FIELD TRIP ITINERARY
Saturday, June 27th, 2015

Sites:  PRISM Gallery  
MAK Center for Art & Architecture / Schindler House  
Hollyhock House  
Resnick Pavilion at LACMA

9:30  Meet at Macgowan Hall shuttle stop @ UCLA  
10:00  Depart UCLA  

10:00 - 10:20  Depart UCLA to PRISM Gallery  
10:20 - 10:40  **PRISM Gallery by P-A-T-T-E-R-N-S** (20 min)  

10:40 - 11:00  Depart PRISM to MAK  
11:00 - 11:45  **MAK Center for Art & Architecture at the Schindler House** (45 min)  

11:45 - 12:15  Depart MAK to Franklin & Vermont  
12:15 - 2:30  Lunch on Franklin & Vermont  
**Hollyhock House by Frank Lloyd Wright**

02:30 - 03:00  Depart from Hollyhock House to LACMA  
03:00 - 04:00  **Resnick Pavilion at LACMA by Renzo Piano** (1 hour)  

04:00 - 5:00  Travel back to UCLA
PRISM Gallery
Architect: P-A-T-T-E-R-N-S
Construction dates: 2006 - 2009
Construction Type: Steel
Program: Gallery
Size: 700m² / 7,000ft²
Address: 8746 W. Sunset Blvd, West Hollywood, CA 90069

PRISM is a contemporary gallery located in the heart of the Sunset Strip in West Hollywood. The building ports the first facade in the nation to be constructed entirely out of a resin-based composite polycarbonate. The envelope is designed to create subtle sensations by inducing a physical and optical dynamism that both challenges and enhances movement along the iconic Sunset Strip.

The facade surfaces lift up and down, dramatically opening the interior while suspending the building mass over the strip, hence projecting a sense of weightlessness for pedestrian and vehicular traffic approaching from the west. Deeply inspired by the supple forms, streamlined detailing and plastic finishes of automotive design, the facade has a dual aesthetic performance associated with plastic materiality and responsive to its lively context: it behaves as a reflectively glossy surface during the day and as a viscously translucent skin when lit from inside at night.

MAK Center for Art and Architecture at the Schindler House
Architect: Rudolph M. Schindler
Construction dates: 1921 - 1922
Construction Type: Tilt-up concrete, wood
Program: Cooperative live/work (two families)
Size: 330m² / 3,500ft²
Address: 835 N. Kings Rd, West Hollywood, CA 90069

The Schindler house was built by Austrian-born American architect Rudolph M. Schindler. The house was conceived as an experiment in communal living to be shared with another couple, Clyde and Marian Chace. There were four rooms, one for each person to ‘express his or her individuality’. Each family had their own garden patio while the kitchen and roof space, with sleeping porches, were shared. Schindler designed the house over a two-month period, in November and December 1921. The plan of the house is a pin wheel, which seamlessly knits indoor and outdoor space together creating what Shindler called ‘A Real Californian Scheme’. The house is constructed of modular four foot tilt up concrete panels which were cast on site. The house is critical to the establishment of Southern Californian Modernism.
LACMA Expansion (BCAM + Resnick Pavilion)
Architect: Renzo Piano
Construction dates: 2006 - 2010
Construction Type: Steel
Program: Museum (temporary exhibitions)
Size: 4,180m² / 45,000ft²
Address: LACMA
5905 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90036

The scope of the LACMA Expansion project was to fuse the scattered buildings of LACMA into a cohesive campus, with new public spaces, new exhibition spaces and a strong visual identity for the museum. The first phase introduced the BP Grand Entrance, the Broad Contemporary Art Museum (BCAM), and pedestrian connections through the site, while the second phase included the Resnick Pavilion to the north of BCAM. Both buildings feature a glazed saw-tooth roof and travertine stone cladding. To optimize interior space at the Resnick, air-handling units and technical rooms are plugged onto the building’s external facades, both contributing to the industrial language of the building and creating what LACMA bills as ‘the largest purpose-built, naturally lit, open-plan museum space in the world’. Dedicated to temporary exhibitions, the Resnick also features a system of moveable partitions that afford extreme flexibility and versatility in the use of space. A recurring motif around the museum campus is the use of the colour red, punctuating the otherwise restrained travertine facades.

Hollyhock House
Architect: Frank Lloyd Wright
Construction dates: 1919 - 1921
Construction Type: Hollow clay tile (stucco finish)
Program: Single family residence
Size: 460m² / 5,000ft²
Address: Barnsdall Art Park
4800 Hollywood Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90027

Hollyhock House is Frank Lloyd Wright’s first Los Angeles project. Built between 1919 and 1921, it represents his earliest efforts to develop a regionally appropriate style of architecture for Southern California. In addition to the central garden court, each major interior space adjoins an equivalent exterior space, connected either by glass doors, a porch, pergola or colonnade. A series of rooftop terraces further extend the living space and provide views of the Los Angeles basin and the Hollywood Hills. As with many of Wright’s residences, it has an “introverted” exterior with small windows, and is not easy to decode from the outside. The design features exterior walls that are tilted back at 85 degrees (which helps provide a “Mayan” appearance sometimes referred to as the Mayan Revival style), leaded art glass in the windows, and a grand fireplace encircled by a moat. Like many houses designed by Wright, it proved to be better as an aesthetic work than as a livable dwelling. Water tended to flow over the central lawn and into the living room, and the flat roof terraces were conceived without an understanding of Los Angeles’ rains. The cantilevered concrete also has not stood up well to the area’s earthquakes.