

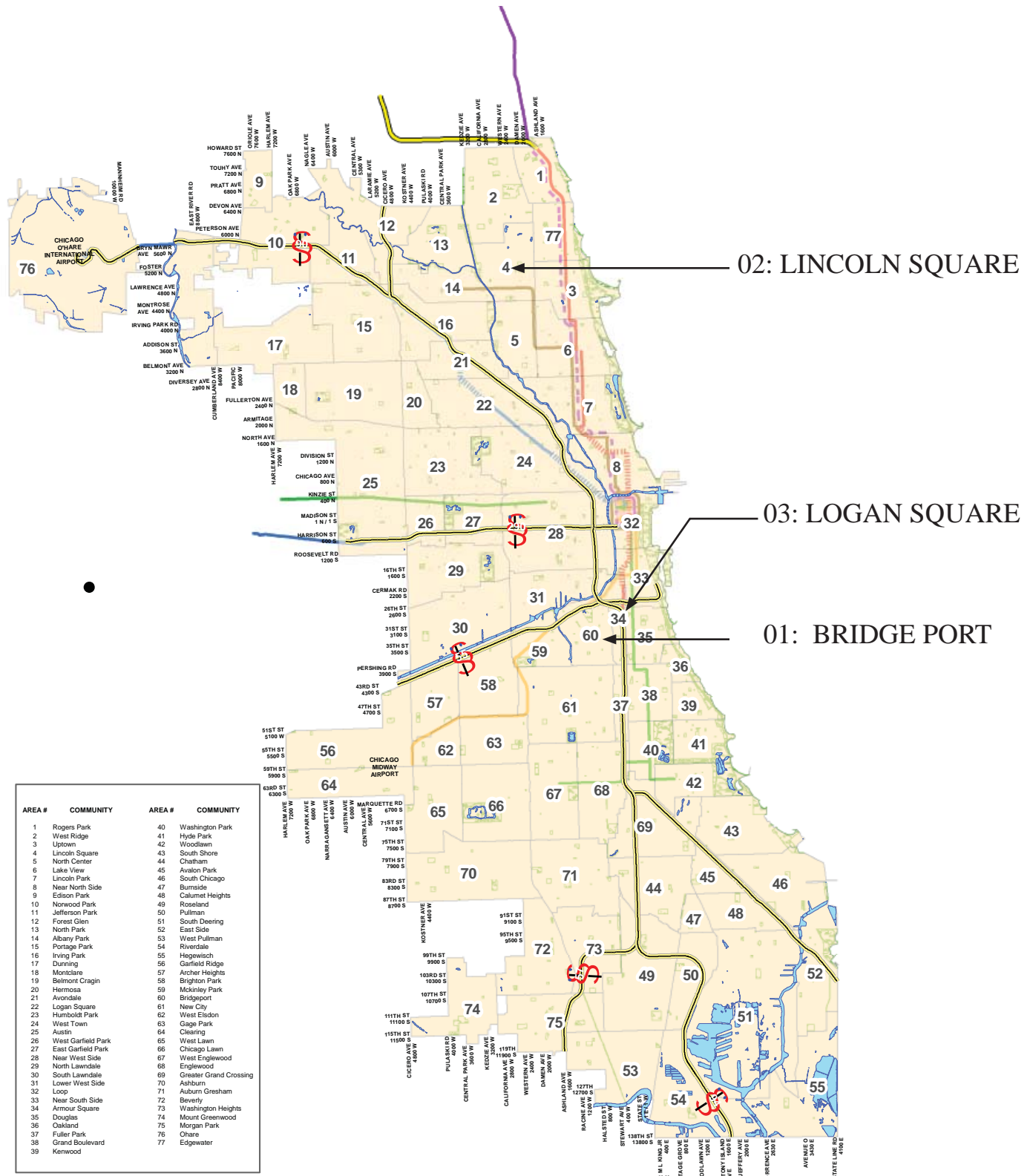
CONTEXTUAL CASE STUDIES

01: BRIDGEPORT

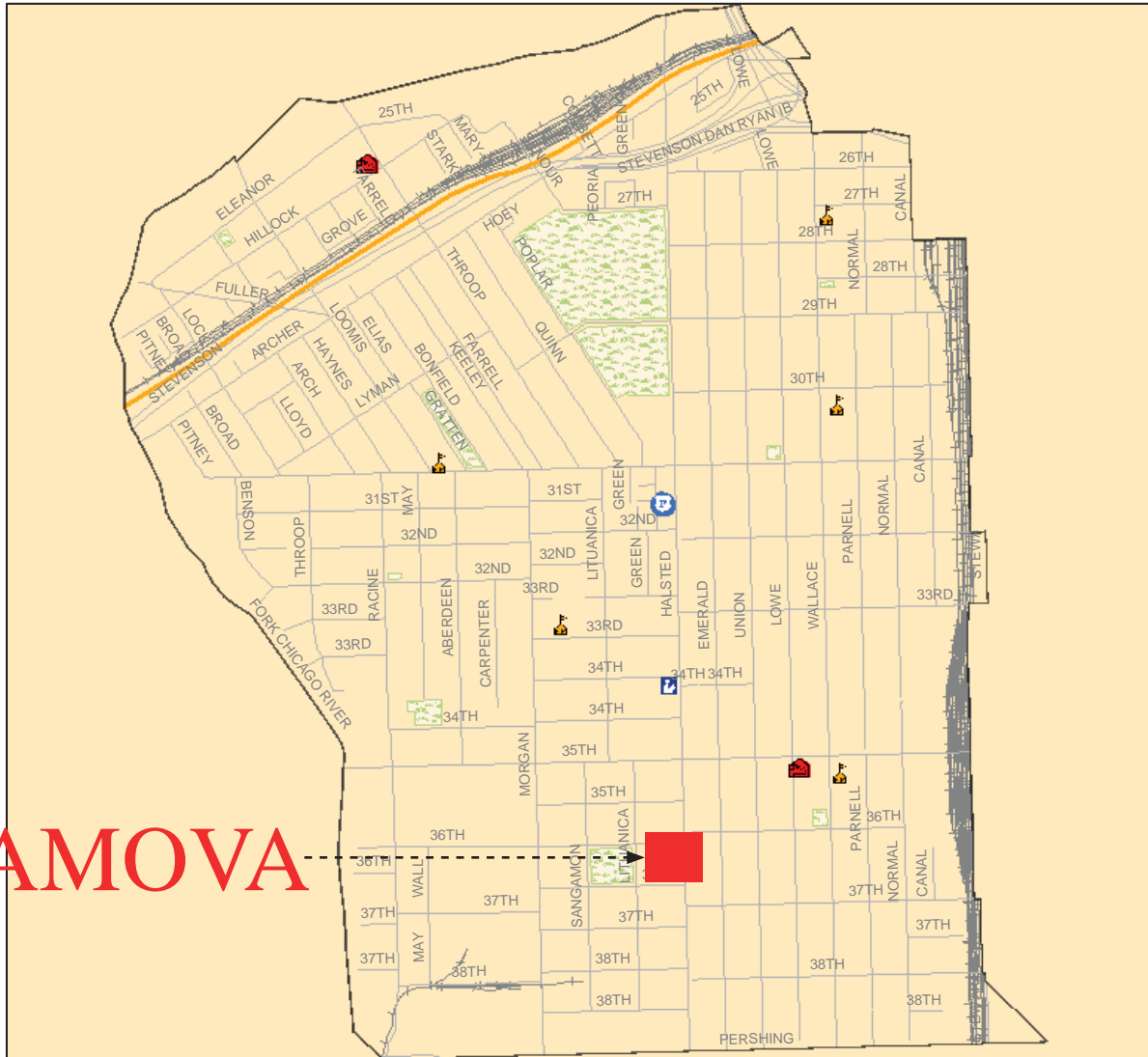
02: LINCOLN SQUARE

03: LOGAN SQUARE

CITY OF CHICAGO COMMUNITY AREAS

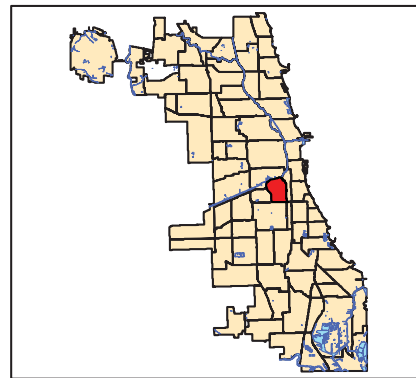


01 BRIDGEPORT

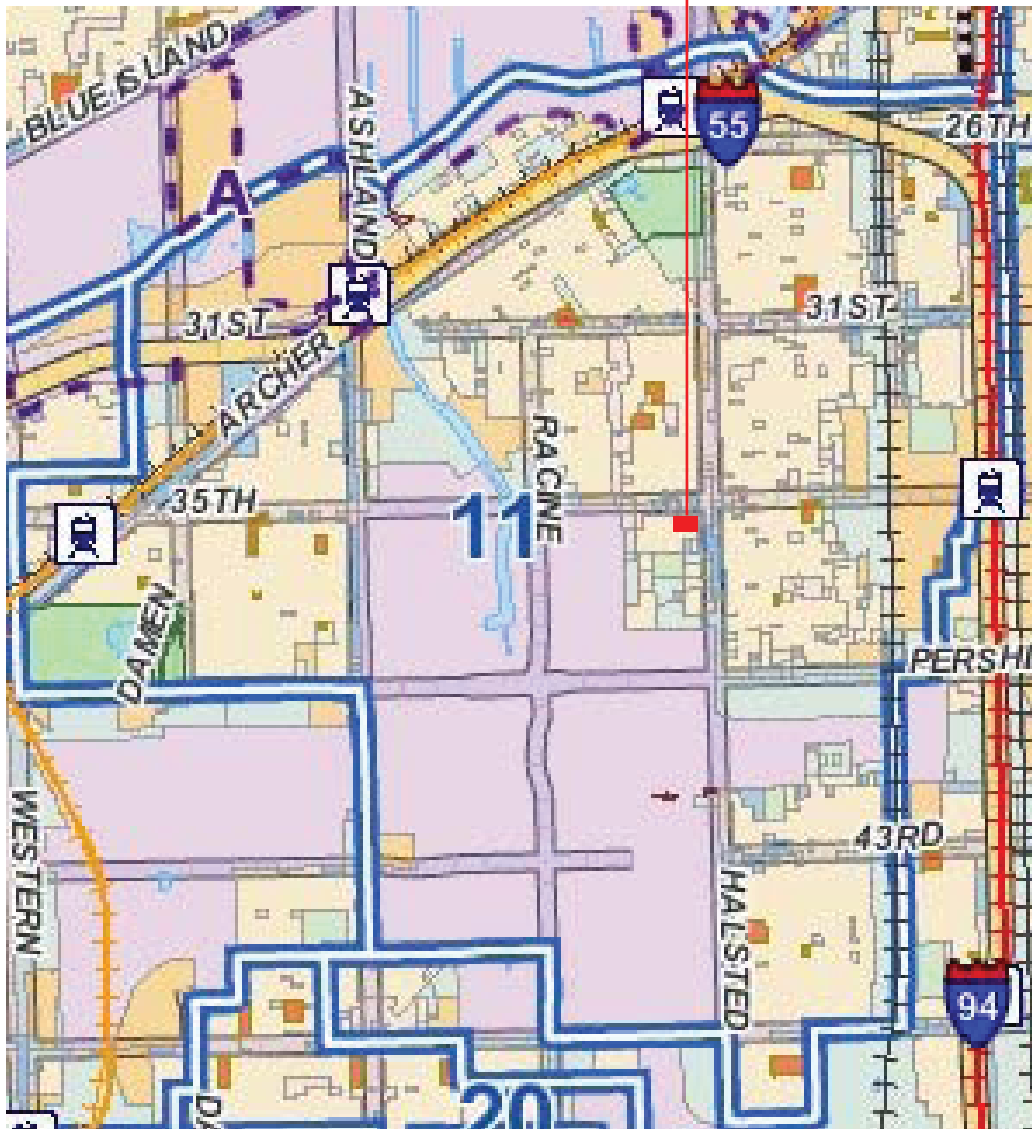


RAMOVA

Legend	
	Firehouses
	Hospitals
	Libraries
	Police Facilities
	Schools
	U S Post Offices
	Railroads
	Cemeteries
	Parks
	CTA Lines
	Blue Line Subway
	Blue Line Elevated/At-Grade
	Brown Line
	Brown, Purple Lines
	Green Line
	Green, Orange Lines
	Pink, Brown, Purple, Orange Lines
	Pink, Brown, Purple, Orange, Green Lines
	Orange Line
	Purple Line
	Red Line Subway
	Red Line Elevated/At-Grade
	Red, Purple Lines
	Red, Purple, Brown Lines
	Yellow Line



RAMOVA



Zoning

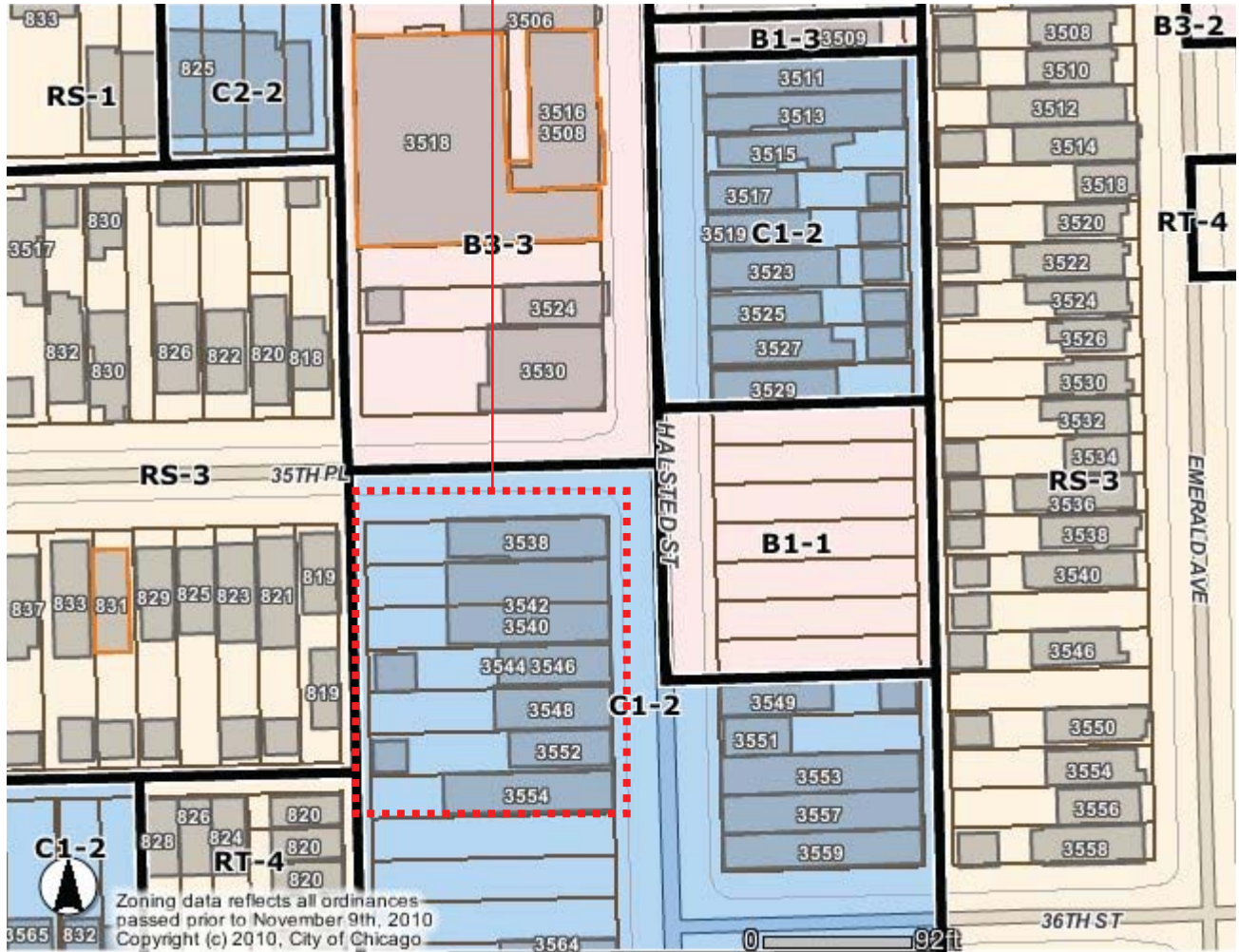
- Business
- Commercial
- Manufacturing
- Residential
- Planned Development
- Planned Manufacturing
- Downtown Core
- Downtown Service
- Downtown Mixed
- Downtown Residential
- Transportation
- Parks & Open Space
- Zoning Boundaries

Historic Preservation

- CHICAGO LANDMARKS**
- Chicago Landmarks
 - Landmark Districts
- Chicago Historic Resources Survey - Buildings subject to Demolition-Delay Ordinance**
- Red
 - Orange
- Water
 - Cemetery
 - Municipalities

- Lakefront
- Pedestrian Streets
- Buildings
- Parcels
- Streets
- Curbs
- Forest Preserve
- City Boundary

RAMOVA



Zoning

- Business
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Lakefront

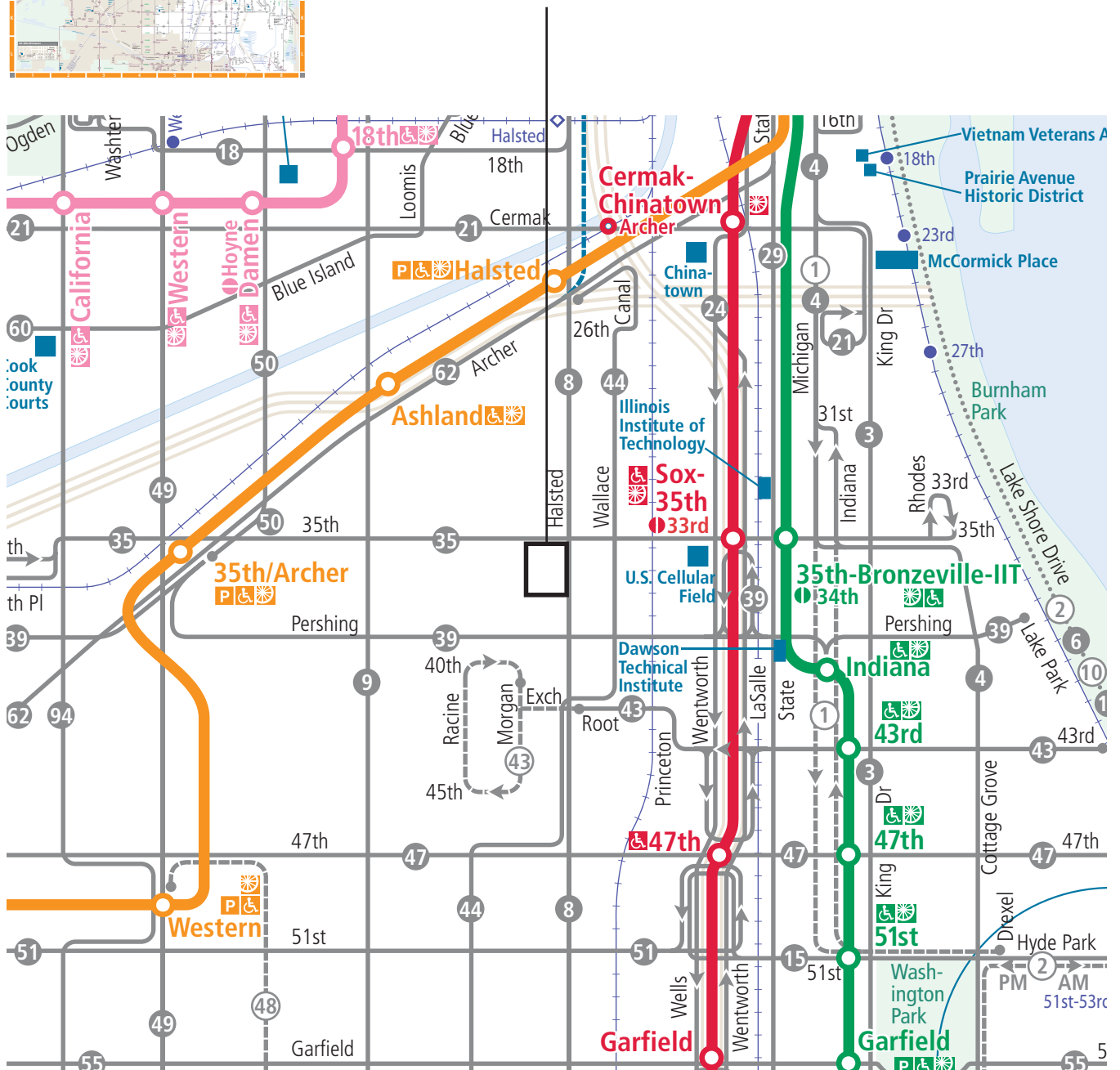
- Pedestrian Streets
- Buildings
- Parcels
- Streets
- Curbs
- Forest Preserve
- City Boundary



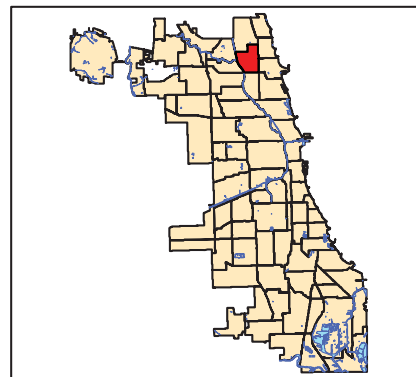
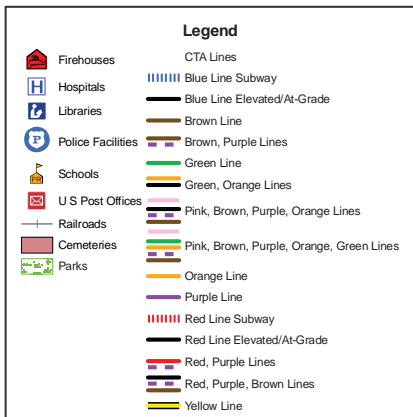
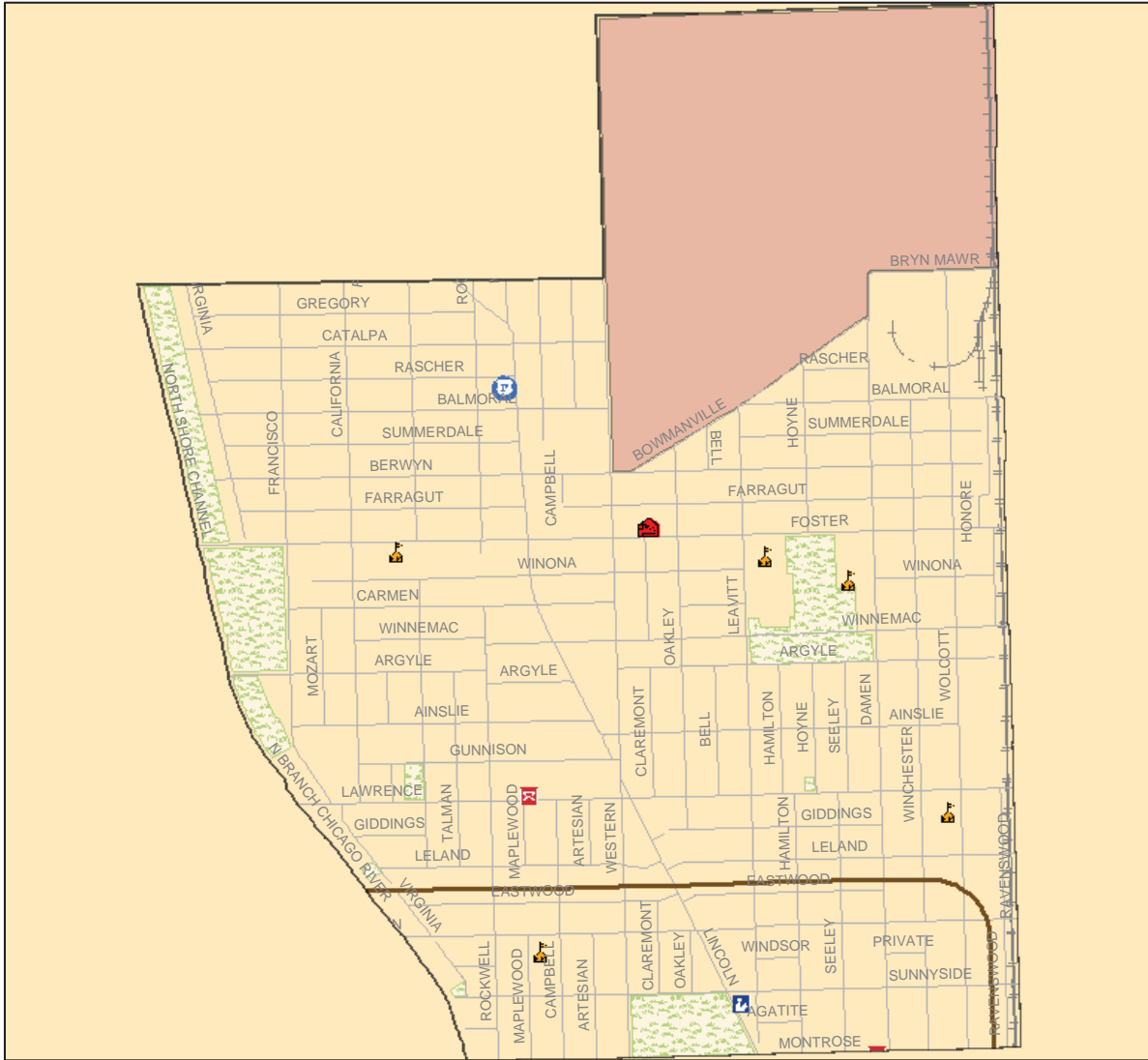
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION



RAMOVA



02 LINCOLN SQUARE



Agriculture

“Early commercial agriculture in the Lincoln Square area emphasized truck farming and the mass production of flowers, pickles, and celery. In 1836, Swiss immigrant Conrad Sulzer bought property near the present intersection of Montrose and Clark. Truck farmers, mostly of German and English descent, followed his example.”

Early Development

“Rosehill Cemetery, which occupies almost one quarter of the land in Lincoln Square, opened in 1859. This drew many mourners and picnickers to make day-long outings to the area.”

Community

“The building of the Ravenswood subdivision, in 1868, an exclusive commuter suburb that encompassed Sulzer's original property. Ravenswood's success encouraged other real-estate speculators to create more local developments.”

Railways

“Electric street railways began running through Lincoln Square in the 1890s, and the Ravenswood Elevated opened in 1907. Both brought new residents to Lincoln Square. The area's farmland gradually began to fill up with bungalows, two-flats, and small apartment buildings.”

New Residents

“One of the largest new groups residents were Greeks, whose many small businesses and St. Demetrios church (1929) set the stage for Lincoln Square to become the “new Greektown” when the old Greektown was displaced by the construction.”

Industry

“An industrial corridor developed along the North Western Railway tracks on Ravenswood Avenue. One of the largest of these interests was Abbott Laboratories, founded in 1888 by local physician and pharmacist Wallace Calvin Abbott (1857–1921).”

World War II

“Before the war the area was still in the process of developing, but the stress and costs of the war slowed the area’s growth leaving many open lots and empty storefront. ”

Shopping Hub

“In 1978 Lincoln Square mall was created, a pedestrian plaza that required a controversial rerouting of local traffic. The chamber of Commerce tried to evoke an Old World flavor with European-style shops and a lantern imported from Hamburg, Germany.”



Rosehill Cemetery - Main gate



1890's Electric Street car



Lincoln Square Mall



European Influence at Lincoln Square Mall

Lincoln Square (CA 4)					
Year	Total (and by category)		Foreign Born	Native with foreign parentage	Males per 100 females
1930	46,419 46,384 White (99.9%) 11 Negro (0.0%) 24 Other (0.1%)		22.5%	40.4%	94
1960	49,850 49,544 White (99.4%) 30 Negro (0.1%) 276 Other races (0.6%)		19.4%	32.6%	87
1990	44,891 32,524 White (72.5%) 1,174 Black (2.6%) 250 American Indian (0.6%) 6,237 Asian/Pacific Islander (13.9%) 4,706 Other race (10.5%) 10,353 Hispanic Origin* (23.1%)		37.7%	—	92
2000	44,574 29,801 White alone (66.9%) 1,455 Black or African American alone (3.3%) 220 American Indian and Alaska Native alone (0.5%) 6,004 Asian alone (13.5%) 39 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (0.1%) 4,820 Some other race alone (10.8%) 2,235 Two or more races (5.0%) 11,831 Hispanic or Latino* (26.5%)		38.6%	—	96

Amanda Seligman

Content from:
encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org

LINCOLN SQUARE DEMOGRAPHICS

Content from www.census.gov (2000 Census Data)

Total Population	0 to 19 years		20 to 64 years		65 years and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
44,574	9,711	21.7	30,308	67.9	4,555	10.2

Population by Age

Employed Population	distribution by occupation					in selected industries			
	Management, Professional and related occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manufacturing	Construction
23,905	9,676 (40.4)	4,169 (17.4)	5,467 (22.8)	45 (0.01)	1,496 (6.2)	3,052 (12.7)	71 (0.2)	2,793 (11.6)	1,089 (4.5)

Occupation

Ancestry

Content from: www.census.gov
(2000 Census Data)

Ancestry	Number	Percent of total population
Total Ancestries Reported	49,213	
German	5,626	11.4
Irish	4,678	9.5
Polish	2,119	4.3
Greek	2,095	4.2
Italian	1,912	3.8
English	1,712	3.4
United States/American	784	1.5
Swedish	772	1.5
Russian	734	1.4
French (except Basque)	668	1.3
Norwegian	576	1.2
Arab	545	1.1
Scottish	530	1.0
Dutch	363	0.7
Other Ancestries	23,587	47.9

Race

Content from: www.census.gov
(2000 Census Data)

Race	Number	Percent
Total population	44,754	100.0
One race	42,339	93.9
White	29,801	66.9
Black or African American	1,455	3.3
American Indian & Alaska Native	220	0.5
Asian	6,004	13.5
Native Hawaiian	39	0.1
Some other Race	4,820	10.8
Two or more races	2,235	5.0
Hispanic or Latino	11,831	26.5

Note: inconsistencies in numbers relates to dual ethnicities

Household Types / Numbers

Content from: www.census.gov
(2000 Census Data)

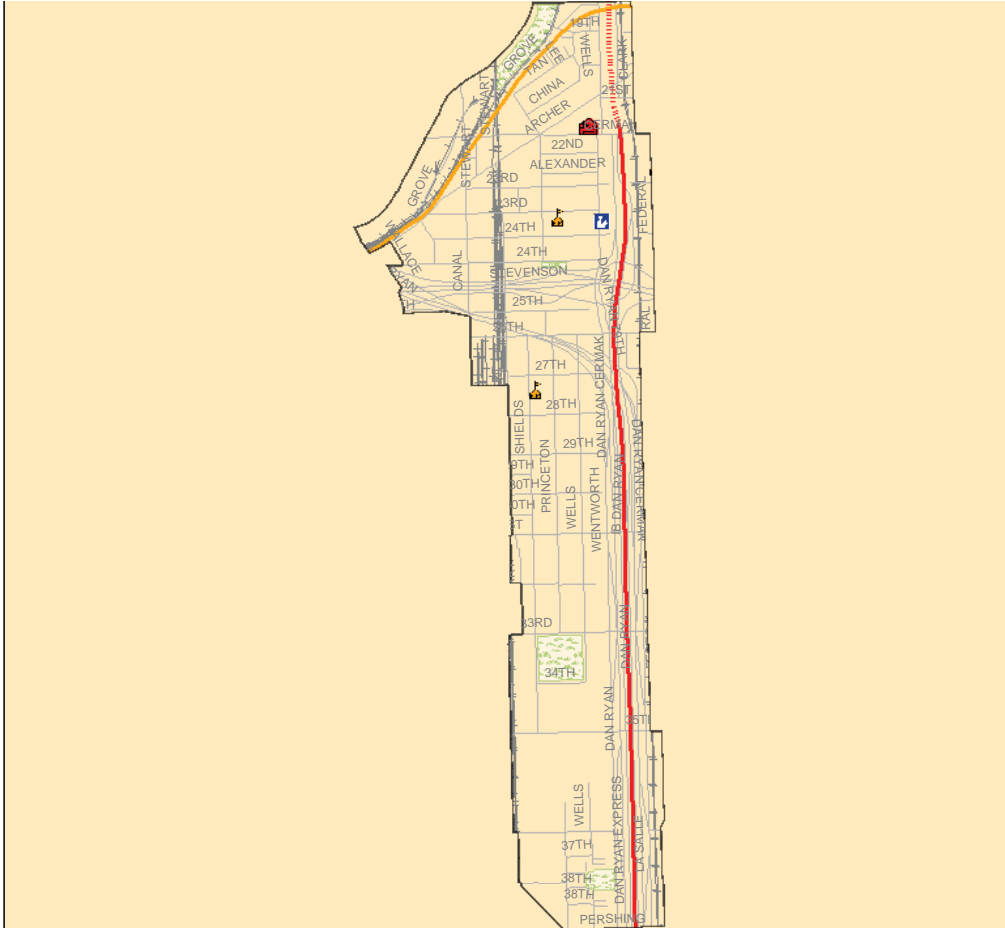
Subject	Number	Percent
House Hold Type		
Total Households	18,651	100.0
Family Households	9,767	52.3
(Married Couple Family)	6,901	37.0
(Female householder)	1,930	10.3
Nonfamily households	8,884	47.6
(Householder Living Alone)	6,881	36.8
Average household size	2.35	
Average family size	3.24	

Income

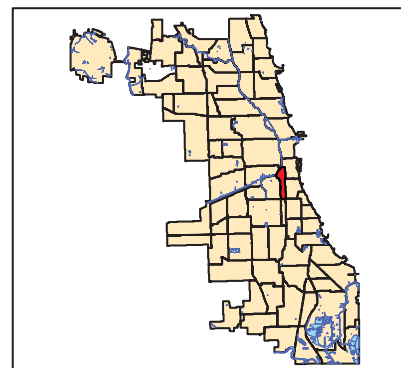
Subject	Households	Percent	Married-Couple families (%)
Total	18,655	100	9,847 (52.7)
Less than \$10,000	1,431	7.6	567 (39.6)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,134	6.0	399 (35.1)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,310	12.3	1,087 (47.0)
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,808	15.0	1,342 (47.7)
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3,723	19.9	1,697 (45.4)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,511	18.8	2,074 (59.0)
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,860	9.9	1,317 (70.8)
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,253	6.7	935 (74.6)
\$150,000 to \$199,999	303	1.6	234 (77.2)
\$200,000 or more	322	1.7	195 (60.5)
Median Income	40,898		48,215

Content from: www.census.gov
(1999 Census Data)

03 ARMOUR SQUARE



Legend	
	Firehouses
	Hospitals
	Libraries
	Police Facilities
	Schools
	U S Post Offices
	Railroads
	Cemeteries
	Parks
	CTA Lines
	Blue Line Subway
	Blue Line Elevated/At-Grade
	Brown Line
	Brown, Purple Lines
	Green Line
	Green, Orange Lines
	Pink, Brown, Purple, Orange Lines
	Pink, Brown, Purple, Orange, Green Lines
	Orange Line
	Purple Line
	Red Line Subway
	Red Line Elevated/At-Grade
	Red, Purple Lines
	Red, Purple, Brown Lines
	Yellow Line



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Working Class

“Armour Square has been, from the beginning, principally a working-class area. Germans and Irish arrived during the Civil War, and later, Swedes joined the population. These groups used the area as a way station as they moved southward and climbed upward in social and economic status. “

Chicago Fire

“Armour Square lay south of the burned area during the Chicago Fire of 1871 but was nonetheless greatly affected by the disaster. Laws enacted after the fire required brick or stone construction in the central city. The resulting increase in costs drove many working families out to the edge of the “brick area,” and Armour Square received many such families.”

New Boundaries

“Armour Square lost blocks of housing as the tracks of bordering railroads were elevated. These changes cut off the area from neighborhoods to the east and west..”

Italian Immigrants

“...1899, Italian immigrants arrived and formed the Roman Catholic parish of Santa Maria Inconronata. Commercial operations began to displace housing in the area. Some of the encroaching businesses were extensions of the notorious Levee district just to the east. “

Charles Comiskey

“In 1909, Charles Comiskey built a new baseball park for the Chicago White Sox between 34th and 35th Streets. The old Sox park then became home to the American Giants of the Negro League. In 1991 the White Sox moved into a still newer stadium just south of the old Comiskey Park; the Negro Leagues having long since vanished.”

Chinese Influx

“Around 1912, Chinese living in an enclave at the south edge of the Loop began a mass movement southward. The Chinese encountered severe racial discrimination, however, and were forced to do business through an intermediary. The H. O. Stone Company acted on behalf of 50 Chinese businessmen to secure 10-year leases on buildings in the new area. ”

Newer Boundaries

“As the city's “Black Belt” began to expand during World War I, African Americans moved into Armour Square's southern section, numbering about 4,000 by 1930. This figure remained stable through the Great Depression and World War II until, in 1947, the Chicago Housing Authority completed Wentworth Gardens at 37th and Princeton, and the neighborhood reached an all-time high population of over 23,000, with blacks making up nearly half the total. Later, widespread demolition made way for construction of the Dan Ryan and Stevenson Expressways and their interconnecting ramps, which set off a continuing decline in population.”

New minority

“In 1999, Chinese constituted over half the area's population. The Chinese were moving west into Bridgeport and a rejuvenated Chinatown continued as a major tourist attraction with many shops and famed restaurants. An outside investor from Hong Kong developed Appleville apartments, and a consortium of Chinese businessmen and local banks developed Chinatown Square and Jade City apartments. A new Chinatown Park was under construction along the river. Adaptive reuse of old structures, nearby infill housing, and the recently enlarged McCormick Place to the east added energy to the area. ”

Armour Square (CA 34)					
Year	Total (and by category)		Foreign Born	Native with foreign parentage	Males per 100 females
1930	21,450		25.0%	37.1%	122
	15,207	White (70.9%)			
	4,058	Negro (18.9%)			
	2,185	Other (10.2%)			
1960	15,783		14.1%	22.1%	103
	9,098	White (57.6%)			
	4,960	Negro (31.4%)			
	1,727	Other races (10.9%)			
1990	10,801		44.6%	—	90
	2,505	White (23.2%)			
	2,408	Black (22.3%)			
	5,616	Asian/Pacific Islander (52.0%)			
	272	Other race (2.5%)			
	471	Hispanic Origin* (4.4%)			
2000	12,032		52.0%	—	90
	2,287	White alone (19.0%)			
	2,053	Black or African American alone (17.1%)			
	31	American Indian and Alaska Native alone (0.3%)			
	7,324	Asian alone (60.9%)			
	2	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (0.0%)			
	142	Some other race alone (1.2%)			
	193	Two or more races (1.6%)			
	448	Hispanic or Latino* (3.7%)			

David M. Solzman

ARMOUR SQUARE DEMOGRAPHICS

Content from www.census.gov (2000 Census Data)

Geographic Area	Total Population	18 years and over		60 years and over		65 years and over	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tract 3404	1,676	1,329	79.3	325	19.4	258	15.4

(Population by age)

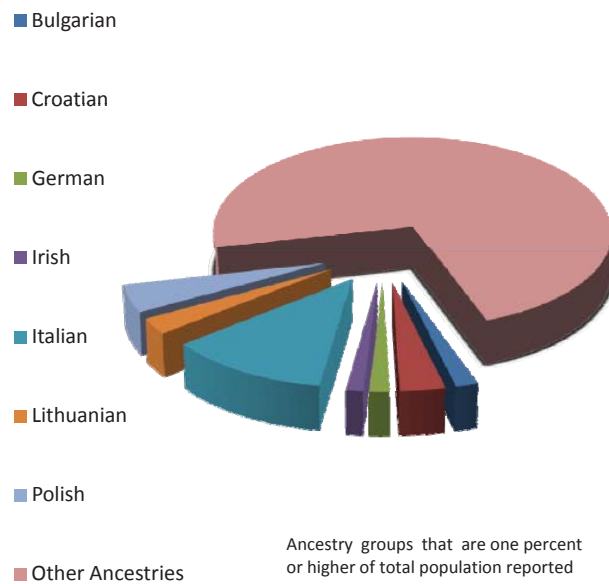
Geographic Area	Percent distribution by occupation						Percent in selected industries		
	Management, Professional and related occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manufacturing	Percent government workers (local state, or federal)
Tract 3404	19.6	24.8	25.8	0.0	11.8	18.0	0.0	14.7	8.9

(Occupation)

(Ancestry)

Content from: www.census.gov
(2000 Census Data)

Ancestry	Number	Percent of total population
Total Ancestries Reported	1,599	95.9
Other Arab	5	0.3
Bulgarian	26	1.6
Croatian	47	2.8
Czech	5	0.3
English	4	0.2
French (except Basque)	11	0.7
German	27	1.6
Greek	7	0.4
Irish	41	2.5
Italian	191	11.5
Lithuanian	41	2.5
Polish	71	4.3
United States or America	8	0.5
Belizean	4	0.2
Other Ancestries	1,111	66.6



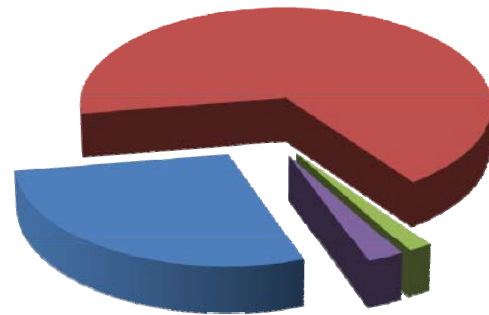
(Race)

Content from: www.census.gov
(2000 Census Data)

Race	Number	Percent
Total population	1,676	100.0
One race	1,639	97.8
White	459	27.4
Black or African American	2	0.1
American Indian & Alaska Native	13	0.8
Chinese	1,107	66.1
Filipino	5	0.03
Japanese	1	0.1
Korean	6	0.4
Other Asian categories	8	0.5
Some other race	29	1.7
Hispanic or Latino (one race)	82	2.5

Note: inconsistencies in numbers relates to dual ethnicities

- White
- Chinese
- Some Other Race
- Hispanic or Latino



Races that are one percent or higher of single race population reported

(Income)

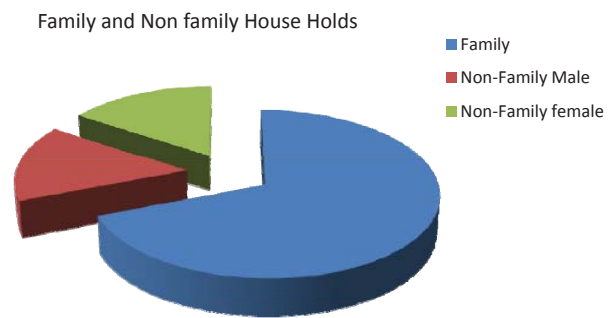
Families

Subject	Households (%)	Total (%)	Married-Couple families (%)	Female householder, no husband Present (%)	Nonfamily households (%)
Total	576 (100.0)	383 (100.0)	298 (100.0)	51 (100.0)	193 (100.0)
Less than \$10,000	93 (16.1)	60 (15.7)	45 (15.1)	15 (29.4)	42 (21.8)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	75 (13.0)	58 (15.1)	43 (14.4)	7 (13.7)	17 (8.8)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	49 (8.5)	31 (8.1)	23 (7.7)	8 (15.7)	18 (9.3)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	113 (19.6)	61 (15.9)	35 (11.7)	7 (13.7)	52 (26.9)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	29 (5.0)	28 (7.3)	28 (9.4)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.6)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	48 (8.3)	23 (6.0)	23 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	16 (8.3)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	27 (4.7)	17 (4.4)	17 (5.7)	0 (0.0)	10 (5.2)
\$40,000 to \$44,999	14 (2.4)	14 (3.7)	14 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
\$45,000 to \$49,999	13 (2.3)	9 (2.3)	9 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
\$50,000 to \$59,999	40 (6.9)	21 (5.5)	14 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	19 (9.8)
\$60,000 to \$74,999	28 (4.9)	14 (3.7)	8 (2.7)	6 (11.8)	14 (7.3)
\$75,000 to \$99,999	26 (4.5)	26 (6.8)	18 (6.0)	8 (15.7)	0 (0.0)
\$100,000 to \$124,999	13 (2.3)	13 (3.4)	13 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
\$200,000 or more	8 (1.4)	8 (2.1)	8 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Median Income	\$23,056	\$23,73	\$25,375	\$16,094	\$22,216
Mean Income	\$32,313	\$34,981	\$36,990	\$29,867	\$25,374

Content from: www.census.gov
(2000 Census Data)

(Household Types / Numbers)

Subject	Number	Percent
House Hold Type		
Total Households	588	100.0
Family House holds	406	69.0
(Male householder)	308	52.4
(Female householder)	98	16.7
Nonfamily households	182	31.0
(Male householder)	90	15.3
Living alone	58	9.9
(Female householder)	92	15.6
Living alone	83	14.1



Visit [Census.gov](http://www.census.gov) at the link below for more Demographic Information Like educational Attainment <http://bit.ly/hpCUFp>

(Land Area / Density)

Geographic Area	Population	Housing Units	Area in square miles			Density per square mile of land area	
			Total Area	Water Area	Land Area	Population	Housing Units
Tract 3404	1,676	651	0.11	0.00	0.11	15,515.2	6,026.5

Content from: www.census.gov
(2000 Census Data)