Chicago Architecture and Design

Matching Architects and Their Works

Adler and Sullivan: Dankmar Adler (1844-1900) and Louis Sullivan (1856-1924). Sullivan is known as the "father of skyscrapers" and the "father of modernism" in architecture. Influential in the Chicago School of architecture, he mentored Frank Lloyd Wright and is known by his quote "form follows function." Their design is known by masonry walls with terra cotta designs and ornaments.

Burnham and Root: Daniel Burnham (1846-1915) and John Root (1850-1891). Much of their style is based on the classical style of Rome and Greece (Classicism). Sullivan called Burnham the "colossal merchandiser."
They built what is considered by some to be the first building called a skyscraper (Montauk Block), and utilized steel skeletal frames to create large areas of glass.

Frank Lloyd Wright: (1867-1959). Wright believed in integrating humanity and environment in a philosophy called "organic architecture." He was the creator of the Prairie School of architecture, known by horizontal lines, overhanging eaves, and flat or hipped roofs. It is related to the Arts and Crafts Movement (Ruskin and Morris).

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe: (1886-1969). A German immigrant, he was known as one of the pioneers of modern architecture. Steel and plate glass dominate his designs, striving for minimal framework and maximizing open space. He is known by his quotes of "less is more" and "God is in the details."

Bertrand Goldberg: (1913-1997). Best known for his work of tall residential concrete buildings. He studied with Mies van der Rohe and went to Germany to study at the Bauhaus.
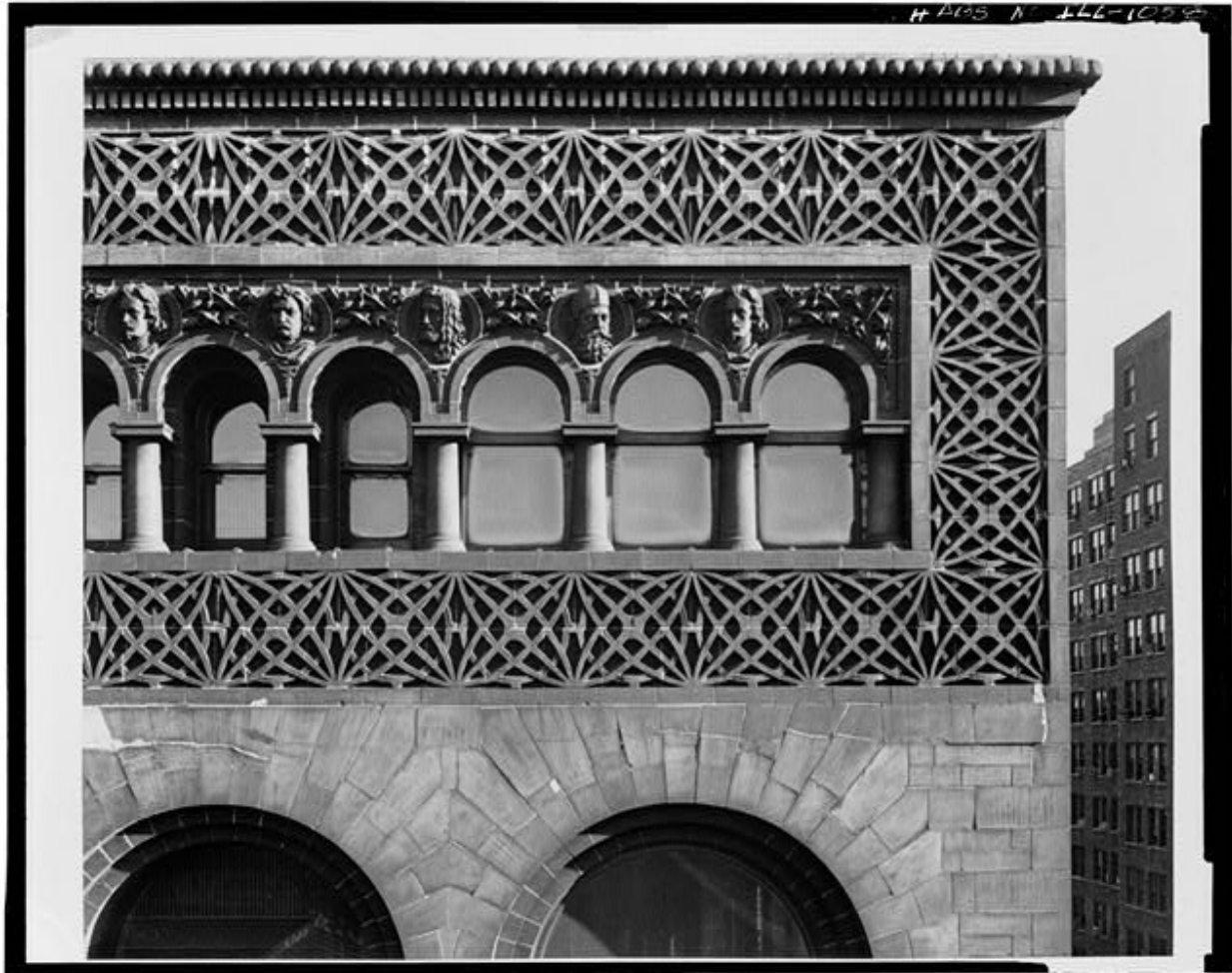
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM): Founded 1936. Formed in Chicago by Louis Skidmore and Nathaniel Owings (and later joined by John Merrill), they are one of the largest architectural firms in the world. Known best for high-right commercial buildings, they pioneered the growth of "international style" or glass-box skyscrapers.

Part I: Match the architects with their buildings:

Building	Architect	Building	Architect
Inland Steel Bldg		Rookery Bldg	
Schiller Bldg		Farnsworth House	
One Illinois Center		Reliance Bldg	
Jeweler's Bldg		Robie House	
Marina City		Willis/Sears Tower	
Monona Terrace		Prentice Hospital	

Inland Steel Building, Chicago

Schiller Building, Chicago

One Illinois Center, Chicago

Jeweler's Building, Chicago

Marina City, Chicago

Monona Terrace, Madison, WI

Rookery Building, Chicago

Farnsworth House, Plano, IL

Reliance Building, Chicago

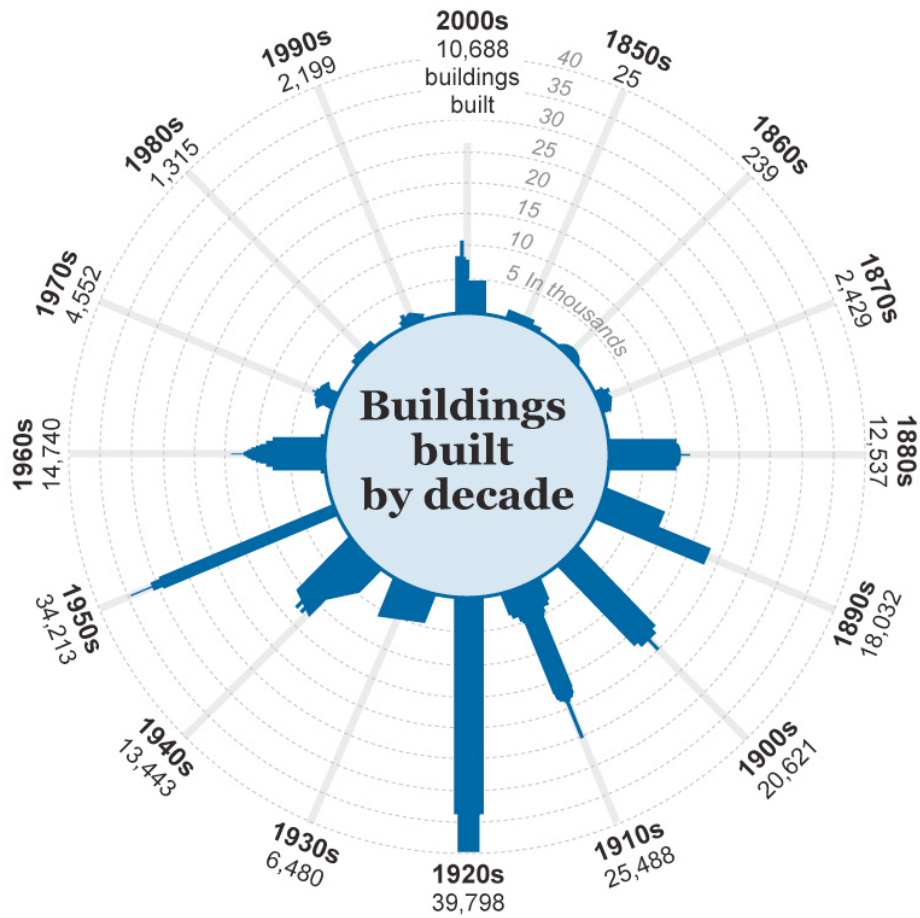Robie House, Chicago

Willis Tower (formerly Sears Tower), Chicago

Prentice Hospital, Chicago (demolished)

Part II: Chicago Construction Trends and Data

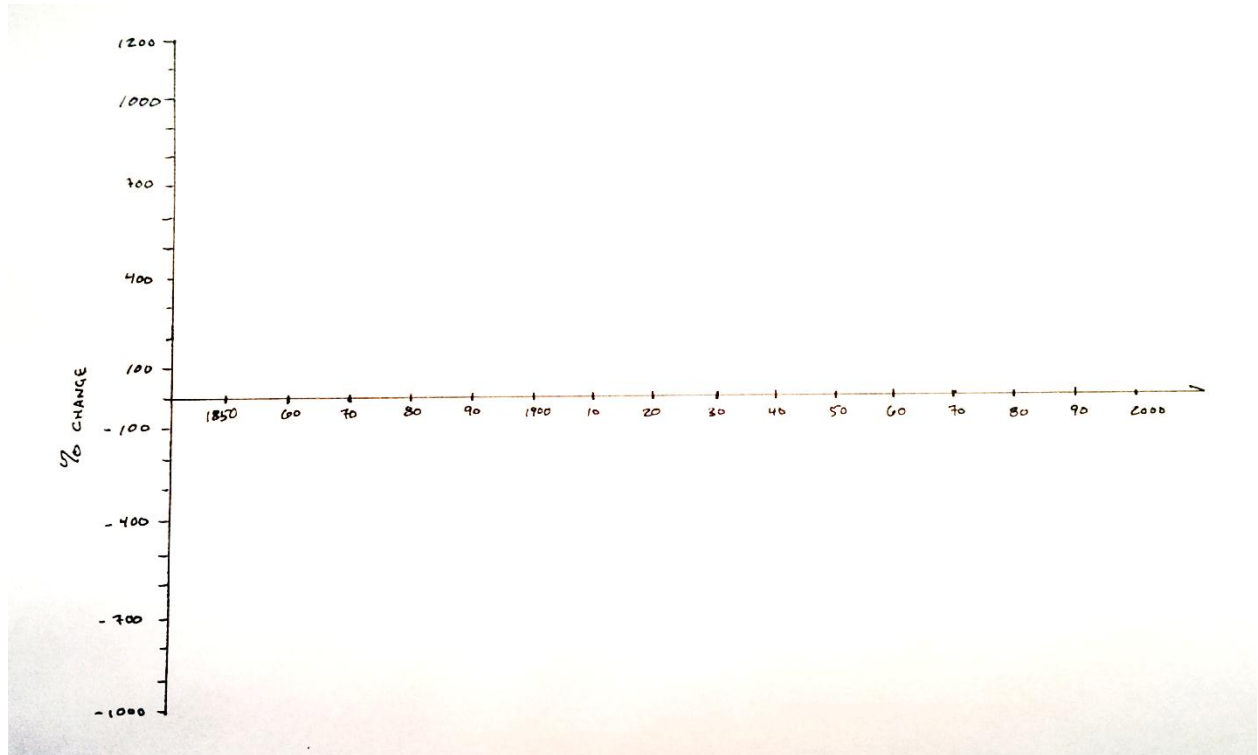Examine the following graph from the Chicago Tribune:

Now, using the polar graph, determine the percent change in building construction for each decade:

Decade	%	Decade	%
1850	N/A	1930	
1860		1940	
1870		1950	
1880		1960	
1890		1970	
1900		1980	
1910		1990	
1920		2000	

Next, plot those percentage points on this graph:

When were some of the largest changes, both increase and decrease, in construction?

Using your knowledge of Chicago history, why do you think these drastic percentage changes occurred?

Decade (% Change)	Reason