



Welcome to Chicago and the
Outer Drive Hero Drivers Club
Heroes Happy Holiday Hangover Hassle 2022

"Chicago is an October sort of city even in spring." Nelson Algren

Today's rally will highlight four events that helped define Chicago: the Battle of Fort Dearborn, the Great Fire, the Columbian Exposition and the Century of Progress

"Chicago ain't no sissy town" Michael "Hinkydink" Kenna

These events are represented by the four stars in the City Flag. Answers will relate to the people and places affiliated with these events.

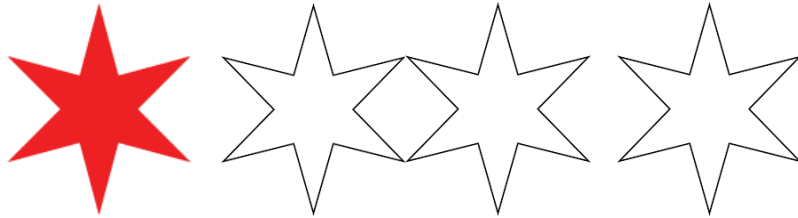
"Chicago is not the most corrupt American city. It's the most theatrically corrupt." Studs Terkel

Answers may require a little "local knowledge". The "no rules" rule also applies to the questions. Answer sheets are due by 3 pm at **Hawkeyes: 1458 W. Taylor St.** Park in the Lot on the corner of South Laflin St & West Filmore St.

"It's 106 miles to Chicago, we have a full tank of gas, half a pack of cigarettes, it's dark and we're wearing sunglasses" Elwood Blues

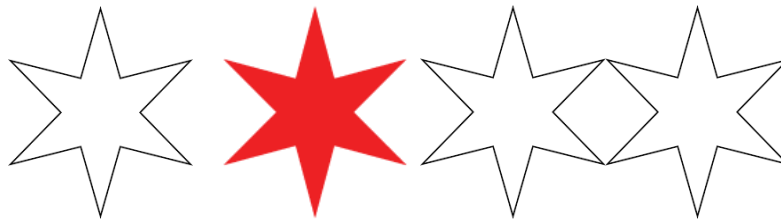
Good luck and good hunting –

Your Rally Masters: Kevin, Suzie, and Devin



1. Jean Baptiste Point du Sable was the first non-native settler in Chicago. He established his trading post on the north bank in 1790 and lived there until 1800. "Geography is Destiny" said Napoleon, and this little portage in a swamp became our great city. **What two rivers did the portage connect?**
2. John Kinzie was a dubious character. A Quebecoise fur trader, he bought the trading post and former home of DuSable in 1804. He survived the Dearborn massacre and after being arrested and transported he escaped and eventually returned to Chicago in 1816. A commemorative plaque is in Pioneer court (lower level). **Who owned the house in-between DuSable and Kinzie?**
3. Fort Dearborn was designed by Capt John Whistler in 1803. Whistler's grandson, James, went to West Point but failed out and became a painter. You may know his *Arrangement in Gray and Black*. It is housed at the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, however the Art Institute has quite a few Whistlers. **What are the Art Institute lions currently wearing?**
4. Fort Dearborn was named after Henry Dearborn, Revolutionary War hero and Jefferson's Sec of War. **If you are crossing Dearborn at Madison towards the lake, what should you do?**
5. The Battle of Fort Dearborn happened at about 18th St. and Calumet. It is now a park. In 1812 the railroad tracks were the shoreline. This Park connects to the lakeshore though a tunnel on the south end. **What "secret" route does the tunnel cross under?**
6. William Wells was a half-Indian Captain in the US Army who was sent to aid in the evacuation of the fort. He led the train along with about 30 Miami Indians. Wells had painted his face black as the Miami warriors did heading into battle. He knew what was coming. His bravery in defense of the civilians was noted by the Potawatomi, who (allegedly) ate his heart to imbibe his courage. He is believed to have been buried at about 18th and Prairie. **Who used to have a home on the NE corner?**
7. Fort Dearborn was not actually at Michigan and Wacker, but a few feet below at river level. **Who parks their delivery vans on the SW corner?**
8. The bodies from the battle remained uncovered until the Fort was rebuilt in 1816. As many as possible were recovered from the sand dunes and re-interred at the Fort's cemetery which was at about the SE corner of Lake and Wabash. It is currently a fake British pub. Interestingly, its namesake is close to where your Rally Master was raised. **Where is that?**
9. The second Fort Dearborn was built just a little bit to the west. Directly across the river at the Wendella dock, was the main route north. It now follows Rush and Clark, but back then it was called Green Bay Road. **What type of park is at Rush and Kinzie now?**
10. At 360 N Michigan, the London House is built on the site of Fort Dearborn II. Now you can get a Smashburger. From 1958 to 1980 Paul Harvey gave us the rest of the story from his studio on the 5th floor. Look at the Mi Ave plaque. **In what year did this building receive the Gold Medal?**
11. On the NE corner of State and the river sits AMA Plaza. It was the home of Dr Alexander Wolcott. The only physician in the territory, he married Kinzie's daughter Ellen in 1823. **How many umbrellas do the Gentlemen have?**

12. Wacker was originally called S Water Street, and a ferry ran at what is now Dearborn. A moveable bridge replaced the ferry in 1834. It was the first bridge built in Chicago. **According to the plaque on Marina Towers, when was it removed?**
13. The current channel to the lake was dug by soldiers in 1828. The river used to curve south before meeting the lake at about Michigan and between Washington and Madison. **What is the silver sculpture behind the skating rink?**
14. The “new” opening to the lake was at South Water and Stetson. Yes, the river was later moved North! **East of Bockwinkels entrance, what floors does the topmost standpipe serve?**
15. Wolf Point housed Chicago’s first tavern, first hotel, first ferry and first bridge (across the north branch). It was supposedly named after a Potawatomi native who lived there. On the loop side sat the first Post Office. According to the plaque (NE corner of Lake St bridge, below the light fixture) **where did the mail come from?**
16. In 1812 Michigan Ave was the approximate shoreline. Everything to the east is landfill. If you stood between the Bowman and the Spearman, you would be in the lake. There is a snazzy old-fashioned light pole there now. **What does the electrical box “Control”?**
17. Canadian trader Antoine Louis Ouilmette had married a Potawatomi woman named Archange and thus had a friendly relationship with the local tribes. In fact, after the battle, several settlers were hidden at his house which was just north of Kinzie’s. Now it is the Tribune Tower. **What Chicago “stone” is to the right of the entrance? (and the Alamo)**
18. Šikaakwa was the Miami word to describe the area at the mouth of the river. It was the name of the wild onion that flourished here. We call it *Allium tricoccum* or ramps. Maybe you can get them at the Farmers Market at Federal Plaza (Dearborn between Adams and Jackson). **Who is allowed to park in the tow-away zone?**
19. A replica of Fort Dearborn was on display during the Century of Progress expo. The replica was located on the lake near 26th street. There’s now a parking lot there along Fort Dearborn Drive. **At the north end, what do you need to do for “Beach Parking”?**



The summer of 1871 marked a fourteen-week drought. Beginning with a devastating warehouse fire on September 30, the fire department was taxed daily. Twenty fires occurred in one week, three on October 4, four on October 5, and five on October 6. On October 7, the fire bell alerted at 10 pm. By daylight the fire was out, but for Chicago it was only a short reprieve.

20. The fire started at about 8:30pm, October 8th, in Mrs. O’Leary’s barn on DeKoven St. It is now the CFD training center. **Who gets the first parking spot off Jefferson?**
21. The fire jumped the river and into the Loop at about Harrison Street. In fact, the bridge was built “to accommodate teams conveying brick and lumber to the burnt district.”. The original bridge is long gone. **What number bridge is this?** (see plaque on bridge house)
22. The city’s first free library was established after the fire, all the private libraries having burned. It was founded with a donation of 8000 volumes from Queen Victoria and other British dignitaries and authors. The library opened in a disused iron water storage tank which had

survived the fire, at the SE corner of LaSalle and Adams. It is now the famous Rookery building.

What cultural institution is advertised on the light post banner?

23. At Jackson and Clark stood the Pacific Hotel. After the fire it was rebuilt as the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was here in 1883 that our present 5 zone "Standard Time" was adopted. In front of the Wintrust entrance at 230 Clark, curbside plaques tell; **why are the sidewalks special?**
24. The fire burned for 30 hours from 8:30 pm on Oct 8th to about 4am on the 10th. Apart from just running out of fuel, rain in the morning finally ended the blaze. At LaSalle and Clark there is a seven-ton piece of fused metal. It was once a hardware store. **What word is inscribed in front of it?**
25. The County Courthouse was destroyed by the fire and Block 39 now houses City Hall. Unfortunately, the courthouse was very poorly built. Embers lit the roof, the fire bell in the cupola fell at 2:15 am and the building collapsed. Look at the front door of City Hall today, **How many fluted columns support the east façade? Extra credit. Of what order are the columns?**
26. One of the only houses to survive the fire belonged to Mahlon Ogden (brother of first city mayor William.) House staff tore up the wooden sidewalk in front and draped the house with water-soaked towels and carpets. The house faced Washington Square Park and is now occupied by the Newberry library. A plaque right of the front door commemorates the house. **Who put up the plaque?**
27. At Franklin and Adams is the Sears Tower (sic) but in 1871 it was a gas works, and just east was a tar factory. Once they caught fire at about midnight the Loop was doomed. Across Adams at 300 is a beautiful Terra Cotta building by Jens Jenson. Look at the filigree on the revolving doors. **How many large circular ceiling lights in the lobby?**
28. The fire almost recrossed the river back to the west at Madison St. On the west bank was the Oriental Flour mills. It was saved by a giant steam pump constantly spraying the exterior. If the west side had caught, it could have been a lot worse. It is now Riverside Plaza/Ogilvie Station. **What can you catch just NW of the bridge?**
29. Fuel for the fire came from the many creosote-soaked wooden block streets. One of the few remaining is Wooden Alley just south of North Blvd between Astor and State. **Which Chicago celebrity's coach house opens on to it?**
30. William Rand and Andrew McNally had a small print shop at 51 Clark Street. They printed tickets and timetables for the many railroads in town. As the fire approached, R and M wrapped and buried two presses in the sand on the shore by McNally's house. Three days later they were back in business. The site of their print shop is now a rare coin dealer. **What year is the quarter?**
31. The fire's southernmost reach was Halsted and Canalport. The stock and lumber yards to the south and west were spared. Chicago's industrial heart still beat and enabled the quick rebuilding. It is now a school yard. **How many slides in the playground?**
32. Land speculation was rife after the fire. One of the most notorious swindlers was William Streeter who (allegedly) grounded his steamboat *Reutan* on the shore at what is now Superior and Fairbanks. The rubble from the fire was being dumped into the lake and Streeter claimed the land for himself and proceeded to auction it off. The area is of course now Streeterville. In the basement at 622 Fairbanks is O'Tooles. **When was it established?**
33. On the NE corner of LaSalle and Monroe sat the Nixon Block. It had been advertised as "fire-proof" and it was! It was partially completed, but its lobbies were full of wood sashes, doors and lumber ready to be installed. The wood burned but the masonry and iron frame held. Across LaSalle is the beautiful Northern Trust Building. **According to the cornerstone plaque this building holds the Primary what?**

34. At Ontario and Dearborn NW was the original Chicago Historical Museum which completely burned in the blaze. One of the many items lost was an original copy of the Emancipation Proclamation. The building to the south is a fake. The plaque tells you; **Where are the general offices?**
35. In the North division between Wabash and Rush stood the Galena Grain elevator. At 5:40 in the morning, it was the first building north of the river to ignite. **What building sat on this site before the current building?**
36. On the SE corner of LaSalle and Washington sat the Chamber of Commerce. It was also the home of the Chicago Board of Trade. The building destroyed, they reopened two weeks later in a temporary hall. One year later they had rebuilt. 33 N LaSalle is a great Art deco building. **If you parked here, what zone would you be in?**
37. Gurdon Hubbard was an early Chicago pioneer. He arrived in 1818 and is credited with building the city's first stockyards. His autobiography totaled over 800 pages. It was a first-hand account of Chicago's birth and growth. Sadly, the only manuscript was destroyed in the fire. 430 N was renamed after him in 1936. **What does the corner frieze at 440 N Wells tell us about Hubbard St?**
38. The Pickwick Stable and Farm was located at 22 E Jackson. The stable was owned by Henry Horner, grandfather of future Governor Henry Horner and namesake of the Horner Homes. After the fire a small (very small) shop was built here. **What can a Hero purchase here now?**
39. The Chicago Water Tower was one of the few buildings to survive the fire, thanks to Frank Trautman who covered the buildings with woolen blankets and discarded canvas sails and kept the covers soaked in lake water. **How many leaded glass windows on the south side of the pumping station?**
40. There was a second, smaller Chicago fire in 1874. This second blaze was still large, burning 47 acres just south of the Loop, and finally (!) resulted in many changes to Chicago's fire prevention and firefighting regulations. Luckily the fire did not burn the the Loop again; it was stopped at State St and Van Buren St. This is now the site of the Harold Washington Library. In the small park to the north; **Who can you donate to (green bins)?**

Fun fact. The first fire pole was installed in 1878 at what was Engine House 21 at 909 S Plymouth Court.



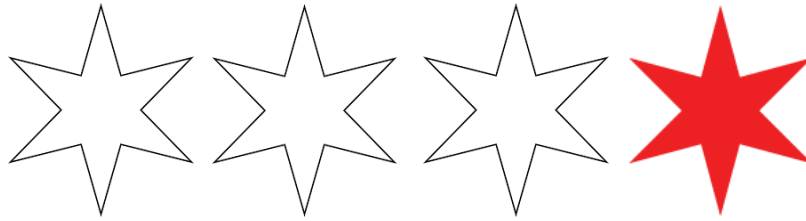
41. Little remains of the famous "White City", but one culinary delight is still available: The Chocolate Brownie, invented by the chefs at the Palmer House kitchen specifically for Bertha Palmer and the Columbian exhibition. As Chairwoman of the Board of Lady Managers, and de facto hostess of the fair, Berta asked the chefs for a "transportable dessert". **What animal is on the doors just inside of the glass revolving doors at 17 E Monroe?**
42. Visitors to the Columbian Exposition often arrived by train. The train came in from the south along S Cornell Dr. **What is the "Danger" on the NW corner of Cornell and Marquette?**
43. Pabst "Best Select" beer famously won its Blue Ribbon at the Fair. (Spoiler alert, it didn't.) The judging took place in the Agriculture Hall. Jackson Harbor Station is in the same approximate location. **What color are the garage doors?**

44. At the intersection of E Hayes and S Richards stands the statue of *The Republic*. The original stood guard over the Court of Honor in the Grand Basin at the center of the White City. This replica is 24 ft tall. The original was 65ft! On the plinth (designed by Lincoln Memorial architect Henry Bacon), **How many Pinecones on the SW side?**
45. Just south on Richards is a small crosswalk. On your right is where the Administration building really was. If you peer through the trees to your left you would be looking straight down the Grand Basin and the Court of Honor. **Who can park on the west side?**
46. Go to the 1987 E Hayes parking lot. At the east end you face LSD. The center of this intersection is where the original statue would have been. **At the boat launch behind you, what "trail" can you access?**
47. If you head to the Jackson Park driving range, you will be in the center of the Palace of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. This massive building covered 1,260,189 sq ft, or about 13 acres, larger than any hall at McCormick Place! It was 210 ft tall at the peak. At the driving range according to the signs on the turnaround; **Where can you park "only"?**
48. If you head to the parking lot at 63rd Street Beach, on your right was the Casino. To your left, at the other end of the beach house stood the Music Hall. "Here the visitor may sit at his ease, fanned by the fresh Lake breezes, soothed by strains of excellent music, provided at pleasure with the choicest viands and refreshments, and having his comfort enhanced by the multitudinous dancing craft, the mighty steamers furrowing the waters of Lake Michigan, the magnificent spectacle afforded by the Exposition Buildings, or by the restless passing to and fro of the countless thousands upon the shore and upon the Pier." Now you'll just have to settle for a burger at Reggie's. Reggie's has some murals on the wall. **What animal is on the far right?**
49. The first Ferris wheel was demonstrated on the Midway between Ellis and Woodlawn. Its center axle was 45½ feet in length and weighed in at 89,320 pounds. Its location is now a skating rink. In the lobby of the building hang four vintage photos. **What is pictured in the second from the left?**
50. *Do kings play chess...?* Just east of the Ferris Wheel was the Persian exhibit. On the SE corner of Fullerton and Stockton sat a statue donated to the Columbian Exhibition by the Swedish Academy. The statue now sits just to the NE of the Ferris wheel. **Who is it?**
51. **Finish the mnemonic.**
52. There is no plaque to commemorate the building that used to sit on 63rd and Wallace. It is now a humble U.S. Post Office, but in 1893 it was the World's Fair hotel aka Dr. H.H. Holmes' Murder Castle. If you don't know the details, look it up! According to the cornerstone, **Who is the Postmaster General?**
53. The Science and Industry Museum is the most recognizable remaining building. It was originally built as the Palace of Fine Arts. It was built to be permanent and fire-proof to protect the \$5 million (\$150M today) worth of international art that it housed. The East Pavilion held art and statuary from France. **On its east façade, how many caryatids hold up the building?**
54. The French Pavilion sat opposite the East Pavilion towards the lake, right about where LSD is now. One of its exhibits was the sword given to the Marquis de Lafayette by Congress. **What was towed across Lakeshore Drive at this location in 1955?**
55. Francis Davis Millet was an artist who could trace his family back to the Mayflower. Ironically, he died on the Titanic. Before the Fair it was decided that Chicago needed a "municipal color". Millet put together a colored pennant with white bands. Terra Cotta was the chosen color, but the most enduring outcome was the Chicago "Y" logo, our "municipal device." Who remembers

it punched into L tokens? 59th St is a Metra stop, not an L, but it is right on the Midway. **Inside the small station office, what metal object is between the two swinging doors?**

56. The train tracks were elevated for the upcoming Fair. Previously the homes on S Harper Ave (one-way northbound from 59th) had a lake view. It was then called Rosalie Court after Rosalie Buckingham. (Yes, as in the fountain). Look at the wonderful wood shingle houses. At SE 57th and Harper was the four story Rosalie Clubhouse and Music hall. **What is it now?**
57. The playground at 56th and Stony Island was the location of the “Esquimaux Village.” Twelve Inuit families lived in the village. One of the villagers was pregnant and had a baby girl. The babe was named *Columbia* Eneutseak, and Bertha Potter became her Godmother. **How many cars in the playground?**
58. At 56th and LSD is the Iowa Building. It is the only surviving State pavilion. **What seven things are bizarrely half-buried just to the NW?**
59. Across the Columbia Basin (then North Pond) from the Science Museum on the SE side sat the Pavilion from Brazil. It featured a 150 ft dome, four observation campaniles, and was decorated with tropical plants. You can access it from the south parking lot. **What Brazilian migrant lives there now?**
60. At Stony Island and 59th sat the Women’s Pavilion. It is the first structure of national importance to be designed and run by women, designed by Boston architect Sophia Hayden. Mary Cassat did the interior murals. On the NE corner, just north of the bus shelter, is a female figure. **What color is she?**
61. “It is an iron gray cat with green eyes, about as large as the regulation poodle dog, and is supposed to have come all the way from Russia.” It was the World’s Fair resident mouser. According to the Trib; “The cat does most of its sleeping in Machinery Hall and does the bulk of its prowlings around the restaurants after they have been closed and everybody is gone.” Machinery Hall sat on what is now E Marquette Dr. There is a short par 3 on the north side. **What is its number?**
62. The Fair was ringed by an elevated electric train. “The inexperience of visitors from the rural districts was a constant menace to their safety as well as a strain on the energies of the officials of the road.” The North terminus was near 59th St Harbor and the south near present day La Rabida Park. Go to the circle on S Promontory Dr, **How many benches are in the central court?**
63. Buffalo Bill was a tough negotiator. Bill wouldn’t agree to the proposed 50/50 split with the Fair organizers. He simply rented 14 acres just outside the gate between 63rd and 61st west of Stony Island. The very imposing Hyde Park High School is located there now. **What will be its new neighbor to the east?**
64. Who is Gustave Falconnier? You may not know his name, but if you’re a Chicagoan, you know his most famous product, the Glass Brick. Exhibited at the Horticultural Hall, (think greenhouses) they were deemed, “a new departure in glass building, [with] great merit.” Horticulture Hall faced the West Lagoon where Cornell Dr now runs. On Cornell just north of Hayes, there is a crossing sign on the east side. **For what?**
65. At Stony Island east side between 64th and 65th sat the Cold Storage building. On July 10th, 1893, the decorative tower surrounding a smokestack in the middle of the building caught fire. It turned into the single most loss of life for the Chicago Fire Dept. Twelve firefighters died along with three civilians, most from jumping after being trapped on the burning tower. **What is the name of the apartment building at 6430 Stony Island?**
66. The University of Chicago Library at 1100 E 57 St. houses one of the most complete records of the fair. The University was founded in 1890 and started classes on October 1st, 1892, just months before the start of the Exposition. **What’s underneath the large glass dome?**

67. Marshall Field donated \$1 million to create a museum for the artifacts from the Columbian Exposition. The Columbian Museum of Chicago (quickly renamed the Field Columbian Museum) opened in the Palace of Fine Arts building before moving to its current location in 1921. Marshall Field made his fortune through his chain of department stores, headquartered at 111 N State St. **How many red balls over the State St entrance?**



68. The Chicago Firefighter memorial is just south of McCormick Lakeside Center. During the COP you would have been standing in the lake, but to your left was a walking bridge that connected the shoreline to Northerly Island. **Who is allowed to change the flag?**
69. With two 628 ft towers nicknamed Amos and Andy, the Skyride gondola took riders high over the fair. One side was anchored just behind the Meigs Field Admin building and the other by the Burnham Harbor boat launch. **According to the signs, what can you get at the Boat Drinks Bar and Grill?**
70. Have you left the parking lot yet? Take a quick jog up to the Daphne Garden. Just to the north was the Federal building and the Hall of the States. The Federal building featured three 150 ft towers representing the three branches of government. **How many Daphne statues?**
71. The General Motors building featured an actual auto assembly line. From a balcony above, fair goers could watch the 1/5 mile line produce real cars which could be bought onsite. The drop off circle at 31st St Beach was where it was located. **What is the weight limit on the fence?**
72. Helen Gould Beck made quite a splash at the Fair. Cecil B DeMille changed her name to Sally Rand (after the Chicago map maker). She performed her infamous Fan Dance at the Streets of Paris exhibit. Head down Ft Dearborn Drive to the West Tunnel – Lakeside Center where the French Pavilion was. **What gates can you access from the tunnel?** (Yes, you can drive through.)
73. In the Soldier Field South Parking lot was the large General Exhibits building. Here one could see; “a multitude of exhibits showing the activities and developments of the industrial world; oil and steel, textiles, jewelry, business machines...” **At the North end, what is not permitted beyond this point?**
74. Before the Fair, Sally danced at the Paramount Club, 16 N Huron, (“Chicago’s Coziest Club featuring a 4am breakfast show with Sid Lang and his orchestra.”) It’s now a parking garage. **What is the name of the red boutique across the street?**
75. There is a playground just NE of Soldier Field on McFetridge. This was the location of the Sears Roebuck Building. Here you could buy an exclusive new item for \$3.25, a Mickey Mouse watch! **How many globes are in the playground?**
76. East of Soldier Field, the Gold Star Families Memorial sits on what was the Avenue of Flags. It was the main pedestrian walkway from 14th St (McFetridge) to 16th (Waldron), a grand boulevard flanked by fifty 90ft tall multicolor flags. **What Soldier Field gate is directly across?**
77. 910 S Michigan housed one of the main sponsors of the Fair. Before they moved a little north to a big new S.O.B. in 1973, **what “...of Indiana” corporation was headquartered in this building?**

78. The Adler Planetarium was built just before the Fair, but it was still a highlight attraction. Light from the star Arcturus was converted into electrical signals, sent to the Adler and used to turn on the lights at the World's Fair on opening night. **The front door is flanked by what astrological figures?**
79. A 227 ft tall tower sat at the base of the South Lagoon. The 10 ft tall neon numbers on the Great Havoline Thermometer could be seen from anywhere in the Fair. It was reported that it was generally "cooler by the lake." At NE Michigan and Randolph sat a giant 23 story Chevrolet neon sign and clock rising over the train yards. It is now the Prudential Plaza. **What geographic landmark is embossed in gold high up on the right?**
80. Chicago's population in 1933 was about 3.4 million. It's about 2.7 now. About 40 million people visited the fair. In the depths of the depression, the Fair made back its investment before it closed. The closing night gala was held at the Century Club on the southern tip of Northerly Island, right about where runway 36 began. **On what night did Meigs field meet its end?**
81. The Old Mexico Niteclub was located on the Midway at about 27th Street. The Gumm sisters were a supporting act. They were a last-minute fill-in for the second show at the Oriental. Headliner George Jessel was impressed. He was especially impressed with little Frances. Frances eventually became Judy. Behind the Cultural Center is Garland Court. **How many birds in the mural?**
82. Admiral Byrd's polar exploration ship, the *City of New York*, was on display in the South Lagoon. From his base camp, Byrd was the first to fly to the South Pole. Byrd stayed at the Stevens Hotel, then the largest in the world, now the Hilton Towers. But... the Depression. By 1936 the hotel was broke and in receivership. **What is through the 720 S doors?**
83. At Lakeshore Drive and 29th stood the Houses of Tomorrow exhibit. It was about 15 "modern" homes designed to entice homebuyers with new designs and materials. Some of the homes now reside in Beverly Shores, IN. They're worth a trip. In 1919 this site was less special. See the plaque for, **What began here in 1919?**
84. On Aug 23, 1933, the State of Texas presented Verdi's opera *Aida* in Soldier Field. The Chicago and Civic Opera orchestras played, but the cast and crew were all Texan. Over 1300 persons along with elephants, camels, and horses all arrived on three special trains. "Prices are scaled at the rate correctly called Popular. They range, from twenty-five cents to one dollar and a half." At Gate Zero there are five medallions. **Which service is second from the left?**
85. The first All-Star game was played at Comiskey on July 6, 1933. The AL won 4-2. Babe Ruth homered for the AL into the right field stands. (The famous "Called Shot" was at Wrigley the year before.) In '34 the Babe visited the Fair and signed autographs at the Admin building. In its place at McFetridge and Special Olympic Drive there are two silver pylons. **What flag do they remind you of?**
86. For the Fair, 12th St Beach was renamed Jantzen's Beach in an early attempt at cross-platform marketing (Jantzen was and still is a swimsuit manufacturer.) On the north end of the beach house are two silver boxes. **What were they?**
87. Northerly Island was actually an island. Until 1888, Solidarity Drive was a bridge. It was converted to a causeway in 1938. (WPA!) **Whose statues mark the ends of the old bridge?**
88. Florence Price is recognized as the first African-American woman symphonic composer. Her Symphony in E minor was premiered during the fair on June 15th, 1933, by the CSO at the Auditorium Theater. **How many keys on a standard piano?**