

**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

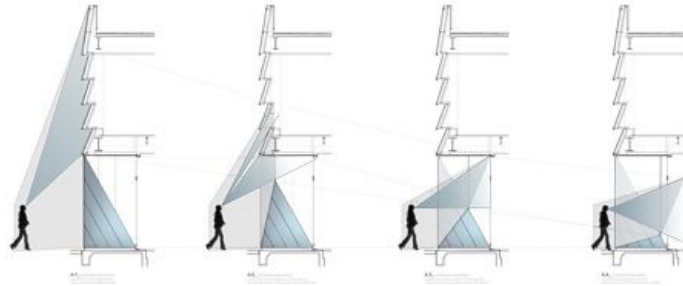
Construction Type: Steel

Program: Gallery

Size: 700m<sup>2</sup> / 7,000ft<sup>2</sup>

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

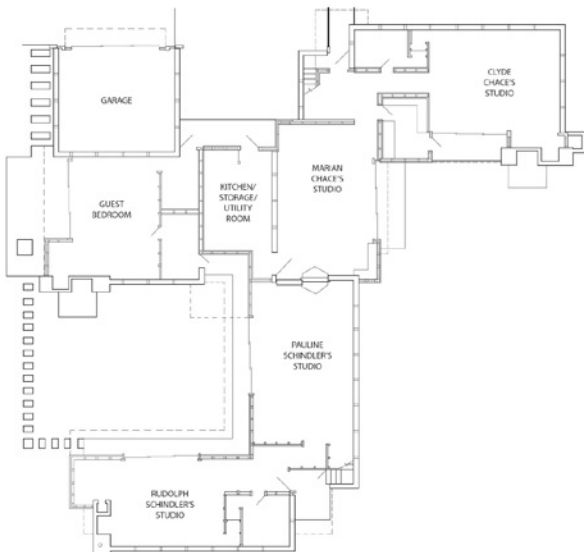
Construction Type: Tilt-up concrete, wood

Program: Cooperative live/work (two families)

Size: 330m<sup>2</sup> / 3,500ft<sup>2</sup>

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 Schindler 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.

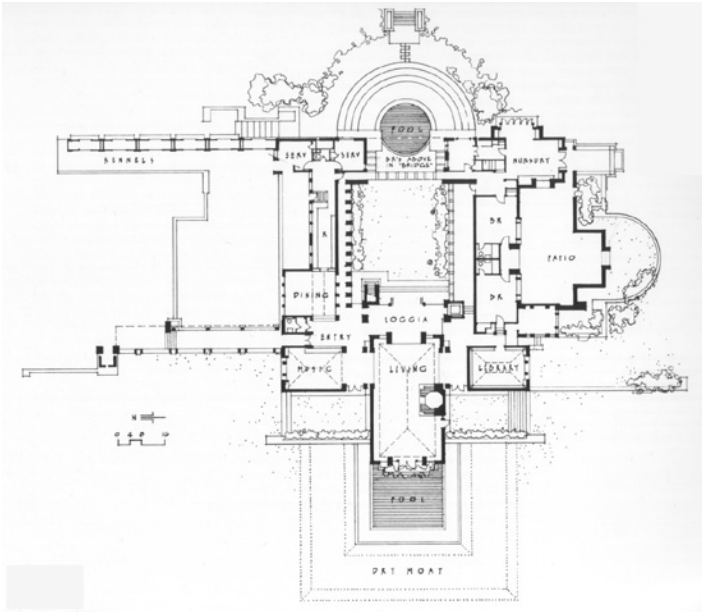




### Hollyhock House

Architect: Frank Lloyd Wright  
 Construction dates: 1919 - 1921  
 Construction Type: Hollow clay tile (stucco finish)  
 Program: Single family residence  
 Size: 460m<sup>2</sup> / 5,000ft<sup>2</sup>  
 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.



### LACMA Expansion (BCAM + Resnick Pavilion)

Architect: Renzo Piano  
 Construction dates: 2006 - 2010  
 Construction Type: Steel  
 Program: Museum (temporary exhibitions)  
 Size: 4,180m<sup>2</sup> / 45,000ft<sup>2</sup>  
 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.

Broad Contemporary Art Museum (BCAM), 2006 (left) and Resnick Pavilion, 2010 (right)

