

UTAH PLANNER



American Planning Association
Utah Chapter

Making Great Communities Happen

A Publication of the Utah Chapter of the American Planning Association

JULY 2009

VOLUME 36 NUMBER 7

Special Issue: 100 Year Anniversary of the 1909 Plan of Chicago

Editors note: Carl Smith stated in his book *The Plan of Chicago – Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City* that the 1909 *Plan of Chicago* “long ago ceased to be a collection of proposals and (Daniel) Burnham a mere architect and urban planner. They have become landmarks in the cityscape, as palpable a presence for any planner or civic leader as Michigan Avenue or Grant Park.” To most planning practitioners such recognition for the Burnham Plan is appropriate. However, what may be even more gratifying to planners everywhere is the celebratory praise that is now being heaped upon Burnham and his plan. Although Utah is a “far cry” from both past and present day Chicago, the significance of the 100th anniversary of The Plan is worthy of our attention. As such we have dedicated this issue of the *Utah Planner* in recognition of this historic milestone—the birth of professional city planning in America.

The Burnham Plan Centennial: On July 4, 1909, architect Daniel Burnham and a group of committed civic leaders published the *Plan of Chicago*, a visionary work that transformed Chicago into a world class city and promoted bold regional solutions. In this Centennial year, an equally committed leadership group and 250 partner organizations are marking the Plan’s 100th anniversary with hundreds of fascinating events and educational programs aimed at capturing today’s bold dreams in big new plans for the region’s future. The Centennial intends to result in public commitments to create a metropolitan land use and transportation plan, expand public access to Lake Michigan, double public transit ridership, conserve natural open spaces, and connect the three-state region’s hundreds of miles of trails.

Think of Chicago, and several images immediately come to mind: Grant Park’s classical landscape, an extensive public lakefront, two-tier Wacker Drive, the Beaux Arts-style Michigan Avenue Bridge, and the “Magnificent Mile” – all are some of the results of Burnham’s Plan. The plan was practical as well as visionary: its bold regional scope, covering an area extending 60 miles from downtown Chicago, envisioned today’s regional rail and highway system as well as its forest preserves, green ways and parks. Throughout the 20th century it was a worldwide benchmark for successful city planning, and its inspiration transformed Chicago from gritty industrial city to a “city beautiful.”

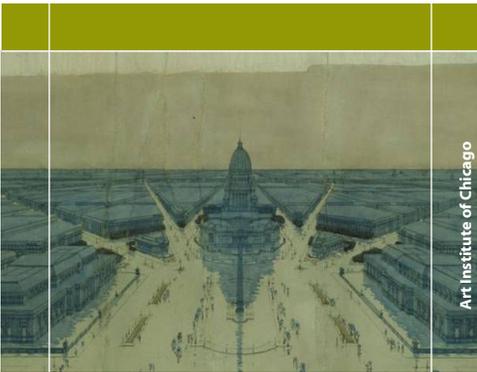
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Art Institute of Chicago





President's Message

by **John Janson, AICP**

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I'd like to thank Aric Jensen for handling the prez message last month and providing an article about his "presidential" Minneapolis experience. Hope all of you had a good time in Minnesota and picked up some good information to help your community or to increase your own planning knowledge. I hear it was a very good conference and that the mobile workshops were excellent. I've been approached by the Salt Lake Tourism Board to try and attract the National APA conference here. We've hosted the Olympics and really have a great selection of hotels to become the conference hotel. I think we have plenty to see and given how many good conferences we have had over the last few years it seems we have many terrific local sessions that we could sponsor. About 15 years ago we tried to get on the list for a future conference. We were not successful. At the time there were some good reasons, like we didn't have enough downtown first class hotels and our liquor laws were a confusing mess. There was a National perception that we just weren't enough "fun," which really translates to not enough planners from other states would come to the conference and National would lose money. In the National APA budget the National conference is an important money maker (just like ours). I don't know if the perceptions about Utah have changed enough for us to be considered, but I am going to put this question to the Execs during this month. In a sense, me asking a future Exec Board that I most likely won't be a part of is pretty lame. We are probably 10 years off to get the conference here. So I'll ask the Execs, but what do you think? The conferences are a lot of work but also I think it is worthwhile for us to showcase Utah to the rest of the country. At the very least we could show them that "our weekends are everybody else's vacations" and provide many pre and post conference opportunities to enjoy "the greatest snow on earth," a red rock canyon, a high Uinta peak, a wild mountain bike trail and of course "Life Elevated." So please send me a note and tell me what you think....

I hope you have tried the AICP web site to log your conference sessions and get your CM credits. I got a report from National that many Utah AICPers have not registered many credits at all. The opportunities are here. For me it is hard to spend the time and get all the sessions that I have attended in the system. It is a bit slow but it is better than it was a year ago. Give it a whirl and get caught up!

A couple of changes have occurred this month on the Executive Committee. For one we have our new secretary coming on, Laura Hansen. Laura previously helped get our books straightened out a few years ago when she was the Chapter Treasurer. I know she will do a good job but we will miss Matt Taylor who also did a great job. Matter of fact we appear to have added Matt back onto the Board as our Facebook and Linked-in page maintainer. With technology we have new places for members to participate and Matt took it upon himself to improve our Chapter communication through the web sites. I hope you'll visit and "talk" with your fellow planners over the web. Speaking of the web, Evan Curtis who manages our web page, will have a co-chair, in Justin Fischer (from southern Utah). Evan is at the State and Justin is in the Cedar City area. Isn't it amazing that distance just doesn't matter for teaming up to improve our web site.

Plus Paul Glauser has retired as the Program Committee Chair. Just think for a moment how much we have evolved in the last four or five years. Luncheons most every month, webinars, training CDs, two well attended conferences and participa-

(Continued on page seven)



PLAN OF CHICAGO (continued from first page)

"The people of Chicago have ceased to be impressed by rapid growth or the great size of the city. What they insist asking now is, how are we living?"

Plan of Chicago, 1909

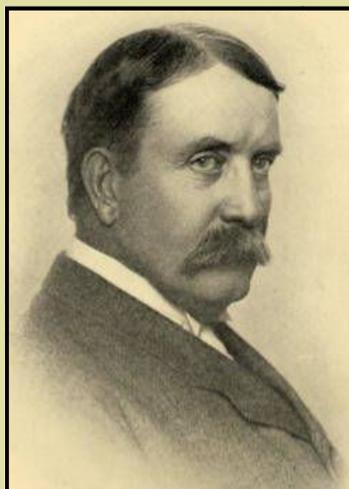
The 1909 Plan's overarching theme was simple and is valid today: improving transportation, public amenities, and the environment improves overall quality of life, which in turn attracts material prosperity to Chicago. The Burnham Plan Centennial Committee is challenging the Chicago region's communities, leaders and institutions to create policies and plans to ensure Chicago's competitiveness in a global economy. The 1909 Plan defined a broad region for action – from Kenosha, Wisconsin, on the north; to DeKalb, Illinois, on the west; to Michigan City, Indiana, on the east. The Centennial will bring together the projects of hundreds of partners throughout this region in a remarkably broad and rich series of exhibits, symposia, tours, lectures, and youth programs. Together, the programs are designed to inspire and educate children and adults about the Plan's legacy and their opportunities to shape the future. Find complete listings and more information at www.burnhamplan100.org.



THE BURNHAM PLAN
CENTENNIAL

The Planners Behind the Plan

Daniel H. Burnham (1846-1912)



Daniel H. Burnham, architect and premier urban planner, was the driving force of the *1909 Plan of Chicago*. Although born in New York State, Chicago became his home from early childhood. The aspiring architect apprenticed under pioneering architect and "father of the skyscraper," William LeBaron Jenney. Later while a draftsman at Carter, Drake, and Wright, Burnham met John Wellborn Root, who became his partner from 1873 until 1891. With the organizational ability of Burnham and the design talents of Root, the two created a legacy that would continue to dominate commercial architecture well into the 20th century. When master planning for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition fell to Burnham after Root's death, his classical "City Beautiful" aesthetic gained him an international reputation. The firm of D.H. Burnham and Company went on to create city plans for Washington, D.C., Cleveland, and San Francisco. After Burnham's death in 1912, the successor firms of Graham, Burnham and Co. (1912-1917), Graham Anderson Probst and White (1917-present) and Burnham Brothers, Inc. (1924-1933), continued his influence.

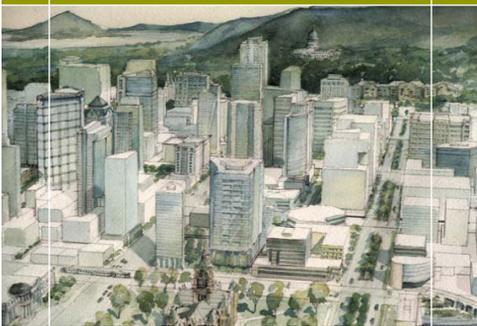
Edward H. Bennett (1874-1954)



English-born architect Edward H. Bennett fashioned Burnham's big plans into achievable ideas. Bennett arrived in California in 1890 to seek his fortune as a rancher and found work instead at a series of architectural firms. Inspired by visionary designer Bernard Maybeck, he studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. In 1902 Bennett returned to the U.S. and the New York office of George B. Post where he was first contacted by Daniel Burnham. In 1905 Bennett was offered field work for the Plan for San Francisco and the co-authorship of the *1909 Plan of Chicago*, remaining associated with Burnham until Burnham's death in 1912. In his position as consulting architect to the Chicago Plan Commission from 1913-1930, Bennett led the implementation of the influential vision presented to Chicago in 1909, and with his firm Bennett, Parsons and Frost was responsible for the design of Grant Park, Buckingham Fountain, and many bridges throughout downtown and the city.

Information courtesy the Burnham Plan Centennial





Paul Brown

Downtown Rising Revealed

A retrospective look at the Downtown Rising movement and the value of community-led planning

by **Natalie Gochnour**
ngochnour@slchamber.com

What became Downtown Rising began as a series of quiet conversations between key members of the downtown community. The idea was to create a collaborative process that would help guide downtown to the next level of advancement by rekindling the kind of forward-thinking spirit that made the Second Century Plan from the early 1960s a legendary accomplishment in the city's history.
(Page 42 of Downtown Rising)

I do not have formal training in planning, but have an intuitive appreciation for it. I like to act, rather than react, build rather than tear down, be purposeful rather than inadvertent and seek to invent the future rather than have it pass me by.

In my experience, Utah business leaders are the same. They know the value of planning instinctively. They carefully evaluate long-term investment options, analyze alternatives, scrutinize their competition, set benchmarks and goals, innovate to solve problems, and never give up. There is no such thing as a successful entrepreneur without a vision and the wherewithal to make it happen.

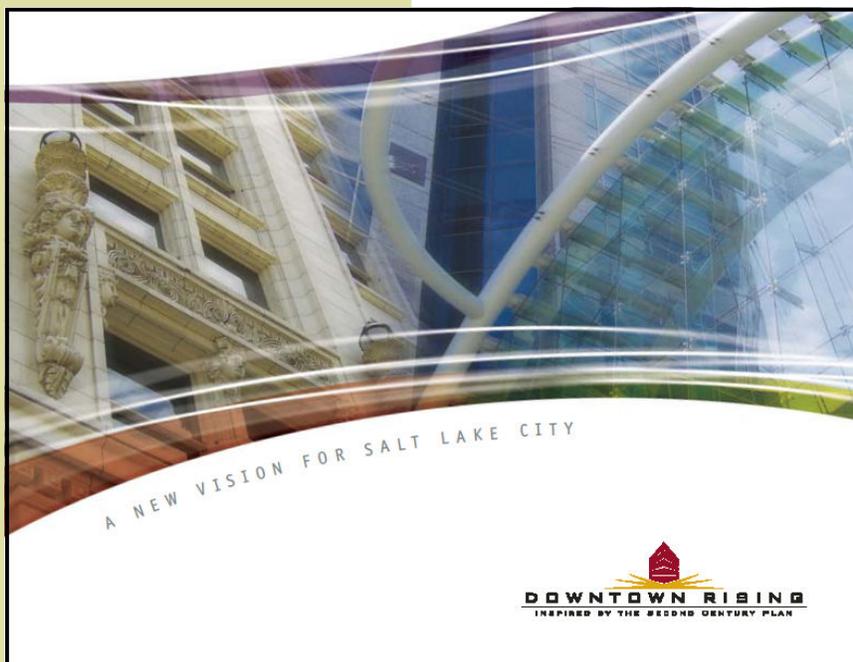
So I was very puzzled when I returned from Washington, D.C. three years ago to work on downtown rejuvenation in Salt Lake City and learned that, despite an unprecedented private investment boon, Utah's capital city lacked a collective and compelling vision to propel downtown Salt Lake City forward.

Sure, the city had a downtown master plan, but like most master plans, it lacked the aspirational qualities that unify and inspire people to act. What the city needed was an inspirational vision and plan that came from outside of city hall. The city needed a movement to enhance the capital city that reflected the best instincts of the people who live and work there. From this ... Downtown Rising was born.

We've seen these community-led planning efforts before. The most famous of these is the Plan of Chicago, sponsored by the Commercial Club of Chicago. Daniel Burnham and Edward H. Bennett authored an exciting plan that improved Chicago's lakefront, railway terminals, civic and cultural centers, parks, streets and other public amenities.

Closer to home, in the 1960s a group of prominent business and civic leaders led by Jack Gallivan created a growth outline called the Second Century Plan. They created a vision for a capital city that will be the "pride of every Utahn." Notable accomplishments of this plan, among others, included the Salt Place Convention Center, the Farmers Market, Main Street Plaza, and the restored City and County Building.

In these community-led planning efforts, guided by professional assistance, we have the best of planning. The civic engagement of the private sector creates the open and engaged debate necessary to represent the public will. The planning



(Continued on next page)





More than \$5 billion will be spent in Downtown Salt Lake City between 2005 and 2012, dwarfing the \$1.4 billion spent as we prepared to host the Olympic Winter Games of 2002. To put that into perspective, more than \$1.6 million are spent downtown every day.



Natalie Gochnour serves as the Chief Operating Officer at the Salt Lake Chamber, Utah's largest and longest serving business association. She is the architect and leader of Downtown Rising, a movement to enhance Utah's capital city.

profession works hand in glove with the community to provide a skillful assessment of the options, long-range consequences, connectivity of decisions, design choices and other information. Together, the private and public sector create a better future.

Jack Gallivan said it best when he reflected, "Our task is to make all of Utah as beautiful in man-made additions as it is in God-given wonders; beautiful in the maintenance of the good life; beautiful in social equality and justice; beautiful in the brotherhood of mankind."

Such is the beauty of an organically-born planning process. And the fruits are in the outcomes.

In the two years since the release of Downtown Rising, Salt Lake City has made significant progress. Plans for a downtown cultural

district and performance center on Main Street are moving forward. Salt Lake is more closely linked with communities in northern Utah through FrontRunner commuter rail. Downtown is filling fast with residential construction in new and existing buildings. A new TRAX light rail line to the airport is under construction, and progress continues on several construction sites throughout downtown. Projects like the new office tower at 222 South Main Street, City Creek Center, the renovation of Hansen Planetarium as the headquarters for O.C. Tanner, hotel development at The Gateway, and new residential properties scattered throughout the city center, are transforming Utah's central city into a regional powerhouse.

There is no denying that our world, our country, our state and our capital city are undergoing dynamic transformation. That change is particularly pronounced in downtown Salt Lake City, where sky scrapers are rising, and cranes dot the horizon.

I take satisfaction in knowing that this new investment and the community-led Downtown Rising movement will thrust Utah's capital city and my hometown to new heights. Inspired by the Second Century Plan locally and the Plan of Chicago from afar, we now have a shared vision for what Salt Lake City Mayor Ralph Becker calls a Great American City. It is a city that embraces arts, culture and education. It is welcoming, green and international. It recognizes the vital relationship between the city core and surrounding region. And it is a city with a spirited commitment to a prosperous future.

If all of this is to be so, it will be because a committed group of non-planners had the will to make it so. This is the magic of community-led planning.



Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago

Municipal Economy

Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago

A Manual for the Future

by Mike Lydon

Editors note: Mike Lydon's *A Manual for the Future* was originally published by *Planetizen* who has graciously given the *Utah Planner* permission to reprint the article.

The Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago: Municipal Economy, first written in 1911 as a way to educate Chicago students about the City's Plan of 1909, provides remarkable insight into America's diminished socio-cultural ambitions.

In the two decades following the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 the city saw an unprecedented level of social, economic and cultural progress. Although the Fair was an oft-criticized logistical nightmare from the outset, its improbable success transformed Chicago's image as a relatively unknown and squalid industrial backwater to that of a progressive city of international distinction. Indeed, the fair brought many modern marvels to the world's attention, including the Ferris Wheel and the picture postcard, as well as dietary staples like Quaker Oats, Aunt Jemima pancake mix, Cream of Wheat, Shredded Wheat, Cracker Jack, and the first place Blue Ribbon for which Pabst is so famous.

However, the World's Fair also happened to be a seminal moment for American urbanism, as it showcased the transformative power of architecture and planning through the Beaux Arts and the birth of America's City Beautiful Movement. This is undoubtedly the Fair's greatest legacy.

The grand civic gestures made in the "White City" (named so for the overwhelming use of white stucco for the majority of the Fair's 200 temporary buildings, and the amount of electricity used to light it) influenced city planning and design across the country— from Philadelphia to Cleveland to San Francisco. Through a Grand Manner design ethos, the City Beautiful movement became the physical manifestation of a country charging into the 20th century. As such, the movement was more than just an expression of top down, large scale planning; it was a form of social, cultural, and economic expression in an increasingly prosperous nation. Perhaps this transformation was most evident in the Chicago public school system.

From 1911 through the mid 1920's the Wacker's Manual was required reading for all eighth-grade public school students. The Manual, commissioned by philanthropist Charles Wacker, was an urban history text and a contemporary treatise on the cultural and physical ambition of Chicago's 1909 Plan. Mr. Wacker, who also served as the Plan's Chairman, felt Chicago would fulfill its destiny as "the center of the modern world," only if its youth were well-educated in the far-reaching goals of the city's plan. Daniel Burnham, the 1909 Plan's chief designer, embodies this aspiration, and perhaps an additional level of hubris. Among many other things, he is famous for the canonical musing, "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood."

This excerpt from the Manual's Introduction, written by Walter D. Moody, truly captures the spirit of the era.

It is becoming a recognized fact that the power, growth and advancement of a city is limited only by the measure of united civic interest of its people. The stronger and more vital the Community, the greater and more influential the city. It is this spirit which gives Chicago its great world distinction—an indomitable, living, throbbing love for the city, expressing a demand of its united people that the city shall deserve and achieve greatness.

Conditions, then, demand that this new impulse of love for this city shall be fostered,

(Continued on next page)

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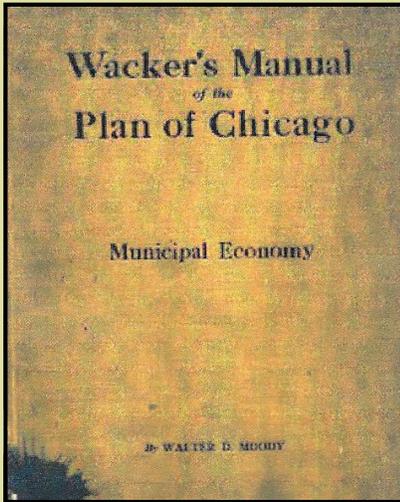
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WACKER'S MANUAL (continued from previous page)



"Chicago is destined to become the center of the modern world, if the opportunities in her reach are intelligently realized, and if the city can receive a sufficient supply of trained and enlightened citizens."
First introductory paragraph in the original 1911 edition of the Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago.

and that our children shall be taught that they are the coming responsible heads of their various communities. We direct the national patriotic impulse into the paths of duty, and it is vital that we do the same with the new impulse for civic good.

Following the introduction, the Manual explains the basis of city planning as a multi-disciplinary means to widespread cultural improvement. The text then eloquently moves through a history of ancient, European and American cities. With a proper foundation of knowledge established, the author delves into the details of street systems, transportation modes, park systems, and the implementation of Chicago's own plan all in 135 well-illustrated pages— for eighth graders!

Now, say what you will about the City Beautiful as a design ethos, the importance of this document lies in its focus toward young adults to understand the connection between their built environment and their own roles as social, economic, and cultural stewards. It also underscores urbanism taught as the expression for cultural and economic success.

Today's public school systems have no such manual. In fact, most students, let alone teachers, would have a difficult time explaining anything about their own cities' plans and why it is relevant to their collective future. Nonetheless, the tremendous effect such a book (and accompanying lesson plans) could have upon the students of today and of tomorrow is undoubtedly significant.

Of course, the game has changed. Compared to a century ago, America is a fundamentally different place. Optimism and civic engagement has waned for decades. Many of our older cities are shells of their former selves, and the latest incarnations are mostly dysfunctional and incoherent forms of globular sprawl. Thus, an attempt at remaking such a manual would logically explain today's most pressing issues in a different light than the original.

Here in America, it would be wise to focus such a text on the inherent link between land- use regulation, transportation, city form and energy consumption. The grouping of these four issues alone could enlighten students on the wasteful nature of our built environment and its connection to global climate change – an issue that threatens their very future.

So, the next time your city or town revises its plan, why not share it with the local school system? Why not compile a publication explaining what city or town planning is and why students should care? I would even suggest a two-part modern-day Wacker's Manual explaining the macro issues of urbanism and climate change, as well as micro issues, such as the ways in which one's own city plan addresses the challenges of the 21st-century city.

Such bold action might create enough sparks to stir not only the next generation's blood, but also ensure that our citizens take pride in their city and their collective future.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (continued from page 2)

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tion in National training sessions. There are so many training opportunities, it is hard to keep up. Paul has done a fabulous job keeping things going and expanding our programs. Matter of fact, it will take two people to replace him. Our new program co-chairs are Lani Eggertson-Goff and Rob Scott. Lani works at Parsons Brinkerhoff and Rob is the new planning director in Weber County.

I'd like to let you all know that my famous Utah APA socks have begun to fail me. I have a hole in the heel of one foot that showed up after seven days of wearing fins and snorkeling on the little island of Antigua in the Caribbean. I still didn't get any blisters nor any sunburn on my feet which is pretty dang good for me. With two years of vacations to Antigua, now everyone in Antigua knows about Utah APA (ha ha)!





Art Institute of Chicago

The Agora

Carl Smith's The Plan of Chicago

Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City

Reviewed by Michael Maloy, AICP

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Forward. Shortly after beginning my employment with Salt Lake City in January 2007, I became aware of a planning document known as *Downtown Rising*. The plan is self-described as “a new vision for Salt Lake City” that is “inspired by the Second Century Plan”—which plan was produced by the Downtown Planning Association, Inc. approximately 45 years ago. *Downtown Rising* is essentially a 45 page small area master plan for downtown Salt Lake City, but it originated from a seemingly uncommon source—*Downtown Rising* is the result of a community planning effort led by the Salt Lake Chamber in partnership with the Downtown Alliance. Although Salt Lake City officials were apprised of the Chambers’ efforts, the plan was prepared, published and promoted without direction or control from the city or any other governmental entity.

Personally, I was surprised to learn about the authorship of the plan—perhaps even confused—isn’t county and municipal government responsible for publishing plans? After *Downtown Rising* was published and promoted by the Chamber, what was the city going to do with it? Was the City Council going to adopt it as an official plan of the city? At the time, the Salt Lake City Planning Division was recovering from some tumultuous events and public criticism, but even so I knew that the Planning Division had qualified and capable staff, so why did the Chamber choose to author a plan instead of encouraging the city to update its own 1995 *Downtown Master Plan*? After all, aren’t we the planning professionals?

Clearly my personal reaction was defensive, confused and naive. However, soon after I read two planning classics that completely changed my perspective on this issue: a 1965 article published in the *Journal of the American Institute of Planners* titled *Advocacy and Pluralism in Planning* by Paul Davidoff, which I reviewed in the September 2008 issue of the *Utah Planner*, and a book published in 2006 by the University of Chicago Press titled *The Plan of Chicago - Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City* by Carl Smith. From Paul Davidoff’s article I learned that planning may actually function best when there are competing plans and multiple entities engaged in the planning process. In Carl Smith’s book I was reminded that the monumental 1909 *Plan of Chicago* was entirely privately prepared, published and promoted by the Commercial Club of Chicago—which private club of select community leaders still exists today and continues to support quality planning in the Chicago metropolis.

Introduction. It wasn’t until 2007 when I accidentally discovered Carl Smith’s book, *The Plan of Chicago*, that I really began to understand the importance of “The Plan”—or the “Burnham Plan” as it is also known—and I began my small obsession with the topic. Although I had the pleasure of visiting Chicago once in 2002 for the annual American Planning Association (APA) national conference, it was in Washington, D.C. that I stumbled across Smith’s book and I instantly decided to purchase it. Anyone who knows me well understands that such a quick decision is rarely made—especially when spending anything more than \$5.00. I was actually touring Washington, D.C. with my wife and two sons after the 2007 APA national conference in Philadelphia, PA had concluded when I saw the book in the National Art Museum gift shop. I know it will sound strange—perhaps even pathetic—but I was literally excited to buy this book, for it was on this trip that I formulated a personal goal to pursue professional development through reading planning classics both old and new. Although I currently favor reading older planning publications, Smith’s book is one of my select favorites from among all the great classics in planning literature.

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About the Author: Carl Smith (Ph.D. American Studies, Yale University) teaches American literature and cultural history at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. He is the author of *Chicago and the American Literary Imagination, 1880-1920* (1984) and of *Urban Disorder and the Shape of Belief: The Great Chicago Fire, the Haymarket Bomb, and the Model Town of Pullman* (1994), which won the Urban History Association's prize for Best Book in North American Urban History and the Society of Midland Authors' first prize for non-fiction. His most recent book is *The Plan of Chicago: Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City* (2006), which won the Lewis Mumford Prize for Best Book in Planning History, given by the Society of American City, Regional, and Planning History. He is also the curator of the online Chicago Historical Society exhibitions, *The Great Chicago Fire and the Web of Memory* (1996) and *The Dramas of Haymarket* (2000), which have received several awards.

A New Planning Classic. Several years ago, I attended an educational seminar presented by Oliver DeMille, past president of George Wythe University, which is located in Cedar City, Utah. During his seminar on learning from classics, DeMille suggested that you cannot know if a book is a personal classic until after you have read it a few times. As I discussed last month in *The Agora*, a classic is an original body of work that is worthy of repeated attention, study, review, and discussion. Admittedly, I had not previously read any planning books more than once—until now.

The first time I read *The Plan of Chicago* was in 2007. At that time I was struck by how little I knew about The Plan and I was generally impressed with the story of how The Plan came to be. However, I was surprised by the different experience I had while reading it the second time. During my second reading of Smith's book, I became more interested in understanding what The Plan actually contained, what it said and why, its influence and its legacy. In fact, my interest in the original *Plan of Chicago* led me to discover that the Marriott Library at the University of Utah has one of the original 1,650 printed copies of The Plan in its Special Collection. Upon learning this interesting fact, I determined to visit the Marriott Library where I was allowed the privilege of personally handling each page of the historic book. I must admit that it was a quite a thrill, but apparently either no one knows about this rare copy or (sadly) cares about it as I was only the second person since 2002 to have requested the opportunity to peruse the original *Plan of Chicago*—a true planning classic.

Context. Carl Smith does an excellent job of explaining the historical context in which the Burnham Plan was crafted. Prior to publication of The Plan, Chicago had experienced decades of staggering growth. For example, Smith relates a humorous comment made by Mark Twain when he said that "for the occasional visitor... Chicago was always a novelty, since she is never the Chicago you saw when you passed through the last time." Another quote provided by Smith expresses the frustration of comprehending the impacts caused by this phenomenal growth period:

Julian Street, who visited (Chicago) during a cross-country journey he undertook in order to write a book about the United States, called the city "an incomprehensible phenomenon, prodigious paradox in which youth and maturity, brute strength and soaring spirit, are harmoniously confused." Street said that anyone trying to evoke Chicago in words would run out of adjectives and then throw a dictionary at in frustration. "It is all that you can do, except shoot it with statistics." Street immediately added, "And even the statistics of Chicago are not deadly, as most statistics are." (Page 38)

In my opinion, Smith's ability to combine historic details with the human story behind The Plan makes reading *The Plan of Chicago* so enjoyable.

Burnham. Although Smith told me during a telephone interview that "he would not presume to know Burnham," he judiciously provides glimpses into Burnham's personal life without overwhelming or distracting the reader. For example, Burnham approached his chosen profession from a deeply religious perspective, which he expressed in a personal letter to his mother:

A typical business career, Burnham confided, was full of moral pitfalls. "But there can be none in a man's striving after the beautiful and useful laws God has created to govern his material universe," he wrote, "and when I am trying to find them and apply them to use among my fellows He will reveal them and expand my mind and heart toward himself and all mankind." This outlook shaped Burnham's entire professional and public life. (Page 56)

Reading the Plan. *The Plan of Chicago* is fairly easy to read. Unlike some other great planning books I have read, Smith's style is very readable, approachable—but intelligent and satisfying. Although I always recommend keeping a good dictionary at hand while reading, I found myself wanting a good map of Chicago more than my tattered dictionary.

The Plan of Chicago is 184 pages long and is richly illustrated with 6 maps and 62 halftone archival images, many of which are from the original Burnham Plan. Given

(Continued on next page)



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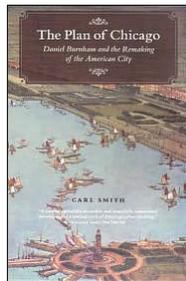


AGORA (continued from previous page)

In celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Burnham Plan, the *Utah Planner* will conduct a random drawing of any Chapter member interested in winning a copy of Carl Smith's book, *The Plan of Chicago – Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City*. Simply submit your name and contact information to michael.maloy@slcgov.com on or before July 25, 2009, and the winner will be announced in the following issue of the *Utah Planner*. Good luck!

the beautiful color and quality of many of the original illustrations found in *The Plan*, I would have preferred the images had been printed in color. However, Smith told me that the reason for the halftone images was simply cost—he wanted to ensure that the book's purchase price was affordable, which it is based on a recent survey of discounted prices available on the Internet.

Conclusion. Smith's comprehensive and informative research on this momentous topic, combined with judicious editing and readable style, qualifies *The Plan of Chicago* as a new planning classic. Ultimately, I agree with the University of Chicago Press when it claimed that "Smith's new history of *The Plan* shows how relevant this document remains, not just to the city of Chicago, but to cities and city planners around the world."



Read it! *The Plan of Chicago: Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City* is available for purchase by special order at local bookstores. List price for the hard bound cloth cover edition is \$22.00 and the paperback edition is \$12.00; however Internet book sellers frequently sell both editions at discounted prices. Unfortunately *The Plan of Chicago* is currently not available at most local lending libraries; however the Harold B. Lee Library at Brigham Young University does have one copy available for eligible patrons.

In Memoriam

Owen Wallace Burnham 1923 – 2009



Former Ogden City Planner, Owen Wallace Burnham, 86, died 19 May 2009 in Kaysville. He was born 3 February 1923 in Blanding, Utah to Wallace Alvin Burnham and Emma Marietta Rogers Burnham. Owen was a graduate of San Juan High School, where he also was a basketball star. His Utah State University education was interrupted by three years of service in the U.S. Army as a Paratrooper, where he served in Italy, parachuted into Southern France in preparation for D-Day, fought in the Battle of the Bulge and served in the occupation forces in Berlin. He attended a semester at Edinburgh University before returning to the victory parade up 5th Avenue in New York. After the war he served for many years in the Utah National Guard. He was proud and grateful to have served his beloved country. He was quiet, kind, thoughtful and devoted to his wife Colleen. He also had a world-class, although dry sense of humor.

He married Colleen Redd on 9 June 1947, completed his education at Utah State University, and then earned a graduate degree in City and Regional Planning from MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was the Ogden City Planner for 18 years, and Assistant Planning Director for the City and County of Denver in 1955-1956. He then returned to the Ogden Planner position. After retiring from Ogden City he was a planner for the State of Utah in the Department of Natural Resources. Owen also served as a volunteer in the Real Estate Department of the LDS Church. He and his wife Colleen also filled a Service Mission in Laie, Hawaii where he worked as a planner for the LDS Church property management company, Hawaii Reserve, Inc.



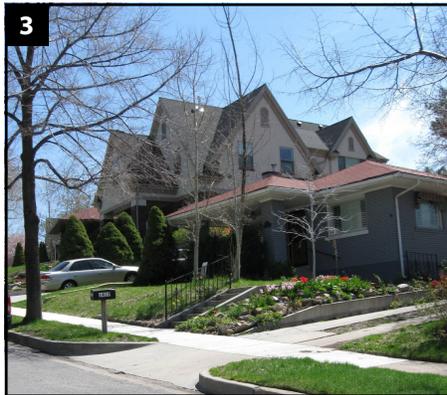
OBSERVE

Yalecrest Part 2:

Remodeling Yalecrest

Last month in Observe we looked at how the systematic teardown/rebuild trend in the Yalecrest neighborhood (aka Harvard Yale) on Salt Lake City's east side is fundamentally changing the character of a place which is considered by many as one of the finest examples of residential design in the state. Rebuilds, however, aren't the only culprits in this transformation that is altering the character of this great neighborhood. Other changes such as extreme additions, major alterations, or small yet unusual remodels also have a dramatic effect on the character of the area.

Old House Journal (OHJ) coined the phrase "remuddeling" for its popular monthly feature on home remodel jobs that are unsympathetic to the original character of historic structures. OHJ defines remuddeling as "misguided remodeling" and "an alteration that is insensitive to the architecture or character of the house." Does remuddeling apply at a neighborhood scale? I think so.



1 2 3 One of the most prevalent forms of remodeling in the neighborhood is the so called "pop top" where the original roof is literally removed and what appears to be an additional house is placed on top of the remaining first floor. The pop-tops generally respect the original foot print of the homes thereby minimizing setback creep, but they can suffer from other various problems including a lack of architectural harmony with the original home, inappropriate building materials, and their new height can tend to dwarf their historically intact neighboring structures.



4 5 Sometimes architectural diversity can be exciting and invigorating, but other times it just seems odd. When a place has a very distinct character, tinkering with the individual pieces can be a problematic endeavor. Altering a historic Tudor into something that seems as if it would be more at home at a ski resort or remodeling a vernacular bungalow into, well... something else, can really jeopardize the delicate balance of a great place.



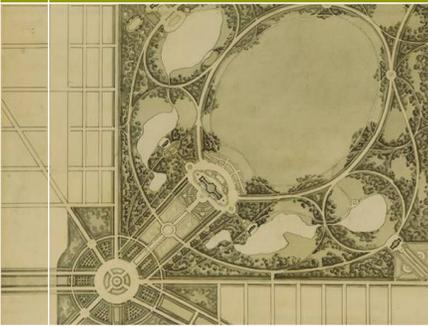
NEXT MONTH

COMING UP IN OBSERVE: Yalecrest Part 3 - Renovations: The Good!

Next month in Observe we will conclude our three part series on Salt Lake City's Yalecrest neighborhood with a look at some of the areas wonderful renovations and preservation efforts.

As always, your comments are welcome.





Art Institute of Chicago

Upcoming Events for Planners



Are you aware of an event of interest to Utah planners?

Please submit ideas to utah-apa@utah-apa.org or call Mirinda Schiele, Chapter Administrator, at (801) 326-9116.



APA Monthly Webcast

AICP Code of Ethics
July 17, 2009 11:00 am – 12:30 pm MDT
For registration information visit <http://www.utah-apa.org>
1.5 CM credits (Ethics)

No charge for event—but long distance telephone charges may apply.
Sponsored by the California Chapter of the American Planning Association



22nd Annual Utah Rural Summit

Smart Strategies for Tough Times
August 5-7, 2009, Cedar City, Utah
Hunter Conference Center, Southern Utah University Campus
For more information: (435) 586-7738

Mark your calendars now...



2009 Western Planner Conference

Hosted by the South Dakota Planners Association
September 9-11, 2009 Spearfish, South Dakota
For more information: www.westernplanner.org



Fall Conference

American Planning Association **Utah Chapter**
Planning Nuts and Bolts
October 22-23, 2009 Ogden, Utah
Questions may be sent to utah-apa@utah-apa.org



Art Institute of Chicago

American Planning Association

APA Launches Ethics and Law Online Training

Health Impact Assessment Course Remains Free



With the launch of two new courses from APA, AICP members now have even more affordable, convenient, and interactive options for fulfilling CM requirements.

Ethical Practice for Practicing Planners (2.0| CM, \$49.95) explains the tenets of the AICP Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, and challenges participants to analyze situations, reflect on dilemmas, and apply the code. Throughout the course, planning ethics experts discuss how they might respond to several proposed scenarios.

Hot Topics in Planning Law (3.0|CM, \$99.95) provides practicing planners with an understanding of the latest developments in planning law. From digital billboards to AB 32; from the Next Generation Energy Act of 2007 to green building codes; from Oregon's Measure 49 to the impact of *Kelo v. the City of New London*, the course illustrates how changes in the law impact how planners work. **Available late June.**

In addition, APA is pleased to announce that its popular course, *Planning for Healthy Communities with Health Impact Assessments*, will remain free of charge through June 30, 2010.

At the online course homepage (<http://professional.captus.com/Planning/default.aspx>) you may view the catalog, register for courses, and access your training. The online course homepage and registration site is hosted by Captus Press, APA's trusted online course program partner.

