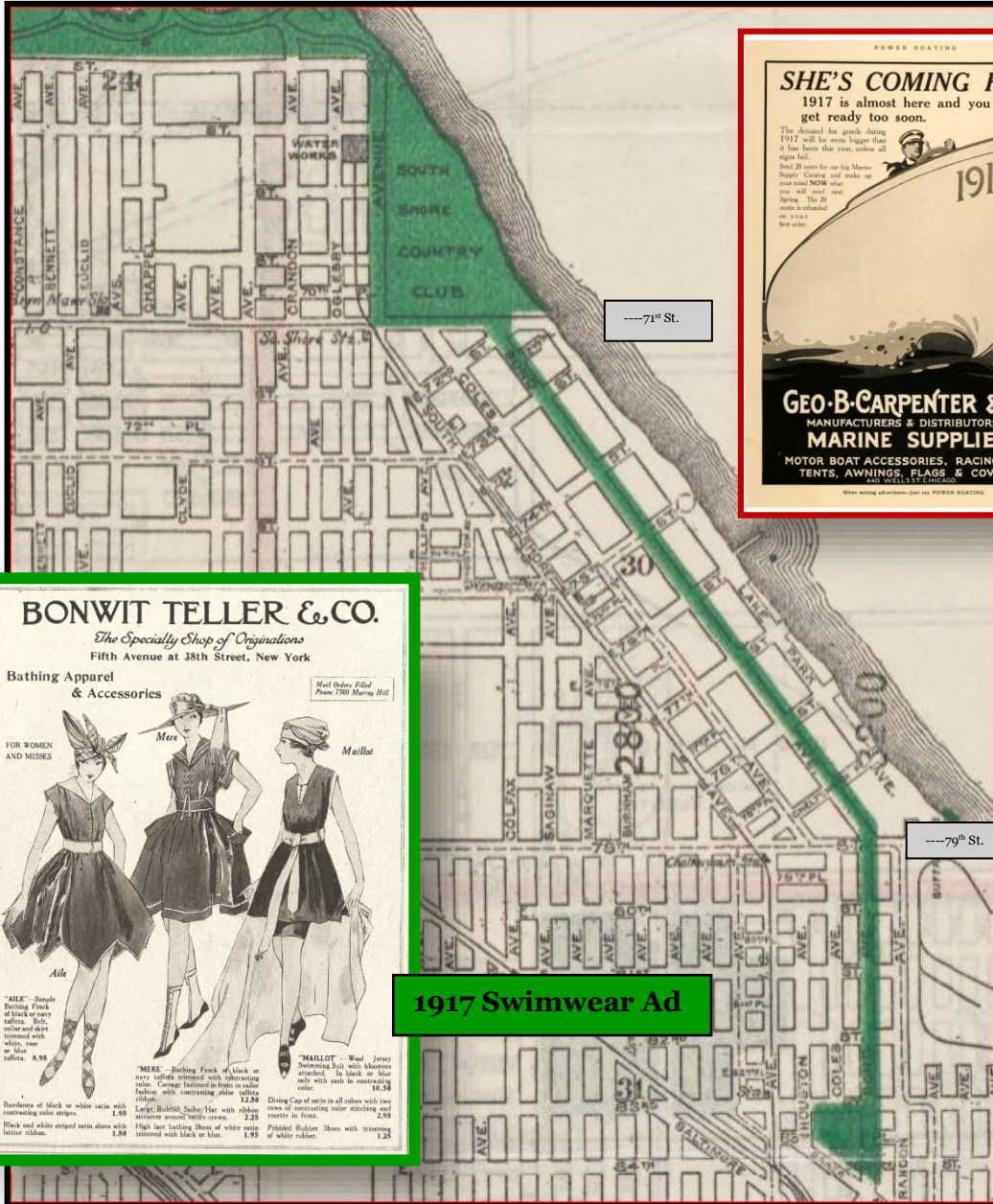
**In most situations, if the lake erodes a section of the lakeshore – whatever goes underwater becomes the property of the state. The IL Legislature had in 1903 and 1931 ordered any remaining claims to the underwater property in South Shore to be given over to the Chicago Park District. However, in 1954 Dubin Architects wanted to build a high-rise condo building 140 feet into the lake, now known as Lake Terrace, 7337 S. South Shore Drive. Jacob Grossman, Dubin’s attorney, was able to successfully argue that a storm is not the same as natural erosion and the owner always has a right to rebuild – even now. The Judge agreed.**

*Rare Properties That Were Hit with a “Chicago Hurricane” by Rare News Desk, 2017*

# 1917 LAKE PARK AVENUE MAPS 71<sup>ST</sup> ST. TO 79<sup>TH</sup> ST.

“HURRICANE” STORM THAT DESTROYED LAKE PARK AVE.

Green Strip = Bond Street now South Shore Drive



POWER BOATING

**SHE'S COMING FAST**  
1917 is almost here and you can't get ready too soon.

The demand for goods during 1917 will be even bigger than it has been this year, unless all signs fail.

Send 20 cents for our big Marine Supply Catalog and make up your mind NOW what you will need next Spring. The 20 cents is refunded on your first order.

**GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF  
**MARINE SUPPLIES**  
MOTOR BOAT ACCESSORIES, RACING SAILS,  
TENTS, AWNINGS, FLAGS & COVERS  
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When writing addresses—USE ONLY POWER BOATING



**BONWIT TELLER & CO.**  
*The Specially Shop of Originations*  
Fifth Avenue at 38th Street, New York

Bathing Apparel & Accessories

Mail Order Filled Phone 7500 Murray Hill

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

*Aile*  
*Mere*  
*Mailot*

**"AILE"**—Simple Bathing Frock of black or navy taffeta. Collar, cuffs and skirt trimmed with white, rose or blue taffeta. \$3.95

**"MERE"**—Bathing Frock of black or navy taffeta trimmed with contrasting color. Collar, cuffs and skirt trimmed with contrasting color taffeta ribbon. \$6.98

**"MAILOT"**—Wool Jersey Swimming Suit with bloomers attached. In black or blue only with sash in contrasting color. \$6.98

Bandages of black or white satin with contrasting color stripes. 1.95

Black and white striped satin shoes with lattice ribbon. 1.95

Driving Cap of satin in all colors with two rows of contrasting color stitching and crests in front. 2.95

High lace Looking Shoes of white satin trimmed with black or blue. 1.95

Patented Rubber Shoes with trimming of white rubber. 1.25

1917 Swimwear Ad



1917 Pierce Arrow 66

# EXCERPTS FROM: *These Super Rare Chicago Properties Are Underwater – Literally* – *South Shore Chicago, Sam Cholke, 2017*

## The best houses fronted Lake Park Avenue...

<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20170926/...> These Super Rare Chicago Properties Are Un...

10/9/2017, 4:39 PM



Manhattan Beach, seen here in an undated photo before it was swallowed up by the lake in 1917 [Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court]

### A 'hurricane'

In 1917, the stretch of the shoreline between the South Shore Cultural Center and Rainbow Beach was a neat row of lakefront cottages along two private beaches, Manhattan and Nichols beaches. It was the home of middle-class families that had risen to high-ranking management positions in local government, utilities and other businesses, but weren't the titans of Chicago's economy that were building lavish mansions farther north in Kenwood.

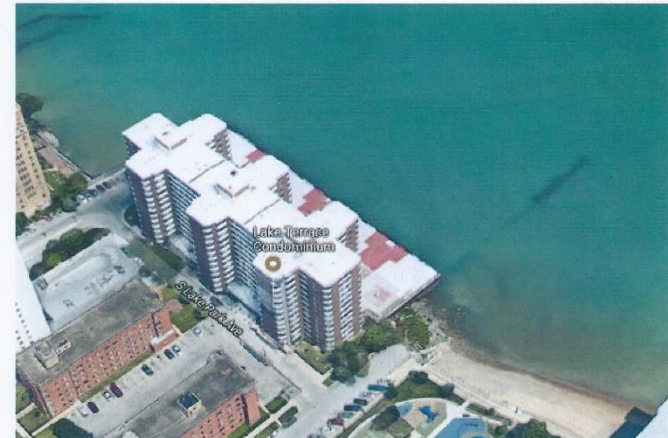
The best houses fronted Lake Park Avenue, a partially completed street that at the time was a block east of South Shore Drive. The street ran from 71st to 79th streets, although it was only paved south of 74th Street. It sat with a natural bluff on its western side and Manhattan Beach on the other.

But on Nov. 1, 1917, a huge storm hit the lakefront.

## The right to rebuild (1962):

<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20170926/...> These Super Rare Chicago Properties Are Un...

10/9/2017, 4:39 PM



Lake Terrace Condominiums were built on land that was once underwater. [Google]

Lake Terrace, at 7337 S. South Shore Drive, sits with its eastern seawall on the boundary of where Lake Park Avenue once was. To build there, Dubin's attorney had to convince a judge that he could still buy the land nearly 40 years after it had gone underwater.

In most situations, if the lake erodes a section of the lakeshore, whatever goes underwater becomes property of the state. And the Illinois Legislature had in 1903 and 1931 ordered any remaining claims to the underwater property in South Shore be given over to the Chicago Park District.

Dubin's attorney, Jacob Grossman, was able to successfully argue that a storm isn't the same as natural erosion and the owners always have a right to rebuild — even now.

When the judge agreed, Dubin got to build his building literally into Lake Michigan, which now laps at the metal base of the property.

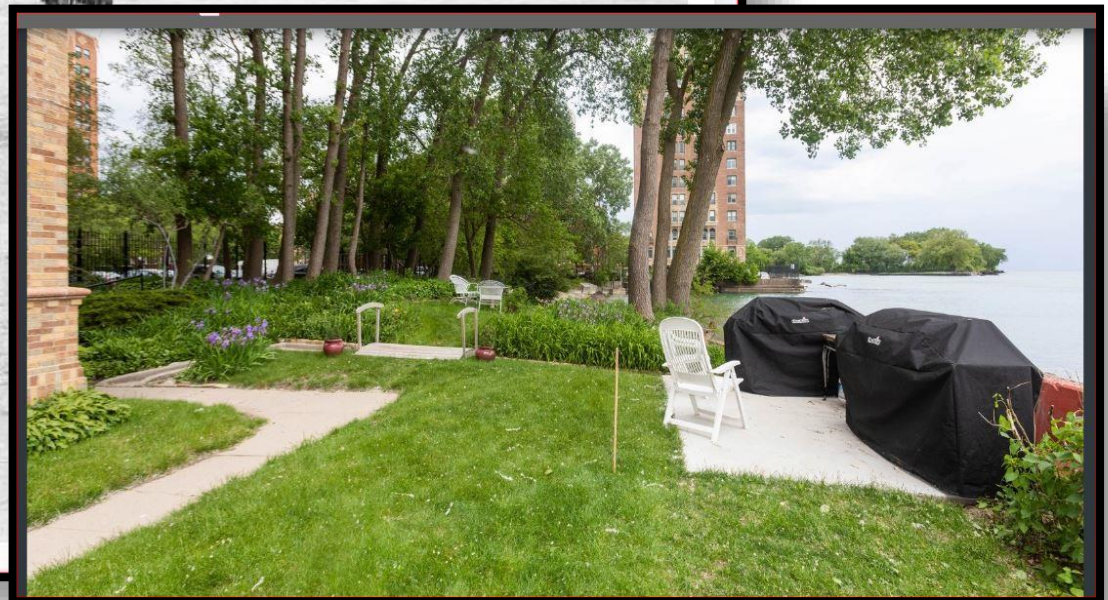
# 1936 LAKE PARK AVENUE UNDERWATER

Above Lower Left Seal: 73<sup>rd</sup> Left to 71<sup>st</sup> Right -



# 1952 73RD STREET AND THE LAKE – THEN AND NOW

73rd & the lake 1952:



# **2020 SOUTH SHORE BAY'S SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION TO SHORELINE PROTECTION**

*Comprised of beautiful slabs of specially milled limestone, this natural rock defense was specifically designed to soften and decrease velocity of incoming waves and reduce kick-back, while enhancing the beauty, without compromising the integrity, of South Shore Bay and its surrounding beaches. 2020 Onward*





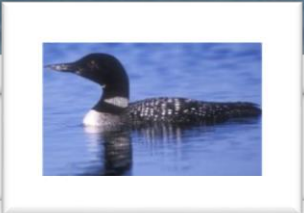
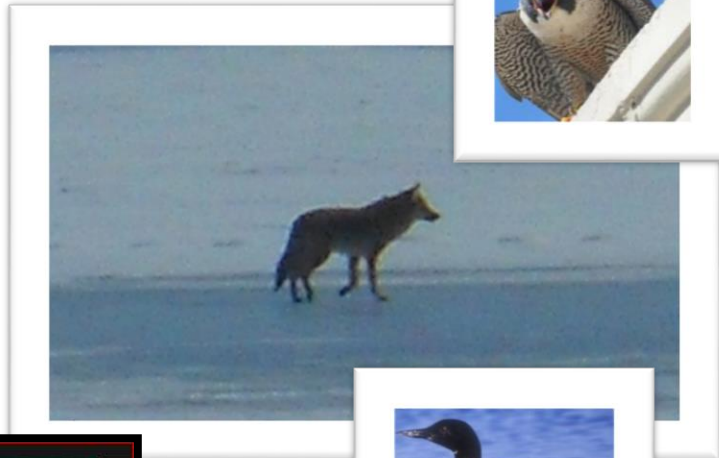
# 2022 SOUTH SHORE BAY'S MIGRATORY SHELTER

## FISH IN LAKE MICHIGAN

 Chinook Salmon	 Coho Salmon	 Steelhead	 Rainbow Trout
 Brown Trout	 Brook Trout	 Lake Trout	 Largemouth Bass
 Walleye	 Northern Pike	 Muskellunge	 Lake Sturgeon
 Yellow Perch	 Whitefish	 Cattfish	 Crappie
 Sea Lamprey	 Rainbow Smelt	 Alewife	 Round Goby



*Outfitter*



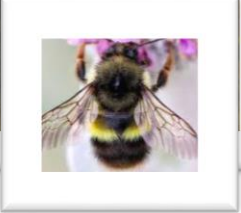
## 63 species of birds have visited this sanctuary in 2019

All rely on this space year-round or as a stopover site during migration

- 43 Songbird Species
- 5 Forest & Urban Species
- 4 Birds of Prey
- 3 Diving Birds
- 4 Woodpecker Species
- 4 Wading Species
- 4 Waterfowl Species

71<sup>st</sup> St.

@southshorenaturesanctuary

**South Shore Bay in Direct Migratory Path**

**AT THE SOUTH END OF SOUTH SHORE BAY  
CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT RAINBOW BEACH  
75<sup>TH</sup> TO 79<sup>TH</sup> STREETS, CHICAGO, IL 60649**

**Setting an environmental example and serving as a pilot project for other Great Lake beaches.**

At the south end of South Shore Bay is the beautiful, Chicago Park District Rainbow Beach, totaling 142 acres of beach, park, community buildings and gardens. Accessible by public transportation, parking is also incorporated in the design. A natural area at the northeast end of the beach includes 9.18 acres of natural dune habitat.

A cooperative effort between the Park District, Illinois Institute of Technology and University of Illinois at Chicago installed a prototype Green Stormwater Filter to clean the rainwater that washes off the parking lot to the beach. This filter reduces bacteriological, algal and chemical contamination caused by stormwater runoff reducing the number of pollution sources impacting Rainbow Beach and the lake. This effort is currently serving as a pilot project for urban stormwater management for other Great Lakes Beaches.



Rainbow Beach was established in 1908 by the Special Parks Commission, a city agency that studied open areas, space needs and created parks, playgrounds and beaches in densely populated areas of Chicago. Then a small beach at 79<sup>th</sup> and Lake Michigan, known as Rocky Ledge Beach, referring to the rocky terrain and a manmade limestone ledge that served as a shoreline promenade and prevented erosion. By 1912, this heavily used beach had bathrooms and changing rooms, electric lights and remained open until 9:30 p.m. for the benefit of working men and women, stocked with 5,000 baskets for a basket check system.

# AT THE SOUTH END OF SOUTH SHORE BAY CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT RAINBOW BEACH

75<sup>TH</sup> TO 79<sup>TH</sup> STREETS, CHICAGO, IL 60649

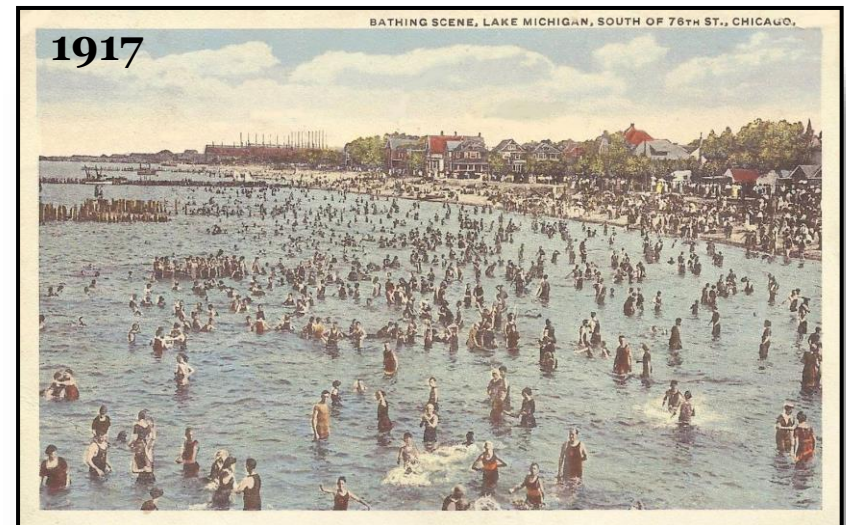
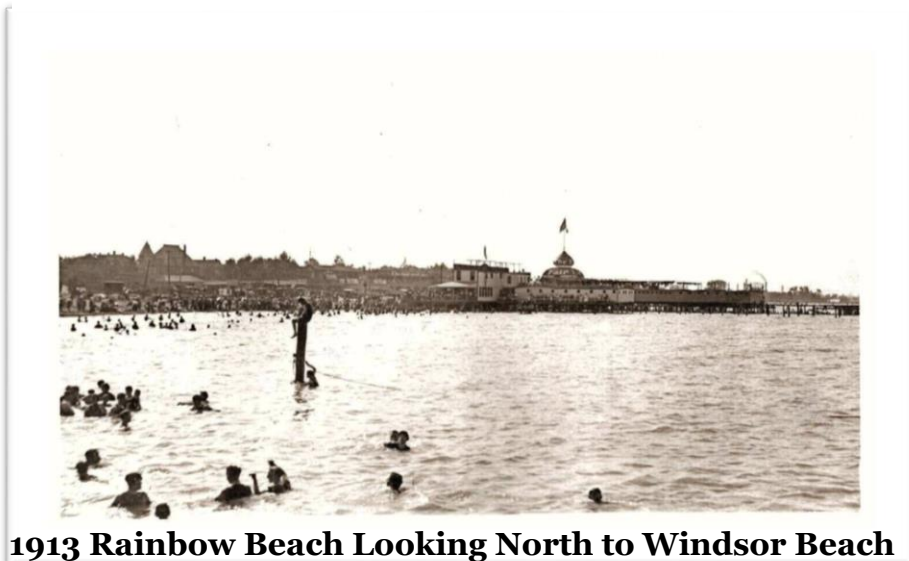
In 1914 the City acquired shoreline beaches formerly known as Nichols, Windsor and Manhattan Beaches, at 75<sup>th</sup>, 77<sup>th</sup> and 78<sup>th</sup> Streets to Rocky Ledge Beach. Rocky Ledge Beach became a children-only beach. In 1917 the City purchased property at the corner of 76<sup>th</sup> Street and Lake Park Avenue from the Sanitary Bathing Beach Company and converted to a free municipal beach, charging 10 cents for use of locker.

The early 1900s was a time of no air conditioning or television. The beach was a natural location to cool off and entertain oneself. Today's population has many other choices.

By 1917 attendance here was 100,000. Attendance at 51<sup>st</sup> Street Beach was 83,000. Today's attendance is most likely one tenth of that.



*In 1999 the Chicago Park District constructed a large field house designed by David Woodhouse Architects, designed to take full advantage of Rainbow Beach's breathtaking view of South Shore Bay and Chicago skyline beyond.*



**AT THE SOUTH END OF SOUTH SHORE BAY  
CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT RAINBOW BEACH  
75<sup>TH</sup> TO 79<sup>TH</sup> STREETS, CHICAGO, IL 60649**

**1917 – 75<sup>th</sup> Windsor to 76<sup>th</sup> Nichols Beach**



**1940 – Chicago Park District Rainbow Fleet**



**1960s – Rainbow Beach**



**South Shore Bay**

**Present Day Rainbow Beach**



# 2022 HYDE PARK & SOUTH SHORE BEACHES AND BAY

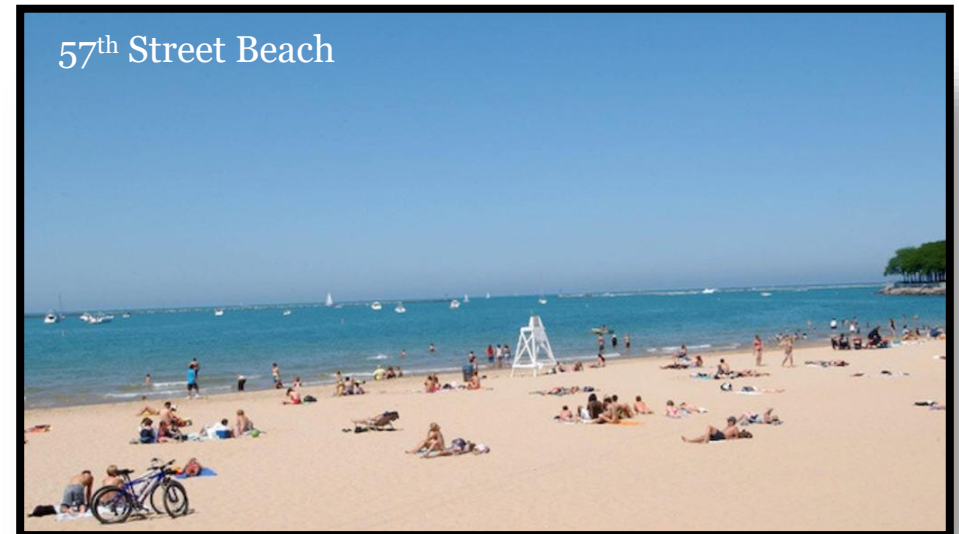
## 2 MILES OF 4 GORGEOUS PUBLIC LAKEFRONT BEACHES

South Shore is ripe with beautiful public lakefront beaches and parks. South Shore Bay is a particularly beautiful natural bay with shoreline well looked after by caring residents. Guardians of the Bay, each takes personal responsibility for what they can do to help maintain this pristine natural wonder.

A relatively new resident, Nupur, writes a review, *14 Best Chicago Beaches in 2022 (A Locals Ultimate Guide)*. **Out of Chicago's 24 beaches, she chose four beaches in the stretch of Hyde Park to South Shore**, writing glowingly of the abundant lushness, loveliness, cleanliness and allure of our Beaches from 57<sup>th</sup> Street southward to Rainbow Beach. She refers to beaches as seashores, their relaxation assured.

Nupur extolls that at **57<sup>th</sup> Street Beach** you'll find its not crowded and a good spot for families, identified for being mellow and low key. Snack bars, restaurants and Mexican concession stands nearby. Complimentary Wi-Fi and wheelchair accessible, beach is close to Museum of Science and Industry.

At **63<sup>rd</sup> Street Beach** she writes of the elegant restored seashore home with spectacular breezeways, buoys arranged for long-distance swimming, a kayak launch and bike leases.



# 2022 SOUTH SHORES BEACHES AND BAY

Continuing south to the **South Shore Culture Center Beach at 71<sup>st</sup> Street**, Nupur lauds the nature sanctuary, sand dunes, woodlands, a small wetland and prairie landscapes. At the Cultural Center, a solarium, theater and Dr. Margaret T. Burroughs Gallery. You can make the most of the nine-hole golf course, tennis courts, and round seashore house resembling a shore membership.



She writes of the **Rainbow Seashore at 75<sup>th</sup> to 79<sup>th</sup> Street** as host to Chicago's oldest public backyard. On the northwest, you'll discover the Rainbow Seashore Dunes, a beautiful natural world native to Lake Michigan. Additionally, a terrific seashore for families and youngsters, as lifeguards on duty and sometime junior day camps. It's also great for energetic individuals with multi-purpose rooms, a gymnasium, two playgrounds, handball and volleyball courts.



# CURRENT DIRECTIONS TO 75<sup>TH</sup> TO 79<sup>TH</sup> STREETS RAINBOW BEACH, PARK AND FIELDHOUSE

*Over 100 Years Providing Enjoyment to All*



# HISTORY OF SOUTH SHORE BAY AND ITS SHORELINE

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Pictorial *History of South Shore Bay and Its Shoreline* compiled by Karen Benninghoff, 15-year resident of South Shore Bay and Chicago resident since 1985, in the spirit of preserving and protecting this historical and beautiful migratory bay for generations to come. [kabbykarina@hotmail.com](mailto:kabbykarina@hotmail.com), 773-315-7518.