

LOYOLA & OUR NEIGHBORS

Land & Campus

800 - 1300

The Neshnabek (also known as the Council of Three Fires: a confederation of the Ojibwe, Odawa/Ottawa, and Potawatomi) settled in the Great Lakes region. Their territory included what is now Chicago.

1600 - 1800

The Iroquois Confederacy, backed by English and Dutch colonizers, encroached upon Potawatomi territory in the western Great Lakes region. Chicago area became a hub for fur trade.

1812 - 1815

The War of 1812 shifted relations between colonizing nations (Britain and the United States) and the Council of Three Fires, as well as the Miami, Ho-Chunk, Menominee, Sac, Fox, Kickapoo, and Illinois Nations.

1816

Treaty of St. Louis designated the trail that is now Rogers Avenue as a boundary line between the Council of Three Fires and the American colonizers, led by William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau.

1834

Philip McGregor Rogers and other colonizers from the east coast settled along "The Ridge," now Ridge Boulevard. Rogers acquired 1,600 acres of land covering much of what is now Rogers Park.

1830

President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act. Indigenous nations who had called the Chicago area home for centuries were forcibly removed by the US military.

1856

Rogers died. His daughter Catherine and her husband Patrick Touhy inherited the 1,600 acres.

1870

Under the direction of Fr. Damen, SJ, St. Ignatius College opened its first campus on 12th St. in the Near West Side neighborhood.

1878

Catherine and Patrick Touhy joined with other landowners to incorporate the Village of Rogers Park.

1885

The Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad built a commuter line through Rogers Park, the first version of what is now the Morse "L" stop.

Fr. Arnold Damen, SJ moved to Chicago to expand the Jesuit presence in the city.

1906

Henry Dumbach, SJ, then president of St. Ignatius College, purchased 19.5 acres of land in Rogers Park. This land is now LUC's Lake Shore Campus.

1893

Chicago annexed Rogers Park and West Ridge in preparation for the World's Columbian Exposition.

1890

Village of West Ridge established as separate from Rogers Park. West Ridge stayed mostly farms while Rogers Park became more urban.

1908

Alexander J. Burrowes, SJ, had Dumbach Hall constructed to house the new Loyola Academy.

1909

St. Ignatius College rechartered by the state as Loyola University.

1922

Loyola University moved operations from 12th St. to the Lake Shore Campus.

1929

The Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary (BVMs) opened Mundelein College in an Art Deco skyscraper on Sheridan Road.

1936

Construction of Madonna Della Strada.

Loyola School of Law established, beginnings of Water Tower Campus.

Northwestern Elevated Railroad opened the Howard Station.

LOYOLA & OUR NEIGHBORS

Peoples & Religions

800 - 1300

The Neshnabek (also known as the Council of Three Fires: a confederation of the Ojibwe, Odawa/Ottawa, and Potawatomi) settled in the Great Lakes region.

1600 - 1800

Iroquois Confederacy, backed by English and Dutch colonizers, encroached upon Potawatomi territory. Fr. Jacques Marquette and other Jesuits set up missions around the Chicago area.

1830

President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act. Indigenous nations who had called the Chicago area home for centuries were forcibly removed by the US military.

1830s

Colonizers, primarily protestant German and Swedish immigrants as well as Americans from the east coast, settle the area in larger numbers.

1856

Fr. Arnold Damen, SJ moved to Chicago to expand the Jesuit presence in the growing city.

1920s

Jewish Chicagoans and newcomers from Italy, Ireland, and Eastern Europe settle in north Chicago. LUC recruits students through Yiddish-speaking newspaper.

1914

School of Social Work established on the Water Tower campus - then the only LUC school to admit women.

1906

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1893

Chicago annexed Rogers Park and West Ridge in preparation for the World's Columbian Exposition.

1888

Village of West Ridge established as separate from Rogers Park. West Ridge stayed mostly farms while Rogers Park became more urban and fashionable.

1930

Loyola holds special mass in solidarity with Russian Catholics struggling under the new Soviet Union.

1947

Catholic Interracial Council founded at Loyola.

1950s

Another wave of Eastern European immigrants settle in Rogers Park, many were refugees seeking new homes in the post-WWII years. Many long-time white residents leave for the suburbs in the "white flight."

1968

Creation of MuCUBA (Mundelein College United Black Association.)

1970s

Refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia arrive in Rogers Park. Immigrants from South Asia settle along Devon Ave.

1986

Loyola University Afro-American Student Association and the Black Cultural Center put on a series of events celebrating Black culture.

1976

Mundelein College established the Hispanic Institute in response to the needs of Chicago's growing Hispanic population.

1974

Loyola Jewish Students Organization became the first official non-Catholic religious group at Loyola.

1972

The Latin American Student Organization provided a new sense of community for Latinx students.

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1987

Jewish Loyola students open a Hillel chapter.

1991

Students found the American Muslim Students of Loyola University to combat misconceptions about Islam.

1995

A musalla (prayer room) for Loyola's Muslim students and community members was built in the university's ministry center.

2000

KAPWA, Loyola's Filipino Student Organization, put on a festival of dance and tradition called "Nite in Manila"

2010s -2020s

In recent years, most newcomers to Chicago's north neighborhoods come from the rest of the US, Mexico, Poland, and India.

LOYOLA & OUR NEIGHBORS

Civil Rights & Political Action

1922

Loyola students took an active role in the AUL, a mostly Catholic organization that published a weekly newspaper that publicly shamed KKK members.

1931

James Weldon Johnson, former president of the NAACP, spoke on "the race problem" and African American poetry at Loyola.

1942

Mundelein opened a unit of the American Red Cross, holding blood drives and courses in first aid, nutrition, and nursing.

1947

Catholic Interracial Council founded at Loyola.

1953

Loyola Law students and faculty held a TV-broadcast Moot Court Trial on segregation. They followed up in 1954 by calling for greater racial integration in schools.

1963

Students and clergy picketed Lewis Towers after the Illinois Club for Catholic Women (ICCW) refused to admit a Black sophomore to their pool in the building.

1969

Mundelein and Loyola students took part in the initial Vietnam Moratorium to disrupt "business-as-usual" and to call for an end to the Vietnam War.

1968

Loyola and Mundelein students along with other colleges, clergy, and families gathered downtown to protest the Vietnam War. A Mundelein student was battered and hospitalized by city police.

1966

Women gain access to all courses on the Lake Shore Campus after previously being restricted to downtown programs.

1965

28 Mundelein students, 8 faculty members, a priest, and a doctor drove to Selma for the Freedom March, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Loyola men's basketball played with a majority-Black starting line-up in the famous "Game of Change" and won the NCAA championship.

1970

Loyola and Mundelein students strike after Kent State Shooting.

1971

Loyola chapter of the Women's Liberation Union opened.

1974

Loyola Gay Student Association formed. The administration refused to acknowledge the group.

1980

Loyolans Against Apartheid, the Loyola Chapter of Amnesty International, and Loyola's Social Justice Week all established.

1982

Mundelein students and staff flew to Moscow on a study abroad trip and smuggled gifts and religious materials to Soviet Jewish families.

1996

Loyola's Latin American Student Organization participated in the first Latino March in DC.

1995

Loyola students participated in the Million Man March in DC.

1993

National AIDS Memorial Quilt displayed at Loyola.

1991

Over 100 Loyola students attended the protest against the Gulf War in DC.

1990

Loyola student groups hold first National Coming Out Day rally.

1988

Loyola's Student Health Service began providing resources for students to learn about and live with AIDS.

1983

Loyola's Pax Christi student organization joined a city-wide coalition of college student activists called The Student Freeze Network to oppose nuclear weapons.

1998

First debate on abortion rights held at LUC.

2001

Loyola students formed a chapter of United Students Against Sweatshops. LUC held emergency blood drive for 9/11.

2003

Loyola Anti-War Network (LAWN) formed to oppose the war in Iraq.

2008

Students formed A.R.M. (the Anti-Racism Movement) in response to racial profiling by campus police.

2016

First Black Lives Matter conference at Loyola.

2017

Loyola students participate in the Women's March downtown.

2019

Loyola students participate in the national Climate Strike. Students speak on the refugee crisis.

LOYOLA & OUR NEIGHBORS

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