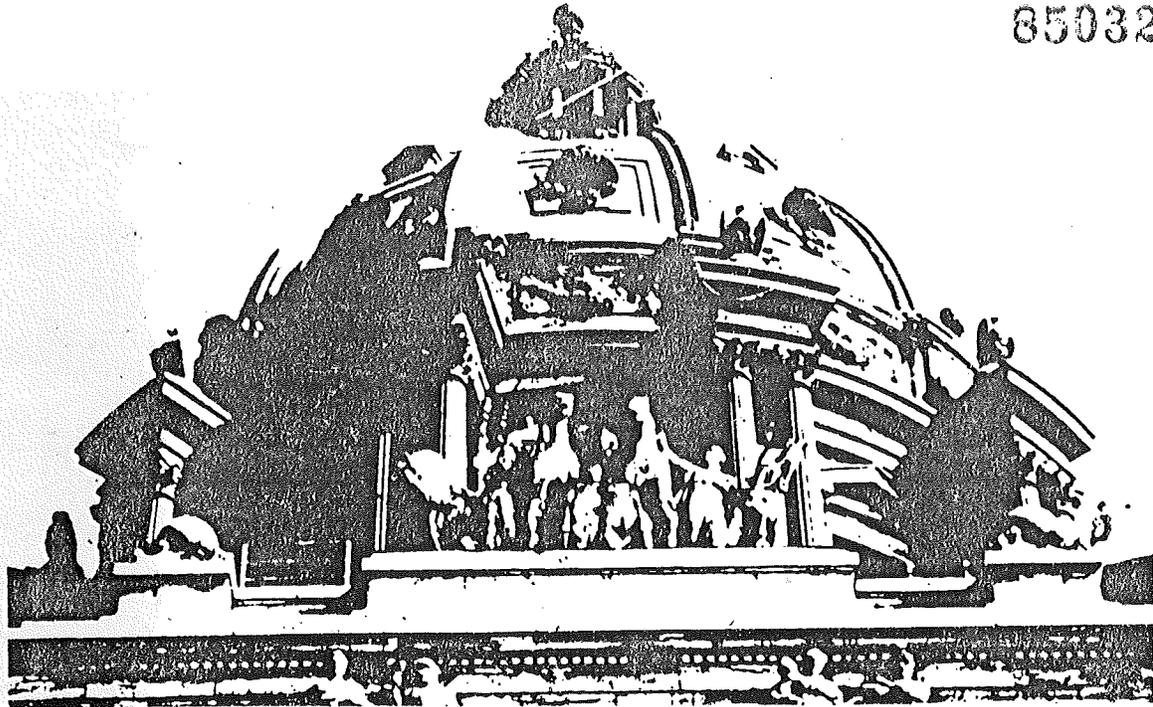


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Minnesota State Capitol

A Preservation & Planning Study for Public & Ceremonial Areas



MILLER • DUNWIDDIE • ASSOCIATES • INC.

Minnesota State Capitol

A Preservation & Planning Study for Public & Ceremonial Areas

Prepared for The Capitol Area Architectural Planning Board

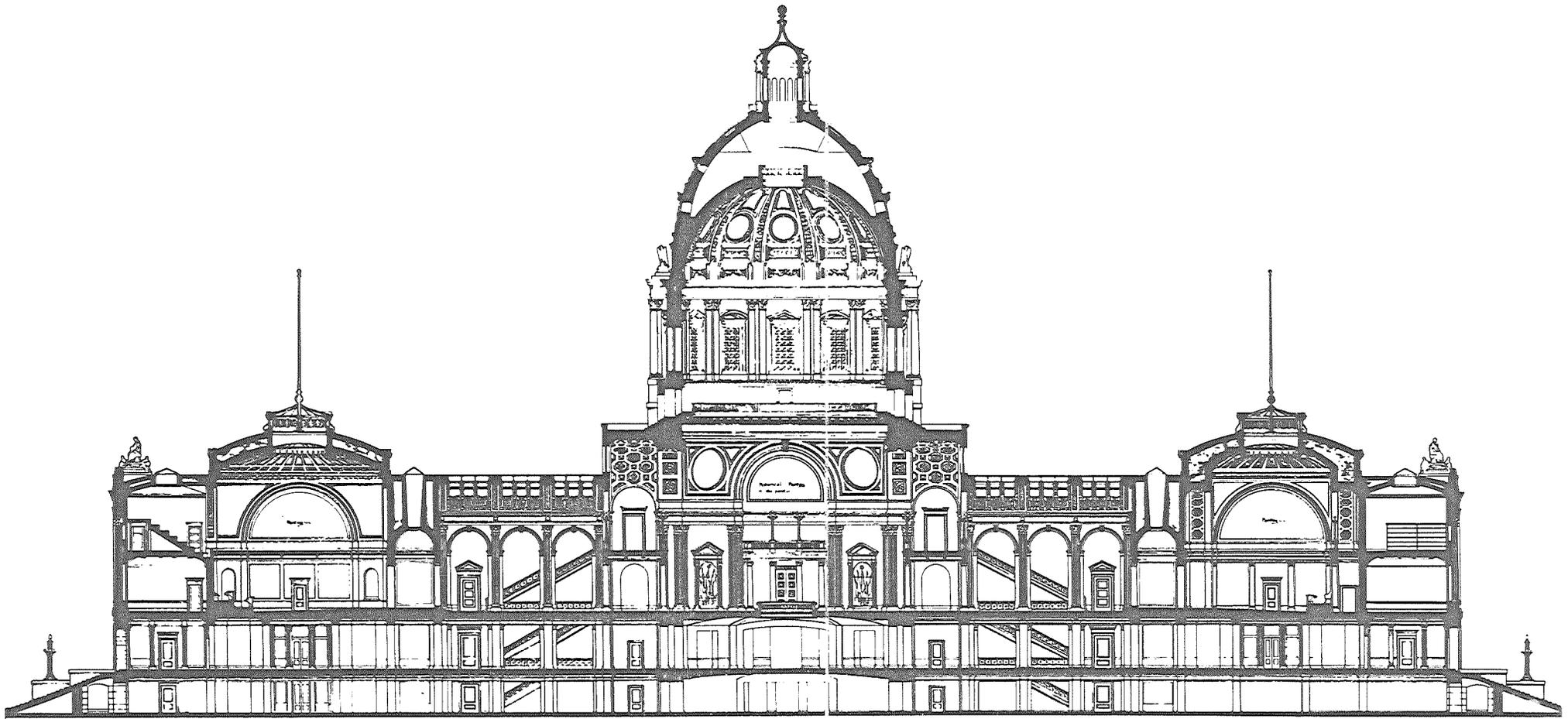
October 1984



MILLER • DUNWIDDIE • ASSOCIATES • INC.
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DESIGN FOR MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL.
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

As our State's most famous historic landmark, the State Capitol Building possesses a distinguished architectural heritage. Unfortunately, later alterations and additions have often hidden the clarity of Cass Gilbert's original design.

II. SCOPE OF STUDY

This Report is intended to analyze the public and ceremonial areas in the Capitol and establish guidelines for their restoration and rehabilitation. Public and ceremonial areas examined include the Rotunda and its adjacent Dome Corridors, the original Entrances and Entrance Vestibules, Public Corridors, Stairs and Stair Halls, Governor's Reception Room and Anteroom, Attorney General's Anteroom, House Chamber, House Retiring Room, Senate Chamber, Senate Retiring Room, Supreme Court Chamber, Justices' Consultation Room, Spectator Galleries, Public Hearing Rooms, and the Cafeteria.

III. HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

In order to better understand the changes which have occurred in the Capitol, extensive historical and architectural research was conducted to determine the original design and use of the building. Cass Gilbert's plan for the building reflected the highest and best design principles of the late 19th century. Gilbert adopted a holistic approach in his design of the building. Not only did he control the architectural design itself but he also picked out the colors, carpets, furniture, furnishings, artists and sculptors. This holistic approach to the design of the building has been seriously compromised by later alterations and additions.

An examination of the original occupancy of the building points up the dramatic change in the requirements of state government over the ensuing 80 years. Many of the governmental agencies that initially occupied the building in 1905 are no longer housed in the building. Those that remain are operating with greatly expanded duties and personnel.

IV. ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

There is a general perception that the Capitol Building is in good condition, well maintained, with few changes to the original design. We have found the opposite to be true.

Skylights have been covered over, major entrances to the building have been closed, public corridors have been converted to private offices, doorways have been filled in, ceilings have been lowered, glass transoms removed, and color schemes have been changed.

Mechanical and electrical systems in the building have been greatly modified and expanded. Original light fixtures have been altered or removed. Exposed wiring and surface mounted conduit have been used indiscriminately. Heating units have been added, air conditioning units inserted and stainless steel drinking fountains installed, often with little regard for the historic integrity of the interior.

Original furniture and furnishings have been removed and replaced. Inappropriate graphics and signage have appeared despite a comprehensive plan for interior signage.

V. GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC AND CEREMONIAL AREAS

Based upon our Analysis of Existing Conditions, we have recommended Guidelines for restoration and rehabilitation of the Public and Ceremonial Areas. Generally these recommendations are intended to recapture the vitality and excitement of the original design of the Capitol.

The guidelines deal generally with appropriate treatment and renovation of interior finishes, materials and historic details; mechanical and electrical services; furniture and furnishings; graphics and signage; and statuary and artwork in public and ceremonial areas. Further detailed historical and architectural research will be required to establish detailed guidelines for each of the public and ceremonial areas.

It is recommended that whenever possible the public and ceremonial areas in the Capitol be restored to their original appearance. Original decorative features, including flooring, wainscots, ceiling cornices, wall and ceiling materials, ornamental metal work, hardware and trim at openings should be retained, renovated and repaired whenever possible. Finishes, materials and details should be historically accurate in areas that are recommended for restoration.

It is recommended that all utility services, such as heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing, fire detection, fire suppression, electrical, communication, media and security systems should be planned for minimal visual impact and physical damage to the building and carefully integrated into the historic fabric of the structure.

Furniture and furnishings in areas recommended for restoration should match those original to the building as determined by historical research.

Signs and graphics should be integrated into the comprehensive plan for interior signage.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

It is recommended that further study be conducted in several major areas of concern.

There is need for a comprehensive space utilization plan for the Capitol. Although the Capitol has always been a working office building, there are limitations to the amount of space that can be devoted to office use without destroying its historical elements and compromising its architectural integrity.

There is a need to develop a comprehensive preservation plan for the building which would include specific standards and procedures for restoration and rehabilitation of individual public and ceremonial areas together with a cyclical maintenance plan. Because of the close proximity and interrelationship of office areas to public and ceremonial space within the building, there is a need to develop similar guidelines for these areas as well.

There is a need to examine the structural, electrical and mechanical systems in the building. These systems have been worked and reworked over an 80 year period.

There is a need to examine the exterior of the building and develop a comprehensive preservation plan for the exterior building envelope.

Finally, there is a need to develop an implementation plan together with cost estimates for the restoration and rehabilitation work proposed in the comprehensive preservation plan in order to minimize disruption of services and develop an orderly process for carrying out the preservation plan. The implementation plan should also provide for on-going monitoring of the Capitol to ensure that the preservation plan is followed once renovation of the building is complete.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Capitol Building has long been recognized as an important historic landmark in the State of Minnesota. It was intended to be a beautiful and exciting building. Eighty years of use have produced major changes in its design and a loss of the original luster.

This report has recommended general guidelines for the restoration and rehabilitation of the public and ceremonial areas in the Capitol. There is need for further study leading to a space utilization plan, a comprehensive detailed preservation plan and an implementation plan to guide its renovation and continued maintenance.

This report is intended as a beginning, a point of departure for further study and planning to develop a course of action for the revitalization of our State's most important landmark.

I. INTRODUCTION

As our State's most famous historic landmark, the State Capitol Building in St. Paul possesses a very distinguished architectural heritage. When it was completed in 1905, the Capitol Building was acclaimed for its magnificent blend of classic architectural form and modern engineering skills. Its handsome white Georgia marble exterior dominated the St. Paul skyline.

But it was the interior of the Capitol, with its lavish use of domestic and imported marbles, its murals, impasto wall panels, stencilled ceilings, bronze candelabra, and gold inscriptions that received most of the acclaim.

"...it is the decoration and embellishment of the interior that gives to this building its main value from an art standpoint in contemporaneous design. The design of the architect in selecting stones of harmonious shades and texture, working in conjunction with the artists who produced those compositions that may be considered merely decorative, has given to the State of Minnesota an educational feature that for generations will be a liberal education in architectural design and decorative art to the people of the state."

The Capitol was intended to be a beautiful building. The desire to create a building of great beauty is evidenced by the two design competitions that were held which led to the selection of Cass Gilbert as architect. Gilbert's plan for the building reflected the highest and best design principles of the late nineteenth century. The building was laid out to provide great

vistas, constantly changing visual experiences, symmetrical elements, lavish materials and the very best of art. Unlike the functional office buildings of today with repetitive elements and minimal circulation, the Capitol was designed with generous circulation patterns and constantly changing visual experience in mind. Individual rooms and spaces were designed to meet specific uses each of which was invested with the distinctive features deemed appropriate to these uses. Unfortunately later alterations have often hidden the clarity of the original design.

While the exterior of the Capitol has largely remained intact, the interior has been subjected to numerous remodellings, additions and alterations as the requirements of government agencies have changed and as agencies have moved in and out of the building. Similarly, public and ceremonial areas have been changed to accommodate the expanded role of state government and the demands for larger staffs and modern office space.

This Report is intended to document and inventory the historical spaces within the Capitol including its public and ceremonial areas. An extensive examination and analysis has been made of the existing condition of these spaces and the impact of the many remodellings, additions and alterations on their historical and architectural integrity.

Information contained in this Report is the result of an exhaustive examination of documentary sources in the State Archives including the papers of the Capitol Building Commission, the papers and drawings of the architect, Cass Gilbert, the contract documents of the contractors who built the building and supplied materials, and a careful examination of the building itself to confirm the information developed from the documentary sources. Based upon the historical and architectural research, recommendations and guidelines have been developed for the revitalization of the public and ceremonial areas within the building.

Original public and ceremonial areas include the Rotunda and its adjacent Dome Corridors, the original Entrances and Entrance Vestibules, Major and Minor Public Corridors, Stairs and Stair Halls in the North, East and West Wings, Governor's Reception Room and Governor's Anteroom, Attorney General's Anteroom, House Chamber and its Spectator Galleries, House Retiring Room, Senate Chamber and its Spectator Galleries, Senate Retiring Room, Supreme Court Chamber and its Spectator Galleries, Justices' Consultation Room and the Cafeteria. We have also included the various Public Hearing Rooms which have been added throughout the building.

It has not been possible within the limits of the present study to address several major areas of concern that have become apparent

as the result of our investigations. These include the need for a comprehensive space utilization plan that would consider the current needs of the administrative, legislative and judicial branches of state government in the Capitol while preserving the historic integrity of the building.

The requirements of state government have changed dramatically since the Capitol first opened in 1905. Further changes are inevitable in the coming years. An orderly process should be developed to deal with these changes in a manner sympathetic to the historic fabric of the building.

Finally, there is a need to develop a comprehensive preservation plan for the building which would include recommended standards and procedures to protect and preserve sensitive historic materials and guide their preservation through cyclical maintenance.

I I . H I S T O R I C A L A N A L Y S I S

When the state legislature first occupied the new Capitol building in January, 1905, the requirements of state government were quite different than they are today. Many of the agencies that initially occupied the Capitol in 1905 are no longer housed in the building. The functions of others have changed as the role of state government has changed. Increased service to a growing population has brought with it a need for more office space to accommodate expanded staff. Greater public participation in the governmental process has produced further demands on the structure.

As a result many of the spaces that were once intended for public and ceremonial use in the building have been greatly modified or entirely disappeared as they have been absorbed into private offices, hearing rooms, mechanical space or converted to other uses.

In order to better understand these changes, we have reviewed the original architectural plans of the Capitol to determine the intended use of the spaces within building. Room numbers referred to in this report are the current room designations.

A. GROUND FLOOR

1. East Wing

a. Minnesota Historical Society

The east wing of the ground floor was originally occupied by the Minnesota Historical Society. A ground floor entrance with a vestibule was provided at the east end of the wing through three sets of double doors. This entrance has been closed and the space converted to Mechanical Equipment Room No. 21A. A large public foyer occupied the space immediately inside the east vestibule. This room has been converted into Conference Room No. 21.

Room Nos. 17 and 17A were originally combined into one large room which served as the main reception space for the Historical Society with museum displays.

Room Nos. 18 through 18G were originally one large room which housed the museum.

Room Nos. 19 through 19G were originally one room designated as the Newspaper Stack Room for the newspaper collection.

Room Nos. 19A and 19G were fireproof vaults.

Room Nos. 22, 22A and 22B were used for a Portrait Gallery and Historical Society Room.

Room Nos. 23 through 23G housed the Library Stacks for the adjacent Public Reading Room which occupied Room Nos. 24 through 24I. Room Nos. 23A and 23B were fireproof vaults.

The Minnesota Historical Society occupied this space until 1917 when they moved into their new building at 690 Cedar Street next to the Capitol.

b. Public Library Commission

The State Public Library Commission occupied offices in the east wing adjacent to the east entrance to the ground floor. Room Nos. 20 and 20A were occupied by the Public Library Commission.

c. East Stair

The East Stair and its adjacent corridors were originally similar in appearance to the West Stair on the Ground Floor. However, the adjacent corridors have been converted to office use so that Room No. 25 occupies what was originally a public corridor for access to the Historical Society space at the east end of the building. Room No. 17 has been expanded to encompass a portion of the corridor on the north side of the

East Stair.

A vestibule leading to the East Stair from the south side of the Capitol has also been partially closed off by Room No. 25A. Originally this vestibule was open to the stair hall.

2. North Wing

a. Bureau of Labor

The Bureau of Labor occupied Room Nos. 9, 9A, 10 through 10D off the North Corridor. Room No. 9 was assigned to clerks and Room No. 10 was the public access to this space. Room No. 10A was a fireproof vault. Room No. 10B was the private office for the Labor Commissioner.

b. Livestock and Sanitary Board

The Livestock and Sanitary Board occupied Room Nos. 11, 11A and 11B. Room No. 11A was used as a fireproof vault.

c. Restaurant

The restaurant at the north end of the North Wing was originally designed as a German Rathskeller. German inscriptions were inscribed over each arch and Belgian bay trees were placed here and there. The entire room was repainted at the time of World War I and all vestiges of the

German decor were obliterated at that time. Only the hexagonal tile floor was preserved. However, it is probable that the original German decor is still extant under successive coats of paint and could be restored. The original inscriptions in German were recorded prior to their destruction during World War I and are available to guide restoration of this space.

Two private dining rooms were provided at each end of the restaurant....one for the Governor and the other for the Supreme Court justices. These were refurbished in the 1930's in an Art Deco motif.

3. Rotunda

a. Crypt Chamber

Room No. 15 under the first floor Rotunda was originally public circulation space on the Ground Floor. This room was variously known as the Ghost or Crypt Chamber because of the peculiar acoustic properties of the room. The glazed bronze star in the floor of the Rotunda permitted natural daylight from the Rotunda to penetrate the room. The bronze star in the ceiling of this room was outlined with incandescent lights in the original design.

b. South Vestibule

The South Vestibule was originally a public entrance with three sets of double doors on the south side of the Capitol, providing a sheltered entrance under cover for vehicular traffic. This entrance has now been closed. Public telephones have been inserted in the center doorway off the South Dome Corridor.

4. West Wing

a. Board of Control

The entire south half of the West Wing was originally occupied by the Board of Control. This Board was established in 1901 and given the financial management of the State educational institutions as well as the State correctional institutions. The Board was also in charge of all building construction for these institutions.

The main entrance to this suite was through Room No. 34 off the West Corridor. Three large Board Rooms were provided. These occupied Room Nos. 31 and 31A, 32 and 32A, and 33 and 33A. Room Nos. 26, 27, 27A, and 28 were assigned to the bookkeeping staff of the Board with Room No. 27B serving as a fireproof vault. Room No. 29 was designated for stenographers and Room Nos. 30 and 30A were originally one room assigned to

the Board's secretary. Room No. 35 and the space currently occupied by the elevator were originally fireproof vaults.

A private stair for the use of the Governor in Room No. 33 has been removed.

b. State Expert Printer and Public Document Clerk

The State Expert Printer and Public Document Clerk shared space in what is now Room No. 2 in the northwest corner of the West Wing. A small room for a custodian was also taken out of this space.

c. Board of Health

Room No. 3 on the north side of the West Wing was originally the offices of the State Board of Health. The public access was directly opposite the Board of Control's entrance off the West Corridor. Two small fireproof vaults were provided within the space for record storage. The room was subdivided into three bays with the Chief Clerk occupying the center bay, clerks in the east one-third of the space and a private office in the west one-third of the room.

d. Dairy and Food Commission

Room No. 4 adjacent to the Board of Health was originally occupied by the State Dairy and Food Commission. The room was

subdivided into three offices with the inspectors and secretarial staff in a large center office. The Commissioner of this department occupied a smaller office at the east end of the space. A small vault opened directly off his office. At the opposite end of the space, an office for the Assistant Commissioner was provided.

e. West Corridor

The West Corridor originally was the same width as corresponding public corridors on the First Floor of the Capitol. Two-thirds of the corridor was partitioned off in later years for a Telephone Equipment Room. This space has now been converted to private offices. A public entrance with three sets of double doors was originally provided at the west end of the building complete with a vestibule. This has been partitioned off to provide a private entrance for the Governor.

f. West Stair

The West Stair remains much as it was in the original design of the Capitol. At one time the adjacent corridor on the north side of the West Stair was enclosed but this enclosure has since been removed.

B. FIRST FLOOR

1. East Wing

a. Railroad and Warehouse Commission

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission originally occupied the north half of the East Wing. This agency was first created in 1871 to regulate railroads operating in the State.

Room No. 120 served as the main entrance to their offices with a marble floor in the anteroom adjacent to the East Corridor. Room Nos. 120A and 121C were fireproof vaults for the storage of documents. Room No. 120C was an office for the Secretary of the Commission. Room No. 120D was combined with Room No. 120 to provide space for clerks. Room No. 118 was subdivided into a Board Room and a Private Office for the Railroad Commissioner.

b. Grain Inspection

Room Nos. 121 and 121A were originally the offices of the Grain Inspection Department. A subcorridor extended through Room No. 121 to provide access to the stair to the Ground Floor.

c. Auditor

The State Auditor occupied the southeast corner of the East Wing. The public entrance to his offices was through Room No. 123 off the East Corridor. A marble floored anteroom was provided for the public with a counter between the two columns in this room.

Room Nos. 122C and 123A were fireproof vaults. The State Auditor's Office was in Room No. 122B and a part of Room No. 122 in the southeast corner of the suite. Room No. 122A was a private office. A subcorridor through Room No. 122 connected the Auditor's Office with the stair to the Ground Floor.

d. Treasurer

Room Nos. 124 through 125 were designated for the State Treasurer's Office. Room Nos. 124, 124C and 124D were set aside for public access to the space and clerks. The State Treasurer had his private office in Room No. 124B. Room 125 was subdivided for an office for the Deputy Commissioner and a vault.

e. East Stair and East Corridor

The East Stair and East Corridor appear today as they did in the original building.

2. North Wing

a. Public Examiner

The office of the Public Examiner occupied the west half of the North Wing in the original Capitol plan. Room No. 107 was subdivided into three large offices. The public entrance and anteroom was located in the northerly one third of this space. The southerly two thirds was devoted to clerks. The Public Examiner's private office was located in Room No. 107C. Room Nos. 107A and 107D were fireproof vaults for records.

b. Ladies Waiting Room

The northwest corner of the North Wing was devoted to the ladies. Room No. 110 B was a Ladies Waiting Room, Room No. 110A was a Ladies Toilet and Room No. 110 served as a corridor for access to the space from the North Vestibule.

c. Communications Center

The northeast corner of the North Wing served as a communications center for the original Capitol. Room No. 111A was the Telegraph and Telephone Central for the Capitol

complex. Room No. 111B served as an office for Reporters.

d. Adjutant General

After the opening of the building, the Capitol Commission occupied the east half of the North Wing. The Commission had been responsible for the design and construction of the Capitol. However, the Commission completed its work in the spring of 1907 and soon afterwards disbanded. The space was then taken over by the Adjutant General.

The office of the Adjutant General occupied the east half of the North Wing after 1907. Public access was off the North Corridor through the northerly door to Room No. 112. Room No. 112 itself was subdivided into three spaces. The northerly one-third was designated as public office space. The southerly two thirds housed offices for the Military Storekeeper and clerks. The Adjutant General's private office was in Room No. 111C. Room Nos. 112A and 112B were vaults for records.

e. North Corridor

Several of the original doors which provided access to the suites of the Public Examiner and the Adjutant General from the North Corridor have been removed and filled in.

3. Rotunda

The Rotunda and surrounding corridors have not been materially altered on the First Floor since their completion. Minor additions have been made from time to time, including statuary, paintings, flag cases, document cases, etc.

4. West Wing

a. Attorney General

At the time the Capitol was first occupied, the Attorney General had a staff consisting of three assistant attorney generals, a clerk and a stenographer.

The Attorney General occupied a suite of rooms on the northwest corner of the West Wing. Room Nos. 101 through 102E were designated for his use. Public access was off the West Corridor into a marble floored anteroom, Room No. 102. The floor of this room would be similar to the Governor's anteroom directly across the West Corridor.

Room No. 101C served as the private office of the Attorney General himself. His three assistants occupied Room Nos. 101, 102C and 102D. The stenographer was located in Room No. 101B and the clerk was in Room No. 102. Room No. 102B was

designated for the law library. Room Nos. 102A and 102E were fireproof vaults for record storage.

b. Insurance Commissioner

The insurance department of state government was created in 1872. The Insurance Commissioner occupied Room Nos. 103 to 104A on the north side of the West Wing. Public access to this space was off the West Stair Corridor North into a marble floored anteroom. Room No. 103B was the private office of the Insurance Commissioner himself. The Deputy Commissioner occupied Room No. 104A. Room Nos. 103, 103C and 103D were devoted to public access and clerks. Room No. 103 was the public anteroom and has a marble floor. Room No. 104 was a fireproof vault. .

c. Secretary of State

The Secretary of State occupied Room Nos. 127 through 128D on the south side of the West Corridor. Public access to the space was off the West Stair Corridor South into a marble floored anteroom.

The Secretary of State's office consisted of the Secretary of State, an assistant secretary, chief clerk, one record clerk, an assistant clerk and a document clerk. Room No. 127 and 127A were originally one room that served as the private

office for the Secretary of State. Room Nos. 127B and 127C were originally one space occupied by the record clerk. The other clerks were located in Room Nos. 128, 128A and 128B which was originally one large room. A public service counter was located at the column in the center of Room No. 128. The space between the column and the north wall was the public anteroom and has a marble floor. Room Nos. 127D and 127E were fireproof vaults for records.

d. Governor

The Governor occupied the suite of rooms in the southwest corner of the West Wing. Public access to the Governor's office was the same as it is today. Room No. 103 was a marble floored anteroom. Room No. 131 served as the Governor's private office. A circular stair was located in Room No. 31B directly off the Governor's office for access to the Ground Floor. This stair has been removed. Room No. 131A was designated as the business office and Room No. 128C served the Governor's secretary. The Governor's Reception Room was as it is today. Two fireproof vaults were provided, one in Room No. 130A and the other in the space currently occupied by the Governor's private elevator.

e. West Stair and West Corridor

The West Stair has changed little since the completion of the

Capitol. Similarly the West Corridor has remained virtually unchanged.

C. SECOND FLOOR

1. East Wing

The Supreme Court occupies the entire East Wing of the Capitol. At the time the Capitol was completed in 1905, the Supreme Court consisted of one chief justice and four associate justices. In the ensuing years, the Supreme Court has been expanded so that today nine justices serve on the court.

a. Law Library

The State Law Library occupied the north half of the East Wing. Much of the third floor of the East Wing was also devoted to the Law Library. Room No. 216 was designated for the Law Librarian while Room Nos. 217 through 218B were allocated to the Law Library itself.

b. \ Judges Chambers

Room Nos. 219, 223, 224, 225, and 226 were assigned to the original five justices for private offices. The chief justice occupied Room No. 223 in the southeast corner of the East

Wing.

c. Supreme Court Clerk

The Clerk of the Supreme Court was an elective office. The Clerk and his staff occupied Room Nos. 227 through 230 on the south side of the East Wing. A fireproof vault for record storage was located between Room Nos. 229 and 230.

d. Other Staff

Room No. 220 was designated for the Court Reporter and Room No. 222 was assigned to the Court Stenographer.

e. Consultation Room

Room No. 221 was planned as the Justices' consultation room. Its design was patterned after the Supreme Court room in Independence Hall in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

f. Supreme Court Chamber

The Supreme Court Chamber is the most important room in the East Wing. As the number of justices serving on the Supreme Court has increased over the years, it has been necessary to enlarge the justices bench at the front of the room.

g. East Stair Hall

The East Stair and adjoining corridors remain as they were in the original building.

2. North Wing

The north wing of the Second Floor is entirely devoted to the House of Representatives.

a. House Chamber

Several major changes have been made to the House Chamber since it was completed in 1905. The skylight has been covered over. The large open arch above and behind the Speaker's Desk has been filled in and the spectators' gallery that occupied this space has been removed.

b. House Retiring Room

The original design of the House Retiring Room was intended to resemble the interior of a French or Italian chateau of the time of Francis the First. The ceiling was elaborately beamed with carved soffits and brackets. The spaces between were originally painted "old blue" with ornamentation in dull gold. A high wainscot of dark oak surrounded the four walls of the room. A fireplace with an unpolished Numidian marble mantel was at the east end of the room.

c. Other Rooms

In the original design, Room Nos. 211C and 211D were combined into one space for a cloakroom. The Speaker of the House had a private office in what is now Room Nos. 214B and 214C. The Clerk of the House was housed in Room Nos. 214D and 214E. Room No. 214A was apparently intended to serve as an anteroom adjacent to the office of the Speaker of the House.

3. Rotunda

The Rotunda and surrounding corridors on the Second Floor appear to have changed little since the original design of the Capitol.

4. West Wing

The West Wing is today entirely devoted to the Senate. This was not the case in the original building. The Senate shared the space in the West Wing with offices for the Lieutenant Governor, a Post Office and Committee Rooms for the House of Representatives.

a. Senate Chamber

The Senate Chamber is one of the most impressive rooms in the West

Wing. Several changes have been made in the Senate Chamber since it was completed in 1905. These changes are documented in the next section of the report.

b. Senate Retiring Room

The Senate Retiring Room appears today much as it did when it was first completed. Fireplaces of red Numidian marble are at both ends of the room. Long, French windows on the west wall overlook a marble balcony. Original draperies were of heavy red velvet embroidered in gold. On the opposite wall of the room, crimson panels covered with an elaborate Venetian design in dull gold were above the wainscot. The ceiling is very ornate consisting of three deep purple medallions in heavily modelled frames of oak and laurel upon an overall design in low relief. The carpeting in the room was originally a patterned design probably in shades of red.

c. House Committee Rooms

Originally, Room Nos. 202 through 207 on the north side of the West Wing were assigned as House Committee Rooms. The corridor providing access to these rooms originally had a ceramic tile floor. Room No. 201 was a cloak room.

d. Capitol Post Office

Room Nos. 208 and 210 originally served as the Capitol Post Office for the convenience of the legislators. Room No. 210 was the Post

Office lobby with a ceramic tile floor.

e. Senate Committee Rooms

Room Nos. 233 through 239 on the south side of the West Wing were originally Senate Committee Rooms. The corridor serving these rooms originally had a ceramic tile floor matching the corridor on the north side of this wing. A portion of the tile floor can be seen at the west end of the corridor. The Committee Rooms were remodelled in the 1930's.

f. Lieutenant Governor's Office

The Lieutenant Governor was ex officio president of the Senate and had no other duties to perform. His office was located in the West Wing in Room No. 232 with the Clerk of the Senate assigned to the adjacent office in Room No. 233.

g. Other Rooms

Room No. 231 was originally a Public Cloak Room opening off the South Dome Corridor.

h. West Stair Hall

The West Stair appears to be unchanged from its original design.

D. THIRD FLOOR

1. East Wing

Most of the East Wing was devoted to the State Law Library in the original design of the Capitol with a small amount of space designated for State Boards.

a. State Law Library

Room Nos. 315A, 315B, 316, 316A, 316B, 317, 318, and 319 were assigned to the State Law Library in the original building. The public corridor on the north side of this wing originally extended to Room No. 315A. It has a red and white ceramic tile floor, a portion of which is still visible off the Oval Staircase on this floor.

b. Supreme Court Chamber

The upper part of the Supreme Court Chamber penetrates this floor of the building. Access to a small spectators' gallery opened off Room No. 316B.

c. State Boards

Room Nos. 321 and 322 were originally one large space and were assigned for the use of unspecified State Boards.

d. East Stair Hall

The upper part of the East Stair Hall penetrates the Third Floor.

2. North Wing

The North Wing was assigned to the House of Representatives on this floor.

a. Spectators' Gallery

Most of the North Wing on this floor was devoted to a Spectators' Gallery overlooking the House of Representatives on the floor below. The upper part of the House Chamber penetrates this floor.

Originally there was another spectators' gallery along the north end of the North Wing. Access was by means of two lobbies in the northeast and northwest corners of the wing. A corridor along the north wall of the building connected these two lobbies. This spectators' gallery has been removed and converted to office space. Room Nos. 349, 350, 352, 354 and 356 now occupy this space.

3. Rotunda

The Rotunda and Dome Corridors appear to have only minor alterations from their original design.

4. West Wing

The West Wing was originally largely devoted to Committee Rooms for the House and Senate and spectators' galleries overlooking the Senate Chamber.

a. House Committee Rooms

Room Nos. 301 through 306 along the north side of the West Wing were originally assigned as House Committee Rooms. Room Nos. 307, 308, and 309 were designated as Extra Committee Rooms. The corridor serving these rooms probably had a ceramic tile floor matching others in the building.

b. Senate Committee Rooms

Room Nos. 326 through 331 along the south side of the West Wing were originally assigned as Senate Committee Rooms. Room Nos. 323, 324, and 325 are designated as Extra Committee Rooms in the original plans. However, these rooms were subsequently assigned to the state headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic. The corridor serving these rooms probably had a ceramic tile floor matching others in the building.

c. Spectators' Galleries

Two Spectators' Galleries overlooking the Senate Chambers are

located on this level, one at the west end of the West Wing and the other on the east side of the Senate Chamber. The Senate Chamber penetrates the Third Floor.

d. West Stair Hall

The upper part of the West Stair Hall penetrates the Third Floor.

III. ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The requirements of state government and its agencies have changed dramatically since the Capitol first opened in 1905. Many of the agencies that appear on the original plans no longer exist. Others have been consolidated into other departments. Still others have moved into other facilities in the Capitol Approach Area as new buildings were erected to house these agencies.

As departments and agencies have moved out of the Capitol, the space that was vacated has been assigned to other departments. Generally these spaces have been remodelled to meet the requirements of the new tenants. This cycle has been repeated with each change in occupancy. As a result many spaces have been remodelled several times to meet the changing needs of the new tenants.

In addition, the mechanical and electrical systems within the Capitol that were regarded as "very complete" and "commensurate with the importance of the structure" in 1905, have been found lacking in the ensuing years. Lighting, electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, fire protection and security systems have been greatly modified or replaced to meet the demands for greater comfort and more functional interior space within the Capitol.

As a result, the Capitol interior as it exists today is a mixture of alterations and additions that have been imposed on the original building fabric over an 80-year period, sometimes with little regard for the historic integrity of the building or the design intent of the Capitol Commission that planned and erected it. What were once considered significant public and ceremonial spaces have been altered, converted or absorbed for other purposes. Original furnishings have been removed, relocated, altered and/or replaced in the process. We have indicated some of these changes in our historic analysis of the building so that the reader could relate the historic and contemporary uses of the spaces. In this section we will comment more specifically on these changes focusing on the public and ceremonial areas in the building.

Although we have included the entire building in our historical analysis, our recommendations which follow are confined to the existing and original public and ceremonial spaces. We have approached our recommendations using the design principles of the late nineteenth century that are evident in the Capitol building's organization. We have attempted to walk in the footsteps of Cass Gilbert and to return to the Capitol the grandeur that was intended by its first architect.

Our recommendations for future action are based upon this analysis

and understanding. We refer to preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, new construction and maintenance in our recommendations. These terms are defined as follows:

Preservation - The application of measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure. It may include initial stabilization work where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.

Restoration - The removal of later work or the replacement of missing earlier work to recover accurately the exact form and detail of a specific architectural space or feature as it appeared at a particular period of time. This process is substantiated by historical, physical or pictorial evidence. Restoration of a particular architectural feature may be a part of rehabilitation of a larger space.

Rehabilitation - The repair or alteration of a specific architectural space or feature that makes possible an efficient contemporary use, while preserving those elements that are crucial to its historical, architectural and cultural significance.

Reconstruction - The reproduction in its entirety, by new construction, of the exact form and detail of a vanished architectural space or feature as it appeared at a particular

period of time. As in restoration, this process is substantiated by historical, physical or pictorial evidence. Reconstruction of a specific architectural space or feature may be a part of the overall rehabilitation or restoration of a larger area.

New Construction - The addition of new elements to provide for efficient and safe contemporary use.

Maintenance - The application of appropriate measures to specific architectural spaces or features to sustain their existing form, materials and appearance.

The recommendations which follow are generally broad in scope and intended to raise issues for policy review by the appropriate state agencies. It is anticipated that more specific recommendations would be developed following this review process.

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The State Capitol is generally perceived by the public to be in good condition, well maintained, with few if any changes to the original building. However, as we have compared the plans and descriptions of the original building with the building as it exists today, we have found a great many changes have occurred.

Because these changes were often made on an individual basis, their impact on the historic structure was not readily apparent at the time they were made. However, taken collectively there has been a profound impact on the historic integrity of the building.

Walls have been repeatedly repainted and, with each successive coat of paint, the original color schemes have gradually disappeared and been totally obliterated. Well-intentioned "restoration" of public and ceremonial space has often succumbed to personal taste and popular trends of the moment.

Historic preservation, as we know it today, was not fully understood by earlier generations. So-called "restoration" of public and ceremonial space in the past was often carried out

without benefit of historical research or documentation. And so it became little more than remodelling. Significant design elements in the building were altered or discarded under the guise of "modernization" or "improvement".

Pressures for additional office space have led to "temporary" partitioning which has never been removed. The need for the introduction of modern heating, ventilating, electrical, communication and life safety systems has led to still further changes.

The changes that we have observed are sometimes difficult to detect. Those hardest to find are changes that have been carried out by master craftsmen and carefully integrated into the fabric of the building. Other changes are more readily apparent, especially those that have been poorly executed, considered "temporary" or have been carried out as a matter of expediency with little or no regard for the historic integrity the building.

Because a number of the changes that have occurred in the Capitol are repetitive in nature and apply throughout the entire building, we have grouped them together in this section under several broad categories together with our recommendations before discussing the changes in the individual spaces.

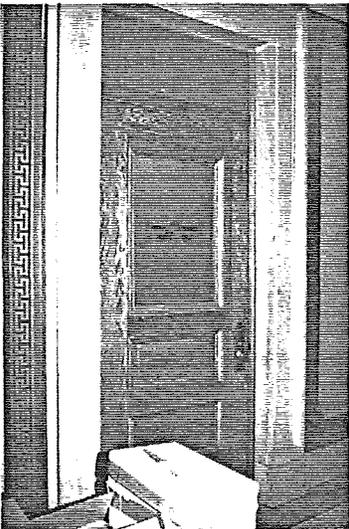
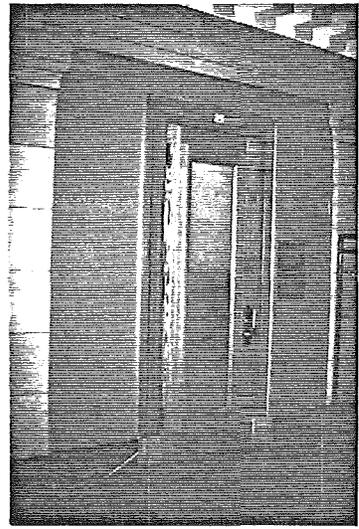
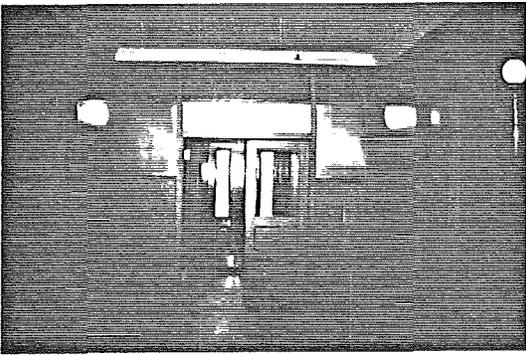
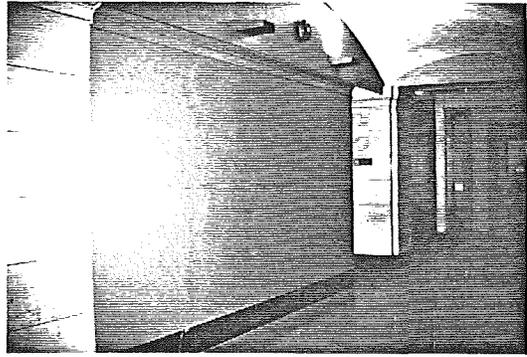
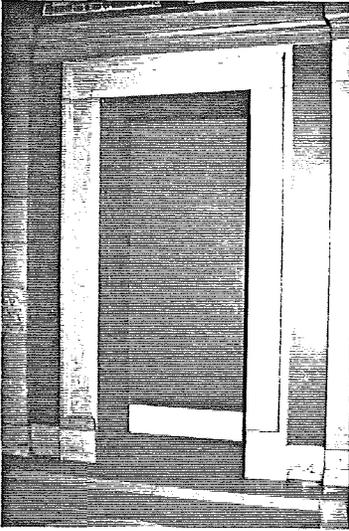
1. Finishes, Materials and Historic Details

The finishes, materials and details within the interior spaces of the original Capitol building were carefully controlled by the Capitol architect, Cass Gilbert, and the Capitol Commission. All of the interior elements including the furnishings were coordinated to produce an integrated design.

Specifically, imported and domestic marbles, ornamental metals, hardware, paint colors, stencilling, wall fabrics, murals, statuary, glass and glazing, and wood finishes were all carefully coordinated with the furniture and furnishings as well as the mechanical and electrical systems in the building.

Because later remodellings and renovation efforts have not adopted this wholistic design approach, but rather have tended to deal with individual elements and components of the interior, in many instances the design integrity of the public and ceremonial spaces has been seriously compromised or lost.

The wood used for interior millwork in the public and ceremonial areas of the Capitol was generally quarter-sawn white oak. Doors, door frames, borrowed lights, interior trim, and other architectural millwork in the interiors followed standard details and molding profiles developed for the building. Later additions and alterations to the building have often been carried out with little regard for these



Examples of Altered Architectural Details

materials and details. We would recommend that the interior public and ceremonial spaces be restored matching the original materials in composition, detail, profile and finish.

Similarly, most of the ornamental metals and hardware used in the interior of the building are of bronze. Ornamental railings, wall grilles, flag cases, builders hardware, etc. were of a custom design developed specifically for the Capitol. Later alterations have tended to substitute stock patterns and designs of dissimilar metals for these metal components. Of special concern are the many wall grilles of modern design that have been introduced into the interior spaces. We would recommend that ornamental metals and hardware used in the restoration of the public and ceremonial areas match the original materials in composition, detail, profile and finish.

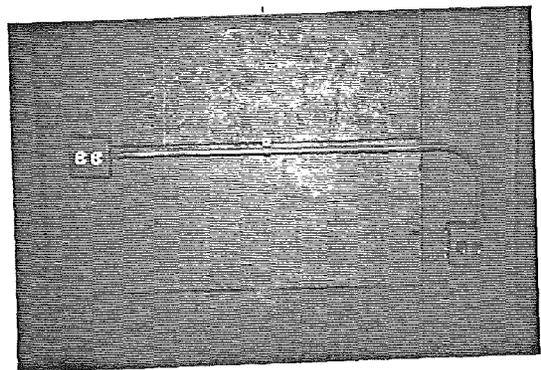
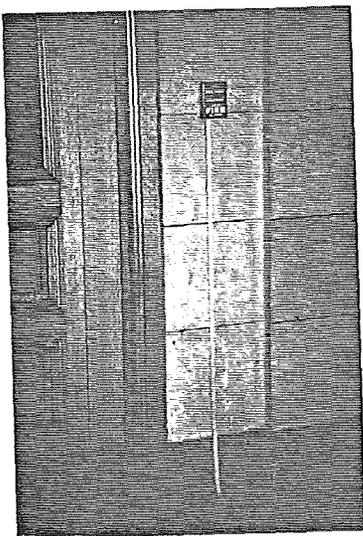
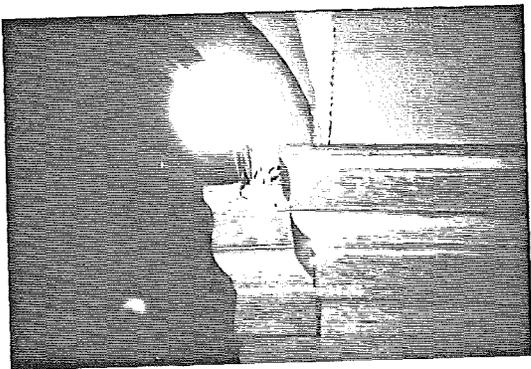
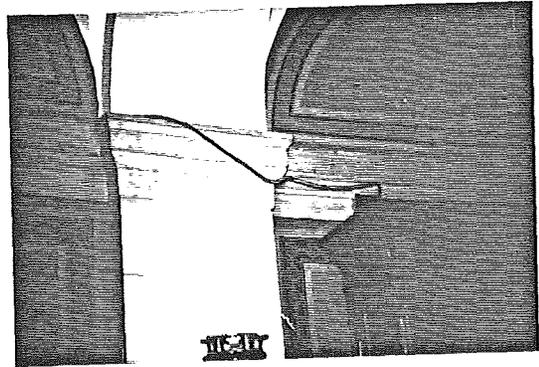
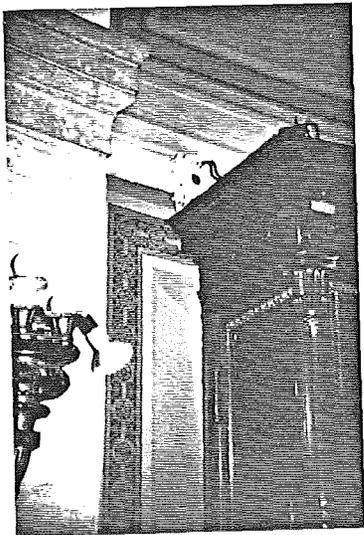
As previously noted, the original color schemes for the interior spaces in the Capitol were carefully selected by the architect to produce an integrated design. However, renewable surfaces, such as paint, have been subjected to considerable change in the ensuing 80 years. The original colors and patterns used in the interior have largely disappeared under multiple layers of paint applied without a standard reference for color. We would recommend that a paint film analysis be made of all painted surfaces in the public and ceremonial areas of the Capitol. This analysis should be made by a

professional paint analyst and document the original colors and patterns used in the building together with subsequent changes. A standard color reference system should be used in the documentation. We would recommend further that public and ceremonial areas be restored to their original colors and patterns as determined by this analysis.

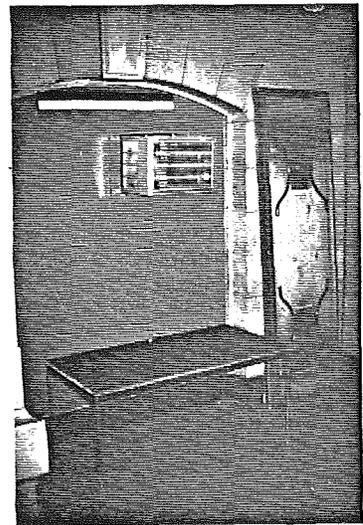
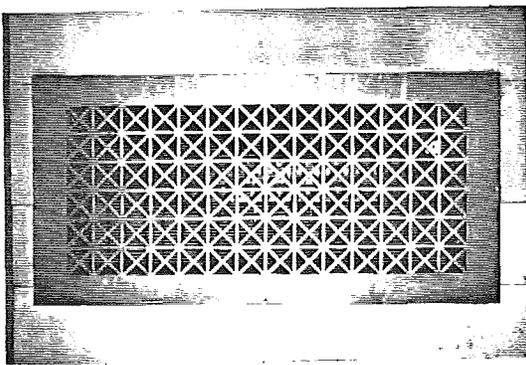
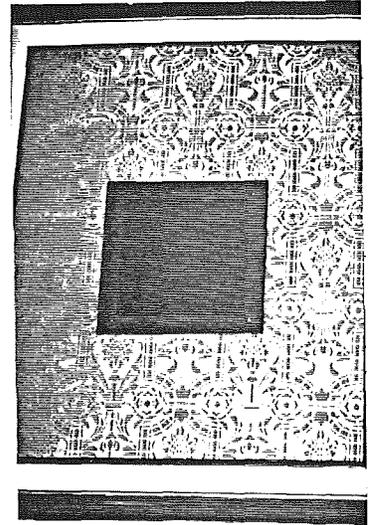
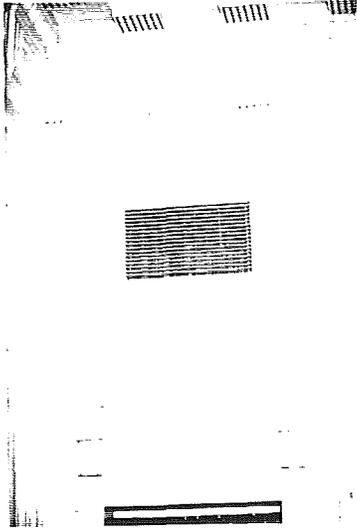
The major public and ceremonial spaces in the Capitol were originally brightly illuminated with natural daylight. Natural daylight was introduced into the interior through a series of skylights. Gradually these skylights have been covered over and increased reliance has been placed upon artificial light. As a result, many of the interior spaces have lost the brilliance of color and light that was a part of the original design. Only in the House Stair in the East Wing, where an original skylight remains, is there a sense of the light and elegance that once was common throughout the interior. We would recommend that the skylights in the building be uncovered and restored.

2. Utility Services

The introduction of modern heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing, fire detection, fire suppression, electrical, communication, media and security systems has had a profound effect upon the historical integrity of the interior spaces in the Capitol. Often these systems have been introduced with little regard for the historic fabric of the



Examples of Intrusive Electrical Installations



Examples of Intrusive HVAC Elements

interior. Inappropriate grilles of modern design, exposed wiring, modern light fixtures, emergency lighting, surface mounted wire mold and junction boxes, electrical cords taped to marble walls, exposed plumbing piping, surface-mounted public address speakers, public telephone booths and altered light fixtures are common occurrences throughout the building.

Electricity was emerging as a reliable source of interior illumination in 1905. Gas light for the illumination of interior spaces was rapidly giving way to the carbon filament light bulb. The carbon filament light bulb was often featured in electrical fixtures of this period and exposed to view. The soft warm glow which they gave out was viewed with favor.

The Capitol building reflects America's early love affair with electricity. Electrical fixtures in the Capitol were of bronze and custom designed for the building. They were designed to feature the carbon filament bulbs then in common use. Clusters of carbon filament bulbs were incorporated in the designs for the floor-standing candelabra and wall-bracketed fixtures.

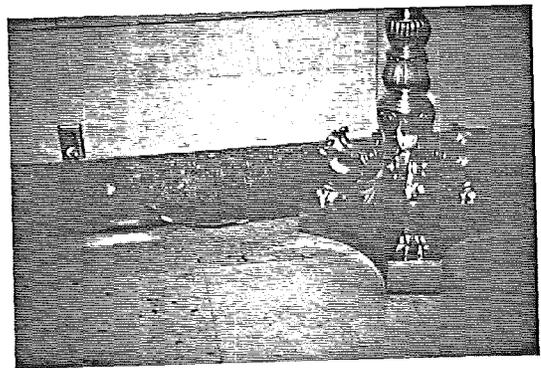
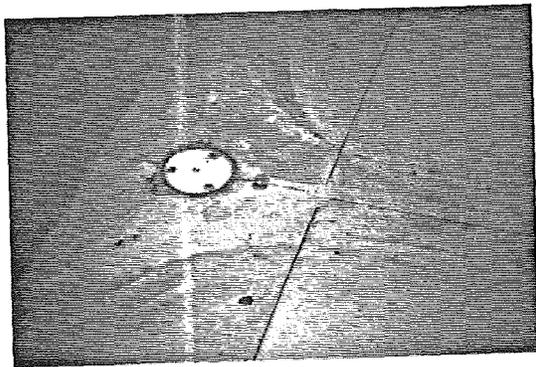
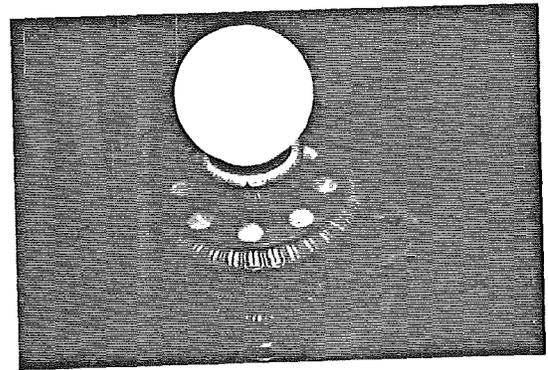
The emergence of the brighter, more efficient, tungsten filament bulb led to a change in illumination design. Opalescent globes, lenses and shades were added to fixtures in a move to diffuse the more intense light source and reduce glare. Indirect lighting came into favor. This change is

reflected in later modifications to the interior of the Capitol where most of the original light fixtures have been altered. Opalescent globes have been added and the original clusters of exposed incandescent bulbs removed or abandoned. We would recommend that the electrical fixtures in the Capitol be restored to their original design and appearance and relamped with carbon filament bulbs.

In addition, many of the floor-mounted candelabra have been relocated within the Capitol. We would recommend that they be returned to their original locations and restored.

Modern illumination has been introduced in the public and ceremonial areas, in part to compensate for the lower levels of illumination created by the covering over of skylights, but also because of the higher lighting level demands of modern media. In many instances the modern fixtures have been carefully integrated into the historic space. In other cases the introduction of modern lighting has had a detrimental effect upon the historic integrity of the space. We would recommend that the installations be evaluated on a case by case basis. Intrusive fixtures should be removed, relocated or replaced.

Heating and ventilating alterations have brought with them the introduction of modern wall grilles and temperature controls as well as the replacement or removal of historic grilles. We



Examples of Altered Candelabra

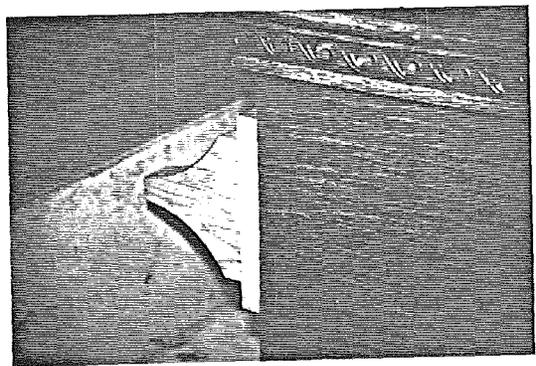
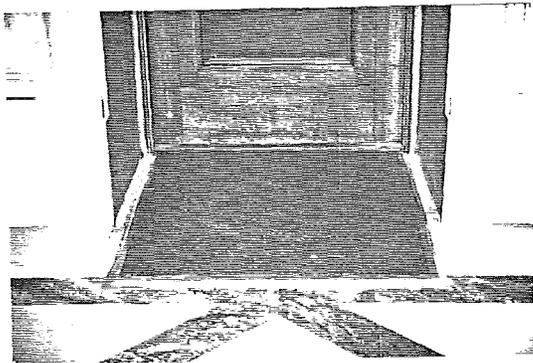
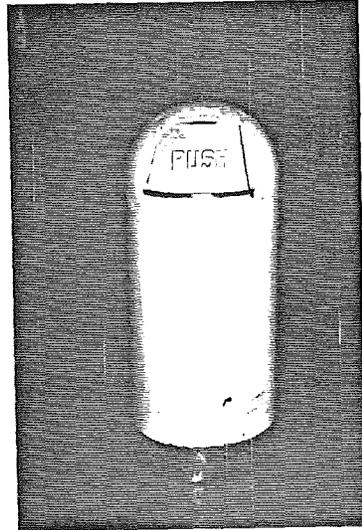
would recommend that the installations be evaluated on a case by case basis. Intrusive wall grilles should be removed, relocated or replaced with grilles that match the design, materials and profiles of the original grilles in the building.

3. Furniture and Furnishings

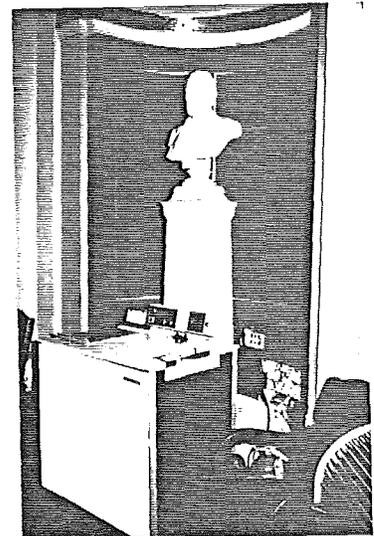
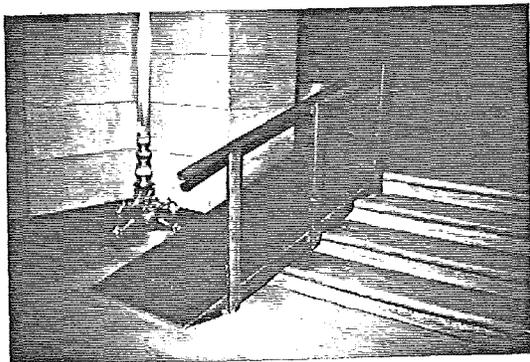
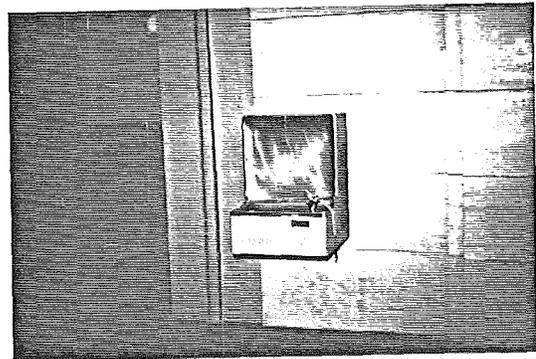
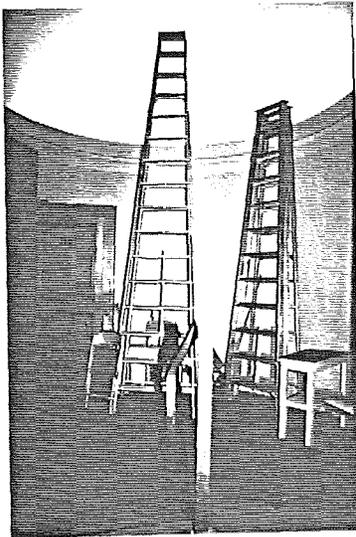
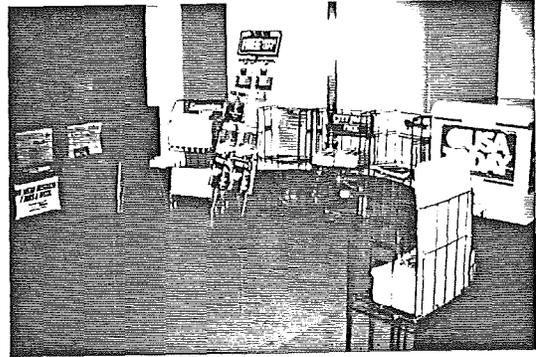
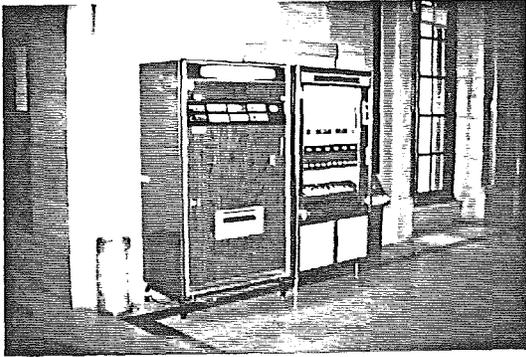
Because the original furniture and furnishings were an integral part of the design of the public and ceremonial spaces, colors, finishes, materials, patterns and details of furniture and furnishings should be historically accurate in areas to be restored.

Unfortunately, many of the original furnishings have been removed from the building. Those that remain have often been modified or altered with little regard for maintaining original colors, finishes, materials and patterns.

In addition, modern furniture and furnishings have been introduced into the public and ceremonial areas of the building with little regard for their appropriateness or impact on the historic integrity of the space. For example, a wide variety of modern ashtrays and trash receptacles have been installed throughout the building. White porcelain enamel, gray plastic and brushed aluminum are finishes that seem inappropriate adjacent to imported marble. We would recommend that a standard design for ashtrays and trash



Examples of Intrusive Furnishings



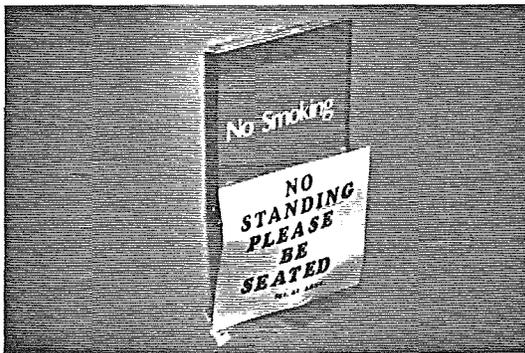
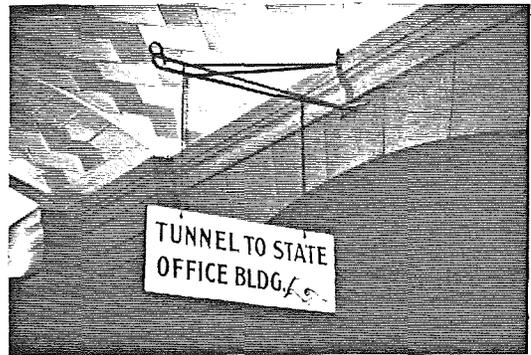
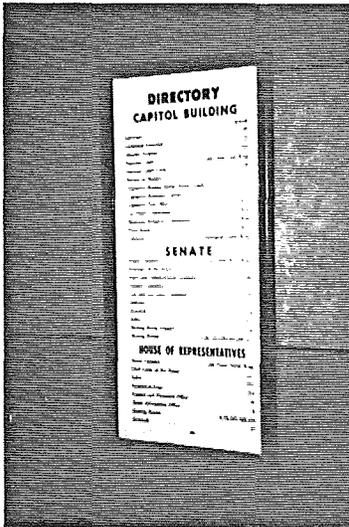
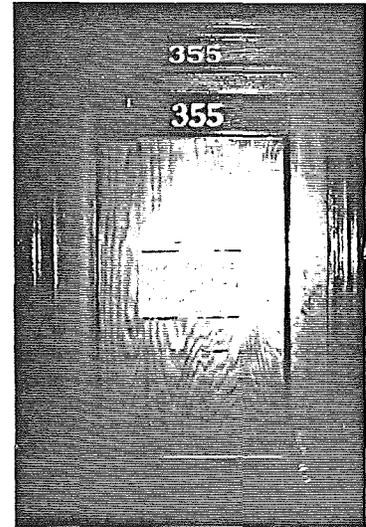
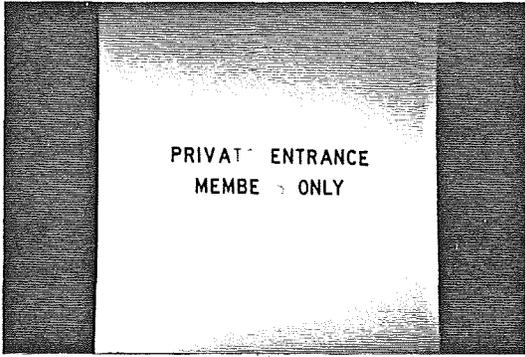
Examples of Other Intrusive Elements

receptacles be selected for use in the building that is in character with the historic interior.

In spaces to be restored, we would recommend that the original furniture, furnishings, fabrics, and floor coverings be established through historical research and documentation as a guide to restoration of the public and ceremonial areas.

4. Graphics and Signage

A comprehensive plan for interior signage was developed in 1977. The goal was to bring order, give direction and establish standards for signage throughout the building. Although new identification and directional signs were installed at that time, there continues to be a great variety of additional identification and directional signage in the interior. Many of these signs are poorly executed and intrusive to the historic interiors. We would recommend the removal of signs that do not conform to the comprehensive plan and the development of a policy for control and implementation of additions and alterations to signage in the building.



Examples of Inappropriate Signage

B. GROUND FLOOR

1. East Wing

Virtually all of the original public circulation and public space on the ground floor of the East Wing have been taken over for offices and mechanical equipment rooms.

a. East Vestibule

The original ground floor entrance to the East Wing was through three sets of double doors opening into a common vestibule. This entrance has been closed and the area under the exterior stairs to the First Floor has been enclosed and converted to Mechanical Equipment Room No. 21A. The original vestibule has been converted to Conference Room No. 21. We recommend that the entrance and vestibule be restored to their original appearance.

b. East Corridor

Rooms No. 17 and 17A occupy what was formerly the East Corridor. This space originally served as the main reception space for the Minnesota Historical Society when they occupied the building and featured museum displays. We recommend that this corridor be restored to its original appearance. Display materials pertaining to the history of State and the Capitol

building itself might be relocated to this space. These materials are now located in several places in the building. The displays in the North Corridor of the Ground Floor, the document cases in the Rotunda and in the display cases flanking the entrance to the Governor's office could be relocated to this East Corridor.

c. East Stair Corridor North

Roughly the easterly one-half of this corridor has been lost and converted to office space as Room No. 17. Two modern metal telephone book stands have been placed in what remains of the corridor, one each along the north and south walls. A metal cover plate in the floor along the north wall of the corridor may indicate the former location of a floor-standing candelabrum. A second floor plate is probably located further east along the north wall of Room No. 17 under the carpeting.

The East Stair with its generous adjoining corridors was originally a major design element. The loss of these corridors seriously compromises the original design intent of the building. We recommend that this corridor be restored to its original appearance and function. The telephone book stands should be removed to a less obtrusive location in the building. Additional research should attempt to determine whether floor mounted candelabra were originally located in this corridor and at two other locations surrounding the East Stair.

d. East Stair Corridor South

Room No. 25 now occupies all of the original East Stair Corridor South. The original opening from the East Dome Corridor has been reduced in size with a plaster wall infill and the door to Room No. 25 installed in the opening.

The East Stair with its generous adjoining corridors was originally a major design element in the Capitol. The loss of these corridors deprives the East Stair of its original setting. We recommend that Room No. 25 be returned to its original appearance and function including the two floor mounted candelabra that may have been in this space.

e. East Stair and Stairwells

The East Stair is essentially unchanged from its original construction. However, the stairwells and adjacent wall areas have in some instances been markedly altered.

With the conversion of the East Stair Corridor South to office space (Room No. 25), the three original arched openings off the south stairwell have been filled in with plaster walls. Fluorescent light fixtures have been installed along the top of each of these openings. Through-wall air-conditioners serving Room No. 25 have been installed in two of the openings. A row of four metal lockers has been placed on the east wall of the South Stairwell.

In the North Stairwell, one of the three original arched openings to the East Stair Corridor North has been filled in to accommodate Office No. 17. A fluorescent light fixture has been installed at the top of this plaster wall infill.

Surface mounted copper water lines have been installed over the Kasota stone walls in the northwest and southwest corners of this space opposite the stair.

The previously recommended restoration of the North and South Stair Corridors should include the removal of these plaster infill wall panels and the reopening of the original arched openings. Fluorescent light fixtures should be removed, the four metal lockers should be removed to a less obtrusive location and the surface mounted copper water lines relocated and concealed.

f. House Stair

The House Stair on the Ground Floor remains essentially unchanged from its original appearance.

A unit heater has been installed in the northwest corner adjacent to the exterior door. The large modern metal grille should be replaced with a grille fabricated to reproduce the material, finish and detailing of existing historic grilles in the building.

The wall bracketed light fixture has been modified. The existing opalescent globe is not original to the fixture. The fixture should be restored to its original appearance with a cluster of five lamps.

g. Southeast Vestibule

The Southeast Vestibule has been substantially altered from its original configuration. Two partitions have been added to divide the original space roughly into thirds. The northerly one-third is now occupied by Room No. 25A. The central one-third has become, in essence, a narrow extension to the east of the South Dome Corridor. Modern ceiling-mounted light fixtures have been installed in the area. A pair of doors in a second partition lead to a substantially reduced vestibule in the southerly one-third of the original space. A suspended lay-in acoustic tile ceiling with an integral recessed fluorescent light fixture has been installed in the existing vestibule. A revolving door, probably the original exterior door, has been removed and replaced with a pair of exterior doors. A unit heater has been installed in the east wall.

We would recommend that the Southeast Vestibule be restored to its original configuration complete with openings to the East Dome Corridor and East Stair Corridor South. The later partitions, acoustic tile ceiling and modern light fixtures should be removed. The large metal grille on the unit heater should be replaced with a grille that reproduces the material,

finish and details of historic grilles throughout the building.

2. North Wing

a. North Corridor

Because it provides access to the Cafeteria, the North Corridor is an important circulation space within the Capitol. It is heavily used by both staff and visitors. Currently a variety of displays, pop, candy and cigarette vending machines, newspaper boxes and racks, assorted waste receptacles and signs compromise the appearance and design of this important corridor. The four pedestal lamps in this corridor have all been altered. Miscellaneous electrical installations intrude in the space.

We would recommend that consideration be given to relocating the service facilities currently housed in the North Corridor to a less obtrusive location. Perhaps a room directly off this corridor could provide these services without compromising the design of this space. Inappropriate signage and exposed electrical installations should be removed and the pedestal lamps restored to their original appearance.

b. Cafeteria Stair

The stair to the Cafeteria from the North Corridor remains essentially unchanged from its original appearance. However,

the pedestal lamps on either side of the stair have been altered and should be restored to their original appearance.

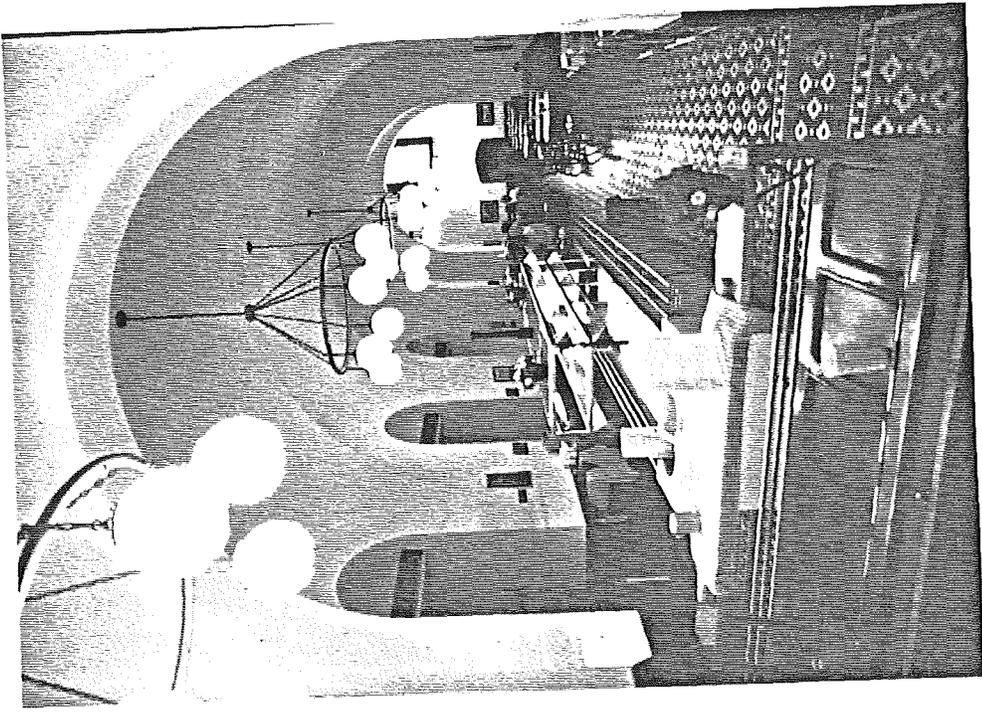
c. Cafeteria

The Cafeteria at the north end of the North Wing was originally designed in the manner of a German Rathskeller. The arches and ceiling featured decorative painting in a foliate design and German mottoes inscribed over each arch. The entire room was repainted at the time of World War I and all vestiges of the German decor were obliterated at that time. Only the hexagonal tile floor has been preserved. We recommend that the entire room be restored to its original appearance.

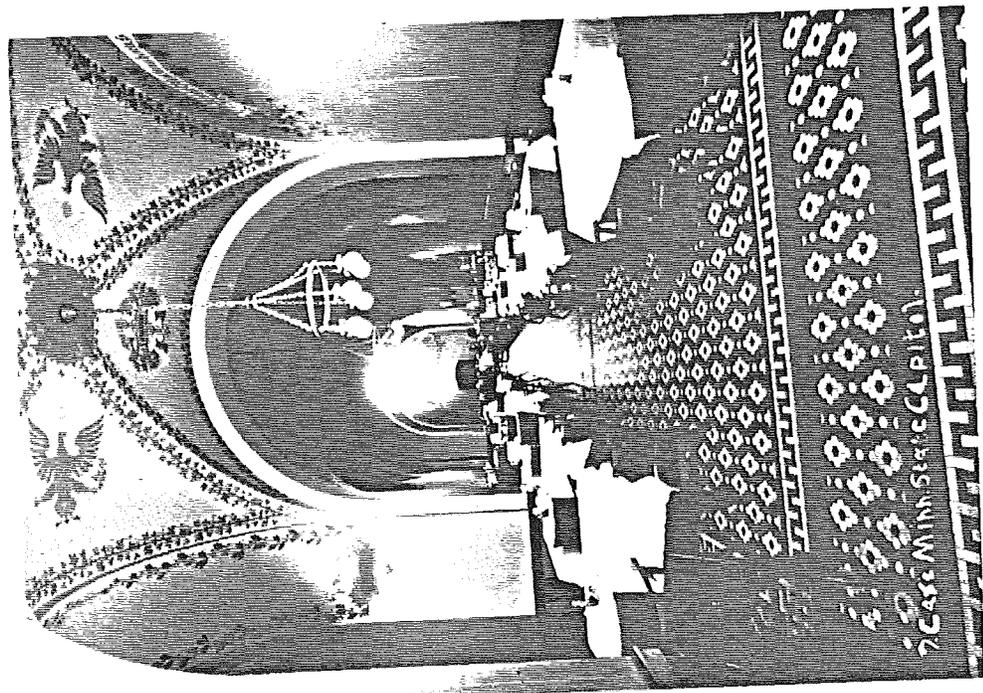
3. Rotunda and Adjacent Corridors

a. Crypt Chamber

Room No. 15 under the first floor Rotunda was originally public circulation space. The glazed bronze star in the Rotunda floor above was outlined with electric lamps on this level and let natural daylight into this room. The floor is of decorative marble of a similar design to the surrounding corridors. In recent years Room No. 15 has been converted to a public hearing room. The room is currently undergoing remodelling for continued use as a hearing room. We recommend that the room be rehabilitated to recapture its original design elements in the process.

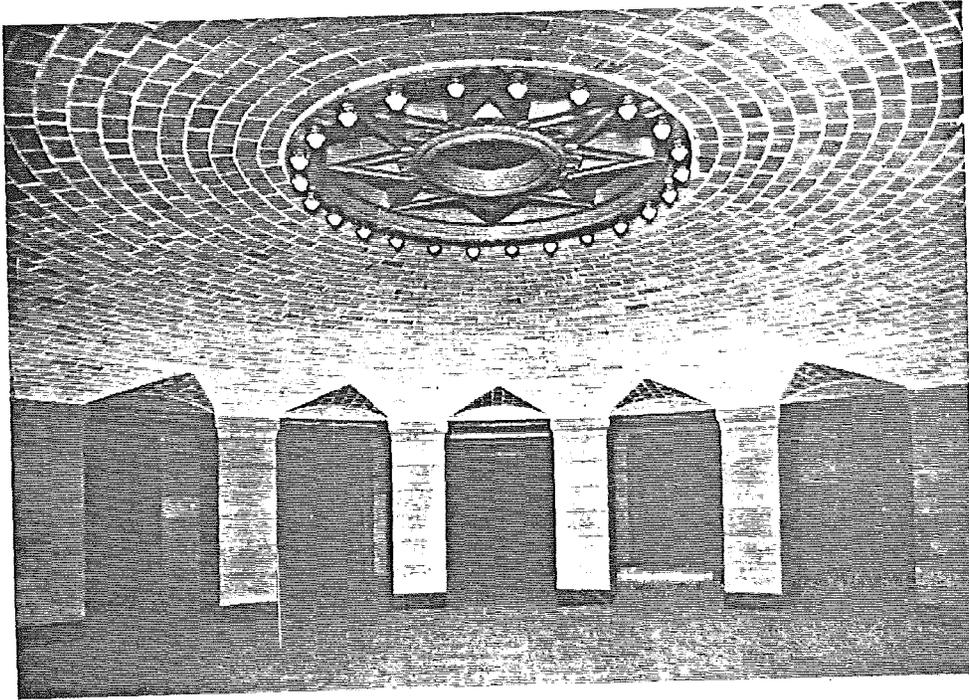


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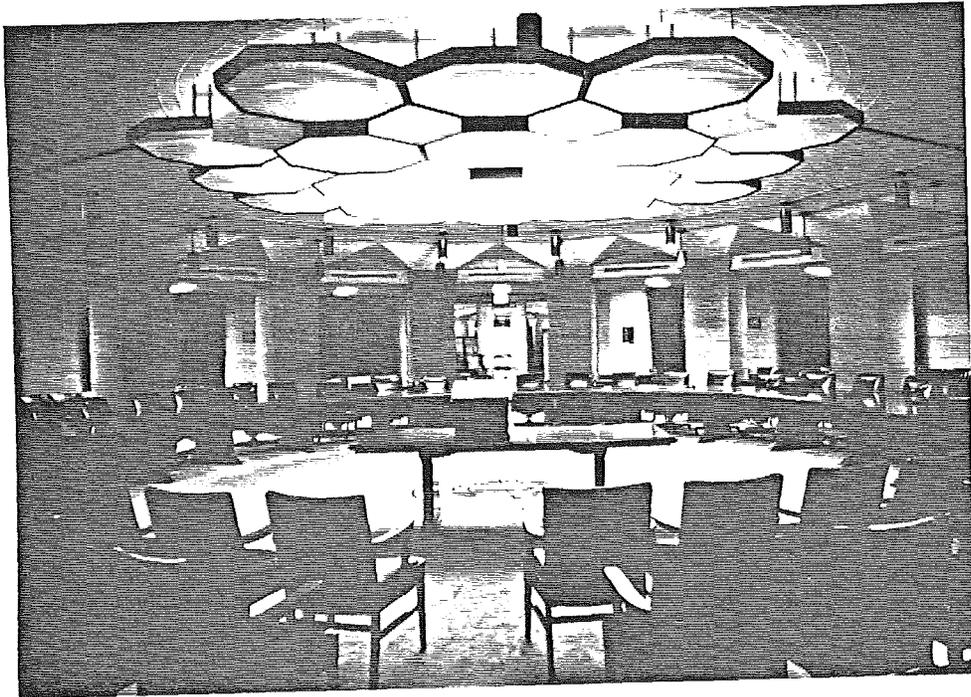


CA. 1913

Cafeteria



1905



May 1984

b. North Dome Corridor

The North Dome Corridor is essentially unchanged from its original appearance. However, the two pedestal lamps on the south wall have been altered. The original globes have been replaced with plastic globes. Sockets surrounding the globes are no longer used. These two pedestal lamps have been moved from their original locations centered on the plaster wall panels and now flank the entrance to the Crypt chamber. We would recommend that these lamps be returned to their original locations and later electrical connections removed.

c. East Dome Corridor

The East Dome Corridor is essentially unchanged from its original appearance. However, the six pedestal lamps, four along the east wall and two along the west wall, have been altered and should be restored to their original appearance. The two pedestal lamps flanking the entrance to the Crypt Chamber have been moved from their original locations centered on the plaster wall panels. These should be returned to their original locations and wired through the existing floor junction boxes.

Two large metal coat racks have been placed along the east

wall just outside Room No. 25. A wooden ramp has been installed on the stair at the north end of the corridor. Surface mounted conduit and exposed copper plumbing pipe with a shut-off valve have been installed on the north wall. All of these elements seem to be intrusive to the historic integrity of the space and should be removed or concealed.

d. South Dome Corridor

The South Dome Corridor is essentially unchanged from its original appearance. However, a number of intrusive elements have been added which detract from the historic integrity of the space. These include surface mounted conduit, a large metal mailbox and a metal ashtray. We recommend that these elements be removed or concealed.

The two pedestal lamps flanking the entrance to the Crypt Chamber have been altered and should be restored to their original appearance and locations. They were originally centered on the plaster wall panels on this wall.

e. South Vestibule

The South Vestibule was originally a public entrance with three pairs of doors providing a sheltered entrance at grade for vehicular traffic. This entrance has been closed and the vestibule space is now used as a meeting room. Two of the interior pairs of doors are still in place and virtually

unchanged except for the substitution of obscure glass. The center pair of interior vestibule doors has been removed and two telephone booths have been inserted in the opening. However, the original door frame remains.

We recommend that the existing telephone booths be removed and the vestibule restored to its original condition.

f. West Dome Corridor

The West Dome Corridor remains essentially unchanged from its original condition. However, a few intrusive elements and alterations detract from its historic appearance. All six pedestal lamps in this corridor, four on the west wall and two on the east wall, have been altered from their original appearance. The original ground glass globes have been replaced with plastic globes and the rings of sockets surrounding the globes (which originally featured decorative lamps) are no longer in use. All of these should be restored to their original configuration. The two pedestal lamps on the east wall have been moved and should be returned to their original locations, centered on the plaster panels on this wall.

The wall-hung metal ashtray on the south wall and wall-hung stainless steel drinking fountain should be removed and replaced with units that are more in keeping with the historic

interiors.

The missing trim piece above Door No. 6 should be replaced and the aluminum sweep strip removed.

4. West Wing

As in the East Wing, substantial portions of areas that were formerly public spaces and public corridors have been converted to office space.

a. West Vestibule

A public entrance with three pairs of doors was originally provided at the west end of the building complete with a vestibule, essentially a mirror image of the East Vestibule at the opposite end of the building. This vestibule has been partitioned off to provide a private entrance for the Governor, leaving the public vestibule about one-third of its original size. We recommend that the West Entrance and Vestibule be restored to their original appearance.

b. West Corridor

The West Corridor originally was the same width as the corresponding public corridors on the First Floor of the Capitol. Two-thirds of the corridor was partitioned off in later years for a Telephone Equipment Room. Subsequently this space has been converted to private offices. It is

recommended that the private offices that are currently located in this space be removed and that the West Corridor be restored to its original appearance.

c. West Stair Corridor North

This corridor remains essentially unchanged from its original appearance. Two metal coverplates in the floor along the north wall suggest that floor-standing candelabra were removed from these locations. We would recommend further research to verify the existence of these elements.

d. West Stair Corridor South

This corridor remains essentially unchanged from its original appearance. However, a few intrusive elements and alterations have appeared.

An inappropriate rubber stop has been installed on the door to Room No. 27. A wood-framed building directory suspended on chains has been installed on the west wall. Similarly, a wall-bracketed metal directional sign has been attached to the cornice on the north wall pointing to the tunnel to the State Office Building. All of these elements seem to be intrusive and we would recommend their removal and/or replacement with units that are more in keeping with the historic interiors.

As in the other stair corridors on the Ground Floor, metal

coverplates in the floor along the south wall suggest that floor-standing candelabra originally stood at these locations and have been removed.

e. West Stair and Stairwells

The West Stair is essentially unchanged from its original appearance. However, the stairwells and adjacent wall surfaces have been subjected to alterations and additions. Two surface-mounted copper water pipes in the northeast and southeast corners opposite the stair, have been installed vertically over the face of the Kasota stone wall. An attempt has been made to conceal them by covering them with a putty-like material. We would recommend that they be removed and concealed.

Two groups of four wooden lockers have been placed along the south wall of the North Stairwell. Although they are of an older design, they are not original to the space and should be removed.

A modern waste receptacle has been placed along the south wall of the North Stairwell. We would recommend its removal and/or replacement with a more appropriate design in keeping with the historic interior of the building.

f. Northwest Vestibule

This vestibule has been altered to provide for handicapped access to the building. A ramp has been installed along the west wall which with the exception of the handrails, which are of modern design, blends well with the historic interior. The original flooring and marble base appear to have been reused on the ramp. The outside skirting is of new marble but it blends well with the original marble base. The cap piece of this skirting is loose and should be resecured. We would recommend replacement of the handrails with railings that are of a period design which is more in keeping with the historic interiors of the building.

A unit heater has been installed in the west wall adjacent to the exterior door. The large metal wall grille is of modern design and should be replaced with a grille fabricated to reproduce the detailing of existing historic wall grilles in the building.

g. Southwest Vestibule

The Southwest Vestibule on the Ground Floor has a number of alterations and additions which are intrusive and detract from the historic integrity of the space.

As in the Southeast Vestibule, wear in the floor and the presence of a center pivot suggest that at one time a

revolving door was installed in this vestibule. It has been replaced at a later date with the existing pair of wood doors. Further research should be conducted to confirm the presence of a revolving door and its design.

The existing stone flooring material is badly deteriorated and should be repaired or replaced.

The existing door on the west wall to Room No. 26 is an original door. However, the glazing has been removed and replaced with a solid wood panel. We would recommend the restoration of the original glass light in the door.

A wood and glass partition with a pair of doors has been installed in the Vestibule dividing it roughly in half. It is of modern design and is not in character with the historic interior. We would recommend its removal.

The exterior doors have been equipped with an electric door lock operated by a push button at the right of the door. Wiring to the push button is installed in surface-mounted conduit. We would recommend that it be concealed.

As in the Northwest Vestibule, a recessed unit heater has been installed with a large metal wall grille of contemporary design. We would recommend its replacement with a fabricated

wall grille that reproduces the detailing of the existing historic wall grilles in the building.

A modern waste receptacle has been installed in the vestibule. Waste receptacles throughout the building should be of standard design that are in character with the historic interiors. We would recommend its replacement with a more suitable design.

C. FIRST FLOOR

1. East Wing

a. East Vestibule

The East Vestibule is essentially unchanged from its original appearance. However, a few intrusive elements have been added over the years.

A fire alarm pull station has been added on the east wall with surface-mounted wire mold. We would recommend that this wiring be concealed.

b. East Corridor

All of the historic wall-bracketed light fixtures in the East Corridor have been altered. Each of these fixtures originally featured 5 individual lamps in decorative holders arranged in a configuration similar to the existing historic fixtures in the first floor Rotunda and North Vestibule. We would recommend that these fixtures be restored to their original appearance.

Two large recessed unit heaters have been installed in the

north and south walls of the East Corridor. These have modern stamped grilles. We would recommend that these grilles be replaced with cast bronze grilles to replicate the detailing of existing historic grilles in other parts of the building.

Four of the original heating grilles in the East Corridor have been painted. We would recommend that these be stripped and the original finish restored.

Two large metal telephone directory stands have been placed along the south wall. These are of modern design, would appear to be inappropriate in a major public corridor and should be removed to a less conspicuous location. Similarly, inappropriate trash and recycling receptacles along the south wall of the corridor should be removed.

c. East Stair Corridor North

A waste receptacle and ashtray have been placed along the south wall of the Corridor. These are of modern design and intrusive to the historic integrity of the space. We would recommend that they be removed and/or replaced.

d. East Stair Corridor South

Wooden wall bumpers have been added to the back of the wood benches in this corridor. We would recommend that they be stained and finished to match the bench.

One of the emergency lights that has been added along the south wall has been equipped with a chrome faceplate. We would recommend that it be replaced or painted white to match the others of this type used in the building.

e. East Stair and Stairwells

The East Stair is unchanged from its original appearance.

f. House Stair

The House Stair on the first floor is unchanged from its original appearance. However, the wall bracketed light fixture has been modified. The existing opalescent globe is not original to the fixture. The fixture should be restored to its original appearance with a cluster of five lamps.

g. Public Hearing Room No. 118

Public Hearing Room No. 118 occupies the westerly portion of what was originally office space for the Railroad Commissioners in the East Wing of the Capitol. A former private office, a board room, and a portion of an interior corridor have been combined to create the existing space. This explains the presence of two large columns (which mark the former corridor location) and the Ladies Room No. 119 which would originally have been accessible from the corridor.

In remodelling this space for a public hearing room, no attempt was made to retain the original design features typical of these areas. A modern wood wainscot has been installed and vinyl wall fabric covers the wall surface above. A lowered acoustical tile ceiling has been added to accommodate modern recessed lighting, public address speakers and ventilation systems. In addition to the recessed lighting, three large fluorescent fixtures have been installed at the west end of the room.

Unit heaters have been installed under each of the three windows in the room. Two large metal electrical panels have been installed on the south wall. There is some obtrusive electrical wiring, primarily associated with the public address system.

Door No. 120B is a new door, added to close off the former interior corridor. The carpet in the room is red and red upholstered chairs surround the large U-shaped table. There are also a number of blue upholstered chairs in the room and several metal folding chairs.

We would recommend that this room be rehabilitated to recapture the original design features and details used in the Capitol while unobrusively incorporating those features necessary for efficient contemporary use of the room for

public hearings. The suspended acoustic tile ceiling should be removed and replaced with a ceiling of appropriate design. Light fixtures should be replaced with recessed and/or indirect lighting. The wood wainscot should be removed and/or replaced with a wainscot of appropriate design to match original details found elsewhere in the Capitol. Mechanical systems should be concealed.

h. Public Hearing Room No. 120

Public Hearing Room No. 120 occupies the anteroom and a portion of the clerks' general office space in what was originally the offices of the Railroad Commissioners in the East Wing of the Capitol.

No attempt has been made to retain the original design features typical of these areas in the Capitol.

Modern wood panelling has been installed on the walls and a lowered acoustical tile ceiling added with recessed light fixtures around the perimeter of the room. A large overhead light is centered on the ceiling. An electrically operated projection screen is recessed into the ceiling.

Two new doors have been added (Door Nos. 120B and 120E) closing off a former interior corridor.

A unit heater has been installed under the one window in the room. There is some obtrusive wiring, primarily associated with the public address system.

The carpet in the room is blue which matches the blue upholstered chairs surrounding the large U-shaped table.

We would recommend that this room be rehabilitated to recapture the original design features and details used in the Capitol while unobtrusively incorporating those features necessary for efficient contemporary use as a public hearing room. The acoustic tile ceiling should be removed and replaced with a ceiling of appropriate design. Wood wall panelling should be removed. Light fixtures should be replaced with recessed and/or indirect lighting systems. Mechanical systems should be concealed. Consideration should be given to exposing the original decorative marble floor of the anteroom.

i. Public Hearing Room No. 123

Public Hearing Room No. 123 occupies the anteroom, clerks' general office space, and a portion of an interior corridor in what was originally the offices of the State Auditor in the East Wing of the Capitol. Currently, the Senate Counsel and Research Department is temporarily quartered in this room.

In remodelling this room, no attempt was made to retain the original design features and details typical in these areas.

Modern wood panelling has been installed on the walls and a lowered acoustical tile ceiling has been added to accommodate modern recessed lighting, public address speakers and ventilation systems. A large overhead light fixture is centered on the ceiling. An electrically operated projection screen is recessed in the ceiling.

A new flush wood door (Door No. 123A) has been installed in what was originally a vault door opening. Unit heaters have been installed under each of the three windows in the room.

We would recommend that this room be rehabilitated to recapture the spirit of the original design features and details in the Capitol while unobtrusively incorporating those features necessary for efficient contemporary use as a public hearing room. The suspended acoustical tile ceiling should be removed and replaced with a ceiling appropriate to the space. Recessed and/or indirect light fixtures should be installed. Wood panelling on the walls should be removed. The flush wood door should be replaced with a panel door of appropriate design. Mechanical systems should be concealed. Consideration should be given to exposing the original decorative marble floor of the anteroom.

j. Public Hearing Room No. 125

Public Hearing Room No. 125 occupies the westerly portion of what was originally the office of the State Treasurer in the East Wing of the Capitol. Currently, the Senate Counsel and Research Department is temporarily housed in this space.

In the remodelling of this room, no attempt was made to retain any of the original design features typical of these spaces in the Capitol. A modern wood wainscot has been installed and vinyl wall fabric covers the wall surface above. A lowered acoustical tile ceiling has been added to accommodate recessed lighting and new ventilating systems. Unfortunately, the ceiling has been lowered below the tops of the two windows in the room so that both are covered.

Eight large square fluorescent light fixtures are located in the center of the ceiling. Unit heaters have been installed under both of the windows in the room.

A flush wood door (Door No. 124) has been installed on the east wall. An original door to the East Dome Corridor has been removed.

We would recommend that this room be rehabilitated to recapture the original design features and details of the space while unobtrusively incorporating those features

necessary for efficient contemporary use as a public hearing room. The suspended ceiling should be removed and replaced. Recessed and/or indirect lighting fixtures should be installed. Mechanical systems should be concealed. The wood wainscot should be removed and/or replaced with a wainscot of appropriate design that matches original details in the building. The wood flush door should be replaced with a panel door of appropriate design. The door to the East Dome Corridor should be restored.

2. North Wing

a. North Vestibule

A recessed unit heater has been added in the west wall. The large metal wall grille on the face of the unit heater is of modern design. We would recommend that this grille be replaced with one fabricated to replicate the detailing of existing historic grillework elsewhere in the building.

Two historic heating grilles on the south wall have been painted. These should be stripped and the original finish restored.

The existing sign suspended on chains over the entrance to Room No. 111 should be removed and replaced with a design that conforms to the graphic standards for the building developed in 1977. Similarly, the wooden display sign to the left of the doors to the North Corridor (featuring a folded out copy of the Capitol informational brochure) should be removed or replaced. In both instances a consistent and appropriate design should be developed for this type of signage if the 1977 graphic standards do not apply.

b. North Corridor

All of the historic wall bracketed light fixtures in this corridor have been altered. The original arrangement of six individual lamps has been replaced by a large opalescent globe. These fixtures were originally identical to the wall bracketed fixtures in the first floor Rotunda. We would recommend that they be restored to their original appearance.

A number of alterations have been made to the doors opening off this corridor. The center doors on the east and west walls have been removed and the openings filled in with plaster. We would recommend that these doors be restored. The glass transoms over the remaining four doors have been

replaced with solid oak panels. We would recommend that these transoms be restored to their original appearance.

An existing sign that is suspended on chains over the doors to the North Vestibule is inappropriate and intrusive to the historic integrity of the space. We would recommend that it be removed.

A heating grille has been installed above the filled-in center door opening on the east wall which is inconsistent in style and location with existing historic grillework. It should be removed or relocated and replaced with a grille that is a reproduction of historic grilles used in the building.

One of the emergency lights added on the east wall is missing its plastic lens. The lens should be replaced.

c. Public Hearing Room No. 112

Public Hearing Room No. 112 occupies virtually all of what was originally the Adjutant General's offices in the North Wing of the Capitol. What were originally three separate rooms have been combined to create the existing space. This explains the presence of the four large columns within the room.

In the remodelling of this space, no attempt was made to retain the original design features within the Capitol. A

modern wood wainscot has been installed and vinyl wall fabric covers the wall surface above. A lowered acoustical tile ceiling has been installed to accommodate modern recessed lighting, public address speakers, ventilation systems and an electrically operated projection screen. Nine large square fluorescent light fixtures are located in the center of the room. There is some evidence of water damage in the northeast corner of the room.

A number of alterations have been made to the doors in this room. The glass transoms have been removed over both of the doors to the North Corridor and replaced with solid wood panels. A third door to the North Corridor, originally located in the center of the west wall, has been removed and filled in.

On the south wall, a flush wood door (Door No. 112B) has been installed in what was originally a vault door opening. On the north wall, a flush wood door (Door No. 112A) has been installed in another original vault door opening. The closets with sliding doors flanking Door No. 112A are later additions.

Unit heaters have been installed under each of the three windows in the room. A public address speaker has been mounted above the southerly door to the North Corridor. There is some obtrusive wiring in the room, most of it associated

with the public address system.

The carpet in the room is red and matching red upholstered chairs surround the large U-shaped table.

We would recommend that this room be rehabilitated to recapture the original design features and details of the Capitol while unobtrusively incorporating those features necessary for efficient contemporary use as a public hearing room (although the presence of the four large columns tend to hinder the efficient use of space for this purpose). The suspended acoustic tile ceiling should be removed and replaced with a ceiling of appropriate design. The glass transoms in the doors to the North Corridor should be restored. Light fixtures should be replaced with recessed and/or indirect lighting. The wood wainscot should be removed and/or replaced with a wainscot of appropriate design to match original details found elsewhere in the Capitol. Mechanical systems should be concealed. The center door to the North Corridor should be restored. Inappropriate flush doors should be replaced with panel doors to match original details in the building. The sliding doors on the north wall should be removed.

3. Rotunda and Adjacent Corridors

a. Rotunda

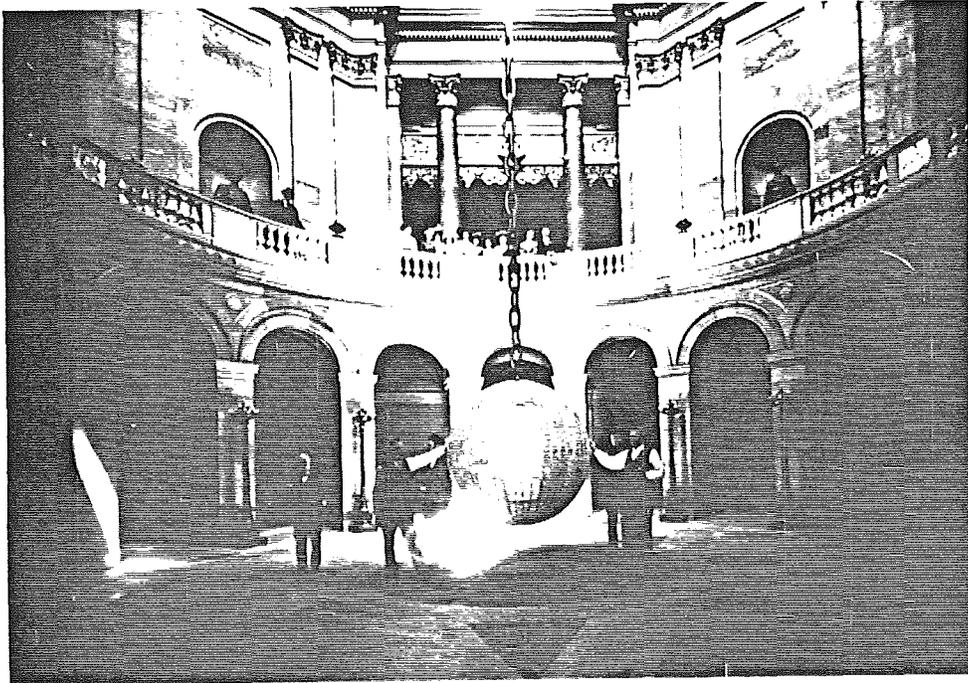
The Rotunda remains perhaps the grandest and least altered of the major public and ceremonial areas in the Capitol.

Nevertheless, even here subtle changes have occurred that detract from the historic integrity of the space.

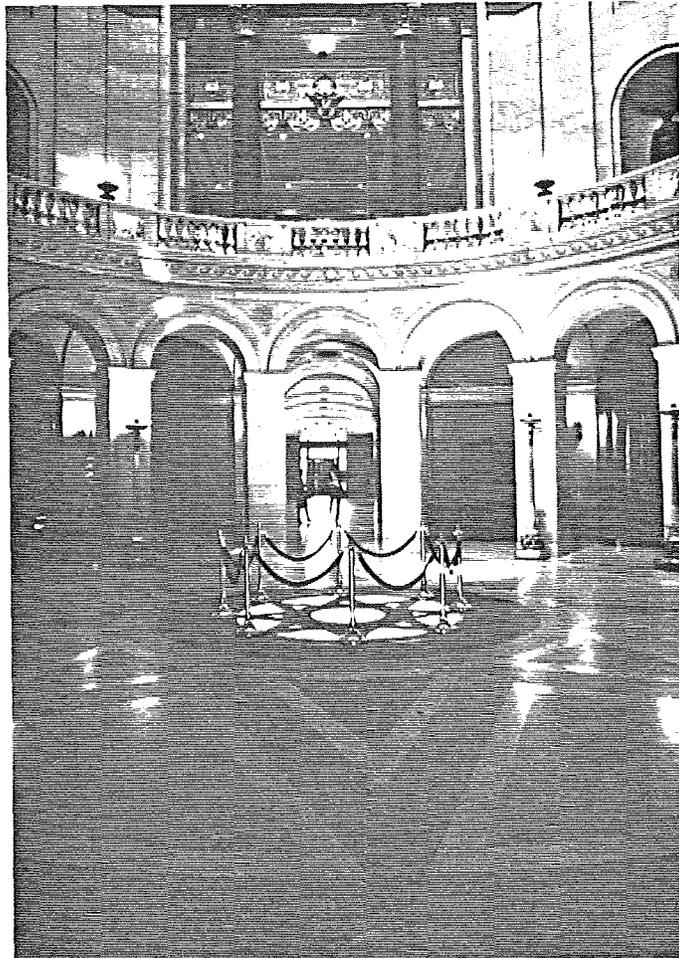
All of the original floor-standing candelabra in the Rotunda have been altered, their original arrangement of multiple individual lamps replaced with a single large globe. All of these candelabra should be restored to their original configuration.

Electrical connections to the four large flag cases have been made with exposed conduit, sometimes draped along the bronze cornices. Utilitarian surface-mounted 4-plex outlets have been installed over each case. If these outlets are required, they should be installed in a concealed manner. We would recommend that all four flag cases be rewired with concealed conduit.

Modern metal grilles have been installed at opposite ends in the marble base of each flag case. One of these has been covered over with duct tape. These grilles should be removed or replaced with bronze grilles fabricated to replicate the



CA. 1910



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details of existing historic grilles throughout the building.

The two wood document cases in the Rotunda seem out of character in their present form in this significant space. We would recommend redesign of the display cases to an appearance more in keeping with the Rotunda or relocation to a less sensitive public space, perhaps the East Corridor on the Ground Floor.

In two locations, commemorative wall plaques have been illuminated with clip-on spotlights that are clamped to column capitals. In a third instance, one of a grouping of lamps has been removed from a historic wall-bracketed fixture and replaced with a spot light illuminating an adjacent flag case. We would recommend that a less intrusive means be developed for providing illumination of various display materials in the Rotunda.

Two surface-mounted electrical outlet boxes have been located in the southeast quadrant of the Rotunda to the right of the flag case. These should be relocated and concealed.

Similarly in this same quadrant, the surface-mounted double telephone outlet with exposed wiring running down the wall from the cornice should be removed or concealed.

All of the wooden benches in the Rotunda have been equipped

with wooden bumpers to prevent damage to the walls. These "bumpers" are unfinished and should be stained and finished to match the oak benches. This same condition exists on virtually all of the historic wooden benches located throughout the public corridors in the Capitol.

There are a variety of ashtrays and trash receptacles provided in the Rotunda, most of them inappropriate in the context of perhaps the grandest public space in the Capitol.

Consideration should be given to the selection of a standard design for ashtrays and trash receptacles of consistent and appropriate style to replace the assortment now in use both in the Rotunda and throughout the other public and ceremonial areas of the Capitol.

Finally, consideration should be given to the removal of the ropes and stanchions now surrounding the glazed star in the center of the Rotunda floor. The glass in the bronze star is structural glass that should be capable of withstanding foot traffic without sustaining damage. Structural glass was often used in this manner as a decorative floor material in historic buildings. The only damage to the Rotunda glazed star in recent memory occurred when one of the stanchions was dropped, cracking a glass panel. The damaged glass panel should be restored.

b. North Dome Corridor

Two floor-standing bronze candelabra in the North Dome Corridor were formerly centered on the decorative plaster panels on the south wall. These have been removed and duplex floor outlets installed at these locations. Presumably this was done to free wall space so that the governors' portraits could be hung in these plaster areas. We would recommend that the candelabra be returned to their original locations and the governors' portraits relocated to another space in the building.

A modern wall-hung stainless steel drinking fountain has been installed at the west end of the north wall. This unit is out of character with the historic integrity of the interior and should be removed or relocated to a less intrusive space.

c. East Dome Corridor

As in the North Dome Corridor, two floor-standing bronze candelabra originally centered on the plaster panels on the west wall have been removed. Duplex floor outlets have been installed in these locations. Governors' portraits have been hung in the space where the candelabra formerly stood. We recommend that the governors' portraits be relocated to another space in the building and the candelabra restored to

their original positions.

The remaining candelabra in this corridor have been altered with the rings of individual lamps around the central opalescent globe having been removed. All of these candelabra should be restored to their original appearance.

The information counter at the south end of the East Dome Corridor is out of character with the historic interior. Consideration should be given to developing a new design which would draw on the historic materials, details and finishes used in the Capitol.

A door has been removed directly behind the information counter and the opening closed with plaster infill. We would recommend that this doorway be restored to its original condition.

A great deal of surface mounted wiring has been installed in the vicinity of the information counter, most of it serving the counter itself. This wiring should be concealed.

There is a wall mounted electrical box near the south end of the west wall. Exposed wiring extends from this box, up the wall and across the ceiling to the top of the cornice in the adjacent stair corridor, presumably to serve the indirect corridor lighting. All of this work should be concealed.

The two public telephone carrels on the east wall adjacent to the elevator are of modern design and are not in character with the historic interior. Consideration should be given to developing a new design respecting the character of the space.

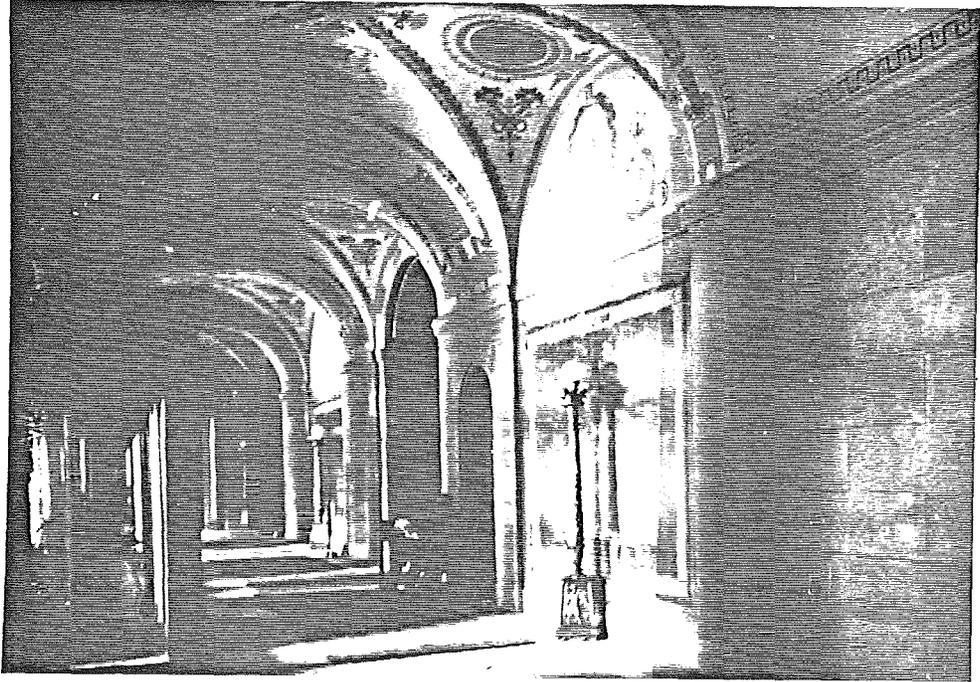
The two original passenger elevators at the south end of the corridor have been removed and replaced with a single freight elevator. Consideration should be given to restoring the original open cage bronze elevator enclosures in this location.

d. South Dome Corridor

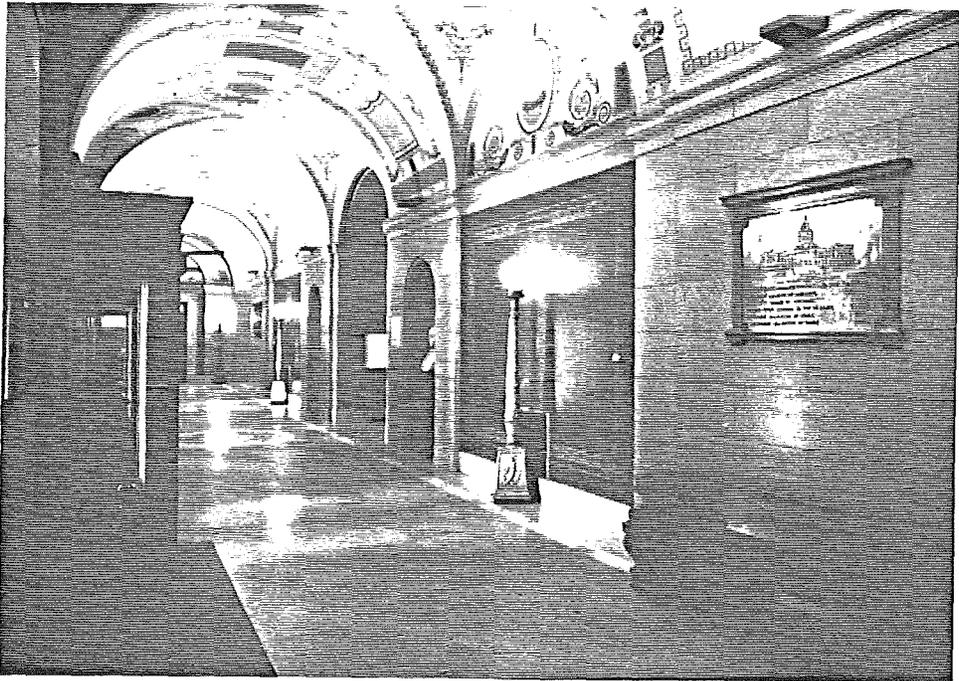
The two floor-standing bronze candelabra in this corridor have been altered, the ring of individual lamps surrounding the central opalescent globe having been removed. These should be restored to their original configuration.

Wear in the marble floor and the presence of a center pivot indicates that at one time, the center exterior door was a revolving door. Additional research should attempt to determine whether this was an original feature. If so, a revolving door should be restored in this location.

The waste receptacle along the north wall is inappropriate to the space. We would recommend that it be removed or replaced with a standardized design in character with the historic



CA. 1907



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interior.

The wooden sign describing Capitol Tours should be replaced. As noted earlier, a consistent and appropriate design should be developed for this type of signage.

e. West Dome Corridor

Two floor-standing bronze candelabra originally centered on the plaster panels on the east wall have been removed. Duplex floor outlets have installed at these locations. Governors' portraits have been hung on the plaster panels. We recommend that the Governors' portraits be relocated and the candelabra restored to their original positions. The remaining candelabra in this corridor have been altered, the ring of individual lamps surrounding the central opalescent globe having been removed. All of these should be restored to their original configuration.

The modern wall-hung brushed metal ashtray to the right of the elevators should be removed. As noted earlier, ashtrays and trash receptacles of consistent and appropriate style should be selected to replace these furnishings.

The original elevator fronts for the passenger elevators have been removed and replaced with a modern design. Consideration should be given to restoring the original open cage bronze elevator enclosures.

4. West Wing

a. West Vestibule

Two recessed unit heaters have been added in this vestibule, one each in the north and south walls. The large metal wall grilles for these units are of modern design. We would recommend that these grilles be replaced with grilles fabricated to replicate the material, finish and detailing of existing historic grilles elsewhere in the building.

b. West Corridor

All of the historic wall-bracketed fixtures in this corridor have been altered, the original configuration of a cluster of individual lamps having been replaced with a single large globe. These light fixtures should be restored to their original appearance.

The sidelights flanking the entrance to the Governor's Anteroom have been filled in with display cases. We would recommend that these be removed and the original sidelights restored. Exhibits currently housed in these display cases could perhaps be relocated to the East Corridor on the Ground Floor. Heating grilles of modern design have been installed below each of the cases. We would recommend that they be removed.

Modern door stops have been installed on the doors to the Governor's Anteroom. These should be removed and replaced with hardware of appropriate historic design.

c. Governor's Anteroom

Modern heating grilles have been added above the doors on the east and west walls. These should be removed or replaced with grilles fabricated to reproduce the material, finish and detailing of existing historic grillework throughout the building.

Exposed wiring and other intrusive electrical installations should be removed or concealed.

d. Governor's Reception Room

The Governor's Reception Room is one of the most ornate rooms in the Capitol as well as one of the most important ceremonial spaces in the building.

The Governor's Reception Room has had relatively few major alterations over the years. However, several changes should be noted.

Virtually all of the original furnishings have been removed from this room. Of the existing furniture, only the large oval table is original to the space.

The Governor's Reception Room has a hardwood floor with a decorative parquet border. The original floor covering was a red Wilton area rug (Design 10250, Color 1) manufactured by the Bigelow-Lowell Company of New York. This original rug measured 21'-6" x 42'-6" and was sized to expose the decorative parquet border around the perimeter of the room. In later years, the area rug was replaced with wall-to-wall carpeting. Recently, a new area rug has been installed in the room and the parquet border restored.

The original lighting over the large oil paintings has been removed and replaced with stock fixtures that are too large for the cornice surface on which they are mounted. A wooden strip has been inserted behind the fixture canopies to provide a level surface for attachment. All electrical wiring to these fixtures is exposed and extends around virtually the entire perimeter of the room. We would recommend that these fixtures be replaced with fixtures that will replicate the original fixtures in the room and permit a less obtrusive installation. All wiring should be concealed.

Modern heating grilles have been added in the east and west walls. These should be replaced with grilles fabricated to reproduce the material, finish, and detailing of existing historic grillework elsewhere in the room.

Portieres which originally hung in the opening to the anteroom

have been removed. The opening has been altered to permit the installation of the existing pair of doors. Consideration should be given to restoring the original portieres.

The fireplace in the room is no longer in use and the chimney has been plugged.

In various locations above the marble base, holes have been cut in the wood panelling or door casings, apparently to accommodate earlier wiring that has been removed. These holes should be carefully patched to match the existing woodwork in the room.

There are a variety of electrical and telephone installations in the room. These should be gathered in one place and installed behind a concealed panel.

The modern thermostat installed on the west wall adjacent to the fireplace should be removed and concealed.

There are a variety of signage elements which have been added to the room which are inconsistent with the historic interiors. These should be removed or replaced with designs which are historically appropriate to the interior.

Because of its significance, we would recommend that the Governor's Reception Room be restored to its original

appearance complete with all of its original furniture, draperies and furnishings. Mechanical and electrical systems necessary for contemporary use of the room should be concealed and/or introduced as inobtrusively as possible.

e. Attorney General's Anteroom

The original floor material in the anteroom to the Attorney General's Office is of decorative imported and domestic marble. We would recommend that the existing carpet be removed and the marble floor restored.

f. West Stair Corridor North

The door at the west end of this corridor has been removed and the opening covered with plaster infill. The doorway should be restored to its original appearance.

g. West Stair Corridor South

Both of the doors in this corridor have been removed and the openings covered with plaster infill. These doorways should be restored to their original appearance.

h. West Stair

The West stair remains unchanged from its original appearance.

D. SECOND FLOOR

1. East Wing

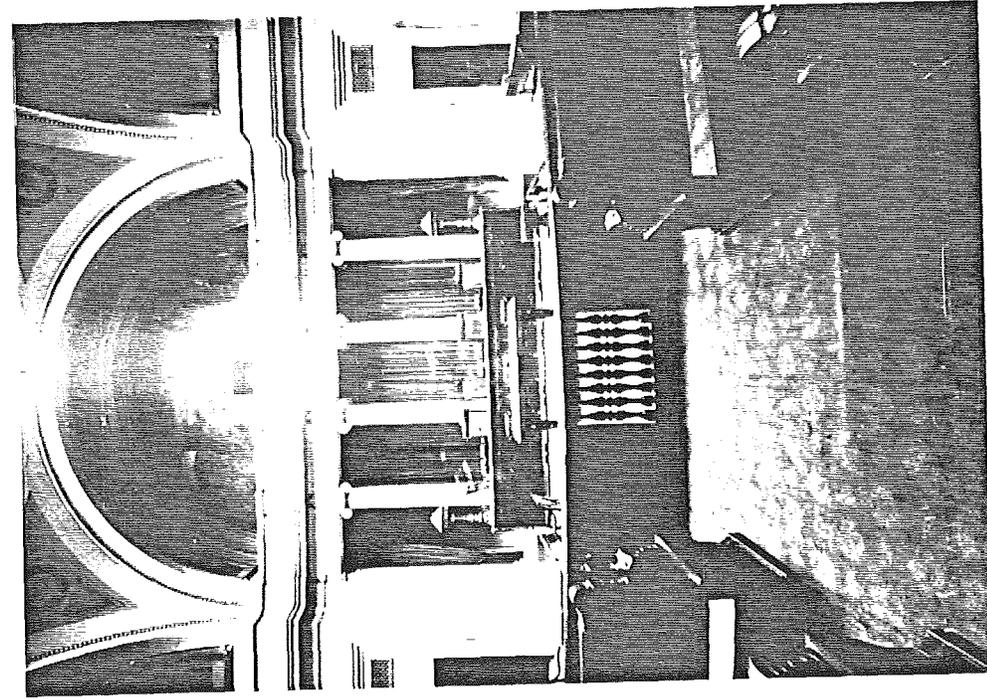
a. Supreme Court Chamber

The Supreme Court Chamber has seen numerous alterations over the years. Some of these changes have tended to compromise the appearance and historical integrity of the space.

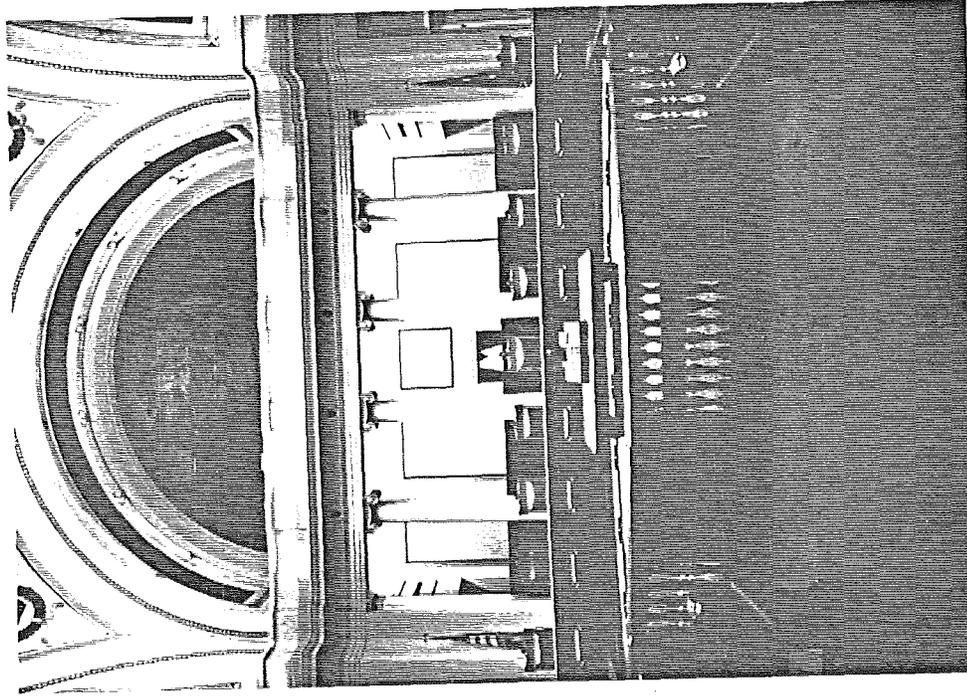
The skylight that once provided natural daylight to the space has been covered over. We would recommend its restoration.

Six floor-standing candelabra have been removed from the Chamber. Two of these stood along the north wall, two along the south wall and two flanked the main entrance to the chamber. We would recommend that these fixtures be returned to their original locations.

Two bronze lamps with Tiffany shades that originally stood at each end of the Justices' bench have disappeared. We would recommend that a search be conducted for these fixtures. If the fixtures cannot be found, we would recommend that reproductions be made to replace them and the fixtures be restored to their original locations.



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Supreme Court Chamber

Because the skylight has been covered over and the floor-standing candelabra have been removed, it has been necessary to introduce modern lighting elements into the Chamber. Concealed up-lights have been installed around the perimeter of the room above the cornice. While the fixtures themselves are concealed, they create "hot spots" on the wall directly above the fixture locations. We would recommend that the lights be refocused or modified to eliminate the "hot spots" on the wall.

A ring of recessed lighting has been added surrounding the skylight. While the fixtures themselves are relatively unobtrusive, they have been equipped with very high intensity lamps which create an annoying glare and cast a bewildering array of shadows.

A variety of other electrical installations--exposed wiring, surface-mounted floor outlets and junction boxes, etc.--should be removed or concealed.

As the heating and ventilating system in the Chamber has been altered over the years, a number of modern grilles have been added. These should be replaced with grilles fabricated to reproduce the material, finish and detailing of existing historic grillework within the Chamber.

Acoustical panels have been installed in the recessed wall areas throughout the Chamber. The panels are surrounded by a border of vinyl wall fabric in a pattern designed to resemble stencilling. We would recommend that the border strip be removed. Consideration should be given to replacing the existing acoustical panels with an acoustical treatment more in keeping with the original design.

Transparent plastic corner protectors have been installed on exterior corners of the walls behind the Justices' bench. These should be removed.

Modern upholstered benches have replaced wooden arm chairs in front of the spectator gallery railing. Consideration should be given to restoring the arm chairs to their original locations.

Two other alterations have substantially altered the appearance of the Chamber. The original carpet was a patterned five-frame Wilton carpet in a deep red color (Bigelow-Lowell Design #939, Color B). The existing carpet in the Chamber is blue. Dark red draperies, matching the carpet, originally hung between the Ionic columns behind the Justices' bench. These have been removed. We would recommend that the carpet and draperies be restored.

The Supreme Court Chamber originally featured two spectator

galleries, the existing gallery behind the wood railing at the rear of the Chamber and a second gallery in the arched opening above and behind the Justices' bench. This second gallery has been closed and the access door from the third floor altered. Two of the wooden benches from this gallery have been moved to the existing gallery. We would recommend that the second gallery be restored.

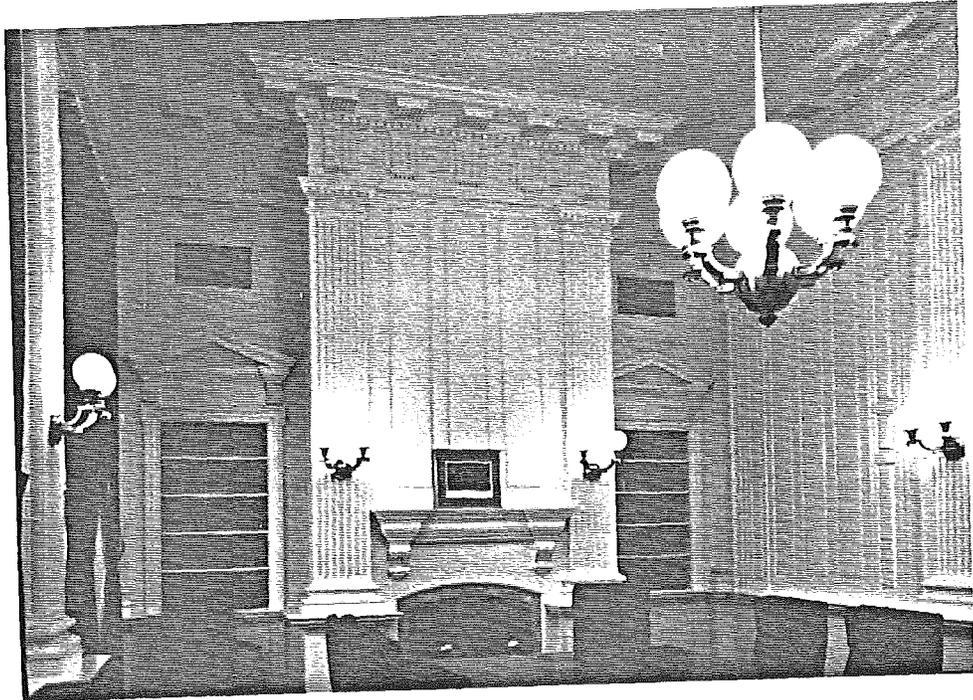
b. Supreme Court Consultation Room

The Supreme Court Consultation Room was originally designed to be a scaled-down replica of the Supreme Court Room in Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The resemblance has been somewhat obscured by subsequent alterations.

Two doors into the room have been removed--one at the west end of the south wall and an opposite door at the west end of the north wall. The door frames have been left in place and shelving installed in the openings. Similarly, two false doors that were intended to provide symmetrical design elements in the original plan have been converted to bookcases--one at the east end of the south wall and one opposite at the east end of the north wall. Thus what was intended to give the appearance of two doors at each end of the room has been replaced with bookcases. We would recommend the bookcases be removed and the north and south walls restored to their original appearance.



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On the north and south walls, modern heating grilles have replaced the original cast bronze grilles and two new grilles, also of modern design, have been added. We would recommend that the original grilles be returned and matching grilles of bronze produced to replace the modern grilles.

The fireplace in the room is no longer operational and the chimney has been capped. The fireplace tools that were original to the room have been removed. We would recommend their restoration.

The original carpet in the room was a wall to wall patterned Axminster with a matching border. The color was probably red to match the draperies. The existing carpet in the room is blue, the same carpet that is in the Supreme Court Chamber. We would recommend that the original carpet be restored.

The original draperies in the room were of a deep red velour and featured a fringed valance. The existing draperies are blue with no valance. We would recommend the restoration of the original draperies.

An elaborate stencilled border pattern on the ceiling appears in early photographs of this room. This has been painted over. We would recommend the restoration of the original paint colors and patterns.

Most of the original furnishings in the room have been removed. The large mahogany conference table is apparently the only original piece that remains. Similarly, all of the gold-framed portraits that once hung in the room have been removed.

A number of modern electrical elements have been added. Where these intrude on the historic integrity of the space (for example, the dimmer switches on the west wall) they should be removed and concealed.

c. Supreme Court Entrance Lobby

The two floor-standing bronze candelabra in this lobby have been moved from their original locations. Originally they flanked the entrance to the Supreme Court Chamber. However, they have been moved into the niches in the north and south walls. The original floor outlets for these two fixtures have been removed and the openings patched. New duplex outlets have been installed in the niches and the fixtures, now equipped with cords, are plugged into these outlets. We would recommend that the candelabra be restored to their original locations and directly wired to the original outlets. The duplex outlets in the niches should be removed.

The floor-standing metal and glass message board that stands in this lobby should be removed or replaced with a design more in keeping with the historic interior.

d. East Stair Corridor North

A metal cover plate in the floor near the west end of the north wall may indicate the former location of a floor-standing bronze candelabrum. Additional research should be conducted to confirm this location and, if confirmed, the candelabrum should be restored.

e. East Stair Corridor East

The wood and glass directory boards at opposite ends of the east wall are incompatible in design with the historic interiors. We would recommend that they be removed or replaced with a design that is consistent with the 1977 signage standards adopted for the building.

The gray metal wastebasket in this area is inappropriate and should be removed and replaced.

A "Caution - Slippery When Wet" sign seems to be permanently stored in this area when not in use. This should be removed and stored in a less intrusive location.

f. East Stair Corridor South

The black and yellow Fallout Shelter sign attached to the door casing outside Room No. 221 is intrusive. Consideration should be given to its replacement with a less jarring design.

g. East Stair

The East Stair remains largely unaltered from its original appearance. However, the skylight above the stair has been covered over. We would recommend it be restored.

h. House Stair

The House Stair on the second floor seems to be unchanged from its original appearance. However, the wall lamps in this area have been altered. The original configuration of five individual lamps has been replaced with a single large globe. These lamps should be restored to their original appearance.

2. North Wing

a. House of Representatives Chamber

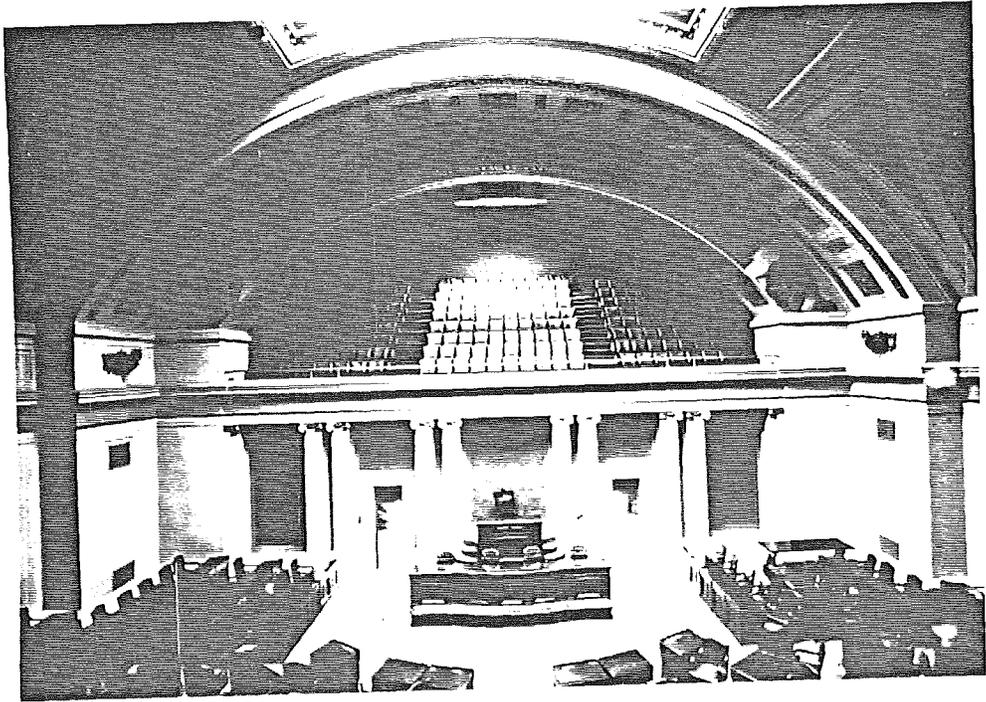
Several major changes have occurred in the House of Representatives Chamber.

The large semi-circular skylight has been covered over, robbing the chamber of most of the natural light that once flooded the interior of the space. We would recommend the restoration of the skylight.

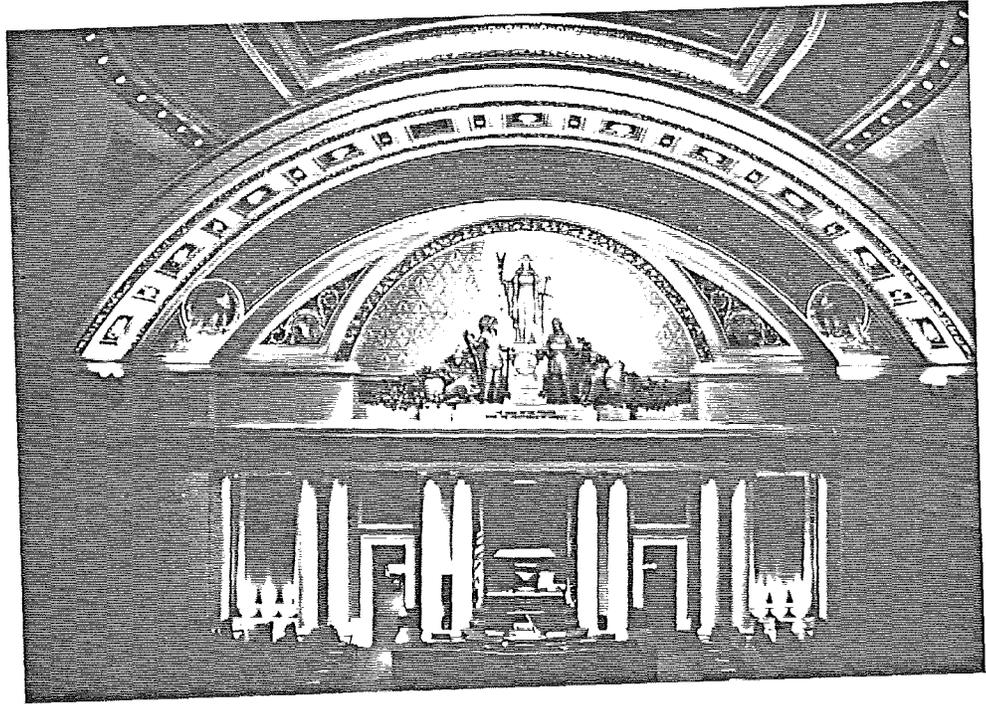
To compensate for the loss of natural daylight, artificial lighting has been added, making this room the most brightly illuminated space in the Capitol. This lighting has not always been sensitively integrated into the historic interior. We would recommend that the lighting be evaluated on a case by case basis to assess its impact on the space.

Other electrical installations--outlets, switches, public address systems, etc.--should be evaluated to determine ways to lessen their impact on the historic interior.

The North Spectators' Gallery, a major design element, has been enclosed and converted to office space. The arched



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opening has been filled in and a large symbolic sculptured group, the work of Carl Brioschi of St. Paul, has been installed on the north wall of the Chamber. We would recommend that consideration be given to restoring the original North Spectators' Gallery.

A number of historic heating grilles have been replaced with louvers of modern design. Additional grilles of modern design have been added. We would recommend that all of these grilles be replaced with grilles fabricated to replicate the material, finish and detailing of the original grillework in the Chamber.

The paint colors and wall treatments in the Chamber are in many instances not original to the space. We would recommend that paint color analysis be conducted to document the original and subsequent colors and treatments. Based upon this analysis, we would recommend that the interiors be restored to their original colors.

A pneumatic tube conveyor system has been installed between the pair of marble columns to the left of the Speaker's desk. We would recommend that this be relocated to minimize its impact on the historic fabric of the space.

There are a number of furnishings--chairs, filing cabinets, wastebaskets, etc.--that seem inappropriate in the context of

one of the most important public and ceremonial spaces in the Capitol. We would recommend that these be evaluated and removed, replaced and/or restored as required.

The original floor covering in the House of Representatives Chamber was a five-frame Wilton carpet with a border, manufactured by Bigelow-Lowell (Design #10362, Color 1). The existing carpet is a modern carpet. We would recommend that the carpeting be replaced with a reproduction that matches the color, pattern and weave of the original carpet.

b. House Retiring Room

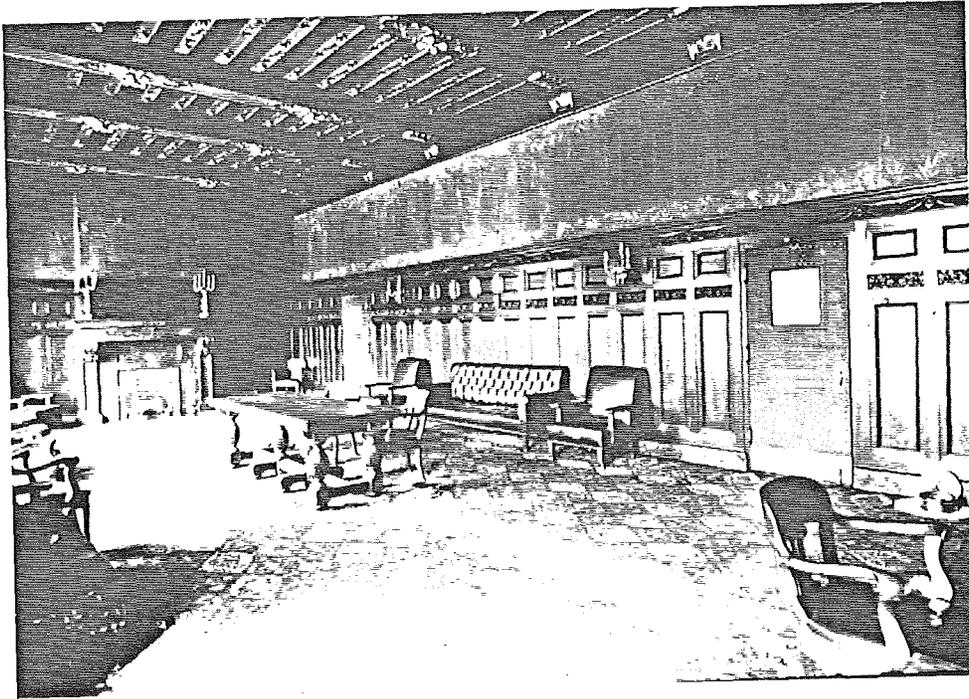
Several changes have occurred in the House Retiring Room.

Recessed lighting with egg-crate diffusers has been installed on the underside of the ceiling beams. We would recommend they be removed and a more appropriate location found for concealed lighting.

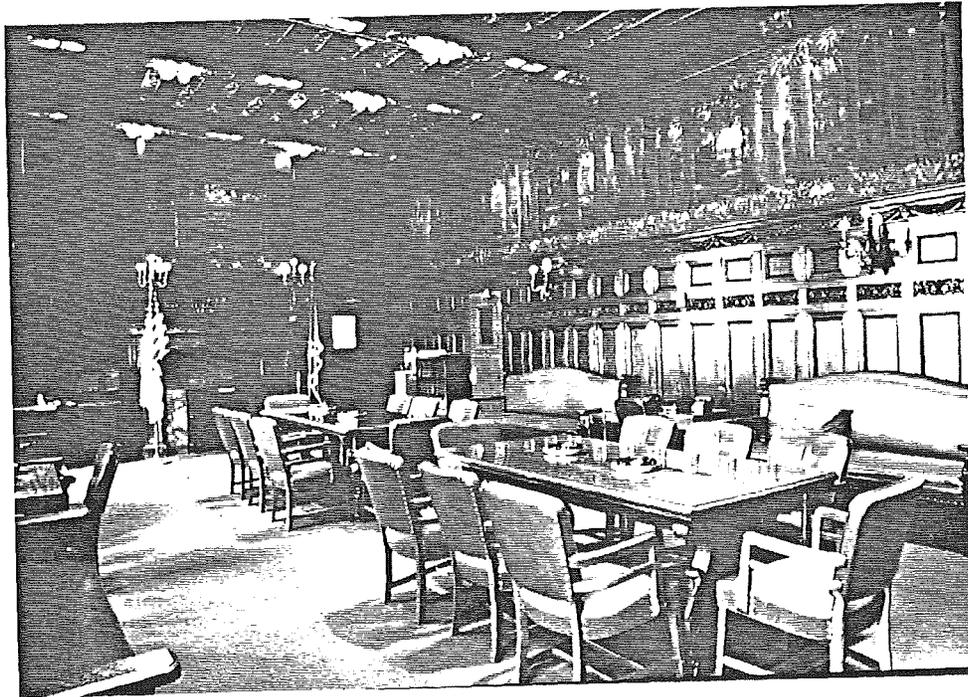
A number of other electrical installations for power, telephone and public address systems have been added over the years. These should be examined and carefully integrated into the historic fabric of the room in a less intrusive manner.

Modern heating grilles have replaced the original grilles on the east and west walls of the room. These should be removed and replaced with grilles that replicate the material, pattern

House Retiring Room



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and finish of the original grilles in this room.

The fireplace in the room is no longer operational and the chimney has been capped. The andirons and fireplace tools have been removed. We would recommend that the andirons and fireplace tools be restored.

Many of the original furnishings in the room have been removed and replaced. The existing furniture, while quite old, is generally not as pictured in the historic photographs of the room. We would recommend that further research be conducted to permit replication of the original furnishings.

The original floor covering in the room was a patterned, green, six-frame Wilton carpet with a border as manufactured by Bigelow-Lowell of New York. The existing carpet is of modern design in red. We would recommend that the carpet be replaced by a reproduction of the original carpet as determined by further research.

The existing paint colors in the room differ from the original colors as described in contemporary accounts. We would recommend that paint color research be conducted to document the original and subsequent colors. Further, we would recommend that the original paint colors be restored together with the mural depicting the flora and fauna of Minnesota.

c. House Lobby

The House Lobby was not carpeted in the original design. The existing carpet covers a decorative marble floor of domestic and imported marbles similar to that in the Supreme Court Lobby. We would recommend that the carpet be removed and the original marble floor exposed.

A variety of electrical installations for lighting, telephone, public address systems, etc. have been added in this area. We would recommend that these installations be evaluated and those that are required be concealed or integrated more carefully into the historic fabric of the space.

3. Rotunda and Adjacent Corridors

a. Rotunda and Dome

The second floor Rotunda is essentially unchanged from its original appearance. Alterations that have occurred primarily involve lighting and lighting fixtures.

The eight original floor-standing candelabra have all been altered. On each of them, a single large globe has replaced what was originally a cluster of several individual lamps. We would recommend that these fixtures be restored to their original appearance.

A series of modern cannister-shaped light fixtures have been

attached to the metal railing at the base of the dome. It seems likely that the circle of lights under the cornice just below these modern light fixtures would serve the same purpose if they are still operational. Some of them have lost their decorative collars. We would recommend that the modern fixtures be removed.

The four lunette murals in the rotunda depicting "Civilization of the Northwest" are in poor condition and should be carefully inspected and restored.

b. North Dome Corridor

The recessed light fixtures that have been installed along the edges of the coffered ceiling panels seem to be inappropriate in design and location in what has been called the "grand floor" of the Capitol. These should be evaluated, here and in the three other dome corridors, to determine an alternative design and location that would be less intrusive.

Other electrical elements in this area--surface-mounted wiring and outlets on the south wall, plastic cover plates on outlets on the north wall, etc.--should be removed or concealed. The surface-mounted loudspeaker attached to the cornice above the entrance to the House Lobby should be removed or concealed.

All of the floor-standing bronze candelabra have been altered. The original cluster of lamps has been replaced by a single

globe. We would recommend that these fixtures be restored to their original appearance.

The original glazed transoms over the doors to Room Nos. 211, 212 and 214 have been removed and replaced with return air grilles of modern design. We would recommend that these transoms be restored to their original appearance.

A wall-hung stainless steel drinking fountain has been installed on the north wall. This should be removed or replaced with a unit more compatible with the character of the space.

The ashtray and wastebasket in this corridor are incompatible with the character of the historic interior. As noted earlier, ashtrays and waste receptacles of a consistent and appropriate design should be selected for use throughout the Capitol.

A large portable electric message board of modern design has been installed in this corridor. We would recommend that it be removed or replaced with a design that is more appropriate to the historic interior.

c. East Dome Corridor

As noted in the preceding description of the North Dome Corridor, the recessed ceiling lighting in this corridor

should be analyzed and replaced with a less intrusive design in a more appropriate location.

The telephone carrels on the east wall, adjacent to the elevator, are of modern design and are not in character with the historic interior. We would recommend that they be replaced either with reproductions of those originally designed for the building or with new designs that reflect the materials, finishes and details of the historic interior. The existing exposed wiring to the telephones should be concealed.

The metal sign suspended by chains from a metal bracket attached to the cornice outside of Room No. 230 should be removed.

The elevator enclosure at the south end of the corridor is of modern design. Originally there were two elevators in this location. They have been replaced with a single freight elevator. We would recommend that consideration be given to restoration of the original open cage enclosure.

d. South Dome Corridor

Numerous changes have been made in the South Dome Corridor.

As previously noted, recessed lighting has been installed in the ceiling. These lights should be evaluated for location and design.

The floor-standing candelabra now flanking the west elevators are not in their original locations. Probably these candelabra originally stood on the north wall of this corridor. Metal cover plates in the floor equipped with duplex outlets mark the probable original locations. The candelabra have been equipped with cords and are plugged into wall outlets flanking the elevators. We would recommend that these candelabra be restored as previously noted and returned to their original locations.

Several duplex outlets have been added in this corridor as well as two junction boxes. Most of the wiring to these outlets is surface mounted wire mold. We would recommend that all outlets and junction boxes be removed or replaced with concealed boxes and installed with concealed wiring.

We would recommend that the fast food service and vending machines be removed from the South Dome Corridor to a less important space and the space restored. We would recommend that these facilities be relocated to Room No. 210, the former Post Office Lobby on this floor. This room has a ceramic tile floor and could be rehabilitated to provide a more centrally located food service on the Second Floor in close proximity to both the Senate and House of Representatives.

As noted earlier, ashtrays and wastebaskets of a consistent

and appropriate design should be selected to replace the existing units throughout the Capitol.

The surface-mounted door closers that have been installed on the exterior doors to the South Loggia should be removed and replaced with concealed closers.

The three exterior pairs of doors leading to the South Loggia were originally equipped with shades and heavy cotton velour curtains in a deep red color. With the exception of one door still equipped with a shade, all of these furnishings have been removed. We would recommend that the original shades and draperies be restored.

e. South Loggia

While not an interior space, the South Loggia is an important public space on the Second Floor. Unfortunately, due to a serious problem with pigeon control, it is seldom used. We would recommend that the South Loggia be thoroughly cleaned and that a pigeon control system be installed.

f. West Dome Corridor

As previously discussed, the recessed lighting in the ceiling of this corridor should be evaluated and redesigned.

The telephone carrels on the west wall adjacent to the elevator are of modern design and out of character with the

historic interior. We would recommend that they be replaced with reproductions of those originally designed for the building or new designs that reflect the materials, finishes and details of the interior. The existing exposed wiring to the telephones should be concealed.

Ashtrays of consistent and appropriate design should be selected to replace the two existing ashtrays in this corridor.

The glazing has been removed from the door to Room No. 210 and replaced with a solid wood panel. We would recommend that the original glazing be restored.

The floor-standing candelabra in this corridor have all been altered. The original cluster of lamps has been replaced by a single globe. We would recommend that the floor-standing candelabra be restored to their original appearance.

The existing elevator enclosure is of modern design. We would recommend that consideration be given to the restoration or replication of the original open cage elevator enclosure.

4. West Wing

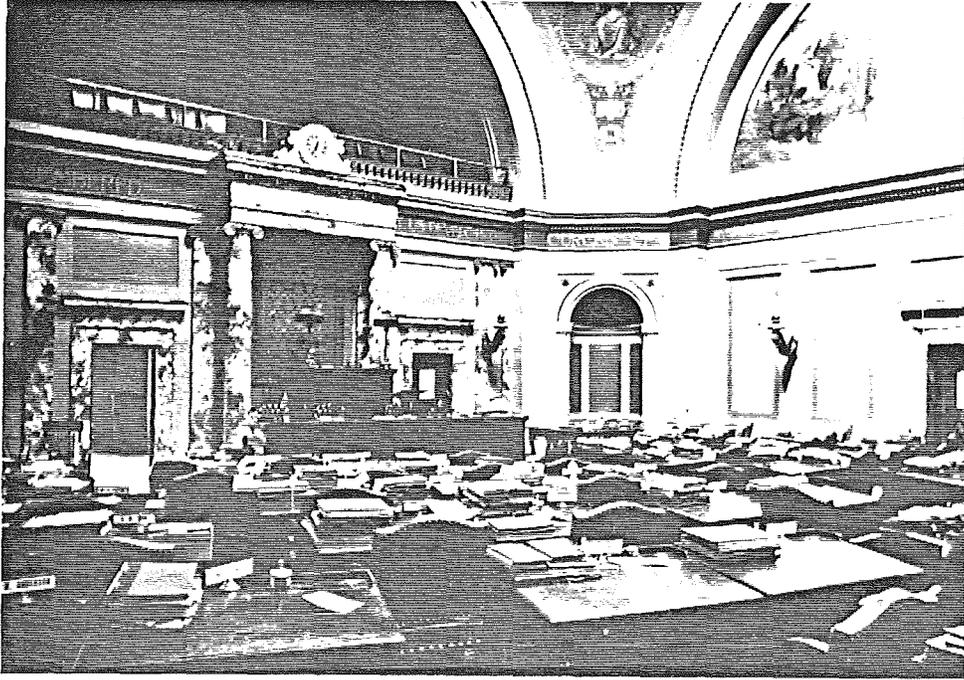
a. Senate Chamber

The Senate Chamber has seen a number of alterations over the years.

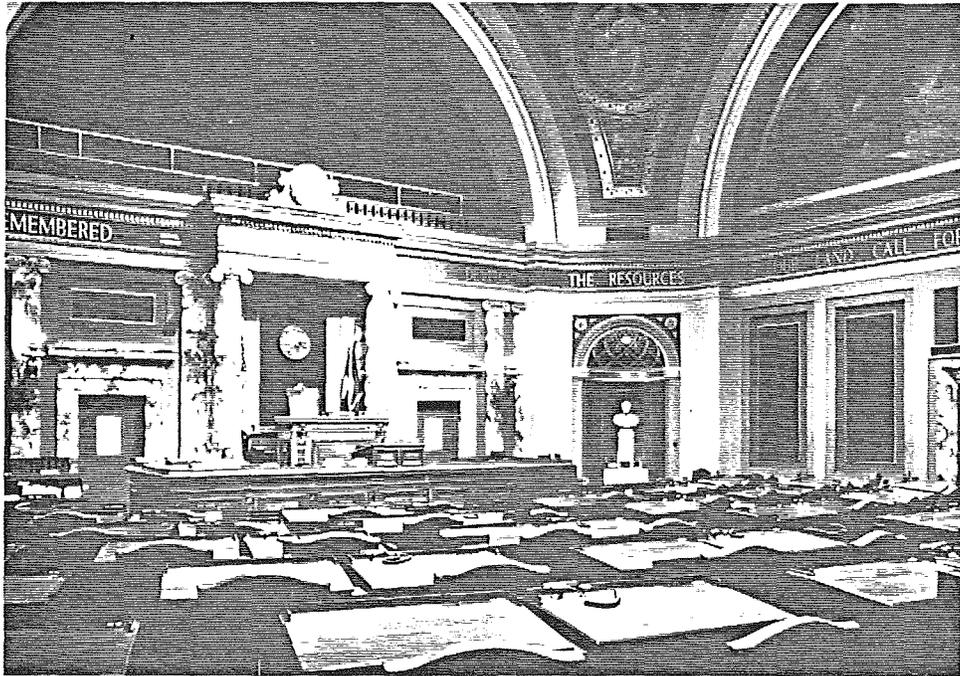
The large, circular skylight has been covered over, depriving the Senate Chamber of the natural daylight that was once the primary light source in the space. We would recommend that the skylight be restored.

A great deal of artificial lighting has been added to offset the loss of natural daylight. Unfortunately, this lighting has not always been sensitively integrated into the historic interior. We would recommend that the lighting be evaluated on a case by case basis to assess its impact on the space. Based upon this analysis, we would recommend that the lighting be revised to integrate it in a less intrusive manner and minimize its impact on the historic interior.

Similarly, other electrical installations in the Chamber--outlets, switches, public address systems, telephones, etc.--should be evaluated to determine measures to reduce their impact on the historic fabric of the building.



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Six wall-bracketed fixtures matching those existing on the west wall have been removed from the Chamber. Originally there were two of these fixtures on each wall. We would recommend that they be restored to their original locations.

A bronze table lamp with a Tiffany shade originally stood at each end of the President's desk and Clerk's desk at the front of the Chamber. All four of these have been removed. We would recommend that a search be conducted to find the original fixtures and restore them to the Chamber. If they cannot be located, we would recommend that they be replicated and installed in their original locations.

A number of historic heating grilles have been removed and replaced with grilles of modern design. Grilles have been added in other locations which are also of modern design. We would recommend that all of these be replaced with grilles fabricated to reproduce the material, finish and detailing of the original grilles in the Chamber.

Bifold doors have been installed in the two openings at the rear of the Chamber. These are not original to the space. Additional research should be conducted to determine the original use of these spaces and the original treatment of the openings.

There are a number of items--furnishings, files, copy machines, wastebaskets, etc.--that are not original to the space and seem to be inappropriate or in need of careful integration into this, one of the most important interior spaces in the Capitol. These should be evaluated and removed, relocated, replaced or redesigned as is appropriate for their purpose and function.

The paint colors and wall treatments in the Senate Chamber are for the most part not original to the space. We would recommend that paint color research be conducted by a professional paint analyst to document the original and subsequent colors and treatments. Based upon this research, we would recommend that the original colors and wall treatments be restored.

The original carpet in the Senate Chamber was a patterned five-frame Wilton carpet with a border (Bigelow-Lowell Design #6293, Color 1). The base color was red. The existing carpet is of modern design, red with a black dot pattern. We would recommend that the carpet be replaced with a reproduction of the original carpet.

b. Senate Retiring Room

A number of changes have taken place in the Senate Retiring Room.

Senate Retiring Room



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The original crystal chandeliers have been replaced with large suspended indirect lighting fixtures. Modern recessed light fixtures have been added in the decorative ceiling as well.

These and other electrical installations that have been added over the years should be examined to determine whether they might be more carefully integrated into the historic fabric of the room.

A modern grille has been installed in the north wall to the left of the fireplace. This should be replaced with a new grille fabricated to reproduce the material, finish and detailing of existing historic grilles in this room.

Neither of the two fireplaces in the room are operational. The chimneys have both been capped. The fireplace tools that appear in historic photographs of the room are missing although the holders for the tools are still in place. We would recommend that the fireplace tools be replicated and returned to the space.

The modern thermostat on the north wall appears inappropriate to the space. We would recommend its removal and replacement with a concealed thermostat that is less intrusive.

Modern door stops have been installed on the doors to the West Loggia. We would recommend that they be removed and replaced

with hardware of a historically appropriate design and finish.

Many of the furnishings in the room are original to the space. However, a number of pieces have been added. Although most of these additional pieces are similar in character to the original furnishings, they should be removed. There is too much furniture in the room, giving it a cluttered appearance. We would recommend that the original furniture be rehabilitated and adapted for continued use in the room.

The impact on the historic interior of the accessories which have been added to the room, such as coat racks, ashtrays, wastebaskets, etc., should be evaluated. If they are to be retained, designs which are more in character with the historic interior should be used.

The original carpet in the Senate Retiring Room was the same five-frame Wilton carpet used in the Senate Chamber (Bigelow-Lowell Design #6293, Color 1). The existing carpet in the room is of modern design, red with a black dot pattern. We would recommend that the carpet be replaced with a reproduction carpet that matches the original.

The original draperies in the Senate Retiring Room were a deep red cotton velour decorated with gold embroidery. The existing draperies are also red, but have no gold embroidery. We would recommend replacement of the draperies with draperies

that match the original design as determined by documentary research.

Some of the existing paint colors and wall treatments in the Retiring Room differ from the original colors and patterns as described in historic photographs and contemporary accounts. For example, the pattern of the stencilled wall panels clearly does not match the original pattern or color. We would recommend that paint color research be conducted by a qualified professional to document the original and subsequent colors and treatments to guide the restoration of the room.

c. Senate Lobby

The Senate Lobby was not intended to be carpeted. The existing carpet covers a decorative marble floor of imported and domestic marbles similar to that in the Supreme Court Lobby in the East Wing. We would recommend its removal.

The two floor-standing candelabra in this lobby have been moved into the niches on the north and south walls from their original locations flanking the entrance to the Senate Chamber. Metal cover plates in the floor mark their original locations. The candelabra are now wired with surface-mounted wire mold running along the floor from holes cut in the wall at the back of the niches. In addition, the candelabra have been altered by removing the cluster of lamps that surrounded the central lamp. We would recommend that the candelabra be

restored to their original appearance and returned to their original locations flanking the entrance to the Senate Chamber.

Two modern ceiling lights have been added which are not in character with the historic interior. We would recommend their removal or replacement with concealed fixtures.

There is a great deal of exposed wiring that has been introduced into this area, the purpose of which is not altogether clear. We would recommend that the wiring be removed or concealed. Other modern electrical installations--switches, outlets, public address systems, etc.--should be evaluated to determine whether they can be concealed.

The existing metal floor-standing ashtray with the gold tone finish should be removed and replaced with an ashtray of a consistent and appropriate design to conform to standard guidelines for the Capitol.

The existing desk and bench in front of the wall niche is out of scale in this space and should be removed.

d. North Minor Corridor

The minor corridors in the West Wing originally were public corridors that provided access to legislative committee rooms.

The North Minor Corridor served the six House Committee Rooms that were located in this wing. The original floors in this space were of hexagonal red and white ceramic tile. The pattern is similar to the tile used in the Cafeteria on the Ground Floor. This same tile was also used in the Minor Corridors on the Third Floor of the East Wing and in the Post Office on the Second Floor of the West Wing.

The floors in this corridor have been covered with wall to wall carpeting and the tile is no longer visible. Other intrusive elements have been introduced as the corridor has changed to a less public function.

We would recommend that the corridor be rehabilitated to its original appearance. Consideration should be given to installing a carpet runner rather than wall to wall carpeting on the floor so that the border of the original tile floor would be exposed to view. As an alternative, we would recommend the installation of a wall-to-wall carpet that matches the reproduction carpet recommended for use in the Senate Chamber and the Senate Retiring Room. The historic lighting in this space should be replicated and restored.

e. South Minor Corridor

Many of the same comments made on the North Minor Corridor apply to this corridor. The South Minor Corridor originally was a public corridor that provided access to a series of six

Senate Committee Rooms. These rooms now serve as private offices. The original floors in this corridor matched those previously described in the North Minor Corridor. A portion of the floor is visible at the west end of the corridor. Like the North Minor Corridor, wall to wall carpeting has been installed over the tile floor.

We would recommend that the corridor be rehabilitated to its original appearance. Consideration should be given to installing a carpet runner so that portions of the original tile would be exposed to view. As an alternative, we would recommend installation of wall-to-wall carpet that matches the reproduction carpet recommended for use in the Senate Chamber. The historic lighting should be restored.

f. West Stair Corridor North

The metal ashtray and metal wastebasket in this corridor are out of character with the historic interior. Ashtrays and wastebaskets of a consistent and appropriate design should be selected to replace these and others throughout the building.

The surface-mounted duplex outlet on the north wall should be removed or reinstalled flush with the wall surface.

A surface-mounted telephone box has been attached to the marble base on the north wall. Wiring for this box runs along the floor at the base and into Room Nos. 205 and 208. An

attempt has been made to conceal the wire with a black plastic strip. We would recommend that this installation be removed or installed in a concealed location.

The Fallout Shelter sign attached to the stone door casing adjacent to Room Nos. 205 and 208 is intrusive and should be removed and replaced with a sign that conforms to the 1977 guidelines for signage in the building.

The new wood trim piece in the frame of the transom over the entrance to Room Nos. 205 and 208 should be finished to match the surrounding historic woodwork.

g. West Stair Corridor West

Two inappropriate trash receptacles have been placed at the south end of the corridor. These should be removed and replaced with units that are of a consistent and appropriate design conforming to guidelines established for the building.

h. West Stair Corridor South

A large illuminated metal and glass announcement board has been attached to the south wall at the east end of the corridor. The unit is of modern design and is incompatible with the historic interior of the building. We would recommend that it be removed and replaced with a new unit that is in character with the historic fabric of the interior.

In addition, the announcement board has been equipped with a cord that plugs into a surface-mounted duplex outlet which has been added directly below. This outlet should be removed and the wiring concealed.

A loudspeaker has been installed in front of the transom above the door to Room No. 231. We would recommend that this be removed or relocated to a less intrusive location.

Plastic wire clips have been attached along the south wall near the west end. These should be removed.

The metal wastebasket on the south wall should be removed and replaced with a consistent and appropriate design that conforms to guidelines for the entire building.

The Fallout Shelter sign attached to the stone door casing at the west end of the corridor should be removed and replaced with a sign that conforms to the 1977 guidelines for signage in the building.

i. West Stair

The West Stair remains unaltered from its original appearance. However, the skylight over the stair has been covered over. We would recommend that the skylight be restored.

E. THIRD FLOOR

1. East Wing

a. North and South Minor Corridors

The Minor Corridors in the East Wing are seldom used by visitors to the Capitol today. As a result, their appearance has received less consideration than other public spaces in the building. However, these corridors at one time provided access to the State Law Library and a series of State Board offices.

The original floors in these corridors were of hexagonal red and white ceramic tile. The original decorative tile floors have been covered with carpeting and other intrusive elements have been introduced over the years. However, the tile pattern is still visible in the House Stair on this floor. We would recommend that these corridors be rehabilitated in future plans for this floor complete with their original light fixtures.

b. House Stair

The House Stair on the Third Floor remains essentially unchanged from its original appearance. However, the

wall-bracketed light fixtures have been altered, their original multi-lamp configuration having been replaced with a single large globe. We would recommend that these lamps be restored to their original appearance.

2. North Wing

a. House Spectators' Gallery

The existing House Gallery has seen a number of alterations over the years.

Recessed ceiling lights have been added as well as a number of new electrical outlets. In most cases these installations have been relatively unobtrusive. Other electrical installations, however, for telephone equipment and audio feeds for media coverage have been haphazard and poorly integrated.

We would recommend that these installations be analyzed on a case by case basis and those that are intrusive should be removed or replaced. Consideration should be given to replacing the existing wall-hung public address speakers with recessed wall mounted speakers installed behind grilles designed to replicate original grillework used elsewhere in the Chamber.

Modern heating grilles have been installed throughout the

Gallery. These should be replaced with new grilles fabricated to reproduce the material, finish and detailing of existing historic grillework throughout the Chamber.

The original seating has been removed in the easterly bay of the Gallery to accommodate press coverage. A number of upholstered metal stacking chairs have been placed in this area. We would recommend that more appropriate seating of a design that is compatible with the historic interiors be substituted for the metal stacking chairs.

Other seating in the Gallery has been selectively reupholstered over the years so that in many cases the seat cushions do not match the seat backs. We would recommend that this seating be restored using materials that match the original colors and fabrics.

The plastic wastebaskets that have been placed in the Gallery should be replaced with wastebaskets of more appropriate design that have been selected for use throughout the building.

The glass has been removed from the door to Room No. 355 and replaced with a solid wood panel. We would recommend that the wood panel be removed and the glass restored.

It appears that an original door to the Gallery, opening

directly off the North Dome Corridor, has been removed and the opening infilled with plaster. We would recommend that this doorway be restored.

The original carpet in the Gallery was a Brussels carpet manufactured by Bigelow-Lowell of New York (Design #10362, Color 1). The existing carpet is solid red in color. We would recommend that the carpet be replaced with a reproduction carpet that matches the original carpet in color, material and weave.

It should be noted that a major part of the original House Spectators' Gallery at the north end of the North Wing has been closed and converted to office use. We would recommend that consideration be given to removing these offices and restoring the entire House Gallery to its original appearance.

b. East Lobby - House Gallery

This Lobby has been altered in a number of areas.

It appears that three wall-bracketed fixtures have been removed. Metal cover plates in the wall indicate their probable locations. A new ceiling light fixture has been installed to illuminate the space. We would recommend that the original fixtures be restored.

Two electrical panels have been installed in this Lobby as

well as the controls for the Dome and Third Floor lighting.

A wall-hung fire extinguisher has been installed in the space. We would recommend a recessed cabinet be considered of appropriate design.

Exposed telephone wiring in this area should be removed or concealed.

A number of upholstered metal stacking chairs are apparently stored in this Lobby on a regular basis. We would recommend that they be removed.

c. West Lobby - House Gallery

As in the East Lobby, it appears that three wall-bracketed fixtures have been removed. Metal cover plates in the wall mark the probable locations. A ceiling fixture like that in the East Lobby has been installed, but is missing its glass globe. We would recommend that the original fixtures be restored.

The metal sign and grille of modern design that have been installed on the door in this space are inappropriate to the historic interior. We would recommend that they be removed.

Three stepladders as well as a variety of old furniture and assorted cleaning supplies are apparently stored in this area

on a regular basis. These should be removed to an appropriate storage area.

3. Dome Corridors

a. North Dome Corridor

The six floor-standing candelabra in this corridor have all been altered. The original configuration featured a ring of lamps surrounding a large central globe. These lamps have been removed from all of the candelabra. We would recommend the restoration of the fixtures to their original appearance.

The center door on the north wall, which apparently led to the House Gallery, has been removed. The opening has been filled in and painted to resemble the marble casing. We would recommend that this opening be restored to its original appearance.

A wall-hung stainless steel drinking fountain has been installed at the east end of the north wall. This unit is inappropriate to the historic interior and should be removed or replaced with a unit that is appropriate to the space.

Wrought iron brackets have been attached to the oak door frame on either side of the door to Room No. 310. Their purpose is not readily apparent although possibly they supported a suspended sign at one time. We would recommend that they be

removed.

Plaster damage has occurred in the ceiling near the skylight at the west end of the corridor. The cause of the damage should be investigated and repairs made to prevent further damage to the plaster. The plasterwork should then be restored.

The heating grille at the west end of the south wall projects from the wall and is no longer flush with the wall surface. The resultant gap has been rather crudely filled in with mastic. We would recommend that the grille be restored to its original position.

The glass transom above the door to the Women's Restroom at the east end of the Corridor has been removed and replaced with a solid wood panel. Similarly, the glass in the door has also been removed and replaced with a solid wood panel. A door stop of modern design has been installed for this door. We would recommend that the door and transom be restored to their original appearance. The door stop should be replaced with hardware of appropriate historic design.

b. East Dome Corridor

The four floor-standing candelabra in this corridor have all been altered in the same manner as those described in the North Dome Corridor. We would recommend that they be restored

to their original appearance.

The glass in both doors in this corridor has been removed and replaced with solid wood panels. We would recommend that these doors be restored to their original appearance.

The trash receptacle in this corridor is of an inappropriate design for use in the historic interior. We would recommend its replacement with a design that is appropriate and consistent with new receptacles selected for use throughout the building.

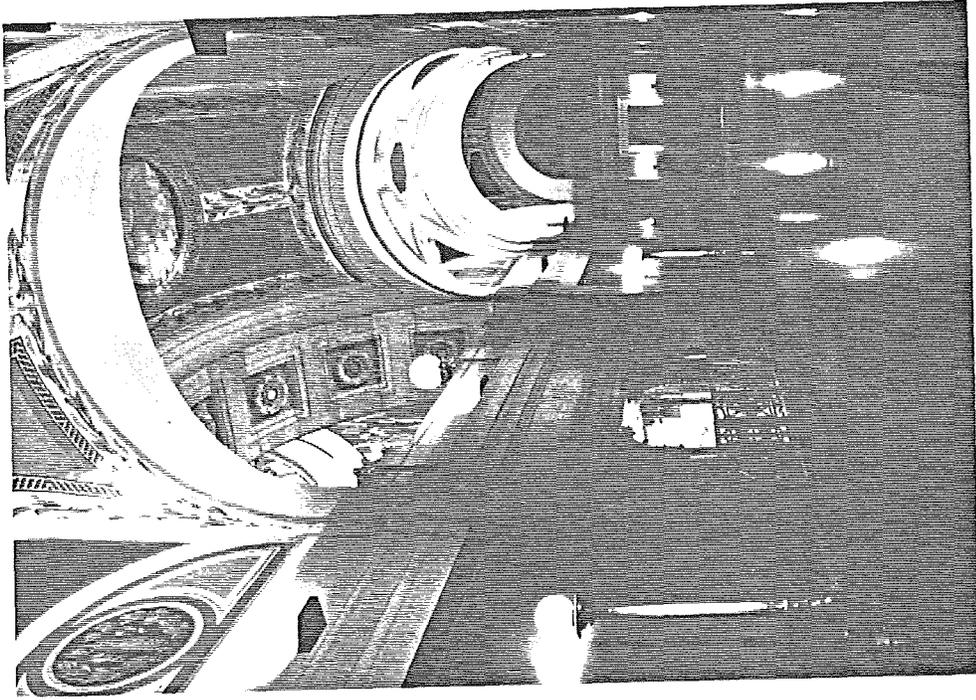
c. South Dome Corridor

The two floor-standing candelabra in this corridor have both been altered as previously described. We would recommend that they be restored to their original appearance.

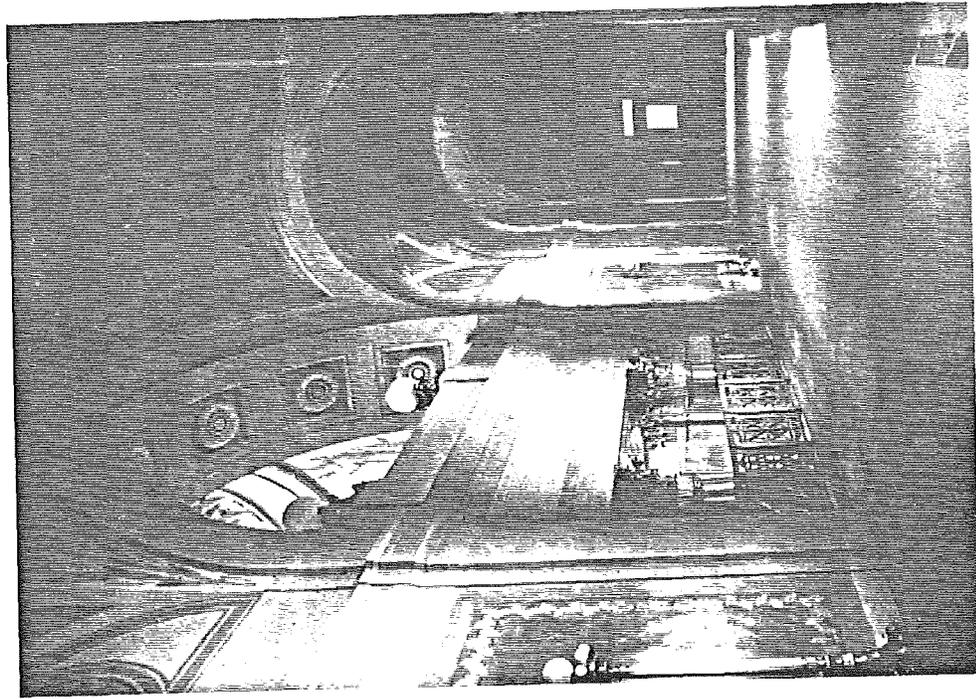
An inappropriate wall-hung metal ashtray has been installed to the right of the west elevators. We would recommend that it be removed or replaced with a design that is in character with the space.

A circular metal cover plate has been installed near the west end of the north wall. This should be removed and the opening patched and painted to match the surrounding wall surface.

The elevator enclosures on this floor are of modern design.



May 1984



CA. 1907

South Dome Corridor - Third Floor

We would recommend that consideration be given to restoring the original bronze open cage enclosures.

To the right of the east elevator, a section of Kasota stone has been removed to permit the installation of a tall narrow metal access door. We would suggest that the door be removed or marbleized to blend in with the adjacent stone work.

The heating grille on the east end of the north wall projects from the face of the wall and the gap has been filled with mastic. We would recommend that the grille be restored to its original appearance.

The window shades and red velour draperies originally specified for the windows in this corridor have been removed. We would recommend that they be restored to their original appearance.

d. West Dome Corridor

As in the other Dome Corridors on this floor, the four floor-standing candelabra have been altered and should be restored to their original appearance.

The door at the south end of the west wall has been removed and the opening filled in. A duplex outlet and surface-mounted telephone jack have been installed in the former opening. We would recommend that the duplex outlet and telephone jack be removed and the doorway restored to its

original appearance.

The telephone equipment and exposed wiring on either side of the door to Room No. 309 should be removed or concealed.

4. West Wing

a. North Minor Corridor

The North Minor Corridor originally provided access to a series of House Committee Rooms in the West Wing as well as the West Senate Spectators' Gallery. It still fulfills this latter function. The original decorative red and white hexagonal ceramic tile floors in this Corridor have been covered over with carpet. A number of other intrusive elements--hose cabinets, fire extinguishers, fluorescent lighting, etc.--have been added to the space. We would recommend the rehabilitation of this corridor along with its original historic light fixtures.

b. West Senate Spectators' Gallery

A number of alterations have been made in the West Senate Spectators' Gallery.

The seating is of modern design and the configuration of the brass and iron railings is probably not original to the space. We would recommend restoration of the original railings.

Recessed lighting has been added in the ceiling.

Two modern heating grilles have been added on the east wall. These should be removed and replaced with new grilles that match in material, detail and finish, existing historic grilles throughout the building.

The battery-powered emergency lighting that has been installed on the east wall is intrusive to the historic integrity of the space. We would recommend its removal and replacement with units that are recessed or concealed.

Similarly, the large loudspeakers suspended from the ceiling near the south end of the Gallery should be replaced with a recessed wall or ceiling speaker.

The thermostat installed on the underside of the arch at the north end of the Gallery should be relocated to a less conspicuous area and concealed.

There is a proliferation of exposed wiring in this Gallery, presumably used by the various electronic media in covering the legislative sessions. We would recommend that this wiring

be removed and reinstalled in a concealed panel.

The original carpet in the Senate Galleries was a Brussels carpet manufactured by Bigelow-Lowell of New York (Design #10079, Color 1). The existing carpet is the same carpet used in the Senate Chamber on the the Second Floor. We would recommend that the carpet be replaced with a Brussels carpet reproduced to match the color, weave and pattern of the original carpet.

c. South Minor Corridor

The comments previously noted for the North Minor Corridor apply to this space as well. This corridor originally served a number of Senate Committee Rooms and provided access to the West Senate Spectators' Gallery. It is still used for the latter function.

We recommend the restoration of this space complete with its decorative tile floors and original light fixtures.

d. East Senate Spectators' Gallery

The East Senate Spectators' Gallery has undergone a number of changes.

The skylight which originally flooded the Gallery with natural daylight has been covered over and modern recessed lighting has been installed.

As in the West Gallery, new spectator seating has replaced the original seating.

Wall-hung public address speakers and battery-powered emergency lights have been installed at each end of the Gallery. We would recommend that these be removed and recessed units installed that are less obtrusive.

Two modern heating grilles have been added on the east wall. These should be replaced with new grilles fabricated to reproduce the material, finish and detailing of existing historic grillework in the building.

An original heating grille at the north end of the Gallery has been covered over. We would recommend that it be blanked off from the rear in a concealed manner if it is no longer in use and left in place.

The thermostat installed on the underside of the arch at the north end of the Gallery should be removed and concealed.

IV. GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC AND CEREMONIAL AREAS

The interior spaces of the Capitol building fall into three broad categories: original public and ceremonial areas, functional office areas, and newly created public areas. Guidelines in this report are primarily concerned with restoring and protecting the historic qualities of the original public and ceremonial areas and rehabilitating the newly created public areas in the building.

Original public and ceremonial areas include the Rotunda and its adjacent Dome Corridors, the original Entrances and Entrance Vestibules, Major and Minor Public Corridors, Stairs and Stair Halls in the North, East and West Wings, Governor's Reception Room and Governor's Anteroom, Attorney General's Anteroom, House Chamber and its Spectator Galleries, House Retiring Room, Senate Chamber and its Spectator Galleries, Senate Retiring Room, Supreme Court Chamber and its Spectator Galleries, Justices' Consultation Room and the Cafeteria. Newly created public areas include the various Public Hearing Rooms that have been added on the Ground Floor and First Floor of the building.

The guidelines that follow are general in scope. More detailed recommendations for individual spaces, are given in Section III., Analysis of Existing Conditions and Recommendations.

A. Finishes, Materials and Historic Details

Whenever possible, the original public and ceremonial areas in the Capitol should be restored to their original appearance. Original decorative features, including flooring, wainscots, ceiling cornices, wall and ceiling materials, ornamental metal work, hardware, and wood trim at openings should be retained, renovated and repaired whenever possible.

Historically appropriate finishes, lighting fixtures, furniture, draperies, carpeting and other artifacts should match the original appearance or be executed in historically accurate reproductions. Ornamental metals, woodwork, hardware, marble and stone should match in color, composition and profile the original materials used in the building.

Paint colors, stencilling, wall fabrics, mottoes, murals, and wood finishes should duplicate those that are original to the spaces in which they occur. Color selection should be based upon historical research and physical sampling by qualified professionals, not on "typical" colors or contemporary preferences. The materials and details used in the original building were carefully selected to produce a unified design for the Capitol. Subsequent alterations and additions have sometimes ignored these original materials and details in favor of more contemporary or readily available choices.

All restoration work should be done under the direction of a competent restoration architect. Finishes, materials and details should be historically accurate in areas that are recommended for restoration.

B. Utility Services

Utility services, such as heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing, fire detection, fire suppression, electrical, communication, media and security systems should be carefully planned for minimal visual impact and physical damage to the building. Generally utility services should be concealed rather than surface applied wherever possible.

Heating and ventilating grilles as well as electrical fixtures were important design elements in the Capitol interiors. Their design was as carefully controlled by Cass Gilbert as the architectural features in the building. Electricity and electric lights were in their infancy. Carbon filament lamps were used extensively in the Capitol light fixtures. Less bright with less glare than contemporary light bulbs, carbon filament lamps were exposed in the floor mounted candelabra and wall bracketed fixtures in the public and ceremonial spaces to cast a soft warm glow over the richly colored interiors. Original light fixtures should be restored using carbon filament bulbs.

Wall grilles were carefully coordinated by Gilbert to match the

architectural metals used for handrails and hardware throughout the building. For this reason the heating and ventilating grilles were of bronze. Where new grilles have been used in restored areas they should match the design, materials and profiles of the original grilles in the building.

C. Furniture and Furnishings

Appropriate furniture and furnishings are an important part of the restoration of the Public and Ceremonial Areas. Cass Gilbert, the architect for the Capitol, not only carefully designed the architectural features in the building but also guided the selection of the furniture and furnishings. He regarded the furnishings as an integral part of his concept of the interior spaces and as important as the architectural features themselves.

Historic furniture and furnishings in areas recommended for restoration should match those original to the building as determined by historical research. The papers of the Capitol Building Commission and Cass Gilbert offer a wealth of detailed information to guide the restoration of furniture and furnishings.

Fabrics for draperies, portieres and upholstery were carefully coordinated with carpeting selections and paint colors to create a unified design.

Finishes, materials, and details of furniture and furnishings

should be historically accurate in areas to be restored.

D. Graphics and Signage

Signs and graphics should be integrated into the comprehensive plan for interior signage that was developed in 1977. Historic signs and graphics should be retained and restored. The use of temporary signs should be carefully regulated as to use, location, mounting, lettering style and design. In all instances signage should be sympathetic to the historical fabric of the building.

E. Statuary and Artwork

Numerous semi-circular niches have been incorporated into the interior design of the Capitol for the display of statuary. Many of these niches are currently in use for this purpose. However, a policy should be established that would set forth criteria for the selection of personages to be displayed.

It is our recommendation that statues of persons to be displayed in the State Capitol be restricted to prominent Minnesotans who have made a significant contribution to the welfare of the citizens of State and who have been deceased for a period of at least 50 years. In exceptional circumstances, where the person has made some outstanding contribution to the State of Minnesota or is recognized nationally for prominence in his particular field of endeavor, the 50 year rule could be waived.

Statues and busts should be life size. Bases for both statues and busts should be of a standard design, material and height.

It was the obvious intent of the Board of State Capitol Commissioners that artwork would form an integral part of the interior design of the Capitol. Eleven major and four minor murals were commissioned for the public and ceremonial areas of the building. The Capitol architect, Cass Gilbert, selected four of the most famous names in mural painting in the country to do the work. The board also commissioned six paintings by four nationally known artists depicting glorious moments in the history of the State. These paintings were to be hung in the Governor's Reception Room, the most elaborately decorated room in the building.

There was also a concern, however, that the artwork should ornament the architecture rather than overwhelm it. For this reason, the introduction of additional artwork into the public and ceremonial areas of the Capitol has generally been restricted to portraits of the governors.

We would recommend that this policy be continued. However, there is a problem finding appropriate wall space to display the portraits of the governors. In a number of instances, floor-standing candelabra have been moved from their original locations to make more wall space available. This has seriously

compromised the original design of the interior. For this reason, we have recommended that the floor-standing candelabra be returned to their original locations. Portraits of the governors displaced by returning the floor-standing candelabra to their original locations will need to be hung in other areas of the Capitol. We would recommend that these portraits together with future portraits of the governors be hung in the restored East and West Corridors of the Ground Floor of the Capitol.

There is also a need to provide space for temporary displays in the Capitol. Temporary displays could be permitted in a restricted public area of the building. We would recommend that the East Corridor on the Ground Floor be set aside for this purpose. Temporary displays should be exhibited for no longer than three weeks. Display materials should be free-standing, self-contained and should not be mounted to any permanent fabric of the building. Standards and guidelines should be established as to a uniform size and format for these displays.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

It has become increasingly apparent during the current study that there are a number of major areas of concern that should be the subject of further study.

There is a need for a comprehensive space utilization plan for the Capitol. The Capitol has always been a working office building. And yet there is a limit to the amount of space in the Capitol that can be devoted to present and future office use without destroying its historic elements, compromising its architectural integrity or posing a threat to the safety of its occupants. If past changes are any indication, the utilization of space within the structure has not always considered these limitations. A space utilization plan should be developed that would consider the current needs of the administrative, legislative and judicial branches of state government in the Capitol while preserving the historical and architectural integrity of the building.

The requirements of state government have changed dramatically since the Capitol first opened in 1905. Current plans for the relocation of state agencies would tend to indicate that this trend will continue. However, at the present time there appears to be no orderly process to deal with these changes in a manner that is sympathetic to the historic integrity of the building.

Many of the intrusive elements that have been cited in this report reflect the lack of this consideration and the need to develop a procedure to consider change and plan for it.

There is a need to develop a comprehensive preservation plan for the building which would include an inventory of the existing historic materials, recommended standards and procedures for their protection and preservation and a cyclical maintenance program to ensure their preservation.

This report has focused its attention on the original public and ceremonial areas within the Capitol. General guidelines have been developed for the preservation of these spaces. However, it has not been possible within the scope of this study to prepare a detailed inventory of the existing historic materials in these areas and develop a cyclical maintenance program for their preservation.

Similarly, there is a need to examine the functional office areas within the building and develop guidelines for their preservation and maintenance. For the most part these guidelines would involve rehabilitation rather than restoration. Nevertheless, the close proximity and interrelationship of these spaces to the public and ceremonial areas would suggest that guidelines for their appropriate treatment should be a component in a comprehensive preservation plan for the Capitol.

Although we have examined the physical fabric of the Capitol in our study, this examination has not extended to the structural, mechanical and electrical systems in the building, other than as they have impinged upon the historical integrity of the interiors. Generally, the structural condition of the building has appeared to be good. However, we would recommend that a thorough structural examination be conducted to confirm that there are no serious structural problems in the building that are not readily apparent. Similarly, the mechanical and electrical systems in the building have been worked and reworked over an 80 year period as demands for greater levels of illumination and physical comfort have required extensive alterations and additions to the original systems. We would recommend that the mechanical and electrical systems be examined for condition, capacity, efficiency and overall operation. Remedial work and new systems should be sensitive to the historic integrity of the building and designed by engineers experienced in historic preservation work.

There is also a need to examine the exterior of the Capitol as well as the interior in a comprehensive preservation plan. Restoration of the exterior masonry was completed several years ago. The work was carried out in a competent manner under professional guidance. However, the masonry exterior is only one element of the exterior building envelope of the Capitol. Essential to the preservation of historic buildings is an on-going preventive maintenance program to preserve historic building materials. Most preservationists agree that it is better to

preserve than repair, better to repair than restore, and better to restore than to reconstruct. The exterior of the Capitol should be included in a comprehensive preservation plan for the building.

Finally, there is a need to develop an implementation plan together with cost estimates for the restoration and rehabilitation proposed in the comprehensive preservation plan for the building. It will be necessary to consider the logistical problems involved in restoring and rehabilitating the building over an extended period of time. Disruption of the day to day function of the building must be minimized. Repeated or unnecessary relocation of the various state offices and agencies should be avoided. The projects should be undertaken in a manner to assure orderly change in the building. The implementation plan should also include a provision for monitoring future changes in the Capitol once renovation is complete. There is a need for a Capitol Architect or a similar central authority with prime responsibility for the on-going preservation of the Capitol to ensure that future changes are carried out in accordance with the comprehensive preservation plan.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Capitol Building has long been recognized as an important historic landmark in the State of Minnesota.

"Upon an eminence rising some two hundred feet above the Mississippi river, with the picturesque city of St. Paul below, and commanding a vast view of the surrounding country of gently rolling hills, winding rivers and silvery lakes, stands the glory of the North Star State--the capitol of Minnesota!"

Thus Julie C. Gauthier introduced The Minnesota Capitol Official Guide and History in 1907.

This report presents a study of the original public and ceremonial areas described by Miss Gauthier in her Guide, analyzes the changes that have occurred in these spaces in the ensuing 80 years, and recommends guidelines for the restoration of these spaces.

This report also recommends the need for further study leading to the preparation of a space utilization plan for the building as well as a comprehensive preservation plan to guide its revitalization and maintenance throughout its lifetime.

It is hoped that this report will serve as a point of beginning, leading to a planned course of action that, when complete, will result in the revitalization of our state's most famous historic landmark.

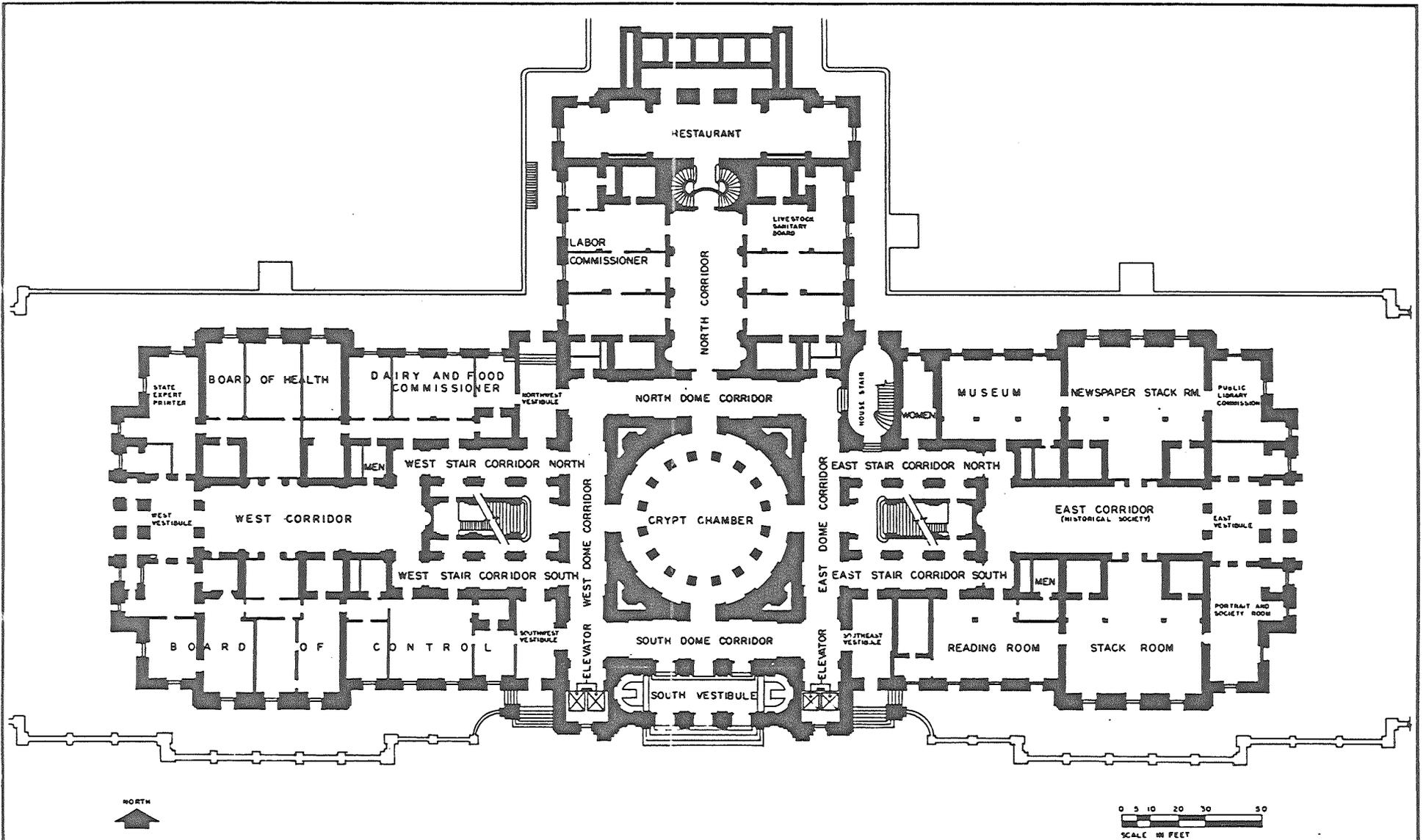
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APPENDIX A:

Original Plans

These plans show the configuration of the Capitol in 1905 and the original space assignments in the building. Information shown on these plans is based upon the original drawings for the construction of the Capitol prepared by Cass Gilbert which are in the collection of the Minnesota Historical Society.

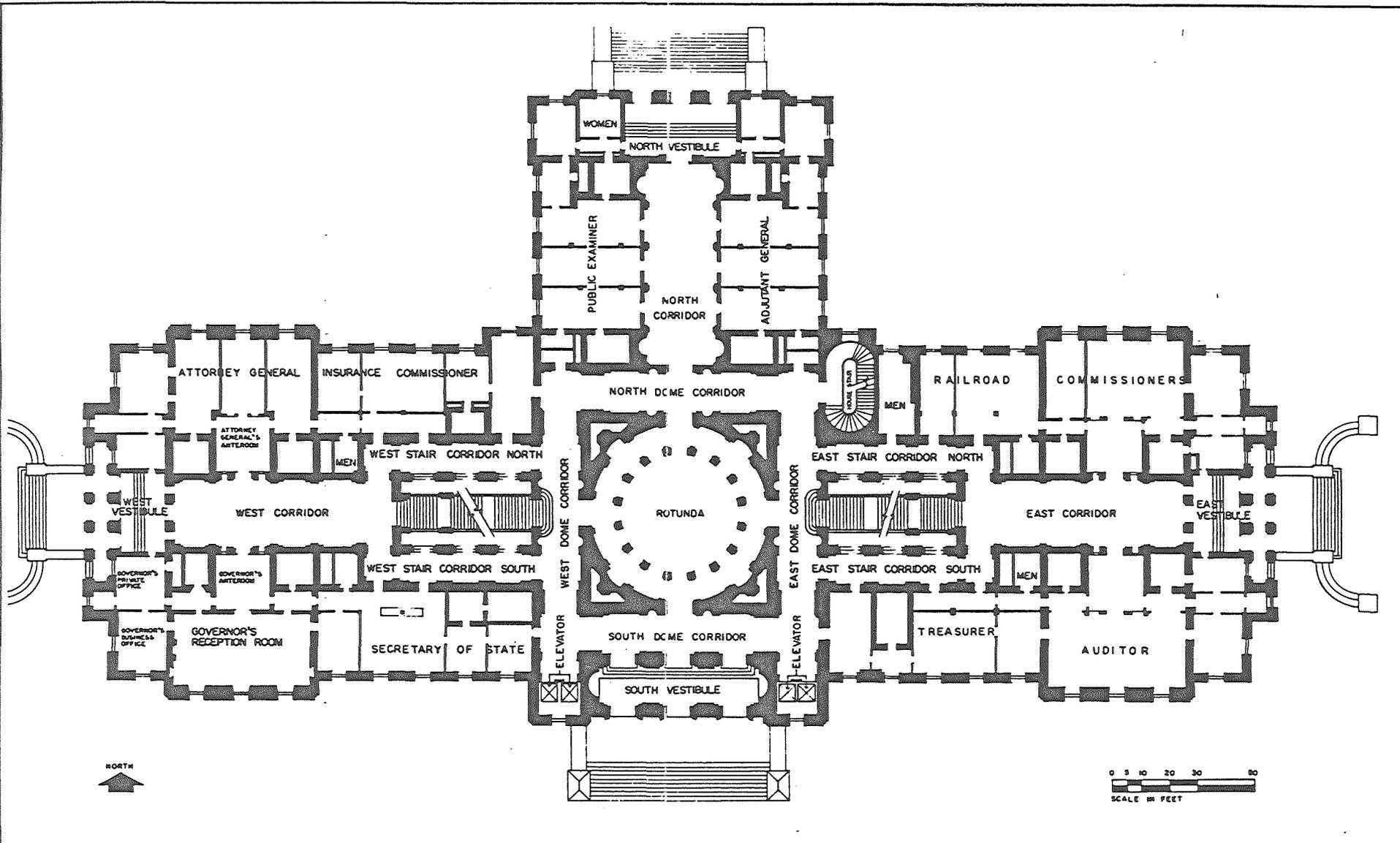


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MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL
GROUND FLOOR

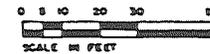
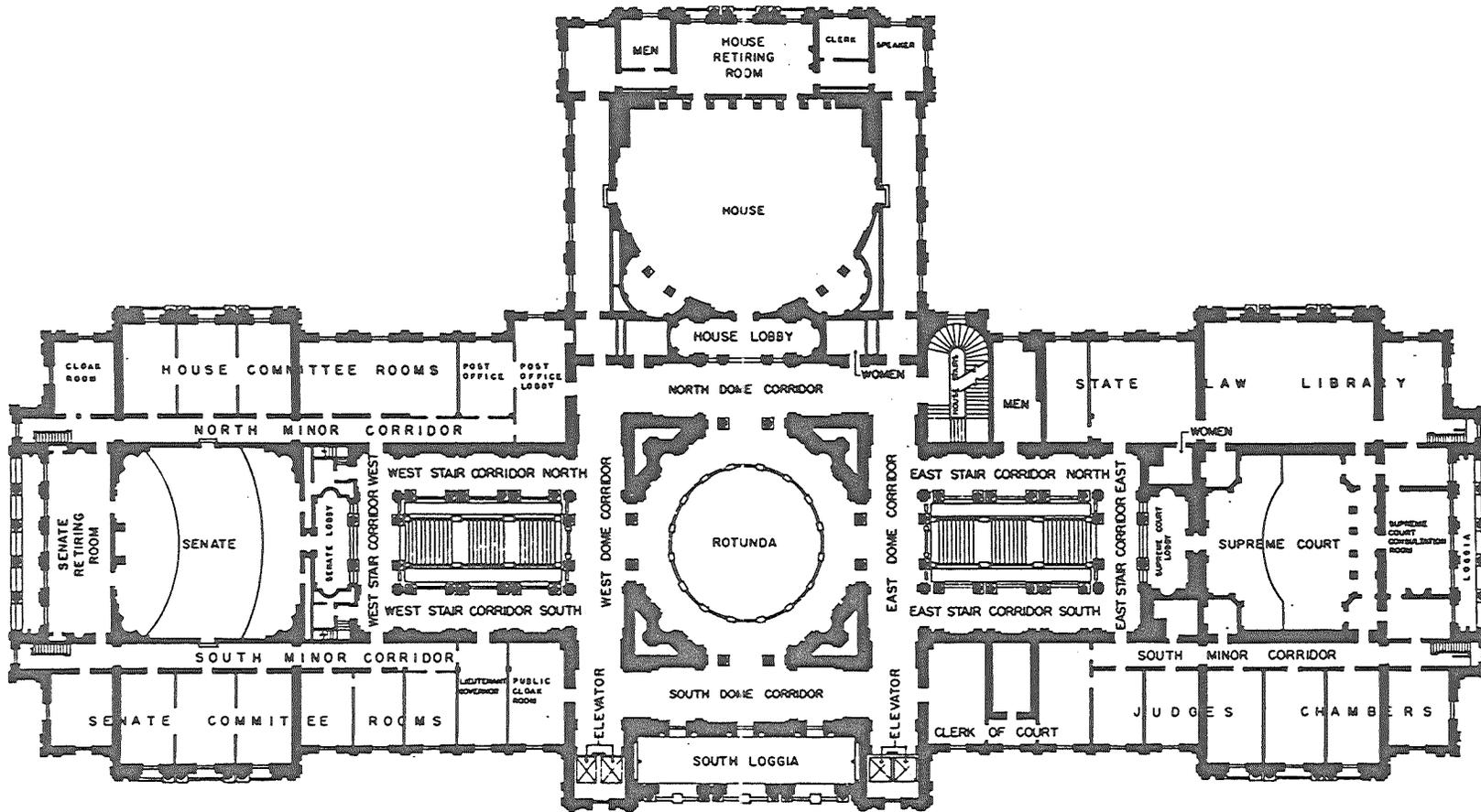
ORIGINAL PLANS



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MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL FIRST FLOOR

ORIGINAL PLANS

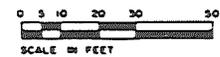
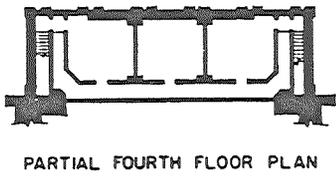
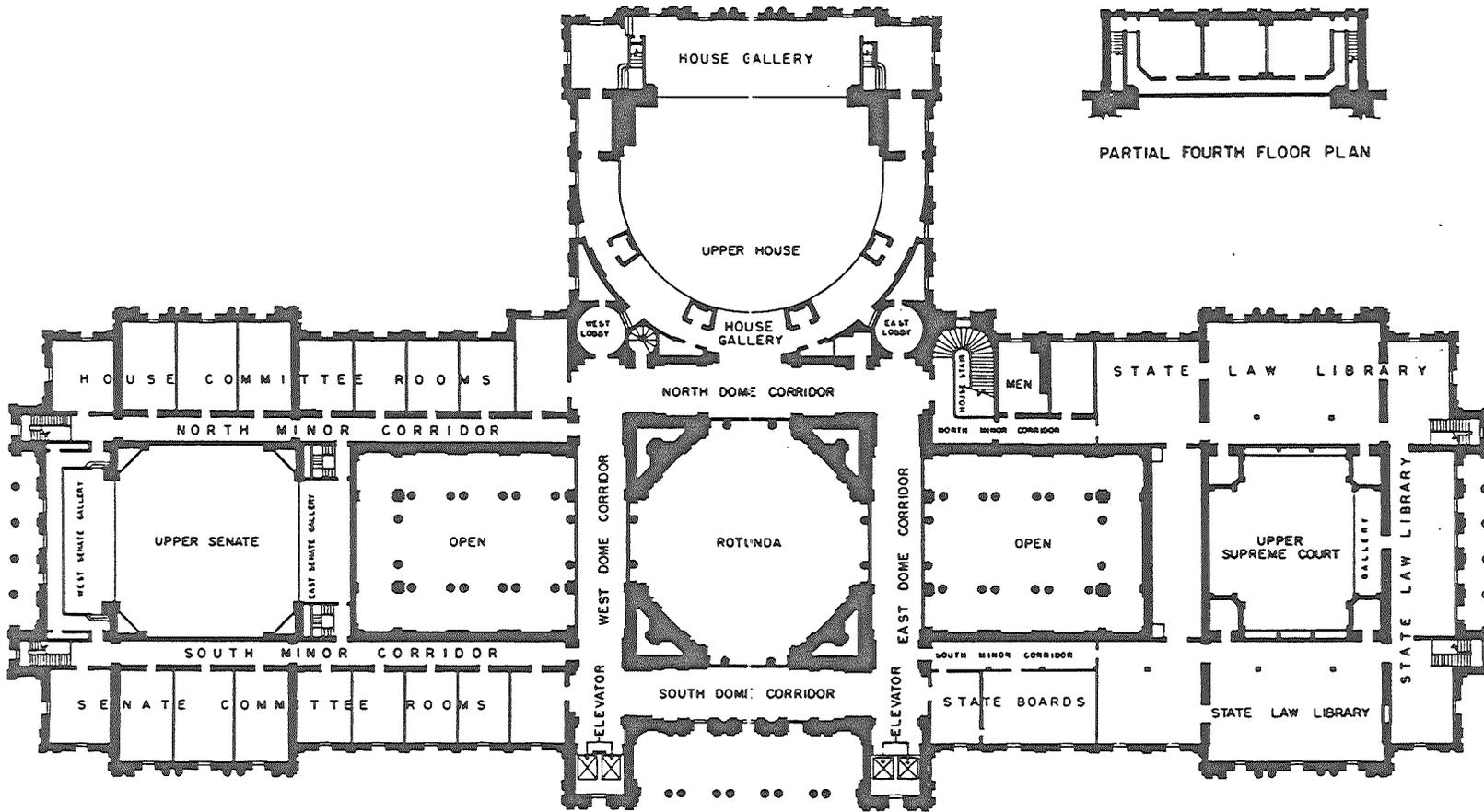


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MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL
SECOND FLOOR

ORIGINAL PLANS



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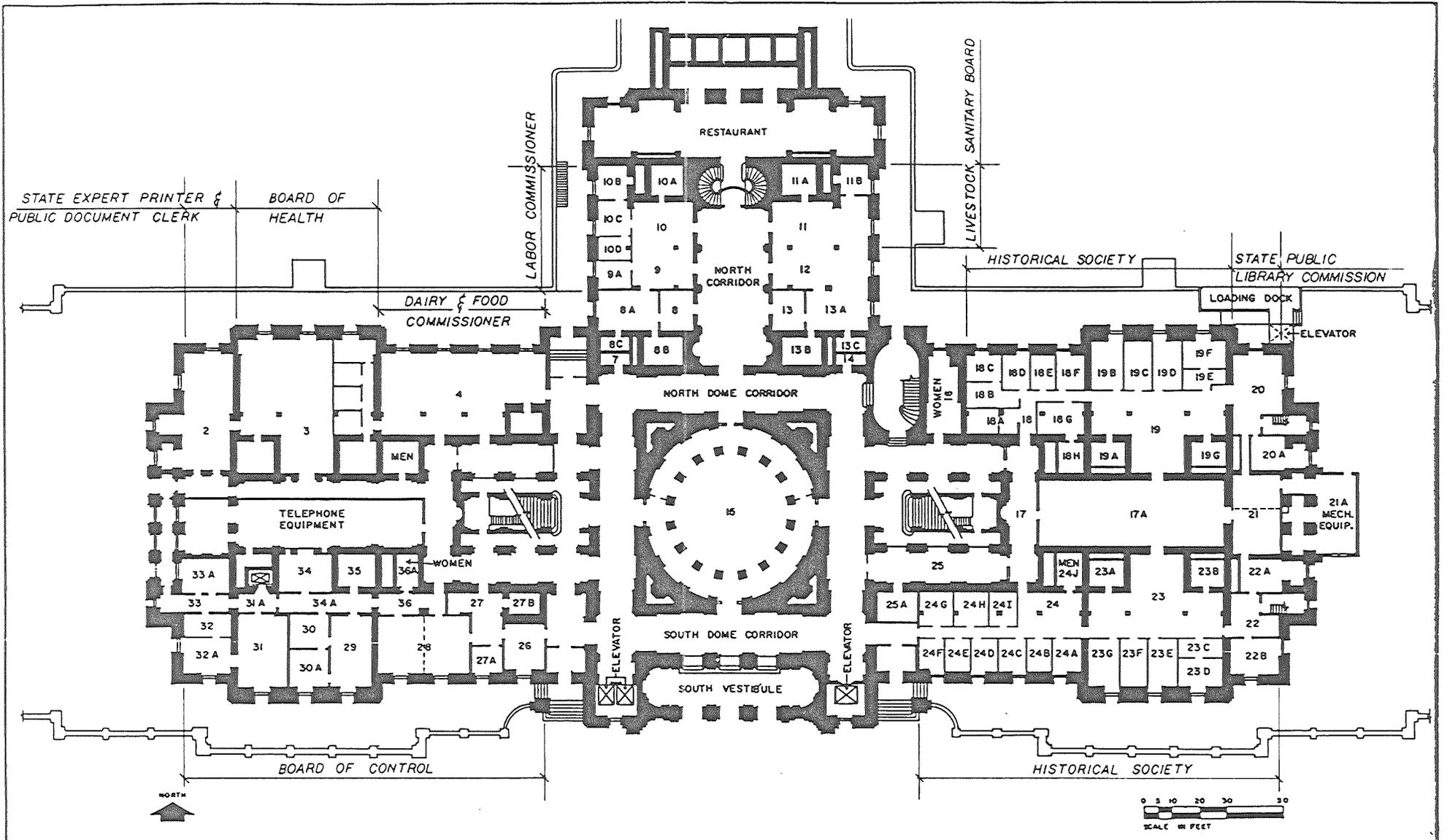
MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL
THIRD FLOOR

ORIGINAL PLANS

APPENDIX B:

Historic Space Use

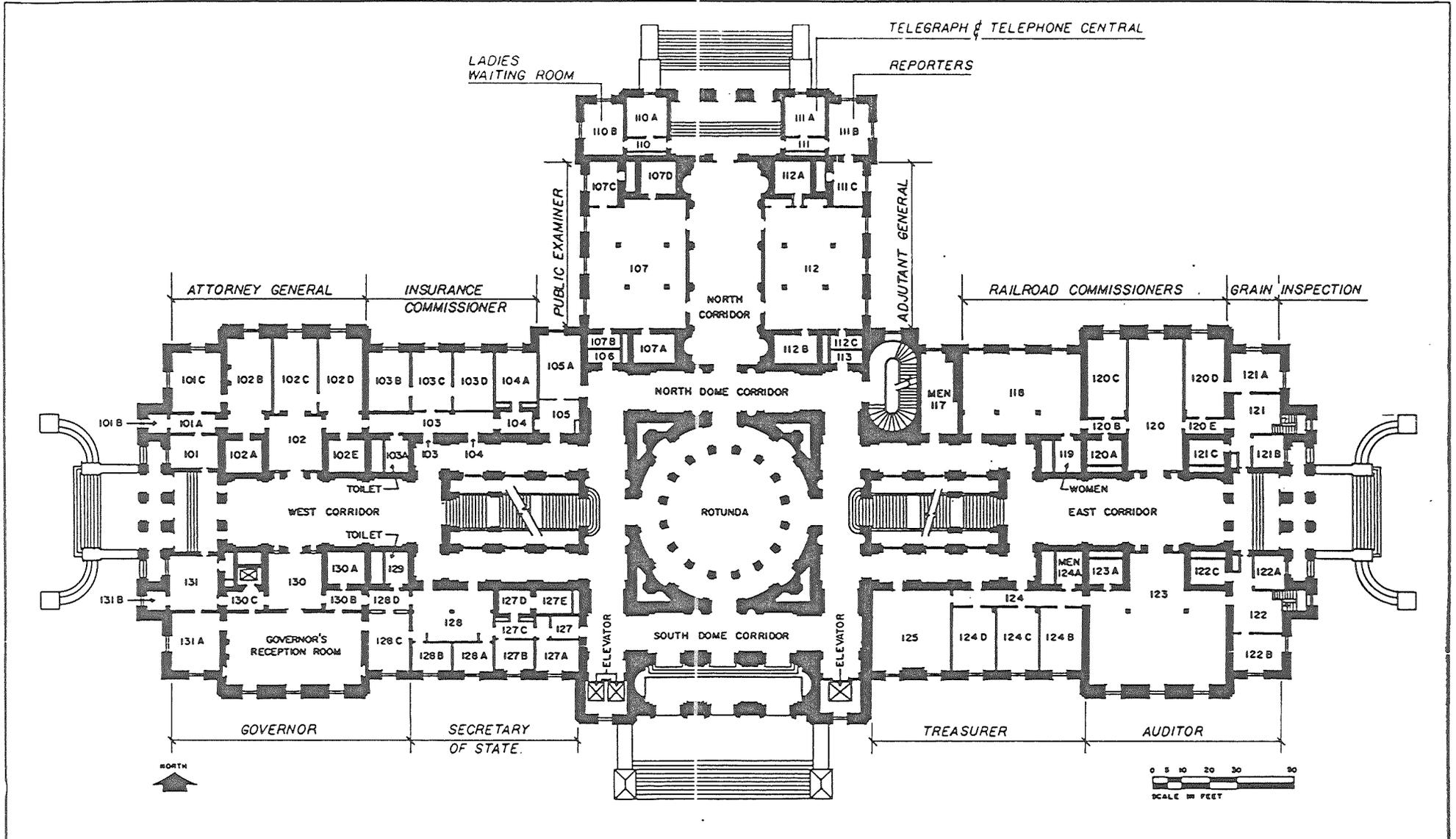
These plans show the original 1905 space assignments in the Capitol which have been superimposed on the present-day plans of the building for comparative purposes.

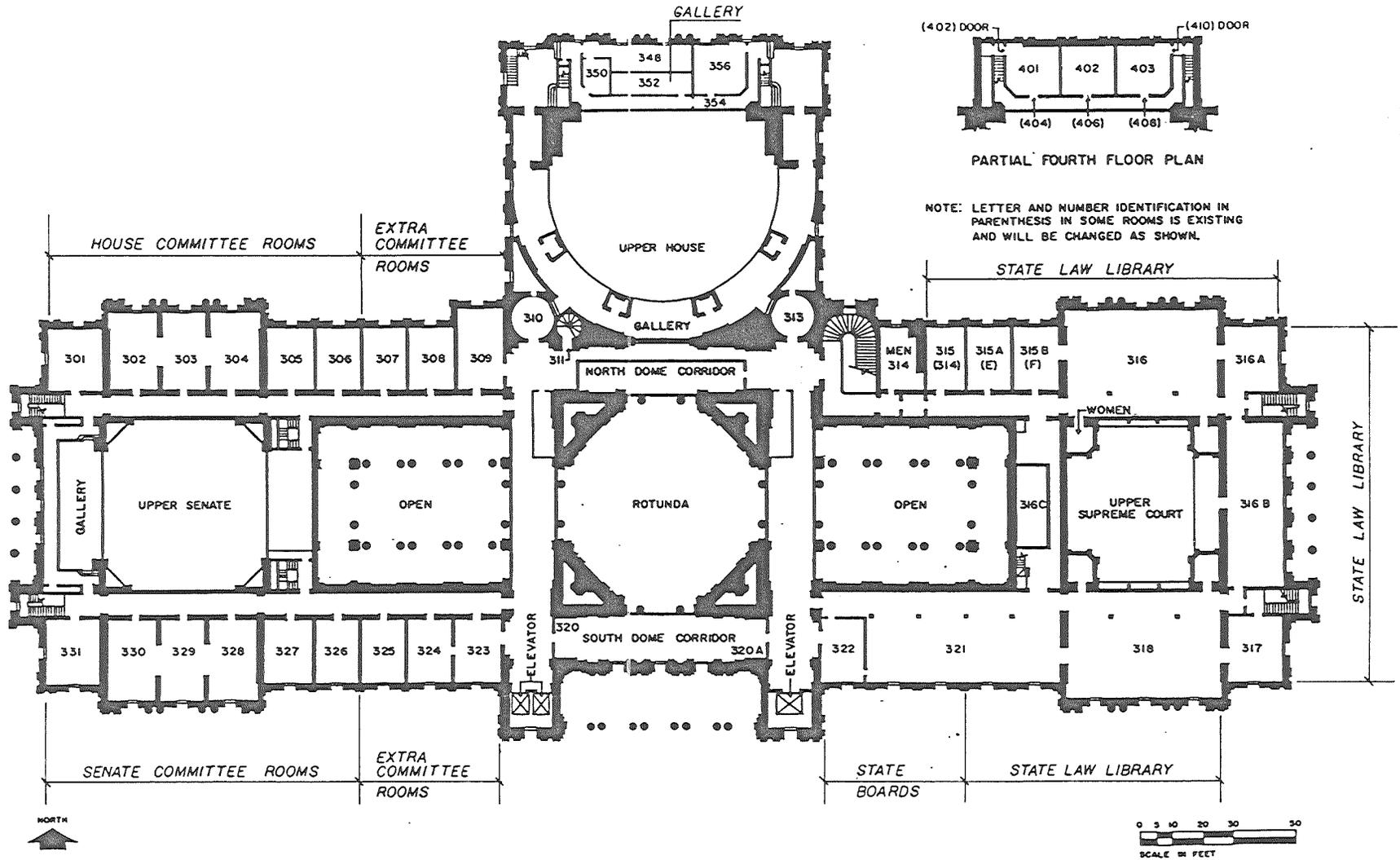


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MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL GROUND FLOOR

HISTORIC SPACE USE





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MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL THIRD FLOOR

HISTORIC SPACE USE

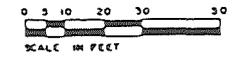
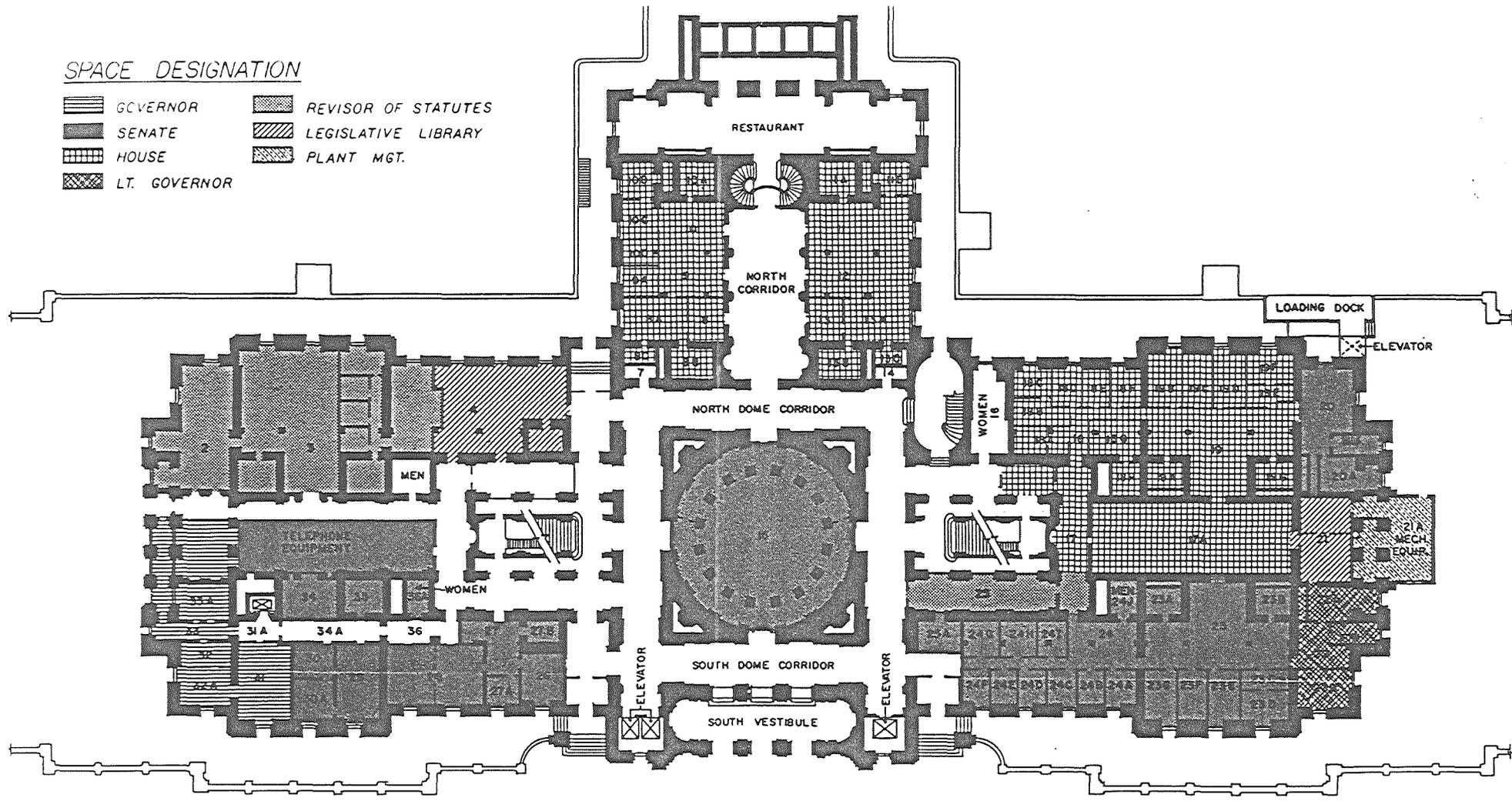
APPENDIX C:

Existing Space Use

These plans show the present-day configuration of the Capitol building. The various shaded areas illustrate the existing space assignments within the building.

SPACE DESIGNATION

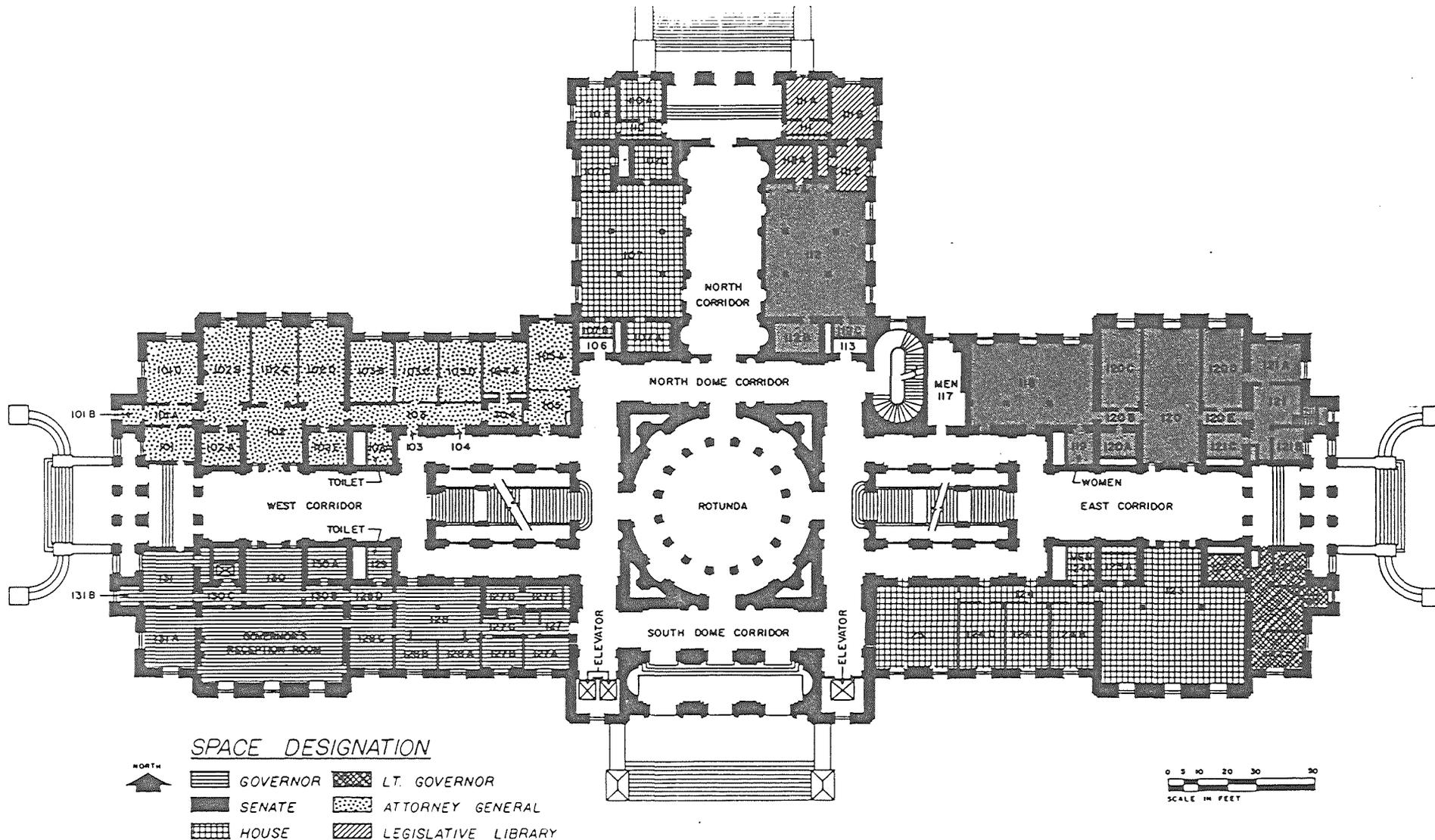
- | | |
|--|---|
|  GOVERNOR |  REVISOR OF STATUTES |
|  SENATE |  LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY |
|  HOUSE |  PLANT MGT. |
|  LT. GOVERNOR | |



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**MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL
 GROUND FLOOR**

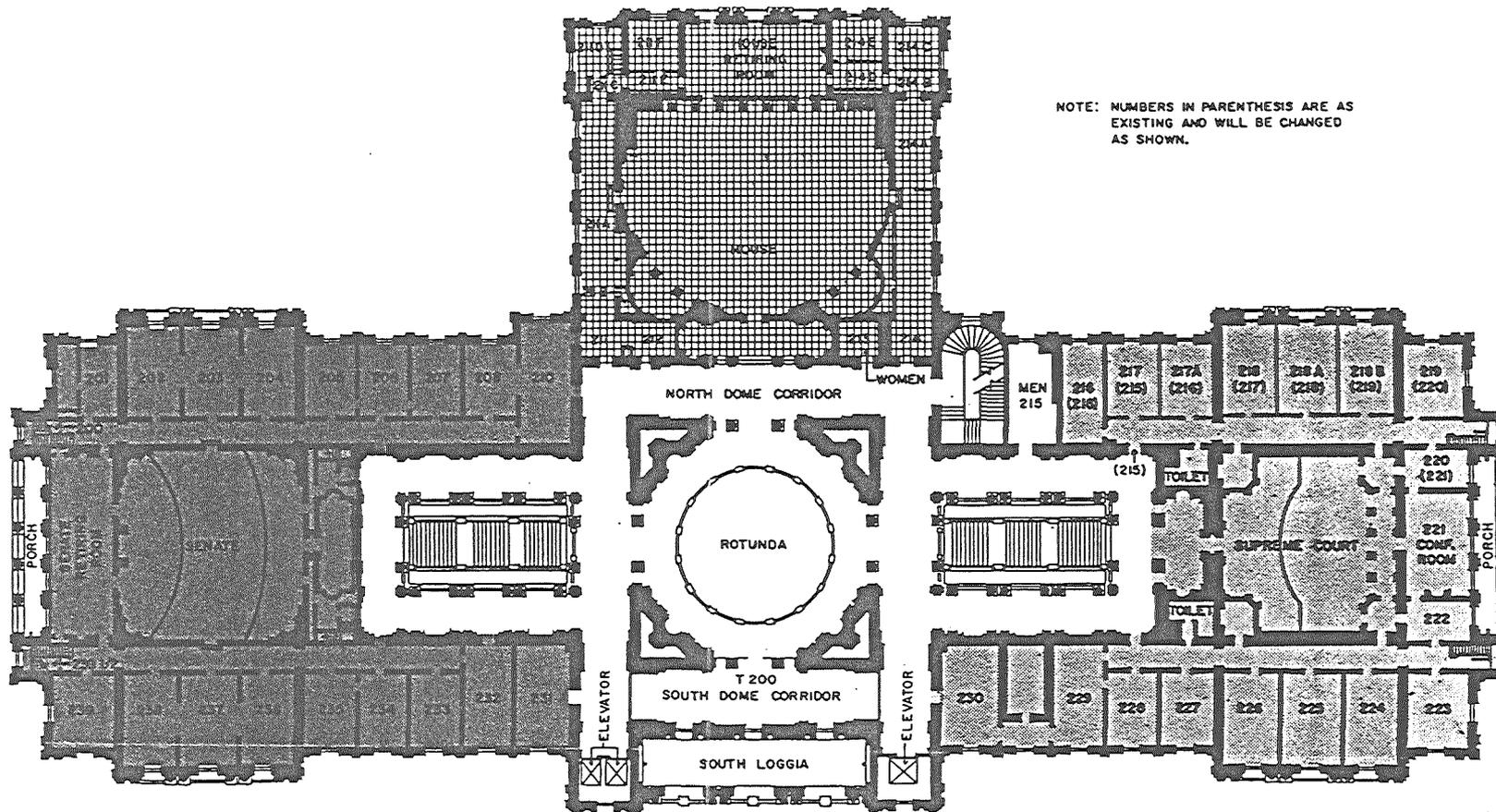
EXISTING SPACE USE



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MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL FIRST FLOOR

EXISTING SPACE USE

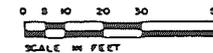


NOTE: NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS ARE AS EXISTING AND WILL BE CHANGED AS SHOWN.

SPACE DESIGNATION



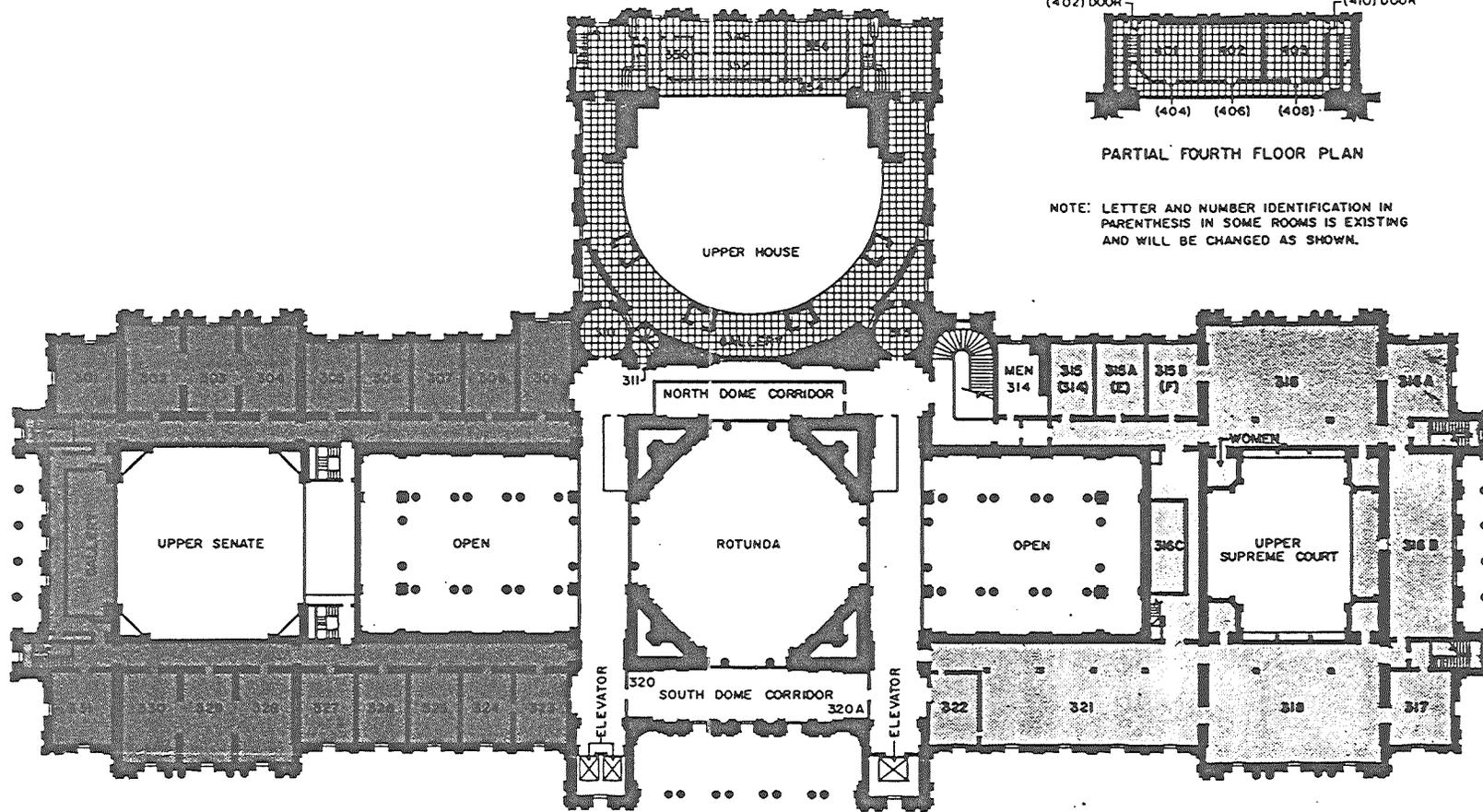
-  SENATE
-  HOUSE
-  SUPREME COURT



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MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL
SECOND FLOOR

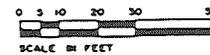
EXISTING SPACE USE



SPACE DESIGNATION



-  SENATE
-  HOUSE
-  SUPREME COURT



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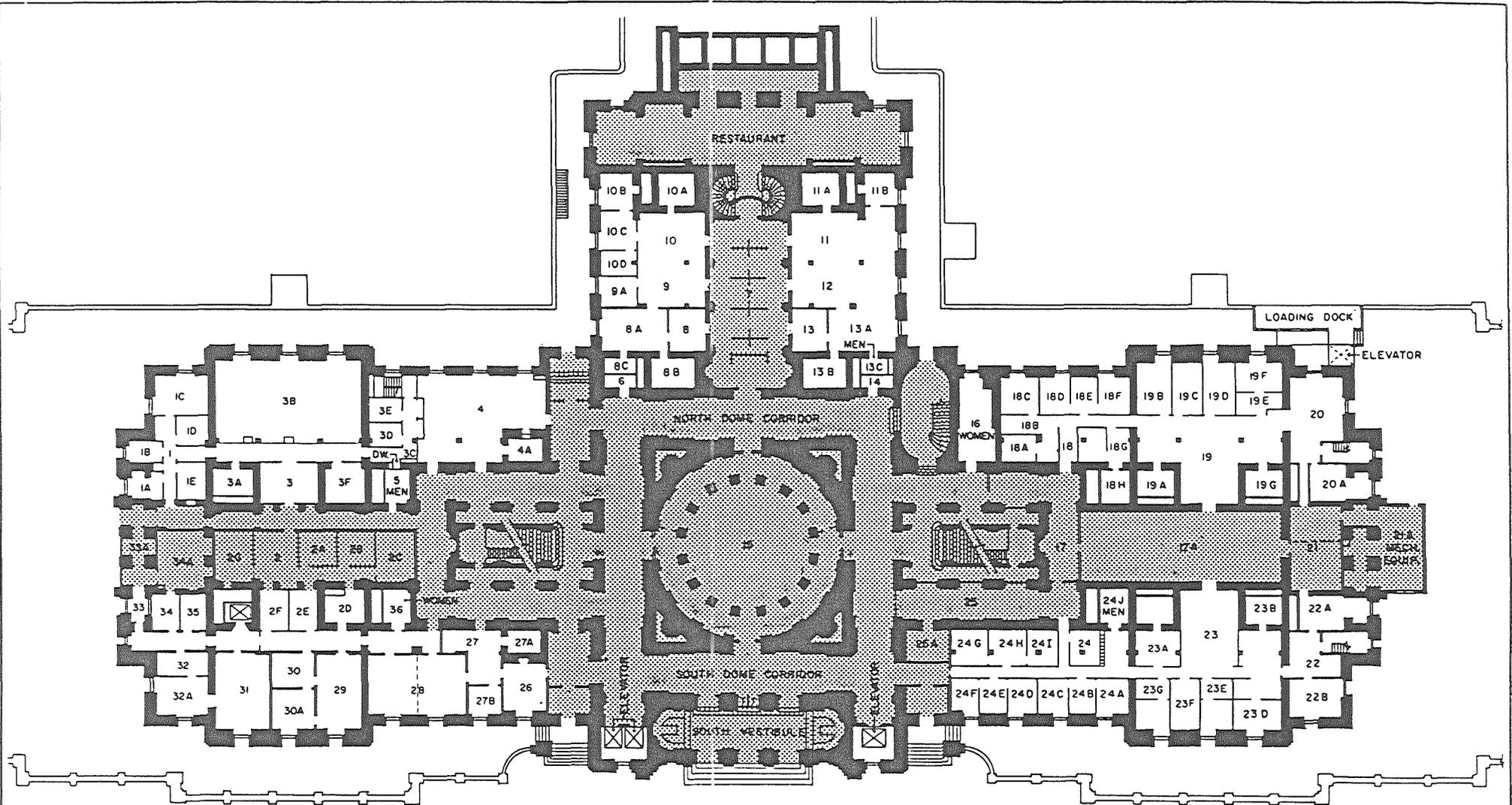
MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL
 THIRD FLOOR

EXISTING SPACE USE

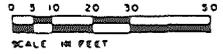
APPENDIX D:

Public and Ceremonial Areas

These plans show the present-day configuration of the Capitol building. The shaded areas represent the original Public and Ceremonial Areas and the newly created Public Hearing Rooms within the building that have been considered in this study.



Original Public & Ceremonial Areas

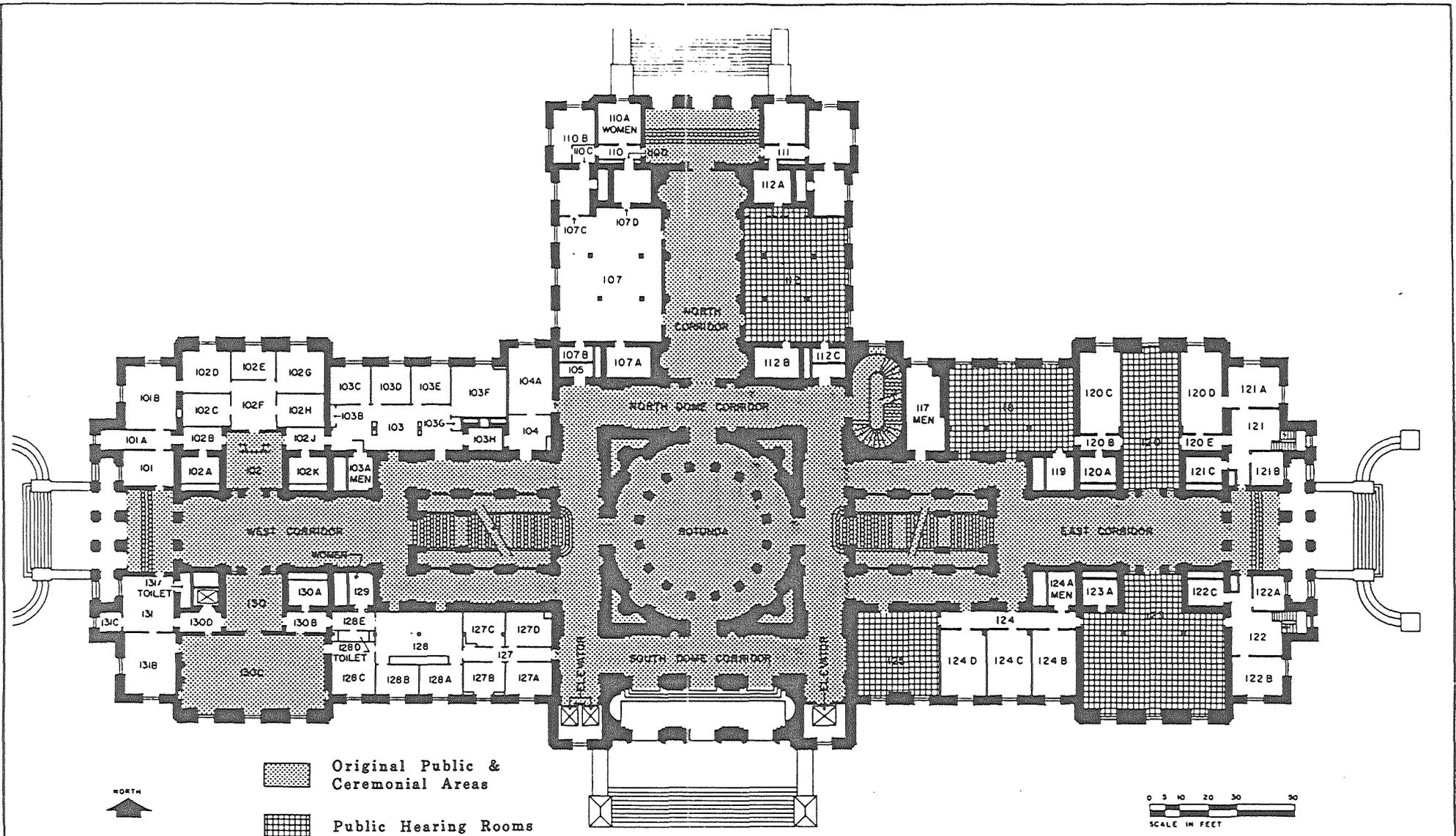


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GROUND FLOOR

PUBLIC & CEREMONIAL SPACES

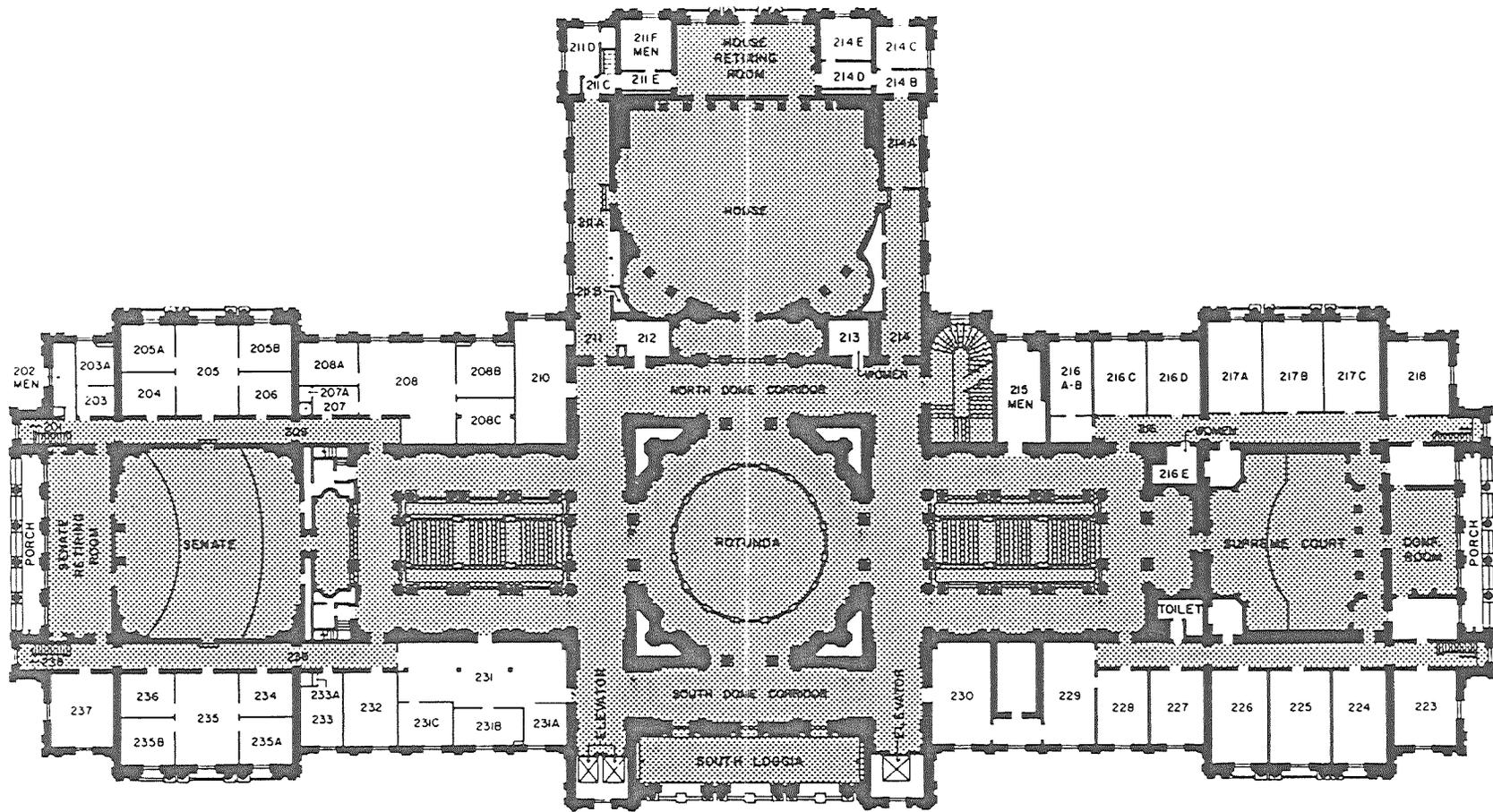


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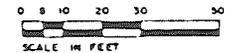
MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL

FIRST FLOOR

PUBLIC & CEREMONIAL SPACES



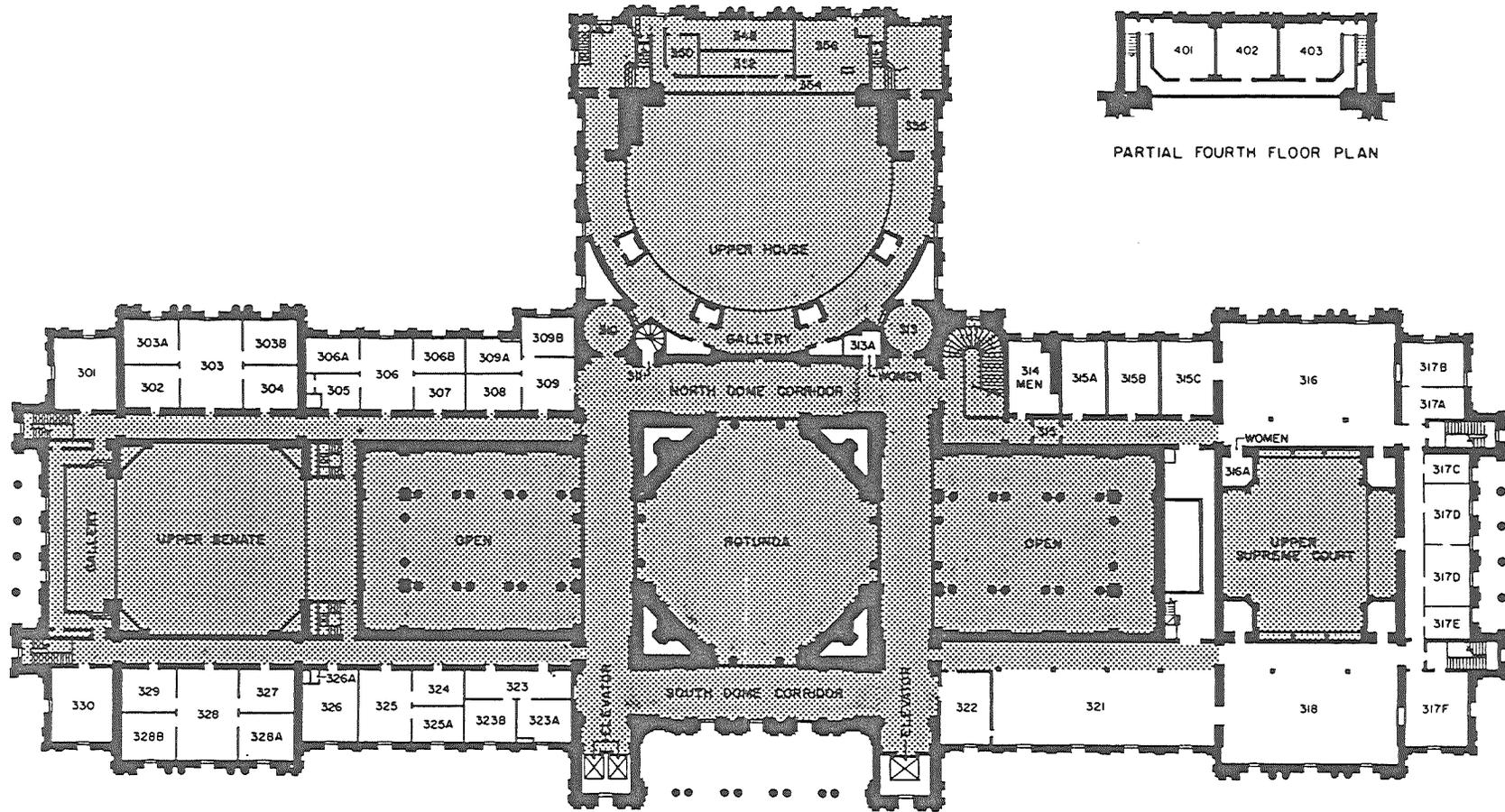
Original Public & Ceremonial Areas



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MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL SECOND FLOOR

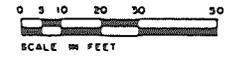
PUBLIC & CEREMONIAL
 SPACES



PARTIAL FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



 Original Public & Ceremonial Areas



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THIRD FLOOR

PUBLIC & CEREMONIAL
SPACES