

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received OCT 10 1984

date entered NOV 13 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic The Peoples Gas Building

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number 122 South Michigan Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Chicago N/A vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county Cook code 031

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company

street & number 122 South Michigan Avenue

city, town Chicago N/A vicinity of state Illinois

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cook County Recorder of Deeds

street & number 118 North Clark Street

city, town Chicago state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Illinois Historic Structures Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date October, 1972 federal state county local

depository for survey records Department of Conservation, Division of Historic Sites

city, town Springfield state Illinois

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Peoples Gas Building was built by the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company from plans prepared by D. H. Burnham and Company. It was completed in 1910, and occupies a prominent site at the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Adams Street in Chicago. The building fills the entire lot, with a frontage along Adams Street of 171 feet and a Michigan Avenue facade frontage of 196 feet.¹

The building is twenty-one stories high. The plan is an elongated square with a central light court open above the third floor. The light court is sixty by seventy feet from the third to the seventeenth floor. Above that level its size increases to ninety-eight by seventy-six feet. The court is faced with white, enameled brick and is open at the top. The exterior is built of granite and terra cotta, while the interior detailing is primarily white marble with mahogany trim. The lobby is finished in marble with bronze trim.²

The Michigan Avenue and Adams Street facades are classical skyscraper designs with a clearly defined base, shaft and cornice. The overhanging portion of the cornice and its decorative finials have been removed. The complex design of the upper part of the building extends down several floors and reflects the base of the building. The base is divided into thirteen bays on the Michigan Avenue facade and eleven bays on the Adams Street side. The west side of the building faces a public alley. The north side is a party wall except for a small light court above the second floor which is shared with the adjacent building.

The Michigan Avenue and Adams Street facades are similar in composition, although the Michigan Avenue elevation is two bays (twenty-five feet) wider. The corners of the building on both principal facades are articulated as piers clad in smooth terra cotta. Each pier contains single units of double hung windows from the third through the twentieth floors. The base of these corner piers is elaborately detailed in masonry and large sheets of glass except on the west end of the Adams Street side where one of three major entrances penetrates the facade. A second entrance, one bay wide, is located in the central bay on the Michigan Avenue facade. The primary entrance is on the Michigan Avenue side utilizing bays one and two just south of the corner pier noted above. The Michigan Avenue entrances are detailed in bronze. There is a modern entry now located in the central bay of the Adams Street facade, but no attempt to duplicate the original bronze or masonry was made when it was installed.

The base columns on the Adams and Michigan Avenue facades are executed in smooth granite with Ionic capitals. These columns, like all of the elaborate ornamentation of the building, are eclectic in nature and contribute to an overall impression of monumentality, which was clearly the intent of the architects. There is an engaged colonnade beginning at the seventeenth floor and extending to the twentieth floor level. These columns, however, are terra cotta and are decorated with the same ornament used on the remainder of the building's surface. That surface is flat, but has pairs of double hung windows in each bay. The "Chicago Window" concept was not utilized in this structure. A very different aesthetic results from the use of individual windows, which are grouped in pairs separated by piers so large that they become a part of the wall surface.

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Item number 7

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Above the upper colonnade, the twentieth floor windows are wide, double hung units similar to those in the corner piers rather than the pairs used elsewhere. There is an attic in the building, but no windows for that space are provided on the street facades. Instead, there was a cresting of elaborate terra cotta ornamentation and acanthus-leaf finials.

Today the exterior appearance of the Peoples Gas Building retains nearly complete integrity. The principal alterations made since completion include the removal of the finials at the cornice and the addition of an entrance in the south facade. The building originally had flat sheets of glass set between columns at the base. The Adams Street bays also had provision for shop entries which were apparently never installed. Shortly after construction was completed, the successor firm to D. H. Burnham and Company designed a system of polygonal glass bays installed between the columns which have survived to this day. The windows above these bays were covered at the same time. The Adams Street shops were apparently combined into a single retail space at the time these bays were added. The central Adams Street entrance was also added then, as was an entrance between the two southernmost columns on Michigan Avenue.³ Today this interior space is used by Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company as a customer's service area.

The primary customers entrance was originally the central Michigan Avenue entry. Visitors entered a high ceilinged court which led to the "customer's room" located under the central light court. This room was surrounded by two tiers of marble columns and roofed by a splendid Tiffany glass ceiling. Bronze and leather furnishings, mosaic floors, and mahogany trim combined to create a monumental interior space befitting the headquarters of one of the largest public utility firms in the United States. Unfortunately, these details have been removed.

Access to other offices in the building was through either of the entrances at the northeast or southwest corners of the building. The Adams Street entry provided access to both the "customers room" or to the larger public hall on the north where fourteen passenger elevators served the building. The major Michigan Avenue entrance led directly to this same space. Staircases were provided just inside both of these entries as well as at the northwest corner. The original retail cigar stand in this area is still in use and has all of its original bronze and mahogany fittings.

Typical office floors on the upper levels provided a double loaded corridor completely around each floor. The more desirable rental spaces were on the east and south sides, where the offices were two rooms deep. The west side was only a single room deep, as were the offices around the central light court. The north side of the upper floors was devoted almost entirely to elevators and mechanical equipment. The elevators have been adapted to comply with modern code considerations and new doors and enclosures have been installed. One elevator has been removed. Every office suite was supplied with its own lavatory, and public restroom facilities were located on every floor. The building was designed with a

(Continued on Continuation Sheet #2)

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permanent barber shop, including showers, and a public stenographer's office on the tenth floor. Tenant comfort was a prime factor in the building. A safe deposit vault for use by tenants was included on the fourteenth floor. The building was equipped with pneumatic cleaning apparatus and tenants had the option of using either gas or electricity for lighting.

The Peoples Gas Building has been occupied by the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company since its construction. This firm has generally occupied 50 to 60 percent of the building, with the remainder used for rental space. From time to time, various alterations have been made to the interior to accommodate tenants. Generally speaking, however, the typical office floors have maintained a certain degree of integrity. For example, the fourteenth floor is virtually intact.

The ground floor, on the other hand, has had substantial alterations. Following the Second World War, the owners elected to extend the second floor across the upper portion of the customers' room and to hide the Tiffany glass roof with a dropped ceiling. Ceilings were also lowered throughout the first floor and this space was largely adapted as rental space. These changes required removal or covering over of most of the original decorative detail. Fortunately, the public spaces served by the original southwest and northeast entrances have survived with lesser alterations. Plans for refurbishment of the ground floor public spaces are underway and are in the spirit of the original architecture.

1. Ref: Chicago Guarantee Survey Company, Plat of Survey. The Peoples Gas Company, March 9, 1964.
2. Beattie, G.M. (Compiler). History of The Peoples Gas Building Construction. Chicago: D. H. Burnham & Co., privately published, 1911. Factual data concerning original conditions and materials is all taken from this document and has been verified by on site inspection.
3. The original plans were published in The Architectural Record for July of 1915. The revised first floor plan was published in The Architectural Work of Graham, Anderson, Probst and White and Their Predecessors, . . ., 1933. (See bibliographic references for complete citations.)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1910-11 **Builder/Architect** D. H. Burnham & Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Peoples Gas Building represents the physical embodiment of significant architectural and business facets of the history of Chicago. Furthermore, the building is on a site where various important social and political events occurred.

Since 1910, the structure at the northwest corner of Adams Street and Michigan Avenue has been the home of the Peoples Gas, Light, and Coke Company. The building was designed by D. H. Burnham & Company. The Gas Company had occupied another building at this site prior to erection of the new structure. The earlier building was built in 1883 by architects Burnham & Root, predecessors of D. H. Burnham & Company. Designed as the Brunswick Hotel, it became the headquarters of the Gas Company in the late nineteenth century.

The history of the site can be traced further than the Brunswick Hotel. Prior to its construction, the corner lot was occupied by a handsome wood and masonry residence, the home of prominent Chicagoan H. H. Honoré. It was here that Honoré's daughter Bertha was married to Potter Palmer.¹ She ultimately became the supreme arbiter of society in Chicago and a sincere and dedicated patroness of the arts, particularly the Art Institute of Chicago.

The remaining Michigan Avenue frontage of the Peoples Gas Building property was also occupied by the homes of prominent early Chicagoans. North of the Honoré house were the homes of Henry Farnum and brothers Nelson and Henry Tuttle. The house that occupied the space which is now the north end of the Peoples Gas Building was the home of William H. Brown. President-elect Abraham Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln were entertained at this handsome white marble house just prior to his inauguration.²

The architects of the Peoples Gas Building were D. H. Burnham & Company. At the time the building was designed and built, 1910-11, the firm was certainly one of the premier architectural firms in the world. Carl Condit has written that, "Office-building design around 1910 was so thoroughly dominated by the architectural firm of D. H. Burnham & Company that their works remain representative of the whole volume of construction until 1920."³ Daniel Burnham, at age sixty-four, was at the height of his power and productivity. He was to live only two more years.

Thomas S. Hines, Burnham's biographer, suggests that the buildings of D. H. Burnham & Company fall into three basic groups. First are those "that fitted residually under the historic rubric of the Chicago School;" second are those "in the White City tradition, which include banks and public buildings with classical or Beaux Arts Renaissance motifs;" and finally, there are those "that combine the first and second types by draping the basic Chicago frame of tall commercial structures with heavier, more traditional facades."⁴

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet #1 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.790

Quadrangle name Chicago Loop, IL

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	6	4	4	8	1	6	0	4	6	3	6	4	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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E

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The south half of Lot 5, all of Lot 8 and all of original Lot 9 (except so much thereof as taken for alley) all in Block 4, in fractional section 15 addition to Chicago, in section 16, Township 39 north, range 14 east of the third principal meridian, in Cook Co., Ill. Containing 34,414 square feet (0.790 acres) of land, more or less.
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wilbert R. Hasbrouck, FAIA, Architect

organization Hasbrouck Hunderman Architects date July 31, 1984

street & number 711 South Dearborn Street telephone (312) 922 7211

city or town Chicago state IL 60605

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Daid Kenny*

title *Director* date 9/24/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

for [Signature] date 11-13-84
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered 10/13/84

Continuation sheet #1 SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 2

The Peoples Gas Building is clearly in the third category. Condit described the building as, "so richly clad and so overpoweringly dominated at the base by a row of immense monolithic granite columns that we can infer its steel frame on hardpan caissons only from its twenty-story height. The distinguishing feature of its structural system is that the exterior walls on Michigan Avenue and Adams Street are carried on huge cantilever girders at the second-floor line in order to free the highly polished columns from the wall and floor loads above them. It was a case of a strictly aesthetic decision dictating a costly structural expedient, and it was to arise repeatedly as long as decorative systems were derived from historical precedents."⁵

The monumentality of the Peoples Gas Building was entirely suitable for a structure housing one of the great utility organizations of the world. Gas service first came to Chicago in 1850 when, "...lamplighters of The Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company turned on lamps lining the downtown area's newly planked streets."⁶ Five years later, "...the governor of Illinois signed a bill creating The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company."⁷

During the next half century, there was bitter competition amongst suppliers of gas to Chicago. At one time, ten companies were competing within the city limits. However, "...by 1907, following a succession of consolidations, Peoples Gas Light had become the sole gas distribution company in the city."⁸ Three years later the company occupied its new quarters on Michigan Avenue and has remained there to this date.

Today, the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company is one of two divisions of Peoples Energy Corporation. It serves 864,000 customers in Chicago. Its corporate office and primary management facilities are in the Peoples Gas Building, although six smaller customer service offices are located throughout Chicago. The second division of Peoples Energy Corporation is the North Shore Gas Company, based in Waukegan, Illinois.⁹ The Peoples Gas Building is being sold in 1984. Both the Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Company and Peoples Energy Corporation will remain in the building as tenants of the new owners.

1. Gilbert, Paul and Bryson, Charles Lee. Chicago and Its Makers. Chicago: Felix Mendelsohn, 1929. p.454.
2. *ibid.*
3. Condit, Carl W. CHICAGO, 1910-29, Building, Planning and Urban Technology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973. p. 93.

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NOV 13 1984

Continuation sheet #2 SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 3

4. Hines, Thomas S. Burnham of Chicago: Architect and Planner. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974.
5. Condit, Carl W., op. cit.
6. Peoples Energy News. Peoples Energy Corporation, Annual Report, 1983. p. 1.
7. ibid.
8. Gaertner, Jean (Editor). "When Gas Service Came to Chicago." Peoples Gas Magazine, Vol. 6, No. 3, Summer 1975. p. 6.
9. Peoples Energy Corporation, Annual Report, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered NOV 13

Continuation sheet #1 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES Item number 9

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The Architectural Work of Graham, Anderson, Probst and White and Their Predecessors, D. H. Burnham & Co. and Graham, Burnham & Co., London: B. T. Batsford, privately published, 1933. Vol. II, plates 364, 365, 366.

Beattie, G. M. (Compiler). History of The Peoples Gas Building Construction. Chicago: D. H. Burnham & Co., privately published, 1911.

Condit, Carl W. CHICAGO, 1910-29, Building, Planning, and Urban Technology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

D. H. Burnham & Co., Original architectural drawings, Peoples Gas Company archives. 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604

Gaertner, Jean (Editor). "When Gas Service Came to Chicago." Peoples Gas Magazine, Vol. 6, No. 3, Summer 1975, pp. 4-12.

Gilbert, Paul and Bryson, Charles Lee. Chicago and Its Makers. Chicago: Felix Mendelsohn, 1929.

Hines, Thomas S. Burnham of Chicago: Architect and Planner. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974.

Moore, Charles. Daniel H. Burnham: Architect, Planner of Cities. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921.

Peoples Energy Corporation, Annual Report, 1983.

(Peoples Energy News). "From Modest Beginnings, Peoples Gas Light Has Grown With Chicago." Peoples Energy News, Vol. 10, No. 21, Oct. 1, 1981.

Randall, Frank A. History of the Development of Building Construction in Chicago. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1949.

Rebori, A. N. "The Work of Burnham & Root, D. H. Burnham & Co., and Graham Burnham & Co." Architectural Record, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, July 1915, p. 32-169.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Peoples Gas Building
Cook County
ILLINOIS

Working No. OCT 10 1984
Fed. Reg. Date: 10/24/86
Date Due: 11/8/84 - 11/24/84
Action: ACCEPT
RETURN
REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

Peoples Gas Building
Cook County
ILLINOIS

- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



PHOTOGRAPH #1: View Showing the Building In Context
With Michigan Avenue

NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL



PHOTOGRAPH #2: East Elevation As Seen From Grant Park

NAME OF PROPERTY:	The Peoples Gas Building
CITY AND STATE:	Chicago, Illinois
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER:	W. Stephen Saunders
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH:	July, 1984
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE:	Eckenhoff Saunders Architects c/o K & S Photo Graphics 180 North Wabash Chicago, IL



Alitalia

Alitalia

Alitalia

Stanton
Optics

PHOTOGRAPH #3: East Elevation Street Facade

NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL



PHOTOGRAPH #4: View of Adams Street Ground Level

NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL



PHOTOGRAPH #5: View of Street Level Polygonal Bays

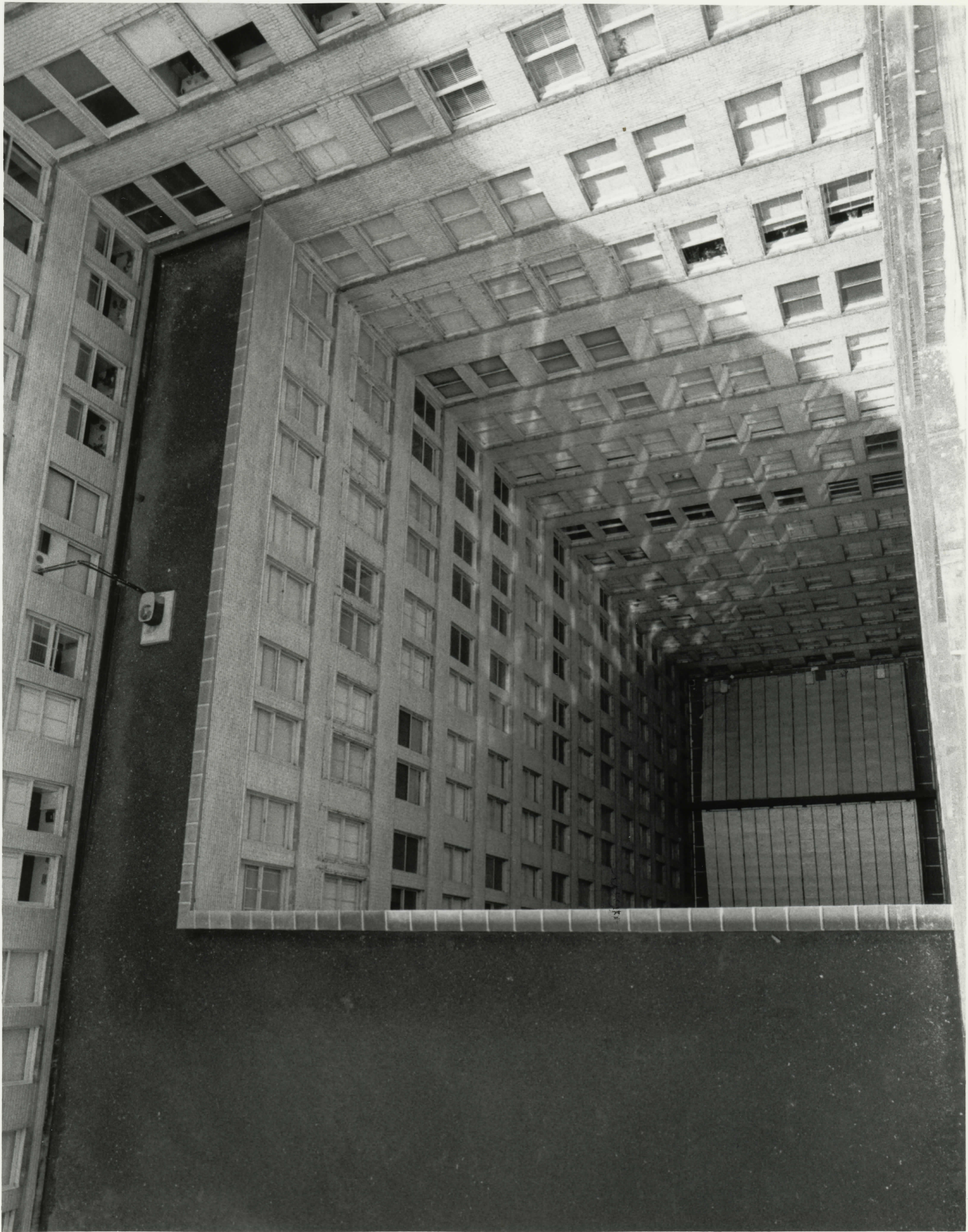
NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL



PHOTOGRAPH #6: View From Roof Showing Light Court

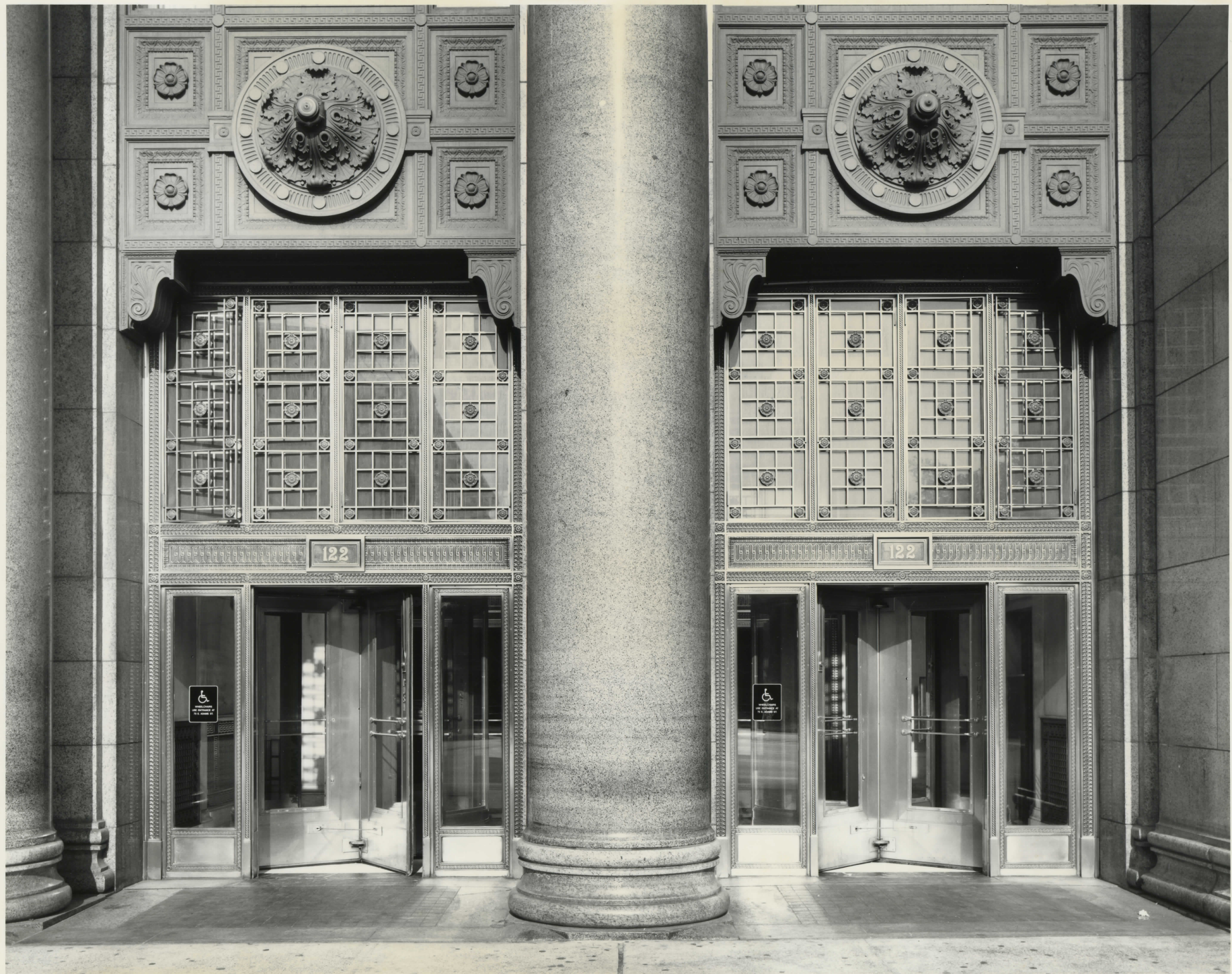
NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL



PHOTOGRAPH #7: A Detail of the Michigan Avenue Main Entrance

NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL



THE PEOPLE GAS HEAT & COOKING CO.

EMPLOYEES
AND
ANNUITANTS

PHOTOGRAPH #8: Interior View of Main Entry Showing Bronze Detailing

NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL



PHOTOGRAPH #9: A View of the Ground Floor Public Elevator Lobby

NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL



PHOTOGRAPH #10: A Detail of One of Several Staircases

NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL



CIGARS

Coke

Pay Cashes

Enjoy
Coca-Cola

PHOTOGRAPH #11: The Lobby Cigar Stand. Note Detailing.

NAME OF PROPERTY:	The Peoples Gas Company
CITY AND STATE:	Chicago, Illinois
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER:	W. Stephen Saunders
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH:	July, 1984
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE:	Eckenhoff Saunders Architects c/o K & S Photo Graphics 180 North Wabash Chicago, IL



PHOTOGRAPH #12: Detail of Mahogany Trim and Iron Hardware
On A Typical Office Door

NAME OF PROPERTY: The Peoples Gas Building

CITY AND STATE: Chicago, Illinois

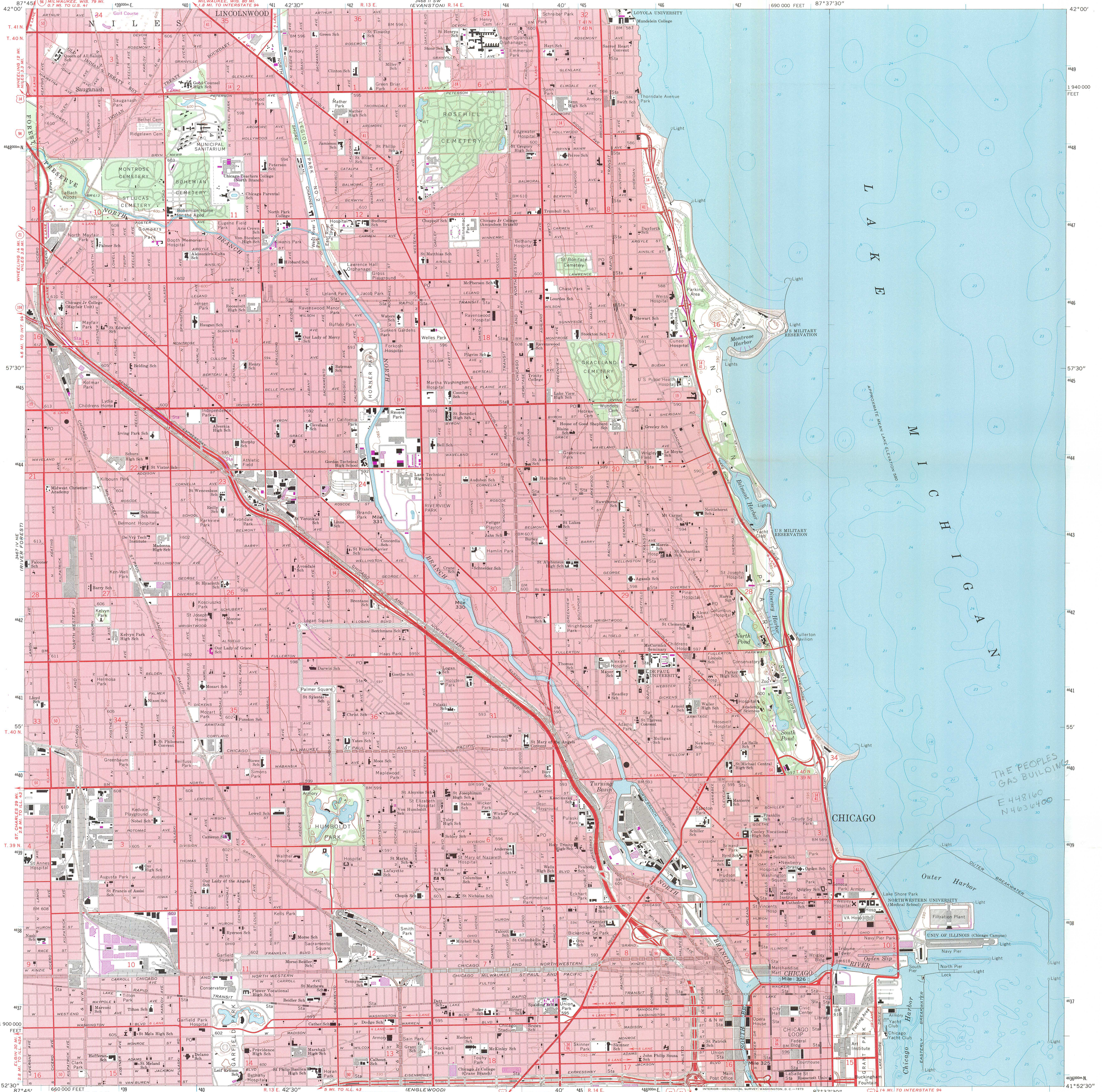
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: W. Stephen Saunders

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: July, 1984

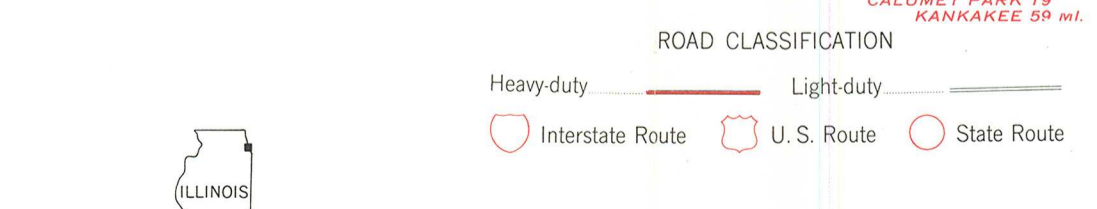
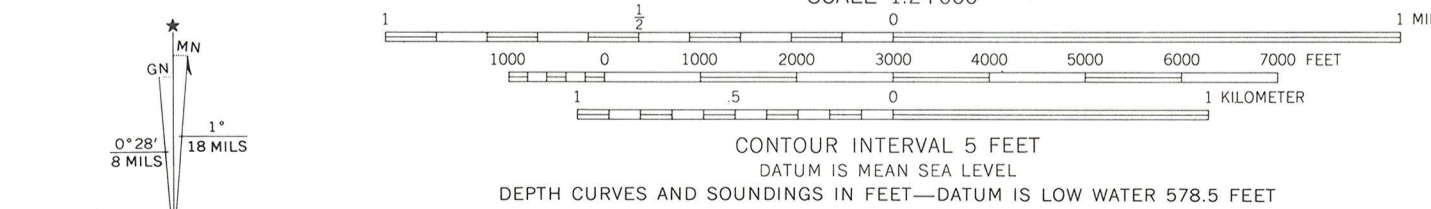
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Ekenhoff Saunders Architects
c/o K & S Photo Graphics
180 North Wabash
Chicago, IL

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHICAGO LOOP QUADRANGLE
ILLINOIS-COOK CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Illinois Geological Survey Control by USGS, USC&GS, and City of Chicago
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Topography by planetable surveys 1926. Revised 1963
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U.S. Lake Survey Charts 751 (1963) and 752 (1963). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum, 100,000-foot grid based on Illinois coordinate system, east zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1972. This information not field checked



CHICAGO LOOP, ILL.
N4152.5'-W8737.5'7.5
1963
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 3467 1 NW-SERIES W863

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