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Cover Story  
Award winners prove there’s more to architecture than meets the eye.

Feature  
Underage landmarks fight their way to the top.

Bookshelf  
New monograph uncovers one architect’s bounty.

Technique  
Architect and developer make a restorative pairing.

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Cover photo: Unicorn Thermal Technologies, Inc. designed by Eckenhoff Saunders Architects Inc. and photographed by Anthony May
With this issue of *Focus: Architecture Chicago*, we celebrate the accomplishments of local architects. These pages feature the winners of the Design Excellence Awards, a program sponsored by the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects for more than 40 years.

The Design Excellence Awards are significant for many reasons, yet one stands out above all others: Chicago is a center of architecture and architectural study. Not only do thousands upon thousands of people visit our city year to see our sites, Chicago architects are some of the busiest in the world. Our architects are creating structures in every corner of the globe—the U.S., Europe, the Far East and Latin America to name a few. By recognizing their work, we hope to establish a standard of excellence and to inform the public about the scope and merit of architectural practice.

Given the vicissitude of work by Chicago architects, readers should not be surprised that the 1996 award winners have but one thing in common: Excellence. The winning entries, representing only a small number of the total submitted for consideration, are a cross-section of building types, project sizes and construction budgets. They were selected by nationally recognized architects. Design Excellence Awards were given in four categories—Distinguished Building, Interior Architecture, Unbuilt Design, and Twenty-five Years. In addition to architecture firms, the Design Excellence Awards recognize the many individuals associated with a project, including clients, contractors, and consultants.

For a complete catalog of entries to the 1996 Design Excellence Awards, visit our web site at www.aiachicago.org.

John Syvertsen, AIA
President

P.S. The Design Excellence Awards were presented on Friday, October 4 in the Grand Ballroom of Hotel Nikko. Many organizations made the event possible, and AIA Chicago would like to thank them for their support.
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See for Yourself

by Susan Nelson

Architecture has been likened to sculpture, music and good neighbors—all things that are better to experience than simply to observe. Although some of the designs profiled in this issue of Focus: Architecture Chicago are private offices and residences built in other parts of the country, many are not. In fact, readers can tour most of the local award-winning projects in an afternoon or choose one to witness firsthand on a lunch hour.

So, we invite you, with map in hand, to explore some of Chicago's best new architecture.

Susan Nelson is editor of Focus: Architecture Chicago. Mark Hinchman, AIA contributed to this feature.

As part of an ambitious modernization program, Loeb Schlissman & Hakl/Hague Richards renovated this 112,650-square-foot cafeteria, enhancing its operating efficiency and creating a non-institutional restaurant atmosphere. The dining area was expanded into an adjacent under-utilized conference room. Intimate seating groups took the place of large tables, and the 1960s decor was replaced with a Mediterranean palette of blues, greens and light woods. The servery was totally renovated and expanded to almost three times its original size. What had been an overcrowded, nondescript space with an ineffective servery has been transformed into a visually vivid, enticing and meaningful setting that operates efficiently.

For architects at Brininstool + Lynch Ltd., the foremost design goal for the Perimeter Gallery was to produce a space in which art could be viewed in the best possible context. To achieve this goal, the architects designed an angled wall seven inches above the floor which is backlit with incandescent lighting. It creates a greater sense of width and draws visitors into the space. The position of soffits, a reception desk and partition walls link individual spaces. The interplay of light and depth encourages a sense of anticipation.

Although people around the world think of the Art Institute of Chicago when they consider great works of art, many do not think of the museum for innovative architecture. However, installations for special exhibits often are impressive examples of interior architecture. Take the recent exhibition of the work of architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel. Tigerman McCurry Architects Ltd. drew on Schinkel's love of theater as much as his love of architecture to style a dramatic exhibit installation. High drama was achieved through the use of flattened classicism (in this case, literally painted on the gallery walls) which created an appropriately theatrical milieu for Schinkel's original drawings and opera-set renderings. This fall, the design of Chicago-based architect, Helmut Jahn, FAIA, will house another important architectural exhibition at the Art Institute. "Building for Air Travel," which examines architecture and design for commercial aviation, opens October 19.

This 58,000-square-foot public school serves Chicago's gritty, gang-infested Back-of-the-Yards neighborhood. The site is extremely small and narrow. To avoid an alley-like environment and maximize the area available for play space, the firm of Ross Barney + Jankowski, Inc. designed a three-story, single-loaded linear building that hugs one perimeter of the site. As a result, all classrooms face the front yard, which also allows for supervision of the grounds from the building. A lighted pyramid apex acts as a beacon to the community. In the three-story structure, the basic scheme for all classrooms is natural wood and white walls so spaces become a personal canvas for students and teachers. The exuberant colors, textures and forms convey excitement about education. This school serves its clients, the students and teachers of Chicago, but also the community of which it is a vital part.
This vintage 1927 Gold Coast hotel required an extensive renovation of both its exterior and interior. A futuristic spaceship-like canopy, an abomination of taste dating from the 1970s, hid the original two-story ornamental steel windows and deprived the lobby of natural light. Therefore, the firm of Teng & Associates Inc. removed the canopy and faux marble panels, repaired the limestone facade, and installed a new canopy that respects the hotel's historical period. In the Grand Ballroom, the plaster ceiling and unusual illuminated dance floor were restored, however, the original lobby could not be reconstructed since most of the original ornament was obliterated during the 1973 remodeling. Instead, stainless steel, glass, granite and limestone were combined with simple details to clearly separate the old from the new.

Where once stood a decaying, under-utilized wharf disconnected from the lakefront park system, now stands a 1.1 million-square-foot waterfront public amenity. By devising an entirely new infrastructure for the 3,000-foot-long Navy Pier, VOA Associates Inc. created a structure that gives pedestrians a manageable, recognizable sense of scale and place. A Family Pavilion—with an IMAX theater and the Chicago Children's Museum—anchors the west end of the Pier. A park complete with a Ferris wheel and carousel leads to a 230,000-square-foot convention center. The historic Grand Ballroom anchors the east end of the Pier.

A crumbling elevated roadway from Grant Park to the Chicago River was to be replaced. Simple enough. But what resulted was anything but ordinary. Decker Legge Kemp Architecture Inc.'s reconstruction of Roosevelt Road pays homage to the aesthetics of the 1909 Burnham Plan of Chicago while pushing beyond its civic boundaries to embrace residential and commercial activities. Much of the roadway was lowered so that more of its streetscape was closer to retailers and housing. The art program includes castings of historic stone sculptures that are of local significance. This project addresses Chicago's urban scale with details that are specific to this unique neighborhood.

Where once stood a decaying, under-utilized wharf disconnected from the lakefront park system, now stands a 1.1 million-square-foot waterfront public amenity. By devising an entirely new infrastructure for the 3,000-foot-long Navy Pier, VOA Associates Inc. created a structure that gives pedestrians a manageable, recognizable sense of scale and place. A Family Pavilion—with an IMAX theater and the Chicago Children's Museum—anchors the west end of the Pier. A park complete with a Ferris wheel and carousel leads to a 230,000-square-foot convention center. The historic Grand Ballroom anchors the east end of the Pier.
Not Just Another Pretty Facade

Judges Consider Many Factors in Selecting Award-winning Architecture

by Laurie McGovern Petersen

What does a five-story ice-making plant have in common with a remodeled church basement? They both are among this year's winners of AIA Chicago's design awards program. If you think that architecture competitions are like beauty pageants, with lip service paid to brains and talent but the final decision based only on looks, the results of the 1996 Design Excellence Awards should convince you otherwise.

The jury for each award category looked beyond the glamorous images to ask some key questions of the projects, from their impact on the community to the consistency of their design and details. What were the challenges the architect had to overcome? Does the building or interior express its purpose and project the image sought by the client? What is it like to walk past this building or to work every day in this office? The winners are those projects that go above and beyond expectations, that not only meet but exceed the clients' goals, and show evidence of top-flight creative thinking.

Strength of Character

A high-visibility site would seem to be the last thing an architect would wish for when the commission involves an industrial facility, especially one that is essentially a giant ice-maker. Unicorn's district cooling plant at the corner of State and Adams streets uses non-CFC based refrigerants to supply chilled water from ice melt to downtown buildings via a network of subterranean pipes.

The challenge facing Eckenhoff Saunders Architects Inc. was to house all the equipment—gargantuan ice tanks, chillers, cooling towers—in a structure that would fit into State Street's historic retail context. Avoiding the temptation to simply wallpaper a big blank box, the architects express the structural frame and division of interior spaces with a grid of precast concrete panels. At the corner,

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panels are of glass block and the pedestrian canopy flares outward, recalling the curving corner entry and tower of Louis Sullivan’s nearby Carson Pirie Scott store. The ground floor features retail space with large display windows. On the upper level, fiberglass walls mask cooling towers and act as a crown to the facade. At night, the glass block glows and a ring of blue lights at the top signifies the ice-making within.

The jury loved everything about the Unicorn project, from its obvious civic merit to the details of the blue lights. One of them noted admiringly that the top is overtly industrial but also steps back gracefully and “does what the top of building is supposed to do.” The first of six cooling plants planned for downtown, the building sets a high standard for those that will follow.

Just a block south of the Unicorn plant is another success story. In a superb example of adaptive reuse, Daniel P. Coffey & Associates Ltd. converted the long-vacant Goldblatt’s department store into the centerpiece of DePaul University’s Loop campus. The jury applauded its value as a civic presence, and admired the treatment of the north side, where an unattractive two-story building was demolished to create a plaza. The north facade is all new, with an inventive cornice that echoes the original. The south and west facades were carefully restored with over 1,000 new pieces of terra cotta, and the roof was redone to include skylights and a terrace. The interior, which was gutted, now features a central atrium with a block-long mahogany storefront. This retail space enlivens the streetscape and restores the building to its rightful place on State Street.

Another urban challenge to the architect is the commuter campus, an institution that needs a spiritual center where members of its scattered population can come together. Chicago State University had no such building even though its South Side campus serves 9,000 students. The goals of the new Student Success Center were to improve campus life by creating a central gathering place where students could interact with each other as well as faculty and the larger community. It also needed to make a significant design statement to improve the campus image yet be easy to maintain, energy efficient, and completed on a modest budget. Most ambitiously, it was to help establish a sense of pride in the students.

Eva Maddox Associates’ award-winning interior architecture evokes the culture and history of the student body, which is predominantly African-American. Through research and interviews with the students and faculty, the design team identified elements of African visual culture that remain constant through the centuries: texture, color and pattern. The key ceremonial space is the rotunda, where perforations in the brick wall create a beautiful texture and improve the acoustics of the large space.
The terrazzo floor is inlaid with colorful West African adinkra symbols that are at the heart of the project’s design. Each symbol carries a specific meaning such as wisdom, fortitude or valor, and often has an associated proverb or story. The symbols are used at large scale in the dining areas to create dividing screens. The images are also carried into upholstery and tack board fabric, but their inclusion in such durable materials as terrazzo flooring and metal screens ensures their lasting quality in the building.

Creating a memorable interior was also the goal of the lower-level renovation of Old St. Patrick’s Church. Church basements are typically rather dreary places, and St. Patrick’s presented the additional challenge of a sea of supporting columns that seemed to preclude the kind of light, airy space desired by the congregation. Architects Booth/Hansen & Associates Ltd. ingeniously turned a liability into an asset by devising a ceiling system of cast plaster vaults that seem to spring from the columns, recalling the arches of Gothic cathedrals. Light-colored floors and walls enhance the spacious feeling.

Sometimes the societal implications of a change in image are so important that an architectural project merits special recognition. The Jane Addams Hull House Association is a not-for-profit agency that helps teenagers make the transition from dependency on state programs to independent, productive living. The design challenge faced by the Enterprise firm was to produce an exciting, professional environment on a shoestring budget. Brightly colored vinyl floor patterns and matching accent walls enliven key areas and transition points. Vibrant colors emphasize angled and curved walls that have been placed for maximum impact.

Inner Beauty

Glamorous lobbies, lavish private offices, windows framing million-dollar views... What’s a jury to do? They consider the client, first of all. Does the space seem suitable for their needs? Does it strongly project a unique image for the organization? What about the bulk of the office space, where the majority of employees spend most of their time—are those pleasant spaces in which to work? Are the quality and attention to detail consistently high throughout the project? Last, but definitely not least, what were the challenges posed by the project? An unusually small budget or particularly stringent functional requirements were key factors in final selection. The award-winning offices represent a variety of project types and design approaches, but each one projects a clear and consistent image of the client who commissioned it.

The office of Rodman & Renshaw Inc. occupies a full floor of the Sears Tower. Lieber Architects Inc. designed a curving wall in the reception area that

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Pretty Facade
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Mitsui & Co., (USA)
Chicago, Illinois

Interior Architecture — Honor Award
Architect — Kajima Associates Inc.
Client/Owner — Mitsui & Co. (USA)
General Contractor — Kajima Construction Services Inc.
Consulting Engineer — Kroeschell Engineering

creates an element of surprise within the grid of the building layout and conveys the dynamic quality sought by the client. Nine, five-foot-wide glass panels pivot to allow the conference and reception areas to be used as a single space for large gatherings. The jury greatly admired the inventiveness of this space, and liked the additional harmony created by the floor and ceiling patterns. Although these public areas obviously had a higher budget than the back-office space, the design quality was maintained throughout.

Chicago’s Amoco Building houses two elegant and distinctive award winners. The office of Mitsui & Co., designed by Kajima Associates Inc., reflects both the company’s Japanese heritage and its global market. The serene lobby has automatic sliding doors inspired by traditional shoji screens and relief-carved glass panels depicting the world’s six major continents. Amerin Guaranty’s offices feature a beautiful palette of natural wood and exposed aluminum that is enhanced by the combination of natural and indirect lighting. Custom workstations and private offices are elegant and simple; one juror commented of a small office, “it’s pared down, but it has everything.” Gary Lee & Partners were responsible for the design.

The ultra-conservative image of most insurance companies is nowhere to be built; and an advocacy project that is meant to generate discussion and lead to civic action.

In the case of the Arts Club, a submission not selected during a competition, Krueck & Sexton Architects’ continues to carry forward the modernism of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The two floors of the club are integrated into a whole through extensive use of glass and open spaces, creating a vertical dialog that enriches the Miesian tradition of horizontal space. There is also an integration of indoors and outdoors, with a reflecting pool extending from the lobby to the sculpture garden at the heart of the building.

Unbuilt Design Awards Exemplify the Power of Unrealized Visions
by Laurie McGovern Petersen

Architects are known for the buildings they create, but there is another, hidden aspect to their practice. The Unbuilt Design Awards honor the unsung heroes of an architect’s practice, projects that explore new ideas and directions that may surface in other work. These awards recognize projects that are frozen in time on the drawing board, at stages that vary from conceptual proposals to completed construction documents.

An Unbuilt Design Award is often a bittersweet prize.

The three winning entries are representative of the range of such work: a submission for a design competition; a house which the client decided not to build; and an advocacy project that is meant to generate discussion and lead to civic action.

The Arts Club of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Unbuilt Design — Honor Award
Architect — Krueck & Sexton Architects
Associated Architect — McCluer Corp.
Client/Owner — The Arts Club of Chicago

Deming Street Residence
Chicago, Illinois

Unbuilt Design — Certificate of Merit
Architect — Ullman & Fill Architects Ltd.
Client/Owner — name withheld
Contractor — Backmore Constructors
Consulting Engineer — S.P. Asrow Associates
found in the offices of Coregis Corp., designed by VOA Associates Inc. The jurors were delighted by the whimsical quality of the design, carried out in the rugs, lighting and especially the furniture. The color scheme, scale and attention to detail also received praise. 

Most architects face a special challenge in designing for that most demanding of all clients, themselves. The best possible design on the lowest feasible budget is the goal, and this year the firm of Ross Barney + Jankowski Inc. received an award for their success in this daunting task. Jurors praised the lighting, the materials (many of which were creative substitutes for costly finishes), and the way walls and partitions were arranged to create views through the space. The office makes the most of its location in the Inland Steel Building, a classic of Modern architecture that offers narrow, column-free floors offset from the elevator core structure. Since the office space occupies most of the floor but does not extend to the elevator lobby, a diagonal wall was built to extend from the office entrance to the main conference room. This wall provides an identifiable entrance that directs visitors into the office and gives them views through the width of the building. There are few partitions in the main office space, emphasizing the lack of interior columns.

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Although their clients decided not to build, Ullman & Fill Architects' house on Deming Street allowed the firm to be creative and explore ideas about modern urban architecture. This design, along with their award-winning private residence in Michigan (see page 23), represents the modern vein of their practice, in contrast to the vernacular city houses for which they are best known.

The Grant Park Festival Grounds are the solution proposed by Decker Legge Kemp Architecture Inc. for the annual dilemma posed by the Taste of Chicago. This outdoor festival must take place close to downtown but is not appropriate for the formal groves and parterres of Grant Park. Former railroad land north of Randolph Street that is now used for surface parking could be decked over to create festival grounds with permanent infrastructure. The architects feel it is important to offer up ideas such as this one to stimulate dialog and create a basis for future action.

The jury had a specific reason for choosing each project, above and beyond the general aim of promoting good design. In selecting a competition entry that did not win, they provide us with the opportunity to compare a new building with an alternative approach. In honoring an unbuilt house, they give a handsome design the exposure it deserves. And, in premiating a worthy civic concept, they help keep it alive and encourage it to be realized in some form in the future.

Every architect knows the feeling of disappointment when a project does not get built, and an Unbuilt Design Award is often a bittersweet prize. Sometimes the design is so specific that it can never be recreated in anything like the original form, while other schemes eventually may be realized with a few variations. In any case, these projects will continue as sources of inspiration for their creators as well as being immortalized as examples of what might have been.
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Too Young to be Landmarks, Modern Structures Struggle for Status

by Barbara Hower

In 1988, architectural historian Susan Benjamin urged Chicagoans to preserve the city’s underage landmarks. Recognizing buildings that are less than 50 years old, she said, protects examples of Modern architecture for future generations. These newer buildings illustrate the important design advances, societal changes and technological achievements of the postwar era.

Among the many buildings that Benjamin cited as noteworthy was the Seventeenth Church of Christ, Scientist, designed in 1968 by architect Harry Weese, FAIA.

Corroborating her judgment, the jurors on AIA Chicago’s Twenty-five Year Award panel selected the church to receive this year’s honor. The Seventeenth Church of Christ, Scientist at 55 E. Wacker Drive is a modern solution to a traditional building type. A tight, irregular-shaped lot and a semicircular seating arrangement required by the client dictated the external expression of the building—a strong, travertine-clad conical form. Weese clearly defined the private and public realms of the building. The auditorium at the heart of the building, which focuses worshippers toward the reader’s desk, is introverted. The more extroverted glassy area below the auditorium, however, clearly acknowledges its urban setting and welcomes passersby to enter.

“As it comes around the corner, the building is concerned with its urban context,” explained Kevin Harrington, an architectural historian at the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) and a member of this year’s Twenty-five Year Award jury. “Being low and easy for pedestrians to enter, it’s an inviting and easily understood building for people on foot. Furthermore, it gives a strong presence to the corner—even though it’s a small building, it holds its own amidst the taller surrounding buildings.”

Harrington also pointed out that this particular building is an important one in Harry Weese’s career. “If Mies is alone at the top of the Modern Movement, Harry Weese is at the top of the next tier of Modernist architects in Chicago,” Harrington said. “Harry was more concerned with the relationship between people and the built environment.”

While the Twenty-five Year Award serves to recognize significant projects 25 years after their completion, it does not in any way impart landmark status to the building. The general rule of thumb for landmark designation is the 50-year rule set forth by the National Register of Historic Places. The mandated time span is intended to allow for a significant passage of time so as to better place the building in a historical context. The danger, however, in strictly adhering to the 50-year ruling is that many significant

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younger buildings will be demolished or radically altered before they ever reach their 50th birthday.

So how does Chicago measure up in terms of protecting its built environment? Not very well, according to many local preservationists. The recent landmarks controversy, in which 29 buildings were stripped of their landmark protection and the subsequent revamping of the landmarks ordinance, has many in the preservation community concerned. Until this year, a building could sit in limbo, yet still retain protected, for years and—in some cases—decades, as if it were protected. Now, however, if the council doesn't vote on the proposed designation within one year, the proposal dies.

“The City Council has created a pocket veto provision whereby it can simply not act on a recommendation and at the end of the year, the designation is removed with little or no chance of ‘calling the building up’ again,” said Ron Emrich, executive director of the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois (LPCI).

To date, however, the council is acting rapidly on the pending decisions for the 29 buildings stripped of their protection. After sitting in limbo since 1980, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe’s 860-880 N. Lake Shore Drive was finally granted official landmark status, making it Chicago’s youngest landmark.

It is ironic that a city that is quick to boast of its architectural legacy has trouble in preserving its historic buildings. The irony is not missed by the preservation community.

“Chicagoans always feel that they should tout their architectural legacy, yet we tear down at an enormous rate,” said Howard Decker, AIA, a partner at Decker Legge Kemp Architecture Inc. and past president of LPCI. “Chicagoans don’t do nearly as well as their pride in their built environment suggests.”

Political machinations, though, are not the only road blocks in identifying younger buildings for landmark status.

At the “Preserving the Recent Past” conference, which was held in Chicago last year, it was pointed out that Americans tend to equate “historic” with age and not with legacy or heritage.

How, then, should more recent structures be evaluated for historical significance?

Emrich believes that historic designations for younger buildings should be based upon the National Register’s other evaluations. Aside from the 50-year rule, the organization considers the building’s architect, famous individuals associated with the building, and significant events that took place in the structure. “One would be hard-pressed to deny that the mission control room from which the first moon landing was monitored was historic,” Emrich said. Historian Susan Benjamin agrees.

“We need to be very vigilant about these more recently designed buildings. We have a sufficient body of information with which to understand them—we have an understanding of the Modernism of Mies and of the ‘40s, ’50s, and ’60s—so we can make informed judgments on these buildings.”

The recent landmark designation of the Mies buildings and recognition by AIA Chicago of the Seventeenth Church of Christ, Scientist are reassuring. We’re starting to recognize the importance of these young landmarks, but we clearly have a way to go.

Barbara Hower is a former editor of Inland Architect. She has written design-related articles for the Chicago Tribune, Chicago magazine and Realty and Building magazine.
by Randall Deutsch, AIA

Ralph Johnson of Perkins & Will: Buildings and Projects
(New York: Rizzoli, 1995, 223 pages, $39.00 softcover.)

Charles Moore, paraphrasing T.S. Eliot, once boasted: “Most architects borrow from the past, but the best architects steal.” Ralph Johnson of Perkins & Will: Buildings and Projects is a testament to one of our country’s most accomplished thieves.

Ralph Johnson’s buildings are refreshingly new, because his sources are transformed and abstracted.

Skeptics allude to the fact that Postmodern architects culled from familiar sources, and that the difference in the case of Ralph Johnson, FAIA is that he borrows from less well-known architects. Their reasoning follows: If your references are obscure enough, you’ll evoke the requisite echoes of the past in order to ground the work without anyone being able to recall the references themselves. The ideal is for the work to remain on the tip of everyone’s architectural tongue. We’ve met before, but I can’t quite place you.

Ralph Johnson’s buildings are at once familiar and refreshingly new, primarily because his sources are transformed and abstracted. Even so, following the publication of this book, one cannot look at the Crow Island School in Winnetka without seeing Johnson. Nor can one look at the work of Dutch architect Willem Dudok again with innocent eyes. Johnson has transformed the work of Dudok and Eliel Saarinen into his own likeness. From here on out, one can only turn to these Modern masters by way of Johnson.

Johnson’s monograph allows the reader for the first time to view 20 years of work from this singular sensibility. If Johnson is less successful in his earlier work, it’s because he is more literal in his reference to and reverence of architects past. But like an architect’s portfolio, the book attempts to correct the past of unfortunate blemishes and re-evaluate lesser efforts. If arranged chronologically, one would see greater and greater abstraction of referenced sources in his projects over time. But because the book is arranged, not by date, but by building types, this maturity in his work is difficult to witness at first.

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Ohio State University, Vernal G. Riffe Jr. Building
Columbus, Ohio
Distinguished Building — Honor Award
Design Architect — Perkins & Will
Associated Architect — Burgess & Niple Ltd.
Client/Owner — Ohio State University
General Contractor — Sherman R. Smoot Co.
Consulting Engineer — W. E. Monks & Co.
(Mechanical/Electrical), John E. Foster & Associates (Civil)
Working primarily with August “Augie” Battaglia, AIA, one of the 20th century’s most unsung architects-in-the-shadow, Johnson has won most of the awards for Perkins & Will. But Johnson comes across in Robert Bruegmann’s introduction as a reluctant hero, prophet, and formlender. Bruegmann rightly, and adeptly, points out the disconcerting disparity between Johnson’s subdued character and the look-at-me-no-hands personality of his buildings.

So what if he’s a lousy interview? (Who remembers if architect Ralph Adams Cram was a scintillating conversationalist?) It’s the work, and work there is: schools, laboratories, airports, office buildings, civic projects and housing.

Johnson’s success is partly owed to a duality: he is at once a client’s architect as well as an architect’s architect. His concern for the program above all else assures the former, while his obedience to certain endearingly Modern forms, reappearing in project after project, includes him in the latter.

Johnson, it becomes clear, is a situational formalist, allowing the circumstances of program and site to dictate the ideal form, rather than attempting to cram a program into a preconceived package. You want a real treat? Take a look at his award-winning project for Ohio State University. Lodged between two existing laboratories, the research facility unites all three buildings to define the east edge of the campus.

It’s no surprise that heads of architectural firms large and small horde copies of Johnson’s book in their desks, enticing their staffs to learn, borrow and steal from herein. These firms are using the book much the way, one concludes, Johnson used the monograph on Dudok to inform his own work. While so many monographs find their way to the remainders bin, Ralph Johnson of Perkins & Will will remain the heist of the century.

Randall Deutsch, AIA is a regular reviewer for Focus: Architecture Chicago and a practicing architect with Chicago-based Jordan Mozer & Associates.
A glance at the floor of the renovated Rookery Building reveals one of the keys to a successful pairing of architect and developer: The gleaming marble mosaic tile that was laid as part of the landmark building’s overall restoration cost the Baldwin Development Co. an extra $500,000.

When architects at Mcclier Corp. first discussed renovating the floor of the 1888 building, they weren’t sure whether Baldwin would be willing to shell out the extra funds for the most expensive—but historically accurate—option.

That Baldwin understands the value of historic preservation is one reason the developer and Mcclier work so well together. Indeed, the pair is considered a model preservation team, considering the accolades they have received for restoring the landmark Rookery and Reliance buildings.

“As an organization, Baldwin is really into this business because of the quality of the end result they can achieve,” said Christopher Martersteck, AIA, vice president of Mcclier and project manager for the Reliance Building. “In historical restoration that becomes even more critical because of the difficulty of trying to recreate something that was done 100 years ago... Sometimes people are just inclined to settle for something else.”

Originally built by Chicago architects Daniel Burnham and John Wellborn Root and later renovated by Frank Lloyd Wright, today’s Rookery illustrates how a meticulously restored historic building can succeed in the competitive commercial market of the ’90s. The total tab of the renovation project was $82 million for a building that Baldwin paid $27 million to acquire in 1988. Renowned as an adept fund-raiser, Baldwin convinced NMB Vastgoed Fonds N.V., a Dutch real estate investment fund, to agree to provide about $25 million in financing. Another Dutch entity, ING Bank, furnished $77 million. And Chevron USA provided additional financial support.

Today, Baldwin has managed to lease 94 percent of the Rookery’s space to investment fund managers, law firms and banks, debunking the notion that historic buildings cannot be turned into “Class A” office space. Baldwin has snared tenants willing to rent space at a net rate of $15 to $20 per square foot. (Typical office space in the Loop rents for about $9.75 per square foot.)

So successful was the Rookery project that the city of Chicago chose Baldwin and Mcclier to restore the exterior of the Reliance Building.

The Baldwin–Mcclier team was able to achieve such commercial success by restoring historical features that included a spiral staircase and a glass and iron skylight, as well as adding state-of-the-art heating, air conditioning, elevators and electrical systems. The Rookery was completed in 1992 to much praise, including AIA Chicago’s Interior Architecture and Distinguished Building Honor Awards.

So successful was the Rookery project that the city of Chicago chose Baldwin and Mcclier to restore the exterior of the Reliance Building, another national and city landmark at 32 N. State St.

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The jury members all agreed that one of the toughest commissions is the interior architecture of a medical facility, because the users determine the spatial needs so closely that there is little room for creativity. Hancock & Hancock's Combined Outpatient Clinic for Obstetrics and Women's Health in Boston, Massachusetts, received an award because jurors felt it was the best, most sophisticated clinic they had ever seen. Custom oak trim and color-coded architectural and graphic elements create a welcoming, helpful environment.

Sometimes a single element of a project will capture a jury’s attention. The Marlborough, Massachusetts office of Watson Wyatt Worldwide, designed by Perkins & Will, features a series of parallel walls painted in subtle variations of color. This design device also reflects the phased nature of the project, which will be expanded at a future date.

Manufacturing facilities generally lack the glamour of high-rise Loop offices, but two award-winning projects exemplify distinguished design. Jurors found M & L International (Pappageorge/Haymes Ltd.) to be a superb example of a space that conveys the nature of the activities taking place. The company designs, manufactures and distributes children's clothing out of a 22,000-square-foot industrial building in Chicago. As one juror put it, “It looks like kids, and it looks like manufacturing.” Vivid contemporary colors highlight a...
series of freestanding rooms that break up
the 22,000-square-foot space.

U.S. Robotics' UWest plant won
an Honor Award for Valerio Dewalt
Train Associates' transformation of an
abandoned 1950s factory into a modern
production facility. A long corridor sepa-
rates offices from the production floor;
dubbed by employees "The Chunnel of
Industry," it features a ceiling element of
metal mesh that echoes the up-and-down
movement of the old shed roof. The jury
was impressed by this visual blend of
high-tech and traditional imagery. They
also praised the scale, the lighting, and
the attention paid to all the details.

**Poise and Personality**

The 1996 jury viewed almost two
dozen residences in styles that ranged
from spare to sumptuous and sites as
varied as cramped city lots and vast rural
acreage. Although many houses had the
jurors fantasizing about a weekend stay,
more than good looks were needed to
push a project beyond the worth-a-
second-look stage to award-winner status.
Each of the three houses that were
awarded Citations of Merit showed
sensitivity to its site, a command of
details, and the individuality and
unexpected touches that go beyond the
norm of custom design and set a higher
standard for residential architecture.

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While all three houses have waterfront locations, Caryl's California House I is actually built over the water, providing direct access to a boat slip in a protected harbor of San Francisco Bay. This was accomplished by sinking pilings into the water and topping them with 36-foot-long trusses that support the building’s framework. Located in a densely-settled community, the house’s three-story height maximizes living space on the small lot. Floor-to-ceiling windows predominate on the waterfront side, while redwood siding lends privacy to the street facade.

The jurors admired the playful, inventive quality of Caryl’s House, and the fact that it fits in with its neighbors even though it is totally different. Architect Gerald Horn, FAIA of Holabird & Root LLP designed it as a vacation/retirement house for himself and his wife, so the interior was configured to accommodate extended family visits while maintaining the owners’ privacy. Horn, his son and his son-in-law built the house themselves, a task made feasible by the design of a lightweight steel structure infilled with wood and glass.

Dunewood Retreat, designed by Nagle Hartray Danker Kagan McKay Architects/Planners Inc., stretches for 200 feet along the crest of a dune that overlooks Lake Michigan. The main level at the top of the outdoor stairway contains the living, dining, kitchen, deck and screen porch spaces. The children’s quarters are below and the master suite is above. The jury praised the spatial flow and the internal logic of the plan, with its...
layering of living levels and porches; they liked the fact that the layout was shaped by the site and the interior uses rather than by a predetermined geometry. They also admired the variety of exposures and window forms. The exterior of the house features wood siding, sunscreens and metal railings that all reinforce the linearity of the dune. One of the most impressive features is the successful preservation of a very challenging building site.

A Private Residence by Ullman & Fill Architects Ltd. was also designed to fit into its site on Lake Michigan. Set in a U-shaped valley formed by ancient dunes, the house's plan was partly determined by the desire to preserve old growth trees. Two wings of the house create a peaceful courtyard sheltered from the more open lake side. The informal quality of the plan, which has interconnecting single- and double-height spaces oriented to views, reminded jurors of both Frank Lloyd Wright and Alvar Aalto. In fact this overall quality of being familiar yet original, modern but reminiscent of earlier vernacular buildings, was what they most admired about the project.

Laurie McGovern Petersen is a Chicago-based free-lance writer and editor. She is a regular contributor to Focus: Architecture Chicago and is the editor of ARCHIDEK: Chicago, a set of architectural collector's cards.
“They were a strong team,” said Charles Thurow, deputy commissioner of the landmarks division of the city’s Department of Planning and Development. “Their previous experience with the Rookery was one of the reasons they got the Reliance job. They could go from both the architectural and technical parts of the project to the economic part.”

The team used wise judgment in making the difficult decisions that arose in both projects, Thurow said. “Especially in historic preservation, you’re dealing with all these unknowns,” Thurow said. “You constantly have to make these important economic and development decisions as the project is going along.”

The Reliance Building, originally designed by Charles Atwood of D.H. Burnham and Co., was considered remarkable at the time as the first glazed terra cotta skyscraper in Chicago with an unusually glassy facade. To restore the exterior after decades of neglect, Mcclier had to replace more than 2,000 pieces of terra cotta.

Today, the restored Reliance Building’s exterior has stimulated a whole new thinking process for the city in preserving the terra cotta that dresses many other East Loop buildings from the same era, Thurow noted. And the Reliance’s restored exterior has garnered the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois’ 25th Anniversary Award as well as special recognition in AIA Chicago’s Distinguished Building Awards.

The Reliance project proved to be trickier for Mcclier than the Rookery, said Gunny Harboe, AIA, chief preservation architect on both projects, because of the many layers of public agencies and consultants hired by the city. Baldwin acted as the city’s project manager on the Reliance restoration to ensure that the design was carried out properly and stayed within budget.

Preserving a historic building often digs up unknown costs mid-project, which became a thorny issue since the city’s budget was fixed and its time frame was a quick one year, Harboe noted.

Despite the project’s difficulties, both Mcclier and Baldwin are eager to team up again to restore the Reliance’s vacant interior. But the project’s fate remains to be seen: The city has been trying to sell

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the century-old building without success.
The interior has languished for decades with very little maintenance, explained Robert Fraley, Baldwin’s executive vice president and chief financial officer. Restoring the interior could cost at least $15 million and would be difficult to finance because of limited space in the 57,000-square-foot building, Fraley said.

The courtship of Baldwin and Mcclier began through Robert Meers, a development consultant who had worked with Mcclier in restoring North Pier, said Thomas Rossiter, AIA, president of Mcclier’s commercial group and principal-in-charge for the Reliance project. Meers introduced Mcclier to Baldwin Development, who owned the Rookery and was set to begin restoring the national and city landmark.

Baldwin’s Fraley said that Mcclier has proven a strong partner because of its thorough research and follow-through. He singled out Harboe, director of Mcclier’s preservation group, for his diligence “in researching what the restoration needed to be.”

“It goes without saying that they’re certainly technically competent,” Fraley said. “In both cases they assigned a team of individuals to see [the projects] through from commencement to completion.”

Laura Gatland is a free-lance journalist. Her work is featured regularly in Crain’s Small Business, Crain’s Chicago Business and the journal of the American Bar Association.

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