

Planners Guide to Chicago



CHICAGO



NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

2013

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This guidebook was prepared by the Chicago Host Committee for the American Planning Association's 2013 National Planning Conference.

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Welcome to Chicago

Any planner's first stop should be at the **Chicago Architecture Center**, 224 S. Michigan. Only a few blocks south of the conference hotels, you'll find a very good collection of Chicago books, maps, and gifts—plus a stunning model of the entire central city.

Local Listings

Pick up these periodicals for up-to-date reviews and listings:

Chicago Reader This free weekly is not the behemoth it used to be, but still includes ads and listings for concerts and clubs, along with “critic choices” for the coming week. Available from yellow on-street news boxes and tavern lobbies. The website now gets most of the attention: www.chicagoreader.com

Chicago magazine Comprehensive restaurant reviews, indexed by price, cuisine, and location. Also includes theater and music listings. Its restaurant reviews can be found online at: www.chicagomag.com

New City This free weekly lists clubs, music, art galleries, and theater—organized by day of the week. Also online at www.newcitychicago.com. Free from on-street red news boxes.

TimeOut Chicago Listings, listings, and more listings—far more complete than any other publication—pack this weekly guide. The tone and reviews are geared to hip urban 20somethings. Website: timeoutchicago.com

Concierge Preferred Ask at the hotel desk for this free pocket-sized magazine with clear, useful maps and dining and entertainment recommendations from top hotel concierges.

Chicago Tribune Look for Arts & Entertainment listings in the Sunday paper; restaurants are reviewed on Wednesdays. The dining guide also is available at the excellent www.metromix.com

Chicago Sun-Times Friday and Sunday editions include guides to galleries, music, comedy, theater, and other special attractions. www.suntimes.com

The Onion This irreverent weekly humor paper includes an “A.V. Club” section covering music, films, and

exhibits for the coming week. Free. Look for news boxes or stacks in building lobbies. www.theonion.com

Windy City Times Entertainment listings for the gay community. Online at www.windycitytimes.com

Restaurant Guides

We've listed some restaurants near the hotel (p. 4), but you can venture further afield after consulting www.chowhound.com, www.yelp.com, or the more local www.metromix.com and www.LTHforum.com

Architectural Guidebooks

As you might expect from the birthplace of modern architecture, there are many to choose from. Our three favorites:

AIA Guide to Chicago (Second edition 2004). A “must” for those really interested in Chicago's architecture. Clear maps, cogent building descriptions, great photography, and a concise history. It also covers neighborhoods overlooked by most other guidebooks.

Chicago's Famous Buildings (Fifth edition 2003). Less comprehensive than the *AIA Guide*, but it offers an in-depth analysis of the region's most important works of architecture.

Chicago's Urban Nature (2007). A look at the city's impressive parks and landscape architecture.

History Books

We're leaving out a lot, but these provide a variety of perspectives:

Beyond Burnham (2009). A history of planning for the Chicago region.

Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis (1969). After 40 years, still the best single book on Chicago's history and development, primarily due to its remarkable collection of photos and maps.

City of the Century (1996). A decent overview, from 17th century “discoverers” to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Few graphics.

Nature's Metropolis (1993). A bit weighty, but a very thorough economic review of why Chicago became the nation's second city in the late-19th century.

Planning Chicago (2013). APA's new book on contemporary planning issues in Chicago.

The “L”—The Development of Chicago's Rapid Transit System, 1888-1932 (1995). For the serious transit buff; covers the system's early history.

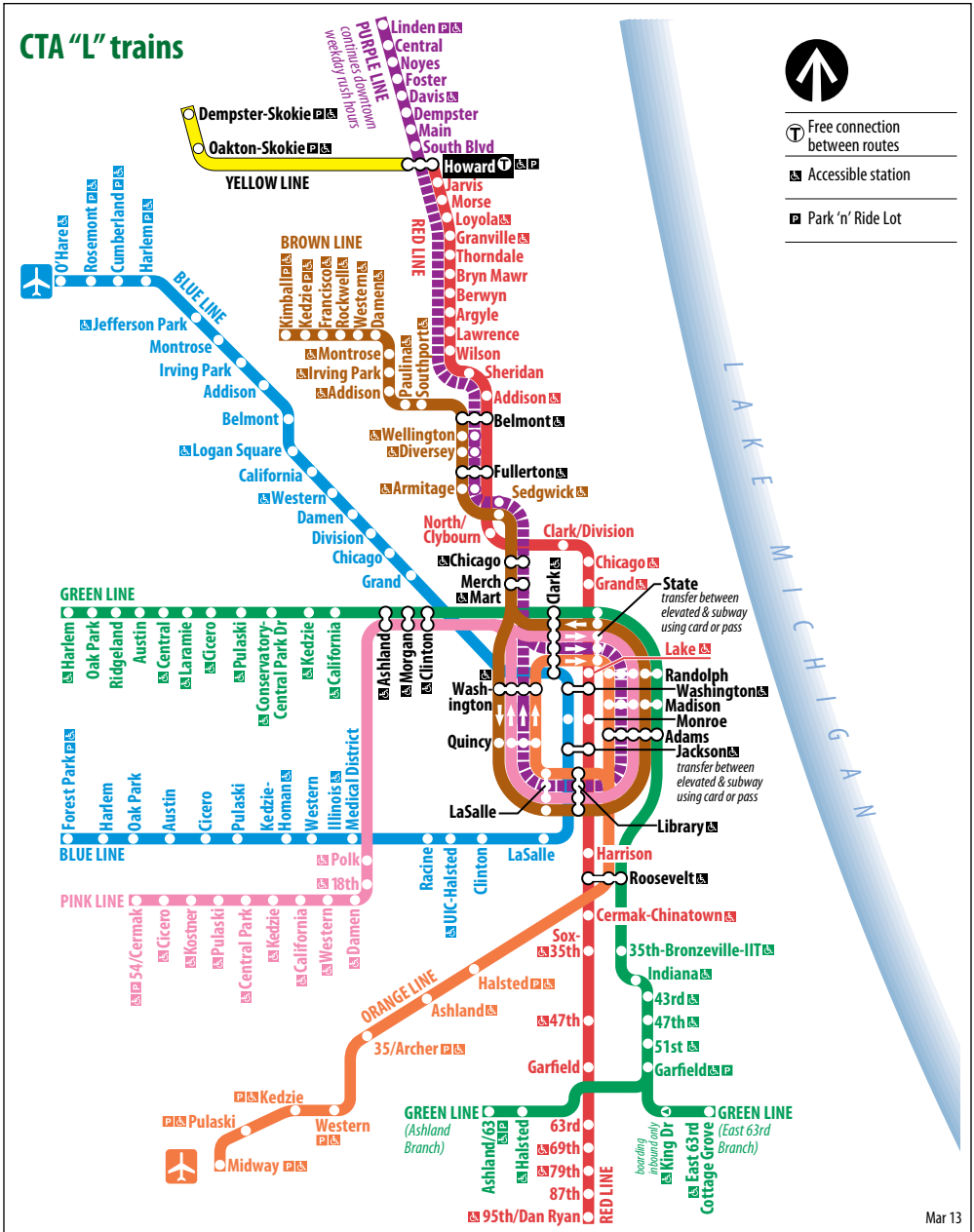


Getting Around

Every visitor should ride Chicago's elevated trains, and many of the city's attractions are accessible by "L." However, don't overlook the bus system, which links the "L" to most of the other attractions. Among the city's more interesting bus routes are the: #22 (Clark Street), #36 (Broadway), #56 (Milwaukee), and #151 (Lincoln

Park and Sheridan Road). A good way to tour the city is to take a bus route one way, and then return via the "L."

Basic fare is \$2.25, and fare cards can be purchased at vending machines at all "L" stations. With a farecard, transferring to a second vehicle within two hours costs 25 cents. A third ride within two hours is free. If you have no fare card, the *cash fare* on board buses is \$2.25 each time you board. Be sure to bring small bills; the machines do not make change. CTA system maps should be available at any station, or can be found online at www.transitchicago.com



Those planning to ride the CTA several times should consider buying a visitor pass, which provides unlimited rides for one day (\$10), three days (\$20), or seven days (\$28). These passes are not available at most "L" stations, but you can purchase one at the city's visitor centers, many drugstores, grocery store service desks, and most downtown currency exchanges.

As with any large city, taxis also are a great way to get around. Basic fare starts at \$2.25, plus \$1.80 each additional mile. An additional passenger adds \$1.00. Airport and gas surcharges may also apply. Tips, of course, are welcome.

Adler Planetarium *see Museum Campus*

Argyle Street International Red Line from State/Lake N to Argyle station

Chicago Historical Society Bus 151 NB on Michigan to North/Stockton; walk one block S

Chinatown Red Line from State/Lake or State/Grand S to Chinatown-Cermak station

Field Museum *see Museum Campus*

Frank Lloyd Wright Historic District Green Line from State/Lake W to Harlem station; use Marion exit and walk two blocks N to Visitor Center

Garfield Park Conservatory Green Line from State/Lake W to Conservatory station

Gold Coast Historic District Bus 151 NB on Michigan to Lake Shore Dr/Burton; walk one block W

Greektown Blue Line to Halsted/UIC or Bus 60 WB on Randolph (E of Michigan) to Halsted/Harrison; walk two blocks N on Halsted

Hancock Center *see Water Tower*

Illinois Institute of Technology Green Line from State/Lake S to 35th-IIT-Bronzeville station

Lincoln Park Bus 151 NB on Michigan

McCormick Place Bus 3 SB on Michigan

Midway Airport Orange Line from State/Lake

Museum Campus Bus 146 SB on Michigan (north of the river) or SB on State (south of the river)

Museum of Science & Industry Bus 10 SB on Michigan (north of the river) or SB on State (south of the river) operates every half hour direct to museum—but only on weekends. More frequent service is provided by Bus 6 WB on Wacker or SB on State (south of the river) to 56th/Hyde Park, near museum north entrance.

Ogilvie Transportation Center Bus 124 WB on South Water (middle level)

O'Hare Airport Bus 151 SB on Michigan to Adams/State. Walk one block W to Dearborn Street subway entrance and board Blue Line to O'Hare.

Prairie Avenue Historic District Bus 3 SB on Michigan to 18th; walk one block E

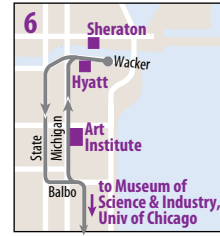
Printers Row Historic District *see South Loop*

Pullman Historic District Metra Electric commuter train from Millennium Station to 111th or Kensington (115th) station. South Chicago branch trains (300-series train numbers) do not go to Pullman. Except Sunday, trains operate at least once an hour. Express trains do not stop at 111th station.

Useful CTA bus routes for visitors



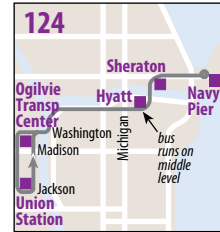
Weekdays: 5 am to 11 pm
Saturday: 6 am to 11 pm
Sunday: 8 am to 11 pm



Weekdays: 5 am to 1 am
Saturday: 6 am to 1 am
Sunday: 6 am to midnight



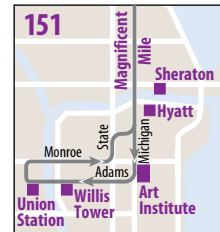
Weekdays: 4 am to 1 am
Saturday: 4 am to 1 am
Sunday: 4 am to 1 am



Weekdays: 9 am to 10 pm
Saturday: 9 am to 10 pm
Sunday: 9 am to 10 pm



Weekdays: 6 am to 11 pm
Saturday: 7 am to 11 pm



Service at all times

Robie House *see University of Chicago*

Shedd Aquarium *see Museum Campus*

Soldier Field *see Museum Campus*

South Loop Bus 146 SB on State to Harrison

Union Station Bus 151 SB on Michigan

United Center Bus 151 SB on Michigan; transfer to bus 20 at Madison.

University of Chicago Bus 6 WB on Wacker or SB on State (south of the river) to 57th/Stony Island. Walk 3-4 blocks W

University of Illinois at Chicago Bus 60 WB on Randolph (E of Michigan)

U.S. Cellular Field Red Line from State/Lake S to 35th/Sox station

Water Tower short walk N on Michigan or take bus 146 or 151 NB on Michigan

Willis Tower Bus 151 SB on Michigan

Wrigley Field Red Line from State/Lake N to Addison station



10 MINUTE WALK

MAGNIFICENT MILE

LOOP

SEE INSET MAP

MILLENNIUM PARK

ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

Superior
Huron
Erie

Ontario
Ohio
Grand
Illinois

Hubbard
Kinzie
400 N

Wacker
Lake
200 N

Randolph
Washington
Madison
1 N / 1 S

LaSalle
Monroe
Adams

Wabash

Rush

Michigan
130E

St Clair
200E

Fairbanks

The Redhead
piano bar

Trader Joe's
gourmet grocery

Epic Burger
fresh and handmade

Indian Garden
buffet lunch

Pizzeria Due
the original Chicago-style

Heaven on Seven
Cajun food

Volare
white-tablecloth Italian

Yolk
breakfast-lunch

Flour
NYC-style

Blue Chicago
blues music
Fado
Irish tavern

India House
many vegetarian choices

Frontera Grill
Rick Bayless's Mexican flagship

Jazz Record Mart

Billy Goat Tavern
(on lower level) cheezburger, cheezburger

Andy's
jazz club

Shaw's Crab House
Fresh seafood; oyster bar

Chadwick's
good food court

Nicolina's
pricy Italian seafood

Sheraton

Harry Caray's
bar/restaurant

Bin 36
hip wine bar

House of Blues
lunch/live music

Hoyt's
trendy hotel food

Hyatt Regency

Chicago Burger Co.
outdoor café

Caffe Baci
yuppie cafeteria

Catch 35
fresh (and pricey) seafood

Wow Bao
Chinese buns

Pastoral
artisanal bread and cheese

Giordano's
Chicago pizza

Röm
Italian coffee bar

Wildberry
pancakes & cafe

Mariano's
gourmet grocery

Do-Rite Donuts
sugar rush

Potbelly
hot sandwiches

Gold Coast Dogs
char-dogs, Italian beef

Tavern at the Park

Intelligentsia
strong sustainable coffee

Heaven on Seven
7th floor Cajun (lunch only)

Toni Patisserie
also sandwiches

Pittsfield Cafe
(atrium) throwback lunch counter

Pizano's
pasta, thin-crust pizza

The Gage
gastropub

Simply Thalia
pedway pan-Asian

Atwood Cafe
elegant dining

Garrett's Popcorn
order "the mix"

Trattoria No. 10
white-tablecloth Italian

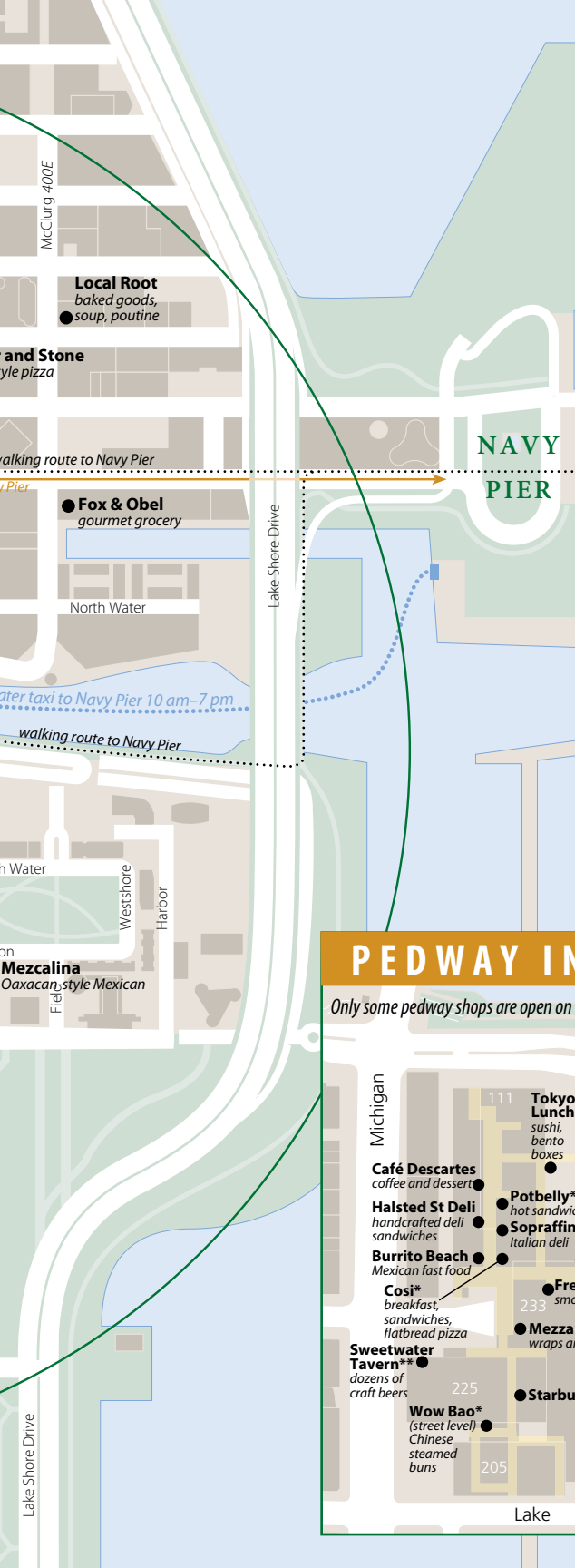
Urban Market
(plaza level) upscale food court

The Berghoff
German institution; visit the bar

Near the Hotels

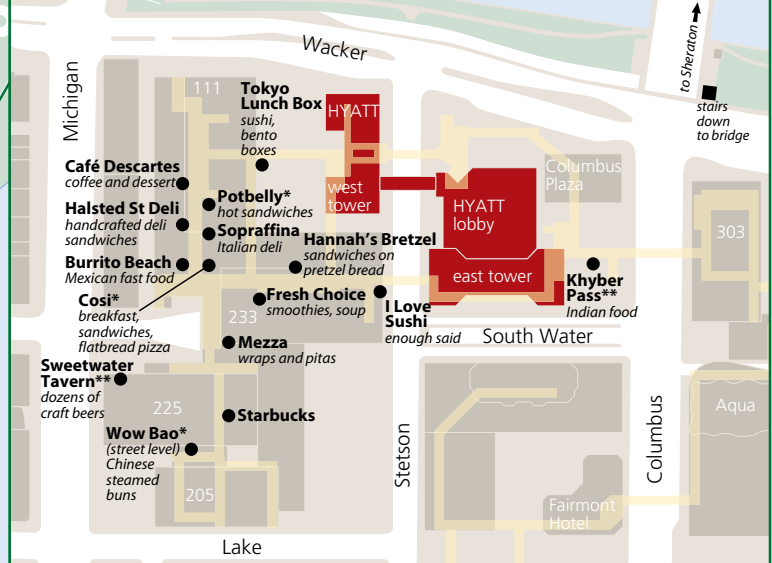
Here's a quick guide to restaurants and nightspots within a 10-minute walk of the conference hotels.

Our descriptions are short and sweet. To learn more, visit
www.LTHforum.com
www.metromix.com
www.urbanspoon.com
www.chowhound.com
www.yelp.com



PEDWAY INSET MAP

Only some pedway shops are open on weekends: *Open Saturdays **Open Saturday and Sunday



Loop Walking Tour

This self-guided tour has been designed with urban planners in mind. It takes between two and three hours, depending on your pace. The route is laid out so you can easily detour between segments.

Begin at the Hyatt. Find a stairway down to the middle level Columbus Drive bridge and cross the Chicago River (north).



Melas Centennial Fountain (1989, Lohan Associates). Located on the north river bank, east of Columbus Drive, it shoots an 80-foot water jet across the river on the hour.

Cityfront Center Built on former dockland. One of the few original buildings, Pugh Terminal (now River East Plaza), dates to 1905. Contrast the development style of this largely-1990s project with the 1970s-era **Illinois Center** behind you.

Turn left on Cityfront Center Drive, just before:

NBC Tower (1989, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill) Designed in a retro-1920s skyscraper style.

Gleacher Center (1994, Lohan Associates) The University of Chicago Graduate School of Business, whose projecting bays offer great river views for students.

Continue west through the plaza, almost to Michigan Avenue (stop 1)

Tribune Tower (1922, Howells & Hood) The winning entry in an international design competition for the self-proclaimed "World's Greatest Newspaper." Although its Gothic style appeared silly to architectural purists, it has proved endearing for generations of Chicagoans. The flying buttress crown is modeled after the cathedral at Rouen, France. A bizarre collection of building fragments from around the world is located at its base.

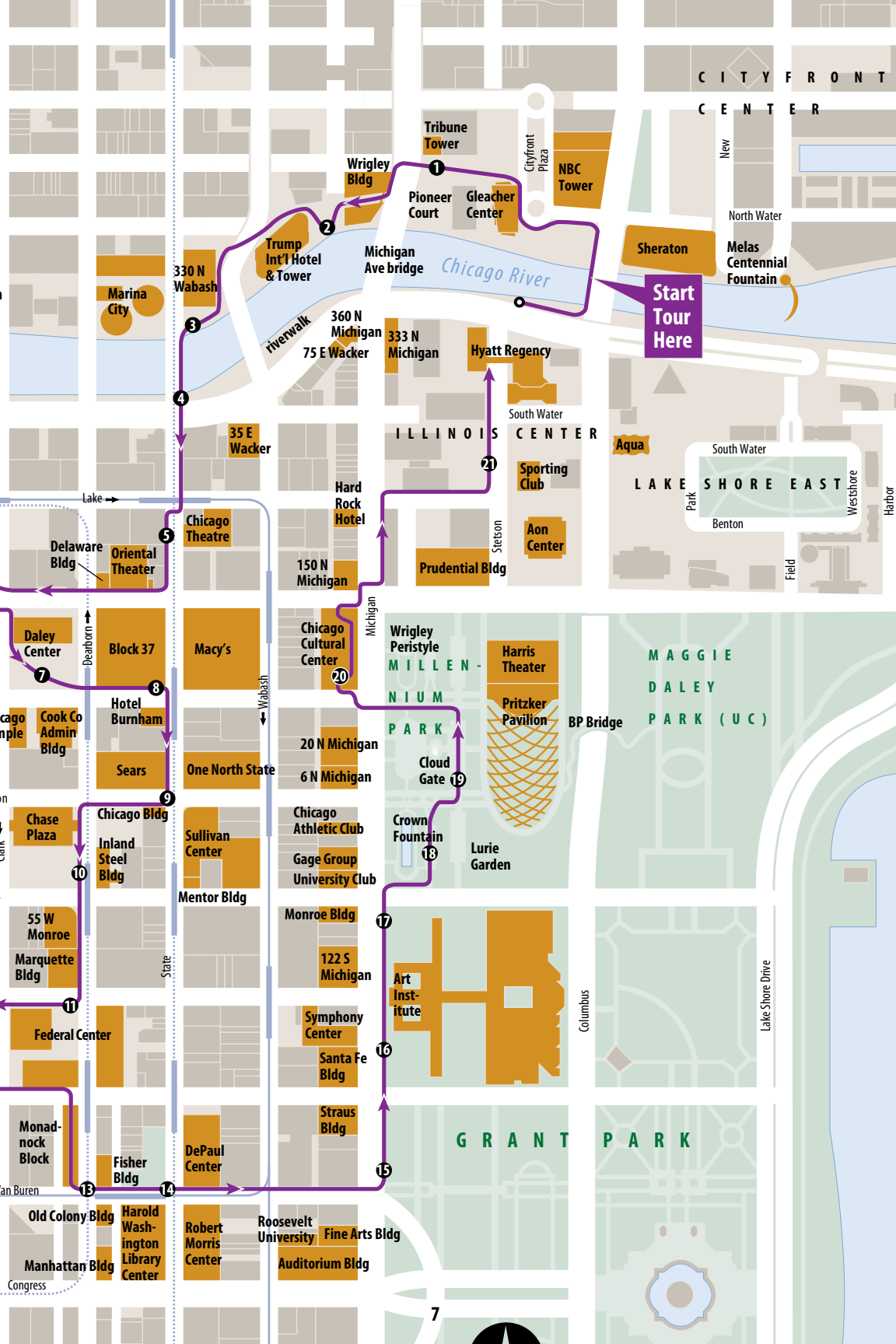


Pioneer Court (1965 and 1992, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill) Jean Baptiste Point du Sable—son of a Quebec trader and a Negro slave woman—established a trading post on this spot in 1779. The U. S. government affirmed its dominance over this area in 1803 when it built Fort Dearborn on the other side of the bridge.

Wrigley Bldg. (1921, Graham, Anderson, Probst & White) Former headquarters of the chewing gum company, now being restored. Its terra cotta is dramatically floodlit at night. Design influenced by New York City's Municipal and Woolworth buildings.

Photos by Dennis McClendon





CITYFRONT
CENTER

Start
Tour
Here

LAKE SHORE EAST

BP Bridge

MAGGIE
DALEY
PARK (UC)

GRANT PARK

Cross Michigan Avenue and walk through the center of the Wrigley Building, then left into the plaza near the river (stop 2)

❖ **Wacker Drive** (decorative elements by Edward Bennett, 1930) One of the legacies of the 1909 Plan of Chicago, this twin-level roadway wraps around two sides of the Loop. It was named for the first chairman of the Plan Commission and has been a memorable

setting for such movies as “The Blues Brothers” and “Transformers.”

Michigan Avenue Bridge (1920, Edward H. Bennett) Its construction spurred the business district’s expansion north of the river. The two historic skyscrapers across the river are:

333 N. Michigan Ave. (1928, Holabird & Root) This vertical skyscraper owes a large debt to Eliel Saarinen’s second-place entry in the Tribune Tower competition.

360 N. Michigan Ave. (originally London Guarantee Building, 1923, Alfred Alschuler) Crowned by a

neoclassical belvedere, it was restored using a county tax incentive for local landmarks.

75 E. Wacker Dr. (originally Mather Tower, 1928, H.H. Riddle) The narrow white spire had its top four stories removed in 2002 for safety; a fiberglass replacement top was put in their place.

35 E. Wacker Dr. ❖ (originally Jewelers Bldg., 1926, Thielbar & Fugard) Four corner gazebos surround an ornate central tower. When it opened the lower part of this building had auto parking in the central core.

Walk west just north of Trump International Hotel & Tower. Cross Wabash Avenue—carefully—to stop 3

330 N. Wabash (originally IBM Plaza, 1971, Mies van der Rohe) The last building by this internationally known architect. A portion is now being converted to a hotel. The plaza is known as the city’s windiest place; guide ropes are strung across it in the winter.

The nearby bridges are drawbridges—trunnion bascules—with massive counterweights below the roadways. When sailboats “migrate” to the lake in spring and fall, the bridge openings are a sight to behold—and for motorists to curse.



Your walk takes you beside :

Trump International Hotel & Tower ❖ (2009, Skidmore Owings & Merrill) The new kid in town is Chicago’s second tallest building.

Turn left (south) and cross the State Street Bridge. At the far end (stop 4), look back across the river to see:

Merchandise Mart (1930, Graham, Anderson, Probst & White) The world’s largest commercial building—4.1 million square feet—now becoming a hub for tech startups.

Marina City (1964; Bertrand Goldberg) This complex reinvented mixed-use development in America, including two apartment buildings with parking garages, an office building, a movie theater, a bowling alley, a restaurant, shops, a marina, ice skating rink, and plaza. The corncob-shaped towers are now condominiums; the theater is the House of Blues concert hall; and the office building is a hotel.

❖ **Reid-Murdoch Bldg.** (1914, George C. Nimmons) Now assymetrical, it lost a bay to allow widening of LaSalle Street in the

1920s.

Walk a block and a half south on State St. to stop 5

Loop Elevated (1897) You’ll pass under the State-Lake station of this engineering landmark, which carries five different transit lines around downtown. On the southeast corner next to the “L” is one of the last cast-iron façades in the Loop, the **Page Brothers Bldg.** (1872, J.M. Van Osdel), built when Lake was still the city’s premier retail street.

Chicago Theater (1921, Rapp & Rapp) The nation’s first theater (3,800 seats) designed for motion pictures. Its front is based loosely on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris and the interiors are equally grand. Threatened with destruction in 1983, it was purchased by the city and restored.

Turn right (west) on Randolph Street

Old Heidelberg Restaurant ❖ (1929, Graham, Anderson, Probst & White) The façade of this former German restaurant was saved as part of this corner’s redevelopment for a School of the Art Institute dormitory, film center, and small live theater. The adjacent dorm (2000, Larry Booth & Associates), for the School of



the Art Institute, is a new companion to the Reliance Building, a block to the south.

Oriental Theater (1925, *Rapp & Rapp*) The Oriental's restoration, along with that of two former vaudeville houses for the Goodman Theater, has brought new life to the Loop Theater District. Both projects received local tax increment financing (TIF) assistance. To create more space for the Oriental, its stage was expanded into a building around the corner, 159 N. Dearborn. Although a "facadectomy," it's hard to tell from the outside.

Delaware Bldg. (1874, *Wheelock & Thomas*) A good reminder (renovated 1982) of what the Loop looked like when rebuilt after the Chicago Fire of 1871. The top two stories were added in 1888.

Dearborn bicycle lanes In December 2012, the first protected bike lanes downtown opened on Dearborn Street, part of 100 miles promised by new mayor Rahm Emanuel. In this case, two-way bike lanes on a one-way street required new signals just for cyclists.

Continue west on Randolph across Clark to stop 6



Thompson Center (1985, *Helmut Jahn*). Then-Gov. James Thompson wanted more than a filing cabinet for state bureaucrats. So the architect designed it as a sort of second state capitol, complete with a 17-story atrium—a modern dome. Alas, upper-floor access is now restricted. The sculpture out front, by Jean Dubuffet, is called "Monument with Standing Beast." Locals sometimes call it "Snoopy in a Blender." A large food court is on the lower level.

Head back southeast, diagonally across the intersection, to Daley Plaza (stop 7)

Daley Center Plaza (1965, *C.F. Murphy Associates*). One of the city's great "public rooms" and a good place to view: (right to left) the Classical-style **City-County Bldg.** (1911, *Holabird & Roche*), actually twin buildings linked by hallways; the **Chicago Temple** of the First Methodist Church (1923, *Holabird & Roche*), which explains the steeple on top; Joan Miro's sculpture, "Miss Chicago" (1965-1981); and the **Cook County Administration Bldg.** (originally *Brunswick Building*, 1965, *Skidmore, Owings & Merrill*). Behind you is the **Daley Center**, which houses government offices and courtrooms. Note the extraordinary length (87 feet) of its structural bays. Now, try to figure out

what Pablo Picasso's famed sculpture (1967) represents.

Cross the plaza and head east on Washington Street (stop 8):

Block 37 Mall
An entire book was written about the bungled redevelopment of this city block, which involved the demolition of numerous historic structures for a mixed-use project that took nearly 20 years to develop—and whose upper floors are still mostly vacant. A new segment of the city's little-known pedway system connects two subway stations on the lower level.

Macy's (originally *Marshall Field & Co.*, 1893-1907, *D. H. Burnham & Co.*) Some Chicagoans are still upset about the recent name change. Check out the Tiffany dome in the south part of the building (look up from the ground-floor cosmetics counters) or the great light court at the north end. *Cafes on the 7th floor offer seats next to the immense windows and a nice spot for a snack.*



Hotel Burnham (Originally *Reliance Bldg.*, 1891-94, *D.H. Burnham & Co.*) Architect Charles Atwood changed the world by simply draping a glass and terra-cotta exterior on a steel frame. A century later, this influential early skyscraper stood mostly abandoned and crumbling until the city purchased the building, restored its exterior, and found a developer that faithfully restored—and adapted—its interior for a boutique hotel, using a range of preservation incentives. Be sure to check out the original lobby, which had to be entirely re-created based on historic research.



Turn right (south) on State Street to Madison (stop 9)

State Street (1998, *Skidmore, Owings & Merrill*) This street was a disappointing transit mall from 1979 until 1996. The city used TIF and a special assessment district to restore it to its previous glory—recreating historic light fixtures and inventing neoclassical entrances for a 1940-era subway.





❶ **Sullivan Center** (formerly *Carson Pirie Scott & Co. department store*, 1899–1903, Louis H. Sullivan)

A masterpiece of modern architecture recently restored, from its intricate cast-

iron ornamentation to its bold horizontal structural grid to its corner pavilion and vestibule. The new anchor tenant is a CityTarget. Also located at this “crossroads”—where all city addresses begin from—are: on the northwest corner, **Sears** (originally *Boston Store*, 1905, *Holabird & Roche*), rehabilitated for a new Sears department store; on the southwest corner, the **Chicago Building** (1904, *Holabird & Roche*), a classic Chicago School–style design that was converted into dorm space for the School of the Art Institute; and on the northeast corner, the restored **One North State** (originally *Mandel Bros. Store*, 1912, *Holabird & Roche*) building, now housing TJMaxx.

Just across Madison is Garrett’s, famed vendor of a Chicago delicacy perfect for tour snacking: caramel corn. The mixed caramel and cheddar combo is a local favorite.

Turn right (west) on Madison to Dearborn and then left (south) on Dearborn Street to the plaza on the right (stop 10)

❷ **Chase Plaza** (originally *First Chicago Plaza*, 1969, C.F. Murphy and Associates). The mosaic installation on the right, “The Four Seasons,” is by Marc Chagall



(1974; a canopy had to be erected in 1998 to protect it from those four seasons). On a warm day, the below-grade plaza (now called Exelon Plaza) is packed with

hundreds of office workers. The 60-story building’s flared shape allowed large banking lobbies on the lower floors and smaller office floors above.

Inland Steel Bldg. (1957, *Skidmore, Owings & Merrill*) Directly across Dearborn Street is one of the masterpieces of the International Style. The building has no interior columns—floors are supported by the exterior columns—and the elevators and utility core are in a separate enclosure to one side. The stainless steel exterior was a nod to the building’s owner. The untitled lobby sculpture, known as “Radiant I,” is by Richard Lippold.

55 W. Monroe (originally *Xerox Centre*, 1979, *Helmut Jahn*) An early design by the architect of the Thompson Center; an exercise in turning a corner gracefully. Note how the plaza paving, lobby tile, and even fluorescent lighting follows the diagonal.

Continue a half-block south on Dearborn Street

Marquette Bldg. ❸ (1895, *Holabird & Roche*) The base is terra cotta, designed to look like stone, with bronze relief panels of Father Jacques Marquette exploring the



Chicago region (1673). Visitors are usually welcome to step inside the lobby to see the colored mosaics of Marquette’s journey and bronze bas reliefs of famous Indians. In the passageway leading west is a terrific exhibit about the building and 19th century Chicago.

Cross Adams Street to stop 11 and turn right (west)

Federal Center ❹ (1959–67, *Mies van der Rohe*) Compare these three federal buildings with the



Marquette. Although from different centuries, both show the same idea—forms derived from their underlying steel structures. The plaza is dominated by Alexander Calder’s stabile, “Flamingo” (1974), which provides the perfect counterpoint to Mies’s stern, orderly buildings. (The concrete

barriers are a post-9/11 addition.) In the opposite direction, on Adams, is 17 West, the reincarnation of **The Berghoff** restaurant (1872), a rare post-Fire cast-iron façade.

Continue two blocks west to LaSalle Street

Rookery Bldg. (1890, *Burnham & Root*) This is the heart of the LaSalle Street financial district. The red-brick Rookery takes its name from a water tank that was a roosting place for birds. A 1992 renovation brought this landmark back to its turn-of-the-century splendor and restored the interior light court that had been





remodeled in 1905 by Frank Lloyd Wright.

🔓 **Bank of America Bldg.** (originally *Field Bldg.*, 1934, *Graham, Anderson, Probst & White*) This is the epitome of the romantic skyscraper, begun just as the Depression dawned. Slip inside to see the Art Deco metalwork and combination mailbox/elevator indicator behind

the security desk.

190 S. LaSalle (1987, *Johnson-Burgee*) This Post-Modern style building deliberately mimics the gabled roof and arcaded base of one of the city's most famous demolished structures, Burnham & Root's Masonic Temple Bldg. (1893-1939). Peer inside the high-ceilinged lobby, which has a tapestry showing the civic center that was envisioned in the famous 1909 *Plan of Chicago*.

Walk south on LaSalle to Quincy Court (stop 12)

Quincy-Wells 'L' Station (1897) The station has been restored to its original appearance, including its historic advertising posters.

Willis Tower (originally *Sears Tower*, 1974, *Skidmore Owings & Merrill*) Still the tallest building in town at 110 stories, 1,454 feet. Its setback design is due to its structure, nine square tubes bundled together. Only two of them go to the roof. *Skydeck Chicago, including new all-glass ledges, is open 9 am to 10 pm; \$18 for adults.*

Bank of America (originally *Illinois Merchants Bank Bldg.*, 1924, *Graham, Anderson, Probst & White*)

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (1924, *Graham, Anderson, Probst & White*) These two buildings, designed about the same time, are complementary banking temples at the foot of the LaSalle Street



canyon. An interesting Money Museum in the Federal Reserve is open business hours, just past security.

Chicago Board of Trade 🕒 (1930, *Holabird & Roche*; south addition 1980, *Helmut Jahn*) Commanding the foot of LaSalle Street and topped by a statue of Ceres, goddess of grain. A small visitors center is at the east end of the lobby.

Turn left (east) on Jackson, walk two blocks to Dearborn Street and turn right (south). If during business hours,

walk through the ground floor of the Monadnock Block

Monadnock Block (1891-1893, *Burnham & Root; Holabird & Roche*) This dark brick slab is the tallest wall-bearing structure ever built and it shows why steel frame construction was necessary to build higher. The walls of the northern half are six feet thick at the base, and the building is dramatically free of ornament—highly unusual for the time. Walk its block-long interior corridor, which has been faithfully restored, including 1890s electric lights and railings of that modern wonder material—aluminum.



Exit onto Van Buren Street (stop 13) and turn left (east)

🔓 **Fisher Bldg.** (1896, *D. H. Burnham & Co.*) This corner is a museum of late-19th century architecture, featuring (from north to south) the Monadnock, the buff terracotta Fisher (restored and converted to residential with TIF assistance), the round-cornered **Old Colony**

Bldg. (1894, *Holabird & Roche*), and the **Manhattan Bldg.** (1891, *William Le Baron Jenney*) at the south end of the block—once briefly the world's tallest building. At the foot of the street is **Dearborn Station**, (1884, *Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz*) whose clock tower is the centerpiece of the Printers Row loft district (see walking tour on p. 26).

Continue east on Van Buren to State Street (stop 14)

Harold Washington Library Center

🔓 (1991, *Hammond, Beeby & Babka*) One architectural critic called it the “most wholly contextual of modern buildings,” due to its powerful massing and historic design references. Others have chided its confusing entrance sequences and hidden rooftop public space. Planners praise the strong impact it's had on this end of the Loop. And children love the huge metal owls at its corners. *A winter garden and exhibits are on the 9th floor.*



Robert Morris Center (originally *Second Leiter Bldg.*, 1891, *William Le Baron Jenney*)

DePaul Center (originally *Rothschild Store*, 1912, *Holabird & Roche*) Two great department stores—Sears and Goldblatt's, respectively—once anchored South State Street. After the stores closed in the 1980s, the buildings were converted for use by DePaul University and Robert Morris College. Leiter's stone façade clearly reveals its underlying steel structure.

Continue east on Van Buren. At Wabash, look right (south).

Roosevelt University Vertical Campus (2011, VOA) A jazzy new blue-glass skyscraper provides dorm rooms and other new facilities for Roosevelt University. The façade of a small historic building in midblock was incorporated and houses the campus bookstore. Some 60,000 college students now attend classes in the Loop.

Continuing to Michigan Ave., turn north (left). For the best views, cross the street and walk alongside Grant Park

Historic Michigan Boulevard District This one-sided “streetwall,” one of the nation’s most intact collections of late-19th and early-20th century architecture, was given local landmark protection after a two-decade battle between preservationists and developers. The city has used TIF funding to restore the streetscape to its historic appearance. The Lake Michigan shoreline once came almost to Michigan Boulevard; this part of Grant Park was filled in using debris from the Fire of 1871.

On the northeast corner of Van Buren and Michigan, is a reproduction of an Art Nouveau Paris Metro entrance, cleverly altered to read “Metra.”

Look to the south to see:

Auditorium Bldg. (1889, *Adler & Sullivan*) Built as an opera house and hotel, it now houses Roosevelt University.

Fine Arts Bldg. (1885, *Solon S. Beman*) Originally a showroom for Studebaker carriages, it now houses music and art studios.

In the block between Van Buren and Jackson (stop 15):

📍 **Metropolitan Tower** (originally *Straus Bldg.*, 1924, *Graham, Anderson, Probst & White*) Marked by a beehive-shaped top, one of the first buildings shaped by the city’s 1923 zoning ordinance, which encouraged setback towers. Like many historic East Loop office buildings, it has recently been converted to high-end condos.

In the block between Jackson and Adams (stop 16):

📍 **Railway Exchange Bldg.** (1904, *D. H. Burnham & Co.*) Rooms were erected on the roof for Daniel Burnham and staff working on the 1909

Plan of Chicago. A stunning interior atrium is used for architecture exhibits and a huge new model of downtown. The Chicago Architecture Foundation’s bookshop and tour center are located here.

Symphony Center (originally *Orchestra Hall*, 1905, *D.H. Burnham & Co.*) A 1997 renovation and expansion incorporated the Chapin & Gore Building (1904, *Richard Schmidt and Hugh Garden*) around the corner, rather than relocate elsewhere.



122 S. Michigan Ave. (originally *People’s Gas Bldg.*, 1910, *D.H. Burnham & Co.*) Burnham was the master of the square-doughnut office block, with a light court above a glassed-over atrium. This example has been altered quite a bit.

📍 **Art Institute of Chicago** (1893, *Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge*) The Art Institute was designed by the successor firm to famed Boston architect H. H.

Richardson. The museum steps provide a fine vantage point of the Michigan Avenue streetwall.

At the two corners of Monroe Street (stop 17):

University Club (1908) and **Monroe Bldg.** 📍 (1912, both by *Holabird & Roche*) Note how the building roof shapes complement one another. The Monroe Building’s vaulted lobby features glazed Rookwood tile that has been meticulously restored. On the second floor is the Pritzker Military Library, which welcomes visitors.

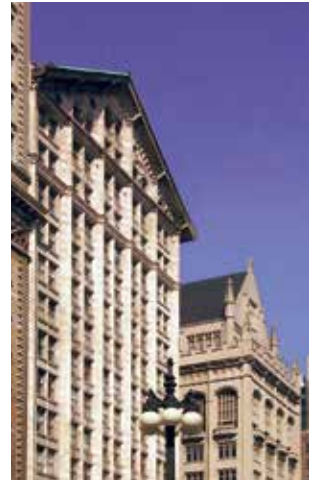
In the block between Monroe and Madison (stop 18):

Gage Bldg. (1899, *Louis Sullivan*), **Chicago Athletic Club** (1894, *Henry Ives Cobb*), and **Willoughby Tower**

(1929, *Samuel Crowen*) The prospect that these façades would never be blocked by other structures led to some exceptional architectural statements. Witness the variety of this block—from Sullivan’s white terra cotta exuberance to the Venetian Gothic façade of a private club building to the last structure on the streetwall before the Great Depression curtailed development.

In the block between Madison and Washington (stop 19):

6 N. Michigan Ave. (1899, *Richard E. Schmidt*) and **20 N. Michigan Ave.** (1885, *Beers, Clay & Dutton*) These two buildings were the headquarters of Montgomery Ward & Co. when it became the nation’s catalog shopping giant. Ward directed his efforts to protect Grant Park from development from his office in the tower (removed in 1947). A historic marker in front of 6 N. Michigan (recently converted to condos) tells the story of Ward and his lonely battle for the park.





Millennium Park ◈ This corner of Grant Park has become the city's primary attraction, with the Lurie Garden, a winter ice rink and summer café, the reflective sculpture "Cloud Gate" by Anish Kapoor, the Crown Fountain's animated faces, a new music and dance theater, and a music pavilion designed by Frank Gehry. A snaking bridge over Columbus Drive shelters the audience from traffic noise. The peristyle at the north end reproduces one, designed by Edward Bennett, that was removed in the 1950s.

During daytime hours, walk through the Chicago Cultural Center (stop 20)

♥ Chicago Cultural Center (1897, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge) Designed by the same firm as the Art Institute. This building's interior is majestic, with mosaics, stained glass domes, marble, and polished bronze. Originally built as the city's public library, it now serves as a cultural center, filled with art exhibits, programming, and special events. An enormous



Tiffany dome and mosaic installation, recently restored, is one flight up from the Washington Street entrance. A visitors center, well-stocked with maps and brochures, is just inside the Randolph Street entrance.

150 N. Michigan (1984, A. Epstein Associates) The sliced-off diamond top is highly visible on the skyline, marking the corner of Grant Park.

Prudential Bldg. (1955, Naess & Murphy) Chicago's first postwar skyscraper—first in 20 years—is a throwback to the heavy stone-clad buildings of the 1920s. Metra Electric trains (to Hyde Park and Pullman, for instance) leave from Millennium Station on the lower levels.

Aon Center (originally Standard Oil Bldg., 1973, Edward Durrell Stone) The city's third-tallest building was originally clad in thin-sliced Carrara marble, which buckled after 20 Chicago winters. It was replaced by North Carolina granite in 1992. A plaza facing Grant Park includes a musical

sculpture by Harry Bertoia.

Hard Rock Hotel (originally Carbide & Carbon Bldg., 1929, Burnham Bros.) One of the city's great Art Deco office towers, now a hotel. Reportedly designed to look like a champagne bottle (black-green base; gold-foil top) following a holiday party at the architect's offices—or so the story goes.

Turn right (east) on Lake St. to Stetson Court (stop 21)

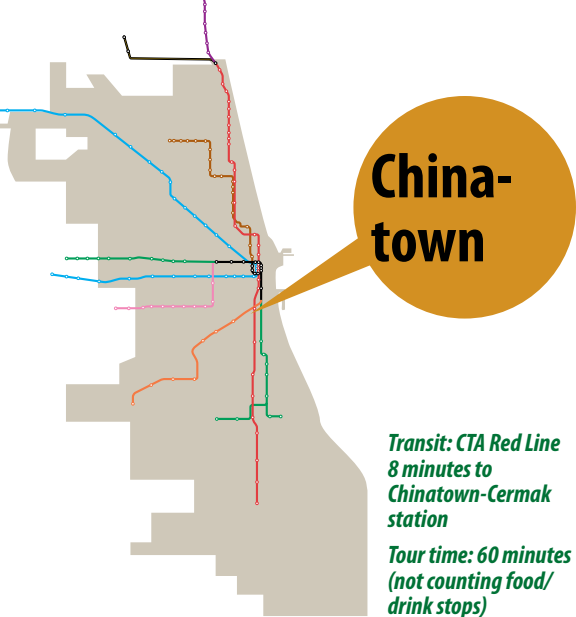
Illinois Center (1967 master plan by Mies van der Rohe) This cluster of mostly unrelated buildings, linked by interior pedestrian concourses and a complex three-level street system, is today noted mostly as a bad example. Several buildings have continued the original vision of Miesian modernism; the white-painted

Sporting Club (1990, Kisho Kurokawa) at Lake and Stetson is a nice counterpoint. The triangular **Swissôtel** (1988, Harry Weese & Associates) was planned to maximize guest room views.

The area east of Columbus features residential high-rises clustered around a new ground-level park and school. The most striking is **Aqua** ◈ (2009, Studio Gang) with its rippling balconies.

Turn left (north) on Stetson Court to return to the Hyatt Regency or Sheraton.





Chinatown

**Transit: CTA Red Line
8 minutes to
Chinatown-Cermak
station**

**Tour time: 60 minutes
(not counting food/
drink stops)**

Chinatown has been a tourist attraction and cultural, social, and business hub for Chicago's Chinese-American community since the early 1900s. Landlocked by the Chicago River, rail lines, and major expressways, Chinatown was revitalized in the 1990s through a public-private partnership that acquired and adaptively reused abandoned railroad land for much-needed new retail, housing and open space development.

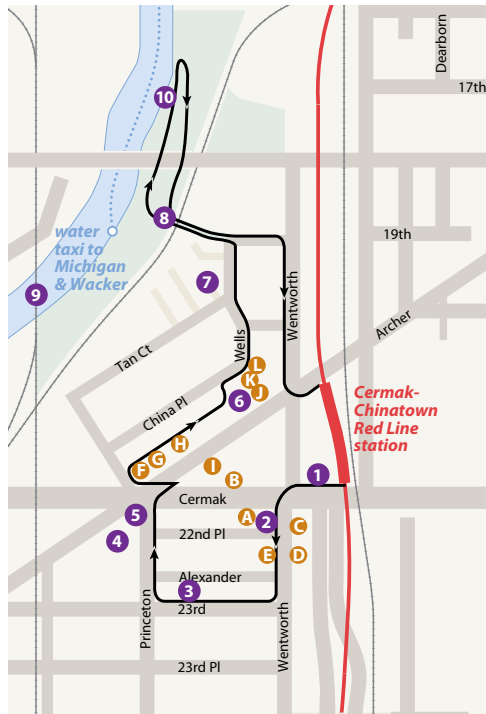
Exit onto Cermak and turn right (west).

At Cermak and Wentworth, you will see the colorful Nine Dragon Wall (pictured at top of p. 15). **1** Erected by the Chinatown Chamber of Commerce, the wall is modeled after one in Beijing's historic Beihai Park and is one of only three replicas outside of China.

Cross Cermak at the traffic light and pass through the red-tiled Chinatown Gate onto Chinatown's traditional main street, Wentworth Avenue.

The gate's four gold characters translate as: "The world is a commonwealth." On the right (west) side of the street stands Chinatown's only officially designated Chicago Landmark, the Pui Tak Center **2** (2216 S. Wentworth) Commissioned by the On Leong Merchant's Association in 1926, the building was designed by Scandinavian-American architects Michaelsen and Rognstad, adapting traditional Chinese design elements and building materials. The terra cotta facades and tile roof were recently restored.

Dennis McClendon



Continue south on Wentworth.

You'll pass two other Michaelsen and Rognstad buildings, Won Kow Restaurant (2237 S.) and the Moy Shee D.K. Association Building (2238 S.), as well as numerous Asian restaurants, bakeries, groceries and gift shops.

Turn right (west) on 23rd Street.

This street will give you some of the original Chinatown's residential flavor. Surrounded by narrow two- and three-flat apartment buildings, a modest

former warehouse at 238 W. 23rd houses the Chinese-American Museum of Chicago. **3** Multifamily buildings, including Chinatown Elderly Apartments (300 W.), are found to the south and west.

Turn right (north) onto Princeton Avenue.

Archer Courts Apartments, **4** built in 1951, was a Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) development until 1999, when it was sold to the Chicago Community Development Corporation as part of CHA's Plan for Transformation. The ensuing renovation

won several architectural awards for its innovative engineering and use of Feng Shui-inspired design techniques. Note the Asian-style gateways and Chinese character plaques.



Atelier/lee on flickr

Continue to the intersection of Princeton, Cermak Road and Archer Avenue.

Landmarks are visible in all directions. On the southwest corner is the Chinese-American Veterans Memorial. **5** To the east, a landscaped boulevard along Cermak features a sculptured column with dragon motifs.

Cross Archer and enter the Chinatown Square outdoor mall headed northeast.

Designed by Harry Weese and Associates, Chinatown Square **6** is a two-story outdoor mall with a central plaza. Facing directly onto Archer Avenue in front of the plaza is the “Chinese in America” mural, a 320-square-foot glass mosaic wall depicting the history and accomplishments of Chinese immigrants in the U.S. The plaza also includes a stage (behind the mural), two pillared gateways, 12 bronze Chinese zodiac sculptures and twin pagodas offering panoramic views of the surrounding area.

Opened in 1993, Chinatown Square and its adjoining residential and open space developments were the outcome of years of effort to address Chinatown’s chronic overcrowding, dwindling land supply, and lack of parks and open space. A group of businessmen formed the Chinese-American Community Development Corporation and acquired and redeveloped 32 acres of vacant railroad property using low-interest loans, tax increment financing, grants, and infrastructure improvements provided by the City of Chicago.

Exit at the north end of the plaza onto South China Place. Turn right and follow the street as it curves north onto Wells Street.

Here is a view of Santa Fe Gardens, **7** Chinatown Square’s 600-unit blend of townhouses, apartments, and single-family homes.

At the corner of 19th Street, turn left (west) and follow the pedestrian path across the railroad tracks to Ping Tom Memorial Park

The entrance to the park **8** is marked by four columns with dragon carvings, identical to the column on the Cermak Road median. The six acres south of 18th Street was the first of three sections to be developed, featuring play areas, a rose garden, bamboo gardens, a Chinese teahouse pavilion, and a bust of Ping Tom, the businessman after whom the park is named. Tom was the first president of the Chinese American Development Corporation and a key figure in the development of Chinatown Square. The massive “vertical lift” railroad bridge above the Chicago

River (1915), east of Canal Street, forms a dramatic background to the park. **9**

A water taxi leaves the Pagoda Landing at least once each hour during summer for Michigan and Wacker.

The park continues north of 18th Street with a new retaining wall, fish habitat, bathhouse, bridge, landscaping, and restored shoreline. **10**

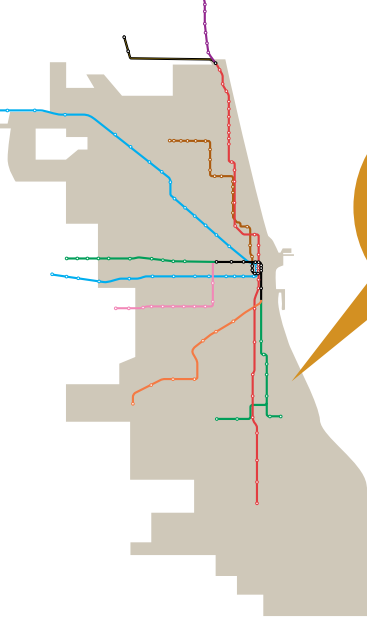
Double back to 19th, turning south on Wentworth, and enter the Red Line from Archer.

Dennis McClelland



Food and Drink

- A Three Happiness** 209 W. Cermak Traditional Cantonese food, done well
- B Moon Palace** 216 W. Cermak Shanghai regional cooking in a pleasant setting
- C Triple Crown** 2217 S. Wentworth Dim sum and seafood
- D Won Kow** 2237 S. Wentworth Chinatown’s oldest restaurant, since 1927
- E Emperor’s Choice** 2238 S. Wentworth Extensive menu highlighting seafood
- F Lao Sze Chuan** 2172 S. Archer Szechuan regional cuisine by acclaimed chef Tony Hu
- G St. Anna Bakery** 2158 S. Archer Cozy spot for Chinese pastry or a light lunch
- H Lao Beijing** 2138 S. Archer Mandarin food
- I Phoenix** 2131 S. Archer Popular dim sum
- J Cai** 2100 S. Archer Trendy dim sum
- K Spring World** 2109 S. China Pl. Tasty ingredients reputed to have medicinal properties
- L Lao Ma La** 2017 S. Wells Spicy new place



Hyde Park

Transit: #6 (Jackson Park Express) bus 30 minutes to 53rd St. & Hyde Park Blvd.

Tour time: 1.75 hours (not counting food/drink stops)

Hyde Park is known for its walkable tree-lined streets, world-class museums, remarkable architecture, racial diversity, and plentiful recreational opportunities. As the site of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 and the then-new University of Chicago, the Hyde Park neighborhood experienced rapid growth in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, and the university continues to shape development in the area. President Barack Obama is a resident of nearby Kenwood and taught at the University of Chicago's law school.

The city park at the northeast corner ❶ was named for Mayor Harold Washington (1983-87), whose longtime apartment overlooked this site. An unusual colony of parrots inhabits the trees in the park. One of the best views of the downtown skyline can be seen at Promontory Point ❷ four blocks to the east, between the tour's start and finish points.



John Picken on flickr

Walk two blocks west on 53rd Street, under the Metra railroad viaduct, to Lake Park Avenue.

On the northwest corner, a hotel and 12-story office tower with retail

space are currently under construction. ❷ The site and several nearby buildings, including a historic theatre, are owned by the University of Chicago, and the project is part of the university's ongoing efforts to revitalize 53rd Street. The university has taken an active role in Hyde Park development since the 1950s to ensure that the school can continue to attract top faculty and students. While Hyde Park residents are excited about the long-awaited new development at

this location, many also worry about the displacement of longtime local businesses and the preservation of their neighborhood's distinct culture.

Turn left (south) on Lake Park Avenue past the shopping center to 55th Street.

At the southwest corner is a former parking garage, built in 1929, whose white terra cotta façade is an "Art Deco paean to the glamour of the roadster," according to the AIA *Guide to Chicago*.

Turn right (west) on 55th Street.

University Park Condominiums (1961) ❸ were built as part of a massive urban renewal effort financed by federal,

university, and private funds. Starting in the late 1950s, over 900 acres of commercial and housing stock were cleared and replaced by small shopping centers, apartments, and courtyard-facing townhomes. The towers, designed by I.M. Pei, were placed in the middle of 55th St., creating an island in the middle of travel lanes. The Le Corbusier-inspired plan was intended to slow traffic speeds, but had the opposite effect. Recently, the city has constructed dedicated bicycle lanes along the street, which have finally succeeded in slowing vehicular traffic.



Continue west on 55th Street.

This stretch features a series of two- and three-story townhouses, designed during the urban renewal period by such influential architects as Harry Weese & Associates. They were the first new townhouses in Chicago since the early 20th century.

One of Chicago's most distinctive Catholic churches is St. Thomas the Apostle (5472 S. Kimbark St.). This 1924 design by Barry Byrne, who had worked for architect Frank Lloyd Wright, features sculptures by Alfonso Iannelli. A block further west is a rare commercial building that survived urban renewal. It houses a neighborhood institution, Jimmy's Woodlawn Tap.

A block past Woodlawn Avenue is the Lutheran School of Theology (1100 E. 55th St.), ❹ one of the area's many religious seminaries. The building, designed in 1966 by Perkins & Will, features 175-foot-long trusses that are considered to be a structural tour de force.

Turn left (south) on Ellis Avenue.

The cable-suspended roofs, on the west side of Ellis, belong to the University of Chicago's Ratner Athletic Center (5530 S. Ellis Ave.), designed in 2003 by Cesar Pelli. On the opposite side of the street is the university's Smart Museum of Art (5550 S. Greenwood Ave.), with particular strengths in 20th century painting, sculpture, and decorative art.

Just south of 56th Street is Henry Moore's bronze sculpture, "Nuclear Energy" (1967), which marks the site where, in 1942, Enrico Fermi's team of physicists achieved the first self-sustaining controlled nuclear reaction in a laboratory beneath the bleachers of the University of Chicago's football field (demolished).

reallybrining on flickr



The glass dome tops the university's Mansueto Library (2011; Helmut Jahn, architect), where book stacks in a five-story underground vault are accessible only by automation. Once a patron requests an item, it is retrieved from its bin by a 50-foot-tall robotic arm. The design requires one-seventh the space of conventional shelves, and this density allows the university to keep its collection in the heart of campus, rather than off-site.

Turn left (east) on 57th Street.

Cobb Gate (1900) was a gift to the school from Henry Ives Cobb, who created the original master plan for the university and designed 18 of its earliest buildings. According to university lore, the series of gargoyles represent students' journey through college, from struggling first-years at the base to triumphant graduates at the peak.

Walk through the gate into the heart of the campus.

On your left is Botany Pond (1902), an outdoor plant-study

facility designed by landscape architect John C. Olmsted in collaboration with John Coulter, first chair of the university's botany department. The small garden is home to a diverse collection of plants, as well as ducks, goldfish, four species of turtles, and a dozen species of dragonflies and damselflies.



quinn.anya on flickr



The University of Chicago was founded in 1890 and largely funded by oil magnate John D. Rockefeller, who called the school “the best investment I ever made.” The Main Quadrangles—the campus’ historic core—were inspired by those at Oxford and Cambridge (England) and consist of six smaller quadrangles clustered around a seventh central quadrangle. **7** All but three of the 34 buildings in this four-block area were built in the English Gothic style. The unified design was intended to foster a close-knit academic community and gave the young university an air of prestige and permanence. As you walk through campus, notice the numerous historical and mythological references—and innumerable gargoyles—used to adorn the buildings. University buildings were exclusively Gothic until after World War II, when modern buildings were added to the campus.

Exit the quad, heading east along 58th Street.

On your right, after crossing University Avenue, is the Oriental Institute (1155 E. 58th St.), which houses one of the world’s best collections of Near Eastern art and antiquities, the majority of which was uncovered during institute-sponsored excavations. An early director designed the bas-relief over the entrance, which illustrates aspects of civilization.



At the corner of Woodlawn and 58th is Frank Lloyd Wright’s Robie House (5757 S. Woodlawn), **8** a masterpiece of American architecture and one of the finest examples of the Prairie School style. The residence was completed in 1909 for Frederick Robie, a bicycle and auto parts manufacturer. The home’s high windows, surrounded by deep balconies, were intended to ensure privacy for residents while providing plenty of light. Wright designed the home’s furniture, light fixtures, carpets, dishes, and even clothes for Mrs. Robie to wear while entertaining. During its history, the building has been adapted for various purposes and survived several demolition threats (it’s now a protected Chicago Landmark). It

is currently undergoing a multiyear restoration, but public tours are available (Thurs.–Mon.).

On the south side of 58th Street is the Harper Center (2004; Rafael Vinoly, architect), which houses the university’s Booth School of Business and echoes design elements of the Robie House.

Turn right (south) on Woodlawn Avenue.

Rockefeller Memorial Chapel **9** (1156 E. 59th St.) was named for its donor in 1937. Rockefeller intended the building to be the “central and dominant feature” on campus, and the terms of his bequest state that the 1928 structure must remain the campus’ tallest building. The interfaith chapel frequently hosts concerts featuring its carillon (the world’s second-largest) and organ (8,500 pipes).

Architect Bertram Goodhue also designed the Nebraska State Capitol.

Continue south on Woodlawn, across the Midway Plaisance.

This mile-long, block-wide grassy strip connects Jackson Park on the east and Washington Park on the west. The center of the Midway Plaisance **10** was excavated for an unbuilt canal planned by designers Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, which would have linked lagoons in the two parks. It was the site of popular attractions during the 1893 Columbian Exposition—including the world’s first Ferris wheel—and the term “midway” is still used to refer to carnival sideshows. Today, it is a popular recreation area for university students and neighborhood residents.



The 40-foot-tall light masts along Dorchester, Ellis, and Woodlawn avenues were installed in 2011 as part of a streetscaping project designed to improve safety and walkability across the Midway. The large tower to the west is the recently-opened Logan Center for the Arts, 60th and Drexel (2012; Williams & Tsien, architect), which is attached to the historic Midway Studios of famed sculptor Lorado Taft (6016 S. Ingleside Ave.). Taft’s monumental 1922 “Fountain of Time” is located at the west end of the Midway in Washington Park.

Turn left (east) along 60th Street.

The south side of the Midway includes a varied collection of university buildings, including a modernist hotel/conference center by Edward Durrell Stone (1962), 1307 E. 60th St., which is being converted to the Harris School of Public Policy.

nos.grady on flickr

At 1313 E. 60th St. **11** is the former Merriam Center, built in 1938 to house various public administration organizations, including the American Public Works Association, the International City Managers Association, and the American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO). A 1959 national magazine article, entitled “Terrible 1313,” attacked this as the headquarters of a movement to promote anti-private property initiatives, including zoning and building codes. ASPO merged with the American Institute of Planners in 1978 to become the American Planning Association, which remained here until 1993, when it moved to the Chicago Loop.

Continue (east) on 60th St. under the Metra railroad viaduct and cross Stony Island Ave. and Cornell Drive to enter Jackson Park.

Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux first created a plan for what is now Jackson Park in 1871, but no major improvements were completed until the park was transformed into the “White City” for the 1893 Columbian Exposition. After the fair closed, most buildings quickly burned or were demolished. The site was converted back into parkland in the late 1890s, following a plan by Olmsted’s sons.

Turn left (north) on the east side of Cornell Avenue. A bridge on your right takes you south onto the Wooded Island.

Olmsted designed this island **12** to provide an escape from the bustle of the World’s Columbian Exposition. Most of the 16-acre island is now designated as a nature sanctuary, with many varieties of trees, wildlife, and over 250 species of birds. Osaka Garden is a re-creation of the tea garden that was part of Japan’s exhibit at the fair.

Return to Cornell Drive and walk north.

The classical-style Museum of Science and Industry can be seen across the Columbia Basin, which was plied by gondolas during the fair. The museum is

Jimnuth on Flickr



housed in the former Palace of Fine Arts, which is Jackson Park’s only surviving-in-place building from the fair. Since the Fine Arts building was designed to protect valuable artwork, it was constructed with a brick substructure under a stucco façade and was more durable than other buildings in the “White City.” Still, the material was not made to last and it deteriorated within a few decades.

In the 1930s, the structure was completely rebuilt in limestone and marble—exterior features were duplicated exactly—while the interior was given an Art Moderne look. The building became the home of the new hands-on science and technology museum founded by philanthropist and Sears mogul Julius Rosenwald. The museum houses over 2,000 exhibits, including a captured U-505 German submarine, a coal mine replica, and the Apollo 8 spacecraft. The building’s grand entrance was significantly improved in 1998, when surface parking in front of the building was relocated to an underground garage and replaced by green space.

Continue along Cornell/57th to Hyde Park Boulevard. Turn left (north). At the bus stop on the east side of the street, board the CTA No. 6 Jackson Park Express bus, northbound, to the Loop.

Food and Drink

- A Valois** 1518 E. 53rd St. Popular cafeteria-style restaurant and Hyde Park institution; serves breakfast until 4 P.M. (cash only)
- B Mellow Yellow** 1508 E. 53rd St. Known for its ‘70s-inspired menu and laid-back vibe; its chili and variety of crepes are specialties (cash only)
- C La Petite Folie** 1504 E. 55th St. Classically prepared French cuisine in an elegant atmosphere.
- D Jimmy’s Woodlawn Tap** 1172 E. 55th St. Dimly lit tavern and local hangout; low prices, good beer selection, friendly bartenders
- E Medici on 57th** 1327 E. 57th St. Funky student hangout with graffiti-covered booths; ample portions of American fare
- F Zaleski & Horvath MarketCafe** 1323 E. 57th St. The deli at this upscale neighborhood grocery offers sandwiches, salads and soups made with artisan ingredients, plus a full espresso bar.
- G The Snail** 1649 E. 55th St. Inexpensive Thai food with friendly service.
- H The Cove** 1750 E. 55th St. Nautically themed dive bar draws a diverse crowd.

Dennis McCleendon





Lincoln Square

Transit: CTA Brown Line 40 minutes to Western station

Tour time: 30-45 minutes (not counting stops)

This late-19th century truck-farming community (celery, cucumbers, etc.) grew rapidly as a residential and commercial area in the late-19th and early-20th century with the arrival of streetcars and an elevated rail line. Dubbed “Lincoln Square” for the six-corner intersection at Lincoln, Lawrence, and Western avenues, the bustling retail district along Lincoln features a wide variety of restaurants, cafés, specialty shops, and public art and architecture, including the last building designed by famed architect Louis H. Sullivan.

After arriving at the Western Avenue “L” stop **1**, check out the section of the Berlin Wall (1961-89) on display in the station lobby. It was acquired because of the area’s strong German heritage.

Exit the station through the north doors, cross the small plaza, and turn right (east) on Leland Avenue.

On your right is a 3,000 sq. ft. mural of German landmarks **2** (a bit worse for wear due to recent building renovations). Straight ahead is a Maypole. Several German-American festivals and a weekly farmer’s market are staged in the parking lot.

At the corner, cross the street, walk under the “Lincoln Square” arch, and enter the pedestrian mall, which dates to 1978.

This two-block section of Lincoln features a variety of distinctive shops and restaurants, along with commercial buildings dating to the early-20th century. Among the notable stores to watch out for are: Merz Apothecary, the Book Cellar **3**, Timeless Toys, the Chopping Block, and Gene’s Sausage Shop and rooftop café.

Continue north to Lawrence Avenue

Look across the street to see the beardless statue of Abraham Lincoln **4**. It was erected in 1956 to commemorate the centennial of his visits, as a private lawyer, to Chicago. To your left, across Western Avenue (4740 N.), rises the six-story DANK-Haus, a German-American cultural center.

Now turn around and head back along the east side of the Lincoln Avenue mall

A fountain and decorative lamp, a gift from Chicago’s German sister city Hamburg, mark Giddings Plaza. Thanks to the adjacent eating spots and judicious programming, it’s become a popular neighborhood hangout, especially in warm weather.



Looking east you’ll see a handsome row of graystones, built in a distinctive Chicago style—one that imagines no one will ever see the side walls clad in more prosaic Chicago Common brick.

After crossing under the “L” tracks **5**, a half-block east on Eastwood you’ll find the ornate Thomas Jefferson Pumping Station, part of the city’s water distribution network and a reminder of a lost era of public works structures.

Back on Lincoln, look for the large vertical sign of the Davis Theater **6** (built 1918). Several





years ago, a developer sought to redevelop the site for a condo complex. But, thanks to community pressure, the area's local alderman denied the rezoning, and it remains a popular movie theater. Across the street at 4611 N. Lincoln is the tiny, but beautifully ornamented green terra cotta façade of the former Krause Music Store. ▶ As its Chicago Landmark plaque notes, this 1922 design was the final work of Louis Sullivan, an influential architect who was the mentor to Frank Lloyd Wright.

Continue south on Lincoln, crossing Wilson Avenue.

You're entering the realm of the Old Town School of Folk Music, 6 an institution founded in 1957 that trained such musicians as Steve Goodman, Roger McGuinn, and John Prine. The school, which opened in this location in 1998, is housed in two buildings: a converted Art Deco-style



former public library (4544 N.), which contains a music store and 400-seat concert hall, and a modern classroom structure (4545 N.).

Continue south on Lincoln to Sunnyside Avenue.

On your left (4455 N.) is the Sulzer Regional Library, 7 a 1985 structure designed in a "German neoclassical style" by Hammond Beeby Babka. Across the street is a 15-acre public park named for Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy. Its 1970 fieldhouse replaced an earlier structure where Abe Saperstein began his career as a basketball coach in the 1920s. A few years later, after recruiting several South Side basketball players, Saperstein founded a travelling team that became known as the Harlem Globetrotters.

Turn right (west) on Sunnyside.

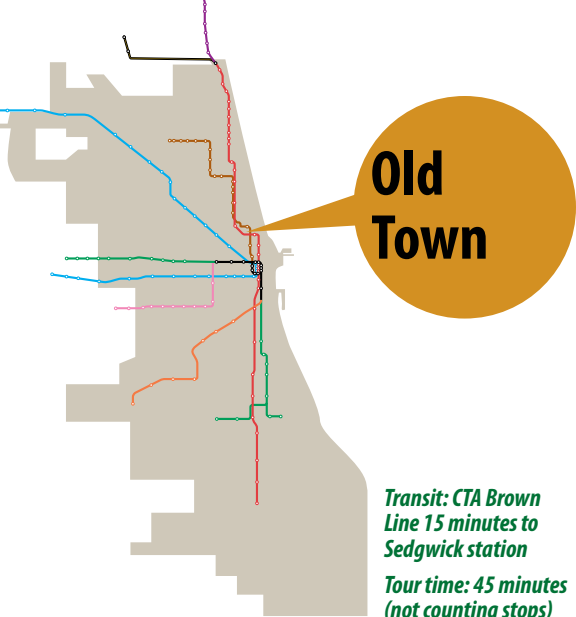
After passing the fieldhouse, note the recently constructed Victorian-style gazebo, which hosts musical concerts and events. Further, on your right, is Queen of Angels Church (2330 W.), a distinctive Art Deco-style building dating to 1940. 8

Turn right (north) on Western Avenue; continue to "L" station.

On the west side of the street is Queen of Angels School (1910), where church services originally were held. Some of the historic structures on this street display new building fronts, constructed when the street was widened in the 1920s, in accordance with the 1909 *Plan of Chicago's* vision of wide arterials.

Food and Drink

- A Opart Thai** 4658 N. Western Authentic Thai food and delicious curries
- B Chubby Weiners** 4652 N. Western Offers a fine version of a "Chicago hot dog"
- C Chicago Brauhaus** 4732 N. Lincoln A 40-year-old institution offering German food and Polka music
- D Paciugo Gelato** 2324 W. Giddings A great place to grab some ice cream and people watch in the plaza
- E Café Selmarie** 4729 N. Lincoln Known for pastries, brunches, and its outdoor patio
- F Huettenbar** 4721 N. Lincoln A dozen German beers on tap and friendly bartenders
- G La bocca della Verita** 4618 N. Lincoln Fresh Italian pastas and wine
- H The Grafton** 4530 N. Lincoln Homey Irish bar with good pub food
- I Bistro Campagne** 4518 N. Lincoln Excellent French cuisine in a cozy setting
- J Julius Mehl** 4363 N. Lincoln Outlet of famous Vienna coffee shop
- K Tiny Lounge** 4352 N. Leavitt Outstanding cocktails, appetizers, and a contemporary interior
- L Chalkboard** 4343 N. Lincoln Daily menu is written on a chalkboard in this tiny restaurant gem
- M Los Nopales** 4544 N. Western Distinctive Mexican offerings



Transit: CTA Brown Line 15 minutes to Sedgwick station
Tour time: 45 minutes (not counting stops)



Double back on Eugenie.

At the next corner (1700 N. Hudson) is the former residence (1974) of architect Walter Netsch, who designed this and other significant modernist buildings, including the Air Force Academy Chapel and the campus of the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Turn left (north) on Fern Court, a hybrid alley-street.

On your left at Menomonee is the Midwest Buddhist Temple, which was built in 1971 as the area underwent urban renewal. The pedestrian plaza to your left (3) also dates from that period. It occupies part of the right-of-way of Ogden Avenue, a diagonal street built in the 1920s to conform to the 1909 *Plan of Chicago*—but vacated in the early 1970s. As you walk through Old Town, watch for the many other townhouses built on the former right of way.

Turn right (east) on Menomonee Street.

The nine residences at 325–45 W. (on your right) are examples of the type of workers cottages constructed after the Fire of 1871, but prior to the city’s ban on frame construction. (4) Across the street (at 334 W.) is a large 1874 building that originally housed a window blind factory before being adapted—in the 1920s—for apartments. It was converted to condos in 2008.

After passing North Park Street, turn left (north) on Lincoln Park West.

This block contains several highlights. On the corner (1802 N.) is a rare farmhouse dating to the early 1870s. At 1826-34 N. is a group of brick row houses (5) designed by Dankmar Adler & Louis Sullivan (6) in 1884-85; note the distinctive floral ornament. The



Workers cottages from the 1870s. Bohemian artists. Gay civil rights activists. Urban renewal. Chicago’s Haight-Ashbury. Neighborhood revitalization. Gentrification. The “Old Town” area, which spans all of these aspects of local history, received its name during World War II as a neighborhood civil defense unit. Today, it features one of the city’s best surviving collections of late-19th century residences and an array of narrow and winding streets (at least by Chicago standards). Meanwhile, its commercial district, famed as the home of the Second City and Zanies comedy clubs and the Chicago History Museum, contains a wide variety of quaint shops, restaurants, bars, and other clubs.

Exit through the 1900-vintage “L” station house onto Sedgwick Street. Turn left (north), cross North Avenue, and turn left (west). Walk one block to Hudson Street and turn right (north).

You are entering the Old Town Triangle District, an early Chicago Landmark designated in 1977. On your left (1600 N. Hudson) is a 1928 high school (1) that was converted to residential condos in 1988.

At Eugenie Street, turn left (west).

The exterior walls of St. Michael’s Catholic Church (1633 N. Cleveland) (2) date to 1869, but its damaged interior was rebuilt in the Bavarian Baroque style by its German parishioners following the Fire of 1871. (Tours are given following the Sunday noon mass.) Johnny Weismuller, an Olympic swimmer turned actor (“Tarzan”), served as an altar boy here.

Jim Peters



former residence of Charles Wacker, who championed the 1909 *Plan of Chicago* as the city's first plan commission chair, is at 1836 N. Next door (at 1838 N.) is an elaborate Swiss Chalet-style cottage built in 1874 by Charles' father, brewer Frederick Wacker.

At the end of the block, turn hard right (southeast) on Lincoln Avenue.

The Second Empire row houses on your left (1841–49 N. Lincoln) date to 1881 and offer a marked contrast in scale to the high rise behind them.

Continue south on Lincoln and bear right (south) on Wells Street.

Note the pedestrian plazas at Willow and St. Paul, both built in the 1970s to limit traffic into the narrow Old Town streets. At 1734–40 N. Wells are four historic residences 6 encircled by a tall brick wall richly ornamented with broken ceramic tiles, stained glass, and carved wood doors. These additions were built in 1928–32 by artists Sol Kogen and Edgar Miller as their studios and helped popularize Old Town as an artist community. (A more extensive group of Kogen/Miller conversions can be found two blocks south of North Avenue, on Burton just east of Wells.)

Turn right (west) on St. Paul Avenue and then left (south) on Crilly Court.

This charming street 7 was built in 1885-93, with row houses on one side and a block-long apartment building on the other. Look for the sidewalk plaque in front of 1710 N. Crilly, which signifies this residence as a Chicago Landmark. It was the home in 1924 of Henry Gerber, who founded the nation's first gay rights organization and held meetings here. Also note the carvings of the names of the developer's children above the apartment (now condo) building entrances. The apartments began attracting artists and writers in the 1940s; actors John Candy and Bill Murray lived here in the 1970s.

Turn right (west) on Eugenie Street.

The two residences at 229–31 W. 8 are linked with a rear glass structure. Because of rising property values and landmark regulations that generally prevent teardowns, a number of Old Town homeowners have begun to connect adjacent houses to create larger residences. (The modern, but contextual, townhouses at 235 W. were built in 1962.)

Turn around and head east on Eugenie Street.

Note the group of workers cottages (215–25 W.) built after the Fire of 1871—but before the city's 1874 ban on frame construction.



Jim Peters

Turn right (south) on Wells Street.

On the northwest corner (1700–16 N. Wells) is a row of late-19th century storefronts. On the northeast corner (164–72 W. Eugenie) is a group of ornate 1886 row houses. As you approach North Avenue, look for the carved heads surmounting a storefront at 1616 N. 9 This is the longtime home of Second City, the improvisational comedy troupe that has trained actors for “Saturday Night Live” and numerous movies. The ornament was salvaged from the 1961 demolition of Louis Sullivan's Garrick Theater. Next door (at 1608 N.) is the entrance to Piper's Alley, an indoor mall built in the 1960s, when Old Town was the countercultural center of Chicago.

Option A: Turn right and return to the “L” station, four blocks to the west.

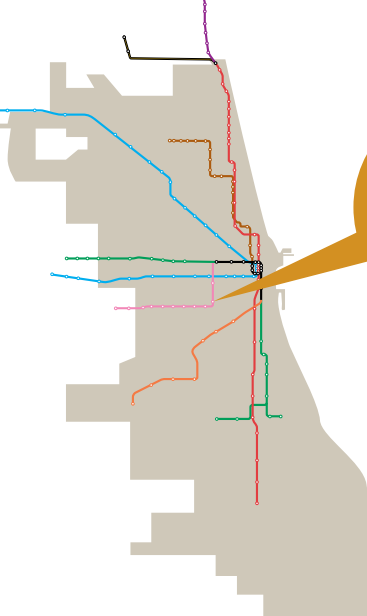
Option B: Turn left to visit the Chicago History Museum (1601 N. Clark), two blocks to the east.

Option C: Continue on Wells Street, crossing North Avenue.

Large decorative signs 10 mark the entrance to the Old Town commercial district. Although this stretch of Wells contains numerous restaurants and unique shops, there are virtually no remnants of the music clubs (Earl of Old Town), psychedelic head shops (Bizarre Bazaar), and stores (original Crate & Barrel) that once made this a hippie and tourist mecca.

Food and Drink

- A Twin Anchors** 1655 N. Sedgwick Neighborhood rib joint dating to 1932; arrive before 6 to beat crowds
- B Marge's Still** 1758 N. Sedgwick Neighborhood corner tavern
- C J. Parker** 1816 N. Clark Rooftop bar atop the Hotel Lincoln; great views
- D Nookie's** 1746 N. Wells Neighborhood breakfast standby
- E Old Town Ale House** 219 W. North Premier dive bar/“art” museum; hangout for Second City actors.
- F Dinotto Ristorante** 163 W. North Fine Italian restaurant
- G La Fournette** 1547 N. Wells French bakery; crepes and baguette sandwiches
- H O'Brien's** 1528 N. Wells Patio for drinks and appetizers
- I Kamehachi** 1531 N. Wells Sushi standby; upstairs cocktails
- J Bistro Margot** 1437 N. Wells French bistro; upstairs bar
- K Old Town Pour House** 1419 N. Wells Gastro pub with 90 beers on tap
- L Old Jerusalem** 1411 N. Wells Inexpensive falafel and baklava



Pilsen

**Transit: CTA Pink Line
40 minutes to 18th St.
station**

**Tour time: 60-90
minutes (not counting
food/drink stops)**

Pilsen is one of Chicago's oldest neighborhoods with some buildings predating the 1871 Chicago fire. Czech immigrants named the neighborhood after a Bohemian city; 100 years later, Pilsen had become the core of Chicago's Mexican-American community. Today, the neighborhood is known for its vibrant public art, historic buildings, industrial corridor, and lively mixed-use retail district. With its close proximity to downtown and the University of Illinois at Chicago, balancing development and preservation is a key challenge for this community.

As you exit the "L" station, the paintings on the platform walls and stairwells provide your first

introduction to Pilsen's famed murals, representing a mix of traditional and modern Mexican art.

Turn left (east) on 18th Street and walk a short distance to Paulina Street.

To the north, the spires of historic St. Adalbert's Church overlook the scene. A mural dedicated to a young hip-hop artist killed in gang violence fills the side wall of the building on the northwest corner. Across the street, the new building at the southeast corner represents a different vision for local youth: La Casa 1, a six-story college dormitory and education center is designed to boost graduation rates for low-income college students by providing a supportive living environment and services. The \$11 million project will also create a "Zocalo," or town square, including ground-floor commercial space and a 6,000 square foot single-story student center.

Pass through the square by crossing 18th Street and walking south on Paulina Street.

On your right is the former St. Vitus Church, 2 now the headquarters of The Resurrection

Project (TRP), a non-profit community development corporation and lead developer for La Casa. TRP is also the lead agency for Pilsen's New Communities Program, a long-range comprehensive neighborhood redevelopment program sponsored by the Local Initiatives Support Corporation.



Turn left (east) to cross onto 18th Place.

On the south side of 18th Place, the Cooper Dual Language Academy 3 is lined with tile mosaics portraying themes and people significant to Mexican culture.

Turn left (north) on Ashland Avenue.

On each side of Ashland is a series of three- and four-story buildings 4 emblematic of the unique architectural styles crafted by Pilsen's Czech immigrants. The Pilsen Historic District received National Register status in 2006. Encompassing over 4,000 buildings, it is the largest historic district in Illinois. Local non-profits are working hard to assist homeowners and businesses to take advantage of federal tax incentives for historically compatible building improvements.

Continue north on Ashland Avenue to 18th Street.

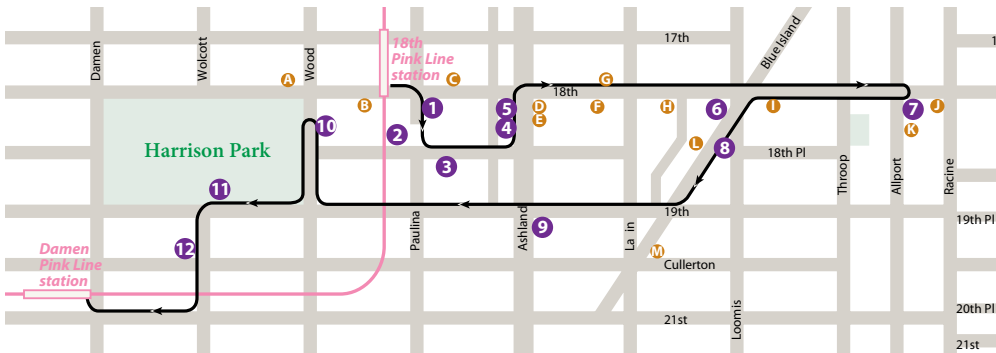
At this corner you'll see one of several intricate sidewalk placards 5 based on traditional Mexican themes.

Turn right (east) on 18th Street.



sea turtle on flickr

flickr on sea



Significant sites include the massive A.P.O. Cultural Center, 1436 W. 18th St., and “The Declaration of Immigration Mural” on the south side of 18th Street near Blue Island. **6** You’ll even pass a working tortilla factory, west of Laflin, emblematic of the neighborhood’s traditional mixed uses.

Continue east on 18th Street to check out Thalia Hall, 1225 W. 18th St. **7** Built in 1893 as a Romanesque Revival style opera house, it’s a protected Chicago Landmark.

Double back (west) to Blue Island Avenue and turn left (southwest).

The “Eagle Monument” in the triangle is a 1998 gift from Mexico City to Chicago. The light posts overlooking the street **8** are topped by sculptures representing Mexico’s national symbol: an eagle devouring a serpent.

Continue to 19th Street and turn right (west).

Approaching Ashland Avenue, you’ll see St. Jude’s Chapel and St. Pius Church on your left. **9** Murals adorn the chapel and buildings on the south and northwest corners of 19th and Ashland. The murals depict the daily lives and work of neighborhood people, along with likenesses of traditional heroes and Our Lady of Guadalupe.

Continue to 19th Street and turn right (north) at Wood Street.

Street levels were raised in this area when sewers were installed, which left the building lots at the original grade. Stairs go a half-level up to the second floor, and a half-level down to the ground floor. At 18th and Wood, you’ll find several portraits of Mexican singer Joan Sebastian, **10** along with a colorful line of traditionally attired woman dancers and portraits of famous women of Mexican heritage.

Walk back on Wood Street past Harrison Park. Turn right (west) on 19th Street.

Proceed to the National Museum of Mexican Art, 1852 W. 19th St., one of the best examples of Chicago’s ethnic museums. **11** The only museum of Hispanic culture accredited by the American Association of Museums, it is free and hosts a variety of permanent and special exhibitions.

After leaving the museum, turn right (west) and walk to Wolcott Avenue. Turn left (south).

You’ll be passing artist Hector Duarte’s “Gulliver in Wonderland” mural **12** at 1900 W. Cullerton, the “Zapata/Villa” mural at 1858 S. Wolcott, and the murals at the El Popocatepetil tortilla factory at 21st and Wolcott.

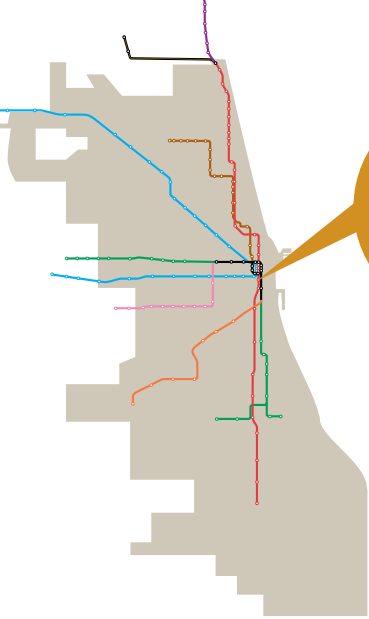
Turn right (west) on 21st Street and right again (north) on Damen Avenue to the CTA Pink Line Station.

View the “La Vida Simple” mural, installed as part of this transit line’s 2004 reconstruction.

Food and Drink

- A Paleteria Las Tarascas** 1806 W. 18th Mexican-accented ice cream treats
- B Carnitas Uruapan** 1725 W. 18th Carnitas by the pound; try mixtas
- C Mundial Cocina Mestiza** 1640 W. 18th Creative Mexican
- D Sabas Vega** 1808 S. Ashland Authentic Mexican specialties
- E La Cebollita Grille** 1807 S. Ashland Terrific tamales
- F Nuevo Leon** 1515 W. 18th Classic Mexican food. Can be crowded
- G Bombon Bakery** 1508 W. 18th Tres leches cake and other baked goodies
- H Café Jumping Bean** 1439 W. 18th Coffee shop and neighborhood hangout in a striking building.
- I Harbee Liquor and Tavern** 1345 W. 18th Historic and friendly bar
- J Honky Tonk BBQ** 1800 S. Racine Some of the best barbeque in the city
- K Al Teatro Ristorante** 1807 S. Allport Gelato and pizza in a landmark building
- L La Casa del Pueblo Taqueria** 1834 S. Blue Island Inexpensive casual stand-out
- M Taqueria El Milagro** 1923 S. Blue Island Inexpensive casual stand-out





Printers Row

Transit: CTA Red Line 6 minutes to Harrison station (or #146 bus to State & Harrison)

Tour time: 45 minutes (not counting stops)

Just south of Chicago's office district, Printers Row is two blocks of loft apartments and neighborhood retail lining Dearborn Street. From the 1890s, Chicago's printing companies clustered around the South Loop train stations, where handsome loft buildings on narrow blocks offered good natural light. By the 1970s, the passenger trains and most of the printers were gone, and architect Harry Weese and friends began buying the old printing house buildings and converting them to loft apartments. Redevelopment spread east to Grant Park and west to River City in the 1980s, and restaurants, supermarkets, and schools eventually followed.

Walk one block west on Harrison to Dearborn and turn right (north).

At 525 and 537 S. Dearborn, the Old Franklin and Terminals Buildings **1** are typical 1890s industrial loft buildings, converted to apartments. The Morton Building (538 S.), now part of the Wyndham Hotel Blake, has remarkable "Atlas" figures supporting the bay windows. The Pontiac Building (542 S.) is a very early (1891) work by Holabird & Roche and still an office building.

Walk back south, past Harrison Street.

A half-block west can be seen the windowless AT&T building, where high-speed Internet lines converge. As a result, several buildings nearby are Internet server hotels, with humming

racks of computers sending out Web pages from the same buildings where printers once sent out books. At 600 S. Dearborn is the 22-story Transportation Building from 1912. **2** During the Roaring Twenties, it housed the Prohibition Enforcement office of Elliot Ness. By 1977 it was completely abandoned, the ownership uncertain. Two years later it had been converted into 300 apartments. A half block east, on Plymouth Court, other printing and related buildings



Atelier Teee on flickr

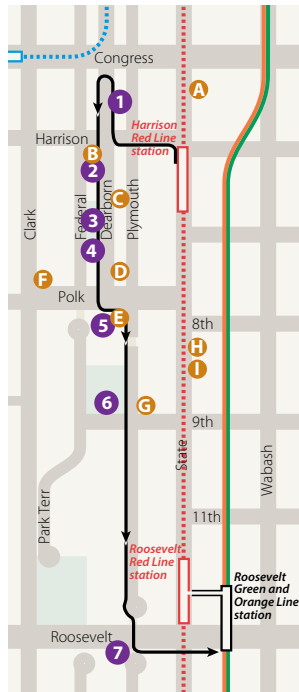


Dennis McClelland

were turned into apartments in the 1980s. On the northeast corner of Harrison and Plymouth, the framework of "Tom's Lunch" was left as a reminder of neighborhood history and to hold the corner. The Starbucks at Harrison & Dearborn occupies a small building shortened by fire decades ago. The upper floors are today a single-family residence, complete with a rooftop lawn.

Continue south on Dearborn to midblock.

Printers Row Park (700 S.) **3** was first created in 1982 to give visibility to the buff-colored brick Printers Square buildings along Federal Street, which were being converted to apartments and telecom space. The park was enlarged in 2010, and benches resembling fragments of printing type provide a reminder of the block's heritage. Across the street at 637 S. Dearborn, a small industrial





building in 1985 became Grace Place, the neighborhood church and community center. Don't overlook the "steeple" designed into the top left window. South of that, at 711 S. Dearborn, is the



Donohue Building, which in 1883 led the migration of printing houses to the area. A century later, it kicked off the block's conversion to residential lofts, where raw space was sold by the square foot to urban pioneers who designed their own units.

The Rowe Building (712 S.) ⁴ was converted to artists' lofts, one per floor, and also houses the neighborhood institution, Sandmeyer's Books. Next door at 720 S. Dearborn, the New Franklin Building, a 1912 work by Prairie School architect George Nimmons, is the block's fanciest structure. The second-level terra-cotta panels by Oskar Gross celebrate the art of printing.



of Dearborn Station ⁵ dominates the vista, as it has since 1885. After passenger trains departed for the last time in 1971, the station lost its trainshed and waited a decade for reuse. A retail galleria opened in 1985, but was never successful, and the interior space is now mostly offices. Around the corner on Plymouth is the door to Chicago's famed Jazz Showcase, which now occupies part of the station.

Cross Polk, turn left (east). Immediately past the train station, turn right (south) on Plymouth Court.

A quick walk behind the station puts you in Dearborn Park, a pioneering new-town-in-town that opened in 1980 on the station's former railyards. ⁶ The leafy community of two highrises, four midrises, and 200 townhouses is organized on cul-de-sacs around two parks. The "defensive design" can be criticized in hindsight, but in 1977 the reclamation of this part of the city was brave and unprecedented. A second phase of Dearborn Park, south of Roosevelt Road, was developed with townhouses in the 1990s.

Continue south along Plymouth Court and under the Roosevelt Road overpass.

Continue to Polk Street.

A few blocks west is Bertrand Goldberg's 1985 curvilinear structure, River City, and two new residential highrises from the last decade. To the east, the pleated dark glass wall of Two East Eighth, now student housing, marks the transition to the collegiate and hotel districts along Wabash and Michigan. At the south end of Printing House Row, the clock tower

Bronze sculptures by Miklos Simon atop the bridge ⁷ are reminders of the Museum Campus a half-mile east. At the south portal of the underpass, a narrow passageway to your left leads east alongside the viaduct to State and Roosevelt, where you can board the CTA Red, Green, or Orange Line trains or ride the #146 bus back north to the Hyatt Hotel or North Michigan Avenue.



Food and Drink

- A Epic Burger** 525 S. State Fresh ingredients make terrific burgers and fries
- B Amarit Thai & Pan Asian Cuisine** 600 S. Dearborn Inexpensive but tasty Thai
- C Kasey's Tavern** 701 S. Dearborn Unassuming bar where the printers once drank their lunches
- D Hackney's Printers' Row** 733 S. Dearborn time-tested roadhouse food and burgers
- E Bar Louie** 47 W. Polk Pub grub
- F Blackie's** 755 S. Clark Neighborhood tavern, famed for decades
- G Chicago Curry House** 899 S. Plymouth White-tablecloth Indian and Nepali food
- H Lou Malnati's Pizzeria** 805 S. State Chicago-style deep-dish pizza; some think the best
- I Jimmy Greens** 825 S. State Sports bar with impressive thin-crust pizza

UIC and Taylor St

**Transit: CTA Blue Line
10 minutes to Halsted station**

**Tour time: 60-90
minutes (not counting
food/drink stops)**

This area provides tremendous contrasts from an urban planning perspective. Reformers Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr founded their social settlement house here, in 1889, to serve the diverse groups of immigrants who had densely populated this area. In the 1960s, amid community protest, much of the area was razed to construct the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois (UIC). And, in the 1990s, the City relocated the famed Maxwell Street open-air market to provide expansion space for UIC (although, as with Jane Addams' Hull-House, some historic structures were retained). As a result, the area features a wide variety of both historic and contemporary architecture.

Exit onto Halsted Street (east end of "L" platform), turn right (south), and walk two blocks.

The 1856 residence at 800 S. Halsted St. and its adjacent Dining Hall (1905) ① are the only remnants of the 13-building Jane Addams Hull-House complex, which helped train immigrants in the late-19th and early-20th centuries to "acquire tools to put down roots in America." The largely-intact interior includes excellent exhibits and a scale model of the complex. *Open Tue.-Fri., 10-4, and Sun., noon-4.*

Continue south, four blocks, on Halsted.

This will be the most boring section of the tour, as you pass several large buildings constructed for UIC in the mid-1960s. At Roosevelt and Halsted are the UIC Forum and the UIC Skyspace. ② Check out the view through the top of the latter structure (particularly at sunrise or sunset), which was designed by James Turrell in 2005. To the west (right) is St. Francis Assisi church



Jim Peters

(1905), which was moved 40 feet south in the 1920s for the widening of Roosevelt Road, inspired by the 1909 *Plan of Chicago*. A sit-in protest by its longtime Mexican-American congregation helped save the church from demolition in 1996.

Continue south, two blocks, to Maxwell Street. Turn left (east) and walk to mid block.

For more than a century, this had been the location of the historic Maxwell Street Market, ③ an area famous for its open-air shopping, live blues music, and hot dog stands (two survive a block east on Union Street). Amid widespread protests, the City acquired the properties in the early 1990s, on behalf of UIC, to create new residential/commercial development and athletic fields. Several historic buildings at the corner were saved, while the facades of a dozen others were relocated to this block of Maxwell, which sports interpretive markers and bronze statues of market figures ④. The market itself was moved in 1994 to a location several blocks northeast, where it operates on Sundays.

Turn around and walk west on Maxwell Street to Halsted; turn left (south).

In contrast to the wide streets and superblocks of the 1960s UIC campus area, here the streets were not widened, and a traditional Chicago commercial street was re-created. University offices and residences occupy the upper floors of many of the new structures.

Turn right (west) on 14th Place.

Walk past the athletic fields and new townhouses. The traditional Chicago block pattern doesn't allow dense townhouse development, so here it's been supplemented by named walkways. Former warehouses and new loft projects can be seen to the south, next to the railroad embankment.

At Morgan Street, turn left (south), and walk a half block to 15th Street.

This recent \$200 million residential project converted seven historic buildings ④ from the city's former wholesale market (1925), which closed in 2001. Note how the loading docks and canopies have been preserved, with parking tucked underneath the terra cotta-clad buildings. More than 800 apartment units occupy "University Commons," which has won several preservation awards.





Double back north on Morgan.

At the southeast corner of Maxwell and Morgan streets is an old Chicago police station (1888) that now houses the UIC Police Department. Fans of the 1980s television show, “Hill Street Blues,” will recognize this building **5** from the opening credits. It’s where Capt. Furillo and Lt. Buntz started their work day.

Continue north on Morgan to Roosevelt Road; turn left (west) to Blue Island Avenue.

On the southeast corner is a branch bank **6** that now occupies the former Illinois Regional Library for the Blind and

Physically Handicapped (1975; Stanley Tigerman, architect), which had been one of the nation’s first fully accessible buildings. On the southwest corner is new residential housing, which occupies part of the former ABLA public housing complex (demolished 2002).

On the north side of the street are two historic buildings **7**: Holy Family Church (1080 W. Roosevelt; built 1857-66) and St. Ignatius College Prep (1076 W. Roosevelt; 1869). Both predate the Chicago Fire of 1871. The church was later saved from demolition in 1990, in dramatic last-minute fashion, when parishioners raised \$1 million. To the east of the high school is a large stone object, which is a portion of the cornice of Louis Sullivan’s Old Chicago Stock Exchange (demolished 1972), the subject of another famous preservation battle.

Walk west past the church to Racine Avenue.

The new townhouses around you are Roosevelt Square, part of the replacement housing for Chicago’s demolished mid- and high-rise public housing.

Turn right (north) on Racine and walk two blocks to Taylor Street.

You’re now in the heart of what survives from the Italian neighborhood that was largely demolished in the 1960s for the UIC campus. To the west, the former Jane Addams Homes (built 1938) have been demolished, but there are plans to convert the one remaining building **8** (1322 W. Taylor) into the

National Public Housing Museum.

Turn right (east) on Taylor and walk a few blocks to Morgan Street. Turn left (north) until you see the large building on your right (UIC’s Richard J. Daley Library). Turn right (east) and enter the UIC campus.

As befitting a new urban campus built from scratch, these buildings **9** were designed in the mid-1960s largely by a single architect, Walter Netsch of Skidmore Owings and Merrill. While their Brutalist-style is not for everyone, the narrow slit windows did help control light for classroom lectures. Some of the buildings recently have been “skinned” and replaced with more energy-efficient glass curtain walls. The original character of the campus was greatly altered in the early 1990s when a comprehensive network of second-level walkways that connected the buildings was demolished due to safety and maintenance concerns.

Walk north (left) through the campus.

The 28-story building on your left is University Hall **10** (UIC’s administration building), which demonstrates Netsch’s unique approach to structure. The building is 20 feet wider at the top than bottom.

Cross Harrison Street and enter the Blue Line station at Peoria Street.

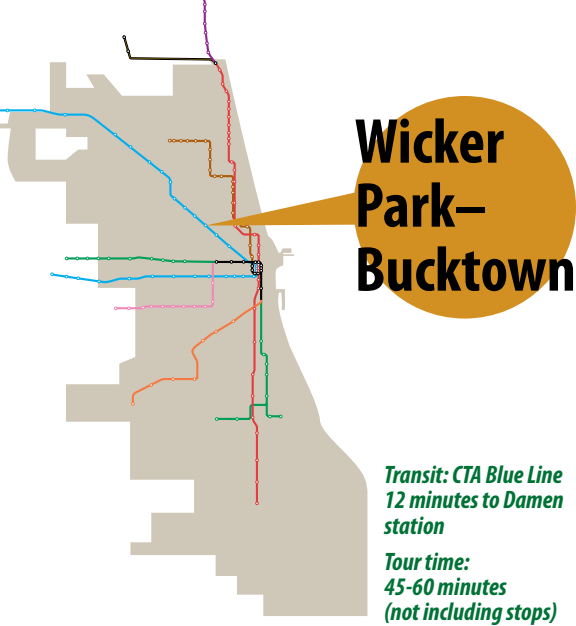
If you continue slightly past the station entrance, you’ll come to the main building **11** of UIC’s College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs (412 S. Peoria), which includes one of the nation’s largest graduate programs in urban planning.



Jim Peters

Food and Drink

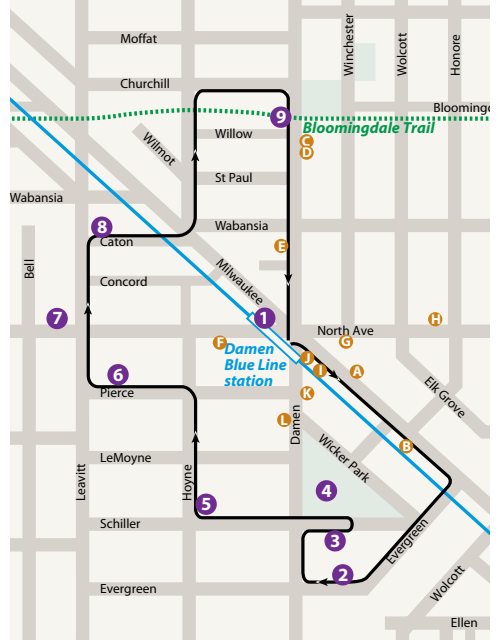
- A Greek Islands** 200 S. Halsted Popular Greek restaurant founded in 1971; *Opaa!*
- B Artopolis** 306 S. Halsted Bakery/café known for its lunches
- C La Taberna Tapas** 1301 S. Halsted Vibrant Mediterranean spot/sangrias
- D Jim’s Original** 1250 S. Union Classic Chicago hot dog stand founded in 1939 (relocated here in 2001)
- E Three Aces** 1321 W. Taylor Comfy gastropub with indie music
- F RoSal’s** 1154 W. Taylor Intimate old-style Italian
- G Al’s Italian Beef** 1079 W. Taylor One of the best purveyors of this distinctly-Chicago sandwich (if it’s warm enough, Mario’s frozen lemonade stand across the street may have opened for the season)
- H Tuscany** 1014 W. Taylor Upscale old-style Italian
- I Tufano’s Vernon Park Tap** 1073 W. Vernon Park Pl. Old-school Italian neighborhood joint
- J Jak’s Tap** 901 W. Jackson UIC student/faculty hangout with 40 tap beers



Wicker Park– Bucktown

Transit: CTA Blue Line
12 minutes to Damen station

Tour time:
45-60 minutes
(not including stops)



Recently named the fourth “hippest hipster neighborhood” in the U.S. by Forbes magazine, this area features historic homes, trendy restaurants and bars, boutique shopping, and art galleries. Historically settled by German, Scandinavian, and Eastern European immigrants, some say that Bucktown’s name may have originated from the large number of goats (bucks) raised by Polish families. Historic mansions built for Chicago’s wealthy businessmen in the late-19th century sit next to newly-constructed homes, creating an eclectic architectural blend of Victorian and modern-era residences. An active chamber of commerce hosts events, supports local businesses, and has helped spur this area’s revitalization.

Exit “L” station and turn left (north) on Damen to North Avenue.

You are at the heart of Wicker Park’s “Six Corners,” where Damen, Milwaukee, and North avenues meet. The structure to the east (right), featuring checkerboard details, is the Flat Iron Arts Building, which contains more than 50 artists studios and galleries.

To your left (west) is the Northwest Tower, which was one of the only high-rise buildings in this outlying Chicago neighborhood when it was built in 1928. 1

Also located at this intersection is a new flagship Walgreens drug store 2, which occupies the historic Noel State Bank (built 1919), an enterprise that fell victim to a bank

run during the Great Depression. The new drug store now sells high-end hipster fare, including sushi, frozen yogurt, locally baked pastries, craft beer, and gear for bicyclists. Head inside to see the restored elaborate plaster ceiling with stained-glass window, as well as the basement where the bank vault has been transformed into a vitamin room.

Turn right (southeast) on Milwaukee Avenue.

Browse the vintage clothing shops, bars and restaurants, and used book and music shops, including Myopic Books, a neighborhood mainstay for 20 years with 80,000 titles.

Turn right (southwest) on Evergreen Avenue.

You’re entering the Wicker Park Historic District, which is listed both on the National Register and as a Chicago Landmark. You’ll see restored Victorian-era homes, many with lovely details such as turrets, intricate porches, and stained glass.



Food and Drink

- A **iCream** 1537 N. Milwaukee Flavor-it-yourself ice cream
- B **Bongo Room** 1470 N. Milwaukee Decadent brunch
- C **Bluebird** 1749 N. Damen Gastropub
- D **Hot Chocolate** 1747 N. Damen Decadent desserts
- E **Goddess and Grocer** 1646 N. Damen Quick sandwich or snack
- F **Trencherman** 2039 W. North Cocktails, pub grub
- G **Piece Pizza** 1927 W. North Brew pub and pizza
- H **The Southern** 1840 W. North Bar and sandwiches
- I **Double Door** 1572 N. Milwaukee Live music venue
- J **Glazed and Infused** 1553 N. Damen Donuts, dude
- K **Big Star** 1531 N. Damen Tacos, cocktails, big patio
- L **Violet Hour** 1520 N. Damen Speakeasy cocktails

At 1958 N. Evergreen, #3, you can see the former home of Nelsen Algren (1909-81), a Chicago author who won the National Book Award in 1950 for *The Man with the Golden Arm*. **2**

Turn right (north) on Damen Avenue, then right (east) on Schiller Street.

The Queen Anne–style house at 1941 W. Schiller **3** dates to 1891. The Italianate residence at 1951 W. (built in 1873) has a Moorish-influenced porch addition from 1890. The residence at 1955 W. dates to 1883.

Across the street is the neighborhood’s namesake triangular-shaped park, a place for locals to play basketball, walk their dogs, or play a game at the chess pavilion. A replica of the original 1885 cast-iron fountain **4** was reinstalled in 2001.

Double back west to Hoyne Avenue and turn right (north).

Known as “Beer Baron Row,” the two-block stretch between Schiller and Pierce includes a dozen former residences of Chicago brewery owners. The residences at 1407 and 1417 N. Hoyne **5** both were built in 1879—one in a French Second Empire style, the other as an Italianate. The Queen Anne house at 1521 N. dates to 1895; the Italianate-style one at 1559 N. to 1876.

Turn left (west) on Pierce Avenue.

Although smaller in scale than Hoyne, the residences on this block are equally elaborate. The house at 2135 W. Pierce features a wealth of carved woodwork, dating to 1889. Polish pianist Jan Paderewski reportedly played a concert on the porch **6** at 2138 W. in 1915, while the residences at 2146, 2150, and 2156 W. all were designed in the Romanesque Revival style (built 1890).

Turn right (north) on Leavitt Street; cross North Avenue.

The modern building to your left (west), 2210 W. North, was built in 1995 as live/

work lofts. **7** You’re now entering the Bucktown neighborhood, although these streets are still within the boundaries of the Wicker Park Historic District. Two Romanesque-style graystone “flats,” dating from the 1890s and including multiple residential units, are at 1644 and 1648 N. Leavitt.

Turn right (east) on Caton Street.

Although the five residences between 2138 and 2156 W. Caton **8** were built at the same time (1891), each has a very different architectural style.

Cross Milwaukee Avenue and turn left (north) on Hoyne Street; continue three blocks to Churchill Street; turn right (east).

Although you are now outside the historic district, note how the various architectural styles and ages still seem to work together.

Turn right (south) on Damen Avenue.

This is Bucktown’s main street, lined with loft apartments, chic boutiques, high-end home decor and antique shops, and sophisticated restaurants.

The viaduct you’ll pass under is an abandoned railroad line, which is scheduled to be converted into a three-mile linear park, the Bloomingdale Trail, **9** in 2014. Local residents have partnered with the City of Chicago and the Trust for Public Land to design the park/trail, connecting multiple neighborhoods and becoming the longest elevated park in the world—and a bicycle-friendly version of New York City’s popular High Line.

Cross North Avenue to the Damen Blue Line station to return to Loop.



Jim Peters



Other Places to Explore

Albany Park

CTA Brown Line 35 minutes to Francisco, Kedzie, and Kimball stations

This area transitioned rapidly from truck farms to an established urban neighborhood following completion of the Ravenswood Elevated (Brown Line) in 1907. Successive waves of immigrants have made Albany Park their first stop in Chicago and it remains one of the city's most ethnically diverse communities. Hugging the Chicago River (Francisco "L" stop) is the Ravenswood Manor Historic District, which typifies Chicago's "Bungalow Belt" architecture. Kedzie Avenue hosts a notable selection of Middle Eastern shops and eateries (such as Great Sea, Noon-o-Kabab, and Semiramis), along with other ethnically oriented businesses. A half mile to the north, the Chicago River flows through the campus of the 116-year-old North



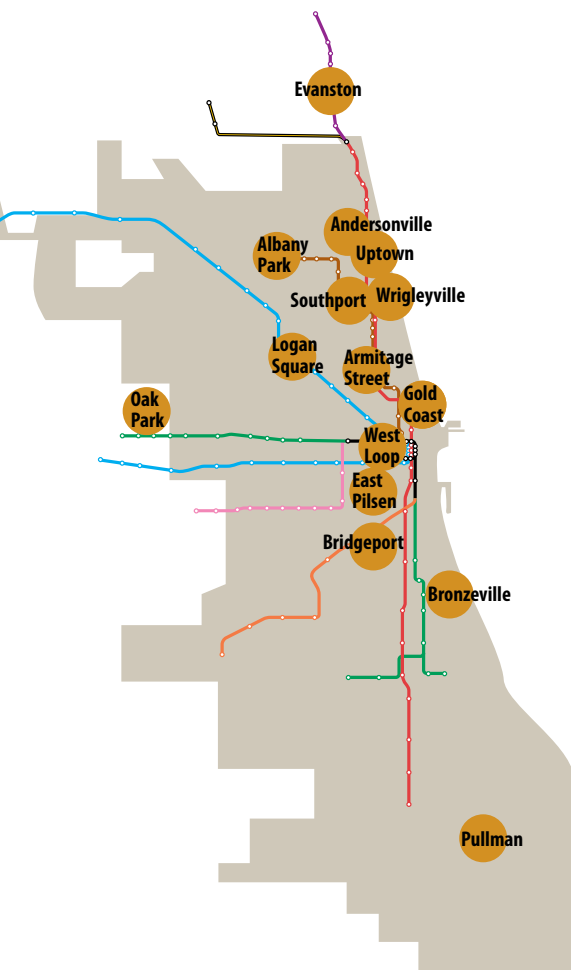
Dennis McClelland

Park University. The Kimball Rail Terminal anchors the bustling Lawrence Avenue commercial corridor and has been tagged as a site for future transit-oriented development.

Andersonville

CTA Bus #22 45 minutes to Foster Ave.

This hip, far North Side neighborhood was historically a Swedish enclave. Andersonville has held on to many of its Swedish roots—both the Swedish-American Museum (5211 N. Clark) and the popular Swedish Bakery (5348 N. Clark) are worth a visit—but has become known for its unique shopping and diverse local restaurant scene. The aptly named Turkish Cuisine and Bakery (5605 N. Clark) is great for traditional Turkish food (and is BYOB), Hopleaf (5148 N. Clark) is a favorite for its large selection of Belgian beer and food, and Simon's Tavern (5210 N. Clark) is one of the area's oldest historic bars. East of Clark Street, between Foster and Bryn Mawr, is the Lakewood-Balmoral Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.



Armitage Street

CTA Brown Line 15 minutes to Armitage station

This four-block stretch ranks as one of the city's finest Victorian-era commercial streetscapes. It was protected as a Chicago Landmark District in 2003, with urging from retailers and residents, after several property owners demolished buildings for new chain stores. The historic "L" station was built in 1900, while the Old Town School of Folk Music (909 W. Armitage) dates to 1896. Among the area's many restaurants/stores are: Vosges Haut-Chocolate (951 W. Armitage), Café Ba-Ba-Reeba for tapas (2024 N. Halsted), and Pasta Palazzo (1966 N. Halsted). Two blocks east of Halsted are the two most expensive residential streets in Chicago: the 1800- and 1900-blocks of Burling and Orchard. Sometimes referred to as "Gazillionaires Row," they feature newly-built mansions for some of the city's wealthiest families. Among the largest homes

are 1860 and 1875 N. Orchard (15,000 and 8,400 sq. ft., respectively) and 1906 and 1932 N. Burling (7,500 and 18,000 sq. ft.) Estimated property values are between \$3 and \$10 million.

Bridgeport

CTA Orange Line 12 minutes to Halsted station

Bridgeport is one of the city's oldest neighborhoods, dating to the 1830s, when it served as the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The angled street grid and frame workers cottages—west of Halsted and north of 31st Street—still reflect this influence.



However, the neighborhood is perhaps best known as the cradle of the political machine that produced Chicago's iconic father-and-son mayors, Richard J. and Richard M. Daley. Recently, population spillover from nearby Chinatown and Hispanic areas has brought ethnic diversity to the once-predominantly Irish and Eastern European community. A lively arts scene has taken root in old warehouses and storefronts converted to studios, gallery space, and restaurants. They include: the Bridgeport Coffee House (3101 S. Morgan.), Co-Prosperity Sphere (3219 S. Morgan), East Bank Studios (1200 W. 35th), Maria's Community Bar (960 W. 31st), Northern City (742 W. 31st St.), Pleasant House Bakery (964 W. 31st), and Zhou B Art Center (1029 W. 35th). The 27-acre Palmisano Stearns Quarry Park (27th and Halsted) was converted from a landfill site to a model of green design, with a pond, terraced wetlands, native plantings and a 35-foot hiking and sledding mound. (The #8 bus runs south on Halsted from the Orange Line "L" station.)

Bronzeville/IIT

CTA Green Line 12 minutes to 35th Street station

The "Great Migration" of the early-20th century helped popularize this as an early business center for the city's African-American community. Black Metropolis/Bronzeville, a local and national historic district, commemorates nine of the surviving commercial structures, including: the Chicago Bee Building (now a public library at 3647 S. State St.), the Eighth Regiment Armory (now a public high school at 3533 S. Giles Ave.), and the Sunset Café, where Louis Armstrong, Earl Hines,



Dennis McClelland

and other jazz greats performed (now a hardware store at 315 E. 35th St.). Also of interest is the campus of the Illinois Institute of Technology, which largely was designed by Mies van der Rohe in the 1950s and '60s. Other notable area buildings include Rem Koolhaas' IIT Campus Center (3201 S. State St.), Helmut Jahn's IIT dorm (3301 S. State St.), and the Chicago White Sox ballpark (333 W. 35th St.).

East Pilsen

CTA Blue Line 9 minutes to Halsted–UIC station, then #8 bus south 9 minutes to 18th Street

This neighborhood, one of the city's oldest, is bordered by the Chicago River, 16th Street, and Halsted Street. It was bisected by construction of the Stevenson Expressway in the 1950s, leaving much of it blighted. In the 1960s, a local developer, John Podmajersky, began purchasing dilapidated warehouses and low-rise commercial buildings along the Halsted corridor and converting them into artist's live-work spaces. In 1970, he established the Pilsen East Artist Open House Weekend to help promote the area. The compact easily walkable arts district, which is centered at 18th and Halsted, features 30-plus galleries, restaurants and exhibition spaces. Open studio nights are held on the second Friday of the month. Some of the area's well-regarded bar/restaurants are Nightwood (2119 S. Halsted), Simone's (960 W. 18th), and Skylark (2149 S. Halsted).

Evanston

CTA Purple Line 45 minutes to Davis or Dempster station

Evanston, which borders Chicago to the north, is known as an ideal blend of city and suburb. Well-served by transit, its residential neighborhoods of historic homes and apartment buildings are complemented by several vibrant commercial districts. Downtown Evanston, which is located a short walk from the Lake Michigan shoreline, has an increased vibrancy today, the result of recent decades of municipal effort and investment. Numerous shops, restaurants, condominiums, and a multiplex movie theater are located downtown. Some highlights are: Bistro Bordeaux (618 Church), Campagnola (815 Chicago), Dave's Italian Kitchen (1635 Chicago), Edzo's Burger Shop (1571 Sherman), and Space-music (1245 Chicago). Another key aspect of downtown's vitality is adjacent Northwestern University, whose campus expansion has been aided by 74 acres of lakefill over the past few decades. The Mary and Leigh Block Museum of Art (40 Arts Circle Dr.), houses a collection of 5,000 works on paper. The nearby Grosse Point Lighthouse (2601 Sheridan Road; opened 1874) still serves as a navigation aid for vessels on Lake Michigan.



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Gold Coast

CTA Red Line 5 minutes to Clark/Division station

Following the Fire of 1871, some of the city's wealthiest citizens built residences in this Near North Side neighborhood adjacent to Lake Michigan. During the boom of the late-1960s and early-'70s, many of the buildings began to be replaced with high-rise apartment buildings. This led to the landmark



Jim Peters

designation of the area's core, Astor Street Historic District, in 1975. Standout buildings (from south to north) are: 1308 Astor (built 1888), 1355 Astor (1913), 1365 Astor (1891; Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright, architects), 4 W. Burton (1901), and 20 W. Burton (1892). Two blocks east are two other rare surviving groups of late-19th century mansions at: 1250-60 and 1516-30 N. Lake Shore Dr. At the north end of Astor Street is Lincoln Park, where you can find the Chicago History Museum (1601 N. Clark St.) and one

of the nation's finest depictions of Abraham Lincoln (1887; Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor).

Logan Square

CTA Blue Line 15 minutes to Logan Square station

This diverse neighborhood features striking architecture, tree-lined boulevards, and a range of restaurants, ranging from fast food to high-end dining. The earliest residents of Logan Square were of Scandinavian origin, mostly Norwegians and Danes, who settled here for its relatively inexpensive housing. Over time, this same reason has drawn immigrants and working-class citizens from Mexico, Poland, and Puerto Rico. Logan Square is centered on its namesake public square (Illinois Centennial Monument; built 1918) where Milwaukee Avenue, a bustling commercial corridor, intersects with Logan and Kedzie boulevards, part of the city's famed 26-mile Boulevard System. Other points of interest include: the Logan Theater (2646 N. Milwaukee Ave.), a 1915 movie theater



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with later Art Deco details, and Hairpin Lofts (2800 N. Milwaukee Ave.), an award-winning restoration of a 1930 building that now houses affordable live/work residences, retail, and an arts center. Some of the area's popular restaurants and bars include: Billy Sunday's (3143 W. Logan), Café con Leche (2714 N. Milwaukee), Longman and Eagle (2657 N. Kedzie), Lula Café (2537 N. Kedzie), The Owl (2521 N. Milwaukee), The Rocking Horse (2535 N. Milwaukee), and Telegraph (2601 N. Milwaukee).



Jim Peters

Oak Park

CTA Green Line 26 minutes to Harlem station, Marion exit

Oak Park is a diverse inner-ring suburb, immediately west of Chicago. Since the 1960s, Oak Park has encouraged a stable and racially integrated population, which was spurred by a Fair Housing Ordinance (1968). Two of the best-known Oak Park residents are Ernest Hemingway and Frank Lloyd Wright, who lived and worked in the area between 1889 and 1909. You can visit Wright's Home and Studio (951 Chicago Ave.), Hemingway's Birthplace Museum (200 N. Oak Park Ave.), or Unity Temple (875 Lake St.), a 1909 structure often considered to be the first modern building in the world. Most of the village's Prairie Style architecture is concentrated within the 70-square-block Frank Lloyd Wright Historic District. Greenline Wheels, a local social enterprise, offers bike rentals and tours of Oak Park's famous architecture, parks and gardens, public mansions, and 12 shopping districts.

Pullman

Metra Electric Line 25 minutes to 111th Street station

This Far South Side community, 13 miles south of the Loop, was built in 1880-84 as a planned model industrial town by George Pullman, owner of the Pullman Palace Car Co. In addition to the factory itself, the town provided housing for the company's employees. Following a workers strike and Pullman's death in 1897, the buildings were purchased by private residents. In 1971, amid threats of urban renewal clearance, the area was designated as one of the city's first Chicago Landmark Districts. It is also a National Historic Landmark and an Illinois State Historic Site. The Visitors Center is located at 112th and Cottage Grove, two blocks from the station. Among the

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notable buildings are: Arcade Row Houses, 11100 block of St. Lawrence; Executive Row, 111th Street; Greenstone Church, 112th

and St. Lawrence; Hotel Florence, 11111 S. Forestville; and the Pullman Administration Building, 110th and Cottage Grove, which was rebuilt in 1998, following a disastrous fire.

Southport Corridor

CTA Brown Line 22 minutes to Southport station

This eight-block stretch of Southport Avenue features one of the city's most-lively neighborhood commercial districts. At the north end (3713 N.) is the Music Box Theater, built in 1928 and still showing movies (foreign and independent films) in its 800-seat "atmospheric"-style theater. At the south end is Schub's (3159 N.), an eclectic music venue housed in a former Schlitz Brewery "tied house" dating to 1922. In between are countless boutiques, restaurants, and bars. Outlets of both independent and chain stores can be found. Among the historic taverns is Southport Lanes (3325 N.), located in another former Schlitz tied house and featuring one of the nation's last hand-set bowling alleys.



Dennis McElendron

Uptown

CTA Red Line 25 minutes to Lawrence or Argyle stations

In the 1920s, Uptown was the North Side's most popular commercial and entertainment district, and many architecturally significant structures from that period remain today. The intersection of Lawrence and Broadway marks the core of the district, where the historic Riviera and Aragon theaters continue to host concerts and other events, while the 4,400-seat Uptown Theater, which closed in 1981, awaits restoration. The Green Mill Jazz Club (4802 N. Broadway), a speakeasy during Prohibition, still features live jazz seven nights a week. Four blocks north,



surrounding the intersection of Argyle and Broadway, is one of the city's largest concentrations of East Asian restaurants, where the CTA station was renovated with a fare collection booth resembling a tea house and a Chinese pagoda-style platform canopy. A block west is the former Essanay Studios (1333-45 W. Argyle St.), where some 1,500 films were produced, starring such notables as Charlie Chaplin and Gloria Swanson. It operated from 1907 to 1918, when Chicago briefly was the nation's movie capital.

West Loop

CTA Green Line 8 minutes to Morgan station

This former warehouse and wholesale market district has recently transitioned into one of the city's most dynamic neighborhoods. With its close proximity to the Loop, this area has an eclectic mix of warehouses converted into high-end lofts, still-operating manufacturing facilities, boutique shopping, art galleries, and dozens of trendy restaurants (see Chowhound, Urbanspoon, or Yelp). Points of interest include Harpo Studios (110 N. Carpenter), once the production site of Oprah Winfrey's talk show; the site of the Haymarket Tragedy (151-199 N. Desplaines St.), where police and striking workers clashed in 1886; and Old St. Patrick's Catholic Church (700 W. Adams St.), built in 1856 and one of the few survivors of the Chicago Fire, which started just a few blocks away in 1871. The Morgan Street station, completed in 2012, is the first new CTA elevated station since 1997, and it showcases dramatic skyline views.

Wrigleyville

CTA Red Line 15 minutes to Addison station

This North Side neighborhood is dominated—both in fact and in name—by the venerable baseball park at the corner of Clark and Addison: Wrigley Field. The ballpark originally was built in 1914 for the Chicago Whales, a Federal League franchise. When that league folded two years later, the Chicago Cubs moved from their West Side ballpark to this location. Ballpark tours are offered on both game and non-game days (reservations required). Most of the area's restaurants and bars are located along Clark Street, north and south of the ballpark. The iO Theater, home to some of the city's best improvisational comedy, has shows nightly (3541 N. Clark). A block north of the ballpark (between Byron, Clifton, Grace, and Kenmore streets) is one of the city's first protected local landmark districts, Alta Vista Terrace. The 40 residences were built in 1900 to resemble London rowhouses. Each house has a "twin"—see if you can find it.

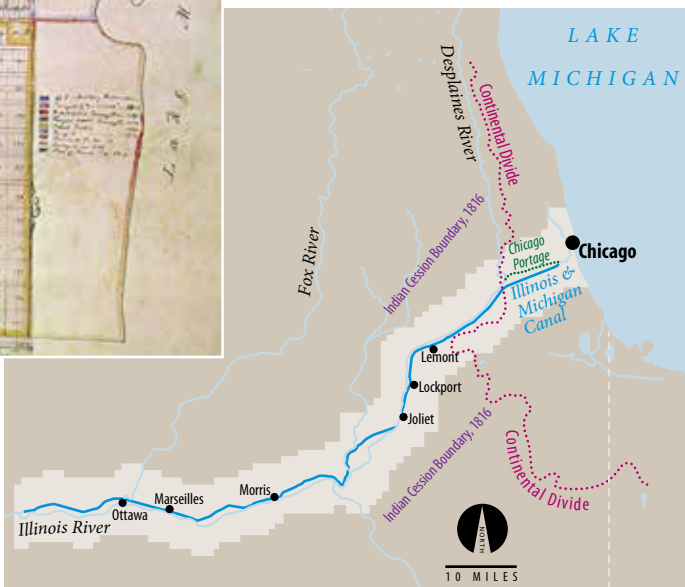


Jim Peters

Chicago planning timeline



An 1834 map of the town shows the original townsite lots platted parallel to the river, at a very slight angle to the section lines that bounded later additions.



Canal commissioners were given land grants (brown) along the canal route. In 1829, they laid out towns at both ends and sold lots to finance canal construction.



Compiled by Dennis McClendon

1673

Marquette and Joliet explore the Chicago area and describe how easily a canal could connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River

1779 ▲

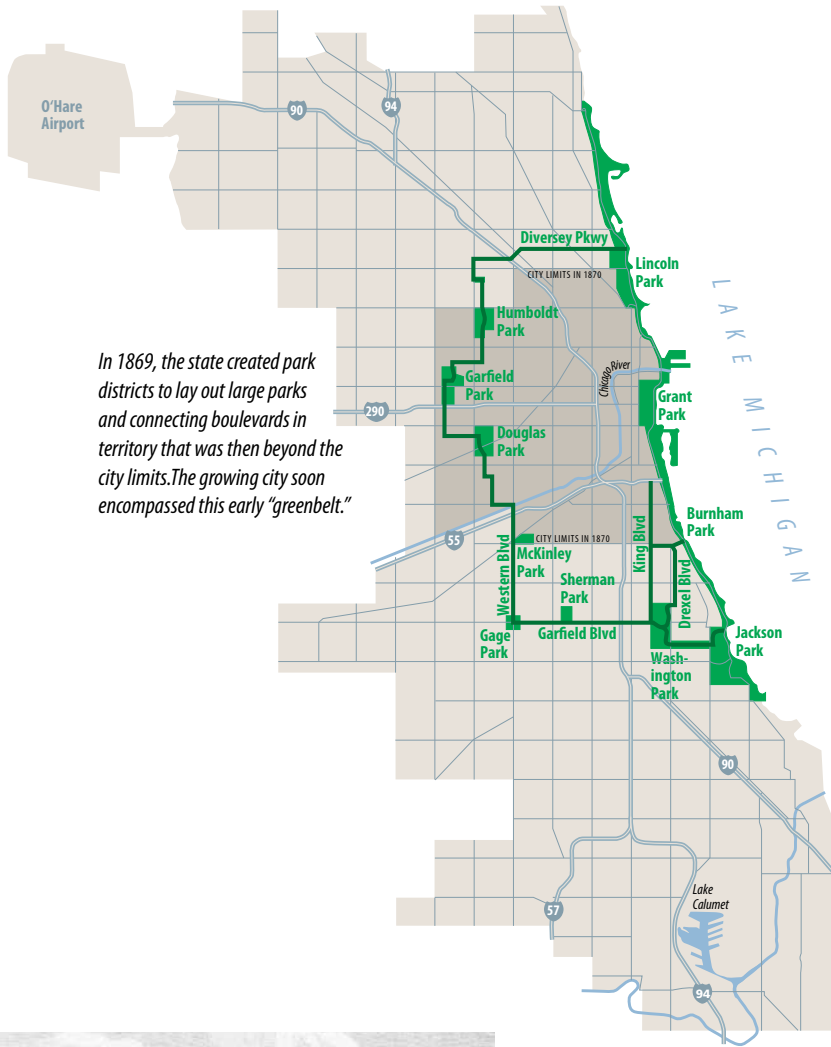
Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable establishes a trading post at the mouth of the Chicago River

1803

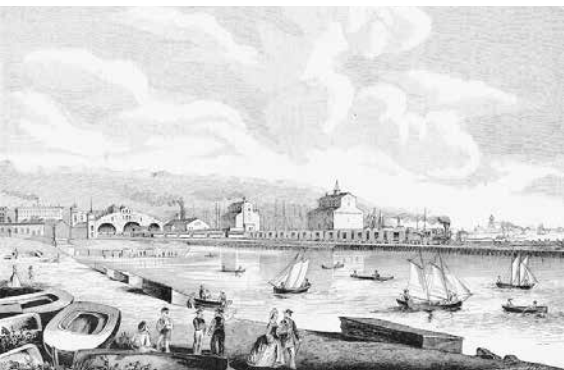
Fort Dearborn established to affirm U.S. dominance over the Chicago River passage

1833

Harbor dredged, village of Chicago incorporated, Indians removed to lands west of Mississippi River



In 1869, the state created park districts to lay out large parks and connecting boulevards in territory that was then beyond the city limits. The growing city soon encompassed this early “greenbelt.”



1836

Illinois & Michigan Canal begun; not completed until 1848—same year first railroad (Galena & Chicago Union) enters the city

1852 ▲

Illinois Central Railroad enters Chicago over lakefront causeway



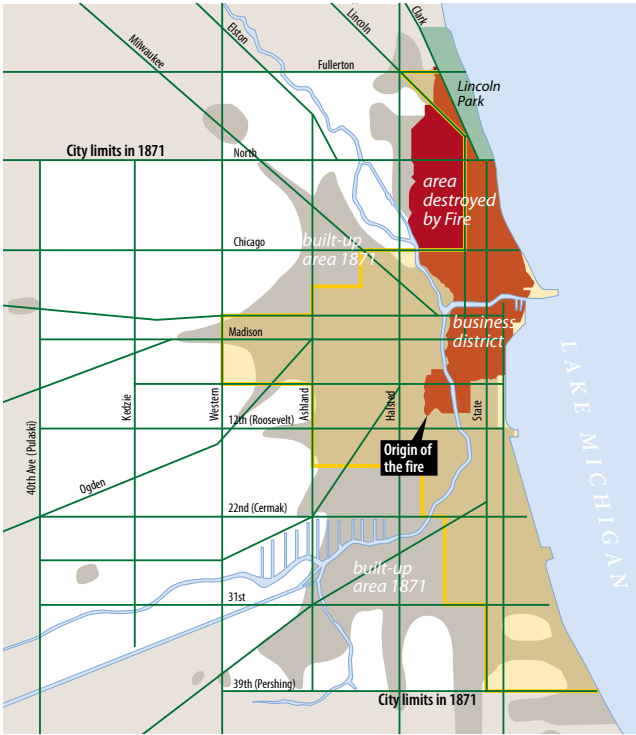
1855 ▲

Level of the streets were raised to construct gravity flow sewers draining into river; many buildings were raised to the new level.

1859

Horsecar lines established; supplanted by cable cars in the 1880s, by electric streetcars beginning in 1890, and by buses in the 1950s

Building controls enacted after the Fire of 1871 (within the yellow area) made Chicago a city of freestanding brick houses and small apartment buildings.



1871

Chicago Fire destroys 17,000 buildings, 2.7 square miles of the city. Death toll is at least 300, with 90,000 left homeless

1885

The Home Insurance Building, the city's first internal frame skyscraper, begins Chicago's era as a city of tall buildings

1889

Annexation of adjacent municipalities of Lake View, Jefferson, Lake, and Hyde Park triples Chicago's size

1893 ▲

Visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition are awed by the Beaux-Arts idea of the White City, designed as a harmonious whole



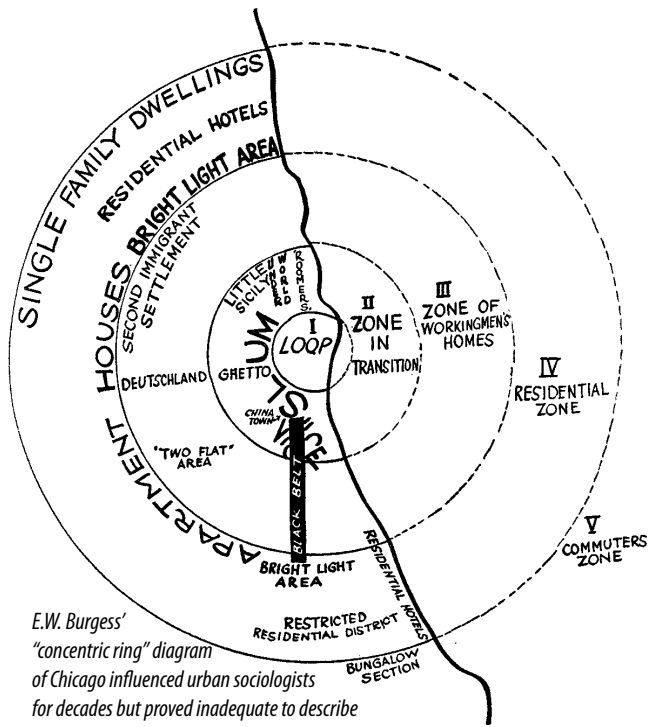
1897 ▲
"Union Loop" elevated line is built, providing downtown stations for the city's four elevated railroads



Efficiency and symmetry characterize these diagrams from the 1909 Plan of Chicago: new diagonal streets, lake piers, railway stations and boulevards for the central area (above left). A map of the entire city and nearby areas shows the proposed complete system of streets, boulevards, parkways, and parks (above).

1900
Sanitary and Ship Canal reverses the flow of the Chicago River, preventing sewage from entering Lake Michigan water supply

1909▲
Burnham and Bennett's Plan of Chicago recommends unified and expanded streets and railroad stations, lakefront lagoons and islands for the public, a grandiose new Civic Center, and a regional network of parks and highways



E.W. Burgess' "concentric ring" diagram of Chicago influenced urban sociologists for decades but proved inadequate to describe the multicentered postwar city.



The Chicago Regional Planning Association, first organized in 1923, published *Planning the Region of Chicago* in 1956, bringing attention to regional issues. The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission was created in 1957. In 2005, the agency was merged with the Chicago Area Transportation Study (founded 1955) to create the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning.



1920

Michigan Avenue bridge opens development of North Michigan Avenue, one of the Plan's most visible achievements

1923

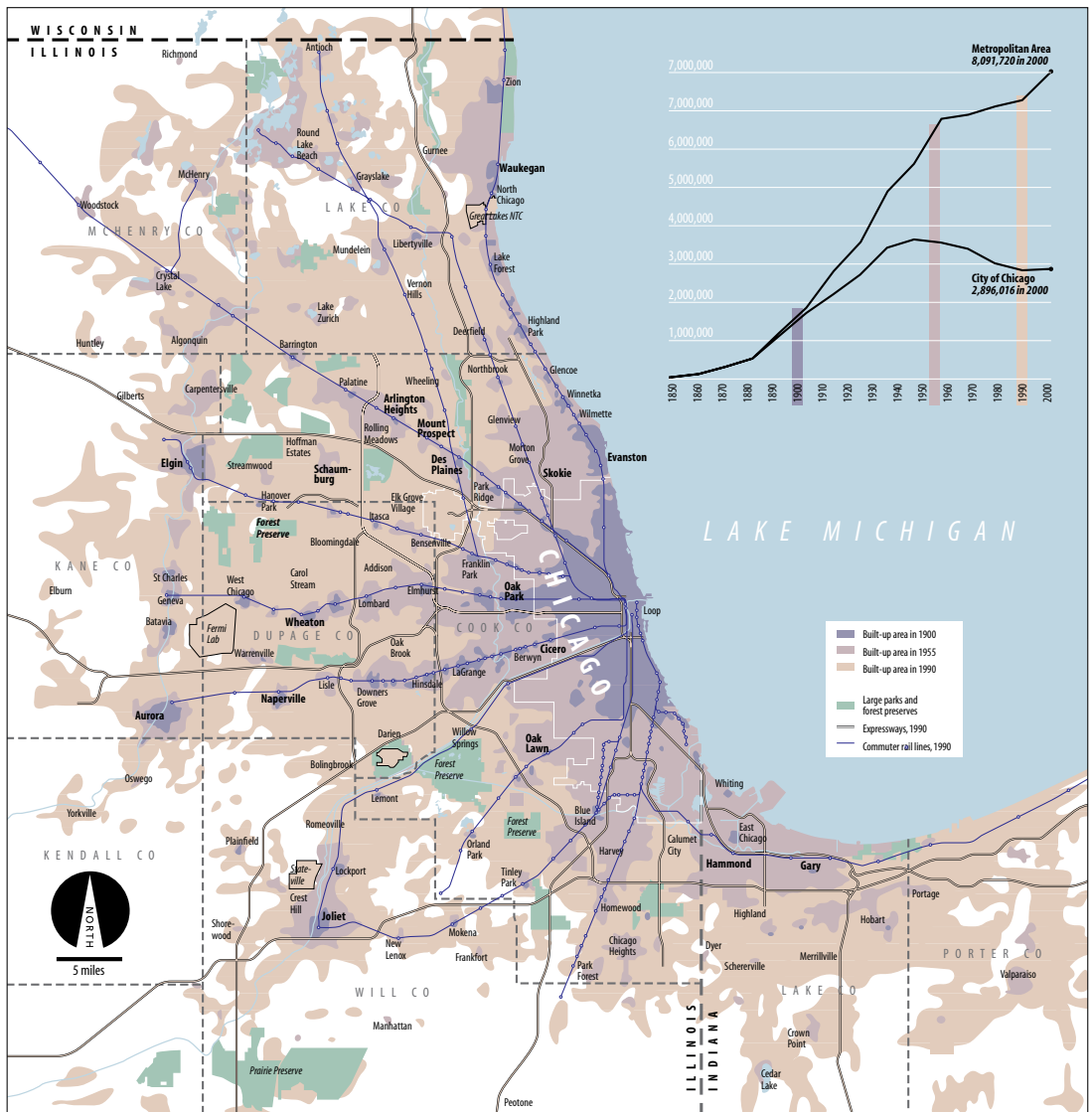
Chicago enacts its first zoning ordinance

1933 ▲

Century of Progress Exposition opens on Northerly Island, first of Burnham's proposed islands in the lake

1939 ▲

The city adopts a plan for a "comprehensive system of superhighways," proposed as landscaped parkways with rapid transit lines in the medians



Map by Chicago CartoGraphics, generalized from U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. From the *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. © 2002 The Newberry Library

The region's early settlement followed the commuter railroads like beads on a string. Areas in between began to be settled as early as the 1920s; by 1990 the urbanized area stretched into 10 counties in three states.



1943

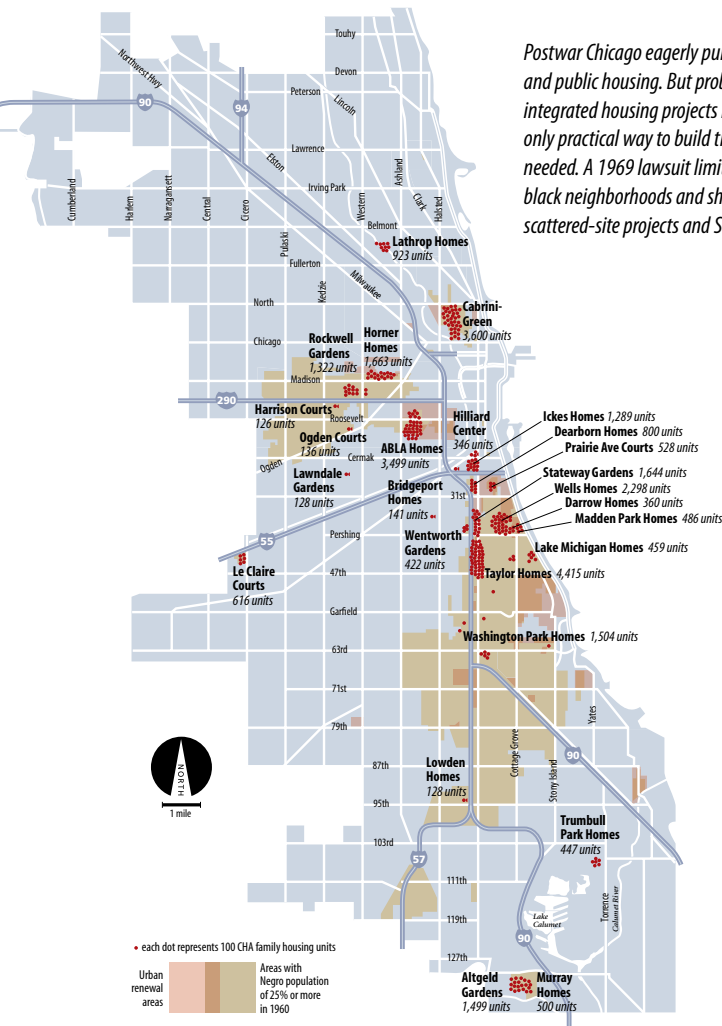
After decades of planning, Chicago's first subway brings "elevated" trains underground through downtown

1943 ▲

A Chicago planning department study urges the adoption of modern subdivision designs in place of the city's prevailing gridiron pattern

1957

Chicago's adopts a zoning ordinance that encourages plazas and higher densities

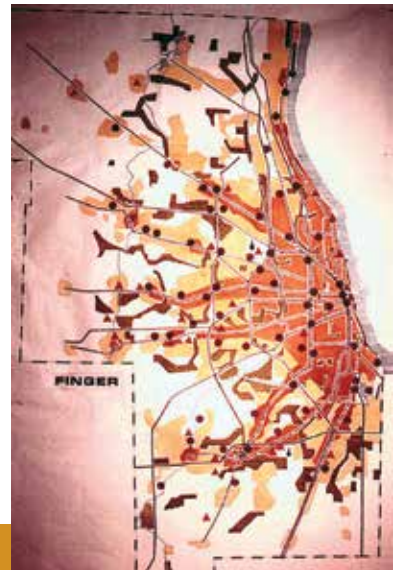


Postwar Chicago eagerly pursued redevelopment and public housing. But problems siting the racially integrated housing projects made high-rises the only practical way to build the number of units needed. A 1969 lawsuit limited new projects in black neighborhoods and shifted the CHA's focus to scattered-site projects and Section 8 rent vouchers.

A map based on Census 2000 contrasts the multicultural lakefront with more segregated areas of the West and South Sides. Southern suburbs have become heavily African-American since 1980, while Hispanics dominate two wedge-shaped corridors northwest and southwest into the first ring of suburbs. Close-in northern suburbs have seen significant numbers of Asian immigrants in the last decade.



Alex S. MacLean, Landslides

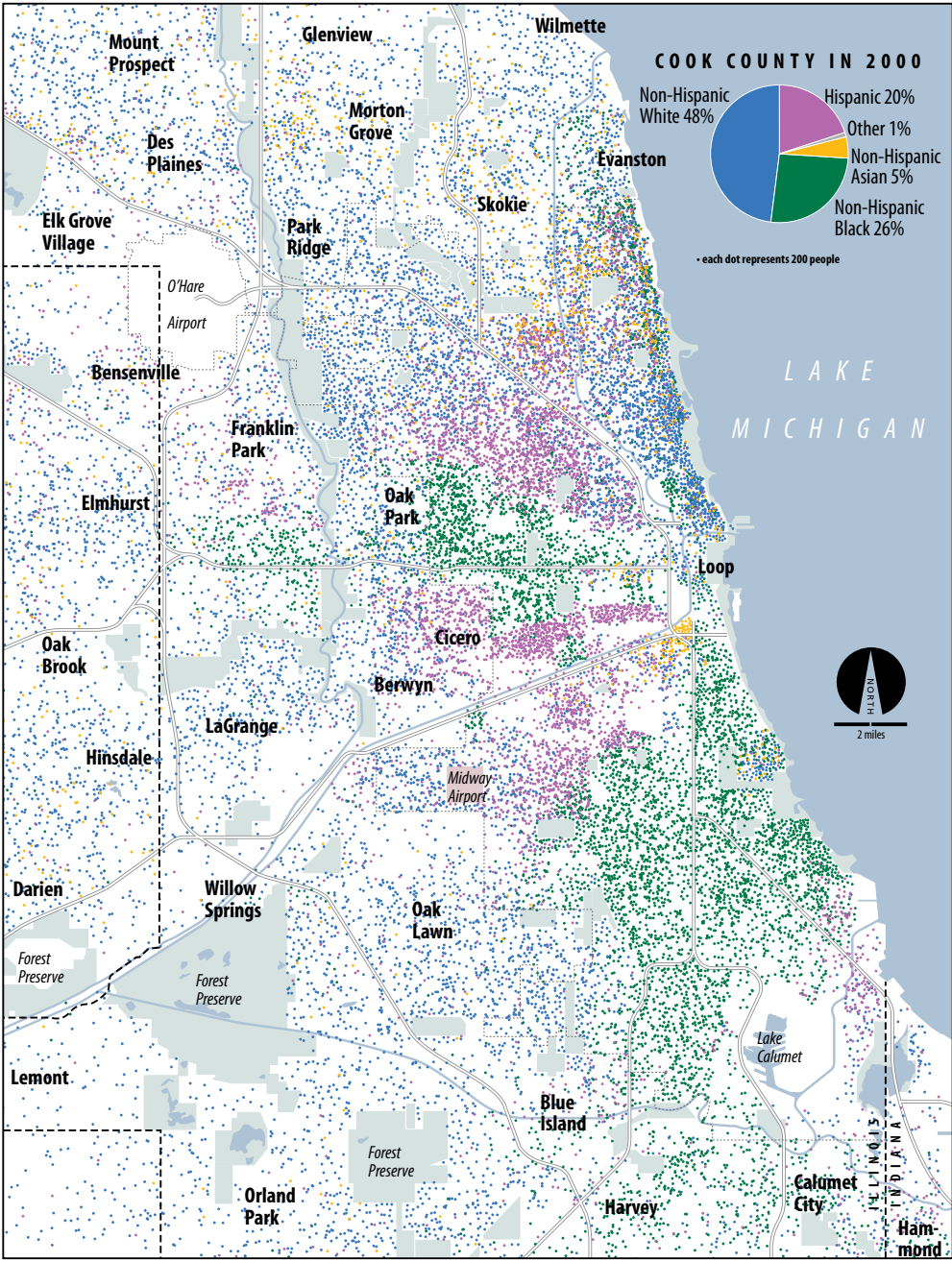


1958 ▲
 Northern Illinois Tollway system opens. Suburban malls and business centers such as Oak Brook follow, and local commuter traffic grows from 30% to more than 70% today

1959
 St. Lawrence Seaway opens Great Lakes to ocean traffic

1962
 O'Hare Field opens to serve growing jetliner traffic

1968 ▲
 NIPCC's regional "Finger Plan" proposes clustering new development around regional centers on commuter rail lines



1973

Chicago 21 plan for downtown calls for South Loop New Town; construction begins in 1977 on what became Dearborn Park

1995

Chicago Housing Authority begins redevelopment efforts, including demolition of most high-rise family buildings

2004

Chicago revamps its 50-year-old zoning ordinance, addressing modern urban design issues

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Gina Caruso, AICP

Courtney Kashima, AICP

Orientation Tours Co-Chairs

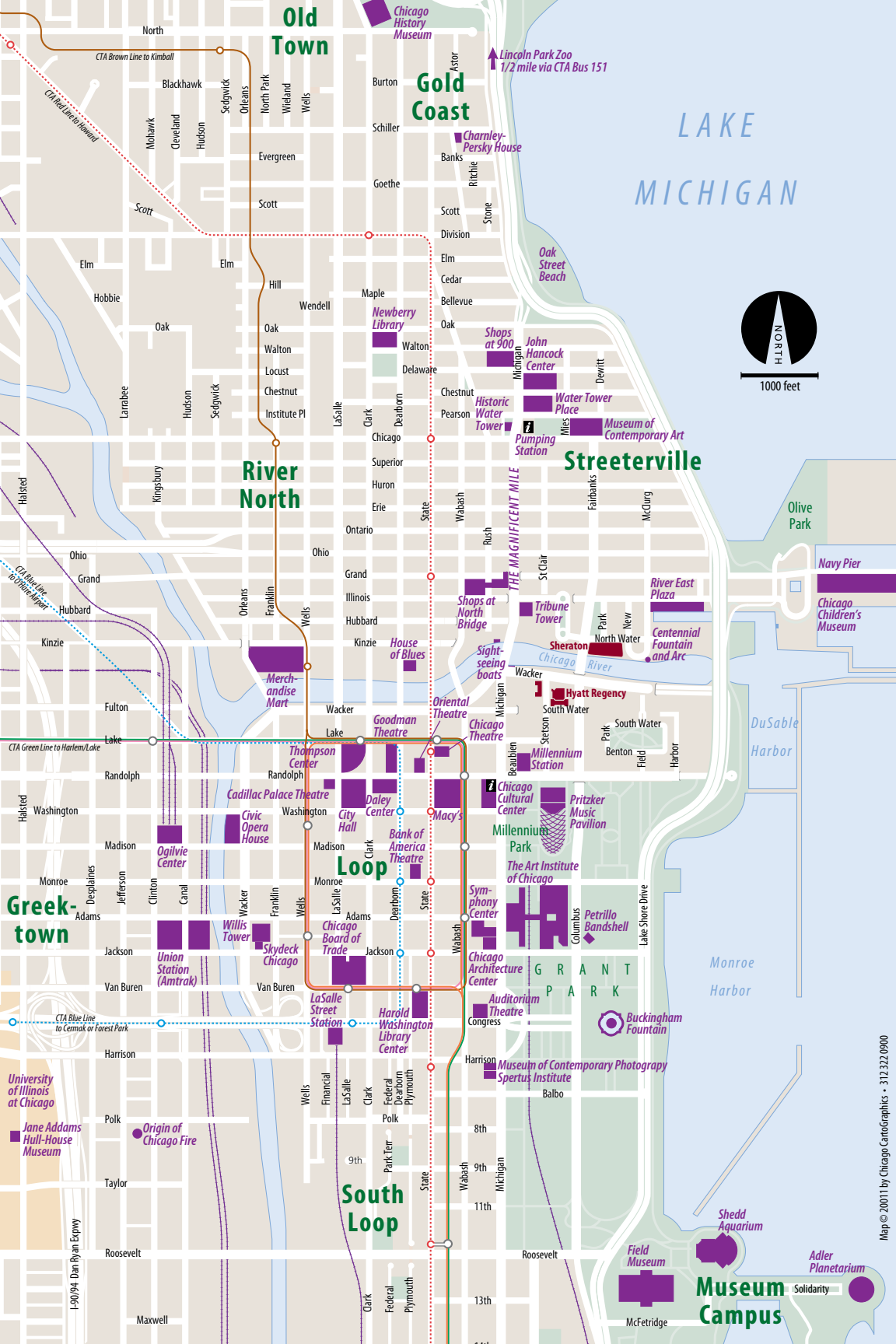
Benet Haller, AICP

John Paige, AICP

Planners Guide to Chicago Co-Chairs

Jim Peters, AICP

Heather Tabbert, AICP



Old Town

Gold Coast

River North

Loop

South Loop

Greek-town

Streetsville

Museum Campus

LAKE MICHIGAN



Lincoln Park Zoo
1/2 mile via CTA Bus 151

Charney-Persky House

Chicago History Museum

Newberry Library

John Hancock Center

Water Tower Place

Museum of Contemporary Art

Historic Water Tower

Shops at 900

Shops at North Bridge

House of Blues

Sight-seeing boats

Oriental Theatre

Chicago Theatre

Chicago Cultural Center

Chicago Children's Museum

Pritzker Music Pavilion

The Art Institute of Chicago

Symphony Center

Chicago Architecture Center

Auditorium Theatre

Museum of Contemporary Photography

Spertus Institute

Shedd Aquarium

Field Museum

Adler Planetarium

Solidarity

McPetridge

Roosevelt

13th

11th

9th

8th

Harrison

Congress

Wabash

Michigan

State

Park Terr

Federal

Plymouth

Clark

Financial

LaSalle

Wells

Washington

Harold Washington Library Center

LaSalle Street Station

Chicago Board of Trade

Chicago

Adams

Dearborn

Bank of America Theatre

City Hall

Daley Center

Washington

Civic Opera House

Randolph

Thompson Center

Cadillac Palace Theatre

Randolph

Merchandise Mart

Wacker

Goodman Theatre

Lake

Chicago Theatre

Michigan

Sheraton

North Water

Park New

Centennial Fountain and Arc

Chicago River

Wacker

Hyatt Regency

South Water

Stevenson

Millennium Station

Chicago Cultural Center

Beaubien

Chicago Cultural Center

Michigan

Chicago Theatre

Michigan

Shops at North Bridge

House of Blues

Chicago

Superior

Huron

Erie

Ontario

Ohio

Franklin

Orleans

Wells

Chicago

Clark

Dearborn

Walton

Delaware

Chicago

Chestnut

Pearson

Historic Water Tower

Michigan

Shops at 900

John Hancock Center

Dewitt

Water Tower Place

Museum of Contemporary Art

Mills

Pumping Station

Chicago

Chestnut

Delaware

Walton

Newberry Library

Maple

Wendell

Oak

Walton

Locust

Chestnut

Institute Pl

Chicago

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