



URBAN TOUR GROUP BECOMING A CITY TOUR INFORMATION



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URBAN TOUR GROUP

SUGGESTED TOUR ACTIVITIES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The quantity of appropriate places to visit and things

to see is almost unlimited and it is not possible to see everything. The guide will choose the best route for this tour. Attached are some vocabulary words, emergency procedures and information about some "probable" stops. If the students are familiar with these, it will enhance their tour.

SUGGESTED TOUR ACTIVITIES

- What are the expected behaviors for downtown Portland? How are expectations different inside buildings, on the sidewalk, and/or a church?
- Why do people go downtown, i.e., to work, live, attend cultural events, shop?
- How have people changed the city environment? What problems can arise from these changes? How are people working to protect our city environment?
- What is a landmark? How does something become a landmark? Why are landmarks important? What landmarks might we see on our tour?
- During the tour students will be asked to use their senses to discover the vitality of our city. Make a list of things you expect to see, hear, smell, feel, etc.
- How do we know people care about our city? What might you see on the tour that tells you people care about our city?
- It takes many workers to maintain our city. Make a list of jobs you think are needed to take care of our city. Look for them on the tour.
- What is an ethnic group? Which of these are represented in our schools? neighborhood? city?
- Make a list of questions that reflect things you are curious about that might be answered on the tour.
- Visit: www.portlandonline.com for more information and links to other sites.
- Compare where you live with downtown Portland. What is similar? What is different?
- What landmarks did you visit on the tour? Students may be interested in learning more about these or other landmarks. Help students find resources for needed information. Information gathered may be shared with the class through oral presentations or collaborating to make a "Landmark Guide Book" or posters.
- List the sounds, sights, smells and feel of the city. You might focus on similes and/or descriptive words and allow students to write poems.
- Design a poster or create a slogan that will tell others that you are proud of our city.
- Look at the list of questions from the pre-tour activity. Did you find the answers to your questions? Do you have any new questions? How will you proceed to find answers to your questions?

- Look at the list of jobs that you made during pre-tour activities. Do you have any new jobs to add to the list? Make a collaborative book, "Taking Care of Our City".
- Many cultural groups have contributed to the growth of our city. Together, have the children write a group story about what they have learned.
- List highlights of your tour. Have children work individually or in small groups to illustrate and write about something from the list. Compile the information into a class book. Could one group make a map to be included?
- Using photographs taken during the tour or post-tour CD's have students write captions or descriptions. This provides students with the opportunity to use expository, descriptive and/or narrative writing.
- Have students identify and describe their favorite site or landmark in their thank you notes to their guides.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR ACCIDENT OR ILLNESS

GENERAL GUIDELINES

To insure the safety of tour participants the following procedures will be followed in case of emergency by the Urban Tour Group guides:

- If a student or adult becomes seriously injured and needs immediate attention or cannot be moved, call 911, the teacher on his/her cell phone and the school.
- If a student or adult becomes ill or for lesser problems that need resolution before the tour can be completed, call the teacher on his/her cell phone.
- The chaperone may be left with the students if a guide must seek other guides to assist with an emergency. UTG guides are asked not to be alone with students.
- Depending on the severity of an emergency and the time, two tour groups may be combined and complete the tour together or head to the final destination.
- Notify the teacher as soon as possible and keep her/him informed of developments.

EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Your guides have received instruction in responding to earthquakes in the downtown area. In general, they follow four steps in any emergency, but especially earthquakes. They include (1) stop while shaking; (2) quickly assess the surroundings; (3) protect the children and self; and (4) then reunite.

Please provide a list of students to each chaperone to facilitate accounting of all students in the event of an earthquake. Detailed earthquake emergency procedures are available on the Urban Tour Group website.

MEETING PLACES IN THE EVENT OF AN EARTHQUAKE

Make every attempt to reunite with the whole group. If members of the group are missing, and safety allows, a guide may be dispatched to the other designated meeting place to account for the entire group.

Early City: Your ultimate destination is Fire Station #1. Head for open ground, staying as far away from buildings as possible, as many are brick and not re-enforced. Do not use Waterfront Park. Depending on where you are on the tour, gather at the courtyard of the Chinese Garden or the intersection of 3rd, Ash and Ankeny, by the Embassy Suites Hotel. Regroup and as safety allows proceed to the Skidmore Fountain.

Building a City: Your ultimate destination is Pioneer Courthouse Square. However, if at the beginning part of the tour, head for the south plaza of Big Pink or the intersection of 3rd, Ash and Ankeny, by the Embassy Suites Hotel. Regroup and as safety allows, proceed to Pioneer Courthouse Square via the transit mall. Be aware of buildings with ornamentation. Think falling debris.

Life in the City: Your ultimate destination is Pioneer Courthouse Square. Depending on where you are on the tour, gather in the South Park Blocks or in the ChapmanLownsdale Plaza. Regroup and as safety allows proceed to Pioneer Courthouse Square. Most of the city's taller buildings have been either built or retrofitted to be earthquake proof. The buildings most likely will sway, but that is the desired effect.

If a student is unable to evacuate with the group, have the chaperone stay with the child. Because it is the only way to safeguard the majority of the group, the Guide will proceed with the balance of the group to the meeting place and seek emergency help for the student.

TOUR VOCABULARY

anemometer: An anemometer is an instrument used to measure the speed of the wind. The anemometer on the lamppost at 5th and Ankeny is used to control the water flow on the fountain.

architecture: Architecture is the science, art or profession of designing buildings.

architect: The person who designs the buildings and supervises their construction.

balustrade: A rail and the row of posts that support it, as along the edge of a staircase. There is a balustrade around the top of the U.S. National Bank Building.

bronze: Bronze is a reddish-brown metal composed of a combination of metals--copper and tin or copper and other metals. Bronze is often used in works of art such as the Skidmore Fountain.

column: (as used in architecture): A column is an upright structure shaped like a post or pillar. It is used as a support or as an ornament for part of a building. There are three main types of columns: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian

cornice: A horizontal molded projection that crowns or completes a building or wall.

dentils: series of small, rectangular, toothlike blocks that project beneath the cornice.

egg and dart: is an ornamental device usually carved in wood, stone, or plaster, consisting of an egg shaped object alternating with an arrow, or dart shaped object. **façade:** A face or usually the front part of a building.

frieze: A plain or horizontal decorative band along the upper part of a entablature between the architrave (the lowermost part of a entablature, resting directly on top of a column) and cornice.

gargoyle: A gargoyle is a pipe or spout in the form of an odd or ugly person or animal. Gargoyles stick out from the roof of a building and carry off water. Gargoyles can be seen in Pioneer Place and they spout water into the pool at Pioneer Courthouse Square.

glaze: A thin coating applied to ceramics before firing, to protect and color the tile.

granite: Granite is a common, coarse-grained, light-colored, hard igneous rock. It is used in monuments and for buildings. Granite is the building material used on the U.S. National Bank of Oregon.

helipad, helistop, heliport: An airport for helicopters. The U.S. Bancorp Tower has one.

kiosk: A small structure used as a newsstand, refreshment booth, etc. The Transportation Mall has several different kinds of kiosks.

marble: Marble is a hard, smooth stone. It may be white, pink, yellow, or black with streaks of different colors. Impurities in the minerals produce the variations in color. It is often used in buildings and sculptures.

mosaic: A picture or decorative design made by fitting together bits of stone, glass, or tile of different colors and cementing them in place. There is a mosaic visible in the U.S. National Bank, using the Broadway entrance.

mural: A picture painted on a wall or ceiling. A mural usually covers most of the wall. Two can be found in the lobbies of the Commonwealth Building and Governor Hotel.

philanthropist: A philanthropist is a person who helps other people by giving his or her money or time to good causes. (Simon Benson)

rhombus: A rhombus is a quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel and all sides the same length. The U.S. Bank Tower is a rhombic tower, which was designed to fit the shape of the lot.

sculpture: The art of carving or making figures or designs that occupy space. Sculpture usually is done by carving stone, wood, or marble; modeling in clay; or casting in bronze or another metal.

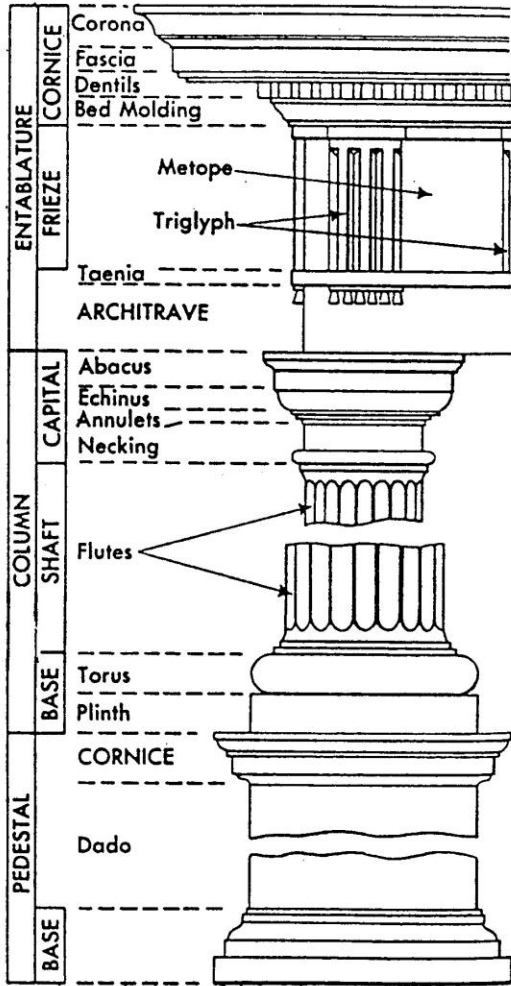
sculptor: A person who makes or carves figures in clay, stone, metal or any other material.

terra cotta: Terra cotta means “burnt earth.” Architectural terra cotta is used as a decorative facing for buildings. Terra cotta is made from fine-grained clay mixed with grog. Grog consists of ground-up bits of already fired clay (such as bricks, sewer tile and fine china) and is added to give body and to reduce shrinkage. Blocks of architectural terra cotta are formed by handpressing the clay into plaster molds.

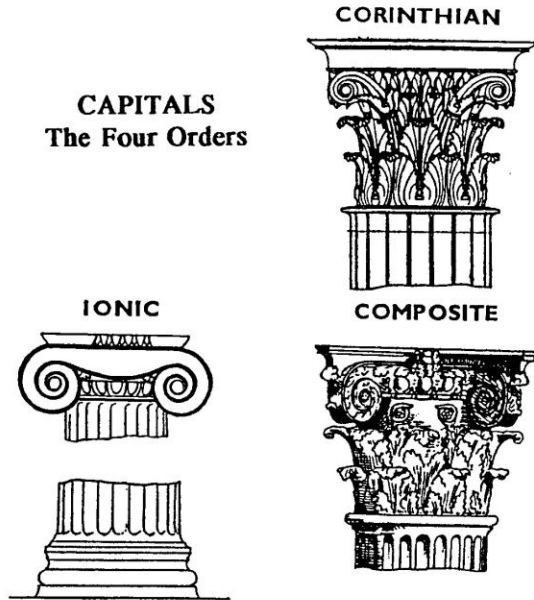
trapezoid: A four sided figure with only two sides parallel. The plaza of the US Bank Tower is a trapezoid.

DIAGRAM OF GREEK ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

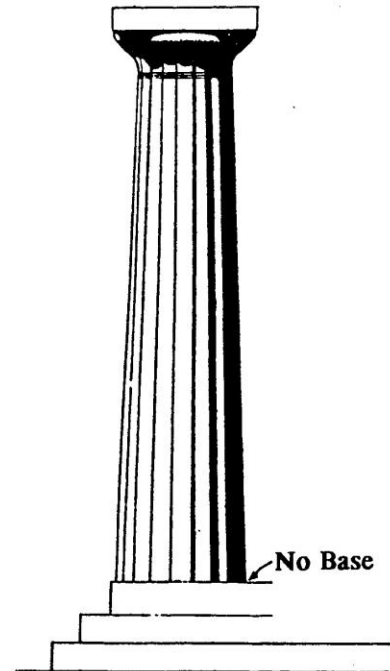
COLUMN



CAPITALS The Four Orders

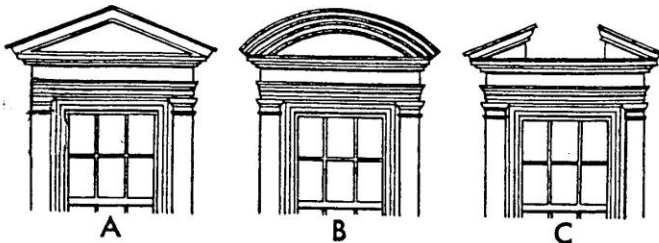


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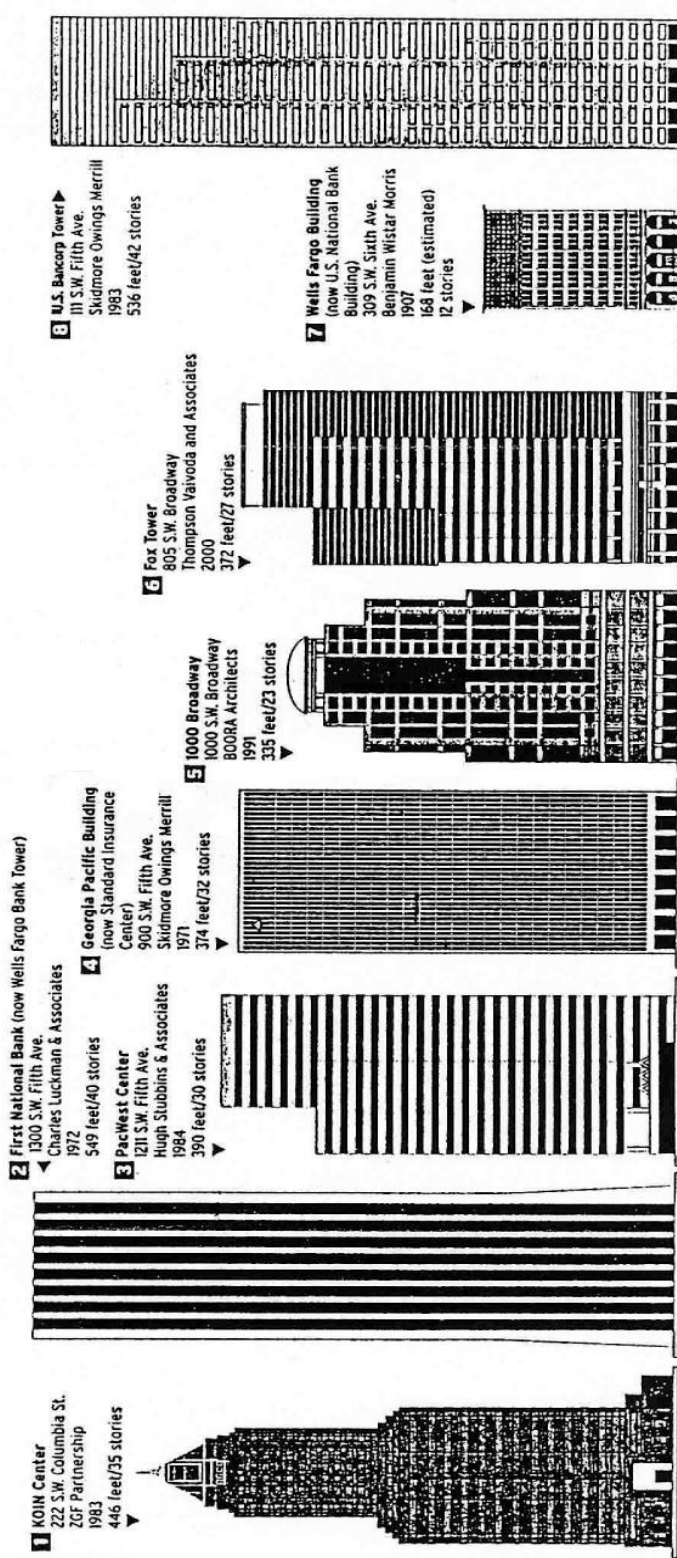


PEDIMENTS

A. Pointed B. Curved C. Broken



A high-rise history, Portland style



COMMONLY TOURED SITES

THE TRANSIT MALL

The Portland Transit Mall (also known as the "Transit Mall" or the "Portland Mall") consists of more than 57 blocks along 5th and 6th Avenues. It extends from Union Station on the north to Portland State University. The Mall is a transit hub providing access to bus, light rail and motor vehicle transportation within the downtown area and extending to the suburbs.

The mall has been designed to provide a lively streetscape tailored to Oregon's rainy climate. The board brick sidewalks give shoppers, businessmen, residents, and visitors room to browse the storefronts while commuters gather around the numerous bus stops, each provided with a walk-through shelter.

Along the way, trees, tubs full of flowers, and overhead banners mark the change of seasons and introduce a natural order into this sophisticated transit corridor.

Most of the trees on the Mall are London Plane (*Platanus Acreifolia*). There are a total of 287 trees; 209 London Planes, 64 Red Maple Autumn Flames, and 14 Red Maple Armstrongs. The London Plane tree will grow to approximately 60 feet in height, with a 40 inch trunk diameter in 35 years. It is a handsome tree, grows well in Portland, and is a proven city street tree. The installation of special deep watering pipes to encourage proper root growth, in addition to planting the trees deeper than usual, will discourage surface root travel and therefore prevent damage to sidewalks, basements, sewers and utilities.

Flowers and shrubs placed in 100 planter tubs provide additional texture and color. Benches,

Portland's original historic drinking fountains and light standards, fountains and sculptures by Northwest artists provide focal points along the two streets. Maintenance of the trees, flower beds, etc., is the responsibility of the City of Portland.

MAX stations and bus stops are generally 4-5 blocks apart and complement each other, providing rides with easy access and flexibility.

- All bus stops and MAX stations on the Mall are located on the right-hand side of the street, so transfers are safe and convenient.
- Large signs and convenient stop groupings make it easy to find your stop or station.
- Bus and MAX shelters are designed for visibility and well-lit for safety. The shelters feature real-time arrival information displays, seats and windscreens.
- Security cameras monitor shelters and station areas.
- Cars and bikes can travel the entire length of the Mall, but only in the left-hand traffic lane. Cars and bikes are not allowed in the transit lanes, and right turns are not allowed from 5th or 6th avenues, except where indicated.
- Along the Mall, you'll find a great collection of public art by local and regional artists.
- At stations on the Portland Transit Mall and on the Green Line along I-205, you can hear an audio announcement of the next arrivals by pushing a button.

For your safety:

Buses, trains, cars and bikes all share the road on the Mall. It's important to "look alive" and obey all signs and signals.

HELPFUL INFORMATION TO NAVIGATE THE TRIMET SYSTEM:

TRIMET: <http://trimet.org/about/history/index.htm>

TRANSIT MALL:

<http://trimet.org/portlandmall/index.htm>

GREEN LINE PUBLIC ART

Virtual Tour includes: Map, photos, descriptions and audio narrative

<http://trimet.org/publicart/greenline/index.htm>

BUS STOP GUIDELINES:

<http://trimet.org/pdfs/publications/bus-stop-guidelines.pdf>

PUBLIC TRANSIT IN PORTLAND: A HISTORY (Contains some interesting photos)

<http://trimet.org/pdfs/publications/Public-Transit-in-Portland.pdf>

Effective Sunday, March 2, 2014, TriMet is bringing back 15-minute service during the day on many lines: - See more at: <http://howweroll.trimet.org/2013/10/23/bringing-back-15-minute-frequent-service/#sthash.zETfkGzI.dpuf>

GO BY BUS TRAIN OR BIKE (or all three) How to plan your trip:

<http://trimet.org/howtoride/maptripplanner.htm>

Revised January 24, 2014

U.S. NATIONAL BANK

The U.S. National Bank is located between 6th Avenue and Broadway on Stark Street. It was built in two stages, 1917 and 1925. In the spring of 1916, J. C. Ainsworth announced the purchase of the 1/4 block at the NW corner of SW Sixth and Stark for the construction of a new bank. A.E. Doyle was engaged as the architect. The east half of the present building was completed in 1917. The structure was expanded west to Broadway and completed in 1925.

Dominating the exterior are colossal columns and pillars rising a full four stories (54 feet) which support a richly decorated frieze and cornice. If you look closely you will find terra cotta eagles, lions' heads, cupids and cornucopias. The reinforced concrete structure is covered in granite at the base and in the upper stories with a buff-colored terra cotta. The windows are in bronze and iron. Where iron is used on the Stark Street face, it is bronze in tone. The building is topped by a balustrade.

The main entrance is on Broadway. The bronze doors by Arvard Fairbanks, which are visible only when the bank is closed, depict progress in transportation with scenes from Lewis and Clark's trek, oxen pulling wagons west, Indians frightened by the "Iron Horse", Captain Gray's ship "Columbia," fur traders and a waterfront scene. On the Sixth Avenue side, the doors illustrate scenes of goodwill including the sciences, progress, labor and understanding.

The lobby ceiling is 30 feet high and is made of hand-painted terra cotta. This is all original and has never been repainted. The distinctive iron light fixtures were made in 1917, by Fred Baker. In 1975, at over 90 years old, Mr. Baker rewired the fixtures to accommodate larger bulbs for better lighting. Three types of marble can be found in the lobby. There is white marble from Italy, red marble from Hungary and black marble from Belgium. Be sure to note the crack in the marble floor where the 1925 addition connects to the original structure.

Downstairs, the unique round vault door is constructed of steel and weighs 26,000 pounds (13 tons).

On the third floor is the U.S. Bank Museum, housed in the old boardroom. This tiny museum holds many interesting mementos from the early history of banking in the Northwest.

BENSON HOTEL

Simon Benson believed if his hotel offered excellent service and fine accommodations, more tourists and businesses would be attracted to Portland. In 1911, he commissioned A.E. Doyle to design a hotel, originally named "The Oregon Hotel". (The doors in the old wing of the hotel still retain the letters "OH" on them in inlaid wood.)

The original 200-room, 12 story Benson Hotel was constructed using only the finest materials. Circassian walnut, a tree believed to be extinct, was imported from Imperial Russia for paneling the lobby. White Italian marble with a slight blush of gold, was selected for the lobby floor. The basket chandeliers hanging in the lobby and ballroom, were cut crystal imported from Austria. Other notable features in the lobby include the classical coffered ceiling dome in painted plaster and the cast iron railing ascending the marble stairway. A wood burning fireplace warms the lobby.

In 1959, an addition, which approximately doubled the hotel's capacity, was begun. This addition included the Mayfair Ballroom.

In 1988, Coast Hotels and Resorts acquired the Benson and by 1991, it had been restored to its 1912 original state. They also renovated the 1959 addition so that its features were compatible with the historic original structure. "While retaining their luxurious Continental feel, our rooms were refreshed in 2011 to capture the perfect blend of aesthetics and comfort".

The Benson now has 281 rooms including several suites, a Grand Suite with a fireplace and grand piano, and the Presidential Suite with a fireplace.

Revised January 2014

CENTRAL LIBRARY **(Multnomah County Library)**

The Central Library, designed by A.E. Doyle, was completed in 1913 on SW 10th Avenue between Yamhill and Taylor. It is a classic Georgian Revival building of brick and Indiana limestone. A complete renovation to bring the building up to present-day codes and use was completed in 1997.

In a departure from Mr. Doyle's usual buildings, the library was designed from the inside out. He was guided by the librarian, Mary Frances Isom's suggestions and vision for a facility to meet the needs of the community. The renovation built on this concept, primarily adding safety features, space for new technology and art.

The Children's Library, increased in size from the original room, is named after the Portland author, Beverly Cleary. It features open stacks for accessibility, computers, a story theatre and various works of art. "The Memory Tree", a bronze sculpture in the room, was created to illustrate themes and objects from children's stories.

The stairway to the second floor creates a "Garden of Knowledge" theme and creates a path for further exploration of the library. The second floor features a Science and Business Library, a government documents area and internet resources. The third floor includes the Humanities subject areas, with Literature & History and the Art & Music sections.

PIONEER COURTHOUSE SQUARE

Pioneer Courthouse Square is the block bordered by SW 6th and Broadway, Yamhill and Morrison. It was designed in 1984 by Willard Martin & Associates, Architects.

The block has an interesting history. Prior to 1849, Elijah Hill sold the block for a pair of mining boots and \$25 in gold. In 1857 Portland's first public school was built in the center of the block. Classes began in 1858 with 280 pupils. L.L. Terwilliger was the first principal. Subjects offered included reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, penmanship, composition and vocal music.

In 1883, the block was sold to Henry Villard, a railroad magnate, who started the construction of the Portland Hotel. After spending \$150,000 on the construction, his money ran out and work was halted for four years. In 1888, construction was resumed with the financial support of local citizens such as Ladd, Corbett, Leurs, Reed and DeLashmutt. On April 7, 1890, the 280-room hotel was completed. The hotel featured a slate roof, courtyards and a fireplace in every room. A luxury room rented for \$3.00.

In 1944, Meier and Frank purchased the block and replaced the hotel with a parking garage in 1957. The parking lot remained until 1982 when it was demolished to make way for Pioneer Courthouse Square.

Pioneer Courthouse Square is a paved open space centrally located in downtown Portland at the crossroads of the City's Public Transit System. It's not a park, it's more like an outdoor living room--a place for people to interact with other people. It is a very old idea. Ancient Greek and Roman cities had open space areas in their cities designed as places for people to congregate and interact with one another. These open areas included gardens, artwork, running water, and other things that would make them attractive to people; but the main feature was the open space. The Greeks have a word for it--Agora.

In designing Pioneer Courthouse Square, Will Martin borrowed from ancient Greek architects by including columns, both standing and fallen. To make the Square compatible with the neighborhood, he matched the spacing of his columns with the pilasters on the American Bank Building on Morrison Street. The Art Deco capitals on the columns carry a Portland theme by using terra cotta yellow roses. The first rose imported to Oregon in 1840 was yellow. A ladybug and a shield bug are added for realism.

Taking advantage of the 19-foot elevation difference between the corner of Yamhill & Broadway, and the corner diagonally across the square; the architect built an amphitheater where people can sit and watch people. And in the northwest corner of the Square, he built a restaurant, and below it, an echo chamber for people's enjoyment and amusement.

Flowing water also plays a part in making the Square a people place. Fountains, pools and gargoyles spouting water are all part of the scene. The garden theme is also enhanced with potted flowering plum trees with purple leaves, purple tile and Brazilian hardwood park benches. The Square attracts people at all seasons with the huge brick patio as a place to set up displays representing timely attractions. Near the center of the Square is an 8-foot square section of paving that can be lifted out to provide for a 75 foot Christmas tree. Along 6th Avenue is a section of the iron gate from the Portland Hotel to add a bit of nostalgia to the garden theme. Even the paving bricks have meaning by bearing names of contributors.

The Square has 3,000 square feet of space for lease. There is 17,000 square feet under cover that is used for Tri-Met information and for public restrooms.

Like the ancient Greek Forums, the Square also has art:

- "Allow Me"; a life-like bronze sculpture with umbrella by J. Seward Johnson.
- "The Bronze Zoo"; by Georgia Gerber.
- "Weather Machine"; displays three creatures that symbolize the day's weather; a gold sun, "Helia", for a sunny day; a blue heron to forecast a drizzly, misty, or overcast day; a copper dragon signifying stormy weather. The displays are updated each day at noon. Colored lights indicate temperature and a pollution index monitors air quality. It was designed and built by Omen Design Group in 1988.
- The bronze medallion near the center of the Square is Will Martin's signature.