




PRESERVE

- Campus Timeline
- Historically Diverse Communities
- Previous Planning Efforts
- Capitol Area through Time
- 2022 Historic Context Report
- Viewshed Analysis
- Memorials and Commemorative Works
- Opportunities and Challenges



The Capitol Mall will be an enduring representation of Minnesota's rich past, design legacy and landscape heritage while adapting to 21st century needs like climate change, access and program diversity.

CAMPUS TIMELINE

A STORIED PAST

History is often told from one lens. The Minnesota State Capitol's story demands much more. In doing so, we can begin to unpack the various forces at play, whether that was the glacier carving white cliffs (imnizaska), or the impacts of urban renewal on nearby communities of color.

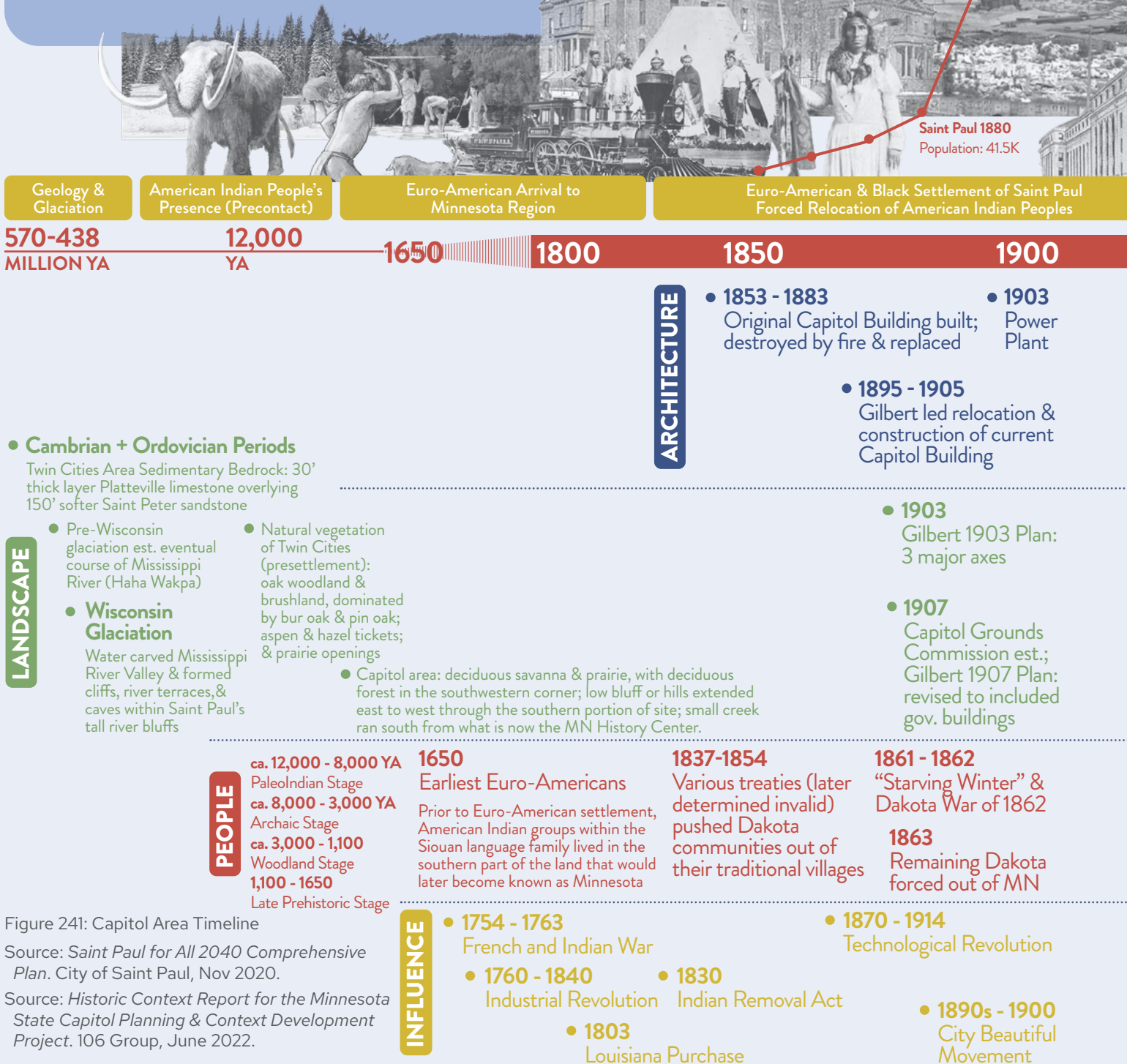
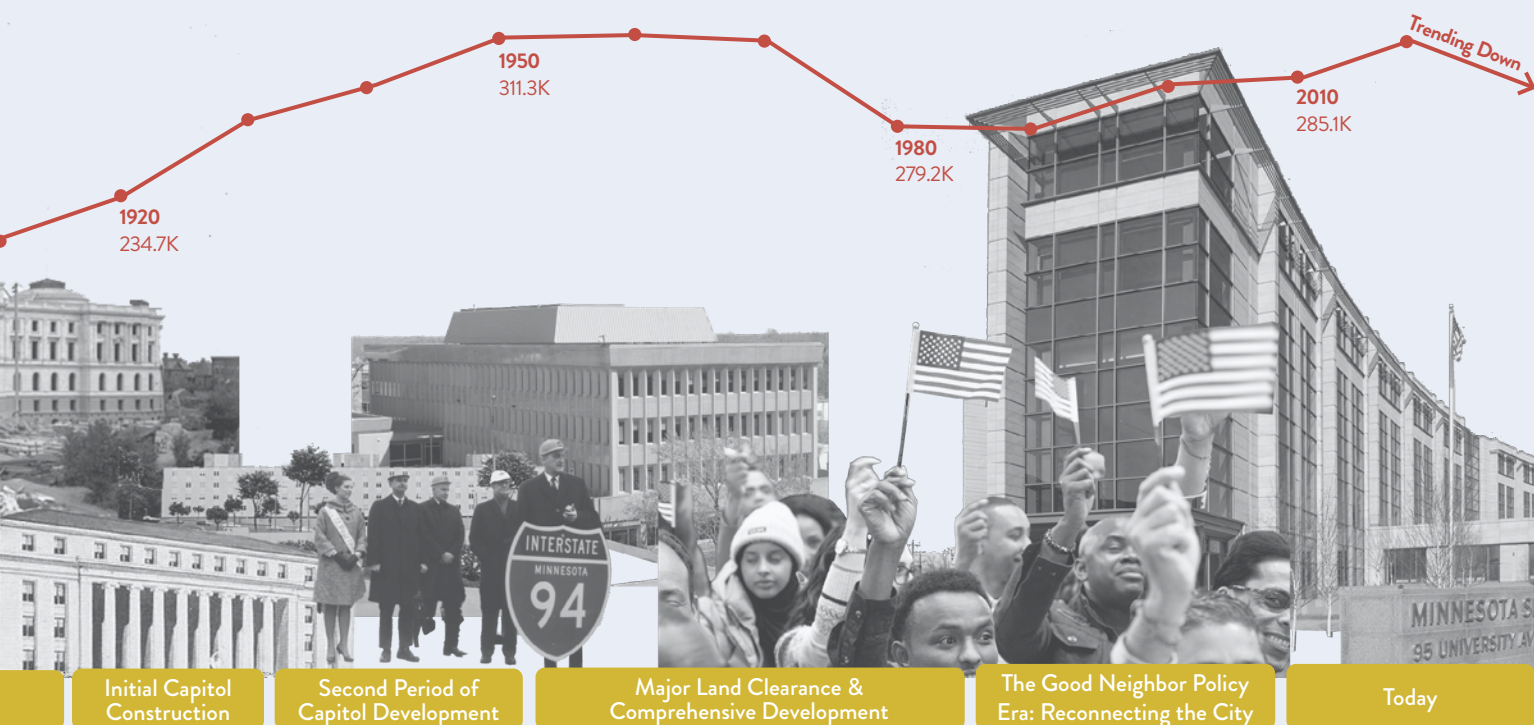


Figure 241: Capitol Area Timeline

Source: *Saint Paul for All 2040 Comprehensive Plan*. City of Saint Paul, Nov 2020.

Source: *Historic Context Report for the Minnesota State Capitol Planning & Context Development Project*. 106 Group, June 2022.



1950

2000

2020

• 1929-1939

Adjacent low-income neighborhoods decied as "slum" & destroyed

• 1932

State Office Building

• 1950

Significant land clearance

• 1953

Vet. Service Building

• 1958

Transportation & Centennial Office Buildings

• 1961

Armory

• 1962

Clearance for future Sears site

• 1967

Dep. of Admin. Building

• 1973

Vet. Services Building upper level connection

• 1992

Supreme Court relocated to Judicial Center; MNHS relocated to current site

• 2016

MN Senate Building

• 2017

Capitol Restoration

• 2023-

State Office Building Expansion

• 1931

Gilbert 1931 Plan: additional building placement & southern extension across river

• 1932

Morrell & Nichols Plans for grading & planting

• 1946

Johnston/Nelson/Nichols Plan: extended Capitol Mall fan & located Vet. Service Building

• 1986

Project for the Completion of the Capitol Grounds

• 1967

I-94 opens; CAAPB est.

• 1989

Green river planting enhancements

• 1990

East Campus studies for future development

• 2014

Green Line LRT

• 2017

Capitol Restoration

• 2020

Ash trees along I-94 removed & replaced

• 2023

Leif Erikson Park removed

• 1930s

Twin Cities redlining

• ca. 1944

90% city's Black pop. lived from Rondo Neighborhood to Capitol area

• 1956

Rondo Neighborhood destroyed by I-94 construction; many American Indians resettled in the Twin Cities

• ca. 1900

Immigrant & Black communities settled around Capitol Area

• 1957

Legislative Building Commission created

• 1914 - 1918

World War I

• 1940s - 1970s

Urban Renewal

• 1954 - 1968

Civil Rights Movement

• 2007 - 2009

Great Recession

• 1929-1939

Great Depression

• 1944

Fed. Highway Act

• 1961

The Death and Life of Great American Cities by J. Jacobs

• 1939 - 1945

World War II

• 1949

Fed. Housing Act

• 1956

Indian Relocation Act

• 2020 - 2023

COVID-19 Pandemic; Black Lives Matter

HISTORICALLY DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

SHIFTING COMMUNITIES AND CULTURES

Many historically diverse neighborhoods surround the Capitol Area. These communities have been disenfranchised and/or forcibly relocated over the last 200 years. The Indigenous American and Black communities were hit particularly hard. The Dakota suffered both great loss in terms of people and land—what was left of their community was relocated to distant reservations. Black neighborhoods were redlined and intentionally bisected by the construction of Interstate 94. While many Black people still live in close proximity to the Capitol, many more were pushed northward. Today, the city of Saint Paul is home to many modern immigrant communities, including the Hmong, Karen, and Somali / East African peoples.

LEGEND

- German residents concentrations over 10%
- Irish residents concentrations over 10%
- Swedish residents concentrations over 10%
- Jewish neighborhoods
- Black neighborhoods
- Italian neighborhoods
- Contact-period Dakota Places

N 0' 500' 1000' 2000'

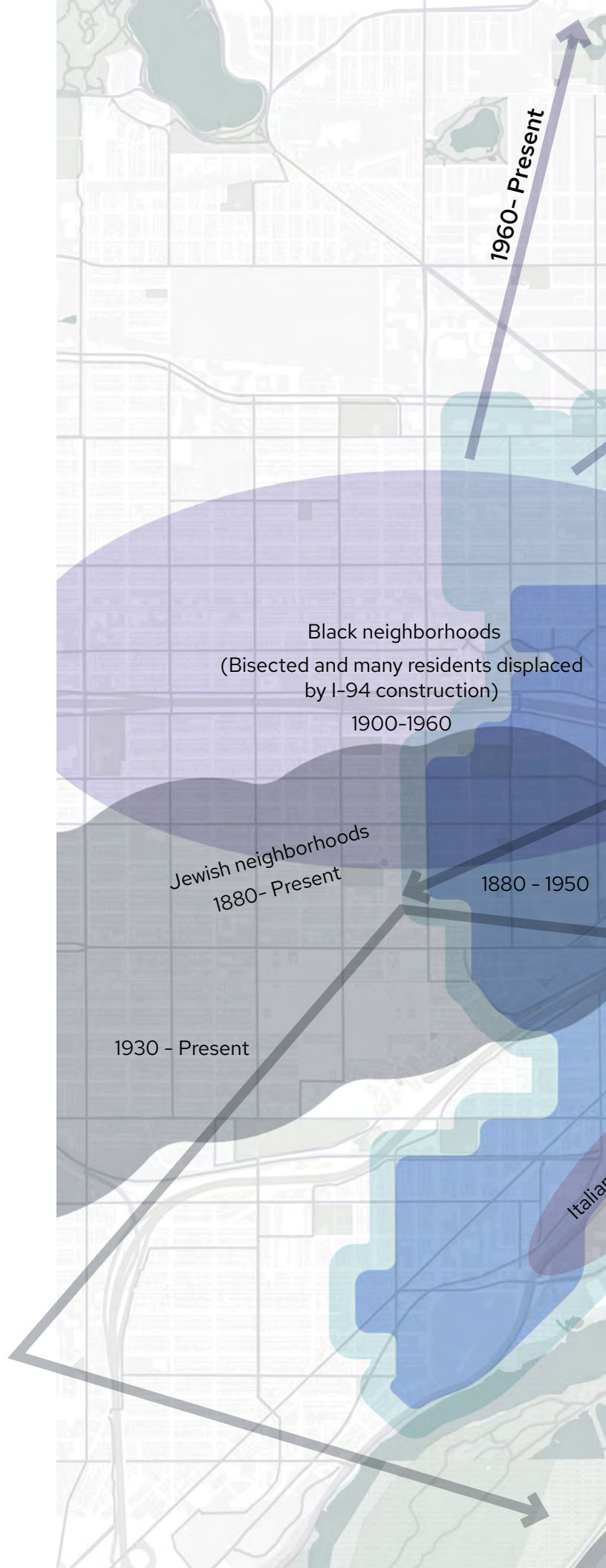
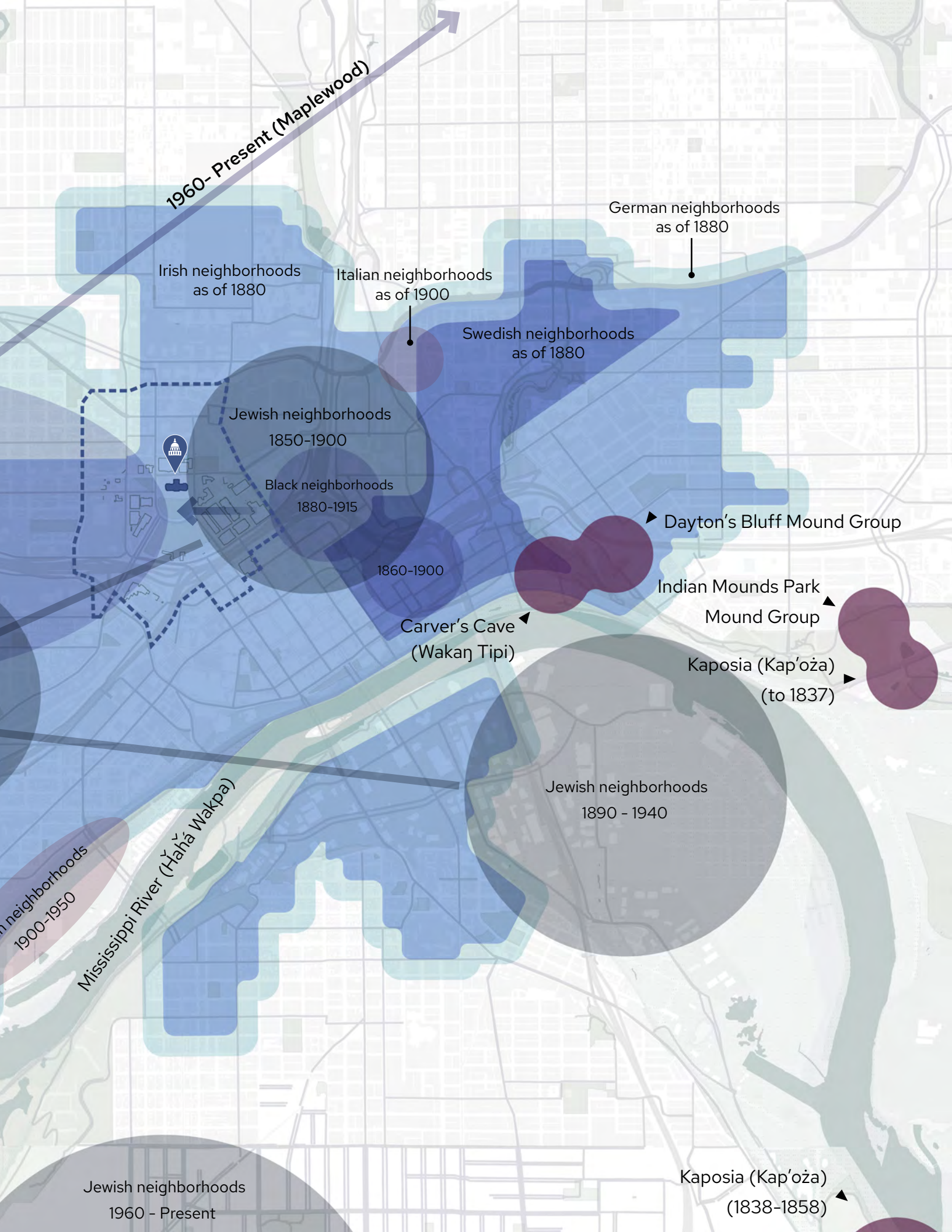


Figure 242: Historically Diverse Communities

Source: *Historic Context Report for the Minnesota State Capitol Planning & Context Development Project*. 106 Group, June 2022.



1960 - Present (Maplewood)

Irish neighborhoods
as of 1880

Italian neighborhoods
as of 1900

German neighborhoods
as of 1880

Swedish neighborhoods
as of 1880

Jewish neighborhoods
1850-1900

Black neighborhoods
1880-1915

1860-1900

Carver's Cave
(Wakaŋ Tipi)

Dayton's Bluff Mound Group

Indian Mounds Park
Mound Group

Kaposia (Kap'óža)
(to 1837)

Jewish neighborhoods
1890 - 1940

Jewish neighborhoods
1900-1950

Mississippi River (Hahá Wakpa)

Jewish neighborhoods
1960 - Present

Kaposia (Kap'óža)
(1838-1858)

HISTORIC PLANNING EFFORTS

1907 TO 2021

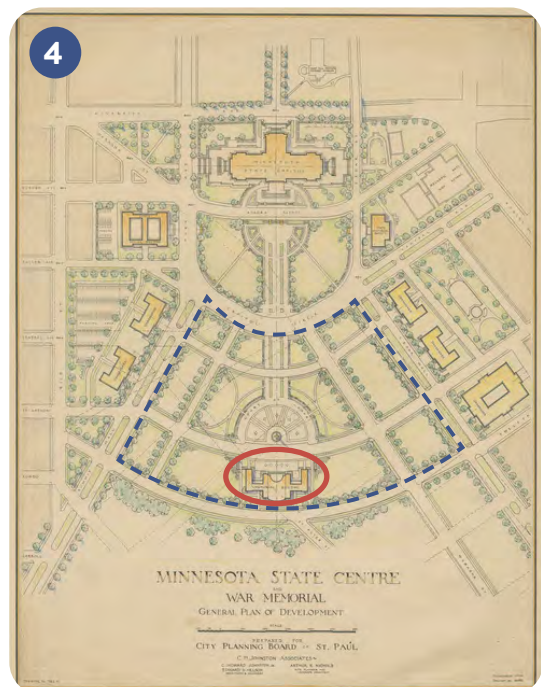
Cass Gilbert set forth bold plans that prioritized views, axes, and the Capitol's position over (and connection to) Downtown. Many of these plans never came to fruition. The 1946 Nichols Plan bifurcated Gilbert's central axis and viewshed across the river, undoubtedly influenced by future plans to build Interstate 94. Later plans addressed the Capitol Mall's landscape and public realm, as well as the loss of connectivity to Downtown after the construction of Interstate 94 in 1967. Other planning and design efforts involving the Minnesota Capitol Mall include the following:

- Green River Planting Enhancements (1989)
- Capitol Restoration (2017)
- 2040 Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota State Capitol Area (2021)



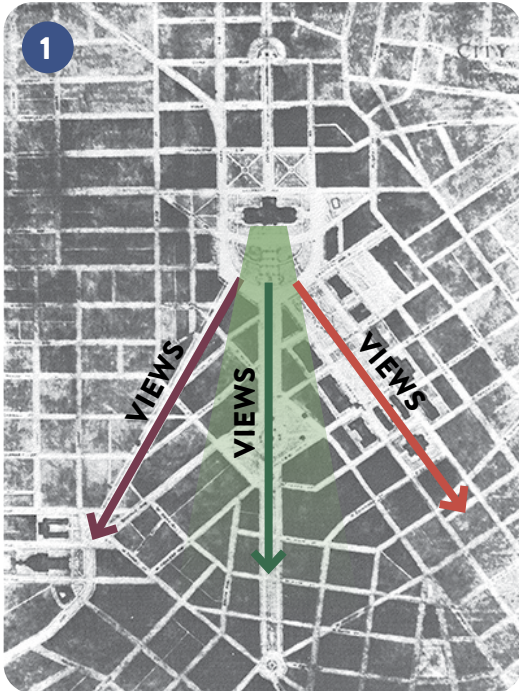
1931 CASS GILBERT PLAN

Revised to include government buildings
(State Office Building).



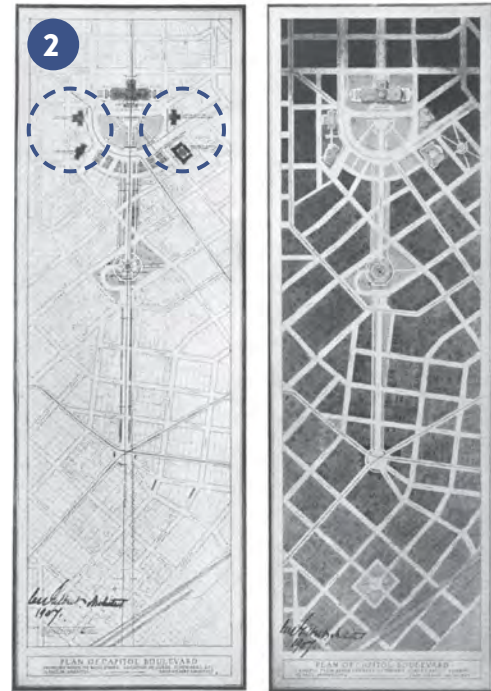
1946 JOHNSTON / NELSON / NICHOLS PLAN

Extended Capitol Mall fan & located
Veterans Service Building, bifurcating
Gilbert's original plan.



1903 CASS GILBERT PLAN

Established three major axes: **commerce**, **culture**, and **nature**; network of **green gardens** to river; and primary **views**.

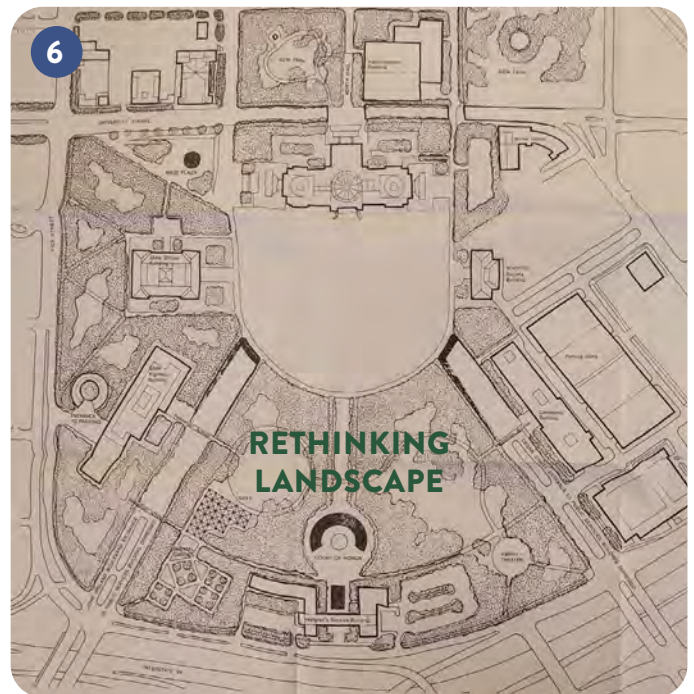


1907 CASS GILBERT PLAN

Revised to include **government buildings**.



1970 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL AREA



1986 PROJECT FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

CAPITOL AREA THROUGH TIME

CHANGING URBAN FABRIC

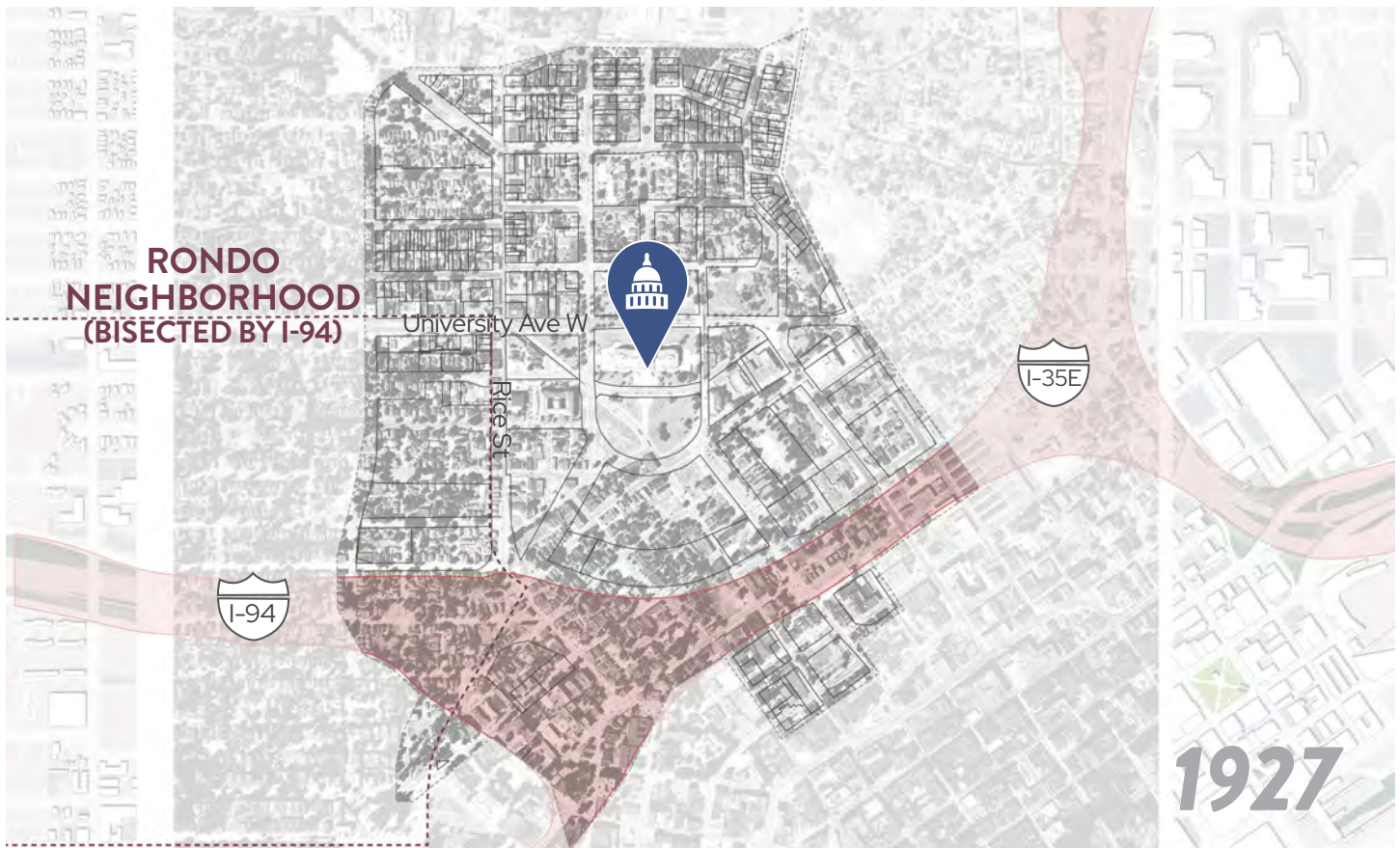


Figure 243: Historic Aerial

Source: *Historic Aerial*, 1927, MNHS.

A HISTORY OF ERASURE

When Gilbert rebuilt the Capitol Building on its current site between 1895 and 1905, much of the adjacent land included small homes and businesses—a diverse neighborhood that housed many of the people who physically built the Capitol Building, as well as wealthy individuals who enjoyed the proximity to the now extant Central Park and sweeping views to the Mississippi River (Haháwakpa). Over time, much of this historic urban fabric was demolished. In an effort to expand the Capitol Campus, all structures within the Lower Capitol Mall boundary were torn down between 1946 and 1950. Shortly after, much of the historically Black Rondo neighborhood was forcibly relocated to accommodate the Interstate-94 construction.

Between 1950 and 1975, much of what we see today at the Capitol Campus came to fruition. As state government functions expanded, new buildings were constructed, along with the parking lots and ramps needed to support the many workers who occupied these buildings. Additionally, stores like Sears came in and wiped out huge plots of land for their big-box stores and expansive surface parking lots. Despite many recent efforts to remediate this loss of historic urban fabric, much of the adjacent vacant land has yet to see substantial infill or redevelopment.



1890

Figure 245: Central Park

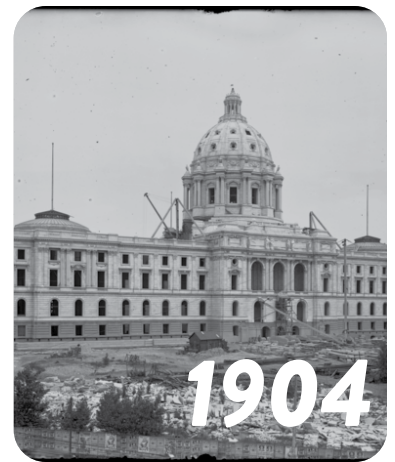
Source: *Central Park*, 1890, MNHS



1896

Figure 248: Wabasha Street to Capitol

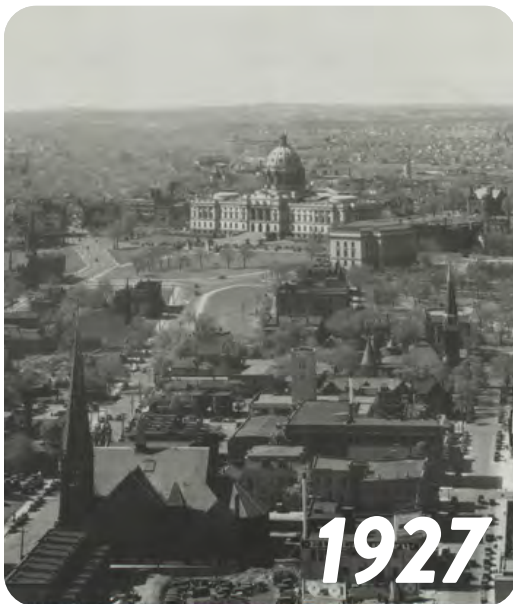
Source: *Wabasha St. to Capitol*, 1896, MNHS



1904

Figure 247: Capitol Construction

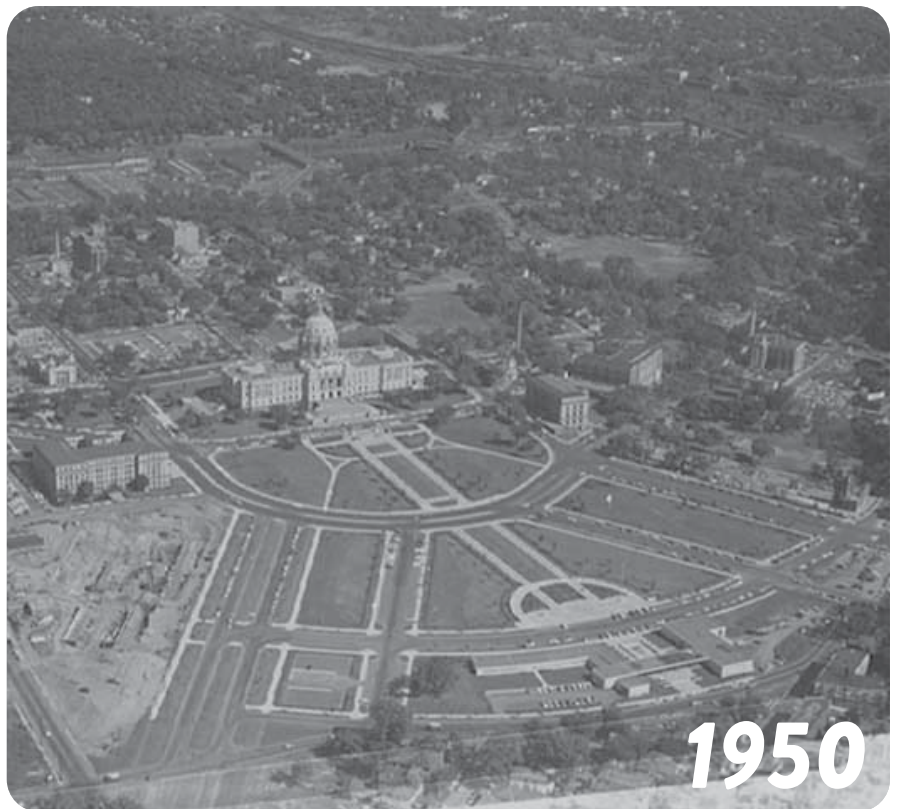
Source: *Capitol Con.*, 1904, MNHS



1927

Figure 246: Looking toward the Capitol Building

Source: *Looking Toward the Capitol*, 1927, MNHS



1950

Figure 244: Aerial view of the Capitol

Source: *Aerial View of the Capitol*, 1950, MNHS



1952

Figure 250. Original MNHS building (1952) (MNHS)

Source: *Original MNHS Building*, 1952, MNHS



1974

Figure 249. Aerial of the Capitol after the I-94 construction (1974) (MNHS)























Source: *Aerial of Capitol after the I-94 Construction*, 1974, MNHS

2022 HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

ELIGIBLE AND CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

The Historic Context Report for the Minnesota State Capitol Planning & Context Development Project (106Group, 2022) documents the historic context of land use history in the Capitol Area. The report outlines an eligible historic district that includes the Capitol Mall and adjacent buildings, along with John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street, given their historic viewshed integrity. Additionally, the report documents properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as well as NRHP-listed and contributing properties to the eligible historic district. Various other locally and nationally listed properties exist just beyond the Capitol Campus. The historic context report identifies critical subthemes within the land use history, including the presence of American Indian peoples in the vicinity of the study area; government intervention within the study area; and what was lost with the government establishment of the Capitol Area. The State Preservation Historic Office previously determined the period of significance as 1902 to 1962. For more information, reference the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District which was completed in conjunction with the Capitol Mall Design Framework.

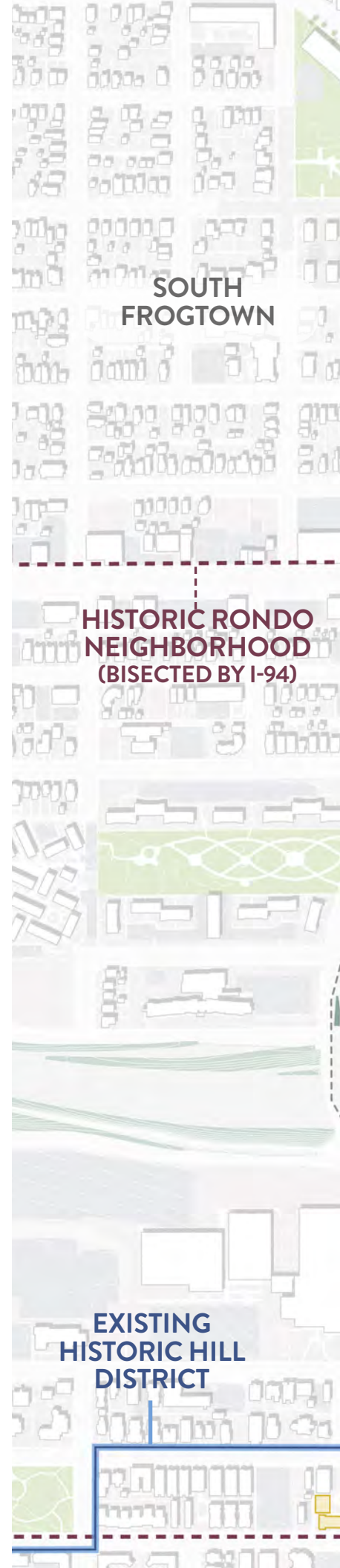
LEGEND

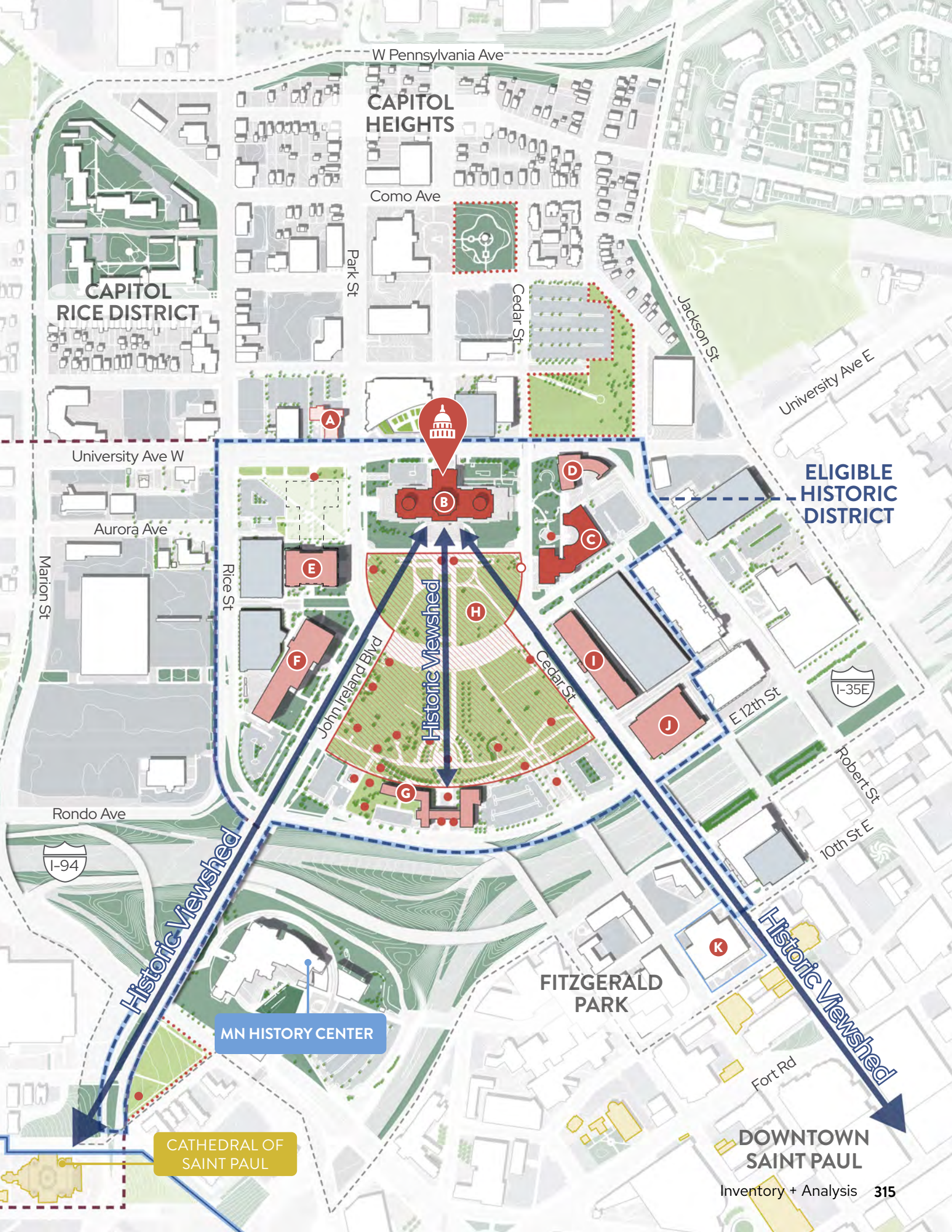
- | | |
|---|--|
| ----- CAAPB Boundary |  Contributing Property to Determined Eligible Historic District |
|  NRHP-listed Historic District |  State Capitol Power Plant (1903) |
|  Eligible Historic District |  State Office Building (1932) |
|  Other Notable Landscapes |  MNDOT Building (1958) |
|  Historic Rondo Neighborhood |  Veteran's Administration Building (1973) |
|  Historic Listing: Locally and Nationally Listed (outside CAAPB Boundary) |  State Capitol Mall (1955) |
|  Historic Viewshed |  Centennial Office Building (1958) |
|  Sculptures, Monuments, & Memorials |  National Guard Armory Building (1962) |
|  NRHP-listed (within CAAPB Boundary) |  Old State Capitol Site (1853) |
|  Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church (1915) |  State Register of Historic Places (within CAAPB Boundary) |
|  NRHP-listed + Contributing Property to Determined Eligible Historic District | |
|  MN Capitol Building (1905) | |
|  MN Historical Society Building (1918) | |

N 0' 125' 250' 500'

Figure 252: Historic Viewsheds, Eligible and Contributing Structures

Source: *Historic Context Report for the Minnesota State Capitol Planning & Context Development Project*. 106 Group, June 2022.





W Pennsylvania Ave

CAPITOL
HEIGHTS

Como Ave

Park St

Cedar St

Jackson St

University Ave E

CAPITOL
RICE DISTRICT

University Ave W

Aurora Ave

Marion St

Rice St

John Ireland Blvd

Rondo Ave



Robert St

10th St E

FITZGERALD
PARK

MN HISTORY CENTER

CATHEDRAL OF
SAINT PAUL

DOWNTOWN
SAINT PAUL

VIEWSHED ANALYSIS

TO THE CAPITOL BUILDING

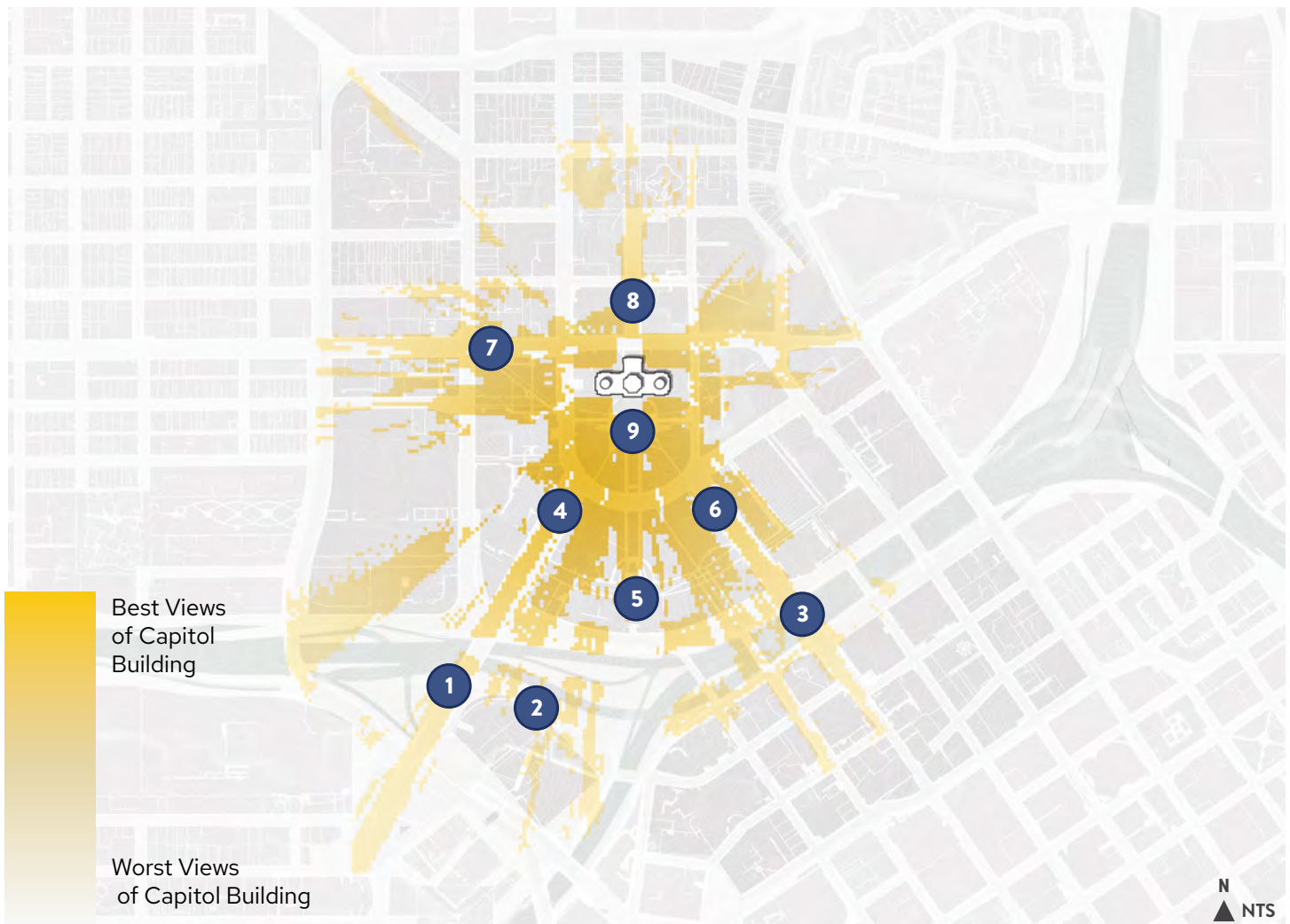


Figure 253: Existing Viewshed towards Capitol

Source: *Minnesota Geospatial Commons*. gisdata.mn.gov/dataset.

Source: *Ramsey County Map Ramsey*. maps.co.ramsey.mn.us/mapramsey/.

Source: *Ramsey County Maps and Surveys*. www.ramseycounty.us/residents/property/maps-surveys.

Source: *Saint Paul Minnesota*. information.stpaul.gov/search.

METHODOLOGY + OUTCOMES

One of the more distinct and historically significant elements of the Capitol Campus today includes the views to the Capitol Building from various other points around the Capitol Mall and beyond. To ensure the final design framework maximizes and protects these views, the planning team utilized a viewshed tool to better understand where there may be unperceived viewshed barriers. The three-dimensional modeling tool supported a four-step, iterative process:

- Determine and capture specific view values to target
- Locate new trees and other landscape interventions
- Revise the design framework as needed until desired viewsheds are preserved.

Views to the Capitol Building are largely dependent on the topography and adjacent buildings. Trees have less of an impact than the topography. Many of the major roadways leading to the Capitol Building capture primary views.

- Capture current site and building viewsheds



Figure 254: From John Ireland Blvd
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 255: From MHC on Mulberry St
Source: *Damon Farber MHC.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 259: From downtown on Cedar St
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 256: From John Ireland Blvd
Source: *Google Maps, www.google.com/maps/.* Accessed Jan. 2024.



Figure 261: From Lower Mall
Source: *Damon Farber Capitol Mall.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 262: From Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd and Cedar St
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 260: From Capitol Street Station
Source: *Damon Farber University Ave W*
Jan 2024.



Figure 257: From N Capitol Blvd
Source: *Damon Farber N Capitol Blvd*
Jan 2024



Figure 258: From Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd
Source: *Damon Farber Rev Dr MLK Blvd*
Jan 2024.

VIEWSHED ANALYSIS

FROM THE CAPITOL BUILDING

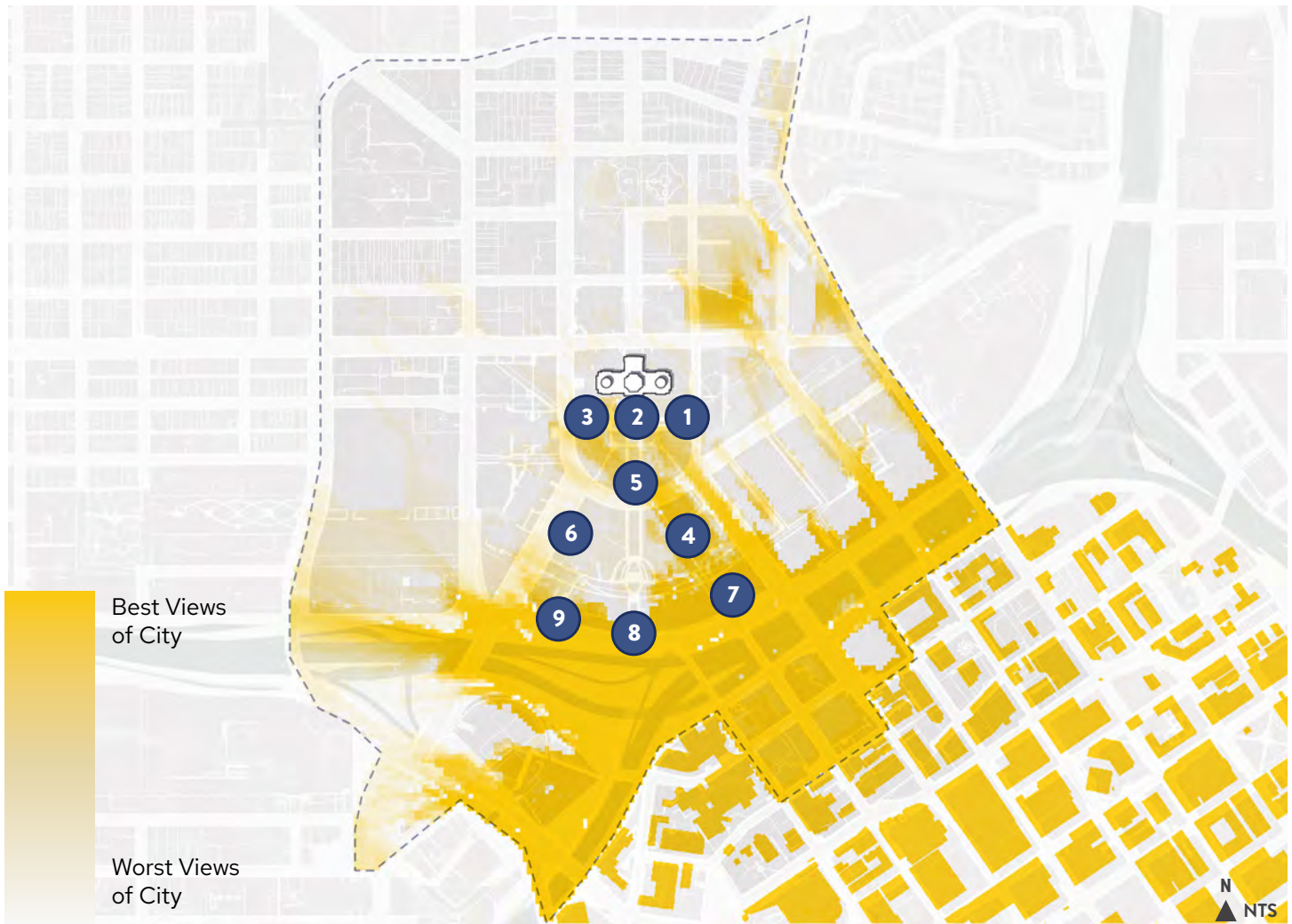


Figure 264: Historic Aerial

Source: *Historic Aerial*, 1927, MNHS

METHODOLOGY

One of the more distinct and historically significant elements of the Capitol Campus today includes the views from the Capitol Building to Downtown and the Cathedral of Saint Paul along John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street. To ensure the final design framework maximizes and protects these views, the planning team utilized a viewshed tool to better understand where there may be unperceived viewshed barriers. The three-dimensional modeling tool supported a four-step, iterative process:

- Capture current site and building viewsheds
- Determine and capture specific view values to target

OUTCOMES

- Locate new trees and other landscape interventions
- Revise the design framework as needed until desired viewsheds are preserved.

The views from the Capitol Building are largely dependent on the topography and adjacent buildings. Trees have less of an impact than the topography. Downtown Saint Paul can be easily seen from many directions because it sits on higher ground.



Figure 265: From Capitol steps to downtown
Source: *Damon Farber Capitol Building.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 268: From Capitol steps to Mall
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 271: From Capitol steps to Saint Paul Cathedral
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 266: From Mall to downtown
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.

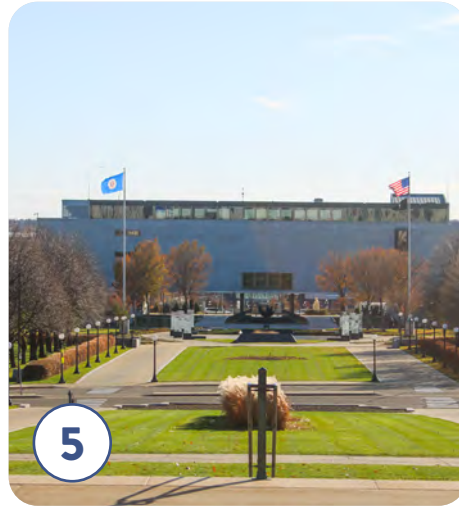


Figure 269: From Mall to Veteran's Service Building
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 272: From Mall to Saint Paul Cathedral
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 267: From Mall to downtown
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.

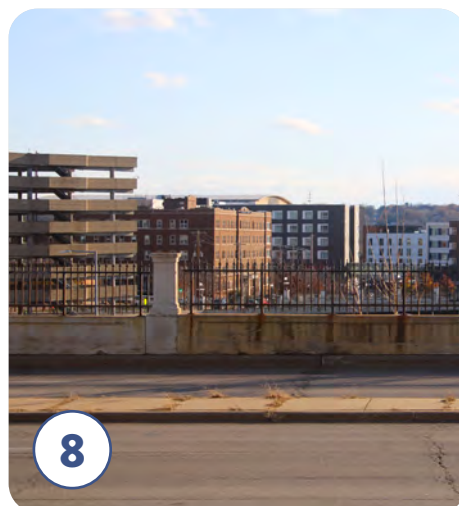


Figure 270: From 12th St bridge to downtown
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.



Figure 273: From 12th St bridge to Saint Paul Cathedral
Source: *Damon Farber John Ireland Blvd.*
Jan 2024.

MEMORIALS AND COMMEMORATIVE WORKS

EXISTING THEMES AND ORGANIZATION



Figure 274. Commemorative works in and around the Capitol Mall.

THEMATIC

In 1993, the CAAPB developed spatial and thematic groupings for artwork within the Capitol grounds drawing from designs generated by 1986 Plans for the Capitol Mall Landscape Design Competition. The strategy affirmed Cass Gilbert's original notion of a "memorial approach." Under this plan, the area closest to the Capitol Building on the Upper Mall is designated for recognition of those in executive, legislative and judicial branches, while military and public safety memorials cluster in an arc surrounding the Veteran's Service Building, with other important Minnesotans honored along John Ireland Boulevard. Since then, memorials to Hubert H. Humphrey and civil rights leader Roy Wilkins found a home along John Ireland Boulevard, while the lawn areas along Cedar Street were reserved for three larger theme gardens.

DEMOGRAPHIC

Time and events change attitudes, people, and their values—and the ongoing discourse about these realities has increased recently. A survey of Capitol Mall visitors in fall 2019 indicated that approximately 90% of people surveyed were very happy with the experiential aspects of the memorials on the mall, but less than half of the people felt that the memorials connected to their lives (38%) or current events (41%). Approximately 30% of the people surveyed indicated they would like to see more diverse representation of Minnesotans, including women, native communities, communities of color and other traditionally under-represented groups. Of the memorials and commemorative works on the Capitol Mall today, 26% are dedicated to white men, 37% are dedicated to war or the military, 7% are explicitly dedicated to BIPOC, 4% are dedicated to women, and 0% are dedicated to LGBTQ+ communities (2019 Minnesota State Capitol Visitor Survey, MNHS).

COMMEMORATIVE WORKS 1906 TO 2016



Figure 275: Progress of the State
Source: *Progress of the State*. 1906.



Figure 276: John Johnson Statue
Source: *John Johnson Statue*. 1912.



Figure 277: Knute Nelson Statue
Source: *Knute Nelson Statue*. 1928.



Figure 278: Leif Erickson Monument
Source: *Leif Erickson Monument*. 1949.



Figure 279: Liberty Bell Sculpture
Source: *Liberty Bell Sculpture*. 1950.



Figure 280: Court of Honor
Source: *Court of Honor*. 1950.

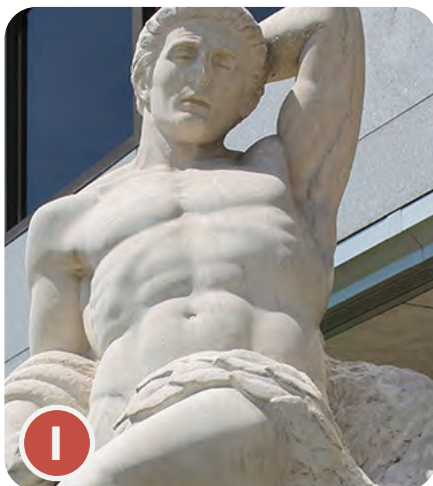


Figure 281: Earthbound Monument
Source: *Earthbound Monument*. 1956.



Figure 282: Gov. Floyd B. Olson Statue
Source: *Gov. Floyd B. Olson Statue*. 1958.

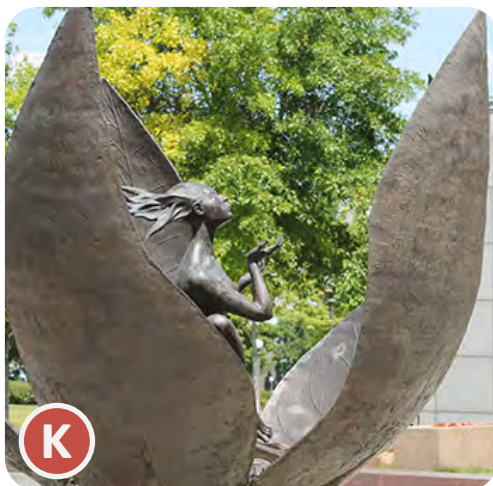


Figure 283: Promise of Youth Fountain
Source: *Promise of Youth Fountain*. 1958.

MEMORIALS AND COMMEMORATIVE WORKS

EXISTING THEMES AND ORGANIZATION



Figure 284: USS Ward Gun
Source: *USS Ward Gun*. 1958.



Figure 285: Monument to the Living
Source: *Monument to the Living*. 1982.



Figure 286: Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial
Source: *Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial*. 1985.



Figure 287: Judicial Plaza
Source: *Judicial Plaza*. 1990.

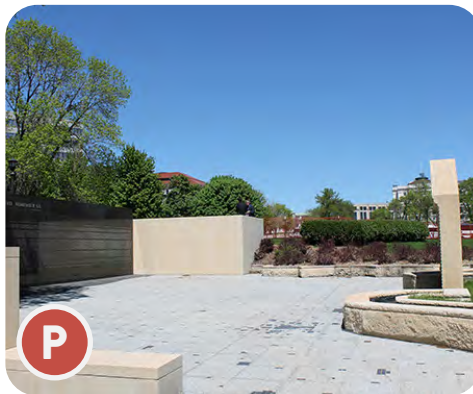


Figure 288: MN Vietnam Veterans Memorial
Source: *MN Vietnam Veterans Memorial*. 1992.



Figure 289: Roy Wilkins Memorial
Source: *Roy Wilkins Memorial*. 1995.



Figure 290: Peace Officers Memorial
Source: *Peace Officers Memorial*. 1995.



Figure 291: MN Korean Veterans Memorial
Source: *MN Korean Veterans Memorial*. 1998.



Figure 292: MN Woman Suffrage Memorial
Source: *MN Woman Suffrage Memorial*. 2000.



Figure 293: Transportation Works

Source: *Transportation Works*. 2000.



Figure 294: MN World War II Veterans Memorial

Source: *MN WWII Veterans Memorial*. 2007.



Figure 295: MN Fallen Firefighters Memorial

Source: *MN Fallen Firefighters Memorial*. 2012.



Figure 296: Hubert H. Humphrey

Source: *Hubert H. Humphrey*. 2012.



Figure 297: Military Family Tribute: Story Stones

Source: *Military Family Tribute: Story Stones*. 2015.



Figure 298: Military Family Tribute: Gold Star Table

Source: *Military Family Tribute: Gold Star Table*. 2015.



Figure 299: Special Forces in Laos Memorial

Source: *Special Forces in Laos Memorial*. 2016.



Figure 300: MN Workers Memorial Garden

Source: *MN Workers Memorial Garden*. 2010.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

OVERARCHING OPPORTUNITIES AND/OR CHALLENGES TO GUIDE PRINCIPLE DESIGN FRAMEWORK STRATEGIES MOVING FORWARD ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- Historic and non-contributing features present
- Unfulfilled or disrupted historic plans
- A loss of historic urban fabric and neighborhoods
- Lack of inclusive and holistically curated commemoration

PRINCIPLE STRATEGIES

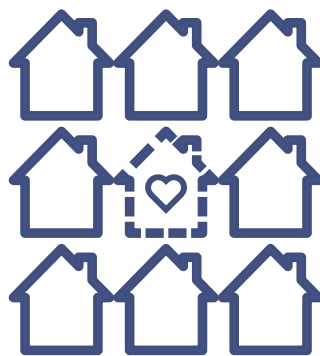
Moving forward from the 2040 Comprehensive Plan



PRESERVE, MAINTAIN AND CELEBRATE CONTRIBUTING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND LANDSCAPE ASSETS WHILE ADAPTING TO CURRENT AND FUTURE CLIMATE CHANGE



DRAW INSPIRATION FROM UNFULFILLED HISTORIC PLANS WHERE APPROPRIATE, INCLUDING VIEWSHEDS, CONNECTIONS AND PLANTING STRATEGIES



MEMORIALIZE THE LOSS OF HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS AND IDENTIFY AREAS OF SENSITIVE AND CULTURALLY-RELEVANT INFILL



REFLECT A HOLISTIC AND INCLUSIVE MINNESOTAN HISTORY THROUGH ARTFUL CURATION AND A FOCUS ON BIPOC, WOMEN, AND LGBTQ+ COMMUNITIES



PRESERVE PRINCIPLE STRATEGY

PRESERVE, MAINTAIN AND CELEBRATE CONTRIBUTING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND LANDSCAPE ASSETS WHILE ADAPTING TO CURRENT AND FUTURE CLIMATE CHANGE

STRATEGIES

- Protect historically contributing landscape features through preservation, restoration and rehabilitation
- Allow additions in conformance with the treatment guidance in this plan and following CAAPB design review requirements as outlined in MN Statute 15B.
- Remove existing features that diminish the integrity of the Capitol Mall, like parking lots, and replace with ecologically resilient landscapes and uses
- Utilize historically relevant and resilient plant species, increase tree canopy where historically relevant and ensure new trees do not damage archaeological sites, and ensure new plantings and landscapes preserve historic axes and viewsheds
- Prioritize historically relevant pedestrian-oriented circulation networks
- Develop a Capitol Mall Historic District branding strategy
- Ensure regular maintenance and repair for all contributing features of the Capitol Mall



Figure 301: Historic Viewshed of Capitol along John Ireland Blvd

Source: *Historic Viewshed of Capitol along John Ireland Blvd*. Jan. 2024, Minnesota Historic Society



PRESERVE PRINCIPLE STRATEGY

DRAW INSPIRATION FROM UNFULFILLED HISTORIC PLANS WHERE APPROPRIATE, INCLUDING VIEWSHEDS, CONNECTIONS AND PLANTING STRATEGIES

STRATEGIES

- Refer and give precedent to all historic plans during the period of significance (1902 to 1962), including the early Cass Gilbert Plans and 1946 Nichols Plan
- Consider the reconstruction of unbuilt landscape features (initially proposed by Gilbert and Nichols), like the segmented and landscaped malls parallel to the radial boulevards
- Draw inspiration from post-1962 plans, so long as they support the historic integrity of the mall—including the 1986 Project for the Completion of the Capitol Grounds
- Note: more conclusive strategies are pending and will be determined by the Cultural Landscape Report



Figure 302: Cass Gilbert 1931 Plan

Source: *Cass Gilbert 1931 Plan*. 1931, Minnesota Historic Society



PRESERVE PRINCIPLE STRATEGY

MEMORIALIZE THE LOSS OF HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS AND IDENTIFY AREAS OF SENSITIVE AND CULTURALLY-RELEVANT INFILL

STRATEGIES

- Acknowledge and address past displacement and community erasure through audio-visual walks and/or memorials
- Propose redevelopment and new public realms that are culturally relevant and responsive to nearby/ displaced communities, including the vacant Sears site
- Propose redevelopment and infill of various scales that respond to the adjacent neighborhood fabric
- Include affordable housing as a critical component of any new development
- Implement anti-gentrification measures for communities adjacent to new development



Figure 303: The Land Bridge

Source: Melo and James. *The Land Bridge. Reconnect Rondo*, <https://reconnectrondo.com/landbridge/>.



PRESERVE PRINCIPLE STRATEGY

REFLECT A HOLISTIC AND INCLUSIVE MINNESOTAN HISTORY THROUGH ARTFUL CURATION AND A FOCUS ON BIPOC, WOMEN, AND LGBTQ+ COMMUNITIES

STRATEGIES

- Identify and illuminate missing and/or neglected historic narratives through various programming strategies
- Curate a campus-wide approach to effectively tell the complete story of Minnesota's history through strategically placed memorials and public art
- Thoughtfully site inclusive and diverse commemorative memorials as a part of the curated campus-wide approach
- Recognize and celebrate the Dakota people and other Indigenous Americans
- Highlight and celebrate historic immigrant and African American communities
- Highlight and celebrate women and LGBTQ+ communities
- Identify and determine the treatment of harmful memorials



Figure 304: Dignity of Earth and Sky honors South Dakota's Indigenous American roots

Source: *Dignity of Earth and Sky honors South Dakota's Indigenous American roots*. Travel South Dakota, <https://www.travelsouthdakota.com/trip-ideas/story/dignity-earth-sky>