

# TOURS – Friday June 5, 2015

## TOUR #1 - WALK THE LOOP WITH TOM LESLIE

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| TIME                  | 9:00 am – 12:00 pm   |
| MEET THE <b>GROUP</b> | 8:45 am  |
| LOCATION              | Palmer House Street Level Lobby<br>Monroe Street side (near Freshii) |

A brisk three hour walking tour of Chicago's "Loop" (as defined by the elevated CTA lines) with expert commentary from Thomas Leslie (author of *Chicago Skyscrapers 1871-1934* and Ed Gerns, terra cotta specialist and principal at Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates. For more than a century, Chicago's skyline has included some of the world's most distinctive and inspiring buildings. This history of the Windy City's skyscrapers begins in the key period of reconstruction after the Great Fire of 1871 and concludes in 1934 with the onset of the Great Depression, which brought architectural progress to a standstill. During this time, such iconic landmarks as the Chicago Tribune Tower, the Wrigley Building, the Marshall Field and Company Building, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Palmolive Building, and many others rose to impressive new heights, thanks to innovations in building methods and materials. Solid, earthbound edifices of iron, brick, and stone made way for towers of steel and plate glass, imparting a striking new look to Chicago's growing urban landscape.

## TOUR #2 - FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT AND OAK PARK

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| TIME                | 8:00 am – 4:30 pm                                  |
| MEET THE <b>BUS</b> | 7:45 am  |
| LOCATION            | on the street - Wabash Avenue outside Palmer House |

Discover the development of Wright's style between 1889 and 1909, and trace the evolution of American residential architecture in the Historic District surrounding the Home and Studio. Frank Lloyd Wright used his first home to experiment with design concepts that contain the seeds of his architectural philosophy. In his adjacent studio, Wright and his associates developed a new American architecture – the Prairie style. Join this tour for insights into Wright's family life and architectural career. Designed and built from 1905 through 1908, Unity Temple is Frank Lloyd Wright's only surviving public building from his Prairie period. Limited by a modest budget and an urban site, Wright created an innovative design and used unconventional materials to produce one of the most sophisticated accomplishments of his early career. Enjoy lunch in Oak Park and a memorable Unity Temple presentation by Bob Score of Harboe Architects, PC. (Unity Temple is under restoration and currently closed to the public)

*Thanks to the Chicago Architecture Foundation for arranging docent, transportation, Home and Studio visit and Oak Park walking tour.*

### **TOUR #3 – FERMILAB - THIS TOUR HAS BEEN CANCELLED**

### **TOUR #4 – MIES, IIT AND THE FARNSWORTH HOUSE**

TIME 9:00 am – 5:00 pm  
MEET THE BUS 8:45 am  
LOCATION on the street - Wabash Avenue outside Palmer House

Tour the Illinois Institute of Technology and trace the evolution of the campus with emphasis on 1938-1958, when Mies was the head of the School of Architecture. Also visit the McCormick Tribune Campus Center (designed by Pritzker Prize winning Dutch architect Rem Koolhaas) and the Helmut Jahn designed State Street Village residence hall. Enjoy lunch in a small cafe in York, Illinois, a rural site 62 miles southwest of Chicago before ending with a private tour of the Farnsworth House. Occasionally plagued by severe flooding, the house is subject of an intensive flood mitigation study and various landscape / engineering proposals to avoid further damage. *Thanks to the Chicago Architecture Foundation for arranging docent, transportation, lunch at Millhurst Ale House and tour of the Farnsworth House.*

### **TOUR #5 – CHICAGO RIVER BRIDGES WITH PATRICK MCBRIARTY**

TIME 9:00 am – 4:30 pm  
MEET THE BOAT 8:30 am  
LOCATION TRUMP TOWER DOCK ON THE RIVER  
North side of the river (lower level) at the intersection of Kinzie and Rush Streets, just west of the Wrigley Building (15 min walk from Palmer House)

Hear the untold history and development of Chicago's iconic bridges, from the first wood footbridge built by a tavern owner in 1832 to the fantastic marvels of steel, concrete, and machinery of today. It is the story of Chicago as seen through its bridges, for it has been the bridges that proved critical in connecting and reconnecting the people, industry, and neighborhoods of a city that is constantly remaking itself. Author Patrick T. McBriarty gives a personal tour that shows how generations of Chicagoans built (and rebuilt) the thriving city trisected by the Chicago River and linked by its many crossings. Throughout, McBriarty delivers new research into the bridges' architectural designs, engineering innovations, and their impact on Chicagoans' daily lives. Describing the structure and mechanics of various kinds of moveable bridges (including vertical-lift, Scherer rolling lift, and Strauss heel trunnion mechanisms) in a manner that is accessible and still satisfying to the bridge aficionado, Patrick explains how the dominance of the "Chicago-style" bascule drawbridge influenced the style and mechanics of bridges worldwide. Lunch at a nearby Riverwalk restaurant is included.

## **TOUR #6 – 150 N. RIVERSIDE CONSTRUCTION TOUR with CHRIS PHARES**

TIME 9:00 am – 11:00 am  
MEET THE **GROUP** 8:45 am  
LOCATION Palmer House Street Level Lobby  
Monroe Street side (near Freshii)

A new 53 story office building is under construction alongside the Chicago River, which is being built by Clark Construction, one of America's largest general contractors. Join Chris Phares of Clark Construction and see how 150 North Riverside, situated on a two-acre site along the western bank of the River, is transforming Chicago's riverfront. The building features 1.2 million SF of Class-A office space, yet due to its unique superstructure design, will only encompass 25% of the lot. By early June the tower will be rising out of its substructure, which is of particular interest, as building in downtown Chicago is always challenging as the soil is predominantly silty clay with high water levels. The structural and geo-technical responses to this have included many innovative foundation solutions over the years, which have permitted the erection of many tall buildings. On this tour you will be introduced to the latest approaches now in use involving a complex foundation system with micro-piles and deep caissons drilled to bedrock, extensive dewatering for a site alongside the river and complicated structural and logistical challenges to build over seven active rail lines below the site.

## **TOUR #7 – EXPLORING INDUSTRIAL CHICAGO: THE CALUMET REGION**

Tour leaders: Tamsen Anderson, University of New Mexico; Jane Baxter, DePaul University; Mark Bouman, Field Museum of Natural History; Bill Latoza, BauerLatoza Architects.

**NOTE: THIS TOUR IS BEING CONDUCTED THROUGH THE VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE FOUNDATION CONFERENCE, PLEASE VISIT VAF WEBSITE TO REGISTER**

<http://www.vernaculararchitectureforum.org/event911354/Registration>

## **TOUR #8 – RESTORING CHICAGO'S TERRA COTTA SKYSCRAPERS WITH RACHEL WILL AND MARK KUBERSKI**

TIME 1:00 – 4:00 pm  
MEET THE **GROUP** 12:45 pm  
LOCATION Palmer House Street Level Lobby  
Monroe Street side (near Freshii)

Terra cotta has been used as a building material for thousands of years, yet its use as a cladding material generally coincided with the development of the skeleton frame structural system and the skyscraper. Installation methods for architectural terra cotta evolved along with innovation in the construction industry. Terra cotta was first used as a masonry component integrated into load-

bearing walls, where open terra cotta units were keyed into brick masonry, fitting brick and mortar tightly between the structural walls and webs to secure each unit with a minimal use of (metal) fasteners or ties. As construction methods changed and terra cotta was used more as a cladding material, the installation detailing for terra cotta would change as well. The early practice of filling units with brick and mortar shifted to rely heavily on ferrous fasteners or attachments to secure terra cotta cladding to the larger steel frame superstructure. This tour will focus on ongoing or recently completed facade restorations of a representative terra cotta clad Chicago area skyscrapers, including the examples such as the Marquette Building (1895), the Steuben Club (1929), the Railway Exchange building (1905) and the New York Life Insurance building (1893). Participants will have an opportunity to gain an understanding of how terra cotta cladding, an important aspect of the early Chicago skyscrapers, was originally detailed and different repair methodologies for restoring these significant building facades.