

Instructions for 5th Grade Architecture/Art Institute Walking Tour

Thank you for agreeing to such a worthy undertaking. This would not be possible without your hard work and preparation. Here are some logistics and instructions for our tour.

Schedule:

8:25 Parents meet at Central School (outside): introductions made, cell phone lists distributed, last minute questions

9:11 Train Departs Riverside

9:47 Train arrives at Union Station

Architecture Tour Commences immediately

11:50 Group meets at the Columbus Street Group Entrance of the Art Institute

12:00 Group is allowed to eat lunch in educational center in the Modern Wing. There are bathrooms available and places to wash hands.

1:00 Art Institute Tour begins (or earlier, if your group is finished with lunch sooner) . Helper Parents/Architecture docents will carry coats, etc. while students are in AI.

2:00 Group departs Art Institute From Michigan Avenue Doors. Parent Helpers /Architecture docents meet their small groups at the lions to help walk back to Union Station

2:34 Train Departs Union Station

On the day of the tour, please meet at Central School by 8:25 am (if you can). We will then distribute cell phone lists, answer last minute questions, and start to walk the students to the Riverside train station. If you are already in the Loop, please meet the group on the Adams street side as they come off the 9:11 train scheduled to arrive at Union Station at 9:47 am.

Our students will be wearing their red 5th grade shirts. If you feel like it - why not wear a red shirt too? More importantly, this is a rain or shine tour and there is no rain date. Students may have coats and umbrellas if the weather is bad. All parents should bring a large bag that is able to hold approx. 7 lunches. After the students arrive at the Art Institute and eat their lunch, the bag can then hold 7 coats/umbrellas (if needed). If you are guiding the Art Institute, please bring a lunch and a drink for

yourself. * In case of rain, Architecture docents may want to spend as much time as possible on the indoor spaces/lobbies. Hints on interesting lobbies and indoor spaces will be noted in your scripts. Possible group friendly bathroom stops will also be noted. Students have been instructed to bring a disposable water bottle for the walk. There are ample recycling bins in the city to dispose of the water bottle when the students are finished or it can be used/refilled for their lunch hour at the AI and then recycled there.

Please note: We will be eating lunch inside at the Art Institute. Our entry time is NOON. Our full group needs to gather at the Columbus Street Group Entrance at 11:50. Even if the weather is nice, you cannot skip the lunchroom reservation and eat outside. Our full group will need to check-in to be allowed into the museum. If you do not enter the museum at noon, you may be denied entry.

Art Institute docents may start their tour when their group is finished eating and has visited the bathrooms. (and you are allowed to start by the AI staff).

*The architecture docents who are not also guiding in the Art Institute (this is most of us) WILL NOT tour the Art Institute with the students. However, you are welcome to enter the lunchrooms, use the bathroom, eat a lunch (if you brought one), and collect the coats and umbrellas for your group. Why can't you tag along? We only have 9 free adult tickets to the AI and we will use employee passes/museum memberships and pay for the essential tour guides and teachers. (Museum admission for an adult is \$18). If you have a museum membership card, please bring it! It would help us get more adults into the museum. The good news: architecture docents will have 1 hour off duty – where you can grab food and relax. You may have a bag of coats/umbrellas and will be responsible for meeting your group at the lions on Michigan Ave at 2:00.

On the return home, everyone will exit the AI at the Michigan Ave entrance at 2:00 pm. At 2:00 pm, your helper parent (the architecture docent for your group) will meet you with the bag of coats/umbrellas (if they were needed). You should walk directly to Union Station and board

the 2:34 train to Riverside immediately. Do not wait for the entire group to gather at the Art Institute. Instead, walk in the small groups you have been assigned to all day. If possible, we will all try to sit together on two cars. (Don't worry; you won't miss 90 fifth graders in red shirts).

It is important you don't miss the train, and it does take a lot longer to walk with little people than you might think. The kids will be really tired, so they will be a bit slower than usual - - and happy to be early enough to sit on the train for a few minutes before departure.

5th Grade Architectural Walking Tour of Chicago

This tour departs Riverside Train Station at 9:11 am and begins at Union Station, continues to the Art Institute, (Columbus Street Group Entrance). You will need to complete your architecture tour and deliver your group to the Art Institute by 11:50 am. While it is not possible to see every building and park suggested on this tour, feel free to edit and improvise. There are “Time Checks” built into this script with suggestions. We have also noted possible bathroom stops in the Cultural Center, Thompson Center and Millennium Park. See the color map with corresponding numbers on the last page of this document.

Background:

In 1912 Daniel Burnham with other business and cultural leaders created a vision for the future of Chicago. Chicago grew and changed using this vision plan as a guide to the Mayors, developers and architects of the city. This vision included the creation of our lakefront parks, our boulevards, our park system, our plazas, and our public buildings. Daniel Burnham once said, “Make no small plans.” With that legacy in mind today we will see how architecture recognized around the world came to be Chicago today.

1. 190 South LaSalle Street

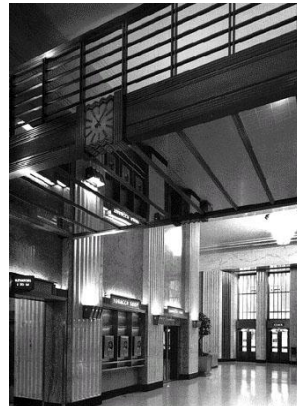
Please walk into the lobby of this building.

- 1986 John Burgee Architects with Philip Johnson of New York
- 42-story office tower with concrete core and steel frame.
- Pink granite and gray tinted glass.
- Lobbies are **5 stories tall**. Barrel vaulted ceilings, **gold leaf** (yes it's real gold), **No commercial space** (unusual in modern buildings – emphasizes wealth of this financial district building).
- Fluted columns with **Corinthian capitals**. LaSalle Street lobby is 180-feet long, 40-feet deep and 55-feet tall. The lobby can only be viewed from the south end due to security concerns. Look at the large sculpture called “Fugure”. Note the size and how well it works in the lobby.
- The lobby features a wall hanging depicting Daniel Burnham's vision for Chicago. There has not been a plan as visually compelling as this one done almost a century ago. Everything you will see today grew out of this vision and the legacy Burnham left to Chicago. It all started here and this is where our tour will begin.



2. LaSalle Bank Building: 135 South LaSalle Street

- 1934 Graham Anderson Probst and White
- Lobby: Art Deco Design
- The Chicago fire occurred on October 8, 1871.
- Discuss location – this was the **site of the first skyscraper in the world** which was designed by **William LeBaron Jenney**, who lived in Riverside. The **Home Insurance Building was built in 1884** and was the first to fully use steel frame construction. The Jenny discovered that the delicate structure of a wire bird cage easily supported a pile of heavy books and theorized that a steel frame would support a heavy building in similar fashion. Other discoveries and developments that allowed the skyscraper were the discovery of **fireproof materials** and the **development of elevators** – the first were powered by steam. Home Insurance was demolished in 1931.
- Chicago fire-October 8, 1871; Home Insurance Building-1884-1931; This bldg. 1934
- The LaSalle Bank Building – formerly known as the Field Office Building was in fact, the last skyscraper built in Chicago until after the Great Depression and the second World War.
- Vertical bands of windows alternate with narrow continuous piers. It has 23 stories with a 19-story tower and 3 basements.
- Art Deco Style – smooth surfaces, made of marble metal and glass; streamlined, vertical forms; horizontal lines are minimized; shiny finishes, such as chrome and mirrors.



This is a good time to look south on LaSalle Street to note how this wall of buildings forms the famous canyon immediately recognized as part of Chicago. This area is unlike the wall of buildings we will see on Michigan Avenue which is open on the east.

This is also a good point to view the statue of Ceres on top of the Chicago Board of Trade

3. The Rookery: 209 South LaSalle Street

After admiring the building from the outside, please walk into the lobby. Be sure to see the portion of the lobby behind the grand staircase, too.

- 1886 John Wellborn Root – Burnham and Root
- **1907 Inner Lobby Redesigned by Frank Lloyd Wright**
- This was the site of a temporary City Hall in 1872 and also the site of a metal water tower which was not destroyed in the fire, although the city reservoir building was destroyed. The water tower was used to store 8,000 books donated to the city by Queen Victoria until a permanent library could be built.
- Does this remind you of any buildings you are familiar with? Like Central School in Riverside, the Rookery is built in the Romanesque style, which is characterized by stone and brickwork, strong lines, and towers or balconies. There are also rounded arches framing the windows and doorways, details and elaborate decorations such as gargoyles and medallions.

What does the name Rookery mean?

- There are a few ideas – rooks are similar to crows, and crows liked to roost in the water tower that used to be on this site. Birds are incorporated into the design – look for the rooks around the doorway. Also, a rook is a chess piece, also known as a castle, and Romanesque architecture is thought to resemble a castle by many people. Politicians in Chicago in the late 19th century were considered to be crooked by many people, and a slang term for cheating is "rook," so "rookery" may have been a reference to the denizens of that temporary city hall.
- The Rookery is interesting architecturally in that Root combined the new technology of the steel frame with traditional load bearing construction. The exterior walls are load bearing and account for the mass and solidity of the building. Inside, there is a light well supported by steel frame construction, allowing for the openness of the atrium and providing the maximum of natural light. The delicate iron work of the balconies and stairwell reflect this type of construction. Note the two glass ceilings on the atrium, one at roof level and the other lower down. Notice the stairway and the glass tile floor of the balcony. The stairway extends beyond the west facade of the building and is enclosed in its own partial tower. They may have seen the famous Richard Nichol photograph of this stairway taken from above, you can discuss Nichol and his contribution to preservation in Chicago.
- Point out the Frank Lloyd Wright redesign of the lobby; the students may recognize his style from their trip to his studio in fourth grade. The white marble is incised intricately and painted with gold leaf gilt. He replaced the light fixtures. The urns at the bottom of the stairs are typical of Wright's work. Find the place where the column is open to reveal the original appearance of the lobby.



Continue South on LaSalle to the Continental Bank and Trust Building. You can not enter either of the next two buildings.

4. Continental Bank and Trust Building: 231 South LaSalle Street

- (unable to enter)
 - 1924, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White
 - Built as the Illinois Merchants Bank. Ionic columns at the entrance – less grand than Fed across the street and thought to be deferring to it. Interior is extremely ornate. The main banking floor is no longer open for tours.
 - Point out the neo-classical style used in both banks – borrowed from Greek and Roman architecture. Note the pilasters – which don't go all the way around. There are *pediments*; low pitched triangular gables in front of a building, and heavy and elaborately decorated cornices. When these were done, they were far more popular with the public than the Chicago style buildings.
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5. Federal Reserve Bank: 230 South LaSalle Street

- (unable to enter)
 - 1922, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White
 - Banker's bank for the entire Midwest. The original entrance on LaSalle Street has Corinthian Columns. Facades are of limestone.
-

6. Chicago Board of Trade: 141 West Jackson Boulevard

Please walk into this lobby.

- 1929 Holabird and Root
- Addition 1979-1982 Murphy and Jahn
- A second Art Deco building situated in a commanding location at the foot of LaSalle Street, on Jackson. It forms the bottom of the LaSalle Street Canyon that can be seen from Randolph Street on the north.

- The structure is 45 stories tall. At the top is a 32-foot statue of Ceres, the goddess of grain, executed by John Stoors, holding grains and symbolizing one of the chief commodities traded on the board. The statute is in the Art Deco idiom, with long strong lines, made of aluminum. The building employs characteristic art deco features such as the vertical piers, and the massing of the building into its throne-like shape is particularly appropriate to its location and its function. The nine story base is occupied by the trading room – section underneath the clock. Two 13-story symmetrical projections rise above the base and create a deep setback. Horizontal lines are minimal – spandrels are recessed and discontinuous.
- The 3-story lobby is a masterpiece of art deco design. It is finished in several varieties of contrasting marble, demonstrating art deco fondness for sleek polished surfaces. Also used are translucent glass and nickel. Severely rectilinear ornament is characteristic of the art deco style.

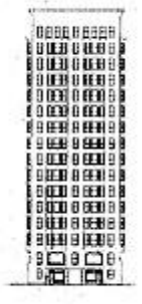
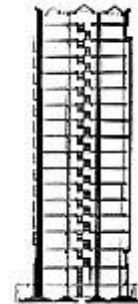


Time check: Ideally you should be one hour into your tour (approx. time 10:50) If you are running late, please note: you need to be at the Art Institute at 11:50 AM. It will take you approximately 20 minutes to get there from here. Pick up the pace if you are running short on time and head directly to Millenium Park. If you are on time, continue with the tour as planned.

7. Monadnock Building: 53 West Jackson Boulevard

Please walk into this lobby - Note how “dark” it is due to the small windows and thick walls, although elegant.

- 1891, John Wellborn Root, Burnham and Root
- (South half, Holabird and Roche, 1893)
- Monadnock is the tallest solid masonry structure in the world at 200 feet tall. Its load-bearing walls are 6 feet thick at the base. This extreme thickness demonstrated that it was not feasible to build higher using traditional masonry construction.
- It is a very modern building in its extremely simple exterior – there is no ornamentation. The bays alternate and contrast with deeply set windows. The walls curve inward above the first story, and flare out at the top.
- The building was named for Mt. Monadnock in New Hampshire. Monadnock is a geological term for a high mountain surrounded by a prairie.
- The Monadnock building settled more than 20 inches after its construction, due to the extreme weight.
- Point out that this building was designed by the same architect as the Rookery.
- The Monadnock is 16 floor, 200 feet tall.



8. Federal Center and Plaza: Between Jackson and Adams, Dearborn and Clark

- 1964-1975 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Schmidt, Garden and Erikson, C.F.
- Murphy Associates; A. Epstein and Sons.
- Stand in the plaza near the Calder Stabile, Flamingo, 1974
- The three buildings that comprise the federal center are important for their relationship to one another as well as for their exemplification of the "International" Style. Elements of this style include very tall, rectilinear structures, with steel frames. The buildings appear to be made only of steel and glass. Mies' motto was said to be "less is more."
- Almost one half of the total building site is plaza. This was done in part to give the workers in the tall buildings open space to look at from their windows and make them more productive.
- Another maxim of Mies was "God is in the details." He was involved in the design of the buildings and their surrounding plaza to the extent of the lines on the concrete of the plaza. If you stand on one of those lines and follow it with your eye, you will see how it lines up with the pillars and the vertical beams of each building. The concrete of the plaza

is an enormous grid; it is as if we are standing on Mies' graph paper. The buildings themselves are steel and glass slabs, one flat against the ground, one tall and one wide. The Dirkson courthouse and office building and the 45-story Kluczynski office building share a basement. The one-story post office has a tall lobby which relates to those of the other buildings.

- The sculpture flamingo contrast the dark, geometric curtain walls of the buildings in it's free form shape and red color.



STAY
look
Marquette

HERE and
across at the
Building.

Discuss these points of the Marquette Building from across the street near the Federal Center Plaza where you can view the whole building:

9. Marquette Building: 140 South Dearborn Street

- Point out the Marquette building from near the Federal Plaza. It is across the street to the north. It is an excellent example of the "Chicago Style" of architecture.
- Characteristics of this style include:

A base that is easily distinguishable from the shaft of the building. The base houses the public areas of the building.

The rectangular shaft houses the office or other private areas of the building. This is characterized by strong vertical piers and longer spandrels allowed by the steel frame construction that forms the support of the building. "Form follows function" as the geometry of the supporting frame is expressed in the facade. Within the frame of pier and spandrel, are the characteristic "Chicago Windows." These are composed of a large fixed pane flanked by movable sashes that permit ventilation and allow the building to take advantage of all possible natural light. In many Chicago-style buildings, these windows are also bayed as we saw in the Reliance Building.

Recently replaced on this building is the characteristic cornice at the roof that typically finishes off a Chicago-style building. It was once removed to permit the construction of an unsightly top floor. **Now try to enter the Marquette building to admire the**

mosaic panels on the inside. You can go to the mezzanine level using the staircases if the guards are nice.

- 1894, Holabird and Roche
- The building is faced with terra cotta tiles.
- Enter the building through the Dearborn Street entrance. The main doors are crowned by bronze panels that tell the story of the French explorer Pere Marquette. The bronzes are designed by Kemys, who also did the Art Institute Lions.
- The lobby of the Marquette building is a memorial rotunda in honor of Marquette. (Stay away from elevators.)
- J.A. Holzer designed the mosaic panels, which are of Tiffany glass. The mosaics depict the scenes of the French exploration of Illinois. The sculptured heads above the elevators depict members of the French expedition and important Indian chiefs of the Mississippi Valley. These are by Kemys as well. Go to the second level for a closer look at the mural, and point out the Doric column in the center of the lobby. Light bulbs are used as a decorative element, which is typical of this period when electric lighting was relatively recent.



10. Xerox Center: 55 West Monroe

- 1980, C.C. Murphy Associates, Helmut Jahn
- Helmut Jahn was a student of Mies van der Rohe at the Illinois Institute of Technology. He was trained in the International style. This office building was built in 1980 and utilizes the corner in an interesting fashion. It is 40 stories tall and is sheathed in bands of enameled white aluminum and silver reflective glass. The convex curve on the corner contrasts with the rectangular buildings around it. On the north side of the building the glass covers 75% of the building to take advantage of as much light as possible. On the east, the glass is reduced to 50%. On the west side of the building was redesigned and cut back to restore air rights to the building next door.

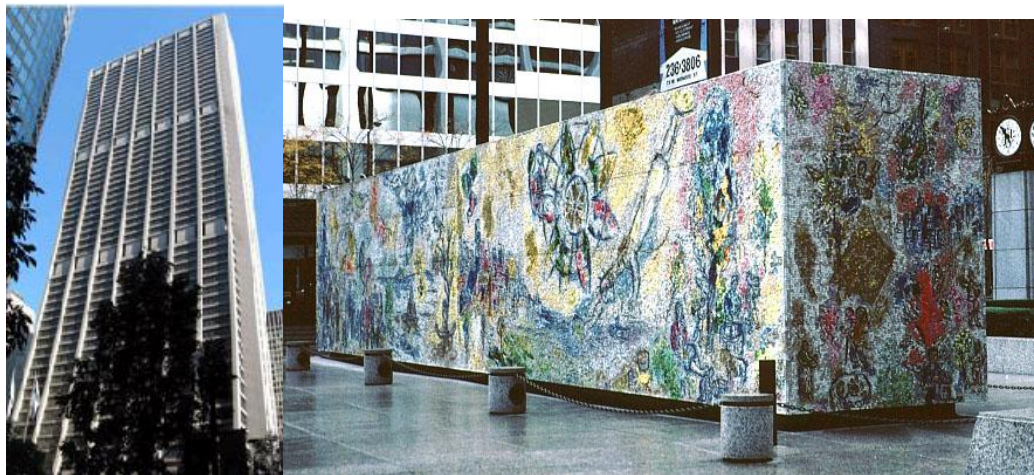


11. Inland Steel Building: 30 West Monroe Street

- 1957 Skidmore, Owings and Merrill
- This building was the first major building to be built in Chicago after the depression and the second world war. It was built for the Inland Steel Corporation which provided much of the structural steel for it, but the company does not make stainless steel, so the material for the shining skin in which the building is clad had to be purchased from a rival company. The strongly vertical piers and the large amount of glass mark it as a building in the International Style. It is really 2 rectangular boxes side by side – the east portion houses the plumbing, electrical and elevators, while the east contains the office space. It was the first building to utilize this type of design, which allows for great flexibility in floor plan in the office section. No interior supports.

12. First National Bank Building and Plaza (now "Chase"): Between Monroe and Madison, Dearborn and Clark

- Perkins and Will Partnership and C.F. Murphy Associates
- Building 1969
- Plaza 1973
- Walk down to the lower level and over to the building. The A-shaped structure is 60 stories tall. The shape results from functional planning – the lower floors, where the public banking takes place, have greater floor area. Further up, where offices are located, the building narrows and lets in more light to each office. The elevator shafts, pipes, and ductwork are housed in cores at either end of the building, allowing for maximum open space in the center. Walk up to the building and look up one of the granite clad piers. The building appears to flare out at the top, but this is an optical illusion.
- The plaza has two levels, and numerous small spaces that invite people to sit and linger.
- Walk up the stairs on the Dearborn Street side to the Chagall Mosaic. The massive architectural mosaic measured 70 feet long, 14 feet high and 10 feet wide. It has more than 3,000 square feet of surface. Marc Chagall designed it as a gift to the people of Chicago.
- The format of the mural is an extension of Chagall's lyrical style of painting. It is entitled "The Four Seasons." The seasons represented are not just the meteorological seasons but those of a human life, with spring, summer, autumn and winter depicted as well as childhood, youth, middle and old age. On top of the piece is a mosaic of flowers, which is now covered with a roof, since the weather in Chicago took a toll on the artwork.
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Time check: You should be here at approximately 11:10. Its decision time: use your best judgement to cover the following buildings on the next page with the goal of trying to reach Cloud Gate (the Bean) in Millenium Park by 11:30. If so, you will have approximately 15-20 minutes to explore Millenium Park with your students before meeting at the Columbus Group entrance to enter the Art Institute at 11:50. Our lunch reservation at the Art Institute is at noon. Good luck!

13. Reliance Building: 36 North State Street

- 1895 – D.H. Burnham and Company
- The Reliance was very advanced for its time. The use of steel frame construction freed the exterior walls from their load-bearing function, so glass could sheath almost the entire exterior.
- Steel frame construction was one of the elements that allowed the development of tall buildings, called skyscrapers. The others were the development of a reliable elevator and the discovery of fireproof materials.
- The Reliance Building has *Chicago Style Windows*, which have a large fixed pane of glass flanked by 2 moveable sashes. The bays and the large windows let in lots of natural light, and the moveable sashes allowed for ventilation in the days before air conditioning.
- The building has narrow spandrels (horizontal supports) and piers (vertical supports) which gives it a delicate look. It is covered in white glazed terra cotta. Note the base, shaft and cornice characteristic of Chicago school architecture. The Reliance Building also has the base, shaft and cornice form that is characteristic of Chicago style buildings. This shape is reminiscent of classical columns, which also feature a base, shaft and capital. The lobby is interesting with its restored staircase and photographic depiction of the building and restoration of this gem. Once horribly neglected, it has recently been completely restored.



Walk west on Washington to the Daley Center Plaza

14. Richard J. Daley Center and Plaza: Washington and Randolph, Dearborn and Clark

- 1964 – C.F. Murphy Associates; Loeb, Schlossman, and Bennett; Skimore, Owings and Merrill
- This is the First building we will see in the International style of architecture.
- Focal point of city and county government activity. Vast open space with fountains and trees dominated by the sculpture we have come to know as the "Picasso." Like the Daley Center building, it is executed in corten steel, which does not rust, but weathers until it reaches its distinctive dark russet color.
- The Daley Center Building covers the north end of the plaza. It is an example of the international School of architecture. The vertical piers are few, and the spandrels are extremely long, allowing for broad bands of windows. It houses courthouses, offices and a law library.

Across Clark from the Daley Center is the City Hall/County Building. Built in 1911, it was designed by the firm of Holabird and Roche. This is a Neoclassical building that was actually built in 2 sections. The City functions are on the West and the County on the East. The Mayor's office is on the 5th floor. Note the columns (Corinthian), and the decorated cornice. A domed center was designed, but never constructed for reasons of cost.

BATHROOM STOP: If you need a bathroom, you can find them in the basement of the Thompson Center (the State of Illinois Building) on Randolph and Clark - #18 on your map.



Chicago's City Hall



Look across the street to the south to view the 8-story spire on the Chicago Temple. Next to the Temple is a statute by Joan Miro. It is 30 feet tall in concrete, bronze and ceramic.

15. Chicago Temple: 77 West Washington

- Holabird and Roche
- This is a combination Methodist Church and office building. It is 21 stories plus an 8-story spire, and is the only Gothic Revival building on our tour. Note the gargoyles over the entrance.

Cross the street and enter the temple on Washington, there is a chapel on the first floor you can enter.

Walk through the building to see how the castle-like forms are expressed in the interior. Wood is used in the sanctuary; wood does not appear in many places on the tour.





16. Chicago Cultural Center: 78 East Washington

NOTE: The guards on the south entrance have been difficult in the past, and may require one parent to sign all the children in. If sign-in takes too long, skip the interiors, and just admire this gorgeous staircase.

** Good Bathroom Stop if you can get past the guards

- 1897 – Shepley Rhutan and Coolidge (Boston)
- This firm also did the Art Institute of Chicago
- 3-foot thick masonry walls faced with Bedford bluestone on granite base. Neoclassic architecture reflects both Greek and Roman influences. Built to service as city's central library and to house the museum of Grand Army of the Republic. Planned as "an enduring monument worthy of a great and public spirited city."
- Enter through Washington Street entrance. "Roman" side of the building. Deeply arched Romanesque portal. Ascend the grand staircase of white carrera marble. Note literary quotations on the frieze. Stairway is lined with marble and mosaics.
- Preston Bradley Hall contains 28-foot Tiffany glass dome and white carrera marble walls inlaid with mosaics of colored stone, mother of pearl and small pieces of glass. The dome was executed by J.A. Holzer for Tiffany. Glass is set at slight angles for a sparkling effect. Graceful arches bear names of great writers.
- Three of the four large piers supporting the dome bear the symbols of famous printers of the 15th and 16th centuries.
- On the 4th pier is the Y-shaped emblem of Chicago, representing the Chicago River and its two branches.
- In the wings to the east and west in green marble panels, in praise of books and reading.
- More inscriptions decorate the frieze around the stairwell, beneath an elaborately coffered ceiling.
- Ascend staircase to fourth floor. Stairway is built to resemble the Bridge of Sighs in Venice.
- Take Garland Court corridor (East side of building) to Sidney R. Yates Gallery. Coffered ceilings.
- GAR Rotunda and Memorial Hall. Stained glass dome by Healey & Millet. Enclosed in copper and backlit. Note 2 drapery glass Tiffany windows displayed.

- Randolph Street stairway – bronze sconces and balustrades – leaves and other organic forms. Light court contains statue "Mother Earth" by Chicago artist, critic and scholar Vittore Bacchetta. Mother Earth appears to have been modified by time and erosion. Their expressiveness is largely owed to the utter elimination of detail.
- Exit Randolph Street. Greek revival. Doric columns, laurel wreath above.
- Extending a full block along Michigan Avenue from Washington to Randolph is the former main building of the Chicago Public Library, which is now the Chicago Cultural Center.
- Though the structure is not at all in the style of the Chicago schools of the time in which it was built, it is an impressive example of revivalist architecture, not only on the outside but throughout the interior as well.
- Elements of the walls are wainscoted with wood or marble.
- Mosaics and marble last forever and are made brighter by frequent polishing.
- The Randolph Street part of the Library is as imposing as the Washington section but more subdued.

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- Once you cross Michigan Ave. safely, turn and point out the wall of buildings to the west. (tell the students to look for the GAGE Restaurant).
 - This area is famous because of this wall of buildings, which forms a backdrop to the west of Grant Park.
 - ***This collection of buildings is a historic landmark.*** When recognized it is immediately attributed to Chicago.
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17. Millennium Park

Bathroom stops: There are two excellent group bathrooms, one by the Park Grill (ice skating rink in the winter under Cloud Gate) and one under the Pritzker Pavillion on the west side.

- Classical in style, following the Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett original Grant Park plan.
- 24.5 Acres bordered by Monroe, Randolph, Columbus Drive and Michigan Avenue.
- Forst planned in 1998 and opened in 2004
- Was once unsightly railroad tracks and parking lots. Rededicated to public enjoyment Millennium Park provides formal and relaxed open space for cultural programs, an indoor and an outdoor theatre, beautiful gardens, a 300 space heated indoor bike station complete with showers, an ice rink in winter a unique fountain in summer. sculpture by Anish Kapoor, lovingly called *the Bean* by Chicagoans.
- We first come to Crown Fountain – two 50' glass block towers with a reflecting pool between them designed by Spanish sculptor Jaume Plensa.
- Continue north on Michigan Avenue and come to the *Cloud Gate* sculpture by Anish Kapoor, loving called the *Bean* by Chicagoans.
- Behind the Bean and further to the north is the Jay Pritzker Pavilion – the most sophisticated outdoor concert venue of it's kind in the United States.
- Designed by Frank Gehry we see a 120' high theatre with a billowing headdress of stainless steel ribbons. The overhead trellis of criss crossing steel pipes defines the seating space. Gehry also designed a bridge connecting Millennium Park to the Grant Park across Columbus drive to the east. This is the only bridge ever designed by Gehry.
- At the corner of Randolph and Michigan is the Millennium Monument – a peristyle – a graceful semi-circular row of 40' Doric style columns that is nearly a full sized replica of the original that stood in this same location between 1917 and 1933.

- The city's motto "City in a Garden" played an important part in the planning of Chicago's parks and places even up to and including the planning of Millennium Park.

Congratulations!!! This is the last stop on our Architectural Tour. Be sure to be able to make it to the Art Instutue, Columbus Street Group Entrance by 11:50.



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