Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

THEME: 19th-Century Architecture

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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INIVENITODY NOMINIATION FORM

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•	NOMINATION F		ENIERED	
SEEIN	NSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> O TYPE ALL ENTRIES O			
NAME				
HISTORIC	Reliance Building			
AND/OR COMMON				
I- 00 1 FT 03 7	Reliance Building			
LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER	32 North State Stre	eet		
CITY, TOWN			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	ICT
	Chicago	VICINITY OF	7th	
STATE	Illinois	CODE	COUNTY Cook	CODE
CLASSIFICA				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	X_COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTEDNO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATION
OWNER OF	PROPERTY		WILITAN1	_OTHER.
NAME	(See Continuation S	Sheet)		,
STREET & NUMBER	*	,		
CITY, TOWN		VICINITY OF	STATE	and the second s
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, E	Cook County Recorde	er of Deeds		
STREET & NUMBER	0- 1			
CITY, TOWN	County Building		STATE	
	Chicago		Illinoi	s
REPRESEN'	TATION IN EXISTI	NG SURVEYS		
TITLE	Historic American H	Buildings Survey		
DATE	September 1963	X FEDERALS	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	- 16.
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	National Park Servi			•
CITY, TOWN	Wo -1 •		STATE	
<u> </u>	Washington		D.C.	



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

__UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

_GOOD XFAIR

RUINS __UNEXPOSED XALTERED

__MOVED

DATE_

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The original building on this site survived the 1871 fire although one-third of the building was destroyed. The building was purchased by William E. Hale in 1882 from the First National Bank of Chicago. Root began plans for a 16 story building in 1890. The bank relocated from the first floor in 1890 but leases on the four floors above ran until 1894. Osmund Overby in his HABS report (1963) gives a vivid description of the unusual way the Reliance went up--"As a result, work was begun on the ground floor and foundations in 1890 while the upper stories and their tenants were held up by jack screws. 1894, these were demolished and thirteen stories of steel construction were added to the completed ground floor without disturbing its tenant. It took less than two days to erect each story. The building was completely closed in on November 8, 1894, and was due to be occupied January 1, 1895. From 1890 to 1894 Root's original plans had been changed by Atwood so that the resulting upper stories are of cream-white terra cotta while the original first story was of polished Scotch granite."

The building is rectangular: 55 feet 10 inches on the State Street side and 84 feet 10 inches on the Washington Street side. It rises 15 stories to 200 feet in height. The base is a spread foundation with beam and rail grillage. The construction is iron-skeleton with irregular bay spacing with non-bearing masonry walls on south and west sides. The ground floor contained large areas of glass framed in granite--above there is open grill work of windows framed in glazed white terra cotta. This terra cotta cladding was made in the Gothic mode with quatrefoils, cusps, etc. tile work sheathing and the windows enclosed the structural frame producing a "curtain wall" building. The roof is flat but the original ornamental cornice is gone. It was called a "porcelain tower" by contemporary critic; the tiles were made by the North Western Terra Cotta Company. The ornamental iron and elevators were made by the Winslow Brothers. of the iron work and polished granite have been removed -- probably when the building was sold in 1923 or later.) The cornice was removed after 1948.

In spite of the alterations on the interior and the intrusive shop windows on street level the Reliance Building remains one of the classic structure. in the evolution of 20th century architecture.



PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>×</u> 1800-1899	_ ≚ COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1890-1895

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Burnham and Root, D. H. Burnham and Company

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Reliance Building is one of the key monuments in the development of modern architecture. The "Chicago School" or style, grew as the result of the building boom following the fire of 1871 and reached its zenith in the 1890's—the Reliance is a simple, honest expression of these functional commercial structures. Carl Condit has written of this early skyscraper—"If any work of structural art in the Nineteenth Century anticipated the future, it is this one. The building is the triumph of the structuralist and functionalist approach of the "Chicago School." 1

This building is a refined version of an earlier "Chicago" type, Holabird and Roche's Tacoma Building, constructed in 1887 (demolished 1929). In the Tacoma all windows in the bays were double hung and remained isolated design elements—Reliance has bays almost entirely filled in with glass; "Chicago windows" of a large fixed central pane framed by narrow double—hung windows that open, form bands of glass one above the other that become the body of the building itself.

"The Reliance is not, like the Crystal Palace, a passing sensation produced for a exposition. It is a utilitarian structure commissioned as an office building, and it has actively used as such since its completion.... In its grace and airiness, in the purity and exactitude of its proportions and details, in the brilliant perfection of its transparent elevations, it stands today as an exciting exhibition of the potential kinesthetic expressiveness of the structural art. Although it is outrageously disfigured by signs and by a "modernized" base, the essential beauty of this slim glass tower still reveals that it has its place....as a witness to the best of the spirit of the nineteenth century."

Begun in 1890 as a remodelling of an earlier structure by John Root of the Firm of Burnham and Root, only two stories had been completed when Root died in 1891. Revised plans for the upper floors were done in 1894 by Charles A. Atwood, chief designer for D. H. Burnham and Company.

¹Condit, Carl, The Chicago School of Architecture, University of Chicago Press, 1964.

²Ibid p. 111.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

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ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY		-	
UTM REFERENCES			
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPT			
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 c		ub-lots 1 to	5 of Assessor's Division of
Original Town Section 9 Principal Meridian.), township 39 No	orth, Range 1	4, East of the Third
LIST ALL STATES AND CO	UNTIES FOR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPING S	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Historic Sites Survey, STREET & NUMBER 1100 L Street N.W. CITY OR TOWN Washington	National Park So	ervice	July 1975 TELEPHONE 202-523-5464 STATE D.C. 20240
2 STATE HISTORIC PR	PECEDIATION	TOPPICED (
	TED SIGNIFICANCE OF T		
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TITLE			DATE
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	J. 5		
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLO	OGY AND HISTORIC PRI	ESERVATION	DATE
TEST:	- TEN		DATE
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATE ENTERED

Reliance Building, Ill.

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Fee: Trustees of Central States, S.E. & S.W. Areas

Health, Welfare and Pension Fund

Mr. Francis J. Murtha 8550 Bryn Mawr Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60602

Lease: Reliance Associates Inc.

Mr. Joseph G. Abramson 122 East 42nd Street New York, New York

Sub-Lease: State Street Properties Inc.

Mr. Sam Karoll 32 N. State Street Chicago, Illinois 60602

Trust No. 20550 LaSalle National Bank

Mr. William B. Higginbotham

Vice President

135 S. LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois 60603

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The use of terra cotta cladding was a great innovation, a building could be kept clean and it was light. Louis Sullivan was to use it a few years later on the Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company Building and the Guaranty Building in Buffalo, New York. The system of steel framing also provided for an unusual system of wind bracing, the construction schedule for the top ten stories was a remarkable 15 days (July 16 to August 1, 1895) and this building also stands as a milestone of the functionalist group of the Chicago School that strove for sheer, dematerialized uncluttered, high-rise structures. The Reliance is a direct forerunner of the work of Mies van der Rohe and Le Corbusier.



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