

ARCHITECTURE MINNESOTA

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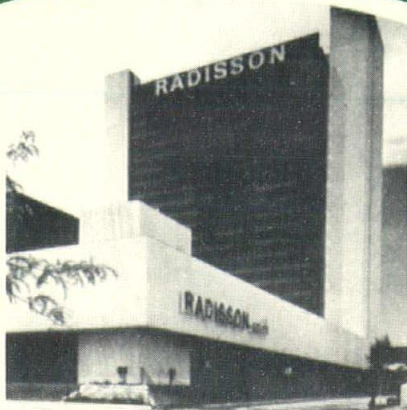
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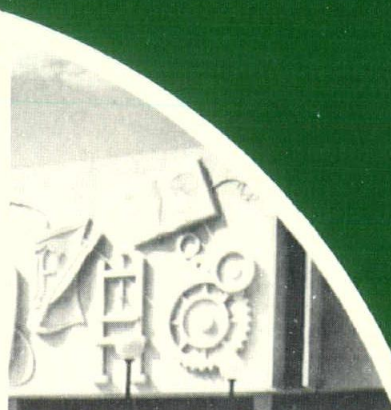
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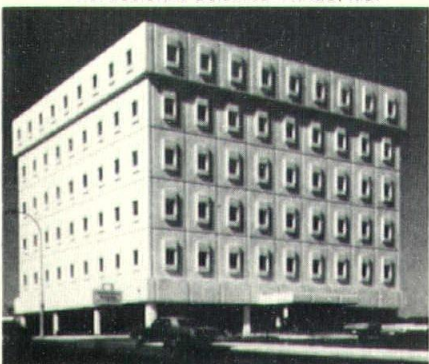
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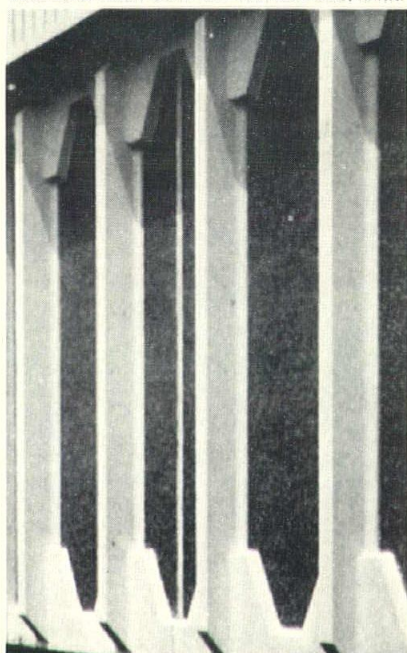
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RE-ENTRY	5
THE FUTURE OF ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST LIVABLE CITIES	7
ARCHITECTURE AT A GLANCE	9
WORK IN PROGRESS	12
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY NEWS	14

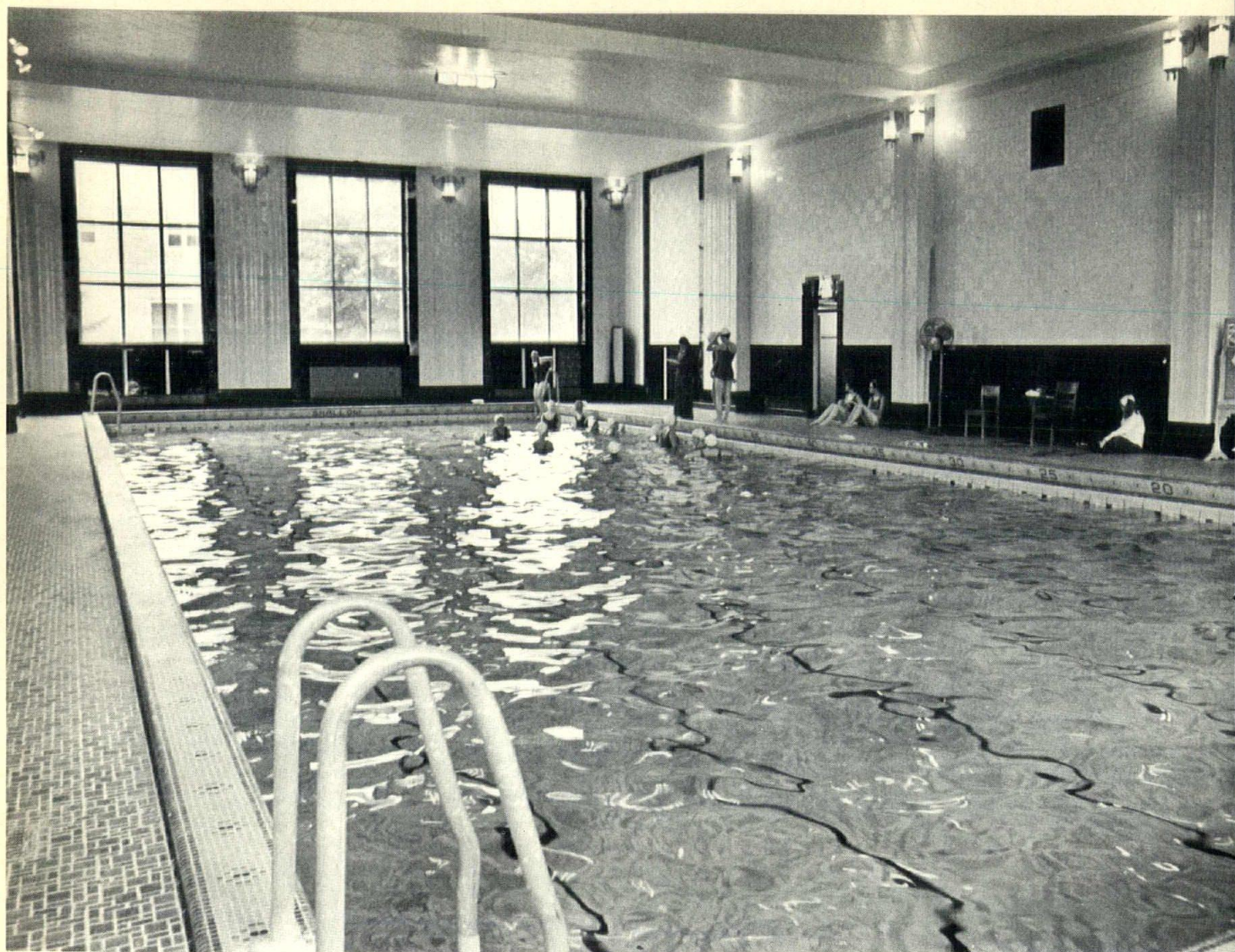
ARCHITECTURE: A METAPHOR FOR ITS EPOCH	16
THE TWIN CITIES	18
MINNEAPOLIS	26
DOWNTOWN MINNEAPOLIS	30
SAINT PAUL	34
DOWNTOWN SAINT PAUL	38
THE PEOPLE WHO CARE	44
ROBERT CERNY	52

A SYBARITIC ALTERNATIVE TO SIGHTSEEING	58
LETTERS	61
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	63
BOOKS	65

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Cover: The cover photo of Minneapolis by Phillip MacMillan James was taken from the terrace of the Walker Art Center during the height of the downtown renaissance. The IDS Tower, shown under construction, was not only to change the city's skyline profoundly and irrevocably, but also to provide the keystone of the Mall and Skyway System — the Crystal Court — a people place as important to the city as any ancient market square.



20-YEAR-OLD SWIMMERS...42-YEAR-OLD POOL!

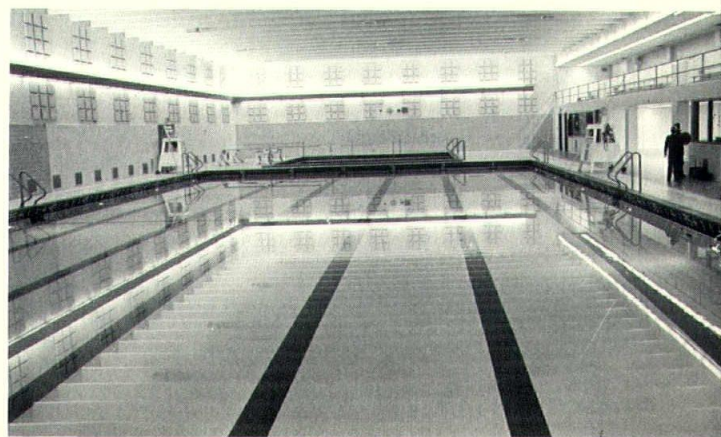
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MINNESOTA CERAMIC TILE INDUSTRY

RE-ENTRY

From the Editor



Recognition is not easily won nor is good work easily achieved. A generation ago it appeared that our downtowns, Saint Paul and Minneapolis, were slated for oblivion. As time passed, the strength of the suburban centers, the inevitability of the automobile appeared unconquerable. And indeed, for a time, it looked as if the core city was simply to be a banking emporium. The suburban centers developed and prospered. They offered unlimited parking, apparently free, a diversity of stores and were very conveniently accessible to the adjacent residential developments. It was a small town recreated, except that all the stores were in one air-conditioned environment. It was a logical and powerful alternative to the downtown where the visual blight, costly parking and scattered stores made inordinate demands on the courage and spirit of shoppers.

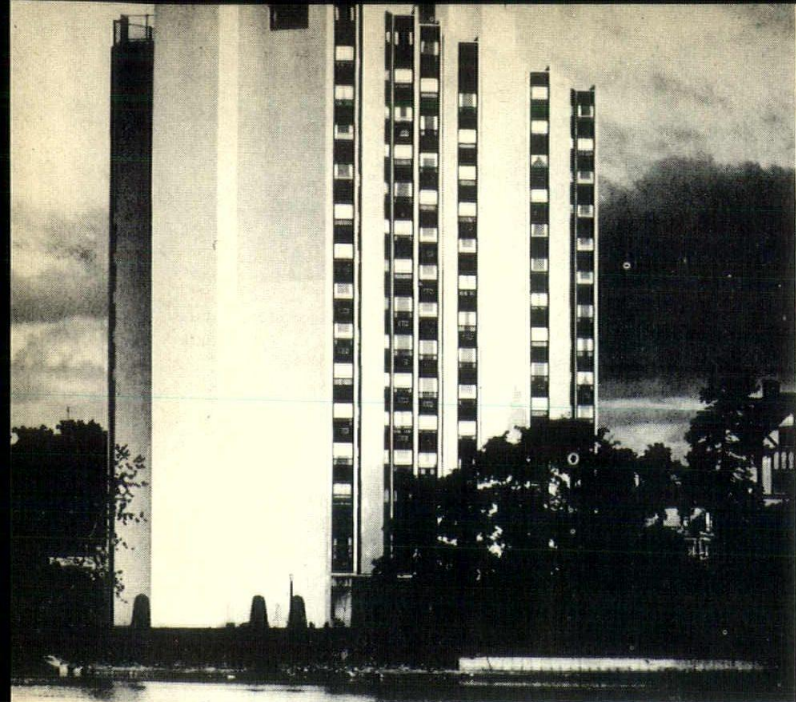
The cities were not old enough to withstand it all but they *were* too old to capitulate. Obstinacy, the pioneer spirit, pride and some very determined

and visionary leaders set out to rebuild the city. As told in this issue, the recovery was dramatic and forceful and, as so often, out of adversity grew a much stronger, more beautiful and greater core city.

In Minneapolis, the IDS Crystal Court is the greatest shopping center of them all; Nicollet Mall, Rice and Mears Park in Saint Paul are the agoras of our days. Like all the great meeting places in the world, they have become human centers of the urban life. Our people have re-entered the cities. They have, perhaps for the first time really, begun to enjoy the urban life. This hopeful, warm, cheerful, tolerant feeling which gives a city its soul and in which all the arts can flourish, is what has made our quality of life famous.

Aristotle said "Men come together in cities in order to live: they remain together in order to live the good life". The good life for all our citizens is yet to be attained, but we have made significant progress. □

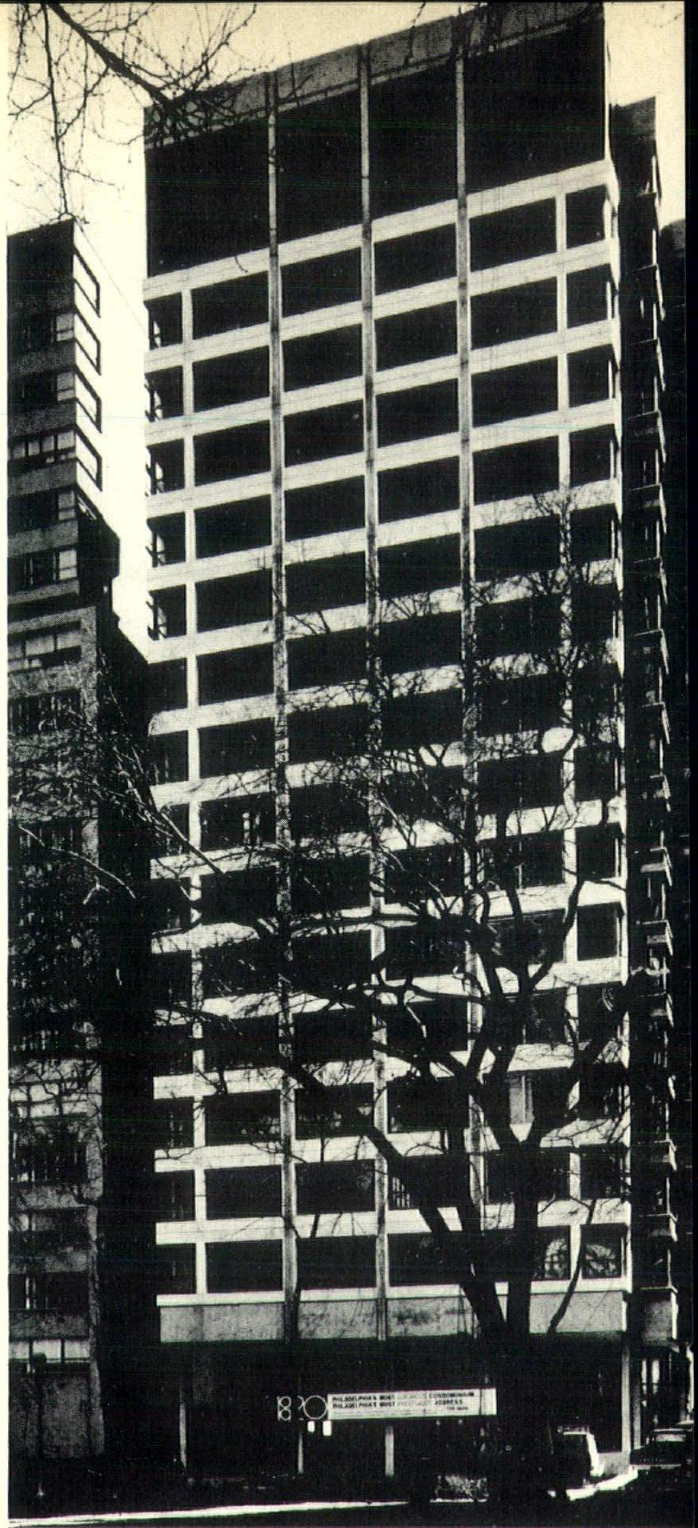
— Bernard Jacob



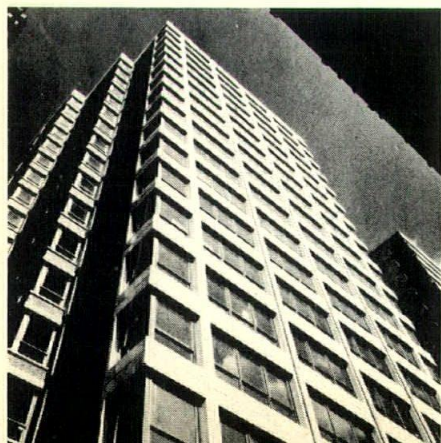
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AT STAKE

THE FUTURE OF ONE OF

"AMERICA'S MOST LIVABLE CITIES"

From the Executive Director
Minnesota Society of Architects

Minnesota and the Twin Cities of Minneapolis/Saint Paul have received considerable national acclaim for their quality of life, their urban planning, and their architecture. Much of this praise is deserved. Some, however, is overexuberance; and in fact some may not be deserved.

The acclaim Minnesota has received has been almost national in scope. It includes:

Paul Goldberger, architecture critic, *New York Times* (October 1974), "Minneapolis/Saint Paul seem rapidly on the way to becoming the most architecturally sophisticated cities in the United States."

Wolf Van Eckardt, *Washington Post* "Unlike Washington, D.C., and most American Cities, Minneapolis and Saint Paul are visibly on the rebound. It ought to inspire other cities; there is so much they can adopt. It is heartening to know that somewhere in this land of ours, spunk and determination can make a city truly livable."

The *Christian Science Monitor* began its series in June 1975 on the **Ten Most Livable Cities in America** with a feature on Minneapolis. Earlier, William Marlin, Urban Affairs Editor of the *Monitor* exclaimed in **Renaissance for a Livable City** — "Minneapolis and Saint Paul are pioneering standards that could change urban life across America: A revitalized city core that includes mammoth shopping centers, elevated water-proof pedestrian walkways and spectacular new buildings."

Jacqueline Robertson, former director of Midtown Planning New York City, indicated that "since World War II, Minneapolis/Saint Paul has lead the nation in innovations in urban design and planning and in producing quality new architecture."

Yet all is not well in the Twin Cities. The near future will determine whether the cities have the will and the resources to be the great cities they aspire to be.

Among the physical development

issues which we must clearly face are:

1. The downtown development plans of both Minneapolis and Saint Paul are now facing crucial tests on whether they are achievable or not.

In Minneapolis the downtown development district and the Loring Park Development will need to be realized in order to continue to build a strong, vital downtown, which is essential to a vigorous balanced metropolitan area. City planners, councilmen and city business leaders will be required to make difficult decisions to achieve these visions. The financial community will clearly have to provide considerable capital to make these projects feasible. Individuals will need to make a commitment to live near the downtown to make major housing developments like Loring Park, Gateway Centers and the next phases of Cedar Riverside Housing possible.

Saint Paul is faced with similar dilemmas as our economy continues to adversely affect any new development in downtown. The few "bright spots" are encouraging development in Lowertown, the proposed innovative Radisson Hotel, the projected enclosed shopping mall over parts of a major street called Seventh Place, expansion of the Arts and Science Center/Office/Medical Complex and a new Ramada Inn near the recently completed Civic Center. The number of businesses in downtown Saint Paul has declined from 431 to 161 since 1969. Saint Paul needs to regain its development momentum of the late 1960's, which in many ways overshadowed that of Minneapolis.

2. The Metropolitan Council's capability to achieve orderly, planned metropolitan growth will also be severely tested in the months ahead.

The development framework must be reinforced by strong Council action. Fortunately, recent Council action has been encouraging. However, several suburban communities have been

threatening to secede from the union. To maintain and enhance our "most livable metropolitan area," these suburban communities must actively participate in and lend support to the Council's policies. From time to time there also appears to be an increasingly growing rift between the suburban municipalities and the core cities. There will be differences, but they should not grow to become chasms of misunderstanding. This would cripple the Metropolitan Planning Program which is second to none in the country.

3. The state's and Twin Cities' cultural institutions are facing acute financial dilemmas.

In retrospect, the Minnesota State Arts Council was shabbily treated by the Minnesota Legislature. It must now seek to communicate better and to rebuild its legislative relationship. Many of our cultural institutions have invested heavily in facilities and have to appreciably curtail programs, staffs, and services. We must recommit ourselves to strengthening the state's and cities' cultural institutions.

4. The economic constraints to new development are rapidly growing.

Minnesota's tax climate is not very conducive to new development. The high costs of financing new construction have deterred the building of new developments of any magnitude.

Hordes of new codes, regulations and constraints, some without any rational basis, similarly hinder new development.

Unless Minnesota's Department of Economic Development and state governmental and corporate leaders become increasingly responsive to the matter, Minnesota will find that much of its plans are unachievable because the resources are not here.

5. Housing needs will become increasingly acute.

Some predict a severe housing shortage. On June 15 the Commission on Minnesota's Future released a report pointing out that Minnesota will have a considerable housing shortage commencing in 1978-1979 and continuing through the decade of the 80's. The test of the effectiveness of our newly established state programs will be how many housing units they produce and, most importantly, the human quality and viability of the units. As of 1974 the average house in the metropolitan area sold for more than \$40,000. Needless to say, this is beyond the income level of a considerable segment of our population.

6. The Minnesota legislature with a \$500,000,000 capital investment in buildings failed even to appropriate a fraction of what is needed to adequately maintain and update these facilities.

Meanwhile the State's correctional,

welfare, and some of our health care institutions have come under severe criticism for their many inadequacies.

In addition we have not taken strong measures in several other areas.

a. We have not sufficiently deterred the use of the automobile.

b. Our demands for energy will soon exceed our capacities to supply it, particularly in view of the changing Canadian energy situation.

c. Most of our municipalities lack a comprehensive municipal plan and the legislature failed to act on a bill providing resources and encouragement to do the necessary local planning.

d. Similarly no major long range action was taken on a metropolitan transportation program.

e. There is also only nominal attention given to the reduction of visual pollution. Capital improvement plans are very meager in their efforts to meet existing and pending human needs.

There is not one of these issues which does not have its concomitant serious human and social problems, from rising unemployment to the growth of what is essentially slum housing, even in the suburbs.

Yes, Minneapolis and Saint Paul deserve considerable praise but it is apparent there are severe problems which will soon downgrade the quality of life which we have built up unless visionary and dramatic steps are taken forthwith.

— Daniel J. Sheridan



ARCHITECTURE AT A GLANCE

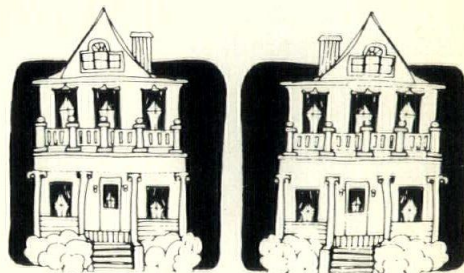
Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis indicated to Tom Hodne, Minneapolis architect, that she looks forward to coming to Minneapolis and seeing the Native American Center. Hodne was in New York to receive the coveted Municipal Art League Award. The League awarded the distinguished architecture award (only the second time it was given in five years) to the Hodne/Stageberg Partner's 1199 Plaza Housing Project, East Harlem. Among those on the jury were Paul Rudolph and Phillip Johnson. Earlier Peter Blake, writing in New York Magazine, indicated that the 60 million dollar project gave New York "the best of its kind we have seen in ages."

The Native American Center recently had its dedication. Designed by Hodne/Stageberg Partners it is the first center of its kind in the United States to offer social, cultural and recreational services for urban American Indians. Indian people were also extensively involved with the planning and design of the structure. The architectural focal point of the Center will be the art museum, chiefly because Indian culture is visually oriented and does not have a written language. A 750 seat outdoor amphitheatre will be used for pow-wows and presentations. The Minnesota Society of Architects Honor Awards Program will be held at the Center on Thursday evening, September 11, 1975.

Providing adequate housing for the handicapped has long been a concern of the Minnesota Society of Architects. Recently a Citizens Committee for Housing for the Handicapped has been very active seeking to make changes in the current codes for the physically handicapped. Representatives of the Minnesota Society of Architects have, over the years, contributed thousands of manhours to working committees and task forces of such organizations as the Governor's Commission for the Handicapped, the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children, and code and

regulatory agencies in developing viable codes and standards.

John Myklebust, Minneapolis architect, is presently completing the design of a 100-plus housing unit complex which, in large part, is designed explicitly for the physically handicapped. The non-profit housing corporation sponsoring the project is in fact composed of a number of handicapped individuals. Myklebust was also invited recently to Chicago to testify before the Assistant Secretaries of HUD and HEW on changes in housing programs to better accommodate the physically handicapped.



Architect promotes contemporary homes by designing an entire subdivision. White Bear Lake architect Eldon Morrison has completed four contemporary homes in a 22 lot subdivision he has purchased on White Bear Lake, named South Heights. Using design covenants controlling lot sales, Morrison intends to design all of the homes. Prices for the homes range from \$55 to \$70,000 for house-lot and all improvements.

The Minnesota Society of Architects homes design service available. Presentations, educational programs and information relating to architect designed homes are available from the Minnesota Society of Architects, 227-0761.



The Native American Center, Minneapolis, see page 29

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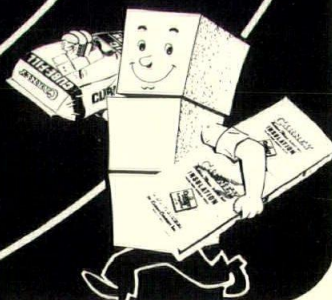
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Over 50 architects are anticipated to spend time at the ASK AN ARCHITECT program at the state fair answering questions on architecture posed by state fair goers.

Minneapolis architecture firm receives recognition in 1975 homes for better living program. An award of Merit for custom home design was presented to Parker/Klein Architects for the Parker Vacation Cabin in Solon Springs, Wisconsin.

Ely will soon have a new iron range cultural center. The State Designers Selection Board recently announced the retention of Architectural Resources of Hibbing and Duluth to design the 1.2 million dollar center. The project is yet another example of the vigorous program of the Iron Range Resources Council.

This selection marks the second project that has gone through the Designer Selection process which has served as a model for several states. The selection of architects is based upon their competence rather than on any political considerations.

Recently on display at the Edina Community Library were some 50 photographs entitled "Reflections of Minnesota as taken by Arthur H. Dickey, Edina Architect." The exhibit included many prize winning photos. Dickey has exhibited in and judged various international photo exhibitions. In 1972 and 1973 he was ranked first in the United States and fifth in the world as an international exhibitor. He has won some 50 awards for "best of show photos". Dickey operates a gallery above his architectural office at 50th and France in Edina. As an architect, he has also had a significant impact in the Edina area. Among the buildings he has designed are the Edina Community Library, Southdale YMCA, Edina Fire Station, Edina Pool and Bath, Embers Restaurants and the Edina Arts Building.

The relocation and restoration of the Hubbard Carriage House in Mankato is underway. It is planned by Foster Dunwiddie, noted preservationist, of the architectural firm of Miller Dunwiddie Architects. Built in 1891, this Queen Anne style structure was characterized as "finest home of its type in Minnesota outside of the Twin Cities" at the time it was constructed.

Fortune magazine recently had a major feature on the Butler Square Building in Minneapolis. The Los Angeles Times also cited the outstanding adaptive reuse of Butler Square. Their success with this project had led the firm of Miller Hanson Westerbeck Bell to a number of similar projects. The firm is doing the major adaptive reuse of the major office warehouse building in Mankato. In addition, they have been retained to do the renovation work on the Minneapolis Trade Center which is located immediately adjacent to Butler Square. The plan also calls for vacating the alley between the two buildings and establishing a garden greenhouse restaurant.

Another good local example of adaptive reuse is the renovation of the Wright Building, 2233 University Avenue, presently being done by Team 70 Architects for the owners, the Wright family, and a major new tenant, the Hoerner Waldorf Corporation. A straight forward red brick building with strong and graceful arched fenestration, it was built as a paper warehouse for Wright, Barret and Stilwell in 1914. It has housed a variety of tenants over the years and once served as an atomic blast shelter because of its solid construction.

Two stunning examples of the reuse of old service stations are a conversion in west Duluth to a ski and sport shop and the creation of the Main Place gift shop. With an estimated 1,100 former service stations no longer in operation, these structures have become an interesting challenge to architects and owners. The renovation of the Duluth Ski Shop was accomplished by Bill Moser of Architectural Resources in Duluth. The total cost of the construction was \$25,000.

In Minneapolis, Hammel Green and Abrahamson winced when asked to transform a grease stained former gasoline station into a bright new gift shop. However, Kurt Rogers, HGA's project architect for the job, covered the exterior with rough sawn cedar boards. Rogers planned landscaping and fencing for the area out front to give shape to the otherwise formless building and raised bright Marimekko fabric banners overall to draw attention to the new shop. Gas Stations? They can be easy to convert, said architect Rogers, and the character of a building can be reshaped into something

totally different than it was. Main Place's transformation cost \$30,000 or approximately \$33 per square foot.

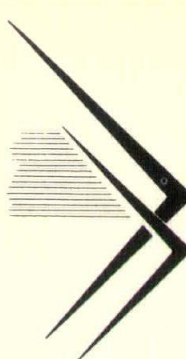
Winona was recently subject to an examination of what its community would look like if as energy-conservation-oriented as possible. The result is an exhibition and study, **Winona 1990: Towards An Energy Conservation Community**. This is yet another of the excellent pioneering efforts of Dennis Holloway, associate professor at the U of M's School of Architecture, and his students. Holloway had earlier been involved with project Oubourous-constructing an energy conservation oriented home and restoring an older home to maximize energy conservation.

Speakers and information on energy conservation and building design are also available from the Minnesota Society of Architects by contacting the MSA at 227-0761. This is part of a large speakers bureau which is available on such diverse subjects as historic preservation, home design, planning, what is good design, etc.

More awards have been received by Minnesota architectural firms for excellence in design. The Guild for Religious Architecture recently gave an Honor Award to the firm of Bergstedt Wahlberg Bergquist Rohkohl of Saint Paul for the design of the Saint Stephens Church. The firm of Frederick Bentz/Milo Thompson of Minneapolis was also cited with a Merit Award for its design of its Prince of Peace Lutheran Church.

The National Department of Transportation recently honored an Austin, Minnesota architectural firm with two environmental design excellence awards. The firm of Warren Kane and Associates received two awards out of the 635 entries. They were for the Dresback Information Center on I-90, just on the Minnesota Border across from LaCrosse, Wisconsin and the Beaver Creek Information Center on the South Dakota/Minnesota border. The award was presented jointly to the Minnesota Department of Transportation and to the Kane firm.

For further information, contact Minnesota Society of Architects, Noel Shenker or Dan Sheridan (612) 227-0761. □




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WORK IN PROGRESS

Gary K. Moore

During the last few years, the energy crisis has brought about a multitude of needed actions on numerous areas of energy consumption. This activity ranges from better insulating of individual dwelling units to extensive advertising of energy saving products to research and development efforts to new technical data for manufacturers of energy consuming equipment. As with any far reaching societal concern, there soon evolve laws and regulations limiting its use, the methods of its consumption, etc.

This brief article is to review the points in the proposed Minnesota

energy regulations which will affect architects, engineers and owners. From a general point of view one important feature is that the proposed regulations require extensive documentation of compliance to specific standards.

Specific design standards are outlined for such things as the efficiency of your mechanical systems, the heat losses and gains through windows and doors, and the efficiency of lighting fixtures.

Energy Use Limitations

Accompanying these specific standards are many specific energy use limitations. Limitations include how much heat loss or gain the total ex-

terior envelope can experience in both winter and summer, how much electric energy you may consume, how much lighting you may put on the facade of your building, and a limit as to how inefficient your mechanical systems can be.

Documentation of compliance is required for almost all projects. This documentation means considerably more work for the engineer and architect and higher fees and building costs to the owner. However, this increased initial cost will almost certainly be offset in reduced operating cost savings resulting from adherence to the regulatory standards.

Specifically, there are a number of items of interest to the engineer, owner

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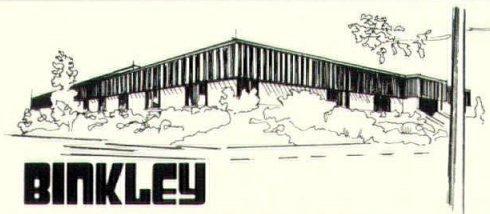
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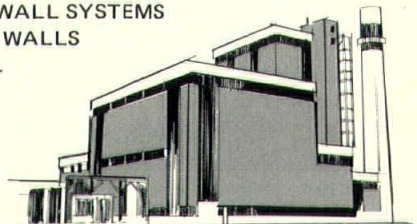
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and architect which bear mentioning.

Air conditioning systems would be required to be designed to maintain an interior summer temperature of 78 degrees and the heating system an interior temperature of 68 degrees. The heating and cooling system's full capacity could be only 110 percent of the calculated load rather than 120 percent — 150 percent or 200 percent of the calculated load. This equipment would be less expensive to buy and operate.

Heat Storage

The proposed regulations require that each mechanical system be equipped with devices to greatly reduce energy consumed in habitable areas during hours of non-use. It also encourages one to take into account the heat-storing capabilities of the mass of the building. With a large amount of heat able to be stored in building construction you can probably cut back operation of the systems a good deal of time when there is no use, saving energy and money.

The new regulations would require that all window, door, ceiling, roof, floor and wall construction have thermal breaks. This would mean more expensive windows and doors for sure. All entrances would require either a vestibule or revolving door.

Another requirement states that energy exhaust make-up systems having a capacity of more than 4,000 c.f.m./minute would have a heat recovery system capable of extracting 50 percent of the heat in the exhaust air.

All the ducts that would be used in forced air mechanical systems that experience a temperature differential of 30 degrees or more would be insulated.

For all buildings over 5,000 square feet, the architects or engineers will have to figure energy consumption of several different fuels over **10 years of operation**. The engineer or architect

will be required to break this total consumption down into the categories of space heating, space cooling, service water heating and illumination.

Water Flow Controlled

All shower heads would be the flow control type which limits the water flow to a maximum of 2 gallons/minute.

Lavatories of restrooms in public facilities would be equipped with slow closing valves which will limit flow to no more than 1 gallon at a time.

Each lighting circuit would be required to be switched so that a small number of the lights could be turned on at any one time, rather than have the situation of either all on or all off.

"Task Oriented" Concept

Lighting levels would be based upon the "Task Oriented" concept rather than the complete general lighting concept. General lighting levels would be only one-third the task area lighting level with hallway and seating area lighting one-third the general lighting level.

Recent changes require us all to be more energy conservative in our building design construction and maintenance. These regulations will no doubt result in slightly higher construction costs, but the increased costs will just as certainly be recovered in large energy savings in all buildings. □

Mr. Moore is with the firm of Bergstedt, Wahlberg, Bergquist, Rohkohl of Saint Paul.

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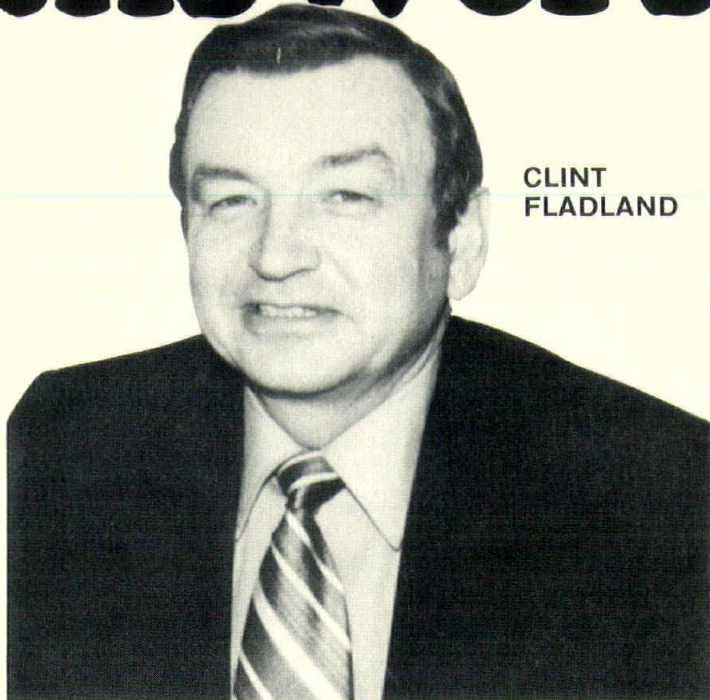
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CONSTRUCTION

Robert Snow

I wonder who it was who first stated "If you never stick your neck out, you'll never get your head above the crowd?" At least I'm quite sure it wasn't the same person who pointed out that the difference between holding your head up and sticking your neck out is not great but it is certainly worth understanding just what the difference is! I guess that's at least part of the explanation as to how I got involved in writing this column. I hope you will make the job easier for me by sending me news of people, products, projects which might be included in future issues.

O.C. "Bud" Oberg, an electrical engineer well known to many in the industry, has recently been promoted by Northern States Power Company to Superintendent of Building Operations and Maintenance for the NSP metro area. Bud is a past president of the Minnesota-Dakota Chapter, Producers' Council and has also been active in CSI, CEC and other industry organizations.

In the last column I spoke of the challenge to the Statute of Limitations in Minnesota. Those of us who attended the national CSI convention in New Orleans heard in one session about the trend to expose all of us to the hazards of liability claims. The concept in the law of "privity of contract" seems to be on its way out. Formerly you could only be sued for claims on a construction project by the party with whom you had a direct contractual relationship. I think the time has come for some laws to protect the public from frivolous and irresponsible suits.

One of the speakers at the CSI convention, Saul Horowitz, Jr., former national president of AGC, died in the recent plane crash on Long Island while returning from the New Orleans meetings. His contributions were many and his repeated appeals for an

INDUSTRY NEWS

"enlightened self-interest" approach to solving construction industry problems made great sense.

Wes Blumenburg will be manning the newly opened Minneapolis area office for Gage Brothers Concrete in the Eden 100 Building, Suite 211, 5100 Eden Avenue. His company's home office is in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

That phrase "enlightened self-interest" brings to mind the question as to why the industry generally has no training program for those vitally important people on every project, the foremen and the superintendents? As the building process becomes more complex, the demand for qualified leaders in these roles becomes more vital to the self-interest of the owner, the architect-engineer and to the contractor. If such a training program could be launched, I should think it would have the enthusiastic support of both labor and management.

To someone who has been involved in building design and construction for more than a quarter of a century, I find it interesting and encouraging to hear architects' conversations these days sprinkled with such terms as "cash flow", "rate of return", "depreciation schedules", etc. One word which has only recently been used openly in reference to the architectural and engineering professions is that of "marketing". Looking around the area at the larger projects of the last decade or so, makes me fervently hope that our local firms are meeting with as much success in their marketing efforts in **other** areas as outside firms are here. Presently we have a Philadelphia firm for the Cargill office building and a Chicago firm for the Duluth Water Treatment Plant just to name two. Then looking around we see the American National Bank, Walker

Art Center, Hennepin County Government Center, IDS, Minneapolis Art Institute, NSP Generating Plants and even the Nicollet Mall.

New officers of the local Construction Specifications Institute chapter taking office July 1 are: Clinton C. Fladlund, President, Dwight Jennings, Vice President, Alex Gintner, Vice President, Bruce Waldo, Vice President, Lawrence Klick, Secretary, Roy Sather, Treasurer, and Arthur Nelson, Director. Continuing in office are LeRoy Palmquist, immediate past president and two directors, Audrey Brucker and Stephen Reiland.

We have all been hearing of the requirements for increasing the

amounts of insulation in the walls and roofs of buildings being designed. Then on the other hand we hear warnings from the National Roofing Contractors Association to the effect that greatly increased amounts of roof insulation may dramatically shorten the life of the roof membranes because of more rapid changes and higher roof membrane temperatures. The requirements or guidelines being advocated through conservation efforts in some cases are recommending that "U" value not exceed 0.05. This would seem to indicate that where additional insulation is required, thought should also be given to additional plies of membrane to resist the greater stresses which will occur. □



Architecture: A metaphor for its epoch

John Rauma

Architectural historians have illuminated and attributed meaning and significance to architectural form by establishing a generative relationship of form to other aspects of the comprehensive cultural setting of the civilization in which the form is manifest. Architecture is seen as a metaphor for its epoch. **Through history, architecture has reflected the evolution of human value systems.** Hence, to understand meaning and significance in the architecture of the thirty post-World War II years, it is useful to view it in the context of shifting values which occurred, and which are now in process, to respond to critical issues and events of the period.

During the immediate post war years, institutions were challenged to meet expanding demands for community services generated by high levels of optimism and expectation. Young new families were being formed, and urban areas were expanding at accelerating rates. The choice of higher education was newly opened to many. During this period, institutional concern was primarily with "catching up". Institutional forms were impacted very little by concerns for social justice, or any new perception of the relationships between people, and the institutions serving them. Architectural form theory was in process of reconciling the romanticism of Frank Lloyd Wright, the classic asceticism of Mies Van Der Rohe, and the "functional" expressionism of Le Corbusier and other leaders of the so-called "international school." "Form follows function", the observation of Horatio Greenough, however stated, became a near universal axiom to appropriate architectural form response. "Function" was perceived in terms of activities, and movement containers, and organizations. **Although "man" may have been placed at the center, as the object of architectural design "philos-**

ophy", he was placed there as an abstraction who participated in the use of formal, and spacial abstractions perceived as "functions" by the institutions, and by the architects. It is not surprising that the architecture of this time appears to be confused, as was the self defeating process of selecting a philosophical direction, often declared and expressed in eclectic terms with generous borrowing from the work of the three "masters", all then still living and creatively productive.

The public school building, the fundamental building block of community services, used as the modulating element in community planning, and organization became a prime source of architectural commissions. The central concern of the school designer's mission involved refinement and development of the tradition-directed classroom. Bi-lateral clerestory day-lighting, and systematic finger plan arrangements of single and double-loaded corridors which relentlessly pursued the age-hierarchy order of the school administrators' form concept, characterized the work of the period.

Simultaneously, expanding suburbs were generating new markets and employment opportunities. It was perhaps inevitable that the corporate retailer-merchant would perceive that strategic concern with the automobile, access, and parking, and the provision of amenity, in stimulating climate-controlled public spaces, would enhance the success of planned non commercial facilities. Scaled and arranged for access only by auto, the new regional shopping centers focused importance on the consumer and gave him reassurance by providing space and activity for his enjoyment, participation and enrichment to a fuller measure of his capacity than other public facilities, and traditional downtowns had previously done.

Following the period of post-war reorientation and consolidation, the manufacturing industries serving the

construction industry began to introduce a new plethora of materials, products, and building systems, the availability of unimagined choice of technologies assailed the design professions and added greater confusion, and distraction from primary underlying design issues. The designers' mission evolved to cloaking institutional forms in new curtain-wall wrappings.

The power and paternal role of society's institutions seemed to grow inexorably. Resources for institutional solution of urban, health, education, and transportation, problems increased, and the institutional presence was manifest in new constructions, at all levels, everywhere. **While the post-war generation moved toward realization of individual material goods, its participation in formulating and affecting institutional policies and goals was benign.** The extraordinary material well-being which was attained, was accompanied by stereotyped life style, and an "other-directed" value system which is easily manipulated and oriented to the marketplace. The interacting technocracy which creates and satisfies consumer demand for industrial goods, at the cost of accelerating depletion of the world's natural resources appeared to function solely in self interest and with only short-term benefits in mind.

Rumblings of frustration, and disillusionment, regarding civil injustice based upon race, began, early, to articulate issues of human rights, which were being ignored in the universal pursuit of individual gain, and institutional self interest. Reaction against a materialistic and fragile life style, and accompanying civil injustice toward minority groups, began to be expressed in demonstrations on campuses and in public places. Ripples of discontent ultimately amplified to a ground-swell which reversed the nation's view of its commitment in Vietnam.

Institutional response to various waves of civil demonstration and counter-reaction has been to create

more open forms of operation with greater access to a wider and more representative participation of institutional clientele, consumer and user. To achieve a higher order of responsiveness, the design professions learned to seek face to face communication with potential users to have first hand information regarding expressed values, concerns, and requirements. Through investigations of the social sciences, new knowledge is sought regarding the potential impact of new environments on people, and the prospect of enhancing processes and interactions which they regard as valuable and healthful. Programmatic input toward goals has impacted architectural response which is more humane. Buildings are provided with "people" places. Recognition of individual learning differences have exploded the "traditional classroom" into a variety of spaces for learning, and for the utilization of new learning resources. **New environmental flexibility enhances the potentiality of the user to interact positively with his environment to create more responsive and effective settings to suit individual needs.** Public facilities, are seen to be inter-related with other commercial center activities to enhance convenience, to strengthen the feeling of community, and to create levels of interest and stimulation which will help establish a feeling of place in the community.

Churches, without sacrifice of liturgical use and meaning, are conceived to be community facilities, and centers for community action programs and activities. School facilities are perceived to have a larger and more extended community significance also. The introduction of "public space" in institutional facilities responds to the realization that intervals between assigned "functional" usages, require appropriate non-assigned space as well, that buildings require interior "relief" spaces, just as cities need parks, open spaces and plazas. The significance of

architectural attainment in the IDS block in central Minneapolis is the realization of the "Crystal Court", a public place, of great intensity and stimulation, which nucleates an extended amenity system serving and interlinking a major employment center. Here, "man" seems, again, to be at the center.

The developing environmental crisis, attributable to the exponential increase in the consumption of our natural resources and the effects of urban, and industrial waste came into critical focus with sudden and shocking awareness of petroleum shortage, and our dependence on world resources outside of geopolitical control of the United States. **Perception of the earth as a "closed system" of finite and limited resources, where "man" is as dependent, in his relation to the biosphere, as all other biological organisms, has given new impetus and strength to environmental concern.**

A first order response has been to establish new institutional mechanisms to deal with environmental concern, and energy resources. Obviously, the consumption of energy for building environmental systems can be moderated by improvements in the insulating value of exterior envelopes. Statutory regulation in the design of building envelopes is already at hand, and will likely become more stringent. Such necessary controls will only slow the rate of energy resources consumption and must be regarded as stop-gap. The great challenge to research and development in the design for human shelter is the achievement of autonomy from fossil-fuel energy systems by development of new technologies using solar, wind, geothermal, tidal, and nuclear energy sources.

The impact of world resource reduction on our standard of living will unfold over future generations. **Undoubtedly, over time, there will be startling change to post-affluent standards of living radically different from those we enjoy now.** Inevitably, the character of

our physical environment will also be altered. The fact that our concern now directs us to more careful stewardship of our environment and resources is a positive force.

Impact of these concerns on the architecture of the Seventies is, as yet, hardly discernable. However, at the metropolitan and regional scale, it is noteworthy to realize that through planning and development policy designed and implemented by the Metropolitan Council, the aquifer which collects and regenerates water supply for the metropolitan region is being stabilized and protected from pollution.

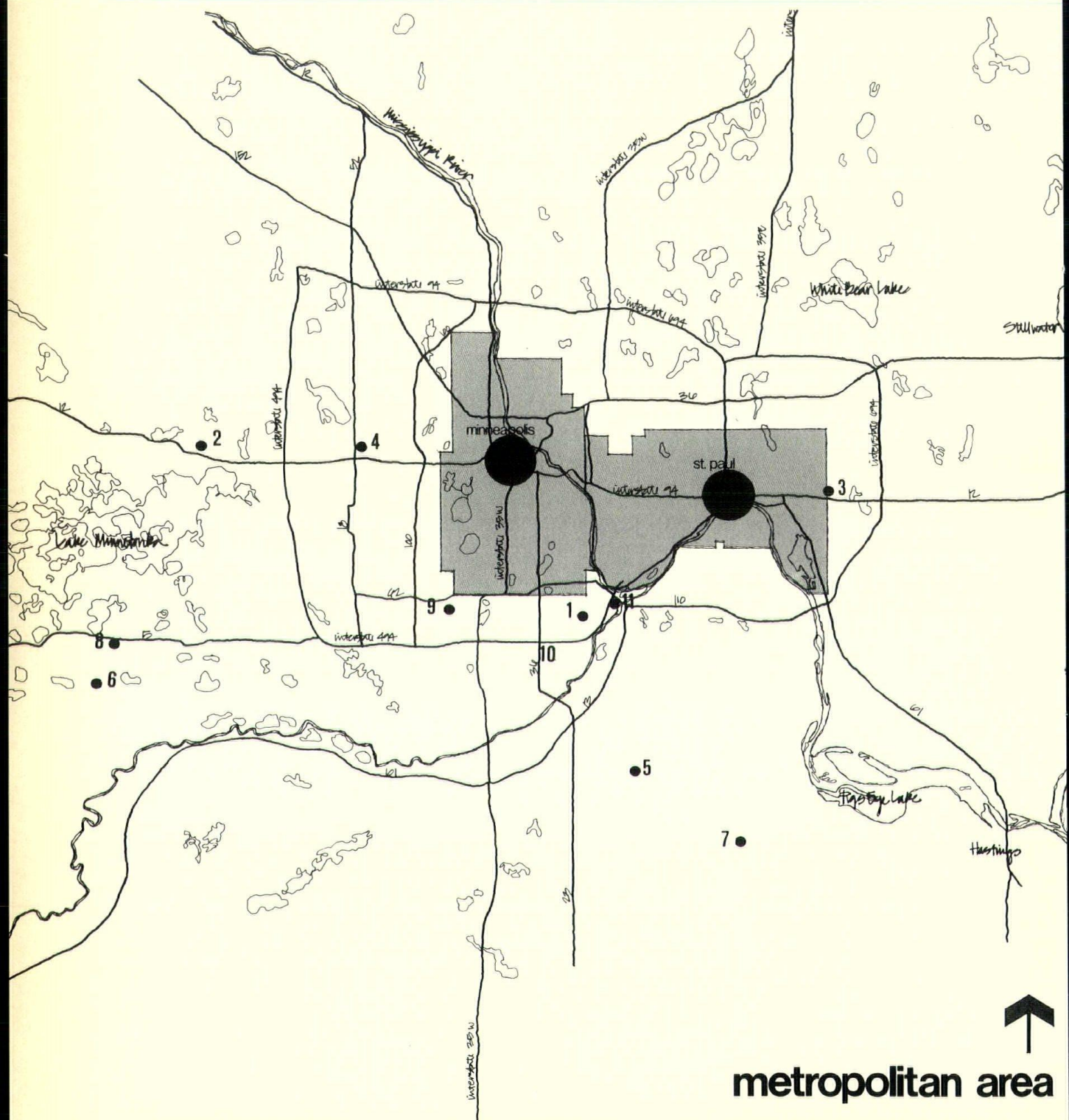
At the scale of buildings, one of the most immediate effects has been a trend to recycling, re-use, and adaptive rehabilitation of older structures to new uses.

Project "ouroboros", an experimental prototype dwelling designed and constructed by students in the environmental studio of the School of Architecture, at Rosemount, is heated by direct transfer of heat from solar radiation to water, where it is stored for transfer to a forced air heating system. Wind energy is used to drive a high efficiency propeller-driven electric generator. Electric power is stored in storage batteries. The dwelling form is configured and constructed to conserve comfort conditions with minimum heat transfer between the exterior and interior. The house has a south-facing greenhouse for food propagation. Perhaps project ouroboros is a footprint of the future.

Rapid changes in the relationships between society and its institutions, and in newly emerging social values, occurring in an atmosphere where environmental resources are treasured are re-orienting and liberating creative architectural thought and practice. □

John Rauma is vice-president of Griswold & Rauma Architects, Inc. of Minneapolis. He is Professor of Architecture at the University of Minnesota School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture and also a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

The Twin Cities



Saint Paul and Minneapolis, like many cities throughout the nation and the world, owe their existence to a river — in this instance the Mississippi river. Saint Paul is the older of the Twins and the capital of the state while Minneapolis is younger, larger and faster growing. Saint Paul, located near the head of navigation on the Mississippi became in the 1840s an important commercial centre for the Upper Midwest. Minneapolis derives its name from the Sioux word **minne** (water) and the Greek word **polis** (city). It was chartered in 1867 and its population then was approximately 13,000. The population of Minneapolis today is approximately 430,000. Saint Paul's population is over 300,000 and the whole Twin Cities area, the Metropolitan area, numbers somewhat over 2,000,000.

Man-made rivers — highways — now take the form of beltlines, cross town freeways, river roads and thus bisect and sometimes dissect the Metropolitan area. They give quick access to the suburban rings, some of which have become important centres on their own. (e.g., Southdale, see No.). The earliest suburbs where affluent settlers built their dreamhomes are still very desirable residential areas where the well-to-do and the nearly well-to-do "enjoy the benefits of democracy". To the west of Minneapolis, the lake Minnetonka area (1.) has some noteworthy examples of eclectic and contemporary residential design (e.g. Barnes, Johnson, Giorgula, Rapson, etc.) North of Saint Paul, the White Bear Lake area (2.) was also served early by a rail line from downtown. It offers a most beautiful setting for its older expansive estates as well as for the newer more modest homes.

One of the most highly developed highway corridors is along Interstate 494 south of Minneapolis (3.). The airport, sportscenter, Southdale shopping center and the intersection by

important north-south highways, have given rise to a panoply of office buildings, office and industrial parks, hotels, motels, auto dealerships and restaurants. Typically the development was and continues to be additive and resembles, as one architect said a "segmented McDonalds hamburger stand".



THE METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

The Metropolitan Council is the regional planning and coordinating agency of government for the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. The Council was created by the Minnesota State Legislature in 1967, and reports to it frequently, making recommendations on ways to ensure that metropolitan growth is rational, orderly, and economic.

In essence, the Council's job is to take on the physical and social problems that have regional impact and to plan or coordinate programs designed to solve the problem. At the same time, the Council's job is to establish guidelines for the orderly and economic growth of the seven county Metropolitan Area and to synchronize public and private development efforts.

Council membership is made up of 16 part-time citizens appointed by the Governor from geographic districts in the Metropolitan Area on the one-man, one-vote principle. The Council Chairman, the 17th member, represents the Area at large, and serves at the Governor's pleasure. The Council has a full-time staff, and is supported by a .23 mill levy augmented by state and federal contracts.

METROPOLITAN OPPORTUNITY - THE METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT GUIDE

The Council also has the responsibility to produce the Metropolitan Development Guide. The Guide delineates the policies, plans, and programs which give direction to the orderly and economic development of the Metropolitan Area. It contains the physical, social, and economic criteria for Council review of community plans and grant applications. The Guide's objective is to emulate the hopes of the citizens of the Metropolitan Area and to reflect their highest optimism about what kind of life is possible here. The Guide provides leadership direction to develop a metropolitan framework of community facilities, one within which communities can urbanize in a way that maintains and enhances our individual quality of life.

1. **Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport (1962/1974), Off Interstate 494, east**

The Cerny Associates, Minneapolis

Formerly "Wold Chamberlain Field", it is the major airport serving the Upper Midwest. The location shots for the movie "Airport" were shot here and it is also the home of Northwest and North Central Airlines. Various additions and modifications have been made from 1963 to 1974.



2. **Spring Hill Conference Center (1961/1972), County Road 6, west of Highway 101, Wayzata**

Edward L. Barnes, New York

Originally the home of John Cowles, Jr., it was expanded to provide meeting rooms, guest rooms and dining facilities for the Spring Hill Conference Center which opened in the fall of 1972. The sixty-two acre site overlooks Long Lake and provides a serene and inspiring setting for those meeting in conference.

The center is interested in encouraging discussions which probe the political, social, economic and other aspects of the fundamental changes occurring in our institutions . . . which project these changes toward the end of the century and of the millenium . . . and which examine — in relation to basic human values — both the issues raised by the efforts to direct this change, and the choices that will be required.

Spring Hill is particularly concerned with conferences which bring together a diversity of backgrounds . . . individuals working in different fields who will come, in the course of their sessions, to a larger understanding of the interrelationships of their various disciplines and activities.



3. **3M Center/Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (1955-present), Interstate 94 and McKnight Road, Maplewood**
Ellerbe Architects, Bloomington; 3M and others

Corporate headquarters of Minnesota's largest corporation consists of fifteen buildings located on a 417 acre site east of Saint Paul. The first office tower was designed by Ellerbe Architects in 1955 and subsequent buildings have been designed by 3M's own architectural division as well as by other local firms. The home of Scotch Tape, Scotch Lite, adhesives, sandpaper, alarm systems and many many other products.



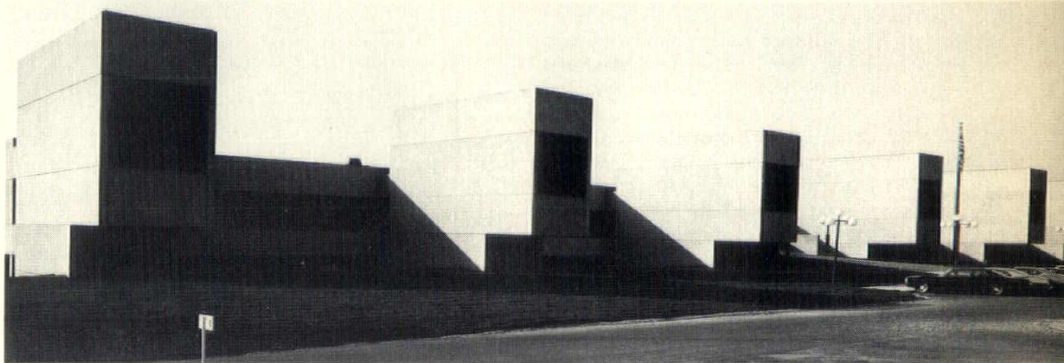
4. **General Mills, Inc. (1958), 9200 Wayzata Boulevard, Golden Valley**
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Chicago

The original building by SOM houses the corporate headquarters of General Mills. The computer wing and parking garage on the east, added later, were designed by A. Epstein from Chicago; the food marketing wing on the west (the home of Betty Crocker) was also a later addition designed by SOM.



5. **Dakota County Area Vocational-Technical Institute (1969), East 145th Street and Akron Road, Rosemount**
McGuire-Courteau Architects, Inc., Saint Paul

One of several large vocational-technical institutes in the Metro area, this one permits adaptation for a student body of up to 2,000.



6. Jonathan (1968), Interstate 494 to Highway 5, west, toward Chaska

Ben H. Cunningham, Director of Design; Bailey Associates, Landscape Architects

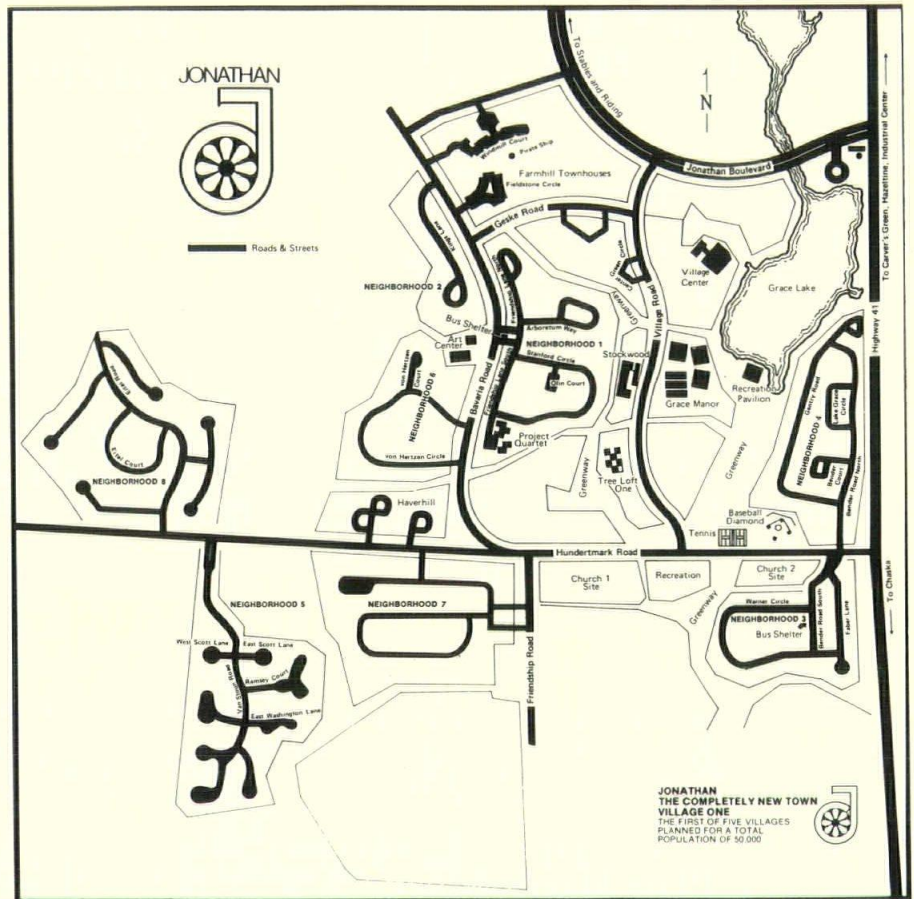
Jonathan, being developed on an eight thousand acre site in Carver County, is the first new community in the United States financed under the New Communities Act of 1968. Begun in 1968, Jonathan will be developed over a twenty year period for a total population of 50,000. Planned by New Community Services, Jonathan consists of five villages interlaced by a greenway system. Ultimately Jonathan will contain industry to provide 18,000 jobs. Residential and industrial neighborhoods and buildings have been done by a variety of architects. Some noteworthy multiple housing solutions, the Village Center and several other buildings are of particular architectural interest.

Jonathan is an 8,200-acre new community located on 25 miles southwest of Minneapolis. It derives its name from Jonathan Carver, an 18th century English explorer who discovered the Minnesota River.

The general plan provides for five villages of approximately 7,000 people each grouped around a town center containing a population of 15,000. The commercial complex in the town center is projected as a major regional diversified center serving an eventual population of 150,000, reaching well beyond Chaska.

The villages will be linked by two access systems, one for cars and buses and one for pedestrians and bicyclists, with underpasses to assure safe crossing of major thoroughfares.

Three industrial parks totaling 1,950 acres are included within the plan, and the 1,700 acres of continuous park system that connect the elements of the plan are used as utility corridors. Several types of innovative housing are being tried; and prototypes of low-cost stack units, flexible dwellings, box and panel units have been erected.



Minnesota Zoological Garden (under construction), Apple Valley

Masterplan: InterDesign, Inc., Minneapolis; Design and Construction Management: Zoo-team - InterDesign, Inc., Peterson, Clark and Associates, and Robert M. Lambert, Inc.

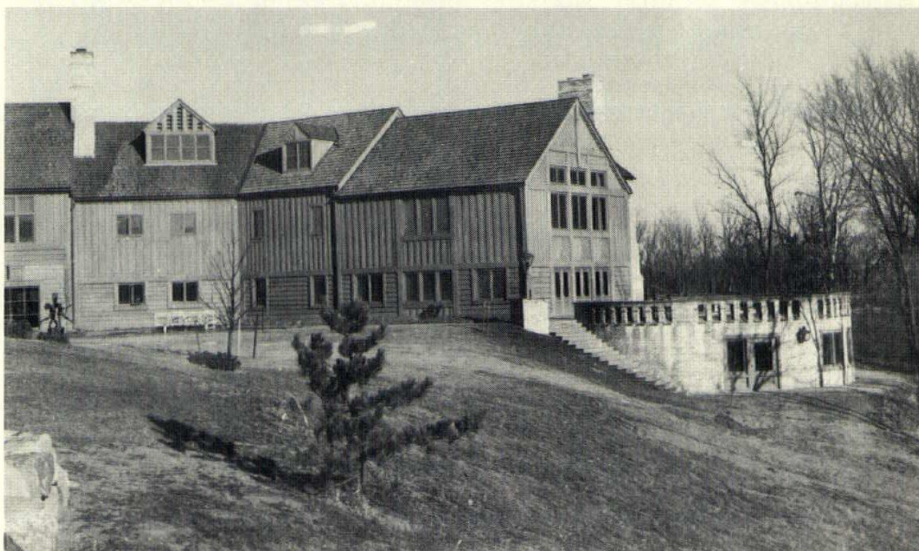
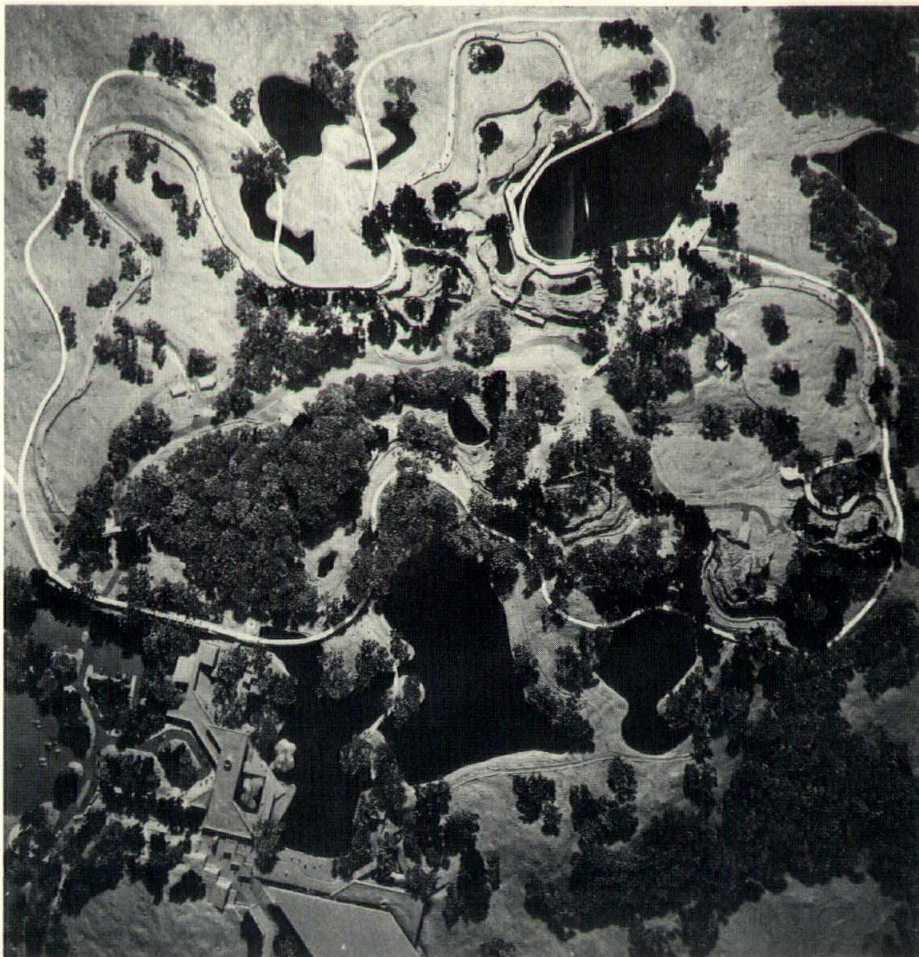
The 1973 Minnesota State Legislature granted funding to the Minnesota State Zoological Board which provided \$22,345,000.00 for the construction of the new Minnesota Zoological Garden. The site consists of 460 acres of rolling farm and woodland located 15 miles south of the Twin Cities. The major exhibits include the following: Northern Trek, Oriental Exhibit, North Arctic Waters Exhibit, Minnesota Exhibit and Mini-Zoo.

A proposed mono-rail will connect to an all-weather concourse, thus making the entire zoo easily and comfortably accessible to the public year round. Scheduled to open to the public in the spring of 1977, the Minnesota Zoological Garden has received several national design awards for its innovative design concepts.

Minnesota Landscape Arboretum/Educational and Research Building (1974), 3675 Arboretum Drive, Chaska

Edwin H. Lundie, Saint Paul

A fine example of the work of the late Ed Lundie, completed after his death by Bettenburg, Townsend, Stolte and Comb of Saint Paul, his associates on this project. The building is situated within the University of Minnesota Arboretum and contains a restaurant, classrooms, auditorium and library. The Arboretum is devoted to the development and propagation of ornamental landscaping materials such as trees, shrubs groundcover, etc. and its extensive grounds form a dazzling display at almost any time of the growing season.



9. Southdale Shopping Center (1956), France Avenue and 66th Street, Edina

Victor Gruen Associates, Los Angeles, architects and engineers; Larry Smith and Associates, planners

Famed nationally as the first major regional shopping center. It inspired a vast development of apartment buildings, office complexes, medical facilities and other secondary shopping complexes. The Dayton Hudson Corporation has since erected several more shopping centers, notably Rosedale, north of Saint Paul, Brookdale northwest of Minneapolis and the most recent Ridgedale, immediately west of Minneapolis. In all instances these centers have had peripheral effect on the area, giving rise to other ring facilities.



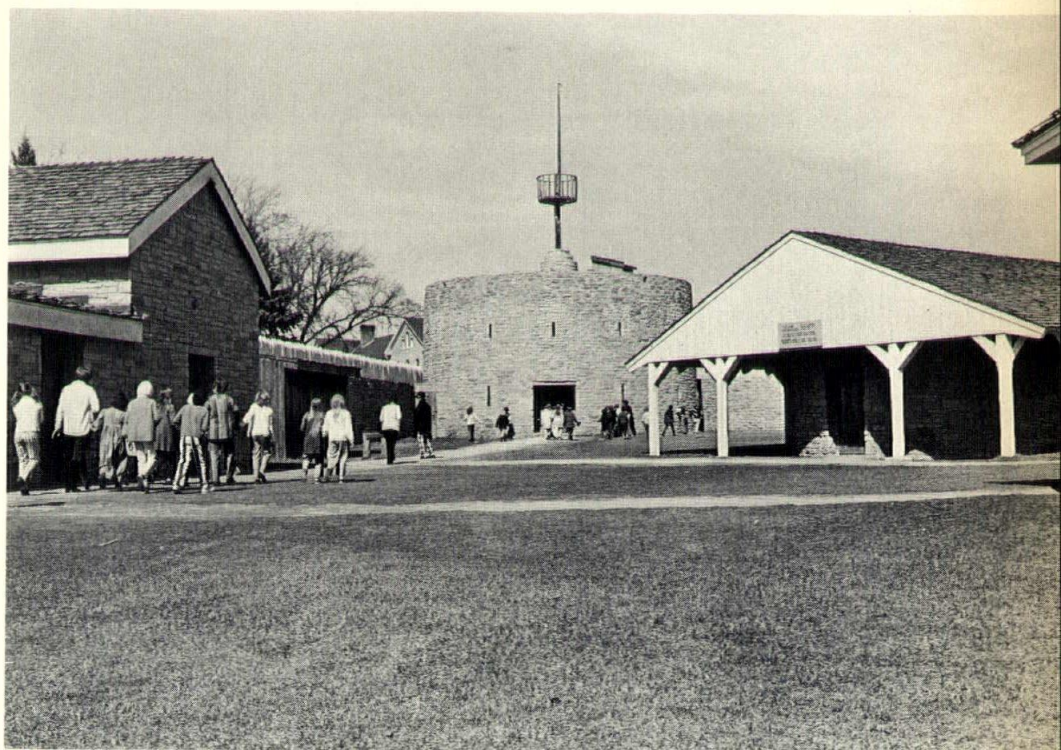
10. Metropolitan Stadium and Sports Center, Bloomington, Interstate 494 and Cedar Avenue South

Met Stadium, with a capacity of 46,000, is home of the Vikings and Minnesota Twins. It was designed by the Cerny Associates and completed in 1956. Met Sports Center, designed by Frank Pattee & Associates, houses the North Stars. It has a capacity of 15,000 and was completed in 1967.



Historic Fort Snelling (1820-1825), Southwest of Saint Paul, at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers

Fort Snelling, Minnesota's first military post, was built between 1820 and 1825. From 1820 until 1858, when Minnesota became a state, Fort Snelling guarded the frontier and made possible the settlement of Minnesota. In 1960 Fort Snelling was designated Minnesota's first National Historic Landmark. Restoration of Fort Snelling began in 1965 and will be completed in 1977.



Fort Snelling, Minnesota's first military post and the northwesternmost outpost in the nation until 1849, was built between 1820-1824. As a center of civilization beyond the frontier, it extended American authority over the region and paved the way for settlement.

The post was established August 24, 1819, when Lt. Col. Henry Leavenworth set up a winter camp, Cantonment New Hope, the site of which is on the south side of the Minnesota River almost directly under the Mendota Bridge. The next summer, 1820, Colonel Josiah Snelling took command and began building the magnificently situated stone and walled fort which bears his name.

For almost 40 years, from 1820 until 1858, when Minnesota became a state and the garrison was moved further west, Fort Snelling guarded the frontier and made possible the settlement of Minnesota. It was around Fort Snelling that the earliest settlements in Minnesota eventually developed, including refugees from Lord Selkirk's colony on the Red River. General Sibley of the American Fur Company built his post and beautiful home at Mendota.

1858-Present. Although the military reservation was platted for a townsite, the City of Fort Snelling was never built. During the Civil War the state used the Fort to train its volunteer troops, and after the war the regular army repossessed and used it as headquarters for Indian war campaigns in the Dakotas. Between 1870 and the early 1900's, many new brick barracks, officers' quarters, offices, shops and stables were built, while the old stone Fort was allowed to decay and was gradually demolished. After serving as a recruiting and training center in two World Wars, Fort Snelling was decommissioned in 1946 and turned over to the Veterans Administration and Army Reserve.

In 1956, the threat of a freeway through the heart of the old Fort stimulated public efforts to save the remnants of the oldest buildings in Minnesota.

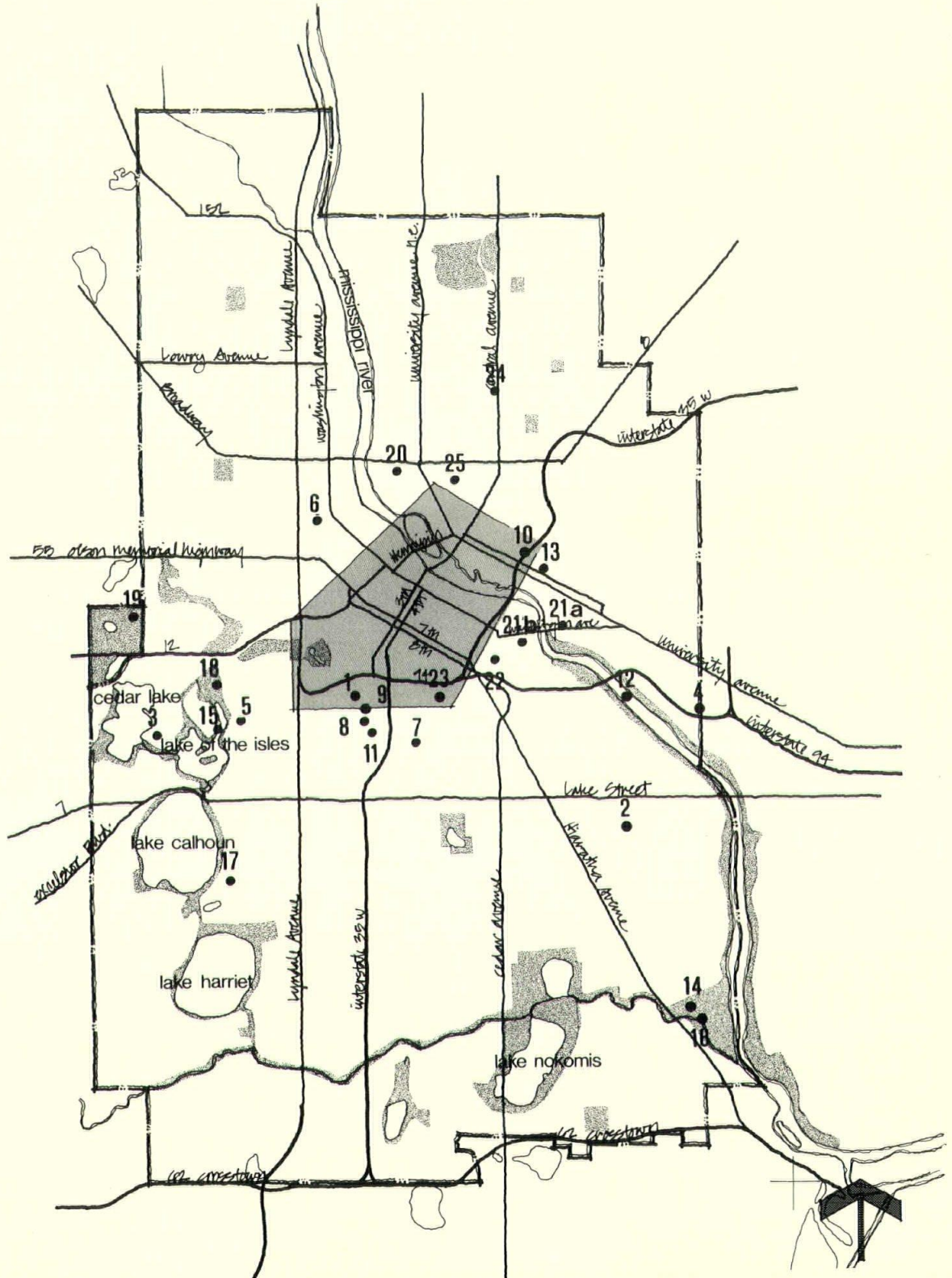
In 1960, Fort Snelling was designated Minnesota's first National Historic Landmark, and the following year the Legislature established Fort Snelling State Historical Park. Since 1963, the Legislature has appro-

priated funds to develop the 2,500-acre park and to rebuild the old Fort. By the time all 18 buildings of the original Fort are rebuilt, a staff acting as soldiers, cooks, laundresses, blacksmith, carpenter and armorer will show how men and women on the frontier lived and worked in the 1820's.

When in 1961 the State Legislature established Fort Snelling State Historical Park, it included not only the old Fort but also the "new Fort" where the Third Infantry and recruits in two World Wars were drilled; historic Pike Island where Captain Pike landed; and nearly three miles of land along both sides of the Minnesota River below the bluffs, including spring-fed Snelling Lake. Much of this land has already been acquired by the State. The Federal government has given the State a large tract and donates the remaining government tracts in the Park area as soon as they become surplus.

Included in the Park are nature trails, picnic areas, swimming beaches in Snelling Lake, Athletic and game areas, canoes and boats, and horseback trails. Other facilities for active recreation are being developed.

Minneapolis



with the best of the work of Frank Lloyd Wright.



1. **Plymouth Congregational Church (1907-1908), 1900 Nicollet Ave.**
Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, Boston

A Gothic-Revival building scaled to the proportions of a rural English parish church. Notable features include a square heavy tower, a broad nave with hammer beam trusses, and the varicolored, randomlaid, seam faced granite walls. Additions to the church have been consistent with the original design.

2. **Christ Lutheran Church (1949-1950), 3244 34th Avenue South**
Eliel Saarinen and Eero Saarinen, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

An influential work on church architecture of this region, it is a quietly dramatic building using natural light to emphasize the chancel area and warm natural materials to develop an overall expression of serenity.

3. **Henry J. Neils House (1951), 2801 Burnham Boulevard**
Frank Lloyd Wright, Spring Green, Wisconsin

A dramatic house exploiting the potential of its site and employing quarry trimmings and Minnesota marble in an unusually prominent way. Natural light from expansive glass areas is a distinguishing feature of the design.

4. **Malcolm Willey House (1934), 255 Bedford Street Southeast**
Frank Lloyd Wright, Spring Green, Wisconsin

An outstanding small house of the type which Wright called "Usonian". It is subtle in the modulation of its spaces and in the relationship of its parts one to the other.

5. **William Grey Purcell House (1913), 2328 Lake Place**
Purcell & Elmslie, Minneapolis

The interior of this design, one of 15 Purcell & Elmslie houses in Minneapolis, is especially distinguished and merits comparison

10.

6. **St. Joseph's (German) Roman Catholic Church (1885-1886), Fourth Street North at 12th Avenue North**

Carl Struck, Minneapolis

A notable, twin tower, extremely wide nave church with German Romanesque detail. Interesting features are a central wheel window, round arch windows and the four entrances on the principal facade.

7. **Swan J. Turnblad (American Swedish Institute) (1903), 2600 Park Avenue**

Boehme and Cordella, Minneapolis

An extravagantly picturesque house. The arbitrarily asymmetrical arrangement of a tower on the principal facade and other plan irregularities mask the basically simple mass of the structure.

8. **Alfred F. Pillsbury House (1903), 116 East 22nd Street**

Ernest Kennedy, Minneapolis

Rock-faced local limestone with a spare use of ornamental details characterize this English Gothic style house. It survives as a beautiful functioning office for the architectural firm, The Hodne/Stageberg Partners.

9. **Charles S. Pillsbury House (1912), 100 East 22nd Street**

Hewitt & Brown, Minneapolis

Dressed limestone, with elegant stone ornamental details at the doors and windows are distinguishing features of the house. The house presently provides ancillary space for the Minneapolis Institute of Arts with the

10.

principal rooms functioning for chamber concerts and receptions.
First Congregational Church (1886), 8th Avenue & 5th Street Southeast

W.H. Hayes, Minneapolis

Based on English "Victorian Gothic" prototypes, this church is typical of its period. The rock faced dark red sandstone, the large corner tower, very large round-arch windows and the "Akron Plan" (first used in 1868 for a Methodist Church in Akron, Ohio) altogether make this an interesting building.

11.

The Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts Park (1913-1915), 2400 Third Avenue South

McKim, Mead and White, New York

Alterations and Additions to the museum and new facilities for the Minneapolis College of Design and the Children's Theatre Company (1972-1974)

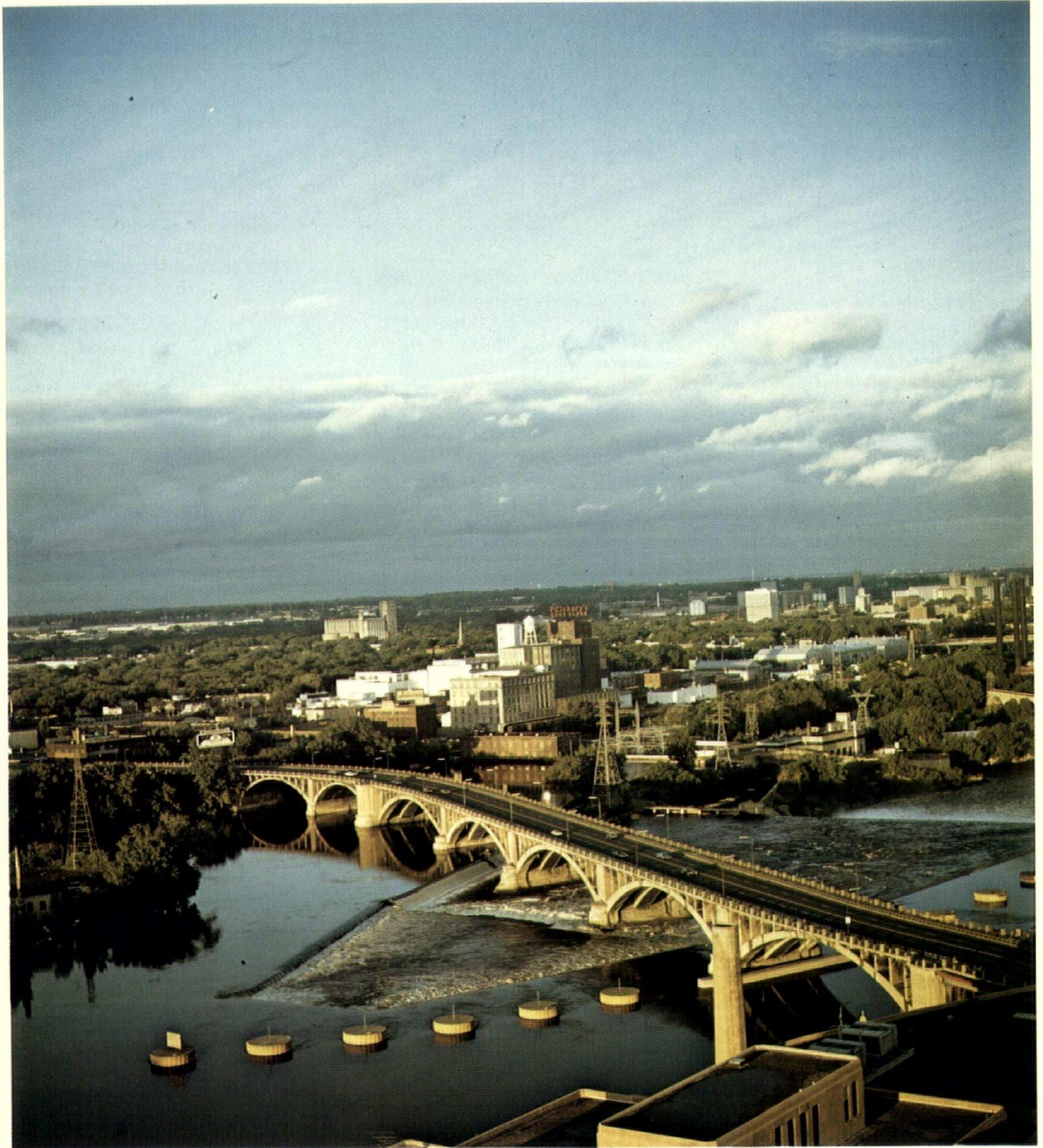
Kenzo Tange, Tokyo, Japan, and Parker-Klein Associates, Minneapolis

The original building which stood for 60 years as the central fragment of a grandiose museum complex has had recent remodeling and additions to complete the scheme. The finished complex, while achieving the scale and scope of the original master plan has taken a significantly different direction in the basic arrangements of the parts. A major shift of the main entrance from the park to the two side streets is an example. The building is the first example of a design by Kenzo Tange in this country.

11.



Photos by Phillip MacMillan James



8.



12. **Cappelen Memorial (Franklin Avenue Bridge) (1917-1925)**

Attention to this design was, at the time of its construction, and still is merited by reason of its size and grace.

13. **B.O. Cutter House (1956), 4th Street and 10th Avenue Southeast**

Designer unknown

An elaborately decorated "Gothic cottage". It is the only one of this character to survive in Minneapolis.

14. **Minnehaha Station (1870's), Minnehaha Park near 42nd Avenue South**

Designer unknown

One of the few "Carpenter-Gothic" or "Steamboat Gothic" buildings to survive in Minneapolis.

15. **Dr. Oscar Owre Residence (1911-1912), 2625 Newton Avenue South**

Purcell & Elmslie, Minneapolis

One of 15 houses by the Purcell & Elmslie firm in Minneapolis proper, this house is noted for its simplicity and cohesion, and is of an order seldom found in Minneapolis domestic architecture.

16. **Minnehaha Falls, Minnehaha Park near 42nd Avenue South**

An unusual physical feature along Minnehaha Creek, the Falls draw tourists and long time residents alike to its attractive setting. The Falls, immortalization by Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha", accounts for the heavy tourist and school children visits.

17. **Lakewood Cemetery, 36th Street West near Lake Calhoun**

The cemetery contributes to the total open space of Lakes Harriet and Calhoun in that it is adjacent to a wildlife sanctuary and the park property around them. The Byzantine Chapel (by Harry Jones) within the grounds is notable.

18. **Kenwood Park, Kenwood Parkway near Lake of the Isles**

A considerable open space with a high ridge at the north side anchoring the north end of the

chain of lakes: Lake Harriet, Lake Calhoun, Cedar Lake, Brownie Lake and Lake of the Isles. A variety of topography, heavy tree growth, the fact that the area is largely untouched by organized park facilities are what make this community space attractive.

19. **Eloise Butler Wild Flower Gardens, Theodore Wirth Park near Theodore Wirth Parkway**

This natural and naturalistically developed area is a surprise and a contrast to other park property in Minneapolis. An educational and aesthetic delight.

20. **Grain Belt Park, Marshall Street and 11th Avenue Northeast**

A small park developed and maintained by a private company, it is open to the public. Its charm is notable and is a contrast to the usual facade kind of landscape design found around buildings in an industrial area.

- 21a. **University of Minnesota, East Bank**

Interesting in total as a complex of buildings and as a community, several buildings might especially be noted: Pillsbury Hall, 1887-88, L.S. Buffington of Minneapolis with Harvey Ellis, designer, is a Richardsonian building impressive in its massiveness and for its distinctive character. The School of Architecture, designed by Thorshov and Cerny of Minneapolis and finished in 1959 is notable for its large central enclosed courtyard. Eliot Hall, housing the Department of Psychology, was designed by Parker-Klein Associates of Minneapolis. Finished in 1972, it is notable for a sophisticated structural system and careful detailing of the brick enclosure. The most recent buildings of the Health Sciences complex are interesting and prominent. The Architects Collaborative of Cambridge, Massachusetts with a consortium of Metro area architects are credited. They are The Cerny Associates, Hammel,

Green and Abrahamson, and Setter, Leach and Lindstrom.

- 21b. **University of Minnesota, West Bank**

The expansion of the University to the West side of the Mississippi River has not yet created a complex of buildings which can be appreciated as a strong expression of a master plan idea. Individual buildings which are fragments of an emerging master plan can be appreciated for their own architectural qualities. Middlebrook Hall, the student dormitories south of the Performing Arts Center, was designed by Griswold and Rauma and finished in 1969. The fenestration and the detailing are distinctive. The Auditorium-Classroom Building to the north of the campus, also by Griswold and Rauma, was completed in 1973. Its fragmented exterior form, while able to stand alone on its own merits will be altered with the completion of the complex. The interior spaces are especially strong and the detailing is sensitive. Rarig Center, an interesting free-standing building designed by Ralph Rapson and Associates and finished in 1973 is appropriately dramatic and assertive.

22. **Cedar Square West (1974), 4th Street and Cedar Avenue South**
Ralph Rapson & Associates, Minneapolis

This important and controversial project both in terms of its architecture and its community relations merits attention. Begun in 1970 as a "New Town - In Town" and with extensive earlier planning, Cedar Square West, completed in 1973 represents the first unit of a community expected ultimately to number 30,000. The architecture while winning awards from some, is denounced by others. Its impact on the city is recognized regardless of the differing opinions as to whether or not the impact is positive.

23. **Minneapolis Regional Native**

Downtown Minneapolis

American Center (1973-1975), 1530 Franklin Avenue East
Hodne-Stageberg Partners, Inc., Minneapolis

An unusual building with richly complex spatial relationships, it is a dramatic and strongly focal building for the Indian community. Facilities for cultural, social service, educational and recreational activities are provided. See photo page 10.

24. **Northeast Community Library (1972-1973), 2200 Central Avenue Northeast**

Hammel, Green & Abrahamson, Saint Paul

A dignified building among the uncoordinated collection of small commercial buildings along the avenue. The materials are sensitively related, brick inside and out with wood deck ceilings. An interesting feature of stepping the roof to admit clerestory light, breaks the mass of the building to recall subtly the irregular profiles of adjacent buildings one to the other.

25. **Webster Intermediate School (1973), 425 Northeast Fifth Street**

Bentz/Thompson & Associates, Inc., Minneapolis

The first of four new open plan, non-graded elementary schools completed by the Minneapolis School System in their current building program. A large landscaped entrance plaza is the main feature of the exterior with very open spaces in the interior academic areas which surround the multilevel Central Resource Center. Bright ceiling and wall graphics throughout the interior are a surprising element for a first time visitor. □



The history of Minneapolis began 130 years ago at the present location of the downtown Minneapolis riverfront. The city was founded as a milling center using power from the Saint Anthony Falls. Through the years the city has experienced many periods of growth, with the major periods being the pioneer settlement — 1840-1860, railroad development 1860-1875, milling center 1875-1885, park development 1885-1895, growing trade 1895-1915, automobile 1915-1945 and the emerging new city of the postwar period.

Minneapolis today is an active center with several of its areas taking on unique urban design characteristics.

Loring Park

Loring Park is a pleasant mixture of residential and cultural/institutional structures. The park itself was one of the first established in the city and around it grew the first prestigious neighborhoods with many of the houses remaining on the ridge, south of the park.

In addition to downtown's largest housing supply the Park area is the location of the most prominent churches and cultural centers.

Loring Park area is now being reinforced by the cities' sponsorship of a Development District to the east, including the Nicollet Mall extension and educational expansion to the north.

1. **Basilica of Saint Mary (1925), Hennepin Avenue at 16th Street**

Emmanuel L. Masqueray, Saint Paul

Imposing siting, large size, and Neo-Baroque composition result in Minneapolis' most prominent church.

2. **Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church (1914), 511 Groveland Avenue**

Hewitt and Brown, Minneapolis
 Early English Gothic. Significant for its tall slender spire.

3. **Walker Art Center (1972), Vineland Place**

Edward Larrabee Barnes, New York

A.I.A. award winner has been praised as one of America's finest galleries.

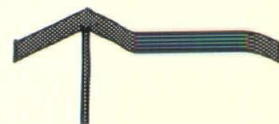
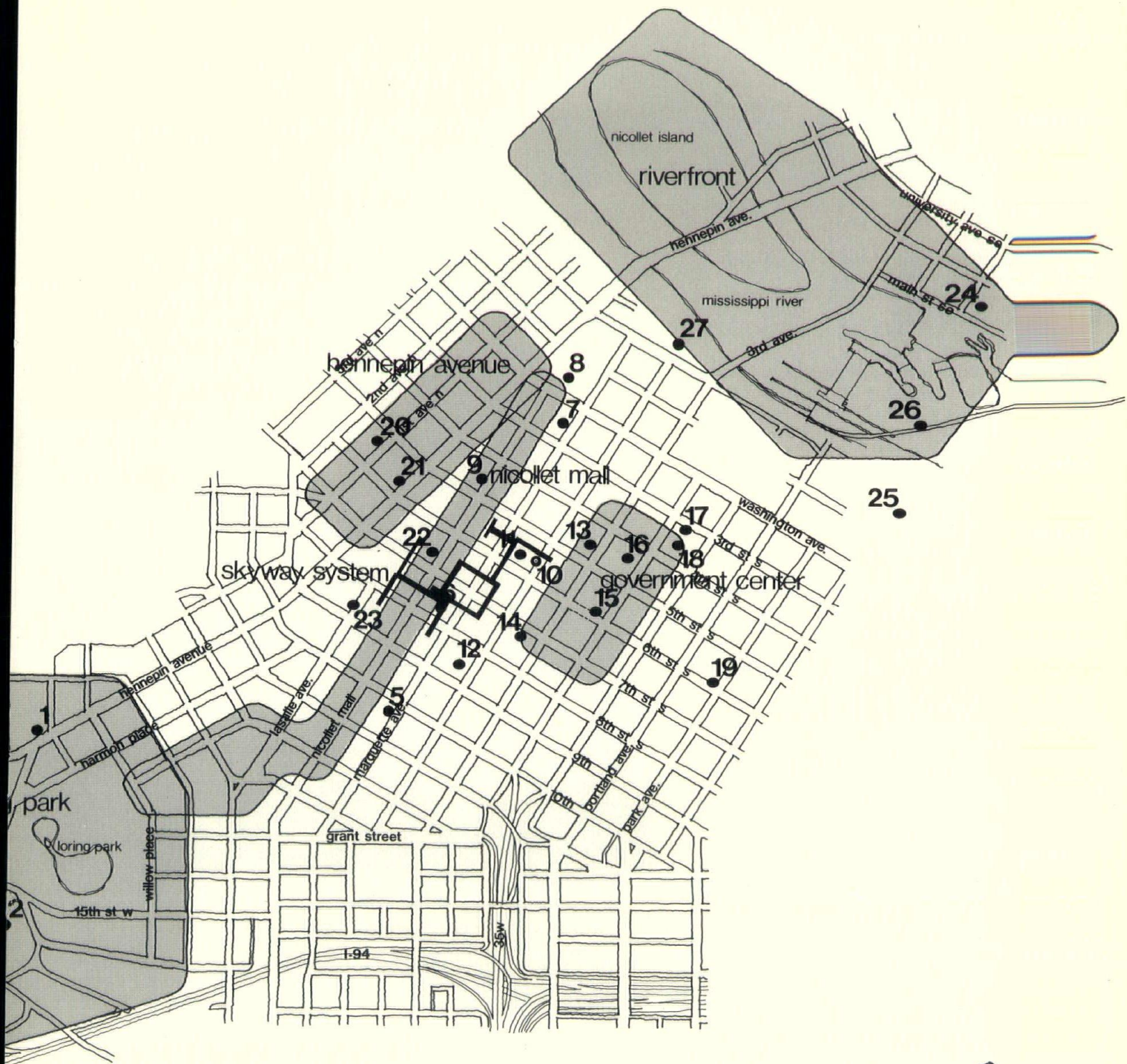
4. **Guthrie Theater (1962), Vineland Place**

Ralph Rapson and Associates, Minneapolis

Connected to the Walker, the intimate thrust stage theater has provided an exciting visual image in which to house the nationally known repertory theater company.

Nicollet Mall

Nicollet Mall designed by Lawrence Halprin Associates was completed in 1968 and has become a retail and pedestrian spine in the city. The Mall stretches from 11th street to Washington Avenue linking major department stores and specialty shops. The most notable physical features are the winding transit lane flanked by broad



sidewalks which support a variety of interesting street furniture including fountains, lighting, transit kiosks, clocks, planters, etc. The Mall will have increased significance with the completion of planned mall extension and the Loring Park greenway.

5. Orchestra Hall (1975), Nicollet Mall at 11th Street

Hammel Green & Abrahamson, Saint Paul, in conjunction with Hardy, Holzman, Pfeiffer Associates, New York

The contrast of the "brick back" hall and the attached "brutal" lobby represent the building's controversial architecture and uncompromising acoustics. (Dr. Cycil M. Harris acoustical consultant). Adjacent to the Hall is Peavey Park Plaza designed by M. Paul Friedberg.

6. IDS Center (1972), Nicollet Mall at 7th Street

Phillip Johnson and John Burgee, New York, in conjunction with Ed Baker and Associates, Minneapolis

The total complex is a successful urban design solution centering around the Crystal Court which is a focus for the skyway system as well as the surrounding hotel, retail shops and 51 story tower. Because of its location and architecture the IDS Center is the activity node of Minneapolis.

7. Federal Reserve Bank (1972), Nicollet Mall at Washington Avenue

Gunnar Birkerts Associates, Detroit

A strong architectural concept of office space hung by a catenary arch to provide clear span capabilities for the bank functions below.

8. Northwestern National Life Insurance (1963), Nicollet Mall at Washington Avenue

Minoru Yamasaki Associates, Detroit

Parthenon inspired office building was designed as a terminus of the Nicollet Mall.

9. NSP Building, Nicollet at Fourth Street



6. Pietro Belluschi, Boston, in conjunction with Ellerbe Architects, Saint Paul

The total electric building was the first building to relate to the Mall with a plaza.

Skyway System/Central Core

The Skyway System has been responsible for the center of Minneapolis' unique and densely developed character. The second level pedestrian system allows people to traverse the city in a climate-controlled, intimately scaled environment. The skyways pre-

sently link together eleven square blocks of office, commercial, hotel and parking space. During the winter the skyway systems become the major pedestrian arteries of downtown in a very successful urban design solution which is anticipated to grow to the Government Center and across Hennepin Avenue.

10. First National Bank of Minneapolis (1959), Second Avenue at Sixth Street

Holabird, Root and Burgee, Chicago, in conjunction with Cerny and Thorshov, Minneapolis

Meisian detailed stainless steel building

11. **Dain Tower (1929)**, Marquette at Sixth Street

Holabird and Root, Chicago

12. **Foshay Tower (1929)**, Marquette at Ninth Street

Magney and Tusler, Minneapolis

The obelisk shaped office building for years the tallest building in the northwest at 433 feet.

13. **Northwestern Bell Telephone Building (1931)**, Fifth Street at Third Avenue

Hewitt and Brown, Minneapolis

14. **Lutheran Brotherhood Building (1955)**, Seventh Street at Second Avenue

Perkins and Will, Chicago

First modern curtain wall building in Minneapolis

Government Center

The government center area, in an older part of downtown, had little identity until the recent completion of the Hennepin County Court House. The framework has been established for a major urban space around the twin towers city-county building, but more development must take place before the intended impact is realized.

15. **Hennepin County Government Center (1974)**, Sixth Street at Third Avenue

John Carl Warnecke Associates, San Francisco, in conjunction with Peterson, Clark Associates, Minneapolis

The twin tower building spans Sixth Street, maintaining a strong urban statement which links the two square block government center plaza. The simply detailed exterior granite matches the old City Hall, but the most significant feature is the separation of the two towers by a 24-story glass atrium.

16. **The Old City Hall (1905)**, Fifth Street at Third Avenue

Long and Kees, Minneapolis

The H.H. Richardson (romanesque revival) inspired design is a major landmark in the city and with the recent construction of Government Center Plaza across Fifth Street the building's power-



ful imagery can be fully appreciated.

17. **The Flour Exchange (1892/1909)**, 310 Fourth Avenue

Long and Kees, Minneapolis

A simply fenestrated building, lacking ornamentation, was inspired by Louis Sullivan.

18. **The Grain Exchange (1902)**, Fourth Avenue at Fourth Street

Kees and Colburn, Minneapolis
The concept and detail are derivatives of Louis Sullivan's Wainwright Building (Saint Louis).

19. **Hennepin County Medical Center (1975)**, Sixth Street to Eighth Street between Park and Chicago

Medical Facilities Associates, Minneapolis; Liebenberg, Kaplan and Glotter Associates; Smiley and Associates; Thorsen and Thorshov Associates

Hennepin Avenue

The Hennepin Avenue environment is one of little architectural merit, but an important area of neon lights announcing all kinds of entertainment and refreshments. The importance of this area as contributing to the vitality of downtown Minneapolis has been the concern of several studies. The street's all day and late night activity has been recently reinforced by new theater and restaurant construction.

20. **Butler Square Building (1908, renovated 1974)**, First Avenue North at Sixth Street

Harry Jones, renovated by Miller

This one-time warehouse building most noted for its brick corbeling was recently renovated into an office-commercial complex. The building was gutted and an eight-story skylit atrium was carved out of the interior. Office

space, shops, and restaurants surround the richly detailed space containing many of the original materials.

21. **Masonic Temple (1888)**, Hennepin Avenue at Sixth Street

Long and Kees, Minneapolis

Richardson romanesque with rock-faced masonry.

22. **Forum Cafeteria (1929)**, 40 South Seventh Street

George B. Franklin

The interior's mirrored surface decoration is one of the area's best examples of the Art Deco period.

23. **YMCA Building (1916)**, Ninth and LaSalle

Lamerux and Long, Minneapolis

Riverfront

The river area is downtown Minneapolis' most obvious design opportunity with Saint Anthony Falls and many historic sites. Outside of a few restaurant developments, nothing constructive has been done for years. Presently, several housing projects are considered to be in accordance with planning objectives but the only project under construction is a parking ramp which blocks any future hope for the Nicollet Mall extension to the river.

24. **Pillsbury A Mill (1881)**, Main Street Southeast

L.S. Buffington, Minneapolis

25. **General Mills Elevator No. 2 (1916/1929)**, Second Street and Tenth Avenue South

26. **Stone Arch Bridge (1884)**

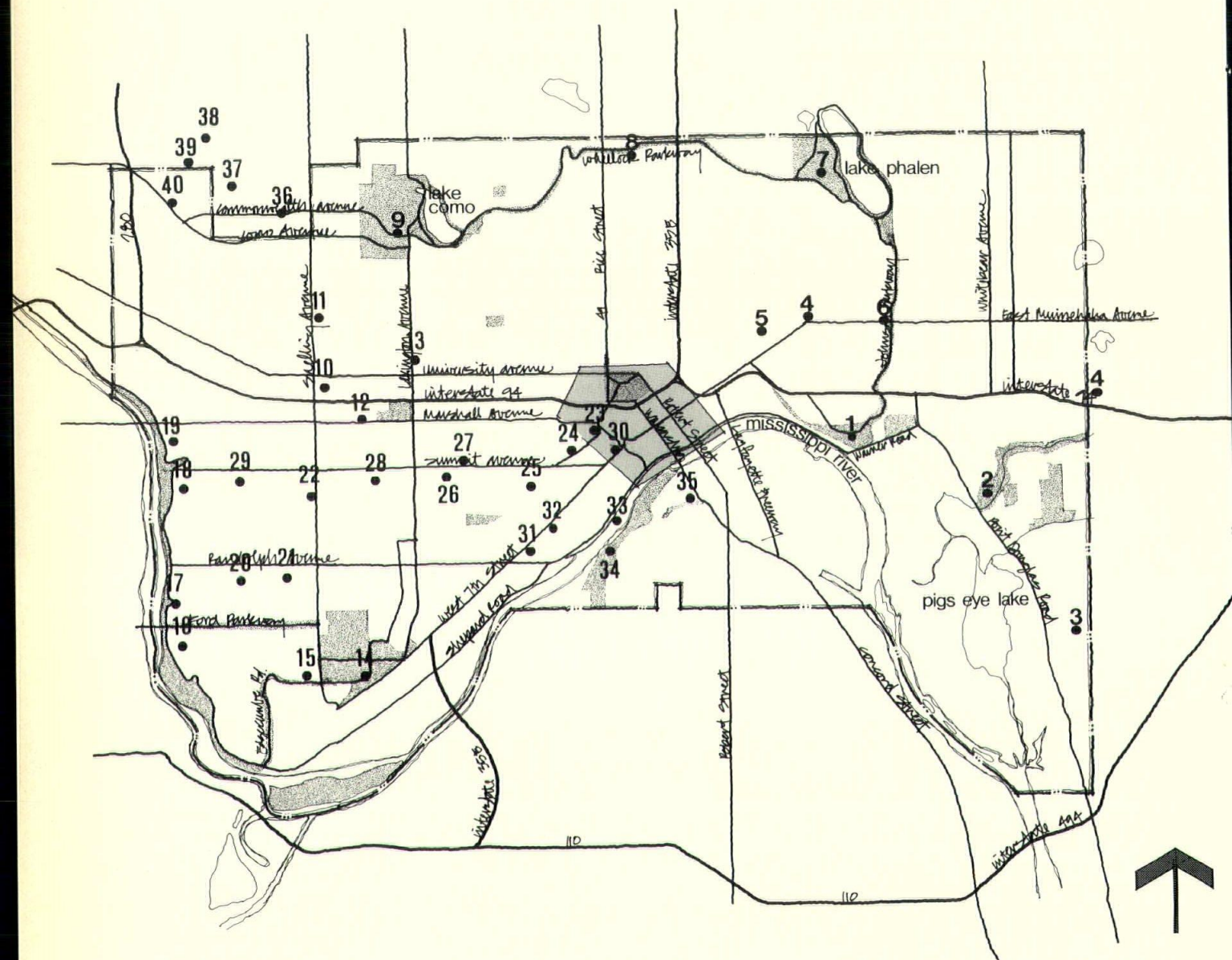
Col. Charles L. Smith

Series of granite and limestone arches.

27. **Post Office Building (1933)**, First Avenue at Marquette

Magney and Tusler, Minneapolis

Saint Paul





3.

Marcel Breuer, New York

The only Breuer designed home in the Twin Cities.

English Victorian conservatories such as the Palm House at Kew.

The City's name was derived from its first church built in 1841 by Father Lucien Galtier and dedicated to Saint Paul the Apostle. The church was built on a site overlooking the Mississippi River which is now the downtown area of the city. There is a plaque located on Kellogg Boulevard at the foot of Minnesota Street commemorating the church's original location. The church site was chosen so it could be used for a steamboat landing. The city soon became a terminal for Mississippi River traffic as it was located at the head of the navigation on the river. Goods were transferred from the boats to oxcarts traveling to the West.

Stagecoach and railroad lines later passed through Saint Paul to maintain its position as a transportation center. By 1849, when the city became the capital of the Minnesota territory, it was a center for transportation, trade and government.

Native materials were used to construct the early buildings. Lumber was available from the nearby forests, limestone was quarried from the Mississippi River bluffs and brick was made from the available city. Granite was later quarried from deposits found to the west and north of Minneapolis.

Bluff Area

The bluff area is built on top of the hills overlooking the Mississippi River to the east of downtown Saint Paul and includes two historic parks.

1. **Indian Mounds Park, Mounds Boulevard and Earl Street**
Magnificent views of the river and the downtown area of the city. The park was established between 1893 and 1914 to preserve the burial mounds which date back 2,000 years or more.
2. **Battle Creek Park, East along Highway 61**
The park is the site of one of the last battles between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians in 1842. Battle Creek flows into Pigs Eye Lake. Pigs Eye is the nickname of Saint Paul's first settler.
3. **Frank Kacmarcik Residence (1962), 2065 Wildview Avenue**

East Side

4. **Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, 935 Bush Avenue**
Although the corporate offices have been relocated to 3M Center at Highway 12 and McKnight Road manufacturing still takes place on this site.
5. **Theodore Hamm Company Brewery, 720 Payne Avenue**
Payne Avenue is the commercial main street of this neighborhood which has been nicknamed "Snoose Boulevard," due to its large number of Swedish settlers.
6. **Johnson Parkway**
The connecting road between Indian Mounds Park and Phalen Park.

Phalen

The Phalen Park area is mainly a residential/recreational neighborhood surrounding Lake Phalen.

7. **Phalen Park (1890)**
One of the major park developments of Saint Paul. The park was established in 1890 and provides activities such as picnicing, swimming and golfing.
8. **Wheelock Parkway**
The connecting road between Phalen Park and Como Park.

Como

The Como Park area is mainly a residential/recreational neighborhood surround Lake Como.

9. **Como Park (1873)**
It provides activities such as picnicing, boating, golfing and a swimming pool. The park's main attractions, however, are the zoo and conservatory.
The Como Park Conservatory (1915)
Toltz Engineering Company, Saint Paul
Inspired by marvelously lacy

Highway District

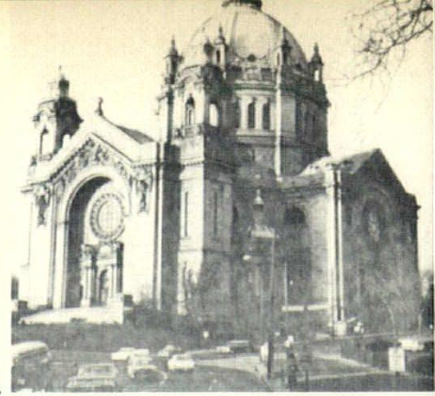
The neighborhood derives its name from its commercial center.

10. **Midway Shopping Center (1962), University and Snelling Avenues**
Ellerbe Architects, Saint Paul
Located approximately midway between the downtown areas of Saint Paul and Minneapolis. The Center is adjacent to Montgomery Ward's main store and warehouse for the Metro area.
11. **Hamline University, Snelling and Englewood Avenues**
The oldest liberal arts college in the state. The old Main Building was constructed in 1883.
Bush Memorial Library (1971) and Paul H. Giddens Alumni Learning Center (1972)
Hammel Green & Abrahamson, Saint Paul
The Learning Center has the old library as its core which has been restored.
12. **Concordia College, Marshall and Hamline Avenues**
The campus site was purchased from the State of Minnesota in 1894. It had been the first State Reform School for boys, opened in 1868. Two of the original buildings are still standing.
Student Center (1973)
Frederick Bentz/Milo Thompson & Associates, Minneapolis
13. **Lexington Parkway**
Connecting road between Como Park and Highland Park

Highland Park

The Highland Park area is a neighborhood blending residential with recreational facilities and a major manufacturing plant.

14. **Highland Park, Montreal Avenue and Edgumbe Road**
One of Saint Paul's major park areas. The park offers a variety of activity areas, including picnicing, swimming, golf and skating. A landmark for the park and



23.

neighborhood are the water towers located on the western edge of the park at Snelling Avenue and Ford Parkway.

Ramsey County Ice Arena (1973)
Team 70 Architects, Saint Paul
Prototype ice arena located behind the new water tower.

The residential neighborhood was one of the last areas in Saint Paul to be developed. The typical residence is a modest-size, single family home, however, Edgecumbe Road, adjacent to the park, has become the location of some of the city's larger homes.

15. **Highland Park Junior and Senior High Schools (1957/1963), Snelling and Montreal Avenues**
Hammel and Green, Inc., Saint Paul

35 acre educational park. The Junior High School was the city's first contemporary school when built in 1957. Located between the Junior and Senior High Schools is the old Mattocks School. This is a one-room school built in 1871. It was originally located at Snelling and Randolph Avenues and moved to its present site at the time the Senior High School was built. The building is presently used as a student government center.

The main street of the neighborhood is Ford Parkway, which connects Highland Park with the Mississippi River to the west. The street is one of contrasts, going from residential to commercial (at Cleveland Avenue).

16. **Ford Motor Company's Twin City Automotive Assembly Plant at the river**
Jewish Community Center (1965)
1375 Saint Paul Avenue
Parker-Klein Associates, Minneapolis

Mississippi River Boulevard

Primarily a residential neighborhood blending with an industrial complex and educational facilities.

17. **Mississippi River Boulevard**
A tree-lined parkway which parallels the river bluff along the western edge of the city. It is primarily residential. There is a

dam with locks located in the river adjacent to the Ford Plant. Parking is provided here and at several other vantage points along the boulevard.

18. **Saint Paul Seminary and Saint Thomas College, Summit Avenue and Mississippi River Boulevard**
Both campuses have a mixture of old and new buildings.
19. **Prince of Peace Lutheran Church for the Deaf (1953), 205 Otis Avenue**
Ralph Rapson and Associates, Minneapolis

Groveland/Macalester

This is a residential neighborhood blending with five educational facilities.

20. **College of Saint Catherine, 2004 Randolph Avenue**
Arts Building and O'Shaughnessy Auditorium (1969)
Hammel Green and Abrahamson, Inc., Saint Paul

The auditorium is the Saint Paul home of the Minnesota Orchestra's Thursday concerts and the site of a great variety of cultural events. The auditorium seats 1,800 and is designed for music and theater. It has a movable ceiling which can be lowered to close off the balcony, leaving a 700-seat main floor space for small group performances.

21. **Saint Paul Academy — Summit School (1972), 1712 Randolph Avenue**
Benjamin Thompson and Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Wold and Associates, Saint Paul, associated architects

Major addition was built to the south and west of existing building constructed in 1914.

22. **Macalester College, Snelling and Grand Avenue**
Weyerhaeuser Memorial Chapel (1969)
Cerny Associates, Inc., Minneapolis

Non-denominational chapel with removable front pews which allow it to be used for small theatrical performances.

Summit Avenue

Summit Avenue is famous for its

stately old homes and churches. It is a wide, tree-lined avenue extending from Mississippi River Boulevard on the west to its culmination point, the Cathedral of Saint Paul at Dayton Avenue, on the east.

23. **Cathedral of Saint Paul (1906-1915)**

Emmanuel L. Masqueray

The plan is cross-shaped seating 3,000 people and is capped by a 96-foot diameter dome.

Archbishop's Residence and Chancery (1903), 226 Summit Avenue

Cerny Associates, Minneapolis

Saint Paul's early residential development took place on the land immediately adjacent to the central core of the city. This land was lower than the surrounding hills and later became known as Lower Town. Some of Saint Paul's prominent families constructed homes on the hills overlooking the city, particularly to the west along Summit Avenue. When the residential area expanded in the late 1800's, Summit Avenue and the Crocus Hill area became very fashionable neighborhoods. Large homes were built along Summit Avenue. Some have been taken over by private organizations, but the dignity of the original neighborhood remains.

James J. Hill Residence (1889-1891), 240 Summit Avenue
Peabody and Sterns, Boston
Presently owned by the Catholic Archdiocese of Saint Paul.

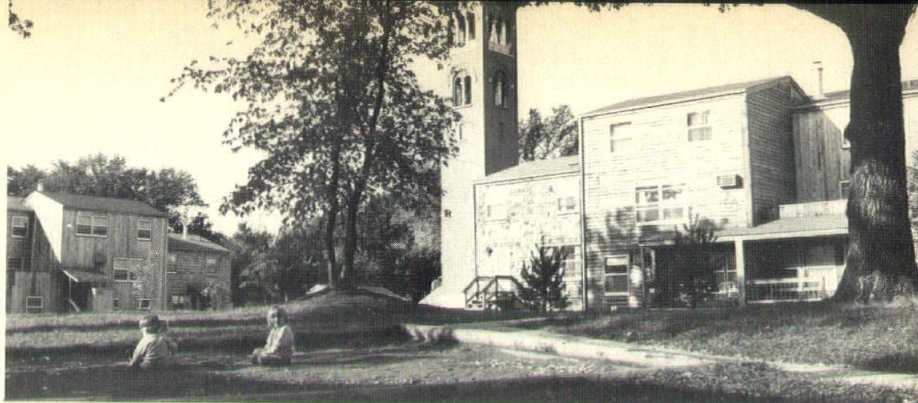
24. **James Burbank Residence (1865)**
432 Summit Avenue
Otis Wheelock, Chicago

Several other prominent families have lived in this house and it is now known as the Burbank-Livingston-Griggs House and is open to the public.

Herman Greve Residence (1884), 445 Summit Avenue
Laurel Terrace (1884), 286-94 Laurel Avenue (north of Summit Avenue)

William Willcox and Clarence Johnston, Portland
Summit Terrace (1889), 587-601 Summit Avenue

35.



There are eight units in the complex. Unit 599 was occupied by F. Scott Fitzgerald in 1918.

25. The Crocus Hill Area

Located to the south of Summit Avenue between Summit Circle and Saint Albans. This is a residential neighborhood which is an extension of the homes built along the crest of the hill which lower Summit Avenue parallels. Most of the homes were built around the turn of the century and have been well maintained. The neighborhood has made a concerted effort in recent years to restore its homes to their original character.

26. Governor's Residence, 1006 Summit Avenue

27. Saint Clement's Church (1894), Portland Avenue at Milton Street Cass Gilbert, Saint Paul

The structure is reminiscent of country parish churches in England.

House of Hope Presbyterian Church (1914), 797 Summit Avenue

Cram and Ferguson, New York

28. Mount Zion Temple (1953-1954), 1300 Summit Avenue Eric Mendelsohn, Los Angeles; Bergstedt and Hirsch, Saint Paul, associated architect

The only example in this area of the work of the famed German expressionist architect.

29. Dr. Ward Beebe Residence (1912) 2022 Summit Avenue

Elmslie and Purcell, Saint Paul

This is a two-story stucco home designed in the "Prairie House" manner.

West 7th Street

The West Seventh Street area is a residential/commercial neighborhood. Seventh Street has been mainly developed as a commercial strip as it passes through downtown Saint Paul towards the western edge of the city.

30. Justus C. Ramsey Residence (1850), 252 West Seventh Street One of the oldest buildings in Saint Paul.

The Louise Block (1885), 267-

69 West Seventh Street

Its design is typical of that era with shops on the ground floor and residences

31. Jacob Schmidt Brewery, 882 West Seventh Street

One of the city's first breweries. The stone portion of the existing complex was built in 1855 and in 1881 a brick structure was added. The portion of the complex facing West Seventh Street built around the turn of the century has the appearance of a castle. The Marie Schmidt Bremer Home, located across the street from the brewery at 855 West Seventh Street, is an example of residential architecture of that era.

32. Central Administration Building and Child Development Center (1973), Jefferson Avenue and Colburne Street

Hammel Green & Abrahamson, Saint Paul

School District 625, Saint Paul Schools.

West Side

The "West Side" area is a neighborhood of contrasts separated from the main city by the Mississippi River. Several interesting bridges connect the two portions of the City.

33. High Bridge

With its lacy steel structure 150 feet above the river at the center of its 2,700-foot long span. The bridge was constructed in 1889.

34. Cherokee Heights Park

Located on the bluff at the head of the bridge and offers views of the river and main city. The neighborhood adjacent to the bridge/park is an older residential area of single family homes. An example of the older homes is the residence at 64 West Delos Street. This Victorian brick home is typical of those built in the neighborhood during the 1880's.

35. Torre de San Miguel (1971), Wabasha and Concord Streets

Stanley Fishman Associates, Saint Paul

Torre de San Miguel townhouses, a cooperative development for

low-and-moderate income families in Concord Terrace is a successful example of resident decision-making. El Rio Vista Citizens Council participated in site planning, architect and design selection, and obtaining financing. Focal point of the 142-unit development is the restored tower of Old Saint Michael's Church and the Colorado Street bridge, preserved as historical landmarks through efforts of residential groups.

Falcon Heights

The Falcon Heights area is a suburb of St. Paul, combining a residential neighborhood with the (36) State Fair Grounds and the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota. (37) The University of Minnesota campus is a combination of old and new structures.

The Office/Classroom Building (1973)

Griswold and Rauma Architects, Minneapolis

38. The Gibbs Farm, Larpenteur Avenue and Cleveland Avenue

Herman Gibbs established his farm by staking a claim on this land in 1849. The Ramsey County Historical Society now owns the farm and has restored it.

39. University Grove

Overlooking the University of Minnesota Golf Course along Folwell Avenue are some contemporary homes.

Saint Anthony Park

Primarily a residential neighborhood.

40. Luther Theological Seminary, 2375 Como Avenue

The United Lutheran Church in America purchased Muskego Church in 1904 from a farmer in Muskego, Wisconsin, who was using it as a barn. They moved it to the Seminary and restored it. The building was constructed in 1843-44 and was the first Norwegian Lutheran church built in the United States.

Downtown Saint Paul

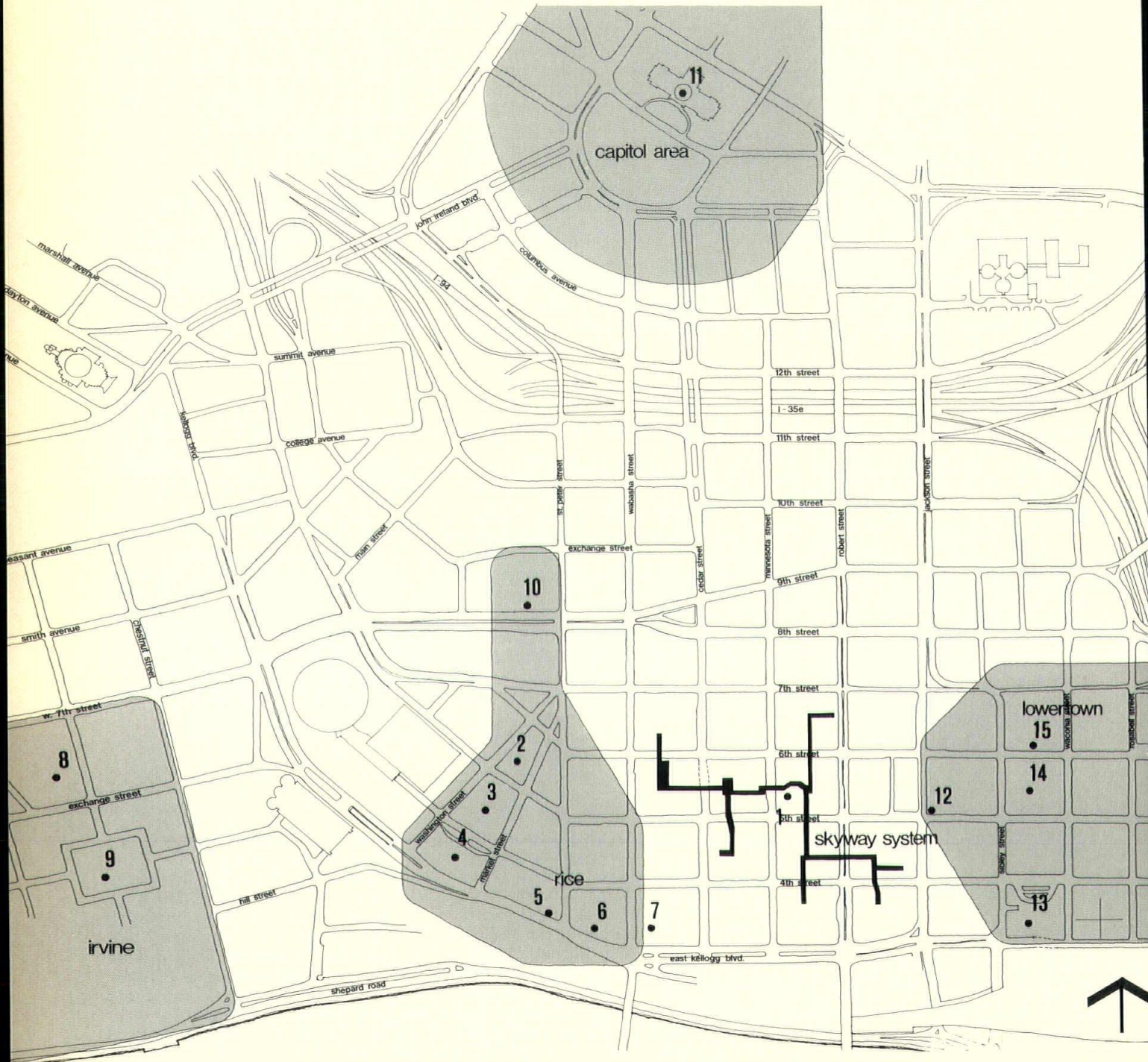


Photo by Charles Koosman

Saint Paul's Central Business District is best appreciated from its Skyway level which presently connects 17 major buildings over a ten block area. The skyway provides sheltered pedestrian access virtually throughout the downtown area.

- 1a. Skyway Building (1971), from Wabasha to Minnesota Streets, between Fifth and Sixth streets**
Grover Dimond Associates, Saint Paul

The mother of the skyway system and the metro area's first super-block, it was originally planned to include three city blocks. It incorporates parking, pedestrian walkway and a great variety of shops.

- 1b. Capital Centre Plaza (1968), Wabasha Street at Skyway Building**
Hammel, Green and Abrahamson, Saint Paul

The major spatial break along Wabasha Street and the major entry point to the Skyway system, it is one of several plazas built by the Saint Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority.

- 1c. Osborn Building (1968), Wabasha Street and Fifth Street**
Bergstedt, Wahlberg and Wold, Saint Paul

The home office of Economics Laboratory, Inc., manufacturers of cleaning products, such as Soilax, Dipit, etc. On the plaza at the east side of the building the sculpture by Alexander Liberman (see *Architecture Minnesota*, V. 1, No. 1).

- 1d. Northern Federal Building (1973), Wabasha Street and Sixth Street**
Grover Dimond Associates, Saint Paul

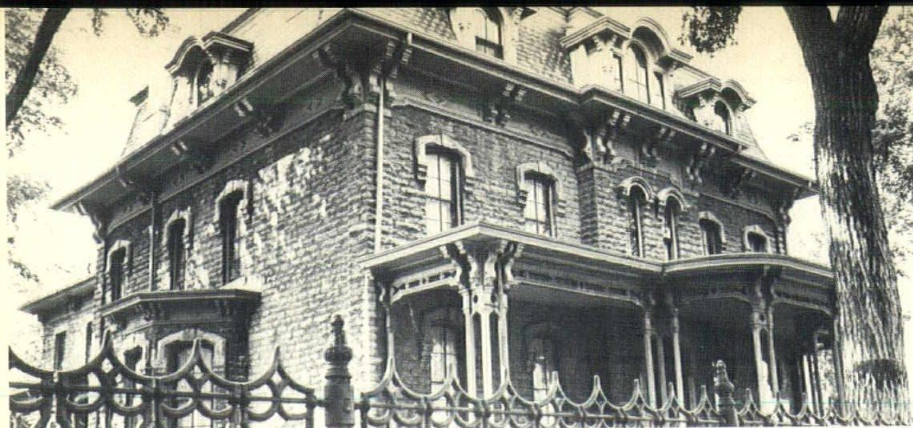
The area's only reflective glass curtain wall building.

- 1e. Northwestern National Bank Building (1969), Fifth Street, between Cedar and Minnesota**
Grover Dimond Associates, Saint Paul

On the Skyway level, a major crossroad and a magnificent banking floor entirely open to the Skyway pedestrian way.



1a.



8.

1f. First National Bank Building (1971), Minnesota and Fifth Streets

Expansion and renovations by Haarstick, Lundgren and Associates, Saint Paul

Note the exuberant sculpture by George Sugarman over the Fifth and Minnesota Streets entrance.

1g. American National Bank Building (1975), Minnesota and Fifth Streets

Kelly Marshall Associates, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Downtown's newest bank building and also downtown's only white precast concrete building. It's linkage to the skyway system provided important extensions to other buildings.

1h. Pioneer Building (1889), Fourth and Robert Streets

Solon S. Beman, Chicago

Connected to the Skyway system through the First National Bank Building, it forms an important link crossing Robert Street.

1i. Endicott Building (1889), 143 East Fourth Street

Cass Gilbert and James Knox Taylor, Saint Paul

Connected through an interior arcade to the Pioneer Building.

1j. Kellogg Square Apartments (1972), Kellogg and Robert Street

Convention Center Architects and Engineers, Saint Paul

Connected to the Skyway system, this luxury apartment building makes downtown living very convenient.

Wabasha Street is a five blocks long commercial street which provides the most active north-south vehicular traffic corridor through the downtown area. It is flanked by shops, restaurants and movie theaters.

Rice Park Area

The Rice Park area centers on Saint Paul's oldest and one of its finest urban parks. Adjacent to downtown's active commercial core, hotels, and the Saint Paul Civic Center, this area provides its visitor with a unique urban experience.

The area possesses a quiet, almost formal spatial quality, and yet is not the least pretentious or foreboding. The central park provides a cool, relaxed area for relaxation and contemplation, and is enlivened by an exciting plaza, pool, fountain and sculpture court near its interface with the rear facade of the Old Federal Courts Building. The buildings themselves all offer formal facades of varying architectural styles, and offer a welcome relief from the bustling traffic and neon of the adjoining commercial area.

2. Old Federal Courts Building (1892-1902), Fifth Street at Washington and Market Street

Willoughby J. Edbrooke, original architect; Winsor/Faricy Architects, Saint Paul and Stahl/Bennett, Boston, architects for the renovation

Edbrooke spared no detail in his design, which is reflected in the 20 ft. ceilings, two towers, numerous turrets, gables, and courtrooms decorated with exquisitely hand-carved mahogany and marble. The building has a handsome exterior of Saint Cloud granite, and a clay tile roof. It occupies a city block, is five stories high, and is built around an open skylight court. It is not an ordinary federal building even for the turn of the century. Done in the NeoRomanesque style, it resembles the Old Post Office on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. and the Federal Building in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

3. Rice Park Fountain (1968)

Hammel, Green and Abrahamson, Saint Paul

The sculpture is by Alonzo Hauser.

4. Public Library and James J. Hill Reference Library (1916), Fourth Street at Washington and Market Streets

Electus D. Litchfield, Architect

5. Northwestern Bell Addition (under construction), Saint Peter Street and Kellogg Boulevard

Ellerbe/Architects/Engineers/Planners, Bloomington

6. Minnesota Museum of Art (formerly Women's City Club) (1931), Saint Peter Street at Kellogg Boulevard

Magnus Jemne, Saint Paul

Art deco par excellence and one of Saint Paul's most urbane buildings.

7. St. Paul City Hall and Ramsey Court House (1931)

Holabird and Root, architects; Ellerbe & Company, Associate Architects

The interior is a fine example of art deco in Saint Paul. The arresting integration of all the details and the lighting and the gigantic white onyx "Indian God of Peace" by Carl Milles make this a must visit.

Irvine Park Area

8. Alexander Ramsey House (1872) 265 South Exchange Street

Monroe Sheire, Saint Paul

Alexander Ramsey came to Minnesota from Philadelphia in 1849 as first governor of Minnesota Territory. For the next 54 years he held more public offices than any other man in Minnesota history. Ramsey built this 15-room "Mansion house" between 1868-1872. One of the best remaining examples in Minnesota of the late Victorian period, the house is native limestone in French Renaissance style, with mansard roof and long, shuttered windows. Inside are 15-foot ceilings, arched doorways, carved walnut woodwork and marble fireplaces, crystal chandeliers and ornate brass door fittings. The family lived in the house until 1964. It was willed to the Minnesota Historical Society, which maintains it as it was during Ramsey's lifetime. The 1883 carriage house was rebuilt in 1970 from original drawings.

9. Irvine Park Historic District

The Ramsey House stands within the boundaries of the Irvine Park Historic District, an eight-acre residential area surrounding Irvine Park, one of Saint Paul's



Photo by Charles Koosman



three oldest parks which date from 1849. The area is Saint Paul's first National Historical District. The houses — some built as early as 1849, others not until after the Civil War — are the last vestiges of old Saint Paul's stately residential district. Restoration plans are underway for the district.

Farmers Union Grand Terminal Association Elevators (1915-1930), Warner Road and Chestnut Street

Described by LeCorbusier as the "Cathedrals of the Midwest"

10. **Assumption Church (1873), 51 West Ninth Street**

Joseph Reidl, Architect

This church's graceful towers give the skyline that confident and knowing profile.

Capitol Approach Area

11. **Minnesota State Capitol (1904), University and Cedar Streets**

Cass Gilbert, Saint Paul

Cass Gilbert later became the architect of the famed Woolworth Tower in New York.

Veterans Service Building (1946/1972), Wabasha Avenue and 13th Street

W. Brooks Cavin, Saint Paul

Lower Town

12. **McColl Building (1890), Jackson and Fifth Streets**

Edward P. Bassford, Saint Paul

One of the few remaining buildings by one of Saint Paul's busiest architects.

13. **St. Paul Union Depot (1917), Fourth and Sibley Streets**

Charles S. Frost, Saint Paul

A Children's Museum is planned for this new obsolescent but grand structure.

14. **Mears Park (formerly Smith Park), Bounded by Sibley, Wacouta and Fifth and Sixth Streets**

Renamed in honor of Norman Mears, Saint Paul philanthropist and redeveloper of Lower Town.

The park has recently been redesigned with the addition of a spectacular fountain by the Saint Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority.

15. **Park Square Court (1886/1972), Sixth and Sibley Streets**

Bergstedt, Wahlberg, Bergquist, Rohkohl, Saint Paul

The renovation of this warehouse building into a multiple use, commercial retail and office complex has started the renewal of Lowertown which this firm is masterplanning. □

14.



11.



Photos courtesy Saint Paul Housing & Redevelopment Authority

The People Who

Minneapolis



Photo by William MacMillan James

Patricia Lindquist

When you stroll along the Nicollet Mall and observe the lush plants and trees, the curving roadway and bubbling fountains, and the convenient bus shelters — all that we so often take for granted — you may wonder in amazement at the behind the scenes expense and preparation.

There is literally more here than meets the eye, and such is the case in many of our Downtown developments made over the last twenty years. For the \$3.8 million cost of the Nicollet Mall, finished in November, 1967, only \$1.3 million was for above ground improvements. But, of course the job was to be "first class", a complete and durable improvement to our city, not simply a cosmetic treatment.

The "first class" theory has carried through with pride on all developments made in Minneapolis. Yes, the Mall's success and survival, as well as other

newer projects' successes, has been a combination of overcoming technical and administrative obstacles coupled with strong leadership by a dedicated group of people. People who care.

The caring goes back as far as the middle Fifties when many physical and economic changes forced the Downtown businessmen to take a look at the growth potential of the core city. In 1955, city planning was virtually non-existent, although there was definite concern for urban development from both civic and government leaders. Minneapolis was the economic focal point of the Upper Midwest, but change was threatening.

Large companies like General Mills and Prudential had moved out to the suburbs and the new Interstate Freeway system was showing people they could get out of the city as well as get in. Taxes were rising as usual and Downtown retail sales were sagging. The first of many of the "Dales" to

come, Southdale, was under construction by the Dayton company, and something was needed to pump life back into the heart of the city.

So it was that decisive action was taken in 1955 and the Downtown Council of Minneapolis was formed. Its objectives were to expand, to improve and to conserve the core city. Its makeup consisted of top executives from every branch of every business in Downtown. And its first order of business was urging the city to set up a planning commission to take a good look at Minneapolis and its growth potential.

Arnett W. Leslie, retired from Leslie Paper Co. and member of the school board, was elected president of the commission. He was to remain on the commission till 1965. Another strong influence at this time was the newly assigned planning director for the commission, Larry Irving, who joined

(continued on page 46)

Care

Saint Paul

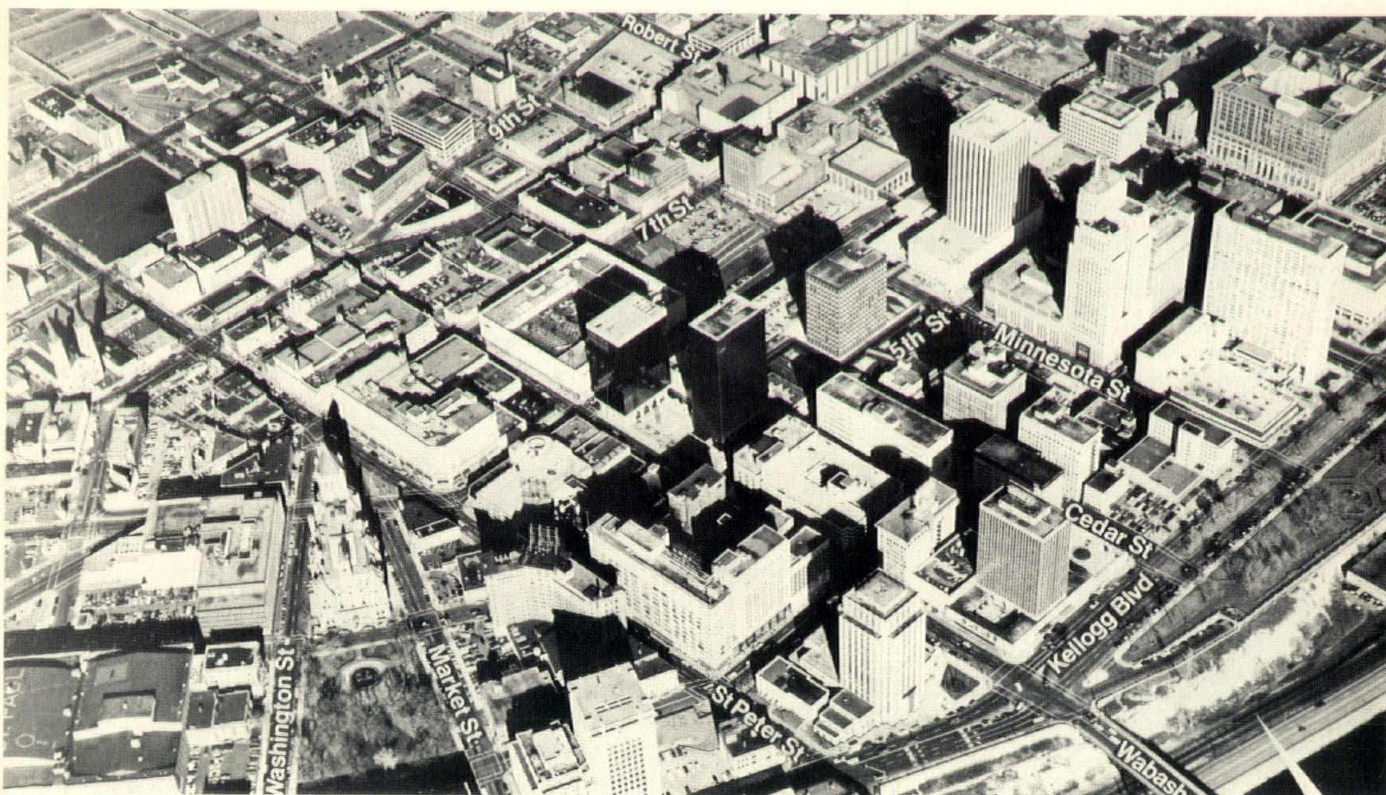


Photo courtesy Saint Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority

Mary Davis

There was only one way to go and that was up, agreed troubled Saint Paul business, civic and political leaders whenever they discussed the city's dubious future a dozen years ago.

It was obvious that Downtown Saint Paul was on the skids. Wrought by progress, urban evolution and apathy, the slump had happened insidiously but steadily over several decades. It was mostly a local problem, affected only marginally by trends in the national economy.

Railroad and river commerce — once the lifeblood of the community — were now all but obsolete. Retail trade, finance and manufacturing — all the major industries — suffered from anemia and the heart of the city was gutted as dozens of small shops either quit struggling or sought the healthier climate of suburbia.

The decline of the downtown busi-

ness district seriously eroded the city's tax base and an unfair burden fell upon the residential districts when the downtown area was no longer able to pull its weight.

Outdated three and four story office buildings — hardly any new and few even remodeled since the 1930's — were hard pressed to find paying tenants. Consumers complained that city stores and shops lacked the merchandise they wanted and the services they needed.

Nightclub and restaurant owners glanced wistfully toward the mission halls and beaneries where business was flourishing by comparison. Cabdrivers had time to read several chapters of War and Peace between 85c fares from the bus depot to the YWCA.

If there was any action at all, it was at five p.m. each working day when fleets of automobiles raced away from the grime and gloom of the center city. On Sundays there was nothing but the

bells of Saint Paul's and Central Presbyterian to pierce the dull silence.

Something had to be done quickly or the once proud and prosperous capital — called the "New York of the Midwest" in happier days — was destined to be dwarfed by sprawling Minneapolis; doomed to become a shabby suburb of its own satellites.

True, something had been done in the late 1950's when a coterie of concerned labor and business leaders formed the Metropolitan Improvement Committee, a volunteer group which devoted thousands of hours toward pumping new life into Saint Paul.

There were sparks of success in the early 1960's when Daytons crossed the river and the 500-room Hilton Hotel sprang up on the edge of the blight. The Federal Government dangled promises of office building construction if the city shaped up.

But these were isolated instances.

(continued on page 47)

Minneapolis

(continued from page 44)

the team in 1957 and is, in fact, still working on city planning today.

On looking back at the 1957 early functioning commission Irving feels that "The joint venture between public and private interest is the major reason for such success over the years. I feel that our corporate community had an enlightened self interest." As you can see around you, we've all benefited from it.

Irving also commends the "door openers" — individuals like Donald Dayton and John Cowles of the Star and Tribune — but he emphasized again that so much backbreaking support came from others working within the large corporations — names we often forget over the years. He remembers people like Dan Upham from the S & T, Bob Fisher, then with 1st National Bank and an active worker on the Downtown Council, Henry Rutledge of Northwestern Bank, Gerald Moore, 1st director of the Downtown Council, the late Bud Richardson who made great contributions with the council and has a fountain in at 5th and Nicollet Mall dedicated to his services, John McHugh from Northwestern Bank and others who really make things click.

Planning Commission participants that Irving felt were instrumental included Clifford Anderson from Crown Iron Works, realtor Robert Boblett and labor leader Guy Alexander.

Another moving force was the machinery of the very successful Baker Properties. Already on the

scene 50 years and an innovator in city development with their own Baker building (complete with its arcade) they became a vehicle of inspiration and improvements to others. In May 1957 the "Nicollet Avenue Survey Committee" was formed by the Downtown Council and chaired by Baker Property head, Leslie C. Parks.

Parks was a man ahead of his time who saw and believed in our city growth — on a bridged second level yet! Yes, he may be called our granddaddy of the Skyways. In talking with Mr. Parks, now retired, one immediately senses his modest pride by the sparkle in his eye when one mentions the success of the Skyways.

He states, "The bridge concept was nothing new. I merely hoped to use it between buildings up and out of the way of traffic with a pleasant controlled atmosphere year round. He went on to say with a smile on his face, "People were getting in the way of cars and cars were getting in the way of people."

Both Parks and Roger Baker, previously of Baker Properties and now a private investor, feel that the Skyways, the Mall, IDS Center and all the other amenities that Downtown offers are the attractions that keep this town "Action Central".

Baker believes that "To continue to advance and grow the city has to be attractive to people." That has been a prime concern over the past twenty years.

He and Parks realized a dream come true when, in 1962, the 1st Skyway crossed 7th Street from the Roanoke building to the new Cargill building (that Baker had built). Today there

are 12 Skyways in operation with four more planned for the future. Eventually 64 blocks will be linked by our Skyway chain. We now see thousands of pedestrians using them daily with nary a car in sight.

Another hard working man behind the scenes with over twenty years under his belt in Downtown Development, is Charles F. Hall currently president of Charles F. Hall & Associates. Hall has been a mover throughout the Baker Property development (where he was a key man) on through to IDS development when they bought out Baker seven years ago. He presently has made himself available and invaluable to such growing concerns as the new Butler Square and the National City Bank operation.

Being so deeply involved in real estate development, Hall spoke of the other side of city support we so often forget — our home based corporations who lease the space that the developers create. If we didn't have support from so many of our major businesses, Downtown would up and vanish.

Hall feels that "We probably have the most vital and best core city in the United States today and we'll survive as long as home based firms believe in and support the inner city." He also gave praise to large companies like Dayton's and IDS who committed themselves as major tenants in the early 60's to the IDS Tower. Without their strong support the total concept would never have gotten off the ground. Of course, IDS Properties liked the new location so well they eventually bought out Baker Properties and became the "lessor" instead of the "leasee."

One of Chuck Hall's favorite sayings (and he's eager to give credit to Les Parks for saying it) is "If you're going to build a monument, then build it in a graveyard where you won't have to heat it, light it or pay taxes on it." Well, I think it's safe to say Downtown Minneapolis is no graveyard and the kudos go to the corporations that are keeping our big buildings lived in by paying the light bills.

Companies like International Multifoods, Peavey Co., the Gas, Electric and Telephone companies, IDS and the various retail stores, Pillsbury and the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., assorted financial institutions and man, many more.

Buildings have sprung up around the

(continued on page 50)



Photo by Phillip MacMillan James

Saint Paul

(continued from page 45)

Alone they could accomplish little. Like some politicians of the era, Saint Paul needed a complete intended new image.

Tearing down and re-building were not the answer either. No matter how expensive the materials or how dramatic the architecture, brick and mortar alone could not change negative attitudes and ensure the city's economic well-being.

Fortunately the men and women who comprised MIC — forerunner of Operation '85 — were a clear-thinking and people-oriented group. Cities must be fun as well as functional, they recognized. Cities must look and feel "lived in." Cities must draw people to them — not drive them away.

What Downtown Saint Paul needed more than anything else was a plan for its "re-peopling," the concerned citizens concluded.

This premise would be the moving force behind the bold Capitol Centre Redevelopment Project, first step in the multi-million dollar revitalization program that would later win national awards, give rise to Saint Paul's Super Skyway System and turn a decaying downtown business district into a lively, thriving and eye-pleasing 21st Century metropolis.

Brainchild of the MIC and supported by a philanthropic industrialist-developer, the late Norman Mears, the project was cheered on by both the private and public sectors of the community when it was first proposed in 1963.

Actually the idea behind the idea came from a thesis which had been written by a University of Minnesota architecture student who dreamt of a two-plateau paradise in which pedestrians could roam unmolested by city traffic.

While the two-level concept was impractical to implement at that time, it was not entirely cast aside when blueprints were drawn for the Capitol Centre project.

Meanwhile Capitol Centre planners set three urgent goals: To remove all unsightly downtown buildings, to use the newly-cleared land and existing open spaces for developments that would enhance the total city, and to foster construction of modern office buildings which would encourage pro-

gressive firms to locate or re-locate in the Saint Paul Loop.

Further into the future were plans for moderate-priced center city housing and more hotels, improved pedestrian and vehicular facilities, better parking accommodations and cultural and beautification projects which would put the finishing touches on the total packages.

The plan was good enough for the Federal Government's Department of Urban Renewal. Convinced that the MIC meant business, it agreed to give Saint Paul a \$19 million grant, three-fourths the cost of the proposed project, providing the city came up with the remaining \$6 million.

Administration of the renewal project became the responsibility of the Housing and Redevelopment Authority of Saint Paul which set guidelines for major construction.

Specifications stressed economy and utility but color, graphics and street-scaping were not overlooked in the HRA's guidelines.

Without direction there was danger of "one-upmanship" and a hodge-podge of buildings that would detract from the project's original design, explained Pat McKinney of the HRA.

"There had to be strong evidence that Capitol Centre would be a cohesive, cooperative venture or the government would not have made such a large commitment," Ms. McKinney recalled.

More than 100 buildings covering 12 city blocks and 43 acres were involved when the project began in 1964.

Now, only a decade later, Downtown Saint Paul is alive and glowing.

The tax base has soared from \$710 thousand to \$2.4 million in 10 years and the project has generated \$504

million with \$117 million spent on construction so far.

Sparkling towers dot the city skyline and pretty plazas deck the terraces. Sophisticated department stores, restaurants, shops and boutiques bustle with activity and more than 65,000 people are happily employed in or on the periphery of the center city.

Gigantic financial institutions exist side by side in competition excited only by their cooperation and commitment to the city's common good.

But the most dramatic symbol of Downtown Saint Paul's spiraling recovery is the unique Skyway System, a plan so outstanding and visionary that it is attracting city planners from all parts of North America and overseas as well.

Thought to be the most extensive pedestrian concourse network in the world after the opening of three new additions earlier this month, the only publicly-owned skyway system in the nation already connects 17 buildings in a 10 block area.

Five more skyways will stretch out to embrace both old and new horizons within the next two or three years to boost the total to 14 as the upward-bound city enters the final years of the Soaring Seventies.

One Saint Paul business leader who has served on every downtown development group and committee since the late 1950's is Phil Nason, president of First National Bank.

Satisfied with what has emerged so far from plans made a dreary decade ago, Nason's major complaint is that it didn't happen sooner.

"There's much more to be done — exciting things — controversial things. If one of the projects goes through it



Photos by Charles Kosman

will be so different there won't be anything like it in the country."

Nason acknowledged that he was alluding to the redevelopment parcel known as Seventh Place, high on the priority list of Operation '85 (1985 is the year when Saint Paul's super facelift is scheduled for completion; hence the name).

The Gateway Project in Minneapolis a decade and a half ago was the spur of Saint Paul's renewal program, Nason said. Subsidized by federal funds, the Minneapolis project got Saint Paulites thinking "we wouldn't be able to compete unless we got some federal money in here too."

Was there opposition to the Capital Centre project? Yes, said Nason. "A few conservative businessmen wanted to go it alone. They thought federal money would mean too much red tape. But eventually they came around. I can think of only one who still doesn't approve."

Nason talked of plans to bring the entire Capitol — government building complex into the center city realm. "We need a 'people-mover,' a way to literally bring those thousands of people over here to shop and eat and enjoy the entertainment."

He also spoke enthusiastically about increased convention business. "Right now we can't even go after big conventions. We don't have the hotel facilities. The Hilton is doing better than ever before but we need more downtown hotels. The competition would help, not hurt."

Tentative plans for a 400 room Saint Paul Radisson are "basically sound," said Nason. "The Radisson has come up with a realistic budget." Nason said that earlier plans for a Hyatt Regency Hotel were scuttled because the proposition was vague and risky and lacked solid financial backing.

He would like to see the Hilton and any new hotels tied into the skyway, Nason added.

Scholarly-looking, straight-talking Robert Van Hoef, a vice president of First National, was also in on the planning from the bottom up. Hired to direct the activities of MIC, he now serves as coordinator for Operation '85.

The purpose of Saint Paul redevelopment has always been to "make it easy for people," said Van Hoef. "In the past city planners thought only about accommodating the automobile. Now they realize that cars should be hidden; that people-ways are more

important than car-ways and park-ways."

Van Hoef also referred to a not yet unveiled super-plan that would weld together cultural, business and residential facilities and raise them to new heights.

"When it's finished, Downtown Saint Paul will have everything under the sun," he said.

As director of MIC during its battle for the \$19 million Civic Center, Van Hoef knows as well as anyone that Saint Paul civic projects have not all been shining examples of cooperation.

For such an ambitious undertaking, Capital Centre has had an unusually good track record, those involved agree.

One situation might have bogged down the whole project had it not been for a clever horsetrade arranged by the late Mayor Charlie McCarty.

Eager to cash in on the downtown boom like everyone else but hampered by location and limited land for expansion, Twin City Federal and the American National Bank needed to make a mutually beneficial swap.

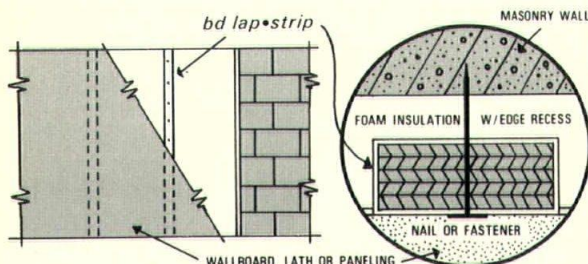
Months of complicated negotiations had failed to produce results, how-

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ever. Annoyed with the delays, McCarty got on the phone to the presidents of both financial institutions early one morning and set up a meeting the very next day, recalls Lou Meyers, senior vice president at TCF.

Taking command of the meeting from the beginning, the real estate agent — turned-politician produced a personally prepared agreement for the two firms to exchange and convey properties.

"It was a simple agreement with no money involved — not even any real estate commissions," quipped Meyers. "It was fair on both sides and it cut through all the cobwebs that months of negotiating had failed to do."

TCF and American National have been the best of friends ever since," Meyers said, adding, "we say that cooperation benefits the city. Truthfully it benefits all of us just as much."

Pat McKinney of the HRA, Phil Nason, Bob Van Hoef, Jack Nash and others think that it will be only a short time until more multiple dwelling housing is available within the Capitol Centre boundaries.

A move back to the center city is the trend everywhere, said Nason. "The energy crisis is partially responsible. People are getting tired of the long rides to and from work each day. They have better things to do with their time."

"More housing is absolutely essential," said Ms. McKinney. "Everything must come together to make the center city the most desirable place of any to live."

Small residential hotels in the Loop already report that occupancy is up and Kellogg square, with over 400 units is nearly full despite high rents.

If a way can be found to link new housing projects into the Skyway System, thousands of Saint Paulites will be able to get by with a one-season wardrobe and no automobile a decade from now.

Meanwhile parking remains one of the biggest unsolved problems. "Too expensive. Not enough space," are comments heard frequently by otherwise satisfied downtowners. Actually, there is plenty of parking and the "not enough space" is a figment carried over from Urban Renewal days when the Loop looked like a bombed out city.

Public transit also comes in for some heat but commuters are pleased with the new inter-city express service which takes passengers from one city

loop to the other in 22 minutes for 45 cents. Executives from Northwestern National Bank are reportedly using the service often.

There are other objections . . .

Not enough restrooms and telephones. Exhibits block the entrances to some shops. Security measures are inadequate after business hours. The 11 p.m. skyway closing time is too early. Directories and directional signs are too few and far between.

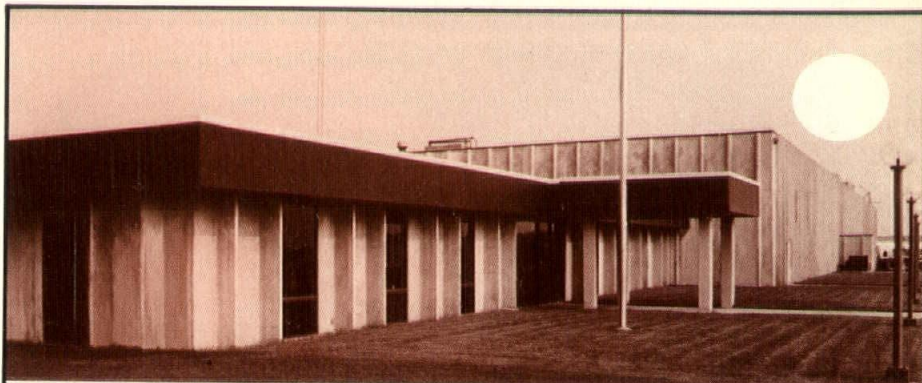
Most of these are minor problems which are being worked out the same

way the major problems were handled — by cooperative people in a cooperative manner.

There was a long way to go when Saint Paul redevelopment got off the ground a decade ago.

But after the first 10-year experiment it seems there is no limit to what can be accomplished when people reach out — and upward — together toward a common goal. □

Mary Davis is a contributing editor to Saint Paul's Downtowner where this material was first published.

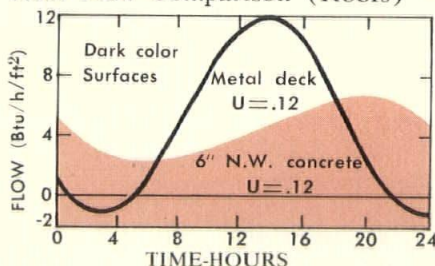


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Minneapolis

(continued from page 46)

Mall and one of the first and more daring in the bunch was the new Northwestern National Life Insurance Building at Washington and Nicollet in the Gateway Center development.

This area of our lower loop was simultaneously being cleared and revamped with the aid of an urban renewal project at the request of the city council in 1956. In 1958 the pro-

ject was approved by the Federal government and by 1961 Don Knutson of the Knutson Companies was designated primary developer. With his further development of the Towers apartments, new housing was being constructed in the heart of the city for the first time in fifty years.

When John S. Pillsbury Jr., president of NWNL decided to break ground in the Gateway development he knew what he was looking for.

He stated "I wanted to remain Downtown so that our people could be more aware of the city and vice versa. Our Loring Park location had been

convenient to the core city but we needed room to grow. Gateway was in its infancy which gave us a chance to expand with a lower, more spacious building while offering some grass and ponds around our setting as well as off street parking across the street for our employees."

The controversial design of the building was not by blind chance either. Pillsbury had visited other cities with similar climatic problems to ours and had chosen to have a 6 story building with a mixture of concrete and glass. No less than 39 architects were interviewed before Minoru Yamasaki was chosen. Pillsbury has never been sorry. I'm not either. He's another mover who has cared about how our city and its buildings have looked.

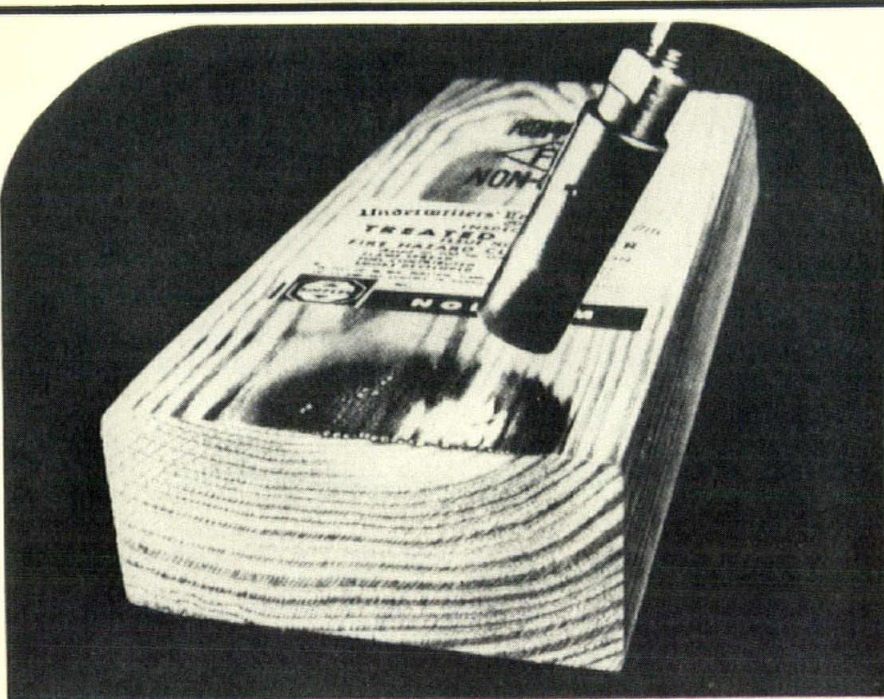
In complete contrast to tearing down the old and beginning anew, the Coyer family came to town in 1972 and saved us from losing the old Butler warehouse at 6th Street and 1st Avenue North. Charles Coyer, a civil engineer now based in Washington D.C., grew up on Lake Harriet, likes Minneapolis and cares about fine old structures. Especially one with post and beam construction. Butler fit all the requirements.

Another plus for old Butler is that the building is now in the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated for historic preservation by the Minneapolis City Council.

Coyer and his son, Chuck, have renovated this old structure, saving all those fantastic wooden beams and opening up the core of the warehouse to create an atrium — 9 floors high from floor to skylight.

They've renamed the building Butler Square and today it is alive and thriving with shops and office space filling up fast. There's even an old time Saloon. Chuck Coyer Jr. has found a great response from the community in the work they've done at Butler. "We felt Minneapolis was a great market", Coyer says, "and now I know we were right. Would you believe most of our prospective tenants are coming from the suburbs?" That's right folks, it really does look like a return to the big city.

Another building that is bringing people back to the city in masses is the new Orchestra Hall at 11th and Nicollet. You notice I can't say Nicollet Mall because as yet, our curving Mall stops at 10th Street. But, by the fall of '76 we'll be seeing things happening on upper Nicollet that will rival and probably outshine the



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early excitement of the Gateway Center development.

Orchestra Hall has been the culmination of many people's hopes and dreams over many years. One look at this original and exciting building will tell you that there has never been anything quite like it in Minneapolis.

It opened in October, 1974 to the glitter and glare of klieg lights and the tinkle of champagne glasses. Richard Cisek, managing director of the Orchestra has been smiling ever since. He's happy with our city and the support of its businesses. In an article in *Greater Minneapolis* last fall Cisek said "The relationship between business and the community's institutions since I've been here (1958) has been phenomenal." He went on to say, "Looking back it seems to me that Clarence Chaney, who was then retired from Northwestern National Bank, raised I don't know how many hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Others who care and have been instrumental in the Hall's success are Harvey Mackay and his committee on moving season tickets for the Orchestra, Stephen Pflaum, who was chairman of the house committee, Judson Bemis who chaired the finance committee and John Pillsbury Jr., chairman of the Orchestra Association's board.

Three large public gifts have also been important to the success of the Hall. The Bush Foundation gave \$1 million, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Dayton donated \$2.5 million to start the effort and the Peavey Company gave \$600,000 for the Peavey Park adjoining the Hall.

This park is the spot that will set the mood as you wander on up the new Mall of the future towards the Loring Park Greenway. The Greenway will angle off the Mall at 11th Street and lead across La Salle toward the edge of Loring Park where you will be greeted by the Berger Fountain.

The Loring Park development plan came into reality in March of 1970 when the City Planning department submitted their Metro Plan '85. Further committees were formed in '71 and '72 by the Downtown Council and the community itself.

Bob Purcell, Director of Loring Park Development came into the picture in December of 1972. It seems totally just that he had some early involvement in the Gateway Center Development in the early 60's, for now we have the true "Man for all Seasons" whose work has spanned the

Mall from one end to the other. He tells me that the new nine block area will house approximately 2,700 new apartments and townhouses as rental and condominiums. Purcell says, "We hope to add a convention size hotel to the existing area, creating what we call a 'cluster complex' between the new hotel, the Holiday Inn and the Auditorium." He also feels that, "Citizens desire and demand an attractive and healthy Downtown and what makes things happen is a coordinated total commitment on the part of City government, elected officials, the business community and labor."

Bringing us full circle, I can again cite the Nicollet Mall as an excellent example of cooperation between city officials and private business. The total cost I mentioned previously, \$3.8 million, was assessed against the benefiting property owners, with the exception of \$800,000 received in Federal grants.

In 1960 Barton, Aschman & Associates, whose principals had previously undertaken the freeway and planning reorganization studies, were retained to make a detailed examination of existing conditions, set objectives and report on measures for improvement. After receiving their report five types

of Mall setups were considered: a modified public street with some vehicular traffic, a mall with above or below street intersections (to prevent congestion at these intersections), a full mall closing off the eight block section, or plazas within each block for pedestrian traffic but with the cross streets left open and finally a mall and transit way scheme. This, of course is the route the planners took. Why?

Because the ultimate goal was for better convenience to the shopper and the out-of-town visitor. Bus service to the Mall from outlying communities would link all parts of town with this new shopping center in the heart of Downtown. Even this decision did not speed up production on the Mall. From 1960 till 1966 not one shovelful of dirt or piece of curbing had been removed. It took that long for the city fathers to be sure everything was to be done the right way — one time and one time only. All power lines, major waterways, sewer lines, telephone and Western Union lines had to be moved, remodeled or removed to make future work under the new Mall nearly nonexistent. Space had to be found underground for

(continued on page 58)

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Robert Cerny

Master Architect

Frederick Bentz

There is at least one former employee of Robert Cerny's office who, had he been asked to write this profile, quite possibly would have entitled it "Robert Cerny, An Elegant Zealot". In my years of continuous association with Bob, starting as a student in his design studio at the University, continuing as his employee, subsequently as a partner, and now as a fellow practitioner, I have heard him described in a great many ways — skilled designer, tough competitor, articulate spokesman, astute politician, dedicated public servant, super salesman, valued design critic, eager opportunist, prime motivator, master showman, revered mentor. I would suspect that there are many who would rearrange these words in an almost infinite series of combinations to reflect their own particular point of view. He may be a little of each, and more, but in my mind, when the real Robert Cerny stands up I see the total architect whose record of achievement in design, in education, in service to his profession, and in public service, may well go unmatched in this area in our time.

In the 1920s in Wisconsin, Frank Lloyd Wright was in the newspapers and a favorite subject of gossip and discussion throughout the state. In LaCrosse, not over 90 miles from Spring Green and Taliesin East, his influence was immediate and, like that of every progressive reformer, frequently ridiculed and exaggerated. Two homes were built in LaCrosse "in the manner of Frank Lloyd Wright". The *Ladies' Home Journal* carried some of his designs.

Robert Cerny, as a boy of 12, was fascinated by the gossip and attracted by the Wright designs published in the magazines. His father was employed in the millwork industry, and there was constant shop talk in the home about mouldings, wood finishes, and the construction process. The desire to draw developed early and, at about the age

of 12, his father gave him a set of drafting instruments. This was the beginning of his interest in drawing and architecture. At about 14, Robert's father felt that his attraction to drawing and architecture was sufficiently mature to justify a more formal relationship, and he was taken to an architectural firm in LaCrosse where he spent several hours every evening after school, Saturdays, and summers, starting as an errand and blueprint boy, gradually absorbing the technology of the practice of architecture.

He entered the University of Minnesota in 1928 after working for a year in a St. Paul architectural office, graduating with various honors in 1932. However, since 1932 was the depth of the Depression and there were no jobs available, he succeeded in obtaining a graduate scholarship at Harvard, graduating from the School of Architecture in one year, a feat previously accomplished by only four students.

Bob came to the University of Minnesota in 1936 after three years as an Associate Architect with the Tennessee Valley Authority and nine months of study and travel in Europe on the Nelson Robinson Jr. Scholarship. From that time on his career is generally well known to the profession and to the public. What many of our younger practitioners may not know is the enormous impact and influence he has had upon architects and the practice of architecture, not only in the Metropolitan area, but extending through the state and the region.

My own association with Mr. Cerny started as a student in 1941, when Bob was an assistant professor and had been teaching for some five years. The School of Architecture under Professor Roy Jones had only recently abandoned the vestiges of the Beaux Arts System and it was obvious to most of us that Bob was providing leadership in the development of a contemporary curriculum and in challenging the students to design in what we then called modern architecture. At that

time also he was in practice with Professor Robert Jones and I recall that these early Jones & Cerny houses identified him on campus and in the area as one of the region's foremost exponents of contemporary architecture. I also recall his endless frustration with a considerable portion of the practicing profession at the time, many of whom resisted change, and some of whom actively criticized the School of Architecture for its experimentation in the contemporary style. It was a time when gifted graduates trained in the contemporary manner could find employment only with architects doing Gothic churches and colonial houses.

In 1946 when I returned to the University after military service, Bob had become an associate professor and also a partner in the firm of Thorshov & Cerny. He was now conducting virtually a one man crusade to develop an interest in contemporary architecture in the metropolitan area. It seemed he was speaking everywhere—in church basements, in museums, at businessman's clubs. Some years later, when I was asked by the Minneapolis Chapter of AIA to prepare his fellowship nomination, I was overwhelmed in exploring the record of his efforts—for a number of years he averaged at least one speech a week, this in addition to his teaching and a growing practice.

In the years 1941 through 1948, I had the unique distinction of having Professor Cerny for grades 1, 2 and 3 of design. Somehow his promotions, and my progress with time out for military service, seemed to coincide. One aspect of this association that I found unique, and have been most grateful for, was Bob's ability to relate the student to the actual practice of architecture, to "tell it like it was". It may seem unusual in light of the current situation at the University, but it was a time when all too few faculty members were able to provide this kind of guidance.

When I joined the Thorshov &



Cerny office in 1948, Bob had already expanded his concerns to urban renewal, essentially as a continuation of his earlier efforts as Secretary of the Minnesota Housing Association, which he had formed with Professor Robert T. Jones, and subsequently as Executive Director of the Civic Center Development Association. Also, in this period, through his efforts the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce formed an Urban Renewal Committee which he served as Chairman for some years. He carried his Civic Center Development idea, a plan to clean out and develop an eighteen block blighted area of the northern portion of the loop in Minneapolis, to the Housing and Redevelopment Authority. With the cooperation of this Agency and his leadership in the Chamber of Commerce, the renewal project was developed. The early designs and visualizations were prepared under his direction in his office. For years there was a working model of the Gateway center in the office. Seldom a week would pass that Bob was not explaining his concepts to some business or civic leader in an attempt to motivate them to action, until finally the entire community poured its efforts into the Gateway Center which now stands as one of the first major renewal projects in an urban area in the country.

Another aspect of Bob Cerny's contribution to the profession lies in the great number of young people, both students and recent graduates, who were given the opportunity to apprentice in his office. At the time I became Chief Draftsman in 1957 the office numbered about 60, and I remember that we always had a half dozen students on hand. In the late 1960's when the office had grown to a staff in excess of 125, we often had as many as 12 part time students. The unwieldy task of managing this number, with their staggered work schedules at all hours of the day, night, and weekends, often taxed the production budgets for the projects. On occasion I questioned Bob about the validity of

this kind of contribution to the students' welfare. Needless to say, his attitude prevailed.

Bob has served as the general mentor for a great number of University graduates, encouraging many to continue with graduate training, and providing leadership to many of us who had the opportunity to work in his office. At one time in 1962 there were three University graduates simultaneously in residence in Rome as recipients of the Rome Prize, Duane Thorbeck, Roger Martin and Milo Thompson. All had worked as students and graduates in Bob's office. A casual review of the last Minnesota Society of Architects roster pinpoints his influence on the profession. I found 52 principals in firms who owe some or the greater part of their training to experience in his office. More than one firm in five listed in the roster has one or more principals who are "Cerny graduates".

His record in design quality speaks for itself. Since 1949 his firm has received 26 national awards and citations, together with some 28 Minnesota Society of Architects Awards for excellence in design. The work of his

firm has been published both nationally and internationally.

During my twenty-three year association in his office, I never cease to be amazed by the wide range of challenges to which Bob addressed himself on behalf of the profession. Typical was his involvement as President of the Construction Industry Foundation. In 1968 the AIA passed a resolution to sponsor the formation of this organization, to explore the possibility of an industry wide forum to consider the interrelationships of the many components; to identify archaic practices, to isolate unfair relationships, and to generally upgrade and modernize the contractual and work relationships within the industry. Possibly it was an idea before its time, perhaps it could not be expected to continue without the support of the Associated General Contractors. It was a Herculean task, which he attacked with great perception and skill. I still refer to data in my files documenting Bob's research and his vigorous effort to reorganize certain existing processes to meet the demands of our current technology and economy. Most of the concerns are still with us, and each

time a problem of this nature presents itself in our office I find myself wishing that somehow Bob could have received the support and cooperation from the entire construction industry necessary to continue his efforts to fruition.

These past few years I have not had occasion to be close to Bob's current involvements, but I know that in some way he is still pioneering. Though by his own admission sometimes abrasive, continually competitive, often controversial, he's always a contributor, an innovator and a leader. □

Frederick Bentz is a principal of the Minneapolis architectural firm of Frederick Bentz/Milo Thompson and Associates. He is also a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and past president of the Minnesota Society of Architects.



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Robert Cerny and Downtown



Bob Cerny has spent nearly half his life in pursuit of a better downtown Minneapolis. As one of the area's premier architects, it would seem reasonable that he should concern himself with only the design and construction of downtown buildings and leave the promotion and dollar-hustling to the Chamber of Commerce, merchants and the Downtown Council. But not Cerny. He sees his responsibility as an architect in far broader terms, believing that to build a better urban setting, one must become involved in more than just design. Thanks to his foresight, downtown Minneapolis has survived and prospered when it very well could have died.

Cerny's interest in the development of the center city and most specifically, the downtown section, dates back to the Depression, a period of not only what he calls "great social upheaval" for people in general, but a time of awareness for him personally.

Following graduate study at

Harvard, he went to Europe for a year to study and while there, became caught up in the efforts of many European cities, particularly in Scandinavia, to modernize urban planning. He soon became an advocate of these design concepts. In the late Thirties and early Forties, he tried to get fellow architects at the University of Minnesota (where he was teaching) to convert to many of these philosophies, but became frustrated and unhappy over lack of response.

"I started giving speeches to just about anyone who would listen," he recalls. "I started hitting some responsive chords when I talked about the need for a healthy and well-planned downtown if business was to survive in Minneapolis."

Up to that point (right after the Second World War), a large percentage of the building was random at best, something Cerny felt needed to be stopped if the overall plan for the city was to be a positive one.

Cerny was telling business leaders that the blight of the north edge of downtown was already at their back door and asked, "What will you do when it is at your front door?"

More and more of the influential leaders were perking up their ears and by the mid-Forties, Cerny had most of them convinced that what he was advocating was a pretty logical route to take.

"The biggest step was made when the state legislature set up enabling funds for establishment of the housing authority. This gave us the boost we needed to start the Gateway Redevelopment Project."

The 18-square block project marked the beginning of a new era in downtown development. While it may have seemed to some that Cerny was devoting all of his time to hyping the development projects, he still was successfully heading a progressive and active architectural firm. The Gateway project has numerous Cerny works: the Sheraton-

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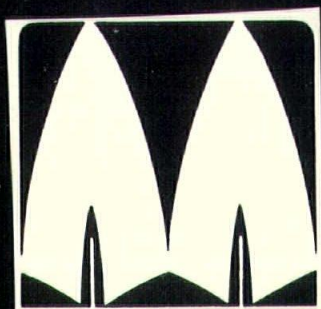
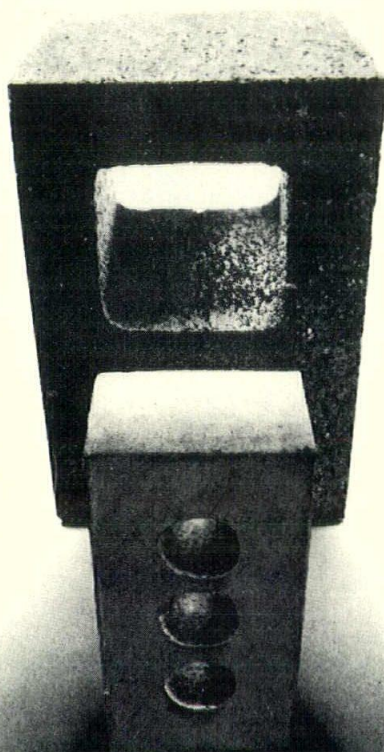
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Mr. Cerny being honored at the annual meeting of the Egg and Dart Club in Washington on the occasion of his elevation to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

Ritz, the First National Bank Building, the Employment Security Building and the Federal Courts Building.

There are numerous shrines to Cerny's imaginative and progressive philosophy but there are also a few wrecks lying along the roadside. The

most famous is the downtown domed stadium. No one was a more vocal proponent of the stadium than Cerny.

"My ideas on the stadium went far beyond the building itself, far beyond just making certain that we kept the Vikings (and perhaps the Twins) here.

"The development of the west end of the downtown section (Hennepin Avenue) and the spillover effect into the rest of downtown would have meant about \$75 million in new construction within five years of the stadium's opening. Add to that an additional 30,000 new people a day coming in (because the stadium would have doubled as a garage for traffic coming in off Highway 12) and between \$3 and \$4 million in taxes from land not producing any revenue, and the plan was a solid one."

What killed his proposal were the combined forces of Mayor Charles Stenvig and a handful of irate and well-organized taxpayers.

"The media also was guilty of covering the entire matter without reference to the facts."

Cerny still thinks the idea of a downtown stadium is the most practical and profitable yet proposed. At the same time, he holds out little hope

that any stadium is forthcoming, thanks to the factionalism between the many involved municipalities in the Twin Cities area.

"I'm optimistic about the future development of downtown. I think the precedent has been set. People are now aware of what it takes to maintain a healthy downtown."

Cerny specifically mentions the Metro 85, Loring Greenway and Riverfront development plans as moves which will expand what has already been started.

"I think within 10 years we will see 250,000 people living in and around the downtown area. We will need about 12 good-size apartment buildings to accommodate them.

"Once that starts, the natural progression of things will mean a healthy business climate and merchandising and professional people following the development."

Cerny does not pretend that continual development of urban settings eliminates society's problems.

"I still think we tend to sin. But when such planning and development occur, we sin more discreetly," he says, smiling. □

— Mike Wilkinson

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Minneapolis

(continued from page 51)

drinking water coolers, drainage problems and numerous others.

Lighting, landscaping, heated bus shelters and sidewalks, street furniture, police and fire call boxes, mailboxes, even traffic signs are just a few of the above ground considerations.

Businesses along the Mall cooperated on the total look removing any overhead signs or obstructing store front

accessories that might detract from the aesthetics of the Mall.

Looking back at our wonderful Mall 7½ years later, I would be the first to say that the many years of preparation were worth it. Our city has had thousands of visitors from other cities come here for fun and relaxation, for conventions or just to see how our city operates. All have been impressed with our core city successes and some have even taken our Skyway and Mall ideas to their own home town.

O.D. Gay, executive vice president

of the Minneapolis Downtown Council has shown many visitors our town's special features and he has seen and heard the impact they have made on those outside our community. Business is up, transit is running smoothly and the pedestrians are happy. Perhaps they are happiest of all — for the downtown Nicollet Mall is surely made for the people and that's where you'll find them, thousands of them every day, just strolling our Mall in satisfied contentment.

Patricia Lindquist is the art director for Power's Department store in Minneapolis and freelances a weekly column in Skyway News and a news and information show for WWTN News Radio.

A SYBARITIC ALTERNATIVE TO SIGHTSEEING



One of the most pleasant ways to see the Twin Cities is while dining at a window-side table in one of the area's many restaurants with a view. Here are a few suggestions:

The ORION ROOM at the top of the IDS Center in Minneapolis is open for lunch, cocktails and dinner and has an unparalleled view of Minneapolis and Saint Paul to the east, north and south of the IDS tower.

The terrace of the MARQUIS RESTAURANT on the third floor of the Marquette Inn and the balcony of the CROSSROADS on the Skyway level of the IDS Center have indoor but open air views of all the color and atmosphere of the IDS Crystal Court.

At the WALKER ART CENTER RESTAURANT, which is open for lunch and snacks during Museum hours, there is an elegant view of Minneapolis, including the IDS Tower itself.

In Saint Paul the restaurant of the MINNESOTA MUSEUM OF ART at

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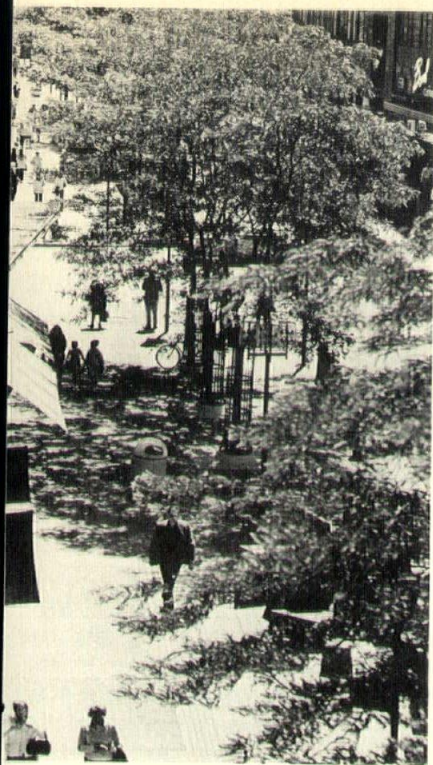
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Saint Peter and Kellogg Boulevard offers a delicious lunch with a softly filtered view of Kellogg Boulevard and the river. Be sure to call ahead for reservations.

The TOP OF THE HILTON on Kellogg Boulevard has a superb view of Saint Paul including the hills and bluffs and the meandering course of the Mississippi.

A contrasting view of the Mississippi from bankside may be had from the EDGEWATER INN, 2420 Marshall Avenue Northeast in Minneapolis and the FUJI YA, 420 South 1st Street, also in Minneapolis.

There are a number of outstanding spots where only pull will get you in. The SUMMIT at the Saint Paul Athletic Club has a fine view of downtown Saint Paul and the river, but you must be a member or the guest of a member. The same restrictions obtain for the CAMPUS CLUB in the Student Union at the University of Minnesota where the view includes the University's

Credits: Relatively short deadlines, limited resources and pressing professional commitments imposed an unusual burden on the Architecture Minnesota Committee in the preparation of this issue. Phil James, Jim Lammers, Jim Lindberg, Fred Richter, Milo Thompson, John Weidt, Eric Wheeler are to be particularly commended.

The maps were prepared by Kenneth R. Stebbins who is a campus planner with the University of Minnesota's Office of Physical Planning.

Mall and another part of the river, the UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI CLUB at the top of the IDS Center (sharing the floor with the Orion Room) which looks west over Minneapolis and suburbs, the UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS at the Calhoun Towers and the UNIVERSITY CLUB OF SAINT PAUL at the curve of Summit Avenue on the bluff.

Get a job at such places as ECONOMIC LABORATORY at Fifth and Wabasha in Saint Paul or the NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY at the bottom of the Nicollet Mall in Minneapolis and eat your lunch every day in the employee cafeterias with vistas of the city.

A final suggestion: consider a group charter of the JONATHAN PADDLE-FORD for a steamboat view of the cities up and down the Mississippi, or of a special NORTH CENTRAL AIRLINES plane which will, we understand, furnish a one and one-half hour flight above the cities with dinner provided. □

— Blakeslee T. Ryon



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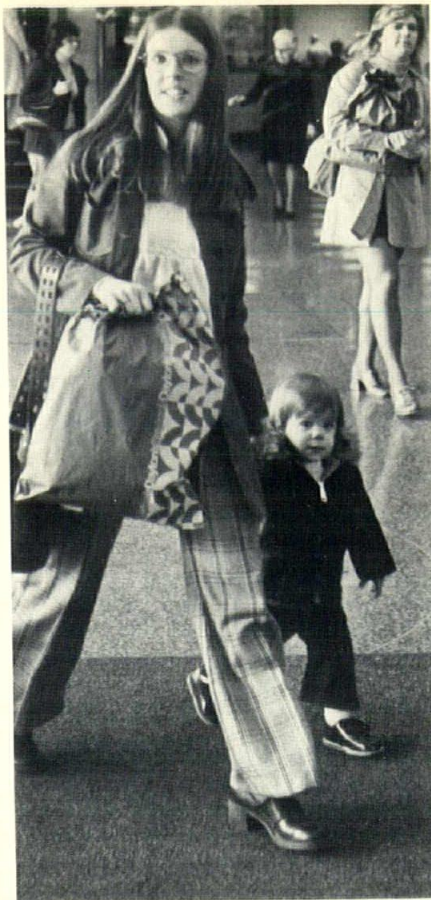
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A Guidebook to the Architecture of Minnesota

A highlight of the Bicennial year for Minnesotans interested in architecture and history will be *A Guidebook to the Architecture of Minnesota*, by Dr. David S. Gebhard, sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Society of Architects and the University of Minnesota Galleries. It will be published by the University of Minnesota Press and will be similar in scope — approximately 5,000 entries — to Dr. Gebhard's *Guide to San Francisco and Northern California* published in 1973. Dr. Gebhard, a nationally prominent architectural historian and native Minnesotan, is Director of the Art Galleries at the University of California in Santa Barbara.

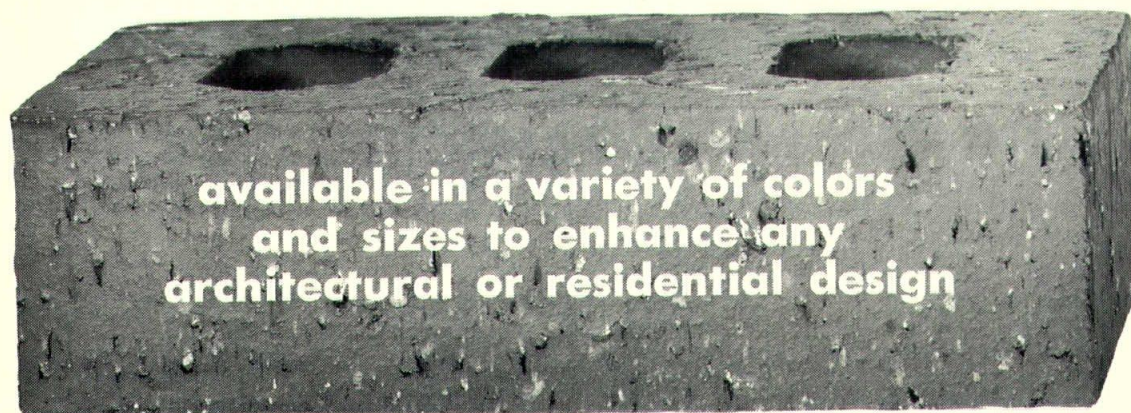
The guidebook is intended to be a comprehensive study of the development of architecture in Minnesota as a social art, as well as an inventory of significant buildings of all periods and uses. Minnesota's first authoritative architectural guidebook will be a valuable resource and reference source for scholars and libraries as well as a useful guide for tourists and interested laymen. □



Chic Shopping in Saint Paul

A few blocks away from Saint Paul's major department stores and almost totally unknown to Minneapolisians is the short block of Fifth Street between Saint Peter and Wabasha. Some of the shops on Fifth Street, such as Gokey's, Wood's Chocolate Shop and Maud Borup's Chocolate Shop fill orders sent in from around the world. Gokey's is a nationally famous maker of made-to-order boots and a mail order supplier of high-grade hunting, camping, sports clothing and equipment. On the corner of Saint Peter and Fifth is Frank Murphy, an extraordinary women's clothing shop specializing in designer clothes, sports clothes and accessories. Next door is Holm and Olsen, Saint Paul's most elegant florist shop. Hidden away, five floors up in the old red sandstone Saint Paul Building, on the corner of Fifth and Wabasha, is Kay Clark's Music Room, a store specializing in classical records and cassettes, and in the middle of the block, like the mother of them all placidly reposes Field Schlick's, purveyor of clothing and accessories for generations of Saint Paul's oldest families. □

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LETTERS

Who are the architects?

I recently spent four days in your attractive, alive Twin Cities. Deciding which event to attend was a pleasant problem, but all were enjoyable — from your beautiful orchestras like the Saint Paul Chamber, to the buildings that house them.

And there lies my complaint. Who are the architects that designed those beautiful buildings? There are no plaques anywhere, not on the IDS Center, the Federal Reserve Building, the new Orchestra Hall. Your cities are well known for their architecture. The buildings are works of art as much as Picasso's sculpture in Chicago. The architect deserves mention; the viewer deserves knowledge. Your cities are not unique in this omission. But because you have so much good and new architecture, you might start — and publicize — the trend to identifying their origin.

Mrs. Theodore N. Bloomberg
Detroit, Mich.

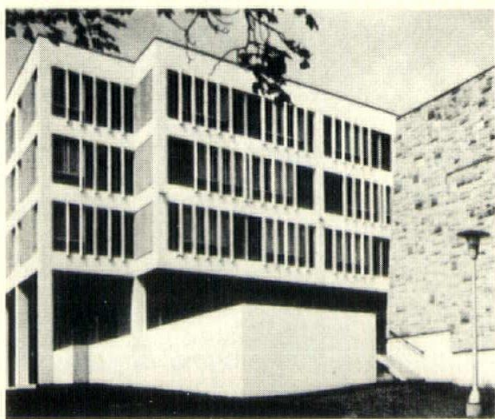


It gives me great joy to add my tribute to the publication of your inaugural issue of *Architecture Minnesota*, the successor to *Northwest Architect*. The physical environment in which we live and work owes much of its quality to the architects, planners and designers whose dedication and perseverance make for the realization of this environment.

Our famed quality of life in Minnesota reflects the high dedication of

Minnesota's architects and I cannot help but think that a publication coming from you will reflect the best of your work and also be of value to the public and all those interested in the history and current achievements in design and planning and construction in our State.

Rudy Perpich
Lieutenant Governor
State of Minnesota

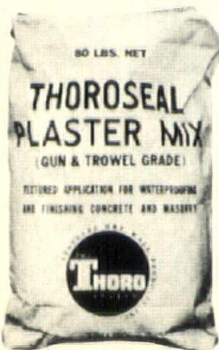


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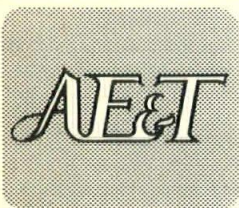
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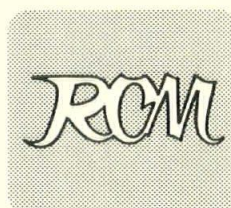
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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Peter Rand

As we said in the first issue of the magazine, the purpose of this column is to facilitate a dialogue between you the reader and the design professionals who want to serve you — Minnesota's architects. If you've got a question, please send it in. We hear you and want to be of assistance!

Not long ago I got a call from a frustrated lady looking for a skylight. She said, "I've been looking in the yellow pages and can't find anything about skylights. I'm remodeling an old house and don't know who makes skylights, can you help me?" Sure I could help and it took about fifteen minutes to get her an answer.

Whether it's skylights or other building products, your architect has a wealth of information upon which to draw. Usually we start with an encyclopedic resource called "Sweets". This multi-volumed catalogue is assembled annually by McGraw-Hill Publishers utilizing the product literature of various building suppliers. Just about every product can be found from "astragals" to "zebrawood".

In the case of the missing skylight, I merely turned to Sweets catalogue, looked up the section entitled skylights, and prepared a list of manufacturers who had local distributors or representatives. After giving this information to the lady I also suggested that she could find it in the Architecture Library at the University (she worked there) or at any architect's office.

So, if you need to track down some building product, one easy way is to inquire whether your local library has Sweets catalogue. Another is to look at the ads in this magazine or to drop in at your friendly architect's office for a reading.

In the last issue of *Architecture Minnesota* I briefly discussed solar panels. In this day of energy conservation the greatest benefits can be achieved through the use of good insulation, however. One question that architects are frequently asked is "What is the best kind of insulation?" Sweets will introduce you to various insulation

products but it will not give the ultimate answer to this question.

There are many important criteria to be considered when evaluating insulation for use in your home, office, or factory. I'd like to discuss three such criteria here.

First, and probably foremost, is the "U-value" of particular insulating materials. This is a number assigned to a specific material which represents its ability to transmit heat. **The smaller the number, the better the insulation!** Architects also compute the U-value of a total building based on all the materials used in its construction. Typical U-values are 1.13 for single sheets of glass, .85 for 4" of solid concrete, and .36 for an exterior stud wall with 3½" of fiberglass insulation. So, if you know the U-value of the insulation you can make an initial judgment as to its insulative quality.

Second, you should consider the use of the insulation. Obviously you could wall up your windows to improve insulation. But if windows are required, you could use insulating glass. This might be two plates of glass with a ¼" air space between and result in a U-value of .61, much better than single glazing. If, on the other hand, it is desirable to have light transmitted only (not necessary to see out), various translucent panels are available with still further improvement in insulating quality.

Third, consideration must be given to various other limitations such as cost, ease of installation, and weight or size. Cost should be based both on your ability to spend dollars initially and on the price that will have to be paid for added heating and cooling if an optimal insulation is not initially purchased. Installation is important, too. If yours is an existing building it might be difficult to install insulation boards or battens. On the other hand, some of the newer foam type insulations might be appropriate for spraying into walls and ceilings.

For additional information on insulation and selection of appropriate materials, I suggest you contact an insulation manufacturer/supplier such as Owens-Corning or Dow Chemical. Of course, your nearest architect is also available to assist you! □

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CONSUMERISM AT HIGH TIDE

In times of economic dislocation, consumerism reaches high tide. Buyers are understandably concerned about values. They're more insistent than ever that dollars be used efficiently. And that insistence and concern applies to both private and public spending.

Consumerism certainly and properly extends to an industry as visible as construction. Which fact underscores the importance of letting separate bids for the Mechanical, Electrical and General Construction portions.

Separate bids result in better cost efficiency. So much so that more and more cities and states require separate bids and let separate contracts in all publicly financed building. The value received is unmistakable.

When happier economic days are here again, consumerism may ebb but it won't ever disappear. For that reason, architects and engineers will continue the valuable practice of letting prime construction component bids separately.



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BOOKS

Some sources of information on Twin Cities Architecture

Minnesota Houses by Roger Kennedy. Dillon Press, 1967. Architectural and historical view of styles of domestic architecture.

History of the Arts in Minnesota, William Van O'Connor, ed. History of local architects and architecture to 1958 — pp. 48-58.

Guide to the Architecture of the Twin Cities by Harlan McClure Reinhold. 1955. (Out of print but available in some libraries.)

Historic Saint Paul Buildings by H.F. Koeper and Eugene D. Becker. A report of the Historic Sites Committee of the Saint Paul City Planning

Board. 1964. Illustration and description of 89 significant Saint Paul buildings.

A Century of Minnesota Architecture by Donald R. Torbert. Minneapolis Institute of Arts, 1958. Catalog for an exhibition honoring the 1958 Minnesota Statehood Centennial.

Work of Purcell and Emslie, Architects. Reissue of plates from issues of *Western Architect* with text by David Gebhard.


Significant Architecture in the History of Minneapolis by Donald R. Torbert. Report of the Minneapolis Urban Design Study. 1969. Similar in conception to *Historic Saint Paul Buildings* above, but includes an exten-

sive essay on the characteristics of different Minneapolis neighborhoods and the history of the development of architecture in the city.

The Twin Cities Explored by Jean and John Ervin. Adams Press, 1972. Pages 134-171 have information and photographs of some historic sites and points of artistic and architectural interest.

A History Tour of Fifty Twin City Landmarks by Sue E. Holbert and June D. Holmquist. Minnesota Historical Society, 1966. Emphasis in this illustrated guide aimed primarily at young people is on historical sites, but many architectural landmarks are included.

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June Holmquist and Jean Brookins. Second edition. Minnesota Historical Society, 1972. Includes many sites in the Twin Cities area.

"Minneapolis Lost and Found" available free from the Minneapolis Public Library. Reading list brought out in connection with their exhibit this year of the same name.

Several sources can be suggested for those wishing information about a specific building.

Call the offices of the Minnesota Society of Architects, 612-227-0761; they may be able to put you in touch with the architect himself, or with other sources which can answer your question.

The Minnesota Historical Society Library has an excellent reference service and an outstanding collection of old maps, newspapers, out-of-print books, manuscripts, etc.

The Northwest Architectural Archive at the University of Minnesota is collecting papers and drawings, etc. of architects who have practiced in this region. They also will attempt to answer questions. ☐

ADVERTISING INDEX

Allied Plastics	58
American Artstone Co.	12
Arrigoni Bros.	65
Benoit, Inc.	12
Can-Tex Industries	60
Carney & Assoc.	10
R.B. Child	66
Cobb Strecker D & Z	54
Conpro, Inc.	61
Dale Tile Co.	61
Design Products	6
Drake Marble Co.	57
C.W. Fogelberg	63
Gage Bros.	2nd cover
Grazzini Bros.	59
Mahin-Walz	54
Minnesota Blueprint	48
Minnesota Ceramic Tile	4

Minnesota Lathing & Plastering	14
Minnesota Masonry Institute	56
Minnesota Tile Supply	66
Neal Slate Co.	63
Nomeco	11
NuLook Corp.	13
C.W. Olson	11
Piping Council	64
Prestressed Concrete	3rd cover
J.L. Shiely	4th cover
Snow-Larson	48
G.M. Stewart Lumber	50
Stockers, Inc.	13
Stremel Bros.	57
Twin City Hardwood	65
Wells Concrete	49
Wunder-Klein	51

National conference on urban restoration scheduled for September in Saint Paul


The second national conference of individuals and groups involved in the movement to restore old urban neighborhoods will take place in Saint Paul, Minnesota, September 26-29. "Back to the City", the conference title and theme, will examine the issues, experiences, and strategies of the migration back to old, once-eroding city neighborhoods.


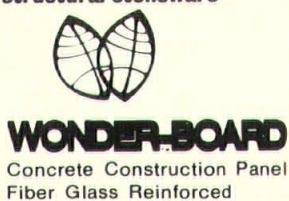

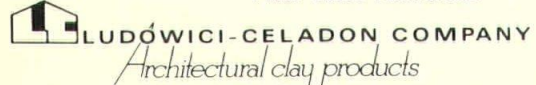

This year's conference will focus on the attempt to conserve the physical character as well as the socio-economic diversity of old neighborhoods; the effects of public policy on restoration and preservation

efforts; and the experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, of a number of communities throughout the country.

Sponsoring the conference are the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Minnesota State Arts Council, the Minnesota Bicentennial Commission, the Brownstone Revival Committee of New York, and the Summit Hill and Ramsey Hill Associations. Coordinating sponsor is Old Town Restorations, Inc., a non-profit, resident controlled planning program for Saint Paul's Historic Hill District.

For further information and registration materials contact: Joanna Baymiller, Back to the City, 158 Farrington Street, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102. (612) 224-8134. ☐




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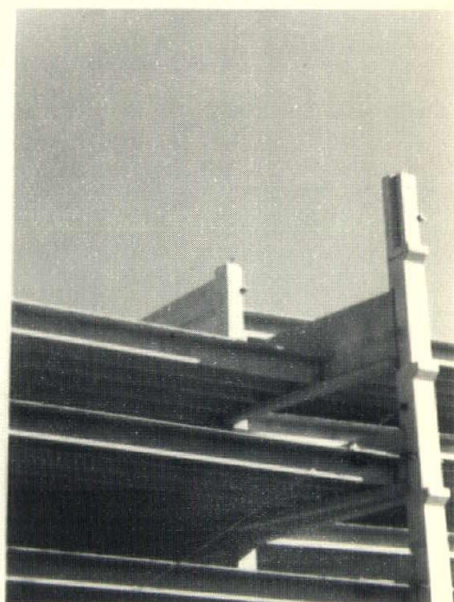
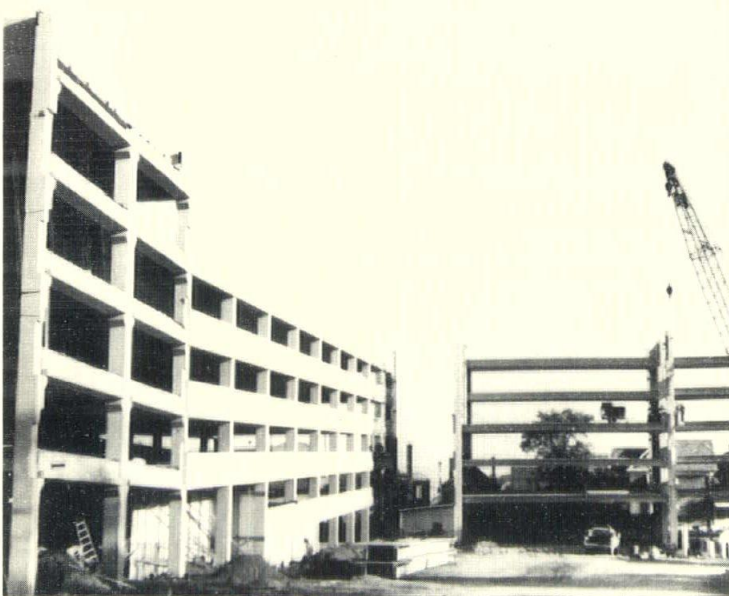
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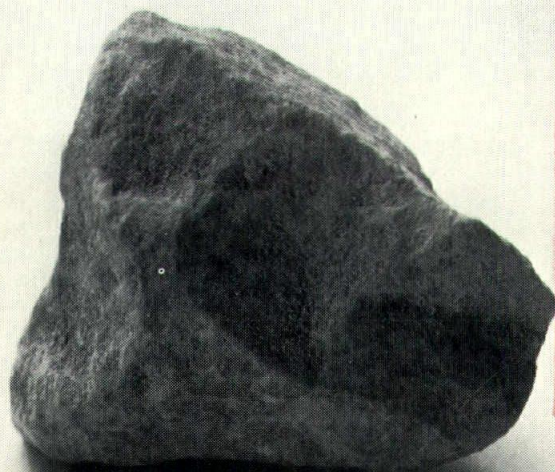
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