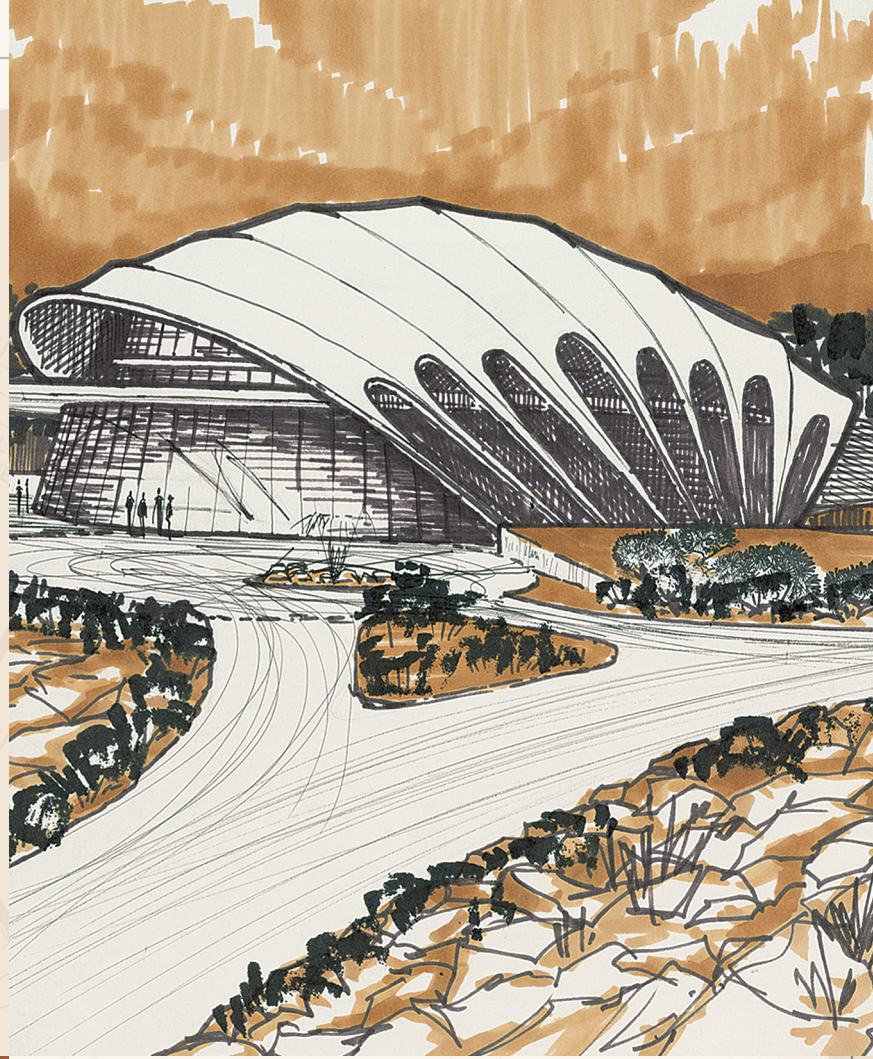


BERTRAND GOLDBERG COLLECTION

FINDING AID



The Art Institute
of Chicago

FLOOR AREA 8360 SQ.FT.

BERTRAND GOLDBERG COLLECTION

Heather Barrow and Lori Hanna Boyer

The Art Institute of Chicago

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to express our gratitude first and foremost to the family of Bertrand Goldberg, for it was their generosity that established the Bertrand Goldberg archive at the Art Institute of Chicago. Secondly, we want to acknowledge the support of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, whose grant enabled us to undertake and publish this finding aid.

For over four years many individuals at the Art Institute have contributed their talents and expertise to this project. In particular, John Zukowsky and Martha Thorne—formerly the John H. Bryan Curator of Architecture and Associate Curator of Architecture, respectively—oversaw the

entrance of the archive into the museum's collection and administered this project. Luigi Mumford and Kate Reid Butterly, now also former members of the Architecture Department, managed the safe transport of the archive and supervised the processing of the works according to museum protocol. Lori Hanna Boyer developed the system for processing the collection and worked as its sole archivist for two years prior to overseeing the project as Collection Manager. For two subsequent years Heather Barrow con-

AFFILIATED HOSPITALS CENTER, 3.10, N.D.



tinued and ultimately completed the archival processing work. The organization of the archive benefited enormously from the generous assistance, knowledge, and dedication of project interns Jason Berry, Nina Cherian, Brett Dougherty, Alison Fisher, Phil Kennedy, Michael LaCoste, Kay Manning, Emily Ruzzo, Nora Sharp, and Ashley Siple. Other current and former members of the department—namely Linda Adelman, Betty Blum, Carissa Kowalski Dougherty, Barbara Ahlberg, and Aliza Morrell—also provided support in many and various ways. Likewise, the members and staff of the Art Institute’s Committee on Architecture and Design and the Architecture and Design Society unfailingly endorsed the Bertrand Goldberg project.

From the Ryerson and Burnham Libraries Jack Brown, Mary Woolever, Nathaniel Parks, and Annemarie van Roessel offered vital assistance with the organization of the collection. The Libraries’ Bertrand Goldberg archival holdings, as well as an electronic version of this finding aid, can be found on their Web site (<http://ryerson.artic.edu>). Karin Victoria, Emilie DeAngelis, and Kim Paymaster superbly guided the project through NHPRC’s grant process. Former Director and President of the Art Institute James N. Wood and our current President and Eloise W. Martin Director, James Cuno, contributed their support, interest, and resources for this archive. The professionalism of Robert V. Sharp, Sarah Guernsey, Carolyn Heidrich, and Joseph Mohan in Publications, Lyn DelliQuadri in Graphic Services, and Amy Berman, Christopher Gallagher, Robert Hashimoto, Robert Lifson, and Caroline Nutley in the Depart-

ment of Imaging guided the archive’s finding aid to fruition. In the department of Museum Registration, Mary Solt, Sally-Ann Felgenhauer, Jennifer Oberhauser, and Greg Tschann, as well as Craig Cox and his team of art handlers, worked to integrate the archive into the museum’s permanent collection. Harriet Stratis in Paper Conservation also gave generously of her time to assess the condition of the archive.

Many other people, including scholars and friends, former associates, clients, and employees of Bertrand Goldberg, provided invaluable insights into the architect’s life, work, and philosophy, as, indeed, into his architectural legacy. I would also like to thank Liz Hoffman for her extensive knowledge and assistance with the specificities of the drawings and models. Ultimately the aesthetic and historical wealth of the Bertrand Goldberg archive would not be available for study without the support of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and the beneficent patronage of Geoffrey, Lisa, and Nan Goldberg. The archive is the most extensive collection of primary documents encompassing the life and career of this important modern architect. We hope that the accessibility that this finding aid provides will encourage and promote further scholarship on Bertrand Goldberg’s work, and enrich our understanding of twentieth-century American architecture within social, cultural, and historical contexts.

JOSEPH ROSA

John H. Bryan Curator of Architecture and Design

PRENTICE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, 103.3 (DETAIL), N.D.



A grant awarded to the Art Institute of Chicago by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) in 2004 made possible the processing of the Bertrand Goldberg Collection now deposited in the museum's Department of Architecture and Design. At the time of the award, departmental archivists had already begun, with private support, the initial processing and inventory of the Goldberg archive. But the NHPRC grant was crucial to the completion of the inventory and the cataloguing of all contents, the rehousing of records in archivally correct storage, the publication and dissemination of this finding aid in a variety of formats, the creation of a bibliographic entry for the Research Libraries

LAKESHORE GRAND APARTMENTS, 71.95, 1989



Information Network (RLIN), and, ultimately, the establishment of a Web page dedicated to the architect on the museum's Web site.

Of these tasks, the most labor intensive was the inventory and catalogue. The material content consists of an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 working, mechanical, detail, and design drawings and sketches, as well as presentation drawings and panels, models, posters, collages, and photographs. The original drawings were executed with graphite, ink, marker, colored pencil, watercolor, crayon, acrylic, and zip-a-tone on paper, tracing paper, Masonite, and illustration board. There are also blueline, blackline, and sepia reproductions produced on tracing paper, paper, Mylar, and film. Additionally, the archive includes early examples of computer-assisted drawing (CAD) experimentation, as well as fully realized prints generated as this technique evolved and became a standard practice in the field. The drawings represent all stages of architectural production and include examples—at varying scales—of site plans and surveys; floor plans, sections, elevations, and perspective views; and detail studies and alternative designs.

When the Goldberg archive entered the Art Institute's collection, the physical state of the objects exhibited various degrees of decay, in direct relation to their age, intrinsic material supports, and previous environmental conditions. The archive was housed for many years in a non-climate-controlled brick warehouse, and a few of the drawings had sustained some flood damage during an earlier storage period in a basement. Most of the original drawings, however, were stable. Over the course of the grant-funded project, records were removed from acidic storage tubes, placed into lignin-free archival boxes and folders or into glassine and Mylar wraps, and stored in rolled storage or flat files.

Altogether, the intention of the grant was to make available a collection of unpublished and previously inaccessible architectural drawings that document the work of a significant modernist architect. Thanks to the NHPRC and the Goldberg family, this archive is now available to scholars, researchers, students, and the public-at-large.

HEATHER BARROW

Department of Architecture and Design

THE BERTRAND GOLDBERG COLLECTION

Department of Architecture and Design
The Art Institute of Chicago

HEATHER BARROW

The work of architect Bertrand Goldberg (1913–1997) is recognizable for a number of trademark elements, and these can be witnessed in all his major Chicago projects, most notably, Marina City, River City, the Chicago Housing Authority's Raymond Hilliard Center, and Prentice Women's Hospital of Northwestern Memorial Hospital. One characteristic that stands out is the large scale of his undertakings, whether these are multiple-building complexes or single buildings that contain mixed-use development. In this regard, he was as much a developer, urban designer, and city planner as an architect—in fact, he challenged existing lending policies and zoning laws to make these projects realizable.

Goldberg was also innovative in the engineering of his buildings, becoming so specialized in structural concrete technology that he was, indeed, a licensed engineer as well as a licensed architect. Mostly he liked structural concrete because it lent itself to curvilinear shapes that he felt were more humane than rectilinear ones. Goldberg also admired structural concrete for its efficiency, claiming it required a low ratio of building materials to the strength and stability of the overall design. Furthermore, concrete was a low-cost and therefore egalitarian material, something that made buildings affordable for the average person. And, as a minimalist, he was able to find beauty in the mundaneness of concrete, shunning more luxurious materials.

Goldberg is known for the way he repeated basic shapes and forms in his building designs. River City, for instance, is reminiscent of Marina City, even though they were created two decades apart. Duplication was actually considered desirable by Goldberg, since standardizing his buildings meant taking advantage of streamlined production processes, in the

true spirit of an industrialized society. Coincidentally, his repetition of signature elements served to raise the profile of his work: his buildings were—and remain—immediately identifiable by their circular plans, cylindrical towers, curvilinear windows, and other geometric and organic shapes. His architecture is appealing for its originality and playfulness, and his buildings have long been popular with the public, which finds his motifs accessible. In fact, his architecture has been described in wonderfully diverse ways: people have delighted in comparing his structures to shells, snakes, beanstalks, trees, flowers, petals, and, of course, cornucobs.

In general, Goldberg's architecture is highly sculptural, with an emphasis on its three-dimensional qualities. In other words, his work is meant to be seen in the round, from more than one direction. Because of the scale of his buildings, this free-standing quality makes them rather monumental, like the statue of a statesman or military figure in the middle of a plaza. The heroic nature of Goldberg's designs is no accident, for he himself was someone who broke the rules to pave the way for a new vision, creating an architecture that even today still looks futuristic, if no longer extra-terrestrial. Like many modernists, Goldberg sought a universal solution for different architectural problems. For him, that meant that a concrete cylinder was the answer to everything, rather than the steel-and-glass box favored by his mentor, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. In either case, whether a cylinder or a box, the end design served as an ideal, not only representing what was perceived as the single most elegant architectural solution, but also contributing to the amelioration of human beings.

Thus, Bertrand Goldberg was more than an architect—he was also a philosopher. In his utopian worldview,

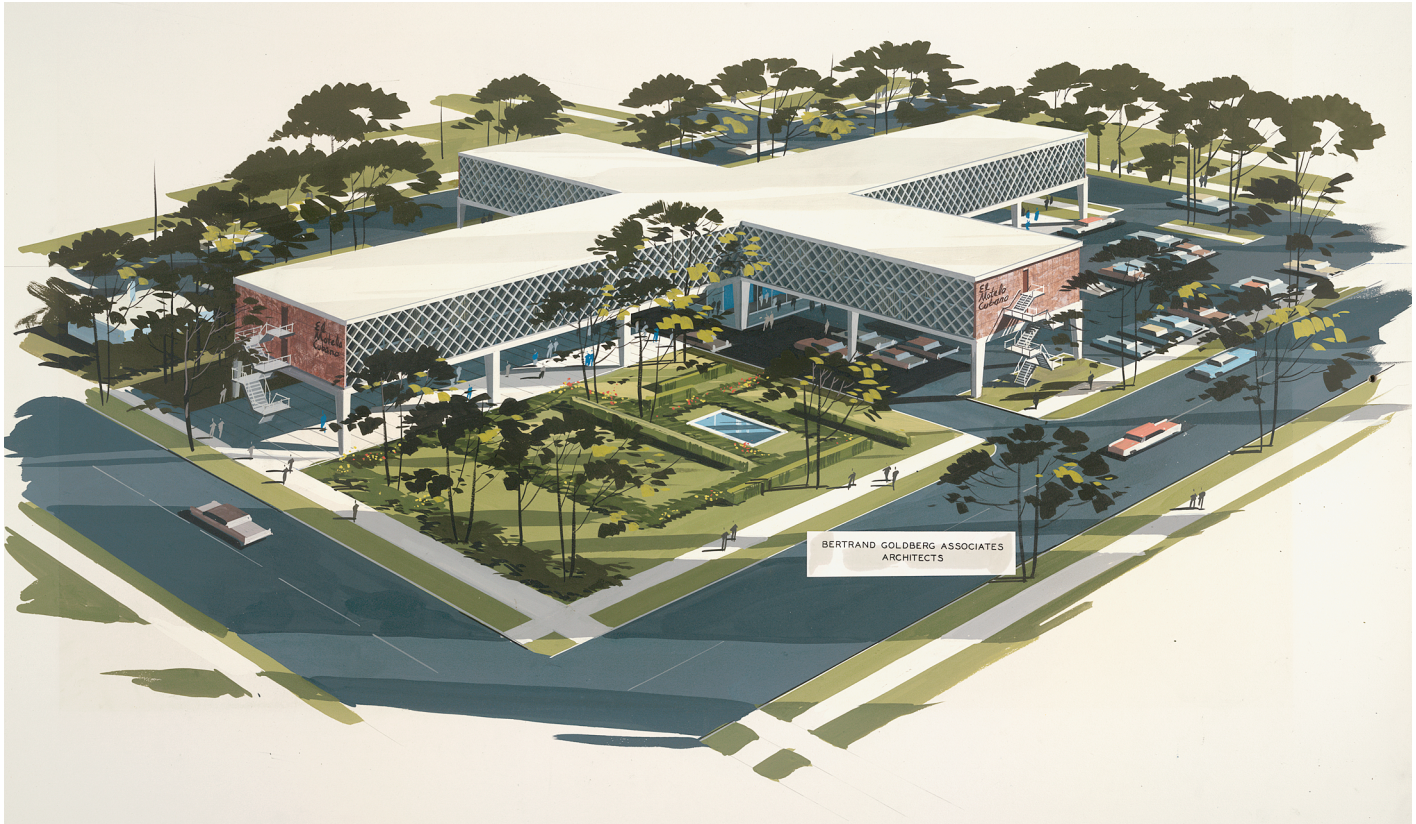
architecture had the power to create democratic communities by serving people from all levels of society while remaining sensitive to the needs of individuals. Architects were not just capable of bringing about a better future for everyone, they were morally obligated to do so. Furthermore, he believed that technology, like architecture, should be harnessed to improve the condition of humanity. In his own words, “Our technology for the first time in history permits us to build whatever we think.”¹

Given the significance of his architecture, one might be surprised to discover how little scholarship exists on Goldberg. In a typical bibliography of writings on his work, most entries date from the 1960s, with only a smattering of contributions from recent decades. This has partly to do with the nature of his work, of course, for projects like Goldberg’s became large and complex in response to the desire to rebuild cities from the ground up during the postwar period, and academic architectural historians have yet to decide how to deal with such architecture when it crosses the line into urban design and city planning. Goldberg is a true case in point: is he best understood as an architect or should he also be considered an engineer and a developer? Another obstacle is the lack of scholarship on Goldberg’s peers that would be necessary to provide the proper historical context for him. There are many architects to whom he has been compared: Walter Netsch, Harry Weese, Louis Kahn, Buckminster Fuller, Paul Rudolph, Eero Saarinen, and Minoru Yamasaki. More work on any of the above would shed light on Goldberg as well.

New appreciation of the work of Bertrand Goldberg will be possible through the study of the vast quantity of materials acquired by the Art Institute of Chicago in 2002. Donated by his family after his death, the collection is

remarkable for its comprehensiveness, covering almost the entire professional history of Goldberg as well as the work performed by his firm, Bertrand Goldberg Associates. Two departments of the museum are curating this massive collection, the Department of Architecture and Design and the Ryerson and Burnham Libraries. Original drawings and models were directed to the former, while the Libraries received all supporting materials: business correspondence, calculations, publications, manuscripts, promotional materials, photographs, architectural reprints, maps, scrapbooks, films, and audio recordings. The Libraries also make available the architect’s oral history and memoirs.

The Bertrand Goldberg Collection is now the largest single collection within the holdings of the Department of Architecture and Design. There are 157 projects represented, comprising over 30,000 items and running a total of 226 linear feet. The impressive size of the collection is owed to a curatorial decision to include as many drawings and models for a given project as possible, with the goal of documenting the design process from start to finish. Of the projects in the collection, 42 originated in the 1950s, the largest number for any single decade. Thereafter, 35 projects date from the 1960s, 24 from the 1970s, 17 from the 1980s, and 13 from the 1990s. Only 16 projects date from the 1940s, the earliest decade represented in the collection, and 10 projects have indeterminate dates. Despite the large scope of the collection, the Art Institute’s Department of Architecture and Design holds nothing from the first five years of Goldberg’s career (1937–41), the majority of these items having been lost long ago in a flooded basement. Nonetheless, this vast and valuable collection is bound to attract many scholars. Twelve



projects are particularly well represented in the collection, each with a minimum of 500 drawings. In order of rank by number of drawings, these are: Health Sciences Center, River City (including River City I, IA, II, and III), Marina City, Affiliated Hospitals Center, Wright College, Metro Plaza, Providence Hospital, Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Joseph Hospital (Chicago), Prentice Women's Hospital, Astor Tower, and Charles A. Dana Cancer Center. Almost equally exciting are items in the collection representing projects that were not built and about which much less is known: for instance, proposals for a hospital in Turkey, an opera house in Madrid, an amusement park in Gary, Indiana, and even early variations on plans for Marina City.

In addition, the rich variety of projects makes the collection a very special one: jewelry and furniture designs, private residences, churches, small offices, restaurants, clubs, theaters, housing complexes, and fast food chains; personal sketches and master plans; industrial designs and prefabricated work for freight cars, trucks, gun crates, bathrooms, and a penicillin lab; medical centers and hospitals; schools, colleges, and universities; warehouses, hotels, libraries, garages, marinas, and labor union halls.

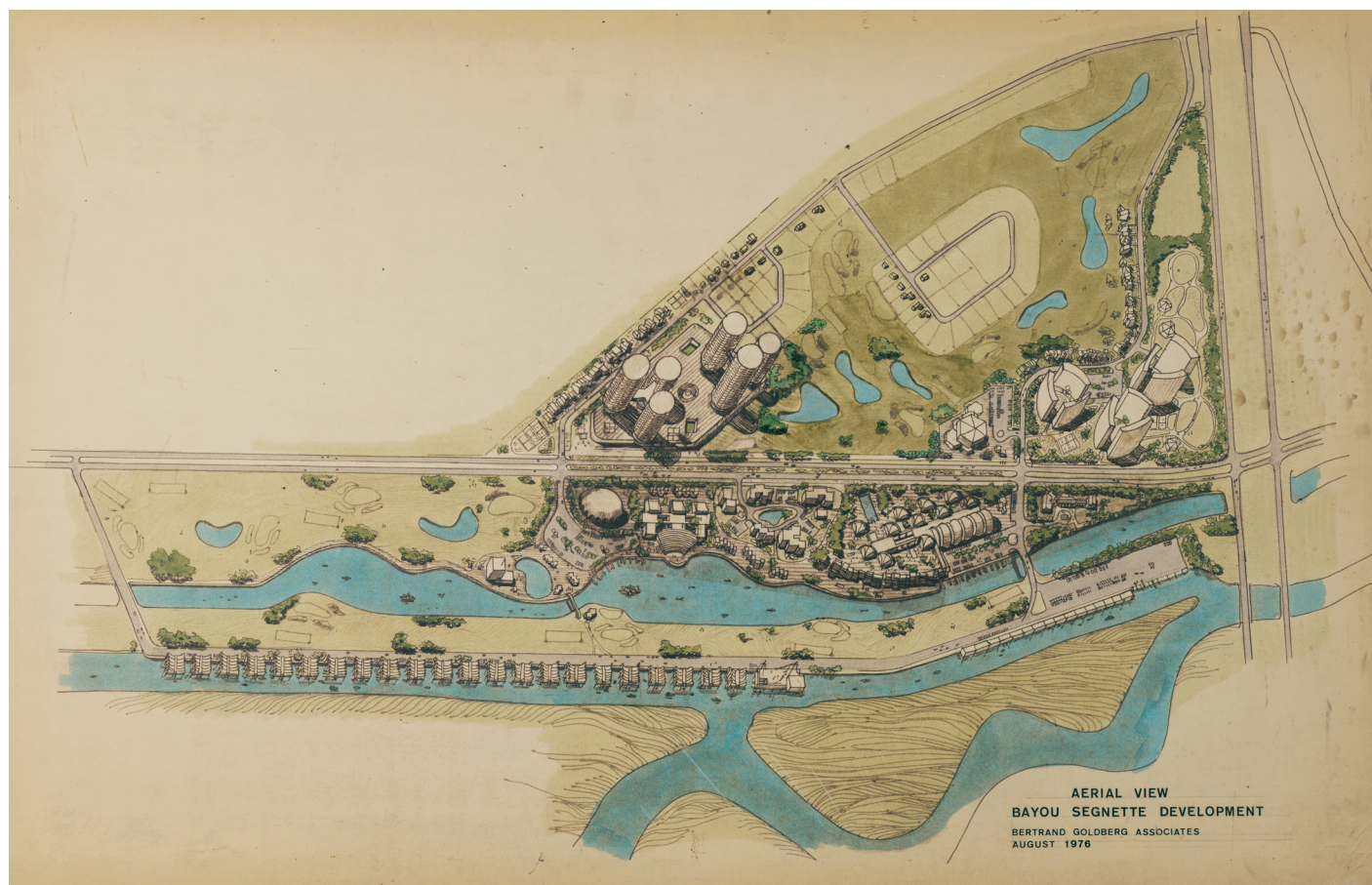
We hope that the information and images contained herein and the availability of this guide in print and electronic form will assist and indeed stimulate future explorations into the remarkable career of Bertrand Goldberg.

1. Bertrand Goldberg, "Rich is Right," *Inland Architect* 26 (January–February 1982), pp. 6–15.

The following pages present a concentrated record of each of the 157 projects in the Bertrand Goldberg Collection. The guide is organized alphabetically by project name. Within each entry, there are three categories of information. The first is the location of the project. For projects where the location is not known, it is listed as “unknown”; for those that were conceptual and not developed fully, the location is listed as “not applicable.” Projects in the United States are listed by city, then state; international projects by city, then

country. The second category provides the date of a project. Note that these dates represent the years recorded on drawings; they do not necessarily reflect construction dates. In cases where no date was recorded, a project is listed as “n.d.” The third category supplies the range of reference numbers assigned for the drawings of each project. For example, the drawings for 46 East Walton, Chicago, were assigned a unique project number, “104.” Thus “104.1–66” indicates there are sixty-six works of art associated with this project.

BAYOU SEGNETTE NEW COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, 15.2, 1976



1420 Lake Shore Drive Apartment

Chicago, IL
1988
163.1-2

312-318 W. Randolph Building

Chicago, IL
1955-63
1.1-64

46 East Walton

Chicago, IL
1955-56
104.1-66

60 W. Erie

Chicago, IL
1990
162.1-27

901 Club

Chicago, IL
1959-62
2.1-141

Affiliated Hospitals Center

Boston, MA
1966-89
3.1-2,943

Alexian Brothers, Bonaventure Waystop Housing

Chicago, IL
1992
13.1-23

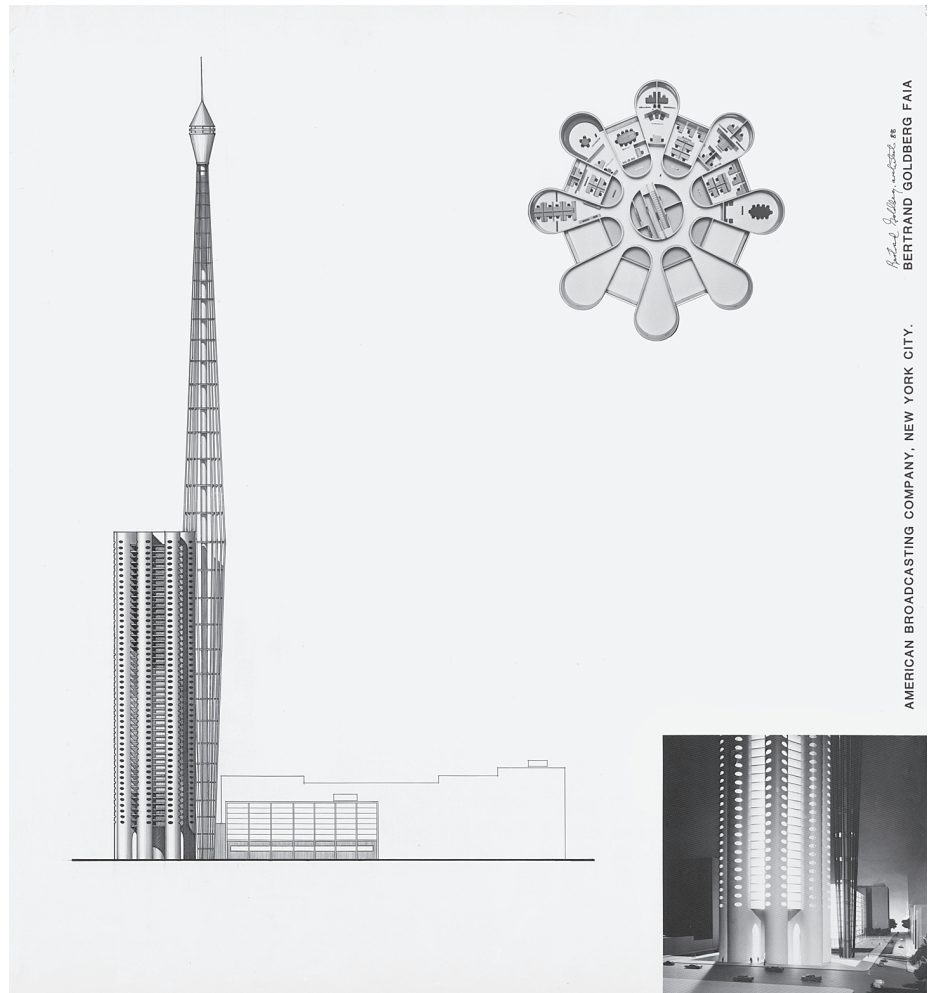
American Broadcasting Company

New York, NY
1963-88
5.1-170

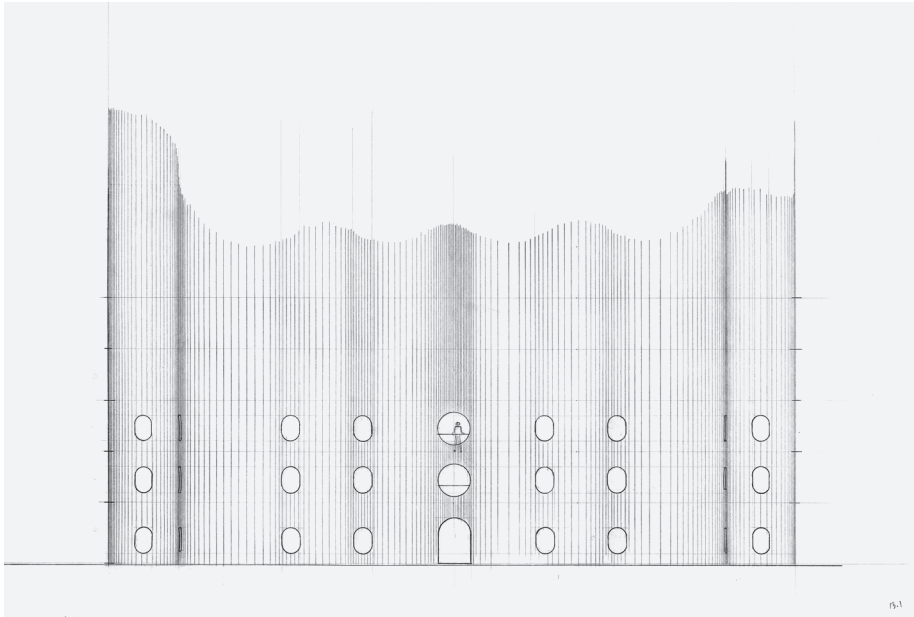
Apartment Building (possibly Point Squanto)

Unknown
1967
1982.630

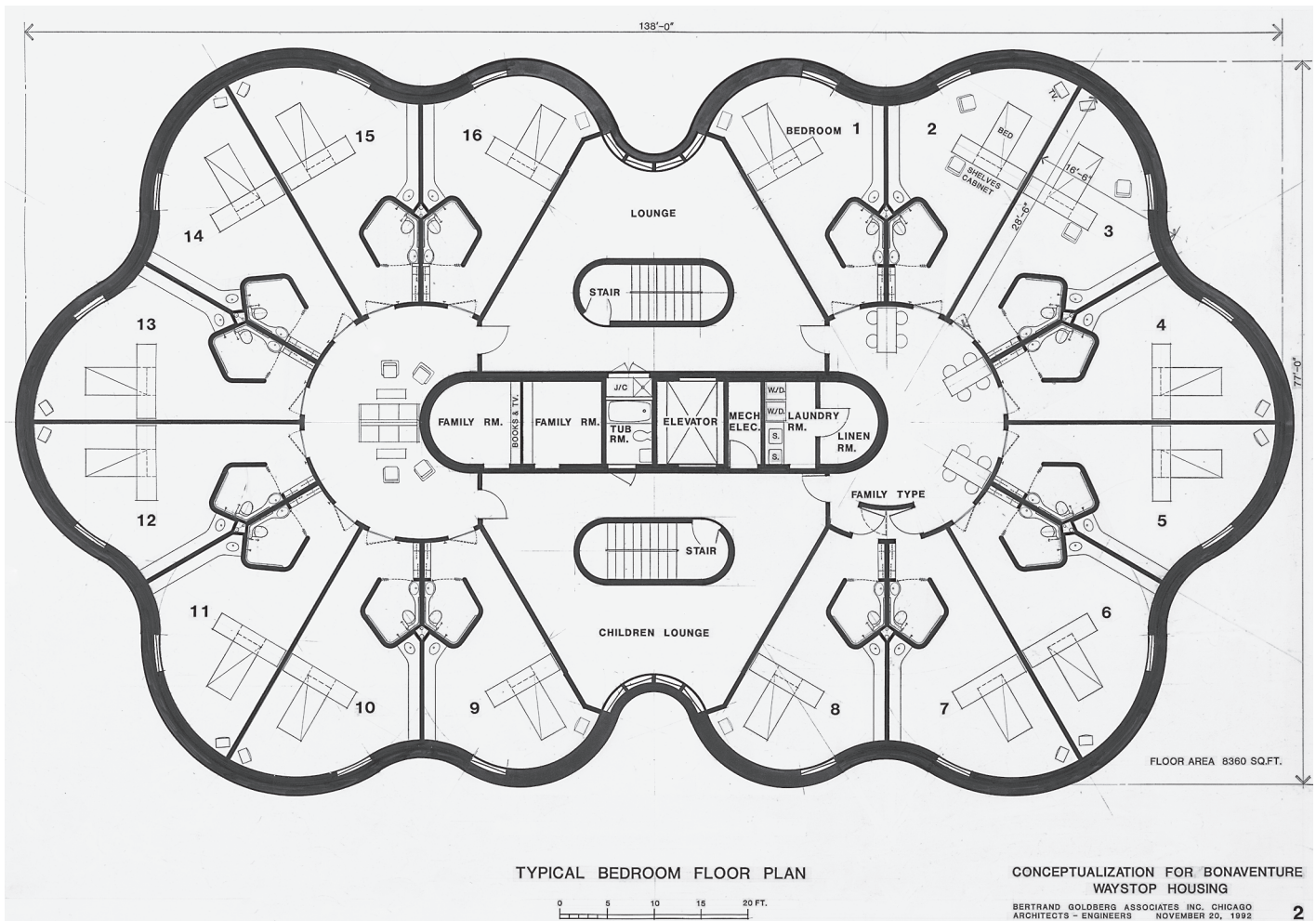
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, 5.170, 1988



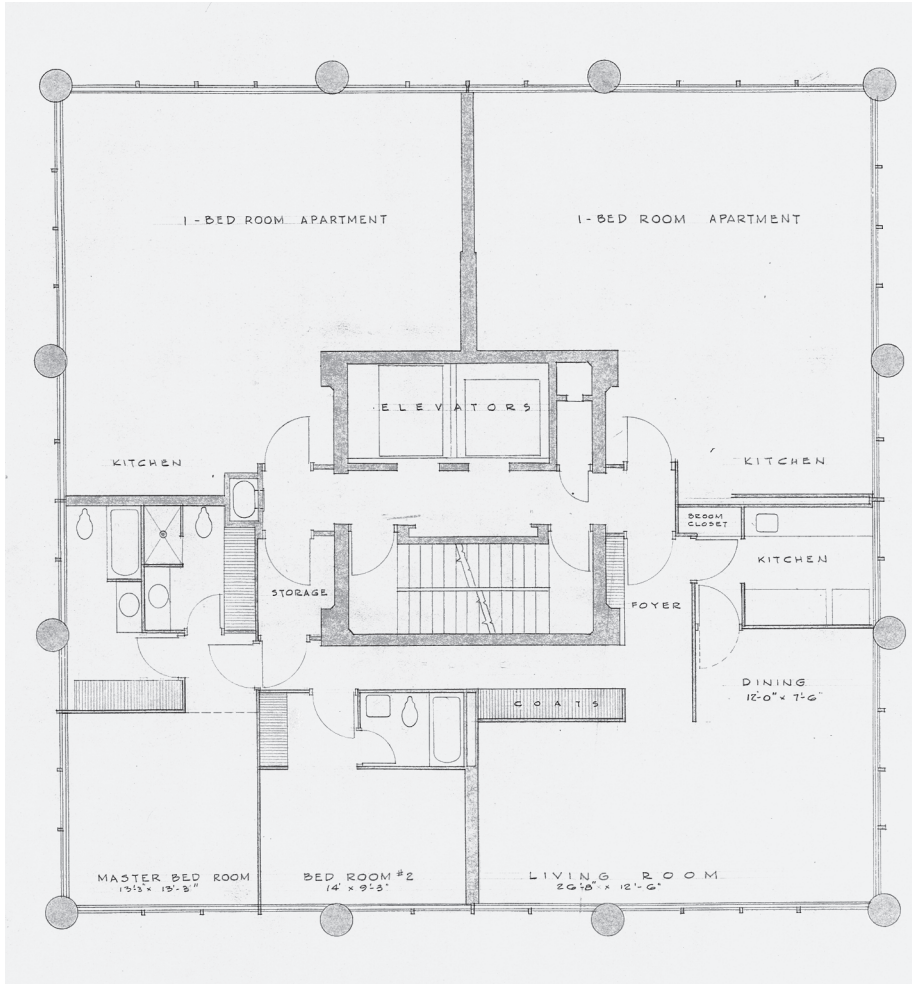
ALEXIAN BROTHERS, BONAVENTURE WAYSTOP HOUSING, 13.1, 1992



ALEXIAN BROTHERS, BONAVENTURE WAYSTOP HOUSING, 13.15, 1992



ASTOR TOWER, 7.212, 1960-66



Apartment Buildings

Caracas, Venezuela

1968-69

22.1-12

Astor Street Slum Rehabilitation

Chicago, IL

1957

6.1-2

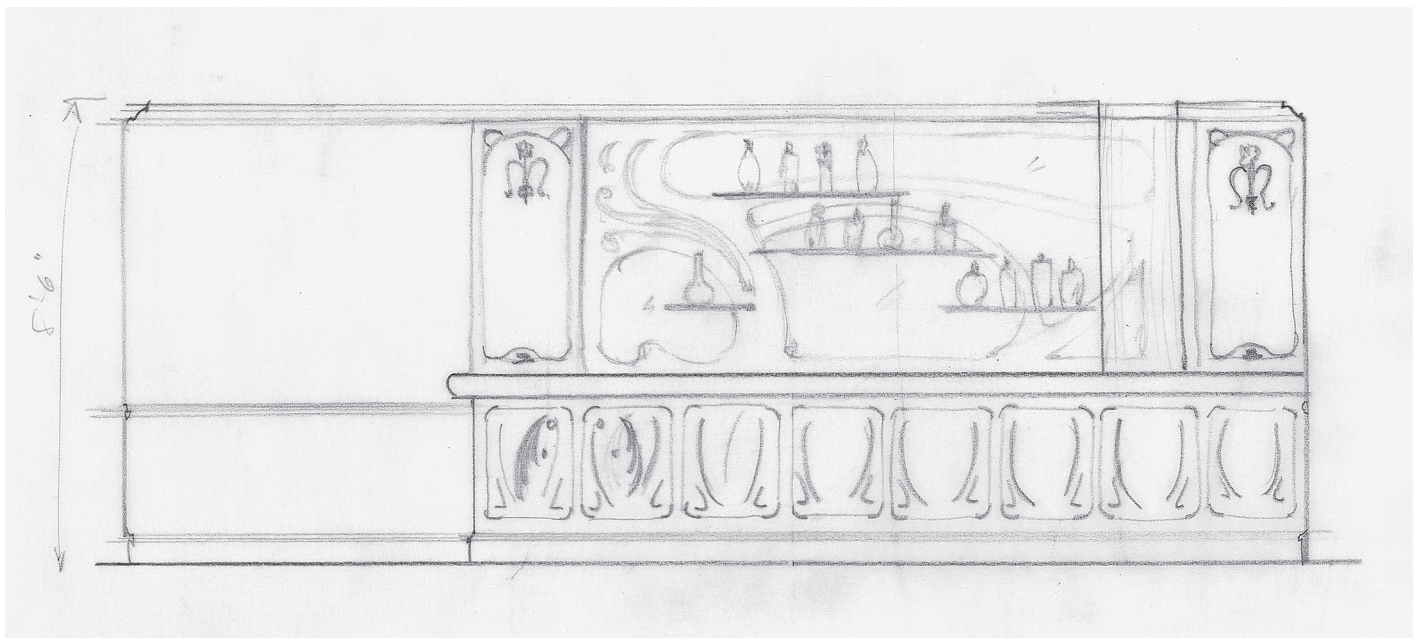
Astor Tower

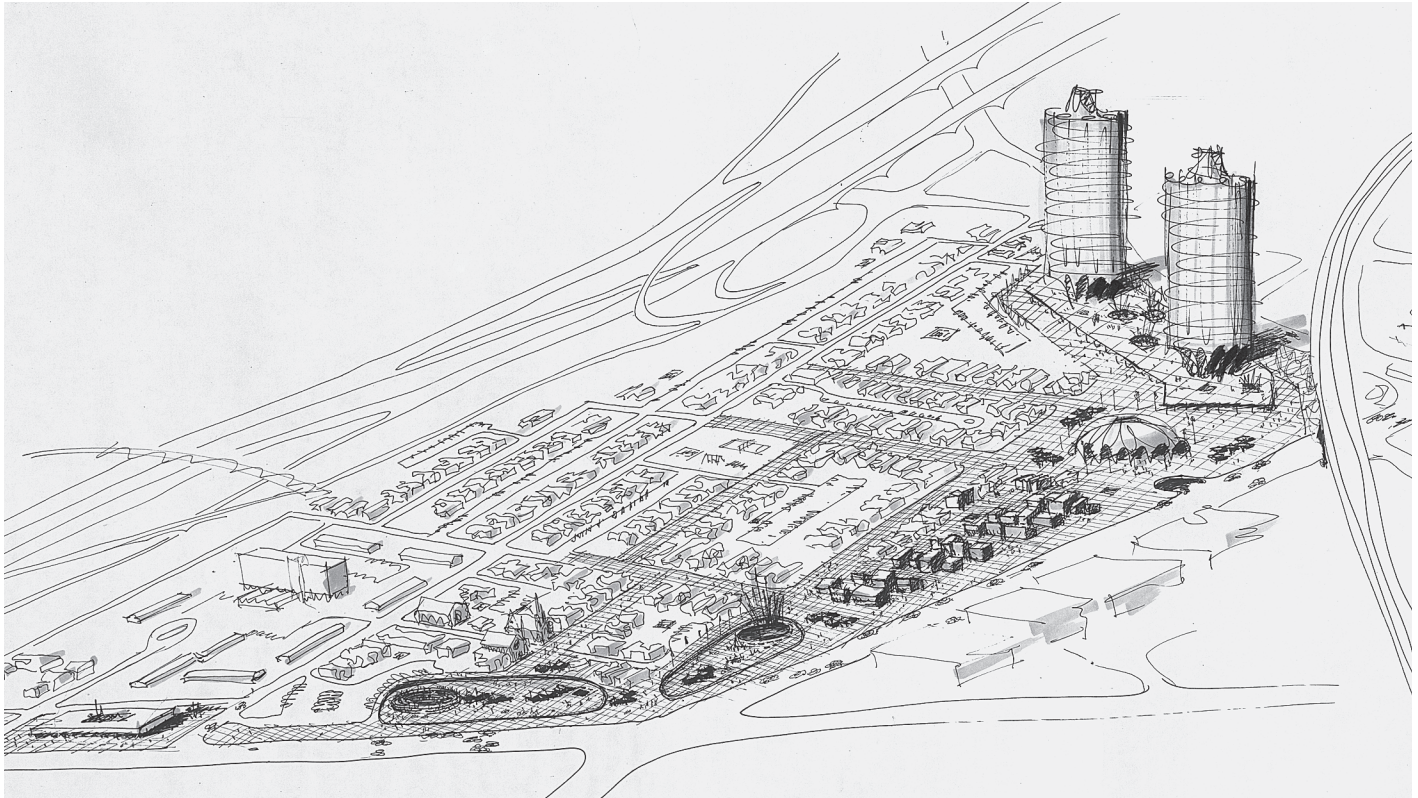
Chicago, IL

1955-80

7.1-576

ASTOR TOWER, 7.323, 1963-64





**Bayou Segnette New
Community Development**

New Orleans, LA

1976

15.1-7

Bayshore Towers

Unknown

1996

8.1-17

Beach Sky House

Boca Raton, FL

1958-60

9.1-77

**Bertrand Goldberg
Associates**

Chicago, IL

1962-96

10.1-4

**Biological Sciences
Research Building**

Stony Brook, NY

1969-70

174.1-262

**Birmingham Downtown
Motel and Holiday Inn**

Birmingham, AL

1958

11.1-8

Bistro, Le Restaurant

Chicago, IL

1970

172.1-5

**Blacksher Garden
Apartments**

Mobile, AL

1955-58

12.1-93

**Bragno, Edward, Mrs.,
Residence**

Palm Beach, FL

1941-58

14.1-5

Brownstone, The

Chicago, IL

1973-83

179.1-13

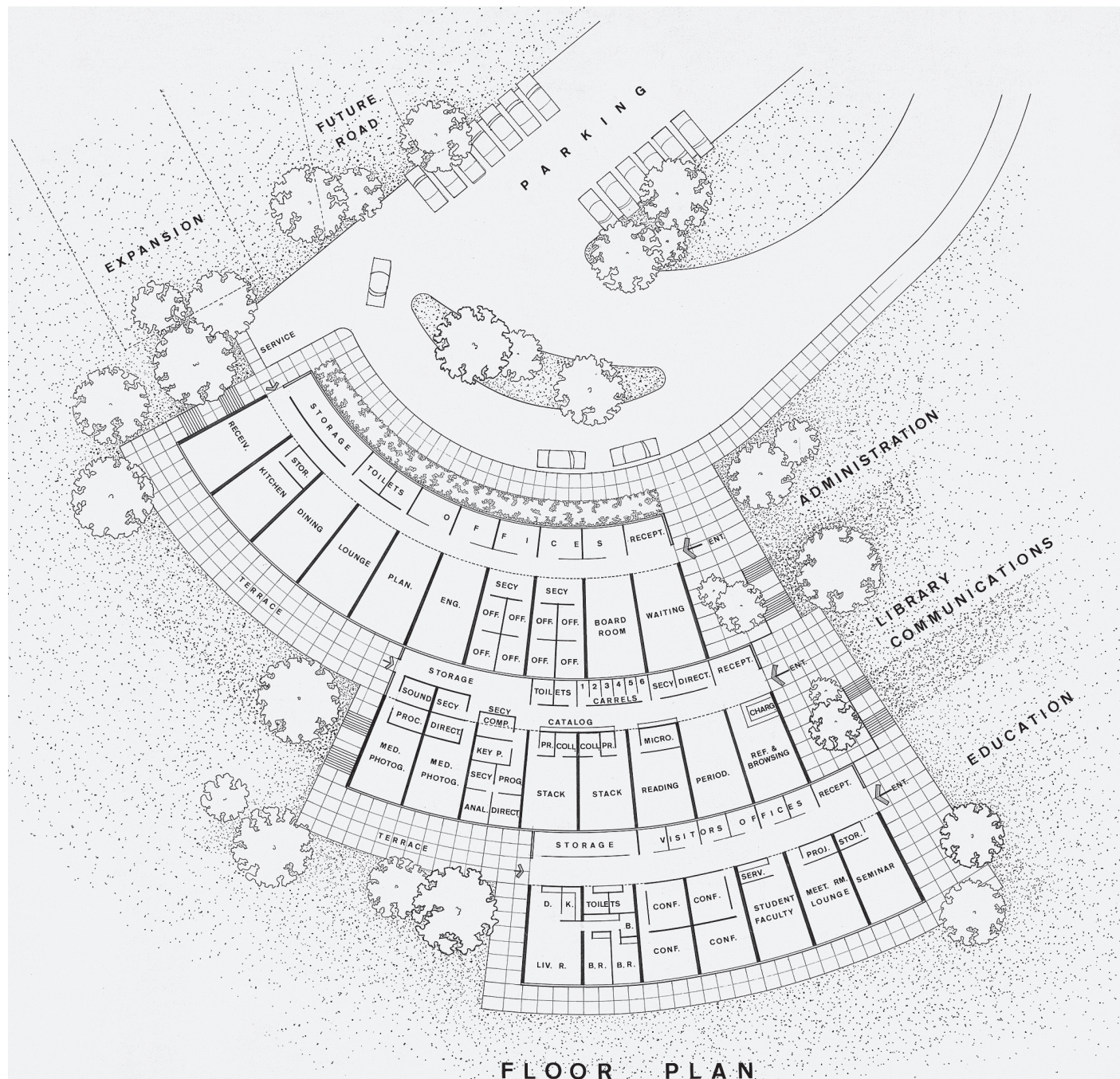
Burns-Jackson Project

East Dayton, OH

1966-70

16.1-65

CENTRO MEDICO ASSOCIATION, 19.30, 1969-70



Carlyn Springs Club

Arlington and Fairfax
Counties, VA

1965

171.1-27

Centerpoint Plaza

Green Bay, WI

1991

180.1

Central City

Dallas, TX

1962

169.1

Centro Medico Association

Caracas, Venezuela

1969-70

19.1-60

Charles A. Dana Cancer Center

Boston, MA

1970-77

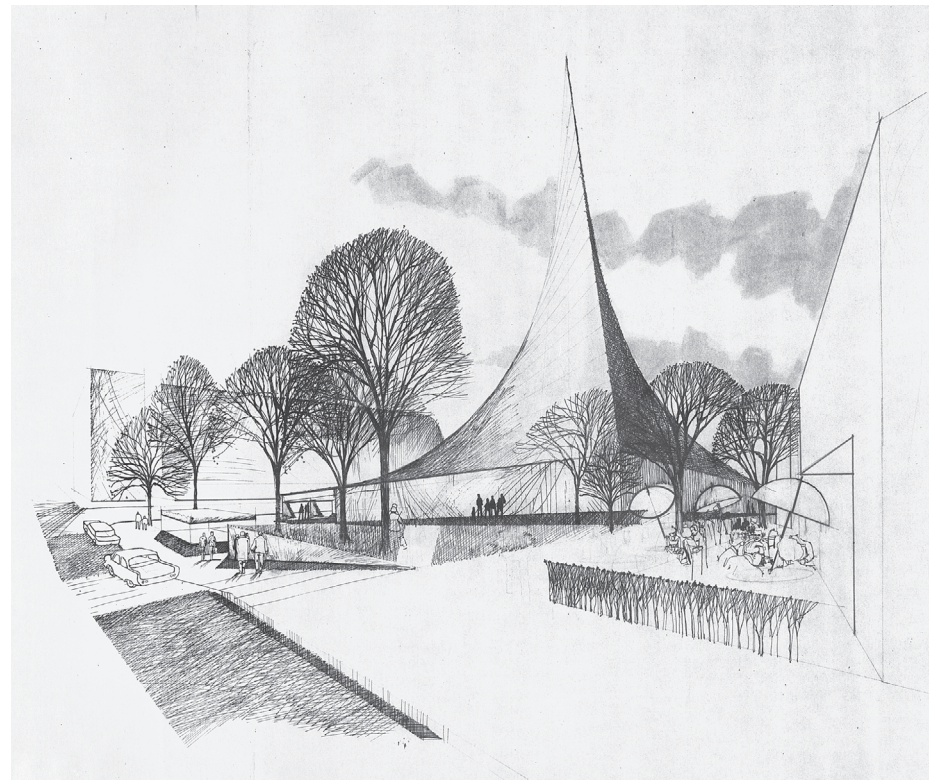
20.1-522

Chicago Crystal Palace

Chicago, IL

1981

21.1-55



Chicago International Trading Company

Unknown

N.D.

23.1-8

Chicago West Side Medical Center

Chicago, IL

1958

24.1

Church of All Nations

Boston, MA

1967-74

25.1-120

Clarendon Avenue School

Chicago, IL

1960-66

66.1-183

Consulate of France

Chicago, IL

1962

164.1-2

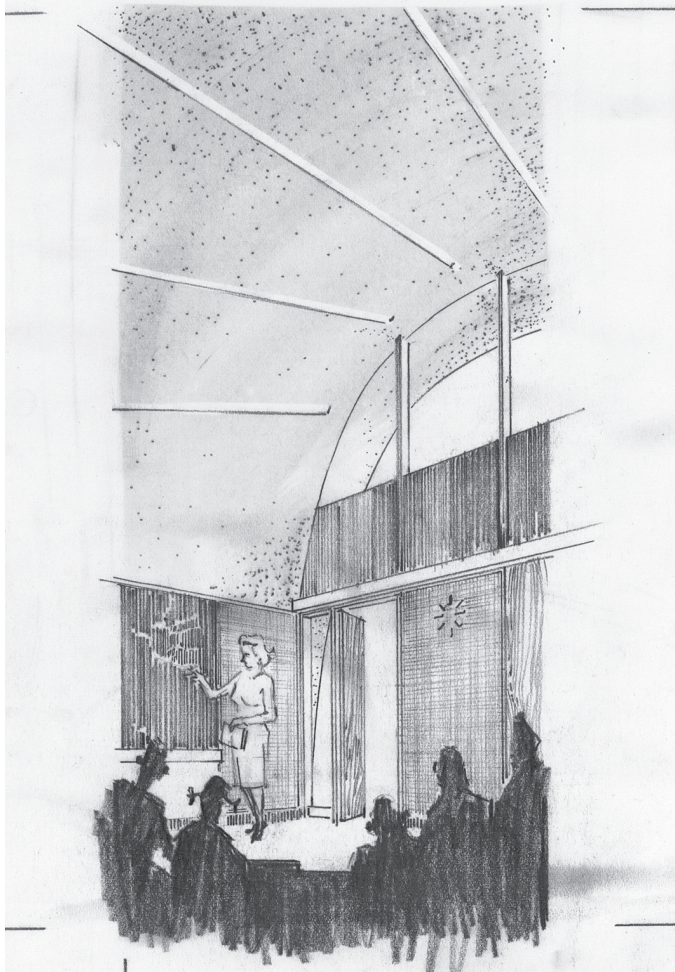
Cooper, R. D., Jr., Inc.

Chicago, IL

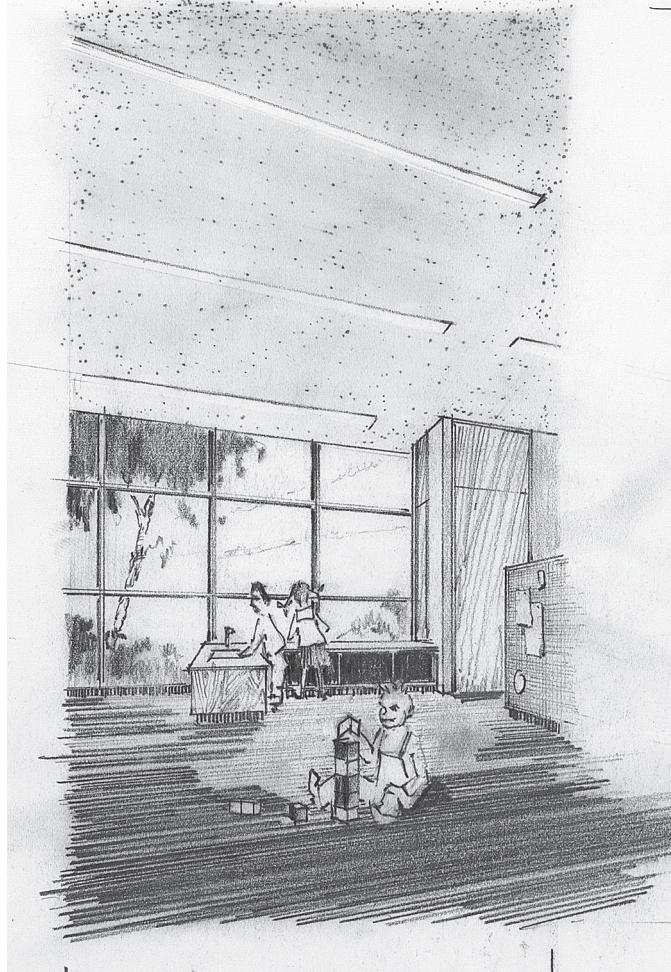
1950-53

157.1-13

**CLARENDON AVENUE SCHOOL, 66.59 (LEFT DETAIL),
1960-66**



**CLARENDON AVENUE SCHOOL, 66.59 (RIGHT DETAIL),
1960-66**



CLARENDON AVENUE SCHOOL, 66.5, N.D.



**Cove, Allison Davis,
Residence**

Chicago, IL

N.D.

4.1

Covenant Club

Chicago, IL

1958-63

30.1-68

**Dardanelle Middle School
and Community Center**

Little Rock, AK

1983

32.1

Dearborn-Goethe Project

Chicago, IL

1960-61

33.1-26

Delaware-Seneca Building

Chicago, IL

1974

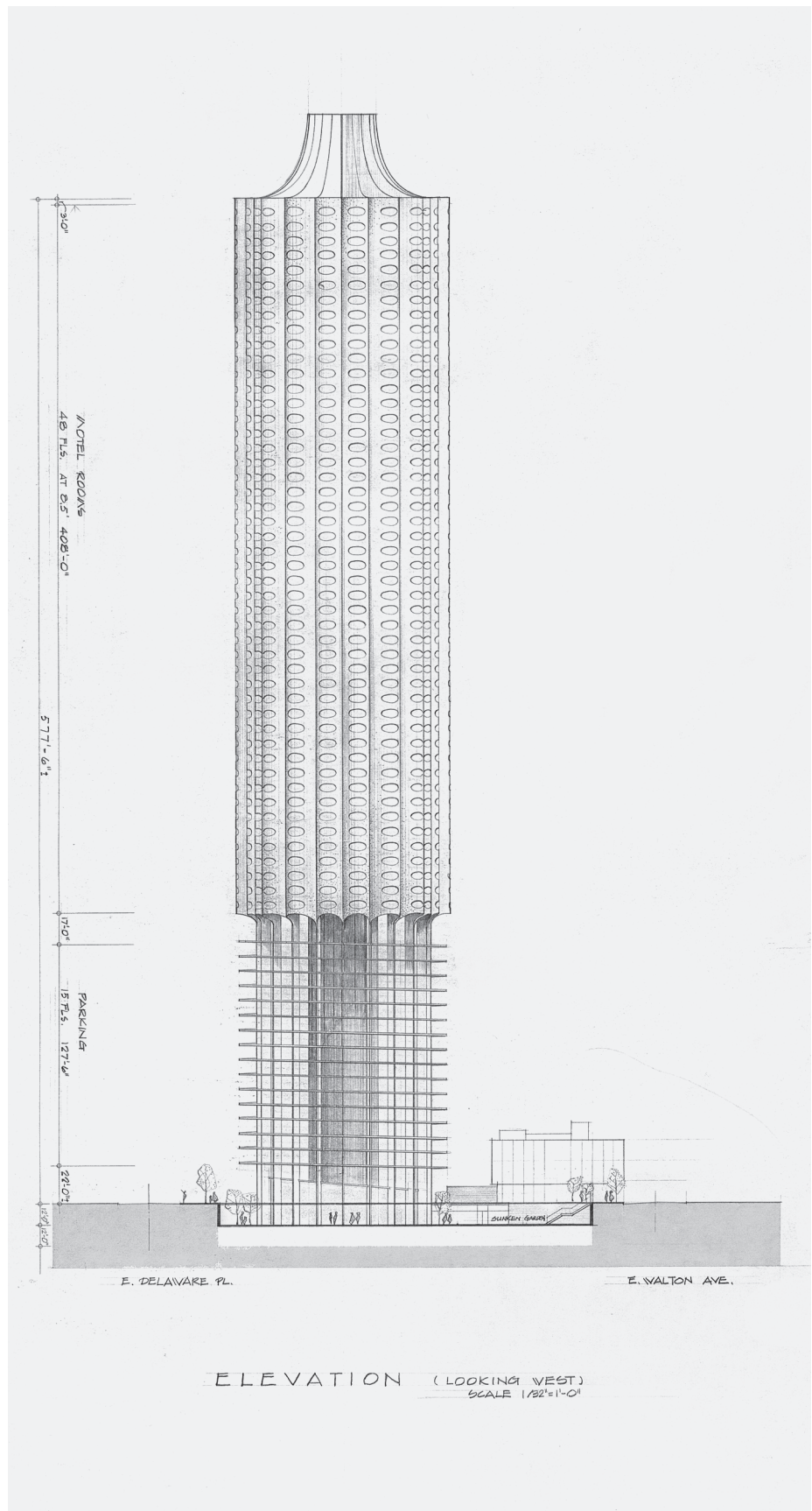
34.1-17

Delousing Unit (Mobile)

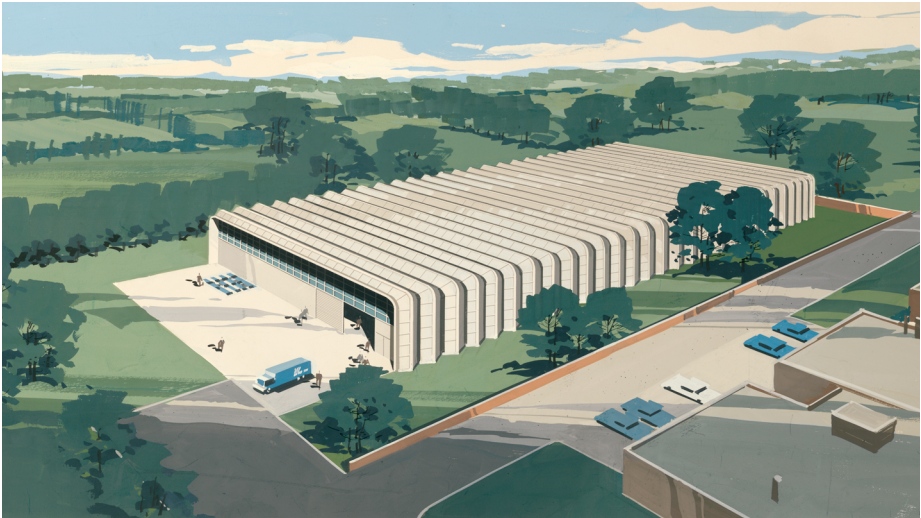
N/A

1943

82.1-9



ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL, 41.4, 1962



Drew, E. F., and Company

Chicago, IL
1948–49
37.1–21

Eastern Company Warehouse

Westwood, MA
1966–69
38.1–283

**Edelmann, E., and Company
Addition**

Chicago, IL
1951–60
39.1–120

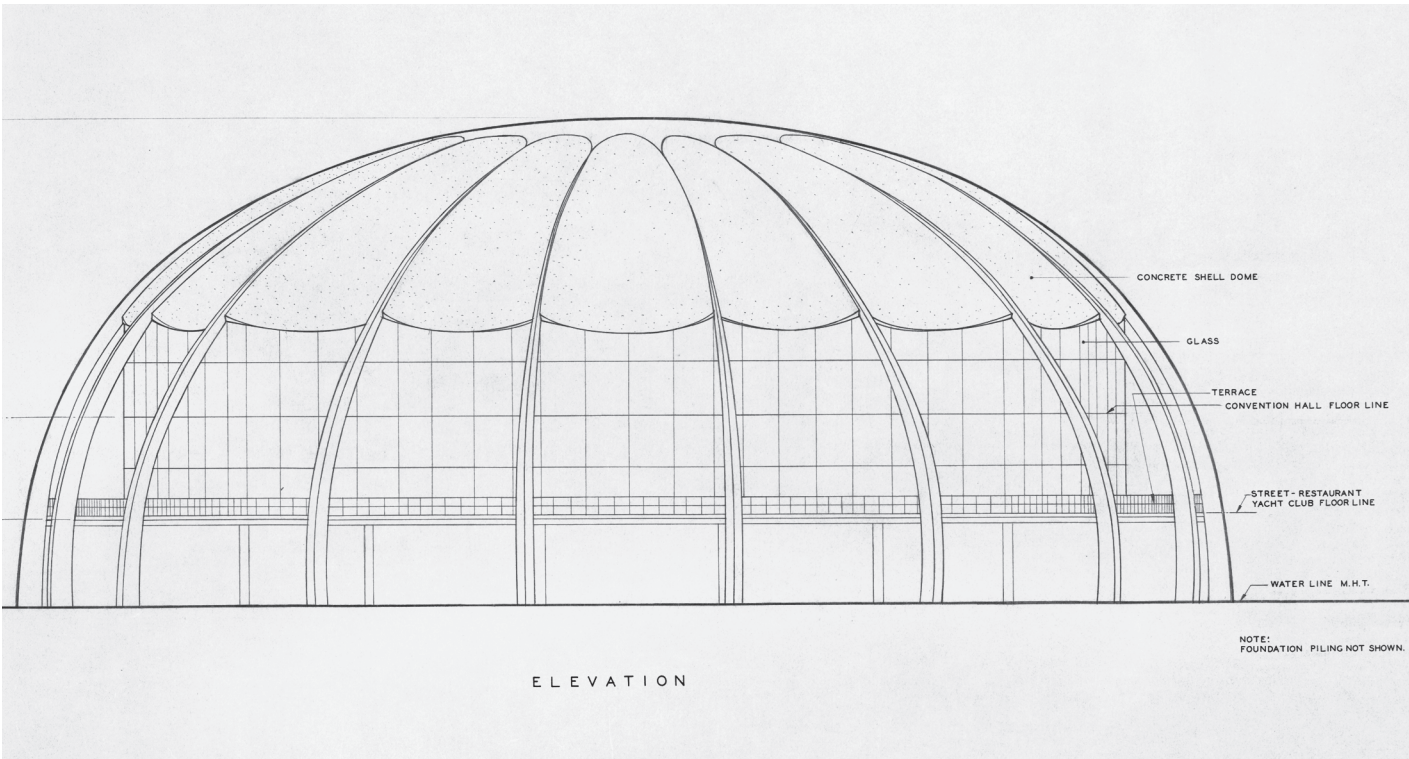
Edgewater Beach Hotel

Chicago, IL
1960–61
40.1–44

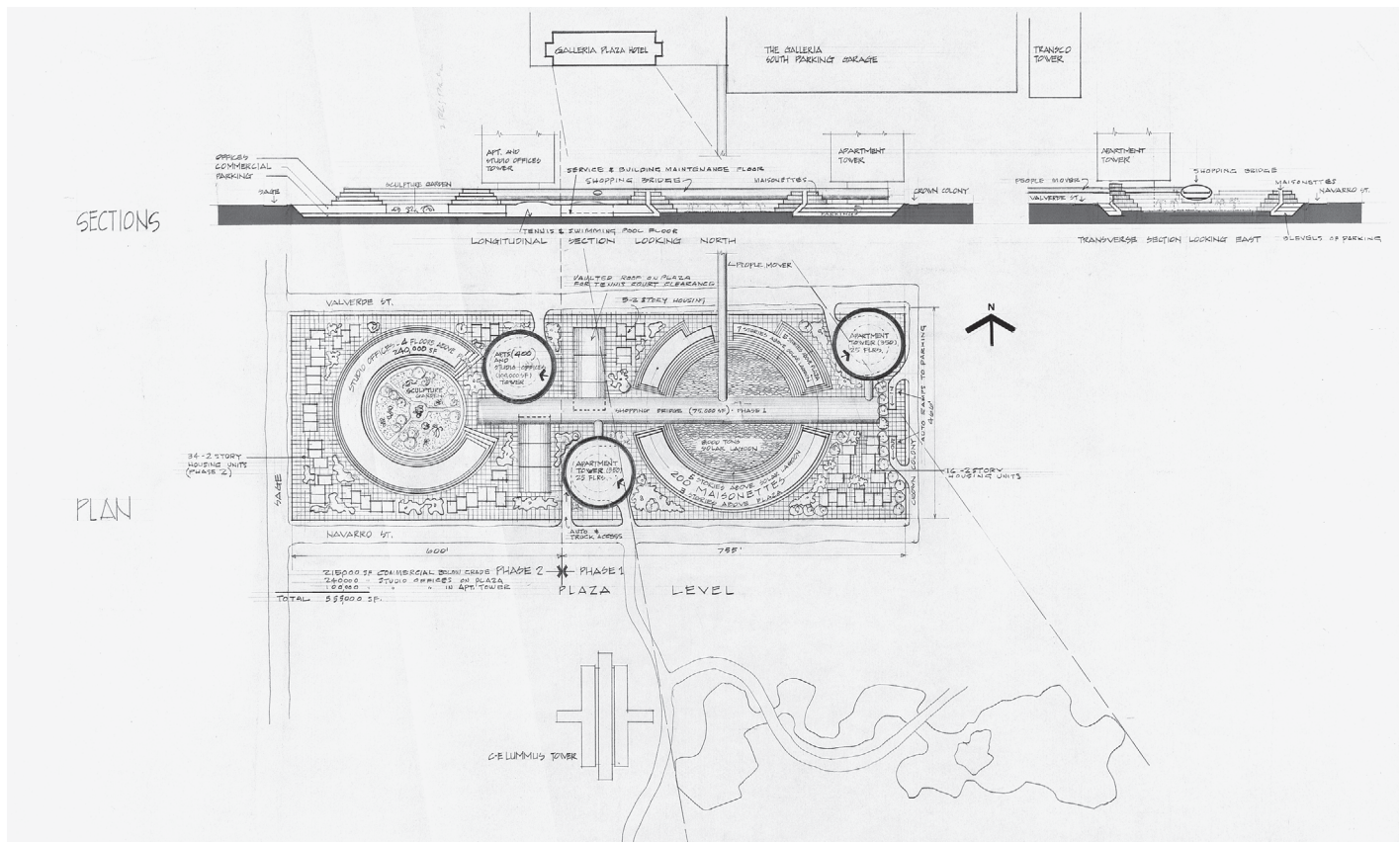
Edgewater

Florida
1996
187.1–11

FLAGLER MARINA COMPLEX, 44.70, 1957–60



GALLERIA SOUTH HOUSTON, 49.16, 1977-78



GALLERIA SOUTH HOUSTON, 49.17, 1977-78

Elgin State Hospital

Elgin, IL

1962-68

41.1-287

Erie Project

Chicago, IL

1985-88

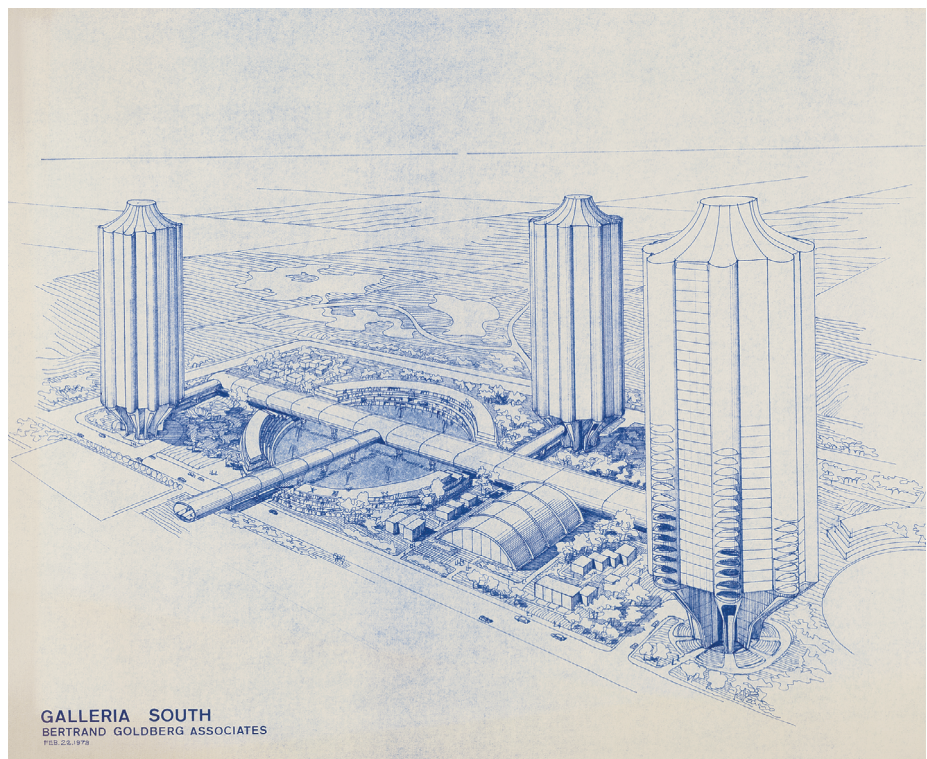
43.1-354

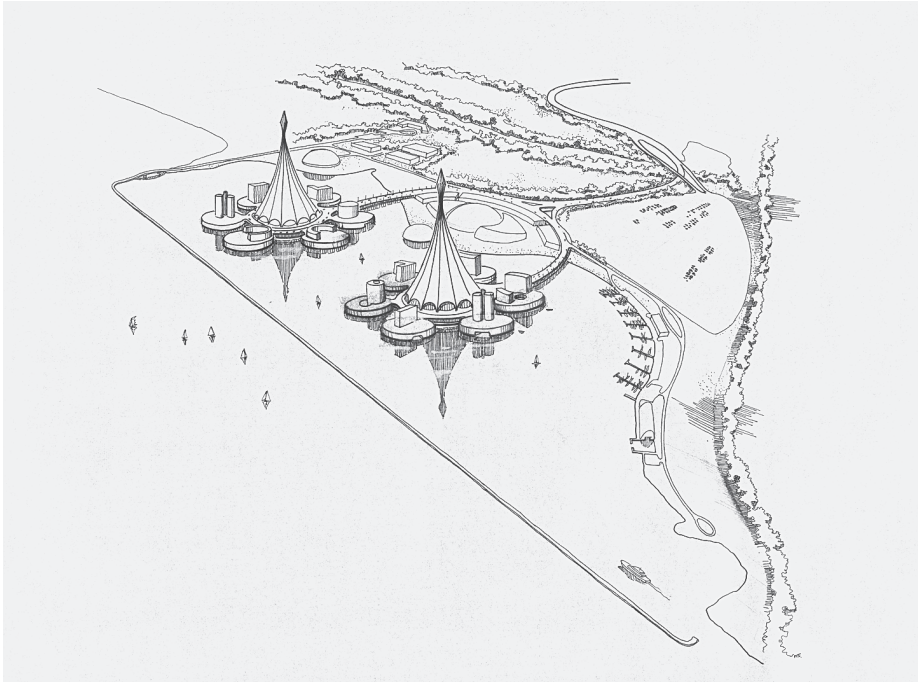
Flagler Marina Complex

West Palm Beach, FL

1947-64

44.1-140





Florsheim, Lillian, Residence

Chicago, IL
1949–91
47.1–69

Form and Philosophy

N/A
N.D.
48.1–4

Furniture Design

N/A
1948–93
156.1–4

Galleria South Houston

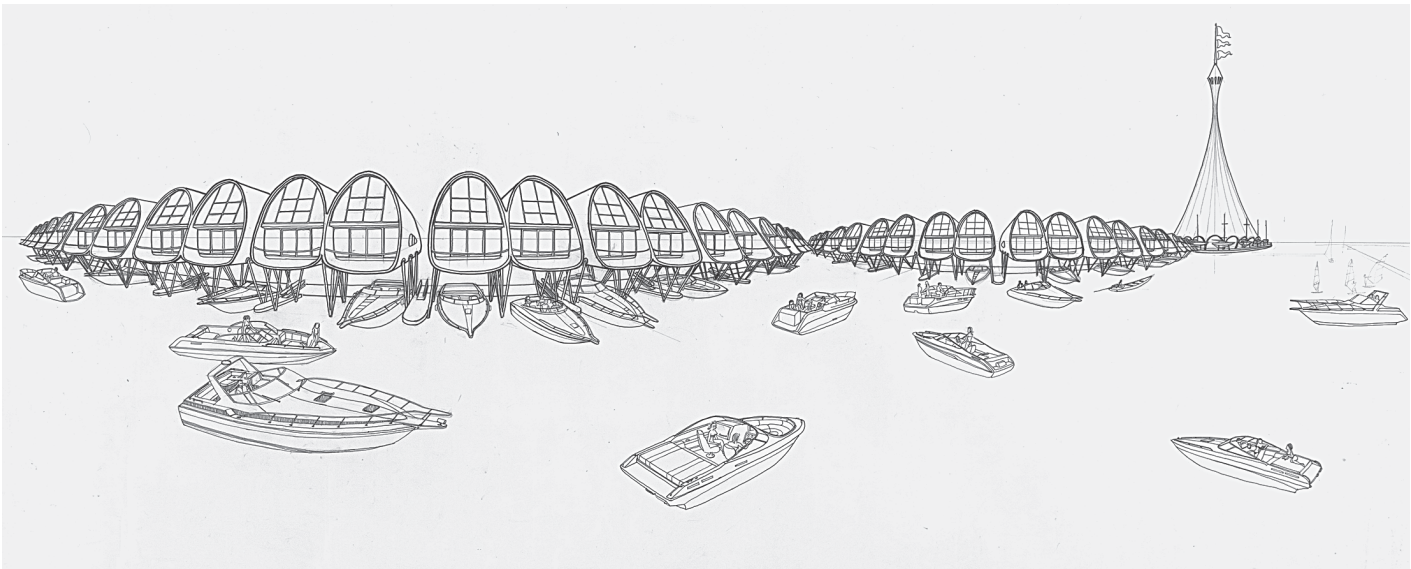
Houston, TX
1977–78
49.1–20

Garage Building

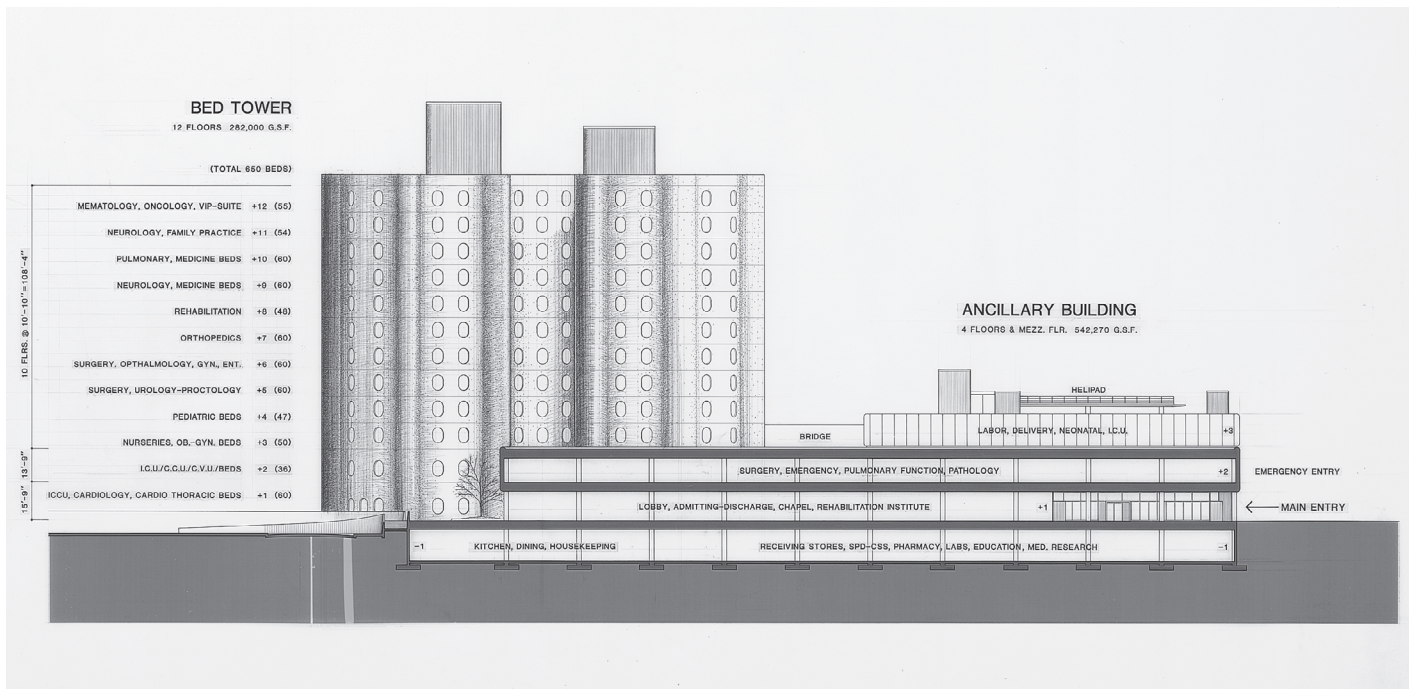
Unknown
1954–55
50.1–2

Garden Plaza

Skokie, IL
1956–57
31.1–14



GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, 52.471 (DETAIL), 1978



GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, 52.14, N.D.

Gary Projects

Gary, Indiana

1989–91

51.1–337

Goldberg Residence

Chicago, IL

1977

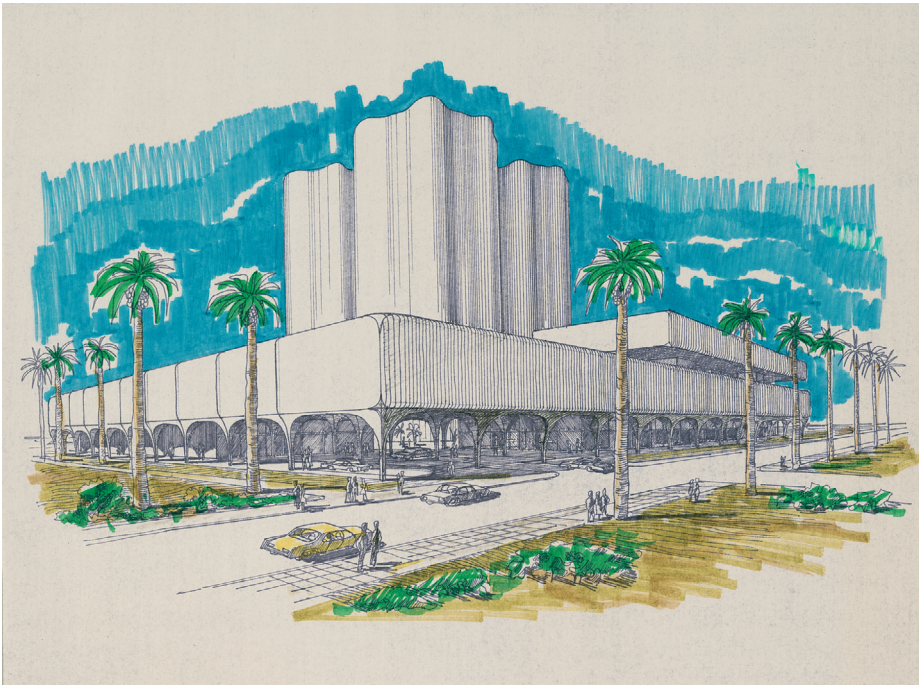
177.1

**Goldberg, Lisa,
Residence**

New York, NY

1978–80

178.1–9



Good Samaritan Hospital

Phoenix, AZ

1977–81

52.1–954

Grand Marina Navy Pier

Chicago, IL

1995–96

53.1–13

Grant Advertising, Inc.

Unknown

N.D.

168.1

Gun Crate (Convertible)

N/A

1943

161.1

Harms Glenview Homes

Glenview, IL

1951–55

54.1–45

Harris Theater

Chicago, IL

1959

165.1–10

Health Sciences Center

Stony Brook, NY

1965–81

1982.639–640, 134.1–3,823

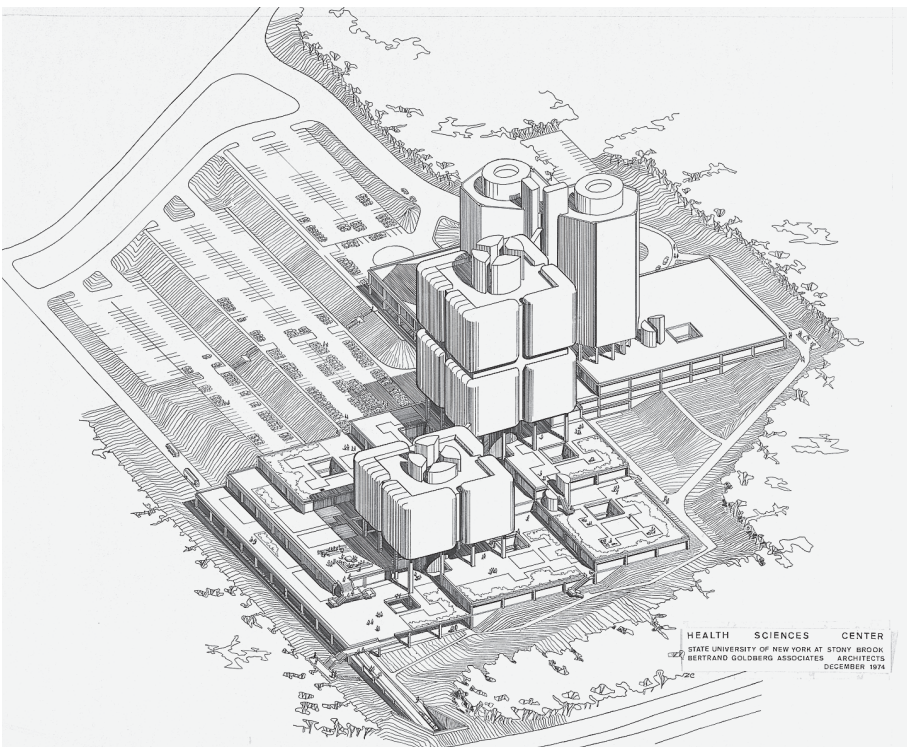
Helstein Residence

Chicago, IL

1950–91

57.1–84

HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, 134.33, 1974



HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, 134.36, 1969



Highland Park Medical Arts Center

Highland Park, IL

1948–64

59.1–281

Hinsdale Office and Health Care Park

Hinsdale, IL

1982–86

42.1–422

Hinsdale Hospital

Hinsdale, IL

1981–86

60.1–194

Hoge, James, House Remodeling

Chicago, IL

1970

166.1–2

International Center for Jazz

New York, NY

1997

61.1–14

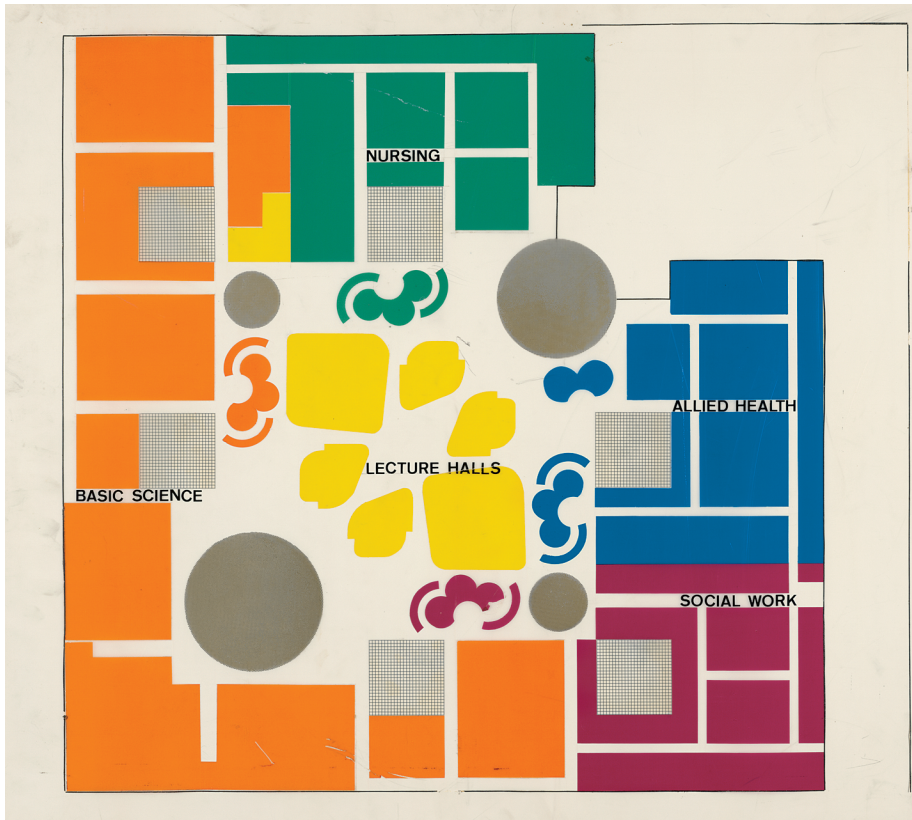
Jack-in-the-Box Restaurant

California and New York

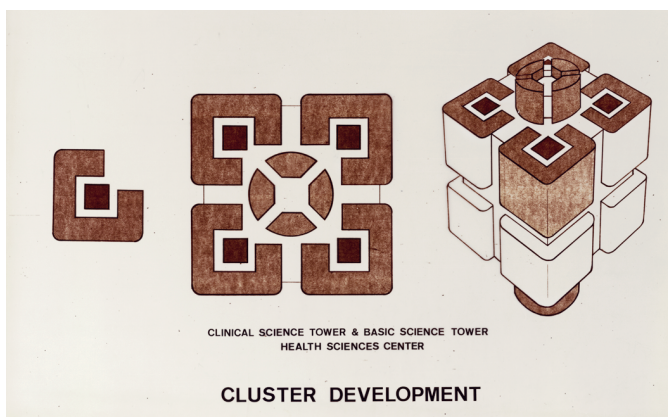
1967–68

62.1–121

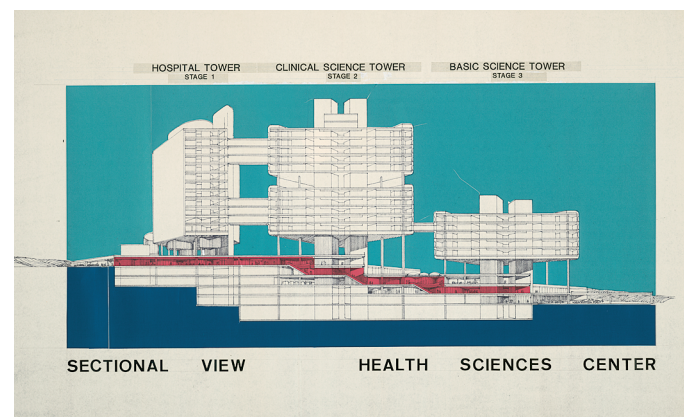
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, 134.30, N.D.



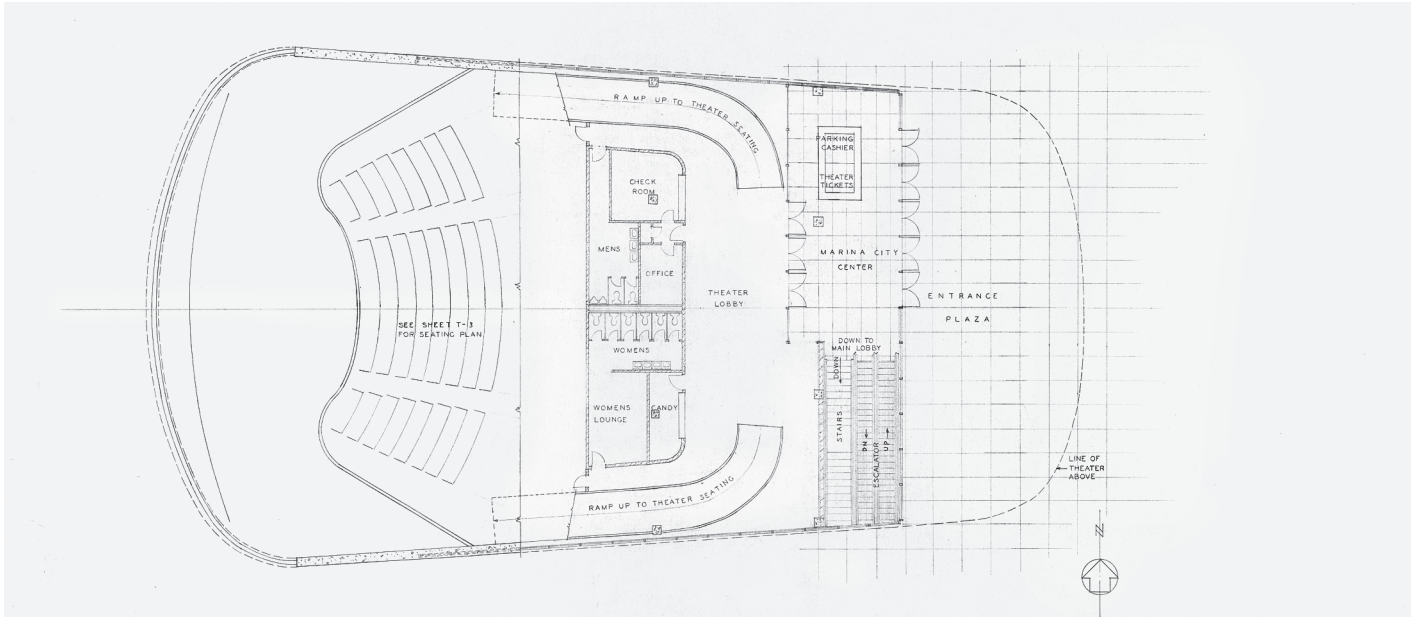
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, 134.20, N.D.



HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, 134.18, N.D.



MARINA CITY, 75.1236, 1959-64



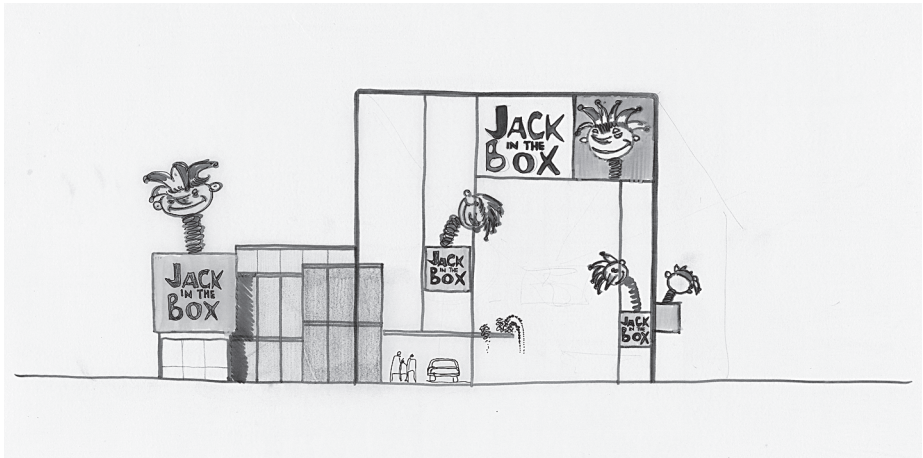
Jewelry

N/A
1994
185.1-21

Jimmy Fund Building

Boston, MA
1976-77
173.1-3

JACK-IN-THE-BOX RESTAURANT, 62.72 (DETAIL), 1967



Kirchheimer Residence

Glencoe, IL
1952
69.1-22

Kruesi, Frank, Residence

Chicago, IL
1990-91
70.1-33

Lake Calumet Airport/
Crescent Corridor

Chicago, IL
1991
183.1

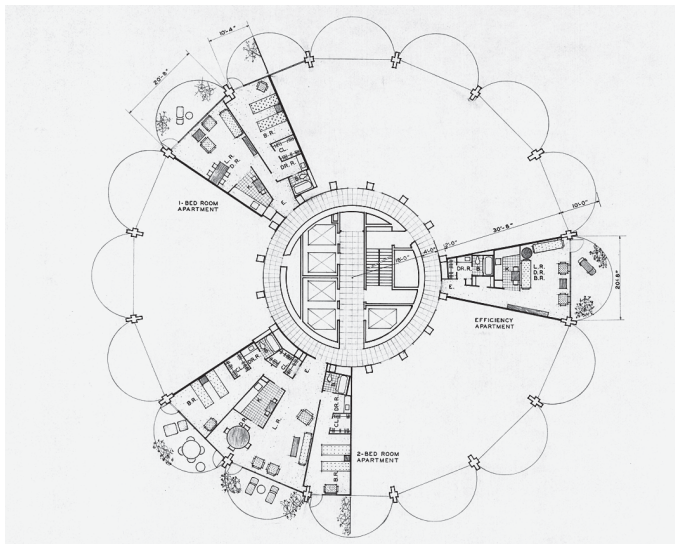
Lakeshore Grand
Apartments

Chicago, IL
1987-97
71.1-402

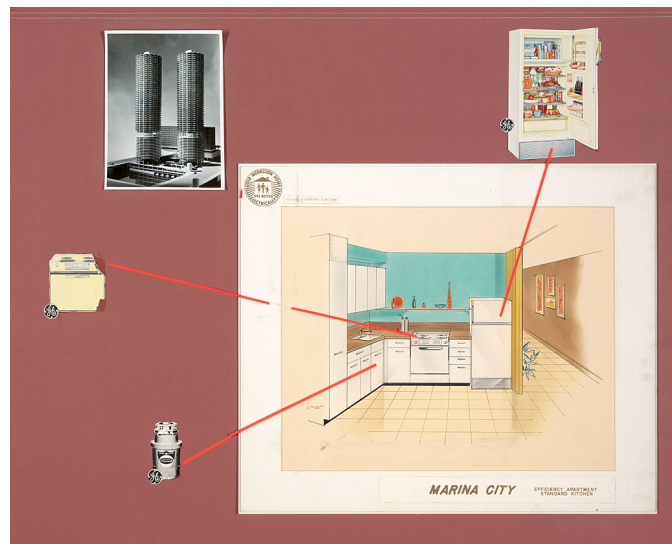
Levin Project
(Marion Circle)

Highland Park, IL
1950
73.1-17

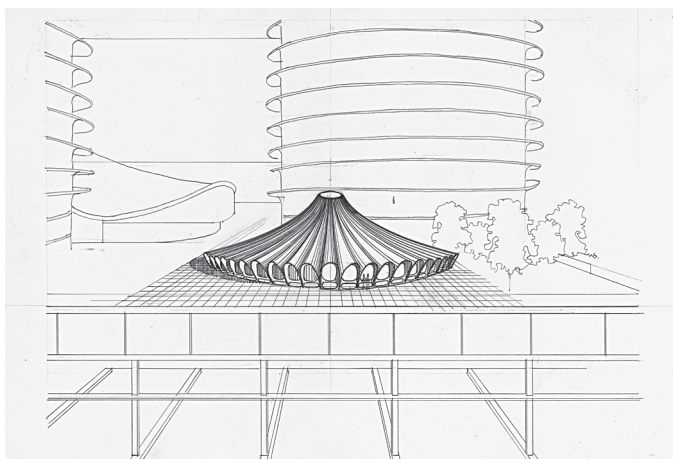
MARINA CITY, 75.88, 1959-67



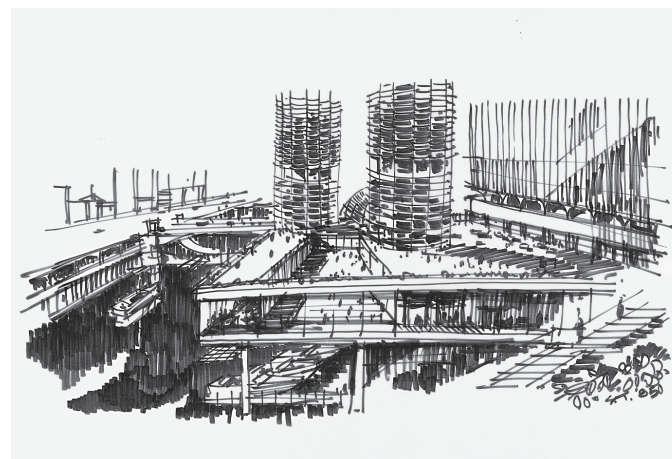
MARINA CITY, 75.52, N.D.



MARINA CITY, 75.2312, 1996



MARINA CITY, 75.57, 1985



Levin, Leo, Residence

Flossmoor, IL

1954-57

74.1-78

Levine, Dr. and Mrs. Rachmiel, Residence

Unknown

1950

167.1-5

Little Caesar Riverfront Development

Detroit, MI

1988

181.1-10

Marina City

Chicago, IL

1958-97

75.1-3,216

Marina City-Detroit

Detroit, MI

1962-67

35.1-25

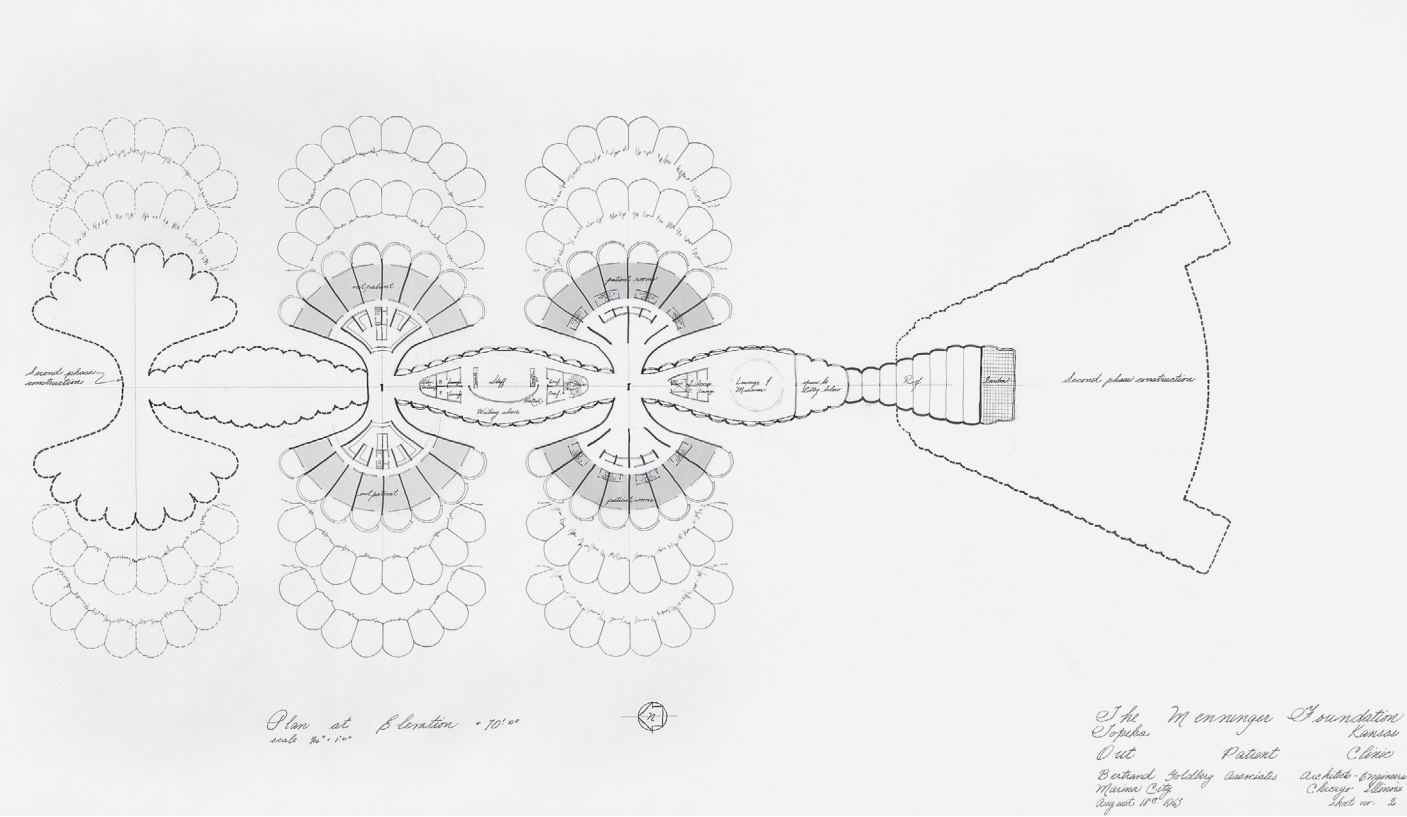
MBD Ankara Hospital

Ankara, Turkey

1997

76.1-384

MENNINGER FOUNDATION CLINIC, 78.36, 1965



MARINA CITY—DETROIT, 35.1, N.D.



McCutcheon, John T., School

Chicago, IL

1962–64

65.1–69

McNamara Garage

Unknown

1948

77.1

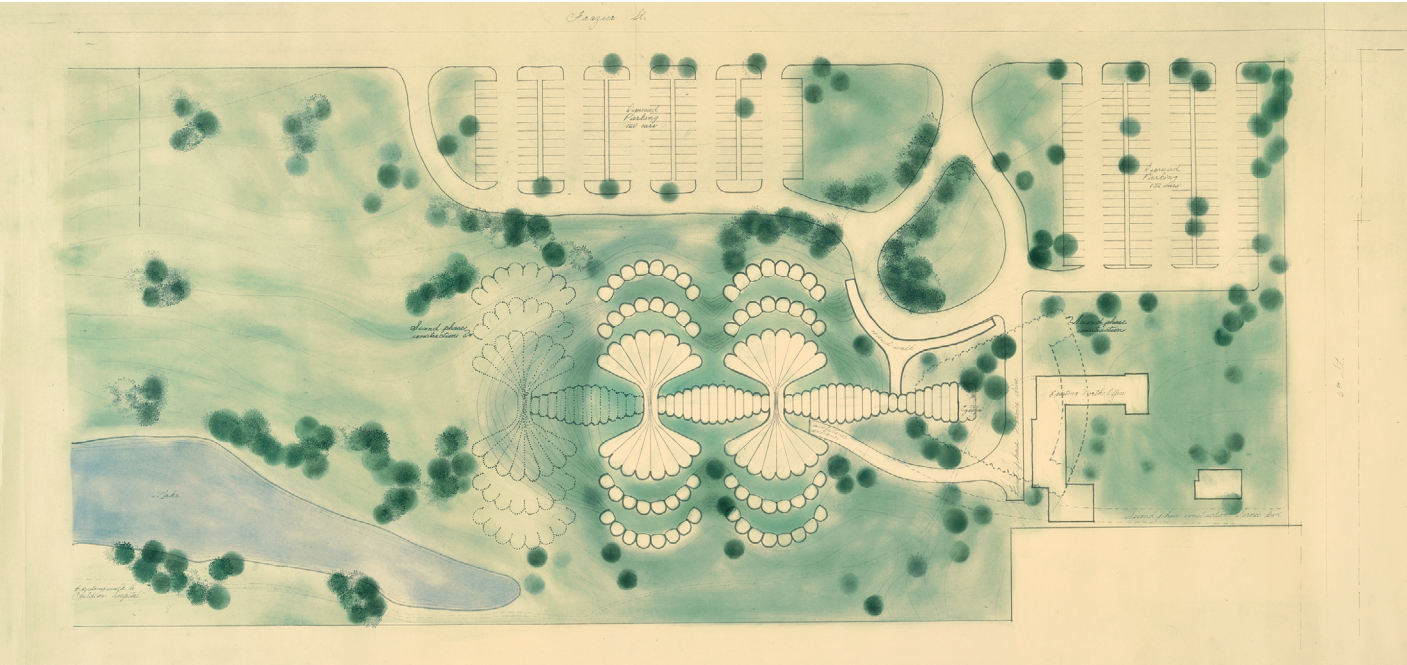
Menninger Foundation Clinic

Topeka, KS

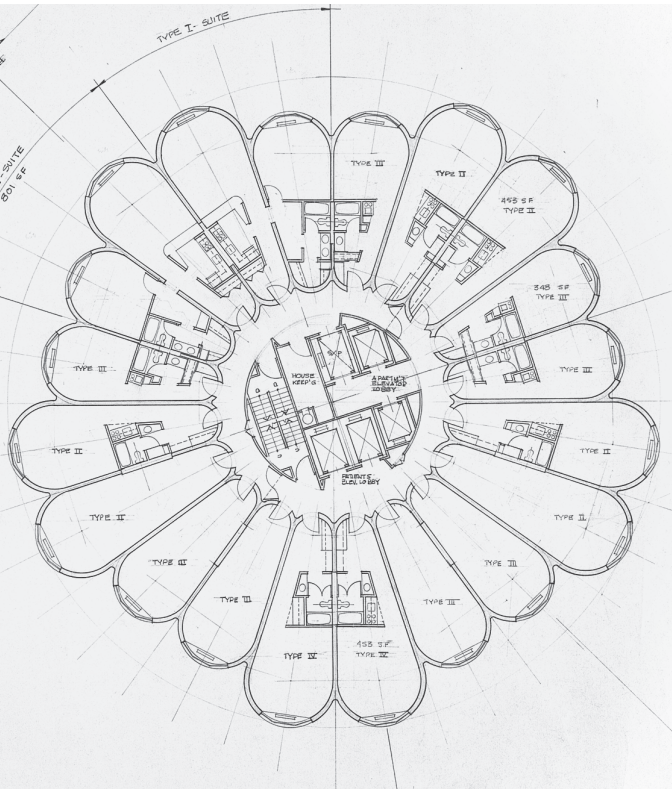
1961–65

1982.631–632, 78.1–73

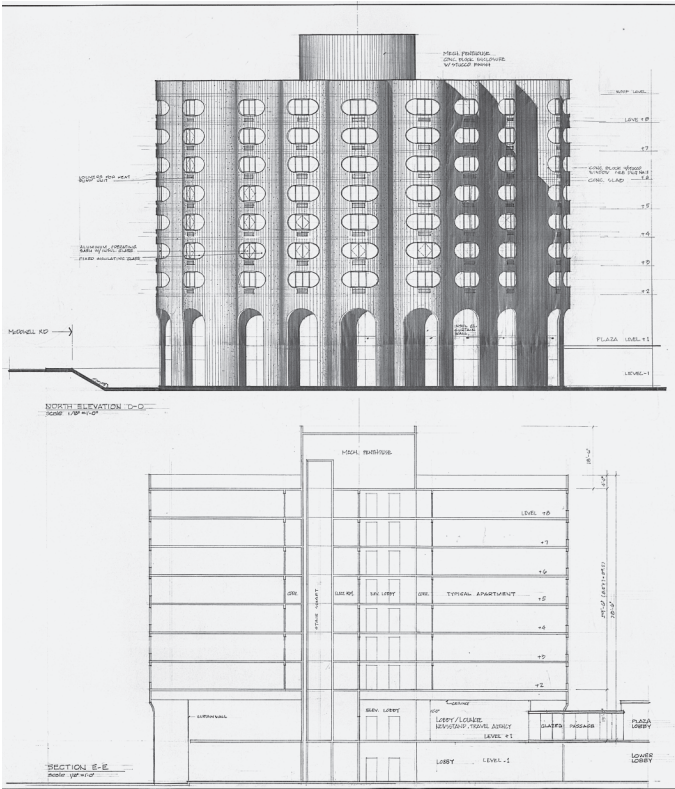
MENNINGER FOUNDATION CLINIC, 78.31, 1965



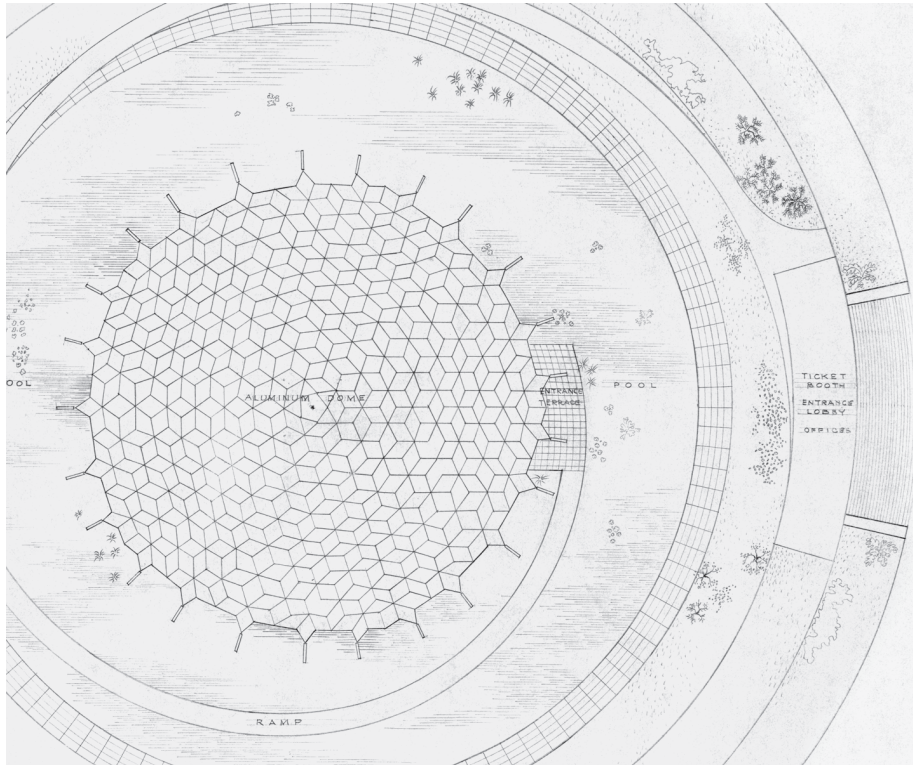
METRO PLAZA, 79.393 (DETAIL), 1985



METRO PLAZA, 79.394, 1985



MICHAEL TODD'S EUROPEAN THEATER, 80.6 (DETAIL), 1957



Metro Plaza

Phoenix, AZ

1981–87

79.1–1,090

**Michael Todd's
European Theater**

Brussels, Belgium

1957

80.1–6

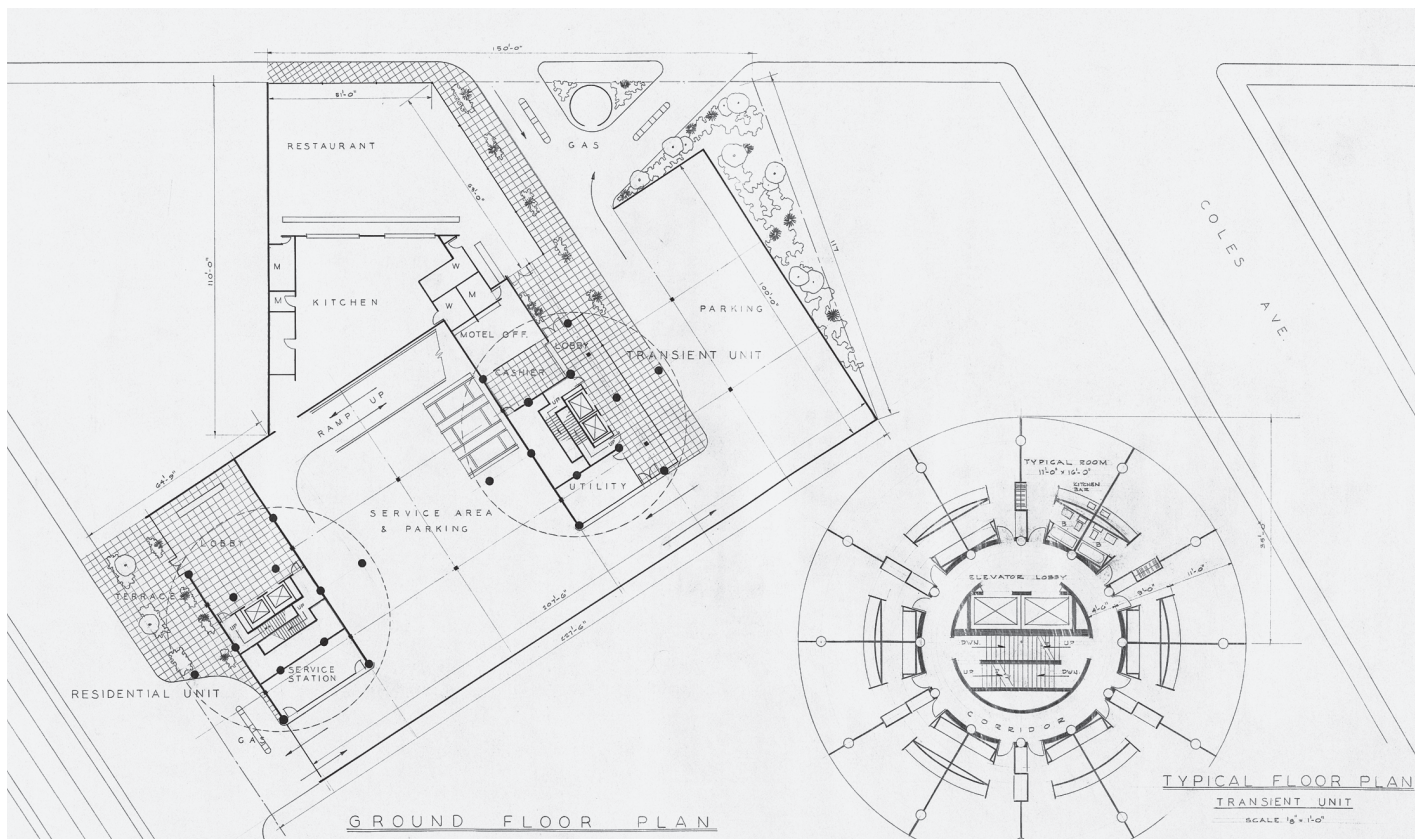
Motel 66

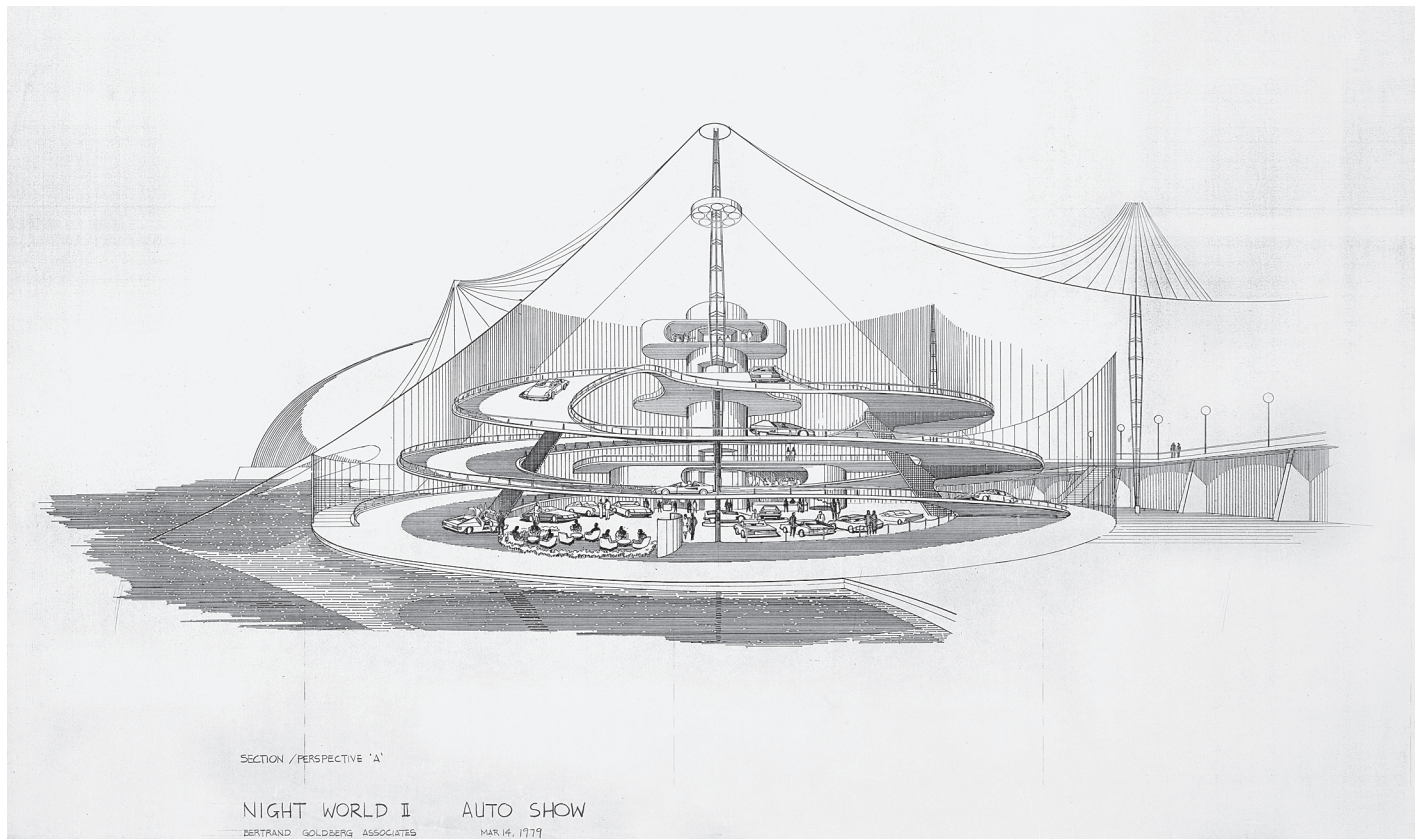
Chicago, IL

1958

83.1–3

MOTEL 66, 83.1 (DETAIL), N.D.





NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE, 93.3, 1964

Motelo Cubano

Chicago, IL

1958

84.1-6

National Bakers Service, Inc.

Unknown

1959

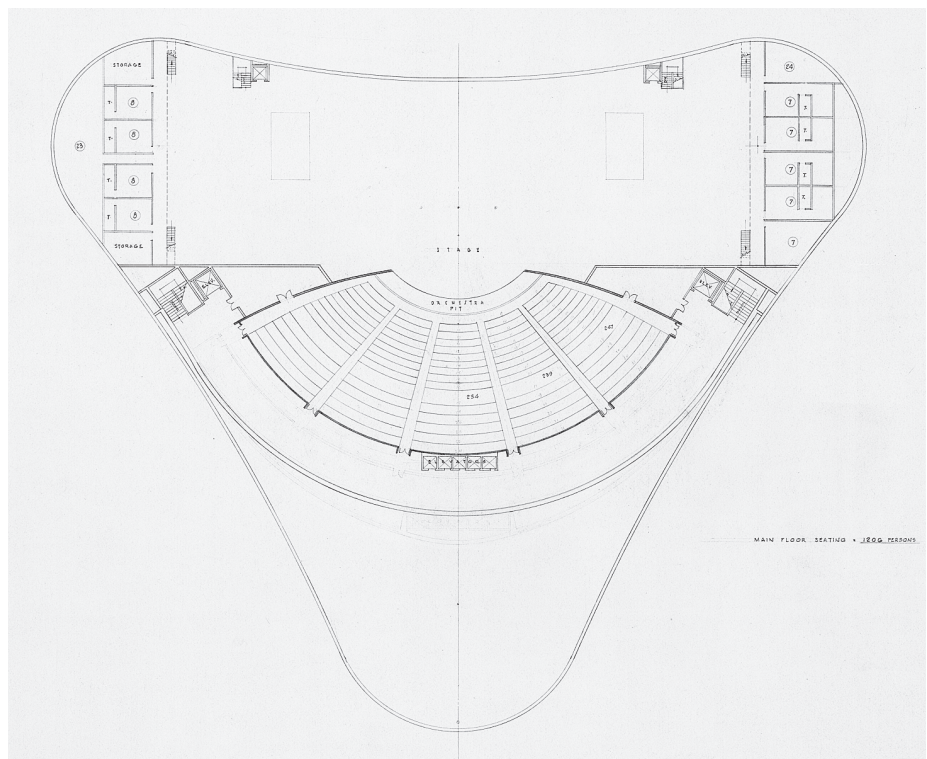
160.1-29

National Opera House

Madrid, Spain

1964

93.1-21



Night World

Orlando, FL

1979

88.1–5

North Kansas City Redevelopment

Kansas City, MO

1952–53

89.1–151

North Park College and Theological Seminary

Chicago, IL

1962–63

90.1–45

Northwestern University, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research

Evanston, IL

1994

18.1–32

O'Neill, Andrew, Residence

Winnetka, IL

1949–50

92.1–30

Park City Project

Denver, CO

1962–63

95.1–412

Park Place Condominiums

Springfield, IL

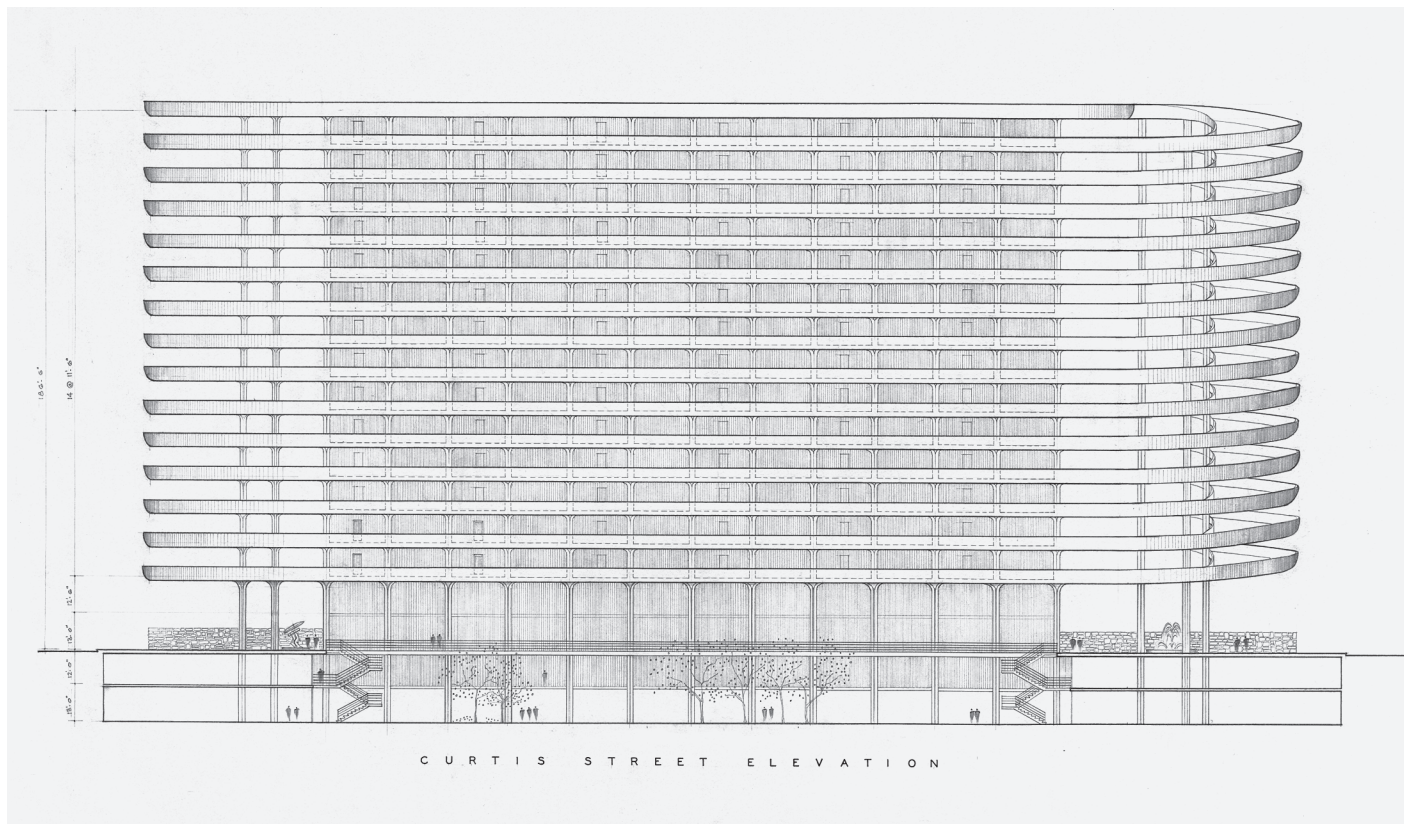
1979

96.1–44

NORTH KANSAS CITY REDEVELOPMENT, 89.151, C. 1952



PARK CITY PROJECT, 95.26, N.D.



PINEDA ISLAND INTERNATIONAL CENTER, 99.110, N.D.



**Penicillin Laboratory
(Mobile)**

N/A
1943
158.1-2

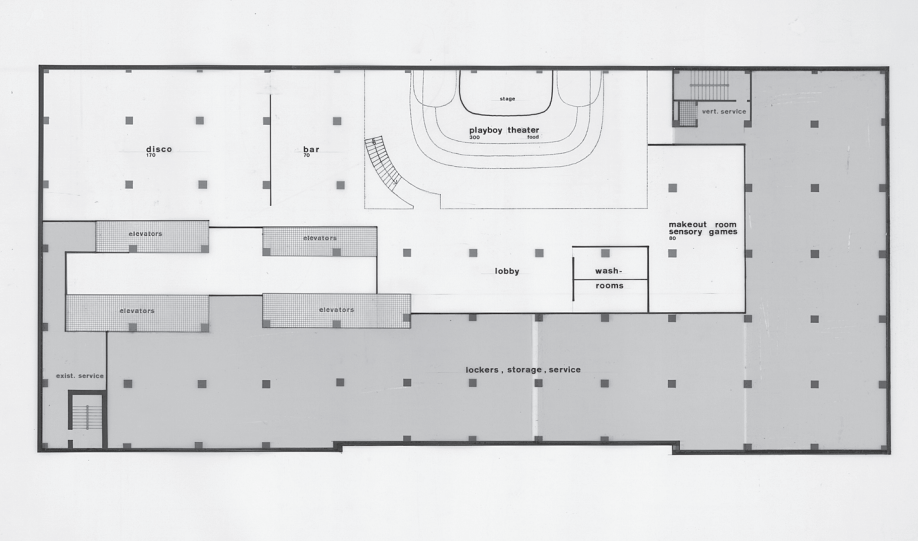
Perini Copley Plaza

Boston, MA
1963-66
97.1-98

Phoenix Children's Hospital

Phoenix, AZ
1981
87.1-5

PLAYBOY CLUB INTERNATIONAL, 171.3, 1968



Prentice Women's Hospital

Chicago, IL
1962–94
103.1–604

Pressed Steel Car Company

N/A
1949–52
155.1–6

Pineda Island International Center

Mobile, AL
1956–60
99.1–124

Playboy Club International

Chicago, IL
1968
171.1–3

Players Club

Unknown
N.D.
98.1

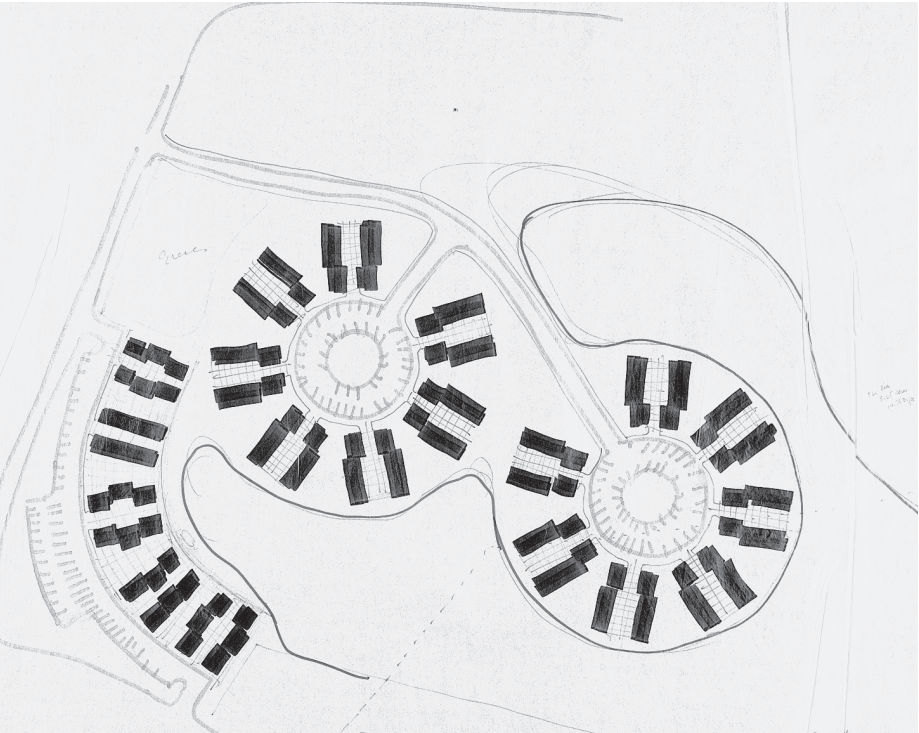
Point Squanto

Squantum, MA
1951–66
100.1–149

Providence Hospital

Mobile, AL
1982–86
105.1–1,068

POINT SQUANTO, 100.76, 1951–66



RAYMOND HILLIARD CENTER, 1982.636 (DETAIL), 1963

Ragland, William,
Residence

Chicago, IL

N.D.

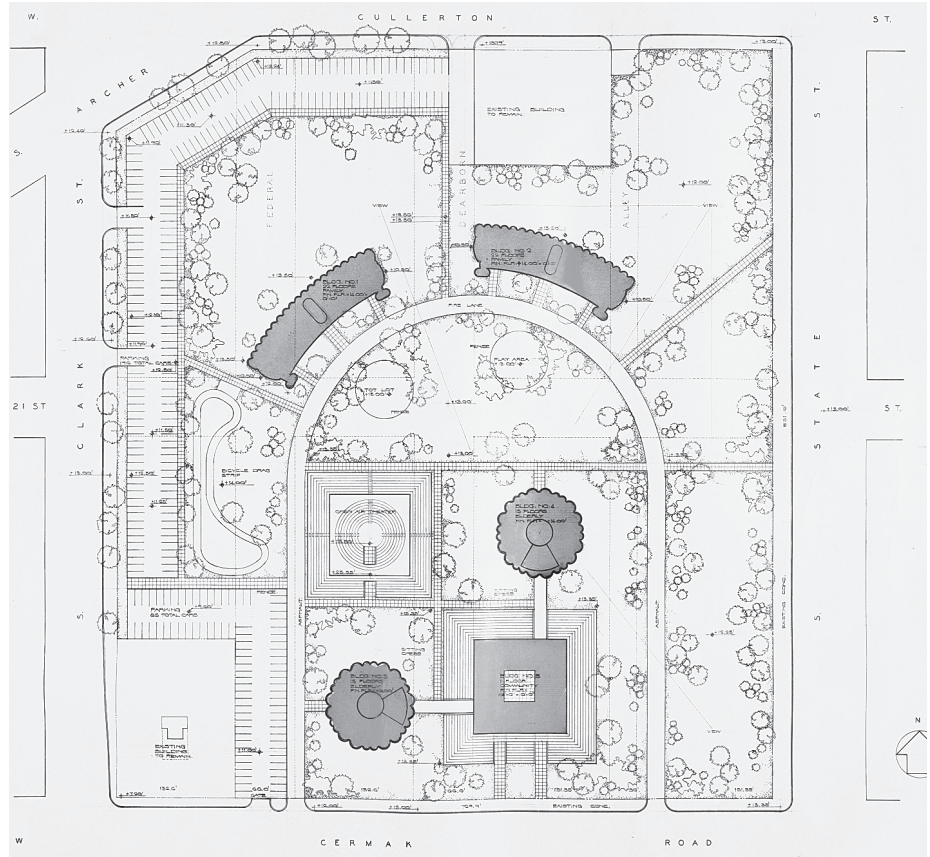
106.1

Raymond Hilliard
Center

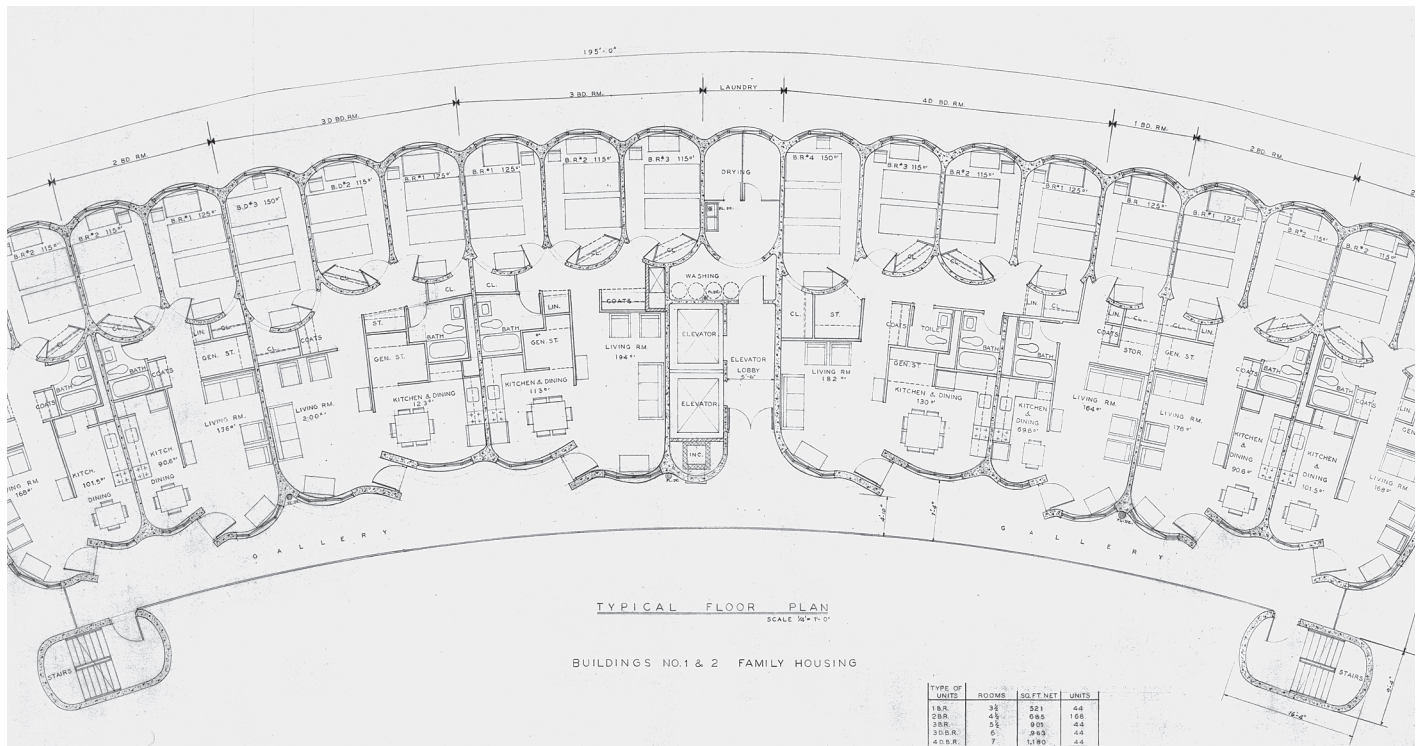
Chicago, IL

1963-67

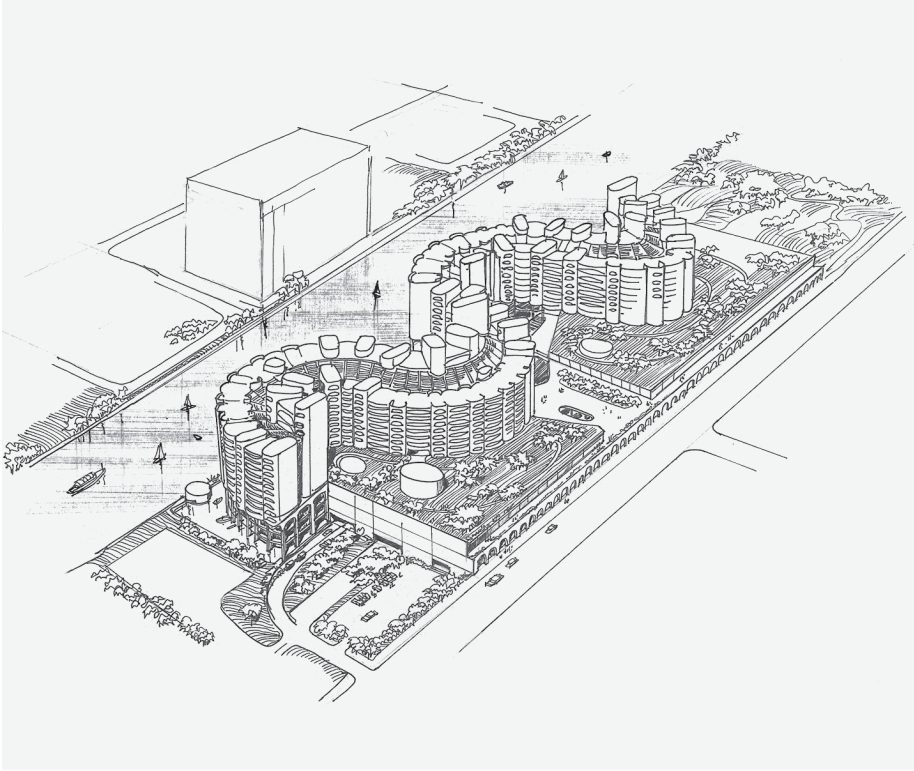
1982.634-638, 107.1-261



RAYMOND HILLIARD CENTER, 1982.638 (DETAIL), 1963



RIVER CITY, 110.279, 1979



River City

Chicago, IL

1963–86

110.1–415

River City I

Chicago, IL

1974–86

111.1–30

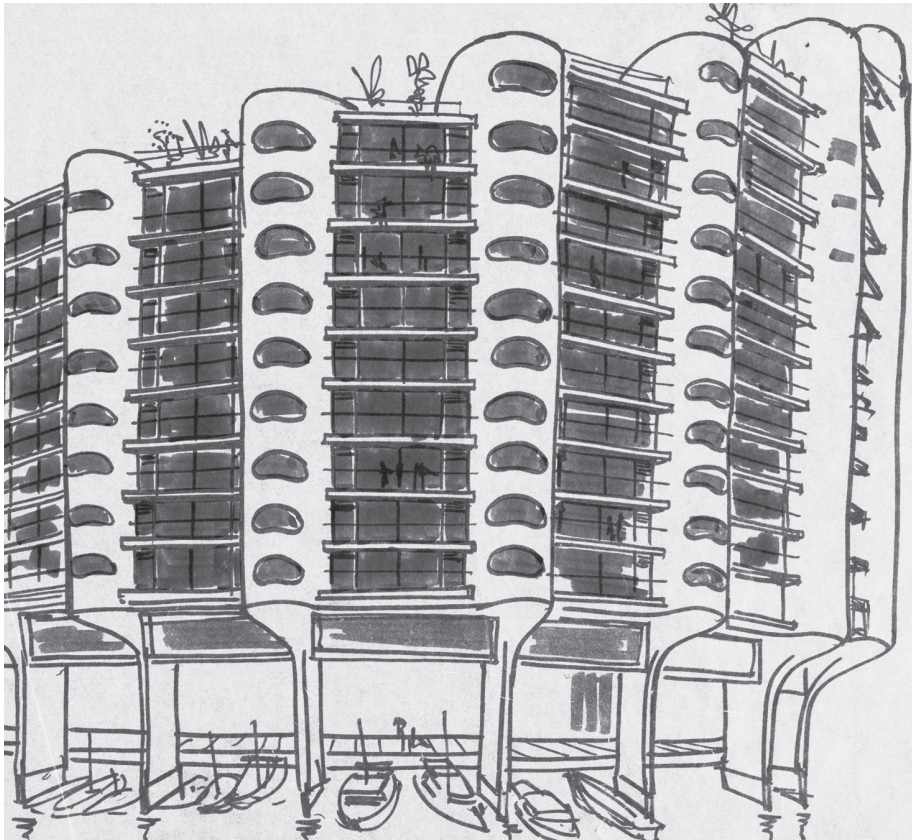
River City IA

Chicago, IL

1974–87

112.1–344

RIVER CITY, 110.283 (DETAIL), 1979



River City II

Chicago, IL

1974–87

113.1–2,308

River City III

Chicago, IL

1984–89

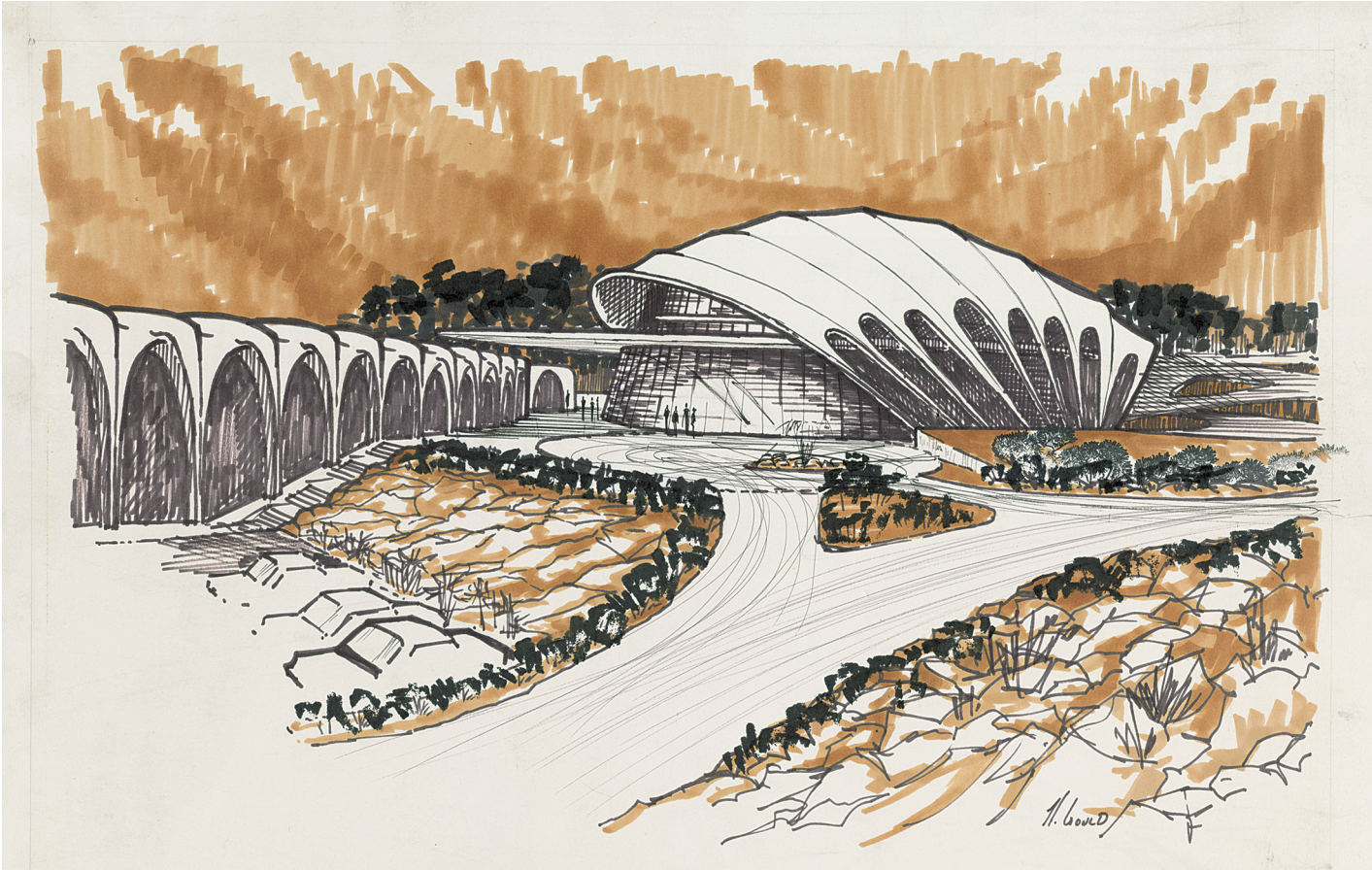
114.1–139

River Park Project

Philadelphia, PA

1966–67

115.1–9



RODI Properties

Chicago, IL
1989
159.1-5

Roth, Sydney M., Apartment

Unknown
1949
116.1-2

Rush-Delaware Building

Chicago, IL
1952-53
117.1-65

Saint Joseph Apartments

Mobile, AL
1957-59
128.1-7

Saint Joseph Hospital

Tacoma, WA
1969-78
129.1-326

Saint Joseph Hospital

Chicago, IL
1983-86
176.1-906

Saint Mary's Hospital

Milwaukee, WI
1972-77
130.1-311

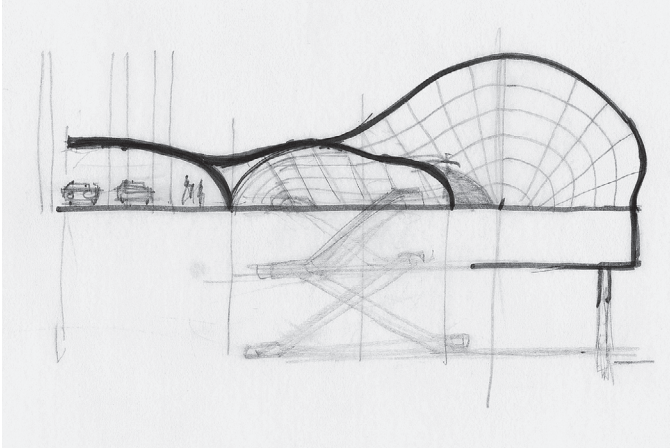
Saint Rose's Residence

Milwaukee, WI
1966-72
175.1-62

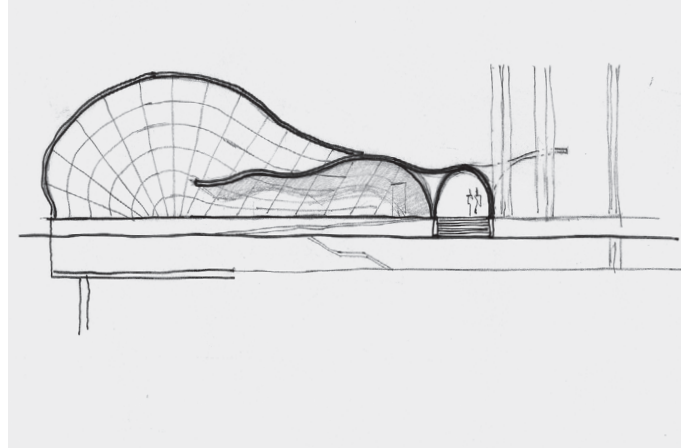
San Diego Theater

San Diego, CA
1967-68
118.1-322

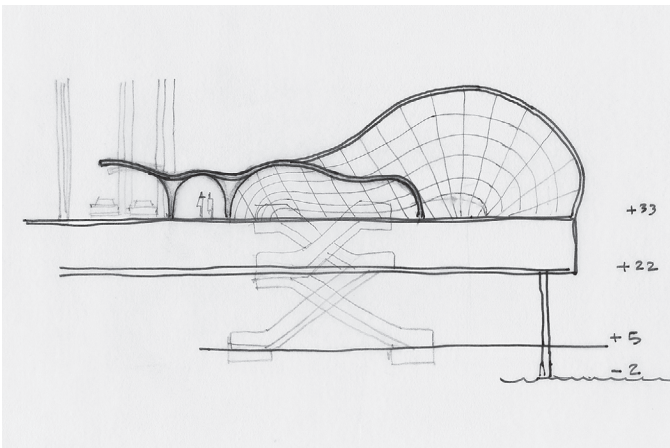
SKETCHES BY BERTRAND GOLDBERG, 182.210, N.D.



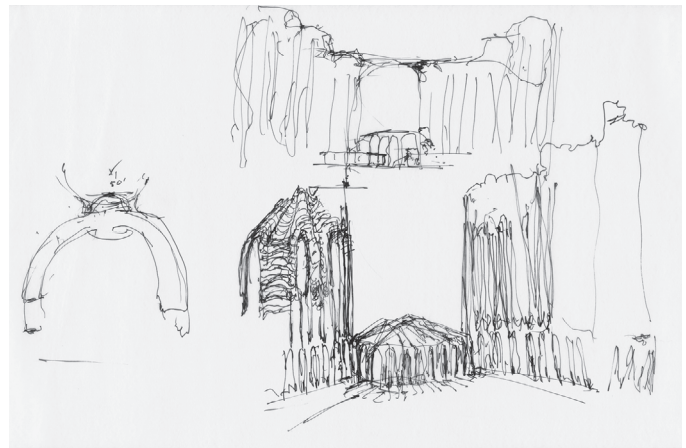
SKETCHES BY BERTRAND GOLDBERG, 182.215, N.D.



SKETCHES BY BERTRAND GOLDBERG, 182.216, N.D.



SKETCHES BY BERTRAND GOLDBERG, 182.191, N.D.



Selig, Lester, Apartment

Chicago, IL

1948-49

119.1-18

Seventh Day Adventist Church

Unknown

1983

121.1-12

Sheldon Claire Corporation

Chicago, IL

1949

123.1-9

Selwyn Theater

Chicago, IL

1956-57

120.1-56

Shalett Apartment

Unknown

1958

122.1

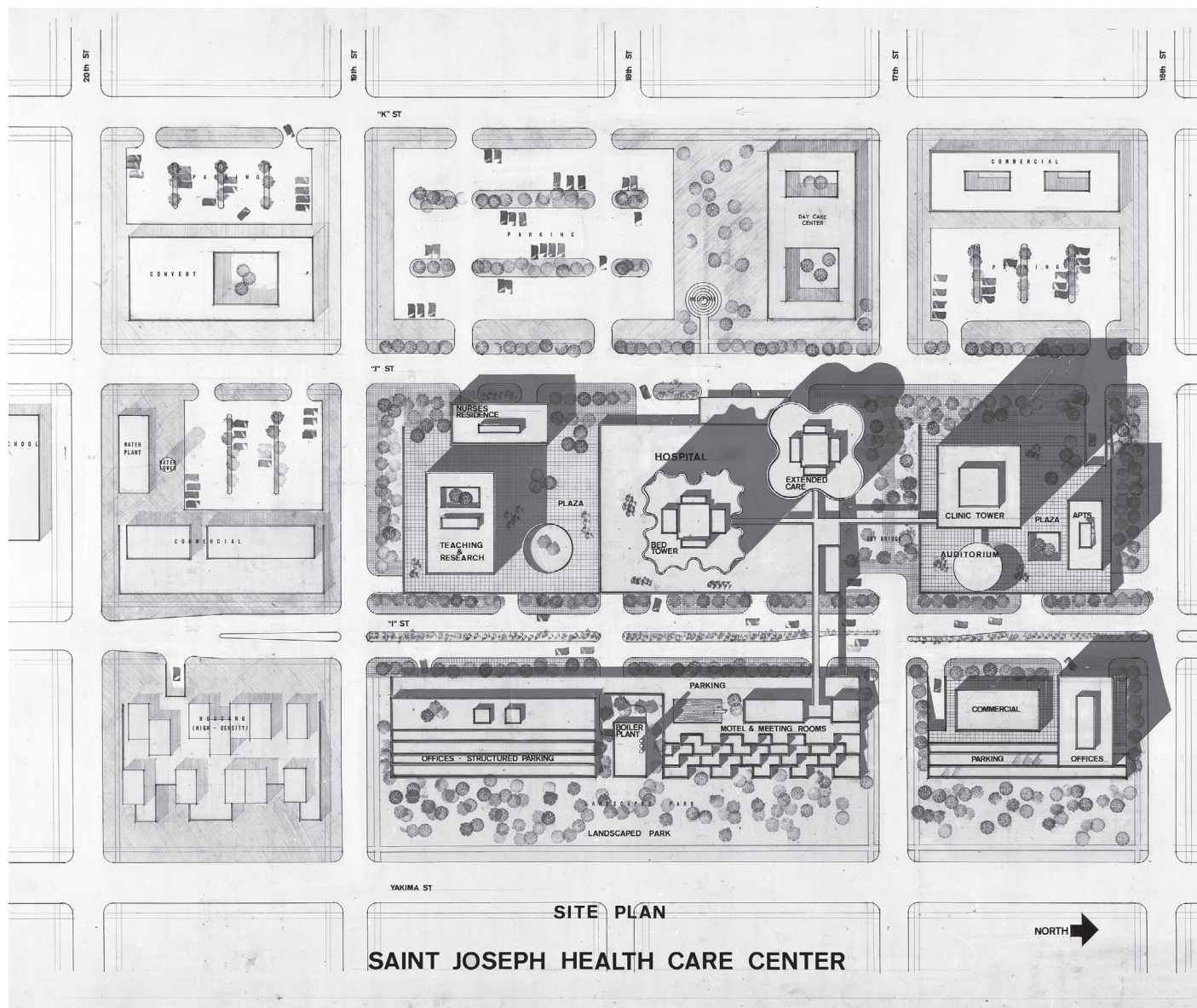
**Sketches
(by Bertrand Goldberg)**

N/A

N.D.

182.1-436

ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL, TACOMA, WA, 129.2, 1970



**South Side Project
(48th and Drexel)**

Chicago, IL
1953-57
125.1-38

**Southtown Land and
Building Corporation**

Chicago, IL
1954-55
126.1-10

Spring Tower Apartments

Chicago, IL
1971
127.1-6

STANDARD HOUSES, 131.26, N.D.



Standard Fabrication Corporation

N/A
1946–47
101.1–396

Standard Houses

Richmond, VA and Indian
Head, MD
1941–43
131.1–200

Stanford Medical Center

Palo Alto, CA
1964–71
132.1–193

Summit

Unknown
1996
136.1–26

Towne Tower

Boston, MA
1963–66
1982.633, 138.1–257

Trinidad, La

Caracas, Venezuela
1975
186.1–23

Unicel Prefabricated Freight Car

N/A
N.D.
140.1

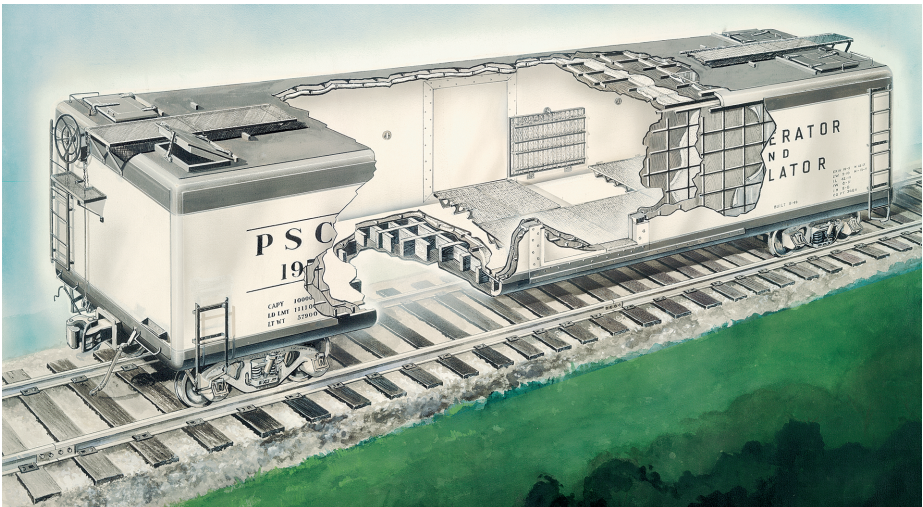
Unidentified

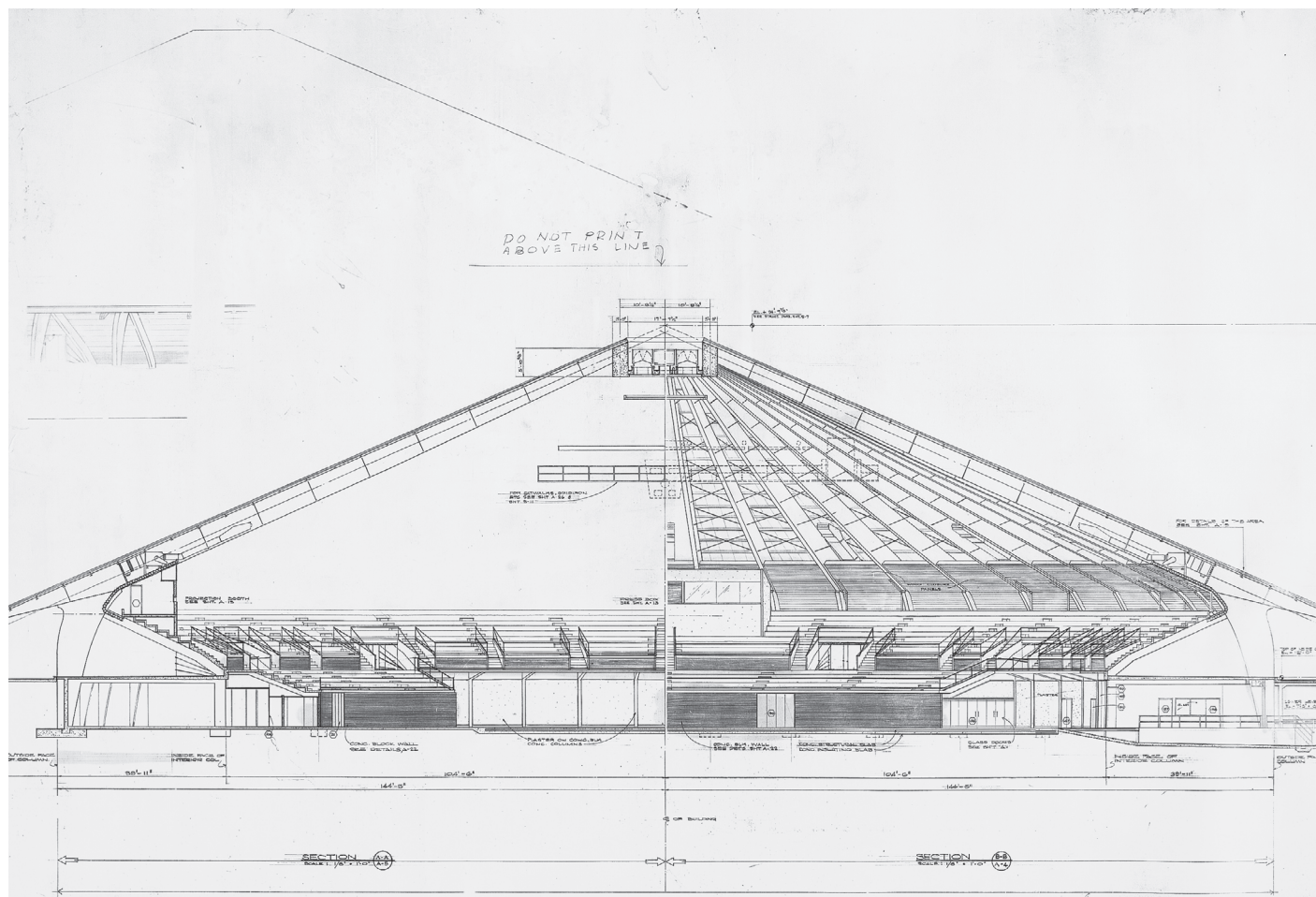
N/A
1953–90
141.1–119

Union Building

Chicago, IL
1949
142.1–2

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY, 155.2, 1949–52





United Packinghouse Workers

Chicago, IL

1954

184.1

United States Air Force Academy

Colorado Springs, CO

1958-59

139.1-23

University of Cairo Hospital

Cairo, Egypt

N.D.

144.1-24

University of Illinois Hospital

Chicago, IL

1976-78

145.1-283

Walton and Seneca Building

Chicago, IL

1977

149.1-90

Walton, Mark, Residence

La Porte, IN

1956-57

146.1-11

WOODSTOCK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 152.1, 1955-57



Walton Gardens

Chicago, IL
1955
147.1

West Palm Beach Civic Auditorium

West Palm Beach, FL
1962-70
150.1-247

Woodstock Public Library

Woodstock, IL
1954-57
152.1-52

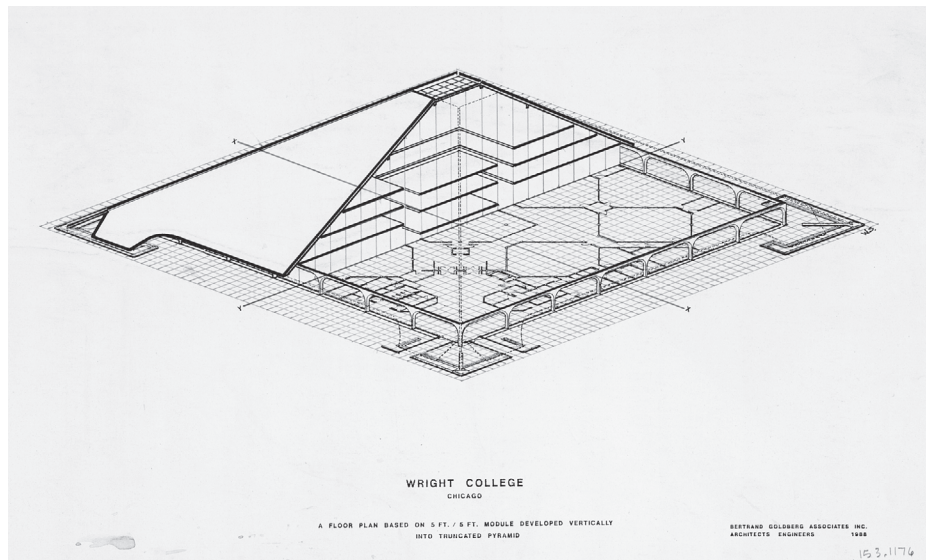
Wright College

Chicago, IL
1986-94
153.1-1,588

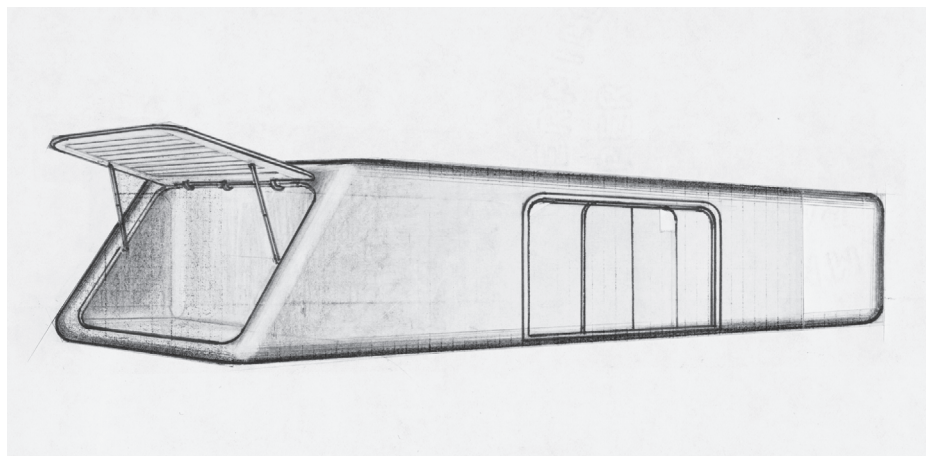
Yemen Modular Hospital

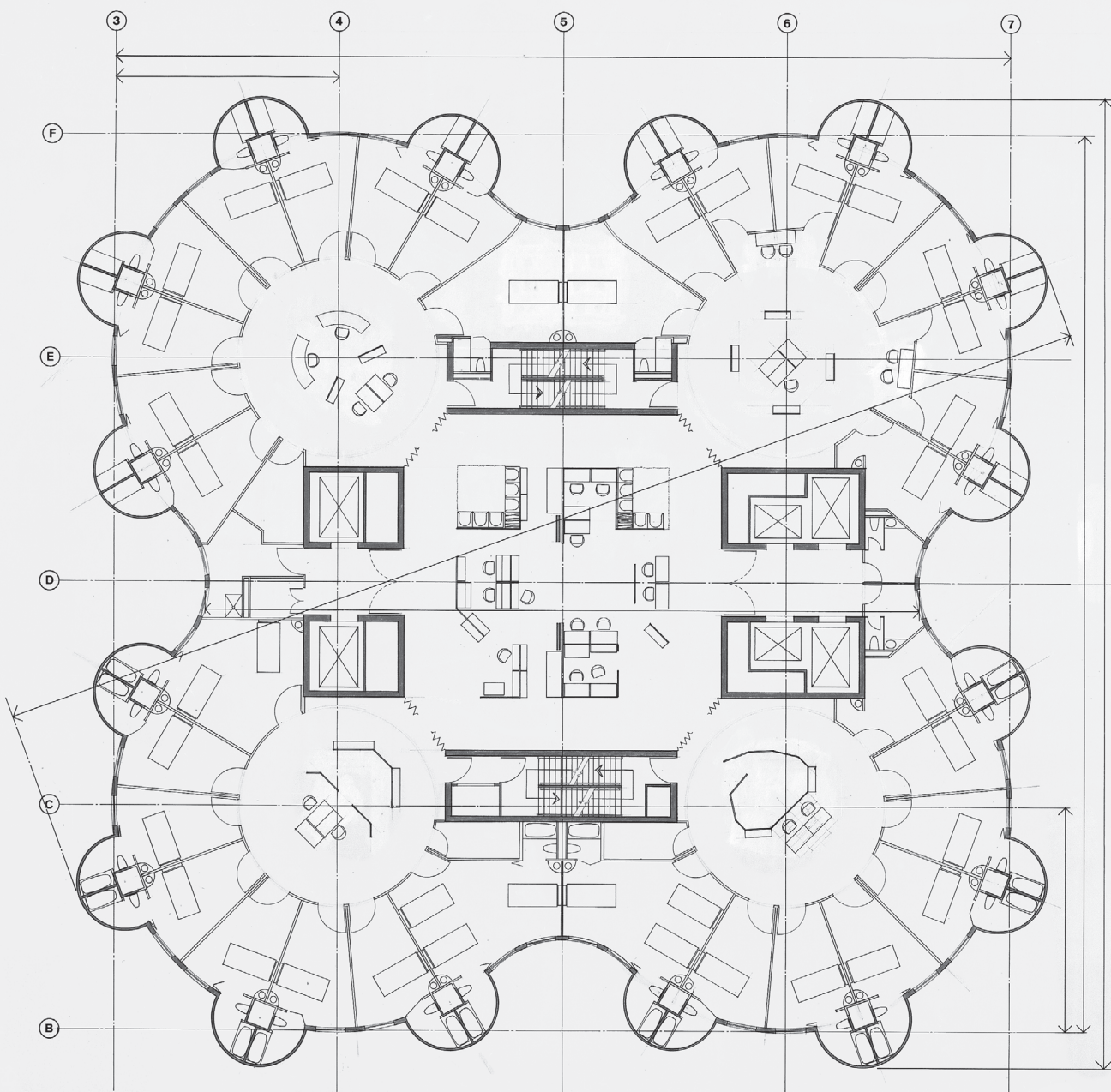
Yemen
N.D.
188.1-35

WRIGHT COLLEGE, 153.1176, 1988



YEMEN MODULAR HOSPITAL, 188.5, N.D.





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United States

ALABAMA

Birmingham

Birmingham Downtown Motel
and Holiday Inn

Mobile

Blacksher Garden Apartments
Pineda Island International Center
Providence Hospital
Saint Joseph Apartments

ARIZONA

Phoenix

Good Samaritan Hospital
Metro Plaza
Phoenix Children's Hospital

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

Dardanelle Middle School and
Community Center

CALIFORNIA

Palo Alto

Stanford Medical Center

San Diego

San Diego Theater

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK

Jack-in-the-Box Restaurant

COLORADO

Colorado Springs

United States Air Force Academy

Denver

Park City Project

FLORIDA

Boca Raton

Beach Sky House

Orlando

Night World

Palm Beach

Bragno, Edward, Mrs., Residence

Unknown location

Edgewater

West Palm Beach

Flagler Marina Complex
West Palm Beach Civic Auditorium

ILLINOIS

Chicago

1420 Lake Shore Drive Apartment
312–318 W. Randolph Building
46 East Walton
60 W. Erie
901 Club
Alexian Brothers, Bonaventure
Waystop Housing
Astor Street Slum Rehabilitation
Astor Tower
Bertrand Goldberg Associates
Bistro, Le Restaurant
Brownstone, The
Chicago Crystal Palace
Chicago West Side Medical Center
Clarendon Avenue School
Consulate of France
Cooper, R. D., Jr., Inc.
Cove, Allison Davis, Residence
Covenant Club
Dearborn-Goethe Project
Delaware-Seneca Building
Drew, E. F., and Company
Edelmann, E., and Company Addition
Edgewater Beach Hotel
Erie Project
Florsheim, Lillian, Residence
Goldberg Residence
Grand Marina Navy Pier

Harris Theater

Helstein Residence

Hoge, James, House Remodeling

Kruesi, Frank, Residence

Lake Calumet Airport/Crescent Corridor

Lakeshore Grand Apartments

Marina City

McCutcheon, John T., School

Motel 66

Motelo Cubano

North Park College and Theological
Seminary

Playboy Club International

Prentice Women's Hospital

Ragland, William, Residence

Raymond Hilliard Center

River City

River City I

River City IA

River City II

River City III

RODI Properties

Rush-Delaware Building

Saint Joseph Hospital

Selig, Lester, Apartment

Selwyn Theater

Sheldon Claire Corporation

South Side Project (48th and Drexel)

Southtown Land and Building Corporation

Spring Tower Apartments

Union Building

United Packinghouse Workers

University of Illinois Hospital

Walton and Seneca Building

Walton Gardens

Wright College

Elgin

Elgin State Hospital

Evanston

Northwestern University, Center for
Urban Affairs and Policy Research

Flossmoor

Levin, Leo, Residence

Glencoe

Kirchheimer Residence

Glenview

Harms Glenview Homes

Hinsdale

Hinsdale Hospital

Hinsdale Office and Health Care Park

Highland Park

Highland Park Medical Arts Center

Levin Project (Marion Circle)

Skokie

Garden Plaza

Springfield

Park Place Condominiums

Winnetka

O'Neill, Andrew, Residence

Woodstock

Woodstock Public Library

I N D I A N A**Gary**

Gary Projects

La Porte

Walton, Mark, Residence

K A N S A S**Topeka**

Menninger Foundation Clinic

L O U I S I A N A**New Orleans**

Bayou Segnette New Community
Development

M A R Y L A N D**Richmond, VA, and
Indian Head, MD**

Standard Houses

M A S S A C H U S E T T S**Boston**

Affiliated Hospitals Center

Charles A. Dana Cancer Center

Church of All Nations

Jimmy Fund Building

Perini Copley Plaza

Towne Tower

Squantum

Point Squanto

Westwood

Eastern Company Warehouse

M I C H I G A N**Detroit**

Little Caesar Riverfront Development

Marina City, Detroit

M I S S O U R I**Kansas City**

North Kansas City Redevelopment

N E W Y O R K**New York**

American Broadcasting Company

Goldberg, Lisa, Residence

International Center for Jazz

Stony Brook

Biological Sciences Research Building

Health Sciences Center

**N E W Y O R K A N D
C A L I F O R N I A**

Jack-in-the-Box Restaurant

O H I O**East Dayton**

Burns-Jackson Project

P E N N S Y L V A N I A**Philadelphia**

River Park Project

T E X A S**Dallas**

Central City

Houston

Galleria South Houston

V I R G I N I A**Arlington and Fairfax Counties**

Carlyn Springs Club

Richmond, VA, and**Indian Head, MD**

Standard Houses

W A S H I N G T O N**Tacoma**

Saint Joseph Hospital

W I S C O N S I N**Green Bay**

Centerpoint Plaza

Milwaukee

Saint Mary's Hospital

Saint Rose's Residence

Belgium

Brussels

Michael Todd's European Theater

Egypt

Cairo

University of Cairo Hospital

Spain

Madrid

National Opera House

Turkey

Ankara

MBD Ankara Hospital

Venezuela

Caracas

Apartment Buildings

Centro Medico Association

Trinidad, La

Yemen

Location unknown

Yemen Modular Hospital

Projects of Unknown Location

Apartment Building

(possibly Point Squanto)

Bayshore Towers

Chicago International Trading Company

Garage Building

Grant Advertising, Inc.

Levine, Dr. and Mrs. Rachmiel, Residence

McNamara Garage

National Bakers Service, Inc.

Players Club

Roth, Sydney M., Apartment

Seventh Day Adventist Church

Shalett Apartment

Summit

Projects without Geographical Limits

Delousing Unit (Mobile)

Form and Philosophy

Furniture Design

Gun Crate (Convertible)

Jewelry

Penicillin Laboratory (Mobile)

Pressed Steel Car Company

Sketches (by Bertrand Goldberg)

Standard Fabrication Corporation

Unicel Prefabricated Freight Car

Unidentified Projects

