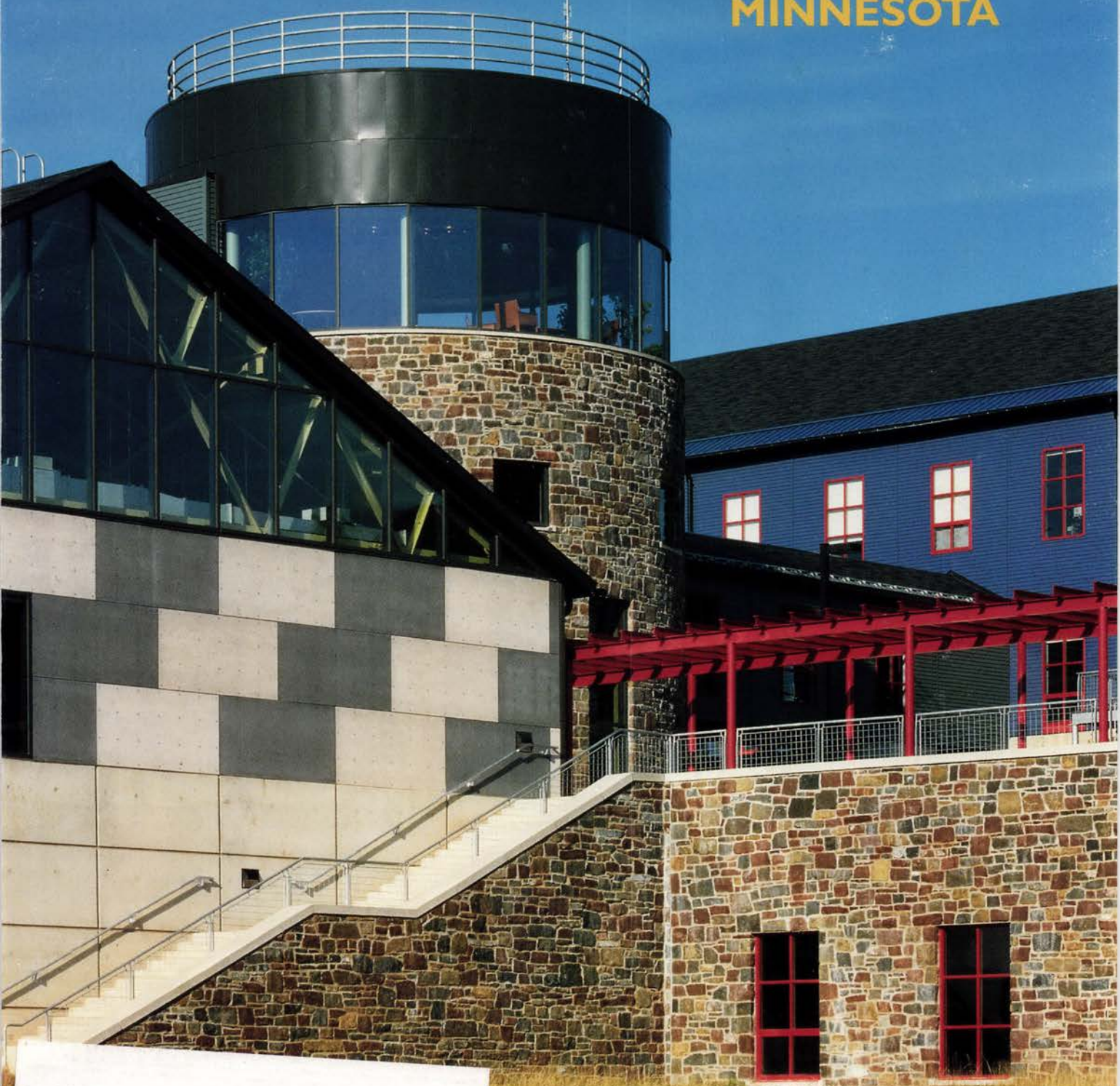


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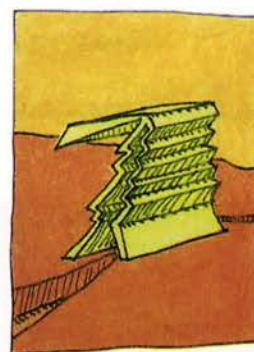
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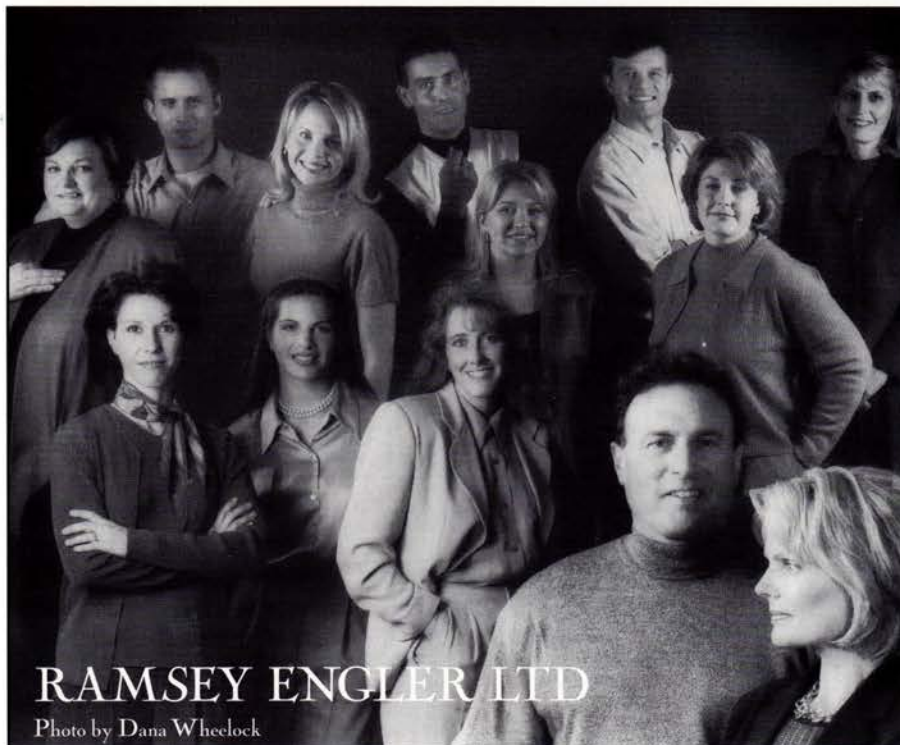
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Live and learn

By Bill Beyer

Last August, I had the opportunity to represent the University of Minnesota's College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture and AIA Minnesota at the ACSA/AIA Summer Institute in Bozeman, Mont. The purpose of the conference was to consider rapid changes in three areas of architectural education—ethics, technology and geography. Three-person teams of educators and practitioners from 13 diverse schools of architecture listened to provocative presentations and engaged in sometimes heated discussion. I savored the luxury of taking time to think and talk about issues beyond the mundane. One thing became clear in Bozeman. Because of the accelerating pace of change in human culture, current educational models are ripe for challenge.

I'd taken along some magazine clippings on professional practice and education I'd saved over the years. After three days of intense discussion, I reread one from the February 1985 *Architectural Record*.

While a master's degree is becoming the ticket on the career fast track, education in its ideal form is not something you get—but something you “do” throughout life

The author was Peter Forbes, a practicing architect from Boston, who was responding to a series of articles in the magazine about the future of architectural education.

As I scanned the article, I noted that Forbes had addressed many of the same issues we were fervently dissecting. His 11-year-old comments seemed so perfectly on point that I felt our conference would have been enhanced by one simple talk with

this architect. Forbes inquired about the role and content of architectural education, and the apparent division between practice and academics, and offered his views:

- “Architects need to be well and broadly educated people, not just intensely trained architects.... So general knowledge, and more importantly, how to think about previously unexperienced situations, how to articulate what you are thinking in ways the rest of mankind can understand, are far more important than any technical information.”
- “I would propose that our profession's conception that architectural education is divisible into segments of ‘training’ rather than a continuum of intellectual pursuits constitutes a much more severe stumbling block to the development of architects.”
- “What is important...is the development of an intellectual capability to engage any issue at any point in an architect's career.”

We had argued at the conference about the whats and whens of learning, and had agreed that education in architecture must indeed be a continuum. We had bemoaned the fact that, rather than serving as a pattern for living, higher education is being reduced to job training. A university degree is an increasingly pricey ticket for admission into the profession, making any attempt at experimentation a risky enterprise. The culprits here include the “formalization” of all education, the inflexibility of accreditation standards and the trend toward credentialization in all branches of life. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) is ending licensing of potentially qualified candidates without accredited degrees. A master's degree is the new threshold in the professional college bidding wars, no matter what the cost or resulting value. These are safe, convenient but perhaps irrelevant measures, hedging the bets we make on each other as productive members of society. The burgeoning race for national ranking among colleges seems strangely disconnected from the process of learning.

If the joy of learning is the foundation of the human spirit, then the foundation of learning is unrepentant curiosity, not any specific technical fact or process learned at a particular stage of life. The idea of education as a linear formula to a specific end may serve business in the short run, but shortchanges us all in time. Education cannot be something you get—it must be something you do forever, in an ever-expanding and fluid dance, enriched drop by drop from the nectar of life.

One of my father's favorite sayings was “live and learn,” a dusty platitude until I had lived a little. History as a school subject was incomprehensible drudgery for me until I traveled to Europe as a third-year architecture student. The experience of travel made history real enough that I could finally study it. Throughout our lives the formal learning we get is tempered by the experiences we have, the books we read, the lives we live. You can live some without learning, but you cannot learn enough without living.



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Echo Dairy Farm

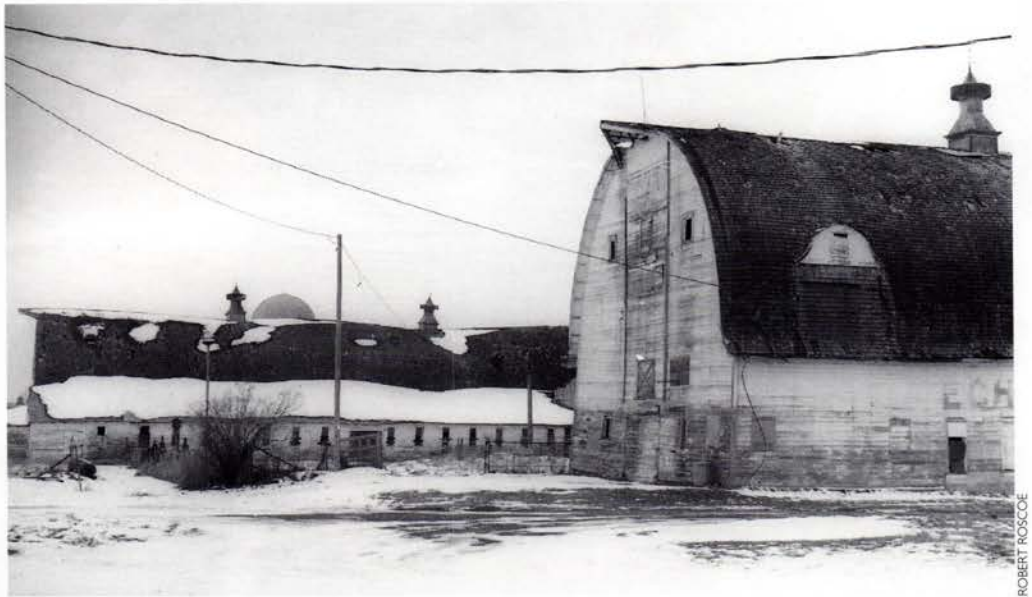
Brainerd, Minn.

Early 1920s

The Echo Dairy Farm, a mile south of Brainerd, was never one of those bucolic places of idealized farm life. Built in the early 1920s as one of the state's first examples of corporate agriculture, this sprawling complex of intersecting barns kept scores of farm workers busy, and more than 100 cows producing approximately 2 million pounds of milk a year.

The high-vaulted roofs now sag and some of the once-stout walls lean a bit. Harold Thiesse, the last of several generations of Thiesses who operated Echo Dairy and who still lives in a modest farmhouse near the barns, says, "During a strong wind I don't go inside those buildings." Thiesse discontinued farming in 1971, and the pragmatism that once maintained these barns is no longer needed when cows no longer come home.

The farm borders an industrial park, and the City of Brainerd recently acquired Echo Dairy for future expansion. A local group once interested in preserving the farm for a shopping mall gave up their plans when faced with the extent of disrepair. When asked if the City of Brainerd had investigated reuse of the farm buildings for new indus-



ROBERT ROSCOE

trial uses, the city administrator said that that was up to the future property purchaser. Thiesse assumes the city will eventually raze the once-giant barn complex and surrounding buildings.

Such large-scale dairy operations as the Echo Dairy Farm served an expanding number of big creameries and milk-bottling plants, whose markets were the growing cities that were beginning the transformation of America from an agrarian to an urban nation. Dairy output well beyond the traditional family farm was accomplished by bringing in bulls and cows nationally ranked in terms of breeding characteristics. According to a *Brainerd Daily Dispatch* article written shortly after the farm began operation, Holstein cattle were selected because "Holstein milk is considered by physicians, dietitians and nutritionists as being the best for human kind, as it contains the right proportions of protein, carbohydrates, fats, and mineral salts. Many a baby's life has been saved by Holstein milk."

Echo Dairy trucks were once a familiar sight in Brainerd's neighborhoods, delivering milk in glass bottles carried in metal crates. In the years before homogenization, the bottles' smooth necks displayed a thick, rich band of cream above the pure whiteness of the milk. Back at the farm, the U-shaped, wood-frame complex features two 50- by 150-foot barns attached to the east and west ends of a long and narrow 200-foot-long structure. The continuously curving roof flares at the eaves and sports a series of metal ventilator cupolas. Narrow, multipaned windows punctuate the barns' lap siding. The roof's wood shingles have weathered to a silvery gray, tinged with a bronze, verdigris moss. The white siding is now faded and blistered.

Historic preservationists' efforts to save rural heritage has had limited success in Minnesota, as there are no specific tools or methods in place to address situations such as the endangered Echo Dairy Farm. According to John Kuester, a development consultant with considerable experience in rural-historic contexts, such states as Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin have barn-restoration programs that offer technical advice, reuse for nonfarm economic opportunities, cost estimating and marketing. Case studies from these programs illustrate barns reused as bed-and-breakfast inns, restaurants, retreat centers and specialized manufacturing centers.

Is it too late for Minnesota to undertake such a program by using Echo Dairy as a prototype reuse program? Time may be running out.

Robert Roscoe

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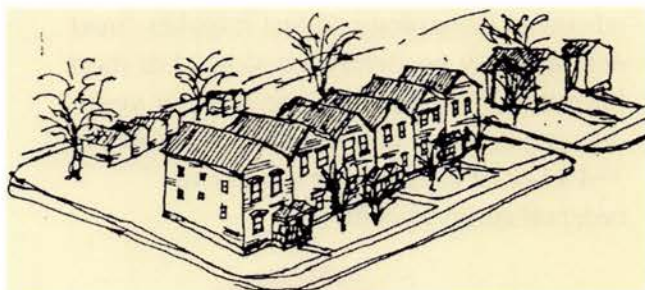
PETER KERZE



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TWO MINNESOTA ARCHITECTS received national AIA Honor Awards for their residential designs. David Salmela of Duluth won for Brandenburg's Ravenwood Studio in northern Minnesota, and Vincent James of Minneapolis won for the "Type/Variant" copper-clad house in western Wisconsin. Both houses also won AIA Minnesota Honor Awards. Salmela's house will be featured in the May/June 1998 issue of *Architecture Minnesota*; James's house was featured in the May/June 1997 issue.

Designs for the needy



Proposed row housing for the Whittier neighborhood.

A GROUP OF 50 ARCHITECTS, students and design professionals broke into seven teams to devise affordable, safe housing in the 10th annual AIA Minnesota Search for Shelter design charette, Jan. 16-18. The teams examined the needs presented by various nonprofit agencies and housing groups throughout the Twin Cities in this weekend-long brainstorming session to help generate public attention on the Twin Cities' economically and socially stressed housing limitations. Among the shelter types considered were transitional housing for battered women and their children, low-cost, owner-occupied in-fill housing in Minneapolis's Whittier neighborhood, and a cultural center, housing and office/retail project for Minneapolis's Powderhorn neighborhood. Numerous sponsors included AIA St. Paul and AIA Minneapolis.

Traveling fellowship

NANCY BLANKFARD, an intern architect with Hamel Green and Abrahamson in Minneapolis, has been awarded the annual Rapon Traveling Fellowship. The subject of this year's competition was to design a resort hotel in the mountains for the historic Jang-Bek Waterfall site in China. Blankfard, a graduate of Tulane University School of Architecture in New Orleans, used traditional Chinese garden design to address the site and program. The \$12,000 fellowship enables young architects to further their architectural education through travel. Blankfard plans to use her stipend to tour through China.

Calendar

South of the Border
Icebox Gallery
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An Enduring Emblem:
Cass Gilbert and the Plans for the University of Minnesota
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Through March 22

Original drawings and plans examine Gilbert's legacy at the University. For more information, call (612) 625-9494.

Beyond the Image:
Aspects of Contemporary Photography
Thomas Barry Fine Arts
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Through March 28

Various artists explore the limits of contemporary photography. For more information, call (612) 338-3656.

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Lee Ronning

Through 1000 Friends of Minnesota, this environmental advocate tirelessly promotes sustainable land use and sensitive development in Minnesota

The term "sustainable," whether applied to housing or agriculture, or left to stand on its own, may be merely a '90s buzzword to many people. But for the Land Stewardship Project, "sustainability" is an ethic that includes leaving the land in as good or better condition than which we found it. A nonprofit membership organization founded in 1982 and located in White

Bear Lake, LSP initially focused on helping family farmers preserve a livelihood threatened by corporate agribusiness, and encouraged their use of sustainable (i.e., low-chemical, environmentally sound) agricultural methods and practices. In 1989, Lee Ronning joined LSP as outreach and marketing director, and noticed the protection needs of small farms were changing.

In the late '80s and early '90s, encroaching urban sprawl became a new concern. Between 1970 and 1984, the population of the seven-county metro area grew by 9.7 percent, while the percentage of land used for urban purposes increased by 25.1 percent. Between 1970 and 1990, nine of the state's 10 regional growth centers experienced faster population growth outside their city limits than within the city itself. More than 250,000 acres of land were converted from rural to urban uses between 1982 and 1992. And urbanization became the single biggest cause of loss of forest land in the state.

Calls for help came into LSP offices and the organization was success-

ful in protecting several small family farms from development. Word got out about LSP's involvement. Subsequently, LSP became involved in legislation and policy initiatives to manage development. Ronning became the Minnesota affiliate member of the National Growth Management Leadership Project, a coalition of conservation and planning organizations throughout the United States that promotes sound regional and statewide land use. And LSP invited the leader of 1000 Friends of Oregon, Henry Richmond, to speak at Landmark Center about citizen involvement in Portland's management of development through urban-growth boundaries.

After Richmond's presentation, more than 75 people signed up to join a sister organization, 1000 Friends of Minnesota. There was standing room only at the first meeting, held in Stillwater; attendees included five legislators. After facilitating and organizing several more meetings, LSP decided to make 1000 Friends of Minnesota a full-time program. Ronning became director. Under Ronning's direction, 1000 Friends of Minnesota has become the leading voice for progressive growth management in the state. Its mission is to encour-

age sustainable development that conserves farmland, forests and natural resources, while promoting healthy, livable communities. Ronning also co-founded the Minnesota Environmental Fund and the Minnesota Land Trust. And she is a Minnesota Senate appointee to the state's Advisory Council on Community-Based Planning. This landmark legislation, passed in

1997, establishes 11 statewide goals for local comprehensive planning that encompass a range of community concerns—from land use to wastewater facilities to economic development. *Architecture Minnesota* talked with Ronning about the Act, "smart growth," incentives for planning, and the role of architects and landscape architects in creating livable, sustainable communities.

It sounds as though 1000 Friends of Minnesota is concerned with a lot more than just stopping sprawl.

Right. It's not about stopping growth, it's about smart growth. Growing smart is very simple. You direct your growth to areas that have the infrastructure already in place, and you keep growth away from areas that you want to keep in active agricultural production or that are environmentally sensitive. In other words, you direct growth to where you want it to go, and make it easier to grow there and more difficult to grow in the countryside. Unfortunately in Minnesota, as across the country, the reverse is true. It's much easier for a builder to build on pasture land than to rebuild in downtown Minneapolis.

What changes need to occur on the individual, legislative and cultural levels to encourage smart growth?

First of all, this pattern of low-density sprawl and dependence on the automobile is not sustainable; it's short sighted and consumptive. Thinking we can continue to build in those patterns will leave us in a deficit in terms of our environment, our ability

Continued on page 48

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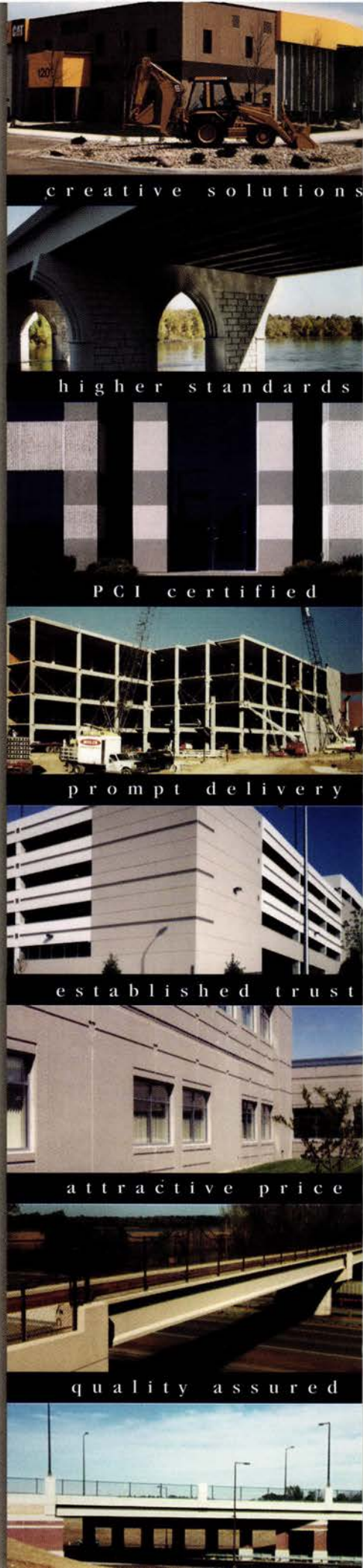
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Native landscapes

Building on a concern for the environment and a growing awareness of regionalism, many landscape designers are turning to indigenous flora in planning landscapes for their clients

By Camille LeFevre

Within the rich and varied history of American landscape architecture lies the profession's uneasy relationship with this country's native plants. At times, landscape architects have embraced America's native flora—the grasses, wildflowers, shrubs and trees indigenous to an area prior to European settlement in the 1800s—and incorporated these plants into their designs. More often, however, landscape architects have rejected the same plants in favor of exotic annuals and perennials from such faraway lands as Europe, Africa, Asia and South America. Through the years, utility, fashion and environmental ethics have played a part in this on-again, off-again affair.

European immigrants who first colonized our shores, if they had the time or money for ornamental gardening, planted what they knew—European flowers. By the time middle-class Americans were ready to garden, the Victorian craze for “bedding out”—displays with masses of fast-blooming annual plants—hit American shores. “Foreign is better” was the credo of gardeners and landscape architects as the new country rejected its native flora.

At the turn of the century, however, several events converged to point landscape architects toward American plants. Danish professor Eugenius Warming's 1895 treatise, *The Oecology of Plants: An Introduction to the Study of Plant Communities*, crossed the Atlantic. Warming's book linked principles of plant ecology with landscape design, and inspired Fredric Clements of the University of Nebraska and ecologist Dr. Henry C. Cowles of the University of Chicago to further develop Warming's ideas.

In 1927, Edith Roberts, an ecologist and student of Cowles, and landscape architect Elsa Rehmann published the first of 12 articles in *House Beautiful* magazine exploring “the comparatively new study of plants in relation to their environment.” The articles, which encouraged the use of native-plant communities in residential landscaping, were later published as *American Plants for American Gardens* (Macmillan, 1929; University of Georgia Press, 1996).

Meanwhile, Cowles's colleagues Jens Jensen and Ossian Cole Simonds, two landscape designers from the Chicago area, were practicing the “prairie-style of landscape gardening,” which “repeated the horizontal lines of the prairie in land forms, stratified stonework, and the branching habits of plants” and “placed a high priority on conserving the native flora and using it in designed settings,” writes landscape architect Darrel G. Morrison in his introduction to *American Plants for American Gardens*.

In 1915, landscape architect Wilhelm Miller championed the work of Jensen and Simonds in a famous extension publication, “The Prairie Spirit of Landscape Gardening.” The Olmsted Brothers' landscape-architecture firm also got into the act, designing (among other things) “a wild garden and native plant preserve” in Yosemite National Park in 1927.

These principles suddenly fell out of favor for several interrelated reasons, Morrison contends: the modernist art movement's impact on landscaping, i.e., an emphasis on individual plant specimens for their form or sculptural elements; post-World War II suburbanization; the growth of the landscaping industry (hybrid-plant nurseries, lawn-care companies, fertilizer and pesticide products); and a new aesthetic standard for “developed” uniform landscapes—including the lawn.

Not until the 1960s ecology movement did a realization of native plants' environmental benefits emerge. The beauty of native flora reached public consciousness with Lady Bird Johnson's 1965 Highway Beautification Act, which set a precedent for roadway enhancement through the preservation and planting of native wildflowers. And as increasingly rare native-plant communities were bulldozed for roads and

Continued on page 50

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GREEN OUTLOOK

Since the earliest hominids first stood upright and walked across the terrain in search of food and shelter, humans have formed an uneasy relationship with the land. Originating in Africa, we followed the horizon until we settled all parts of the globe—perhaps for no other reason than simply to see what lay beyond the next ridge.

Although tools and weapons aided us in foraging for food and staying off predators, it wasn't until the development of agriculture nearly 10,000 years ago that humans began to shape the landscape.

In the 10,000-year span to the present, we have multiplied to more than 5.5 billion people. The effect of human-population growth on the planet has been profound—if not inevitable. For millennia, the planet has proved a vast, infinite resource, filled with mystery and wonder, to be explored, conquered and enjoyed by us. Human impact on the planet, however, has been fairly innocuous throughout most of history. Not until the dawn of the Industrial Revolution did human ingenuity pose a real threat to the environment, a threat that has accelerated, exponentially, with each passing decade in the 20th century.

Our advancing technology and industry, which improve the quality of life in innumerable ways, chew up the land and spew out pollutants. Eager to shed their Third World status, such growing economies as China often ignore environmental concerns in an effort to turn, ever faster, the industrial wheels in a race to grab the economic brass ring. Many of today's emerging world markets, as with the western world at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, position industrial and economic growth first, the environment second...or third...or fourth.

The United States is arguably the most voracious consumer of all nations. We insist on living in big houses far from the urban core, driving gas-guzzling cars and buying every fancy new gadget that comes on the market. America has evolved from an agrarian society in the 19th century, to an urban society in the early 20th century and finally to a suburban society in the post-World War II, late-20th-century era. America's idyllic suburban lifestyle—the lifestyle in which many Baby Boomers were raised—burns natural resources as we gobble up open land for housing and install an expensive infrastructure to support that new housing.

In this issue of *Architecture Minnesota*, we examine the effect of architecture on the environment. Lee Ronning, director of the environmental-advocacy group 1000 Friends of Minnesota, warns against unchecked suburban growth in our Up Close column (page 13). The Twin Cities is one of the worst offenders of land-use planning. The region's population expanded by 9.7 percent between 1970 and 1984, Ronning notes, yet land developed for urban purposes increased by 25.1 percent. In fact, some 250,000 acres of land surrounding the metropolitan region fell to development between 1982 and 1992.

Development is necessary, but devouring the countryside, unchecked, is not. Ronning supports legislation and guidelines that encourage wise land use and careful planning. "It's not about stopping growth, it's about smart growth," Ronning says. "Growing smart is very simple. You direct your growth to areas that have the infrastructure already in place, and you keep growth away from areas that you want to keep in active agricultural production or that are environmentally sensitive."

Architects can minimize development's influence on the land in various ways. One of Minnesota's leaders in eco-friendly design is LHB Engineers & Architects. As our profile illustrates (page 40), this firm has made sustainable design its mission by merging architectural design with products and materials that foster energy efficiency and healthy indoor living. Healthy-building design is not a fad for LHB. As Rick Carter, firm principal in the Minneapolis office states, "This is architecture for the future, not just for today."

Good design is the key to a sustainable future. While LHB's holistic approach to sustainable, healthy-building design may seem unattainable for many firms or clients, the trickle-down results are within reach. LHB and many other Minnesota firms are experimenting with new products and techniques that lessen architecture's negative environmental impact. In time, as technology, products and materials continue to improve, sustainable, healthy-building design will become a matter of course, not a separate mission.

ERIC KUDALIS





The Federal Reserve takes up residence on the Mississippi River by Eric Kudalis

river banking

The new Federal Reserve Bank Building of Minneapolis has been a point of contention and controversy since the bank announced it was moving to new quarters.

First in the hot seat was the fate of the bank's home in downtown Minneapolis, Gunnar Birkerts' 1972 masterpiece with its sweeping arch forming a 275-foot clear span beneath the building's administrative offices. Suspended like a bridge, the building is a dramatic sculptural token on the north end of Nicollet Mall. Preservationists feared that the building would soon hit the dust once the Federal Reserve moved out. Of course, many of the preservationists' concerns are justified considering the building's dire condition: the curtain wall leaks whenever it rains, asbestos must be removed, the narrow floor plate proves incommodious for many

prospective tenants, and a large chunk of the building's area is in underground vaults. A new owner has yet to announce reuse plans. With luck, any proposal will not involve a bulldozer: The last thing downtown Minneapolis needs is another surface-parking lot.

In addition to fretting about the fate of Birkerts' building, preservationists and urban planners also raised alarm over the Federal Reserve's decision to build anew near the Mississippi River and raze some of the city's oldest buildings, including the 1894 Berman Buckskin warehouse. The city of Minneapolis originally had marked the riverfront for residential development, not large-scale corporate functions. Yet the city, eager to keep the Federal Reserve in downtown proper, opened the development gates to the

river-front site. The Buckskin building, of dubious architectural significance, went down and up went the new Federal Reserve Bank Building. Yet the bank did save two buildings on the site: the 1884 Foster House, whose restored façade disguises the bank's energy back-up system, and the 1888 Market

Hotel, renovated for commercial use.

Concerns with opening the river to corporate development are justified. For years, Minneapolis has been pumping money into reviving one of its most valuable—and most neglected—resources. The Mississippi River fueled the city's economic engines in



The 7-story office tower and 4-story operations center (top) stretch along the Mississippi River. A curving glass wall (opposite) overlooks a landscaped plaza. Rough-cut limestone (above) reflects the rough edges of the river.

DON L. WONG



DONLIE WONG

the 19th and early 20th centuries as mills lined the river's banks. But as the milling industries died out, the banks of the Mississippi River fell into neglect. The past decade or so, however, has seen increased attention focused on the river. Newly landscaped parkways have brought bikers and joggers to the river's

edge, a restored Stone Arch Bridge has become one of Minneapolis's great historic treasures, and various housing developments have lured more residents to the downtown river front.

Adding a 618,000-square-foot office building to this revitalization mix is, well, incongruous, when low-scale devel-

opment would have been more appropriate.

The architects say that the design was dictated by function and location. The bank needed a lot of land so that it could spread its operations center over a large area for more efficient processing of cash, checks, securities and electronic payments, a technical process made difficult in the vertical massing of Birkerts' building. Designed by Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum of St. Louis, with Walsh Bishop Associates of Minneapolis as associate architects undertaking interior design and space planning, the bank is divided between a 7-story office tower anchored with a 222-foot clock tower at the corner of Hennepin Avenue and First Street North, and a horizontally proportioned, 4-story operations center that stretches along the river front. A courtyard connects the building's two



halves at First Avenue and First Street. By building on a rambling site along the river, the bank is able to spread out as much as it likes, with an option of adding another 75,000 square feet on the west end.

The new Federal Reserve Bank is a fairly straightforward building that bears little of the architectural daring of Birkerts' landmark. However, the building uses its riverfront location to good advantage by offering pedestrian access to the river and the city's landscaped West River



A plaza and extensive landscaping (this page) attract employees and visitors to the waterfront. Steps (opposite), leading from a courtyard that divides the office tower from the operations center, open to the Mississippi River.







DON F. WONG

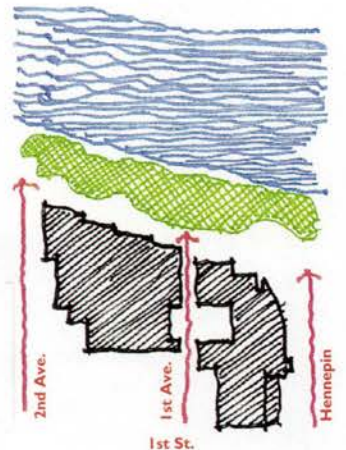
Parkway at key spots along Hennepin, First and Second avenues. The curving limestone and glass tower, set back from the street corner, overlooks a public plaza that leads down to the bank's landscaped walkways along the city's West River Parkway. The terraced operations center, sheathed in a rough-cut limestone at its base and

beige brick on the upper floors, is set sufficiently back from the river to allow for plenty of green space between the building and the water.

The Mississippi River certainly drove many of the interior design choices, as well. The interior spaces, from the main lobby to the upper-level business floors, are distinguished by their openness to

the outdoors. The tower's curving glass wall warms the street-level lobby with its expansive views of the adjacent plaza and river. River views also enhance upper floors, from the glass-enclosed cafeteria to the board room and office cubicles. Walsh Bishop, overseeing the interior architecture beyond the main lobby, choose rich tones and finishes for many of the upper-floor spaces.

Officials of the Federal Reserve call this a 75- to 100-year building. Considering that the last building served its purpose for only 25 years, that's quite an optimistic forecast. For the bank, though, the building is made to order and should last for some time. For the city of Minneapolis, that's not such a bad deal either. Yes, the building is huge, and it's perhaps not the best develop-



The curving glass wall brightens the main, street-level lobby (opposite and top). The mural, *This River, This Place* (opposite), is by Minneapolis artist Aldo Moroni. The glass cafeteria (above) looks northward toward the river. Plan (right) shows pedestrian connections to the landscaped parkway from Hennepin, First and Second avenues.

ment choice for the site. But the building makes efforts, some quite successful, to keep the river front green and open to the public.

**Federal Reserve Bank
Headquarters and
Operations Center
Minneapolis
Hellmuth, Obata &
Kassabaum (Architect)
Walsh Bishop Associates
(Associate Architect)**



PETER KERZE

Chanhassen's pedestrian bridge
promises to bring green relief to
a busy highway stretch

H I G H W A Y

Most highway pedestrian bridges are grim, steel-and-concrete structures that score low in the highway-beautification pageant. Utilitarian by design, they are merely a means to move the feet and not the spirit. Only recently has Minnesota seen a crop of highway-pedestrian

bridges that makes some gesture at aesthetic ambition. The bridges along Interstate 94 in downtown St. Paul certainly rise above the mundane, although their classically inspired detailing and Victorian-style lamps don't exactly up the design ante.

Perhaps the most significant new arrival is the Chan-

hassen Pedestrian Bridge across Highway 5 southwest of Minneapolis. Designed in the spirit of a garden trellis by Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle, the steel bridge connects the Hidden Valley subdivision to downtown Chanhassen's business district and civic core. Made of galvanized-steel tubes and bars set upon cast-in-place concrete abutments, the arbor-like form alludes to the nearby Minnesota Landscape Arboretum.





C R O S S I N G



The bridge, in fact, promises to provide the highway with a lush field of blooming red flowers and green leaves as the honeysuckle vines planted at the base slowly weave and wind their way up the trellis.

In naming the structure a 1997 AIA Minnesota Honor Award winner, the jurors praised the bridge for its "simplicity, elegance and modesty of means. The scale is very beautiful and very humane. In the summer when the vines are mature, the bridge will be a tube of green-

ery; in the winter the filigree of bare branches will, we imagine, be quite wonderful."

Even now, before the vines have matured, the bridge is quite wonderful with its layering of steel ribs and supports casting playful shadows across the walkway. Depending on approach, the bridge offers changing sensory experiences: A light, transparent structure from the highway, a tube of steel and shadows on foot. For Chanhassen, the bridge is a winning town marker. *E.K.*



Honor Award

Chanhassen Pedestrian Bridge
Chanhassen, Minn.

Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle
(Architect)

Strgar-Roscoe-Fausch, Inc.
(Structural Engineer)

Hoisington Koepler Group, Inc.
(Landscape Architect)

Ed Kraemer & Sons, Inc.
(Bridge Contractor)

Artoka Corporation
(Landscape Contractor)

**Design Center for the
American Urban Landscape**
(Urban Designer)

The pedestrian bridge's latticelike detailing (above and top) casts shadows across the span. Climbing plants (opposite and drawings) will turn the bridge into a green tunnel.



Garden cottage

A guest cottage completes James Stageberg's colorful complex of buildings on a landscaped bluff

Wind Whistle is a work in progress. This getaway on a bluff overlooking Lake Pepin in Wisconsin is nearly 10 years in the making. What first began as a weekend house designed by James Stageberg for he and his wife, author and garden enthusiast Susan Allen Toth, has grown, with the foliage, to become a fanciful oasis of gently curving little buildings, clothed in cedar and splashed with a rainbow of colors. As companions to the main house, Stageberg added a car shelter, garden house, garden overlook, writer's studio, and now the "Whim" guest house.

The Whim shares traits with its siblings. As with the other ancillary buildings discretely hidden amidst the property's lush flowers and foliage, the guest house is quite small; at 210 square feet it's just



DANA WHEELLOCK

big enough for two people to hide away for the night. As with the other buildings, the guest house is attuned to its surroundings. Windows look into the deep woods, and a deck overlooks Toth's developing garden. The curving form relates to the property's other buildings, as well as a teepee structure that once stood nearby.

The light-tone interior with contrasting strips of green-painted wood feels much like a porch when the windows are open in the summer. In winter, guests warm themselves in front of a log-burning stove. For extra comfort, they can look up at the "Eye of God" ceiling, an eye-shaped peak punctuated with windows and a red dot at center.

The architecture-award jurors, citing the guest house for a 1997 AIA Minnesota Honor Award, were smitten with the house's petite elegance. They called the house "Fun stuff. It's about inside and outside, with a playful use of color. This would be a fun place in which to wake up."

E.K.



Honor Award
The "Whim" Guest House
Pepin County, Wis.
Stageberg Beyer Sachs

The petite guest house is hidden in the lush landscaping (opposite). A deck (below) extends from the house. The wooden interior (right) rises to a eyelike peak (above).









An information-technology firm builds a home in a bucolic Pennsylvania setting

rural investment

Rural imagery with a high-tech twist is a familiar architectural motif for Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle of Minneapolis. In the late 1980s, the firm designed a cluster of interconnected farmlike buildings on a 40-acre campus outside Holland, Mich., for the office-furniture manufacturer Herman Miller. The award-winning campus surely caught the attention of SEI Investments, Inc., which provides information-technology services to banks and other financial institutions.

SEI is a team-oriented company in which the 600 to 800 employees frequently break into small customer-focused groups of up to 18 or 20 people to accomplish the latest assignment. Teams in SEI's Wayne, Penn., office were constantly shifting and chang-

ing—sometimes daily, sometimes weekly or monthly—to accommodate customers' ever-changing needs. The offices, however, were not conducive to a flexible work environment and frequently inhibited productivity while incurring expenses every time an employee had to pack up and move. In addition, since SEI's founding in 1968, the company has become more and more democratic, less hierarchical, yet standard office design often divided the firm rather than promoted an open, egalitarian environment.

The firm decided the best solution was to build anew. SEI landed a 90-acre site in Oaks, Penn., outside Philadelphia, and hired Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle to design a multiphase master plan to reflect the firm's collab-



The cluster of agrarian-inspired buildings distinguishes SEI's 90-acre campus outside Philadelphia. Materials include stone bases, as seen with the cylinder rotunda (opposite), checkerboard-patterned concrete panels (top), pastel-colored siding (above) and red-frame windows.

TIMOTHY HURLEY



Despite the proximity to a busy highway and the Philadelphia metropolitan area, the site (top) appears quite rural. Plan (above) shows interconnected buildings surrounding a pond and stone farmhouse. Parking is discretely set off from the buildings, with landscaping blending into the site.

orative approach to work, eliminate the hierarchy of internal walls, and offer flexibility and growth potential.

The 230,000-square-foot first phase clearly takes its cues from the rural surroundings, with its collection of five, interconnected farmlike buildings sur-

rounding a pond and wetlands on a largely wooded site. For those first approaching the complex, you might not initially guess that this is a company that builds its future on advancing technology and data. Everything is as familiar as the age-old Pennsylvania countryside dotted with barns and silos. But with a twist. These country sheds are variously colored and patterned—red metal awnings and window frames accent lap siding of soft hues, concrete panels form a checkerboard pattern, and fieldstone sheathing recall an old stone farmhouse on the site. This is punched-up, reinvigorated rural architecture.

As with the Herman Miller complex, the exterior perspective doesn't immediately reveal its interior purpose. But the exterior sets a comforting tone. By

staying away from the congestion of the city, SEI is creating an oasis where teams thrive. As rural as the site may look, though, it is still part of the Philadelphia metropolitan area and urban bustle is not far away.

The rural vocabulary is carried inside, where the exposed, shedlike structural supports cast a striking contrast to the banks of computer terminals. MS&R designed the internal spaces as a series of open, 2-story lofts in which the five buildings are connected by bridges and open walkways. There are no enclosed rooms, save for conference rooms or service areas pushed to the sides. High ceilings—peaking to 25 feet on the second floor and 13 feet on the first floor—further enhance the spaciousness, while large 4- by 8-foot windows spaced every 12 feet around the buildings' perimeter reinforce the interior perspective to the outdoors. Scherer remarks that no work station is farther than 30 feet from a window.

The point of the open floor plan is not only to break down the perceived

division between hierarchies within the firm, but to maximize business efficiency and flexibility. SEI is heavily dependent on the latest information technology to serve its clients, thus the buildings are wired with an elaborate network of power, telephone and data lines planted in cable trays up in the ceilings' joists and rafters. Individual



TIMOTHY HURSELEY

Bridges and walkways (above and below) connect the buildings.





A curving wall of glass (above) in a conference area sits atop the cylinder-shaped rotunda with stairs (opposite). Within the main loftlike volumes, stairs (right) connect the two-level open interiors. All mechanical and structural supports remain visible inside. Hanging power cords or "pythons" (below) plug into individual work stations.



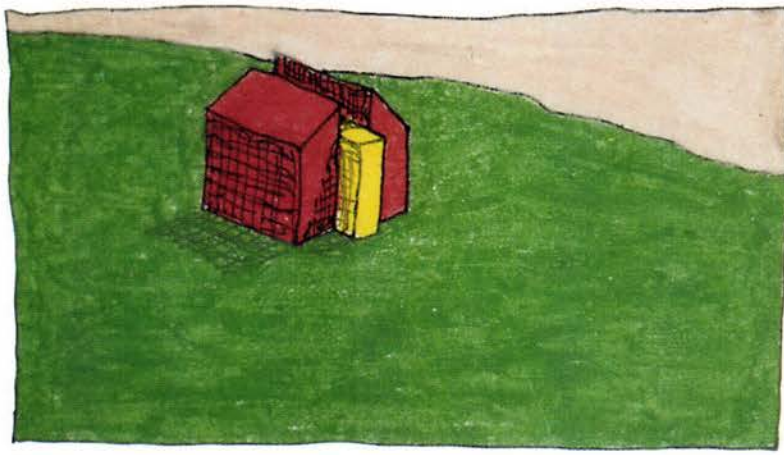
work stations connect to the network via brightly colored, curling cords, dubbed "pythons," that drop from the ceiling. Customized desks sit on wheels; when the latest assignment calls, employees simply wheel their stations into new team positions and plug into the network. For short-distance moves, employees push their desks within a 12-foot radius without unplugging.

As with MS&R's Herman Miller complex, the rural antecedents of SEI's new complex may have little to do with the business at hand. SEI took a design approach opposite from one expected from a technology-based financial adviser by choosing a familiar architectural form over a slick, modern image. That decision has paid off in a campus that reflects modern thinking about business: The built and natural environments play vital roles in a firm's prosperity. **E.K.**

SEI Corporate Headquarters
Oaks, Penn.
Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle



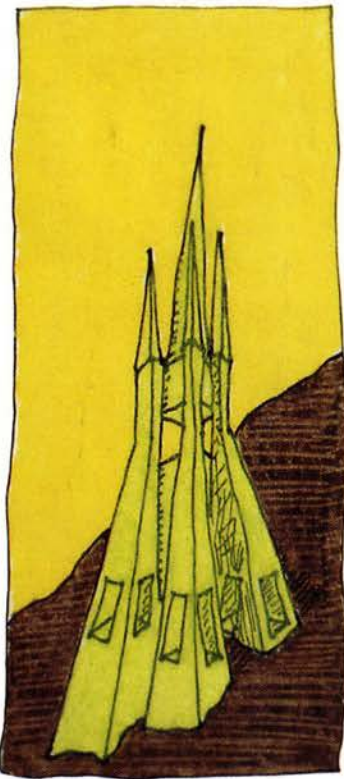




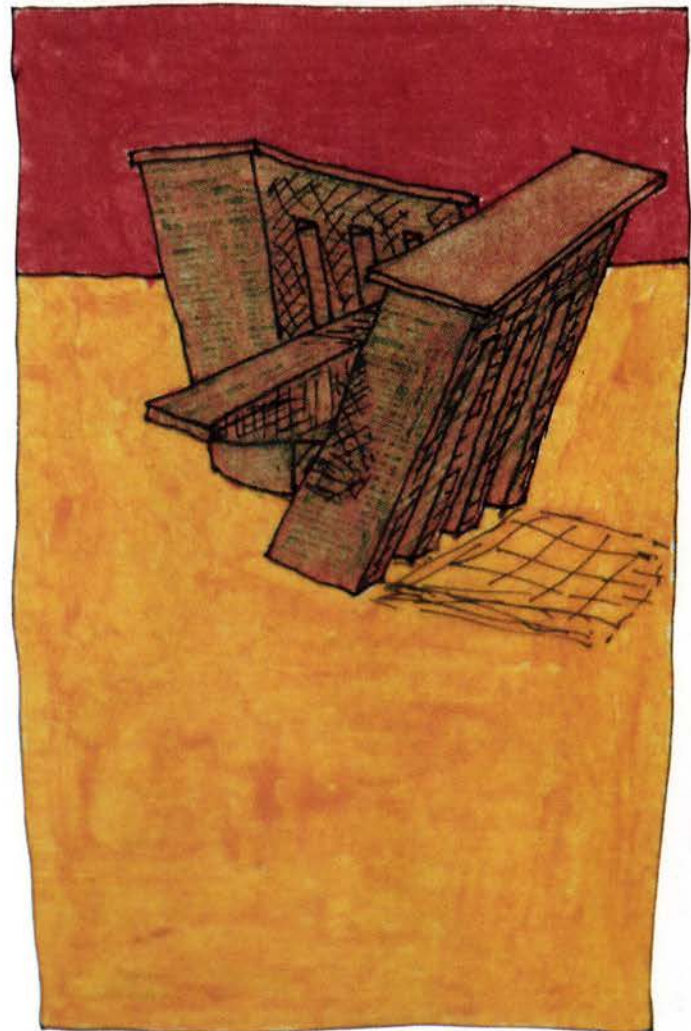
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In the Spirit of Prague

Sketches by Charles Scott



2

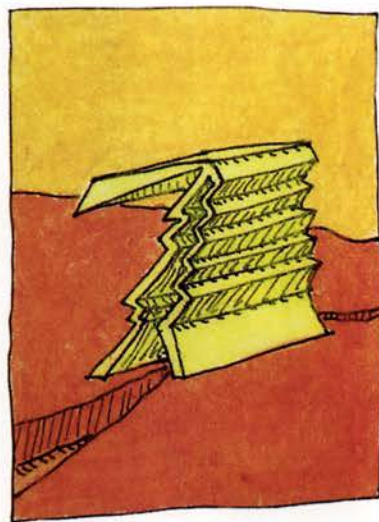


3

1. House Divided
2. The Tower
3. Bridge at Lesser Quarter
4. Opportunity at Prosek
5. Strahov Hill
6. Pavel Janák
7. Reflection of the Past



4



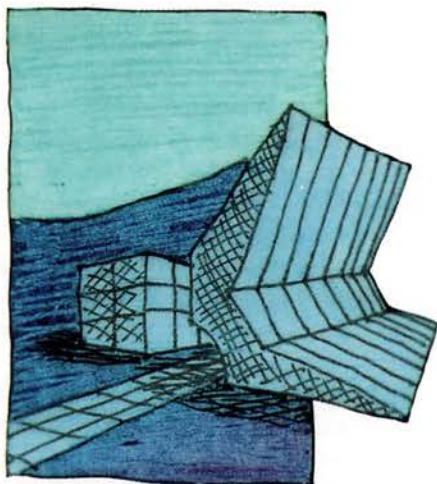
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"The Prague of past eras is gone...

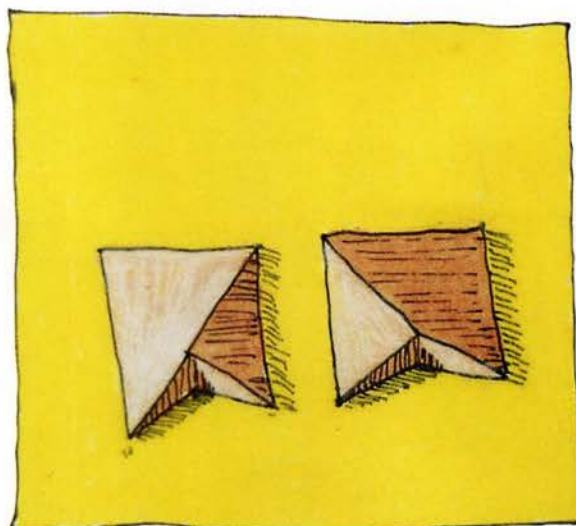
Nevertheless, Prague has survived and...

its Spirit is intact."

—'The Spirit of Prague' by Ivan Klima



6



7



Energy manifestation

By Todd Willmert

Central mechanical systems—hot-water, steam and forced-air systems that temper spaces—have been around less than 200 years. This is brief in the broad sweep of architectural history, yet central systems have had a marked influence on architectural form.

Consider their effect on the Houses of Parliament. Rebuilt after fire destroyed the old complex in 1834, Parliament's three main towers, the most famous being Big Ben, conceal ventilation shafts. The towers' height draws fresh air from above street level while exhausting stale air and smoke. As vertical counterpoints to Parliament's horizontal massing, the towers also punctuate the London skyline as memorable landmarks.

On a then-unprecedented scale, emerging heating and ventilating technologies were adopted to help ensure Parliament's habitability. Replacing rooms renowned for their stuffy discomfort, the mechanical consultant, Dr. David Reid, enjoyed great latitude. In fact, he proposed the main central tower, one not part of the original design, expressly for ventilation. The fact that the tower was built manifests the importance placed on environmental issues, as well as the impact mechanical systems could have on building massing and elevation. To the chagrin of architect Charles Barry, Reid wielded considerable influence during the design and construction process.

If Parliament illustrates central systems informing design outwardly, Sir John Soane's residence addresses their interior impact. Soane, a near contemporary of Reid and Barry, was responsible for renovating elements of the prefire

For nearly two centuries, buildings' internal mechanical and environmental systems have influenced architectural design

Parliament, yet his fame revolves around his London row house, where he embraced the idea that heating methods inform spatial design. Fireplaces generate one type of space, central heating another. Traditional room form evolved around the heating range of a fireplace, with walls visually and metaphorically containing its heat. Central heating did not impose this limitation of walls, but rather revealed a new spatial freedom that didn't sacrifice occupant comfort.

To Soane and fellow Britons, widespread acceptance of central heating did not threaten to supplant fireplaces. Despite extensive central heating, such Parliament rooms as libraries contained fireplaces for their traditional connotations. Fireplaces were even more important architectural elements domestically. Soane adhered to cultural convention in heating his living quarters by fireplace; his residential rooms are simple shapes, centered around the hearth. In contrast, he heated his office, and spaces in the dwelling's rear, with central heating that shaped architectural form.

Soane's office is spatially complex. It does not have walls containing a fireplace's heat; rather, the office is a platform floating among his collection of art and building fragments. Over the course of 45 years, until his death in 1837, the office was a work in progress, evolving from defined rooms heated by fireplaces or stoves to an open, flowing space heated centrally. The succession of hot-water, steam and hot-air systems Soane commissioned—five different installations as well as various alterations—reveal his curiosity with the burgeoning technologies of the period and his quest to find a heating method that made the spaces habitable while reinforcing his spatial vision.

Unlike the Houses of Parliament, Soane's dwelling bears no outward manifestation of its central systems. Yet both Barry's Gothic garb and Soane's classical overtones hid the emerging technology. With the era's psychological dependence on fireplaces, a frank expression of the central systems should not be expected.

Today, evolving technologies, building types and comfort standards continue to compel some architects to explore the relationship between architecture and mechanical systems. After all, mechanical systems commonly comprise one-quarter or more of a building's cost. Such renowned architects as Louis Kahn demonstrate that a building's services may help generate an architectural order. Kahn's Richards Medical Research Building at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, for instance, prompted some critics to write that a new form of architectural "decoration" was emerging. For local examples, look to Orchestra Hall in downtown Minneapolis with its exposed interior ductwork and vibrant-blue intake and exhaust outlets, or to the Super Computer Center with its HVAC fans mirroring car movements on adjacent 35-W near the University of Minnesota. When the mechanical systems express themselves so clearly, there is no attempt to disguise them, as with Big Ben.

As history demonstrates, mechanical systems often inform the architecture, sometimes discretely, sometimes overtly.



Sir John Soane's residence (above) in London bears no outward manifestation of the mechanical systems that inform the interior. Big Ben (opposite) hides a ventilation system.

Environmental partners

By David Anger



STEVE BERGERSON

LHB's environmentally focused designs include Health House '96 (above) in Minneapolis, Rick Carter's own house which employs a series of mechanical systems and materials intended to lower environmental impact, take advantage of natural energy, and foster healthier indoor living. LHB's Minneapolis offices are in the renovated 1896 Appliance Parts Building (opposite). Members of the firm's Green Team include (back row, left to right) Shannon Burger, Bill Zerfas, Rick Carter, Pete Salmon, Rachelle Schoessler Lynn; (front row, left to right) Jerry Putnam, Jim Brew, Todd Kennedy; (not pictured) Loyd Heimbruch, David Williams, Marty Hope, Todd Novak, Harvey Harvala and Pat Jones.



STEVE BERGERSON

natural light afforded by its north, west and south views. Many of the office essentials were rescued from landfill oblivion, including the conference-room windows, lumber and room dividers.

LHB Engineers & Architects is a 33-year-old Duluth-based firm with more than 85

Ride the elevator to LHB Engineers & Architects' 4th-floor office atop the Appliance Parts Building, a historic Minneapolis warehouse dating from 1896. After exiting the elevator, walk through a series of heavy doors before reaching the firm's reception area. Don't expect anything fancy. There aren't any upmarket furniture groupings by Knoll or Herman Miller on display.

Instead, healthy-building design—illustrated in the firm's office—underscores the firm's ongoing commitment to the burgeoning yet unorthodox design specialty in energy, resource efficiency and indoor-air quality. True to its architectural ethos, design details at LHB involved retaining the existing high ceilings and wood floors, as well as exploiting

people. After building its reputation in the northland, the enterprise began looking at Minneapolis for expansion. Nine years ago, LHB opened its Twin Cities office, located in the mundane Pentagon office park in Edina. The idea of cultivating healthy-building design as the firm's *raison d'être* emerged five years ago when the Minneapolis staff engaged in an insightful brain-storming session about the practice's future.

Architect Rick Carter, vice president of the Minneapolis office, is particularly enthusiastic about healthy-building design. Commitment and participation define Carter's approach, which is informed by 15 years of experience specializing in affordable housing and productive workspace projects.



DON F. WONG

LHB Engineers & Architects is building on the future with innovative developments in healthy-building design

Nowadays, LHB—as a leader in promoting and developing healthy living and working environments—offers clients more than traditional design services. The firm's expertise covers the spectrum, from civil, structural, mechanical and electrical engineering to architecture, landscape architecture and interior design. LHB gained healthy-building experience with a low-toxin house designed for a client suffering from multiple-chemical

sensitivity, as well as widespread prominence with the completion of Health House '94, a prototype domicile sponsored by the American Lung Association.

LHB's healthy-design services include workplace design and affordable housing, municipal design, contractor services and alternative schools. Although the entire 25-person Minneapolis office gets involved in healthy-building design,

a core group of about 12 people forms LHB's Green Team. Beyond the pioneering health houses, examples of the firm's work can be found throughout the Twin Cities and elsewhere, including the Green Institute Material Reuse Center, Northland College's Environmental Living & Learning Center, University of Minnesota's Research House in Cloquet, and Erickson Diversified Corporate Offices in Hudson, Wis.

The firm's clients appreciate its healthy-building design approach because it increases employee health and productivity, minimizes employer liability and lowers costs. In addition, LHB presents clients with the rare opportunity to position themselves as environmental stewards, which enhances a company's civic profile. Still, the firm's attachment to healthy-building design soars beyond public-relations posturing. LHB's approach is comprehensive, enveloping a sophisticated understanding of the issues that define healthy-building design, from energy and resource efficiency to indoor-air quality.

True enough, LHB lives its healthy-building philosophy at its Minneapolis office, a revealing design laboratory. Here, attention is paid to energy and resource efficiency plus improving the indoor-air quality. With respect to energy efficiency, the firm utilizes innovative office design principles that maximize natural



BRIAN DROEGE



Todd Kennedy (standing), Gary Brandau



Shannon Burger



lighting, provide natural ventilation and use energy-efficient light fixtures. (LHB's electric costs are less than half the average costs for similar spaces without such provisions.)

LHB's energy-efficient measures are modeled after German building codes, which stand at the forefront of healthy-building design. Following the German example, individual work stations sit within six meters of natural light. In addition, conference rooms boast at least one window wall that welcomes daylight into otherwise dark spaces.

Besides lighting concerns, other energy-efficient goals are achieved through providing thermostatic controls for

each workstation grouping to better control the heating and cooling circulation. Even better, the windows open—an almost unheard phenomenon in today's hermetic office—for natural ventilation, and decreases the use of air conditioners on comfortable days during warmer months.



COURTESY AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION

Resource-efficiency goals were realized by using salvaged building materials plus new products made from sustainable resources. What's more, a series of simple geometric forms defines the floor plan, reducing the often artful yet unnecessary curves and angles that create wasteful spaces. Rather than starting from scratch, the firm cleaned and reused the original brick walls, floors, ceilings and windows. Office doors, shelving, counter tops and light fixtures were recycled from LHB's previous office space. After the furniture systems were installed Rachelle Schoessler Lynn, the firm's interior designer, specified returning the packaging to the factory for reuse.

To improve the indoor-air quality, LHB sought to either eliminate or isolate harmful chemicals known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). So, they refrained from using carpeting with high levels of VOCs in the backing adhesives, which eliminates a common source of toxicity. Because of the potential toxic fumes associated with technology—faxes, printers and copiers—the equipment is isolated in a closed room vented directly to the outdoors. Because paint is another source of toxicity, paint low in VOCs was specified. Schoessler Lynn also searched for furnishings that were high in recycled-materials content and low in levels of formaldehyde.

In business speak, LHB is on a growth track. While not every project and client embraces healthy-building design ideals, the firm strives to integrate elements of its creed into most projects. "We'd love to arrive at the point where healthy-building design is the norm rather than a specialty," Carter says.



Bill Zerfas



Rachelle Schoessler Lynn

Current Minneapolis-office commissions encompass commercial, nonprofit and residential endeavors. For instance, the firm is working with Honeywell to redevelop two city blocks in the Phillips neighborhood around the corporation's compound. When complete, the Portland Place Housing Development will showcase affordable and owner-occupied, single-family houses and town houses.

Also on LHB's drawing board is the Phillips Eco-Enterprise Center, a project which Carter says epitomizes the firm's healthy-building design approach. The Green Institute hopes the \$5 million center will attract 20 innovative environmental companies to the inner-city neighborhood troubled by 18 percent unemployment. LHB is designing the center with, among other things, low-impact and salvaged materials, daylight and passive-solar heating, and renewable-energy.

When the Phillips Eco-Enterprise Center is completed this autumn, LHB will emerge as the Upper Midwest's leader in healthy-building design. More

than public-relations hype, however, LHB is forging an architectural specialty worthy of study throughout the country and beyond. Says Carter, "This is architecture for the future, not just for today."



JEFF FREY

Two of the firm's earlier environmentally focused projects are this low-toxin house (opposite top) in the western metro area, and Health House '94 (opposite bottom) in Chanhassen, Minn. LHB explored daylighting and energy-conservation design with this interior (above) for its own offices in Duluth. The Phillips Eco-Enterprise Center (left) for The Green Institute will attract eco-friendly businesses to the city.



COURTESY LHB



Rick Carter



David Piraino

Palm Springs

By Frank Edgerton Martin and Carol Ahlgren



Once the sun-drenched playground of Hollywood's rich and famous, this southern



Old postcards highlight such Palm Springs attractions as the Palm Springs Plaza shopping center (top), the Ingleside Inn (above) and ranch-style homes of Dinah Shore and Frank Sinatra (opposite)

Mention "Palm Springs" as a destination and people will ask if you play golf. Despite the nearly 100 golf courses in the region, our motives for visiting were architectural. We sought the glamour of a historic desert spa, an elite oasis of fountains, massages and mud baths.

We soon found that we were 30 years too late. Though many celebrities still live in the region, the City of Palm Springs itself has lost much of its Hollywood and Jet Set luster from the 1940s and '50s. The real money has moved east to gated enclaves in such towns as Indian Wells and La Quinta. But this dislocation has left a legacy of houses and resorts from the '20s through the early '60s that are not only unaltered, but affordable for tourists in search of lost elegance.

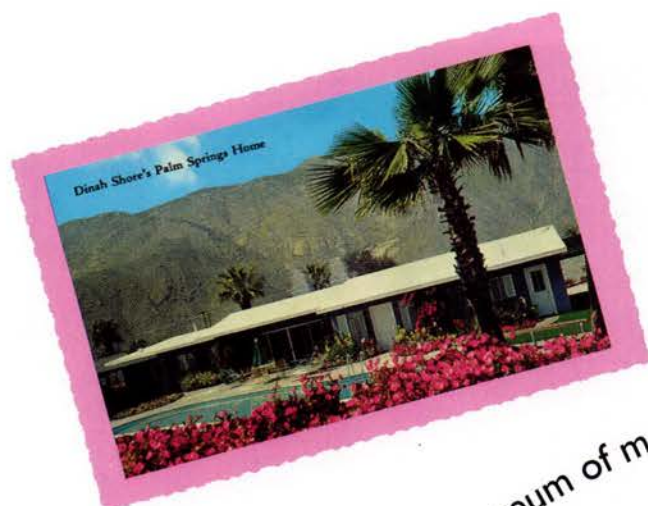
Perhaps because Palm Springs is a quieter and more modest place now, it revels in a mythic past. References to the pantheon of local celebrities are found everywhere—along Gerald Ford Drive, Gene Autry Trail and in the life-size statue of Bob Hope dressed for golf prominently sited at the entry to the Palm Springs Desert Museum—a remarkable amalgamation of natural-history displays, traveling art shows, William Holden's art and Asian-furniture collection, and 20th-century California and American art.

Shopping Old and New

Centered on Palm Canyon Drive, the downtown shopping area still retains many of the 1- and 2-story Spanish-style storefronts built up since the '20s. These elegant buildings include the mission-revival Pacific Building of 1936 with its distinctive corner tower at 766 N. Palm Canyon and the eclectic Spanish-revival General Telephone Building at 365 N. Palm Canyon. Less fortunate is the bland Desert Fashion Plaza, a 1970s shopping mall with many empty stores that makes the loss of the hotels and nightclubs on the site seem all the more futile. Across the street, however, a much earlier and timeless retail district remains—the La Plaza shopping center.

Completed in 1938, the La Plaza is one of the oldest master-planned shopping centers in the southwest and elegantly integrates

California town remains a living museum of modern residential and resort architecture



off-street parking between two Spanish Revival arcades of shops. Characteristic of prewar Palm Springs, the La Plaza's design is richly detailed with stucco walls, sidewalk arcades and shutters with palm-tree cutouts.

Midway along one arcade, an arched opening leads one to an interior courtyard bordered by flowering shrubs and the vine-covered archway of an outdoor wedding chapel. Two adobe-style chapels, the "Fireside" and "Candlelight," are also available for weddings.

Integrated with La Plaza's '30s master plan is the La Plaza Theater, marked with a neon-moderne sign that remains one of the vertical landmarks of Palm Canyon Drive. This theater served as the home to Jack Benny's and Bing Crosby's radio broadcasts for many years and remains the venue for the Folies, a Palm Springs tradition, in which all of the stars are at least 55, and some much more seasoned. In January, the theater is home to the Palm Springs Film Festival.

Where the Rich and Famous Stayed

Long-term residents who own or manage older, pre-1965 inns, resorts and lodges may not know much of the resort's architectural history, but they can tell you stories—"Clark Gable used to stay here" or "Doris Day always stayed in room 104" or "the main part of this hotel was Gloria Swanson's house." The official "historic" buildings of Palm Springs include an 1884 adobe house and an 1893 railroad-tie house—both relocated to the Village Green Heritage Center downtown, a faux village idealizing Palm Springs' origins.

The real architectural story of Palm Springs is not its frontier-days outposts, but the vernacular of its Spanish-revival and modernist tourist architecture created from 1925 into the early 1960s. In classic American fashion, these motor courts, desert spas and bungalows are too young to be recognized as "historically significant" and are thus threatened with demolition just as visitors are rediscovering their value. Though a few resorts have been lost and some abandoned, many remain in quiet stasis. Like the San Francisco of the 1950s and Prague during the Cold War, Palm Springs is a capsule of the past awaiting new prosperity.

Set in a level valley surrounded by mountains, the oasis of Palm Springs, with its irrigated lawns and low-slung *Sunset Magazine*-style houses, contrasts with the dry and rocky mountain silhouettes that frame the city. At twilight, the sky gently darkens in purple-blue hues and the mountains become increasingly black. Palm trees rustle in the evening winds to create a sound reminiscent of a wind blowing through a field of corn.

Palm Springs is also home to buildings by Frank Lloyd Wright, his son Lloyd and the International-style club house at the Tennis Club by Los Angeles architect Paul Williams, an early African-American member of AIA. Before visiting, devotees of modernism should take a look at the architectural photography of Julius Shulman. Compiled in the book *A Constructed View* (Rizzoli, 1994), Shulman's images capture the graceful weaving of modern architecture and the landscapes of Southern California and the Palm Springs region—most famously in Richard Neutra's Kaufmann House outside town in the desert.

In contrast to the open plans and vistas celebrated by Shulman's photos, Palm Springs' resorts are characterized by enclosure, with walls and gates that block the desert winds to shelter a green oasis for sunbathing, whirlpools and, of course, the swimming pool. Inside the gate, one often finds private terraces for each unit, the scent of roses in bloom, bougainvillea-covered arbors, and curving pathways that wind around individual buildings and into other courtyards and gardens.

Because the lodges and older houses face inward to pools and cabanas, what the visitor experiences is a sense of mystery—especially at nightfall. In an attempt to reduce tourist tackiness, the city outlawed neon signage many years ago. As a result, most lodgings and businesses have discreet light-box signs that stand out in the desert darkness. The night effects for the pedestrian are uplit palm trees and glimpses (through a gate) of illuminated swimming pools casting out rippled blue light. At Christmas, the low-angled roof lines of stucco houses and the trunks of palm trees are wrapped in colored lights.

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The top photograph shows a room with a high ceiling, exposed wooden beams, and a large window. The bottom photograph shows a room with a high ceiling, exposed wooden beams, and a large window.



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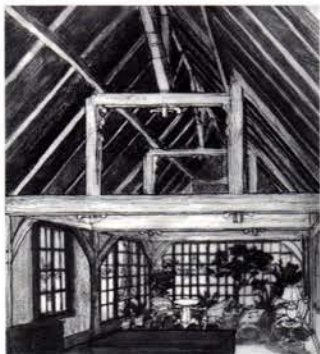
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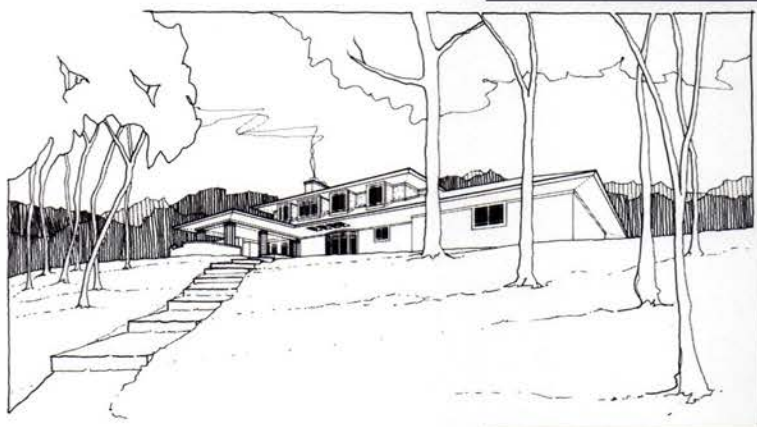
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A timber frame garden room designed by Dale Mulfinger in memory of Jerome Robert Cerny, the original architect.



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Klous Addition *Minnetonka, MN*

An addition with Arts & Crafts influence transforms this home while adding functionality. A couple's suite and entrance hall are added while removal of the old stairway and walls provide space for the redesigned living, dining, and kitchen areas. Designed by Steven Buetow and Joseph G. Metzler.

Gosen Addition *Shorewood, MN*

A new addition to an old farmhouse maintains simple lines and classic proportions. The new sequence of forms is reminiscent of barnyards from the past. Designed by Jean Larson.



Private Residence *Edina, MN*

This prairie transformation emerged from the framework of an existing french colonial nestled atop a gently wooded hill. The openness and fluidity of the cross axial plan allow for the mingling of exterior and interior spaces. Designed by Sarah Susanka and Eric Odor with Ollie Foran. Construction by Erotas Building Corporation.

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up close

Continued from page 13

to pay for those kinds of things, the kind of society we're creating when everyone is isolated in their own castle but the community is expected to provide services there. Individuals need to understand that choosing to live on a 10-acre lot, 2 1/2 hours from work is a burden on the community. So individual choices need to be made in the context of the greater good of the community.

We also need to make policy changes. On the local level, it's often local ordinances, planning and zoning that prevent the higher-density, in-fill development that builders want to build and we want to see. On the state level, the 1997 Community-Based Planning Act is a major step in the right direction. After the Act was passed, a quarter of the counties in Minnesota applied for grants to do community-based planning. People understand the importance of and value added through planning; they just need the technical assistance and money to do it.

But the Act is voluntary. There is no mandate, and communities choose whether or not to plan. Doesn't it still need teeth?

If it had been mandated, the Act would have never gotten out of a committee hearing and the Governor certainly wouldn't have signed it. It's a long-term project and a significant step in the right direction. But it needs more leadership from strong legislators who are willing to fight battles in which statewide goals are adhered to. Minnesota planning needs to be beefed up for this major task, which means an infusion of new money and new blood. Because there isn't a mandate, we need to create incentives to encourage people to plan for growth.

What incentives or arguments are you using to encourage change?

The seven-county metro area has been mandated for more than 20 years by the Metropolitan Council to plan for growth. But in rural areas in southern and northern Minnesota, where there is no mandate, I've seen people do a 180-degree turn from several years ago. They're realizing, on their own, the value of planning. Their natural resources

are their life blood, tourism is their economy, and people are loving those resources to death. Our aging population is retiring, their summer cabins are being turned into year-round homes, second- and third-tier development is growing around lakes and these people are demanding urban services. Agricultural communities are hurting because of urbanization. At the same time, studies show—contrary to other popular beliefs that mislead communities—that taxes will go up when formerly open areas are developed because of the need to install and pay for more services.

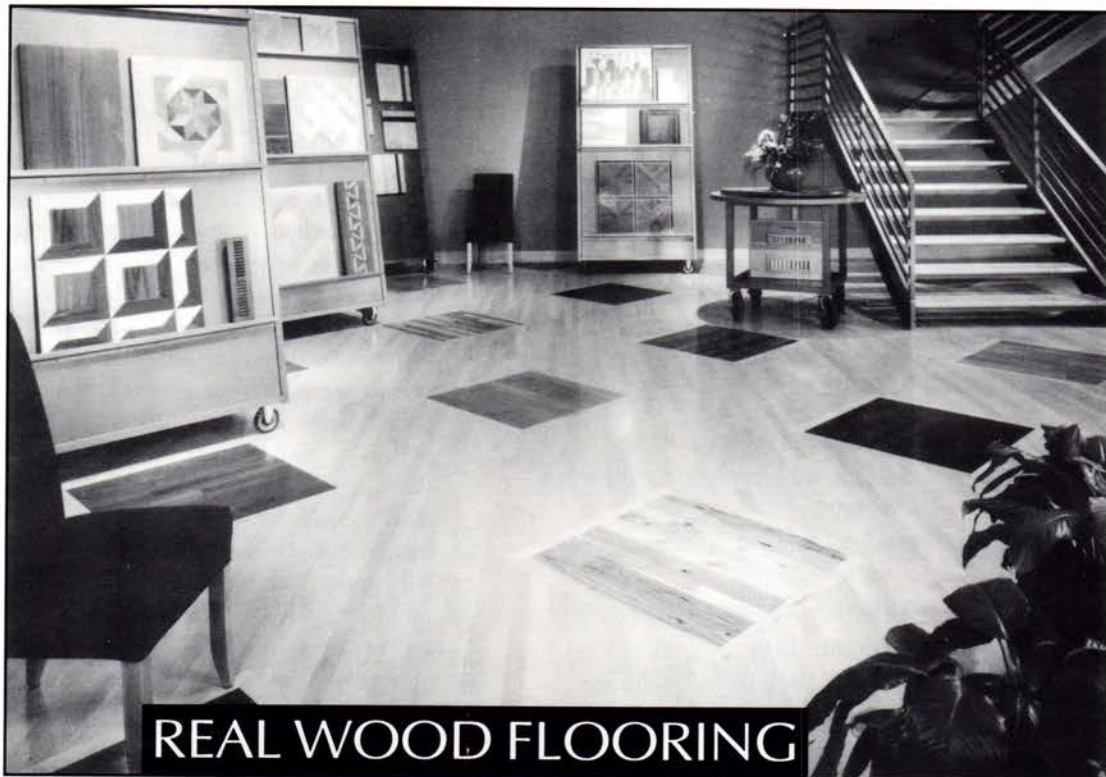
It's interesting that you don't blame builders or developers for the problems inherent in urban sprawl.

No, I don't. Builders are building what the market is buying and where they are allowed to build. We need to make it a lot easier for developers to rebuild and build where we want them to build, by cutting down on the bureaucracy, regulations and red tape. If builders are at fault, it's that they need to have the guts to be more innovative and take a chance. Like Bob Engstrom in Lake Elmo, who has built a lovely subdivision with houses clustered in one corner of the property, with a community-supported farm, open space residents don't have to care for, and plantings of native prairie grasses and wildflowers for landscaping. He took a chance, was at first criticized, but what he's doing is terrific and people love it. Developers need to provide the market with more options, with visible, attractive models of higher-density and mixed-use neighborhoods.

Do you see a similar role for architects and landscape architects in creating such neighborhoods?

Their role is key. Design is the fabric that holds these communities together or tears them apart. All the things that New Urbanism talks about—building houses close together in communities with sidewalks, front porches, conveniences within walking distance, garages behind the houses—are coming back and they're welcome. In buildings and communities that allow a mix of age groups and incomes, that are made for people not the automobile, design is crucial. Also, I think landscape archi-

Continued on page 50



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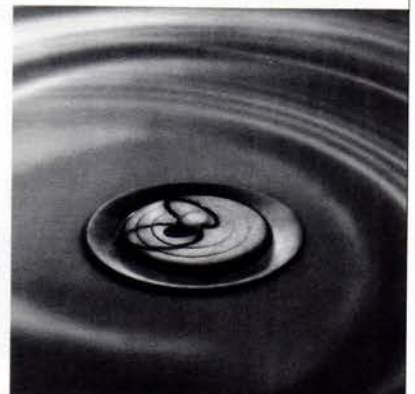
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up close

Continued from page 48

sects have a terrific role to play in community spaces designed to reflect the natural landscape of Minnesota.

Sticking a spruce tree in between mowed hedges is not what people are longing for anymore. National home-builder surveys have shown there's been a real change in terms of what people want when they buy their homes. Their preference used to be a new home on a golf course; most people didn't even golf, they just wanted to live there for the open space. More recent surveys show, however, that now people are longing for places that are natural, more wild, more real. It's the perfect opportunity for landscape architects to help foster the resurgence of Minnesota's natural heritage. And in doing so, to help put back into balance growth and community planning, and the needs of our natural and human communities. **AM**

insight

Continued from page 15

housing developments, conservationists began sounding alarms about the loss of our natural resources.

In response, in the last 20 years government agencies like U.S. Fish and Wildlife, state departments of conservation and transportation, municipal park boards, even businesses, have incorporated native plants into public landscaping for aesthetic, economic and environmental reasons. Native plants received another boost with a 1994 executive memorandum from President Clinton stipulating the use of regional plants on federal grounds and in federally funded landscaping projects.

Meanwhile, Minnesota landscape architects have been including native plants in their designs, as well, for a variety of reasons. "For myself, it has to do with a sense of trying to perpetuate biodiversity," says Bob Kost, landscape architect, BRW in Minneapolis. "My reasons are more ecologically based than Jensen's. Many of our native-plant species are in peril, some in danger of extinction. Part of the credo of landscape architects is to be stewards of the land; so using native plants certainly

Continued on page 55

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Architecture Minnesota has published an annual directory of landscape architectural firms for the past eight years as a means of informing the public and other design professionals of this rich resource of design talent and judgment.

Firms listed in this directory are those which are either owned and operated by members of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects or are registered landscape architects practicing within AIA Minnesota firms.

Should you wish further information about the profession of landscape architecture, call the Minnesota Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects (MASLA) at 612/339-0797.

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Firm Personnel by Discipline	
Landscape Architects	1
Architects	8
Other Professional	4
Technical	6
Administrative	3
Total	22

	Work %
Site planning & development studies	25
Parks & open spaces	20
Urban design & streetscapes	20
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.)	10
Master/comprehensive planning	10
Waterfront planning	15

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Firm Personnel by Discipline	
Landscape Architects	3
Other Professional	3
Technical	1
Administrative	4
Total	11

Continued on next column

Commercial design/build	30
Multi-family design/build	20
Single-family design/build	50

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Firm Personnel by Discipline	
Landscape Architects	2
Landscape Architect Intern	1
Architect	27
Civil Engineer	1
Other Professional	7
Technical	67
Administrative	8
Total	113

	Work %
Site planning & development studies	20
Parks & open spaces	5
Urban design & streetscapes	5
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.)	10
Master/comprehensive planning	10
Schools and campus planning	50

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Firm Personnel by Discipline	
Landscape Architects & Interns	3
Civil Engineers	7
Traffic/Transportation Engineers	9
Environmental	3
Structural Engineers	2
Graphic Artist	1
Technical	6
Administrative	4.5
Total	35.5

	Work %
Site planning & development studies	20
Environmental studies (EIS)	5
Parks & open spaces	20
Urban design & streetscapes	20
Master/comprehensive planning	5
Trail/bikeway planning	10
Transportation planning design	20
—	
Hennepin County Public Works Facility Complex, Medina, MN; Jackson Street Streetscape, St. Paul, MN; LeSueur Downtown Streetscape and Pedestrian Mall, LeSueur, MN; MSP International Airport Entrance and Parking Redesign, Minneapolis/St. Paul Airport, MN; Minnesota River Comprehensive Recreation Guidance Plan, Minnesota River Watershed, MN; Eastern Heights Bank, Woodbury, MN	

LEGEND

AIA	Registered and a Member of the American Institute of Architects
AICP	American Institute of Certified Planners
ASLA	Member of the American Society of Landscape Architects
FASLA	Fellow, American Society of Landscape Architects
PE	Professional Engineer
RA	Registered Architect
RLA	Registered Landscape Architect
RLS	Registered Land Surveyor

**BRW, Inc.**

700 Third Street S.
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Fax: 612/370-1378
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Internet: brwinc.com
Established 1956

Other Offices: Chicago, IL; Cincinnati, OH; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Milwaukee, WI; Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Louisville, KY; Newark, NJ; Orlando, FL; Phoenix, AZ; Portland, OR; Rolling Meadows, IL; Salt Lake City, UT; San Diego, CA; Santa Ana, CA; Seattle, WA; Tampa, FL

Arijs Pakalns AIA, AICP
Tom Harrington ASLA
Bob Kost ASLA
Miles Lindberg ASLA
Steve Malloy ASLA
Dean Olson ASLA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 17
Architects 3
Planners 49
Engineers 153
Natural and Cultural
Resource Specialists 13
Technical 149
Special Projects Staff 35
Administrative 86
Total 505

Work %
Site planning &
development studies 10
Environmental studies (EIS) 5
Urban design & streetscapes 10
Master/comprehensive planning 15
Transportation planning/
design & traffic engineering 60

50th and France Urban Design, Edina, MN; East River Bikeway and Esplanade, New York, NY; Tamarack Village Retail Center, Woodbury, MN; Centennial Lakes, Edina, MN; Imation, Oakdale, MN; Korean War Memorial, St. Paul, MN

**CLOSE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE**

275 E. Fourth Street, Ste. 610
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Tel: 612/222-5754
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E-mail: closelandarch.com
Established 1977

Bob Close ASLA
Deb Bartels RLA
Bruce Jacobson LA
Jean Garbarini LA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 4
Administrative .5
Total 4.5

Continued on next column

Residential/decks/gardens 10
Site planning &
development studies 15
Parks & open spaces 25
Urban design & streetscapes 25
Master/comprehensive planning 25

Como Park Zoo and Conservatory
Campus Framework Plan, St. Paul, MN; Phillips - Park Initiative - Urban Revitalization Project, Minneapolis, MN; Excelsior Boulevard, Urban Design/Streetscape, Minneapolis, MN; Wolfe Park, Master Plan and Park Design, St. Louis Park, MN; Midtown Community Works, Urban Revitalization Project; St. Paul Downtown and Riverfront Framework Plan, St. Paul, MN

**COEN + STUMPF ASSOCIATES, INC.**

128 North Third Street
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Tel: 612/341-8070
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Established 1991

Jon Stumpf RLA
Shane Coen ASLA
Vera Westrum

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 3
Color Consultant .5
Administrative .5
Total 4

Work %
Residential/decks/gardens 10
Site planning &
development studies 20
Parks & open spaces 15
Urban design & streetscapes 15
Master/comprehensive planning 15
Multi-family housing/PUDS 25

Jackson Meadow Cluster Housing Development; Prairie Wetlands Environmental Learning Center; The Aquarium at Lake Superior Center; Gooseberry Falls Visitors' Center Masterplan; St. Francis Peace Garden, Mayo Clinic; Architect David Salmela's Residential Site Planning

**DAHLGREN, SHARDLOW, AND UBAN, INC.**

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Established 1976

C. John Uban ASLA
John W. Shardlow AICP
Philip Carlson AICP
Geoffrey C. Martin ASLA
Wallace L. Case ASLA

Continued on next column

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Landscape Architects 7
Planners and GIS Specialists 7
Other Professional 2
Administrative 3
Total 19

Work %
Site planning &
development studies 15
Environmental studies (EIS) 10
Parks & open spaces 10
Urban design & streetscapes 20
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 5
Master/comprehensive planning 20
Multi-family housing/PUDS 15
Expert testimony 5

Robbinsdale Downtown Master Plan and Phase I Streetscape, Robbinsdale, MN; Nicollet Mall Amenity Enhancement Plan, Minneapolis, MN; St. Cloud Downtown Urban Design and Court House Square, St. Cloud, MN; Excelsior Boulevard Master Plan and Phase I Streetscape, St. Louis Park, MN; Two Rivers Historical Park, Anoka, MN; Bismarck Central Business District Plan and Urban Design Guidelines, Bismarck, ND

**ELLERBE BECKET, INC.**

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Established 1909

Other Offices: Kansas City, MO; Phoenix, AZ; San Francisco, CA; Washington, D.C.; Moscow, Russia; Seoul, Korea; Tokyo, Japan; Wakefield, U.K.; Surabaya, Indonesia

Bryan D. Carlson ASLA
Kim N. Way AICP
Richard Varda ASLA, AIA
David Loehr AIA, AICP
Krisan Osterby-Benson RLA
Randy Manthey RLA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 6
Architects 364
Engineers 169
Construction 79
Administrative 128
Total 746

Work %
Site planning &
development studies 60
Parks & open spaces 5
Urban design & streetscapes 15
Master/comprehensive planning 20

St. Olaf College, Framework Plan, Northfield, MN; Minnesota Landscape Arboretum Master Plan, Chanhassen, MN; Carlson School of Management, Minneapolis, MN; Kingdom Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Kochi Institute of Technology Master Plan and Site Planning, Kochi, Japan, Science Museum of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN

**ERNST ASSOCIATES**

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Established 1977

Gene F. Ernst ASLA
Valerie J. Rivers ASLA

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Landscape Architects 3
Administrative 1
Total 4

Work %

Residential/decks/gardens 5
Site planning &
development studies 20
Parks & open spaces 5
Urban design & streetscapes 15
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 5
Master/comprehensive planning 20
Multi-family housing/PUDS 10
Single family subdivision 20

DataCard Corporation Entry Plaza, Patio & Deck, Minnetonka, MN; River Bend Park, Townhomes & Hotel, Chaska, MN; Chaska City Hall Library, Chaska, MN; ConAgra Corporation Campus, Omaha, NE; University of St. Thomas, Minneapolis, MN; Downtown Victoria Redevelopment Studies, Victoria, MN

**DAMON FARBER ASSOCIATES**

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Joan MacLeod RLA
Peter Larson ASLA
Thomas Whitlock
Craig Nelson
Paul Kangas RLA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 8
Administrative 1
Total 9

Work %

Site planning &
development studies 20
Parks & open spaces 5
Urban design & streetscapes 45
Master/comprehensive planning 25
Multi-family housing/PUDS 5

Cargill Corporate Headquarters Master Plan, Minnetonka, MN; Canal Park Drive Urban Design & Streetscape Improvements, Duluth, MN; University of Minnesota Campus Entry and Pleasant Street Corridor Plan, Minneapolis, MN; Central Avenue Urban Design Community Action Plan, Minneapolis, MN; Alza Corporation Site Assessment and Headquarters Site Development, New Brighton, MN; The Minneapolis Institute of Arts Site Masterplan and Toro Mall Development, Minneapolis, MN

HAMMEL GREEN AND ABRAHAMSON, INC.

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Established 1953

Other Offices: Rochester, MN;
Milwaukee, WI

Principal:
Thomas R. Oslund ASLA
Contacts:
Gary Fishbeck ASLA
Tadd Kruen ASLA
Ted Lee ASLA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 10
Architects 129
Interior Designers 15
Planners 2
Other Professional 109
Technical 48
Administrative 57
Total 370

Work %
Site planning & development studies 10
Urban design & streetscapes 5
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 10
Master/comprehensive planning 70
Estate Planning 10

Andersen Windows Master Plan, Bayport, MN; Wells College, Aurora, NY; St. John's University Master Plan, Collegeville, MN; Wilson Learning Center Corporate Headquarters, Minneapolis, MN; Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, IN; Marbella Golf Recreation Resort, Marbella, Spain

HAUCK ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Fax: 612/920-2920
Established 1990

Robert P. Hauck ASLA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 1
Technical 1
Administrative 1
Total 3

Work %
Residential/decks/gardens 80
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 10
Neighborhood amenities & renovation 10

Continued on next column

Edina Country Club (monumentation, signage, lighting, brick paving, planting), Edina, MN; Parkers Lake Suncourt Homes (streetscape & intimate-scaled private yards), Plymouth, MN; Ashton Residence (pond/waterfall, prairie gardens, wildlife area), Medina, MN; Lake of the Isles 1917 Mansion (revealed by removal of overgrown vegetation, new landscape, extensive lighting, iron gates); Moore Residence (estate arrival area, entrances, swimming pool area, porch addition), Orono, MN; Coventry Townhomes (private courtyards featuring shade structures, lighting, decks, patios, waterfalls), Centennial Lakes Area, Edina, MN

HOISINGTON KOEGLER GROUP INC.

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Michael Schroeder RLA
Paul Paige RLA
Bruce Chamberlain RLA
Fred Hoisington AICP

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 7.5
Urban Planners 3
Administrative 2
Total 12.5

Work %
Site planning & development studies 15
Parks & open spaces 10
Urban design & streetscapes 20
Master/comprehensive planning 20
Multi-family housing/PUDS 10
Redevelopment planning 25

Excelsior Boulevard Streetscape Design, St. Louis Park, MN; Andersen Foundation Headquarters and Conference Center, Andersen Corporation, Bayport, MN; Woodbury Comprehensive Plan, Woodbury, MN; Richfield Lake Area Redevelopment Plan, Richfield, MN; Galloway Community Park, Champlin, MN; Downtown and Riverfront Revitalization Plan, Monticello, MN; Larpenteur Avenue Streetscape Improvements, Falcon Heights, MN; Johnston Comprehensive Plan, Johnston, IA

KEENAN & SVEIVEN INC.

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Fax: 612/475-1667
Established 1990

Kevin Keenan ASLA
Todd Irvine ASLA

Continued on next column

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 2
Master Gardeners 3
Technical 6
Administrative 1
Total 12

Work %
Residential/decks/gardens 80
Public art/gardens 20

University of Minnesota Green Hall Artwork Project; Renner Residence, Edina, MN; Perkins Residence, Orono, MN; Adams Residence, Edina, MN; Nelson Residence, Orono, MN; Dennis Residence, Edina, MN

LANDMARK DESIGN, INC.

4045 Watertown Road
Maple Plain, MN 55359
Tel: 612/476-6765
Fax: 612/475-8984
Established 1979

Greg Kellenberger ASLA
Dana Kellenberger

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 2
Technical 1
Administrative .5
Total 3.5

Work %
Residential/decks/gardens 15
Site planning & development studies 5
Parks & open spaces 5
Urban design & streetscapes 5
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 10
Master/comprehensive planning 5
Multi-family housing/PUDS 5
Residential and golf developments: site planning & landscape design 50

White Birch Clubhouse and Golf Course, Breezy Point, MN; Bearpath Golf & Country Club, Eden Prairie, MN; Honeywell Corp. Headquarters, Renovation and Site Planning, Minneapolis, MN; Ashcroft of Minnetonka, Multi-family Development, Minnetonka, MN; Brumm Residence, Edina, MN; Ringer Residence, Orono, MN

LHB ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS

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Continued on next column

Mark S. Anderson RLA
Paul L. Filiatrault ASLA
Richard A. Carter AIA
Steven H. McNeill AIA
William D. Bennett PE
David M. Sheedy PE

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 3
Architects 22
Other Professional 19
Technical 21
Surveyors 2
Administrative 18
Total 85

Work %
Residential/decks/gardens 5
Site planning & dev. studies 20
Parks & open spaces 10
Urban design & streetscapes 10
Recreational (golf, ski, etc.) 30
Master/comprehensive planning 20
Multi-family housing/PUDS 5

UWS Campus Master Plan, Superior, WI; Cloquet Revitalization Master Plan, Cloquet, MN; White Community Hospital Physical Therapy Addition, Aurora, MN; River Falls Public Library, River Falls, WI; WLSSD Odor Control Biofiltration System, Duluth, MN; Lakehead Pipe Line Pump Stations, Northern MN

LSA DESIGN, INC.

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Established 1989

James Lasher ASLA
Harold Skjelbostad ASLA
Kyle Williams AIA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 3
Architects 2
Civil Engineer 1
Administrative 2
Total 8

Work %
Site planning and development studies 10
Parks & open space 10
Urban design & streetscapes 5
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 5
Master/comprehensive planning 5
Multi-family housing/PUDS 5
Transit facilities planning 60

Eden Prairie Transit Station, Eden Prairie, MN; Apple Valley Transit Station, Apple Valley, MN; Plymouth Metrolink Transit Facilities Planning, Plymouth, MN; Transit Feasibility Study, St. Louis Park, Minnetonka and Hopkins; Hopkins School District, Facilities Planning and Design, Hopkins, MN; Columbia Park, Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, Minneapolis, MN

❖
MELCHERT/BLOCK ASSOCIATES, INC.
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Fax: 612/223-5857
E-mail: mbainc@spacestar.net
Established 1984

Other Offices: Hudson, WI

Ronald L. Melchert ASLA
Jack M. Walkky PE

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 4.5
Engineers 5
Land Surveyors 2
Technical 5.5
Total 17

Work %
Site planning & development studies 15
Environmental studies (EIS) 5
Parks & open spaces 5
Urban Design & Streetscapes 5
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 10
Master/comprehensive planning 10
Multi-family housing/PUDS 30
Entertainment - Casinos 20

Harrah's Cherokee Smoky Mountain Casino, Cherokee, NC; Fort Snelling Interpretive Center, St. Paul, MN; Sky Dancer Hotel/Casino, Turtle Mountain, ND; The Preserve Golf Community, St. Joseph Township, WI; Central Place Renovation, Apple Valley Zoo, Apple Valley, MN; Hudson Fountain, Hudson, WI

❖
RLK-Kuusisto, Ltd.
6110 Blue Circle Drive, Ste. 100
Minnetonka, MN 55343
Tel: 612/933-0972
Fax: 612/933-1153
Established 1959

Other MN Offices:
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Hibbing - 218/262-5528
Duluth - 218/720-6219

John Dietrich ASLA
Jeannene Krone ASLA
Richard Koppy PE
Steven Schwanke AICP

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 6
Other Professional 6
Planners 4
Engineers 25
Survey & Constr. Mgmt. 12
Technical 19
Administrative 8
Total 80

Continued on next column

Site planning & development studies 10
Environmental studies (EIS) 5
Parks & open spaces 5
Urban design & streetscapes 15
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 5
Master/comprehensive planning 15
Multi-family housing/PUDS 5
Commercial/retail 40
—
West Broadway Streetscape, Robbinsdale, MN; The Quarry, NE Minneapolis, MN; Riverdale Commons, Coon Rapids, MN; KinderCare Corporation; Centre Pointe, Roseville, MN; Hidden Lakes, Golden Valley, MN

❖
SANDERS WACKER BERGLY, INC.
365 East Kellogg Blvd.
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Fax: 612/297-6817
E-mail: SWBINC@USINTERNET.COM
Established 1979

William D. Sanders RLA, FASLA
Larry L. Wacker RLA, ASLA
John O. Bergly

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 7
Other Professional 1
Administrative 1.5
Total 9.5

Work %
Residential/decks/gardens 5
Site planning & development studies 10
Environmental studies (EIS) 5
Parks & open spaces 25
Urban design & streetscapes 25
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 5
Master/comprehensive planning 10
Multi-family housing/PUDS 5
Cemetery planning 10

Minnehaha Park Renovation, Minneapolis, MN; Pipestone Downtown Plan, Pipestone, MN; Cretin-Derham Hall Athletic Fields, St. Paul, MN; Memorial to the Holy Innocents, Mendota Heights, MN; Forest Lake Comprehensive Plan, Forest Lake, MN; Northern States Power Co. Master Planning Services

❖
SAVANNA DESIGNS, INC.
3511 Lake Elmo Avenue
Lake Elmo, MN 55042
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Fax: 612/770-1166
E-mail: s.designs@worldnet.att.net
Established 1973

Jim G. Hagstrom ASLA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architect 2
Technical 2
Field Staff 2
Administrative .5
Total 6.5

Continued on next column

Work %
Residential/decks/gardens 60
Site planning & development studies 5
Parks & open spaces 10
Master/comprehensive planning 5
Ecologically-based planting design 20
—
Holmen Residence, Dellwood, MN; St. Jude Medical, St. Paul, MN; Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Chanhassen, MN; Irvine Residence, Dellwood, MN; Gesell Residence, Mendota Heights, MN; YMCA Camp St. Croix, Hudson, WI

❖
SRF CONSULTING GROUP, INC.
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Established 1961

Barry Warner ASLA, AICP
Robert B. Roscoe PE
Peter A. Fausch PE
John Larson ASLA
Tom Thorson ASLA
Charlene Zimmer AICP

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 8
Planners 6
Environmental 6
Civil Engineering 32
Traffic/Transportation 20
Surveying 11
Technical 20
Administrative 8
Total 111

Work %
Site planning & development studies 15
Environmental studies (EIS) 15
Parks & open spaces 20
Urban design & streetscapes 15
Master/comprehensive planning 15
Regional trails & greenways 20

Midtown Greenway Planning and Design, Minneapolis, MN; Stroh's Brewery Site Reuse, St. Paul, MN; City Center Streetscape Plan, Plymouth, MN; Hennepin Parks Regional Trails, Hennepin County, MN; State Entrance Gateways, State of Minnesota; Civic Area Master Plan, Shoreview, MN

❖
STEFAN / LARSON ASSOCIATES
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Established 1989

Amy Stefan ASLA
Brian Larson AIA
Tim Stefan RA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 1
Architects 5
Administrative .5
Total 6.5
Work %
Residential/new & remodeled 15
Parks & open spaces 25
Urban design & courtyards 25
Master planning 30

MN Woman Suffrage Memorial, St. Paul, MN; Lino Lakes Civic Complex Master Plan, Lino Lakes, MN; Dakota County Libraries Master Plans, Lakeville and Inver Grove Heights, MN; Uptown Transit Station, Minneapolis, MN; Dept. of Human Services Courtyard, St. Paul, MN; St. Mary's Regional Healthcare Facility Master Plan, Detroit Lakes, MN

❖
TOLTZ, KING, DUVAL, ANDERSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
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Established 1910

Duane T. Prew PE
Darrel H. Berkowitz PE
Westly J. Hendrickson AIA, AICP
Richard L. Gray ASLA
William J. Armstrong AIA

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 1
Architects 8
Other Professional 77
Technical 58
Administrative 24
Total 168

Work %
Site planning & development studies 25
Parks & open spaces 25
Urban design & streetscapes 15
Recreation areas (golf, ski, etc.) 5
Athletic fields & tracks 30

Griggs Field and Track Replacement Study at University of Minnesota - Duluth, Duluth, MN; Howard Wood Field Design for Sioux Falls School District 49-5, Sioux Falls, SD; Williams Hill Business Park Entrance Design and Miscellaneous Development Studies for the St. Paul Port Authority, MN; Stonegate Park and 38th Street Landscape Design, Lake Elmo, MN; Ford Training Center Site Development, St. Paul, MN


WESTWOOD PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, INC.

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Tim Erkkila ASLA
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Ed Hasek ASLA
Dennis Marhula PE
Marty Weber RLS

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Landscape Architects 7
Planning/Economic Development 2
Environmental 3
Civil Engineers 9
Traffic/Transportation 3
Registered Land Surveyors 6
Technical 41
Administrative 7
Total 75

Continued on next column

Site planning & development studies 30
Environmental studies (EIS) 5
Parks & open spaces 10
Urban design & streetscapes 5
Master/comprehensive planning 15
Multi-family housing/PUDS 20
Economic development, surveying, traffic & civil engineering 15

— Lake Nokomis Pathways & Picnic Area, Minneapolis, MN; Earle Brown Farm Heritage Center & Streetscape, Brooklyn Center, MN; Trillium Bay, Residential Development, Minnetrista, MN; Park Place Plaza, Commercial/Retail Development, St. Louis Park, MN; All Saints Church, Lakeville, MN; West Ridge Market, Mixed Use Development, Minnetonka, MN


ALAN WHIDBY LANDSCAPES

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Established 1988

Alan Whidby ASLA

Continued on next column

Work %

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Landscape Architects

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Landscape Architects

Architectural

Other Professional

Technical

Administrative

Total

—

Work %

Site planning & development studies 25

Environmental studies (EIS) 10

Parks & open spaces 10

Urban design & streetscapes 30

Master/comprehensive planning 20

Multi-family housing/PUDS 5

Team Tires Plus Stores, MN, IA, WI, IL, KS, MO; Lock and Dam #6

Landscaping, Trempealeau, WI;

Comprehensive Plan, Industrial Park,

Red Wing, MN; Downtown

Streetscapes, Lake City, MN; Site/

Landscaping Improvements, Apache

Mall, Rochester, MN; Chester Woods

Regional Park, Olmsted County, MN

YAGGY COLBY ASSOCIATES

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Established 1970

Other Offices: Mason City, IA

Ron L. Fiscus ASLA

Ron Yaggy PE

Don Borcharding PE, LS

Christopher W. Colby AIA

Continued on next column

insight

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speaks to that credo and upholds it better than before."

"Personally, I think it has more to do with a broader environmental trend happening in the design world," adds Shane Coen, landscape architect, Coen + Stumpf + Associates. "From redeveloping ideas of how our suburbs will grow, to large legislative movements in wetland preservation, to land trusts and open-space plans for towns, respecting the environment has really come to the forefront of our profession in a more public way in the past seven years."

The "trend," many landscape architects agree, is also client-driven. "The awareness is broader than our profession," Coen says. "Clients tend to bring this idea forward." Many schools now employ naturalists to teach an environmental curriculum and spearhead native plantings on school grounds. Environmental-learning centers have sprung up all over the state, with landscaping that includes restoration of prairies, wetlands and woodlands. Residential clients ask

for native flowers and shrubs that attract wildlife. "So the need for us as professionals to learn more about restoration and the use of native materials has grown," Coen says.

Landscaping with native plants has also become a sound business decision for many Minnesota corporations. When Cray Research/Silicon Graphics developed its 200-acre site in Eagan, the concept "was to maintain and preserve nature around the professional work environment," says Michael Hirahara, site services manager. "Cray's employees are on the leading edge of technology but also want to remain rooted in the human side of things. So we wanted to make sure the landscaping embodied what the employee population believes in."

"Since the campus first opened in June 1989, I have heard positive reactions from employees about the company's more holistic approach to designing a natural environment versus a standard business-park environment," Hirahara continues. "Like good architecture, exterior landscaping plays into how people feel about the company they're a part of.

If a company can be more effective with employees in this way, then the bottom line is positively affected. Good landscaping that considers employees and the work you want them to be engaged in needs to be looked at as much as flat operating expenses. It's a business decision to use more native plants."

Corporations can also realize significant operational-cost savings when landscaping with native plants. "Restored native-plant communities can be installed for costs that are highly competitive with traditional turf-grass plantings," says Ron Bowen, president, Prairie Restorations, Inc. For example, the contracted installation of sod turf with irrigation costs \$19,500 per acre, with an additional \$1,200 annually for mowing, water and fertilizer, according to PRI estimates. In contrast, a "level 8 prairie" planted by PRI crews, which includes the seeding of 5 to 8 grass and 12 to 25 wildflower species, as well as the planting of 2,500 seedlings (of 20 to 30 different species) costs about \$7,955 an acre, with annual maintenance costs of only \$300.

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insight

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"Where native plants are appropriate, they can reduce maintenance inputs by sustaining themselves over time, and that means more cost-effective landscaping," says Scott Bradley, landscape architect, state landscape-programs manager with the Minnesota Department of Transportation. A national leader in roadside plantings, MnDOT uses native grasses, wildflowers, trees and shrubs in more than 50 percent of its planting projects, and a higher percentage in roadside seeding projects. "With native plantings, you have reduced mowing, chemical use and herbicide spraying, and the personnel costs associated with those activities," he adds.

Native grasses also have deeper root systems than nonnative species and more effectively control erosion on slopes. Native wetland plants are naturals at filtering chemicals from storm-water runoff. Because of such attributes, native plants also play a critical role in the workplans of today's landscape architects. "If you look at a cross section of what landscape architects are doing today—addressing a site's circulation patterns, grading, storm-water management—native plants are integral to working with the landscape as a system," says Michael Schroeder, landscape architect, Hoisington Koepler Group, Inc.

"Whenever we're developing a site, we look at its entire context—indigenous plant materials occurring there, but other factors like soils, hydrology, topography," says Jon Stumpf, landscape architect, Coen + Stumpf + Associates. "We tend to use native plants more because if they're accustomed to a growing situation, they're hardier than nonnatives and have a better chance of surviving." Not every site is suitable for native vegetation, however. Nor is every client a good candidate for such a planting.

"Some people really think they want native plantings, but they rarely have the patience for it," Coen says. "Nature is slow. Prairies, for instance, take a long time to establish and in the process they don't look good." For the first three years, prairie plants invest most of their energy into developing extensive root systems, with little top growth to show for the effort. Nonnative weeds take hold in the

bare soil around prairie plants, and must be hand pulled, mowed or burned off on a regular basis until the prairie grasses and flowers fill in the area.

"Native plantings initially are not a maintenance-free solution, but after four or five years there's hardly any maintenance at all, so there's a trade off," Coen says. "We're learning where native plantings are appropriate and where they're not, and it's our responsibility to communicate that to our clients."

One way of introducing clients to native plants in a neat and deliberate way, landscape architects have learned, is to use them in a more formal, ornamental fashion. Prairie plants like butterfly milkweed or little bluestem, when planted in masses, make a pleasing aesthetic statement.

"This isn't the way these plants appear in nature, but these arrangements are still educational because they show off the beauty of native plants that occur naturally in larger ecosystems," Coen says. Such deliberate plantings also highlight yet another virtue of native grasses and flowers: their varied beauty and aesthetic possibilities as new additions to the landscape architect's palette.

"If native plants are used well, if you understand how the palette can be played with, you can create a wonderful exterior environment," says Damon Farber, landscape architect with Damon Farber Associates. "Native plants introduce new possibilities into what has traditionally been a limited vocabulary of plant materials in Minnesota. We can say to clients that a certain brightly colored flower isn't just beautiful in spring and summer, but its seed heads in the snow have a wonderful quality; that there are ways of using native crab-apple trees in appropriate locations to attract birds."

"On the one hand, landscape architects are becoming much more aware of our responsibility to the natural environment, and how it and the cultural environment come together," Farber continues. "We see ourselves becoming more and more educators, as well as implementers. But on the other hand, native plants let us speak another language to clients and allow us to expand our artistry. In an environment like ours, with such a short growing season, one more color, one more grass, is a great tool to have." **AM**

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Chanhassen Pedestrian Bridge

Location: Chanhassen, Minn.
Client: City of Chanhassen
Architect: Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle, Ltd.
Principal-in-charge: Thomas Meyer
Project Architect: Mark Burgess
Project Team: Ali Heshmati, John Seppanen
Structural Engineer: Strgar-Roscoe-Fausch, Inc.
Construction Administration: Strgar-Roscoe-Fausch, Inc.
Electrical Engineer: Ericksen Ellison and Associates, Inc.
Contractor: Ed Kraemer and Sons, Inc.
Landscape Architect: Hoisington Koegler Group, Inc.
Lighting Consultant: Schuler and Shook, Inc.
Urban Designer: Design Center for the American Urban Landscape
Photographer: Peter Kerze

Federal Reserve Bank Building

Location: Minneapolis
Client: Federal Reserve Bank of Minnesota
Architect: Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum
Associate Architect: Walsh Bishop Associates
Principal-in-charge: Gyo Obata (HOK)
Project Manager: Chuck Hook
Project Architect: Rich Peat
Project Designer: William Odell
Project Team: Robert Edmunds, Robert Powers, Rich Drozd
Structural Engineer: Siebold, Sydow + Elfanbaum Structural Engineers
Mechanical Engineer: Michaud Cooley Erickson Consulting Engineers
Contractor: McGough Construction Co.
Interior Design: HOK and Walsh Bishop Associates
Landscape Architect: HOK
Photographer: Don F. Wong

SEI Investments, Inc., Corporate Headquarters

Location: Oaks, Penn.
Client: SEI Investments, Inc.
Architect: Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle, Ltd.
Principal-in-charge: Jeffrey Scherer
Project Manager: John Cook
Project Architects: Bill Huntress, Mike Richgels
Project team: Patrick Bougie, Ann Rutten Commers, Mark Fausner, Meriwether Felt, Ali Heshmati, Alan Hillesland, David Keltner, Rick Lundin, Rhys MacPherson, Tom Meyer, Traci Lesneski, Jack Poling, Garth Rockcastle
Structural Engineer: Meyer, Borgman & Johnson, Inc.
Mechanical Engineer: Paul H. Yeomans
Electrical Engineer: Paul H. Yeomans
Contractor: N.C. Builders, Inc.
Interior Design: Lynn Barnhouse (MS&R)
Landscape Architect: Julie Bargmann
Lighting Consultant: McGraw-Edison (Site), USI Lighting, Zumtobel Lighting, Inc., Leucos USA, Inc. Lithonia Emergency Systems, Inc., Spaulding, Gammalux, Ron Rezek

Developer: Trammell Crow NE Inc.
Real Estate Advisor: Julien J. Studley
Technical Consultant: Architectural Technologies
Site Engineer: Pennoni Associates, Inc.
Landscape Consultant: Gladnick, Wright, Salameda
Code Consultant: Duane Grace
Specifications: Winfield Johnson
Kitchen Consultant: Space by Spielman
Photographer: Timothy Hursley

The "Whim" Guest House

Location: Pepin County, Wis.
Client: Susan Allen Toth
Architect: Stageberg Beyer Sachs
Principal-in-charge: James Stageberg
Contractor: John May
Photographer: Dana Wheelock

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Correction

In the January/February 1998 issue we neglected to credit Dennis Mulvey of Ellerbe Becket as the project manager for the Carlson School of Management. Richard Varda was the principal in charge. We regret the error.

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The removal of tombstones from Maple Hill Cemetery, northeast Minneapolis, ca. 1916

COURTESY MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

Graves desecrated, tombstones vandalized, coffins and human bones exposed to public view: Although this may read like events from a bad horror movie, it is part of the story of one of Minnesota's most historic cemeteries.

Dedicated as a private burial ground in 1857, Maple Hill Cemetery covered 10 acres in the area bounded by East Broadway, Sumner, Polk and Fillmore streets in northeast Minneapolis (then the village of St. Anthony). During the cemetery's first 30 years, about 5,000 people found their final resting place there, including some of the earliest white settlers of Minneapolis and Civil War veterans.

Maple Hill's management never ran a tight operation, however, and by 1889 the burial records were a mess

and the grounds unkempt. Government officials closed the cemetery to future burials. In 1893, Minneapolis extended Fillmore and Polk streets through the cemetery grounds and gave families notice to relocate hundreds of bodies. Only two did so, and the city's engineering department moved more than 1,300 remains to other cemeteries. One neighbor later recalled that "the caskets were covered with glass, and as the men were digging we'd hear the tinkle of the glass breaking.... Just the skeleton would be left."

In 1908 the Minneapolis Park Board took possession of the land. At first it kept the cemetery intact and developed an adjacent 10 acres into Maple Hill Park. But vandalism and wretched maintenance plagued the burial ground. Nearby residents complained

in the newspaper that the cemetery was "an eyesore, loaded with rubbish and so neglected that many of the caskets are exposed to view!"

Police in 1916 arrested George T. Frost and Frank O. Hammer on suspicion of destroying monuments and throwing them into a ravine, but a jury acquitted the men. Soon after, the Park Board removed most of the remaining grave markers and enlarged Maple Hill Park to include the cemetery. Most, although not all, of the graves themselves were moved. In 1948, the park was rededicated as Beltrami Park. Today, only one remaining grave marker and a monument dedicated to the Civil War veterans hint that the park landscape disguises a home for the dead.

Jack El-Hai