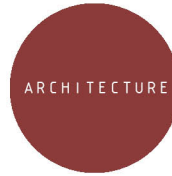




CHICAGO,

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This is a personal 15 day trip map to Chicago by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
-	Zone 1: Lincoln Park			
****	The Theatre School	Pelli Clarke Pelli Architects	2350 N Racine Ave	Behind-the-scenes activity is visible to both theatergoers and passersby. Floor-to-ceiling glass on the ground floor places the scene shop, metal shop and paint shops on display. Theatergoers gathering in the glass-enclosed lobby for the Fullerton Stage, a 250-seat thrust theater, are also visible from the street. Inside, visitors attending a show at the fourth-floor flexible theater pass classrooms and rehearsal rooms. Students and faculty enter the building midblock at Racine Avenue, which connects with paths to the heart of the DePaul campus. Check events https://theatre.depaul.edu/Pages/default.aspx
*****	Wrightwood 659	Tadao Ando	659 W Wrightwood Ave	Located within a four-storey building, completed in 1929 in the city's Lincoln Park neighbourhood, Wrightwood 659 is dedicated to exhibitions of architecture and socially engaged art. The former apartment building provides a shell for the 35,565-square-foot (3,304-square-metre) centre, which Ando transformed using more brickwork along with concrete surfaces. Ando also added a rooftop structure, a terrace facing north and a vista of Chicago's skyline to the south. Many of the floors include galleries with architectural models made by students, alongside drawings and other archival materials. Fri (12-7pm), Sat (10am-5pm)
****	Elks National Veterans Memorial	Egerton Swartwout	2750 N Lakeview Ave	The Elks National Veterans Memorial is a Beaux Arts-style domed building completed in 1926. In the years after the first World War, numerous memorials were built to honor the sacrifice of those who died in service. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a fraternal organization, launched a competition to design a fitting memorial to its 1000+ fallen members. The American Institute of Architects reviewed seven strong design proposals and selected Egerton Swartwout to build the memorial. Swartwout brought his experience designing lavish Beaux Arts buildings to the memorial project. It truly is monumental with its enormous dome resting on encircling columns, executed in durable Indiana limestone. Mon-Sat (12pm-4pm) from April 15 through November 15.
*	Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum	Perkins and Will	2430 N Cannon Drive (end of Fullerton)	Founded in 1857 by the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the museum, which opened in its present facility in October 1999 focuses on the natural history of the Chicago region, child and adult education, and is known for its live butterfly house. The museum's exhibits today include displays about the ecological history of the Illinois region, a live butterfly house, and a green home demonstration. The butterfly house features more than 200 species of native and exotic butterflies. General admission \$15, \$10 for students and seniors. Mon-Sun (10am-4pm)
*****	Alfred Caldwell Lily Pool	Alfred Caldwell	125 W. Fullerton Pkwy	The Alfred Caldwell Lily Pool was originally built to cultivate tropical water lilies in 1889. In the 1930s, landscape architect Alfred Caldwell was hired by the Works Progress Administration to redesign the pool. Caldwell had worked for landscape artist Jens Jensen from 1926 to 1931. Jensen's influence on Caldwell and the Lily Pool is evident in the Sun Opening or clearing, the curving walkways and meandering, stepping-stone limestone paths, and the circular benches that Jensen referred to as "the council ring" and "friendship circles" since there was no superior position to sit in. Frank Lloyd Wright's influence is represented in the organic architecture of the shelter and the Fullerton Gate, a prairie-style entryway into the property. Apr-Nov from 7.30am-7.30pm
****	Lincoln Park Zoo		2200 N Cannon Drive	The zoo was founded in 1868, making it among the oldest of zoos in North America. It is also one of a few free admission zoos in the United States. Amazing skyline views close to the Nature Boardwalk at the pond. The zoo's exhibits include big cats, polar bears, penguins, gorillas, reptiles, monkeys, and other species totalling about 1,100 animals from some 200 species. Also located in Lincoln Park Zoo is a burr oak tree which dates to 1830, three years before the city was founded. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm)
*	Lafin Memorial Building	Patton & Fisher	2001 N. Clark St.	Named after Matthew Lafin, a gunpowder tycoon and philanthropist, the Lafin Memorial Building opened in 1894 as the new home for the Chicago Academy of Sciences—the first museum in Chicago (established 1857). Designed by Patton & Fisher in the Classical Beaux-Arts style and rehabbed in 1996 by Solomon Cordwell Buenz & Associates, the building became the administrative offices for the Lincoln Park Zoo shortly after the Chicago Academy of Sciences moved to the new Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum in 1999.



☆☆☆☆	Wood Pavilion	Gang Studio	1212 N. Ashland Ave.	Part yoga pavilion, part outdoor classroom, the South Pond Pavilion, built in 2010 at Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo, is a stunning architectural statement located along the Zoo's new Nature Boardwalk. Designed by Chicago-based Studio Gang Architects, the prefab pavilion is part of a larger effort to rehabilitate the zoo's dilapidated pond into a natural habitat and exhibit of pond life. The project also features a boardwalk made from recycled plastic milk bottles, and other educational components. Amazing skyline views from here.
☆☆☆	Moody Church	Fugard & Knapp	1630 N. Clark St.	The Moody Church is one of the grandest Romanesque-Revival churches in the United States. It was designed by Fugard and Knapp and completed in 1925. Covering an area of 140 feet by 225 feet, the church melds features of both Romanesque and Byzantine architecture, and is one of the largest Romanesque churches in the US. Visually, it was intended to bridge the gap between the traditional Roman Catholic cathedral and the typical Protestant church buildings of the late 19th century and early 20th century. The resulting building remains the largest non-pillared auditorium in the Chicago area, and has permanent seating for 3,740 people. A rooftop deck with panoramic views of the Lincoln Park lakefront provides space for large events. The church is named after famed evangelist Dwight L. Moody. Check services http://www.moodychurch.org
☆☆	Chicago History Museum	Holabird and Root	1601 N. Clark St.	Chicago History Museum (formerly known as the Chicago Historical Society) was founded in 1856 to study and interpret Chicago's history. The current home of the museum was designed by Graham, Anderson, Probst & White and constructed in 1932 by the WPA, with the aim of creating an expanded public museum. The first addition, clad in limestone, opened in 1972 and was designed by Alfred Shaw and Associates. The second addition, designed by Holabird and Root, was made in 1988 and included refacing the earlier expansion in red brick to give a unified look to all three portions of the building. General admission \$19, students \$17. Tue-Sat (9.30am-4.30pm), Sun (12pm-5pm)
☆☆	Charnley-Persky House Museum	Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan	1365 N Astor St	The James Charnley Residence, also known as the Charnley-Persky House, is a historic house museum built in 1892. It is one of the oldest houses of Chicago (with Glessner and Clarke Houses) and it is said to be the first modern house in Chicago. The interior of the house is a marked contrast to its relatively plain exterior. It has high-quality woodwork throughout, with built-in bookcases featuring doors with glass of varying shapes and sizes. The red house next to it was built shortly before, and the differences are amazing. General admission \$10, concessions \$8. Free tours are offered on Wednesday afternoons. Wed (12pm-1pm), Sat (12pm-1pm)
☆☆☆☆	Wild Mile Chicago	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill + Urban Rivers	1550 N Kingsbury St, Chicago, IL 60642	The Wild Mile will create a new environment for habitat, education, and recreation on the Chicago River. Designed as a 17-acre floating eco-park, it advances a community-led vision of renewed urban ecology that helps strengthen neighborhood connectivity, generate cleaner water, and support more vibrant ecosystems. The project is located along the east side of Goose Island, on the North Branch Canal and Turning Basin. This area has been envisioned as a type of eco-park since the creation of the 2003 Chicago Central Area Plan. In 2017, Urban Rivers and SOM installed a 1,500-square-foot floating garden as a first step toward making the Wild Mile vision a reality. Since then, the project has evolved into a collaboration with the City of Chicago, O-H Community Partners, Near North Unity Program, Omni Ecosystems, Tetra Tech, d'Escoto, and local community members providing input central to its goals, objectives, and priorities.
Zone 2: Downtown-Loop, North Loop				
☆☆☆☆	Lake Shore Drive Apartments	Mies van der Rohe	880 N Lake Shore Dr.	860-880 Lake Shore Drive is a twin pair of glass-and-steel apartment towers built in 1951. Mies van der Rohe's design for these towers was initially not accepted because it was considered to be too extreme. The materials are common: steel, aluminum and glass. Yet what made these buildings so special was the structural clarity and composition, which followed his principle "less is more" as it is demonstrated in his self-proclaimed "skin and bones" architecture. Tenants had to accept the neutral gray curtains that were uniform throughout the buildings; no other curtains or blinds were permitted lest they mar the external appearance.
☆☆☆☆	John Hancock Tower	Skidmore, Owing and Merrill (SOM)	875 N Michigan Ave	The John Hancock Tower was built in 1968 as the 4th tallest tower in Chicago. Construction started in 1965, with Bruce Graham as the chief designer and Fazlur Khan as the structural engineer. It has residential floors, an observatory, a restaurant on top and other businesses on the ground floor. When it was being built it was the tallest building in the world outside from New York. Nowadays, it is the fourth tallest building in Chicago. Its structural importance relies on the X-bracing tubular system that for the first time was shown in the exterior. In the beginning, the structure was something to be hidden and the apartments that had a piece of structure on their facade were expected to be sold last. Despite this fact, these apartments were the most requested. It was the beginning of a new era. Free access to the signature lounge on the 96th floor. Make sure you visit the restroom. Wed-Sun (11am-12am)
☆☆☆	Fourth Presbyterian Church	Ralph Adams Cram	126 East Chestnut St	The Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago is the oldest founded church in Chicago. The Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago was formed on February 12, 1871. The congregation employed architect Ralph Adams Cram to create a Gothic Revival building in 1912. The architect of Fourth Church was Ralph Adams Cram, America's leading Gothic revival architect, best known for his work on the world's largest Gothic cathedral, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. Fourth Church is not a "copy" of any one building but instead combines what Mr. Cram saw as the best of English Gothic and French Gothic styles. Except for the familiar Water Tower complex two blocks to the south, which survived the Chicago Fire of 1871, Fourth Church is now the oldest surviving structure on Michigan Avenue north of the river.
☆☆☆	Water Tower Place	William W. Boyington	806 North Michigan Ave	The Chicago Water Tower, constructed in 1869 as a large water pump, is the second-oldest water tower in the United States. The Chicago Water Tower now serves as a Chicago Office of Tourism art gallery known as the City Gallery in the Historic Water Tower. It features the work of local photographers and artists, and filmmakers. The tower was constructed to house a large water pump, intended to draw water from Lake Michigan. The structure has not been universally admired. Oscar Wilde said it looked like "a



				castellated monstrosity with pepper boxes stuck all over it," although he did admire the arrangement and movement of the pumping machinery inside. Mon-Thu (11am-7pm), Fri-Sat (11am-8pm), Sun (12pm-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Museum of Contemporary Art	Josef Paul Kleihues	220 East Chicago Ave	In May 1991, the MCA selected Josef Paul Kleihues to design our new home. It was Kleihues's first commission in the United States, and a fitting one for someone who admired the architectural traditions of Chicago, especially architects William Le Baron Jenney, David Adler, Louis Sullivan, Daniel Burnham, John Root, and the firm of Holabird & Roche. Housing of one of the largest collections of modern art in the nation, the Museum of Contemporary Art also hosts major touring exhibits, film screenings and performing artists. When they're not browsing the extensive galleries, visitors can grab a bite to eat at the on-site restaurant or take a stroll through a picturesque sculpture garden. It was built in 1996 and it hosted the first Frida Kahlo's expo in the US. The stairwell is remarkable. Suggested admission is \$15 for adults and \$8 students. FREE admission for ILL residents on Tuesdays. Tue (10am-9pm) Wed-Sun (10am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago	ZGF Architects + Solomon Cordwell Buenz + Anderson Mikos Architects	225 E Chicago Ave	Completed in 2012, the facility is on Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine Campus and next to the recently completed Prentice Women's Hospital. Special features included in SCB's exterior scope of work are a pedestrian bridge to the central parking facility, two bridges to the adjacent Prentice Women's Hospital, a Sky garden, sky lobby and overlook. Interior features included in SCB's scope of work are a freestanding oval elevator bank, suspended whale exhibit, Captain Streefer coffee bar, aquarium, illuminated information desks, garden market-themed food court, healing garden, entertainment stage, and a tree house.
☆☆☆☆	Navy Pier	Daniel Burnham	600 east Grand Avenue	N Navy Pier was built in 1916 as the largest pier in the world. The Pier was built both to handle shipping and as an entertainment site. During World War I (WWI), the Pier housed many Navy and some Army personnel, the Red Cross, and Home Defense units. It even had a jail for draft dodgers. In 1995, Navy Pier was redesigned and introduced to the public as a mixed-use venue incorporating retail, dining, entertainment and cultural spaces. The Centennial Vision's first phase was completed in summer 2016. Phase II projects include the development of a seven-story, 240-room hotel, adjacent to the south side of Festival Hall; marquee additions to the East End Plaza, including a proposed arched, elevated overlook walkway and reflective water feature; a Welcome Pavilion in Polk Bros Park with 4,000 square feet for guest services and programmatic space; a seasonal ice rink within the footprint of the Polk Bros Park's fountain and plaza; and a short-term, north-side boat docking facility for use by recreational boaters seasonally. Nowadays it's famous for its Ferris wheel. Mon-Thu (11am-8pm), Fri-Thu (11am-9pm), Sun (11am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	Lake Point Towers	John Heinrich and George Schipporeit (Mies students)	505 North Lake Shore Drive	Lake Point Tower is a high-rise residential building built in 1968 by Mies van der Rohe students. It's the only skyscraper with the privilege to be right next to Lake Michigan. The landowners of the time made some really clever movements to skip the city's prohibition to build on the Lakefront. Its tall curved three wing 'Y' shape inspired the Chicago-born architect Adrian Smith in the conception of the Burj Khalifa. The tower block sits atop a green-glazed-brick base with a four-storey car park, lobby and other communal facilities, and is bordered on all sides by roads. Besides the architectural interest of this tower, it has the best views of Hancock Tower from its rooftop restaurant.
☆☆☆☆	Holy Name Cathedral	Patrick C. Keely	735 N. State St.	Built after the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, Holy Name Cathedral is a fitting seat for one of the largest and most influential Roman Catholic archdioceses in the United States. Chicago's first Catholic church was dedicated mere months after the city was formally established. The Catholic population grew exponentially from that day forward. Finding few qualified architects in a young Chicago that was busy rebuilding, the commission went to Patrick Charles Keely in 1874. Keely was a prominent Irish-born, East Coast architect. Keely designed more than 600 churches, including every 19th-century Roman Catholic cathedral in New England. His design for Holy Name Cathedral draws on the great Gothic churches of Europe, with an asymmetrical plan and strong verticality. The tall tower, pinnacles and pointed arches all draw the eye up toward the heavens. The vertical emphasis continues in the interior, where bundle piers and dark wooden tracery evoke the Tree of Life. Above the sanctuary's altar hangs the Resurrection Crucifix, sculpted by artist Ivo Demetz. The bronze and glass screen in the vestibule represents the Tree of Life and was designed by artist Albert J. Friscia. Check services http://holynamecathedral.org
☆☆☆☆	One Chicago	Goettsch Partners	14 W Superior St, Chicago, IL 60654	Located on a full-block site in Chicago's River North area, One Chicago is a luxury mixed-use development that features two residential towers and a shared podium building. The 76-story main tower anchors the development's southeast corner at State and Superior streets and will contain 276 apartments and 77 condominiums. Set back approximately 45 feet along its eastern side, the tower design creates a new urban park that provides a buffer from street activity as well as a sanctuary and amenity for residents, patrons and the public, including visitors to Holy Name Cathedral across State Street. The tower is composed of five vertical, rectilinear bars that drop off at varying heights as the program mix changes. The setbacks allow for multiple large terraces and create a more slender form as the tower rises. Expressive fins varying in width reinforce the verticality of the building, giving the façades a distinct texture. At the tower base, the residential lobby, amenity spaces and a large terrace open up to the urban park. The second tower, 49 stories tall and containing 459 apartments, anchors the northwest corner of the development at Chicago and Dearborn streets. Similar to the main tower, the building features roof terraces formed by the tower setbacks that provide private outdoor living spaces for residents.
☆☆☆☆	The Poetry Foundation	John Ronan Architects	61 W Superior St.	The Poetry Foundation is a Chicago-based American foundation created to promote poetry in the wider culture. The center, built in 2011, holds a library open to the public, houses reading spaces, hosts school and tour groups, and provides office and editorial space for the Poetry Foundation and magazine. Public functions—the performance space, gallery and library—are located on the building's ground floor, while offices space are located on the second level, organized into three areas (Foundation Administration, Poetry



				magazine/website, and Programs). Like a poem that invites multiple readings, the space encourages repeated visits, revealing itself slowly over time. That is why the building is organized in a series of layers. Amazing construction for such a small building. Wed-Sat (11am-4pm)
★	The Driehaus Museum	Edward J. Burling	40 E Erie St	Originally built in 1883, the Gilded Age was the home of banker Samuel Mayo Nickerson. In 1916, in an early act of historic-building preservation, a group of wealthy Chicagoans bought the house and donated it to the American College of Surgeons (ACS). In addition to using the house as its headquarters, ACS built the adjacent classical Murphy Memorial Auditorium for meetings. When the mansion became too small for the ACS, it began renting it out in 1964. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and was bought in 2003 by philanthropist Richard Driehaus. It is home to the Richard H. Driehaus Museum, which focuses on architecture of the Gilded Age, the Art Nouveau movement. The museum offers visitors an opportunity to experience through its architecture, interiors, collection, and exhibitions how the prevailing design philosophies of the period were interpreted by artists, architects, and designers. General admission \$20, \$10 students. Thu-Sun (11am-5pm)
★★★★	The Godfrey Hotel	Valerio Dewalt Train Associates	127 W. Huron St.	The Godfrey Hotel is quite possibly the most architecturally distinctive contemporary hotel in Chicago. When construction began, an entirely different building was planned, but the recession caused the project to stall in 2008. The hotel finally opened in early 2014. It has an industrial-chic, Cubism-inspired exterior and luxurious modern interior. The hotel has an enormous rooftop event space—the IJO Urban Roofscape—with skyline views, a two-level fire pit and water features under a retractable roof. Enjoy sweeping skyline views from the IJO Urban Roofscape, a fascinating indoor-outdoor rooftop lounge.
★	The Contemporaine	Perkins and Will	516 N Wells St.	Contemporaine is a 28-unit condominium building completed in 2010. The sculptural quality and the articulation of its functional parts mediate the building to the varying scales of its context. The mass of the tower is broken down by a series of slots scored down the façade with small cantilevered balconies. The east façade undulates to further break the mass as well as to provide more opportunities for views of the city skyline. Two concrete shear walls and the plane of the roof frame the design and provide a distinctive profile from Wells Street. On the north side of the building the dynamic expression of the sloped ramps leading to the upper parking levels adds relief and movement to the otherwise rectilinear structure.
★	Wolf Point West	bKL	343 W Wolf Point Plaza, Chicago, IL 60654	The 500-foot-tall Wolf Point West residential project rises 48 stories from the banks of the converging north, south and east branches of the Chicago River. From this vantage point, residents enjoy unparalleled views of the city, river and lakefront. The project, which features approximately 510 rental units within 571,000 square feet, is composed of a series of layered planes that form the building's massing. Its slender, elegant profile is anchored on the riverbank by lush landscaping; its parking garage is concealed below grade. Inset balconies and a careful composition of vision and opaque glass—as well as three dimensional, horizontal bands of aluminum tubes—lend the façade texture and interest. The amenity levels and exterior deck provide enhanced interior and exterior living throughout all seasons.
★★★★	Salesforce Tower Chicago	Pelli Clarke Pelli	333 W Wolf Point Plaza, Chicago, IL 60654	Salesforce Tower Chicago has a classic stepped form that gracefully merges with the sky. With a north-south orientation, its rectangular massing and curtain walls form an elegant silhouette that evokes connection with Wolf Point East. A series of gently tapering setbacks give the tower a striking sculptural profile. The curtain walls combine glass and metal to balance a feeling of solidity and transparency. The tower meets the ground with a light and airy touch, offering a welcoming gateway to the surrounding park and newly expanded Riverwalk. Underground, a four-level parking garage is hidden from view.
★★★★	Wolf Point East	Pelli Clarke Pelli	313 W Wolf Point Plaza, Chicago, IL 60654	Soaring above the Chicago River in the city that invented the skyscraper, Wolf Point East is home to unparalleled river views. The tower is part of Wolf Point, a thriving new development at the center of an extensive transformation of Chicago's riverfront. The tower abounds with lifestyle and wellness amenities, including an indoor pool with a south-facing outdoor terrace, an expansive fitness studio, a coworking lounge, light-filled gathering spaces, a café, and pet exercise and grooming facilities. Underground, a four-level private car park is easily accessed and equipped with vehicle charging stations. The tower is surrounded by an expansive public park with over two acres of native trees, flowers, and grasses.
★★★★	Merchandise Mart	Graham, Anderson, Probst & White	222 Merchandise Mart Plaza	The Merchandise Mart was built in 1931 as the world's largest building. It is an Art Deco landmark and icon. Built by Marshall Field & Co. and later owned for over half a century by the Kennedy family, the Mart centralized Chicago's wholesale goods business by consolidating architectural and interior design vendors and trades under a single roof. The Merchandise Mart boasted superior shipping and transport facilities and amenities including parking, restaurants, visitor lounges, a barbershop, and postal and telegraph offices. In 1945, with Field's wholesale business in decline, Joseph P. Kennedy purchased the Merchandise Mart. It remained Kennedy family property until sold to the Vornado Realty Trust in 1998. Designed by the famed firm Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, it still stands downtown along the Chicago River. Though increasingly servicing commercial designers and architects rather than retailers, the Merchandise Mart remains an active wholesale showroom. It has since become home to several other enterprises, including the Shops at the Mart, the Chicago campus of the Illinois Institute of Art, Motorola Mobility, and the Chicago tech startup center 1871. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm), Sat (10am-3pm)
★★★★★	Marina Towers	Bertrand Golberg	300 North State St.	Marina City is a mixed-use residential-commercial building complex completed in 1964. This building complex was the first circular apartment buildings in history, with its iconic corn cob towers, and identical floor plans. It was designed as a self-contained town, full of residential and commercial units. Marina City was the first post-war urban high-rise residential complex in the United States and is widely credited with beginning the residential renaissance of American inner cities. Its model of mixed residential and office uses and high-rise towers with a base of parking has become a primary model for urban development in the United States and throughout the world, and has been widely copied throughout many cities internationally. They are featured in the Batman movie.









☆☆☆☆	330 N Wabash Ave	Mies van der Rohe	330 N Wabash Ave	Completed four years after architect Mies van der Rohe's passing, the IBM Building became one of the cities most prestigious addresses. A pure symbol of the architecture of the time, the almost 700 foot tall rectangle sits on a raised plinth that helps it to maintain a uniform height given the unevenness of the site; State Street to the structure's west inclines steeply. A small bust of the architect by sculptor Marino Marini is displayed in the lobby. In 2007, plans were announced to convert floors two through thirteen of the 52-story building into a high-end hotel. The Langham, Chicago which opened in 2013, occupying floors two through thirteen.
☆☆☆☆	Trump Tower	SOM	401 North Wabash Av	The Trump International Hotel and Tower is a skyscraper condo-hotel built in 2009. With its 92-story structure and 423m (1,389 feet) it was ranked the 6th tallest building in its time of completion and the 2nd tallest skyscraper in western hemisphere, behind Sears Tower. The Trump International Hotel and Tower sits on what was once the site of the Chicago Sun-Times building. The mixed-use tower contains 225 rooms designated for hotel guests, nearly 500 residential units, and 50,000 square feet of retail space. The structure features four tiers at varying elevations in an attempt to create a continuous vertical ascent. It was being designed to be the tallest building in the world before 9/11 terrorist attacks which changed the original plans. The design of the building includes, from the ground up, retail space, a parking garage, a restaurant and lounge, a spa, a hotel, and condominiums. The three setbacks represent the height of a nearby building.
☆☆☆☆	Wrigley Building	Graham, Anderson, Probst & White	410 N Michigan Ave	The Wrigley Building was completed in 1921 to house the corporate headquarters of the Wrigley Company (the American chewing gum company founded in 1891). The company currently sells its products in more than 180 countries and districts, maintains operations in over 50 countries, and has 21 production facilities in 14 countries. The Wrigley Building was sold in 2011 to a group of investors that includes Zeller Realty Group and Groupon co-founders Eric Lefkowsky and Brad Keywell. The shape was based on the Giralda tower of Seville's Cathedral combined with French Renaissance details. The Wrigley Building was Chicago's first air-conditioned office building. Mon-Fri (8am-6pm), Sat (8am-12pm)
☆☆☆☆	Tribune Tower	John Mead Howells and Raymond Hood	435 N Michigan Ave	The Tribune Tower, built in 1925 as a neo-Gothic skyscraper, was the home of the Chicago Tribune and CNN's Chicago bureau. The façade has stones/rocks from buildings all around the world. The international design competition for the tower became an historic event in 20th century architecture. The original Tribune Tower was built in 1868, but was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire in 1871. In early 2018, work began on converting the entire office building into condominiums, expected to be completed by 2020. Tribune Tower has participated in Chicago Architecture Foundation's event Open House Chicago every year, starting in 2011.
☆☆☆☆	Apple Michigan Avenue	Foster + Partners	401 N Michigan Ave	Located at the intersection of the Chicago River and North Michigan Avenue's 'Magnificent Mile', Apple Michigan Avenue cascades down from Pioneer Court to the river's edge, creating new connections between the city and the river. The project, completed in 2017, reflects Apple's commitment to the cities and communities it inhabits, and is the result of a close collaboration between the design team at Apple. The stairway transitions seamlessly between the outside and inside. It passes through the building's walls - dematerialized to pure glass - and connects to the store's buzzing center, sheltered by an impossibly thin carbon fiber roof, supported on slender stainless-steel columns. Mon-Sat (9am-8pm), Sun (10am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	DuSable Bridge	Edward H. Bennett, Thomas G. Pihlfelt, Hugh Young	N. Michigan Ave. and E. Wacker Dr.	There wasn't always a bridge here. The 1909 Plan of Chicago recommended that Michigan Avenue be widened and extended north of the river. But this didn't happen until 1920, making it one of the later bridges built across the main branch of the river. Its completion began a transformation of Michigan Avenue allowing it to become the elegant boulevard we know today. Like most bridges over the Chicago River, the DuSable Bridge is movable, which allows boats to pass underneath. Trunnion bascule bridges, like this one, are distinctive features of Chicago's infrastructure. They're movable bridges with counterweights that lift by rotating around large, fixed axles called trunnions. The enormous underground counterweights balance the bridge's leaves and allow relatively small motors to open and close the bridge. The McCormick Bridgehouse & Chicago River Museum (the southwest bridge house) is open to the public as a museum where visitors can see the gears that operate the bridge.
☆☆☆☆	Chicago River Walk	Chicago Department of Transportation	River Walk	The Main Branch of the Chicago River has a long and storied history that in many ways mirrors the development of Chicago itself. Once a meandering marshy stream, the river first became an engineered channel to support the industrial transformation of the city. Following the famed reversal of the river, in which the city reversed the flow of the Main Branch and South Branch to improve sanitation, architect and urban planner Daniel Burnham introduced a new civic vision of riverside promenades with the addition of the Wacker Drive viaduct. Over the last decade, the role of the river has been evolving with the Chicago Riverwalk project—an initiative to reclaim the Chicago River for the ecological, recreational and economic benefit of the city that opened in 2015.
☆☆☆☆	Aqua Tower	Gang Studio	2000 N Columbus Dr.	Aqua tower was built in 2009 as residential skyscraper and hotel. Its rectangular shaped floor plan integrates terraces in a sculptural form. The design was inspired by the striated limestone outcroppings common in the Great Lakes area. The undulating terraces simulate the water movement and are sometimes cantilevered up to 3.5 meters. Aqua was designed by Studio Gang Architects, led by firm principal and founder, Jeanne Gang, and it was the firm's first skyscraper project. The name 'Aqua' was assigned to the building by Magellan Development Group LLC. It fits the nautical theme of the other buildings in the Lake Shore East development, and is derived from the wave-like forms of the balconies; the tower's proximity to nearby Lake Michigan also influenced the name.
☆☆☆☆	The St. Regis Chicago	Gang Studio	345 E Wacker Dr	Now the third tallest building in the Chicago skyline, The St. Regis Chicago (Vista Tower) was completed in 2020. Looking up from the river and park, the tower presents itself as three interconnected volumes of differing heights. Moving rhythmically in and out of plane, the overall flowing appearance of the building is the result of an alternating geometry between these three volumes. An innovative structural system allows the central volume to be lifted from the ground plane, creating a new essential pedestrian connection between the Chicago Riverwalk and the nearby community park's



				outdoor recreational facilities. The essential "building block" of the architecture is a 12-story truncated pyramid called a frustum. Stacked and nested, right-side up and upside-down, the frustums to form the tower's flowing volumes. The unique geometry creates a tall building with eight corners instead of four, providing inhabitants with daylight and fresh air from multiple orientations, while also allocating green space atop the building's various heights. In keeping with the general plan, The St. Regis contains 393 condominium residences, and 191 hotel rooms, including 33 suites. Designed by a team led by architect Jeanne Gang, Vista supplants the nearby Aqua skyscraper (also designed by a team led by Jeanne Gang) as the tallest structure in the world designed by a woman.
☆☆☆☆	Cirrus Condominiums	bKL Architecture	211 N Harbor Dr, Chicago, IL 60601	Cirrus is one of three buildings within the Parcels IJKL at Lakeshore East development, designed as a composed and connective urban development within City of Chicago. The placement of this 47-story condominium tower is positioned to provide all 350 units with optimal access to light, as well as views to the lake, river, and newly implemented Cascade Park. With the site's proximity to the lakefront and new park, the tower's design responds to the natural elements of the site's context. Texture, form, and a continuous glass façade interplay with the vicinity to the Chicago River, Lake Michigan and the tonality of surrounding natural elements. Complementary in materiality to neighboring buildings in the master plan, Cirrus is individualized by golden brass metal expressed panels.
☆☆☆☆	LondonHouse Chicago	Alfred S. Alschuler	85 E Wacker Dr, Chicago, IL 60601	Architect Alfred S. Alschuler's beaux arts designed London Guarantee and Accident building was constructed in 1923 and is considered one of the "Big Four" skyscrapers surrounding the Michigan Avenue bridge at the Chicago River. The building has been home to many corporate head quarters over the years including London Guarantee and Accident Insurance, Stone Container Corporation, Crains Communications and the studios of Chicago's WLS (AM) radio where legendary radio personality Paul Harvey performed his syndicated radio show from the 4th- floor. From the 1950s through the early 1970s the building also housed Chicago's famous jazz supper club The London House in its ground floor. London House hosted some of the most famous acts of the day including Herbie Hancock, Oscar Peterson, Sarah Vaughan and Ramsey Lewis. In 2013, Chicago based developer Oxford Capital Group, LLC, purchased the building and is transforming it into a dynamic luxury lifestyle hotel featuring 452 rooms and suites.
☆☆	Seventeenth Church of Christ, Scientist	Harry Weese & Associates	55 E Upper Wacker Dr	Seventeenth Church of Christ, Scientist was founded in 1924, but it wasn't until 1968 that the church built its first permanent home. The seven-story structure, clad inside and out in travertine, maximizes its prominent six-sided site on the Chicago River at the intersection of Wacker and Wabash. The church auditorium is designed after the layout of a Greek amphitheater with walls clad in travertine and a centrally-located wooden podium. An invisible sound reinforcement system with 350 hidden microphones allows those in attendance at the Wednesday evening testimonial meetings to give testimonies without having to leave their seats. It's also home to a 3,316-pipe Aeolian-Skinner organ.
☆☆☆☆	Carbide & Carbon Building	Burnham Brothers	230 North Michigan Avenue	Luxurious, exuberant and dramatic, the Carbide and Carbon Building is a metaphor for the sumptuous décor of 1920s America. The Carbide and Carbon Company, which developed the first dry cell battery, needed a regional headquarters to house its rapidly expanding business. Company executives wanted the building to make a statement, to communicate the firm's success and to attract clients. They commissioned the Burnham Brothers (sons of the deceased Daniel Burnham), who completed the structure in 1929. The facade is composed of luxurious polished black granite, green and gold terra cotta and gold leaf with bronze trim. The building's interior is known for its extravagant lobby, originally used to display the company's products. Frosted glass fixtures and Belgian marble greet visitors at its Michigan Avenue entrance. The building's cap is ornamented with genuine 24 karat gold, though it is only one five-thousandths of an inch thick. Bronze trim extends from the tip of the spire to the ground level. It is now the Pendry Chicago Hotel.
☆☆☆☆	Chicago Theatre	George L. Rapp, Cornelius W. Rapp	175 North State St.	The Chicago Theatre, originally known as the Balaban and Katz Chicago Theatre, is a landmark theater built in 1927. The structure is seven stories tall and fills nearly one half of a city block. The central arch-headed window adapts the familiar motif of Borromini's false-perspective window reveals of the top floor of Palazzo Barberini, Rome. The coat of arms of the Balaban and Katz chain—two horses holding ribbons of 35 mm film in their mouths outlined by a border of film reels—is set inside a circular Tiffany stained glass window inside the arch. The distinctive Chicago Theatre marquee, "an unofficial emblem of the city", appears frequently in film, television, artwork, and photography. Currently, Madison Square Garden, Inc. owns and operates the Chicago Theatre as a performing arts venue for stage plays, magic shows, comedy, speeches, sporting events and popular music concerts.
☆☆	333 Wacker Drive	Kohn Pedersen Fox	333 Wacker Drive	Sited at the point of the Chicago River where the main branch meets its south branch, this 36-floor office building stands out among its neighbors. Its 489-foot curved, blue-green glass facade mimics the color of the river. Like a chameleon, it seems to transform as the sun moves across it throughout the day. Sound-deadening glass was not available at the time of the building's construction. To avoid the mechanical equipment sounds from the Lake Street "L", all usable offices are elevated above the tracks.
☆☆☆☆	River Point	Pickard Chilton Architects	444 W Lake St, Chicago, IL 60606	River Point is a 52-story, office tower completed in 2017. The design features a striking convex form that provides panoramic city views. A graceful parabolic arch frames the sloped red travertine lobby wall and reflects the river for passers-by. The building's dramatic three-story lobby opens onto an expansive 1.5 acre riverside public plaza and newly created Riverwalk, the latest addition to Chicago's unique riverfront. The 560 feet of new Riverwalk replaces a crumbling, inaccessible stretch of river bank that complements and connects to new sections of Riverwalk recently completed by the city. Replacing underutilized train tracks on the site, the public park is built over a new Amtrak station regaining green space for the city and creating a verdant series of linked public spaces for pedestrians. Elevating this vital intersection of public greenway and street life is the Constellation, a sculpture designed by architect Santiago Calatrava. Reflecting River Point's mirrored architectural arch, the sculpture's graceful circular red form creates a stunning focal point for the plaza and a new iconic destination Chicago.



	150 N Riverside Plaza	Goettsch Partners	150 N Riverside Plaza	The sliver of land today known as 150 North Riverside sat vacant for decades. Wedged between the Chicago River to the east, active Amtrak rail lines to the west, and Lake and Randolph street viaducts to the north and south, the lot is only 85 feet across at its widest point. Prior to the project's completion, developers, for decades, believed it was impossible to build on a site with such constrictive features. Despite this long-held belief, client-developer Riverside Investment & Development saw an opportunity to purchase the parcel and structure a unique acquisition of two adjacent parcels of largely air rights above the rail lines. This combined three-parcel site allowed the design team to create a 54-story office tower directly on the riverfront, in conjunction with a surrounding public park and riverwalk. It was completed in 2017. Utilizing a core-supported structure, the design features a small building footprint that opens the ground plane and allows for a dramatic, light-filled lobby while supporting efficient, column-free office floors above. Taking cues from the river, vertical mullions undulate along the building's east and west facades to help activate the exterior. The largely open nature of the base offers the majority of the two-acre site—more than 75%—as a landscaped public park with pedestrian pathways overlooking the river. Building amenity spaces include a restaurant, bar, fitness center and conference center—all with water views.
	110 N Upper Wacker Dr	Goettsch Partners	110 N Upper Wacker Dr, Chicago, IL 60606	110 North Wacker, also known as the Bank of America Tower, is a 57-floor skyscraper previously on the site of the GGP building, which was constructed in 1958 and served as the headquarters of Morton Salt until 1990. In August 2017 the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency found that the GGP building was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, which resulted in a period for public comments. It was ultimately decided that some of the facade of the GGP building would be incorporated into the base of the new building, and the GGP building was demolished beginning in January 2018. The setbacks create a distinctive form that accentuates the building's verticality and avoids the pure box-like appearance of typical office towers. To satisfy the city's requirements, the design provides a 45-foot-wide riverwalk that is covered, but effectively open to the sky, 62 feet above. Three large, tree-like structural elements spaced 90 feet apart transfer out the tower columns along the river and further open the site. The result is a landscaped, covered walkway that connects two very important pedestrian paths and maintains an effectively unobstructed river view. In combination with other space, the site is 50% open and publicly accessible at grade.
	Lyric Opera of Chicago	Graham, Anderson, Probst & White	20 North Wacker Dr.	Lyric Opera of Chicago is one of the leading opera companies in the United States. It was founded in Chicago in 1954, under the name 'Lyric Theatre of Chicago' by Carol Fox, Nicola Rescigno and Lawrence Kelly, with a season that included Maria Callas's American debut in Norma. The company was re-organized by Fox in 1956 under its present name and, after her 1981 departure, it has continued to be of one of the major opera companies in the United States. The Lyric is housed in a theater and related spaces in the Civic Opera Building. These spaces are now owned by the Lyric. Built in 1929 and fully restored in 1996, the Civic Opera House is a Chicago landmark and a spectacular hybrid of Art Nouveau and Art Deco architectural styles. The building is shaped like a huge chair, sometimes referred to as "Insull's Throne." Comprising a 45-story office tower with two 22-story wings, the multi-use complex is home to the world-renowned Lyric Opera of Chicago. A close stylistic cousin to the high-rise towers of New York City's Rockefeller Center, completion of the Civic Opera House actually preceded Rock Center by a few years and, unlike that project, it made good on the inclusion of an opera. The backstage at Lyric Opera of Chicago is open to the public just three times a year! Check it on their web https://www.lyricopera.org/learn-engage/audience-programs/backstage-tours/
	Thompson Center	Murphy/Helmut Jahn	100 W Randolph St.	The 1985 Helmut Jahn-designed center of state government is unabashedly Postmodern, with colorful details and a shape that references the dome of the state's capitol. In addition to making a bold first impression, its design is intended to communicate a message. The openness and transparency of the building are meant to symbolize the state's commitment to serving the people. An enormous skylit rotunda, 160 feet in diameter and 13 stories high, is lined with balconies of open office space. A circular cutout in the floor, 72 feet in diameter, opens onto a large food court, a Department of Motor Vehicles office and corridors leading to nearby buildings. It ignored its context and it's out of scale. The sculpture outside: Monument With Standing Beast by Jean Dubuffet. Mon-Fri (6.30am-6pm)
	The Picasso Sculpture	Picasso	50 W Washington St.	The Chicago Picasso was commissioned in 1963 by the architects of the Richard J. Daley Center to anchor the plaza on the east side of the building. Most public art in large cities at this time was calm and stoic, mainly depicting historical figures, but in the 1960s, architecture in American cities began to reflect the many cultural and modern changes taking place throughout the country. The Daley Center's architects decided to commission the renowned Spanish artist, Pablo Picasso, to create a monumental sculpture for their plaza. Picasso worked on this commission for two years, combining and modifying sketches and motifs from some of his earlier works in the design of the sculpture. This resulted in a 42-inch tall maquette, or model, of the sculpture. Both the maquette and sketches of the sculpture may be seen today at the Art Institute of Chicago. The Chicago Picasso is built of Cor-Ten steel, the same material as the exterior of the Daley Center, and was assembled not far from Chicago at the U.S. Steel Company in Gary, Indiana. On August 15, 1967, thousands of people gathered in Daley Plaza to witness the unveiling and dedication of the city's newest piece of public art. In his dedication letter, Picasso gave the sculpture as a gift to the people of Chicago, without ever explaining what the sculpture was intended to represent.
	Miro's Chicago Sculpture	Joan Miró	69 W. Washington St.	Miró's Chicago (originally called The Sun, the Moon and One Star) is a sculpture by Joan Miró built in 1981. In 1969 the Burnswick Corporation commissioned a design from Miro for this sculpture. But they decided not to proceed for cost reasons. In 1979, the first female Mayor of Chicago Jane Byrne agreed to find fund for the sculpture assuming the other 50% would come from elsewhere. Several institutions, foundations and individuals donated to the city.



				The city of Chicago contributed \$250,000 and majority funding came from other donors. The sphere at center represents the moon while the shape of the face is derived from that of a ceramic hook. The fork projecting from the top of the head is symbolic of a star.
	Reliance Building	Burnham & Root	32 N State St	This building's story has something of a strange beginning. In the late 1880s, real estate investor and elevator entrepreneur William Hale commissioned Daniel Burnham and John Wellborn Root to design a 14-story building at the corner of Washington and State. There was one small problem: A building already stood on the spot and tenants on its upper floors wouldn't give up their leases. To work around this situation, the contractor jacked up the second, third and fourth floors of the existing building and demolished the raised basement and first floor. Construction began on the new building's foundation while its tenants remained above. The new 14-story structure opened in 1895 with planned spaces for doctors and dentists to see patients downtown. Large glass windows allowed for ample amounts of daylight to stream into the office spaces. The light allowed for better visibility during medical exams, and the white terra cotta projected a hygienic image to tenants and their patients. In a time when thick coal smoke blanketed the city and skyscrapers were often maligned for casting long shadows on the streets, the architects of the Reliance Building sought to create a building that could be "self-cleaning." The glazed terra cotta cladding provided what was thought to be the perfect solution. It was believed to never need cleaning because its smooth surface would allow any dirt to wash away in the rain. Though that belief ultimately turned out to be unfounded, it inspired the Reliance Building's most distinct feature, its shining facade of glass and white terra cotta.
	Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company Building	Louis Sullivan	1 South State St. and W Madison St.	Sullivan Center, also known as the Carson Pirie Scott & Co. Building, built in 1899 after the Great Fire, it's exemplary of Sullivan's theories of organic architecture. The Schlesinger & Mayer Department Store commissioned Louis Sullivan to design a new building at State and Madison in 1898, and it expanded over the next few years, growing dramatically along with the surrounding city. Post-and-lintel steel skeletal construction contributed to the building's fireproofing and offered expansive, light-filled interiors. Its white terra cotta facade has a tripartite division and a collection of Chicago windows. Its grid of piers and spandrels not only expressed the underlying frame but also made seamless expansion easier. The building's signature features are marked by Sullivan's organic ornament, whose design was inspired by plants native to the Midwestern prairie. Now it's a Target store but the facade is still original. Check its elaborate ironwork ornament on the first and second floor facades.
	Chicago Cultural Center	Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge	78 E. Washington St.	The Chicago Cultural Center was built in 1897 as the city's central library, and Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) meeting hall and memorial in 1892. The Chicago Cultural Center's heavy walls have hosted a dynamic series of events and exhibitions over the years, including the inaugural Chicago Architecture Biennial. Today, the Cultural Center's surmounting glories are a pair of remarkable stained-glass domes. Grand Army of the Republic Hall features an intricate Renaissance pattern, though the glass is dark with age. Preston Bradley Hall's enormous Tiffany dome—the world's largest—shines with newly-restored opalescent colour. Don't miss the famous bull sculpture at the entrance. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
	Smurfit Stone Building	Epstein and Sons	150 North Michigan Avenue	The Smurfit-Stone Building is a 41-story skyscraper with a total height of 582 foot - 177 meter. Its privileged location at the magnificent Michigan Avenue on the corner of Millennium Park gives great visibility and highlights its original and uncommon shape: The slanted diamond roof. Designed by Epstein and Sons its construction began in 1983 and was completed in less than a year! The Smurfit is an office building cleverly designed according to its context: the service cores are rotated 45 degrees from the street grid, producing diagonally-oriented office floorplans to take advantage of the extraordinary southeast views over Millennium Park. From its diamond shaped roof the building started to be referred as "The Vagina Building". Although the building looks as though it is split down the middle, the two sides are only slightly disjointed until nearing the top where there is a gap between them.
	Wrigley Square	O'Donnell, Wicklund, Pigozzi and Peterson Architects, Inc.	201 East Randolph St.	Wrigley Square is a public square whose original peristyle was designed in 1917 by Edward H. Bennett. The original was made of concrete, which did not stand up to the Lake Michigan lakefront weather. The current peristyle replica, called Millennium Monument, was built in 2002 and was a gift from William Wrigley. The 24 paired, fluted columns are the same height as the original peristyle. However, the structure was scaled down to an 80-foot (24.4 m) diameter in order to accommodate the accessible ramp that runs behind the monument. The Millennium Monument is a tribute to the benefactors of the park. The pedestal of the peristyle is inscribed with the names of the 115 financial donors (including Oprah Winfrey) who made the 91 contributions of at least \$1 million each to help pay for Millennium Park. Their contributions not only paid for the construction of the park, but also provide for its ongoing conservation. The square also contains a large lawn and a public fountain.
	Ice Rink	Mc Cormick	Millenium Park	The McCormick Tribune Ice Rink is open to the public for skating with one of the best views of the downtown skyline. Experience one of the city's finest winter traditions from November 18 (the same day as the city's 103rd annual Christmas Tree Lighting Celebration) to March 5. Check the website for daily hours of operation. Admission is free with free skating lessons Friday through Sunday one hour before the rink opens. Admission is free, but online tickets will be required. Skate rentals \$16-20. November 18, 2022-March 5, 2023 (weather permitting)
	Jay Pritzker Pavilion	Frank Gehry	Millenium Park	This open-air venue, built in 2004, features performances by the Grant Park Symphony Orchestra, as well as jazz, blues, and other world music performances. Clad in stainless steel panels, that frame the stage opening and connect to an overhead trellis of curved steel pipes, the Pavilion is a highly sculptural design element intended to act as a focal point for the Millennium Park. The stage area of the Pavilion is sheathed completely with Douglas fir and features a series of portable risers and a choral terrace that can accommodate up to a 120-member collective orchestra and choir. Large glass doors that can enclose the stage area when shut, allow the Pavilion to be used during winter months for an assortment of



				public functions such as banquets, receptions, and lectures. An additional feature is a system of decorative colored lights that when projected onto the proscenium, transform the face of the Pavilion. The trellis of the Pavilion supports an aerial sound system which spans the 4,000 fixed seats and the 95,000 square-foot Great Lawn accommodating an additional 10,000 people. Free concerts Mondays and Wednesdays in summer.
	Harris Theater	Hammond Beeby, Rupert Ainge Architects	205 East Randolph St.	The Joan W. and Irving B. Harris Theater for Music and Dance was built in 2003 as part of the Pritzker Pavilion. It serves as the park's indoor performing venue, a complement to Jay Pritzker Pavilion, which hosts the park's outdoor performances. The theater has been credited as contributing to the performing arts renaissance in Chicago, and has been favorably reviewed for its acoustics, sightlines, proscenium and for providing a home base for numerous performing organizations. Industrial design. The Harris Theater for Music and Dance resides on the traditional homelands of the Council of the Three Fires: the Ojibwe, Odawa, and Potawatomi Nations. Many other tribes such as the Miami, Ho-Chunk, Menominee, Sac, and Fox have also called this area home. The region has long been a center for Indigenous people to gather, trade, and maintain kinship ties. Today, one of the largest urban American Indian communities in the United States resides in Chicago, and members of this community continue to contribute to the life and culture of this city.
	Aon Center	Edward Durell Stone and Perkins and Will	201 East Randolph St.	In the late 1960s, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana wanted a consolidated downtown Chicago headquarters. With a prominent site at the head of Grant Park (vacated by industry), their building needed to be monumental. The company hired Edward Durell Stone, whose unique brand of Modernism was then in vogue; his Kennedy Center would open in Washington, DC, in 1971. When the tower opened in 1973, it was the second-tallest building in Chicago. Architects of record Perkins + Will used a relatively new structural form for the tower. Elevators and other services are bundled together in the core, while the perimeter columns define an outer tube. The inner and outer tubes are linked by trusses that support the large open floor plates, and the entire arrangement provides the structure that keeps the building standing. A related tube-based structure was used in the Willis (Sears) Tower, under construction at the same time. The architect originally clad the building's numerous columns in white Carrara marble, the same stone used by famous sculptors for centuries. The material was beautiful, but stood up poorly to the wild temperature swings of Chicago weather. Cracks eventually formed, and in the early 1990s the entire building was re-faced with much more durable granite—at tremendous cost. Similar to "Torre Picasso" at Madrid. The corners are very remarkable.
	Maggie Daley Ice Rink	Michael Van Valkenburgh	Maggie Daley Park, 337 E Randolph St	Maggie Daley Park ice skating ribbon is a seasonal public ice skating surface in the Maggie Daley Park section of Grant Park. The ice skating ribbon opened on December 13, 2014, along with the park. The rink extends for one-quarter mile (0.40 km) mile and has a capacity of 700 skaters. The skating ribbon is dramatically different from typical civic ice rinks, creating a multisensory activity that is integrated into the landscape. In the summer, the rink will serve as a walking path. Free admission. Sun-Thu (9am-9.30pm), Fri-Sat (9.30am-10pm)
	The Bean	Anish Kapoor	Millenium Park	Affectionately called, "The Bean" this icon sculpture of Chicago was built in 2004. Cloud Gate was created by using computer technology to cut 168 massive stainless-steel plates into precise shapes which were then pieced together like a puzzle and welded shut. Once fully assembled, the 12-foot-high central arch provided a "gate" to the concave chamber on the underside of the sculpture prompting Kapoor to formally name the piece Cloud Gate. It is 33 by 66 by 42 feet (10 by 20 by 13 m), and weighs 110 short tons (100 t; 98 long tons). Inspired by liquid mercury, it is one of the world's largest permanent outdoor art installations.
	BP Pedestrian Bridge.	Frank Gehry	Millenium Park	With a length of 285 metres, the winding footbridge creates a wheelchair-friendly crossing over Columbus Drive, connecting Millennium Park with the lakefront Maggie Daley Park. It was built in 2004 and it has several biomorphic allusions and extensive sculptural use of stainless steel plates expressing abstraction. Brushed stainless steel shingles give it a shimmering but scaly exterior, while its bulky form provides an acoustic barrier that protects pedestrians from the noise of the traffic below. When it opened in 2004, Chicago Tribune critic Blair Kamin described it as "a snaking, somewhat useful, mostly irrational delight, one of Millennium Park's great pleasures".
	The Crown Fountain	Jaume Plensa	Millenium Park	Designed by Spanish artist Jaume Plensa and executed by Krueck and Sexton Architects, it opened in July 2004. The fountain is composed of a black granite reflecting pool placed between a pair of glass brick towers. The water operates from May to October, depicting faces from Chicago's people. The collection of faces provides tribute to Chicagoans and was taken from a cross-section of 1,000 residents representing Chicago's vast demographics in terms of age, gender and ethnicity. Residents and critics have praised the fountain for its artistic and entertainment features. It highlights Plensa's themes of dualism, light, and water, extending the use of video technology from his prior works. Its use of water is unique among Chicago's many fountains, in that it promotes physical interaction between the public and the water. Both the fountain and Millennium Park are highly accessible because of their universal design. Mon-Sun (6am-11pm)
	Chicago Athletic Association	Henry Ives Cobb	12 S Michigan Ave	The Chicago Athletic Association opened in 1893 amid the boom surrounding the World's Columbian Exposition. It offered an escape from the city, with all the comforts of a well-appointed home—and excellent athletic facilities for its members to enjoy. Private clubs had long been an important institution among the well-heeled of the East Coast, many of whom found themselves spending increasing amounts of time in the fast-growing capital of the Prairie. The CAA is an integral part of the historic Michigan Avenue streetwall, yet its details set it apart. Patterned after the palace of the Doge in Venice, its most notable feature is a course of distinctive, criss-crossing arched windows. Behind the elaborate facade are two lavish lobby levels, the second offering cozy seating clustered around several fireplaces. Women were long welcome in certain spaces and events at the Club but could not become full members until the 1970s. The fate of the building was murky when the Chicago Athletic



				Association closed in 2007. Historic interiors were painstakingly brought back to life, and interior architects Roman + Williams brought together of-the-moment interior design with references to (and even reuses of) sporting elements from the building's past. Its new incarnation as a hotel is firmly a part of the mid-2010s boom in new downtown Chicago hotels.
☆☆☆☆	Lurie Garden	K. Guffafson, P. Oudolf, Robert Israel	Millenium Park	Lurie Garden is a 2.5-acre (10,000 m2) garden located at the southern end of Millennium Park. It was completed in 2004 and it pays homage to the City's motto, "Urbs in Horto" (City in a Garden), which refers to Chicago's transformation from its flat and marshy origins to a bold and powerful city. The Garden is composed of two "plates" protected on two sides by large hedges. The dark plate depicts Chicago's history by presenting shade-loving plant material. The dark plate has a combination of trees that will provide a shade canopy for these plants when they fill in. The light plate, which includes no trees, represents the city's future with sun-loving perennials that thrive in the heat and the sun. The garden is a sustainable design built on lightweight geofom under the soil. All curbing, stone stairways, sfair landings, wall coping, and wall cladding in the interior of the Garden use midwestern limestone. Mon-Sun (8am-9pm)
☆☆☆☆	Nichols Bridge way	Arup and Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.	Millenium Park/Art Institute	The Nichols Bridgeway, designed in 2009 by architect Renzo Piano, is owned by the Art Institute of Chicago built in collaboration with the Millennium Park Foundation. It is a 620-foot pedestrian bridge that gradually inclines over Lurie Garden, joining the southwest corner of Millennium Park's Great Lawn with the third floor of the Art Institute's Modern Wing. The Bridgeway, along with the South Exelon Pavilions at Millennium Park, were designed by Piano to complement the Modern Wing. From up above, it has incomparable views of Michigan Avenue, the lakefront, and Millennium Park. Mon-Sun (6am-11pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	The Art Institute of Chicago (New Wing)	Renzo Piano	111 South Michigan Ave.	The Modern Wing, built in 2012, is the new home for the museum's collection of 20th and 21st-century art. The new street-level entrance on Monroe Street connects Millennium Park to the heart of the existing museum through the new Griffin Court. On the first floor, this daylight court is flanked by new educational facilities, public amenities, galleries, and a garden, all of which better actively link the Art Institute with urban life. The second and third floors are dedicated to art and the viewing of art. The third floor is completely lit by natural light. Flying above the art pavilion, a shelter filters the sun to create the natural shaded light conditions ideal for the enjoyment of art. This shelter is a kind of flying carpet made of aluminum leaves that perform the same job as the tree canopies all around in the park. It is a "soft machine" that sensitively levitates above the new wing, vibrantly screening the light. A decade in the making, this 264,000 square-foot building makes the Art Institute the second-largest art museum in the United States. Free admission 2 first Wednesdays of the month. Free to Illinois residents on weekdays. General admission \$25, students \$19. Mon, Thu-Sun (11am-5pm), Thu (11am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	The Art Institute of Chicago	Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge	111 South Michigan Ave.	The Art Institute of Chicago, founded in 1879 and located in Chicago's Grant Park, is one of the oldest and largest art museums in the United States. Recognized for its curatorial efforts and popularity among visitors, the museum hosts approximately 1.5 million people annually. Its collection—stewarded by 11 curatorial departments—is encyclopedic, and includes iconic works such as Georges Seurat's A Sunday on La Grande Jatte 1884, Pablo Picasso's The Old Guitarist, Edward Hopper's Nighthawks, and Grant Wood's American Gothic. The current building at 111 South Michigan Avenue is the third address for the Art Institute. It was designed in the Beaux-Arts style by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition as the World's Congress Auxiliary Building with the intent that the Art Institute occupy the space after the fair closed. Free admission 2 first Wednesdays of the month. Free to Illinois residents on weekdays. General admission \$25, students \$19. Free admission 2 first Wednesdays of the month. Free to Illinois residents every Thursday from 5 to 8pm. General admission \$25, students \$19. Mon-Sun (10.30am-5pm)
☆☆	Inland Steel Building	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill	30 W Monroe St	The 19-story office tower's sleek facade combines shimmering aquamarine glass and stainless steel. Its innovative use of the metal pays homage to the building's namesake, the Inland Steel Company. Founded in Chicago in 1893, the company grew to become the eighth-largest steel producer in the United States by the 1950s. To celebrate this success, Inland Steel commissioned a new corporate headquarters in Chicago's Loop in 1954. They wanted a building with a modern design to highlight the enduring power of the steel industry and showcase their product as well as other postwar technologies. Inland Steel's column-free interior demonstrates the Miesian design concept of universal space. Each level boasts 177 feet by 58 feet of unobstructed, usable space. This open plan aesthetic was truly innovative at the time of the building's completion. It provided unmatched, flexible square footage to tenants. The clear-span construction is made possible by 14 exterior supporting columns, 60-foot girders and an adjacent 25-story service tower. The windowless tower, also clad in stainless steel, separates operational support from the professional offices.
☆☆	Marquette Building	Holabird & Roche	56 W Adams St	The Marquette Building was one of the most profitable skyscrapers built in Chicago during the 19th-century building boom. This historic landmark stands as an ideal example of a speculative commercial office building. It was created as a collection of first-class office spaces whose primary purpose was to fatten the pockets of real estate investors taking a gamble on an up-and-coming urban center. It features large Chicago windows to increase light and air flow, terra cotta cladding to fireproof the building and classically inspired ornamentation. Mon-Sun (7am-10pm)
☆☆☆☆	Flamingo Sculpture	Calder	50 West Adams St.	Flamingo, created by noted American artist Alexander Calder, is a 53-foot (16 m) tall stabile built in 1974. Despite the large size of the sculpture, its design is such that viewers can walk underneath and around it, thus enabling one to perceive it in human scale. Flamingo weighs 50 tons, is composed of steel, and is vermilion in color. Calder gave the stabile its color, which has come to be called "Calder red", to offset it from the black and steel surroundings of nearby office buildings, including the Ludwig Mies van der Rohe-designed Kluczynski Federal Building. Calder's structure is a prominent example of the constructivist movement, first popularized in Russia in the early 20th century.



	Kluczynski Federal Building	Mies van der Rohe	230 S Dearborn St	The Chicago Federal Center, designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and completed in 1974, actually consists of three buildings which are arranged around and define the Chicago Federal Plaza. On the eastern side of South Dearborn Street sits the 30-story Everett M. Dirksen U.S. Courthouse. On the western side, the 42-story John C. Kluczynski Federal Building and the single-story Post Office define the plaza. The complex as a whole was completed in 1974, five years after Mies's death. It unifies two themes that he repeated throughout his career: the two high-rise blocks, which flesh out ideas suggested in his Seagram Building in New York; and the large, open space of the Post Office building, which is similar to other low-rise projects such as the nearby S.R. Crown Hall.
	Rookery Building	Frank Lloyd Wright	209 South LaSalle Street	Completed by John Wellborn Root and Daniel Burnham of Burnham and Root in 1888, it is considered one of their masterpiece buildings, and was once the location of their office. The lobby was remodeled in 1905 by Frank Lloyd Wright. Sheltered by a glass ceiling, the two-story lobby and public space is a sight to be seen. Above the glass ceiling rises a central atrium ringed by offices. The atrium's white-glazed brick walls reflect light into the inner offices. Meanwhile, the open center helps circulate air by pulling cool air into the building when warm air rises and is vented out the top. An oriel staircase winds down from the 12th floor to the 2nd floor on the building's western side. Guided tours are available Mon-Fri, \$12 general admission. Mon-Fri (6am-6pm), Sat (8am-6pm)
	190 S LaSalle St	John Burgee Architects with Phillip Johnson, Shaw Associates	190 S LaSalle St	Designed by architects Philip Johnson and John Burgee, a Chicagoan, 190 South LaSalle adopts the visual language of earlier Chicago buildings but supersedes its decorative elements to add a touch of drama and fun. The building's austere masonry facade, completed in 1989, blends in well with its similarly clad neighbors. The coordinated exteriors make the street both grand and a little intimidating to behold. But while 190 South LaSalle intentionally blends in at street level, it makes quite a statement along the skyline. Its green gabled roof is distinctive. This building does a brilliant job of optimizing both ways it is viewed: as an unassuming structure from the street and as an eye-catching tower in the distance. The opulent lobby has a 55-foot-high gold leaf ceiling, a 28-foot-tall bronze sculpture and a checkerboard floor made of black and white marble. Philip Johnson himself had been a champion of the International Style but famously "changed his mind." In the 1980s he began designing buildings that used traditional materials and made explicit contextual references both to the past and to neighboring buildings. For 190 South LaSalle, Johnson chose to reinterpret the gabled roof of Burnham & Root's 1892 Masonic Temple. The Masonic Temple originally sat a few blocks away at the corner of Randolph and State but was demolished in 1939.
	111 South Wacker Drive	Goettsch Partners	111 South Wacker Drive	The original site of 111 South Wacker once hosted the magnificent US Gypsum (USG) building. The structure was turned at a 45-degree angle toward the corner of Wacker and Monroe. When it was demolished in 2003 to make way for the John Buck Building at 111 South Wacker Drive, it left behind a problem to be solved. The original caissons were angled irregularly and therefore could not have supported the proposed structure. However, engineers at Magnusson Klemencic Associates devised a plan that enabled the reuse of many of the originals and only added minimal extras. The plan made the cost of the foundation a fraction of what it might have been otherwise. 111 South Wacker, completed in 2005, is an award-winning Gold LEED. Another striking feature in this magnificent lobby is its award-winning lighting. Fun fact: At the time of demolition, the USG building (the previous building at 111 South Wacker) was the tallest building to be demolished in Chicago.
	Willis Tower	Skidmore, Owing and Merrill (SOM)	233 South Wacker Drive	For nearly 25 years after its completion in 1973, the Willis Tower, formerly known as the Sears Tower, held the title of tallest building in the world. The Willis Tower laid the foundation for the supertall buildings being built today. When this 110-story tower was designed, architect Bruce Graham and structural engineer Fazlur Khan of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) utilized the bundled tube system to address structural problems never before seen at this scale. The tower is comprised of a cluster of nine tubes connected together to act as a single unit. The tubes support one another, strengthening the structure as a whole. Meanwhile, the variations in tube height disrupt the force of the wind. In 1969, Sears Roebuck and Company was the world's largest retailer, employing approximately 350,000 people across Chicago. In order to consolidate current staff and accommodate anticipated growth, the company hired SOM to design a three million-square-foot office tower. In 2009, the London-based insurance broker Willis Group Holdings leased more than 140,000 square feet of office space on three floors of the Sears Tower. Their contract included naming rights for 15 years. Opened in 1974, the Skydeck attracts more than 1.7 million visitors annually who enjoy views of up to 50 miles and four states. And at 1,353 feet high, The Ledge is the highest observation deck in the United States. The west part of Chicago can be seen through the glass balconies. You'll wonder why the glass balconies are faced towards the worst views of the city. The reason is because that is the only side of the tower in which elevators go up to the top. In my opinion the Sky Deck is better than The Ledge for this reason. General admission \$30. Check opening times https://theskydeck.com/plan-a-visit/
	Union Station	Daniel Burnham	225 S Canal St.	Chicago Union Station is a major railroad station that opened in 1925, replacing the station built in 1881. Construction was delayed several times by World War I, labor shortages and strikes. Chicago Union Station is the fourth-busiest rail terminal in the United States, after Grand Central Terminal and Penn Station and Jamaica station in New York City. Union Station's head house occupies an entire city block. It has Bedford limestone Beaux-Arts facades, massive Corinthian columns, marble floors, and a Great Hall, all highlighted by brass lamps. In 2011, its lighting system was replaced with more energy-efficient light bulbs and motion sensors, reducing the station's annual carbon emissions by 4 million tons. The new Legacy Club and Burlington Room (former women's lounge) have been restored to reflect their previous glamour.
	320 S Canal St	Goettsch Partners	320 S Canal St, Chicago, IL 60606	320 South Canal is a newly completed 50-story office tower located adjacent to Union Station. Designed by renowned architecture firm, Goettsch Partners, this "Class A" office property features market-leading health and wellness design, excellent light and air with views of Lake Michigan, along with the largest privately-owned public park



				space in Chicago's Central Business District. Designed as a stepped, three-tiered building, the tower is oriented in the north-south direction along the east side of the site. The east face of the building aligns with the property line, reinforcing the urban street wall defined by the historic Union Station headhouse on the adjacent block. The three setbacks reflect the internal organization of the building, with efficient, column-free floor plates that cater to a variety of tenants. Large terraces at each setback offer outdoor amenity spaces with expansive views of downtown. The building's subtly folded façade creates an ever-changing texture that reinforces the verticality of the building. At street level, east and west façades express V-shaped structural transfers, which open up the ground floor. In this way, the park becomes an integral part of the building, and the building serves as an extension of the park.
	Chicago Board of Trade Building	Holabird & Root	141 W. Jackson Blvd.	Chicago Board of Trade Building was completed in 1930 as an office building. The regal 45-story skyscraper is the epitome of Art Deco styling. The Chicago Board of Trade Building is home to the world's oldest futures and options exchange. Chicago, which sits on the edge of the prairie, has been the center of both grain distribution and grain trading since the 1840s. The Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) was established in 1848 as a central location for negotiating and conducting transactions on the future prices of commodities. Not coincidentally, 1848 was also the year the first railroads arrived in Chicago and the Illinois and Michigan Canal opened, both of which made distribution of raw materials more efficient. The building's ornamentation cleverly communicates the activity happening inside. Just above the original trading floor, the facade is ornamented with eight bovine heads representing the livestock traded inside. A Mesopotamian farmer holding grain and a Native American holding corn make several appearances around the building and represent some of the options traded on the building's multiple trading floors.
	Monadnock Building	Burnham & Root, Holabird & Roche	53 W. Jackson Blvd.	Built in two phases, the Monadnock Building functions as one large structure. However, the facades of each phase couldn't look more different. The Monadnock's northern half wears a daring, stripped-down facade, while its southern half is adorned in traditionally inspired ornamentation that expresses its metal structure. Each half, in its own way, demonstrates the transition happening during its time. Although the Monadnock Building functions as one large structure, the facades of each phase couldn't look more different. The Monadnock's northern half completed in 1891 wears a daring, stripped-down facade, while its southern half is adorned in traditionally inspired ornamentation that expresses its metal structure. When the second half of the building was designed by Holabird & Roche just two years later, experimentation and transition could be seen in its structural systems. Each half, in its own way, demonstrates the transition happening during its time. Because of the building's narrow lot, all the vertical circulation—elevators and open staircase—is tucked in the middle of the building with skylights letting in light from above.
	Harold Washington Library	Hammond, Beeby and Babka	400 South State St.	The Harold Washington Library Center, built in 1991, is the 2nd largest public library system in the Mid-West. The exterior evokes the design of the Rookery, Auditorium and the Monadnock buildings. The bottom portion is made of large granite blocks. Red brick makes up the majority of the exterior. These two portions draw on the Beaux-Art style. In 1993, the roof was ornamented with seven large, painted aluminum acroteria designed by Kent Bloomer with owl figures by Raymond Kaskey. The best part is in the last floor: The Winter Garden. Free access. Tue-Thu (9am-8pm), Fri-Sat (9am-5pm), Sun (1-5pm)
	Manhattan Building	William LeBaron Jenney	431 S Dearborn St	Chicago's Manhattan Building is a fascinating surviving example of an early skyscraper from the late 19th century. In the 21st century, we've become accustomed to soaring skyscrapers, even celebrating engineering feats that make supertall towers possible. But in the late 1880s, when architects and engineers were just beginning to experiment with skeleton frame construction, the general public was not so sure about the safety of tall buildings. He used a variety of forms, materials, fenestration patterns and ornamentation. Granite, pressed brick, cast iron and terra cotta all make an appearance on the building. The variety of windows and projecting bays provide a staccato rhythm to the facade, while a series of string courses demonstrate where floors break. Though his aesthetic experimentations may leave a bit to be desired, his structural experimentations are viewed as truly innovative. In order to minimize the load and impact on adjacent buildings, the foundations of the Manhattan Building are cantilevered out from the edges of the structure. After the Manhattan, cantilevers in a structure's foundation were used more frequently.
	Railway Exchange Building	D.H. Burnham & Co.	224 South Michigan	The Railway Exchange Building, also known as Santa Fe Building, is a 17-story office building completed in 1904. By 1900, there were six passenger terminals downtown, and 15,000 people worked for the railroads. As a result of this large employee population, administrators needed affordable office space. Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett created the 1909 Plan of Chicago in a small penthouse added to the roof of the building. The building is recognizable by the large "Motorola" logo on the roof, which is visible from Grant Park across Michigan Ave and from Lake Michigan. It is also notable for the round, porthole-like windows along the cornice. The center of the building features a lightwell, which was covered with a skylight in the 1980s. Temporarily closed.
	Fine Arts Building	Solon Spencer Beman	410 S. Michigan Ave.	The ten-story Fine Arts Building, also known as the Studebaker Building, was completed in 1886 for the Studebaker company, a carriage sales and service operation business with manufacturing on the upper floors. In 1910 Frank Lloyd Wright rented a studio on the 10th floor. In fact, it should be visited from that floor downwards. The interior features Art Nouveau motifs and murals. It now houses artists' lofts, art galleries, theatre, dance and recording studios, interior design firms, musical instrument makers, and other businesses associated with the arts. Free admission. Mon-Fri (7am-10pm), Sat (7am-9pm), Sun (9am-9pm)
	Auditorium Building	Adler & Sullivan	50 E Congress Pkwy	The Auditorium Building is an example of what can happen when business leaders and the artistic community work together to create functional, aesthetic mixed-use architecture. The developer, Ferdinand Wythe Peck, was committed to bolstering the state of the arts in Chicago. That was tricky business in a time of high tensions after the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 and not long after the Haymarket Affair. But after organizing a successful opera festival,










				Peck realized there was an appetite for the arts in the city and he was intent on making them more accessible. When completed, the Auditorium was the largest, tallest, priciest and heaviest building of its time.
☆☆☆	Buckingham Fountain	Edward H. Bennett	301 E Columbus Dr.	Clarence F. Buckingham Memorial Fountain has one of the best downtown views. Dedicated in 1927 and donated to the city by philanthropist Kate S. Buckingham, it is one of the largest fountains in the world. Built in a rococo wedding cake style and inspired by the LaFontaine Fountain at the Palace of Versailles, its design allegorically represents nearby Lake Michigan. For years, the fountain was entirely manually operated by two engineers who each worked a twelve-hour daily shift. Although the evening light show was first automated in 1968, the water continued to be manually operated until 1980, when the operations were fully computerized. From 1983 to 1994, the fountain's computer was located in Atlanta. Today, however, it is on site and with a monitoring system in Arlington Heights, IL. The fountain operates from May to mid-October, with regular water shows and evening colored-light shows. During the winter, the fountain is decorated with festival lights. 8 am to 11 pm, May to mid-October.
☆☆☆	Spertus Institute for Jewish Learning and Leadership	Krueck and Sexton	610 South Michigan Avenue	The Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies selected Krueck & Sexton to design a signature architectural statement about the nature of Jewish culture, light and learning. Spertus traces its roots to the 1920s, when it was organized to provide Jewish education and training for community leaders. Its mission has grown over the years to include a library and collection of historic objects. The challenge of finding space for these diverse and growing programs prompted Spertus to commission this purpose-built home. The building was completed in 2007 as a bold contemporary design that sets apart from the adjacent 19th-century historic buildings by Daniel Burnham and Louis Sullivan. Its faceted and folded glass façade is an expression of light, both metaphorical and actual, which is fundamental to Jewish religious and intellectual traditions. A surprisingly large state-of-the-art auditorium is tucked into the back of the building. Sun-Wed (10am-5pm) Wed (10am-5pm) Thu (10am-6pm) Fri (10am-3pm)
☆☆	Jones College Prep High School	Perkins+Will	700 S State St	Designed by Perkins+Will in 1967, Jones Commercial High School stood for many years at State and Harrison streets, a compact school serving a small downtown population. After several name changes over the years, it became known as Jones College in Prep in 2002, a new high-rise school intended as a model for urban campuses. As the number of families living downtown and in the South Loop exploded, Jones needed more space. They couldn't build out like a typical high school, so they had to build up. Ralph Johnson, global design director for Perkins+Will, led the effort to imagine a new type of school building that could fit on a postage stamp-sized bit of land. His plan for the school put major common areas on the easily accessible lower floors, with student-centered spaces above. The school stands adjacent to the historic Printers Row District. The design responds to this proximity by incorporating the colors of brick and terra cotta in the concrete slabs cladding the school.
☆☆☆☆	River City	Bertrand Goldberg	800 S Wells St	Known for its serpentine shape, River City was designed by Bertrand Goldberg in 1986. It began as apartments, was converted into condos, and is now being renovated into apartments again. Goldberg's original vision was to create a city within a city – a place where you can live, work, play, and learn. Building on the concept of the iconic Marina City, Bertrand Goldberg envisioned River City as a tall, dense riverfront "city-within-a-city." After more than a decade of revisions and battles with city planners and investors, the project was built in a smaller snake-like form. Goldberg said this was an "unfolding" of the original tower plan. Behind rusticated stone arches evoking railroad viaducts is a massive mixed-use complex with commercial space and a 70-slip marina. Goldberg acted as designer, promoter and developer for the River City project, until in the later years, when River City II was underway, he was joined by Dan Epstein as a fellow developer.
☆☆☆☆	1000M	Helmut Jahn	1000 S Michigan Ave, Chicago, IL 60605	Redesigned before Jahn's death last spring, 1000M features a gently curved façade that gestures to Grant Park. Designed by JAHN, the 73-story tower is now expected to rise 805 feet, reduced from the previous height of 832 feet. Instead of 506 condominiums, the residential building will now hold 738 rental apartments, 320 parking spaces, and 356 bike parking spaces. There will be no retail space, instead a leasing center for the building will take up the open space on the ground floor. The design retains the two volume approach, with a rectangular volume respecting the street wall on the lower portion, and a carved tower portion that widens as it rises. The delineation of that transition is produced via a cut in the façade, creating a visual interruption between the two. The structure will cantilever over the existing building at 1006 S Michigan Avenue as in the earlier design.
☆☆☆☆☆	Agora Sculpture	Magdalena Abakanowicz	S. Michigan Ave. and Roosevelt Road	Agora is an installation of 106 headless and armless iron sculptures built in a foundry near Poznan (Poland) between 2004 and 2006. The group sculptures are 9 ft (2.7 m) tall and weigh approximately 1,800 lb (820 kg). Each is made from a hollow, seamless piece of iron that has been allowed to rust. It represents a crowd of "brainless organisms acting on command, worshipping on command and hating on command", influenced by World War II. Similar installations have been constructed throughout the world, but Agora is among the largest.
☆☆☆☆	NEMA Chicago	Rafael Viñoly	1210 S Indiana Ave, Chicago, IL 60605	Positioned at the Michigan and Roosevelt corner of Grant Park, NEMA Chicago's luxury rental residences come complete with access to a 70,000-square-foot collection of locally-inspired amenities and techpowered services. The building's interiors, designed by the award-winning David Rockwell, channel the structural expression of Chicago's architecture and play with the idea of the city grid to create a chic, modern, welcoming home. Bookending Grant Park with the Aon Center, NEMA Chicago is made up of three square structural bays of varying stacked heights, evoking the city's famous Willis Tower, and offering residents breathtaking views of Lake Michigan, the park, and the city's skyline. The design of NEMA Chicago was based on a composition of three structural units: the podium at the base of the building; the center massing with the tail form; and the top tier with stair-stepped rooftop terraces.
☆☆☆☆	Shedd Aquarium	Graham, Anderson, Probst & White	1200 South Lake Shore Drive	Shedd Aquarium, built in 1925, is an indoor public aquarium opened on May 30, 1930. Shedd Aquarium was the gift of retail leader John G. Shedd. Although Shedd only lived long enough to see the architect's



				first drawings for the aquarium, his widow, Mary R. Shedd, cut the ribbon at the official opening ceremony. The floor plan is traditional Greek and the foyer looks like a Roman basilica. The central aquarium building is octagonal, fronted by Doric columns and a formal staircase and topped by a dome. Aquatic motifs are worked in at every opportunity; tortoise shells, dolphins, octopuses, waves, and even the Trident of Poseidon can be found all over the aquarium's exterior and interior. Shedd's magnificent building remained unchanged for decades. The aquarium contains 1,500 species, including fish, marine mammals, birds, snakes, amphibians, and insects. In 1933, Chicago hosted its second world's fair, the Century of Progress. The Aquarium was located immediately north of the fairgrounds, and the museum gained exposure to a large international crowd. General admission \$39.95. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm) Sat-Sun (9am-6pm)
☆☆☆	Field Museum	Daniel H. Burnham & Co	1400 South Lake Shore Drive	The Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), was built in 1921 as one of the largest natural history museums in the world. The museum maintains its status as a premier natural-history museum through the size and quality of its educational and scientific programs, as well as due to its extensive scientific-specimen and artifact collections. By the late 1930s the Field had emerged as one of the three premier museums in the United States, the other two being the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. The museum and its collections originated from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition and the artifacts displayed at the fair. It has Sue, the largest and most complete (80%) Tyrannosaurus rex skeleton currently known. General admission \$29, \$19 children. Check for free days. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
☆☆	Alder Planetarium	Ernest A. Grunsfeld	1300 South Lake Shore Drive	The Adler Planetarium, built in 1930 as America's first planetarium, is a public museum dedicated to the study of astronomy and astrophysics. It was founded in 1930 by Chicago business leader Max Adler. Its architect, Ernest A. Grunsfeld Jr., was awarded the gold medal of the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1931 for its design. The Adler is home to three full size theaters, extensive space science exhibitions, and a significant collection of antique scientific instruments and print materials. The views of downtown are great from the outside. Amazing views from the café. General admission \$19, \$8 children. Check free admission days. Mon, Fri-Sun (9am-4pm) Wed (4-10pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Northerly Island	Studio Gang Architects, SmithGroupJJR	1521 S. Linn White Dr.	Unveiled as an eco-park in 2015, Northerly Island finally resembles the vision Daniel Burnham had for it in 1909. This artificial, but historically significant, spit of land was once used as an airport. Now it's a refuge from the city's bustle. After five years of construction, and despite the harsh realities of constrained budgets and a sometimes-stormy Lake Michigan, much of this vision has been realized. A mile loop trail running through the lushly planted hills around the lagoon sometimes appears to be the only human incursion into a landscape resembling pre-settlement Chicago. Dramatic skyline vistas remind visitors that the city is not nearly as far away as it seems in this dreamlike escape to the natural world.
☆☆	Soldier Field	Wood + Zapata	1410 Museum Campus Drive	Soldier Field is an American football stadium built in 1924 and later reopened in 2003. Its design is modeled on the Greco-Roman architectural tradition, with Doric columns rising above the entrance. With a football capacity of 61,500, it is the third-smallest stadium in the NFL and it's Home of the Chicago Bears. The stadium's interior was mostly demolished and rebuilt as part of a major renovation project in 2002, which modernized the facility but lowered seating capacity, while also causing it to be delisted as a National Historic Landmark.
-	Zone 3: South Loop, Chinatown			
☆☆☆	Glessner House Museum	H.H Richardson	1800 South Prairie Avenue	Glessner House was designed by noted American architect Henry Hobson Richardson for John Jacob Glessner and completed in 1887. Enjoying economic success, Glessner decided to build a home for his family on Prairie Avenue and 18th Street. He chose one of the young nation's foremost architects, H. H. Richardson. Richardson was actually inspired, in part, by a photograph of outbuildings at Abingdon Abbey he noticed in the Glessners' home on an early visit. He is said to have sketched out the basic design almost immediately. The interior courtyard was a stylistic choice that bucked current trends. The innovative floor plan ranks as one of the most important residences of the 19th century. The U-shaped house opens to maximum sunlight from the south and leaves largely blank stone walls to block the cold winds from the north. In stark contrast to the home's exterior, the family's living spaces are cozy and inviting. Rooms decked out in the warm wood tones of the Arts and Crafts style flow together with an informal fluidity that's ahead of its time. General admission \$20, students \$17. Wed, Sat-Sun (11.30am-3.30pm)
☆☆☆	Clarke House	-	1827 S. Indiana Ave	Chicago wasn't incorporated until 1837, but by then it had already begun to attract migrants from other parts of the country. Henry Brown Clarke moved his family from Utica, New York, to the fledgling city of Chicago in 1835. Clarke quickly found success selling hardware and building supplies and began building this home near 16th St and Michigan Ave in 1836. It was the first substantial house in an area that would eventually become the Prairie Avenue District. At the time of its construction, the house was surrounded by open land—what we now know as the South Loop. Clarke's house emulated the ancient Greek style. Greek Revival was popular in early America because it linked the new country with ancient democracy. The elements of a Greek temple were brought down to residential scale, with a grand staircase entrance beneath a pediment resting on substantial columns, and wooden clapboard siding whitewashed to suggest marble. A substantial timber frame gave shape to the house, and its durability has helped the house survive these many years. The house shows what life was like for a family in Chicago during the city's formative years before the Civil War. Its fascinating history began at a time when Chicago received its city charter and much of the area was still undeveloped prairie. Over the years, the house survived fires, belonged to a church, and was moved twice – during the second move, the house was stuck in the air for two weeks. The house is now operated as a museum. Clarke-Ford House tours are temporarily paused due to construction and a reimagining of our public programming.



	Keith House	J.R. Roberts	1900 S Prairie Ave	Named for banker and merchant Elbridge Keith, this mansion is one of only five remaining from the heyday of the Prairie Avenue District. The Victorian Chateausque home combines Neo-Classical and French motifs and includes 30 rooms and a large coach house. The family that has owned the house since the 1970s has lovingly restored it—transforming it into a grand event space and several well-appointed apartments. Open during Open House Chicago
	Columbia College Chicago Media Production Center	Studio Gang Architects	1600 South State St	Featuring three large sound stages for instruction in film, video, and motion capture, as well as teaching space for lighting, set-making, directing, and animation classes, the Media Production Center is a professional-quality facility whose design encourages a new level of interdisciplinary collaboration among students and faculty. Built in 2010, this Media Center is LEED rated, sustainable and one of the best 2010 projects. The first new construction building in Columbia's 128-year history, it is also a new model for sustainability in a discipline known for its high energy consumption. Walls, roofs and floors are designed to reduce vibration for film studios from nearby elevated trains. The facade is designed to generate new visibility for the school by harnessing the materiality of light to energize the exterior of the building and provide a colorful identity in a busy urban setting. Interior can't be visited if you aren't a student but you can try speaking to one of them. The interior stair is impressive.
	Chinatown	-	Cermak and Wentworth Avenues	The Chinatown neighborhood is an example of an American Chinatown, or ethnic-Chinese neighborhood. Chicago is the second oldest settlement of Chinese in America after the Chinese fled persecution in California. The present Chicago Chinatown formed about 1915, after settlers moved steadily south from near the Loop where the first enclaves were established in the 19th century. Keep your eye out for the Pui Tak Center, an ornately designed building with a fascinating history. And stop into The ART Gallery to view a curated selection of works by Asian artists. Next, check out the outdoor Chinatown Square mall, located just north of the main Wentworth Avenue District. Here, numerous cafes and boutiques are gathered in a picturesque, pedestrian-friendly setting.
	Hilliard Towers	Bertrand Goldberg	54 W Cermak Rd.	The Raymond Hilliard Homes (also called Center) was built in 1966 as a Chicago Housing Authority complex (low-income family housing) by the same architect of Marina Towers. "The architecture gave a message that we were building a community, we respected a humanism which that community wanted or deserved, and we simply weren't storing people, which has been the general message of unsuccessful public housing." Residents were vetted carefully and as a result, crime and social problems at Hilliard Homes were considerably lower than at other CHA housing projects. It was the only project never to require a uniformed police detail. By the early 1990s, the buildings had fallen into disrepair. In 1997, the CHA initiated a process of financing and redevelopment that would span 9 years, ending in 2006. The property is currently mixed-income, with a combination of middle-class residents paying market rate, plus low-income families and senior citizens with Section 8 vouchers.
	Wintrust Arena	Pelli Clarke Pelli Architects	200 E Cermak Rd	Wintrust Arena was built in 2017 as the home of DePaul University's men's and women's basketball teams and also a multi-purpose event space that hosts concerts and convention-related events for McCormick Place, the country's largest convention center. The arena is part of a redevelopment plan to transform the surrounding neighborhood into a vibrant entertainment district with new dining and entertainment venues, hotels, and streetscapes. The event center's main design feature is an inventive roof that swells upward over the arena seating, recalling some of Chicago's great gathering spaces like Adler and Sullivan's Auditorium Theatre of Roosevelt University, the Navy Pier Grand Ballroom, and Union Station. The arching roof is stepped, creating an evocative series of eyebrows. At night, when they glow with light, the shapes produce a distinctive pattern that is visible from the Loop, Chicago's central business district. Within the arena, the roof's structure is exposed, making the steel trusses that hold it aloft an expressive part of the design. As a result, the Wintrust Arena is part of the Chicago tradition of lyrical structures—engineering raised to the level of art. Check events https://wintrustarena.com/
	Mc Cormick Place	C. F. Murphy Associates (1968) Gene Summers	2301 S. Lake Shore Drive	Mc Cormick Place was built in 1971 as the largest convention center in North America. The lead architect was Alfred Shaw, one of the architects of the Merchandise Mart. The 1960 exposition hall was destroyed in a spectacular 1967 fire, despite being thought fireproof by virtue of its steel and concrete construction. Although many wanted to rebuild the hall on a different site, Chicago mayor Richard J. Daley elected to rebuild on the foundations of the burned building. The new design of dark steel and glass, by Gene Summers of C. F. Murphy and Associates (and formerly of Mies van der Rohe's office) contrasted markedly with the white look of the structure that had burned down. Trade shows and meetings from time to time. The west concourse is the best part.
	Palmistno Park	Site Design Group	Mon-Sun (6am-11pm)	Before there was a hill, there was a hole. Just a few years after Chicago was established, construction was booming and limestone, an important building material, began to be quarried on the Stearns site. Over 130 years of mining, the hole got bigger, eventually extending 380 feet below street level. In 1970, the city looked at the recently-closed quarry and saw a convenient landfill for construction waste. For nearly 30 years, trucks deposited wood, brick, stone and incinerator ash. When dumping finally ended in the late 1990s, an opportunity to double the amount of park space in Bridgeport presented itself. This idea emerged as the best re-use of the quarry and dump. A landscape architecture firm called Site Design Group was selected to create the unusual park. The landfill was closed and capped with more than 40,000 square feet of clean topsoil, building up a 33-foot hill that offers commanding views of the city. Some of the quarry's steep rock walls were left exposed, which resulted in a dramatic fishing hole. Henry Palmisano, a fishing advocate and the beloved proprietor of a neighborhood bait shop, passed away during construction of the park, which was named Palmisano Park in his honor. Mon-Sun (6am-11pm)
Zone 4: Illinois Institute of Technology Campus				
	IIT Tower	Schmidt, Garden & Erikson	10 West 35th St.	This 20-story tower built in 1964 is the Illinois Institute of Technology less visited part of the campus but it has amazing skyline views! The tower houses the university's administrative



				offices, as well as the headquarters of the IIT Research Institute. A variety of mixed-use tenants also lease space in the tower.
☆☆☆	IITRI Minerals and Metals Research Building	Mies van der Rohe	3350 S. Federal St.	Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (or Mies, as he was known) already had a distinguished career before emigrating to the United States in 1937. When he accepted an appointment to head IIT's College of Architecture (at the time the Armour Institute of Technology) he also agreed to design a master plan for the school's campus. Mies sought to create a style that reflected the mechanical spirit of the age, and this drive permeated both the curriculum and the buildings he created at IIT. The Minerals & Metals Research Building was built in 1939 as the first building Mies designed for IIT, but it was also his first construction in America. The building is unusual because it was completed during World War II. The M&M Building served as a background building for manufacturing, private industry, and for facility staging and storage. The building exploits the advantages of steel. Well suited to the needs of the day, steel seemed appropriate for a technological school. Mies constructed the entire frame of this building (vertical and horizontal members) of wide flange beams and columns infilled with glass and brick. Today, this building is used in part by the College of Architecture's model shop.
☆☆	3410	Mies van der Rohe	3410 South State St.	Technology Park North was built in 1953 as the Institute of Gas Technology - North Building. After the departure of the Institute of Gas Technology from the campus in 1994, the building was leased out to external organizations. The building is currently used by the College of Architecture, and the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat. The building contains the College's advanced studios, masters' program studio, and PhD program student digital workstations and offices. 3410 South State also houses the headquarters of the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), an international organization and leading body in the field of tall buildings.
☆☆☆☆☆	Crown Hall	Mies van der Rohe	3360 South State Street	Crown Hall, built in 1956 as home to the College of Architecture, is widely considered to be the finest work of Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe. The column-free open plan of the main floor of Crown Hall demonstrates Mies' innovative concept of creating universal space that can be infinitely adapted to changing use. The suspended roof, without interior columns, created universal space that could be endlessly adapted to new uses. His use of off-the-shelf components, including standard glass panes and steel I-beams, made the building economical to construct. Carefully-proportioned, repetitive elements of the exterior convey both uniformity and precision of construction. The design is seemingly simple. Mies once described the building as "almost nothing." Sited at a focal point in landscape architect Alfred Caldwell's campus design, Crown Hall seems to float delicately above the lawn, reachable by a cascading waterfall of travertine marble steps.
☆☆☆☆☆	IIT housing	Helmut Jahn	Southeast corner of 33rd and State Streets	State Street Village was built in 2003 as the first new residence hall built for IIT students in almost 40 years. The building is composed of three separate five-story buildings, joined by exterior glass walls that muffle noise from passing trains on the adjacent "L" tracks. State Street Village also has kitchens and laundry rooms on all floors, with a lounge and open deck located on the top floor of each of the three separate buildings. Jahn studied architecture at IIT under Mies van der Rohe in the late 1960s. His designs include the State of Illinois' Thompson Center in downtown Chicago.
☆☆☆	Paul V. Galvin Library	Walter Netsch	35 W 33rd St	Named after Paul V. Galvin, the entrepreneur who founded Motorola Inc., this 92,000 square foot facility built in 1962 has dark glass curtain walls and echoes elements of the more famous Crown Hall by Mies van der Rohe. Plate girders span the roof but are supported by interior columns. The John Crerar Library moved to the University of Chicago in 1985, prompting the renaming and renovation of the building. Previously, the independent Crerar Library had housed IIT's James S. Kemper Library.
☆☆☆	Main Building of Armour Tech		3300 S Federal St.	The Armour Institute of Technology was founded in 1890 with a donation of \$1M from Philip Danforth Armour, Sr., a prominent Chicago meat packer and grain merchant. The structure, built in 1891, is the oldest building on campus. The most impressive detail may be the Tiffany stained-glass windows which illuminate a wrought iron staircase. The center window depicts a toga-clad hero among funeral lilies. The windows are a tribute to Philip Armour Jr. The attic was once home to the Illinois Tech Model Railroaders, a club that met from 7 to 11 p.m. on Fridays, according to a sign on the door.
☆☆☆	Wishnick Hall	Mies van der Rohe	W 33th St.	Wishnick Hall, originally built in 1946 as the Chemistry Building, was Mies' fifth structure on the IIT campus. The exterior relates visibly to Alumni Memorial Hall and Perlstein Hall differing only in height (three stories as opposed to two) and minor distinctions can be seen in plan rather than structure. The entrance and auditorium occupy the central three of nine bays with the auditorium's foyer boasting a single curved white oak millwork surface. The final phase of the restoration, replacing the concrete porch, was completed in summer 2008. The building continues to serve as IIT's home for chemistry, with facilities for everything from introductory classes to innovative and advanced research.
☆☆☆	Perlstein Hall	Mies van der Rohe	W 33th St. and S State St.	Perlstein Hall was built in 1945 as the Mechanical and Chemical Engineering Building. Mies used the grid to organize the interior into three zones: outer, inner, and circulatory. One unique aspect of Perlstein is the juxtaposition of two different structural systems. Originally built for Metallurgical & Chemical Engineering, it housed a large two-story lab which is expressed on the northern facade. Structurally, the lab is a one-way, gothic-type system, whereas the rest of the building is a two-way, classically based system. It's also one of Mies van der Rohe's largest academic buildings on the Illinois Tech campus. Notable features of Perlstein include a bilateral symmetry in plan, a wedge shaped auditorium, and white oak doors that are commonly found in Mies buildings. Floating stairs lead to the basement and upper floor and which lead to a courtyard. At the north end of the building is a two story laboratory. The lawn directly in front of it accommodates a single jet fountain, designed by esteemed Illinois Tech Professor Myron Goldsmith, and is notable for its radial reductionism symmetry.
☆☆☆	Herman Hall	Walter Netsch	3241 S.Federal Street	Herman Hall was built in 1962 by Walter Netsch for Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, echoing the Galvin Library with its glass curtain wall and internally supported huge plate girders spanning the roof. The heavy pebble aggregate reinforced concrete support columns inside



				suggest something of the scale of the clear spans. McCormick Auditorium, which seats 836 people, is cradled between these columns. Hermann Hall has meeting, multipurpose and classroom spaces that fit a variety of event types and sizes.
*****	McCormick Tribune Campus Center	Rem Koolhaas	3201 S. State Street	The McCormick Tribune Campus Center, completed in 2003, seeks to reinvigorate the urbanism inherent – but long since neglected – in Mies van der Rohe’s 1940 masterplan for the Illinois Institute of Technology. Prior to the construction of the Campus Center, only two buildings had been added to the IIT campus since the 1960s. The campus was declining, both in prestige and in the number of enrolled students. The large single-storey Campus Center provides a focal point for the previously sundered halves of the campus, and features a noise-absorbing steel tube wrapping the Elevated metro that runs directly over the building and, inside, a dense mosaic of programs including a bookstore, food court, café, auditorium, computer centre, and meeting spaces. The one-storey building below is an explosion of color and material. Its bold exterior is Koolhaas’ unmistakable response to Mies’ austere Crown Hall, which lies a block south of the Campus Center. Inside, a mosaic of bold colors designates the building’s separate functions. It is the first U.S. building designed by Koolhaas.
***	Robert F. Carr Memorial Chapel of St. Savior	Mies van der Rohe	65 E. 32nd Street	Robert F. Carr Memorial Chapel was built in 1952 as the only building designed by Mies for religious services. Unique among the single-storey pavilions on campus, the chapel has load-bearing brick walls, not a steel frame. The construction of the chapel began in 1949. The original plans envisaged a complex formed by the chapel, a rectory and a meeting room. However, the final design was a simple structure to which students are referred to as the “God Box”. Although records are unclear, it appears that this reduction in scope was motivated by the need to be non-denominational chapel. Though the building lies outside the boundaries of the Illinois Tech Campus National Register Historic District, its restoration began in 2008 and was completed in 2013.
*****	Kaplan Institute	John Ronan Architects	3137 S Federal St	The Kaplan Institute, designed by IIT architecture professor John Ronan in 2018, is the new home of the school’s Institute of Design, which previously was in the Loop. Ed Kaplan, an IIT graduate who went on to found Lincolnshire-based Zebra Technologies, led the fundraising with an \$11 million donation. The Kaplan Institute is devoted to fostering collaboration, innovation, and entrepreneurship between IIT’s students, faculty, alumni and partners and the building will host a variety of collaboration spaces for university’s project-based experiences, contain state-of-the-art prototyping and fabrication facilities, and serve as the new home for IIT’s Institute of Design. The horizontal, open and light-filled building is designed to encourage creative encounters between students and faculty across disciplines. Located in the heart of IIT’s historic Mies campus, the building draws students and faculty in from all directions.
*	Stuart Building	Myron Goldsmith	10 West 31St.	The Stuart Building was completed in 1971 as the department of Computer Science at Illinois Institute of Technology. Myron Goldsmith, the architect, was himself a student of Mies van der Rohe, and is best known for the McMath-Pierce Solar Telescope building constructed in 1962 at the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona. It is visited by an estimated 100,000 people a year.
*	Keating Hall	Myron Goldsmith	3040 South Wabash	Keating Hall was built in 1968 as IIT’s sports facility in that slightly awkward period after SOM had replaced Mies van der Rohe as the campus architect at IIT. Born and raised in Chicago, Goldsmith studied at the IIT and worked in the office of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. In 1953, he received a Fulbright grant to study with Pier Luigi Nervi in Italy for two years. Afterward, he joined Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM), first in San Francisco, where he lamented the risks of “being a structural engineer in a high seismic risk zone.” He returned to SOM’s Chicago office in 1958, and became a design partner there in 1967. The program for the gymnasium required facilities for basketball, tennis, a swimming pool, squash courts, and a training room. Walter Netsch had already built the Paul V. Galvin Library (1962) and the Grover M. Hermann Hall (1962), buildings that aroused a great deal of ire for responding so independently to the original campus.
*	White Sox Stadium Guaranteed Rate Field	HOK sport (now Populous)	333 West 35th St	Guaranteed Rate Field was built in 1991 as the home of the White Sox baseball team. In response to fan complaints, the stadium has undergone numerous renovations since the 2001 season. The stadium was the first new major sporting facility built in Chicago since Chicago Stadium in 1929. It was also the last one built before the wave of new “retro-classic” ballparks in the 1990s and 2000s. However, a few design features from old Comiskey Park were retained. The front facade of the park features arched windows. Most notable is the “exploding scoreboard” which pays homage to the original installed by Bill Veeck at the old park in 1960.
-	Zone 5: West Loop and Wicker Park			
*****	St. Mary of the Angels	Worthmann & Steinbach	1850 N Hermitage Ave	St. Stanislaus Kostka was established in 1867 as the first Polish Catholic parish in Chicago. As the “mother church” for the rapidly-growing Polish immigrant community, it at one point served some 60,000 parishioners. Such constant overcrowding led to the formation of dozens of new parishes nearby. So it was when St. Mary of the Angels was founded in 1899. Saint Mary of the Angels, built in 1920, is a historic church of Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago and an example of the Polish Cathedral style of churches. It has been acclaimed as one of the finest specimens of Roman Renaissance architecture in the United States. The imposing brick edifice with its twin bell towers and magnificent dome was the work of Worthmann & Steinbach, a firm best remembered for its design of large and elaborate churches in the Chicago area. The immense nave is lavishly decorated, with accents of blue, rose and gold.
*****	The 606	Arup, Ross Barney Architects, Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates	1801 N. Ridgeway Ave.	The story of The 606 begins just after the Great Chicago Fire. In their efforts to rebuild the city, the Chicago City Council gave permission for the Chicago & Pacific Railroad to lay tracks down the middle of Bloomingdale Ave. (1800 N) on Chicago’s Northwest side. The move helped connect goods from outlying rail ports to the busy Chicago River, and supported Chicago’s burgeoning industrial growth. The Bloomingdale Rail Line ran at grade along its namesake avenue from the 1870s until it was elevated for safety reasons in 1915. It served the industrial district along the Chicago River at Goose Island, but traffic dwindled as de-industrialization took hold. The last train ran on the line in 2001, by which time the embankment was



				already more of an illicit park than a freight artery. The park was named "The 606" in reference to the first three digits of virtually all Chicago zip codes. Mon-Sun (6am-11pm)
☆☆☆☆	Wicker Park	-	N Milwaukee Ave and Damen St.	Wicker Park is a neighborhood of about 26,000 residents situated just west of the Kennedy Expressway and is known for its local hipster culture, art community, nightlife, and food scene. Before the end of the 19th century, Germans and Norwegians tended to live in the area's north and northwestern sections. Wicker Park became the abode of Chicago's wealthy Northern European immigrants. The district proved especially popular with merchants, who built large mansions along the neighborhood's choicest streets—particularly on Hoyne and Pierce, just southwest of North and Damen-known then as Robey. Hoyne was known then as "Beer Baron Row", as many of Chicago's wealthiest brewers-built mansions there.
☆☆☆☆	Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral	Louis H. Sullivan	1121 N Leavitt St	Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral, built in 1903, is the cathedral church of the Orthodox Church in America Diocese of the Midwest. It is one of only two churches designed by Louis Sullivan, one of the seminal architects of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The interior is an intimate and flexible space, lavishly painted with iconography and without permanent seats. Construction work, partly financed by a donation of 4,000 roubles or ~\$2700 from Tsar Sf. Nicholas II of Russia, and Louis Sullivan donated part of his fee ~\$1250 and the elaborate Healy & Millet manufactured chandelier (value unknown). A church in the Siberian village of Tatarskaya may be a main source of inspiration for the design of Holy Trinity.
☆☆	PFANNER house	Zoka Zola	1737 W. Ohio Street	Pfanner House was built in 2002 as a private home. The house explores an architectural concept of Opening continuously transitioning space and opening of one space to another space. The guests and the hosts of the house are treated equally in this house. The guest bathroom is a place where a guest feels alone in the center of the house, having privacy to contemplate it. The house is clad in orange brick, the same color as most of the buildings surrounding it. There is no fence around it, so it's possible to walk through the site.
☆☆☆☆	800 W Fulton Market	SOM	800 W Fulton Market, Chicago, IL 60607	800 Fulton is a mixed-use office building that marks the gateway to one of Chicago's most dynamic neighborhoods. With a series of setbacks and landscaped terraces, the 19-story design is carefully proportioned to relate to the rhythm and scale of the Fulton Market District's historic low-rise streetscape, while connecting to the higher-density commercial district to the north. From a 3-story podium that matches the existing scale of Fulton Market Street, the building rises in stepped terraces that create generously, landscaped outdoor spaces with native planting and trees. The dynamic and varied facade enlivens Fulton Market Street while achieving a slender profile from the east and west. The architecturally expressed structure marks the office entrance along the west elevation of the podium, while a composition of brick, glass and dark metal paneling relates to the existing industrial neighborhood character. Continuing SOM's legacy of structurally expressive architecture, the building is defined by its X-braced facades. External steel brace frames on the east and west elevations are engineered with Chicago's harsh winters in mind. The central node of each brace moves closer to the facades as the braces cool and contract and further from the facade as the braces heat up and expand. Throughout the expected range of approximately 9 inches of thermal movements, the braces are effective at resisting wind loads.
☆☆☆☆	The Row	Morris Adjmi Architects	900 W Randolph St, Chicago, IL 60607	With a small footprint, deep setbacks, and a podium that matches the height of the existing streetwall, The Row maximizes light and air in the public realm and preserves the pedestrian experience. The addition of sidewalk planters and vegetation along Peoria, and the landscaped roof atop the podium, add much-needed green space to the neighborhood while also reducing the building's carbon footprint. The podium integrates residential units on the Peoria St elevation above ground-floor retail, activating the frontage while concealing parking behind. The sides of the podium that do not face Peoria St are clad in brick to provide continuity to the neighborhood's urban fabric while screening the off-street parking behind. The brick is framed by a dark metal superstructure that also becomes the defining element of the tower. In its detailing and articulation, the structure references the work of Mies van der Rohe and the muscular yet elegant structure of Chicago's ubiquitous "L" tracks, defined by steel beams and curved aluminum brackets.
☆☆☆☆	Mary Bartelme Park		115 S Sangamon St	Formerly the site of an old infirmary, this 1.4-acre park in the West Loop community features design elements that combine a sense of history with modern, innovative design elements. Three strong, diagonal paths intersect in this one block park to create distinct, programmed zones. These zones include a fountain plaza, a children's play area, a sunken dog park, an open lawn area, a viewing hill and enclosed seating area. The Chicago Park District acquired this land for parkland from the University of Illinois in 2006. In 2010, the District officially named this new park in honor of Mary Bartelme (1866 - 1954), the first woman judge in Illinois, who devoted her life to reforming the treatment of children and women in the court system. Born near Fulton and Halsted Streets, Bartelme was a Chicago Public School teacher who decided to become one of the City's first women lawyers. Admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1894, Bartelme was appointed as Public Guardian of Cook County three years later, and helped establish America's first juvenile court in 1899. Sixteen years later, she was chosen to assist the presiding judge, allowing girls in the juvenile court system the opportunity to appear before a female judge for this first time. She went on to be elected as a judge in the Circuit Court of Cook County in 1923.
☆☆☆☆	Our Lady of Sorrows Basilica	Henry Engelbert, John F. Pope & William J. Brinkmann	3111 W. Jackson Blvd.	Our Lady of Sorrows Basilica is a Roman Catholic basilica built in 1902 although it was originally founded in 1874. The church was designed in an Italian Renaissance Revival architectural style. It features a barrel-vaulted ceiling that wraps around a high altar made entirely of Carrara marble. Our Lady of Sorrows seats 1,200 people beneath a soaring, barrel-vaulted coffered dome that rises 80 feet from the marble floor. The nave is 65 feet wide and features more than 1,100 ornate gold-leaf panels. An English Baroque style steeple turns this Renaissance-Revival church into a local landmark. It once had a twin steeple that, unfortunately, was destroyed by lightning. It is, along with St. Hyacinth and Queen of All Saints, one of only three churches in Illinois designated by the Pope with the title of basilica.



Zone 6: University of Chicago Campus, Hyde Park, Woodlawn				
*****	University of Chicago	-	5801 South Ellis Ave	Two years after the closure of the original University of Chicago campus in Bronzeville (1857-1886), supporters succeeded in raising money for a new location. The new campus opened its doors in 1890, after the original legal entity of the university was renamed "The Old University of Chicago." Established by oil magnate John D. Rockefeller, prominent figures from the Bronzeville campus, and the American Baptist Education Society, the new campus was built upon the intellectual, social, and financial legacy of the original institution. William Rainey Harper became the President of the University of Chicago in 1891 and its first classes were held in 1892. The first buildings copied the English Gothic style of architecture, complete with towers, spires, cloisters, and gargoyles. By 1910, U Chicago had adopted more traditions, including a coat of arms that bore a phoenix emerging from the flames and a Latin motto, Crescat Scientia, Vita Excolatur ("Let knowledge grow from more to more; and so be human life enriched."). Although the University of Chicago is better known for its academic and scientific achievements, its students and faculty have also made significant contributions to the arts.
*****	The Joe and Rika Mansueto Library	Helmut Jahn	S Ellis Ave + 57th	The Joe and Rika Mansueto Library was built in 2011 as a half egg shaped library. The problem was to store 3.5 million books with an Automated Storage and Retrieval System this is why it has that section type. The structural grid-shell of 120 x 240 ft. and the insulated glazing represent a very minimal and intelligent system for mediating between the varying exterior conditions and the desired interior comfort. Entrance is through the Regenstein Library. Free access but need to ask for a one day pass. Mon (8am-7.45pm), Tue-Thu (8am-11.45pm), Fri (8am-10.45), Sat (9am-4.45pm), Sun (10am-5.45pm)
*****	The Joseph Regenstein Library	Walter Netsch	1100 E 57th St, Chicago, IL 60637	The Joseph Regenstein Library, commonly known as "The Reg" is the main library of the University of Chicago, named after industrialist and philanthropist Joseph Regenstein. In 1968, the university broke ground and, in 1970, the library opened. It is one of the largest repositories of books in the world and is noted for its brutalist architecture. The building was designed by the Chicago firm Skidmore, Owings & Merrill led by senior architect Walter Netsch. It is built out of grooved limestone, which, from a distance, resembles concrete. The Regenstein's overflowing collection posed space problems for the book stacks. In May 2005, the University of Chicago's Board of Trustees authorized funding for a \$42 million addition to the library, which was completed mid-2011. The Joe and Rika Mansueto Library. Mon (8am-7.45pm), Tue-Thu (8am-11.45pm), Fri (8am-10.45), Sat (9am-4.45pm), Sun (10am-5.45pm)
*****	Max Palevsky Residential Commons	Legorreta + Legorreta	1101 E. 56th St.	Max Palevsky Residential Commons were built in 2001 as part of the University of Chicago's campus. The challenge for the architect was to apply his love of simple geometry and bright colors—preferences bred by his native Mexico—in a climate and tradition so different from his own. He chose the brightest brick he could find for the new complex. The bright brick amplifies sunlight, especially in the cold, gray months of winter. The concept lies in constructing the walkways and corners, creating an envelope around the library, in order to create a series of patios that are related scale wise to the old buildings. The result is a series of open spaces with different scales, which attract the attention toward the campus and which give a different character to the residential halls. Here, the blending of the new with the old is hardly literal; rather, the buildings reflect the scale, massing, and geometric rigor of Gothic buildings nearby, while looking nothing like them.
*****	Physics Research Center	Perkins Eastman	The University of Chicago, 933 E 56th St	The Physics Research Center (PRC), built in 2017, is the new home for theoretical and experimental physics at the University of Chicago. It is an adaptive reuse of an existing midcentury modern research building – including a gut renovation of the majority of the interior space, a completely new enclosure, and two new occupied floor levels over the existing structure. The original building, called the Laboratory for Astrophysics and Space Research (LASR), was designed by SOM and completed in 1964. The University retained the existing structure in part to maintain and protect a landmark research project that has been operating continuously in the building's basement since the 1960s. Sited on the University's North Science Quad, surrounded by large research buildings, the PRC was conceived as their human-scaled counterpart, a building that celebrates the legacy and stature of physics at the University with refinement, rather than size. The distinctive massing of the addition, with narrower floor plates at the upper floors to allow for better light and views, also orients the building toward the University and its newly renovated quad.
*****	Robie House	Frank Lloyd Wright	5757 S Woodlawn Av	Completed in 1910, Robie house is a masterpiece of the Prairie style and a forerunner of modernism in architecture. Lloyd Wright broke down old barriers, creating a residential design with a horizontal roofline, large overhanging eaves, continuous ribbons of windows, and a wide-open living space at its center. The layout of Robie House is a big departure from more traditional homes of the era, beginning with the front door—if you can find it! The main entrance is tucked away on the short side of the building and hidden under an overhanging second story. Without a grand front door, even finding your way inside the building is an act of discovery—just as Frank Lloyd Wright intended. Inside, beams span across the ceilings in rhythmic parallels. Vertical supports nearly disappear amid the walls and windows, receiving no emphasis. Long open rooms create a sense of standing on the sweeping prairie under a big sky. General admission \$20. Thu-Mon (9.30am-4pm)
*****	Harper Center (UoC School of Business)	Rafael Vinoly	5807 S Woodlawn Av	The University of Chicago Booth School of Business was built in 2000. The Booth School of Business is centered on the Winter Garden, a six-story glass atrium that floods the building with natural light, establishes a public gathering place, and organizes the building's program elements. The Winter Garden's roof is made up of a set of four, four-pointed vaults built of tubular steel with proportions that follow those of the Rockefeller Chapel's lancet windows. The building perimeter is divided into two orders. A lower element, clad in horizontal panels of the same Indiana limestone that is widely used on other campus structures, establishes the scale of the base of the building and echoes the horizontal composition of Wright's Robie House. Faculty offices above the base are set back to minimize the overall mass and are clad with a glazed curtain wall.









☆☆☆	UoC Bond Chapel	Coolidge and Hodgdon	1025 E. 58th St.	The Joseph Bond Chapel, joined to Swift Hall by a cloister, is a gem of a space off the main quadrangle of the University. It was completed in 1926 in Gothic style and it's used for a variety of performance, ceremonial and worship events for the entire University community. Joseph Bond Chapel was completed just as Rockefeller Chapel construction was beginning. A jewel of the late Gothic revival by Coolidge and Hodgdon, Bond is named for a founder of what became the University's Divinity School, and has been used for diverse ceremonial and spiritual events since its first years. The Chapel was extensively renovated in 2012-2013. The Chapel is open every weekday, and all members of the University community are warmly invited to stop in to Bond Chapel at any time when it is not in use for an event.
☆☆☆☆	William Rainey Harper Memorial Library	Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge	1116 E. 59th St.	William Rainey Harper Memorial Library was built in 1912 as University of Chicago's library, taking inspiration from King's College Chapel at Cambridge. The dedication of Harper Memorial Library on June 11, 1912 represented a major milestone for the University of Chicago. With its elegant Gothic architecture and advanced technology—the building featured telephones and a system of pneumatic tubes to transmit book orders. Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, who had come to prominence in Chicago for their work on the Art Institute of Chicago, designed the new building. The library took inspiration from King's College Chapel at Cambridge, as well as Magdalen College and Christ Church College at Oxford. It featured other architectural nods to colleges and universities in Europe and the United States, including stone carvings of the coats of arms of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Yale, Stanford, and the University of California. Don't miss Arley D. Cathey Learning Center's 4th Floor at the former Harper Library. Mon-Sun (8am-4:15pm)
☆☆☆	Rockefeller Memorial Chapel	Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue	5850 S Woodlawn Ave	Rockefeller Chapel is a Gothic Revival chapel built in 1924 and the tallest building on campus. A monumental example of Collegiate Gothic architecture, it was meant by patron John D. Rockefeller to be the "central and dominant feature" of the campus. Designed by architect Bertram Goodhue between 1918 and 1924, and built between 1925 and 1928 without the use of structural steel, it contains about 70 integrated figural sculptures by sculptors Lee Lawrie and Ulric Ellerhusen, and interior work by mosaicist Hildreth Meiere. The woodcarvings that adorn the organ and South balcony were created by Alois Lang. Today the chapel is used for ecumenical worship services, weddings, university convocations, guest speakers, musical programs, and occasional film screenings. It occupies most of a block and can seat 1700 people. Tue-Fri (10am-5:30pm), Sat-Sun (10:30am-1pm)
☆☆☆	Reva and David Logan Center for the Arts	Tod Williams and Billie Tsien	915 E 60th St.	The Reva and David Logan Center for the Arts was built in 2012 as a home for teaching, practice, exhibition, and performance spaces. The 170-foot tower houses a performance penthouse, screening room, rooftop deck, classrooms, rehearsal rooms, and performance labs, while the podium features studio space, music practice rooms, workshops, a café, a digital media center, production and editing labs, two theaters, and a 474-seat performance hall. The building's vertical orientation both attracts the eye to the University's south campus and provides unmatched views of the main quads. While the horizontal stone slabs, large glass openings, and cantilevered protrusions distinguish the building from its Gothic counterparts across the Midway, Williams and Tsien established continuity by incorporating limestone and incredible height into the design, mirroring the appearance of some of the University's oldest buildings. The Performance Penthouse has amazing views. Mon-Sat (8am-10pm) Sun (11am-9pm)
☆☆☆	City Hyde Park	Studio Gang Architects	5105 S Harper Ave	City Hyde Park was built in 2016 as a mixed-use building. At street level, the building's retail arcade, multiple lobbies, and wider, improved sidewalks create a dynamic, walkable community scene. Above, a residential tower with a transparent amenity level and outdoor gardens and fitness areas rises from the plinth. Its design emphasizes its structure, with a playful array of stacked concrete panels forming columns, bays, balconies, and sunshades—creating a visually-exciting exterior and multiple opportunities for residents to socialize outdoors and connect with the surrounding city.
☆	Museum of Science and Industry	Graham, Anderson Probst & White	5700 South Lake Shore Drive	The Museum of Science and Industry (MSI) is housed in the former Palace of Fine Arts from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. It is the largest science museum in the Western Hemisphere. Initially endowed by Julius Rosenwald, the Sears, Roebuck and Company president and philanthropist, it was supported by the Commercial Club of Chicago and opened in 1933 during the Century of Progress Exposition. Among the museum's exhibits are a full-size replica coal mine, German submarine U-505 captured during World War II, a 3,500-square-foot (330 m2) model railroad, the command module of Apollo 8, and the first diesel-powered streamlined stainless-steel passenger train (Pioneer Zephyr). General admission \$21.95. Mon-Sun (9:30am-4pm)
☆☆☆	Osaka Garden		6401 S. South Stony Island Ave.	This authentic Japanese garden with pavilion, moon bridge, Shinto gate and traditional Japanese horticulture was a gift to Chicago from Japan for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Nowadays is a hidden gem located just south of the Museum of Science and Industry. It's basically paradise, resembling a traditional Japanese "stroll garden." This style of garden was popular with 17th century Japanese noblemen who used to carefully tend their gardens, ensuring that all plants and trees were kept to proper, human-sized scale. One of the garden's most beautiful features is the spring time blossoming of its cherry trees. These trees have been extended beyond the garden as well and can be seen in late April to early May blooming around Jackson Park's Columbia Basin. Mon-Sun (6am-11pm)
☆	Gary Comer Youth Center	John Ronan Architects	7200 S. Ingleside Ave.	The Gary Comer Youth Center is a colorful beacon of hope in its neighborhood. Its bold, bright walls provide a safe and flexible space for a wide range of youth activities. Its innovative design and community programs won it global acclaim as a model for enriching the lives of young people in the city. The South Shore Drill Team was established in 1980. The center provides support for the programs of the South Shore Drill Team and Performing Arts Ensemble, a 300-member dance performance group for children aged eight to eighteen that performs in parades and on stage about 50 times per year. In addition, the center provides space for various youth educational and recreational programs. Of its 300 members each year – 99 percent graduate from high school on time. Mon-Fri (8am-8pm)











☆☆☆	New Regal Theater	John Eberson	1645 E 79th St	The New Regal Theater, once the Avalon Theater, has a colorful minaret suggesting a mosque in a Middle Eastern city. In the boom years of the 1920s, countless buildings in America borrowed from historic architectural styles. Veterans returning from service in foreign lands during the first World War, and tourists armed with early cameras, brought images of exotic places home that inspired architects. Some of the most fanciful of these historicist buildings were the atmospheric theaters. These buildings borrowed from exotic and exciting places, and were constructed with such lavish attention to detail that the typical moviegoer might forget she was even in Chicago. Under refurbishment https://www.avalonregal.com/
- Zone 7: Lakeview, Uptown				
☆☆☆	Wrigley Field	Zachary Taylor Davis	1060 W Addison St	Known for its unique traditions and charm, Wrigley Field, which was built in 1914, has been the beloved home of the Chicago Cubs for more than a century. The stadium was built in 6 weeks. The Cubs played their first home game at the park on April 20, 1916, defeating the Cincinnati Reds with a score of 7-6 in 11 innings. Chewing gum magnate William Wrigley Jr. of the Wrigley Company acquired complete control of the Cubs in 1921. It was named Cubs Park from 1920 to 1926, before being renamed Wrigley Field in 1927. In 1989, private boxes were constructed on the mezzanine level, formerly occupied by the press box and broadcasting booths. A press box and broadcasting booths were constructed in the upper deck directly behind home plate. Other improvements included a food court in the upper deck. Cheap tickets (\$15-25) can be purchased around before the game. Tours provide an insider's look at more than 100 years of history in this legendary ballpark.
☆☆☆	Tomb of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe	Dirk Lohan	4001 N Clark St (Graceland Cemetery)	Located on Graceland Cemetery, the flat slab of black granite was designed by his grandson Dirk Lohan in 1969. Mies came to Chicago from Germany to direct the architecture department of Armour Institute, now known as Illinois Institute of Technology. Mies steel-&-glass buildings revolutionized modern architecture and established the "International Style". Many of the cemetery's tombs are of great architectural or artistic interest, including the Getty Tomb, the Martin Ryerson Mausoleum (both designed by architect Louis Sullivan, who is also buried in the cemetery), and the Schoenhofen Pyramid Mausoleum. Don't miss other amazing mausoleums such as Henry H Honoré and Louis L. Sullivan. Beautiful in winter. Mon-Fri (8am-4pm), Sat-Sun (9am-4pm)
- Zone 8: Oak Park				
☆☆☆☆	Unity Temple	Frank Lloyd Wright	875 Lake St, Oak Park	In 1905, a lightning strike started a fire which destroyed the wood-framed Oak Park Unity Church. The next morning, Oak Park resident Frank Lloyd Wright offered to design a new church, now known as Unity Temple. The famous architect identified with Unitarianism and believed in its rational humanism. His uncle was a distinguished Unitarian minister and his mother's family was Welsh Unitarian. What he would design for the congregation by 1909 was unorthodox in both form and materials. Unity Temple is considered to be the first modern building in the world and is Frank Lloyd Wright's only surviving public building from his Prairie period. Despite the austere and radical façade, Wright delivered on the minister's request by designing a beautiful, truthful, simple and rational building. When approaching Unity Temple from Lake Street, no entrance is immediately apparent, which creates a pathway of discovery for the visitor. Wright used this architectural technique often in his Prairie Style structures from that era, including at the Robie House. General admission from \$15. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm), Sat (9am-12pm)
☆☆	Frank W. Thomas House	Frank Lloyd Wright	210 Forest Ave Oak Park	This house, commissioned by James C. Rogers in 1901 for his daughter and her husband, Frank Wright Thomas, is the earliest of Wright's fully mature residences in Oak Park and the first all stucco house. Thus, it is the first "Prairie Style" house in Oak Park! It is also the first house by Wright to have its main rooms raised a full story above grade on a high basement. This house also has the distinction of being Wright's first all stucco house in Oak Park, and only the third of its kind by Wright. By changing from wood to stucco in the design of his frame houses, Wright was able to achieve the kind of precise geometric masses that his rapidly developing modern aesthetic required. Typical of Wright's houses in the period 1901-03 is the arched entrance, leaded glass accented by bits of white and gold, and the beaded moldings. This entrance way is famous for its "false door", which is not seen in this view, but rather is located in the area above the archway. Also unique in this house is the L-shaped floor plan, which orients the house toward the more open view to the north and west, while blocking from view the high brick wall of the row houses on the south side.
☆☆	Peter A. Beachy House	Frank Lloyd Wright	238 Forest Ave Oak Park	This residence built in 1906 with brick and stucco was erected for banker Peter A. Beachy, who commissioned Wright to "remodel" the former gothic cottage that stood on this spot! The Beachy House is oriented at right angles to the street in order to utilize a part of the pre-existing foundation. The open gables of the roofs resemble the gables of a number of residences built by Wright. Many other details relate to other buildings by Wright in 1906; for example, the square panes of glass supported by wooden mullions and the three part window of the ground floor tie the house firmly to its period of design.
☆☆	Mrs. Thomas H. Gale House	Frank Lloyd Wright	6 Elizabeth Court Oak Park	Laura Gale, widow of realtor Thomas Gale, who in 1892 had built two houses on Chicago Avenue from designs of Wright (two of the so-called "Boottleg" Houses,) built this house for herself and her children in 1909. The house Wright designed for her is by all measures one of the most unusual of his Oak Park years. Its interior, open from front to rear along the longitudinal axis, had been anticipated in designs of 1903 for the Walsler House in Chicago and the Barton House in Buffalo, NY. But the severe rectilinear geometry of its exterior masses and shapes is nowhere else so strongly emphasized in Wright's other residential works, either before or after the Gale House. In his insistent use of abstract geometrical shapes for detail and mass in the Gale House, Wright anticipated and may even have inspired modern European architects of the 1920's. The house Wright designed for her is by all measures one of the most unusual of his Oak Park years.
☆☆	Edward R. Hills House	Frank Lloyd Wright	313 Forest Ave Oak Park	Although this house was built in 1906, it was originally located on the north side of where it stands now. It was moved in 1906 to be the foundation of a house for the daughter, Mary, of William Gray.



				Her husband was Edwards Hills, an attorney. Gray commissioned Wright to remodel it. Essentially nothing remains of the original house from 1874. This house was severely damaged by a fire while being restored in 1976. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas DeCaro undersaw its extensive reconstruction in 1977, including the restoration of features lost over the years through remodeling. For this reason, this is often called the "Hills-DeCaro House".
	Arthur B. Heurtley House	Frank Lloyd Wright	318 Forest Ave. Oak Park	The Arthur B. Heurtley House, built in 1902, is considered one of the earliest examples of a Frank Lloyd Wright house in full Prairie style. While the Heurtleys owned the home it underwent three major changes: screens were fitted to the windows on the elevated porch, a breakfast room was added on the main floor, and the "wood room," as it was known on Wright's original drawing, was converted into a pantry or food storage area. In 1920 the house was purchased by Wright's sister, Jane Porter, and her husband, Andrew, who converted the two-story home into a duplex in the 1930s, with each floor separated into apartments. The Porters stayed in the Heurtley House for 26 years. Two subsequent owners altered the home further: the kitchens and bathrooms were modernized, the front loggia enclosed, and a black iron gate was added to the entryway.
	Nathan G Moore House	Frank Lloyd Wright	333 Forest Ave Oak Park	In 1895, Wright's friend and neighbor, Nathan Moore, came to him with the commission for an expensive residence to be designed in the English Tudor style. With the depression at hand, a growing family, and just starting out on his own, Wright agreed, and delivered. The design featured high gables, half-timbering in the upper story, complex medieval chimneys, and diamond-pane casement windows. Unfortunately, the house caught fire on Christmas Day, 1922. Moore retained Wright to design plans for its reconstruction - in spite of the rumor that the cost of the house nearly bankrupted Moore! Wright's new design retained the brick walls, but above them he erected roofs that were even taller and more acutely pointed than those of the original house! Hidden behind the outward Gothic appearance of the house are elements of the exotic expressionistic style of Wright's Japanese and California years.
	Walter H. Gale House	Frank Lloyd Wright	1031 Chicago Ave Oak Park	The Walter Gale House, built in 1893, was Wright's first completed commission after quitting Adler & Sullivan in 1893. While stylistically a Queen Anne design - evident in the complexity of the massing, the classical details of the dormer, the Palladian windows in the side gables, and the varied textures of the shingles, clapboards, brick and diamond pane leaded glass - the geometric purity of the design of this house for druggist Walter Gale are unconventional, and mark the beginning of the struggle by Wright to free himself of the constraints of the historic style of design. Formal wood panels, beamed ceilings and tiled fireplaces are precursors to the fully developed Prairie elements that would emerge in Wright's later designs. This 5BR, 3BA home has 4 floors with over 4000 sq. ft. of living space, many closets, large rooms, original built-ins and diamond-pane glass.
	Thomas H. Gale House	Frank Lloyd Wright	1027 Chicago Ave Oak Park	The triple of houses on Chicago Avenue, just west of Wright's Home & Studio, stand out for their transitional nature from the rest of Wright's later designs. They have come to be called the Bootleg Houses as they were designed by Wright while he was still working at the firm of Adler & Sullivan, who forbade him to take outside commissions, hence their "bootleg" appellation. Wright's design for these houses, especially the nearly identical Thomas H. Gale and Robert P. Parker Houses, were derived from the more expensive residence he had designed earlier in 1892 for Robert Emmond of LaGrange, Illinois. They were built later that same year by realtor Thomas Gale. In spite of their small size and inexpensive detailing, the Gale and Parker Houses are of interest for what they reveal about Wright's development as an architect. Their irregular composition, consisting of octagonal bays joined to a rectangular core, the whole covered by high-pitched roofs with polygonal dormers, reflect the style of design of Wright's first teacher, Joseph Silsbee. The influence of Louis Sullivan, especially his philosophy of "geometric simplification", is seen in the faut masses of these houses, made clear when contrasted with the more ample rounded forms of true Queen Anne designs so popular at that time.
	Robert P. Parker House	Frank Lloyd Wright	1019 Chicago Ave Oak Park	The Robert P. Parker House is one of three houses along Chicago Avenue in Oak Park which have come to be known as American architect Frank Lloyd Wright's "Bootleg Houses." The triplet of houses includes the Thomas H. Gale House and the Walter Gale House as well as the Parker House and they were designed by Wright independently while he was still employed by Adler and Sullivan. Architect Louis Sullivan loaned Wright money during the construction of his own home and studio and Wright was working it off at the firm. In all, Wright designed nine "bootleg houses" moonlighting while still under contract with Sullivan. When Sullivan found out about the side projects, in late 1892 or early 1893, Wright was dismissed. The homes all feature irregular roof composition with high pitches and polygonal dormers. The Parker House reflects the style of Wright's first teacher Joseph Silsbee. Sullivan's influence can also be seen in the faut masses of the house, his philosophy of "geometric simplification" is evident in the Parker House's design. While generally cast in the Queen Anne style of architecture the Parker House has more ample rounded forms than the common Queen Anne homes being built at the time. Though small in size and adorned with inexpensive detailing, the Parker House and the Gale House are of significance because of what they reveal about Frank Lloyd Wright's development as an architect.
	Studio House	Frank Lloyd Wright	951 Chicago Avenue, Oak Park	This extraordinary building was the Wright family residence from 1889 to 1909. Wright began the construction of this house in 1889 shortly after his marriage to Catherine Tobin, using \$5,000 borrowed from Louis Sullivan. The Wright family - Frank and Catherine, and their six children - lived here while he developed his architectural practice, creating the "Prairie Style" of architecture. Originally, the room at the front of the house on the second floor served as his drafting room, until the completion of the Studio Annex in 1898. The studio annex was completed in 1898, and is one of the most marvelous workspaces to be imagined! The reception area; the octagonal designed hanging lights in the drafting room; the presentation library; and much more. Wright remodeled the main house into a rental unit in 1911, changing the layout. A porch was added, and the main entrance was moved to the south side. General admission \$20 adults, \$15 students. Mon-Sun (10am-4pm)







	H.P. Young House	Frank Lloyd Wright	334 N Kenilworth Ave Oak Park	The Harrison P. Young House was first built during the 1870s for Harrison P. Young based upon a design by William E. Coman. The home's remodeling of 1895 by Frank Lloyd Wright incorporated elements that would later be found in Wright's pioneering, early modern Prairie style. Some of the remodel work included setting the home back an additional 16 ft (4.88 m) from the street and an overhanging porch over the driveway. The House is similar in some ways to Wright's other early work and was influenced by his first teacher, Joseph Silsbee. With its high-pitched gable roofs, pointed windows in the attic, diamond pane glass windows, and other historic details, Wright's design of this house for purchasing agent H. P. Young appears strongly influenced by his concurrent ideas for the Nathan Moore House in the "Medieval Revival" style.
	Ernest Hemingway Birth Home	Wesley A. Arnold	339 N Oak Park Ave, Oak Park	This historic house with wraparound porch and a turret was the birthplace and early childhood home of Ernest Hemingway. It was built by his maternal grandparents and today has been fully-restored as a house museum. The interior is awash in rich Victorian decor recreated meticulously from photographs taken by Ernest's father, Dr. Clarence Hemingway. The passions of the family are on full display—from the taxidermied wildlife specimens collected by his father to the musical instruments used by his mother Grace to give lessons. The house was among the first in Oak Park to have electricity, and since it was not yet particularly reliable, the light fixtures also included gas lamps. General admission \$20, students \$18. Check http://www.ehfop.org
	Roberts Stable House	Frank Lloyd Wright	317 N Euclid Ave Oak Park	Charles E. Roberts was an engineer, inventor and important early client of Frank Lloyd Wright.[3] Roberts was an influential member of the building committee of Unity Temple in Oak Park. In 1896 Charles E. Roberts, an established patron of Frank Lloyd Wright, commissioned two jobs by the architect. One was the Charles E. Roberts House, for which Wright executed an interior remodel, and the other was the Charles E. Roberts Stable. The house elicits in its viewer a distinct "English feel." Indeed, through its many remodelings the building is cast in the Tudor Revival style of architecture. The structure displays a steeply pitched, side gabled roof, rounded bay and half-timbering, all common elements of the Tudor Revival style. The home expresses a familial coziness, common to Wright's later early modern Prairie homes. The entire idea of barn conversion was an architectural advance in the late 19th century.
	Charles E. Roberts House	Frank Lloyd Wright	321 N Euclid Ave Oak Park	This Queen Anne house was originally designed and built for Charles Roberts, president of the Chicago Screw Company, by the noted architectural firm of Burnham & Root. Roberts was a remarkable man, who in the 1890's became the patron of Frank Lloyd Wright, nurturing and supporting the young Wright in whom he sensed true artistic genius. The exterior of this house belies the riches that lie within. In 1896 Wright remodeled the interiors of this house for his patron. The result was one of the most exquisite ensembles of decorative woodwork to survive from the earliest years of Wright's architectural practice.
	Oscar B. Balch House	Frank Lloyd Wright	611 North Kenilworth Oak Park	Wright's house for interior decorator Oscar Balch was one of his first commissions after returning from Europe in summer of 1911. Oscar B. Balch House was built in 1911 as one of Wright's first flat-roofed houses. Its proportions are taller compared with later flat-roofed homes he designed. Wright brought new drama to his Prairie style with the addition of the flat roof. In this house, Wright resurrected his earlier three part arrangement for the living spaces. The resulting spacial organization, with music room, living room opening onto a terrace, and dining room arranged across the front of the house from left to right, led Wright to design an equally formal and even somewhat mechanical street elevation. It was designed upon his return from an extended trip to Europe, during which he designed no houses. Wright had traveled to Europe with Mamah Borthwick, a client's wife. This flaunting of public morality lost him friends, clients and his family.
	Harry S. Adams House	Frank Lloyd Wright	710 Augusta St, Oak Park	Harry S. Adams House was built in 1913 as the last of Wright's Oak Park houses, in which Wright provided a superb summation of his first modern style, marking the end of his Prairie or Oak Park period. Its longitudinal plan with, from left to right, porte cochere, porch, living room, hall and dining room, allowed Wright to display all of the horizontal forms which he had evolved during his Oak Park years: a concrete base course, terrace wall on the left corresponding to the flower box under the three-part dining room window on the right, lower hip roof, continuous string course, casement windows, and main hiproof with its wide eaves. Also, note Wright's typically indirect approach to the entrance (recalling the Frank W. Thomas house,) his ubiquitous but elegantly designed concrete flower pot on one side of the steps, and in front of the door and elsewhere, the exquisite stained-glass.
	William E. Martin House	Frank Lloyd Wright	636 North East Ave. Oak Park	W Wright built this house for William Martin, who was president of the Martin & Martin Stove Polish Company in Chicago. The design of this house shows an indecisive Wright, apparently unable to make up his mind whether to build horizontally or vertically. (Compare to the Fricke House a block away.) The vertical stacking of interlocking rectangular masses and shapes makes a striking composition. This handsome residence caught the eye of Martin's brother, Darwin, a principal in the Larkin Company of Buffalo, New York, during a visit in 1903. The result was a series of six houses and an office building in Buffalo for Darwin D. Martin, his associates in the Larkin Company, and a relative. At one time there were extensive formal gardens on the south (right) side of the house between the street and the alley. A modern brick house now occupies this area. A long pergola connected the house with the gardens.
	William G Fricke House	Frank Lloyd Wright	540 Fair Oaks Avenue Oak Park	The Fricke house was designed in 1901 and is frequently dated 1902 as that was when construction was probably finished. The house is one of the first completely mature Prairie Style designs by Frank Lloyd Wright. By the time of this design, Wright had dropped all classical or historical elements from his designs. All lines are rectilinear, all moldings have sharply square corners. With the exception of kitchen and baths, the main house is in its original condition. An open air pavilion south of the main house was removed many years ago. All the leaded glass windows on the first and second floors are intact, each one a custom design by Wright. The garage was constructed about five years after the house, but had clearly been designed as a single composition. At the time of the garage construction, the house was owned by Emma Martin. The house is frequently called the Emma Martin House when published.



	Harry C. Goodrich House	Frank Lloyd Wright	534 East Avenue N Oak Park	This house, built for inventor Harry Goodrich in 1896, apparently is based on designs for a group of low cost houses Wright designed but did not build in 1895 for his early patron Charles Roberts in 1895. hough the house is built on a basement partly above grade, Wright sought in his design to disguise that fact by carrying the narrow clapboards down to a sloping wooden base course at grade level. In the wall elevations, there is also a suggestion of his later more mature designs: the base course, the wall carried to a stringcourse under the windows of the second floor, and the horizontal band linking those windows with the overhanging roof. Even in the high roof of double pitch there is a hint of Wright's later ubiquitous hip roofs. If the lower part of that roof is projected up to where its sides would intersect, the result is a hip roof of low pitch.
	Edwin H. Cheney House	Frank Lloyd Wright	520 East Avenue N Oak Park	Edwin H. Cheney House was built in 1903 for electrical engineer Edwin Cheney. It's a superb brick house with the living and sleeping rooms all on one floor under a single hipped roof (reminiscent of the design Heurtley House.) here, however, there is a less monumental and more intimate quality to the house partly because it is not raised a full story off the ground, and partly because of the way its windows are nestled in between the wide eaves of the roof and the substantial stone sill that girdles the house. It was this commission that precipitated the celebrated love affair between Wright and Mamah Borthwick Cheney, the climax of which occurred in 1909 when Wright abandoned his architectural practice and left with Mrs. Cheney for a year in Europe. This era of Wright's life ended tragically in 1914 when Mrs. Cheney and her children were murdered at Taliesin by an insane servant.
	Rollin Furbeck House	Frank Lloyd Wright	515 Fair Oaks Ave N Oak Park	Originally, the Rollin Furbeck House was a wedding present for Rollin Judson Furbeck from his stockbroker father, Warren F. Furbeck, in 1897. Rollin was the third of five sons. That same year, Warren also gave his first son, George, a Wright house located in Oak Park at 223 North Euclid as a wedding gift. Most likely, Rollin's mother, Sophia Wapples Furbeck, was the one who made the decision to use Wright as the architect. According to the May 7, 1897 issue of the Oak Park Vindicator, Judson L. Wapples sold the land to his son-in-law in 1896, and construction began the following spring. The land was purchased for \$2,250, and the house was built for \$6,000. Rollin and his wife, Elizabeth, lived at their home for about one year, when they sold it and moved into another house designed by George W. Maher at a cost of \$12,000. This house was once again financed by Rollin's father. In November of 1899, Rollin moved to New York City, where as a member of the New York Stock Exchange he headed the east coast offices of the newly-founded W. F. Furbeck Company. Rollin's brother, George, lived in his home until September of 1899, when he moved to another house. It marked the beginning of Wright's three-year period of experimentation that by 1900 had emerged into Wright's modern style. Characteristics yet unseen in previous Frank Lloyd Wright designs, this house points to it being one of the first he constructed experimenting with vertical elements (such as the considerably large three-story center tower and vertical octagon-shaped columns).

Zone 9: Northwestern University Campus

	Northwestern University Campus	-	633 Clark St.	Northwestern University (NU) is a private research university based in Evanston, Illinois. Along with its selective undergraduate programs, Northwestern is known for its Kellogg School of Management, Pritzker School of Law, Feinberg School of Medicine, Bienn School of Music, Medill School of Journalism, and McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science. In the 1960s, the University added 84 acres (340,000 m2) to the campus by building a seawall and filling in the interior with sand. Notable buildings: Deering Library, University Library, Dearborn Observatory, University Hall and Technological Institute.
	Patten Gymnasium	Holabird and Root	2407 Sheridan Road Evanston	Patten Gymnasium was built in 1940 and it originally featured a gymnasium, exercise and small-group activity rooms, a swimming pool (now removed), and a rifle range and gun room (now removed) for the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps. In the foyer of Patten Gymnasium stands a large bronze plaque that commemorates the 1860 heroics of Edward Spencer (class of 1862) and other students of the Northwestern Life-Saving Station who rescued more than 17 people after the shipwreck of a steamer on Lake Michigan. The building's exterior was of Lannon stone; gray marble with inset trophy cases covered the walls in the main lobby. On the first floor were seventeen Athletics Department offices, a hardwood-floored gymnasium large enough for three basketball games to be played simultaneously, an exercise room, and the men's shower rooms.
	Goodrich Residence Hall	Childs and Smith	2321 Sheridan Road Evanston	Goodrich Residence Hall was built in 1932 as a component of the men's quadrangles. In 1933 the Board of Trustees voted to rename the building Goodrich House in honour of Grant Goodrich, one of the founders of Northwestern. Grant Goodrich was born in 1811 in upstate New York and moved to Chicago in 1832. An ardent Methodist and antislavery activist, Mr. Goodrich took a leading role in the founding of Northwestern. The building that is now Goodrich House, on the north end of campus along Sheridan Road, originally housed business students who attended the University as Austin Scholars. The Board of Trustees renamed it for Goodrich in 1933, 44 years after his death. The building includes 35 single rooms for sophomores, juniors and seniors.
	Technological Institute	Holabird and Root	2145 Sheridan Road Evanston	The Technological Institute, more commonly known as "Tech" is a landmark building at Northwestern University built from 1940 to 1942. It houses the Robert R. McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science as well as the departments of chemistry and physics and astronomy, which are part of the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences. The Lannon stone and Bedford limestone building is embellished at the entrance by Edgar Miller's sculptural reliefs on scientific and engineering themes. The construction of the building became possible after Walter Patton Murphy, a wealthy inventor of railroad equipment, donated \$6.735 million on March 20, 1939. In 1961, construction began on two new wings, which were added to the eastern ends of the building, along with additions to the library and physics wing. In 1999, a ten-year, \$125 million renovation of the Technological Institute was completed. This renovation, undertaken by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, included extensive reconstruction of the interior of the original 1940 structure, replacing the mechanical,



				plumbing, and electrical systems, and reconfiguring the laboratory and research space.
☆☆☆	Mudd Building	Walter Netsch (Skidmore, Owings & Merrill)	2233 Tech Drive Evanston	Mudd Hall, formerly known as Seeley G. Mudd Library was built in 1977 as a Science Library. Thanks to a complete renovation, the facility formerly known as Mudd Library has expanded both vertically (adding two floors) and horizontally (each floor grew by 75 percent). The Mudd Building houses the new Center for Fundamental Physics, led by Gerald Gabrielse, the Board of Trustees Professor in Physics and Astronomy and one of the world's leading practitioners of fundamental low energy physics. It also is home to the optics lab of Nathan Stern, associate professor in physics and astronomy, who is developing novel methods to study quantum interactions in nanoscale systems. Spaces on the building's top two floors have been left unoccupied in anticipation of future growth in scientific research. Meanwhile, the Mudd Building is also providing much-needed space to accommodate an area that has grown by leaps and bounds at Northwestern: computer science.
☆☆☆	Dearborn Observatory	Cobb and Frost	2131 Tech Drive, Evanston	The Dearborn Observatory is an astronomical observatory located on the Evanston campus of Northwestern University. Prior to 1860, there were only two 15-inch telescopes in the world. They were at Harvard Observatory and the Pulkovo Observatory in Russia. Dr. F.A.P. Barnard, president of the University of Mississippi, commissioned Alvan Clark, a lens maker of Cambridge, MA, to make an 18.5" lens. When the Civil War broke out, the agreement with the University of Mississippi failed, and the lens went idle. In 1863, The Chicago Astronomical Society and the University of Chicago purchased the lens for \$18,187, and the construction on the observatory commenced, paid for by J. Y. Scammon, who named it for his deceased wife, Mary Ann Haven Dearborn. The observatory was originally constructed in 1888, though an agreement between the university and the Chicago Astronomical Society. It was built of limestone in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Friday night tours are held "rain or shine." Visitors will receive a tour of the Observatory and be able to look through the telescope. Check opening times https://physics.northwestern.edu/about/dearborn-observatory/
☆☆☆	Lunt Hall	William Augustus Otis	2033 Sheridan Road Evanston	Lunt Hall (1894) served as Northwestern's library until Deering Library was built in 1933. Designed by William Augustus Otis, the Italian Renaissance-style building was funded largely by a gift from Orrington Lunt, a prominent Chicago businessman and one of Northwestern's founders. While little of the building's original splendor has survived remodeling efforts, the main entrance foyer and the woodwork on the ceiling of the first-floor library offer a glimpse of the craftsmanship involved in its construction. Lunt Hall served as Northwestern's administration building from 1933 to 1942. During World War II the Naval Training School for radio operators occupied the building. Today Lunt Hall is the third-oldest building on campus and houses the mathematics department.
☆☆☆☆	Deering Library	James Gamble Rogers	1935 Sheridan Road Evanston	Deering Library was built in 1933, and served as Northwestern University's central library until 1970. The Deering Library's neo-gothic design was inspired by King's College Chapel in Cambridge, England. Deering Library was extensively renovated in the early 1970s. It currently houses University Archives, Government Publications and Maps on the first floor; the Music Library on the second floor; and Special Collections and the Art Collection on the third floor. The facade is divided into eleven equal bays by buttresses that start out as pronounced stone piers and at the top blend into the skin of the building. Each end elevation is organized around a single arched window, and the elaborately composed corners are held by piers topped by octagonal caps, which Rogers at one time had envisioned as towers. The Deering Library features 68 window medallions designed by G. Owen Bonawit and wood and stone carvings by sculptor Rene Paul Chambellan. Chambellan's wood and stone carvings symbolize the world of learning: the owl, the hourglass, the open book, the pen and so forth. Bonawit's glass medallions depict people and events associated with mythology, history, religion, literature, learning and the history of the old Northwest. Mon-Fri (8.30am-5pm) Sat-Sun (10am-2pm)
☆☆☆☆	Northwestern University Library	Walter Netsch (Skidmore, Owings and Merrill)	1970 Campus Dr. Evanston	The University Library, designed by architect Walter Netsch, has served as the main Evanston campus library since 1970. With approximately 800,000 visitors annually, the Main Library is one of the busiest buildings on Northwestern's Evanston campus. The building was designed in brutalist style by Walter Netsch of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. Construction started in 1966 and the library opened in 1970. University Library succeeded Deering Library as the main library on campus and is connected to it. Netsch's library is considered a precursor to the architect's Field Theory buildings. As described in the Northwestern University Libraries' 2006 exhibit, "Mr. Netsch developed his signature architectural aesthetic known as Field Theory by rotating basic squares into complex geometric shapes. Field Theory allowed Mr. Netsch to design buildings that break away from the box forms associated with Mies van der Rohe's architecture. In Field Theory buildings, open spaces are defined by both horizontal and vertical planes, radiate out from cores containing utilities and stairwells, and are accessible via multiple levels." The exterior of the library stands as a physical representation of the origins of Netsch's field theory in action. The rotated square of each tower is perched atop a central, circular core that connects the support of its base with the research functions of the tower. The circular form is continued up through the tower, superimposed on the rectangular structure and visible in the central social study spaces, radiating stacks of books, and study carrels that line the walls of each tower. The result is a building planned around the prescribed needs of its users, and disorienting in the translation from expectation to experience. Mon-Fri (8am-5pm) Sat-Sun (10am-2pm)
☆☆☆☆	Block Museum of Art, Mary and Leigh (expansion)	Dirk Lohan	40 Arts Circle Drive Evanston	The Block Museum of Art is a free public art museum built in 2000. The museum's permanent collection consists of almost 4,000 works of art - prints, drawings, photographs, sculptures, and mixed-media works - dating from the 13th century to the present. The Block Museum is dedicated to presenting programs and exhibitions that resonate with the curriculum, research and teaching areas of Northwestern University and are relevant to student, local and regional audiences. The Block Museum has 5,600 square feet of display space, divided into three galleries, which provide opportunities for museum visitors to experience the varied



				exhibitions that spring from the Block's commitment to presenting art across time, place, and medium. The museum's atrium and reception areas are spaces for students to socialize and study, as well as to come together with the wider public for a range of programs, performances, and other events. FREE admission. Wed-Fri (12pm-8pm), Sat-Sun (12pm-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	University Hall	Gurdon P. Randall	1897 Sheridan Road Evanston	The setting for University Hall was a crescent-shaped oak grove, bounded on the west by a ridge and the east by the lake, a site known by local Indians as "the Eyebrow of Beauty." Construction of the High Victorian Gothic building took three years (1866-1869) and cost \$125,000. University Hall was built of a dolomite marble known as "Athens limestone," chosen by professors and trustees, and quarried near Joliet—the same quarry which supplied the stone for Chicago's Water Tower. The construction materials were transported to campus by lake boat and rail (a side track was built to connect the railroad and campus). Evanston's Davis Street pier was rebuilt to accommodate stone and lumber arriving by lake. The clock in the highest tower was the gift of the Class of 1879; its movement was built by Seth Thomas. University Hall was Northwestern's main building until the construction of Fayerweather Hall in 1887. The original plan for University Hall included a library, chapel, and classrooms on first and second floors and dorm rooms on the third and fourth floors. The top floor also had space for meeting rooms for literary societies and for the natural history museum. Over the years University Hall has been the home of the central administration, the engineering school, a cafeteria, and faculty offices. Don't miss "The Rock" an icon of Northwestern university.
☆☆☆☆	Scott Hall	James Gamble Rogers	601 University Place Evanston	Scott Hall was built in 1940 as the result of a longstanding popular movement. There had long been a pressing need for a building to house the activities of the campus women's groups, and to center the campus's social, intellectual, and artistic life. Fund-raising for such a building began in 1915, at the initiative of students. Women student groups began to raise money through diverse, small-scale projects, prompting their adult counterparts to contribute as well. The modified Gothic, T-shaped structure of gray Lannon stone was designed by architect James Gamble Rogers as an aesthetic extension of his Women's Quadrangle to the west, and as a complement to the Deering Library. In recognition of the University Guild's role in the realization of Scott Hall, a new home was created for the venerable woman's organization in one of the new building's central spaces, named the Woman's Lounge and now known as the Guild Lounge. Scott Hall was remodeled in 1973, and today houses the Political Science Department, Residential Life offices (including Residential Colleges), lounges, and meeting rooms. The Career Development Center was housed in Scott Hall until early in 2001. Cahn Auditorium underwent a major renovation in 1995. Behind this building there's the area of all the Northwestern sororities.
☆☆	Rebecca Crown Center	Walter Netsch (Skidmore, Owings & Merrill)	633 Clark Street Evanston	Rebecca Crown Memorial Center was opened in 1968 as Northwestern's new administrative building. Named in honor of Rebecca Kranz Crown (1899-1943), much of the funding for the building was provided by her husband, Henry Crown. With operations and planning offices were inefficiently located in various buildings across the campus, the need for a new building to centralize the University's administrative functions had become increasingly apparent. The plans for the new administration center, announced in 1961 plans, required that the University obtain permission from the city of Evanston to close off Orrington Avenue just north of Clark Street and University Place just west of Sheridan Road. Walter E. Netsch, Jr. of the architectural firm Skidmore, Owings and Merrill did the final design for the complex. Construction began in March, 1964, after the City vacated the streets and rerouted traffic around the site. The buildings, constructed of reinforced concrete and faced with Indiana limestone, are connected to each other both on the ground level and by second-floor passageways.
☆☆☆☆	Alice Millar Chapel	Jensen and Halstead	1870 Sheridan Road Evanston	Alice Millar Chapel was built in 1962 as a religious centre and gift of Foster G. McGaw, a University trustee, and his wife, Mary. It houses a 100-rank Aeolian Skinner organ and is distinguished by its magnificent stained-glass windows and a 151-foot spire. The chapel has a seating capacity of just over 700 on the main floor of the nave. The style of the building is contemporary Gothic, providing a blend of the traditional and modern. The exterior is an adaptation of Gothic architecture. However, the interior is, in many ways, contemporary. The undulating side walls, the design of the Holy Table, the chandeliers, and the design of the pews reflect a contemporary style. In addition, the stained glass windows are clearly of a contemporary design.
Zone 10: Wilmette				
☆☆☆☆	Emil Bach House	Frank Lloyd Wright	7415 N. Sheridan Rd, Chicago	Emil Bach House was built in 1915 as a house but is now open to the public as a bed and breakfast. The story of the Emil Bach House begins in 1909 when Frank Lloyd Wright designed a home in the sparsely settled lakefront area that we now know as Rogers Park. Otto Bach purchased the house from its original owners, the Steffens family, three years later. Otto's brother, Emil, admired the house so much that he commissioned his own to be designed by Wright and built nearby. The Emil Bach House was completed in 1915. It utilizes common Prairie materials, color schemes and forms, organized to accommodate a city-sized lot. The Emil Bach house has a compact footprint and cubic geometry. It's almost as though Wright anticipated the growth of Rogers Park when he designed it. Though the house predates the dense development that has sprung up around it, it looks perfectly at home in today's urban context.
☆☆☆☆	Baha'i House of Worship	Louis Bourgeois and Alfred Shaw (interiors)	100 Linden Ave. (Wilmette)	The Bahá'í religion was founded in the Middle East in the 1840s. Its introduction in the United States can be traced back to a Parliament of the World's Religions meeting in Chicago in 1893. By 1900, there were nearly 1,000 Bahá'ís living in the U.S. and Canada. Plans to construct a Bahá'í temple in the Chicago area emerged in 1903, but it would be another 50 years before the temple was finished. The building's architect, Louis Bourgeois, was a French Canadian who joined the Bahá'í faith more than a decade before working on the temple. He began his work on the structure in 1920 and moved his studio to a building across the street from the site, to be closer to his project. Bourgeois felt the design of the temple needed to reflect the Bahá'í belief of oneness for humanity, as well as the unity of all religions. It was completed in 1953 as one of only seven



Baha'i temples in the world. It has nine sides and is surrounded by exquisite gardens and fountains. The diameter of the dome is 90 feet. Mon-Sun (6am-8pm)

Zone 11: Plano



Farnsworth House

Mies van der Rohe

14520 River Road Plano, IL

The Farnsworth House was designed and constructed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe between 1945 and 1951. It is a one-room weekend retreat in what then was a rural setting, located 55 miles (89 km) southwest of Chicago's downtown, on a 60-acre (24 ha) estate site adjoining the Fox River, south of the city of Plano, Illinois. The steel and glass house was commissioned by Edith Farnsworth, M.D., a prominent Chicago nephrologist, as a place where she could engage in her hobbies—playing the violin, translating poetry, and enjoying nature. Mies created a 1,500-square-foot (140 m2) structure that is widely recognized as an iconic masterpiece of International Style of architecture. General admission \$22.50 admission. Closed in winter. Check opening times <https://edithfarnsworthhouse.org/visit/>

- ULR map: <http://goo.gl/maps/ota9P>
- Subway map: <http://www.transitchicago.com/traintracker/>
- Note: Directions are given following this diagram.

