



Cathedral District Walking Tour



Cathedral District

OMNI  CHICAGO HOTEL

The Omni Chicago Hotel, in conjunction with the Cathedral District Association, is pleased to present a walking tour on Saturday's throughout the year (weather permitting) starting at the **Fourth Presbyterian Church** (Michigan Avenue between Chestnut and Pearson streets) and concluding at the **Omni Chicago Hotel**. The tour begins promptly at 10:00 a.m. and ends at 11:30 at the Omni Chicago Hotel. Lunch will be served at the Omni Chicago Hotel's restaurant, 676.

Price: \$35.00*

*A portion of the proceeds to benefit the Cathedral District's programs.



Cathedral District Walking Tour Buildings

Fourth Presbyterian Church (1914) Designed by Ralph Adams Cram, this Gothic Revival building is the second oldest surviving structure on Michigan Avenue north of the river.

Water Tower (1869) Architect W.W. Boyington's tower, which survived the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, symbolizes the "I Will" spirit of Chicago.

Loyola University's Lewis Towers (1927) This Gothic Revival style building designed by Schmidt, Garden & Martin was the Illinois Women's Athletic Club when it opened.

Archbishop Quigley Preparatory Seminary (1918) This Neo-Gothic style high school designed by Steinbeck & Davis was named after the archbishop who initiated the high school seminary concept in 1905.

Victor Lawson House YMCA (1931) Designed by Perkins, Chatten & Hammond, this 25-story Art Deco style structure is Chicago's largest single room occupancy residence.

Holy Name Cathedral (1874) Since 1846 there has been a parish on this site; the current edifice is a Gothic Revival design by architect Patrick Keeley.

Francis Xavier Warde School (1957) Designed by McCarthy, Smith & Eppig, this building serves as a grammar school named after the American founder of the Sisters of Mercy.

St. James Episcopal Cathedral (1875) The exterior of the church's 150-foot tower survived the Great Chicago Fire and four years later architects Burling & Adler oversaw the rebuilding of this Gothic Revival church.

Samuel Nickerson Residence (1883) Burling & Whitehouse are the architects of this Italianate style mansion known as the Marble Palace because many types of marble have been utilized in its interior.

Ransom Cable House (1886) Designed by Cobb & Frost, this Romanesque style mansion was built for Ransom Cable who served as president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

John B. Murphy Memorial Auditorium (1923-1926) The College of American Surgeons and others commissioned architects Marshall & Fox to design this Beaux-Arts building used for surgical education and named after the renowned surgeon born in 1857.

Robert Hall McCormick House (1875) Designed by Frederick and Edward Baumann in Italianate style, this was home to Leander McCormick and his sons Robert and Cyril, all of the famous McCormick reaper family.

L. Hamilton McCormick Mansion (Lawry's Restaurant) (circa 1891-1892) Cowles & Ohrenstein designed this Italian Renaissance style home for Cyrus McCormick's nephew Hamilton, whose widow leased the home to the Kungsholm light opera theater in 1934.

Women's Athletic Club (1928) Philip Maher designed this Second Empire style building, which was the first athletic club for women in the United States.

City Place and the Omni Chicago Hotel (1990) This 40-story mixed-use building designed by Loebl, Schlossman & Hackl includes the Omni Chicago Hotel, where the Cathedral District Walking Tour concludes.

**For reservations, visit
www.chicagocathedraldistrict.org
or call (312)726-4691.**

**Omni Chicago Hotel guests can dial
extension 51 for reservations.**



From a pioneer outpost to a premier residential, commercial and cultural center, the area surrounding St. James, Holy Name Cathedral and Fourth Presbyterian Church has both reflected and shaped the history and spiritual life of Chicago.

Even before the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, these religious institutions served the faithful. In the years after the fire, the district around them emerged as the center of elite residences built for prominent families such as the Leiters, McCormicks and Ryersons, as well as Chicago's first mayor, William Butler Ogden. A pair of these historic structures, the homes of banker Samuel Nickerson and railway magnate Ransom R. Cable, are now Chicago landmarks.

In 1988, honoring the spiritual traditions of unity and diversity that helped shape Chicago, the city moved to create a Cathedral District. The Cathedral District is defined by Michigan Avenue to the east, LaSalle Street to the west, Ontario Street on the south and Delaware on the north.

During the past five years, the area has experienced tremendous growth while transforming the Cathedral District area into a neighborhood. New residential development, business, retailers and religious institutions define the vitality of the community.