

HE
HENRY ERICSSON CO.
BUILDERS

1927

HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY

Henry Ericsson came to America as a builder. And Chicago was the place to be, full of growth and opportunity.

Over the course of his long career, Henry Ericsson worked with some of the greatest architects of the age, and with some of the greatest businessmen and industrialists this country has seen. Through it all, he kept his humble belief in hard work and honesty.

This booklet acknowledges that Henry Ericsson constructed buildings with Andrew Lanquist (up to 1899), his brother John Ericsson (1901-1907), in a company of his own (1907 - 1947), and with his grown sons in this company. The Henry Ericsson Company itself was incorporated in the State of Illinois in 1907, and continued several years after his death in 1947 before being liquidated. No effort is made to differentiate between these entities

This book is not intended to be comprehensive. Its goal is to give an overview of what Henry Ericsson created, and the city in which he thrived. Some sources were easy to follow, and provided a lot of information to share. Many buildings, especially of an industrial nature, were never well documented and have been difficult to trace. Although every effort has been made to be factual, no effort has been made to avoid opinions!

HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

DAILY COST DISTRIBUTION REPORT

WEATHER _____ DATE _____

CLASSIFICATION _____ ORDER NO. 857

PURCHASE ORDER
HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY
228 NO. LA SALLE ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

PLEASE MARK AND DELIVER MATERIAL SPECIFIED BELOW TO

ORDERED FROM _____

SHIP BY _____
ROUTE VIA _____

TERMS _____

THIS NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES, DELIVERY TICKETS, SHIPPING MEMORANDA AND PACKAGES

DATE _____

SHIP BY _____
ROUTE VIA _____

TERMS _____

JOE MAIL ADDRESS
Mail Invoice and Shipping Lists to Quotestuplicate and B/L to
HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY
228 N. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Mention Order No. and Discount Terms on Invoice

PRICE	AMOUNT

HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
228 N. LA SALLE STREET
CENTRAL 2345
CHICAGO, ILL.

Location _____

Name _____
First Middle Last

Address _____
Street City State

Where _____

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT
(Answers must be filled in by applicant in own handwriting)

Date of Application _____

Date Employed _____

Date Termination _____

Trade or Occupation _____

Telephone Number _____

Single or _____

Home _____ Birth _____ Married _____

Citizen—U. S.? Yes _____ No _____ Employment _____ Job _____ No. _____

Do you wear a Trade? Yes _____ No _____ If you have had a Mark (Scar) operation, give date—No. _____ Yes _____ Date _____

Have you ever been convicted on (Felony) operation, give date—No. _____ Yes _____ Date _____

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

From	To	Name of Employer	Occupation	Rate of Pay	Reason for Leaving


Class of Accident _____
City _____ State _____

Address _____
City _____ State _____

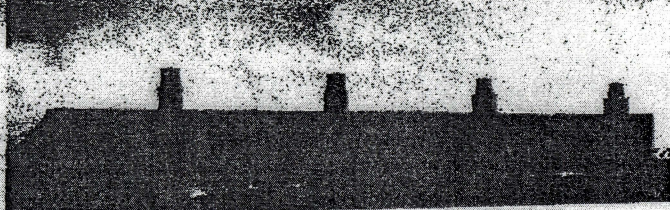
Signed _____
Witness _____

Telephone Number _____

NOTICE
To conform with the Social Security Act, the form should be filled out in duplicate. Original sent to General Office, and copy retained by the Office of the General Office. This form is required for the termination of employment. It should be filled out at the time of termination of employment.


Telephone Main 4562
Henry Ericsson Company
General Contractor
 110 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
 84 La Salle Street
 Chicago
 MASONRY A SPECIALTY

UNITED STATES
POSTAL CARD.
 NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS TO BE ON THIS SIDE.
LANQUIST & ERICSSON,
MASON CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
 Rooms 3 and 4, 85 Washington St.,
 TELEPHONE T30. CHICAGO.


RAILWAY TERMINAL WAREHOUSE
 Located at Indiana Street, Kingsbury Street, and the North Branch of the Chicago River
HEAVY MASONRY A SPECIALTY
HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY
 CONTRACTORS
 84 La Salle Street, Chicago
 Telephone Main 4562
NIMMONS AND FELLOWS
 ARCHITECTS
 Marquette Bldg., Chicago

These three cards, difficult to see even in my source document, show the variety of logos used. The first is the familiar HECO. The central card is earlier, during his partnership which ended in 1899. The third shows the Railway Terminal Warehouse and includes the architects name; this building was erected in 1909 and still stands.

PHONES: RANDOLPH 2020
AUTOMATIC 44899

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1912 ¹⁰

M. E. J. Wehr, *L. G. Fisher*

TO HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY DR. *3624*
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

SUITE 1718-19-20

OFFICE: CITY HALL SQUARE BLDG.

To cutting stone front which projected over lot line on building to south of 1414 S. Wabash Ave.

Mason	21 Hrs	.85	17.85
Labor	10 "	.50	5.00
1/2 Yd. rubbish		2.00	1.00
10% profit on rubbish			1.10
			<u>\$23.95</u>

*Mr. Wehr is in contact
J. M. Weber.*

PHONES: RANDOLPH 2020
AUTOMATIC 44899

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1912 ¹²

M. *L. G. Fisher.*

TO HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY DR. *3624*
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

SUITE 1718-19-20

OFFICE: CITY HALL SQUARE BLDG.

To enclosing building as per your order:

70 Yds. Cheese cloth	.06	4.20 ✓
2 Pbls Lath		.30 ✓
48 Hrs. Carpenter	.80	38.40 ✓
8 Laborers	.80	6.40 ✓
		<u>46.90</u> ✓
	10%	4.69 ✓
		<u>\$51.59</u> ✓

Work on Fisher Bldg./

*Countercharge of Damages.
by J. G. Fisher.*
APPROVED

This reproduction is of two bills. The upper item, dated Nov 9 1912, is for repair work. Labor = \$.50. Yes, FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR! Skilled labor has always been expensive in America, so 'Mason' was charged at \$.85 per hour. The repairs, 31 hours plus removal of rubbish, cost \$23.95.

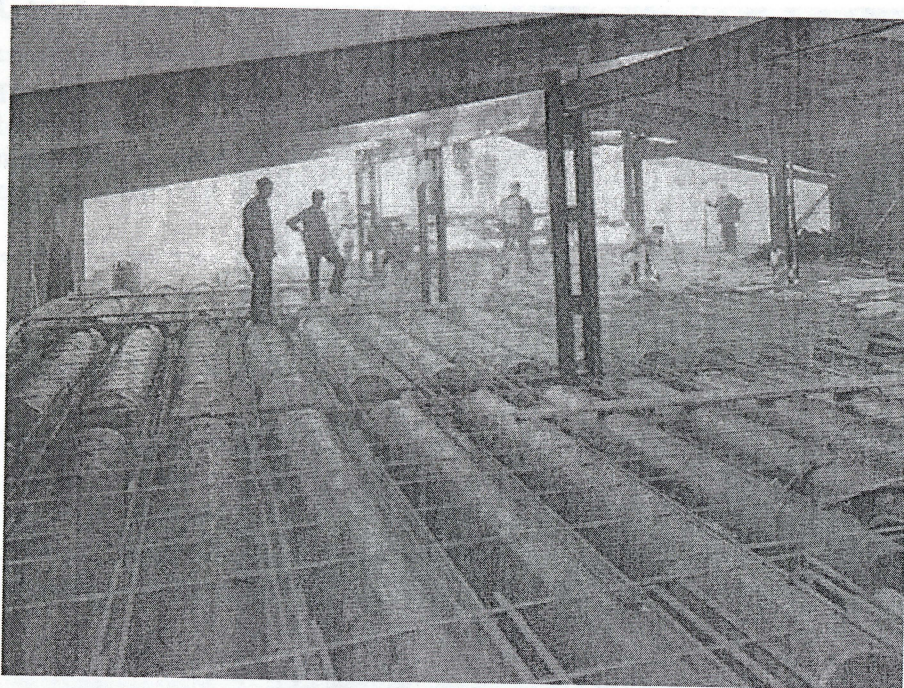
The lower bill, similar in rates, is interesting in that it is signed by L G Fisher. Mr Fisher was a paper magnate, whose building on 'Printers Row' (just south of the Manhattan Building), still stands today. Henry Ericsson did some repair work on this building in 1912 for \$51.59

Statement Dec. 1907 - Nov. 1908.

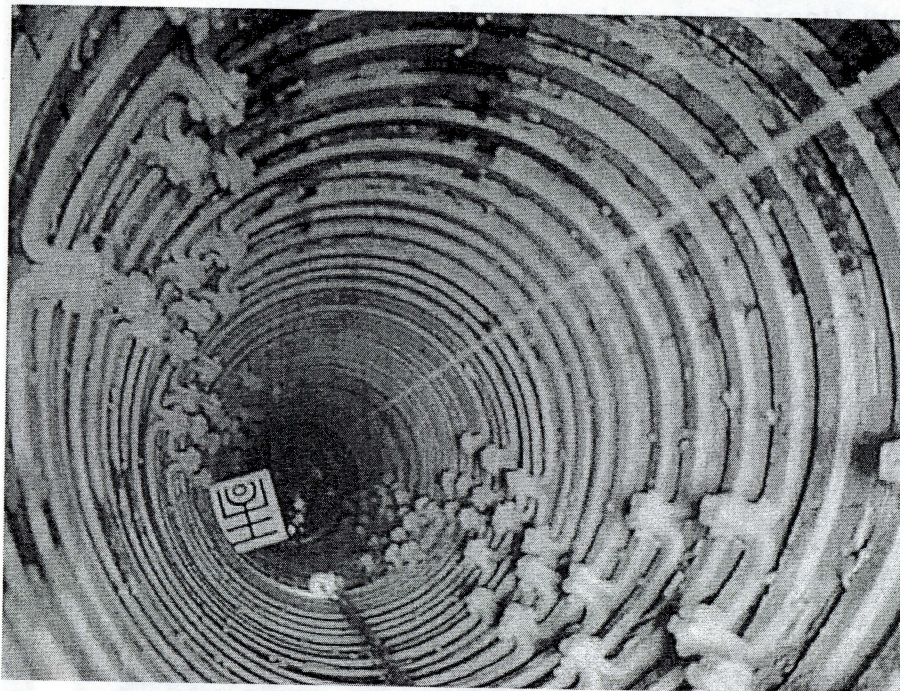
Job	Contract Let	Cost	Profit	Loss
457-497 E. Ohio St.	38431.20	35011.72	3420.08	
484-494 E. Ontario St.	11601.67	10631.67	970.-	
258-262 E. Madison St.	24091.87	22561.97	1529.88	
508-532 Illinois St.	466.83	401.17	65.66	
Jolly Sprag Co's Bldg.	309.75	197.10	112.65	
Hubert Co. 1455 Illinois St.	100.-	46.02	53.98	
Clark & Locust Sts.	44.13	53.7	8.76	
399 Michigan St.	126.-	29.11	96.89	
104-106 1/2 Water St.	250.-	166.22	83.78	
1428 Michigan Ave.	3286.20	2549.80	736.40	
McNeil & Higgins Co. 508-514 Ill. St.	3819.-	3307.43	511.57	
399 Michigan St.	528.61	407.02	121.59	
Warrin McNeil 448 La Salle Ave.	50.-	53.32		3.32
Oliver & Co. 114-116 Sherman St.	29.04	14.55	14.49	
130 "	24.70	17.07	7.63	
F. J. Morse, 1511 Wilson Ave.	40.15	36.50	3.65	
F. P. Melon's firm, Wabasha Ave.	14.19	3.90	10.29	
Chas. Councilman, 32 Bank St.	100.-	35.62	64.38	
P. E. Carson, foot of Market St.	11.70	4.10	7.60	
538-580 Illinois St.	133818.45	86475.37	47343.08	
246-249 Michigan Ave.	18329.15	16962.01	1367.14	
Harvester Bldg. Tenth	1709.50	1574.54	134.96	
Lighterage Station, Main Slip	4500.-	3562.21	937.79	
300 W. Jackson Bldg.	18.02	9.26	8.76	
1411 Michigan Ave.	263.38	245.33	18.05	
222 1/2 Grove Sts.	5505.40	4247.15	1258.25	
Expenses		5612.48		5612.48
Profit less expenses same		53371.51		53371.51
	247538.96	247538.96	58987.31	58987.31

2.04 10% 5327.15
 247538.96

This document shows 'Job', 'Contract Let', 'Cost', 'Profit' and 'Loss' for the Dec 1907 to Nov 1908 time frame. I have been unable to cross reference the addresses to known buildings, but in 1907 dollars, a \$58,987.31 profit (24%) was a tidy profit.



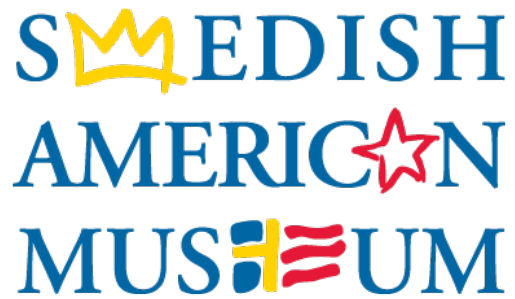
This photo is laying the framework for a poured concrete floor. This methodology is not dissimilar to that employed by the Romans - build an arch, reinforce the concrete, then remove the arch.



This view is looking down a caisson. The company logo is clearly visible. In simple terms, a caisson is a pillar sunk deep into the earth to support a structure. Sometime it is a hole drilled, such as this, and then filled with concrete. Other times it can be logs pounded into

the ground. Chicago has very deep bedrock, beneath a zillion years of lake sludge. Perhaps hundreds of caissons would be placed under a large building.

Henry Ericsson also developed 'floating foundations'. Like an upside down table, the foundation supported the building on its 'legs'. The large slab of concrete 'floated' on the unsettled ground.



This archival record has been partially scanned, including covers and initial pages for each issue. For more information about a particular issue of this publication, please contact the Swedish American Museum Curator.

