CHICAGO ARCHITECTURE 1999

Volume 9
Making A Difference
American Institute of Architects
Chicago Chapter
The information about projects in this publication represents the AIA Chicago's best efforts to identify the architect for a given project and is based on information provided by the firm submitting the project for an award. Any questions concerning further clarification should be directed to the submitting firm.
Award winners featured in this publication will be exhibited from 4 December 1991 until 28 April 1992 at the Chicago Historical Society.
AIA Chicago wishes to express thanks to the following donor without whose contribution this annual would not have been possible.

Chicagoland Sheet Metal Contractors Association Chicago, Cook and Lake Counties Chapter, SMACNA
Welcome to the 1991 annual edition of *Architecture Chicago, Volume 9*. Once again, the Chicago AIA Chapter has assembled a collective montage of design achievements authored by its members which represents the current chapter in the rich architectural continuum of Chicago. The annual has become a valuable historic reference for the architectural community and affords a showplace for the many individual and firm contributions to the built environment.

This year we take special note of the continuing accomplishments of women within our membership through essay and exhibition entries for "Women In Architecture." In addition, the chapter this year begins three new annual awards -- a Firm Award to recognize the overall achievements of a member firm, an Unbuilt Design Award for projects which will not be built and a second Chicago Award for student work in interior architecture.

The Chicago AIA is currently focusing its activities on the primary goal of strengthening the image of the architect within our community. The level of excellence and quality of work presented herein provides the necessary demonstration of talent and accomplishment to help achieve this goal.

Leonard A. Peterson AIA
President, AIA Chicago
June 1991 - May 1992
Women In Architecture: Fitting In Or Making A Difference

Robert M. Feldman
School of Architecture
University of Illinois at Chicago

Women Architects -- this is a term that has engendered cause for both censure and celebration. With the growing presence of women in the field, it is a term that provokes questions and propositions about women's past, present and future roles in architectural theory, practice and the built environment. What is in contention among women in architecture, as well as among women in other once male-dominated fields, is the value or hindrance of assuming a gendered perspective toward their profession.

Many women prefer to call themselves simply an "architect." These women don’t want to set themselves apart, but rather seek to match men’s achievements. They are making their place in the profession by assuming and suitably filling long-established and accepted roles that in the past have been held almost exclusively by men. They speak about getting on with the work of architecture, unburdened by gender.

Other women in the profession self-consciously identify themselves as "women architects." They believe women do, should and perhaps cannot help but play distinctive roles in the profession, roles that expand and diversify the contributions of their male counterparts. They seek to uncover and give recognition to the ways in which the field has and will continue to be enriched by women’s contributions.

On January 12, 1991, more than 200 women (and three men) convened at the Graham Foundation in Chicago for a symposium sponsored by Chicago Women in Architecture and the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The symposium was organized to stimulate public discussion about Women in Architecture: Fitting In or Making a Difference. The intent was to enlarge the discussion about women in architecture beyond traditional, yet, still pressing concerns about family care and employment equity. In particular, the occasion provided invited speakers, panelists and participants the opportunity to voice their views on women’s roles in the profession.

Four guest speakers -- Sharon Sutton, Merrill Elam, Kate Diamond and Joan Forrester Sprague -- set the tone of the day in the morning session. These women were selected from among the many women who serve as dynamic and inspiring role models as exemplars of the diverse contributions of women in architecture. They are women of different ages, personal and professional

Sharon E. Sutton AIA
This Place Did Not Need the Light of the Sun or the Moon -- It Was Lit by the Radiance of Experience
(Lacquered transfer print with watercolor, gouache and collage, 32 1/4" x 26")

Merrill L. Elam AIA
Scogin Elam & Bray Architects
Clayton County Headquarters Library
Clayton County, Georgia
Photo Tim Hursley (bottom)
backgrounds who have chosen conventional and alternative careers. Moreover, they have assumed varied positions on women who either fit in or make a difference in the profession. In addition to sharing their work, each was asked specifically to respond to the question: Has your gender influenced your chosen approach to architecture?

Sharon E. Sutton, musician, architect, environmental psychologist and Associate Professor of Architecture at the University of Michigan answered with a qualified yes. Dr. Sutton explained she is unable to speak of herself as a woman architect without first contending with her experiences as a black woman. She spoke emotionally about the encouragement of fellow black professionals in overcoming racial discrimination in the fields in which she has worked. In turn, she has sought to "open the door to the future for others." This has meant further encouragement by her to both "children and adults toward improving the quality of their local environment, to prove that ordinary people can work together to bring about change." At present, Dr. Sutton is the coordinator of "The Urban Network," an urban design program for elementary and middle school children currently in 50 schools around the country.

In contrast, Merrill L. Elam, principal in the Atlanta firm of Scogin Elam and Bray Architects, opened with the statement that she is not sure how her gender influences her approach to architecture. Rather, she described her work as the "day-to-day practice of architecture." She noted that she practices in "collaboration" with her partners and staff. She turned to the results of this collaboration, a customary and welcomed slide presentation of the firm's award-winning and new work. Threaded through Ms. Elam's description were familiar considerations of client, program and site, as well as her personal concern with such architectural qualities as context, landscape and quality of light. The role of gender, however, did resurface in her mention of two commissions for libraries her firm has designed for the Clayton County, Georgia, Library System. Ms. Elam spoke of the influence of gender of her client in her firm receiving the commissions -- several women sit on the Board of Trustees of the system and the director is a woman. She further suggested that the increasing number of women in positions of authority bodes well for women-owned and influenced architectural firms.

Kate Diamond is a partner of the firm Siegel Diamond Architects, Los Angeles. Like Merrill Elam, Ms. Diamond's presentation of her well known work included slides of built projects. However, the similarity ends there. Interwoven through Ms. Diamond's comments were repeated assertions about the handicaps and responsibilities of being a woman architect. She began her talk by noting the invisibility of women's contributions to the field. Calling upon Virginia Woolf -- "Where are the great women authors?" -- she pressed the need to uncover and give recognition to the contributions of women architects in the form of an historical foundation for women's work. She noted women's barriers to securing commissions that are all too often controlled by males. Because these men seek not only professional competence but a comfortable working relationship, Ms. Diamond said, "Men commission work from men." Yet, despite what may appear to be considerable difficulties, Ms. Diamond remains committed to excelling as a woman architect, choosing to practice in partnership with another woman. In order to focus the necessary time and energy, though, to a successful practice, she has chosen to forego family and children. Her time is also consumed by her work in local and national civic and professional arenas, striving to focus attention on women in the field.

Joan Forrester Sprague, a consultant architect and planner based in Boston, has dedicated her career to creating architecture by and for women. Ms. Sprague told of eschewing the competitive and hierarchically-structured male architectural practice, first as a member of the Women's School of Planning and Architecture, then as an advocate of social-agenda architecture. Over the past 12 years she has founded several non-profit corporations to develop comprehensive housing for single-mother households. Recently, she has been occupied with completing her book, More Than Housing: Lifeboats for Women and Children. Ms. Sprague argued that affordable housing requires not only effective building design, but the architect's understanding, if not involvement, in all of housing's aspects -- real estate development, design, social and economic development services and facilitation of resident's participation in creating and maintaining their own housing.

Clearly the four speakers have chosen divergent professional careers -- building design, research, activism, criticism, professional and public education. It is not surprising that their views on women in architecture were similarly divergent. Merrill Elam's
professional life sustains a continuity with traditional objectives and architectural practices, while Sharon Sutton and Joan Forrester Sprague call for transformation. Kate Diamond lies somewhere in between. Recognizing the discrimination that hampers women in the field, she has worked toward equal opportunity within the traditional boundaries of the profession of architecture.

The issues raised by the guest speakers in the morning were reiterated and elaborated upon in the afternoon workshops. Invited panelists included prominent Chicago women in architecture and the guest speakers who encouraged symposium participants to express their personal views on women’s roles in the field. Four interrelated core questions surfaced and, at times, were emotionally debated.

**What is the domain of the architectural profession?** Traditionally, “design” of built projects has held the central position in the profession. For all other aspects of making architecture, the further they stray from design, the further they are pushed to if not beyond the boundaries of the field. The scope of “legitimate” architectural practice was of particular concern to workshop participants because women are more likely to choose or be placed in roles that are marginalized. Some in attendance called for seeking work in mainstream roles, others for a more expansive definition and recognition of alternative roles within the field.

**What professional contributions should be acclaimed? How should they be given recognition?** Success in the architectural profession is measured not only by profitability and productivity, but also through a hierarchical, critical review system. Designers of built projects are the likeliest to have the highest status among their peers and to receive public recognition. The “best” of the built projects are further selected by jurors and critics for awards and publication. Symposium participants spoke of the difficulties of receiving recognition within this system which they felt is biased toward men. They noted that the vast majority of project architects as well as critics are men. In effect, women’s contributions to architecture all too often remain invisible.

Not surprisingly, there was contention about where to go from here: Should women work toward unencumbering ourselves from this star system or strive for stardom? Are there alternative models that would better serve to
making women's all too often invisible accomplishments more visible?

**Is it possible to effectively balance family and professional life?** Despite considerable societal change over the past two decades, women have remained the primary caretakers of family life. It is not surprising, then, that there was discussion in the workshops about setting priorities -- to forego family for career; to compromise one's career for family; to attempt to somehow manage it all. The balancing or mismatch of career and family became a particularly emotional issue when tied to notions about seeking success in the field. For one well-known architect, being a good architect is impossible if you don't put in an 80-hour work week.

**How can women best achieve gender equity?** It is impossible to discuss the role of women in architecture without addressing gender inequalities. The past two decades have seen an enormous growth in women's participation in the overall workforce. In architecture, we too have increased our numbers by 900 percent -- from one percent to nine percent of the AIA membership. Yet, obviously, nine percent is still a small representation, smaller than other professions. Moreover, women in architecture with equal experience and generally higher educational attainment are paid approximately $.70 for every $1.00 their male counterparts earn. Women are typically stalled at the glass ceiling of middle management and women experience barriers in securing commissions. While the workshop participants differed in the priorities and strategies to achieve gender equity, they were in agreement about the need to end obsolete gender limitations and stereotypes that continue to block women's full participation in the profession.

As intended, the symposium generated considerable controversy, yet, it was productive controversy. Despite the cold of January and a blanketing snowstorm, women from all over the Midwest came to discuss whether women in architecture should fit in or make a difference. Clearly, it was a question that women needed to debate.

None of the issues raised in the symposium is new to the profession. The domain of the field, professional recognition, balancing family life and career and equity for the under-represented are all critical issues frequently debated not only among those architects who happen to be women. The controversy circled around what is and what should be women's perspectives on these issues. Some found the presentations and workshops too "feminist," others thought them lacking a "feminist point of view." Some felt it was biased by a "radical" perspective, others praised the range of perspectives discussed. I fall into the last camp. For me, the symposium exemplifies the extraordinary diversity of women's voices in the debate. It dispels the notion of one female point of view, just as there is no one gender-specific role that women play in all of our society. The professional lives of the speakers, panelists and participants, as well as the contributors to the accompanying exhibit, *Women's Choices, Women's Voices in Architecture,* amply illustrate there is no one path to a productive and meaningful career in the profession. In fact, women are prominent among architects who caution about the dangers of exclusivity in defining professional roles.

I have no doubt the roles women play in architecture strengthen the field, particularly in light of the contemporary circumstances of making architecture. Traditional practice is stretched to the limits. The profession is in a constant state of flux. Guiding principles inherited from the past are proving inadequate to address the complex and ambiguous nature of present architectural problems. The same old way of doing things simply no longer allows us to operate responsibly and effectively.

The profession is presently seeking alternative ways of making and interpreting architecture. Women are in a unique position to contribute to this search. As outsiders, we have not had the luxury of complacency. To the contrary, we carry the potential for resistance, a critical perspective that sustains doubt and instills urgency. As relative newcomers who have for too long been isolated and marginalized, we are willing and often obliged to challenge and attempt alternative routes to traditional practice. Our responses have been diverse, flexible and resilient, all invaluable resources for pursuing change. In all we bring to the task the strength of our differences to share in meeting the present challenges of our profession.
Roula Alakiotou AIA  
Design Principal  
Roula Associates Architects, Chld.  
Greektown USA  
Chicago, Illinois  
December 1988 (top)  

Jacqueline Clawson  
Project Architect  
Weese Langley Weese Architects, Ltd.  
West Town Housing, Phase II  
Chicago, Illinois  
October 1989  
Photo Wayne Cable (bottom)  

Sheila Fogel Cahnman AIA  
Project Architect  
Hansen Lind Meyer, Inc  
Indiana Regional Cancer Center  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
December 1989  
Photo Garry Chiufto (left)  

Julie Blazek  
Project Architect  
Johnson and Wilson, Architects  
Rainbow House  
Chicago, Illinois  
July 1990  
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates  
(right)  

Patricia A. Craig  
Project Manager  
Johnson and Wilson, Architects  
Floyd Photography Studio  
Chicago, Illinois  
September 1989  
Photo Barbara Karant, Karant & Associates
Anne Cunningham
University of Illinois at Chicago
"Groundless" (Student project)
Daley Center Plaza (proposed)
Spring 1990 (top)

Roberta M. Feldman
University of Illinois at Chicago
Editor Journal of Architectural & Planning Research
Autumn 1990 (bottom)

Carol J. Crandall
Designer/Project Architect
Sorona-Sturm Architects, Ltd.
Private Residence
Northfield, Illinois
began Spring 1991

Kristine Lynn Hoehn
Project Architect
Long Hoeft Architects
Rosemont Victorian House Museum Restoration
Pueblo, Colorado
Summer 1985

Julie Hacker
Project Architect
Stuart Cohen & Associates
North Suburban Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Spring 1988
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing
Elayne May  
Interior Design, Project Mgr.  
Roe Design  
China Sea Seafood Restaurant  
Los Angeles, California  
Photo Jim Sakai (top)

Tannys Langdon  
Principal in Charge  
Langdon & Woodhouse, Architects  
Peoples Residence Addition and Renovation  
Geneva, Illinois  
July 1989  
Photo Judith Bromley (bottom)

Louise Gruener Kowalczyk  
Project Architect  
Schroeder Murchie Layla Associates, Ltd.  
Lincoln Park Private Residence  
Chicago, Illinois  
October 1989  
Photo Wayne Cable

Gigi McCabe-Miele  
Principal in Charge  
Riverside Architects, Ltd.  
Graham School of Management, St. Xavier College  
Chicago, Illinois  
August 1986  
Photo Howard N. Kaplan

Cynthia B. Muller  
Principal in Charge  
Muller & Muller, P.C., Ltd.  
Commercial/Loft Condominiums  
Chicago, Illinois  
June 1987  
Photo Robert Boettcher
Susan Uehara Rakstang  
Project Architect  
Urban Resource, Inc.  
Mary Walter, Inc.  
Chicago, Illinois  
October 1989  
Photo Howard N. Kaplan (left)

Kathryn Quinn AIA and Linda Searl  
Project Architects  
Quinn and Searl Architects, P.C.  
Lincoln Park Townhouse  
Chicago, Illinois  
April 1990  
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (right)

Maureen J. Reagan  
Project Manager  
Loebi Schlossman and Hackl, Inc.  
Ford City Shopping Center Redevelopment  
Chicago, Illinois  
November 1989  
Photo Scott McDonald, Hedrich-Blessing (top)  

Carol Ross Barney  
Principal in Charge of Design  
Ross Barney + Jankowski  
Seward Hedges Elementary School  
Chicago, Illinois  
completion, 1992 (bottom)
Merrill L. Elam AIA
Scogin Elam & Bray Architects
Atlanta, Georgia

James Ingo Freed FAIA
Pei Cobb Freed & Partners
New York, N.Y.

Michael Rotondi AIA
Morphosis Architects
Santa Monica, California

Jury
The Distinguished Building Award of the Chicago Chapter AIA began in 1955, setting a standard for design competitions at other AIA chapters. The award is in recognition of significant achievements in the design, planning and execution of recent building projects. To be eligible, all projects must have been completed between 1 January 1988 and 1 May 1991 and designed by registered architects with offices in the Chicago metropolitan area, although the projects may be located anywhere. This year the jury considered 93 entries from six categories and selected seven for awards. As with other competitions of the Chicago Chapter AIA, the jurors may choose to select specific projects for the special distinction of "Honor Award."
Commercial

Bradford Exchange
Niles, Illinois
Thomas Hickey & Associates
Photo Paul Zakoian (top)

Broadgate Phase 11, Exchange House
London, England
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Photo Allen Williams (bottom)

Allstate Plaza West
Northbrook, Illinois
Loebl Schlossman and Hackl, Inc.
Photo George Lambros

Barnett Center
Jacksonville, Florida
Murphy/Jahn
Photo Addison Thompson (top)

AT&T Corporate Center
Chicago, Illinois
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (right)
Commercial

Dean Witter Financial Services Group
Riverwoods, Illinois
Lohan Associates
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Glenview State Bank
Glenview, Illinois
Wexler/Kollman, PC, Ltd.
Photo Jared Silver (bottom)

Central Park of Lisle
Lisle, Illinois
Lohan Associates
Photo Steinkamp/Ballogg (top)

Crate & Barrel Flagship Store
Chicago, Illinois
Solomon Cordwell Buenz & Associates
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Hewitt Associates - Eastern
Regional Center
Rowayton, Connecticut
Krueck & Olsen Architects
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing

Greyhound Bus Terminal
Chicago, Illinois
Nagle, Hartray & Associates, Ltd.
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing
International Plaza at 59th Street
New York, N.Y.
Murphy/Jahn
Photo Nathaniel Lieberman (left)

Messeeturm and Messe Halle
Frankfurt, Germany
Murphy/Jahn
Photo Raimund Schoeck (right)

Morton International Building
Chicago, Illinois
Perkins & Will
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

350 North LaSalle
Chicago, Illinois
Loebi Schlossman and Hackl, Inc.
Photo George Lambros (bottom)

Oakbrook Center Expansion
Oak Brook, Illinois
Solomon Cordwell Buenz & Associates
Photo Don DuBroff, Sadin Photo Group (top)

Hewitt Associates, 9B Building
Lincolnshire, Illinois
Krueck & Olsen Architects
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
Two Prudential Plaza
Chicago, Illinois
Loebi Schlossman and Hackl, Inc.
Photo Scott McDonald, Hedrich-Blessing

Sportsgirl Centre
Melbourne, Australia
Anthony Belluschi Architects, Ltd.
Photo Trevor Mein Photography (left)

Optima Center
Highland Park, Illinois
David C. Hovey AIA
Photo Scott McDonald, Hedrich-Blessing (right)

Stafford Place Shopping Center
Arlington Heights, Illinois
Fred Thulin AIA/Applied Design Associates, Ltd.
Photo Fred Thulin (top)

The Secret Garden of a New Leaf
Chicago, Illinois
Weese Langley Weese Architects, Ltd.
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates (bottom)
Sugar Magnolia
Chicago, Illinois
Tigerman McCurry
Photo Bruce Van Inwegen (top)

University Mall
Carbondale, Illinois
Anthony Belluschi Architects, Ltd.
Photo Aran D. Kessler (bottom)

Virginia Park Office/Retail Center
Crystal Lake, Illinois
Muterspaugh & Associates, Architects AIA
Photo Roger W. Muterspaugh

The Tower
Los Angeles, California
Murphy/Jahn
Photo Timothy Hursley (top)

101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois
Anthony Belluschi Architects, Ltd.
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
Barnett Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Hartshorne Plunkard, Ltd.
Photo Ron Gordon

Duncan Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Johnson and Rogatz
Photo Barbara Karant (top)

Dearborn Park II Rowhouses
Chicago, Illinois
Booth/Hansen & Associates
Photo Wayne Cable (bottom)

Coulton Pond Ranch
Clark, Colorado
Tigerman McCurry
Photo Robert Pisano (top)

The Courts of Northbrook
Northbrook, Illinois
David C. Hovey AIA
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Deets Lodge
Sioux Narrows, Ontario
Michael J. Pado AIA Architect, Ltd.
Photo Michael J. Pado
Residential

Elburn House
Elburn, Illinois
Bauhs & Dring, Ltd.
Photo Bob Shimer, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Garibaldi Square Townhouses and
Inn at University Village
Chicago, Illinois
Nagle, Hartray & Associates, Ltd.
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Idema Residence
Glenn, Michigan
Landon Architects, Ltd.
Photo Wayne Cable

LaPoint Retreat
Buchanan Township, Michigan
Wheeler Kearns Architects
Photo William Kildow (top)

Island House
Washington Island, Wisconsin
Frederick Phillips & Associates
Photo Gregory Murphey (bottom)

Fremont Street House
Chicago, Illinois
Nagle, Hartray & Associates, Ltd.
Photo Bruce Van Inwegen
Adison Haus
Madison, Wisconsin
Rudolph & Associates PC
Photo Joe Paskus (top)

Morgante/Wilson Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Diassa Morgante, Frederick Wilson
Photo Leslie Schwartz (bottom)

Lincoln Park Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Banks/Eakin Architects
Photo John Banks, Erwin Gugolz (top)

Momochi Residential Complex
Fukuoka, Kiushu, Japan
Tigerman McCurry
Photo Peter Aaron, Esto (bottom)

2301 West Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois
Linda Searl, Joseph Valerio
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates
Residential

Private Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Wheeler Kearns Architects
Photo William Kildow

280 Old Farm Road
Northfield, Illinois
Hartshorne Plunkard, Ltd.
Photo Alphonse Diaz (top)

Private Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Hartshorne Plunkard, Ltd.
Photo Alphonse Diaz (bottom)

Private Residence
Deerfield, Illinois
James March Goldberg Architects, Inc.
Photo James Yochum
Residential

Kabin Residence
Lake Forest, Illinois
Serena-Sturm Architects, Ltd.
Photo Serena-Sturm Architects, Ltd.

Feldman Residence
Lisle, Illinois
Roberts Associates Architects
Photo Judy A. Slagle (top)

Suburban Village
Chicago, Illinois
German McCurry
Photo Bruce Van Inwegen (bottom)

Schiller Street Townhouses
Chicago, Illinois
Nagle, Hartray & Associates, Ltd.
Photo Howard N. Kaplan (top)

Price Residence
Downers Grove, Illinois
Wendell Campbell Associates, Inc.
Photo Barry Rustin (bottom)
Residential

Robert Taylor Homes
Chicago, Illinois
Thomas Hickey & Associates
Photo Thomas Hickey (left)

Untitled No. 1
Chicago, Illinois
Krueck & Olsen Architects
Photo Richard Bryant (right)

Zaiser House
Naples, Florida
Harry Weese Associates
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Zwik Weekend Retreat
Wonder Lake, Illinois
Muterspaugh & Associates, Architects AIA
Photo Roger W. Muterspaugh (bottom)

Vear Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Hazlett Associates, Architects PC
Photo Stephen O'Malley (left)

Urban House
Chicago, Illinois
Gary A. Berkovich & Associates, Inc.
Photo Gary A. Berkovich (right)
Digital Computer Laboratory Addition
Champaign, Illinois
Holabird & Root
Photo Don DuBroff

Araham Study Center, Art Institute of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Tgerman McCurry
Photo Bruce Van Inwegen (top)

lfenbrook North High School Fieldhouse
orthbrook, Illinois
'Donell Wicklund Pigozzi & Peterson
rchitects, Inc.
Photo Howard N. Kaplan (bottom)

Canal Center
Chicago, Illinois
Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
Photo George Lambros (top)

Forest Bluff School
Lake Bluff, Illinois
Booth/Hansen & Associates
Photo Timothy Hurley (bottom)

Coosa Pines Health Center
Coosa Pines, Alabama
Valerio-Associates
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates
Illinois State Library
Springfield, Illinois
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates (left)

Oakton School Walkway Addition
Evanston, Illinois
Ross Barney + Jankowski, Inc.
Photo Howard N. Kaplan (right)

Philbrook Museum of Art
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Urban Design Group/Michael Lustig & Associates
Photo Greg Hurley (top)

Public Safety Building
White Plains, New York
Geddes Brecher Qualls Cunningham Moyer Associates, Inc.
Photo Paul Warchol (bottom)

John G. Shedd Oceanarium
Chicago, Illinois
Lohan Associates
Photo Bob Harr, Hedrich-Blessing
Student Residence & Commons, University of Illinois at Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Nomon Cordwell Buenz & Associates, Inc.
Photo Steinkamp/Ballogg

Westminster Presbyterian Church
Peoria, Illinois
Architect Phillips Swager Associates
Design Architect Weese Langley Weese Architects, Ltd.
Photo Balthazar Korab

Warsaw Community High School
Warsaw, Indiana
Associate Architect Perkins & Will
Photo Gregory Murphey (left)

Tarry Research & Education Building,
Northwestern University
Chicago, Illinois
Perkins & Will
Photo Gregory Murphey (right)
Illinois Bell Telephone, Remote Switching Unit
Gurnee, Illinois
Ross Barney + Jankowski, Inc
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich Blessing (top)

Bachrach
Decatur, Illinois
Gromatzky Dupree and Associates
Photo Steve Brown (bottom)
Adaptive/Re-Use

Burnham Park Plaza
Chicago, Illinois
Choedler Murchie Layla Associates, Ltd.
Photo Ron Gordon (right)

CellularOne Headquarters
Oakburg, Illinois
Eckenhoff Saunders Architects, Inc.
Photo W. Stephen Saunders (bottom)

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Holabird & Root
Photo Steinkamp/Ballogg (top)

00 North Michigan
Chicago, Illinois
Jack Train Associates, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

The Metalworks Lofts
Chicago, Illinois
HSP Ltd./Seglin Associates
Photo Paul D'Amato (top)

Harpo Studios
Chicago, Illinois
Nagle, Hartray & Associates, Ltd.
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
Arlington International Racecourse
Arlington Heights, Illinois
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (left)

Elmhurst Park Athletic Pavilion
Elmhurst, Illinois
Holabird & Root
Photo Howard N. Kaplan (bottom)

Holy Angels Parish Church
Chicago, Illinois
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing

Ford City Shopping Center
Chicago, Illinois
Loeb Schlossman and Hackl, Inc.
Photo Scott McDonald, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Holley Court Parking Facility, Phase II
Oak Park, Illinois
Loeb Schlossman and Hackl, Inc.
Photo Steinkamp/Ballogg (bottom)
Northbrook Village Hall
Northbrook, Illinois
Decker and Kemp Architecture
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing

Kovler Lion House, Lincoln Park Zoo
Chicago, Illinois
Hammond Beeby and Babka, Inc.
Photo John Kimmich

Park Ridge City Hall
Park Ridge, Illinois
The Dearborn Associates of Chicago
Photo Donald Link (top)

Turtle Wax Auto Appearance Center
Bloomingdale, Illinois
Perkins & Will
Photo Gregory Murphey (bottom)
Honor Award

Digital Computer Laboratory Addition
Champaign, Illinois

Holabird & Root

A large addition wraps the original 1960s facility to create a new departmental identity on campus. New instructional and research laboratories, offices, circulation and storage areas allow faculty and students to share a single facility.

The addition uses local brick to unify the structure to the rural campus. Inside, a four-story circulation spine organizes new and existing spaces. A cascading stair creates a vertically-linked environment to enhance student/faculty interaction. In contrast to the low-light level required within the computer laboratories, the spine is lit through clerestory windows created by a vaulted steel truss.

"integrated two buildings into one . . . detailing is very handsome . . . I don't know why, I just like it"

Partner in Charge: Gerald Horn
Project Manager: Jeff Case
Project Designer: Tod Desmarais
Project Architect: Margaret Lehto
Assistant Architect: Alfredo Marr
Contractor: Trailer Brothers, Inc.
Client: University of Illinois
Photographer: Don DuBroff, Sadin Photo Group
In a city such as Chicago where the grid dominates, the intersections are critical. It seems that everything happens at the street corner. The house is organized about the corner, rather than axially toward either street, to capture the energy concentrated at the intersection of the grid.

The plan reflects the intersection of Ohio and Oakley Streets. At the corners, the hard masonry shell cuts away and windows expand upward and outward. At the front door, the skeleton of a porch overlooks the street corner. Functions are arranged with the most public at the corner and the most private at the opposing corner.

"It gets better every time I see it... a very simple architectural proposition... the projecting bricks do a lot for it... I love those four doors that lead to one space"
This commercial garden center integrates an overgrown garden and a crumbling coach house, situated in the rear of an 1890s building.

Steel French doors, along with windows rescued from the renovation of a 1930s Art Deco building, are used in the remodeled coach house. Defined by pergolas, trellises, paving and a canopy of leaves, the garden has become an outdoor room.

A dramatic, asymmetrical staircase provides a necessary counterpoint to the symmetries in plan and elevation. A palette of industrial materials -- galvanized ribbed siding, stamped metal fencing, scored and brushed concrete, rough-sawn cedar -- respond to the character of the existing building and that of the business itself, contrasting the romanticism inherent in the garden and plantings.

"very controlled . . . the virtues of restraint . . . it speaks of age...of other ancient cultures"
The Health Center is located at a paper mill of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation in the dense forests of central Alabama. With two major programmatic areas, health screening and exercise for employees, the center stands at the edge of the mill with its smokestacks, debarking machines and noise -- a relentless environment of technology.

The building begins in an open courtyard where a skeletal canopy separates the space from the view of the mill in the distance. From this origin a pattern of four squares evolves, arranged in a single row. Each square is interpreted and developed differently.

The geometry of the squares divides the building into four parts, bound together with a connective tissue of three linear, interior spaces laid over the square pattern -- those of the entry hall, the main corridor of the screening building and the workers' lounge and gym.

"nice assemblage of pieces"
The new exhibition hall (Halle 1) forms, together with the earlier Festhalle and the Kongresshalle, border to the outdoor exhibition space, open to the avenue and park of the Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage. This arrangement provides the desired eminent location for the Festhalle and for the entrance pavilion (Eingangshalle) of the Messe.

The later office building was placed freestanding and designed like a campanile among the composition of low buildings. The architectural elements -- long span hall, arcade, pavilion, tower, campanile, gate -- are elaborated in the forms of the buildings and their subtle relationships. Pure geometric forms -- the square, cylinder, pyramid -- are inter-related, rotated, transformed and elaborated in the materials and detailing.

"very, very handsome ... quite extraordinary ... the lower piece explores the nature of the structural system"
The project is designed for a middle-aged couple with five grown children no longer living at home. The solution replaces the conventional notion of a house with a kind of meandering street, with functions organized as a village -- some within the street itself as buildings (library, cloak room), some as outcroppings at the edge of the village: kitchen, dining, living, bedrooms).

Each of the buildings is presented in its own unique color and roof form, but within each of the functions the spaces are presented conventionally with local symmetries dominating the particular space. The potential of "activation" in architecture is herein explored as a vehicle to overcome the stasis common to building.

"Like the character in the movie 'Zelig,' it has ten different characters . . . sums up the state of eclectic architecture as a contemporary practice . . . more a depository than anything else . . . the carpet is wonderful"
The building is located along a section of Wilshire Boulevard lined by typical high-rise development, where the forms are reduced to a slab, square or octagon. The design idea is to collage "fragments" of the contextual urban scene into a new, distinct and recognizable form.

A rectangular slab with sloping and stepped ends is combined with two octagonal towers which read as giant "columns" -- an appropriate symbolism to the jail building and homage to older, existing buildings along Wilshire.

The figure of the building is reinforced through the treatment of its surfaces. The shifts in form and scale combine to reduce the building's abstraction, raise its level of detail and interest and create a memorable representation of an historical form.

"really sophisticated skin ... I don't know if you can give an award just for skin but this deserves it ... very much in control of the site"
Jury

C. Richard Bierce AIA
Alexandria, Virginia

Mary Oehrlein FAIA
Oehrlein & Associates
Washington, DC

Michael L. Quinn AIA
Quinn Evans Architects
Washington, DC
The Distinguished Restoration Award recognizes the design, planning and execution of projects which have been restored to their original condition. Documentation of the original building is important, along with a clear description of the details and extent of the restoration. Eligibility is the same as for the Distinguished Building Award. This year a separate jury considered the six projects submitted, selecting two for awards.
Whilhelm Henning Residence,
Theodore Karls
Chicago, Illinois
Rugo/Raffensperger, Ltd.
Photo P. Pappas

Cathedral of St. Raymond Nonnatus,
Joseph W. McCarthy & Associates
Joliet, Illinois
Holabird & Root
Photo Don DuBroff

Dana/Thomas House,
Frank Lloyd Wright
Springfield, Illinois
Hasbrouck Peterson Associates
Photo Doug Carr
Hotel Inter-Continental, Walter Alschager
Chicago, Illinois
Harry Weese Associates
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing

Peoples Savings Bank/Norwest Bank Cedar Rapids,
Louis H. Sullivan
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Hasbrouck Peterson Zimoch Sirrattumrong
Photo French Studio

The First Herbert & Katherine Jacobs House
Frank Lloyd Wright/The Taliesin Fellowship
Madison, Wisconsin
Eifler & Associates
Photo Wayne Cable
Frank Lloyd Wright designed this house for Susan Lawrence Dana in 1905 and it was occupied during the 1970s by the Thomas Publishing Company. It represents one of the largest, most elaborate and complete examples of Wright’s houses, although most of the original furniture, art glass and lamps had been poorly maintained. The residence was acquired in 1983 by the State of Illinois, which commissioned the restoration.

Phase one was a three-part study of the house and coach house, the latter being adapted for use as a visitor’s center. The study addressed the property in detail, including furniture, decorative arts and landscaping. Mechanical systems and offices were located into non-historic basement areas.

Phase two was for construction, involving the listing of materials, identification of finishes and the development of restoration documents. The mechanical, electrical and security systems were completed in 1988. In 1989 the restoration of the exterior and interior began as two separate contracts and proceeded simultaneously, ending in September of 1990.

The consistency of conservation and restoration treatments from interior to exterior were obvious and commendable and reflect thoroughness of study, careful planning and implementation."
The First Herbert & Katherine Jacobs House
Madison, Wisconsin

Eifler & Associates

A Frank Lloyd Wright design of 1937, the Jacobs House is the first built example of the “Usonian” concept. Moderately-priced but luxurious in terms of space and light, it served as a model from which Wright abstracted and improved upon throughout his career.

Using original drawings and photographs, the goal was to restore the house while making it more energy efficient and correcting design shortcomings initially allowed for the sake of economy. The roof was rebuilt by adding sister joists to the original 2x4 construction and cantilevers were reframed with steel “flitch” beams. Venting and maximum insulation were installed prior to the placement of an EPDM single-ply membrane roof. The living room concrete floor was replaced with tinted concrete using integral radiant heating. Approximately one-half of all windows and doors were replaced with matching profile sashes incorporating insulating glass. The exterior board-and-batten wall was stripped of creosote-based stain and refinished. A new kitchen was installed, sympathetic to the original design but using modern appliances. Finally, Wright’s original design for grading and landscaping was completed.

“The project dealt with a lot of difficult, technical issues very sensitively. The jury was impressed with the owner’s commitment to living with Wright. The landscape restoration is a significant part of the success of this project.”
Karen Daroff
Daroff Design, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Carol A. Groh
Carol Groh & Associates
New York, N.Y.

Erik Sueberkrop, AIA
Studios Architecture
San Francisco, California

Jury
The Interior Architecture Award, initiated in 1980, recognizes excellence in the design of interior space and celebrate interior architecture as a unique discipline. For the purpose of these awards, interior architecture is defined as the design of space within a building envelope and includes lighting, finishes and furnishings. Eligible projects for this year must have been completed between 1 January 1988 and 1 March 1991 by architects and designers located in the metropolitan area of Chicago. The jury, at its own discretion, may choose to cite specific projects with the special distinction of "Honor Award." 126 entries were considered and 14 projects were awarded.
Ameritech Applied Technologies, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
ISD Incorporated
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (right)

Backyard Productions
Chicago, Illinois
Brininstool + Lynch, Ltd.
Photo Karen Carter (bottom)

Baker & Daniels Law Offices
Indianapolis, Indiana
ISD Incorporated
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

The Boston Consulting Group
Chicago, Illinois
ISD Incorporated
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Brininstool + Lynch Offices
Chicago, Illinois
Brininstool + Lynch, Ltd.
Photo Karen Carter (top)

Leo Burnett Company
Chicago, Illinois
ISD Incorporated
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
Chicago Mercantile Exchange Offices
Chicago, Illinois
Space/Management Programs, Inc.
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Cellular One Operations Center
Schaumburg, Illinois
Eckenhoff Saunders Architects, Inc.
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates (bottom)

Cabot & Forbes Leasing Offices
Lake Forest, Illinois
arena-Sturm Architects, Ltd.
Photo Howard N. Kaplan

Clintec Technologies, Inc.
Deerfield, Illinois
Horn + Associates
Photo George Lambros

Cahnt Residence by Hyatt
Chicago, Illinois
Kathryn Quinn Architects
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Dr. Frederick Cahan & Dr. Richard
Elstein Offices
Chicago, Illinois
ekus Johnson, Inc.
Photo Jim Hedrich, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
Dean Witter Financial Services Group  
Chicago, Illinois  
Lohan Associates  
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Deloitte & Touche  
Chicago, Illinois  
ISO Incorporated  
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (left)

Financial Institution  
Chicago, Illinois  
Skidmore Owings & Merrill  
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

First Interstate Mortgage  
Chicago, Illinois  
Horn & Associates  
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates (bottom)

A. Webster Dougherty  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Tilton & Lewis Associates, Inc.  
Photo Tom Crane (top)

Equitable Real Estate Investment Management, Inc.  
Chicago, Illinois  
Interprise  
Photo Don DuBroff, Sadin Photo Group (bottom)
Floyd Photography Studio
Chicago, Illinois
Johnson and Wilson, Architects
Photo Barbara Karant (left)

Fujisawa USA, Inc.
Deerfield, Illinois
The Environments Group
Photo Steve Hall; Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

H2O Plus
Chicago, Illinois
The Landahl Group, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller; Hedrich-Blessing (top)

G.E. Capital Corporation
Chicago, Illinois
Bauhs & Dring, Ltd.
Photo David A. Weinstein (bottom)

"Funfter Buro" (Architects' Studio)
Chicago, Illinois
Rudolph & Associates
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates (top)

Grippo & Elden Law Offices
Chicago, Illinois
Powell/Kleinschmidt, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin Offices
Chicago, Illinois
Paul B. Berger & Associates
Photo Bill Crofton (top)

Illinois Bell Learning Center
Chicago, Illinois
O'Donnell Wicklund Pigozzi & Peterson Architects
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (left)

Highland Landmark Leasing Office
Lombard, Illinois
Horn + Associates
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates (top)

Illinois Bell Telephone
Chicago, Illinois
The Environments Group
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Lind Waldock & Company
Chicago, Illinois
Pappageorge Haymes, Ltd.
Photo William Kildow (top)

Miglin-Beitler, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
The Landahl Group, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
Near North Insurance Brokerage, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
David MacKenzie, Inc.
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing

A.C. Nielsen Advanced Information Technology Center
Bannockburn, Illinois
Griswold Heckel & Kelly Associates, Inc.
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Maya Polsky Gallery
Chicago, Illinois
Environ, Inc.
Photo Wayne Cable (bottom)

O'Keefe Ashenden Lyons & Ward
Law Offices
Chicago, Illinois
Swanke Hayden Connell Architects
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

PaineWebber, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
Mekus Johnson, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Panama Banana
Chicago, Illinois
Diamond Phillips
Photo Peter Kiar
Santa Fe Pacific Corporation
Schaumburg, Illinois
Paul B. Berger & Associates
Photo Bill Crofton (right)

Stein & Company
Chicago, Illinois
Lohan Associates
Photo Barbara Karant (bottom)

The Tokai Bank, Ltd.
Chicago, Illinois
Perkins & Will
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

University of Chicago, Biological Sciences Dean’s Offices
Chicago, Illinois
Loebl Schlossman and Hackl, Inc.
Photo George Lambros (bottom)

Van Den Bergh Foods Company
Lisle, Illinois
Griswold Heckel and Kelly Associates
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

The Prudential Preferred Properties
Chicago, Illinois
Laura Barnett Henderson, Inc.
Photo Judy A. Slagle (bottom)
The Walken Company
Chicago, Illinois
The Environments Group
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (left)

William Brinks Hoels Hofer Gilson & Lione Offices
Chicago, Illinois
ISD Incorporated
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

The Wyett Company
Chicago, Illinois
Horn + Associates
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Weber Cohn & Riley Offices
Chicago, Illinois
Environ, Inc.
Photo Wayne Cable (bottom)

Corporate Headquarters
Chicago, Illinois
Hague-Richards Associates, Ltd.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

YMCA of the USA
Chicago, Illinois
Perkins & Will
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
American Standard Showroom at IDCNY
Long Island City, New York
Tigerman McCurry
Photo Timothy Hursley

Belle Rose
Chicago, Illinois
Tainer Associates, Ltd.
Photo Francois Robert (top)

Chiasso Office
Chicago, Illinois
Florian Wierzbowski Architecture
Photo Wayne Cable (bottom)

Countryside Mall
Clearwater, Florida
Stowell Cook Frolichstein, Inc.
Photo Howard N. Kaplan

Communicate
Chicago, Illinois
Florian Wierzbowski Architecture
Photo Barbara Karant, Karant & Associates
Crate & Barrel
Chicago, Illinois
Solomon Cordwell Buenz & Associates, Inc.
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing

Deutsch Luggage Shop
Chicago, Illinois
Rosen and Horowitz
Photo Michael Rosen & Stephen Long

Sidney S. Goldin & Son, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
Frye Gillan Molinaro Architects, Ltd.
Photo George Lambros

Foodworks
Clearwater, Florida
Stowell Cook Frolichstein, Inc.
Photo Howard N. Kaplan (top)

Haworth Showroom
Chicago, Illinois
Tigerman McCurry
Photo Abbey Sadin (bottom)
Commercial/Retail

Metropolis 1800
Chicago, Illinois
Nagle Hartray & Associates, Ltd.
Photo Bruce Van Inwegen

Pinuccio
Highland Park, Illinois
Tainer Associates, Ltd.
Photo Francois Robert (top)

Mid-America National Bank of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Bauhs & Dring, Ltd.
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Sugar Magnolia
Chicago, Illinois
Tigerman McCurry
Photo Bruce Van Inwegen
Residential

Barnett Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Hartshorne Plunkard, Ltd.
Photo Ron Gordon (top)

Benjamin Residence
Highland Park, Illinois
Johnson and Wilson Architects
Photo Leslie Schwartz (bottom)

An Architect's Sanctuary
Chicago, Illinois
Powell/Kleinschmidt
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

The Belmont
Chicago, Illinois
Gordon Burns & Associates
Photo Sherrie Fredericks (bottom)

British Consul General Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Harry Weese Associates
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing
Residential

Buhler Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Brininstool + Lynch, Ltd.
Neil P. Frankel
Photo Roark Johnson (top)

Eynon Residence
Evanston, Illinois
Serena-Sturm Architects, Ltd.
Photo Howard N. Kaplan (bottom)

Hansen Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Youngman & Company, Inc./David Hansen
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Frankel Loft Residence/Studio
Chicago, Illinois
Neil P. Frankel
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (left)

4822 South Kenwood Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Hartshorne Plunkard, Ltd.
Photo Alphonse Diaz

Photo Roark Johnson (top)
Residential

John-Bay Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Johnson and Wilson Architects
Photo Leslie Schwartz (top)

Inkert Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Johnson and Wilson Architects
Photo Barbara Karant (bottom)

Reichman Residence
Wilmette, Illinois
Brininstool + Lynch, Ltd.
Photo Karen Carter (top)

Press Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Michael J. Pado AIA Architect, Ltd.
Photo Michael J. Pado (bottom)

Private Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Kidmore, Owings & Merrill
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing
Residential

"Wolkenkratzerinterior 43" (Residence No. 43)
Chicago, Illinois
Rudolph & Associates
Photo John Hollis

1318 Schubert Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Hartshorne Plunkard, Ltd.
Photo Alphonse Diaz

Umans Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Erie Krieger Architects
Photo Alan Shorall (right)

505 Sunset Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Hartshorne Plunkard, Ltd.
Photo Alphonse Diaz (bottom)
Bureau of Workers Compensation and Industrial Commission
Columbus, Ohio
The Landahl Group, Inc.
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing

Barnes Branch Bank Prototype
Wheaton, Illinois
Ferdogian Clark & Associates
Photo Fred Leavitt (top)

Paine Township High School South Library
Park Ridge, Illinois
Donnell Wicklund Pigozzi and Peterson Architects
Photo Howard N. Kaplan (bottom)

Canal Center
Chicago, Illinois
Eckenhoff Saunders Architects
Photo Bruce Van Inwegen (top)

Express-Ways Children's Museum
Chicago, Illinois
Banks/Eakin Architects
Photo William Kildow (bottom)
Institutional

Massachusetts General Hospital, Ellison Building
Boston, Massachusetts
Hancock & Hancock, Inc.
Photo Warren Jagger

National Center for Nutrition and Dietetics
Chicago, Illinois
Environ, Inc.
Photo Wayne Cable (top)

Northwestern Memorial Hospital Ambulatory Care
Chicago, Illinois
Anderson Mikos Architects, Ltd.
Photo McShane-Fleming Studios (bottom)

Northwestern Memorial Hospital Food Service Center
Chicago, Illinois
O’Donnell Wicklund Pigozzi and Peterson Architects
Photo Barry Rustin
1800 North Clybourn
Chicago, Illinois
Pappageorge Haymes, Ltd.
Photo William Kildow (top)

4822 South Kenwood Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Hartshorne Plunkard, Ltd.
Photo Alphonse Diaz (bottom)

Affiliated Bank, Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Robert G. Lyon Associates, Inc.
Photo Barry Rustin

Jacques - An American Bistro
Chicago, Illinois
Gordon Burns & Associates
Photo Sherrrie Fredericks

Chicago Tradition, A Private Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Atul Karkhanis Architects, Ltd.
Photo Ron Testa (top)

Inland Steel Employee Dining Facility
Chicago, Illinois
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
Renovation / Adaptive Re-use

The Metalwerks Lofts
Chicago, Illinois
HSP Ltd./Seglin Associates
Photo Paul D'Amato (right)

500 North Michigan
Chicago, Illinois
Jack Train Associates, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Management Office
Chicago, Illinois
HSP Ltd./Seglin Associates
Photo Paul D'Amato

Regents Park Entrance Lobby
Chicago, Illinois
Johnston Associates, Inc.
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

The Standard Club of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Powell/Kleinschmidt, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

230 Superior Lobby
Chicago, Illinois
Brininstool + Lynch, Ltd.
Photo Roark Johnson
Renovation/Adaptive Re-use

Tribune Tower Lobby
Chicago, Illinois
Office of John Vinci, Inc.
Photo Bob Thall (top)

Bill Tucker Studio
Chicago, Illinois
Garapolo & Associates
Photo Bill Tucker (bottom)

Mercy Life Building
Chicago, Illinois
Perkins & Will
Photo Marco Lanzetti, Hedrich-Blessing

University of Chicago, Ryerson Hall
Chicago, Illinois
Ross Barney + Jankowski, Inc.
Photo George Lambros (top)

101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois
Anthony Belluschi Architects, Ltd.
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Woman's Athletic Club
Chicago, Illinois
Thomas Hickey & Associates
Photo Paul Zakolian
Miscellaneous

Ameritech Technology Control Center
Chicago, Illinois
Mekus Johnson, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing

Leo Burnett Company Fitness Center
Chicago, Illinois
Booth/Hansen & Associates
Photo Gregory Murphey (top)

Deepa Textiles Showroom
Chicago, Illinois
Loebi Schlosseman and Hacki, Inc.
Photo George Lambros (bottom)

Bright Chair Showroom
Long Island City, New York
ISD Incorporated
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing
Gonzalez Associates Office
Chicago, Illinois
Gonzalez Associates
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Hellkon Showroom
Taftville, Connecticut
Eva Maddox Associates, Inc.
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)
Morton International Building Lobby
Chicago, Illinois
Perkins & Will
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Ocee' USA Sales Center and Showroom
Chicago, Illinois
Eva Maddox Associates, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Sears "Log" Kitchen
Chicago, Illinois
Valerio-Associates
Photo Barbara Karant, Karant & Associates

The Source - Cooper Lighting Center
Elk Grove Village, Illinois
Booth/Hansen & Associates
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing
Steppenwolf Theatre
Chicago, Illinois
James Morris & Kutyla
Photo Chicago Photographic Company (top)

Ventanas Restaurant
Rosemont, Illinois
The Landahl Group, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

IRade Show Exhibit
Chicago, Illinois
Stuart Cohen and Associates
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing

WMAQ All News Radio
Chicago, Illinois
Swanke Hayden Connell Architects
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing
The project is conceived as a study in reconstruction. Isolated by water, 24 cubes dimensioned 10' x 10' x 10' are organized in four rows of six cubes each. The cubes are alternatively white and black, with the white cubes presenting product in apparently conventionalized "suites," while the black cubes inventory and elaborate a particular line with product suspended, unconventionally, "off-the-wall." Each of the four rows consecutively tries to "put Humpty-Dumpty back together again" by presenting product in successive rows that begin with metal construction cubes, followed by plaster cubes, tile cubes and finishing with marble cubes.

The intention here is to present the product in as many circumstances as possible. Since the entirety is built over water, the product in the white cubes is functional…it all flushes (continuously), thus animating the entire showroom.

"loved the running water . . . fun to have products fastened on the ceiling . . . an exciting space for products . . . grid makes sense, otherwise you would not know what is happening"
A 3,500 square-foot high rise condominium for use as a private residence and display of an extensive contemporary art collection. Freeform space is centered by a two-story atrium containing a structural column disguised as a Saturn V rocket, flanked by a glass and steel elevator.

Although the owners wanted a space which was like art and devoid of rooms per se, privacy in bedroom areas can be achieved with automatic rolling walls. Work includes 5'x 5' black-granite flooring, glass handrails, custom stainless steel kitchen cabinets and multi-zoned lighting system.

"love the idea of column as rocket . . . looks like an air and space museum . . . I would like to see this space . . . the owner and designer are lucky they met each other . . . a residence as sculpture"
A mix of materials is integrated with stainless steel detailing to achieve a timeless, classic design statement for the 610,000 square-foot signature headquarters of Chicago's largest advertising agency. From each reception area, a seven-foot high storage wall serves as both a main traffic corridor and a sound and visual buffer for the interior work areas. Throughout the offices, color is used as an identification and organization element.

The custom tapestry fabric for the workstations, developed in four colorways, coordinates with the color schemes on the alternating floors. A custom light fixture over each workstation emits a soft light without glare or harsh shadowing. Natural light was maximized by using clerestories in the perimeter offices.

Conference rooms are uniformly equipped with state-of-the-art audio-visual equipment. The multi-functional dining facility can be converted to an auditorium.

"strong, cohesive design . . . very classic and timeless . . . refreshing continuity of feelings . . . not paper plates design, but silver spoons"
The program is characterized by "ultimate flexibility" for a year-round resource center and exhibition space. The challenge was to create a special design that would appeal to the A&D community and end users, reflect the corporate quality image and feature the fiber product in the floorcovering.

The center is a complete facility, providing functional areas for both clients and DuPont personnel. A modular system for functional organization is established with a two-foot cavity space at the perimeter to provide training flexibility. The spaces are defined by floating planes, suspended by glass panels. Lacquered art forms, suspended from the ceiling, intersect the planes and suggest a tension of containment. The carpet is designed to shift the symmetry and to echo the modular concept.

"I like the use of words as a design focus . . . graphics are the most successful element . . . creates an architectural envelope for a rather abstract product"
Encompassing 50,000 square-feet on two floors, the major consideration in the design of the facility was the development of flexible wiring systems as well as flexible space that was economical, efficient, aesthetically pleasing and thought inducing.

The design also had to accommodate the ever-changing technology of the occupants and allow ease and quickness in relocating power, communications and data wiring. GHK was committed to developing a visible and flexible facility to support and reinforce client goals.

Based on an open office plan design, the facility encourages communication and creative idea sharing between occupants. The perimeters of the space have been kept free to view the outdoor Japanese gardens of the surrounding business park and allow easy access to all areas.

“design solution responds to high technology . . . more innovative than the others . . . could very easily have become too tricky, but it does work”
Willian Brinks relocated to the top five floors of the NBC Tower in Chicago. A wall of jade slate, framed in stainless steel tees, helps guide the visitor to the reception area in the main elevator lobby.

In an effort to create an open and spacious feeling, flush architectural details and floating elements were used to reinforce a feeling of weightlessness and portray a contemporary image. The library features a dynamic two-story space captured from the former penthouse mechanical room. The mezzanine frames a sculptural stainless steel light tower that becomes the focal point of the library. Custom light fixtures on top of each book stack and the tower reflect the image of the firm and the innovative nature of the clients.

"a lovely, sensitive project . . . interesting use of materials . . . a light, restrained feeling, very peaceful and serene"
A Japanese client requested a sophisticated design for a new regional bank office. Characterized by simplicity of colors, materials and lighting in both public and private spaces, the 20,000 square-foot space is divided into a formal reception area, several small private spaces and a large, common work area.

A selection of visually rich materials provides the simply furnished reception area with a minimalist elegance. Indirect lighting illuminates the entry's black granite floor, a natural limestone wall and a reception desk of black granite, sculptural steel and glass. A highly textured, decorative sandstone bench defines the waiting area.

Continuity in design and detail is maintained throughout the project, with more economical materials applied in the general work area.

"lighting very creative . . . colors restrained and elegant . . . works horizontally as well as vertically . . . a project of details"
An Architect’s Sanctuary
Chicago, Illinois

Powell/Kleinschmidt

The program was to combine two apartments, one currently owned and occupied and a second recently acquired, into a single unit. The goal was to plan every aspect of the owner’s daily life into a design respectful of the building’s architect (Mies van der Rohe) and furnished in harmony with Miesian design.

Problems included the need to introduce brightness and color appropriate to base building materials and to provide cleaness and clarity of line, storage space planned for seasonal rotation of artwork and accessories, functional design for daily living and to maximize vistas from the 17th level.

The solutions included custom white oak parquet flooring stained dark to relate to the building module; a dining room biomorphic unit evocative of an early tower plan by Mies; custom-designed rugs; practical finishes throughout; re-used furniture where practical and custom-designed built-ins to triple the storage capacity throughout the apartment.

"beautiful plan . . . well organized . . . nice forms juxtaposed . . . very comfortable . . . high use of small space"
The advent of Designer's Saturday signaled an opportunity for this client to update existing showrooms. Due to time constraints, demolition and new construction were kept to a minimum.

Primary concerns of the client were establishing distinct areas for product display and stricter circulation through the showroom. New construction was focused at the entry where a series of industrial presentation devices were juxtaposed against a vivid azure fresco wall. The spiral arrangement of "columns" (industrial culvert pipes) organizes the display area. Suspended, galvanized-metal disks lie on axis with the entry along the main path of circulation, organizing and highlighting the product display. The hard, industrial feeling of the display devices sharply contrast the refined details of the displayed products.

"contrast puts the furniture forward . . . you really see those chairs . . . they look like artforms in the space . . . I would hire this guy"
The design was made considerably more challenging because of a greater flow of customer traffic through four rather than the one or two levels of retail space usually required by the client. Our challenge was to ensure that patrons have a fresh and enlightening passage through twice as much store area on four levels.

The principal means of circulation between floors, the escalators, are placed within a sky-lit, glass-enclosed rotunda at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Erie Street. They offer high visibility of the four-floors of merchandise, creating an inviting visual experience and providing retail continuity and flexibility in the central areas of each floor.

A three-story atrium illuminates the upper-level interior spaces with natural light as the floor openings create vertical interior views from one sales floor to another, maintaining desirable circulation patterns on each floor.

"circulation system is innovative . . . hard to create a four-story retail space that will push you through . . . certainly a nice effort . . . sculpturally it is pretty good"
The participatory museum concept called for integrating a diverse program of reception, exhibition, toilets, workshops and offices into 25,000 square-feet on two floors of raw loft space for $20 a square-foot.

A clear order was established within the large floor plate to accommodate the thousands of children and adult visitors each year. A two-story volume divided by a bridge and accessed by a stair created a "heartspace" around which all the exhibits were clustered. The asymmetrical, carpeted exhibit spaces were contrasted to symmetrical, tiled public spaces to help guide the children through the museum. Tract lighting in exhibits was contrasted by changeable color-filtered fluorescents to create a dynamic and flexible museum at extremely low cost.

"good use of inexpensive lighting . . . children respond well to bright colors . . . addresses a lot of children's interests . . . one of those spaces that gets better with people in it"
Inland Steel, Inc. - Dining and Conference Facilities
Chicago, Illinois

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

Project Partner: Richard F. Tomlinson AIA
Designer: Patrick McConnell AIA
Project Manager: John W. Kelsey AIA
Color/Materials: Michelle Miristlees
Technical Coordinators: Hal Scheffers, Don D. Curtis
Contractor: Turner Construction
Client: Inland Steel Industries, Inc.
Photographer: Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing

The original interior of the 13th floor of the Inland Steel Building was designed by SOM in the late 1950s as the cafeteria. With passing time, it became necessary to renovate the space and provide more flexible dining and conference facilities.

In the remodelling the typical palette and style of the period were used to maintain the integrity of the building, adapted to meet the contemporary use of the space. Wherever possible, the clear floor span is emphasized. Interior walls of the private dining/conference rooms are glass. Teak walls separating the large conference rooms, kitchen and servery are brightly lit from the window walls at each end.

The original ceiling system was retained and is further emphasized in the patterning of the vinyl floor tiles. The color palette of black, white and natural hues, along with bold statements of primary colors for walls, drapes and area rugs, echo the original design intention.

"beautiful plan . . . not trying to be more than it is . . . preserved the important elements while the new elements compliment the existing"
The lobby overlooks the Chicago River and reflects the constraints of a high-rise built over an operational railyard, necessitating elevator banks accessed on the mezzanine level.

The lobby consists of a square-shaped arrival space which intersects a long rectilinear area leading to the elevator, resolving the non-axial entry sequence. Vertical flow is provided by a stair at the intersection. The stair, escalator and balcony are treated as sculptural elements which visually weigh the arrival space toward the elevators. Lighting reinforces the sequence to the mezzanine while the stainless steel, black marble and grey-and-white terrazzo respond to the building's material palette.

“a little busy but I still keep looking at it . . . goes well with the building exterior”
This master bathroom is a response to the client's desire for something special. The design attempts to eschew any conventional architectural references, providing a composition of clear glass, laminated glass, granite and mirrors. The materials were used to enhance the function while denying typical installation methods. The lighting was used to highlight the tub apron by illuminating the glass from behind. The glass vanity edge is also lit from behind to enhance the "floating look." The shower is enclosed by a full pivot door and all storage is concealed in a full-height, pull-out medicine cabinet.

"a handsome project with a nice use of materials . . . the space shimmers . . . very professionally done"
Jury

Alice Sinkevitch
Editor, Guide to Chicago Architecture
Chicago, Illinois

Benjamin H. Weese FAIA
Weese Langley Weese Architects, Ltd.
Chicago, Illinois

Wim de Wit
Chicago Historical Society
Chicago, Illinois
The Twenty-Five Year Award began in 1979 as a means to honor projects of significance which are now about a quarter-century past completion. Recipients of AIA Chicago's Distinguished Building Award from the relevant years are automatically eligible for nomination, along with other projects selected by the Historic Resources Committee. Projects must be designed by a registered architect who may be based anywhere in the world. This year nine nominations were considered by the jury, which unanimously selected two projects now familiar on the Chicago skyline. Both are considered historically significant, one in the way it broke new ground in terms of design and construction, the other in the way it culminated the era of an architectural style. The jury was quick and enthusiastic in its choice of these two projects.
Innovation was a key element in both the design and construction of this 1960s complex, now a fixture along the Chicago River skyline. The first mixed-use development in the United States to include housing in a central city location, the “city-within-a-city” concept, Marina City was the tallest reinforced-concrete buildings in the world when constructed and the tallest apartment building.

The twin 60-story cylindrical apartment and parking towers rise above lower buildings at the riverfront site, combining such original uses as office and retail space, theaters and television studios, a health club, a bowling alley and a marina for 700 boats. The residential towers provide a petal-shaped living space in 900 units. They extend from tubular, concrete utility cores and utilized a then-innovative “slip-form” method of concrete construction.

Marina City offered itself as an example of inner-city living for Chicago. It stands today as a monument to urban rejuvenation.

“it made living downtown exciting . . . everybody wanted to know somebody who lived there . . . it used architectural language in a strong new way . . . it has flaws, but when you're experimenting you forgive things that misfire . . . a hell of a pioneering effort”
Commanding a full city block in the Chicago Loop, the Daley Center continues to project its heritage as a monument to the Modernist movement.

The 31-story tower (originally called the Civic Center and renamed in 1977 to honor the late Chicago mayor) features huge bays of approximately 87 by 48 feet, boldly announcing the skeleton framing of Cor-Ten steel. The high-rise houses 121 courtroomss for the State of Illinois and Cook County, as well as city and county office space moved from the nearby City-County Building of 1905.

Because the tower occupies only a portion of the block, the city gained a large public plaza which was first criticized as too large. Subsequent installation in 1966 of a monumental sculpture designed by Pablo Picasso, also of Cor-Ten steel, served to fill the open space on the south side of the plaza.

stands by itself in the series of buildings that were following the lead of Mies... it captures the spirit of its time... the apogee of that style... the crowning moment"
Jury

Philip Banta AIA
Banta/Collins Architecture
Emeryville, California

William R. Glass AIA
Glass Associates, Inc.
Oakland, California

Donn Logan FAIA
ELS/Elbasani and Logan Architects
Berkeley, California
The Unbuilt Design Award is new to the AIA Chicago this year. They result from the 1990 Chicago exhibition of Roads Not Taken, featured in the previous volume of Architecture Chicago. The award recognizes projects which will not be built, based on the significance of the concept and quality of the design. Projects must have been commissioned by a client but may include work such as competition entries and urban design schemes. All entries must be the work of registered architects in the Chicago metropolitan area. 17 submissions were considered by the jury, which selected four unbuilt projects for awards.
Bayer Headquarters
Milan, Italy
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Photo Orlando Cabanban

Brooks Residence
Lake Forest, Illinois
John J. Kevli, Jr. (top)

The Dunes Club
New Buffalo, Michigan
Booth/Hansen & Associates, Ltd.
Photo Orlando Cabanban (bottom)

Evanston Public Library
Evanston, Illinois
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Submissions

Matteos Public Library
Matteos, Illinois
Jaden Architects AIA

Matteos Public Library
Matteos, Illinois
Alts and Lassen (top)

Navy Pier
Chicago, Illinois
Ooth/Hansen and Associates, Ltd.
TKL Associates, Inc. (bottom)

Fairbanks Center
Chicago, Illinois
Loebl Schlossman and Hackl, Inc. (top)

Lincolnshire Administrative and Public Safety Center
Lincolnshire, Illinois
Nagle, Hartray & Associates, Ltd.
Photo Orlando Cabanban (bottom)
Prairie Residence
South Barrington, Illinois
John J. Kevli, Jr. (top)

Private Residence
Lake Forest, Illinois
Frederick Phillips & Associates
Photo Orlando Cabanban (bottom)

Private Residence
Evanston, Illinois
V. Nelson Associates
Submissions

Shuttle House
Cleveland, Ohio
Frederick Phillips & Associates

Photo: Dick Krueger (top)

Morris B. Squire Conference Center
EsPlaines, Illinois
Don Erickson
Photo: Dick Krueger (top)

Vacation House
Auburn Township, Michigan
Weeler Kearns Architects
Photo: William Kildow (bottom)

Soaring Eagle
Frankfort, Michigan
Don Erickson
The design, neither traditional nor modernist, is the result of the program and the site. Busy roads surround the site on three sides, with a small lake on the fourth. A courtyard building in the tradition of public and private zones lent itself to the programmatic requirements of the site. The shallow building depth allows light to create an airy spatial environment and the open character of the plan reflects the relationship between the village government and the community.

"suggests a sensitivity to site and program ... the architectural vocabulary is interesting and varied, but holds together as a composition"
The proposed site for the Centro Bayer Portello is situated in the Portello Sud-Fiera district of Milan, an area surrounded by mixed-use and residential neighborhoods with tree-lined boulevards and open, green spaces, along with the proposed facilities for the Portella di Fiera which will be a showcase of contemporary architecture. The site stands between these two components.

The preliminary scheme for the Centro Bayer Portello responds to both contextual neighbors with a plan that echoes the trapezoidal configuration of the streets surrounding the site. The main entrance to the building will be from the Via del Portello to further emphasize the direct connection to the Fiera and main commercial flow of the district.

Spanning the street, over the entrance, is a great illuminated glass and steel crown containing the symbols of Bayer, Agfa-Gaevert, Miles Laboratories and the other divisions of the parent company housed within the facility. The crown will be clearly visible from the Autostrada and all approaches to the building to create an instant identity for Bayer in Milan.

"Exhibits a degree of care and thoughtfulness that would be nice to see in all large-scale projects . . . a clarity of the building's organization is evident . . . the enclosed galleria, contrasted with the landscaped courtyards, provides active and passive places for employees"
The strategy establishes an ordering principle that allows incremental facility growth, both horizontally and vertically, over three phases. A structural organization is employed that reflects the stride of the automobile across the south facade and the pedestrian character across the west, entrance facade.

Internally, this strategy recognizes the overlapping city and university street grids that intersect at the centroid of the project site, establishing a physical and symbolic "public center" at the intersection.

Externally, the overlapping grid is delineated as penetrating signals of use within the structure that frame outward city views.

"the design is enriched by the interplay of grids . . . simplicity and clarity are the hallmarks of this entry . . . the facade designs are noteworthy"
A 3,500 square-foot stuccoed house serves as a second residence for a family of five. Located on a spacious, wooded lot with views to neighboring farmlands and a lake, the house consists of a four-square plan, punctuated by a central skylit core. The core is visually autonomous on the ground floor, enveloped by bedrooms at the second level, and opens on the top level to four raised sleeping porches overlooking the trees, fields and lake.

The corners of the house are sliced away, defined only by expansive glass. A steel moment frame provides structural stiffness, allowing the transparent corners and galvanized steel porches to float free of the ground.

"this house is a real tour-de-force ... its greatest strengths are simplicity and discipline ... offers significant amenities in captured views and pleasant functional spaces"
William F. Ketcham AIA
Booth/Hansen & Associates, Ltd.
Chicago, Illinois

Anders Nereim AIA
Anders Nereim Architects
Chicago, Illinois

Benjamin H. Weese FAIA
Weese Langley Weese Architects, Ltd.
Chicago, Illinois

Jury
The Divine Detail Award competition, now in its third year, seeks to recognize the relationship between architectural design and artistic craft. Projects should illustrate the overall design concept through the use of a particular material, detail or technology. Work completed between 1 January 1988 and 1 May 1991 and designed by registered architects with offices in the Chicago metropolitan area was eligible for this year’s awards. Three projects were selected for awards by the jury, which reviewed 22 entries.
Submissions

Allen Residence
Oakbrook, Illinois
Cordogan, Clark & Associates
Photo Tim Hobbs

Centennial Fountain and Plaza
Chicago, Illinois
Lohan Associates
Photo Greg Murphey (top)

Barnett Residence
Chicago, Illinois
Hartshorne Plunkard, Ltd.
Photo Ron Gordon (bottom)

Dunham Hall
Aurora, Illinois
Cordogan, Clark & Associates
Photo John Clark, Tim Hobbs (right)

Crowley House Addition
Park Ridge, Illinois
Richard F. Frohne Architect, Inc.
Photo Richard F. Frohne (bottom)
The Embassy Club, Building 9 and 10
Chicago, Illinois
Diamond Phillips
Photo Lee Phillips-Diamond (right)

Einzelheit Trappe - Staircase Detail
Evanston, Illinois
Rudolph & Associates P.C.
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates (bottom)

The Embassy Club, Building 11
Chicago, Illinois
Diamond Phillips
Photo Lee Phillips-Diamond (right)

The Embassy Club, Building 12
Chicago, Illinois
Diamond Phillips
Photo Lee Phillips-Diamond (bottom)

Glenbrook North High School
Fieldhouse
Northbrook, Illinois
O’Donnell-Wicklund Pigozzi and Peterson Architects, Inc.
Photo Howard N. Kaplan
745 Fifth Avenue Office Building  
New York, N.Y.  
Hammond Beeby and Babka, Inc.  
Photo Judith Bromley (right)

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  
Holabird & Root  
Photo Nick Merrick, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

77 West Huron Apartments  
Chicago, Illinois  
Jack Train Associates, Inc.  
Photo Marco Lorenzetti, Hedrich-Blessing (top)

Garden Pavilion  
Burr Ridge, Illinois  
Searl and Associates P.C., Architects  
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Illinois Bell Telephone Remote Switching Facility  
Lincolnshire, Illinois  
Holabird & Root  
Photo David Clifton (top)

Hilltop Executive Center  
Libertyville, Illinois  
Serena-Sturm Architects, Ltd.  
Photo Serena-Sturm Architects, Ltd. (bottom)
1500 North Lake Shore Drive Apartment
Chicago, Illinois
Rugo/Raffensperger, Ltd.
Photo Jamie Padgett, Karant & Associates (left)

The New York Lobby
Chicago, Illinois
Banks/Eakin Architects
Photo Steinkamp/Ballogg (bottom)

12 West Van Buren Lobby
Chicago, Illinois
Wheeler Kearns Architects
Photo William Kildow (right)

Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Building, Art Institute of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Ammond Beeby and Babka, Inc.
Photo Jon Miller, Hedrich-Blessing (bottom)

Polsky Gallery Reception Desk
Chicago, Illinois
Environ, Inc.
Photo Wayne Cable (top)

Northbrook Village Hall Boardroom
Northbrook, Illinois
Decker and Kemp Architecture
Photo Steve Hall, Hedrich-Blessing
A garden pavilion is designed as an object in the landscape and as a space where one may be outdoors while protected from the elements. Seen from a distance it appears to sit on the landscape, while its entrance is below grade. Designed to fit into an existing circular, below-grade patio, the pavilion acts as a link between the patio and the natural surroundings beyond.

Certain forms used in the pavilion are derived from the existing house, such as the arched-lattice entry. Natural materials are used, including a slate roof, copper gutters with copper chain downspouts, wood framing and columns, a brick and limestone base and a brick floor. The interior frames views in every direction while providing a place for both contemplative and social activities. The limestone base doubles as an interior seat.

"beautifully integrated with its site ... consistently detailed throughout ... a microcosm of what architecture can do"
This building houses telephone equipment in a secure enclosure. The steel structure was selected to allow quick winter construction and future expansion. Columns, beams, coping and cross bracing are made from standard steel shapes. The diesel stacks are a custom fabrication.

One of the facility's strengths lies in its handling of materials and details -- brick veneer, Redwood louvers and metal panels -- each of which serves a different function. Low brick walls provide a secure base and extend beyond the face of the enclosure to screen exterior mechanical equipment. Wood louvers disguise mechanical openings and metal panels function, in part, as a noncombustible wall adjacent to exterior diesel stacks.

"injects new life into a well-worn vocabulary . . . well detailed from a conceptual as well as technical basis . . . an example of High-Modernism detailing we haven't seen much in Chicago"
This single-family residence in a heavily wooded setting opens outward through corner glazing, broad eaves and asymmetrical massing to respond to the sun and surrounding views. Internal spaces freely communicate both horizontally and vertically. The layering of these spaces is carefully articulated through an extensive system of horizontal trim which reads from the interior through to the exterior. The four-square detailing celebrates the simple intersection of horizontal and vertical components.

This organization unifies the detailing throughout, but is used with numerous variations, from the poplar trim and granite accents on the interior to the wrought-iron railings and light sconces outside.

The residence was largely constructed by men in their seventies who maintain an Arts and Crafts spirit.

"an attempt to make interesting and authentic details at every opportunity... an award out of respect... the house has not compromised traditional methods"
Jury

Frank Castelli AIA
Holabird & Root
Chicago, Illinois

Raymond C. Ovresat FAIA
University of Illinois at Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Steven Weiss AIA
Solomon Cordwell Buenz & Associates, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
The Firm Award is new to the Chicago Chapter AIA this year, established to honor excellence in the work produced by an entire firm and the contribution by that firm to the advancement of the profession. The award seeks to recognize young firms with a portfolio of built work which show promise of future achievements. Any member of the Chapter who has been practicing architecture for seven years or less is eligible, as are architects practicing as sole practitioners. Work produced by a predecessor firm or in association with another firm may be considered by the jury as long as a majority of the principals in either case is represented in the submitting firm. The jury will consist of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.
The firm of Decker and Kemp results from a coincidental meeting between two young Chicago architects in 1986. Howard Decker and Kevin Kemp both harbored the desire to create durable, functional and beautiful buildings, working with experienced and well-trained architects in a "family" environment studio. In the fall of that year, they joined forces in such a pursuit, fully expecting the venture to be both difficult and fun.

The practice began five years ago in a one-room studio in the Fine Arts Building, with no furniture, no staff and no work. It remains there today, but in the interim the firm has seen considerable growth, creating an architecture in which the staff both believes and has envisioned for many years.

Decker and Kemp's philosophy is rooted in the concept of architecture as a craft, above all else. The manual skills are the foundation of the profession, with architects playing the role of leaders in the community of those who build. The art of architecture, the firm believes, centers around the perfection of these crafts and the projects it creates are a clear expression of this philosophy.
The firm also stresses community involvement, encouraging its staff members to participate in activities which help to develop architecture and the profession. Howard Decker's work with the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois and Kevin Kemp's association with the Newhouse Architecture Foundation reflect such commitment. Employees contribute through teaching and writing for various universities and professional publications.

"a very good start for this award, given to a very substantial firm . . . they seem to be a caring and nurturing firm . . . they're not afraid in their design and their citizenship is exemplary . . . appropriateness of scale is the key to their work"
Jury Statement

The jury selected four recipients for the 1991 Young Architect Award, recognizing each of them for a variety of reasons. The jury members felt it important to honor the work of those architects who contribute to the group efforts of large practices, as well as those who work independently. As a result, the recipients this year come from firms both large and small. The jury stressed that all nominees should use their portfolio to indicate their precise contribution to the project team and how it was organized. Do not downplay any talents, the members also urged, and do not rely on drawings alone when entering. The jury invited all those not selected to try again, because "everybody else is certainly second place."
The AIA Chicago Young Architect Award was established in 1981 to recognize excellence in ability and exceptional contributions by architects between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-nine in the areas of design, management and technology. The award may be given for exceptional work in a specific area of architectural practice or for general excellence in a wide range of architectural activities. Nominations are made either by AIA Chicago members or by the individuals themselves. The nominee does not have to be an AIA member. The Design committee selects a jury of architects knowledgeable in design, building technology and management. The jury determines the precise number of awards.
James Baird is now a partner at Holabird & Root in Chicago, having been with the firm since 1982. Prior to that, he worked for Cesar Pelli and Associates and Kevin Roche, John Dinkeloo & Associates following completion of both the undergraduate and graduate architecture programs at the University of Illinois in Champaign. For the past four years, Mr. Baird has maintained his ties to architectural education as a Studio Professor at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

At Holabird & Root, he is the youngest partner in the 110-year history of the firm. While there, his completed projects include the Kersten Physics Teaching Center at the University of Chicago, which was honored with a 1986 AIA Chicago Distinguished Building Award; the Illinois Bell Telephone Remote Switching Unit in Lincolnshire, honored in this publication with a Divine Detail Award; the renovation and expansion of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, a 1989 AIA Chicago Interior Architecture Award recipient; and the Cleveland Clinic Foundation (while employed at Cesar Pelli & Associates), the recipient of a National Honor Award by the AIA in 1986. Mr. Baird is also Project Designer for the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

"even though he works in a big office, somehow seems different for him, not just another cog in a wheel . . . able to digest complex programs . . . excellent on small projects also . . . there's a teaching side of him that shows his strength . . . the response from other teachers and students at IIT put him over"
August Battaglia was appointed an Associate Principal at Perkins & Will in 1989. He serves as the Director of Architecture in the Chicago firm. Prior to that Mr. Battaglia was employed for a brief time with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill after receiving his Master of Architecture degree from the University of Illinois at Champaign in 1976.

His projects as Senior Designer at Perkins & Will include the Morton International Building, the 123 North Wacker Drive Office Building, the 100 North Wacker Building and the O'Hare International Terminal Building, all in Chicago. Mr. Battaglia's portfolio also includes the Perry Schools project in Perry, Ohio and the Warsaw High School in Warsaw, Indiana. His work has been awarded, among other honors, a 1990 AIA Chicago Distinguished Building Award for the Village Center in Orland Park, Illinois and an AIA Chicago Interior Architecture Award for the Morton Building Lobby, featured in this publication.

"I'm really impressed with the guy... a contribution to the team effort... he's very much involved with detailing and total coordination... it's clear he had a beginning-to-end involvement in a project"
Tannys Langdon is President of Langdon Associates, P.C., Architects in Chicago, having been in independent practice since 1987. Ms. Langdon worked for nine years in the Chicago firm of Hammond Beeby and Babka, Inc., where she was appointed a Principal in 1985. She was graduated with a Master of Architecture from the University of Illinois at Urbana in 1978 and has since taught architectural design at that school and at the University of Illinois at Chicago and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. In 1984 she was the first recipient of the Chicago Architectural Club's Burnham Prize.

Her work with Thomas Beeby while at Hammond Beeby and Babka, Inc., includes the Conrad Sulzer Regional Library in Chicago, a 1987 AIA National Honor Award recipient and 1986 AIA Chicago Distinguished Building Award winner; the Hansen Residence in Wilmette, Illinois, a 1989 AIA National Honor Award recipient and 1987 AIA Chicago Distinguished Building Award winner; and the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp in Ashford, Connecticut, a 1989 winner of both the AIA Chicago Distinguished Building and Interior Architecture Awards.

"she's very powerful . . . if she's representative of what a young architect in Chicago is, then I'm glad to be an architect in Chicago . . . what really got to me is Tom Beeby's letter of recommendation"
Stephen Wierzbowski is a founding principal in the Chicago firm of Florian Wierzbowski, P.C. Before that he worked at Skidmore, Owings & Merrill as a Computer Programmer and Project Designer. Mr. Wierzbowski received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Carnegie Mellon University in 1975 and his Master of Architecture degree from the University of Illinois at Chicago in 1982, where he has served as an Adjunct Faculty Member. He has also served as a President of the Chicago Architectural Club.

His collaborative efforts include designs for exhibits, retail and residential projects. They include the “A Day in the Country” exhibit at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1984, winner of a 1986 AIA Chicago Interior Architecture Award; the Oilily Store in Chicago, recipient of an AIA Chicago Interior Architecture Award in 1989; and the 1816 Cleveland Residence, which was selected as an AIA Chicago Interior Architecture Award winner in 1988.

“a strong voice in the community . . . he’s initiated so many things that have been influential in the city of Chicago . . . a strong philosophy of what he believes architecture should be is really visible”
Distinguished Service Award

The Distinguished Service Award of AIA Chicago recognizes outstanding contributions to the architectural community by both individuals and organizations and can honor a body of work or a specific project. Nominations are made by Chapter members and voted on by the Board of Directors of AIA Chicago. This year three individuals have been selected as Distinguished Service Award recipients: John A. Holabird, Jr., for his service to the Chapter as a former President and his continuing participation in the Chapter’s annual Fellowship dinner, in addition to his many years of practice with Holabird & Root; Father Donald F. Rowe, for his commitment to the historic restoration of Saint Ignatius College Prep in Chicago and for his service as a teacher of architectural history; Wim de Wit, for his public education efforts as an architectural curator at the Chicago Historical Society and for his advice and assistance to the Chapter on numerous projects. The Chapter wishes to express its gratitude to these men for their tireless service on behalf of architecture in Chicago, service which is indeed distinguished.
John Holabird, Jr., is sitting in an office in the south half of the landmark Monadnock Building in Chicago -- the "bad end" of the building, jokes the grandson of William, whose firm designed the addition nearly a century ago. The younger Holabird, now the last in a line of family architects, is well known for his humor.

John Holabird retired from Holabird & Root (formerly Holabird & Roche) in 1987, ending an architectural career begun there in the summer of 1941 following graduation from Harvard. In 1974, he became a Fellow of the AIA and served as President of the AIA Chicago in 1977. In addition to his association with numerous community groups, Mr. Holabird remains active in organizing the Chicago Chapter's annual Fellowship dinner and activities. As a hobby, he spends a lot of his time painting in watercolors. "It's something I can do now that doesn't bother anybody," he said.

Mr. Holabird tried his hand at other artistic ventures during his career -- teaching theater and stage design, teaching drama at Bennington College in Vermont and working as a set designer at NBC-TV in Chicago. Thirty seven years were spent with Holabird Root, though, where he became a partner in 1970. He is the fourth architect in the family to be associated with the firm, preceded by grandfather and founder William, father John ("he could do anything") and cousin William. None of his five daughters has followed him into the profession, ending the Holabird tradition. Their father is unconcerned, however, over the line ending. "I think we've lasted long enough without a rogue, a sot or an idiot in the family," said Mr. Holabird, again displaying his characteristic humor.

Among his list of projects are the renovations of the Chicago Public Library Cultural Center and the Marquette Building in Chicago, the Ravinia Pavilion in Highland Park, the Francis W. Parker School in Chicago and the winning entry for the Illinois Bell Telephone Company Canal Street Building in Chicago.

Mr. Holabird said he retired when he did to infuse the firm with younger talent and leadership, a necessity for all practices, he insists. He still critiques what he sees but finds it difficult to understand the current directions in architecture. "It's hard to know what the standards are now, it's very fluid," he said.

Will he ever design again? "Certainly not," Mr. Holabird responded. "I've had my chance."
Rev. Donald F. Rowe, S.J.
President, St. Ignatius College Prep
Chicago, Illinois

rom behind the desk in what he proudly feels is the "best office in the city," Father Donald Rowe is overseeing the renovation of St. Ignatius College Prep on Chicago's near southwest side. Perhaps "overseeing" is too mild a term for Father Rowe's involvement in the ongoing project. The "driving force" might be more accurate.

Father Rowe joined the Jesuit Order in 1959. He joined the architectural order in 1967, graduating from Columbia University with a masters in Art and Architecture. He has combined those two vocations since then, primarily as a teacher of art and architectural history at Loyola University for 14 years and as director of the university's Martin D'Arcy Gallery of Art.

"You go with your strengths," said Father Rowe, who assumed the presidency of St. Ignatius in 1981. "I am a hard looker at a building," he said. The issue for him has always been, "Can you make a nicer environment in which to live?"

The nicer environment Father Rowe endeavors to create for students at his college preparatory school is nothing less than a total restoration of the historic Roosevelt Road campus, an undertaking he began in 1984 using donated money and services. He proudly shows visitors the contrast between school facilities that had fallen into disrepair over the decades and what has been restored to its original Victorian splendor, often following his own research and ideas for architectural integrity. "We know how we want the buildings to function," Father Rowe said, noting the project has been an education for him as a specialist in 15th century architecture.

The essence of education," Father Rowe said, "is to teach people a different way to live their lives, one of those different ways being architecture." Because this Jesuit priest has lived his life in the service of the church, he is able to establish a connection with the spirituality of architecture. "Yes, it is a soaring of the spirit," Father Rowe said.

He also wishes for some of his enthusiasm for the restoration of St. Ignatius to rub off on the more than 1,200 students at this parochial magnet school. "My goal is to "open their eyes to what's around them," Father Rowe said, "to get a kid to say 'Wow!' once in a while."
Wim de Wit was first exposed to Chicago architecture during a three-day visit in 1980. He remembers being "totally amazed" at his first sight of the Monadnock Building because of its historical and structural significance. His amazement was also in the discovery that Chicago architecture actually existed beyond the boundaries of the Loop, about which he had read and heard so much.

Mr. de Wit returned to Chicago three years later for a more lengthy stay, leaving the Netherlands behind. (He remains a Dutch citizen.) Since 1983 he has been curator of the Chicago Historical Society's Charles F. Murphy Architectural Study Center, a vast collection of several hundred thousand drawings, now 90 per cent catalogued.

He considers it a privilege to be an architectural historian in the midst of Chicago, a city he had studied in Europe. "Chicago is unique in the whole world," Mr. de Wit said, "because everybody knows about its architecture." He is particularly impressed by the amount of knowledge of architecture among the general public here and the degree of debate that occurs as a result. He recalls the open discussion of the design for the State of Illinois Center that was taking place as he arrived to Chicago eight years ago, thinking then that such public opinion would be non-existent in most cities. It makes his job easier, but he still sees the need to "make people aware of everything they see around them but pay no attention to." A more acute awareness of architecture and design among Chicagoans remains part of his job description, Mr. de Wit said.

Mr. de Wit, who specializes in Dutch architecture of the 20th century, is responsible for numerous exhibits at the Historical Society, including "Louis Sullivan: The Function of Ornament" and "Compact Comfort: Apartments and Bungalows in Chicago, 1890-1940." He also serves as an advisor to the AIA Chicago for Guide to Chicago Architecture, to be published in 1993.
Honorable Mention

The jury selected four recipients for the 1991 Chicago Award and recognized the following students for honorable mention: Nicholas Cascarano, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Vivian Negron, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Rudolf Dainis Smits, University of Illinois at Chicago, John M. Stryker, University of Illinois at Chicago and Shawn Trentlage, University of Illinois at Chicago.
The design problem was to create an innovative office space by linking two different operating units -- the conceptual area embracing the active production space and thereby providing a maximum of interaction as well as flexibility.

"well thought-out drawings explored the 3-D potential of the space"
Chicago Award in Interior Architecture

The Chicago Award in Interior Architecture was presented for the first time in 1991. The purpose of the award is to reinforce continued excellence in interior architecture educational programs at midwest schools and foster a greater appreciation of the interior architecture discipline in our profession and in the public at large. The following schools were invited to participate in this awards program: Southern Illinois University, University of Cincinnati, University of Illinois at Chicago, Kansas State University, and the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Schools were selected because they offered specific programs in interior architecture. Through the generosity of The Landahl Group, Inc., cash prizes were distributed among the three winners. This awards program is administered through the Chicago Chapter AIA Foundation. Awards were presented at the 1991 Interior Architecture Awards Presentation on June 4 and exhibited at the Chicago Historical Society as part of the Distinguished Building Awards Exhibition.
The obelisk is a design for a 9' x 20' parking space at a mall, a critique of the psychological, social and cultural condition of the parking lot and the possessive panic it supports.

During the day the mysterious object, apparently displaced in space and time, privately records on film the mundane events swirling around its base. Late at night when the lot is deserted, it projects its cool, objective memory of the day onto the vast, featureless wall of the mall. In addition to its historical memory, it has an active fantasy life as well. As dawn approaches, a hologram of three cherubim rising with the morning star appears and gradually dissolves in the new day's first light. A dream, perhaps, of escaping its relentlessly accurate memory of a life rooted in asphalt.

"brilliant idea . . . expressed a pure idea through architecture . . . provokes very serious questions . . . a representation of architect as artist"
The motel is located on a flat, arid site along an intensely commercialized "strip," within a mile of a major freeway interchange in Tucumcari, New Mexico. The building as a whole is a quintessential modern sign which promises all the paradoxical qualities of contemporary road culture: safe adventure, hygienic sensuality, conspicuous privacy, conventional exoticism and cheap luxury.

The building's signature is a conjunction of sculptural pieces, playful, yet, simple. It is designed within the "strip" language but rises above it. There is a strangeness which pervades, enticing and eluding the viewer. It seems gaudy, yet it is highly sculpted and crisp. The forms are recognizable at high speeds and satisfying up close, giving the motel memorability as well as lasting interest.

"absolutely awesome . . . very realistic, very inspired, very festive . . . everything seemed appropriate for the goals and intentions . . . recalls the glimpses you see of driving down the strip"
The project represents architectural design developed from intensive study and personal interpretation of the aesthetic theory of Suprematism. It was designed to be the most dynamic office and retail center of the city (Chicago).

The building is a composition of simple geometric bodies in a spatial superimposition - rectangles, beams and circles that float, interact, intersect and collide, generating the energy of place and movement.

"beautiful sculpture . . . the floor plan is very unusual and innovative . . . an award for process as much as solution"
Jury

Mark Adams
Swanke Hayden Connell
Chicago, Illinois

Sharon Gonzalez
Gonzalez Associates
Chicago, Illinois

Patrick McConnell, AIA
Skidmore Owings and Merrill
Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Award in Interior Architecture

The Chicago Award in Interior Architecture was presented for the first time in 1991. The purpose of the award is to reinforce continued excellence in interior architecture educational programs at midwest schools and foster a greater appreciation of the interior architecture discipline in our profession and in the public at large. The following schools were invited to participate in this awards program: Southern Illinois University, University of Cincinnati, University of Illinois at Chicago, Kansas State University, and the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Schools were selected because they offered specific programs in interior architecture. Through the generosity of The Landahl Group, Inc., cash prizes were distributed among the three winners. This awards program is administered through the Chicago Chapter AIA Foundation. Awards were presented at the 1991 Interior Architecture Awards Presentation on June 4 and exhibited at the Chicago Historical Society as part of the Distinguished Building Awards Exhibition.
The design problem was to create an innovative office space by linking two different operating units -- the conceptual area embracing the active production space and thereby providing a maximum of interaction as well as flexibility.

"well thought-out drawings explored the 3-D potential of the space"
The chess game is an abstract game over an abstract plan, a dynamic game over a static space. The vocabulary is the square -- the two grids of a square inside a square. The emphasis is on the simple vocabulary of the plan, the material and the light.

The plan becomes the lighting system; the lighting plan is the wall; the light and the sobriety of the material inside and outside give the notion of power and intelligence.

"pattern resolution in three dimensions . . . an abstract concept which addresses space . . . complete in its simplicity"
The redevelopment of oil well platforms presents a rich opportunity for new kinds of interior spaces. The process began with an experiment, superimposing two different ideas that had identical systems. This new patterning system would become the dialogue to transform the interior spaces.

The collage used the nine-bay Garden of Eden proposal and the nine-bay grid of the Sears Tower. This merged system transforms the infrastructure and the x, y and z coordinates of the oil rig. Dark spaces are now permeated with layers of diffused light brought in by lights wells and sweeping sectional cuts.

"a structure which can accommodate the future . . . compelling drawings . . . there is an intellectual quality of the work"
The Newhouse Architecture Foundation (NAF) is a non-profit organization that was established in 1982. Its mission is to provide Chicago Public High School students who have talent and interest in architecture and design an opportunity to recognize, develop and strengthen their creativity and talent and to help them prepare for careers in architecture.

The Foundation's programs center around the annual Newhouse Architecture Competition and include:

1. Creating projects and providing materials which supplement the Chicago Public Schools' high school drafting and architecture curriculum
2. Organizing workshops and tours for high school students and for teachers
3. Organizing the Competition and the public exhibition of projects
4. Placing and counseling students in paid internships in professional firms
5. Providing college scholarship opportunities, and academic and career support groups

NAF programs have a direct impact on curriculum content in schools participating in the NAF program. Many CPS teachers use the Foundation's architectural competition as the focus for an entire semester's work; other teachers require that students work on the projects on their own time but assist them after class. Participation in the competition is a real builder of self-esteem and self-confidence. It is the only vehicle that prepares them for the grueling charrettes encountered as part of architecture school. Volunteers from the architectural professions work closely with CPS teachers to set professional standards for the competition entries. They share their knowledge and expertise with educators and students by leading skill-workshops, conducting building tours; and mentoring young people.

Each year the competition is professionally judged and students are awarded trophies, paid internships, and opportunities for college scholarships.

"The competition allowed me to see that hard work and dedication does pay off. It gave me an insight of what I was capable of accomplishing at that time. It was truly one of the most important activities for me while in high school."

Jorge Soto, graduate of Bowen H.S. now enrolled in the architecture program at IIT.
Newhouse Recipients

Overall Grand Prize Winner in Architectural Models - Building Division
Taaji Jonas, Junior
Near North High School (left)

Overall Grand Prize Winner in Architectural Rendering Division
Lening Mei, Senior
Curie High School (top)

Overall Grand Prize Winner in Architectural Open Category Design
Graciela Martin, Senior
Bowen High School

Overall Grand Prize Winner in Construction Drawings
Rosalva Adan, Senior
Juarez High School
Overall Grand Prize Winner in Constructed Perspective Rendering Division
Darren Jefferson, Senior
Dunbar High School (left)

Overall Grand Prize Winner in Open Drawing Division
Tanika Blackledge, Junior
Near North High School (bottom)

Overall Grand Prize Winner in Open Model-Building Division
Chris Koehl
Near North High School

Overall Grand Prize Winner in Design
Gabriel Garcia, Senior
Carl Schurz High School (top)

Overall Grand Prize
Martha Williams, Senior
Bowen High School (bottom)
Ahmanson Company
Alps Construction
Aucutts, Inc.
Barsanti Woodwork Corp.
Baygood, Telpner & Rose
Brann Clay Products
Bricks, Inc.
CADD Midwest
Capitol Construction
Cellotex Corporation
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Perkins & Will
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Secret Garden of a New Leaf
Silo-Mix, Inc.
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Stow & Davis
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