Community Area #51
South Deering

Population: 17,755
Number of Structures: 4,469
Avg. Date of Construction: 1942

Significant Structures: 8

Source: 1990 Census, Harris File, CHRS

(Dots show approximate, rather than specific, locations of significant structures.)
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Community Area # 51

South Deering

Consisting primarily of industrial land surrounding Lake Calumet, the community area of South Deering first developed after the development in 1870 of harbor and dock facilities where the Calumet River entered Lake Calumet. Originally known as Irondale, following the establishment of the Brown Iron and Steel Company at 109th Street and the Calumet River in 1875, the community consisted of wooden cottages and shops clustered between 106th and 109th streets on the east side of Torrence Avenue, named for one of the steel company’s executives. No buildings survive from this early period.

The steel plant was sold to J.C. Cummings’ Calumet Iron and Steel Company in 1882, and the town was renamed Cummings. Annexation to Chicago came in 1889, but the 1891 closing of the steel mill halted further development. A horse-drawn streetcar line was in place on 106th Street, between Torrence and Indianapolis avenues, in 1892.

In 1900, the Deering Harvester Company bought out Calumet Iron and Steel, giving a new name and new hope to the community area. In 1902, Deering combined with the McCormick Reaper Company to form International Harvester, and a flock of new industries grew up along Torrence Avenue, from 105th Street south to 130th Street. The original steel mill became Wisconsin Steel in 1905 and was the dominant industry in community life for the next 75 years. The neighborhood continued to be characterized by frame cottages and small
apartment buildings. In 1915, the South Park Commission built the Classical Revival-style Trumbull Park fieldhouse.

During the 1920s, South Deering continued to develop as an industrial community. Public works improvements include the bridge at 3147 E. 106th Street. South Commercial Avenue developed into a vibrant shopping area, and Roy Franz designed the St. Archangel Michael Serbian Orthodox Church at 9807 S. Commercial in 1926.

Still, many streets remained unpaved until the 1930s, and most homes were simple frame cottages in the old industrial section known as Slag Valley, between 95th and 105th streets, east of Torrence. Less than 10 percent of the community area was residential by 1930, the rest filled with industrial and transportation uses.

In 1938, one of the first federal housing projects in Chicago, the Trumbull Park Homes, was built in an area bounded by 105th, Yates, and Bensley. Respected architects Ernest Grunsfeld, John Armstrong, Elmer Jensen, John Holabird and Philip Maher collaborated on the low-rise homes.

Demographic shifts led to gradual decline by the 1970s, exacerbated by the shutting down of International Harvester in 1979 and Wisconsin Steel in 1980. While some homes and commercial structures have been added since World War II, the community continues to search for industrial rebirth, while promoting the preservation of remaining marshlands and bird habitats as an ecological park.

*The focus of the Chicago Historic Resources Survey was on buildings erected prior to 1940. Buildings and developments erected after that date generally are not included in the inventory.*
# Community Area #51

**South Deering**

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<th>Address</th>
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<th>Building Style</th>
<th>Survey LM IS</th>
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An 1890 map of South Deering.

Survey information for this community area was accurate at the time it was first surveyed in June 1991. For an explanation of column headings, see page III-1.