



THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHICAGO brings us today to the famed World's Fair of 1893. On Chicago day at the fair, more than 700,000 persons paid more than a third of a million dollars for admission to "The White City." This was October 9, 1893, and it was such a tremendous outpouring that many of those in it were unable to get home before the following morning. The day was a high light for Chicago and for its great exposition. The city folk, as well as those from the country, saw wonders such as they had never dreamed of. Crowning all the marvels was the Administration building, with its dome taller than the capitol's in Washington.

(Photograph courtesy of Chicago Historical Society.)



STATE STREET, looking north from Madison, in 1885. By that time Chicago had demonstrated its amazing recuperative powers. The fire of fourteen years before had been almost forgotten in the rush to build up one of the world's foremost examples of constructive genius. As one writer put it: "The fire constituted an episode rather than a crisis in the city's history."

(From "History of Chicago," by Andreas.)



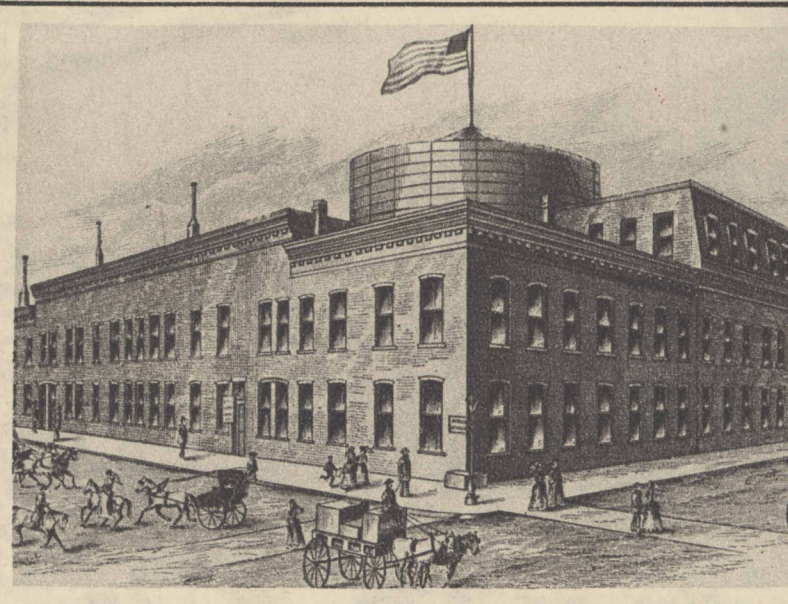
THE PULLMAN BUILDING, still standing at Michigan and Adams, was erected in the early eighties and immediately became famous for what was held to be its originality and beauty of design. Its severity of line was combined with a solidity of construction.

(Illustration from "History of Chicago," by Andreas.)



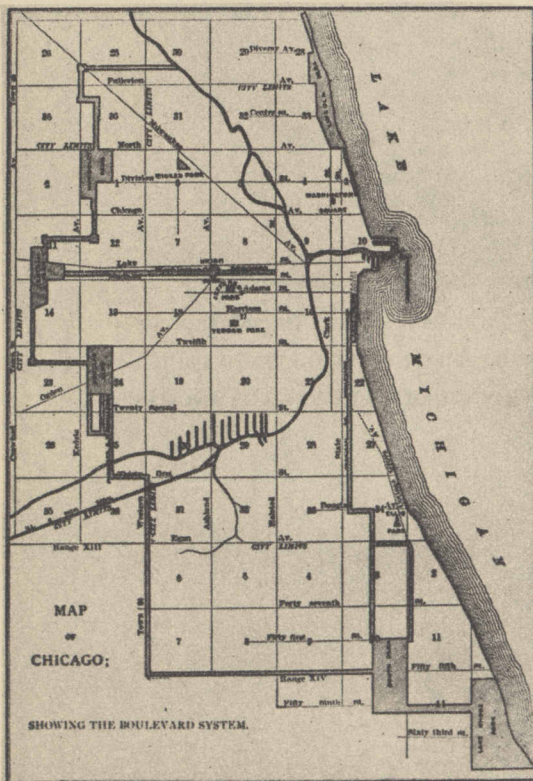
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—The first institution bearing that name gave up the ghost in 1886. Three years later John D. Rockefeller founded the present university with a subscription of \$600,000, and Marshall Field donated a block and a half of land for the campus. This is an architect's idea of how the plant was to look.

(From "Story of Chicago," by Kirkland.)



"THE OLD ROOKERY," it was called, and it was Chicago's city hall from 1872 to 1885. Built in a hurry after the fire, it was little more than a \$75,000 pile of brick and mortar. It occupied "the reservoir lot," at the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle streets.

(From "History of Chicago," by Andreas.)



THE CITY OF PARKS, it might be termed today, but forty-five years ago the system of public playgrounds and boulevards was far from complete. (From "History of Chicago," by Andreas.)



CORINTHIAN COLUMNS, of polished Maine granite and thirty-five feet high, and a modern French renaissance style of architecture marked the combined city hall and county courthouse, first planned in 1872 but not completed until thirteen years later. The structure was on the site of the present city hall. Note the horse cars in front.

(Photograph from "Prominent Citizens and Industries of Chicago.")

THE WATER WORKS—The pride of earlier Chicago was its \$2,500,000 plant, surmounted by the water tower of white stone and reaching 130 feet into the air. Its tones softened by the years, and its features now illuminated at night, the tower still stands as a monument to nineteenth century enterprise.

(Illustration from "Chicago Illustrated," Published by Jevne & Almini.)

