CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

for the

MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL MALL HISTORIC DISTRICT

PART 1: EXISTING CONDITIONS EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

PART 2: TREATMENT

DECEMBER 2024

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Developed over sixty years and with multiple architects and landscape architects involved in myriad plans, the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District is a campus which is home to the Minnesota State Capitol Building and associated state government facilities. Located at a high point in the City of Saint Paul and overlooking the Mississippi River valley, the prominent Capitol Building is a point of pride for the residents of Minnesota. As the center of the campus, the Capitol Mall is a civic space for the people of Minnesota and a commemorative space for a wide variety of residents. The Capitol Mall is focused on the Capitol Building, framing a range of views toward the notable structure.

The Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District was evaluated in 1995 and was recommended for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion A: resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history [1]. A supplemental report completed in 2008 recommends that there may be additional NRHP criteria applicable to the property including A and C. Most impactful to this study is the second criterion recommendation: *Criterion C:* resources that represent the work of a master, *in the area of landscape architecture, in recognition of the importance of a succession of landscape architects and planners to the realization of Cass Gilbert's original design. Such a listing would include the area generally associated with the Mall, as well as the formal approaches, with their grassy medians and flanking boulevards, created by John Ireland Boulevard from the Cathedral to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and by Cedar Street from Tenth Street to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard.*

In 2016, the proposed district was evaluated for a third and final time by Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., as part of the Ladders of Opportunity Bus Stop Improvements project. Following this re-evaluation, the expanded boundaries recommended during the 2008 evaluation were recommended to remain the same. The recommended significance under Criterion A and Criterion C outlined in the 2008 evaluation were also affirmed, and the district was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the recommendation in 2017.[2]

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[1] Pearson et al., "Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluations for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project," 72-83.

[2] Summit Envirosolutions, "Minnesota Architecture History Inventory Form: MN State Capitol Mall Historic District, RA-SPC-5619" (on file at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul, MN).

The period of significance for the historic district was determined to be 1905-1962.

This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) effort evolved from the 2040 Compehensive Plan for the Minnesota State Capitol Area and was completed in parallel with the Capitol Mall Design Framework. It evaluates the existing conditions of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District, documents the character defining features of the space, evaluates the significance of the landscape, and makes recommendations for future treatment. All cultural landscape historic resources identified by this study are included in the analysis and existing conditions maps embedded in this document.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This CLR provides treatment guidance for the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District, including vegetation management, land use, resiliency, and other issues. The treatment guidelines should be used to inform future design decisions and maintenance requirements for the district. The CLR builds on the groundwork of other studies cited in the historical summary of this report. A CLR is a working document, and as such, amendments may be incorporated as the site is studied further. Specifically, the listing of the property on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) may inform the contents of this study. The statements of significance found in the historic district nomination provide evaluations of the landscape's significance according to the criteria in the NRHP program and identify its contributing features.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

In 1893, the Board of State Capitol Commissioners (Capitol Commissioners), a body established by the Minnesota State Legislature two years prior, purchased an irregularly shaped plot of land on what was then the northern outskirts of downtown Saint Paul. It was to be the location of Minnesota's new State Capitol Building. Bounded by University Avenue on the north, Cedar Street on the east, Park Avenue (later Park Street) on the west, and the intersecting diagonals of Central Avenue and Wabasha Street on the south, the site consisted of a sandy hill sparsely occupied by a mix of residential and commercial buildings. The area immediately surrounding the site was, generally, a refuge for the city's wealthier residents who had sought to distance themselves from the cramped, haphazard development of the urban core to the south that had emerged in the years since Saint Paul's initial settlement by Euro-Americans in 1838. In anticipation of the new Capitol Building's construction, the existing buildings on the purchased site were demolished between 1893 and 1896.[3]

[3] BRW Inc., Hess, Roise and Company, and Foth and Van Dyke [BRW Inc, et al.], "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Central Corridor, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, and Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota" (report prepared for the Hennepin County Regional Railroad Authority, Minneapolis, MN, and the Ramsey County Regional

The Capitol Commissioners launched an invitation-only design competition in 1895 to select an architect for the new Capitol Building. The local architect Cass Gilbert was declared the winner. Gilbert's plan, inspired by the popular City Beautiful movement of the period, envisioned a massive, domed Capitol Building designed in the Beaux Arts style and situated amongst wide axial and radial avenues that provided impressive views of downtown. The Capitol Commissioners, however, limited the competition to the building itself due to funding constraints, thereby preventing adoption of Gilbert's grand scheme.

Ground was broken for the Capitol Building in 1896, and construction was completed in 1905. During this period roadways that intersected the site of the Capitol Building were reconfigured, small plots of additional land were acquired by the Capitol Commissioners, existing buildings located thereon were demolished, and an external power plant (also designed by Gilbert) was constructed to the east of the Capitol Building, across Cedar Street. In 1901, Gilbert resubmitted his plans for the Capitol Building's grand approaches to the Capitol Commissioners, but the State Legislature was unwilling to provide the necessary funding. The Legislature did, however, establish the State Capitol Grounds Commission (Grounds Commission) in 1907 to oversee the area surrounding the Capitol Building. Lack of appropriations also prevented the Grounds Commission from fully realizing Gilbert's plan, but his initial concept nonetheless persisted throughout the decades that followed.[4]

Between 1907 and 1939, there were piecemeal attempts to develop the area surrounding the Capitol Building into a cohesive campus. These efforts corresponded to Gilbert's comprehensive vision to varying degrees. In 1905, Archbishop John Ireland announced that a new cathedral for the city would be constructed on Saint Anthony Hill, approximately half of a mile southwest of the Capitol Building, which would provide a visual anchor for Gilbert's proposed southwest approach. In 1907, the Grounds Commission purchased a block of land located immediately west of the Capitol Building, on the opposite side of Park Avenue, which contained a mix of residential and commercial buildings. These buildings were demolished, and the block was landscaped and incorporated into the Capitol Grounds. The Grounds Commission

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Railroad Authority and the Minnesota Department of Transportation, St. Paul, MN, 1995), 7.63, 7.66, 7.68; Marjorie Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol: The Story of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall," *Minnesota History* 65, no. 4 (2016): 121.

[4] Marjorie Pearson, Erin Hanafin Berg, Elizabeth Gales, and Penny Petersen [Pearson et al.], "Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluations for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project" (report prepared for Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Ramsey County Regional Railroad Authority, St. Paul, MN, 2008), 73; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 121-126.

purchased additional land for the same purpose between 1909 and 1918, but a lack of appropriations prevented its clearance and landscaping. Between 1916 and 1918, the Minnesota State Historical Society building was constructed on the east side of Cedar Street, southeast of the Capitol Building, along what Gilbert proposed as his southeast approach. In 1932, the State Office Building was constructed on the west side of Park Avenue, southwest of the Capitol Building, on lots previously occupied by commercial and residential buildings. Gilbert's firm was hired to advise on the new building in 1930, during which time it submitted a revised version of his approach plan that suggested locations for government buildings. Adoption of Gilbert's comprehensive plan was once again deferred, but his firm's recommended location for the State Office Building, along Gilbert's proposed southwest approach, was selected. No other major efforts to develop the Capitol Mall and approaches were undertaken during the 1930s, aside from the acquisition and demolition of several surrounding buildings. In the meantime, the residential area surrounding the Capitol Building steadily declined due to the economic pressures of the Great Depression.[5]

Opportunities for large-scale redevelopment of the area surrounding the Capitol Building emerged during the second half of the twentieth century. In 1944, the Saint Paul Planning Board announced that plans for approaches to the Capitol Building, as well as a war memorial, would be a priority following the end of World War II. Accordingly, Clarence H. Johnston Architectural Associates and the landscape architecture firm Morrell and Nichols, Inc., were hired to develop a new master plan (Nichols plan) for the Capitol Area. Like Gilbert's original plan, the Nichols plan consisted of wide boulevards that radiated out from the Capitol Building to the southwest and southeast, as well as a central axial approach. It also called for segmented, landscaped malls parallel to the radial boulevards and a fan-shaped central mall. Specific locations of new state buildings were also identified. The plan necessitated significant land acquisition, demolition, and road reconfiguration, a process made possible by an influx of federal money that followed the passage of legislation to fund urban renewal initiatives.

Between 1950 and 1962 drastic changes were made to the area surrounding the Capitol Building based on the Nichols Plan, including the construction of four state buildings (the Transportation Building, the Centennial Office Building, the Armory Building, and the State Veterans Services Building) on sites identified in the plan. By 1962, the Capitol Mall largely conformed to its present form.

[5] BRW Inc., et al., "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties," 7.70; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 126-135.

Construction of the I-94/I-35 highway corridor, which passed directly south of the Capitol Mall, began in 1956. By 1966, land within the corridor south of the Capitol had been cleared, and construction was underway. The stretch of highway between downtown Saint Paul and Minneapolis opened in 1968. In 1967, the State Legislature established Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Commission (CAAPC, later changed to Board [CAAPB]), which was tasked with overseeing the enlargement and improvement of the Capitol Area. A comprehensive plan for the area was developed between 1969 and 1970, but, as the Nichols plan had been largely completed by this time, it focused primarily on adapting the Capitol Area to modern urban life through updated zoning, traffic control, and pedestrian accessibility.[6]

Development of the Capitol Area has continued in the decades since 1970. In the early 1980s, CAAPB sponsored conferences focused on the potential of the Capitol Mall which resulted in a primary observation: the mall was not meeting the needs of the area or the people using it. Recurring themes included a lack of seating, a need for more vegetation, and a desire for water features, sculptures, and food vendors. As a result, a new design competition for the Capitol Mall was launched in 1986, which asked entrants to consider two primary criteria: the desire to facilitate a wide variety of activities to take place on the mall and the need to establish physical linkages with the surrounding area. David T. Maternik (Philadelphia) and Thomas N. Rajkovich (Chicago), in association with the firm HGA (Minneapolis), were selected as the winners. Their design conformed to the broad strokes of the Gilbert and Nichols plans but updated the radial and central malls to accommodate a range of public uses. The design also called for the planting of a variety of trees throughout the area, incorporating additional sculptures and water features, and utilizing walls and raised gardens to create defined spaces.

Alterations to the Mall were subsequently made according to the plan's recommendations. Between 1987 and 1992, the bridges spanning the I-94 corridor along John Ireland Boulevard, St. Peter Street, Wabasha Street, and Cedar Street were replaced, and the new bridges incorporated classical design elements to reflect the historic character of buildings in the Capitol Area, per the plan's specifications. New sculptures and public monuments were likewise continuously added to the mall throughout the ensuing decades. In addition to implementation

[6] Judith A. Martin and Anthony Goddard, *Past Choices/Present Landscapes: The Impact of Urban Renewal on the Twin Cities* (Minneapolis: Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, 1989), 26; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 129, 130-131; Pearson et al., "Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluations for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project," 77; Patricia Cavanaugh, *Politics and Freeways: Building the Twin Cities Interstate System* (Minneapolis: Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, 2006), 18; Interpro, Inc., "Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota State Capitol Area," (report prepared for the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Commission, St. Paul, MN, 1970), 2-9.

of the 1986 landscape plan, a new judicial center was constructed immediately adjacent to and incorporating the original Historical Society building between 1989 and 1994. In 1998, a new comprehensive plan for the mall was adopted, which largely recommended Gilbert's original vision be used to guide future maintenance and development. The plan was amended in 2009 and continues to influence the development of the Capitol Area.[7]

In 1995, the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District (RA-SPC-11132), which defines the focus of this report, was first identified as part of the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit project cultural resources investigation conducted by BRW Inc., Hess, Roise and Company, and Foth and Van Dyke. The proposed district was bounded by University Avenue on the north and 12th Street on the south. The boundaries extended to the east to encompass associated properties that fronted Cedar Avenue and extended to the west to encompass associated properties that fronted Martin Luther King and John Ireland Boulevards. Included within the district were seven buildings considered to be contributing: the Minnesota State Capitol Building (RA-SPC-0229, also individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]), the Minnesota Judicial Center/Minnesota Historical Society (RA-SPC-0557, also individually listed on the NRHP), the State Office Building (RA-SPC-6314), the Transportation Building (RA-SPC-11131), the Centennial Office Building/Minnesota Centennial Building (RA-SPC-6313), the Saint Paul Armory/National Guard Armory (RA-SPC-6312), and the State Veterans Services Building (RA-SPC-6311). The district also included Minnesota State Capitol Grounds (RA-SPC-5619), which encompassed the landscaped mall and nine sculptures/memorials located thereon. The proposed district was recommended to be significant under NRHP Criterion A, in the area of Community Planning and Development, as the first federally funded urban renewal project in Sain Paul. The recommended period of significance was 1902 to 1962.[8] A change in the proposed route of the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit project necessitated survey of additional properties not covered by the 1995 study. As a result, in 2004, the State Capitol

[7] Partners for Livable Places, "Minnesota's State Capitol Mall: Minnesota's Front Yard – A Potential Unrealized," (report prepared for the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, St. Paul, MN, 1990), 2-3; David T. Mayernik, Thomas N. Rajkovich, and HGA [Mayernik et al.], "Project for the Completion of the Capitol Grounds," (proposal submitted to the Minnesota Capitol Landscape Design Competition, St. Paul, MN, 1986), 1-2, 10-11; Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership, "Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota State Capitol Area," (report prepared for the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, St. Paul, MN, 1998), 17-45; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 132.

[8] BRW Inc., et al., "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties," 9.89 – 9.94.

Power Plant (RA-SPC-6109) was evaluated and recommended as a contributing property to the proposed historic district.[9]

In 2008, the proposed district was evaluated once again as part of the Supplemental Historic Property Investigations for the Central Corridor Light Rail project conducted by Hess Roise. This subsequent study was intended to evaluate the contributing status of buildings within the district and define the district's boundaries. Resultingly, the proposed historic district's boundaries were expanded. The updated district was bounded by University Avenue on the north, portions of Robert Street and the associated properties fronting Cedar Street south of 14th Street on the east, 12th Street on the south, and Rice Street on the west. The boundaries also extended along John Ireland Boulevard southwest to Dayton Avenue and Cedar Street southeast to 10th Street to include the formal approaches to the Capitol. This study affirmed the 1995 study's recommended significance under NRHP Criterion A and expanded it to include the area of Politics/Government to reflect the role played by local and state governments in the realization of the Capitol Mall plan. The study further recommended significance under Criterion C, in the area of landscape architecture, in recognition of Cass Gilbert's original design for the Capitol Building and Grounds, as well as the subsequent landscape architects who contributed to its realization.[10]

In 2016, the proposed district was evaluated for a third and final time by Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., as part of the Ladders of Opportunity Bus Stop Improvements project. Following this re-evaluation, the expanded boundaries recommended during the 2008 evaluation were recommended to remain the same. The recommended significance under Criterion A and Criterion C outlined in the 2008 evaluation were also affirmed, and the district was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the recommendation in 2017.[11]

Within the Capitol Area there are six recorded archaeological sites, and one reported archaeological site. Many of these sites have been destroyed by urban development or are associated with a period of history prior to the period of significance recommended for the

[9] Betsy H. Bradley, Jennifer L. Bring, and Andrea Vermeer, "Phase II Architectural History Investigation for the Proposed Central Transit Corridor, Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minnesota" (report prepared for the Ramsey County Regional Railroad Authority, St. Paul, MN, 2004), 250-251.
[10] Pearson et al., "Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluations for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project," 72-83.
[11] Summit Envirosolutions, "Minnesota Architecture History Inventory Form: MN State Capitol Mall Historic District, RA-SPC-5619" (on file at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul, MN).

district. Two of these sites are associated with the period of significance recommended for the district and have been previously determined or recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D but have not been formally determined to be contributing to the historic district. In addition, archaeological investigations in 2024 resulted in the identification of four new post-contact archaeological sites associated with the period of significance of the historic district; reporting for these sites is still ongoing and they have not yet been assigned permanent site numbers. Of the recorded, reported, and recently identified archaeological sites, five are within the historic district itself.

None of these archaeological sites contain evidence of historic periods prior to the urbanization of Saint Paul. While these earlier historic periods are not the focus of this report, they are discussed as appropriate in the Site History section of this document. There is the potential for additional archaeological sites to exist within the historic district, including those that may date to earlier time periods than the period of significance of the district. Previously identified and unknown archaeological resources and sites may contribute to the significance of the Minnesota State Capitol Historic District under any combination of Criteria A, B, C, or D. In general archaeological sites are most commonly eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and D, as indicated by the types and historical significance of known sites in the Capitol Area; however, there may be a higher potential for archaeological sites in this area to be significant under Criteria B and/or C as well.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Scope of Work

The scope of this CLR includes a narrative of the property's historic development and context, an evaluation of existing conditions, an analysis of significance and integrity, and recommendations for future treatment. The goal of this report is to identify opportunities and challenges within the existing landscape and develop preservation strategies based on best practices in cultural landscape preservation.

The CLR documents the existing conditions of the property and compares them to conditions from the period of significance. Documentation of the landscape's history primary sources include plans, narratives, photographs, and aerial photographs for portions of the period of significance. A lack of primary source documentation exists between 1946 and 1962 including construction documents of the Capitol Mall. Secondary resources include research previously published for the site.

Methodology

The standards used to guide this report include:

- *The Secretary of the Interior's* Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
- A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Technologies NPS Landscape Lines 03, Landscape Characteristics

This CLR builds on the studies listed below. These documents provide information on historic research, evaluation of the property's significance, and a period of significance for the site. These documents include:

- Minnesota Architecture History Inventory Form for the State Capitol Mall, SHPO# RA-SPC-5619, Summit Envirosolutions, April, 2017
- Historic Context Report for the Minnesota State Capitol Planning and Context Development Project, 106 Group, June, 2022

Research for this report included field work to confirm existing conditions, review of archives and former historical summaries, and the use of historic plans, aerial images, and photographs. The Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (CAAPB) provided an electronic survey from 2015. Aerial photographs, as-built construction documents, and field work were used to supplement and update the survey information.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Capitol Mall Historic District is within the jurisdiction of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (CAAPB). The jurisdiction of the CAAPB includes a 60 block area around the Minnesota State Capitol Building with the purpose of preserving and enhancing the dignity, beauty, and architectural integrity of the capitol, the buildings adjacent to it, the capitol grounds and the capitol area. Created in 1967, the twelve-member board, executive secretary and staff still follow the original four point purpose to guide it's work.

1. Preserve and enhance the dignity, beauty, and architectural integrity of the Capitol Building, the buildings immediately adjacent to it, the capitol grounds, and the capitol area.

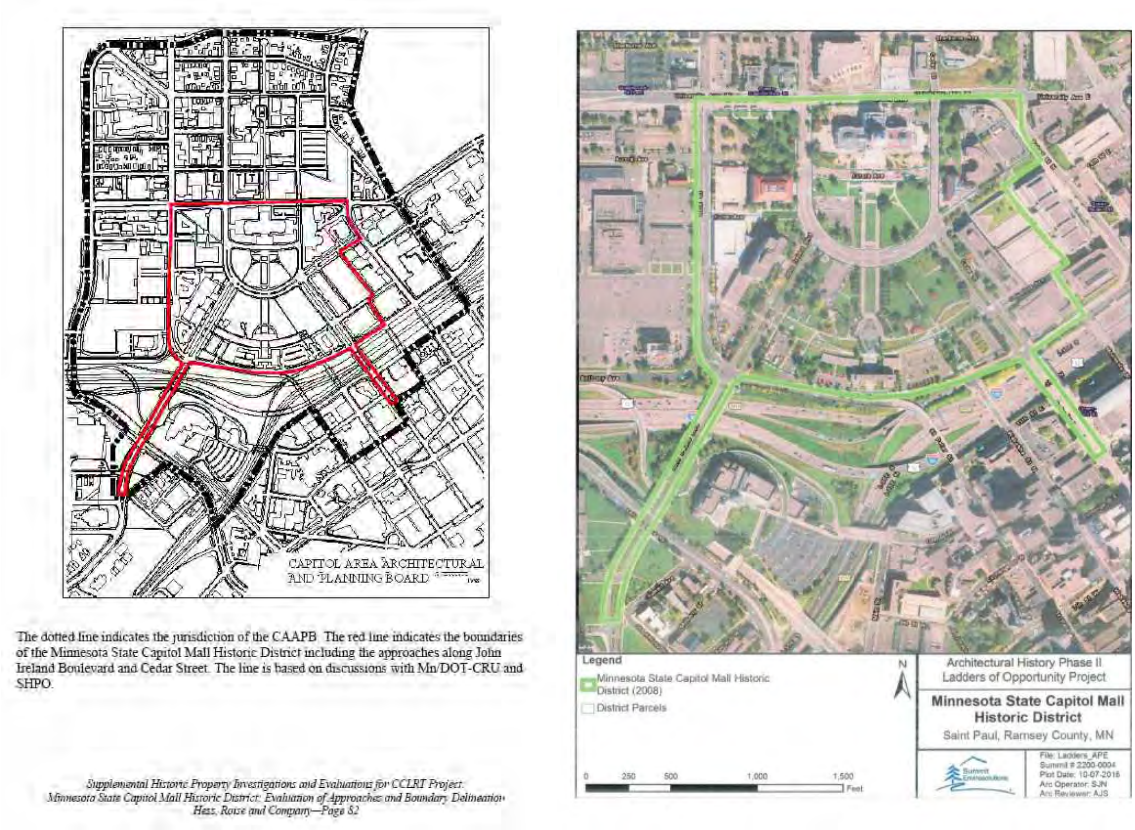
2. Protect, enhance, and increase the open spaces within the capitol area when deemed necessary and desirable for the improvement of the public enjoyment thereof.

3. Develop proper approaches to the capitol area for pedestrian movement, the highway system, and mass transit system so that the area achieves its maximum importance and accessibility.

4. Establish a flexible framework for growth of the capitol buildings which will be in keeping with the spirit of the original design.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY BOUNDARIES

As documented in SHPO #RA-SPC-5619, MN State Capitol Mall Historic District Inventory Form, the proposed district is bounded by University Avenue on the north, Rice Street on the west, 12th Street on the south, and portions of Robert Street and the properties fronting Cedar Street south of 14th Street on the east, with the extension of John Ireland Boulevard to Dayton Avenue and the extension of Cedar Street to 10th Street. The map depicting this boundary is illustrated below.



Evaluation of Approaches and Boundary Delineation[12]

Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District[13]

This document establishes further guidance for boundaries in areas that require further nuance. The Capitol approaches are not defined in detail, nor are the edges of boundary streets.

[12] Hess, Roise and Company, *Supplemental Historic Property Investigations and Evaluations for CCLRT Project: Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District: Evaluation of Approaches and Boundary Delineation*

[13] Ladders of Opportunity Project, *Architecture History Phase II, 2008*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Capitol Mall Historic District is the center of government for the State of Minnesota, and the Capitol Mall carries the important distinction of being the key location to engage in First Amendment Rights for Minnesota residents. The Capitol Mall Historic District is significant for its association with community planning and landscape architecture. It is a designed landscape that has experienced change over time.

The design of the Capitol Mall (Mall) evolved during the period of significance. The 1962 constructed project bears little resemblance to Cass Gilbert's vision aside from the Upper Mall, which throughout the period of significance was consistently expressed as a forecourt to the Capitol Building defined by streets on all sides with a curved street to the south. The cultural landscape has integrity related to both the Gilbert and Nichols plan. The fan shaped Mall, the adjacent buildings, the central pedestrian access, and the flanking boulevard streets (approaches) all contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Patterns of tree planting have evolved and eroded over time and the vegetation is in a condition of reduced integrity. Circulation changes to the Lower Mall along with the introduction of individual commemorative spaces have negatively impacted the integrity of that management zone. (see Management Zones section at the end of Part 1) A civic landscape is dynamic, continuously evolving as part of its ongoing history.

The selected NRHP treatment standard of rehabilitation offers flexibility to accommodate a changing landscape. The standards emphasize the retention of historic features and characteristics over large scale design changes to the cultural landscape. The management goals and treatment guidelines included in this document offer suggestions for building resilience into the Capitol Mall Historic District while meeting the standards for rehabilitation to the extent possible.

Key Preservation Issues and Treatment Guidelines outlined in this report include the recommendations listed below. Further development of solutions around these issues should follow the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.

Honor the consistent intent of the original designers.

- *Preserve the three axial approaches* envioned by Gilbert *to the Capitol Building.*
- *Maintain the wide views to/from the Capitol framed by the approach corridors.*
- *Honor the* persistent *character defining features of the Upper Mall.*

Preserve extant contributing features.

- *Retain and maintain existing contributing features.*

Enhance district-wide accessibility.

- *Expand accessibility throughout the district while following preservation treatment standards.*

- *Design interventions with care so as not to obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining features in the process of undertaking work to meet code requirements.*

Respect historic vegetation patterns.

- *Replace missing tree canopy along major approaches, district streets, and pedestrian corridors.*
- *Develop guidelines for a consistent planting palette district-wide, including within commemorative spaces.*

Reinforce urban connections as historically intended.

- *Maintain and reconnect historical approaches into the urban fabric.*
- *Improve the human experience along the approach corridors.*
- *Evolve land use at the periphery of the district with contemporary planning strategies.*

Foster resiliency within the cultural landscape.

- *Consider strategies for stormwater management within the Capitol Mall that emulate the character of the cultural landscape.*
- *Replace turf lawn with more sustainable or native seed mixes with lower maintenance requirements.*
- *Allow turf and turf replacements to enter dormancy during hot and dry seasons.*
- *Consider alternative options to monocultural plantings, including native species and disease resistant varieties.*

Plan for future commemorative spaces.

- *Utilize the Lower Mall for future expansion of commemorative spaces.*
- *Organize memorial interventions according to both massing and space allowed, in addition to content themes.*
- *Refrain from expanding commemoration into the Upper Mall, an area of high integrity.*
- *Encourage future commemorative interventions to have smaller footprints and utilize existing pedestrian circulation patterns.*

Celebrate the diversity of the State of Minnesota and welcome visitors to the Capitol Mall.

- *Develop a site amenity plan to provide high quality seating, wayfinding and refuse systems to the district.*
- *Incorporate a wide variety of interpretive opportunities into the district, using both traditional signage, experiential installations and electronic information.*

CLR PART 1

EXISTING CONDITIONS EVALUATION & ANALYSIS

SITE HISTORY

Environmental History Overview

During the Cambrian and Ordovician periods (570-438 million years before present), deposits of sand, silt, and clay formed the bedrock geology (sandstone, shale, limestone, and dolomite) of southeastern Minnesota.[14] Around the Twin Cities, sedimentary bedrock is typically a 30-foot-thick layer of Platteville limestone, which overlies 150 feet of softer St. Peter sandstone.[15] The landscape of Saint Paul and the surrounding area was formed by repeated glacial retreat and advance over the past two million years. These glacial events established the course of the Mississippi River. The most recent glacial event, the Wisconsin glaciation, began about 35,000 years ago and ended about 10,000 years ago.[16] Saint Paul is located on a glacial terrace rising about 100 feet above the Mississippi River (Ḣaȟa Wakpa or Wakpa Taŋka in the Dakota language). Since Saint Paul is positioned so high above the river, the most recent glacial event minimally eroded the bedrock in the area, and glacial deposits are thin compared to the surrounding landscape.[17]

Large glacial lakes such as Lake Agassiz located in Canada, North Dakota, and northwestern Minnesota, drained through the Glacial River Warren; this process formed the Minnesota River (Mni Sota Wakpi) Valley.[18] Erosion from the Mississippi (Ḣaȟa Wakpa) and Minnesota River (Mni Sota Wakpi) valleys created the cliffs, terraces, and caves along the bluffs of the Saint Paul area.[19] As glacial ice retreated from the region about 12,000 years ago, The location of present

[14] Thomas Madigan, *The Geology of the MNRRA Corridor.* In River of History: A Historic Resources Study of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, by John O. Anfinson (National Park Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Saint Paul District, 2003), 23. Much of the information provided in this Site History was previously examined in a historic context focused on development of the Capitol Area developed by 106 Group in 2022. For more information, see Steve Gallo, Tyler Lund-Kyrola, Madeleine Bray, Saleh Miller, and Nieeta Presley [Gallo et al.], "Historic Context Report for the Minnesota State Capitol Area Planning & Development Project," (report prepared for the Minnesota Historical Society and the Oversight Board of the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites, Saint Paul, MN, 2022).

[15] Sigrid Arnott, Geoff Jones, and David Maki, *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Indian Mounds Park Mound Group* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington D.C., 2013), 3.

[16] Madigan, *The Geology of the MNRRA Corridor*, 27.

[17] *Ibid*, 22.

[18] *Ibid*, 33.

[19] Madigan, *The Geology of the MNRRA Corridor*, 24; Arnott, et al. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Indian Mounds Park Mound Group*, 3.

day Saint Paul was uncovered for the first time in nearly 50,000 years.[20] The newly exposed landscape allowed coniferous forests to flourish, marshlands and open water to form in low-lying areas, and highlands to become dominated by wild grasses and shrubs.[21]

Around 10,000 years ago, the coniferous forests that covered much of southern Minnesota began to be replaced by deciduous forests.[22] Giant animals that are now extinct, such as mastodon, giant beaver, and large bison, grazed throughout Minnesota after the Wisconsin glaciation event. As the climate became warmer and drier between 10,000 and 2,000 years ago, prairie dotted with mixed-hardwood trees became common throughout much of Minnesota, including Saint Paul. The climate became wetter and cooler around 2,000 years ago, which increased the forest vegetation in Southeastern Minnesota.[23]

Around the time that Euro-American colonial settlers arrived in what would later become Saint Paul, the area was largely deciduous savanna and prairie, with some deciduous forest coverage as well.[24] Early Euro-American accounts of Saint Paul describe sandy hills near the current location of the State Capitol.[25] Soils in Saint Paul are currently classified as "urban land", and much of the Capitol area is characterized by historical fill atop riverine deposits.[26]

American Indian Peoples' Presence

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[20] Guy E Gibbon, Craig M Johnson, and Elizabeth Hobbs, Minnesota's Environment and American Indian Culture History. In *MnModel Phase 3: A Predictive Model of Precontact Archaeological Site Location for the State of Minnesota*, edited by G. Joseph Hudak et al. http://www.dot.state.mn.us/mnmodel/P3FinalReport/TOC.html. (Minnesota Department of Transportation, accessed January 19, 2002).

[21] C.A. Dobbs, *Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistory Period (ca 12,000 B.P. – A.D. 1700)*. Reports of Investigation No. 37. (Report prepared for the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1989).

[22] Gibbon et al. Minnesota's Environment and American Indian Culture History, 2002.

[23] Drew Forsberg, *Early American Indian Life in the MNRRA Corridor*. In River of History: A Historic Resources Study of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, by John O. Anfinson (National Park Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Saint Paul District, 2003), 43.

[24] Minnesota Department of Transportation [MnDOT], *MnModel 4: Historical Vegetation Model*. Accessed through the Office of the State Archaeologist Portal, https://osa.gisdata.mn.gov/OSAportal/, 2021.

[25] BRW, Inc. *Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties: Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Central Corridor of Minneapolis, Hennepin County and St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota*. (Prepared for the Hennepin County Regional Railroad Authority, Ramsey County Regional Railroad Authority, and the Minnesota Department of Transportation, 1996), 7.62.

[26] BRW, Inc. *Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties: Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Central Corridor of Minneapolis, Hennepin County and St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, 4.14;* Natural Resources Conservation Service, https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx, 2024.

Historical development within Minnesota is typically divided into three broad contexts: precontact (ranging from 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1650), contact (ranging from A.D. 1650 to 1837), and post-contact (ranging from A.D. 1839 to the present). Information about American Indian presence throughout Minnesota is built upon tribal oral histories, archaeological data, and written accounts from the seventeenth century onwards.

There are no precontact (exclusively American Indian) archaeological sites within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District, nor are there any contact period archaeological sites within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District. However, the lack of documented archaeological sites does not mean that the Capitol area was absent of American Indian life during these time periods. American Indian history in Saint Paul can be informed by American Indian history in Southeastern Minnesota, Minnesota, and the upper Midwest more broadly.

Precontact Period (10,000 B.C to A.D. 1650)

The precontact period can be generally divided into generalized stages based on tool use, food sources, hunting practices, and habitation trends. The sequence of these stages begins with the Paleoindian Stage and continues through the Archaic Stage and the Woodland Stage. These stages reflect American Indian lifestyle changes beginning with migratory megafauna hunting groups, diet and subsistence changes driven by climate and environmental change, and semi-sedentary or sedentary agricultural communities. Precontact cultural traditions in Minnesota are similar to those in eastern North America. [27] These stages are an oversimplification of American Indian history in Minnesota and have been developed by professional archaeologists to explain archaeological findings.

Paleoindian Stage (10,000 B.C. to 6,000 B.C.)

After the retreat of the last glaciers, humans began occupying the landscape throughout Minnesota. Paleoindian groups were small, nomadic hunting bands that specialized in tracking and hunting megafauna such as large bison and mastodon. These groups were likely small and did not regularly establish long-term habitation sites, as they had to continually follow their food sources. Since these groups did not typically spend long periods in a single location, most archaeological data from this stage are isolated or single-artifact finds, processing sites where killed prey were broken down, and tool manufacture sites.[28] Climate and environmental changes dramatically reduced megafauna populations, eventually leading to extinction. Through this megafauna population drop, Paleoindian groups turned towards food-gathering practices focused on fish, shellfish, small game, and wild plants.[29]

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[27] C.A. Dobbs. *Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistory Period (ca 12,000 B.P. – A.D. 1700),* 1989.
[28] *Ibid*.
[29] Gibbon et al. Minnesota's Environment and American Indian Culture History, 2002; Drew Forsberg, *Early American Indian Life in the MNRRA Corridor,* 2003, 40.

No archaeological evidence of Paleoindian groups has been documented within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District. However, some have been identified near Saint Paul, and artifacts from this period have been reported, but not confirmed, to have been found in downtown Saint Paul. Archaeologist T.H. Lewis noted that several late Paleoindian projectile points were found at an unspecified location near downtown Saint Paul; however, since the location of these points is uncertain it was not recorded as an archaeological site.[30] Paleoindian stone tools (fluted points) have been recorded at Fort Snelling (21HE0099) and in Mendota (21DK0031), both of which are about six miles upriver from Saint Paul.

Archaic Stage (6,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.)

Climatic changes characterize the Archaic Stage, with a warmer and drier environment present until about 2,000 B.C., at which time a cooler and wetter environment became dominant.[31] In the Archaic Stage, plains covered most of Minnesota, including in and around Saint Paul along the Minnesota and Mississippi River Valleys.[32] During the later Archaic Stage, forests spread as the cooler and wetter climate conditions fostered propagation.[33] Food gathering practices became more diverse among American Indians during the Archaic Stage.[34]

People living during the Archaic Stage did not make ceramics but did use native copper for tools and ornaments. A copper projectile point has been found at Fort Snelling (21HE0099).[35] Lifestyles among American Indians became increasingly sedentary during this stage; as groups were moving less, regional trends developed, such as differences in stone tool design and materials throughout the state.[36] Archaic Stage sites are not as common in southeastern Minnesota compared to the rest of the state, which may be due to poor preservation or lack of archaeological investigation.[37] There are some Archaic Stage archaeological sites near Saint Paul, including Fort Snelling (21HE0099) and the Sibley House site in Mendota (21DK0031). The

[30] Drew Forsberg, *Early American Indian Life in the MNRRA Corridor,* 2003, 41; Edward Fleming and Joshua Anderson, *Assessment of Precontact American Indian Archaeology in the Fort Snelling and Mendota Historic Districts* (prepared for the Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 2018), 15.
[31] C.A. Dobbs, *Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistory Period (ca 12,000 B.P. – A.D. 1700)* 1989.
[32] Drew Forsberg, *Early American Indian Life in the MNRRA Corridor,* 2003.
[33] Ibid.
[34] C.A. Dobbs, *Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistory Period (ca 12,000 B.P. – A.D. 1700)* 1989.
[35] C.A. Dobbs, *Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistory Period (ca 12,000 B.P. – A.D. 1700)* 1989; Fleming and Anderson, *Assessment of Precontact American Indian Archaeology in the Fort Snelling and Mendota Historic Districts*, 2018, 18.
[36] Drew Forsberg, *Early American Indian Life in the MNRRA Corridor,* 2003.
[37] *Ibid*.

Indian Mounds Park Mound Group in Saint Paul (but outside the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District) contains artifacts that may date to the Archaic Stage.[38]

Woodland Stage (1,000 B.C. – A.D. 1,100)

The Woodland Stage is characterized by the use of ceramics, the domestication and cultivation of plants, semi-permanent camps and villages, and the creation of earthen burial mounds; these trends did not occur at the same time throughout Minnesota.[39] Woodland peoples in southeastern Minnesota, including near Saint Paul, relied on waterways for resource, food, and travel.[40] The Woodland Stage in Minnesota has typically been divided into three sequences (Early, Middle, and Late Woodland) based on ceramic traditions; some of these traditions overlap each other or are long-lived and do not fit into a single sequence. Ceramic traditions vary greatly throughout Minnesota, and only those that appear near Saint Paul are discussed further in this report.

Early woodland sequence ceramics near Saint Paul belong to the Southeast Minnesota Early Woodland Complex (500 to 200 B.C.); these ceramics have very thick walls. Only five sites with this type of ceramic have been identified, all in the Mississippi River Basin, and little is known about the cultural groups associated with these ceramics.[41] Middle Woodland Havana complexes date between 200 B.C. and A.D. 300, and they are a regional variant of Hopewell culture ceramics.[42] Food practices associated with this ceramic complex include gathering wild plants such as nuts and seeds, and hunting small game like deer, fish, and waterfowl. Some mounds in the Indian Mounds Park Mound Group in Saint Paul contain Hopewell-style artifacts and features.[43]

The Southeast Minnesota Late Woodland complex (A.D. 500 through 1150) includes late woodland sites in southeastern Minnesota that generally date later than the Havana-related

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[38] Drew Forsberg, *Early American Indian Life in the MNRRA Corridor,* 2003; Arnott et al. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Indian Mounds Park Mound Group,* 2013; Fleming and Anderson, *Assessment of Precontact American Indian Archaeology in the Fort Snelling and Mendota Historic Districts*, 2018, 19.

[39] Gibbon et al. Minnesota's Environment and American Indian Culture History, 2002; Drew Forsberg, *Early American Indian Life in the MNRRA Corridor,* 2003.

[40] Drew Forsberg, *Early American Indian Life in the MNRRA Corridor,* 2003.

[41] Constance Arzigian, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: The Woodland Tradition in Minnesota (ca 1000 B.C. – A.D. 1750)*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington D.C., 2008, 30.

[42] Arzigian, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: The Woodland Tradition in Minnesota (ca 1000 B.C. – A.D. 1750),* 2008.

[43] Arzigian, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: The Woodland Tradition in Minnesota (ca 1000 B.C. – A.D. 1750),* 2008, 37; Arnott et al. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Indian Mounds Park Mound Group,* 2013, 21.

complexes.[44] The Southeast Minnesota Late Woodland complex is not well defined, though evidence from nearby areas in Minnesota indicates that Late Woodland groups near Saint Paul engaged in hunting, gathering, fishing, and horticulture (including maize), and buried their dead in conical and effigy-style mounds. Many of the late woodland archaeological sites near Saint Paul are burial mound sites, and these sites are concentrated along the Mississippi (Ḣaȟa Wakpa) and Minnesota (Mni Sota Wakpi) rivers. Mound-building in Minnesota began about 2,000 years ago, and mounds were built over graves along bluffs above lakes and rivers, usually with sightlines to a village or camp.[45] Numerous mound sites, such as the Indian Mounds Park Mound Group and the Dayton's Bluff Mound Group, are located near the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District, though the district itself is not located on a landform typical of mound sites throughout Minnesota.

Late Prehistoric Stage (A.D. 1100 to European Contact)

During this stage, maize cultivation, the use of the bow and arrow, and shell-tempered ceramics along with an increasingly sedentary lifestyle became increasingly common. The density and variety of artifacts, increased mound building, and corn and other cultivated crops characterize Late Prehistoric Stage archaeological sites. Near Saint Paul, late prehistoric sites include Plains Village and Oneota cultures.[46] Oneota sites are the more common of the two, and typically feature the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash in river floodplains and the expansion of trade networks between growing village populations.[47]

Contact Period (A.D. 1650 to 1837)

Euro-American colonial settlers first entered the Midwest in the seventeenth century, though European products and goods were already present in Minnesota before this time. These products made their way to Minnesota through extensive trade networks linking Minnesota to parts of North America that were already occupied by Europeans.[48] A growing Euro-American presence in Minnesota led to increased conflict between local tribes and colonial settlers. Near Saint Paul, Dakota places near Saint Paul were hubs of activity and life during this early Euro-American period. The area of Saint Paul was known in Dakota as Imniẓaska, meaning "white cliffs", and the confluence of the Mississippi (Ḣaȟa Wakpa) and Minnesota (Mni Sota Wakpi)

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[44] Arzigian, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: The Woodland Tradition in Minnesota (ca 1000 B.C. – A.D. 1750),* 2008.
[45] Arnott et al. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Indian Mounds Park Mound Group,* 2013, 19.
[46] C.A. Dobbs, *Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistory Period (ca 12,000 B.P. – A.D. 1700)* 1989.
[47] Norene Roberts and C.A. Dobbs, *Lower Minnesota River Valley Cultural Resource Study and Interpretive Plan for the Minnesota Valley State Park and Trail* (Prepared for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1993), 12.
[48] Elizabeth Hobbs, *MnModel Phase 4: Project Summary and Statewide Results*. Electronic document, http://www.dot.state.mn.us/mnmodel/phase4-report/predictivemodelsmmp4.pdf, accessed January 19, 2024.

Rivers and surrounding area, including Pilot Knob (Oheyawahi), Carver's Cave (Wakan Tipi), Coldwater Spring (Miniowe Sni), and Indian Mound Park Mound Group, known to Dakota people as Bdote.[49]

The earliest Euro-Americans in Minnesota were French traders who established trading posts in southern Minnesota, largely near Dakota villages. After the British were victorious in the French and Indian War (1754-1763), British traders also entered Minnesota and often established themselves among Dakota communities.[50] All territory west of the Mississippi River (Ȟaȟa Wakpa) to the Rocky Mountains was purchased and controlled by the United States in 1805 as part of the Louisiana Purchase. In the early 1800s, the Métis (people of mixed European and American Indian heritage) established a trading network that reached from Winnipeg to Saint Paul.[51] This network was known as the Red River Road, and it was a series of trails used most heavily between the 1830s and 1870s, at which point steamboats and rail transportation rendered the trails inefficient for trade.[52]

The nearest Dakota village to the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District is Kaposia (Kap'oża), which was first noted by Euro-American colonial settlers in 1805 as located east of the Mississippi (Haha Wakpa) and downstream of Carver's Cave (Wakan Tipi). The village moved upstream to the mouth of Phalen Creek in the 1820s, and in 1837, the village moved to the west side of the river, in what is now South Saint Paul.[53] No contact period archaeological sites have been recorded within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District, though the larger Saint Paul area and surrounding landscape underwent significant changes during this time period as Euro-Americans took control over land and displaced local Dakota groups.[54]

Zebulon Pike, an American explorer, was sent along the Mississippi River (Haha Wakpa) to identify suitable locations for military posts and to buy desirable land from American Indians.[55] Pike met with Dakota leaders at Bdote, and a treaty was signed to sell 100,000 acres of land to

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[49] Gwen Westerman and Bruce White, *Mni Sota Makoce: The Land of the Dakota* (Minnesota Historical Society Press, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 2012).
[50] John Anfinson, *River of History: A Historic Resources Study of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area* (National Park Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2003).
[51] Megan Lynn Even, *Red River Carts*, in MNopedia, Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 2017.
[52] Damien Hess, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Red River Trails*. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1989, electronic document, https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/64500284.pdf, accessed January 19, 2024.
[53] Westerman and White, *Mni Sota Makoce: The Land of the Dakota,* 2012, 127.
[54] Anfinson, *River of History: A Historic Resources Study of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area,* 2003, 64; Bdote Memory Map, https://bdotememorymap.org/memory-map/#, accessed January 19, 2024; Minnesota Indian Affairs Council [MIAC], Minnesota Humanities Center, and the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of the American Indian, *Why Treaties Matter*, http://treatiesmatter.org/, accessed January 19, 2024.
[55] Anfinson, *River of History: A Historic Resources Study of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area,* 2003.

the United States (US) government in exchange for an unspecific amount of money.[56] Although the legality of the 1805 treaty and the title to the land remained in question until the 1850s, construction of Fort Snelling began in 1820.[57]

Post-Contact Period (A.D. 1837-Present)

The increased presence of Euro-Americans pressured Dakota communities to leave their traditional villages. Treaties signed in 1837 and 1851 ceded more than 24 million acres of land from American Indian control and cleared the way for Euro-American colonial settlement, including the land on which Saint Paul would be located.[58] As Dakota people were removed from Saint Paul, American Indian history of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District during this period is scant, though regional events can inform the broader picture of American Indian and Euro-American interactions in Minnesota during this period.

In 1837, a treaty was signed that ceded all Dakota and Ojibwe land east of the Mississippi River (Haha Wakpa) in exchange for cash and other goods.[59] In 1851, the Traverse de Sioux treaty was signed by Sisseton and Wahpeton Dakota leaders, which ceded much of southwestern Minnesota in exchange for a strip of land measuring 10 miles on either side of the Minnesota River (Mni Sota Wakpa) and 1.67 million US dollars. The US government did not pay most of the money, but instead, paid other portions of it to fur traders instead of any Dakota peoples.[60] Shortly after the first signing, Mdewakanton and Wahpekute Dakota leaders also signed the Traverse de Sioux Treaty, relinquishing all land in Minnesota to the US government, apart from a 20-mile wide stretch along the Upper Minnesota River (Mni Sota Wakpi), in exchange for 1.41 million U.S. dollars. Again, fur traders received payments up front, and half of the money was put aside for goods and services. The remainder was placed in a trust to pay the Dakota over time.[61] Over 24 million acres of land were ceded through these two treaties, and Euro-Americans laid claim to ceded land even before the treaties were ratified.[62] In 1854, Dakota leader Little Crow left Kap'oża to settle on a reservation established by the US government.[63] Euro-American development in what is now Saint Paul damaged or destroyed many important Dakota places.

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[56] *Ibid*.
[57] Anfinson, *River of History: A Historic Resources Study of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area,* 2003; MIAC et al, Why Treaties Matter, 2024.
[58] Anfinson, *River of History: A Historic Resources Study of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area,* 2003, 71; Westerman and White, *Mni Sota Makoce: The Land of the Dakota,* 2012.
[59] MIAC et al, Why Treaties Matter, 2024.
[60] Westerman and White, *Mni Sota Makoce: The Land of the Dakota,* 2012.
[61] MIAC et al, Why Treaties Matter, 2024.
[62] Anfinson, *River of History: A Historic Resources Study of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area,* 2003.
[63] *Ibid*.

The winter of 1861 was particularly difficult and became known as the 'starving winter'. Dakota people saw hunger, crop failures, no game to hunt on lands that were accessible to them, and delayed or missing treaty payments from the US government.[64] In response to these brutal conditions, four Dakota men killed five white colonist-settlers in Meeker County on August 17, 1862, and a small group of warriors led by Little Crow joined this attack in an attempt to reclaim land. Around 600 civilian colonist-settlers and between 75 and 100 Dakota people were killed in the fighting that followed, and the US military defeated the Dakota in a little over a month. After their defeat, many Dakota men were taken to a prison camp in Mankato, Minnesota, and 303 were convicted. Most of these men were transferred to Davenport, Iowa (where at least 120 died), and 38 were publicly hanged in Mankato.[65] Approximately 1,700 Dakota people, most not directly involved in the conflict, including women and children, were forced to Fort Snelling and held in a concentration camp throughout the winter of 1862-1863, where between 100 and 300 Dakota people died.[66]

In the spring of 1863, Dakota groups were forcibly removed from Minnesota onto reservations in South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Canada; over a quarter of those removed died over the following year. Ho-Chunk people in Minnesota were also forcibly removed, even though no Ho-Chunk individuals were identified as having been involved in the 1862 conflict. Small numbers of Dakota people remained in Minnesota, and by the 1880s several families moved back to the state and formed the foundations for today's Dakota communities.[67] The Indian Relocation Act of 1956 created incentives for American Indians to move from reservations to urban centers (an assimilation strategy by the US government), and many American Indians moved to the Twin Cities. More American Indians moved to Minneapolis than to Saint Paul. As of 2023, the Saint Paul American Indian and Alaskan Native population was 0.7 percent of the total population of the city.[68]

Members of Saint Paul's American Indian community are associated with many different cultural backgrounds and tribal affiliations. Today, there are four federally recognized Dakota communities in Minnesota, including the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (Bde Maya To), Upper Sioux Community (Pezihutazizi Oyate), Lower Sioux Indian Community (Cansa'yapi), and Prairie Island Indian Community (Tinta Wita). One additional group, the Mendota Mdewakanton Dakota Tribal Community, is not federally recognized. There are also seven federally recognized Ojibwe bands in Minnesota, including the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa (Zagaakwaandagowininiwag), the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (Nah-

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[64] Minnesota Historical Society [MNHS], The US-Dakota War of 1862, https://www.usdakotawar.org, accessed January 19, 2024.
[65] Westerman and White, *Mni Sota Makoce: The Land of the Dakota,* 2012; MNHS, the US-Dakota War of 1862, 2024.
[66] *Ibid*.
[67] MNHS, the US-Dakota War of 1862, 2024.
[68] City of Saint Paul, *Quick Facts*, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/stpaulcityminnesota,MN, accessed January 19, 2024.

gah-chi-wa-nong), the Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (Gichi-Onigaming), the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe (Gaa-zagaskwaabiganikaag), the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe (Misi-zaaga'iganiing), the Red Lake Nation (Miskwaagamiiwi-Zaagaiganing), and the White Earth Nation (Gaa-waabaabiganikaag).

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) has prepared a predictive model (MnModel) that addresses the potential for unidentified precontact and contact period archaeological sites to exist throughout Minnesota. MnModel data is available only for the southernmost portions of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District; according to MnModel data, these areas are poorly surveyed and have a high potential to contain unrecorded archaeological sites[69]. According to MnModel data, these sites are most likely to be located within 1 meter of the ground surface. The remainder of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District has unknown site potential according to MnModel data. While this predictive model suggests that some portions of the District have the potential to contain archaeological sites, it is possible that historic-period development has destroyed any pre-contact or contact period sites that may have once existed. In addition, an assessment of precontact, contact, and post-contact archaeological potential for the Minnesota State Capitol Area was prepared in 2022[70]. The high-level archaeological assessment identified most of the Capitol Area as having low potential for intact precontact and contact period archaeological sites, with the exception of one small parcel that had not been subject to post-contact development. Other portions of the Capitol Area were assessed as having high archaeological potential due to the presence of possible archaeological resources related to mapped historical structures from the 1880s–early 1900s, and the lack of development after the structures were subsequently demolished.

Post-contact archaeological sites in Saint Paul are generally related to industrial activities and historical neighborhoods. As documented in files at the Office of the State Archaeologist, there are seven archaeological sites that have been identified within the Capitol Area. Two of these sites (21RA0030 and 21RA0031) were recommended or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and are discussed in later sections of this report. Of the remaining five archaeological sites within the Capitol Area, four (21RA0036, 21RA0038, 21RA0039, and 21RA0069) have been largely damaged or destroyed due to development. Site 21RA0069 was comprised of the foundations of construction infrastructure used to build the Capitol; it was recommended eligible as a contributing resource to the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District but was destroyed after archaeological documentation. The fifth site (21RAu) is a reported site that has not been field confirmed that encompasses the historical boundaries of the St. Anthony

[69] Minnesota Department of Transportation [MnDOT], *MnModel 4: Historical Vegetation Model*. Accessed through the Office of the State Archaeologist Portal, https://osa.gisdata.mn.gov/OSAportal/, 2021.
[70] Bray, Madeleine, Tyler Lund-Kyrola, Saleh Miller, and Erin Que, *Cultural Resources Literature Review and Archaeological Assessment for the Minnesota State Capitol Area Planning & Context Development Project*. Report prepared for the Minnesota Historical Society and the Oversight Board of the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites, June 2022.

neighborhood; as nothing more is known about this site, it has not received any consideration of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

As of late 2024, three in-progress archaeological investigations have resulted in the documentation of several additional post-contact sites within areas that had been assessed as having high archaeological potential in the Minnesota State Capitol Area archaeological assessment. Investigation and reporting for these projects are still ongoing, and sites forms have not yet been submitted to the Office of the State Archaeologist, and so the results are only briefly summarized here. Monitoring and Phase III data recovery for the Minnesota State Office Building Expansion project, conducted by 106 Group, resulted in documentation of a large NRHP-eligible post-contact residential site, dating to the 1880s to 1950s. Intensive archaeological survey related to the evaluation of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District conducted by Nienow Cultural Consultants, as well as archaeological monitoring conducted by 106 Group, identified two post-contact archaeological sites related to residential occupation within the Lower Capitol Mall prior to construction of the Capitol Mall in the 1940s-1950s. An additional site was identified north of University Avenue. None of the sites have yet been evaluated as contributing elements to the historic district. Ongoing documentation of these sites will contribute valuable information regarding the history and character of the Capitol Area prior to Capitol construction, and the impacts of construction of the Capitol building and Capitol Mall to local communities.

Of the recorded, reported, and recently identified archaeological sites within the Capitol Area, five (21RA0030, 21RA0069, and three recently identified sites without site numbers) are within the boundaries of the historic district itself.

Permanent Euro-American and Black Settlement of Saint Paul, 1838-1893

Permanent settlement by non-Native peoples of what is now Saint Paul began in 1838. That year, former residents of the Red River colony located in northern Minnesota, as well as Pierre "Pig's Eye" Parrant, a liquor distiller, and Edward Phelan, John Hays, and William Evans, three discharged soldiers from nearby Fort Snelling, laid claim to lands that served as the nucleus of the city.[71] Phelan and Hays claimed lands extending along the Mississippi River (Haha Wakpa) and the adjacent bluffs, located between present-day Eagle and Minnesota Streets, approximately one mile south-southeast of where the Capitol Build is currently sited. These were the first white settlers in what is now downtown Saint Paul. Additional settlers soon followed, and two steamboat landings were established along the river, approximately one mile apart from each other. Upper Landing, located at the foot of present-day Chestnut Street, and Lower Landing, located at the foot of present-day Jackson Street, were the earliest pieces of infrastructure and served as the foundation for the city's subsequent development. Throughout

[71] George E. Warner, *History of Ramsey County and the City of St. Paul* (Minneapolis: North Star Publishing Company, 1881), 306.

the 1840s, Saint Paul fanned outward from these landings, forming Uppertown around the Upper Landing and Lowertown at the Lower Landing.[72]

Archaeological Site 21RA0038, Lot 5, is a record of a post-contact residential area located near Jackson Street.[73] This site includes water wells, trash pits, and stone foundations associated with residential buildings constructed in the late 1800s. This site was recorded during the construction of the Department of Revenue building, and was entirely destroyed during that building's construction. Archaeological Site 21RA0039, Lowertown Neighborhood, is a record of the larger Lowertown neighborhood located between Jackson and Robert Streets.[74] Similar to Site 21RA0038, this site was heavily disturbed and largely destroyed during the construction of the Department of Revenue building. The site was comprised of forty features including foundations, wells, cisterns, privies, and trash middens.

Saint Paul was formally incorporated as a town in 1849, the same year that the Minnesota Territory was established. Saint Paul was named the Territory's capital.[75] At that point, the town consisted of approximately 224 acres. 90 of those acres, bound by present-day St. Peter Street on the west, 7th Street on the north, Wacouta Street on the east, and the Mississippi River (Haha Wakpa) on the south, had been surveyed and platted. Saint Paul was primarily an agrarian community as of the 1840s, populated mostly by French-Canadians, with a mix of Swiss, Irish, Danish, and Black residents also present.[76] In 1854, with a population of nearly 1,300, Saint Paul was incorporated as a city. A rapid influx of new residents followed, with the population growing to nearly 10,000 by 1857.[77]

Changes to the physical environment of Saint Paul had been minimal up to this point. Between 1838 and 1849, trees were cleared; log cabins and later, wood-frame buildings were constructed; the Upper and Lower steamboat landings were established; and modest commercial and residential development took place in Uppertown and Lowertown. As the city expanded out from the river in the 1850s, development patterns were defined by the hilly topography that surrounded downtown to the north, east, and west. An 1852 map of Saint Paul shows a series of ravines and bluffs crisscrossing what is now downtown, with a continuous ridge running east-west north of 11th Street. A large hill, referred to by residents as Baptist Hill, is depicted at the center of town, roughly bounded by Jackson Street on the west, 7th Street on the north, Broadway Avenue on the east, and 4th Street on the south. A stream, labeled Trout Creek, is

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[72] Mead & Hunt, Inc., "Saint Paul Historic Context Study: Neighborhoods at the Edge of the Walking City" (report prepared for Historic Saint Paul, the City of Saint Paul Heritage Preservation Commission, and the Ramsey County Historical Society, Saint Paul, MN, 2011), 6.
[73] Dan Higginbottom, *Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21RA0038*. (Office of the State Archaeologist, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1998).
[74] Dan Higginbottom, *Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21RA0039*. (Office of the State Archaeologist, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1998).
[75] Warner, *History of Ramsey County and the City of St. Paul*, 305.
[76] Mead & Hunt, Inc., "Saint Paul Historic Context Study," 6-8.
[77] *Ibid*, 9.

also depicted running through a valley east of downtown before emptying into the river.[78] Shown in an 1853 panoramic depiction, the bulk of the city's development is concentrated atop a bluff overlooking the river between the Upper and Lower Landings. The area directly north of the city, where the Capitol Building and Mall are currently located, is depicted as a line of steep forested hills that have yet to be built upon.[79]

1852 Map of Saint Paul[80]

[78] George C. Nichols, *Map of the City of Saint Paul, Capital of Minnesota* (Saint Paul: Truman M. Smith's Collecting & General Agency Office, 1852) Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593356/; Larry Millett, *Lost Twin Cities* (Saint Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1992), 9.
[79] Thompson Ritchie, *City of St. Paul, Capital of Minnesota* (Philadelphia: Thompson Ritchie, 1853) Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/78693711/.
[80] George C. Nichols, *Map of the City of Saint Paul, Capital of Minnesota* (Saint Paul: Truman M. Smith's Collecting & General Agency Office, 1852) Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593356/.

1853 Rendering of Saint Paul[81]

Significant changes to the landscape of Saint Paul were made during the second half of the nineteenth century. As the population grew, residential and commercial development extended beyond downtown and onto the surrounding bluffs. This required the construction of roads for residents to travel up the steep slopes. Vegetation was cleared to make space for new buildings, and hills, such as Baptist Hill, were sliced away to create graded streets and transportation corridors.[82]

The arrival of the railroads in the 1850s brought even more dramatic changes. Railroad construction was initially concentrated along the riverfront, as the natural valley provided a convenient grade through Saint Paul. In order to accommodate more tracks, bluff slopes were cut away, and the river channel was increasingly filled. By 1900, the width of the river near downtown had decreased by 1,000 feet. In the 1880s, an additional rail corridor had been constructed to the east of the city, running up the valley occupied by Trout Creek.[83] Other water features were filled in during this period to make room for construction. This included a small lake that was located immediately south of the present site of the Capitol Building, on the south

[81] Thompson Ritchie, *City of St. Paul, Capital of Minnesota* (Philadelphia: Thompson Ritchie, 1853) Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/78693711/.
[82] Mead & Hunt, Inc., "Saint Paul Historic Context Study," 13-14.
[83] Millett, *Lost Twin Cities*, 11-12.

side of Wabasha Street between Park and Central Avenues, on which a public school was built in 1887.[84]

Two predecessors to the current Capitol Building were also constructed during this period. In 1853, the original building was constructed approximately three-quarters of mile south of the present site of the Capitol Building and Mall, on a site bounded by Wabasha, Exchange, Cedar, and 10th Streets. When this building was destroyed by fire in 1881, a replacement was constructed on the same site between 1882 and 1883.[85]

Development of the area now encompassed by the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District took place primarily during the final two decades of the nineteenth century. The establishment of rail connections to the city caused the population to spike from 31,000 to 133,000 between 1880 and 1890, spurring a residential building boom.[86] Upper- and upper-middle-class residential development took place in the immediate vicinity of the present site of the Capitol Building. Some of the city's wealthiest residents were attracted to the elevated topography and constructed mansions on the summit of a hill located directly north of where the Capitol Building now stands, along present-day University Avenue.[87] In 1883, the city developed Central Park, a small neighborhood park, on a donated rectangular plot bounded by Cedar Street, Central Avenue, Robert Street, and Summit Avenue. An elite neighborhood was subsequently constructed on its borders, characterized by mansions and elegant apartment buildings. The wealthy landowners who donated the land for the park did so to separate themselves from what newspapers of the time to referred to as a "repulsive" and "forbidding" working-class neighborhood to the south.[88] As a result, Central Avenue and the northern section of Wabasha Street came to represent a dividing line between the city's wealthy residents and the more densely settled area closer to downtown.[89] A map of the area drafted in 1892 clearly illustrates this division: the area north of Central Avenue and Wabasha Street is sparsely developed, occupied primarily by large residences sited on spacious plots; the area immediately south of Central Avenue and Wabasha Street is densely packed with a mix of commercial buildings and single- and multi-family dwellings. The southern section also contains numerous religious buildings, primarily located along Wabasha and Cedar Streets. These include

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[84] BRW Inc., Hess, Roise and Company, and Foth and Van Dyke, "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Central Corridor, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, and Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota" (report prepared for the Hennepin County Regional Railroad Authority, Minneapolis, MN, and the Ramsey County Regional Railroad Authority and the Minnesota Department of Transportation, Saint Paul, MN, 1995), 7.63.
[85] Marjorie Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol: The Story of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall," *Minnesota History* 65, no. 4 (2016): 121.
[86] Mead & Hunt, Inc., "Saint Paul Historic Context Study," 14.
[87] Larry Millett, *Once There Were Castles: Lost Mansions and Estates of the Twin Cities* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2011), 51-54.
[88] *Ibid*, 51.
[89] BRW Inc., "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties," 7.63, 7.66.

Trinity Church (southwest corner of Tilton Street and Wabasha Street), Plymouth Congregational Church (northwest corner of Wabasha Street and Summit Avenue), a Unitarian church (east side of Wabasha Street at the terminus of Summit Avenue), and Pilgrim Baptist Church (west side of Cedar Street between Summit Avenue and Twelfth Street), which is the city's oldest African American church founded in 1866 by formerly enslaved people.[90]

1892 Map of Present Capitol Area[91]

[90] Reuben H. Donnelley, *Donnelley's Atlas of St. Paul* (Chicago: The Corporation, 1892). Map. https://geo.lib.umn.edu/collections/digitizedplatbooks/stpaul1892index.htm.
[91] Reuben H. Donnelley, *Donnelley's Atlas of St. Paul* (Chicago: The Corporation, 1892). Map. https://geo.lib.umn.edu/collections/digitizedplatbooks/stpaul1892index.htm.

Wabasha Street in 1896, Looking North toward the Future Site of the Capitol Building[92]

Several documented archaeological sites are reflective of the residential character of this are prior to construction of the Capitol. Archaeological Site 21RA0030 is a post-contact site that includes three former residential blocks in an area that is now a portion of the landscaped Minnesota State Capitol Mall. These residential blocks were developed in the 1870s and 1880s, and included houses, businesses, a school, and industrial buildings.[93] Those living in this neighborhood came from a diverse cultural background, including a large Jewish community as well as German and Chinese immigrants. Additionally, the neighborhood blocks that comprise 21RA0030 was made up of a variety of economic classes, ranging from working class to affluent. The three blocks that comprise 21RA0030 were demolished between 1904 and 1949 as development of the Capitol Mall was underway. Homes were destroyed or removed and then covered with fill, and soil borings indicate that intact archaeological deposits may exist

[92] Minnesota Historical Society, *State Capitol Site from Wabasha Street*, 1896, photograph, Collections Online, Gale Family Library, accessed August 21, 2021, http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display?irn=10708651&return=brand%3Dcms%26q%3Djohn%2520l%2520merriam%2520mansion.

[93] Sigrid Arnott, *Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21RA0030*. (Office of the State Archaeologist, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 2007).

undisturbed beneath the landscaped mall.[94] This site has been assessed as having the potential to provide "important archaeological information regarding working class and immigrant life in St. Paul between 1880 and 1905" (BRW, Inc. 1996:7-82) and was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a "rare remaining example of a turn of the century emigrant urban neighborhood in St. Paul".[95]

Archaeological Site 21RA0031 is a post-contact site comprised of historic deposits and structural foundations associated with portions of the Rondo and St. Anthony neighborhoods. The neighborhood was first developed in the 1880s, and was initially home to Western European immigrants. The neighborhood was the heart of Saint Paul's African American community by 1920. Large portions of the broader neighborhood were destroyed by the construction of Interstate 94 in the 1950s, though intact portions of the neighborhood may exist intact beneath fill soils away from the I-94 corridor. Site 21RA0031 was identified by soil borings which suggest that archaeological deposits associated with the Rondo and St. Anthony neighborhoods exist beneath fill. The site was recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (Arnott 1997b; BRW. Inc, 1996).[96]

Archaeological Site 21RA0036, the Dahl House, is a post-contact site comprised of subsurface components of the Dahl house following the house's relocation.[97] Features investigated during archaeological investigation include a stairwell leading to the basement and a basement storage area. The site has been at least partially destroyed by historical development, though some components of the site may still exist beneath a thick layer of historical fill. This site is an example of Lowertown's residential nature in the 1800s.

In addition to these three sites, as discussed above, additional archaeological sites related to residential development between the 1880s and 1950s have been documented in 2024.

Construction of the Present Capitol Building, 1893-1906

The second Minnesota Capitol Building opened for legislative business in 1883. Construction on the building began in 1881, after the first Minnesota Capitol Building, completed in 1853, was destroyed by fire the same year. Both Capitol Buildings are non-extant and were located south of the current Capitol Building on a parcel bound by Wabasha and Cedar Streets, between Exchange and 10th Streets. Shortly after state legislators occupied the second Capitol Building, they began to complain of cramped rooms, poor ventilation, and an overall inadequately

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[94] Sigrid Arnott, *Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21RA0030*, 2007.
[95] BRW, Inc. *Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties: Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Central Corridor of Minneapolis, Hennepin County and St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota*, 1996; Sigrid Arnott, *Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21RA0030*, 2007.
[96] Sigrid Arnott, *Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21RA0031*. (Office of the State Archaeologist, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 2007); BRW, Inc. *Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties: Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Central Corridor of Minneapolis, Hennepin County and St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota*, 1996.
[97] Elizabeth J. Abel, *Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21RA0036*. (Office of the State Archaeologist, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1998).

designed space. As a result, the Minnesota State legislature created the Board of State Capitol Commissioners (Capitol Commission) in 1891, which determined that the second Capitol – less than 10 years old – was not suited for legislative use, and a new building was necessary. Two years later, in 1893, the Capitol Commission authorized the purchase of an irregularly shaped plot of land near the crest of a nearby hill overlooking downtown, north of the 1883 Capitol Building in anticipation of the construction of a new building. That plot was bounded by University Avenue, Cedar Street, Park Avenue (later Park Street), and the intersecting diagonals of Central Avenue and Wabasha Street. Two years later, in 1895, the Capitol Commission launched an invitation-only competition to solicit designs for the new Capitol Building. Saint Paul architect Cass Gilbert won the competition.[98]

Gilbert's design for the new Capitol Building was heavily influenced by the City Beautiful movement. This movement was a response to the largely unplanned, often chaotic, and rapid development of many urban areas in the United States in the mid and late nineteenth century. Advocates of the City Beautiful movement extolled the virtues of rational and aesthetically pleasing planned environments. For proponents, such planning would not only make cities more visually attractive but would also help alleviate real and imagined social ills associated with rapid urban growth at this time. Architecturally, the movement looked back to classical European styles that emphasized rationality, modernity, and order and advocated for buildings designed in the Neoclassical Revival and Beaux Arts styles. Beyond individual buildings, the movement also advocated for large, designed city landscapes composed of wide, processional avenues, often placed on diagonal axes, that created long vistas visually connecting grand civic buildings or monuments. In the United States, the fullest expressions of these design ideals were found in the 1893 design of the fairgrounds for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, by architect Daniel Hudson Burnham, and in the 1902 design of the National Mall in Washington, D.C.[99]

Gilbert was among the proponents of the City Beautiful movement. He was both keenly aware of Burnham's work in Chicago and attentive to the ambitious projects it inspired. He admired the Rhode Island State House, for example, which had been designed by the New York firm of McKim, Mead, and White just a few years before he submitted his plans of the Minnesota State Capitol and later lent his support to the National Mall Design. In keeping with the central themes of the City Beautiful movement, Gilbert's design of the Capitol Building was done in the Beaux Arts style. The dome of Gilbert's design echoed the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, and the white marble and grand façade evoked the grand architecture of nineteenth-century Paris. Construction officially began on the new Capitol Building in May of 1896, with a groundbreaking

[98] Linda A. Cameron, "Minnesota's First State Capitol," *MnOpedia*, July 30, 2021; Linda A. Cameron, "Minnesota's Second State Capitol," *MnOpedia*, December 3, 2021; BRW Inc., "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties," 7.68; Pearson "Approaching the Capitol," 121.
[99] Thomas Hines, "Architecture: The City Beautiful Movement," in *The Encyclopedia of Chicago* (Chicago: Chicago Historical Society, 2005); Jon A. Peterson, "The City Beautiful Movement: Forgotten Origins and Lost Meanings," *Journal of Urban History* 2, no. 4 (1976):415-434.

ceremony, and the cornerstone of the building was ceremoniously laid by former governor, Alexander Ramsey, in July of 1898. The building was officially opened in 1905.[100]

Archaeological Site 21RA0069, the State Capitol Marble Mill Site, is located to the north of Capitol. The site was initially interpreted as the footing for a derrick that hoisted marble into place during construction of the Capitol, but archaeological investigation and historical research indicates that the site was comprised of large limestone and concrete foundations for machinery that was used to cut and shape the marble that was used to build to Capitol, as well as an industrial boiler.[101] These foundations were very thick, as the machinery required deeply set iron rods to stabilize the equipment when cutting and shaping stone to avoid vibration and movement that would have damaged the marble. Methods used to identify this site included review of historical photographs, newspaper accounts, historical maps, and also included archaeological field investigation. The foundations and associated historical debris were removed via hydraulic hammer and excavator following archaeological documentation.[102]

The scope of the Capitol design competition was limited to the building only, but, in the spirit of the City Beautiful movement, Gilbert envisioned the Capitol set within a much larger designed landscape. In 1901, five years after work had begun on the new Capitol Building, Gilbert presented his vision of this designed landscape to the Capitol Commission. The plans called for a large, semicircular lawn at the south-facing façade of the Capitol Building, from which would radiate three long axes: a broad avenue diagonally to the southwest toward the proposed site of a new cathedral on what was then known as St. Anthony Hill (now Cathedral Hill); a second central avenue due south from the Capitol to the Seven Corners area of downtown (at Kellogg Boulevard West and 7th Street West); and a full-block-wide, landscaped mall diagonally to the southeast, subsuming Cedar Street. Some renditions of the plans had the central avenue to the south of the Capitol continuing through Seven Corners to Irving Park and the Mississippi River. All versions of this plan had a roughly full-block-sized memorial park near the center of the central boulevard, sometimes with east-west connections to the diagonal axes.[103]

While the Capitol Commission was receptive to Gilbert's plans, it lacked legislative support as the scale of the project raised questions about whether the state or the City of Saint Paul would bear the political and monetary costs of land acquisition, construction, and ongoing maintenance. While Gilbert was able to extend the scope of his contract with the Capitol

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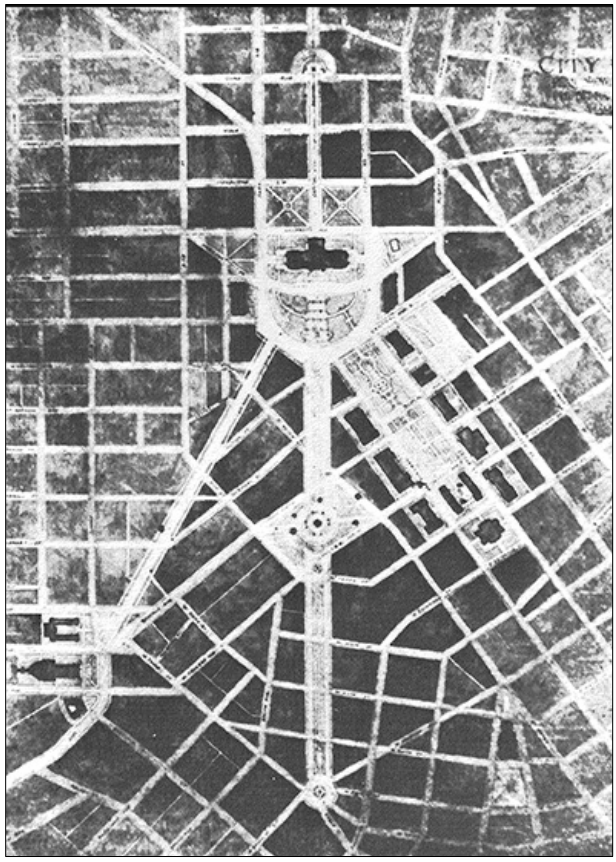
[100] Photograph Album, May 1896-November 1905, Board of State Capitol Commissioners Records, 1892-1914, Minnesota Historical Society, Saint. Paul, Minnesota; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 122-123, 125.

[101] Michael Justin *Mitigation Data Recovery Report for the University Avenue Tunnel Project, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota.* 2012.

[102] *Ibid.*

[103] Pearson "Approaching the Capitol," 122-123; Pearson et al., "Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluations for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project," 73.

Commission to include the immediate grounds around the building, his grand, City Beautiful movement inspired plan would not bear immediate fruit. Unperturbed, Gilbert continued to push the idea of a designed landscape for the Capitol. In 1903, Gilbert presented a revised version of his 1901 plan to the Saint Paul Common Council. The Council formed the Capitol Approaches Committee, whose members studied the plan and recommended the city implement it, if the state was willing to help. For its part, the state legislature formed the State Capitol Grounds Commission (Grounds Commission). The foremost task of the Grounds Commission was to oversee the existing grounds immediately surrounding the Capitol. While it did acquire and clear some additional adjacent land, expanding the original Capitol parcel, the cost of Gilbert's ambitious landscape design was too much to bear for either the City of Saint Paul or the state.[104]



Cass Gilbert's 1903 Plan[105]

[104] Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 121-126; Pearson et al., "Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluations for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project," 73; Cass Gilbert, Jr. "The 'Capitol Approach Plan'."
[105] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Cass Gilbert's Vision," Capitol Area, January 30, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/capitol-area/cass-gilbert/.

The irregularly shaped parcel acquired by the Capitol Commission in 1893 was sparsely developed at the time. The surrounding blocks were more developed, but only moderately so. The Capitol Building was constructed across two blocks, as shown on Sanborn maps from 1885. The two blocks were bound by University Avenue on the north, Park Street (then Park Avenue) on the west, and Cedar Street (then Grant Street) on the east. A non-extant extension of Aurora Avenue formed the southern boundary of those two blocks, which was bisected by the now non-extant Brewster Avenue. Development on these blocks was limited to just three small houses and associated outbuildings. By 1891, these buildings had been moved or razed. The block south of Aurora Avenue, bound by the diagonally oriented Wabasha Street on the southwest and the similarly oriented Central Avenue on the southeast was also sparsely developed by the time construction began on the Capitol Building. Wabasha Street is non-extant, and roughly corresponds to the sidewalk that, up until early 2024, traversed Leif Erickson Park from northwest to southeast. A portion of the alignment of Central Avenue remains as the stretch of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard east of Cedar Street. By 1891, development on this block was limited to five houses, three duplexes, and associated outbuildings at the corner of Central Avenue and Cedar Street. A small block containing an iron works and a carpet cleaning operation were located east of the intersection of Park Avenue, Wabasha Street, and Aurora Avenue, and a small carpenter's shop was located north of the intersection of Wabasha Street and Central Avenue. Streetcar service was introduced to Wabasha Street in 1891.[106]

By 1903, the main shell of the Capitol Building had been constructed. Interior finishing and exterior details like the construction of steps and installation of statuary and landscaping remained. Brewster Avenue, south of University Avenue, was obliterated by the construction of the building. Aurora Street, south of the Capitol Building, was realigned slightly. A slight curve was added to the street by 1905, to echo the driveway that serviced the porte-cochere located beneath the front steps of the Capitol Building. The light industrial properties south of the Capitol fronting Wabasha Street had been razed, and the land was acquired by the Capitol Commission. The residential properties northwest of the intersection of Central Avenue and Cedar Street remained until the Capitol Commission acquired that land in 1904, demolishing the buildings by 1905. Between 1904 and 1905, the area south of the Capitol between Aurora Avenue and Wabasha Street/Central Avenue was seeded to lawn, and a central walkway and terraces were installed. Streetcars continued to provide service along Wabasha Street, as they had since 1891. By 1903, the Capitol Commission had also acquired two parcels of land in the middle of a triangular block bound by University Avenue, Cedar Street, and a section of Aurora Avenue that is no longer extant. On this combined parcel, workers constructed an electrical

[106] BRW Inc., "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties," 7.68; *Atlas of St. Paul, Minnesota* (Chicago, Illinois: Rascher Insurance Map Publishing Company, 1891), Plate 45; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1885, Sheet 14; John Diers and Aaron Isaacs, *Twin Cities by Trolley: The Streetcar Era in Minneapolis and St. Paul* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007), 273.

power plant, also designed by Gilbert, to supply electricity to the Capitol Building. At the time of its construction, it was surrounded by single-family residential properties and rowhouses, all of which are non-extant.[107]

Capitol Building under Construction in 1903[108]

[107] *Atlas of St. Paul, Minnesota*; BRW Inc., "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties," 7.69; *City of St. Paul* (H.M. Smyth Printing Company, 1908), Plate 24; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 125; Photograph Album, May 1896-November 1905, Board of State Capitol Commissioners Records, 1892-1914; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1903, Sheets 461-462; Diers and Isaacs, *Twin Cities by Trolley*, 273.

[108] Minnesota Historical Society, *State Capitol Under Construction*, 1903, photograph, Collections Online, Gale Family Library, accessed August 21, 2021, http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display?irn=10831576&return=q%3Dstate%2520capitol%26type%5B%5D%3DPhotographs%26yearrange%3D1895-1905.

Residence being Moved from the Capitol Site in 1905[109]

While the construction of the Capitol Building did not involve the removal of large numbers of buildings or the displacement of a large population of residents, it did initiate important changes in Saint Paul's built environment. When construction began on the Capitol Building, there were a number of large, upper-class residences to the north and northeast of the construction site. Middle and upper-middle class residences were located to the west and southwest of the site, particularly along the north side of Central Avenue, facing the non-extant Central Park. Smaller, lower-middle-class and working-class residences were located to the west and further south of the Capitol site. The latter area would be subsumed by the development of the Capitol Grounds in later decades. The most immediate effect of the Capitol's construction was the displacement of more than 50 lower-middle class and working-class residents, as the population of the area

[109] Minnesota Historical Society, *Moving House from State Capitol Site*, 1905, photograph, Collections Online, Gale Family Library, accessed August 21, 2021, http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display?irn=10700271&return=q%3Dminnesota%2520state%2520capitol%26startindex%3D301%26type%5B%5D%3DPhotographs%26yearrange%3D1890-1950.

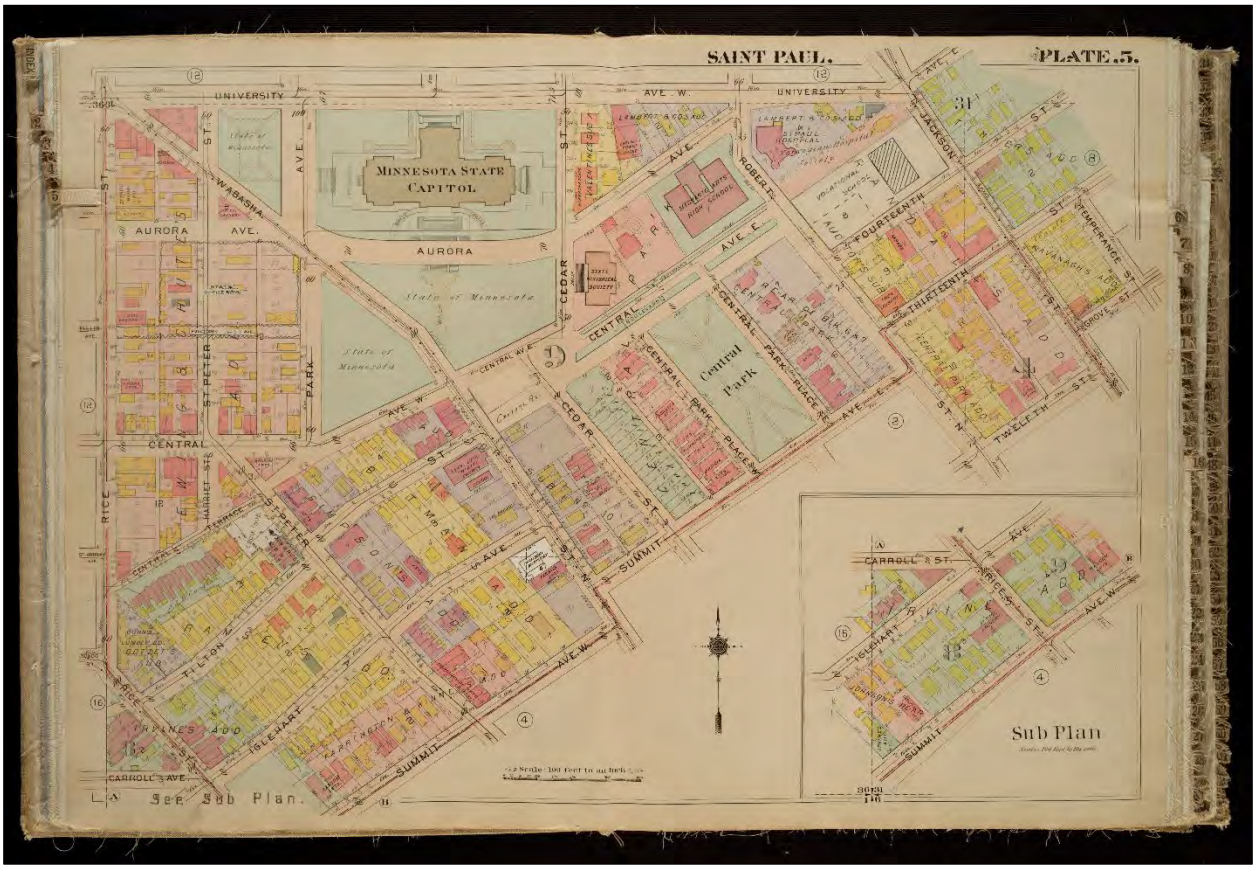
dropped from 155 in 1895, before construction began on the Capitol, to just 93 in 1905, the year the Capitol was officially opened.[110]

Attempts at Realizing Gilbert's Plan for Grand Approaches (1907-1939)

The completion of the Capitol Building in 1905 did not silence advocates of Gilbert's grand landscape design for the Capitol approach. In the years during the building's construction, both the Capitol Commission and the City of Saint Paul had indicated their support of the plan, but logistical, economic, and political complexities prevented much movement on the plan. This support was reinforced by Archbishop John Ireland's announcement, in 1905, that the Saint Paul Diocese would construct a new cathedral on St. Anthony Hill, solidifying an anchor-point for Gilbert's imagined southwest boulevard.[111]

While not able or willing to fully commit to Gilbert's plans, the state legislature realized the importance of landscaping and expanding the grounds surrounding the Capitol Building. In 1907 the state legislature formed the Grounds Commission to oversee the acquisition, landscaping, and maintenance of Capitol Grounds. That same year, the Grounds Commission acquired a small triangular block of land directly west of the Capitol, across Park Avenue. This block was bound by Park Avenue, University Avenue, Wabasha Street, and the non-extant section of St. Peters Street, which bisected the block between Rice Street and Park Street. Several apartment buildings, a commercial laundry, print shop, and a feed store that had been located on the site were razed and replaced by a small, landscaped park. By 1923, this park comprised of a circulation system of paths, lawn, and numerous trees.[112]

[110] BRW Inc., "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties," 7.69-7.68; Photograph Album, May 1896-November 1905, Board of State Capitol Commissioners Records, 1892-1914; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1885, Sheet 14.
[111] Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 126.
[112] Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 126; BRW Inc., "Central Corridor Hennepin and Ramsey Counties," 7.70; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1903, Sheet 461; Aerial Photographic Atlas of the City of Saint Paul, Minnesota (1925-1927), Plate 7, Saint Paul Public Library.



1916 Map of Capitol Area[113]

The first new building added to the Capitol Grounds after 1905 was constructed over a two-year span between 1916 and 1918 to house the Minnesota Historical Society. The Historical Society had been housed in the Capitol Building itself after its completion in 1905, but it soon outgrew its space. For the new building, the Grounds Commission acquired a large parcel at the corner of Central Avenue (now Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard) and Cedar Street, southeast of the Capitol Building. The William L. Ames mansion, constructed in 1852, was sited on that parcel and was one of about a half-dozen large, upper-class houses located along Central Avenue facing Central Park. The Ames mansion was razed in 1915 in anticipation of the construction of the Historical Society Building. The new building was designed by state architect and Cass Gilbert rival Clarence Johnston. The building was designed in the Romanesque Revival style and is noted for the colonnade of Ionic order columns that dominates its facade. The exterior of the building is clad in granite from Sauk Rapids. When constructed, the building occupied most of

[113] G. M. Hopkins, *City of St. Paul, Minnesota* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins Co., 1916). Map. https://geo.lib.umn.edu/collections/digitizedplatbooks/stpaul1916index.htm.

the parcel, leaving little room for landscaping other than lawn and sidewalks. The building remains extant and comprises the façade of the Minnesota Judicial Center.[114]

By the time the Grounds Commission began construction on the Historical Society Building, they had also acquired a roughly triangular parcel southwest of Wabasha Street, between Park Street and Central Avenue. They demolished two school buildings to clear this block of land and expanded the lawn south of the Capitol Building. Aerial photographs indicate that, by 1923, this parcel was landscaped entirely as lawn, with no inner circulation system and just four trees at the southwest corner, along the boulevard facing Central Avenue. The surrounding area remained largely residential, with a few larger, upper-class houses flanking Central Park, southeast of the Capitol Grounds.[115]

As this south lawn of Capitol was expanded, several monuments were erected around its perimeter. In 1912 a memorial statue to former governor John Albert Johnson was erected. Johnson was the first state governor to be born in Minnesota and the first to die while in office. He served from 1906 to September 1909, when he died following surgery in Rochester. A memorial commission was formed in October 1909, and the monument dedicated in 1912. It is sited at the top of the south lawn, near the west end of the granite steps south of Aurora Avenue. In 1928, the Johnson memorial was mirrored with a memorial statue to former governor Knute Nelson, erected near the east end of the same granite steps. Nelson was the state's first foreign-born governor, having been born in and emigrated from Norway. Knute Nelson served as governor from 1893 to 1895. Both monuments are cast bronze and stand atop tall granite plinths. Johnson's memorial was sculpted by Andrew O'Connor, and Nelson's memorial was sculpted by John Karl Daniels. In 1931, the Grounds Commission erected a statue of Christopher Columbus at the east side of the south lawn, facing the Historical Society Building. This statue was a gift to the state from an organization representing Minnesota's Italian American Community, which often faced discrimination in the first half of the twentieth century. The symbolic meaning of the stature, created by Italian-born sculptor Carlo Brioschi, shifted over time, however, and American Indian protestors and others removed it in 2020, during the

[114] *Curtice's Revised Atlas of the City of St. Paul* (Saint Paul: H.M. Smyth Printing Co, 1908), Plate 24, University of Minnesota Libraries, John R. Borchert Map Library; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 126; Larry Millet, *Once There Were Castles: Lost Mansions and Estates of the Twin Cities* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2011), 47; Paul Nelson, "Johnston, Curtis H.," *MnOpedia*, February 16, 2017; Department of Administration, "Minnesota Capitol: Official Guide and History," n.d., Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, Saint Paul, Minnesota; Don Coddington, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Minnesota Historical Society Building (RA-SPC-0557), Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

[115] *Curtice's Revised Atlas of the City of St. Paul*, Plate 24; Minnesota Historical Aerial Photographs Online, "Aerial Photograph, 1923."

protests that followed the murder of George Floyd. The state placed the statue in storage, where it remains at the time of this report.[116]

1930 Aerial View of the Capitol Building[117]

A second post-1905 building was added to the Capitol Grounds in 1932. That year saw the construction of the sizable State Office Building. The building was designed by Clarence Johnston in a Classical Revival style and echoed that of the Historical Society Building.[118]

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[116] Minnesota Historical Society, "Johnson, John Albert (1861-1909), *MnOpedia*, December 3, 2021; CAAPC, Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Capitol Area Memorials & Monuments," January 18, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/capitol-area/memorials-monuments/; Moira Harris, *Monumental Minnesota: A Guide to Outdoor Sculpture* (Saint Paul: Pogo Press, 1992):12-13; Marianne Combs, "The rise and fall of the statue of Christopher Columbus," *MPR*, June 12, 2020.

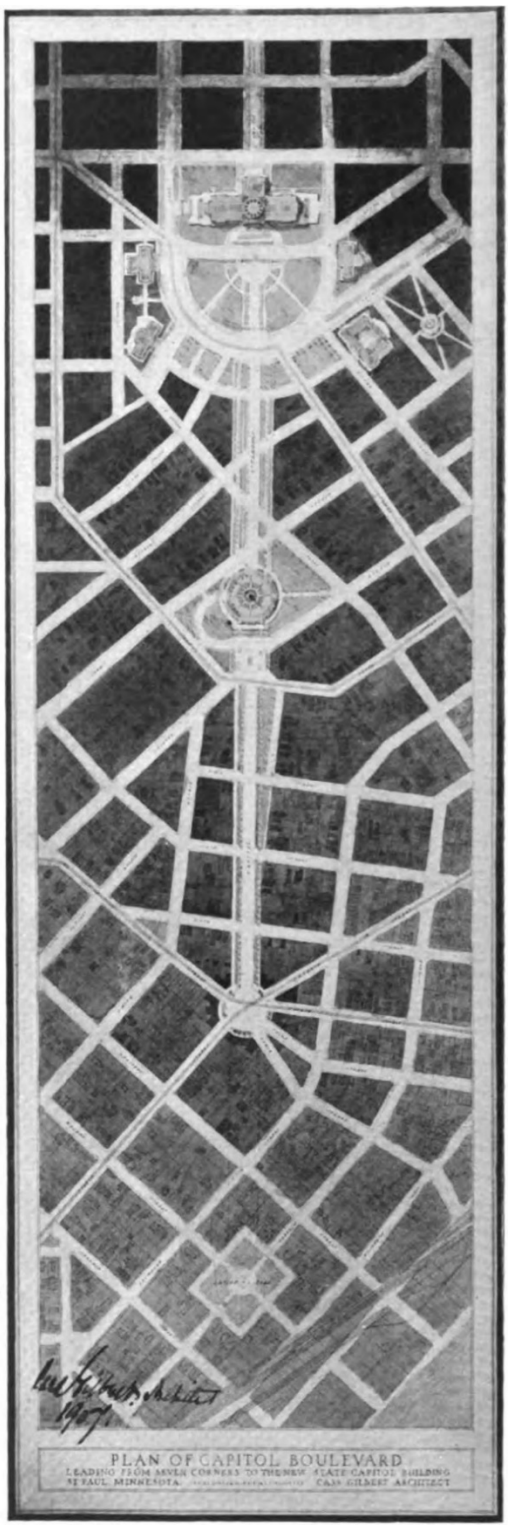
[117] Minnesota Historical Society, *State Capitol Aerial View*, 1930, photograph, Collections Online, Gale Family Library, accessed August 21, 2021, http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display?irn=10456230&return=brand%3Dcms%26q%3Dstate%2520capitol%2520nichols%2520plan.

[118] Summit Envirosolutions, "Minnesota Architecture Inventory Form: State Office Building and Parking Garage: RA-SPC-6314," 2016, Minnesota State Historic Preservation, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Gilbert's architectural firm was hired to advise on the location of the new building, and that location likely factored into the similar design. Gilbert's firm took this opportunity to reiterate his earlier, grand plans for the Capitol landscape. Their revised plans omitted the diagonal boulevards to the southwest and southeast but retained the connection of a central approach to the Seven Corners area, as well as the park and monument area near the center of that avenue. The revised plan showed the location of the Historical Society Building and the proposed location of the State Office Building, directly across the Capitol's southern lawn. In the revised plan, the lawn was semicircular in shape and extended beyond Central Avenue, flanked by imagined future state buildings. The site proposed for the new State Office Building, directly across the southern lawn from the Historical Society Building, was accepted by the Grounds Commission, but the rest of Gilbert's revised landscape plan was once again scrapped.[119]

Before construction on the building began, eight residential buildings and the Peterson Granite Company's showroom and stone cutting shop were demolished. The construction of the State Office Building eliminated a section of Saint Peter's Street. As part of the construction of the building, Fuller Street (now Fuller Avenue), which had previously terminated at Rice Street, was extended to the east to run along the southern boundary of the site. This necessitated the additional demolition of two single-family residences and a duplex. As with the Historical Society Building on the other side of the south lawn, the State Office Building occupied most of the parcel, and landscaping was limited. A concrete or stone apron with two parallel planting beds provided access to the central stone steps on the building's east-facing façade, and concrete or stone sidewalks provided access to at-grade entrances centered on the north and south elevations. A sidewalk ran the full width of the building's west (rear) elevation, adjacent to a sizable flat parking lot. The remaining ground surface was laid to lawn and featured regularly spaced trees.[120]

[119] Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 128.
[120] Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 128; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1926, Sheet 59; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1950, Sheet 59; Minnesota Historic Aerial Photographs Online, "Aerial Photograph 1940," https://geo.lib.umn.edu/ramsey_county/y1940/WO-1A-86.jpg.



Gilbert's 1907 Plan, Revised to Include Government Buildings[121]

[121] Cass Gilbert, Jr., "The 'Capitol Approach Plan': A Boulevard Development for Saint Paul by Cass Gilbert, Architect," *The Park International* 2 (1921).

1941 Aerial View of the Capitol Building and Approaches[122]

Due to the economic constraints of the Great Depression, work on, or expansion of, the Capitol Grounds was minimal during the 1930s, and the building stock surrounding the Capitol complex continued to decline. In his monumental sociological study of Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Calvin Schmid showed the Capitol at the very western tip of (using his typology and terminology) a large swath of "Workingmen's Homes." The area to the east was marked as a "Slum", and the south lawn bordered "Apartment Houses" and a "Rooming House District." The most desirable section bordering the Capitol was a small, 12-block pocket immediately to the north, which was

[122] Minnesota Historical Society, *State Capitol Approach Aerial View*, 1941, photograph, Collections Online, Gale Family Library, accessed August 21, 2021, http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display?irn=10756063&return=q%3Dminnesota%2520state%2520capitol%26startindex%3D151%26type%5B%5D%3DPhotographs%26yearrange%3D1890-1950.

home to middle-class residences.[123] By 1939, the City of Saint Paul and the local press began referring to much of the area around the Capitol as a "slum" and, in 1939, the city began acquiring property in the area and razing it. This included two properties adjacent to the park area west of the Capitol. The Ryan Building, west of the park on University Avenue, and the Capitol Laundry building, on the small triangular block south of the park, were both demolished.[124] By 1940, the Ryan Building parcel was laid to lawn and incorporated into the park, and the Capitol Laundry parcel was used as a traffic median.[125]

Major Land Clearance and Comprehensive Development (1944-1980)

No development of the Capitol Grounds occurred during World War II, but, by the late 1940s, state and city entities expressed renewed interest in continuing the redevelopment of the area surrounding the Capitol even before the conflict was over. In 1944, the Saint Paul Planning Board announced that the creation of a war memorial, incorporated into a new Capitol approach, would take precedence over all other civic improvements following the cessation of hostilities. In 1944, Governor Thye's creation of a War Memorial Advisory Committee bolstered this call for a war memorial at the state level, charging the Committee with the task to "bring into action a suitable memorial to all veterans."[126] The governor and his advisory committee pushed the state legislature to build that memorial on Capitol Grounds. As a result, the legislature formed the State Veterans Service Building Commission to solicit plans for a Capitol-based memorial and appropriated $4 million for the task. For their part, Saint Paul city commissioners voted to allow for the sale of up to $2 million worth of bonds for the planning and construction of the monument. Working with the legislatures, the Saint Paul Planning Board hired Clarence Johnston Jr.'s architectural firm and the landscape architecture firm Morell and Nichols, Inc., to design a new master plan for the Capitol approach that featured an integrated war memorial. The State Veterans Service Building Commission approved that plan in November 1945. In 1946, architect W. Brook Cavins won an associated competition for the design of the Veterans Service Building itself.[127]

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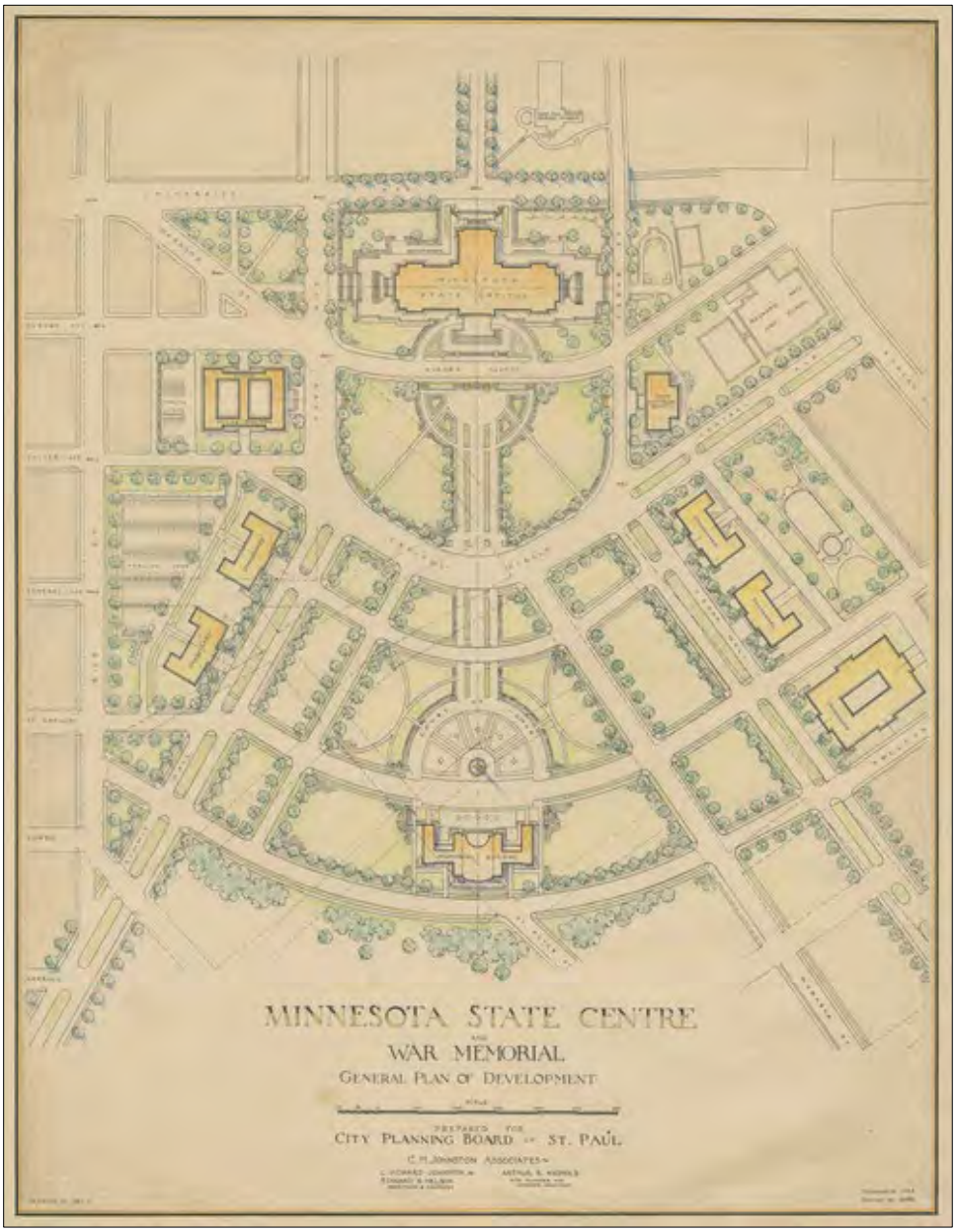
[123] Calvin F. Schmid, *A Saga of Two Cities: An Ecological and Statistical Study of Social Trends in Minneapolis and St. Paul* (Minneapolis: The Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies Bureau of Social Research, 1937), 181.
[124] Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 129, 135.
[125] Minnesota Historic Aerial Photographs Online, "Aerial Photograph, 1940."
[126] Gary Phelps, *History of the Minnesota Capitol Area* (Prepared for the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, 1985), 34, Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minnesota.
[127] Judith A. Martin and Anthony Goddard, *Past Choices/Present Landscapes: The Impact of Urban Renewal on the Twin Cities* (Minneapolis: Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, 1989), 26; Pearson et al., *Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluation for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project*, 77; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 129; Phelps, *History of the Minnesota Capitol Area*, 34-36.

This new master plan for the Capitol (referred to as the Nichols plan) incorporated some of the key design elements present in Gilbert's earlier concepts but dispatched with others. Most notably, the Nichols plan retained the axial, central approach proposed by Gilbert, as well as the two diagonal boulevards radiating to the southwest and southeast of the Capitol. However, the overall scale of the Nichols plan was reduced to an area roughly two blocks on either side of the Capitol Building, to the east and west, and roughly four blocks to the south of the Capitol Building. As with Gilbert's plan, the Nichols plan included a war memorial, but the latter design situated that feature at the southern terminus of the roughly four-block central approach. Similarly, the boulevard radiating to the southwest of the Capitol headed toward the Saint Paul Cathedral but did not formally make that connection. The Nichols plan provided space for additional public buildings along both diagonal boulevards, with the buildings intended to front a fan-shaped mall area. This fan-shaped mall area was divided into a semicircular Upper Mall, which was roughly equivalent to the south lawn of the Capitol in place when the Nichols plan was designed, and a Lower Mall, which was the site of predominantly working-class housing, rooming houses, and apartment buildings by the 1940s.[128]

The design of the Upper Mall proposed in the Nichols plan eliminated the diagonal cut of Wabasha Street through the south lawn and realigned Central Avenue to create a new U-shaped street that connected existing alignments of Park Street and Cedar Street just south of Aurora Avenue. This proposed realignment would result in the irregularly shaped south lawn being replaced by a uniform semicircle between Aurora Avenue and Central Avenue. The semicircular Upper Mall then formed the base of the fan-shaped Lower Mall, with crisscrossed by a curved grid of east-to-west streets that echoed the curved realignment of Central Avenue and by a set of diagonal streets that mirrored the diagonal boulevards radiating from the southwest and southeast of the Capitol. According to the Nichols plan, both mall areas were to be landscaped and laid to lawn, and a broad, tripartite, central approach was constructed to connect the steps of the Capitol to a semicircular war memorial plaza and a Veteran's Service Building, located at the southern terminus of the approach.[129]

[128] Clarence Johnston Associates and Arthur Nichols, *Minnesota State Centre and War Memorial General Plan of Development* (Prepared for the City Planning Board of SaintPaul), 1944, Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minnesota; Phelps, *History of the Minnesota Capitol Area*, 32-33; Schmid, *A Saga of Two Cities*, 181.

[129] Johnston and Associates and Nichols, *Minnesota State Centre and War Memorial*; Phelps, *History of the Minnesota Capitol Area*, 32-33.



The Nichols Plan[130]

[130] Minnesota Historical Society, *Minnesota State Centre and War Memorial: General Plan of Development*, 1944, plan, Collections Online, Gale Family Library, accessed August 21, 2021, http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display?irn=10456230&return=brand%3Dcms%26q%3Dstate%2520capitol%2520nichols%2520plan.

1944 Rendering of the Nichols Plan[131]

While the Nichols plan presented a scaled-back and reworked version of Gilbert's grand designs, it was still ambitious and faced a number of challenges. One of the biggest was the fact that the plan required the condemnation and clearance of a large area of high-density, affordable housing, at precisely the moment when the country was facing a major housing shortage. The Depression had stalled the construction of new housing in the 1930s. Rationing of materials and worker shortages due to compulsory military service in the 1940s created a desperate need of new housing stock by the end of the war. When the Nichols plan was approved by the State Veterans Service Building Commission, the Capitol Grounds comprised 17 acres. Implementing the Nichols plan required the state to acquire another 27 acres and the city to acquire 26 acres, almost all of which was then occupied by high-density, affordable housing. Surprisingly, much of those 53 acres of land was acquired by 1948, but the Commission faced a sizable number of disputes over land valuations and a general protest over clearance of the residential area. As a

[131] Ibid.

result, Governor Youngdahl requested that no demolition of acquired properties take place before May 1949.[132]

The Federal Housing Act of 1949 helped ease some concerns over housing, as it provided large sums of money to cities for planning and constructing new housing projects and developments, often in partnership with private developers. Federal legislation also provided cities with the power of eminent domain, which allowed cities to condemn large swaths of land for the purposes of redevelopment and urban renewal. Like the City Beautiful movement that inspired Gilbert's Capitol landscape designs, urban renewal initiatives were undertaken to address the real and perceived physical, social, and economic problems of U.S. cities by demolishing and rebuilding parts of the built environment deemed to be "slums" or "blighted." Federal legislation, funding, and the push for urban renewal meant that the City of Saint Paul and the state legislature could move forward with razing a large swath of housing surrounding the Capitol, as it now had the power and money to construct new housing elsewhere in the city. However, while demolition of housing south of the Capitol began in 1949, the construction of new housing by the city was not immediate. In Saint Paul, that work was carried out by the Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA), which was created in 1947. Saint Paul's HRA plan was to raze housing not only south of the Capitol, but also in zones east and west of the Capitol. That plan was not approved by the city until 1952 and did not receive federal approval and funding until 1953.[133] Aerial photographs from 1957 show that, by this date, large areas east of the Capitol, in the Mount Airy area, and west of the Capitol had been cleared of houses, but much of the new housing had yet to be built.[134]

A second major piece of post-World War II federal legislation had a major effect on the design and implementation of the Nichols plan. As early as 1944, plans were being laid by city and state officials for a major inter-urban highway somewhere in Saint Paul. The current route of Interstates 94 (I-94) and 35 East (I-35E), immediately south of the Capitol Grounds, was approved by the Saint Paul City Council in 1947. The route was approved despite the objections of some, like city engineer George Herrold and local neighborhood residents, who argued against running a highway through established neighborhoods, such as the predominantly Black Rondo neighborhood, immediately adjacent to the Capitol area. This planned highway clearly shaped the southern boundary of the Nichols plan, in part preventing it from encompassing some of the even grander aspects of Gilbert's design. Concerned about the necessities of Cold

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[132] "500 Face Home Loss Near Capitol," *Minneapolis Morning Tribune*, January 7 1948, 11; "Postpone the Approach?," *Minneapolis Star*, February 13, 1948, 21; "Capitol Approach Building Postponed," *Winona Daily News*, February 20, 1948, 13; Phelps, *History of the Minnesota Capitol Area*, 32-33, 36.
[133] Patricia Cavanaugh, "Politics and Freeways: Building the Twin Cities Interstate System" (Minneapolis: Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, 2006), 15; Martin and Goddard, *Past Choices/Present Landscapes*, 18, 26-27; Robert Jorvig, *Preliminary Study: Capitol Development* (Saint Paul: Saint Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority, 1950), 8, 41, 54-55, Saint Paul Public Library, Saint Paul, Minnesota.
[134] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1957," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

War era national defense, President Eisenhower urged Congress to establish a national system of defense highways. The result was the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, which provided up to 90 percent of funding for the states to plan and construct interstate highways. Construction on I-94 began in 1956 and work on I-35E began in 1958.[135]

The redevelopment of land east and west of the Capitol Building, and the construction of freeways south of the Capitol Building, was contemporaneous with the implementation of the Nichols plan on the grounds of the Capitol itself. Existing housing and other buildings located on the mall area were demolished between 1949 and 1950. In 1951, Central Avenue was realigned to conform to the U-shape dictated by the Nichols plan. This realignment created the Upper Mall and eliminated the diagonal alignment of Wabasha Street through that area. In 1953, construction began on the Veterans Services building at the south end of the planned axial promenade. W. Brooks Cavin's design for the building introduced the Mid-Century Modern style to the Capitol Mall. Like other buildings facing the mall, the Veterans Service Building was clad in granite. Additionally, Cavin's design featured two one-story wings connected by an elevated, three-story bridge that expanded the semicircular wall southward via a granite-paved plaza that continued under the bridge section of the building.[136]

Clearance of preexisting buildings on either side of the mall continued through the early 1950s, and in 1955 the state legislature approved the construction of two new buildings: the Centennial Office Building, along the east side of the Lower Mall, and the Transportation Building, along the west side of the Lower Mall.[137] The Transportation Building was designed by Ellerbe Architects and the Centennial Office Building was designed by the architectural firm of Thorshov and Cerny. Both buildings were clad in granite and designed in a Mid-Century Modern style.[138]

[135] Cavanaugh, "Politics and Freeways," 9-14; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 129.
[136] Millet, *Minnesota Modern: Architecture and Life at Midcentury* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2015), 184.
[137] Phelps, *History of the Minnesota Capitol Area*, 37-38.
[138] Millet, *Minnesota Modern*, 184.

Apartments being Demolished in the Capitol Area, 1949[139]

By 1957, the Upper and Lower Malls were constructed, largely to the Nichols plan. A central, axial promenade of twin, paved paths separated by a grassy median progressed south from the granite steps at the foot of the Capitol, across Aurora and the U-shaped Central Avenues, to a semicircular war memorial on the north side of Columbus Avenue, which followed a curved alignment through the Lower Mall. The Veterans Service Building was located immediately south of the war memorial between Columbus Avenue and 12th Street, which also featured a curved alignment and formed the southern end of mall's fan shape. Four "ribs" of the mall's fan radiated out from the U-shaped Central Avenue and, unlike the central promenade, which was

[139] Minnesota Historical Society, *Demolishing Row Houses on Central Avenue West and Tilton Street, Looking Northwest from Trinity Lutheran Church toward the State Office Building*, 1949, photograph, Collections Online, Gale Family Library, accessed August 21, 2021, http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display?irn=10851289&return=q%3Dminnesota%2520state%2520capitol%26startindex%3D576%26type%5B%5D%3DPhotographs%26yearrange%3D1890-1950.

limited to pedestrians, were active streets with street parking. From west to east these were Park Street (now John Ireland Boulevard), an unnamed radial street to the east of Park Street, Wabasha Street, and Cedar Street. Park Street and Cedar Street were built as divided roadways with grassy medians. Per the Nichols plan, these roadways were intended to be broad, landscaped boulevards known as Summit Mall and Cedar Mall, respectively, and extend south beyond the freeways. By 1957, landscaping of the Upper and Lower Malls was primarily limited to lawn, small trees, and decorative hedges that formed borders around some lawn areas. Paved parking lots were located on either side of the Veterans Services Building, between Columbus Avenue and 12th Street.[140]

1950 Aerial View of the Capitol Building and Approaches[141]

In 1957, construction was still ongoing on the Transportation Building and had yet to begin on the Centennial Office Building. The former would be completed in 1958 and the latter in 1960.

[140] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1957," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

[141] Minnesota Historical Society, *Capitol Approach, Aerial View*, 1950, photograph, Collections Online, Gale Family Library, accessed August 21, 2021, http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display?irn=10833562&return=q%3Dminnesota%2520state%2520capitol%26startindex%3D276%26type%5B%5D%3DPhotographs%26yearrange%3D1890-1950.

The Armory Building, located south of the Centennial Office Building, was built in 1961.[142] The Armory Building was designed by the firm of Bettenburg, Townsend, Tolte, and Comb. Like the buildings added to the Capitol mall in the 1950s, this building was granite-clad and designed in a Mid-Century Modern style. Unlike the 1950s buildings, which featured the stark, regular massing of the International Style subset of the Mid-Century Modern style, the Armory's version of Mid-Century Modern echoes classical revival elements of the pre-World War II Capitol buildings in its stylized and minimalist colonnade, thus hinting at influences of New Formalism.[143] Landscaping around these new buildings was extremely limited. A small plaza and network of sidewalks was installed in the moderate building setback of the east-facing façade of the Transportation Building, but its surrounding landscaping was primarily lawn and small trees into the 1980s. The west-facing facades of the Centennial Office Building and Armory were built with minimal setbacks from Cedar Street, and landscaping was equally minimal. All three buildings had large, asphalt-paved parking lots that occupied the remainder of each parcel at the rear of each building. The parking lot located to the east of the Centennial Office Building was built on the former site of Central Park.[144]

As the Nichols plan was being implemented and the Capitol Area populated with buildings, several monuments, sculptures, and other objects were added to the landscape as well. Even before work began on implementing the Nichols plan, a statue of the second-century Norseman Leif Erikson was added to the existing Capitol Grounds. This statue was the result of a rivalry between Italian and Scandinavian immigrants over which ethnic group had "discovered" North America and was sparked following the 1931 dedication of the Christopher Columbus statue on what was then the south lawn of the Capitol. In 1949, the Leif Erikson monument (RA-SPC-3869), a bronze statue by artist John Karl Daniels, was installed atop a marble plinth in the park area west of the Capitol Building and north of the State Office Building, in an area currently known as Leif Erikson Park.[145] The installation of a war memorial was, in many ways, the impetus for the development and implementation of the Nichols plan. Installed in 1950, that memorial, now known as the Court of Honor, consists of curved granite walls that form a semicircular plaza immediately north of the Veterans Services Building. That memorial was not originally intended as a war memorial, as in its first decade, its first commemorative plaque celebrated Minnesota's centennial. With the memorial eventually renamed as the Court of Honor, the state centennial

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[142] Phelps, *History of the Minnesota Capitol Area*, 37.
[143] Millet, *Minnesota Modern*, 184; Summit Envirosolutions, "Minnesota Architecture Inventory Form: Minnesota State Capitol Grounds (RA-SPC-5619), 2016, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, Saint Paul, Minnesota.
[144] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1966," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1980," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[145] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Capitol Area Memorials & Monuments," January 18, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/capitol-area/memorials-monuments/; Pearson et al., *Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluation for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project*, 84-85; Tyler N. Taylor, "Leif Erikson Memorial," *MnOpedia*, December 3, 2021.

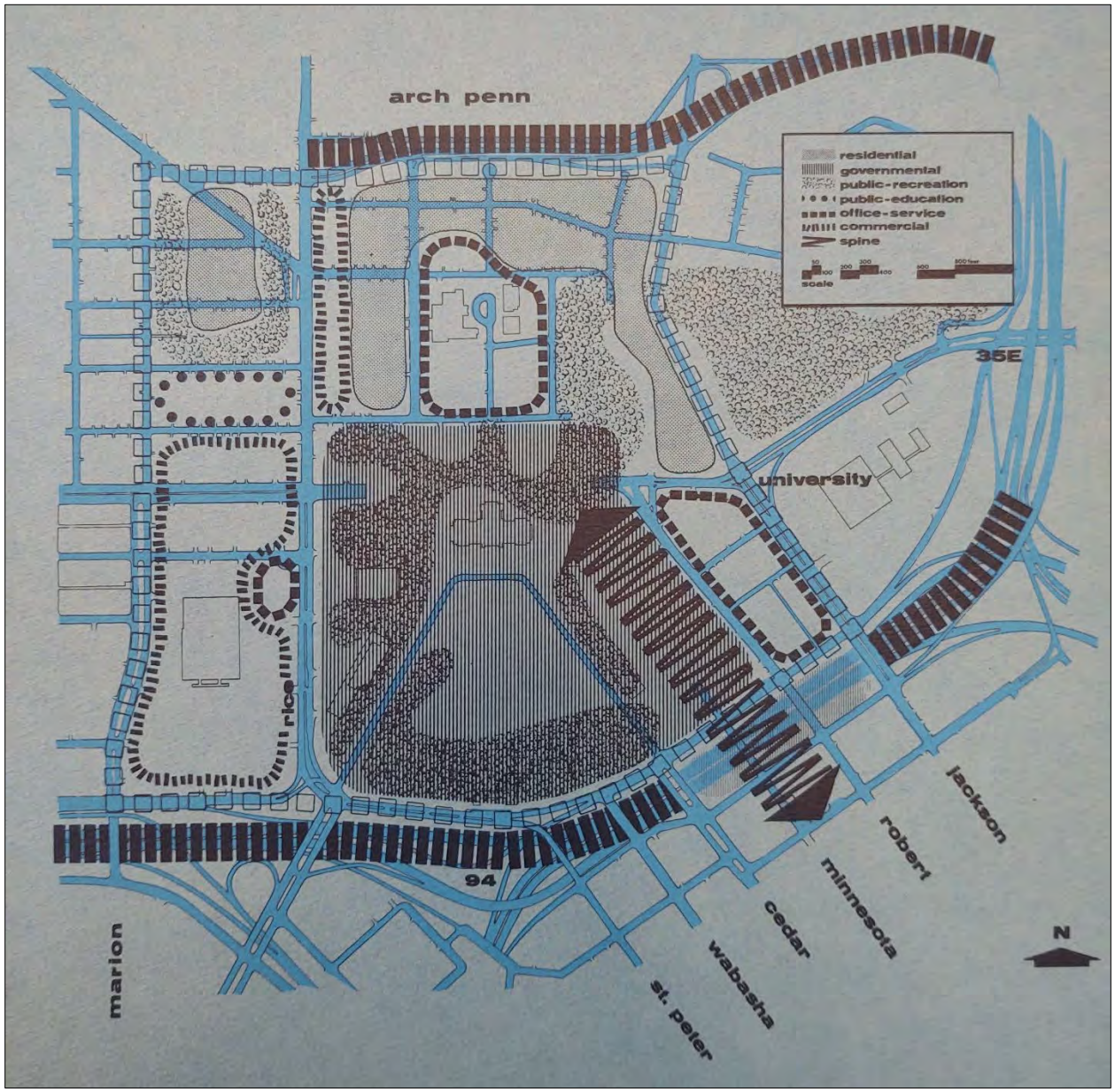
recognition was removed from its original location there and reinstalled in the Centennial Office Building.[146] Plaques commemorating servicemembers of various wars and conflicts are affixed to the interior of the wall, facing the plaza. That same year a replica of the Liberty Bell was presented to the state by the U.S. Treasury Department and installed atop a low granite platform at the southeast corner of the central plaza of the Veterans Services Building. The bell was one of 55 replicas distributed to U.S. states, territories, and the District of Columbia to bolster support for the 1950 "Save Your Independence" Treasury Bond drive.[147] In 1956, the Earthbound monument, sculpted by John Karl Daniels, was installed at the southwest corner of the central plaza of the Veterans Services Building. This marble statue rests on a small granite base at the center of a planter bed and depicts a male figure emerging from the earth. An inscription in a nearby granite wall notes that the sculpture is "DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO SERVED." Three different monuments were installed around the Capitol Mall in 1958. That year, a memorial statue to former governor Floyd B. Olson, who held the governor's office from 1931 until his death in 1936, was installed at the west edge of the Upper Mall, near Aurora Street and directly across from the entrance to the State Office Building. This memorial, by father and son artists Carlo and Amerigo Brioschi, consisted of a bronze statue on a granite plinth backed by a granite wall and a small concrete plaza with granite benches. The Promise of Youth fountain, also installed in 1958, was designed by Alonzo Hauser and installed on the north end of the central plaza of the Veterans Services Building. This fountain "symbolizes the youth of the county who are looking for the promise of peace." Finally, the U.S.S. Ward Gun was installed atop a granite circle near the southwest corner of the Veterans Services Building, also in 1958. The U.S.S. Ward was stationed at Pearl Harbor in December 1941 and staffed by Minnesota Naval Reservists who fired the first shot in defense of Peral Harbor naval station.[148]

The flurry of post-war development in the Capitol Area was followed by the creation of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Commission (CAAPC) by the state legislature in 1967. The CAAPC was a permanent, six-member commission tasked with overseeing the enlargement and improvement of the Capitol Area. Chaired by the governor, the body was intended to balance state and local interests, with three members appointed by the governor and three appointed by the mayor of Saint Paul. In 1969, the CAAPC hired Interpro, Inc., to develop a comprehensive plan for the Capitol Area. As much of the Nichols plan had been implemented by this point, the Interpro, Inc., comprehensive plan, finalized in 1970, focused primarily on adapting the Capitol Area to the realities of the modern American city.[149] The plan called for the elimination of what its authors described as the "labyrinth of cross streets" and the "sea of

[146] Blatti, Jo, *The Minnesota State Capitol Complex, the 1940s to the 1980s*, 1987 (unpublished).
[147] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Capitol Area Memorials & Monuments," January 18, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/capitol-area/memorials-monuments/; U.S. Department of the Treasury, "West Plaza Liberty Bell," *U.S. Treasury Website*, 2023.
[148] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Capitol Area Memorials & Monuments," January 18, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/capitol-area/memorials-monuments/.
[149] Interpro, Inc., "Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota State Capitol Area," i-2.

parking lots" that occupied 25 percent of the Capitol Area and hindered pedestrian access to, and use of, the Mall.[150] It also recommended that the outdated zoning ordinances governing development within the Capitol Area, first adopted in 1922, be updated to establish single-use zoning districts that would "restore stability to the Capitol Area and promote healthy growth of complementary land use."[151] The majority of the Capitol Area's southern sector, which encompasses the Capitol Grounds, would, according to the plan's recommendations, be exclusively reserved for governmental uses.[152] Acting on the plan's recommendations, the state legislature authorized the CAAPC to develop a new zoning ordinance to provide a "legal framework for enforcing the provisions of [the] plan" shortly after its publication.[153]

[150] *Ibid*, 9.
[151] *Ibid*, 13.
[152] *Ibid*, 13-15.
[153] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Commission, "Minnesota State Capitol Area North Study," (report compiled by the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Commission, Saint Paul, MN, 1975), i.



Proposed Land Use for Capitol Area, 1970[154]

Modest changes were made to the Capitol Mall between the publication of the 1970 comprehensive plan and the end of the decade. Between 1972 and 1979, a portion of the section of the unnamed radial street that ran through the eastern half of the Lower Mall, north of

[154] Interpro, Inc., "Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota State Capitol Area," (report prepared for the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Commission, St. Paul, MN, 1970).

Columbus Avenue, was eliminated and replaced with lawn.[155] In 1974, the surface-level parking lot located immediately east of the Centennial Office Building was replaced with a multi-story parking garage.[156] When it was originally constructed, the garage featured four large segments of lawn that spanned its top level, possibly in reference to the greenspace of Central Park that it replaced.[157] Between 2004 and 2008, the southern three lawn segments were removed and replaced with additional parking. The remaining lawn segment was removed and replaced with additional parking between 2019 and 2021.[158]

Development since 1980

Development of the Capitol Area has continued in the decades since Interpro, Inc.'s 1970 comprehensive plan. In the early 1980s, the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (CAAPB, "Commission" was changed to "Board" in 1975) began considering possibilities for improving the Capitol Mall to increase public use. As part of these efforts, the CAAPB hosted two symposia to gather input on problems with and potential for the mall. The central takeaway of the symposia was that the mall was not meeting the needs of the people who use it. Recurring themes from input gathered during the symposia included a lack of seating, the need for more vegetation, and a desire for water features, sculptures, and food vendors.[159]

As the CAAPB was considering updates to the mall's design, planning for new state buildings continued. In 1984, the State Legislature authorized the construction of a new judicial center building. It was to be located to the east of the Capitol Building, on the opposite side of Cedar Street, on the site of the Mechanic Arts High School. The new building was designed to incorporate the existing Minnesota Historical Society Building (the Historical Society would eventually be relocated to a new building located south of I-94) and was opened in stages between 1989 and 1994.[160] Between 1984 and 1991, the diagonal section of Aurora Avenue that separated the original Minnesota Historical Society Building from the State Capitol Power Plant to the north was eliminated to combine the two plots of land. During the same period, the

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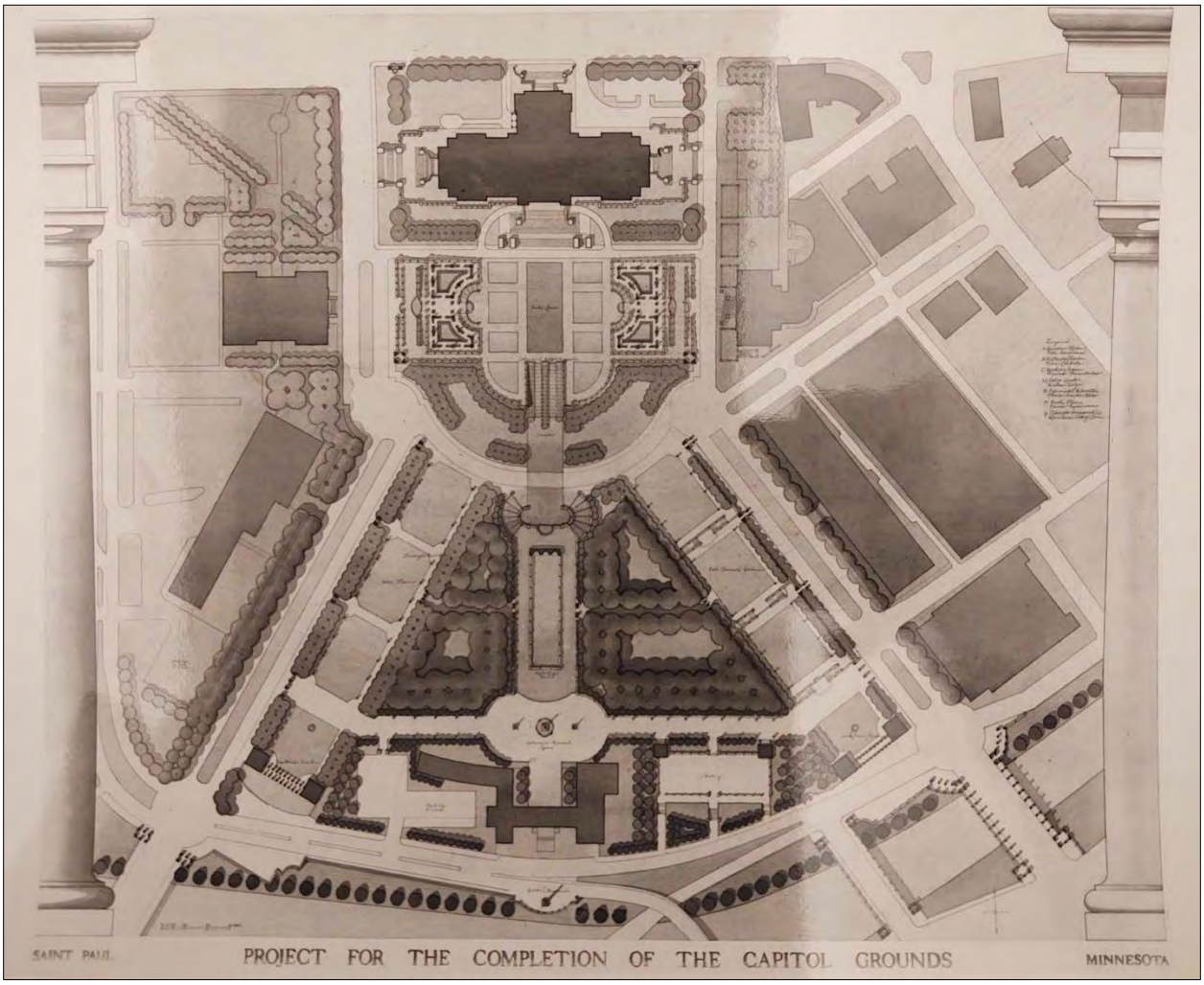
[155] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1972," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1979," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[156] Paul Nelson, "Central Park, Saint Paul," *MnOpedia*, December 3, 2021.
[157] Andy Sturdevant, "Capitol Heights: Idiosyncratic homes, a Brutalist overlook – and a sad historical marker," *MinnPost*, September 17, 2014.
[158] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2004," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2008," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2019," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2021," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[159] Partners for Livable Places, "Minnesota's State Capitol Mall," 2; Betsy Wilson, "Saint Paul will Need Five New Bridges for Wider Freeway," *Minneapolis Star and Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN), Oct. 28, 1983.
[160] Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 132.

buildings associated with the Mechanic Arts High School were razed, and a roughly C-shaped addition was constructed on the north elevation of the Minnesota Historical Society Building. A parking lot was also constructed immediately northeast of the new addition, and Judicial Plaza, a rectangular plot of landscaped greenspace, was developed immediately west of the addition and the existing State Capitol Power Plant.[161]

As planning for the new judicial center was underway in the mid-1980s, the CAAPB moved ahead with the redevelopment of the mall. Minor changes had already been made, such as the 1985 dedication of the Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial on the west side of the mall, opposite the Transportation Building, , but a comprehensive redesign was still desired.[162] In 1986, the CAAPB sponsored a design competition and asked participants to consider two primary criteria in their plans: facilitate a wide variety of activities to take place on the Mall to increase public usage and establish physical linkages between the Mall and the surrounding area.[163] In August of that year, a design submitted by David T. Mayernik (Philadelphia) and Thomas N. Rajkovich (Chicago), in association with the firm HGA (Minneapolis), was selected as the winner.[164] The 1986 design followed the overall form of the mall that had been previously developed by Gilbert and Nichols, but updated it "to create a variety of spaces, both formal and informal, which respond to the conditions of the site and its proposed uses, while reinforcing the grounds as a unified, urban ensemble of monuments and public place."[165]

[161] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1984," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1991," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[162] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Capitol Area Memorials & Monuments," January 18, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/capitol-area/memorials-monuments/.
[163] Partners for Livable Places, "Minnesota's State Capitol Mall," 2.
[164] Associated Press, "Capitol Mall Design Winner Announced," *St. Cloud Times* (St. Cloud, MN), Aug. 9, 1986.
[165] Mayernik et al., "Project for the Completion of the Capitol Grounds," 1.



1986 Landscape Plan for Capitol Grounds[166]

Mayernik and Rajkovich's design recommended changes throughout the Capitol Grounds, such as extensive tree and shrubbery planting around all state buildings and the creation of a memorial overlook dedicated to Cass Gilbert located on the south side of 12th Street, but it focused on the Upper and Lower Malls for its most extensive alterations. According to the design, the northern half of the Upper Mall would be transformed into a Public Square to serve as a "forecourt to Cass Gilbert's Capitol Building [and provide] a setting for political rallies, outdoor orchestral performances, daily gathering and casual strolling."[167] The section of Aurora Avenue separating the Capitol Building and the Upper Mall was to be narrowed and converted

[166] David T. Mayernik, Thomas N. Rajkovich, and HGA [Mayernik et al.], "Project for the Completion of the Capitol Grounds," (proposal submitted to the Minnesota Capitol Landscape Design Competition, St. Paul, MN, 1986).
[167] *Ibid*.

into pedestrian-only throughway. The Square would be flanked on the east and west by raised gardens, situated above the Square, intended to "define the scale of the space while articulating the east-west cross-axis of the adjacent governmental buildings…[while] providing magnificent views along the diagonal boulevards to the city and cathedral beyond."[168] The Square and the raised gardens were punctuated with benches, fountains, and sculptures. A sloping walkway lined by cascading water features would descend south from the Square along the Mall's central axis, leading visitors toward the Lower Mall. Just below the Upper Mall, Central Avenue (now Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard) was to be slightly reconfigured to create ovals at its intersections with John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street that would "demarcate the arrival at the Capitol."[169]

The plan also called for transforming the segmented Lower Mall into a unified, fan-shaped Urban Park that would "reinforce the diagonal axes of John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street" while encouraging increased public usage.[170] To achieve the unification, the design called for eliminating the section of Wabasha Street that ran through the eastern half of the Lower Mall, as well as the remaining portion of the unnamed radial street that had been created to the west as part of the Nichols plan. Additionally, Columbus Avenue (formerly 13th Street) which ran through the center of the Lower Mall from east to west, was to be converted into a pedestrian-only connection between John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street. Within the park, an oval terrace was located near its northern end, immediately south of Central Avenue, that overlooked a promenade and rectangular reflecting pool along the central axis to the south. The promenade was to be flanked on the east and west by Pyramidal Arborvitae trees to block pedestrians from wind, thereby supporting winter usage. Immediately south of the promenade and reflecting pool, the semi-circular Court of Honor was to be replaced with an elliptical court that would include a fountain and flagpoles. The Urban Park would also be flanked to the east and west by two distinct side gardens. The West Lawn, located parallel to John Ireland Boulevard, was to consist of three open lawns, separated by walkways, that would provide space for informal gatherings and were intended to symbolize the state's vast prairies. The East Terraced Gardens, located parallel to Cedar Street, would consist of a "series of the intimate outdoor rooms…defined by a canopy of trees and a garden wall" intended to be used for small-scale socializing and quiet reflection.[171]

Despite the selection of Mayernik and Rajkovich's design, it was not implemented in full. Elements of the plan, however, were carried out over time. Between 1984 and 1991, the portion of Wabasha Street was eliminated, allowing the east lawn to be incorporated into the rest of the Lower Mall. The portion of Columbus Avenue that ran through the Lower Mall was also eliminated, although it was replaced with additional lawn and walkways rather than being

[168] *Ibid*.
[169] *Ibid*.
[170] *Ibid*, 11.
[171] *Ibid*, 2.

converted solely into a paved pedestrian corridor. Tree planting was also carried out along the border of the axial approach and Court of Honor, but not on the scale proposed in the 1986 design.[172] Between 1987 and 1992, the bridges that carried John Ireland Boulevard, St. Peter Street, Wabasha Street, and Cedar Street over the I-94 corridor were replaced. This work had been planned as early as 1983 in anticipation of the corridor being widened to accommodate the connection of I-35 from the south, but the new bridges incorporated design elements such as gatehouses, obelisks, and balustrades that reflected the historic character of the Capitol Area, per the 1986 design.[173] The new Cedar Street bridge also incorporated a grassy median to tie into the rest of the boulevard.[174] Between 2004 and 2008, the Court of Honor was expanded to include an elliptical court, but the elliptical court was oriented north to south, whereas the one in the 1986 design was oriented east to west.[175] Finally, between 2015 and 2017, the section of Aurora Avenue located immediately south of the Capitol Building was converted into a pedestrian-only corridor, and the terraced steps of the Capitol Building were extended south into the Upper Mall, creating something similar to the Public Square depicted in the 1986 design.[176] The major elements of Mayernik and Rajkovich's design were not realized, including the raised gardens on the Upper Mall, the reflecting pool along the axial approach on the Lower Mall, the East Terraced Gardens, and the Cass Gilbert memorial overlook south of 12th Street.

As implementation of elements of Mayernik and Rajkovich's landscape design was carried out, planning and development within the Capitol Area continued. In 1988, a two-story parking garage connected to the west elevation of the State Office Building was constructed. The parking garage, designed by BWR Architects, was constructed on the site previously occupied by a surface-level parking lot and was incorporated Classical Revival stylistic elements in order to achieve visual cohesion with the State Office Building.[177] The portion of Fuller Avenue, located between Rice Street and Central Avenue, was reconfigured at the same time. Following construction of the parking garage, the street terminated in a cul-de-sac, paved with concrete, located immediately southeast of the garage. The eastern half of the corridor was landscaped and converted into a lawn that merged the greenspace located on the south side of the State

[172] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1984," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1991," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[173] Betsy Wilson, "St. Paul will Need Five New Bridges for Wider Freeway," *Minneapolis Star and Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN), Oct. 28, 1983; Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 132.
[174] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2003," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[175] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2004," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2008," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[176] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2015," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2017," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[177]Larry Millett, *AIA Guide to the Twin Cities* (Saint Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2007), 359.

Office Building and the north side of the Transportation Building, respectively.[178] Additional surface-level parking was created as well. Between 1991 and 2003, a paved parking lot was constructed on the northwest corner of University Avenue and Central Avenue, on what was previously the section of lawn located immediately northwest of the Capitol Building. The lot was accessed from Central Avenue by a paved driveway.[179]

In 1990, a study was produced which examined development of the eastern portion of the broader Capitol Area (bounded by Cedar Street, 12th Street, Jackson Street, Capitol Heights, and Charles Avenue). The study, developed by Winsor/Faricy Architects, Inc., in association with Moriarty-Condon Landscape Architects, was focused on identifying potential sites for future state office buildings and associated parking facilities, in particular.[180] Much of the area examined during the study is located outside of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District, but the report did identify three sites located within its boundaries: the Armory Site, the site immediately east of the new Judicial Center, and the Power Plant Site. None of these sites were recommended for immediate development. The development of the Armory Site was complicated by the fact that the building itself was federally owned and actively used and, therefore, would need to be relocated. Additionally, the site's location along the Cedar Street approach limited its potential uses, in the opinion of the study's authors, to those of "a symbolic quality."[181] The study raised the potential of combining Judicial Center and Power Plant sites for additional office space in the long term but noted that alternative facilities for providing power and heating to the Capitol Building would need to be developed prior to such plans being made.[182] None of these three sites were subsequently developed following the study's publication.[183]

A new comprehensive plan for the Capitol Area was developed in 1998. The document was intended to guide long-term planning for the Capitol Area, with the primary goals of reinforcing

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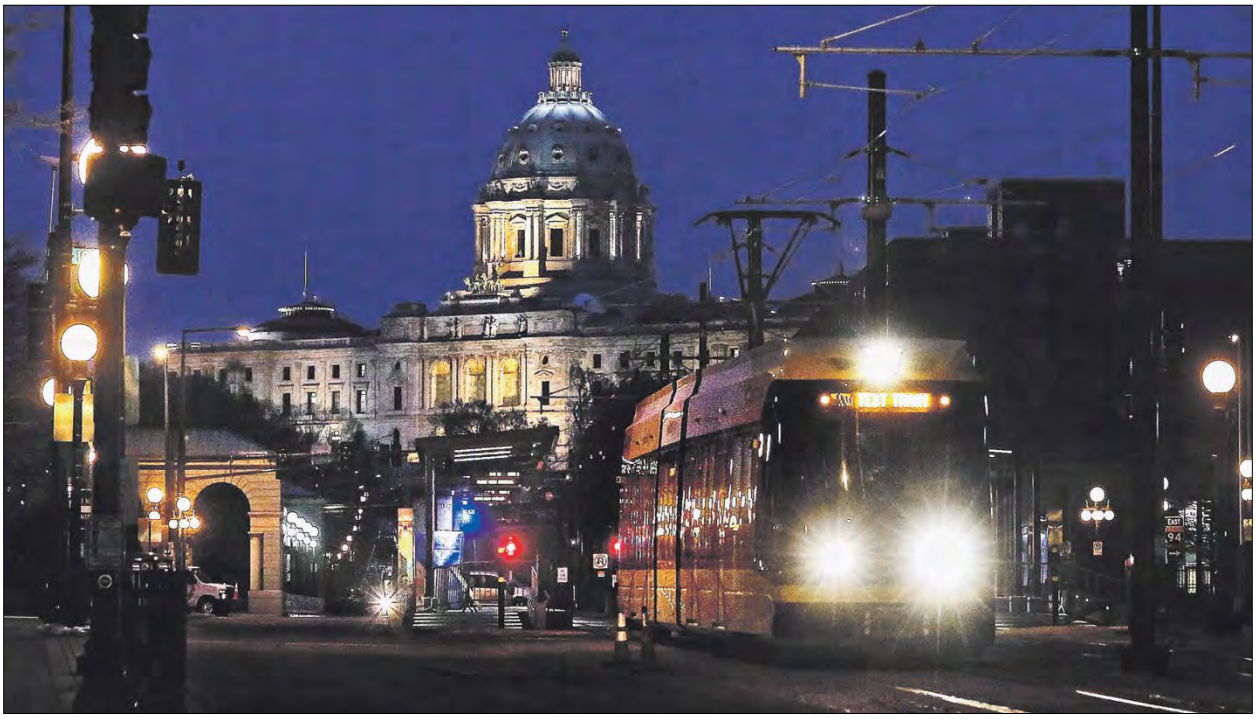
[178] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1984," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1991," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[179] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1991," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2003," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[180] Winsor/Faricy Architects, Inc., and Moriarty-Condon Landscape Architects, "Capitol Area Specific Site Assessment Studies," (report prepared for the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, Saint Paul, MN, 1990), 1.
[181] *Ibid*, 16.
[182] *Ibid*.
[183] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 1991," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2010," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2021," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

"the visual pre-eminence of the Capitol Building, [maintaining] the Capitol Campus as a visitor destination, and [maintaining] its component neighborhoods as vibrant urban villages."[184] The plan did not present a radical reimagining of the Capitol Mall but, instead, recommended maintaining and drawing inspiration from Gilbert's original vision to guide future development by preserving and enhancing sightlines from the Capitol Building to downtown, making the mall more accessible to pedestrians, and enhancing public space.[185] The plan was amended in 2009 and was used to inform development of the Capitol Area until the 2040 Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2021.[186] The 2040 plan similarly keeps Gilbert's original vision and its subsequent evolutions central to the guidance it provides, but it takes a more holistic approach to the Capitol Area than the 1998 plan and explicitly attempts to advance policies that will restore the historic urban fabric between the Capitol Area, downtown, and the surrounding neighborhoods.[187]

In 2006, construction was started on the Central Corridor light-rail transit line (later renamed the Green Line), a route that connected downtown Saint Paul and downtown Minneapolis. In Saint Paul, the line, which went into operation in 2014, traveled up Cedar Street from downtown, turned east on 12th Street after crossing the I-94/I-35 corridor, turned north on Robert Street, and turned west on University Avenue to pass immediately north of the Capitol Building before continuing toward Minneapolis.[188] This project impacted the landscape of the Capitol Area in several ways. Between 2010 and 2013, a station for the Green Line was constructed in the center of Cedar Street between 10th and 11th Streets, thereby eliminating the landscaped median that previously existed there. Likewise, the median located on the Cedar Street bridge was eliminated at the same time to make way for the tracks. Along 12th Street, the corridor was constructed on the north side of the roadway, eliminating the sidewalk and a portion of the Armory's south lawn. It also severed the connection between Minnesota Street and 12th Street, creating a dead end for the former directly east of the Armory Building. The corridor likewise eliminated the sidewalk located along the west side of Robert Street, which bordered the eastern edge of the Judicial Center parcel. As the corridor turned from Robert Street west onto University Avenue, it bisected the northeast corner of Power Plant parcel, severing a portion of that property's lawn, and eliminated the sidewalk located immediately north of the same property. Finally, the rail corridor impacted Leif Erickson Park. A station was constructed near the northwest corner of University Avenue and Rice Street that required the elimination of the

[184] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota State Capitol Area, 1998-2009 Unified Texts," (report compiled by the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, Saint Paul, MN, 2017), 4.
[185] *Ibid*, 21-43.
[186] Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 133; Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "2040 Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota State Capitol Area," (report compiled by the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, Saint Paul, MN, 2021).
[187] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "2040 Comprehensive Plan," 6.
[188] Pearson, "Approaching the Capitol," 133; James Walsh, "With Rail Ready to Roll, Stakes, Hopes are High," *Star Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN,) May 18, 2014.

sidewalk that bordered the north side of the park. Platform shelters were constructed on the northern border of the park, and the sidewalk was relocated to the south, running west from the Leif Erickson statue to Rice Street. Segmented lawns were planted in the space between the relocated sidewalk and the station platform, which were divided by two north-south pedestrian walkways.[189]



Green Line in front of Capitol Building[190]

Aside from the large-scale planning and construction efforts described above, much of the change experienced by the Capitol Mall between 1980 and the present came in the form of individual monuments and memorials. In 1982, the Monument to the Living (sculpted by Roger M. Brodin), a 3.5-meter-tall steel statue of a young soldier in combat gear, was dedicated on the lawn immediately west of the Veterans Service Building. In 1985, a monument to Charles Lindbergh (sculpted by Paul T. Granlund), consisting of two statues of the Minnesota aviator as a child and adult, was dedicated on the west side of the Lower Mall, fronting John Ireland Boulevard. Trees were also planted around the monument. In 1992, the Minnesota Vietnam

[189] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2010," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2013," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[190] James Walsh, "With Rail Ready to Roll, Stakes, Hopes are High," *Star Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) May 18, 2014.

Veterans Memorial (designed by Nina Ackerberg, Stanton Sears, Jake Castillo, and Rich Laffin) was dedicated on the Lower Mall, directly northwest of the Court of Honor. The memorial, consisting of a 56-foot by 30-foot granite plaza in the shape of the state, features a green granite wall on its west side inscribed with the names of the Minnesotans killed or listed as missing in action during the conflict and limestone walls of varying sizes and designs. The plaza is accessed by a curving path that leads from the east-west pedestrian walkway that was formerly 13th Street. In 1995, the Roy Wilkins Memorial (sculpted by Curtis Patterson) was dedicated on the Lower Mall to the west of the Minnesota Vietnam Veterans Memorial, fronting John Ireland Boulevard. The memorial consists of a rectangular plaza occupied by 46 sculptures that form a "Spiral for Justice" commemorating Wilkins' 46 years of leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). There are segmented walls located on the east and north sides of the plaza. The same year, the Peace Officers Memorial (designed by Fred Richter and Mark Wentzell) was dedicated on the Lower Mall, on the former section of Wabasha Street located to the east of the Veterans Service Building. The memorial consists of a classically inspired stone gate located at the foot of a slightly elevated plaza. At the northwest end of the plaza, a granite block, featuring the inscription "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God," is incorporated into a fountain.[191]

In 1998, the Minnesota Korean War Veterans Memorial (sculpted by Art Norby; landscape design by Bob Kost and Dean Olson) was dedicated on the Lower Mall, immediately east of the Court of Honor. It consists of a paved path leading north from the pedestrian walkway that was formerly 13th Street to a circular plaza. A sculpture of a uniformed soldier is located in the center of the path walking toward a stone monolith located near the north end of the plaza. The monolith features a cut-out of a soldier's silhouette in its center. The plaza is bordered by granite benches interspersed with columns engraved with names of Minnesotans killed during the war. In 2000, the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Memorial (sculpted by Raveevarn Choksombatchai and Ralph Nelson; landscape design by Roger Grothe) was dedicated on the Lower Mall at the corner of Cedar Street and Central Avenue. The memorial consists of a steel lattice sculpture set atop a concrete wall located along the eastern edge of the lawn and an undulating, terraced garden meant to mimic glacial formations. In 2007, the Minnesota World War II Memorial (designed by Ben Sporer, Todd Hallunes, Andrea Myklebust, and Stanton Sears; landscape design by Bryan D. Carlson), was dedicated within the Court of Honor. The memorial consists of an oval plaza, which creates an elliptical court on the axial approach. Within the plaza, there is a paved depression in the ground that slopes upward toward the Capitol Building, representing a journey from despair to hope. The depression is surrounded by narrative panels that present a timeline of the war, as well as stories specific to Minnesota.[192]

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[191] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Capitol Area Memorials & Monuments," January 18, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/capitol-area/memorials-monuments/.
[192] *Ibid*.

In 2010, the Minnesota Workers Memorial Garden (mural designed by Craig David; sculpted by Mark Wickstrom; landscape design by Jean Garbarini and Jennifer Germain) was dedicated on the east side of the Lower Mall, south of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Memorial. The memorial created an arched walkway immediately north of the pedestrian walkway that was formerly 13th Street, creating an oblong lawn in the space between the two. Shrubbery was planted along the periphery of the lawn. Immediately north of the arched walkway, a stone wall was erected on which a mural commemorating all Minnesotan who have given their lives in the workplace. A granite bench is located south of the wall. The mural was not completed until 2016, at which point the memorial was re-dedicated. Two additional memorials were dedicated on the Lower Mall in 2012. The Minnesota Fallen Firefighters Memorial (sculpted by Douglas O. Freeman; architectural design by Leo A. Daly) was located between the Veterans Service Building and the parking lot to the west. The memorial consists of oxidized steel columns surmounted by a similarly weathered steel roof. A bronze statue of a firefighter carrying a child is located beneath the roof, preparing to climb a ladder that leads through a circular hole cut in its center.[193] The creation of the memorial slightly decreased the size of the adjacent parking lot by eliminating what had been its northeast corner.[194] The second memorial, the Hubert H. Humphrey Memorial (sculpted by Jeff and Anna Koh Varilla; landscape design by Jeff Martin) is located at the northwest corner of the Lower Mall. It consists of a large bronze statue of Humphrey situated within an oblong plaza. The plaza features grass and tree plantings, as well as a granite wall along its west side engraved with quotes by Humphrey.[195]

Twinned memorials were dedicated immediately north of the Veterans Service Building in 2015, altering the landscape of the central lawn within the pedestrian walkway that was formerly 13th Street. The central lawn had already been divided in two by the southern half of the elliptical court that was created by the Minnesota World War II Memorial; the resulting east and west halves of the lawn were each bisected by tree-lined curved walkways that were constructed as part of the twinned memorials.[196] The Military Family Tribute: Gold Star Table (designed by Theodore Lee) was sited on the western half of the lawn. It consists of a round bronze table ringed by a circular walkway. The Military Family Tribute: Story Stones (designed by Theodore Lee) is located on the eastern half of the lawn. It consists of a field of 87 stones, each of which is inscribed with excerpts from correspondence between soldiers and their families at home. Both memorials are meant to honor the sacrifices made by Minnesota soldiers and their family members. In 2016, the Special Forces in Laos Memorial (sculpted by Marjorie Pitz; landscape

[193] *Ibid*.
[194] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2010," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2013," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[195] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Capitol Area Memorials & Monuments," January 18, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/capitol-area/memorials-monuments/.
[196] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2013," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2015," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

design by Kathryn Ryan and Greg Brown) was dedicated on the Lower Mall, between the Minnesota Vietnam Veterans Memorial and the Roy Wilkins Memorial. The bronze statue commemorates the Hmong, Lao, and other combat veterans who served in the "Secret War" in Laos from 1961 to 1975.[197]

Development of the Capitol Area continues to the present. Between 2013 and 2017, plantings similar to Gilbert's 1904 landscaping recommendations were installed at the promenade east and west entrances.[198] Between 2013 and 2015, a two-story parking garage was constructed directly northwest of the Transportation Building on a site previously occupied by a surface-level parking lot.[199] Most recently, the State Legislature allocated funds toward a renovation and expansion of the State Office Building in 2023. Aside from interior upgrades to the building, the renovation plan calls for a 166,000-square-foot addition to the building.[200] At the time of this report's development, work on the renovation had begun, and much of the greenspace surrounding the Leif Erickson statue had been removed. It is not known what will become of the greenspace once work on the State Office Building is completed, which is expected to be in 2026.[201]

Present-day work includes the preservation of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District with prioritization of its historical significance. The District has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, for its historic significance in the area of community planning and development under NRHP Criterion A as the first federally funded urban renewal project in St. Paul. The District is bounded by University Avenue on the north, Rice Street on the west, 12th Street on the south, and portions of Robert Street and the properties fronting Cedar Street South of 14th Street on the east, with the extension of John Ireland Boulevard to Dayton Avenue and the extension of Cedar Street to 10th Street. The District's period of significance is 1902-1962.[202]

The CAAPB's purpose and guiding principles prioritize the preservation and enhancement of the area. Since its original formation in 1967, the CAAPB has served the same purpose "to preserve and enhance the dignity, beauty, and architectural integrity of the capitol, the buildings

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[197] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "Capitol Area Memorials & Monuments," January 18, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/capitol-area/memorials-monuments/.
[198] Letter from Cass Gilbert to Channing Seabury, November 11, 1904.
[199] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2013," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, "Aerial Photograph, 2015," Historic Aerials, January 18, 2024, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[200] Tom Hauser, "State Office Building Renovation Begins Next Week Despite GOP Efforts to Stop Project," KTSP-TV, November 30, 2023, State Office Building renovation begins next week despite GOP efforts to stop project - KSTP.com 5 Eyewitness News.
[201] *Ibid*.
[202] Summit Envirosolutions. "Minnesota Architecture History Inventory Form: MN State Capitol Mall Historic District, RA-SPC-5619." On file at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul, MN.

adjacent to it, the capitol grounds, and the capitol area."[203] The CAAPB's twelve-member Board, Executive Secretary, and Staff and their present-day work are guided by the following four point purpose:

Preserve and enhance the dignity, beauty, and architectural integrity of the capitol, the buildings immediately adjacent to it, the capitol grounds, and the capitol area

Protect, enhance, and increase the open spaces within the capitol area when deemed necessary and desirable for the improvement of the public enjoyment thereof

Develop proper approaches to the capitol area for pedestrian movement, the highway system, and mass transit system so that the area achieves its maximum importance and accessibility

Establish a flexible framework for growth of the capitol buildings which will be in keeping with the spirit of the original design[204]

[203] Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, "A Uniquely Minnesotan Model of Governance," December 10, 2024, https://mn.gov/caapb/about-us/.
[204] *Ibid*.

EXISTING CONDITIONS EVALUATION

The existing conditions evaluation documents the cultural landscape as it exists today through the exploration of each landscape characteristic. A description of the key features which contribute to the cultural landscape can be found in the Analysis Section of this study.

The Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District has experienced nuanced changes over the past sixty years. The grounds of the Capitol Mall function as a public space for events and commemoration and as a space to practice First Amendment rights. In general, visitors to the historic district are concentrated on the Capitol Building, although some are drawn to explore the commemorative spaces and grounds of the Capitol Mall.

See Exhibit 1: Existing Conditions Plan

This existing conditions evaluation provides a record and document of current conditions within the historic district. This is an examination of the layout, materials, and character of the landscape. Each condition is documented with a narrative and photographs. A plan graphic of existing conditions can be found at the end of this chapter. The existing conditions summary is organized with categories of landscape characteristics. The National Park Service defines landscape characteristics as the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land to serve human needs. The beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and values of the people and processes that have been instrumental in shaping the land, and the processes are evident as physical components on the land.[205]

The Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District's cultural landscape characteristics include the following categories. Each landscape characteristic is defined by the National Park Service guidelines. The definition of each characteristic is referenced from NPS Landscape Lines 03.[206]

- Land use: organization, form, and shape of the landscape in response to land use.
- Spatial organization: arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.
- Buildings and structures: three-dimensional constructs such as houses, barns, stables, bridges, and memorials.
- Views and vistas: features that create or allow a range of vision, which can be natural or designed and controlled.
- Vegetation: indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous materials.

[205] A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques, NPS, 1998
[206] https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2218781

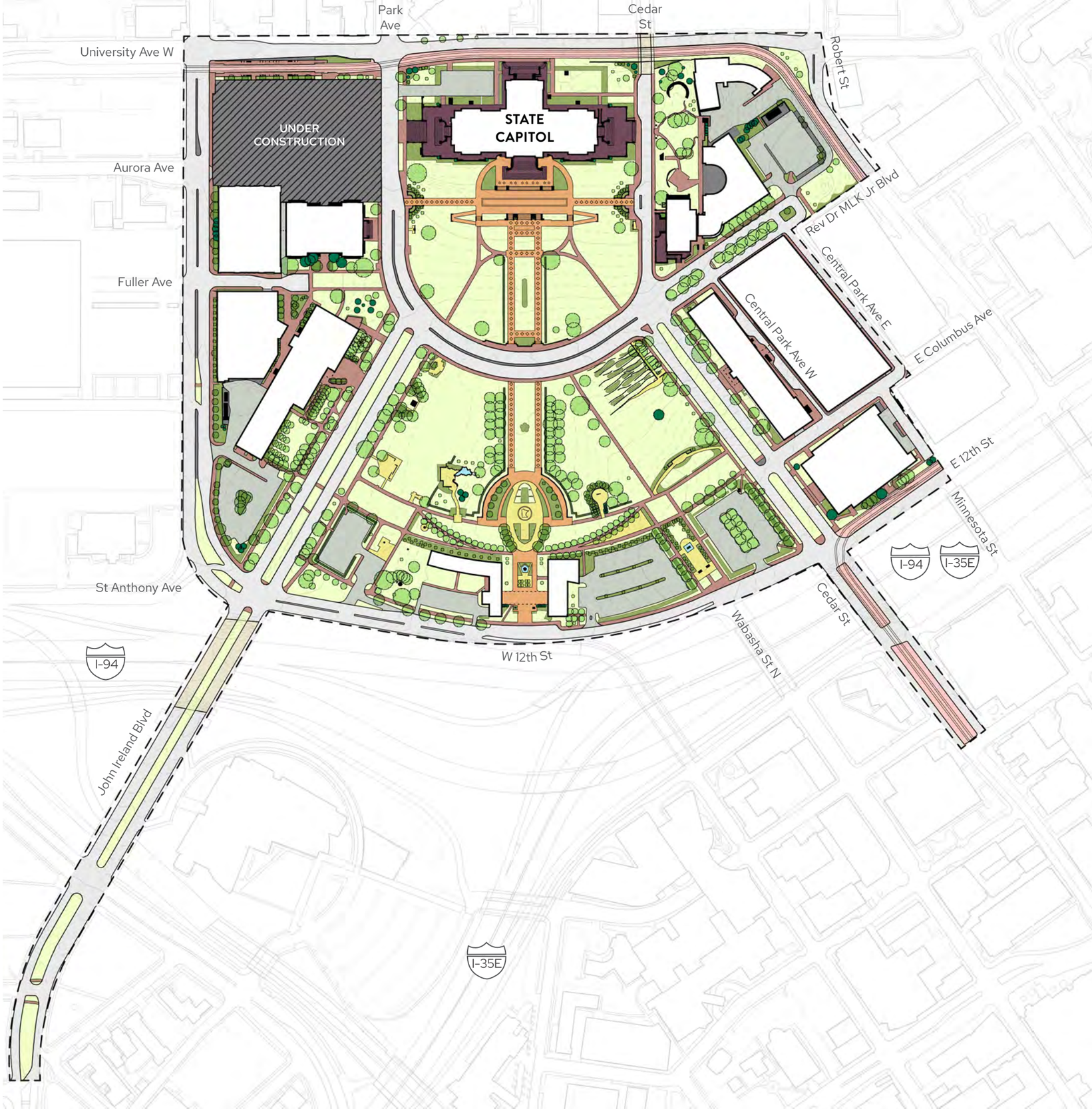
EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN (2024)

EXHIBIT 1

LEGEND

- Historic District Boundary
- Building
- Building (Podium)
- Structure
- Roadway
- Transitway
- Walkway (Primary)
- Walkway (Secondary)
- Bridge
- Parking & Loading
- Memorial Paving
- Water Feature
- Turf Lawn
- Planting Bed
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Hedge Row

N 0' 75' 150' 300'



- Circulation systems: spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement.
- Topography: three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation.
- Small scale features: elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics.

The existing conditions evaluation provides a general assessment of the physical condition of the existing landscape features and systems within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District, using National Park Service definitions described in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*. The four standards for defining the condition of cultural landscape features and systems are defined below:

- Good: indicates the cultural landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural landscape's historical and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.
- Fair: indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within three to five years to prevent further harm to its historical and/or natural values. The cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the significant characteristics and features of the cultural landscape, if left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.
- Poor: indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural areas.

In general, the condition of key landscape elements in the historic district today varies from good to fair, with most impacts to the resources resulting from reductive or additive interventions and the impact of climate change on original vegetation.

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

The spatial organization of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District is defined by the pattern of buildings, primary circulation corridors, and open space on the campus. The most distinctive space in the district is the Capitol Mall. The Capitol building, Veterans Service Building, and other state government buildings lining Cedar Street and John Ireland Boulevard frame the large fan-shaped open space of the Capitol Mall. Circulation systems, including Cedar Street and John Ireland Boulevard, along with the central axial north-south pedestrian promenade define the symmetry of the Mall. These three main circulation routes are reinforced with vertical elements including tree canopy, hedges, planting beds, and lighting. The Capitol Mall is distinctly divided into the Upper Mall north of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard (MLK Boulevard), and the Lower Mall which extends south of MLK Boulevard to the I94 frontage road. In general, the Capitol Mall has an open verdant quality to it. The Lower Mall green space is interrupted by memorials and commemorative spaces. The Capitol Mall is clearly defined as a space through the relationship between structures, circulation, and vegetation.

The condition of spatial organization is *good.*

Spatial Organization[207]

[207] Damon Farber, Aerial Photograph, 2024

Land Use

Land use in a cultural landscape describes the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction.

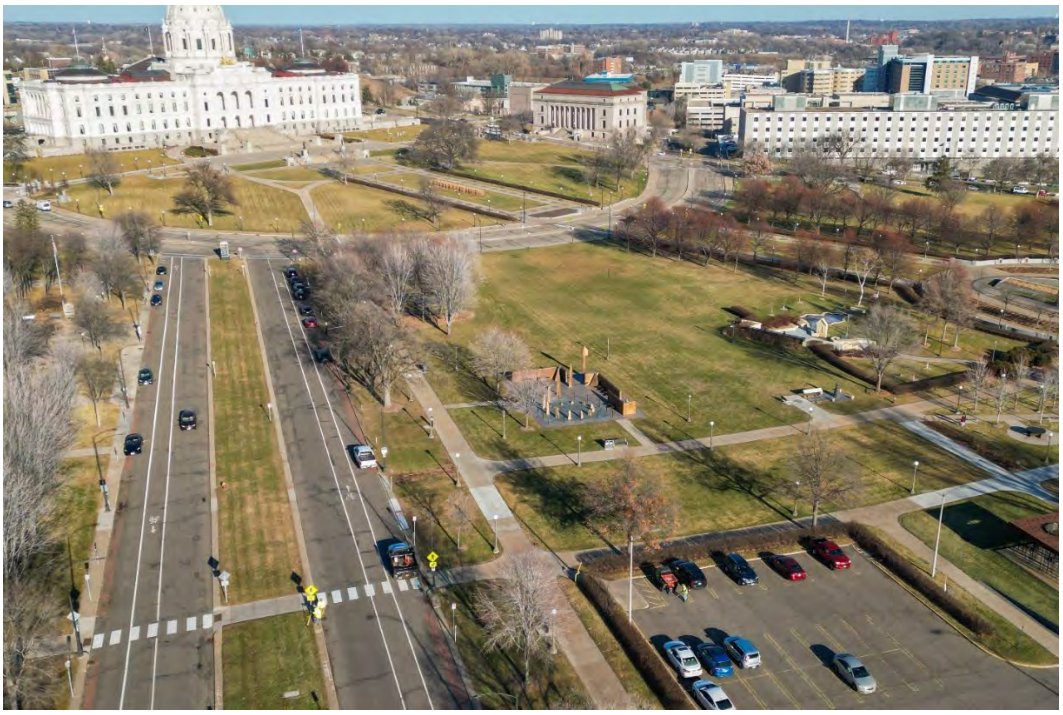
Land use within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District generally supports the need for civic space, office space, circulation, and parking associated with the varied government uses in the area. The district is significantly isolated from the surrounding urban landscape due to the campus vision from the 1960s, the expansion of the Federal Highway System, and the repercussions of adjacent urban renewal projects. The centrally located Capitol Mall is divided into an Upper Mall and a Lower Mall. Combined, these units form a fan shaped open space of primarily turf lawn with intermittent memorial and commemorative interventions.

The Lower Mall includes several commemorative spaces and memorials. These interventions vary in size, materials, shape, circulation, and location throughout the area. The memorials are well maintained and managed. Parking lots dominate the southernmost edge of the Lower Mall to the east and west of the Veterans Service Building. Except for the Judicial Plaza, green spaces beyond the Capitol Mall are largely secondary in nature, functioning as supporting exterior campus spaces for surrounding buildings. The expansion of the State Office Building has demolished the once shady public green space of Lief Erickson Park.

The landscape at the periphery of the historic district has varied land use. Parking structures dominate the western edge of the district along Rice Street. The structures along this campus boundary create an uninviting aesthetic. The eastern edge of the district along Rice Street is impacted by a barrier created by the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit infrastructure. While government buildings face the street, the edge remains uninviting due to disconnected circulation further east.

The Capitol Mall functions as a public space for civic engagement including rallies, festivals, and protests which take place throughout the year. These events have not significantly impacted the quality of the grounds. The manicured landscape requires an intensive amount of attention and has been maintained well.

The condition of land use is *fair*.



Land Use[208]

Land Use: Civic Engagement, Rallies, Festivals, and Protests [209]

[208] Damon Farber, Aerial Photograph, 2024

[209] https://www.dvidshub.net/image/6226509/minnesota-guardsmen-support-peaceful-demonstration-st-paul

Land Use: Central Corridor University Avenue[210]

Land Use: Light Rail Impact[211]

[210] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024
[211] Damon Farber, Aerial Photograph, 2024

Land Use: Rice Street Urban Edge[212]

[212] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Circulation

Circulation includes the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute the systems of movement in a landscape.

Circulation in the historic district includes interconnected systems of vehicular and pedestrian movement, many of which are integral to the definition of the Capitol Mall. The vehicular system includes three primary streets: John Ireland Boulevard, Cedar Street, and MLK Boulevard. The two north-south streets connect to the urban fabric beyond the district. MLK Boulevard separates the Upper Mall and the Lower Mall. Secondary streets include 12th Street, University Avenue, Rice Street, and Robert Street. These streets define the edges of the physical connection between the capitol campus and the adjacent city fabric.

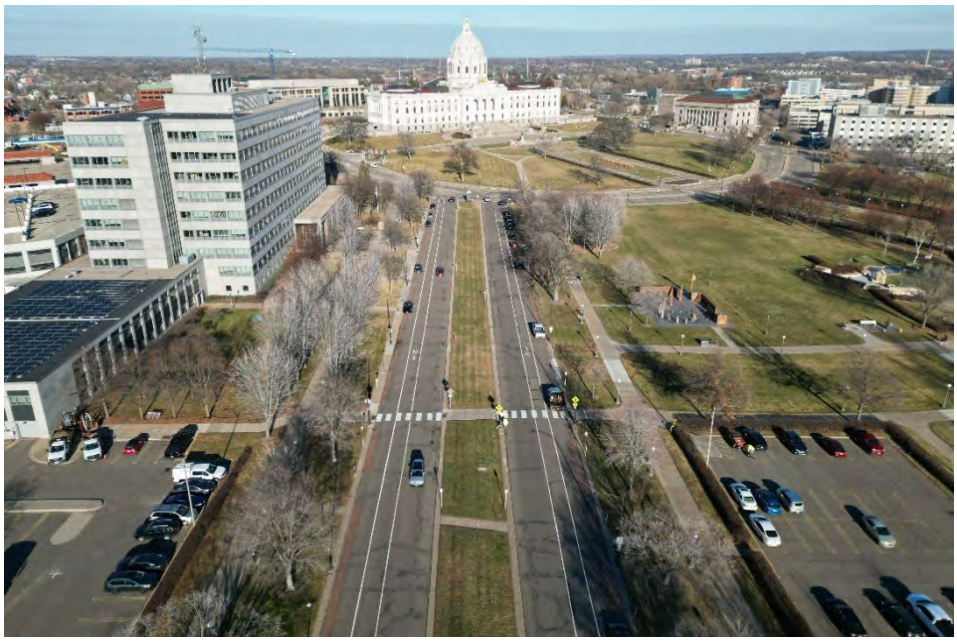
Pedestrian circulation includes a hierarchy of sidewalks throughout the district. The most prominent and important pedestrian route is the centrally located north-south promenade of decorative concrete pavement which connects the Capitol Building to the Court of Honor. At the northern edge of the Upper Mall, the Aurora Promenade, a decorative pedestrian concrete plaza and walkway, intersects with east and west streets. The Aurora Promenade recalls the name of the former street on the same location, and functions as an pedestrian plaza. Grade change south of Aurora Promenade into the Upper Mall is accommodated through a series of contemporary masonry and concrete stairs, symmetrical ramps, and associated walls. The primary pedestrian routes are constructed of concrete decorated with grey diamond patterns along the centerline and are edged with granite dry set stone pavers. Secondary concrete walks from the Aurora Promenade angle south to the corners of Cedar Street and John Ireland Boulevard.

Within the Lower Mall, the central promenade between the Capitol Building and the Court of Honor matches the material aesthetic of the Upper Mall. Circulation in the Lower Mall also includes north-south oriented walks associated with Cedar Street and John Ireland Boulevard. Additional walks include a mid-quadrant connection east of the promenade and curved east/west walks between Cedar Street and John Ireland Blvd. This east-west connection features parallel sidewalks installed along the alignment of a missing street. A recent addition of curved walkways complicates the pedestrian circulation in the Lower Mall. Additional pedestrian walks stem from the many memorials and commemorative spaces which have been constructed in the civic areas. Each memorial has its own circulation system, often of a unique material or finish.

Within the rest of the historic district, pedestrian circulation functions as practical connections that link streets, parking, and government buildings. The only pedestrian connection linking the district to adjacent city fabric east/west is the (former) Fuller Ave crossing of Rice Street. North/south Cedar Street and John Ireland Blvd, and a portion of the U shaped MLK Boulevard connect beyond the district into adjacent city fabric with streets, sidewalks and vegetation. Circulation linking the Capitol Mall to the south extend across Interstate 94. The walks are

maintained and plentiful. Some of the pavements on street sections are worn and potholed. Crosswalks are missing from several key intersections throughout the Capitol Mall.

The condition of circulation is *fair*.

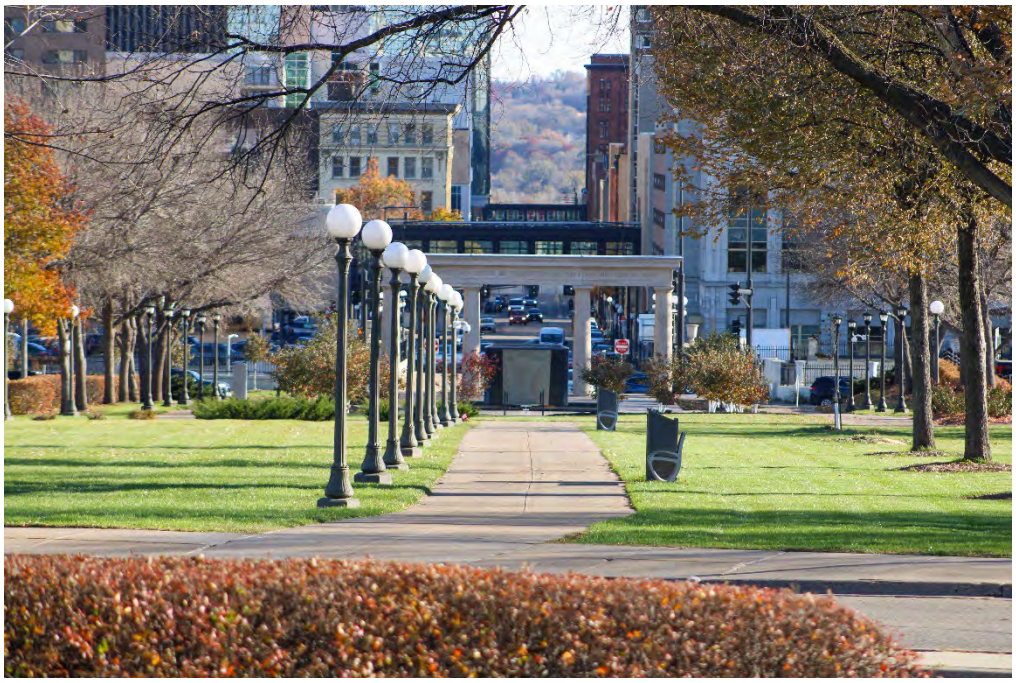


Circulation: John Ireland Blvd.[213]

Circulation: North South Connection[214]

[213] Damon Farber, Aerial Photograph, 2024
[214] Damon Farber, Aerial Photograph, 2024

Circulation: Aurora Promenade[215]



Circulation : Mid-quadrant Connection East of the Central Axis[216]

[215] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024
[216] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape. Structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity in a landscape.

The Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District includes several buildings and structures which have been evaluated as contributing to the historic district. Many of the contributing buildings define the edges of the Capitol Mall. Structures associated with memorials and commemorative spaces are important features within the Upper and Lower Malls. Some of the many memorial structures contribute to the historic district. Over time, the Lower Mall has been the primary location for memorial additions. The design, character, and materials used in the collection of memorials have wide variation. This report does not assess the structural condition of buildings and structures. Many of the memorials were evaluated and rehabilitated in a project led by Leo A. Daly Architects in 2018.

The condition of Buildings and Structures is *good.*

Non-contributing Memorial in Front of a Contributing Building [217]

[217] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Small-Scale Site Features

Small-scale site features are the elements providing detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in a landscape.

Part of the character of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District comes from its small-scale site features. This group of site furnishings includes lighting, seating, signage, ornamental railings, and key masonry features such as walls along with other features which contribute to the quality of the campus as a district. This analysis focuses on permanent fixed seating, pole lighting for pedestrians and vehicles, site railings, and other permanent features which are most critical to the character of the campus.

The district features a campus-wide post top globe light fixture with an early twentieth century period pole. The lights function for illuminating the campus for safety and security. Presumably, fixtures support LED lamps to support sustainability. Globe fixtures do not direct light downward and do not comply with dark sky design guidelines.

Ornamental railings are found primarily in the Capitol Mall area and are associated with the recent rehabilitation project.

Several of the key masonry features include masonry walls, stairs, built in benches and statuary plinths which were constructed during the period of significance and contribute to the cultural landscape. These masonry features are concentrated in the area between the Capitol Building and MLK Boulevard.

The condition of small-scale site features is *good.*

Small-Scale Site Features[218]

[218] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Small-Scale Site Features[219]

[219] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Vegetation

Vegetation includes the deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in a landscape.

Vegetation within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District is characterized by four categories of plantings: trees, hedges, planting beds (shrubs and perennials) and turf. Canopy trees are planted along streets to reinforce views and circulation, around memorial features, within the turf panels as accents, along walks and building support areas. Additional deciduous and coniferous shade and ornamental trees are located throughout the district and within the lawn panels of both the Upper and Lower Malls. The current street tree canopy is not consistent or uniform. A report documenting the species, size, location and tree health is located in the appendix for species, size, condition, and recommendations for tree maintenance.

Mown turf lawn is a key landscape ground treatment throughout the Capitol Mall and supportive spaces throughout the historic district. Hedges are planted along major walks, to screen surface parking lots and to reinforce memorial landscapes. Plant beds are generally associated with pedestrian experiences and special features within the district such as building entrances, places of special significance, entrance points, and memorials. Large plant beds are used in parking lot islands and building foundation installations.

The condition of vegetation is *fair*.

- The tree inventory report indicates several fair or poor trees within the district.

Vegetation: Tree-lined Walks with Hedges[220]

[220] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Vegetation: Hedges and Planting Bed Reinforcing Memorials [221]

Vegetation: Canopy Trees Along Streets[222]

[221] Damon Farber, Aerial Photograph, 2024
[222] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Topography

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of a landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).

The topography throughout the district generally slopes south from the Capitol Building, which is placed at the high point of the campus. A significant grade change occurs at the Capitol building podium, and another divides the Aurora Promenade from the rest of the Upper Mall. The Upper Mall has a fairly undulating surface and includes shallow and steep slopes. The steep topography limits the usability of the space for events and tent use.

The Lower Mall has a gentle and consistent slope toward the south. The grounds are well maintained, and erosion or general soil instability was not encountered during field work. Much of the natural topography of the district was modified to form the existing sloped condition with as much as 11 feet of fill in some parts of the district. This was documented in the Historic Context Report for the Minnesota State Capitol Planning & Context Development Project written by the 106 Group. The report illustrates areas which could contain archaeological resources. Earth moving in the area due to the construction of the Capitol Building, demolition of city fabric, and the construction of Interstate 94 have all impacted the natural topography of the site.

Archaeology

As noted in the history section of this study, the area defined by this historic district has been home to many cultures prior to the development of the Capitol Building and Mall. An assessment of archaeological potential within the Minnesota State Capitol Historic Mall District by the 106 Group included a review of historical maps, landscape modification and development, historical photographs, a review of previously conducted archaeological work within the district, and other historical documents. This assessment was conducted on a block-by-block basis and did not include specific reviews of individual parcels. The assessment identified numerous areas of moderate and high archaeological potential for post-contact archaeological sites, and one area of moderate potential for precontact archaeological sites.

Further study during the summer of 2024 revealed that within the Capitol Area, there are six recorded archaeological sites, one reported archaeological site, and four newly identified sites that (as of late 2024) have yet to be formally recorded with the OSA. All are post-contact (historic-period) sites. Of these, two extant recorded sites are associated with the period of significance recommended for the district and have been previously determined or recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D but have not been formally determined to be contributing to the historic district. In addition, several of the newly identified sites may be NRHP-eligible and/or contribute to the significance of the Minnesota State Capitol Historic District. Of the recorded, reported, and recently identified archaeological sites within the Capitol Area, five are within the boundaries of the historic district itself.

A high-level assessment of precontact, contact, and post-contact archaeological potential for the Minnesota State Capitol Area was prepared in 2022. The assessment identified most of the Capitol Area as having low potential for intact precontact and contact period archaeological sites, with the exception of one small parcel that had not been subject to post-contact development. Other portions of the Capitol Area were assessed as having high archaeological potential due to the presence of possible archaeological resources related to mapped historical structures from the 1880s–early 1900s.

The condition of topography is *good.*

Archaeological Assessment Results and Areas Recommended for Additional Research and Phase 1 Survey[223]

[223] 106 Group, 2022

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas are the prospect created by a range of vision in a landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscape characteristics and associated features.

The Capitol Mall contains three primary views (approaches) which exist to highlight the grandeur of the Capitol Building. Cedar Street and John Ireland Boulevard make up two of these approaches and remain as important views connecting the Capitol Building to the cultural icon of the Cathedral of Saint Paul and well as Downtown Saint Paul, the city's center of commerce. The two streets were designed with wide pavement and broad grassy medians to ensure the views would remain even with street tree canopy maturity. A third primary view extends between the Capitol Building and the Veterans Service Building, which truncates the original intended view from the Capitol when looking south. However, the view from the elevated main entrance of the Capitol Building allows for a panoramic view beyond the Veterans Service Building which extends to the Mississippi River Valley.

The condition of views and vistas is *good.*

Views and Vistas: John Ireland Blvd. Towards Capitol Building[224]

[224] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Views and Vistas: John Ireland Blvd. Toward Cathedral of Saint Paul[225]

Views and Vistas: North Towards Upper Mall[226]

[225] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024
[226] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Views and Vistas: South Towards Veterans Service Building[227]

Views and Vistas: Cedar Street Toward Capitol Building[228]

[227] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024
[228] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

Views and Vistas: Cedar Street Toward Downtown Saint Paul[229]

Views and Vistas: From Capitol Stair South Down the Mall[230]

[229] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024
[230] Damon Farber, Photograph, 2024

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY

The analysis and evaluation section documents the significance of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District landscape according to the national standards defined in the National Register of Historic Places and National Park Service guidelines. As a landscape with multiple layers of significance and multiple historic property designations, and with the NRHP listing in progress, the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District presents a challenge for both analysis and evaluation.

The Capitol Mall Historic District is recognized as significant both for its association with community planning and landscape architecture for the succession of landscape architects and planners to the realization of Cass Gilbert's original design.[231]

The Capitol Mall is a designed landscape that has experienced change over time, including evolution throughout the period of significance. Most notably, Cass Gilbert's foundational vision emphasized three grand approaches connecting the Capitol to Downtown Saint Paul, the Mississippi River via Seven Corners, and the Cathedral of Saint Paul. As Gilbert's designs evolved, these approaches varied in their scale and apparent hierarchy—changing according to their physical and economic context. Another significant feature of Gilbert's designs was his clear intention to integrate the Capitol Mall and new government buildings into the urban fabric of Saint Paul by retaining or rebuilding much of the dense built environment surrounding the Capitol campus. A consistent feature throughout Gilbert's plan iterations includes the Upper Mall bounded on the south edge by a curved street. In most Gilbert plans, green space is limited to the areas immediately surrounding the Capitol Building, and the Upper Mall. In 1931, Gilbert released a final plan version which included a truncated Lower Mall defined on the south by government buildings.

The subsequent shift in design leadership to Arthur Nichols, alongside the broader planning trend of urban renewal and impact of the proposed Federal Interstate Highway System, significantly altered these aspects of Gilbert's initial plan. Subsequent designs developed by Nichols envisioned an expanded fan-shaped civic open space flanked by solitary government buildings and peripheral surface parking lots. In contrast to Gilbert's designs, this plan required removal of much of the remaining city fabric within the historic district, a completely reconfigured street system and a truncated central axial approach. The Nichols plans also differed considerably from Gilbert's design by establishing an equitable hierarchy between the three axial approaches, rather than the varied widths seen in prior Gilbert concepts. However, taken as a whole, the Upper Mall, the three defined axial approaches and related view corridors show consistency in design intent. These key spatial relationships and organizational gestures have the highest level of design integrity within the Capitol Mall Historic District. This evaluation is based on the significance of the overall succession of design intent.

[231] Supplemental Historic Property Investigations and Evaluations for CCLRT Project: Capitol Area Hess, Roise and Company

The history section of this report outlined several major phases of district development throughout the period of significance. Figures 1A-1C illustrate and describe the key stages of the Capitol Mall development over the course of the 60-year period of significance (1902-1962).

FIGURE 1A: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

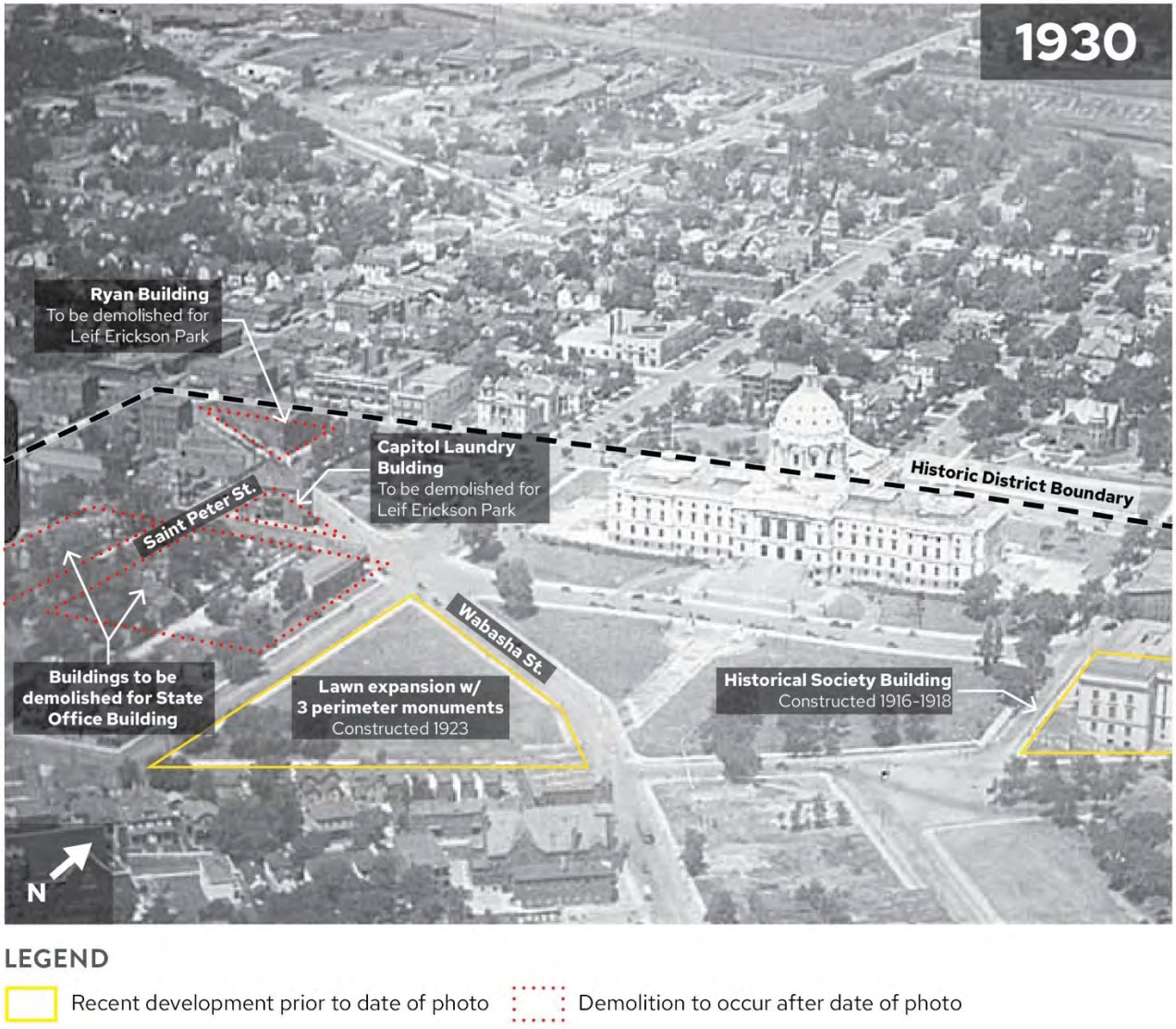


Figure 1A[232]

[232] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

FIGURE 1B: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE *(CONT.)*

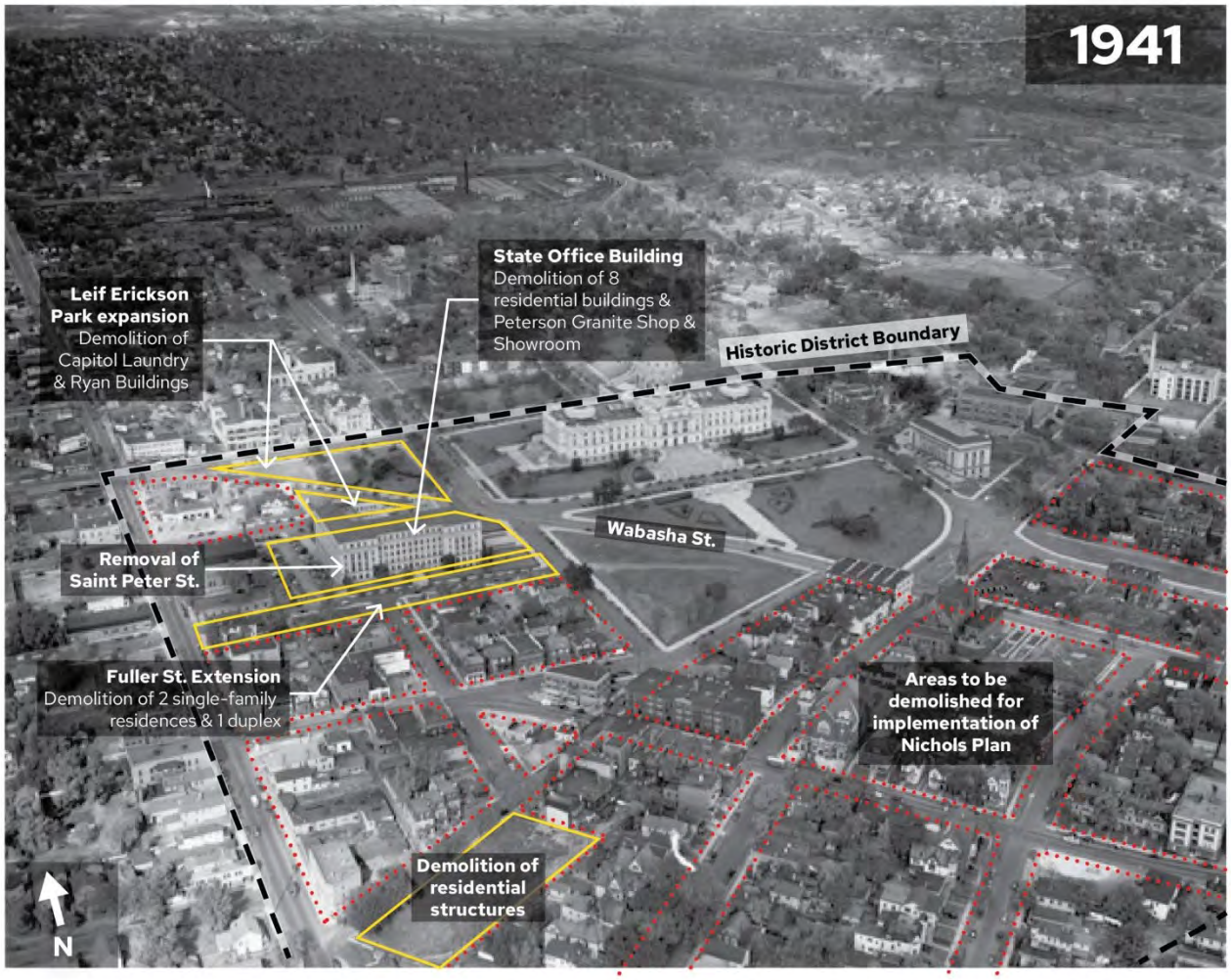


Figure 1B[233]

[233] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

FIGURE 1C: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE *(CONT.)*

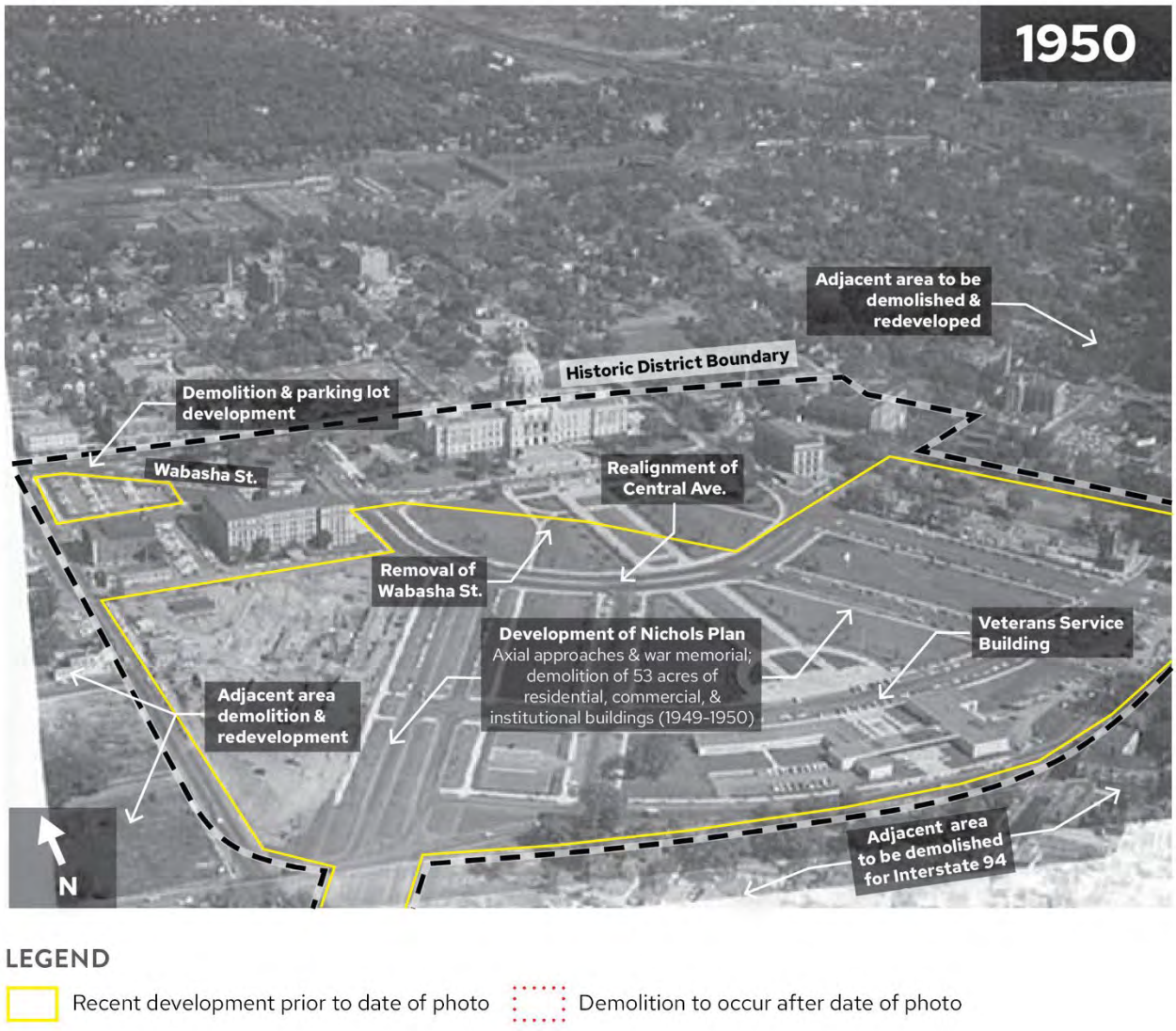


Figure 1C[234]

[234] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

Exhibit 2: Period Plan illustrates an understanding of the final built form of the Capitol Mall Historic District at the end of the period of significance, 1962. Construction documents from the project have not been located. The exhibit is based on aerial photos and photographs of on-site conditions at the time.

The following narrative provides a summary of the landscape's historic significance within the determined eligible historic district. This analysis may be impacted by additional discoveries from research associated with other concurrent studies in and around the historic district. Further studies in the coming years include the determination of eligibility for a wider historic district focused on government property associated with Urban Renewal.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Statements of significance have been developed with the evaluation of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District. RA-SPC-5619 identifies the district as historically significant in the area of community planning and development under NRHP Criterion A. The nomination cites the property as the first federally funded urban renewal project in Saint Paul. The property has further significance under Criterion C, in the area of landscape architecture, in recognition of Cass Gilbert's original design for the Capitol Building and Grounds, as well as the subsequent landscape architects who contributed to its realization.[235]

This study evaluates the key features and the ability of the landscape to convey its significance. The evaluation assesses whether the landscape characteristics, associated features and spatial organization which shaped the space during the historic period exist in the same way as they did historically.

INTEGRITY OF A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

According to the National Park Service guidelines, a cultural landscape has integrity if its current features and character convey the significance of the property. The analysis of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District will determine if the characteristics that distinguished the landscape during the historic period of significance are present in much the same way as they were historically. This is an important step towards determining treatment strategies for the cultural landscape. The clearest evaluation of integrity is based on the presence of identifiable components of the original design.[236]

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[235] Pearson et al., "Supplemental Historic Properties Investigations and Evaluations for the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit Project," 72-83.

[236] National Register Bulletin 18, HOW TO EVALUATE AND NOMINATE DESIGNED HISTORIC LANDSCAPES by J. Timothy Keller, ASLA, and Genevieve P. Keller Land and Community Associates Charlottesville, Virginia

CLR: PART 1 - ANALYSIS

PERIOD PLAN (1962)*

EXHIBIT 2

LEGEND

- Historic District Boundary
- Building
- Building Podium
- Structure
- Roadway
- Bridge
- Parking & Loading
- Walkway (Primary)
- Walkway (Secondary)
- Memorial Paving
- Water Feature
- Turf Lawn
- Planting Bed
- Deciduous Tree
- Hedge Row

N 0' 75' 150' 300'

Integrity is determined by the extent to which the general character of the historic period is evident, and the degree to which incompatible elements obscuring that character can be reversed. To evaluate integrity, each landscape characteristic was considered with the following questions:

1) To what degree does the landscape convey its historic character?
2) To what degree has the original fabric been retained?
3) Are changes to the landscape irrevocable or can they be corrected so that the property retains integrity?

An opinion on integrity is also provided for each category of landscape feature.

ANALYSIS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

Comparative analysis is a tool for understanding the meaning and values rooted in a cultural landscape. It compares known historical conditions to existing conditions to determine which key landscape features remain from the periods of significance and identifying how the landscape's characteristics convey the historic context for which the property is significant. Summary information collected and presented in the history, the development of the period plan, and the existing conditions documentation provides a basis for understanding the changing relationship between the current character of the landscape and its appearance during the period of significance. Historic aerial photography for the study area provides a graphic context for the description of landscape change below. The three main goals of the analysis are to:

- Document which features and qualities contribute to the significance and historic character of the landscape;

- Support the overall assessment of integrity

- Provide the foundation for a treatment plan.

The narrative below identifies the status of the landscape features using the following classifications:

- A **contributing feature** adds to the historic associations, historical architectural qualities, or other values for which the cultural landscape is significant. Generally, the feature was present during the period of significance; relates to the documented significance of the landscape; possesses historic integrity or can reveal information about the period; or independently meets National Register of Historic Places criteria.

- A **noncontributing** feature does not convey or illustrate the significance of the cultural landscape. Noncontributing features include those that were added to the

landscape after the periods of significance, do not convey the property's significance, or have been altered beyond recognition.

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Spatial Organization

See Exhibit 3: 2024 Spatial Organization

The current shape of the Capitol Mall (Mall) recalls the design intent as an open space free of buildings with circulation focused on the Capitol Building. The interruption of the surrounding urban grid and the expansive open space quality of the Mall are defining features of the Urban Renewal redevelopment. The spatial organization of the design changed considerably throughout the period of significance. While Gilbert's plans consistently retained much of the adjacent city fabric, the subsequent plans by Nichols called for the full eradication of city fabric which triggered (along with other urban renewal projects) a physical disconnection with the adjacent neighborhoods. Interrupting Gilbert's key gesture of a central viewshed of the Capitol from the south, Nichol's 1946 plan truncated this approach, and accommodated the Cavin design for the Veterans Service Building and the impending Federal Interstate Highway System.

The arrangement of streets varied greatly throughout the planning of the Capitol Mall. Gilbert consistently reserved an open green immediately to the south of the Capitol building (the Upper Mall), with plans evolving to include two additional approach connections of varying widths to the downtown Saint Paul and the Cathedral of Saint Paul. Gilbert's designs consistently include a central axis, ultimately shown extending south across the Mississippi River in a 1931 concept. In 1946, the campus expanded with the design tenets of urban renewal to roughly reflect the current historic district boundary. In this plan, the Upper Mall largely matches the extant geometry, but the lower mall is divided with additional secondary roads arranged to create symmetry.

Aerial photographs and on-site photographs taken around 1960 have provided information on the final evolution and design of the Capitol Mall reflected at the end of the period of significance. The built condition mostly aligns with the 1946 Nichols plan, following the organization of street alignments, building locations, pedestrian circulation, and tree canopy. The focal point is the Capitol Building. Buildings are arranged to support the views to the Capitol building, and supportive spaces including parking are accommodated towards the edges of the district.

While the geometry and organization of the Capitol Mall and environs evolved throughout the period of significance, the primary objective of the Gilbert plan persisted: to offer an unobstructed and striking view of the Minnesota State Capitol building.

The condition of spatial organization is good. Overall, the Mall remains an open space for public use in the center of the historic district. The central green space remains a verdant lawn, free of buildings, focused on the Capitol Building. The Capitol Campus environs remain as intended: supportive green space between buildings, parking, and streets. The buildings have persisted since the period of significance.

Significant characteristics which contribute to the integrity of the Spatial Analysis:

- The arrangement of buildings frame the Capitol Mall.
- John Ireland Boulevard, Cedar Street, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard view corridors which contribute to the spatial organization and define the edges of the mall. The current widths of these streets and medians have not substantially changed since the end of the period of significance.
- The Upper and Lower Mall are verdant landscapes, void of buildings except at the southern end, and provide a visual connection to the Minnesota State Capitol Building.

The spatial definition of the Capitol Mall Historic District has a high level of integrity.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

EXHIBIT 3

LEGEND

- Building
- Capitol Mall*
- Capitol Campus*
- Primary Spatial Corridors*

**all spatial organization contributes to the cultural landscape*

NOTE: ANALYSIS GRAPHICS DEPICT CONDITIONS IN 2024

N 0' 75' 150' 300'

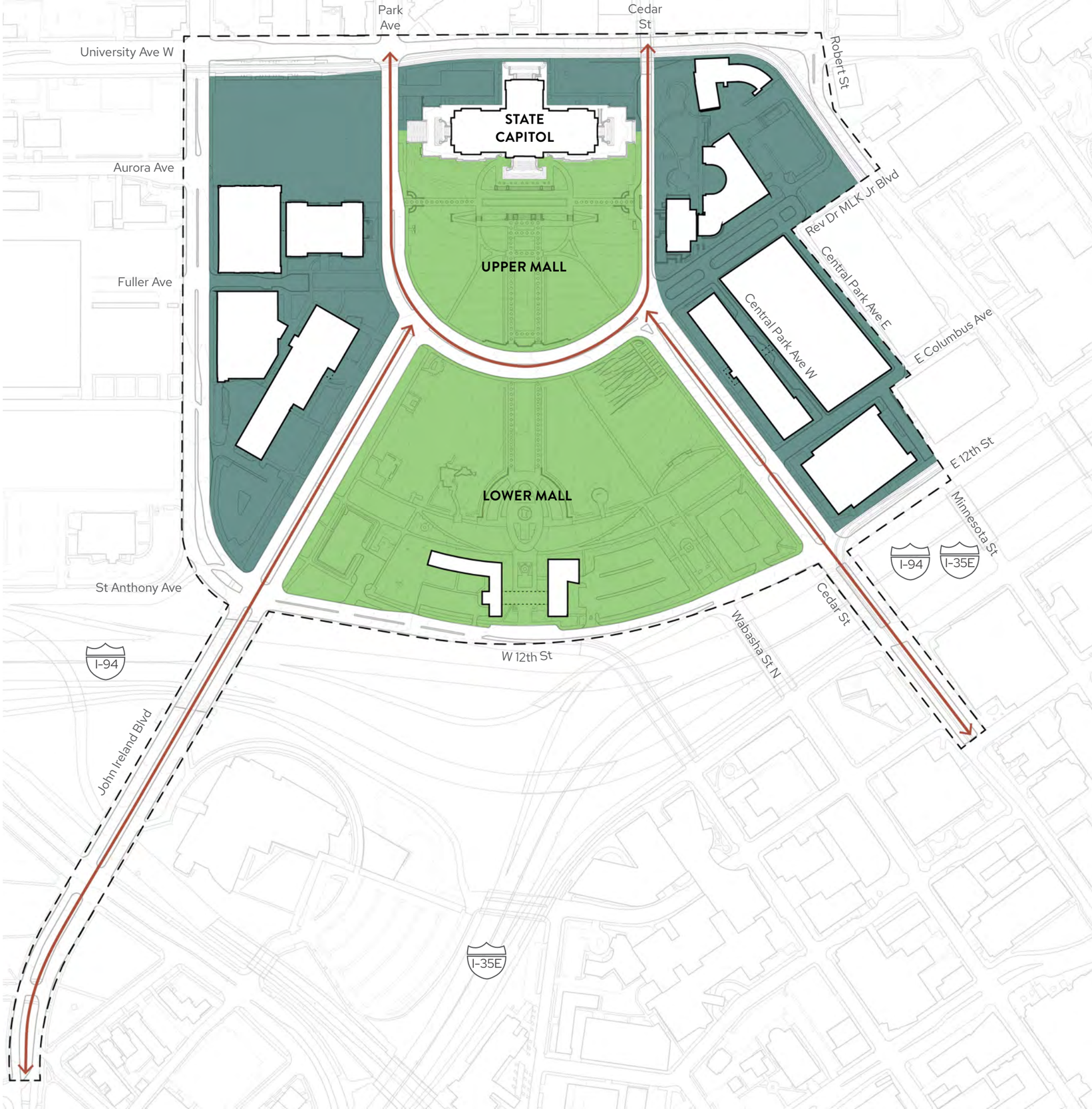
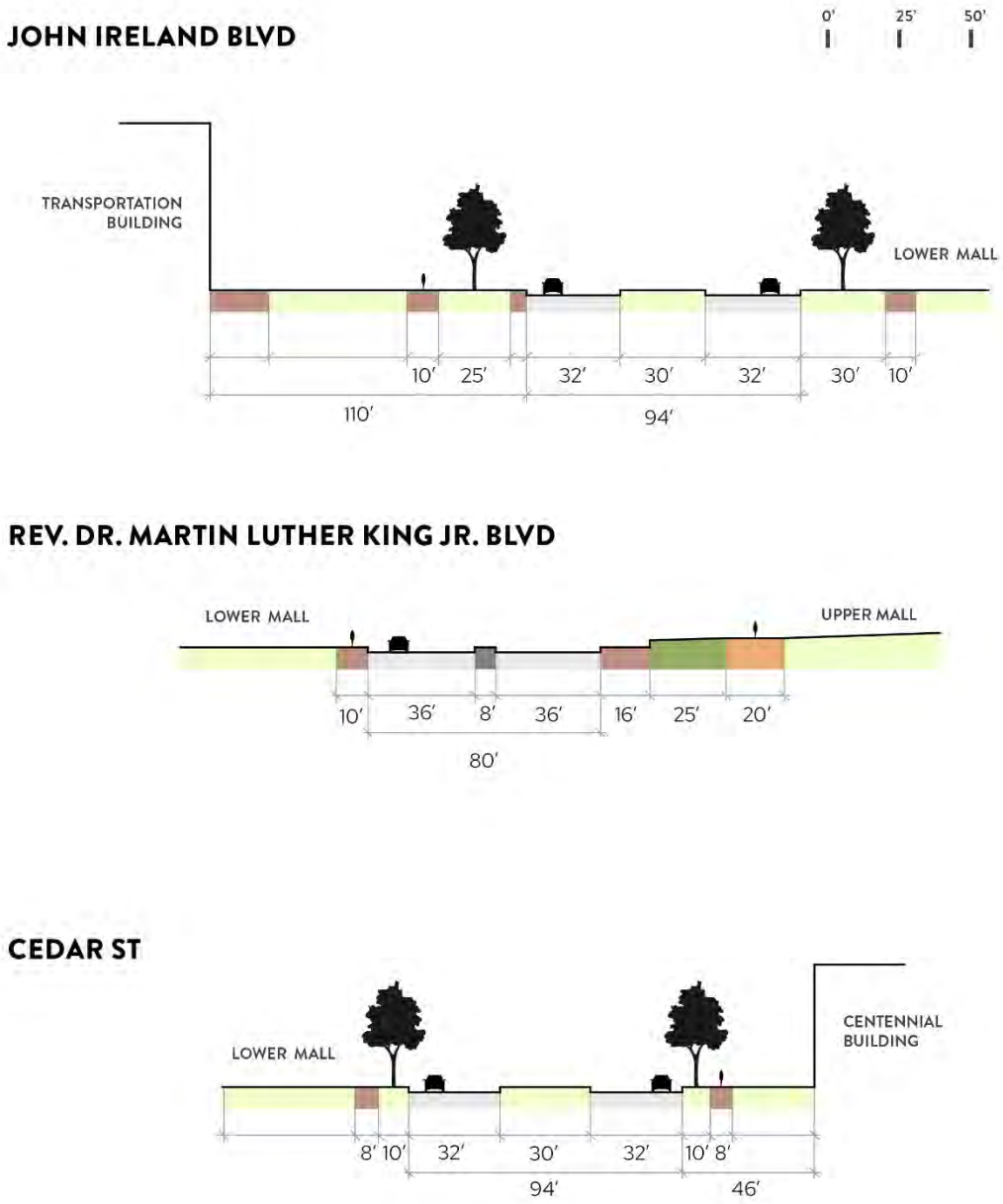


FIGURE 2: KEY 2024 SPATIAL ORGANIZATION RELATIONSHIPS: STREET CORRIDORS



Note: Listed dimensions represent historic spatial relationships remaining extant in 2024. Vertical dimensions are not to scale; horizontal dimensions are approximated from aerial photography

Figure 1[237]

[237] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

FIGURE 3: EVOLUTION OF CAPITOL AREA PLANS COMPARED TO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENTS

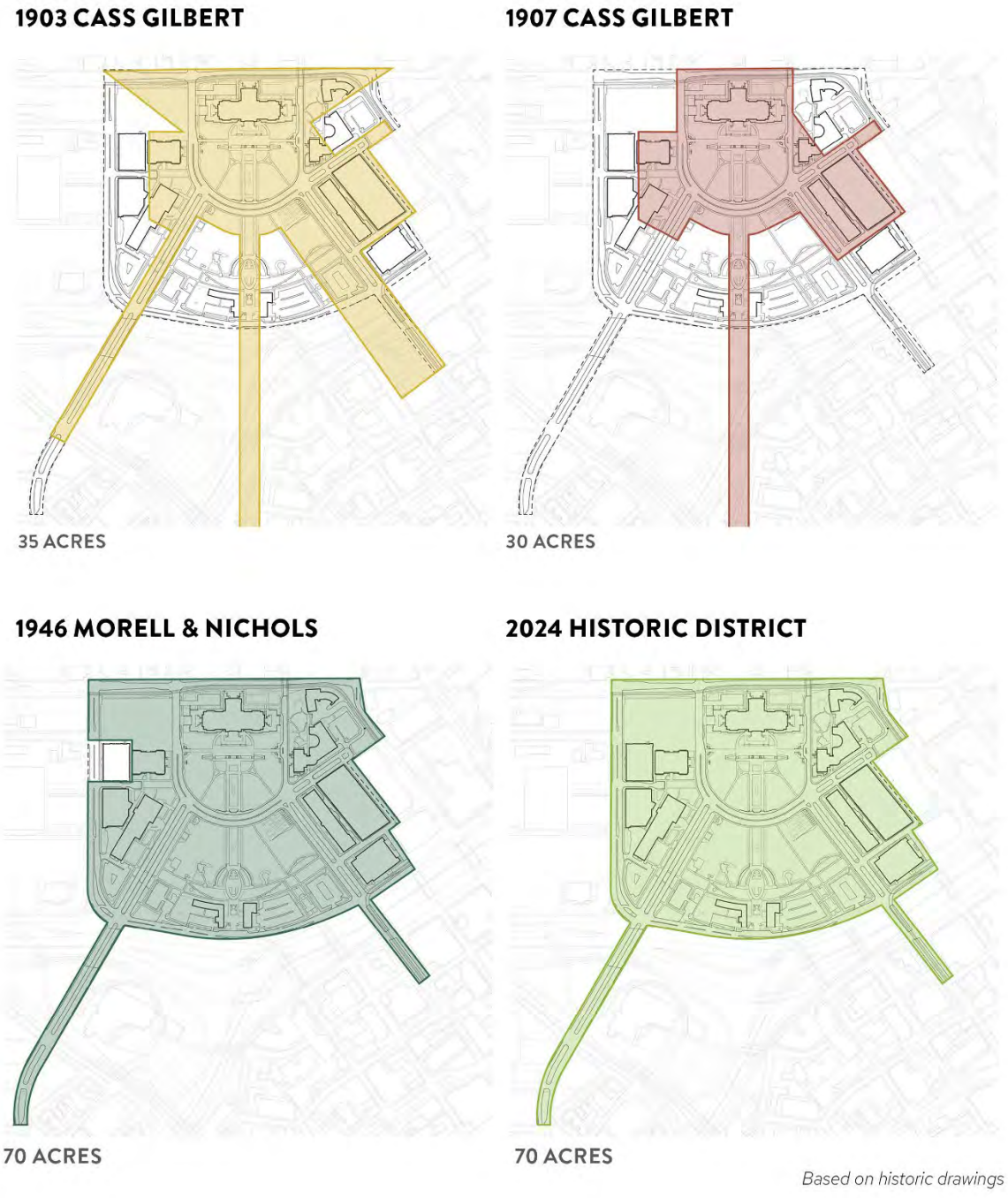


Figure 3[238]

Land Use

See Exhibit 4: 2024 Land Use

Within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District, land use has evolved significantly over time. Once an area of dense urban fabric, a significant amount of demolition was involved in shaping the district of today. Since the end of the period of significance the character of the land use has evolved. While the Upper Mall retains the open green civic turf lawn and boundary streets framing the Capitol Building, a geometry featured in the original Gilbert plan and constructed by Nichols, the Lower Mall has experienced greater change. The introduction of several commemorative spaces within the Lower Mall has fragmented the area, reducing the available space for large civic events and compromising its original integrity. Other changes from the Nichols plan include a response to the demands for parking in the district. Surface parking lots have been replaced with parking structures.

Aside from the Capitol Mall as a dominating green space, other public green spaces that were part of the evolution of the district are now missing. Central Park was an important green space throughout the development of the Gilbert and Nichols plans and remained extant until at least 1957 as seen in aerial photographs. The park was replaced with surface parking 1962 and has since been replaced with a parking structure. Leif Erikson Park remained an important public green space at the northwest edge of the district, shaped by the former Wabasha Avenue alignment, until it was demolished for the expansion of the State Office Building in 2024.

Removal of Lower Mall streets created additional green areas for commemorative spaces and memorial interventions. These intrusions deter from the original design of the narrow and unobstructed grassy planes designed in the Nichols plan. The non-contributing memorials, which commemorate a variety of state-based themes, have reduced the amount of civic open space intended in the original design. However, the limited verticality of the interventions have resulted in only a modest impact to the important views to the Capitol Building. The design intent and historic integrity of the now cluttered Lower Mall has been compromised.

Flanking the Veteran's Services Building, several surface lots persist from during the period of significance. These surface lots were part of the Nichols plan and contribute to the integrity of the landscape.

Significant characteristics which contribute to integrity of the Land Use:

- *The persistent civic gathering space for large groups*
- *Extant contributing commemorative spaces*
- *Surface parking lots at the southern edge of the district*

The land use of the Upper Mall has a high level of integrity.
The land use of the Lower Mall has a fair level of integrity.

LAND USE

EXHIBIT 4

LEGEND

- Civic Gathering Space*
- Supportive Green Space*
- Commemorative Space*
- Parking & Loading*
- Does not contribute to the cultural landscape

**all land uses contribute to the cultural landscape except areas as noted*

NOTE: ANALYSIS GRAPHICS DEPICT CONDITIONS IN 2024

N 0' 75' 150' 300'

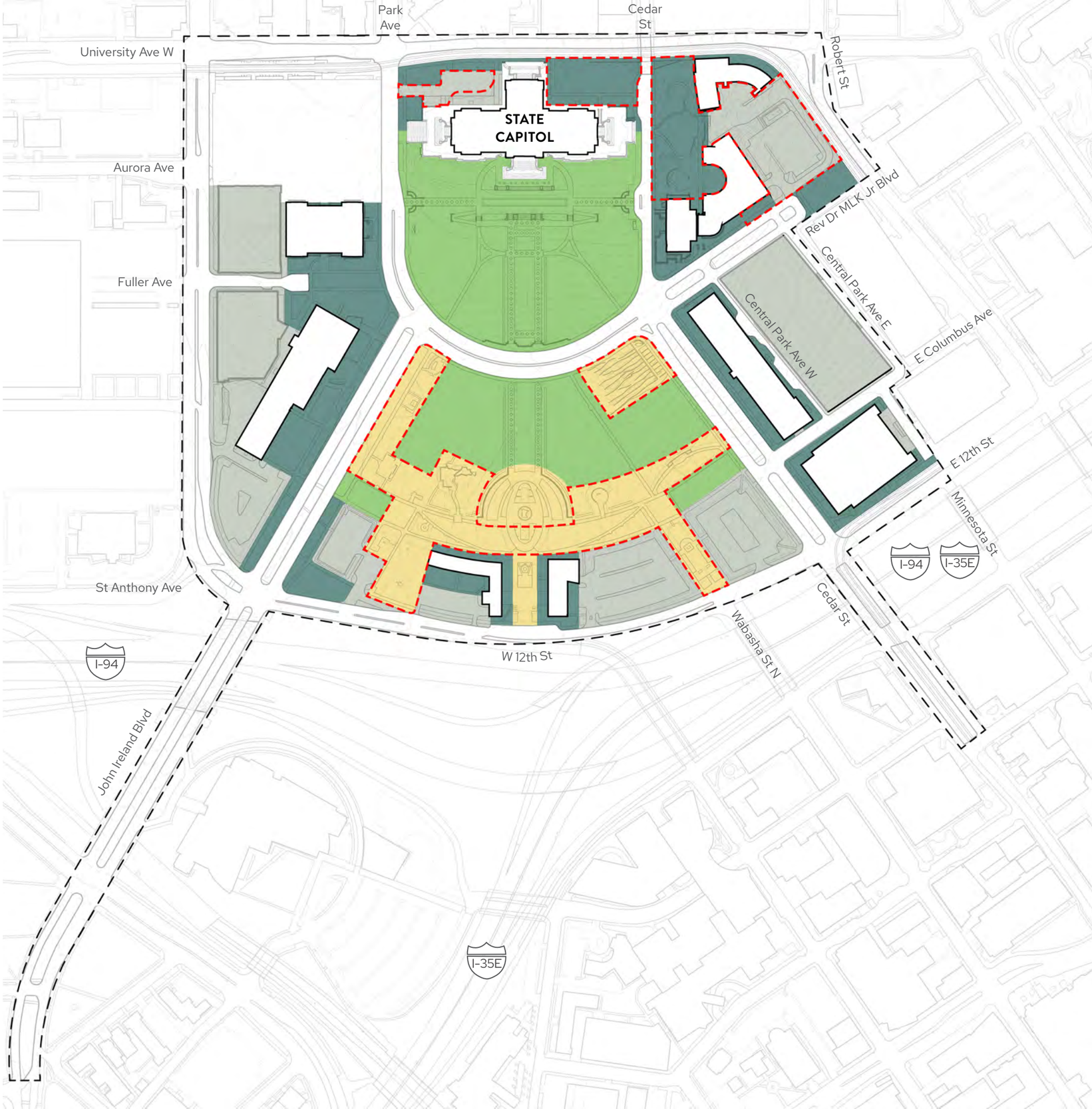


FIGURE 4A: IMPACT OF PLANS ON URBAN FABRIC

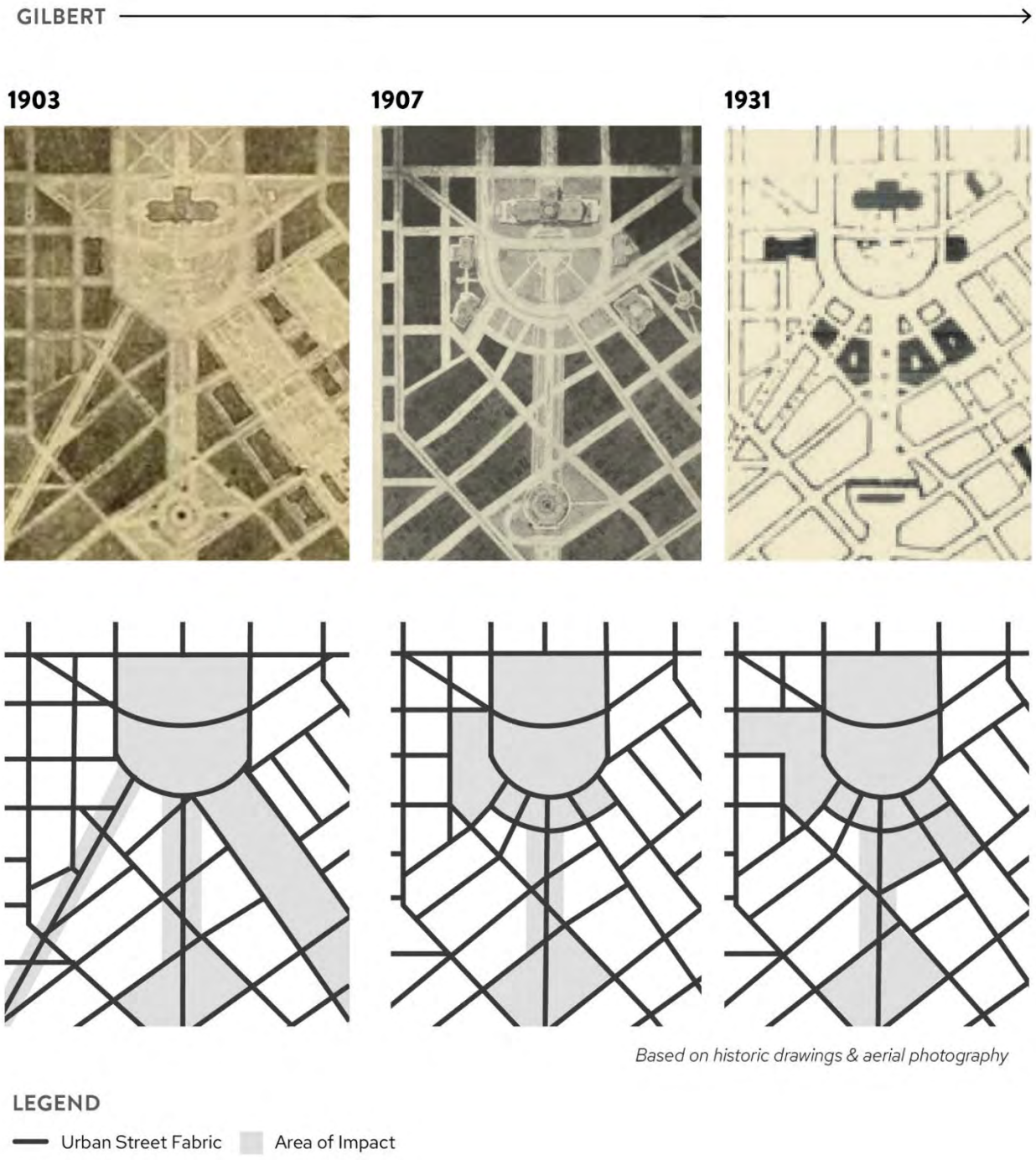


Figure 4A[239]

[239] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

FIGURE 4B: IMPACT OF PLANS ON URBAN FABRIC *(CONT.)*

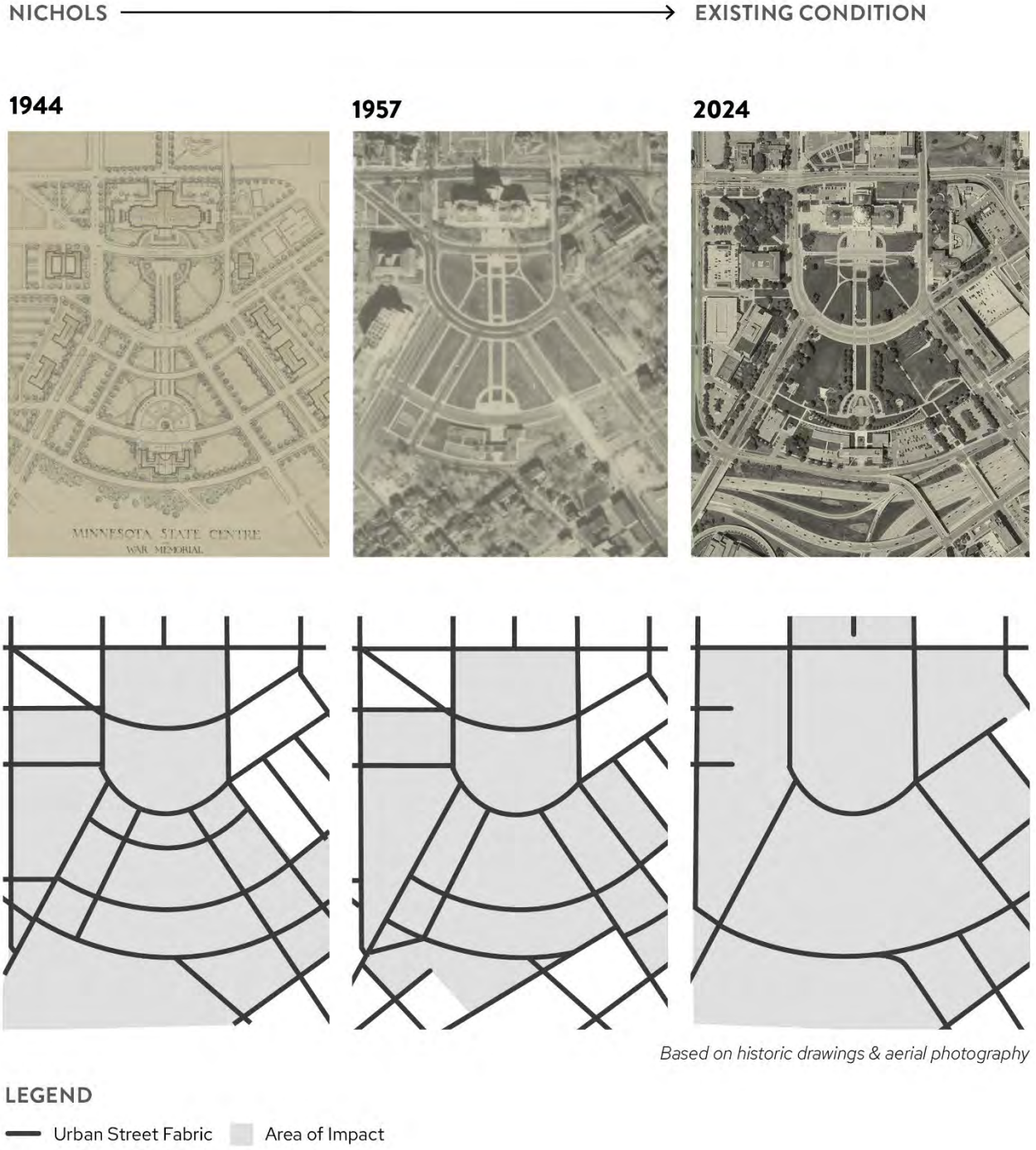
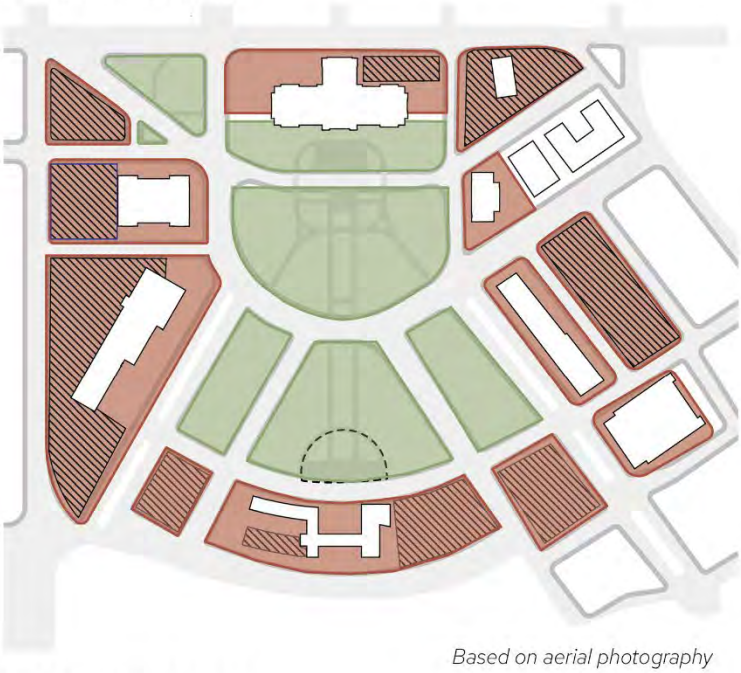


Figure 4B[240]

[240] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

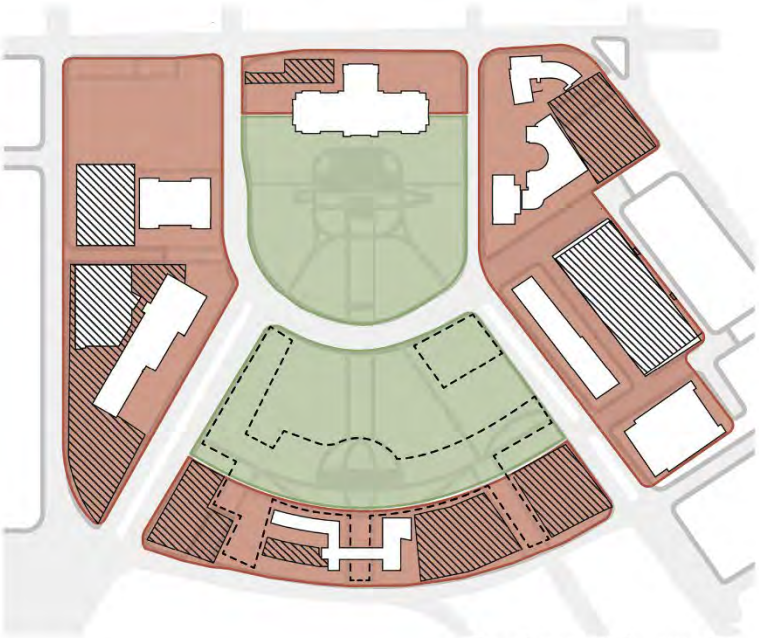
FIGURE 5: CHANGE IN LAND USE (1962-2024)

LAND USE (1962)



Based on aerial photography

LAND USE (2024)



Based on aerial photography

LEGEND

- Campus Buildings
- Civic Space- Capitol Mall
- Civic Space- Campus
- Commemorative Space
- Parking

Figure 5[241]

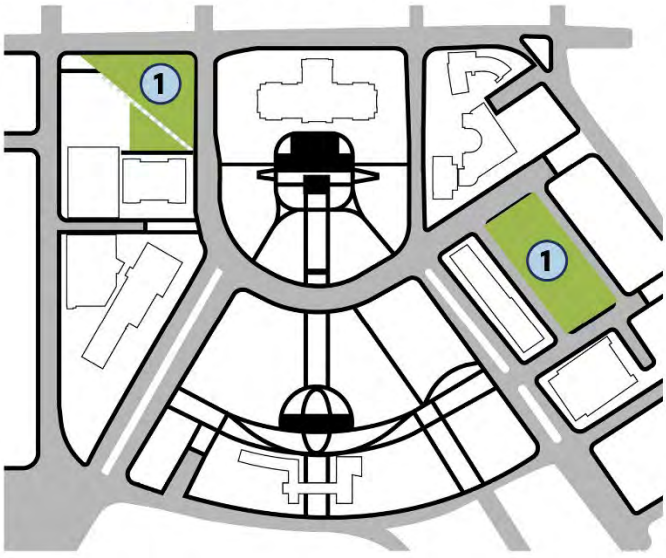
FIGURE 6: LOSS OF GREEN SPACE (1941-2024)

1941, MNHS

1957, MHAPO

1960, Pearson

LOST GREEN SPACE (2024)



LEGEND

Removed Park Space

KEY

1. Leif Erickson Park: Removed 2024
2. Central Park: Removed between 1957 and 1960

Figure 6[242]

[241] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024
[242] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

Circulation

See Exhibits 5A and 5B: Circulation

As illustrated in Exhibit 5A, the circulation systems throughout the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District have evolved considerably before the development of the mall, during the period of significance, and since the end of the period of significance. Prior to the development of the Capitol Building and Capitol Mall, the city fabric persisted throughout the district. That fabric was demolished and significantly altered throughout the development of the district, and most notably with the development of the mall.

Since the end of the period of significance, the circulation has continued to evolve. In the Upper Mall, a pedestrian promenade and terrace has replaced former Aurora Avenue south of the Capitol Building. However, the important central axial pedestrian promenade and two angled connections to Cedar Street and John Ireland Blvd are extant. MLK Boulevard is an important street which defines the southern edge of the Upper Mall as depicted in early Gilbert plans and persists today.

The lower Mall has two missing north/south connecting streets and one east/west connecting street. These streets have been replaced with a pedestrian sidewalk on the east side, and turf lawn on the west side of the mall. Columbus Avenue was an east/west street with a curved alignment which connected Cedar and John Ireland Boulevard in front of the Veteran's Service Building. The street was removed but the associated sidewalks were retained. The integrity of the Lower Mall was further impacted when a reverse-curve sidewalk was constructed as part of the Military Families Memorial. Additional pedestrian circulation throughout the Lower Mall has been introduced to facilitate movement throughout the varied commemorative spaces.

Most of the missing streets within the Mall were replaced with pedestrian circulation. This transformation has impacted other areas within the district as connectivity to adjacent urban fabric has been lost. Fuller Avenue and Wabasha west of the Capitol building were converted to sidewalks. Important pedestrian connections remain in the broad reaches south of the lower mall, crossing Interstate 94 on Cedar Street and John Ireland Boulevard as bridge structures. The pedestrian experience on these connections is varied. John Ireland Boulevard features a wide grass median that expands the horizontal plane of the roadways, effectively framing the view of the Capitol Building as intended. Cedar Street has lost its center median with the construction of the Green Line light rail. The bridge structures supporting these connections do not create an inviting and pleasant experience for pedestrians.

The Central Corridor Light Rail construction further impacted the historic district by truncating physical connections north of University Avenue and east at Robert Street, although circulation in these areas had already been compromised with structures and retaining walls.

The Upper Mall has retained key historic circulation systems (vehicular and pedestrian) which have been part of the designed landscape since Gilbert's 1903 plan. The Lower Mall has lost

integrity resulting from changes to original circulation patterns and the introduction of new geometries into the space. It is important to design for equity within the district. In some cases, pedestrian walks may need subtle realignment to allow for acceptable accessible routes.

Significant characteristics which contribute to the integrity of the Circulation:

- Historic vehicular circulation patterns, original pavement widths and materials which persist
- Historic pedestrian circulation patterns, original pavement widths and materials which persist

The circulation within the Upper Mall has a high level of integrity.
The circulation within the Lower Mall has a fair level of integrity.

CIRCULATION

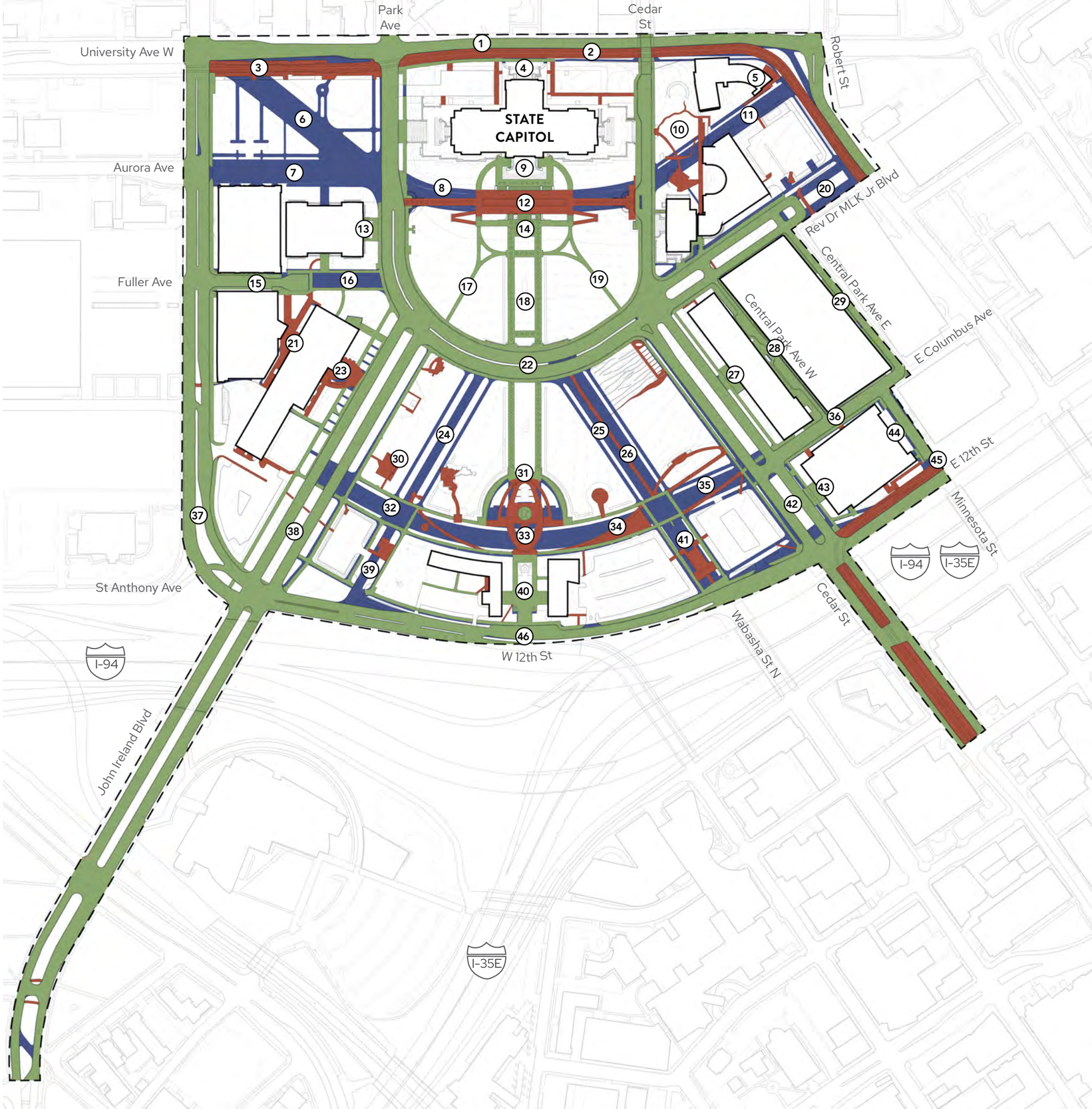
EXHIBIT 5A

LEGEND

- Contributes to the cultural landscape
- Does not contribute to the cultural landscape
- Non-extant circulation ca. 1962

NOTE: ANALYSIS GRAPHICS DEPICT CONDITIONS IN 2024

N 0' 75' 150' 300'



CIRCULATION

EXHIBIT 5B

1 = Contributes to the cultural landscape 2 = Does not contribute to the cultural landscape 3 = Non-extant

Code	Description	Analysis
C1	University Ave between Rice and Robert	1
C2	Light rail transitway (LRT)	2
C3	Walkways within LRT station	2
C4	Walkways north of State Capitol	2
C5	Minor access walkways	2
C6	Wabasha St between University Ave and Park Ave/Rev Dr MLK Jr Blvd (MLK Blvd)	3
C7	Aurora Ave between Rice St and Park Ave/MLK Blvd	3
C8	Aurora Ave between Park/MLK and Cedar St	3
C9	State Capitol carriageways and front terrace	1
C10	Judicial Center plaza	2
C11	Aurora Ave between Cedar St and Robert St	3
C12	Aurora Promenade & ADA access ramps	2
C13	State Office Building front entry plaza	1
C14	Upper Mall stairways	1
C15	Fuller Ave roadway & walkways	1
C16	Fuller Ave roadway at Park Ave/MLK Blvd	3
C17	West diagonal walkway in Upper Mall	1
C18	Primary central walkway in Upper/Lower Mall	1
C19	East diagonal walkway in Upper Mall	1
C20	Central Ave roadway and walkway at Robert St	3
C21	Transportation Building rear entry plaza	2
C22	Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd (MLK Blvd)	1
C23	Transportation Building entry plaza	2

Code	Description	Analysis
C24	NE/SW roadway and partial walkway in Lower Mall	3
C25	Wabasha St roadway and walkway in Lower Mall north of arced roadway/walkway	3
C26	Walkway along Wabasha St alignment in Lower Mall	2
C27	Centennial Building front entry plaza	1
C28	Central Park Ave E	1
C29	Central Park Ave W	1
C30	Memorial circulation built after 1962	2
C31	Court of Honor exterior walkways	1
C32	Arced roadway and partial walkway in Lower Mall	3
C33	Court of Honor interior walkways	2
C34	Arced double walkways in Lower Mall	1
C35	Walkways between arced walkway and Cedar St	2
C36	E Columbus Ave	1
C37	Rice Street between University and John Ireland	1
C38	John Ireland Blvd	1
C39	NE/SW partial walkway in Lower Mall	1
C40	Veterans Service Building plaza	1
C41	Wabasha St partial walkway in Lower Mall	1
C42	Cedar St	1
C43	Armory Front Entry Plaza	1
C44	Minnesota St	1
C45	Minnesota St at E 12th St	3
C46	E/W 12th St	1

FIGURE 7: CHANGE IN CIRCULATION (1962-2024)

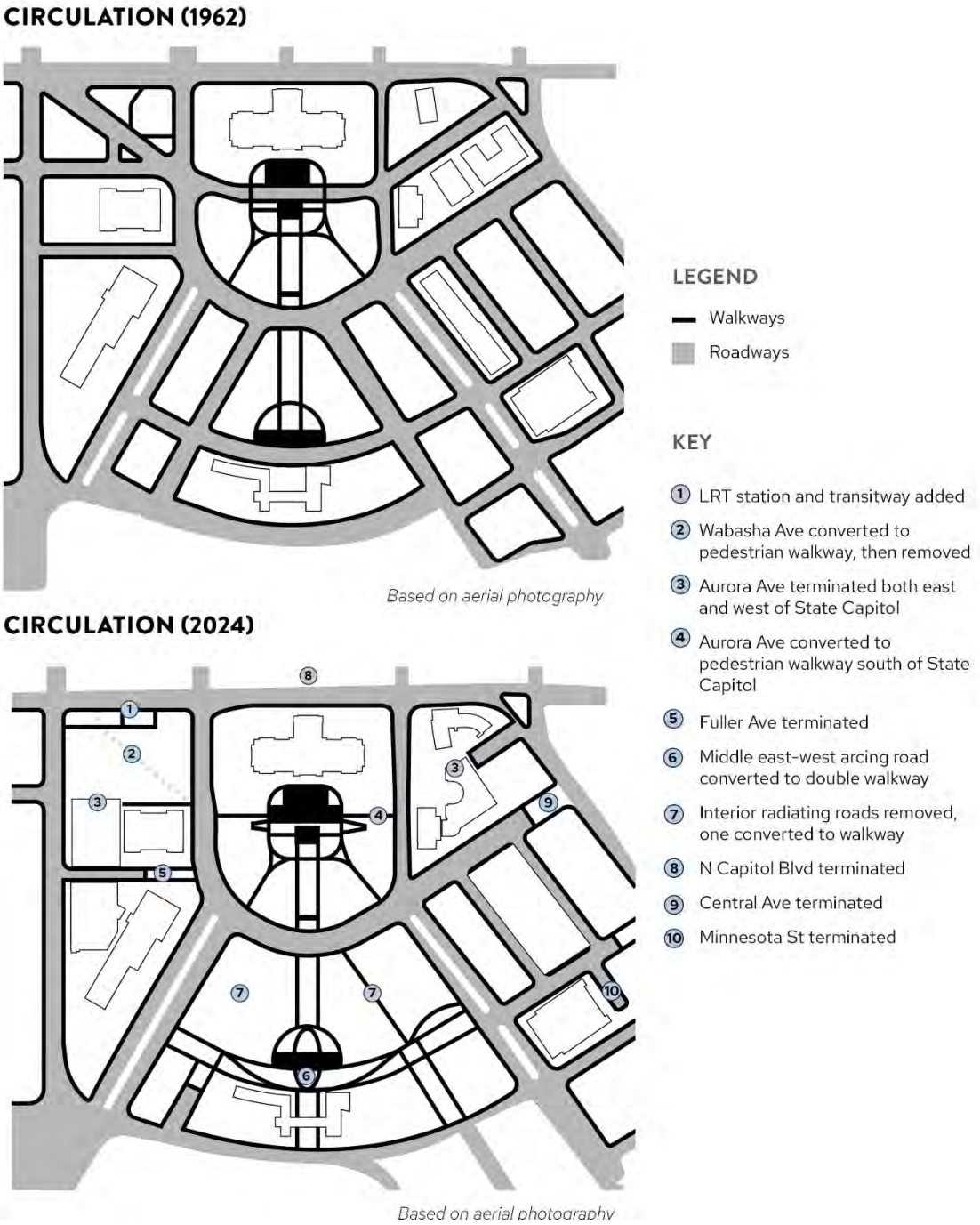


Figure 7[243]

[243] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

Buildings and Structures

See Exhibits 6A and 6B: Buildings & Structures

Except for the Power Plant, the contributing buildings within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District form the vertical edge of the Capitol Mall, much as the 1946 Nichols plan intended. This CLR does not evaluate or analyze the condition of buildings on campus, beyond observing that the persistent presence of these structures are integral to the historic character of the Capitol Mall Historic District. Buildings which frame the Capitol Mall have specific relationships to the sidewalk, street, median, related vegetation and lighting that as a unified whole exhibit the character of the historic district. (see Figure 2)

The non-contributing buildings within the district include three parking ramps which replaced surface parking shown on the 1946 Nichols plan. Other non-contributing buildings include an addition to the Power Plant and an addition to the Judicial Building, and an addition to the State Office Building under construction in 2024. A key characteristic of the buildings within the historic district is that they maintain setbacks, height and aesthetics that do not compete with the Capitol Building.

Structures within the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District include several commemorative installations that are contributing to the historic district. In general, these relate to the Capitol Building and Aurora Promenade, as well as the Court of Honor and Veterans Service Building.

In some cases, civic engagement has been hampered by the lack of cultural diversity displayed in some of the most important gathering areas within the mall. The Johnson and Nelson memorials flanking the prominent position at the Upper Mall central masonry stair are key examples. Despite his political success, Nelson is a controversial figure. He was the first ever native-born Norwegian to become a governor of any state, and the first native-born Norwegian to be a U.S. House member and U.S. Senator. He is also Minnesota's longest serving U.S. Senator. The Knute Nelson Memorial emphasizes his immigrant story and does not address the controversial aspects of his legacy which includes the Nelson Act of 1889 and his support of allotment policies that dispossessed Ojibwe people in Minnesota of their homelands. In a meeting of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board on November 18, 2019, Lieutenant Governor Peggy Flanagan (White Earth Ojibwe) argued that the presence of the Nelson Memorial interferes with the experience of the capitol, due to the harm he caused to Native Americans in Minnesota. On March 13, 2020, prominent environmental activist Winona LaDuke (also White Earth Ojibwe) said the Nelson Memorial is "reminding us of an era of exploitation of Native people," and suggested the construction of a memorial for an Indigenous leader of Minnesota.[244] Johnson, less controversial, represents the political uniformity and lack of diversity of the time. John Albert Johnson was Minnesota's first governor born in the state, its

[244] https://www.mnopedia.org/thing/knute-nelson-memorial-st-paul

first governor to serve a full term in the third state capitol, and its first governor to die in office, making him one of the state's most notable leaders. He also was the first Minnesota governor to bask, albeit fleetingly, in the national spotlight when he sought the 1908 Democratic presidential nomination but lost to William Jennings Bryan.[245]

In the wake of George Floyd nationwide protests , a contributing statue of Christopher Columbus was removed by the public on June 10th, 2020.

The Leif Erickson memorial continues to occupy the former green space west of the Capitol Building despite the demolition of the green space around it. Several non-contributing memorial structures have been constructed throughout the Lower Mall. The CLR does not provide an analysis on the condition of each memorial, Exhibit 6 indicates whether the memorials are contributing features. A Capitol Mall Memorial comprehensive analysis and rehabilitation project was completed by Leo A. Daly in 2018.

As noted in other analysis sections, the buildings which flank the mall are important to the integrity of the open space. The configuration, size, scale and materials are all key contributing factors for defining the Capitol Mall. The contributing structures include masonry elements arranged as key built elements which define grade changes and spaces within the cultural landscape.

The buildings and structures within the Capitol Mall Historic District are important features which contribute to the cultural landscape.

Significant characteristics which contribute to the integrity of the Buildings and Structures:

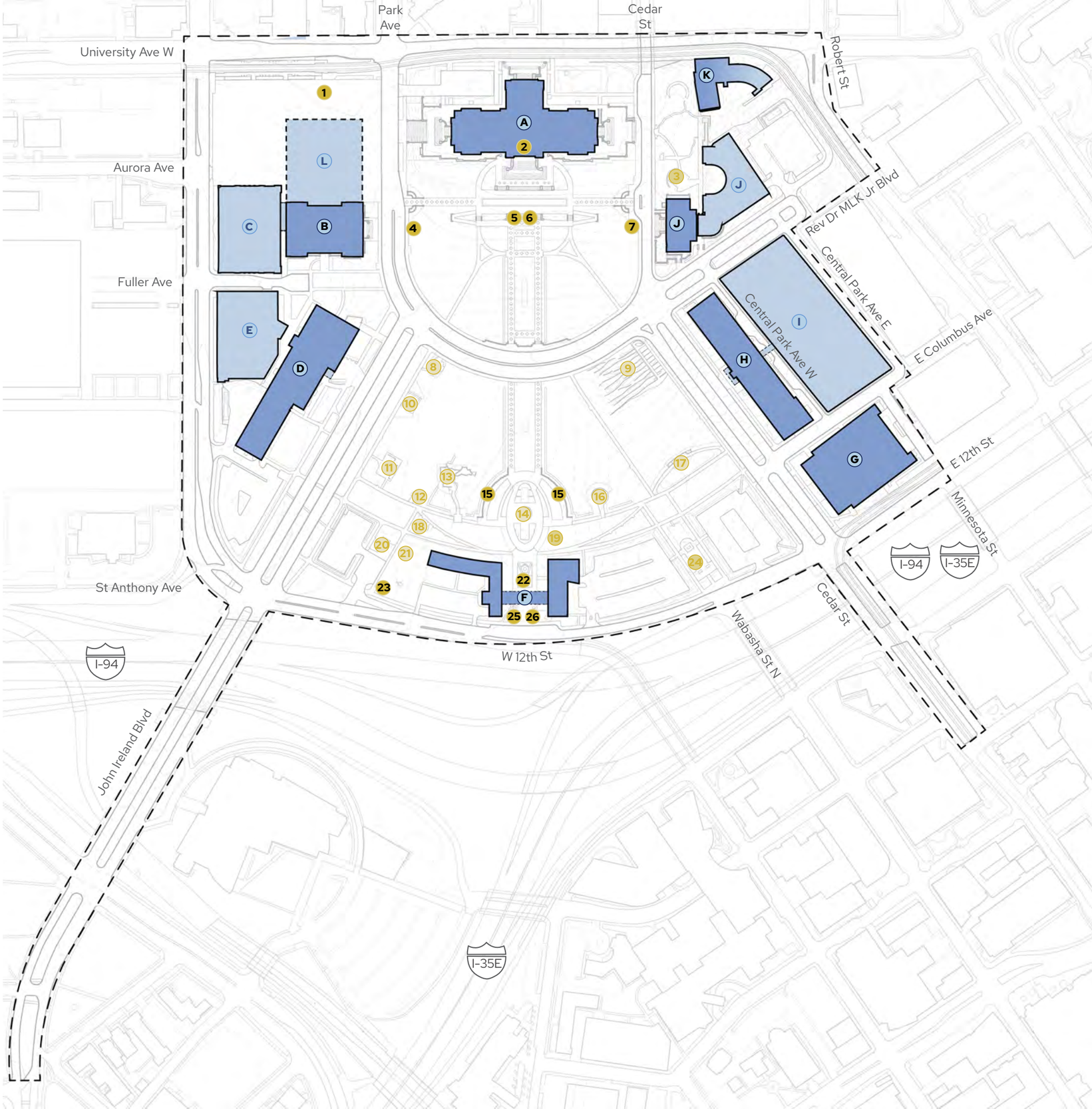
- Contributing building location, scale, exterior finish materials
- Contributing building setbacks from contributing roads and sidewalks
- Contributing memorials materials and location

The buildings and structures have a fair level of integrity.

[245] https://www.mnopedia.org/person/johnson-john-albert-1861-1909

BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

EXHIBIT 6A



LEGEND

- Contributing Building
- Non-contributing Building
- Contributing Memorial Structure
- Non-contributing Memorial Structure

NOTE: ANALYSIS GRAPHICS DEPICT CONDITIONS IN 2024

N 0' 75' 150' 300'

BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

EXHIBIT 6B

C = Contributing P = Partially Contributing NC = Non-contributing

Code	Description	Status
A	Minnesota State Capitol (1900)	C
B	State Office Building (1932)	C
C	State Office Building Parking (1988)	NC
D	Minnesota Department of Transportation (1956)	C
E	Parking Ramp F (2013-2015)	NC
F	Veterans Service Building (1954)	C
G	National Guard Office (1961)	C
H	Centennial Office Building (1959)	C
I	Centennial Parking Ramp (1976)	NC
J	Minnesota Judicial Center (1917)	P
K	Power Plant (1900)	P
L	State Office Building Addition (Under Construction, 2024)	NC
1	Leif Erickson (1949)	C
2	Quadriga (1906)	C
3	Judicial Plaza (1990)	NC
4	Floyd B. Olson (1958)	C
5	John Johnson (1912)	C
6	Knute Nelson (1928)	C
7	Christopher Columbus (1931)	C

Code	Description	Status
8	Hubert H. Humphrey (2012)	NC
9	Minnesota Women's Suffrage Memorial (2000	NC
10	Charles Lindbergh (1985)	NC
11	Spiral for Justice: Roy Wilkins (1995)	NC
12	Special Forces in Laos Memorial (2016)	NC
13	Minnesota Vietnam Veterans Memorial (1992)	NC
14	Minneosta Word War II Veterans Memorial (2007)	NC
15	Court of Honor (1950-1953)	C
16	Minnesota Korean War Veterans Memorial (1998)	NC
17	Minnesota Workers Memorial Garden (2010)	NC
18	Military Family Tribute; Gold Star Table (2015)	NC
19	Military Family Tribute; Story Stones (2015)	NC
20	Minnesota Fallen Firefighters Memorial (2012)	NC
21	Memorial to the Living (1982)	NC
22	Promise of Youth (1958)	C
23	USS Ward Gun (1958)	C
24	Peace Officers Memorial (1995)	NC
25	Earthbound Monument (1956)	C
26	Liberty Bell (1950)	C

Buildings and Structures Aurora Promenade Statues[246]

[246] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

Small Scale Site Features

See Exhibits 7A & 7B: Small Scale Features

Analysis: The Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District has several small-scale site features throughout the cultural landscape. For the purposes of this CLR, the evaluation focuses on features which are considered as a permanent installation. The focus is on lights, railings, and seating.

Lighting has evolved since 1962. Initially, decorative lighting was limited to the area immediately around the Capitol Building. The rest of the campus including the pedestrian spaces were illuminated with highway style cobra-head fixtures on tall poles. These lights have been removed and replaced with traditional style globe style fixtures. Lighting around many of the Lower Mall memorials includes traditional lantern style light posts.

The permanent site features which contribute to the cultural landscape are illustrated in ***Exhibit 7: Small Scale Features***. All highlighted small scale site features are in good condition. Several site features which are more temporary in nature such as refuse and recycling, surface mount benches, and bicycle racks do not carry the same level of quality or consistent aesthetic that is found in the permanent features. Continuity and the selection of high quality, durable small scale site features can bring a dignified campus quality to the historic district and provide space for people to experience the landscape. Minimal seating opportunities exist within the historic district. Exhibit 7 illustrates that the number of small-scale site features which persist from the period of significance is minimal.

Significant characteristics which contribute to Small Scale Site Features Integrity

- *The location and construction material of features which persist from the period of significance*

The small-scale site features have a high level of integrity.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

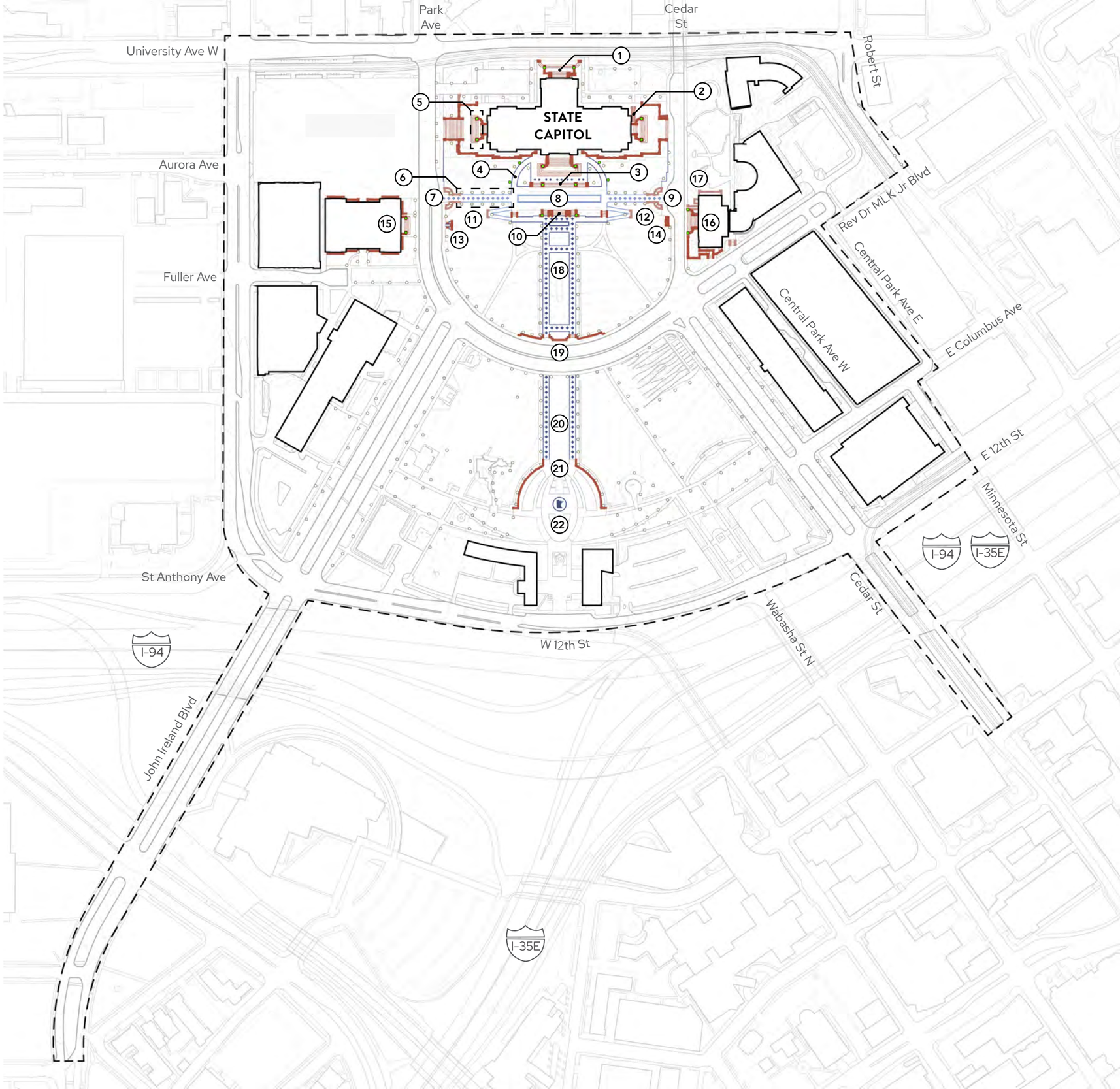
EXHIBIT 7A

LEGEND

- Masonry Structure (contributes to the cultural landscape)
- Masonry Structure (does not contribute to the cultural landscape)
- Pavement & Curbs (contributes to the cultural landscape)
- Pavement & Curbs (does not contribute to the cultural landscape)
- Multi-globe Lighting (contributes to the cultural landscape)
- Single-globe Lighting (does not contribute to the cultural landscape)

NOTE: ANALYSIS GRAPHICS DEPICT CONDITIONS IN 2024

N 0' 75' 150' 300'



SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

EXHIBIT 7B

1 = Contributes to the cultural landscape 2 = Does not contribute to the cultural landscape

Code	Description	Analysis
S1	Capitol Building podium walls and stairs (~1940)	1
S2	Capitol Building ADA access ramps and wall additions (exact date unknown, post-1962)	2
S3	Capitol front terrace stairs and podiums (exact date unknown, pre-1962)	1
S4	Capitol front terrace & carriageway pavement patterns & curbs (exact date unknown, pre-1962)	1
S5	Multi-globe lighting (exact date unknown, pre-1962)	1
S6	Single-globe lighting (exact date unknown, post-1962)	2
S7	Aurora promenade west entrance walls (2016)	2
S8	Aurora promenade pavement patterns & curbs (2016)	2
S9	Aurora promenade east entrance walls (2016)	2
S10	Upper Mall / Aurora Promenade stairs, cheek walls, and podiums (exact date unknown, pre-1962)	1
S11	Upper Mall / Aurora Promenade west ADA access ramp curbs & walls (2019)	2
S12	Upper Mall / Aurora Promenade east ADA access ramp curbs & walls (2019)	2
S13	Olson Statue masonry features: walls, benches, and podium (1958)	1
S14	Columbus Statue masonry features: walls, benches, stairs, and podium (1931)	1
S15	State Office Building podium wall and stairs (1932)	1
S16	Judicial Center podium walls and stairs (~1940)	1
S17	Judicial Center ADA access ramps and wall additions (exact date unknown, post-1962)	2
S18	Upper Mall central walkway pavement patterns & curbs (~1950)	1
S19	Upper Mall walls and stairs along MLK Blvd (exact date unknown, pre-1962)	1
S20	Lower Mall central walkway pavement patterns & curbs (~1950)	1
S21	Court of Honor walls (~1950)	1
S22	Court of Honor state of Minnesota map/medallion (exact date unknown, pre-1962)	1

Cobra Lights in Upper Mall, 1970[247]

[247] HRHP Nomination Form, 1971

Vegetation

See Exhibit 8: Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and coniferous canopy and ornamental trees, hedges, planting beds and turf grass. Original construction documents for landscape planting within the historic district have not been located. The information included in this report comes from a review of aerial photos throughout and at the end of the period of significance, and photographs of the site throughout the development of the mall (see below). Some historic papers persist describing Gilbert's intentions for the plantings immediately south of the Capitol Buildings. A November, 1904 Gilbert letter to Channing Seabury describes the desire for ground plane coniferous shrub massings with accents of vertical poplars to be located on both sides and each end of Aurora Avenue. This gesture, apparently never originally installed, was designed by HGA during the 2020 rehabilitation of the area.

There has been a loss of overstory trees as circulation has changed, diseases have spread, and climate change has impacted our community. Analysis from aerial photos and on-site images indicates that there has been a loss of trees, hedges and formal plantings in the designed landscape. Canopy trees were primarily used to reinforce vehicular and pedestrian circulation and were installed in stately linear patterns. The quality of the canopy tree pattern has eroded, and with minimal formal street tree plantings remaining. Recent tree installations do not conform to historic design patterns. The changes to vegetation has negatively impacted the integrity of the district. Ornamental trees are used primarily in service to the memorial spaces.

Hedges were designed intentionally to define space and screen surface parking in the 1946 Nichols plan. Some hedges are persistent today, but others have been lost over time. Hedges reinforce spatial definition, views and circulation corridors. Hedges were heavily used in the grounds immediately around the entrance to the Capitol Building and throughout the Mall. The loss of hedges has impacted the integrity of the district.

Planting beds reinforce small spaces and provide interest in the landscape. Plantings around the Court of Honor once included formal rose gardens, and turf panels in the Lower Mall included corner detail ornamental plantings. (see Exhibit 2, Period Plan) Nearly every non-contributing memorial has a unique planting style which has interrupted the design intent of a consistent turf lawn ground plane. The memorial landscape additions have created small, landscaped rooms within the Lower Mall that are not consistent with the original design.

Significant characteristics which contribute to the integrity of the Vegetation:

- The location, pattern, species, and form of extant contributing deciduous and coniferous trees.
- The location and open quality of the turf lawn.
- The location, form and texture of extant contributing deciduous, coniferous shrubs and planting beds.

CLR: PART 1 - ANALYSIS

VEGETATION

EXHIBIT 8

LEGEND

- Tree (Contributes to the cultural landscape)
- Tree (Does not contribute to the cultural landscape)
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Lawn (Contributes to the cultural landscape)
- Lawn (Does not contribute to the cultural landscape)
- Hedge Row (Contributes to the cultural landscape)
- Planting Bed (Does not contribute to the cultural landscape)

NOTE: ANALYSIS GRAPHICS DEPICT CONDITIONS IN 2024

N 0' 75' 150' 300'

The vegetation within the Capitol Mall Historic District, specifically the turf lawn, hedges and trees are important features which contribute to the cultural landscape.

The vegetation has a fair level of integrity.

FIGURE 8: CHANGE IN TREE CANOPY (1962-2024)

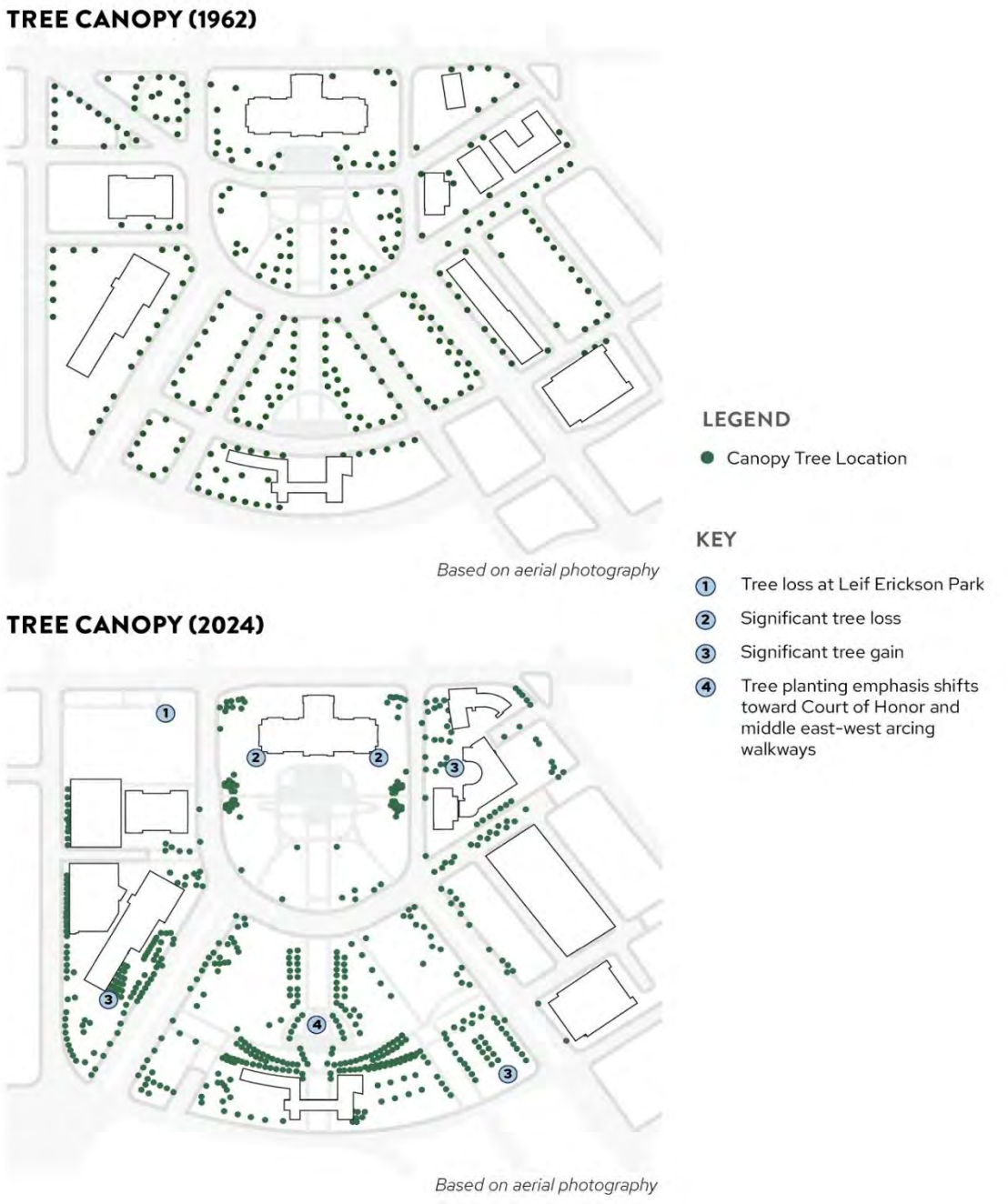


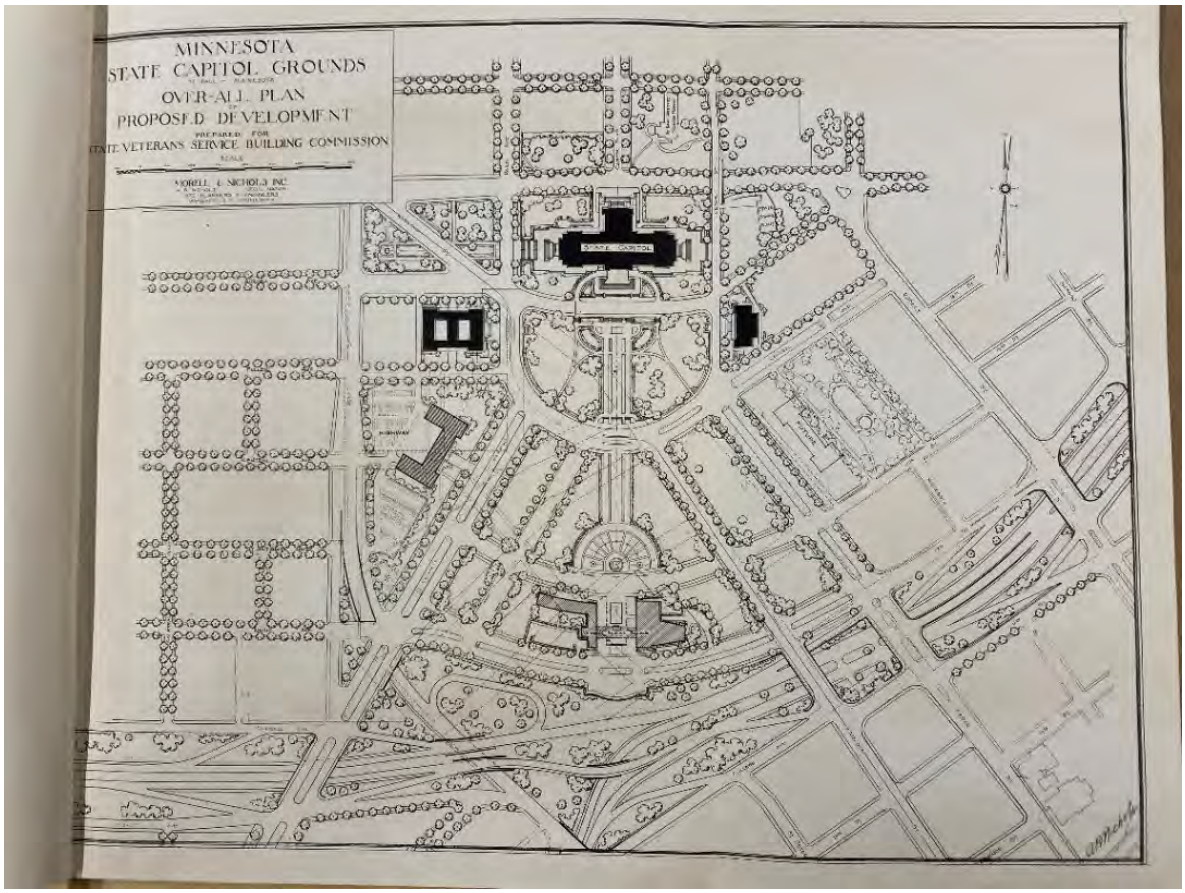
Figure 8[248]

[248] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

Roses at Court of Honor, 1960[249]

Vegetation at Capitol Building, 1960[250]

[249] NRHP Nomination Form, 1971
[250] NRHP Nomination Form, 1971



Nichols 1946 Plan[251]

[251] Northwest Architectural Archives

Topography

See Exhibit 9: Topography

Topography is an important characteristic of the Capitol Mall Historic District. The Capitol Building sits prominently at the highest point of the surrounding area. The Mall falls seventy feet to the south of the high point. The most significant perceived vertical change is experienced south of the Aurora Promenade through a series of stairs. While the grade change is significant especially in the Upper Mall, grade across the Lower Mall has significantly less slope. The topography within the mall and the throughout the historic district has remained consistent and retains the integrity of the original plan.

As described in the existing conditions and history sections of this study, the landscapes throughout the district and most notably the mall have undergone significant change as the plans and construction evolved. Further archaeology study will help to understand more about the impact of those changes. The recent archaeological work completed within the district has led to findings which impact any future excavation of land in the cultural landscape. Prior to the commencement of any landscape or construction projects, a detailed review is required to be sure areas of significance are not disturbed.

Significant characteristics which contribute to the integrity of the Topography:

- Areas of importance which have been identified by archaeological work
- The extant slope north south and east west across the Upper Mall
- The promontory location of the Capitol Building
- The lack of significant topographical change throughout the Lower Mall

The topography has a high level of integrity.

TOPOGRAPHY

EXHIBIT 9

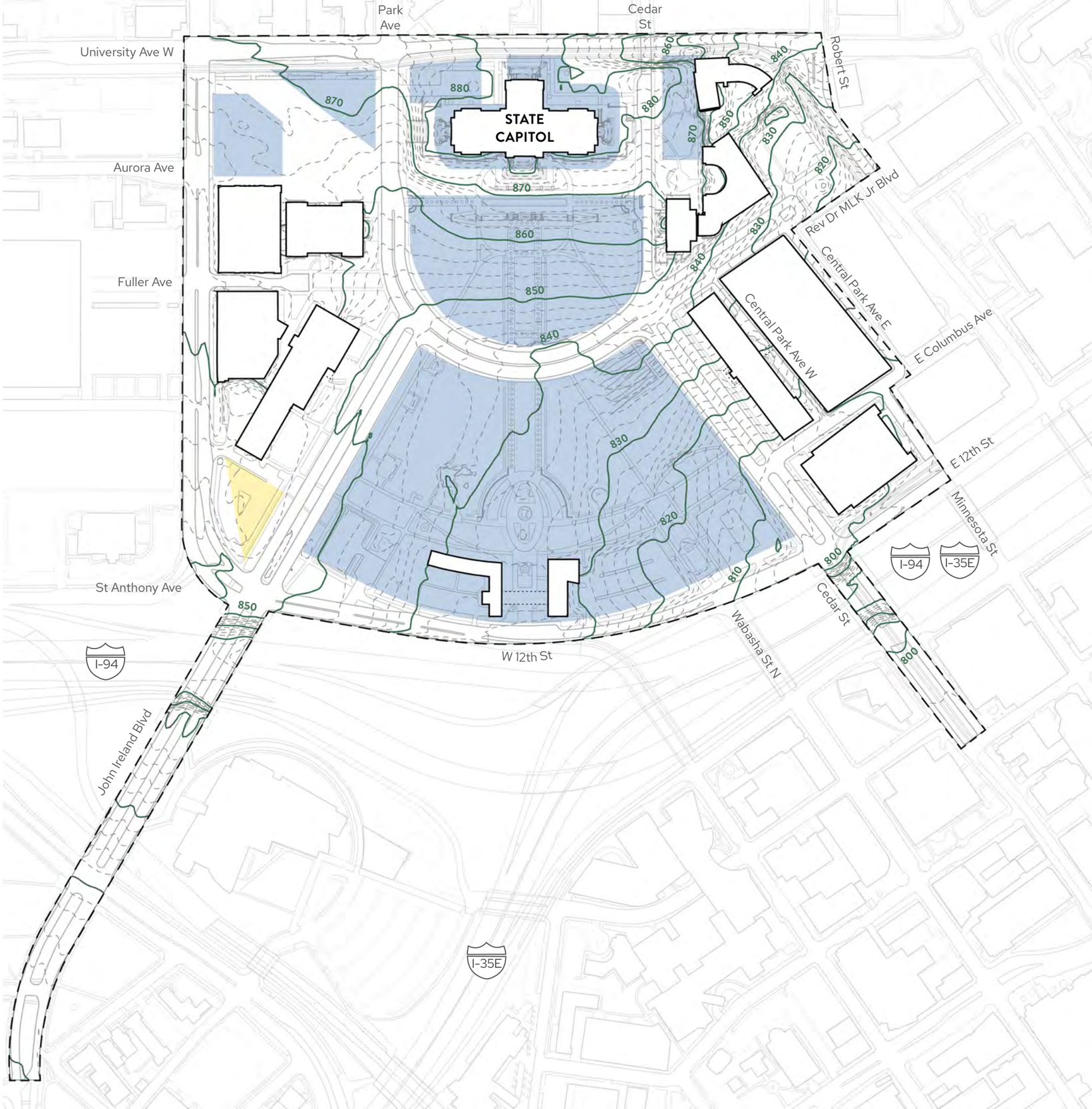
LEGEND

- 2-Foot Contour*
- 10-Foot Contour*
- High Archaeological Potential: Additional Archaeological Study Recommended
- Moderate Archaeological Potential: Additional Archaeological Study Recommended

**existing topographical form contributes to the cultural landscape*

NOTE: ANALYSIS GRAPHICS DEPICT CONDITIONS IN 2024

N 0' 75' 150' 300'



Views and Vistas

See Exhibit 10: Views and Vistas

Views have been a consistent organizing feature of the Minnesota State Capitol Mall Historic District throughout the planning for the site. Gilbert included a version of views or “approaches” in every iteration of his plan. The three primary view corridors in the mall continue to focus on the Capitol Building and its connection to key areas of Saint Paul. While historical documents consistently describe the views as "approaches”, these corridors serve as two-way corridors to destinations beyond the district. The exception is the central view corridor which was truncated in the 1946 plan by the Veterans Services Building.

Another important views related to the Capitol Mall Historic District include the view from the north, which was a gesture included in many of the early Gilbert plans. Other vistas which would have been significant include viewsheds experienced along the University Avenue corridor from the east and west. Some of these views have been compromised by the development of the Green Line Light Rail Transit. The view from Cass Gilbert Park of the Capitol Building and beyond remains significant and unobstructed.

The view of the Mississippi River Vally and Downtown St. Paul were considered by Gilbert, and from the southern Capitol Building stairs the panorama remains extant. This is a rare remnant of Gilbert’s early planning that should be considered with any future development in the area.

Significant characteristics which contribute to the integrity of the Views and Vistas:

- The location, scale, and open quality of the three primary views (approaches) of the Minnesota State Capitol Building.
- The extant secondary views which highlight the Capitol Building as a key feature in the urban fabric of St. Paul.
- The panoramic views of the Mississippi River Gorge and Downtown St. Paul from the elevated topography of the Capitol Building steps.

The views and vistas have a high level of integrity.

VIEWS & VISTAS

EXHIBIT 10

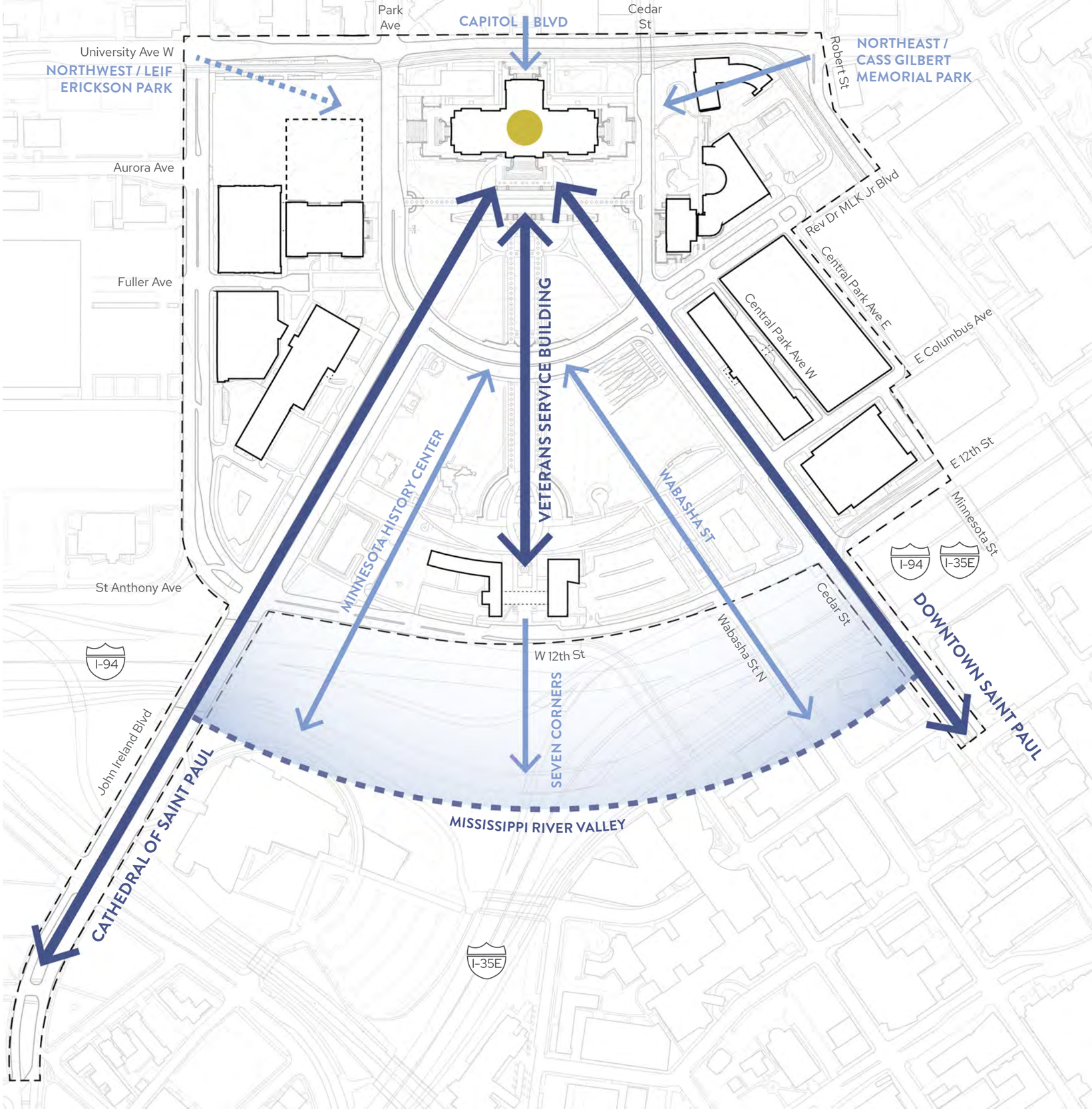
LEGEND

- State Capitol Dome
- Major Vista*
- Secondary View*
- Secondary View - Impacted*
- Panoramic Viewshed*

**all denoted vistas, views, and viewsheds contribute to the cultural landscape*

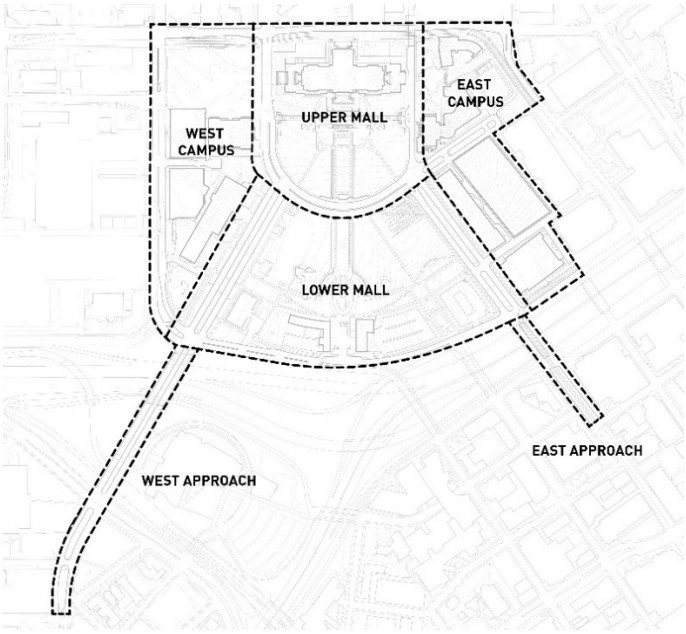
NOTE: ANALYSIS GRAPHICS DEPICT CONDITIONS IN 2024

N 0' 75' 150' 300'



Cultural Landscape Management Zones: Contributing Features

The arrangement of character defining elements within the larger historic district creates a series of unique spaces. These spaces have been defined to create specific management zones based on integrity, significance, and use; and organize the treatment guidelines in Part II. The zones include: 1) the Upper Mall, 2) the Lower Mall; 3) the west campus; 4) the east campus 5) the east and west approaches. All the features and systems within the cultural landscape are closely related and the individual zones form the whole of the cultural landscape.



Capitol Mall Historic District Management Zones[252]

Basic to the treatment of all cultural landscapes is the need to identify, retain, and preserve the characteristics, features, and qualities that contribute to the significance and integrity of the landscape. [253] The Capitol Mall Historic District zones have been evaluated in this study nfor key features which contribute to the cultural landscape. This evaluation is intended to better understand the design intent, evolution, and current state of each zone within the overall integrity of the historic district.

Upper Mall:

The Upper Mall exhibits a high level of integrity. The geometry of the streets and green space immediately surrounding the Capitol Building, including MLK Boulevard has been reflected in plans since the original Gilbert drawing in 1903 (see Figure 3). The landscape included in this zone has the highest level of integrity of the Capitol Mall Historic District and is the closest in proximity to the Minnesota Capitol Building. As such, any changes considered for this space

[252] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024
[253] A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques, NPS, 1998

should be thoroughly vetted and should proceed with careful consideration for the preservation of the cultural resource. In short, preservation of the Upper Mall should be the highest priority of the Capitol Mall Historic District.

Within the Upper Mall, the key contributing features to the cultural landscape include:

- The Minnesota State Capitol Building
- Pedestrian connections on the south side of the Capitol Building
    - Concrete walks connecting to the lower level of the building
    - Concrete walk between the main entrance stair and the Aurora Promenade
- The landscape around the base of the Capitol Building
    - Green spaces immediately adjacent to the building extending to the nearest adjacent street
- The memorial and stair interventions south of the Aurora Promenade
- The central north/south pedestrian promenade
    - A dual concrete walk with diamond jointing pattern and grassy center median
- The concrete pedestrian walks angled across the Upper Mall to the southeast and southwest, connecting to John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street.
- The lower masonry retaining walls and stair assembly adjacent to MLK Boulevard
- The alignment of MLK Boulevard
    - The north and south curb lines of the street
- The alignment of Cedar Street on the east side of the Upper Mall, including the bridge over University Avenue
- The civic space
- The views of the Capitol Building from the north, east, and west
    - While this viewshed is outside the historic district boundary, the design intent behind the placement of the Capitol Building was to ensure it commanded a prominent view.
- The existing sloped topography
    - The topography has not been modified since the end of the period of significance.
- The archaeology below the surface of the landscape
- The turf lawn ground plane
- Site features including lights and other interventions which contribute to the cultural landscape as noted in Small Scale Site Features Exhibits 7A and 7B
- Memorials which contribute to the cultural landscape as noted in the Buildings and Structures Exhibits 6A and 6B

Lower Mall:

The Lower Mall has a fair level of integrity. Changes to the circulation and land use since the end of the period of significance have been impactful to the cultural landscape. While the most

impactful circulation features defining this zone of the historic district have persisted including John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street, there are several missing roads and pedestrian walks as illustrated in Exhibit 5. Specifically, the two north/south roads and their respective pedestrian circulation systems, along with the east/west vehicular connection have impacted the integrity of the Lower Mall. Significant changes to the land use in the Lower Mall have resulted from the addition of several memorial installations of varying themes, materials, sizes and with varied associated landscape treatments. The original design intent for tree planting has not persisted although there are compatible tree installations. The Lower Mall has a fair level of integrity. The original design intent can still be understood, but there have been impacts to the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Within the Lower Mall, the key contributing features to the cultural landscape include:

- The north/south central pedestrian promenade
    - A dual concrete walk with diamond jointing pattern and grassy center median
- John Ireland Boulevard
    - The width of the street from east curb to west curb
    - Central grass covered medians used as a design device to frame a wide viewshed to the Capitol Building
- Cedar Street
    - The width of the street from the west curb to the east curb
    - The central grass covered medians used as a design device to frame a wide viewshed to the Capitol Building
- Decorative lighting and other features as noted in Small Scale Features Exhibits 7A and 7B
- Memorials and buildings noted in the Buildings and Structures Exhibits 6A and 6B
- Parking lots along the southern boundary of the historic district
- Turf lawn ground plane
- Trees as noted in Vegetation in Exhibit 8
- The viewsheds as noted in Exhibit 10

The West Campus and East Campus

The West and East Campus zones exhibit fair levels of integrity. The zones have changed from alterations in vehicular circulation which isolated the area from the adjacent neighborhood fabric, and the conversion of surface parking to structured parking.

The integrity of the West Campus has been impacted by the construction of the State Office Building addition. Most of Leif Eriksson Park has been demolished. Ramp F and the State Office Building Parking Ramp were constructed within the footprints of the former surface

parking lots. Fuller Avenue was truncated while Aurora Avenue and Wabasha Street were removed. These changes are not unsubstantial, but the most important features defining this area persist: The Minnesota Department of Transportation Building and State Office Building which define the western edge of the Capitol Mall. Rice Street serves as the boundary for the historic district and has remained unchanged since construction in 1962. The West Campus zone has a fair level of integrity.

The East Campus has been impacted by the conversion of surface parking to structured parking, the removal of Aurora Street and the truncation of MLK Boulevard (formerly Central Ave). As with the West Campus Zone, this area includes several buildings which contribute important edge defining elements to the Capitol Mall. These include the Minnesota Judicial Branch Building, the Centennial Office Building, and the National Guard Office Building. These buildings create a strong frame and important border for the Minnesota Capitol Mall civic space. A fourth building, the Power Plant, occupies the northeast corner of the historic district.

A significant amount of the landscape between buildings on the East Campus has been modified, primarily to enhance building entrances for visitors and staff. The original design intent, serving as a campus green supporting the Capitol Mall, persists. A large, planted median persists in what was formerly Central Avenue, at one time adjacent to Central Park. The aesthetic intent of this vegetation has been altered by the current staggered planting arrangement in lieu of the original linear row of trees.

The Central Corridor Light Rail has impacted this zone by cutting off pedestrian or vehicular connectivity across Robert Street into the larger urban fabric beyond.

The East and west Campus Zones have a fair level of integrity.

Within the East and West Campus Zones, the key contributing features include:

- Vehicular and pedestrian circulation as noted in Circulation Exhibit 5
- Buildings and Structures Exhibit 6
- Land Use
    - The land use includes tertiary spaces between buildings and circulation which persists today.

The East and West Approaches

The approach zones were identified as contributing to the historic district in the Supplemental Historic Property Investigations and Evaluations for CCLRT Project: Capitol Area by Hess, Roise and Company. Both John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street approaches include sections that span Interstate 94. Both bridges have non-contributing architectural interventions intended to amplify the visual connections of the approaches. John Ireland Boulevard retains the iconic large central grassy median throughout the length of the street. The topographical changes related to the construction of I94 have compromised both approaches. Some street tree

plantings have been installed along the western approach where feasible, in areas which are not built on structure, with varying degrees of success. The Cedar Street approach has lost its central median due to the construction of the CC Light Rail and has very little integrity. However, both approaches retain the open view provided by the wide street and median space. This key contributing feature should be preserved. The approaches have a fair level of integrity.

The key contributing features of the East and West Approaches include:

- Vehicular circulation – specifically the width of the streets and the character of center medians which serve to keep the street wide, free of vertical elements which would compromise the view.
- The views along both John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Streets depicted in Exhibit 10.

CLR PART 2

TREATMENT

PART 2: TREATMENT

Treatment for a cultural landscape provides preservation strategies to protect integrity, interpret history, and provide continued use of the site through long term management. In addition, strategies for addressing climate change and resiliency are addressed.

The context and meaning for the Capitol Mall cultural landscape is defined in Part 1 of this CLR. The property is significant for both the role that urban renewal played in the development of Cass Gilbert's original vision and for the landscape architecture and planning efforts in realizing the original design.

Treatment planning for the Capitol Mall Historic District includes the following objectives:

- Select a treatment approach that will address the management and continued evolution of the historic landscape.
- Identify maintenance and management concerns within the Capitol Mall Historic District landscape.
- Identify pressures to the integrity and operation of the Capitol Mall.
- Using treatment standards, develop design strategies that address the management and planning needs of the historic district.

STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Capitol Mall Historic District has been determined eligible for the National Historic Register and is subject to the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the management of historic properties. The standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties define four treatment approaches for historic landscapes: preservation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and restoration. Each approach is associated with a set of standards that provides a framework for the management of a cultural landscape.

- ***Preservation*** *applies measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.*
- ***Rehabilitation*** *makes possible a compatible use through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions of features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.*
- ***Reconstruction*** *depicts, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.*
- ***Restoration*** *accurately depicts the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.*

Recognition of the design intent associated with a cultural landscape is important in determining treatment of the landscape and the individual features within it. Design intent is defined as the creative objectives of a designer, architect, landscape architect, artist, individual, or group applied to the development of a cultural landscape.[254]

DEFINING A PRIMARY TREATMENT: REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation is recommended as the treatment standard for the Capitol Mall Historic District. Rehabilitation as defined in The Secretary of the Interior's Standards allows for "a compatible use of a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."[255] This standard emphasizes protection and preservation of extant historic features, repair of deteriorated historic features and replacement of in-kind of severely deteriorated or missing historic features. This preservation strategy is selected for the Capitol Mall Historic District because of the need for this civic landscape to accommodate contemporary societal demands.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties includes the following guidelines for applying rehabilitation as a treatment[256]:

Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

[254] A guide to cultural Landscape reports: contents, process, and techniques/ by Robert R. Page, Cathy A Gilbert, Susan A Dolan.
[255] The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties With Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
[256] https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-rehabilitation.htm

8. Archaeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to meet changing conditions through alterations or new additions, while perpetuating the historic character of the property. Compatible alterations or additions through rehabilitation are the philosophical basis for making design changes that improve the sustainability of cultural landscapes, while maintaining the characteristics and features that contribute to historical significance. [257]

Work that must be completed to meet accessibility, health and safety, environmental protection or energy efficiency needs is usually not part of the overall process of protecting cultural landscapes; rather this work is assessed for its potential impact on the cultural landscape.[258] Considerations for meeting standards for changing environmental and social needs should be accommodated in a cultural landscape, but care must be taken to protect the historic character and features within the site.

Alterations/Additions for New Use

When alterations to a cultural landscape are needed to ensure its continued use, it is most important that such alterations do not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spatial organization and land patterns or features and materials.

The installation of features to a cultural landscape may seem to be essential for the new use, but it is emphasized in the rehabilitation guidelines that such new additions should be avoided, if possible, and considered only after it is determined that those needs cannot be met by altering secondary, i.e., non-character-defining, spatial organization and land patterns or features. If, after a thorough evaluation of alternative solutions, a new addition is still judged to be the only viable alternative, it should be planned, designed, and installed to be clearly differentiated from the character-defining features, so that these features are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed. [259]

[257] Chris Beagan and Susan Dolan. "Integrating Components of Resilient Systems into Cultural Landscape Management Practices." *Change Over Time* 5, no. 2 (Fall 2015): 180-199.
[258] https://www.nps.gov/crps/tps/landscape-guidelines/special.htm
[259] https://www.nps.gov/crps/tps/landscape-guidelines/rehab/approach.htm

Special Considerations (Accessibility, Health and Safety, Environmental, and Energy Efficiency)

Rehabilitation guidance addresses work initiated to meet accessibility requirements; health and safety code; environmental requirements; or limited retrofitting measures to improve energy efficiency. Although this work is quite often an important aspect of preservation projects, it is usually not part of the overall process of protecting, stabilizing, conserving, or repairing character-defining features; rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the landscape's character. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining materials or features in the process of undertaking work to meet code and energy requirements.[260]

Rehabilitation standard guidance for special considerations includes the following goals:

- Identifying the cultural landscape's character-defining features, materials and finishes so that accessibility code-required work will not result in their damage or loss.
- Complying with barrier-free access requirements, in such a way that character-defining features, materials and finishes are preserved. For example, widening existing stone walks by adding new stone adjacent to it to achieve the desired width.
- Working with local accessibility and preservation specialists to determine the most appropriate solution to access problems which will have the least impact on character-defining features.
- Providing barrier-free access that promotes independence for the disabled person to the highest degree practicable, while preserving character-defining landscape features, materials and finishes.

PLANNING FOR RESILIENCY IN CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Cultural landscapes must be environmentally, economically, and socially durable. Their management requires not only the sound stewardship of built and natural resources, but also the acquisition of political, social, and economic support.[261] Resilient systems in a cultural landscape can help establish management and maintenance strategies which support protection of the landscape's overall character, function, and environmental health. Rehabilitation treatment designs are more resilient when they support the network of natural and cultural interactions that govern landscape function.

Within the Capitol Mall Historic District, landscape resiliency can be addressed through vegetation, pavement strategies, stormwater management and establishing a framework to accommodate the continued use of the site as a civic space. Considerations for health, safety and welfare are also linked to resiliency within a cultural landscape. The designed landscape of

[260] https://www.nps.gov/crps/tps/landscape-guidelines/rehab/approach.htm
[261] https://www.nps.gov/subjects/culturallandscapes/resilientsystems_summary.htm

the Capitol Mall has evolved with climate change. These changes can be observed in the tree canopy, which was once dominated by a linear pattern of single species street tree plantings. Climate change has impacted tree species, and the strong linear expression of the vegetation pattern has eroded. The modification of the tree canopy has impacted human comfort on the mall in Minnesota's increasingly warming summers. Inundating storms have increased in frequency, and portions of the turf within the mall are saturated for long periods of time, leading to space which cannot be used by the public and is a maintenance challenge. The removal of some features within the cultural landscape has impacted the resource negatively, such as the demolition of roads throughout the mall. But the replacement of those paved areas with vegetation is climate positive. Future pavement removal projects could be thoughtfully designed so the intention of the original idea is clearly interpreted through a differentiation in the landscape treatment which could improve the resiliency of the landscape. Cultural landscapes are more resilient when they support a combined cultural and natural system functions. For the Capitol Mall, this may mean modifications to the landscape and management strategies which can accommodate climate change and variety of uses within the cultural resource.

The National Park Service has established components for exploring resiliency in cultural landscapes with the goal of minimizing climate change impacts. These components include:

Diversity: Diversity reduces the effects of disturbances by allowing for different responses to a given stress.

Diversity can be created by design through rehabilitation or, in the case of biotic features, by providence through conscientious maintenance and monitoring.

Redundancy: Providing backups in the event of stress loss or failure.

In rehabilitation projects, redundancy by design ensures the presence of duplicates in the event that one or more features are lost or compromised.

Network Connectivity: The types and degrees of system interactions that promote robustness and discourage brittleness.

Since network connectivity can be a source of both strength and fragility, cultural landscapes are best managed with a thorough knowledge of relationships, to balance and perpetuate the system interactions that sustain the landscape.

Modularity: Modularity allows structurally or functionally distinct parts to retain autonomy during a period of stress with easier recovery from loss.

Modularity increases resilience by allowing a unit of a landscape or a feature to persist or function independently during a disturbance that has an impact on the rest of the landscape or other features. The concept of modularity can be applied in rehabilitation treatment design.

Adaptability: Adaptability is to the ability of a system or feature to function under stress and our ability to adjust management practices for change.

Adaptive techniques include compatible substitutions, alterations, and additions to the landscape that are more suited to changing conditions. Successful adaptive techniques amplify inherent adaptive processes or mimic naturally adaptive features.

MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

The character of a cultural landscape is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls, and vegetation, and by use, reflecting cultural values and traditions. Cultural landscape management focuses on preserving a landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when that use contributes to its historical significance[262]
The Capitol Mall Historic District is significant for its association with community planning and landscape architecture. It is a designed landscape that has experienced change over time. The design of the Capitol Mall evolved during the period of significance. The Capitol Mall is used primarily for public events and gatherings. Other uses include tourism and educational tours.

Treatment standards for rehabilitation offer some flexibility to accommodate a changing landscape, but the standards emphasize the retention of historic features and characteristics over large scale design changes to the cultural landscape. The management goals and treatment strategies below offer suggestions for building resilience into the Capitol Mall Historic District while meeting the standards for rehabilitation to the extent possible.

GENERAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES

The goals for the strategies below are intended to guide the preservation of the Capitol Mall Historic District designed landscape character and sense of place as a forecourt to the Saint Paul Capitol building, as a civic space available to all residents, as a place to practice First Amendment Rights, and as a landscape which is evolving with climate change. It offers strategies to accommodate necessary changes to the cultural landscape without compromising the historic character. For additional detail on treatment guidelines for the district, see the zone guidelines discussed later in this chapter.

Retain the volumes and spatial definition created by the main circulation, viewsheds and approaches to the Capitol Mall intended by the original designers.

Treatment Strategy: Continue to retain the wide visibility of the two approach viewsheds extant on John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street. As climate change and resiliency concerns are addressed, pavement can be reduced from the center of the street, medians can be widened, and green infrastructure expanded. The

[262] https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nps28/28chap7.htm

important spatial relationship between the building facades, sidewalk, boulevard, and historic street curb alignments should remain or be recalled as new interventions are developed. Avoid installing vertical plant material within the viewsheds of the original curb alignments.

The third approach is the central axis extending from the Capitol Building to the Veteran's Service Building. This important connection should continue to be reinforced through the central pedestrian spine and vertical plantings.

Another approach that retains integrity is MLK Boulevard. The width, alignment, centerline, curb alignments and scale of this street should be retained.

Overall, these main vehicular circulation routes which provide significant structure and form to the Capitol Mall should retain centerlines, width, scale, profile, and curb alignments.

Continue to allow the Mall to serve its cultural purpose as a civic gathering space, open to all.

Treatment Strategy: The mall is a barrier-free open space and free access for the public should be maintained. Through resiliency strategies, mall management can modify operations to temporarily limit access in areas as needed for security, vegetation management, or event control.

Maintain a deliberate and impactful design intent for the positioning of canopy trees within the Capitol Mall, respecting the historical viewsheds and spatial delineation.

Treatment Strategy: Historically, tree planting throughout the mall and historic district included monoculture species arranged in a linear pattern to reinforce circulation and frame the three main approaches to the Capitol Building. Considering climate change, resiliency strategies, and the challenges of managing monoculture plantings, strategic alternatives to historic patterns are appropriate. The use of disease-resistant varieties of trees should always influence selection. Mall-wide monoculture planting should be avoided. Where space is available, plantings could be arranged in multi-species linear or tight grove patterns which reinforce circulation and views. Trees which reinforce approaches should remain deciduous in nature and have the quality of stately canopy trees.

Retain extant contributing resources within the district.

Treatment Strategy: The Capitol Mall Historic District has several extant historic structures which contribute to the cultural landscape. A comprehensive treatment plan for managing contributing and non-contributing memorials would provide institutional knowledge for future requests. This plan could also work through the

concerns expressed about creating an environment of equity in the Upper Mall. Consider relocating the statues for the memorials of concern, leaving the masonry bases in place as an important representation of equity within the Capitol Mall.

In addition to commemorative structures, several buildings contribute to the historic district. These buildings help shape the spatial relationships of the mall. Special consideration of building setbacks from the street, building heights and the overall scale of these structures should be taken when altering this historic fabric.

Small scale site features which contribute to the cultural landscape include masonry walls and stairs. Extant resources should be maintained and preserved. Examples of extant resources include the stone stair and wall assembly at the south end of the Upper Mall, several light post fixtures close to the Capitol Building, and original stairs and railings associated with building podiums within the district.

Enhance district-wide Universal Access

Accessibility is a concern throughout the district. A study on Universal Access should be completed to confirm access throughout the campus meets or exceeds requirements.

Expanded accessibility throughout the district should follow preservation treatment standards. Interventions should be designed with care so as not to obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining features in the process of undertaking work to meet code requirements.

In some cases, Federal Access Guidelines could be used to provide barrier free access without disturbing extant historic resources, such as the Upper Mall.

Respect the distinct character of the ground plane as a verdant open space.

Treatment Strategy: The ground plan of the Capitol Mall is characterized by large uninterrupted areas lawn, punctuated by breaks within the Lower Mall and is mostly gone at the southern edge. Historically, this lawn was contiguous, interrupted by pruned hedges which framed the rectangular lawn panels. Considering climate change, stormwater management and resiliency, the ground plan could be managed as a more sustainable ecosystem. Employing the concept of network connectivity, an effective strategy for the ground plane would involve utilizing native or adapted low profile vegetation in lieu of turf grass in low-use areas to improve urban ecology, enhance soil quality and serve as a means of stormwater management.

Plan for future commemorative spaces.

Treatment Strategy: Over the course of the past sixty years, changes have been incremental within the historic district. Commemorative spaces and memorial structures

have impacted the integrity of the Lower Mall. While it is a public service to commemorate the events, people, and history important to the development of the State of Minnesota, care needs to be taken for future expansion of memorial development. Future commemorative memorials should be located only in the Lower Mall, thereby preserving the remaining integrity of the Upper Mall. Planning for future memorials should include the development of design guidelines for controlling the amount of space planned for each intervention and other considerations such as the height of interventions, planting strategies for more consistent aesthetics, and a more strategic location for future interventions.

Reinforce urban connections as historically intended.

Treatment Strategy: As opportunities arise, preserve, manage and expand vehicular and pedestrian connections leading to adjacent urban fabric. Following rehabilitation strategies, improve the human experience along the district boundary corridors or Rice Street and Robert Street. As the campus continues to change with the needs of contemporary life, consideration of building uses and aesthetics at the edges of the campus should be considered. Specifically, as adjacent sites are redeveloped, campus edges could respond to neighborhood changes. Buildings or parking structures could be modified to support neighborhood development and encourage more use by residents of the public space within the historic district.

Establish guidelines for a cohesive family of site furnishings, wayfinding elements, and educational interpretive features to ensure district-wide continuity.

Treatment Strategy: The identification of the Capitol Mall Historic District can be enhanced through the development of district-wide site furnishings and wayfinding guidelines. Selecting seating, litter and recycling receptacles, bike racks and other site furnishings which are compatible with the cultural landscape will greatly enhance the unification of the district. Wayfinding and interpretive signage standards as well as experiential interpretation and electronic links can provide continuity and much needed information to expand the visitor experience.

Foster resiliency within the campus.

Treatment Strategy: Accommodate stormwater management within the Capitol Mall with strategies that emulate the character of the cultural landscape.

Consider turf lawn replacements with more sustainable or native seed mixes. This strategy can enhance soil quality and stormwater management while reducing maintenance requirements. Turf lawn can be allowed to remain dormant during hot dry months, reducing the amount of water used for irrigation. Plantings should be focused on natives and disease resistant species.

Protect archaeological resources.

New interventions should be designed to avoid harming or impairing archaeological resources. Invite the public to experience history revealed with public archaeology.

CHARACTER-SPECIFIC TREATMENT GUIDELINES

The treatment recommendations below are organized based on the characteristics of the cultural landscape. There are frequently overlapping treatments within a CLR, and several of the recommendations already discussed can be applied to the features listed below. These recommendations are intended to be system-wide guidelines.

Vegetation Management

The goal of vegetation management is to acknowledge the patterns established within the original design intent of the cultural landscape, and develop strategic solutions for resiliency, urban ecology, and use which respect the key characteristics.

- Base vegetation management strategies on sustainable principles
- Preserve and expand historical vegetation patterns in the cultural landscape such as trees which line streets and frame views.
- Engage experienced technical services to manage the tree canopy within the mall including certified arborists familiar with historic preservation.
- Use native vegetation within the district to aid stormwater management, reduce mowing, improve soils and urban ecology.
- Continue to use turf lawn as the main ground plan vegetation in high use areas. Engage a consultant to conduct an evaluation of the mall lawn to identify areas appropriate for conversion to low growing native grasses or sedges or other green initiatives.
- Preserve and protect healthy trees, shrubs, and hedges which retain the patterns of the historic designed landscape.
- Follow related maintenance recommendations for tree and shrub maintenance provided in the tree survey.
- Monitor trees and shrubs for signs of disease, pests, or other problems.
- When replacing historic vegetation or installing missing historic vegetation, consider using native or adapted species that have similar ornamental characteristics to the missing historic plants. Ensure updated plantings support the historic integrity of the planting design and provide ecological benefits for the landscape.

Circulation Systems

Circulation systems include sidewalks and roads which provide vehicular and pedestrian access into the cultural landscape. Within the Capitol Mall Historic District, the system includes

concrete, bituminous, accent stone pavement and several special pavements in commemorative spaces. Many areas of pedestrian pavement systems have been replaced in recent years and are in excellent condition. Road pavements are in varied condition. Salt use, freeze-thaw cycles and other environmental pressures have impacted the pavements. Rehabilitation is focused on retaining and preserving the highest quality and character of pavement systems, while enhancing universal access, safety, and resiliency.

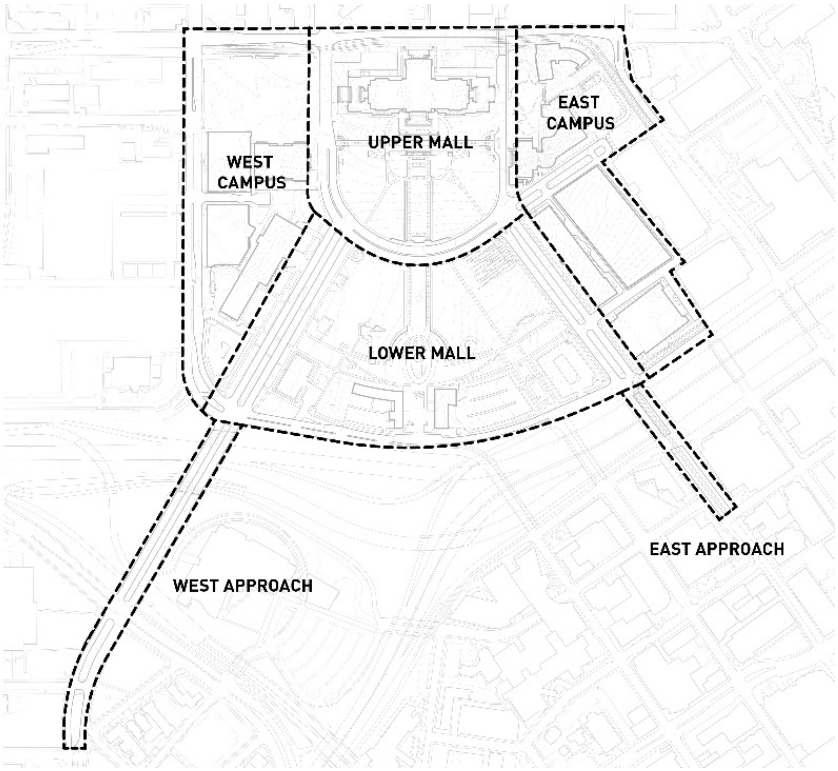
- Circulation patterns within the cultural landscape should be preserved as their intended use and repairs should be undertaken as soon as they are recognized. Significant changes to the width of primary circulation corridors within the historic district should be avoided. If modifications occur, the centerline and curb edges of the original historic street should remain understandable.
- Use compatible materials on any rehabilitation projects. Concrete is a common material but can be enhanced with surface texturing.
- Reduce barriers to accessibility in the landscape. Regrade paths and walkways to provide universal accessibility in key pedestrian areas as feasible. Provide flush curb connections between across streets. Minimize the need for new railings by avoiding the construction of sloped ramps in excess of 5% where feasible.
- Consider a renovation of the Aurora Promenade which includes references to the curb locations and width of the original historic street.

Small Scale Site Features

The Capitol Mall Historic District contains several small-scale site features which contribute to the identity of the cultural landscape. Rehabilitation efforts prioritize establishing a coherent identity and cultivating a high-quality sense of place for the cultural landscape. These features enhance the safety and wayfinding of the district.

- Preserve and maintain extant historic small scale site features such as walls, stairs, and railings unless there is an alteration which must be undertaken for health, safety, or welfare.
- Ensure visitor amenities such as compatible benches, trash receptacles and signage are evenly distributed throughout the historic district.
- Develop a district wide system of wayfinding and interpretation. Ensure the placement of these systems correlates to the visitor experience within the Capitol Mall.

ZONE TREATMENT STRATEGIES



Capitol Mall Historic District Management Zones[263]

Upper Mall Treatment Strategies:

The cultural landscape is impacted by several challenges including ADA access, community connectivity and climate resilience. Rehabilitation treatment recommendations which meet the standards for the treatment of historic properties to address these concerns are outlined below:

1. Provide permanent or temporary (required during scheduled use) accessible parking areas to facilitate event participation at both the Aurora Promenade and MLK Boulevard levels of the Upper Mall. Accessible routes should be provided from designated parking spaces to gathering areas at both locations currently separated by a 5.3% sloped walk connection.
2. Redesign the Aurora Promenade to represent the full width of the street which was removed.

[263] Damon Farber, Diagrams, 2024

3. Explore applying Federal recreation accessibility standards for outdoor developed areas for the cultural landscape within the Upper Mall. The current slope of the west side of the main promenade is slightly over the allowed 5%. Federal guidelines allow slopes between 5% and 8.33% as accessible routes provided resting intervals every 50'. This approach could be easily accommodated to allow north south access across the Upper Mall from designated parking areas. This accessible route connects to both John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street.
4. Preserve the outside curb alignments of the streets adjacent to the Upper Mall so that the full intended width of the original street is understandable. The characteristic of wide, automobile-focused circulation was a key component of urban renewal and is a key characteristic of the Minnesota Capitol Mall. Streets adjacent to the Upper Mall should remain open to vehicular traffic to avoid additional impact to the cultural landscape. The width of outside curb alignments should be retained to ensure the design intent of wide viewsheds to the Capitol Building are retained.
5. Medians are a key characteristic of the mall and provide the functional benefit of accentuating intentional viewsheds. Medians adjacent to the Upper Mall are less impactful and were never planted. The existing medians do not facilitate pedestrian connectivity. Rehabilitation strategies for the medians on Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard could include be modified, widened, or planted with low vegetation to reduce the impervious footprint of the mall. See vegetation treatments below for more information.
6. To avoid public concerns about controversial figures in the Upper Mall, relocate the John Johnson and Knute Nelson statuary to other parts of the district, while retaining and protecting the historic bases. Statue bases free of specific commemoration would create a more equitable environment in this important location for free speech.
7. Provide welcoming and inviting interpretive signage, experiential interpretation, or electronic links throughout the historic district to educate visitors and signal that the space is open and available for public use.
8. Improve seating opportunities throughout the historic district. Within the Upper Mall, seating can be a challenge due to the consistent slope. Consider integrating seating areas into the central promenade along with resting intervals described in treatment 1 above.
9. Concerns about setting up public displays for events on the sloped turf lawn within the Upper Mall have been heard by the CMFP team. The Upper Mall topography is sloped and can be challenging for tents or table displays. Explore the relocation of large public events and programming that involve tents and other temporary structures to the more usable level topography of the Lower Mall.
10. Retain and maintain the extant masonry structures including stair runs, memorial bases, and retaining walls throughout the Upper Mall.
11. Retain the current historic alignment of the main promenade central to the Upper Mall pedestrian access, along with the green space defined by this promenade.

Vegetation in the Upper Mall

Historic construction documents for the original planting for the Upper Mall or Capitol Mall Historic District have not been found. As noted earlier, this CLR interprets existing conditions at the end of the period of significance from aerial photo records of the period. The November 1904 Gilbert letter to Channing Seabury describes the desire for ground plane coniferous shrub massings with accents of vertical poplars to be located on both sides and each end of Aurora Avenue. This gesture, apparently never originally installed, was emulated by HGA during the 2020 rehabilitation of the area. This installation is compatible with the cultural landscape and should be maintained.

1. Hedges were integral to the original design of the Upper Mall. However, over the years, they have not persisted. Reinstalling these landscape interventions as originally intended will reinforce the strong geometric focus on the Capitol Building.
2. The green islands defined by the central promenade should continue to be green space. While turf was originally installed, other low plant materials both permanent and seasonal have been introduced into this space. Trees should not be planted within the center island of the promenade, but other low lying plant materials could be installed for additional climate resilience. Replacing the turf with massings of single species native low shrub or perennial plantings would reduce water use in the area. The green islands are intended to be grounding for the Capitol Building façade and entrance. Deviations from turf should achieve this goal, plantings should not be complicated multispecies gardens.
3. Tree plantings in the Upper Mall should focus on the original, linear planted expression of canopy trees along the main promenade. Additional naturalized groupings of varied coniferous and deciduous trees were scattered throughout the mall and should be replanted.

Turf Lawn

4. Retain turf lawn as the primary ground cover throughout the cultural landscape in the Upper Mall. Consider transitioning seed species to more durable, drought resistant varieties as feasible.
5. Where the turf lawn retains moisture and does not drain efficiently, use a sedge based seed mix and close areas temporarily to avoid compaction.
6. Consider implementing a turf lawn mowing schedule that differentiates areas based on use. Highly used, level areas may be mown more frequently to maintain a uniform, short, carpet-like character. Moderately used or sloped landscapes may be mown less frequently to encourage a deeper grass root system and to provide additional erosion control and lower water use.

Lower Mall Treatment Strategies:

The Lower Mall is bounded to the east and west and defined by the key corridors of Cedar Street and John Ireland Boulevard. These streets, along with their wide central medians are key contributing features to the Lower Mall. Every effort should be taken to preserve the outer curb alignments for both roadways. The central medians are key components to the cultural landscape and provide the wide visual approach intended by the original designers. As concerns for landscape resilience are addressed, the medians on these streets may take another form and could be expanded to reduce impervious surfaces. A rehabilitation strategy for the Lower Mall should also include a master plan for managing the non-conforming memorial installation treatments. Allowing an organized expansion of memorial interventions in the Lower Mall would protect the Upper Mall from similar adverse impacts. Changes to the Lower Mall should consider protecting extant contributing features, while creating a welcoming space for visitors to experience the memorial spaces.

The cultural landscape is impacted by several challenges including ADA access, community connectivity and climate resilience. Rehabilitation treatment recommendations which meet the standards for the treatment of historic properties to address these concerns are outlined below:

1. Develop a master plan for memorialization which includes guidelines for sizes and locations of future memorials and limits individual landscape treatments associated with each intervention.
2. Retain the outer curb alignments of both John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street so that the full intended width of the original street is understandable. Center medians could be expanded or modified to provide larger green areas and function to treat stormwater or other uses. See vegetation recommendations below.
3. Develop a compatible pedestrian circulation system to organize existing and future memorial interventions.
4. Protect and preserve the main central pedestrian promenade and associated green space.
5. As society transitions away from individual car use, consider low profile seeding or low plantings as pavement replacement groundcover in the contributing southern boundary parking lots.
6. As archaeology on the Lower Mall is undertaken, conduct the effort with significant on-site public engagement.

Vegetation in the Lower Mall

The information about the original planting plan for the Lower Mall is minimal. As noted earlier, this CLR interprets existing conditions at the end of the period of significance from aerial photo records of the period.

1. Hedges were integral to the original design of the Lower Mall. However, over the years, they have been modified, removed, and occasionally interrupted by new memorial installations. Reinstalling these landscape interventions as originally intended will reinforce the strong geometric focus on the Capitol Building.
2. The green islands defined by the central promenade should continue to be green space. While turf lawn was originally installed, other low plant materials both permanent and seasonal have been introduced into this space. Trees should not be planted within the center island of the promenade, but other low lying ground plane materials could be installed for additional climate resilience. Replacing the turf lawn with massings of simple, uncomplicated designs using native low shrub or perennial plantings would reduce water use in the area. The green islands are intended to be grounding for the Capitol Building façade and entrance. Deviations from turf lawn should achieve this goal, plantings should not be complicated multispecies gardens.
3. Tree plantings in the central Lower Mall should focus on the original, linear planted expression of canopy trees along the main promenade. Additional naturalized groupings of varied coniferous and deciduous trees were scattered throughout the mall and should be replanted.
4. Replant the linear street tree canopy on John Ireland Boulevard and Cedar Street.
5. Avoid creating new formal geometries with plantings beyond the original symmetrical gestures.
6. Consider installing roses at the Court of Honor to be compatible with the original floral display in this area.

Turf Lawn

7. Retain turf lawn as the primary ground cover throughout the cultural landscape in the Upper Mall. Consider transitioning seed species to more durable, drought resistant varieties as feasible.
8. Consider implementing a turf lawn mowing schedule that differentiates areas based on use. Highly used, level areas may be mown more frequently to maintain a uniform, short, carpet-like character. Moderately used or sloped landscapes may be mown less frequently to encourage a deeper grass root system and to provide additional erosion control and lower water use.

Eastern and Western Edge Zones Treatment Strategies:

The western zone has been recently impacted by the construction of the State Office Building addition. Most of Leif Eriksson Park has been demolished. Ramp F and the State Office Building Parking Ramp were constructed within the footprints of the former surface parking lots. Fuller Avenue was truncated while Aurora Avenue and Wabasha Street were removed. These changes are not unsubstantial, but the most important features defining this area are extant: The Minnesota Department of Transportation Building and original State Office Building which define the western edge of the Capitol Mall. Rice Street serves as the boundary for the historic district and has remained unchanged since 1962.

Rehabilitation treatment recommendations while meeting the standards for the treatment of historic properties are outlined below:

1. Protect the setback relationship to MLK Boulevard and John Ireland Boulevard to the State Office Building and the Minnesota Department of Transportation Building.
2. Protect the setback relationship to John Ireland Boulevard to the Minnesota Department of Transportation Building and the State Office Building.
3. With the ongoing development of the property across Rice Street, prioritize enhancing pedestrian connections at Fuller Avenue. Improving the pedestrian experience into the campus will foster a connected and welcoming atmosphere.
4. At the intersection of Rice Street, use the former alignment of Wabasha Avenue as a precedent geometry for the reconstruction of this area. The angled alignment orients visitors to the heart of the Capitol Mall from the northeast.
5. Consider options for connecting the historic district across Robert Street and into the developing urban fabric beyond.

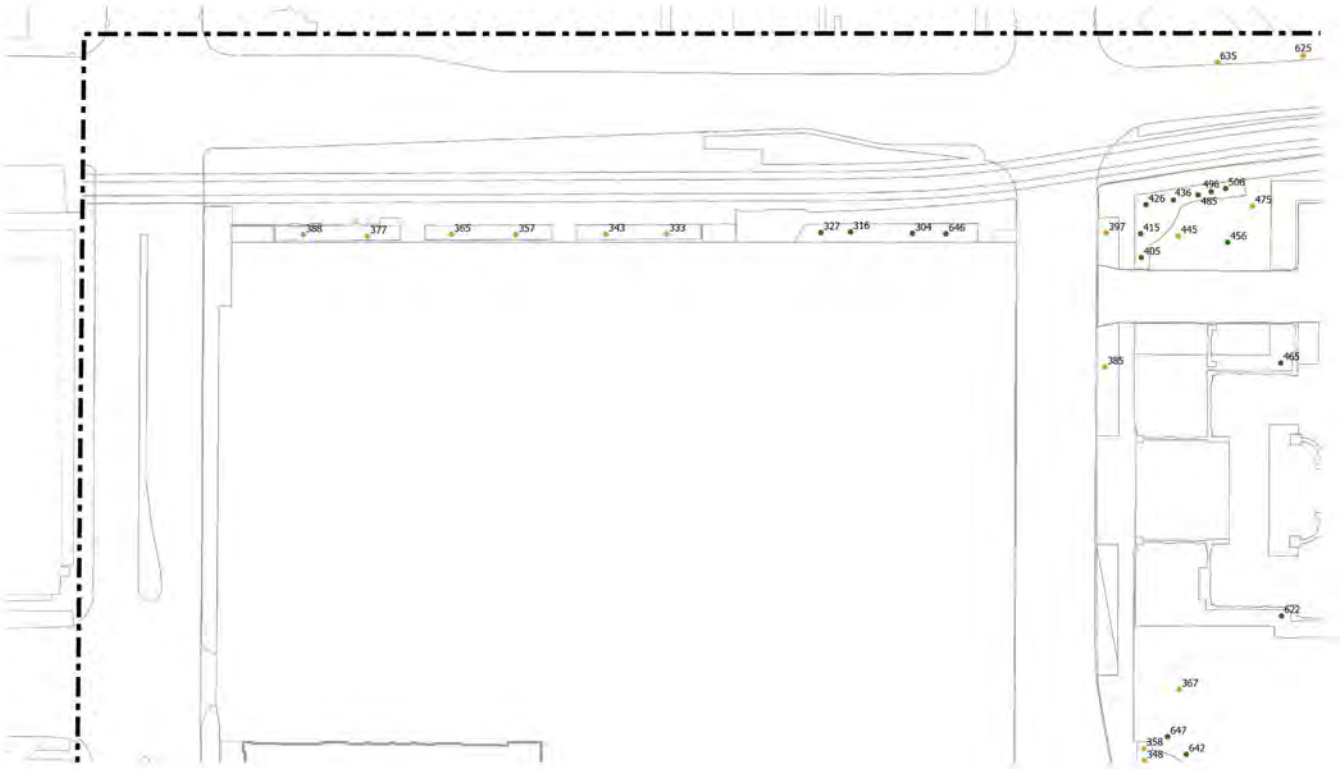
Approaches:

Rehabilitation treatment recommendations while meeting the standards for the treatment of historic properties are outlined below:

1. Continue to maintain the wide green median of John Ireland Boulevard. While there may be uses for this median, it should remain green, and vegetation should remain a monoculture planting that does not obscure the view of the Capitol Building. The medians may be an opportunity for stormwater management by recessing or dishing them and seeding with a grassy mix or shrub massing.
2. Maintain the open quality of the former median of Cedar Street. Do not obscure the view of the Capitol Building with vertical elements.
3. Treat all medians with a similar and consistent design approach so that the entire viewshed remains powerful.

APPENDIX

ARBORIST INVENTORY

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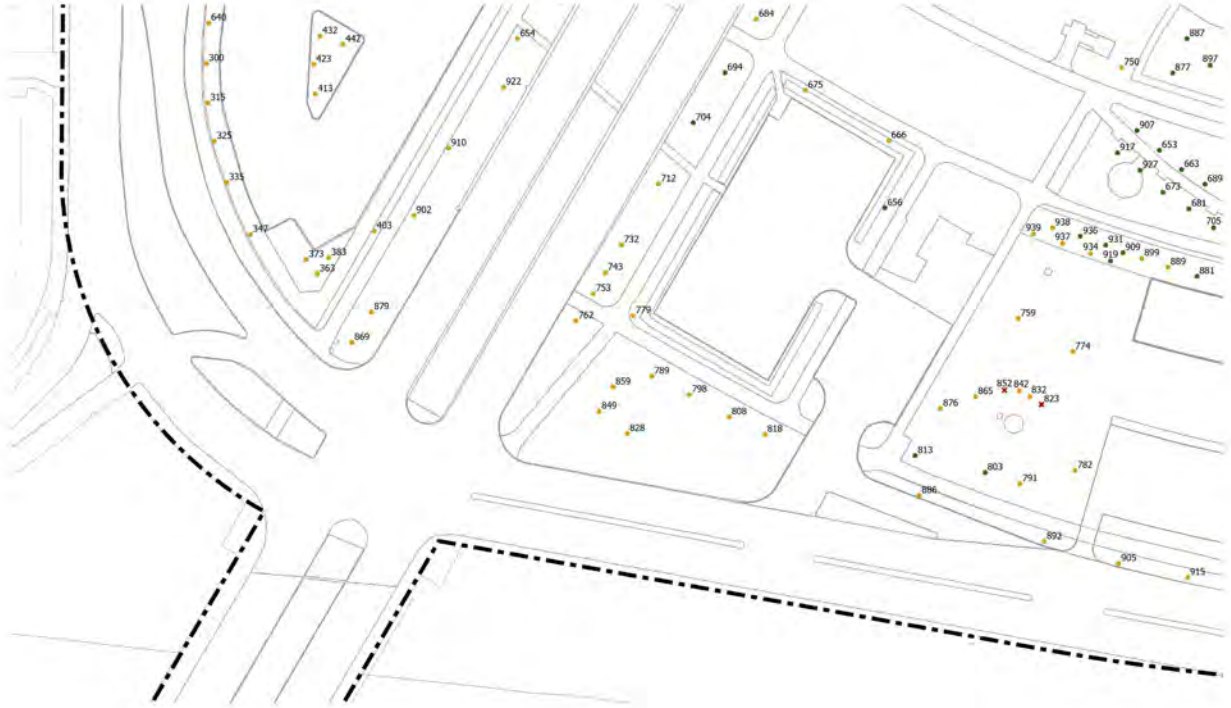

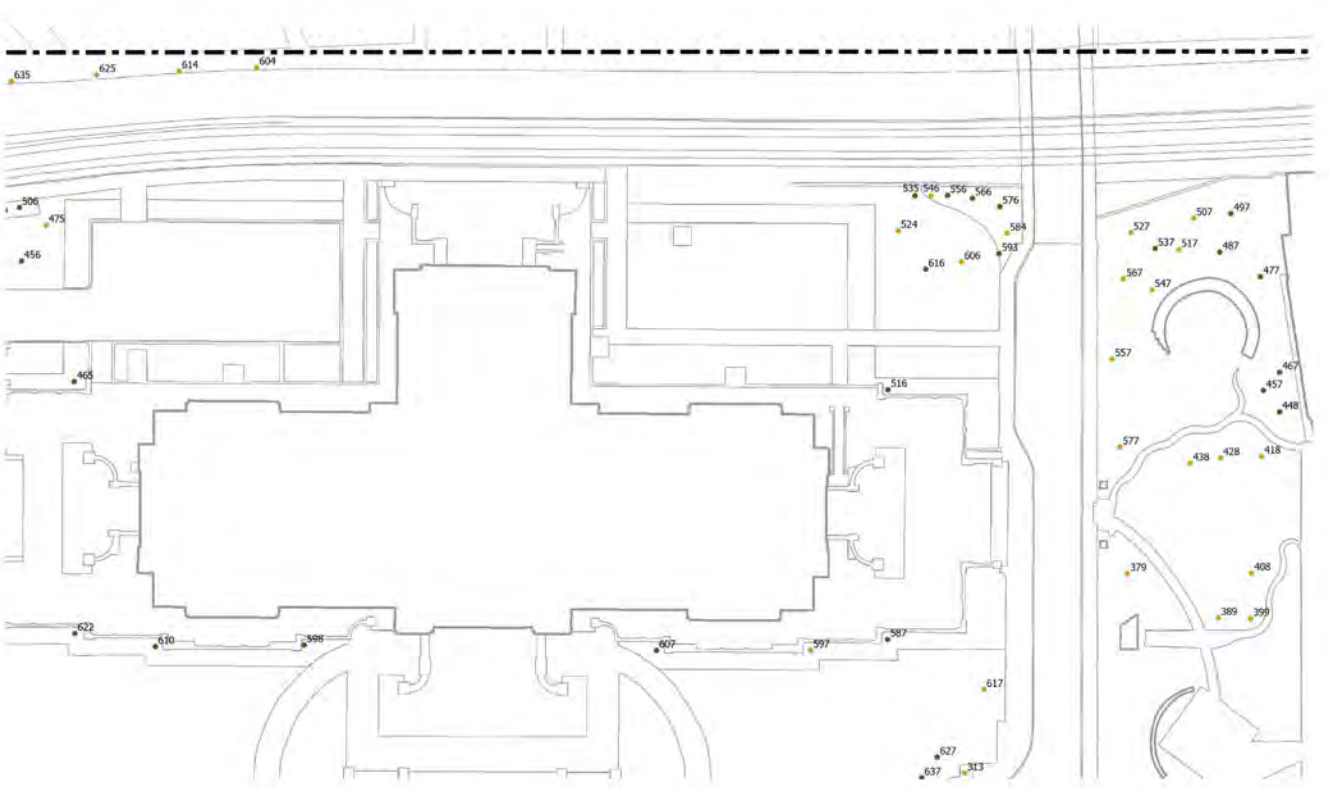
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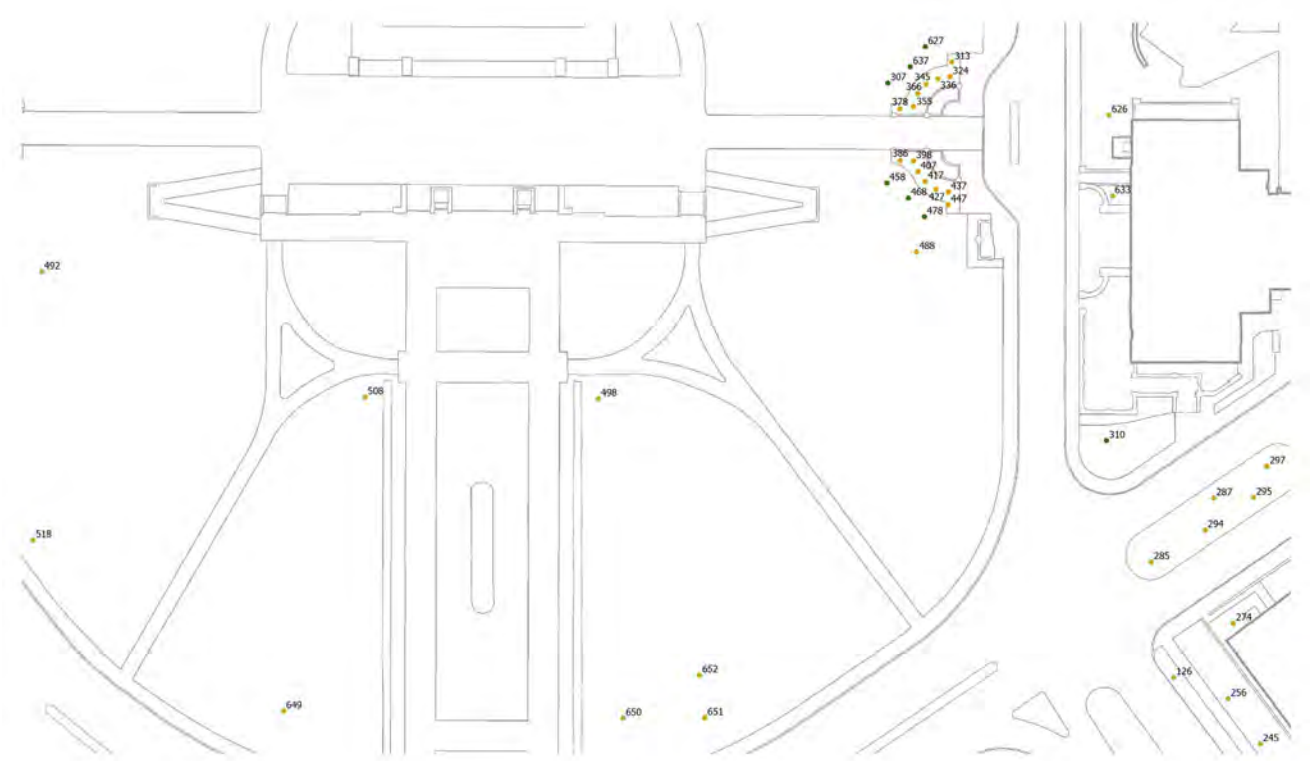
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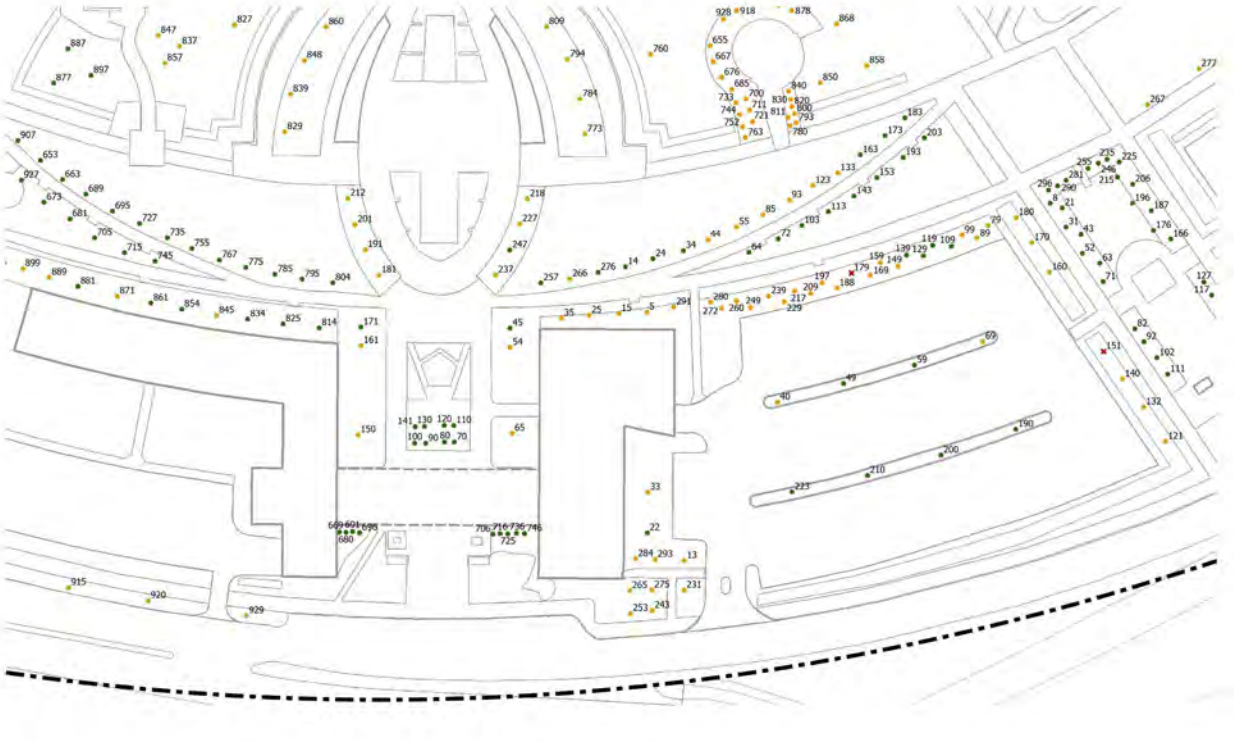

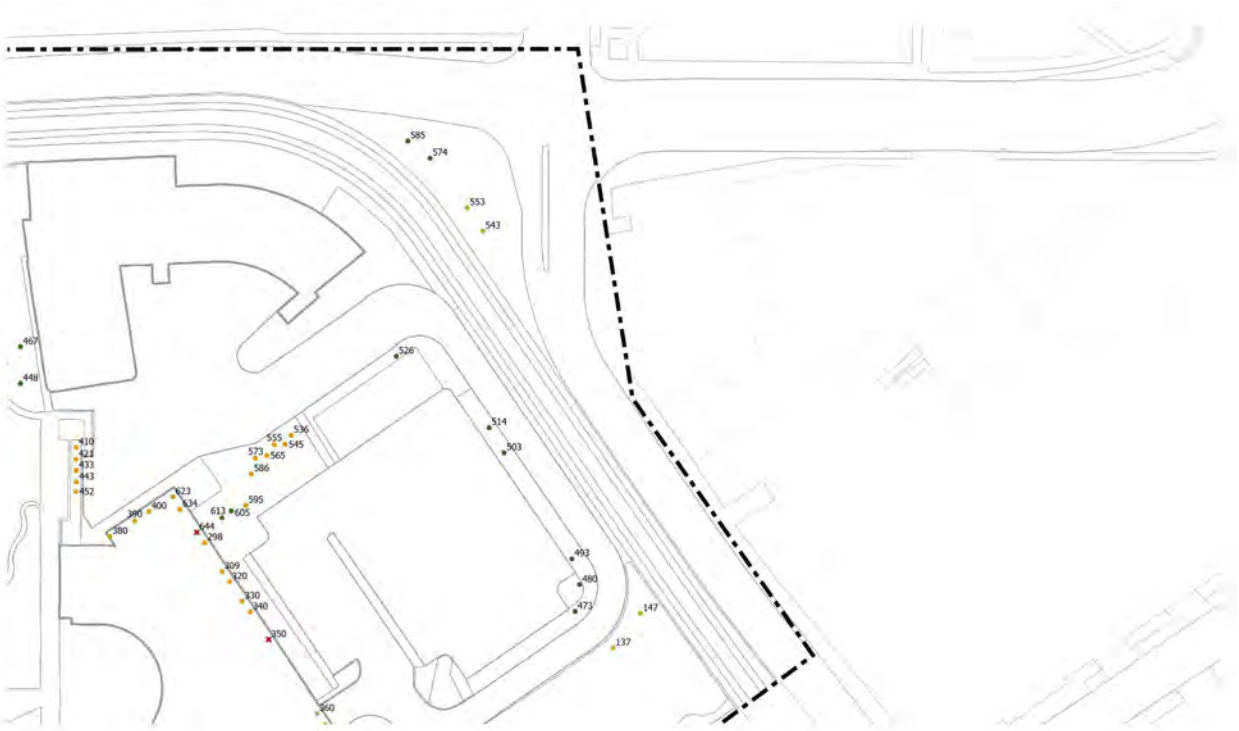
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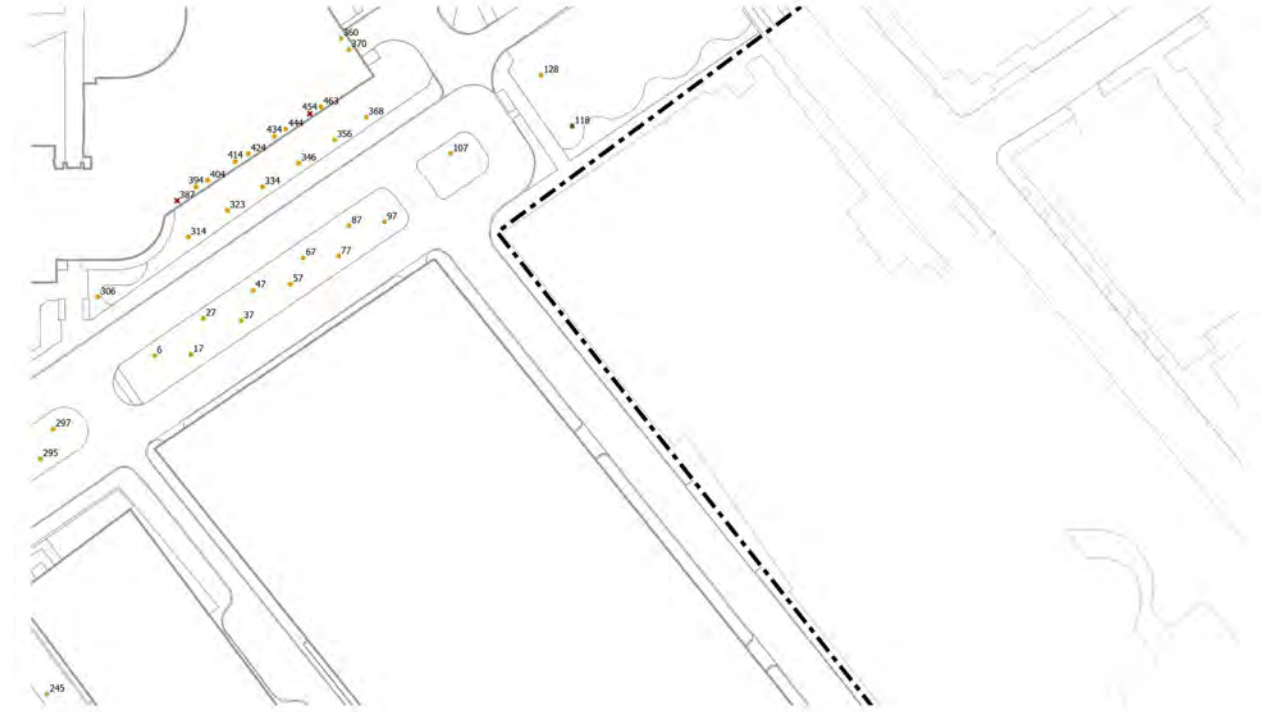
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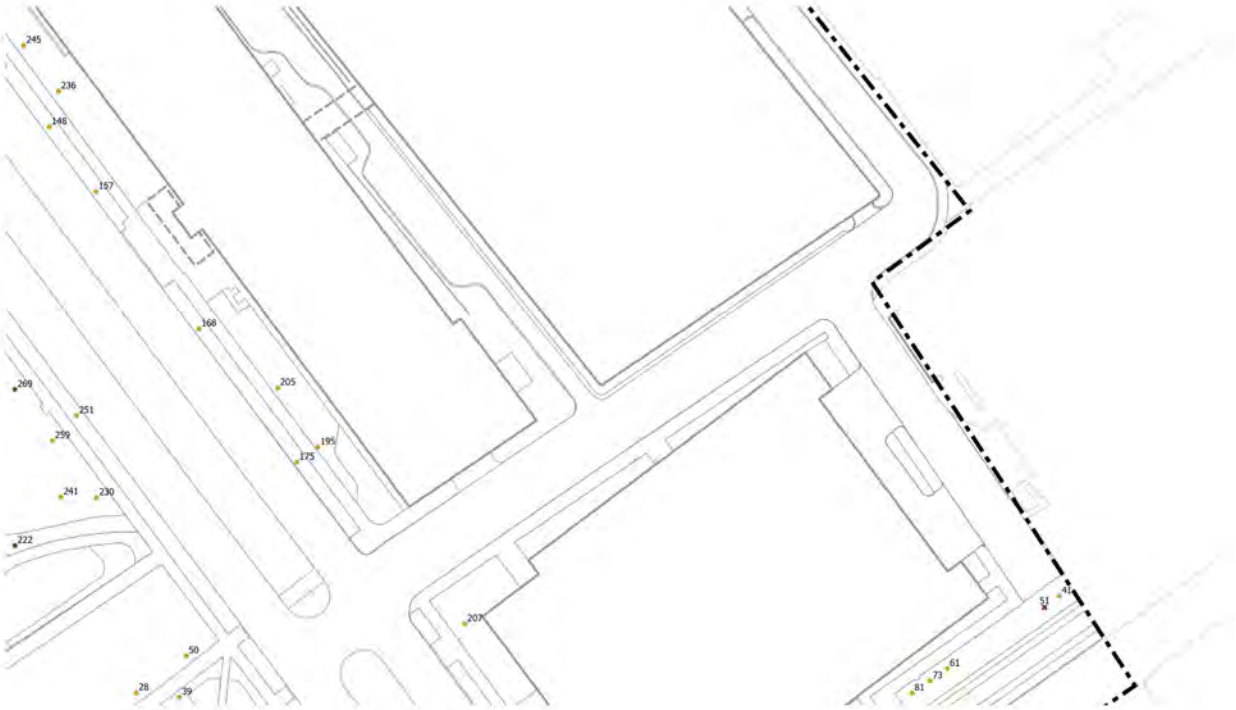
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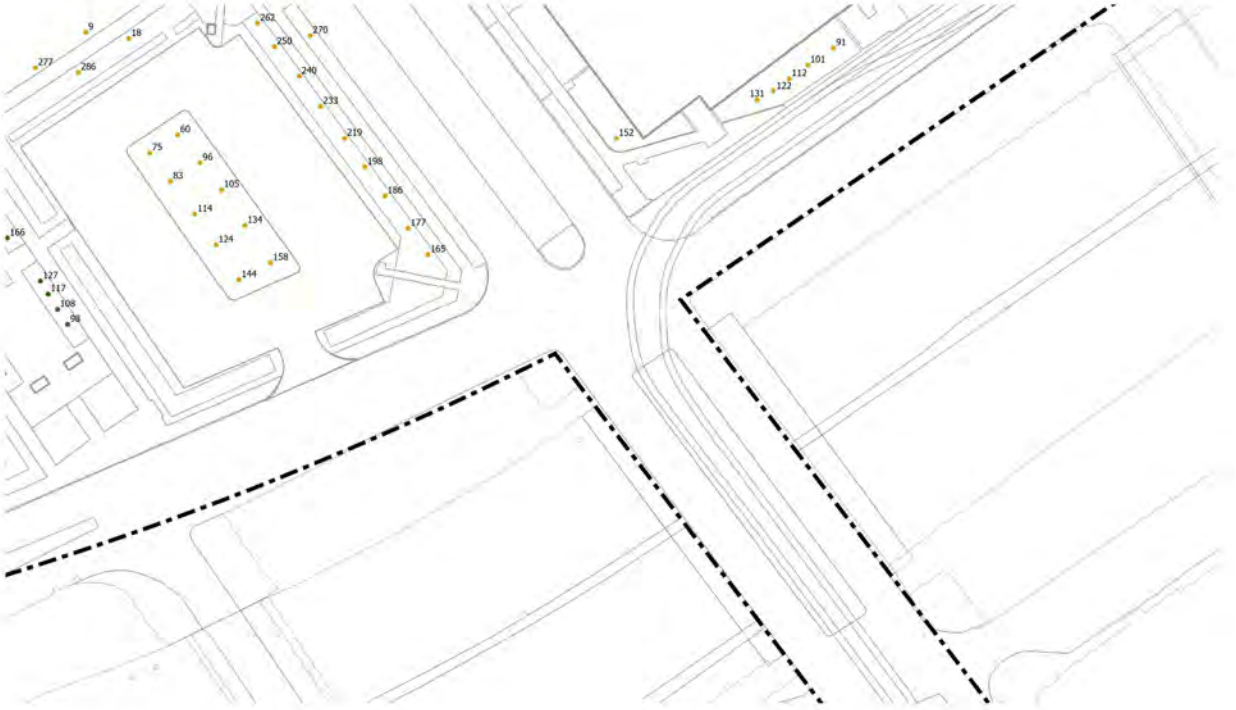
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ID	SPECIES_BO	SPECIES_CO	HEIGHT	CROWN	DBH	AGE	MULTISTEM	CONDITION	DEFECTS	MAINTPRIM	RATING	TARGET	RESRISK	FAILURE	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQ	INSPECT_DT
5	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	11-20ft	11-20ft	3	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
6	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
7	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
8	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
9	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
10	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
12	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
13	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
14	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
15	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	11-20ft	11-20ft	3	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
16	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
17	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
18	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
19	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
20	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
21	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
22	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
23	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-22
24	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
25	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	11-20ft	11-20ft	3	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
26	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
27	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
28	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
29	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
30	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	25	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
31	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
32	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-22
33	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
34	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
35	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	11-20ft	11-20ft	3	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
36	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
37	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
38	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
39	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
40	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
41	Picea pungens	Spruce, Blue	11-20ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
42	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	29	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-22
43	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
44	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
45	Quercus bicolor	Oak, Swamp White	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
46	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
47	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
49	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
50	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	21-30ft	11-20ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
51	Picea glauca	Spruce, White	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Poor	Dead and dying branches	Remove	Low	Very Low	None	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
52	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
53	Quercus bicolor	Oak, Swamp White	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
54	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
55	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
56	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
57	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
59	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
60	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
61	Acer saccharinum	Maple, Silver	31-40ft	31-40ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Imminent	Somewhat Likely	Negligible	2024-01-22
62	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
63	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
64	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
65	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22

66	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
67	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
69	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
70	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
71	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
72	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
73	Acer saccharinum	Maple, Silver	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
74	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	24	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-22
75	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
76	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
77	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
79	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
80	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
81	Acer saccharinum	Maple, Silver	31-40ft	31-40ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
82	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
83	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
84	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
85	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
86	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
87	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
89	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
90	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
91	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	11-20ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Root problems	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-22
92	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
93	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
94	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	21-30ft	21-30ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
95	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
96	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
97	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
98	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
99	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
100	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
101	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	21-30ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
102	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
103	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
104	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
105	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
106	Quercus bicolor	Oak, Swamp White	21-30ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
107	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
108	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
109	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
110	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
111	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
112	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	21-30ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
113	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
114	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
115	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
116	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
117	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
118	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
119	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
120	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
121	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
122	Morus rubra	Mulberry, Red	21-30ft	21-30ft	9	Mature	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
123	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
124	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
126	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
127	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
128	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22

129	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
130	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
131	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
132	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
133	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
134	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
137	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
138	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
139	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
140	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
141	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
143	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
144	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
145	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Decay or cavity	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-22
147	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
148	Ulmus americana	Elm, American	>50ft	>50ft	33	Overmature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-25
149	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
150	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
151	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	31-40ft	21-30ft	22	Mature	No	Poor	Cracks	Remove	Low	Medium	None	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-25
152	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	21-30ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
153	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
154	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	21-30ft	11-20ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
155	Tilia americana	Basswood, American	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
157	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
158	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
159	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
160	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
161	Cercis canadensis	Redbud, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
163	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
164	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Cracks	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-22
165	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
166	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
167	Tilia americana	Basswood, American	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
168	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-22
169	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
170	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
171	Quercus bicolor	Oak, Swamp White	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
172	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
173	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
175	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
176	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
177	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
178	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	21-30ft	21-30ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
179	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Poor	Dead and dying branches	Remove	Low	Low	None	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
180	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
181	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
182	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
183	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
184	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
186	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
187	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
188	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
189	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	21-30ft	21-30ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
190	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
191	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
192	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
193	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
194	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
195	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	21	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-22

196	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
197	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
198	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
199	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	21-30ft	21-30ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
200	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
201	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
202	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
203	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
204	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
205	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
206	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
207	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	11-20ft	11-20ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Root problems	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-22
208	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	21-30ft	21-30ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
209	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Decay or cavity	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
210	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
211	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
212	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
213	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
214	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
215	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
217	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
218	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
219	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
220	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
221	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
222	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
223	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
224	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
225	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
227	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
228	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
229	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
230	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	21-30ft	31-40ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-22
231	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
232	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
233	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
234	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
235	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
236	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
237	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
238	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
239	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
240	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
241	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	>50ft	>50ft	28	Overmature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
242	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
243	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Fair	Trunk condition	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
244	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
245	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
246	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
247	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
248	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
249	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
250	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
251	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	31-40ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
252	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
253	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
254	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
255	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
256	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22

257	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
258	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
259	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	41-50ft	31-40ft	23	Mature	No	Fair	Root problems	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-22
260	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
261	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
262	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
263	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
265	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
266	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
267	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
268	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
269	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
270	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	21-30ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-22
271	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
272	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
273	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
274	Cornus species	Dogwood	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Mature	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
275	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
276	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
277	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
278	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
279	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
280	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
281	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
282	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
283	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
284	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
285	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	16	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
286	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
287	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
288	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
289	Picea glauca	Spruce, White	41-50ft	21-30ft	20	Overmature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
290	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
291	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	11-20ft	11-20ft	3	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
292	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
293	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
294	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
295	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
296	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-22
297	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-22
298	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
299	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
300	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
301	Betula nigra	Birch, River	21-30ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
303	Pinus ponderosa	Pine, Ponderosa	21-30ft	11-20ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
304	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
305	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
306	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
307	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
308	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
309	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
310	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
311	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
312	Betula nigra	Birch, River	21-30ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
313	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
314	Fraxinus americana	Ash, White	31-40ft	31-40ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
315	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	15	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
316	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
317	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	14	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23

318	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
320	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
321	Betula nigra	Birch, River	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
322	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
323	Fraxinus americana	Ash, White	31-40ft	31-40ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
324	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
325	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
326	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
327	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
328	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
330	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
331	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
332	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
333	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
334	Fraxinus americana	Ash, White	31-40ft	31-40ft	21	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
335	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
336	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
337	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
338	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
340	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
341	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	21-30ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
342	Ulmus americana	Elm, American	>50ft	>50ft	27	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
343	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
344	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
345	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
346	Fraxinus americana	Ash, White	31-40ft	31-40ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
347	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-23
348	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
350	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Poor	Dead and dying branches	Remove	Low	Very Low	None	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
351	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
352	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
355	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
356	Fraxinus americana	Ash, White	31-40ft	31-40ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
357	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
358	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
360	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
361	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
362	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
363	Picea pungens	Spruce, Blue	31-40ft	11-20ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
365	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
366	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
367	Ulmus americana	Elm, American	>50ft	>50ft	38	Overmature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
368	Fraxinus americana	Ash, White	31-40ft	31-40ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
370	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
371	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
372	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
373	Picea pungens	Spruce, Blue	31-40ft	11-20ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
374	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
377	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
378	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
379	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	41-50ft	21-30ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
380	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
381	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
382	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
383	Picea glauca	Spruce, White	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
384	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
385	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
386	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
387	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Dead	Yes	Dead	Dead and dying branches	Remove	Low	Very Low	None	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25

388	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
389	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
390	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
391	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
394	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
395	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
397	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
398	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
399	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-23
400	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
401	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
402	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Poor	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
403	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
404	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
405	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
407	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
408	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	21	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
409	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Decay or cavity	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-23
410	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
411	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
412	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
413	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
414	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
415	Pinus resinosa	Pine, Red	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
417	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
418	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	41-50ft	21-30ft	21	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-23
419	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
420	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
421	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
422	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Dead	Yes	Dead	Dead and dying branches	Remove	Low	Low	None	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
423	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
424	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
426	Pinus resinosa	Pine, Red	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
427	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
428	Tilia americana	Basswood, American	41-50ft	31-40ft	23	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-23
429	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
430	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
431	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
432	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
433	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
434	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
436	Pinus resinosa	Pine, Red	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
437	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
438	Tilia americana	Basswood, American	31-40ft	31-40ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
439	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
440	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
441	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
442	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
443	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
444	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
445	Quercus robur	Oak, English	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
447	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
448	Betula papyrifera	Birch, Paper	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
449	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
450	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
451	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
452	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
453	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
454	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Dead	Yes	Dead	Dead and dying branches	Remove	Low	Very Low	None	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25

456	Gymnocladus dioicus	Coffeetree, Kentucky	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
457	Betula papyrifera	Birch, Paper	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
458	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
459	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	>50ft	21	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
460	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Dead	Yes	Dead	Dead and dying branches	Remove	Low	Low	None	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
461	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
462	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
463	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
465	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
467	Betula papyrifera	Birch, Paper	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
468	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
469	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
470	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
471	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
472	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
473	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
474	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
475	Quercus robur	Oak, English	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
477	Picea glauca	Spruce, White	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
478	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
479	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
480	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
481	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
482	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	11-20ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
483	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
484	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
485	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
487	Picea glauca	Spruce, White	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
488	Ulmus americana	Elm, American	31-40ft	21-30ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
489	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
491	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
492	Ulmus americana	Elm, American	41-50ft	31-40ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
493	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	11-20ft	10	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
494	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
496	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
497	Pinus strobus	Pine, Eastern White	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
498	Ulmus americana	Elm, American	>50ft	>50ft	45	Overmature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
499	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	11-20ft	1-10ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
500	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
502	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
503	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
504	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
506	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
507	Acer saccharinum	Maple, Silver	41-50ft	31-40ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
508	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Decay or cavity	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-23
509	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	14	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
511	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
512	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
513	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
514	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
516	Taxus species	Yew	1-10ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
517	Acer saccharinum	Maple, Silver	41-50ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
518	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Ash, Green	41-50ft	31-40ft	27	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
519	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
520	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	11-20ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
522	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
523	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
524	Quercus robur	Oak, English	11-20ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
526	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23

527	Picea pungens	Spruce, Blue	31-40ft	11-20ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
528	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
529	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
530	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	11-20ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
532	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
533	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
535	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
536	Pinus sylvestris	Pine, Scotch	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
537	Prunus species	Plum	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
538	Picea glauca	Spruce, White	31-40ft	11-20ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
539	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
540	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
541	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
543	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
545	Pinus sylvestris	Pine, Scotch	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
546	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Fair	Tree architecture	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
547	Acer saccharinum	Maple, Silver	41-50ft	31-40ft	29	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
548	Picea glauca	Spruce, White	31-40ft	11-20ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
549	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	14	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
550	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
551	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
552	Betula nigra	Birch, River	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
553	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
555	Pinus sylvestris	Pine, Scotch	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
556	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
557	Tilia americana	Basswood, American	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
558	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
559	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	15	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
560	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
562	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
565	Pinus sylvestris	Pine, Scotch	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
566	Pinus resinosa	Pine, Red	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
567	Picea glauca	Spruce, White	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
568	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Mature	No	Fair	Decay or cavity	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
569	Pinus ponderosa	Pine, Ponderosa	11-20ft	1-10ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
570	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
571	Betula nigra	Birch, River	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
572	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
573	Pinus sylvestris	Pine, Scotch	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
574	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
576	Pinus resinosa	Pine, Red	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
577	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	21-30ft	21-30ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-23
579	Pinus ponderosa	Pine, Ponderosa	11-20ft	1-10ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
580	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
581	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
582	Betula nigra	Birch, River	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
583	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
584	Pinus resinosa	Pine, Red	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
585	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
586	Pinus sylvestris	Pine, Scotch	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
587	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
588	Quercus x	Oak, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
589	Larix laricina	Larch, American	21-30ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
590	Betula nigra	Birch, River	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
591	Pinus ponderosa	Pine, Ponderosa	11-20ft	1-10ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
592	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
593	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
594	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
595	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23

597	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Fair	Tree architecture	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
598	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
599	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
601	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
602	Larix laricina	Larch, American	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
603	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
604	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
605	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
606	Quercus robur	Oak, English	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
607	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
608	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
610	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
611	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
612	Larix laricina	Larch, American	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
613	Pinus nigra	Pine, Austrian	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
614	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
615	Pinus ponderosa	Pine, Ponderosa	21-30ft	11-20ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
616	Gymnocladus dioicus	Coffeetree, Kentucky	11-20ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
617	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	31-40ft	31-40ft	26	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
618	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	15	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
619	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
620	Betula nigra	Birch, River	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
621	Magnolia species	Magnolia	1-10ft	1-10ft	4	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
622	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
623	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
624	Pinus ponderosa	Pine, Ponderosa	21-30ft	11-20ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
625	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
626	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	31-40ft	31-40ft	8	Mature	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
627	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
629	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	16	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
630	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
631	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
632	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	22	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
633	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
634	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-25
635	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
636	Pinus ponderosa	Pine, Ponderosa	21-30ft	11-20ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
637	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
638	Betula nigra	Birch, River	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
639	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
640	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry, Northern	21-30ft	11-20ft	14	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
641	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
642	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
643	Pinus ponderosa	Pine, Ponderosa	21-30ft	11-20ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
644	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Poor	Dead and dying branches	Remove	Low	Very Low	None	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
645	Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn, Cockspur	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
646	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
647	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
648	Betula populifolia	Birch, Gray	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-23
649	Tilia americana	Basswood, American	31-40ft	31-40ft	28	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
650	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Tree architecture	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-23
651	Tilia americana	Basswood, American	>50ft	31-40ft	33	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
652	Tilia americana	Basswood, American	41-50ft	31-40ft	32	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-23
653	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
654	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	21-30ft	11-20ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
655	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
656	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
658	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
659	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24

660	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
661	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
662	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
663	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
665	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
666	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
667	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
668	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
669	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
670	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
672	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
673	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
674	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
675	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Oak, Northern Pin	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
676	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
677	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	>50ft	31-40ft	23	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
678	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
679	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
680	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
681	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
682	Ulmus americana	Elm, American	41-50ft	41-50ft	32	Overmature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-25
683	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
684	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
685	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
686	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	11-20ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
688	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
689	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
690	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
691	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
692	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
693	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	26	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
694	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	1-10ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
695	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
696	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
697	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	41-50ft	21-30ft	26	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
698	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
699	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	11-20ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
700	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
701	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
702	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
703	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
704	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	21-30ft	11	Mature	No	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
705	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
706	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
707	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
708	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
709	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-24
710	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	41-50ft	31-40ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
711	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
712	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
713	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	23	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
714	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	11-20ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
715	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
716	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
717	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
718	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	27	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
719	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	11-20ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Decay or cavity	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
720	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
721	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24

722	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
723	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
725	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
726	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
727	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
728	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
729	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
730	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
731	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
732	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
733	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
734	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	24	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
735	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
736	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
737	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
738	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
739	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
740	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
741	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
742	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
743	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
744	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
745	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
746	Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar, Eastern	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
747	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
748	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	21-30ft	11-20ft	9	Young	No	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
749	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
750	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
752	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
753	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
754	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	24	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
755	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
756	Populus tremuloides	Aspen, Quaking	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
757	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
758	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
759	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
760	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
761	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
762	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
763	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	7	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
764	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Cracks	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
767	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
768	Populus tremuloides	Aspen, Quaking	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
769	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	11-20ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-25
772	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
773	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
774	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
775	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
776	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
777	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
778	Populus tremuloides	Aspen, Quaking	11-20ft	1-10ft	3	Young	No	Poor	Dead and dying branches	Remove	Low	Very Low	None	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
779	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
780	Picea abies	Spruce, Norway	21-30ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
781	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
782	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
783	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
784	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
785	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
787	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24

788	Populus tremuloides	Aspen, Quaking	21-30ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
789	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	11-20ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
790	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
791	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	41-50ft	41-50ft	27	Overmature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
793	Picea abies	Spruce, Norway	21-30ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
794	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
795	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
796	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
797	Ulmus americana	Elm, American	>50ft	>50ft	38	Overmature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-25
798	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	11-20ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
799	Populus tremuloides	Aspen, Quaking	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Probable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
800	Picea abies	Spruce, Norway	21-30ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
801	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
803	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
804	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
805	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	21-30ft	10	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
806	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
808	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	11-20ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
809	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
810	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
811	Picea abies	Spruce, Norway	21-30ft	1-10ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
812	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
813	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
814	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
815	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
816	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Poor	Cracks	Remove	Low	Low	None	Probable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-25
817	Populus tremuloides	Aspen, Quaking	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
818	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	31-40ft	11-20ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
819	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	11-20ft	1-10ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
820	Picea abies	Spruce, Norway	21-30ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
821	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
822	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
823	Prunus maackii	Chokecherry, Amur	21-30ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Poor	Cracks	Remove	Low	Low	None	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-25
824	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
825	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
826	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
827	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
828	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	31-40ft	11-20ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
829	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
830	Picea abies	Spruce, Norway	21-30ft	1-10ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
831	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	6	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
832	Prunus maackii	Chokecherry, Amur	21-30ft	21-30ft	22	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
833	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	4	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
834	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
835	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
836	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
837	Larix laricina	Larch, American	21-30ft	11-20ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
839	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
840	Picea abies	Spruce, Norway	31-40ft	1-10ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
841	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
842	Prunus maackii	Chokecherry, Amur	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
843	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	11-20ft	11-20ft	5	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
844	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
845	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
846	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	41-50ft	31-40ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
847	Larix laricina	Larch, American	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
848	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
849	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	24	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
850	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-24

851	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	21-30ft	21-30ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
852	Prunus maackii	Chokecherry, Amur	21-30ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Poor	Cracks	Remove	Low	Medium	None	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-25
854	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
855	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
856	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
857	Larix laricina	Larch, American	21-30ft	11-20ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
858	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
859	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	17	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
860	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
861	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
862	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	41-50ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
863	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	11-20ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Root problems	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
864	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
865	Prunus maackii	Chokecherry, Amur	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
866	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
868	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	31-40ft	31-40ft	19	Mature	No	Fair	Decay or cavity	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
869	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	21-30ft	11	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
870	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
871	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
872	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	41-50ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
873	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	41-50ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
874	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	41-50ft	31-40ft	26	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
875	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
876	Ulmus americana	Elm, American	>50ft	>50ft	50	Overmature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-25
877	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
878	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
879	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
880	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	41-50ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
881	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
882	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	13	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Imminent	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-24
883	Acer platanoides	Maple, Norway	41-50ft	21-30ft	22	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
884	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
885	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
886	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	16	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
887	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
888	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
889	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
890	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	41-50ft	21-30ft	18	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
891	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	27	Mature	No	Fair	Cracks	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
892	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
894	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
895	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
896	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	>50ft	21-30ft	21	Overmature	No	Fair	Cracks	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Severe	2024-01-24
897	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	11-20ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
898	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
899	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
900	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	21	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
901	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
902	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
903	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
904	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
905	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Broken and/or hanging branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Minor	2024-01-24
907	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
908	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
909	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
910	Acer saccharum	Maple, Sugar	31-40ft	31-40ft	21	Mature	No	Fair	Decay or cavity	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
911	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
912	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
913	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	26	Mature	No	Poor	Cracks	Remove	Moderate	Medium	None	Probable	Somewhat Likely	Significant	2024-01-25

914	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	21-30ft	21-30ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
915	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
917	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
918	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	9	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
919	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
920	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	21-30ft	15	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
921	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
922	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	31-40ft	31-40ft	20	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
923	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	21-30ft	11	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
924	Acer rubrum	Maple, Red	21-30ft	21-30ft	14	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
925	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	11-20ft	10	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
926	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
927	Acer x freemanii	Maple, Freeman	21-30ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Good	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
928	Malus sylvestris	Crabapple, Common	21-30ft	11-20ft	8	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
929	Ulmus x	Elm, Hybrid	21-30ft	21-30ft	12	Mature	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
930	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	11-20ft	11-20ft	8	Young	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
931	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
932	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	31-40ft	11-20ft	7	Young	No	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Prune	Low	Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Minor	2024-01-24
933	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	26	Mature	No	Fair	Decay or cavity	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Severe	2024-01-24
934	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
935	Tilia cordata	Linden, Littleleaf	31-40ft	21-30ft	21	Mature	No	Fair	Branch attachment	Prune	Low	Medium	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Significant	2024-01-24
936	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	1	Young	Yes	Good	Branch attachment	Train	Low	Low	Low	Improbable	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
937	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
938	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24
939	Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	1-10ft	1-10ft	2	Young	Yes	Fair	Dead and dying branches	Train	Low	Very Low	Low	Possible	Unlikely	Negligible	2024-01-24

CASS GILBERT,
ARCHITECT,

79-85 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. ENDICOTT BLDG., ST. PAUL.

MINNESOTA CAPITOL

NEW YORK, Nov. 11,1904.

Mr. Channing Seabury,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Mr. Seabury:

I have found so many details, particularly regarding the Capitol work, since my return here that I have had no time to write you, exceptin my long personal letter of last Sunday.

As you know I had Mr. Carsley and Mr. May's representative meet me in St. Louis on Nov. 3rd and we spent the latter part of the afternoon and an hour in the evening under the electric light examining the planting of shrubs, bushes, flowers and trees, and I explained to them fully my views as to the design for planting on the Capitol site. I have asked Mr. Carsley to talk it over with you and show you any photographs which he may have made while in St. Louis relating to this subject.

I have given up all idea of attempting any tree planting on the site this fall, excepting the small shrubs immediately in front of the building and two groups of trees at the east and west ends of our Aurora Avenue roadway. (4 Groups in all) I feel that the "picture" needs to be framed in, so to speak, and that it is really necessary for us to get a strong vertical line at the two extremes of this roadway. In other words, to arrange two groups of trees which shall have a vertical rather than a rounded or horizontal movement.

If cypress trees would grow in Minnesota they would exactly fill the requirements, but are not hardy enough for that climate. The close-growing cedars such as are found in Vermont and along the Hudson River would likewise be admirable for the purpose, but it

seems they do not bear transplanting and there is some question about their being hardy enough for the dry climate of Minnesota. Moreover they are not tall enough -

The water color picture which I made two years ago, showing the monumental approach, illustrates my idea of the vertical growth that is necessary at each end of the roadway, excepting that on further consideration I feel that a single group at each end would look isolated and unsatisfactory; for that reason I believe that it is necessary to have two groups, one on each side of the roadway close to Wabasha Street and Park Avenue on the west and close to Cedar Street on the east. The only tree that I know of which will produce anything like this effect and grows naturally and hardily in Minnesota, with sufficient scale and height to count against the impressive height of our building, is the Lombardy poplar, and I very much wish to use a few of these trees in combination with juniper, cut-leaf birch and lesser shrubbery as I have recommended.

I know you will appreciate that it is not simply a question of planting trees, nor can we properly consider the trees as individual items, but that they must be part of one general scheme and design which shall bear a correct proportion and relation to the building itself. In my judgment there is no finer tree in existence than the American elm when fully developed, but if we planted elms at this point the effect would be wrong, because they have not the vertical movement which we need; and their wide-spreading branches would obscure too much of the building when seen from the southeast or southwest.

I regret now that I did not think it important enough, nor did I have the time, to discuss this matter with you and with the

members of the Board prior to the last meeting, for I am sure that had I done so the recommendation of poplars would not have been so unfavorably received.

What I now wish to do is to plant these four groups with the shrubbery connected therewith, and I do hope that you will throw the weight of your influence with the other members of the Board to help me carry out what I really consider to be a very important feature of the design of the grounds. If the Board does not wish to use poplarsfor any other portion of the grounds I will arrange otherwise, but on this particular section I do not know of any other tree that will give the effective composition which, from my standpoint, is imperative at these particular locations. In view of the Boards expressed objection to poplars, of course, I would not take any action in opposition thereto without their reconsideration.

As the season is now far advanced I venture to ask you to send a copy of this letter, if you think well of doing so, to each of the members of the Board and ask them to accept my recommendation on this matter. I have given a great deal of study, not only during the past year but for the last five years, to this subject and have given Mr. Carsley and Mr. May full instructions pending your approval. I only ask that you will let Mr. Carsley know as to whether your objection is final or irrevocable or not. If it is irrevocable I will try to devise some other scheme of planting, but I am hopeless of finding any that would give the same effect in proportion to the building.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Carsley and he will await word from you.

With kind regards, I remain

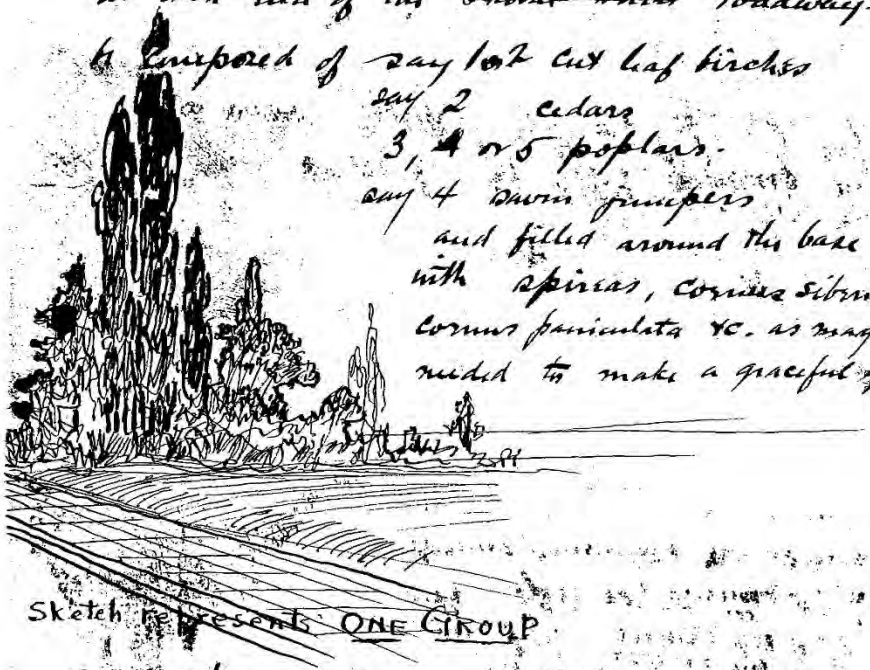
Very truly yours, Cass Gilbert

G/M

Minnesota Capitol.
Aug. 9. 1905.

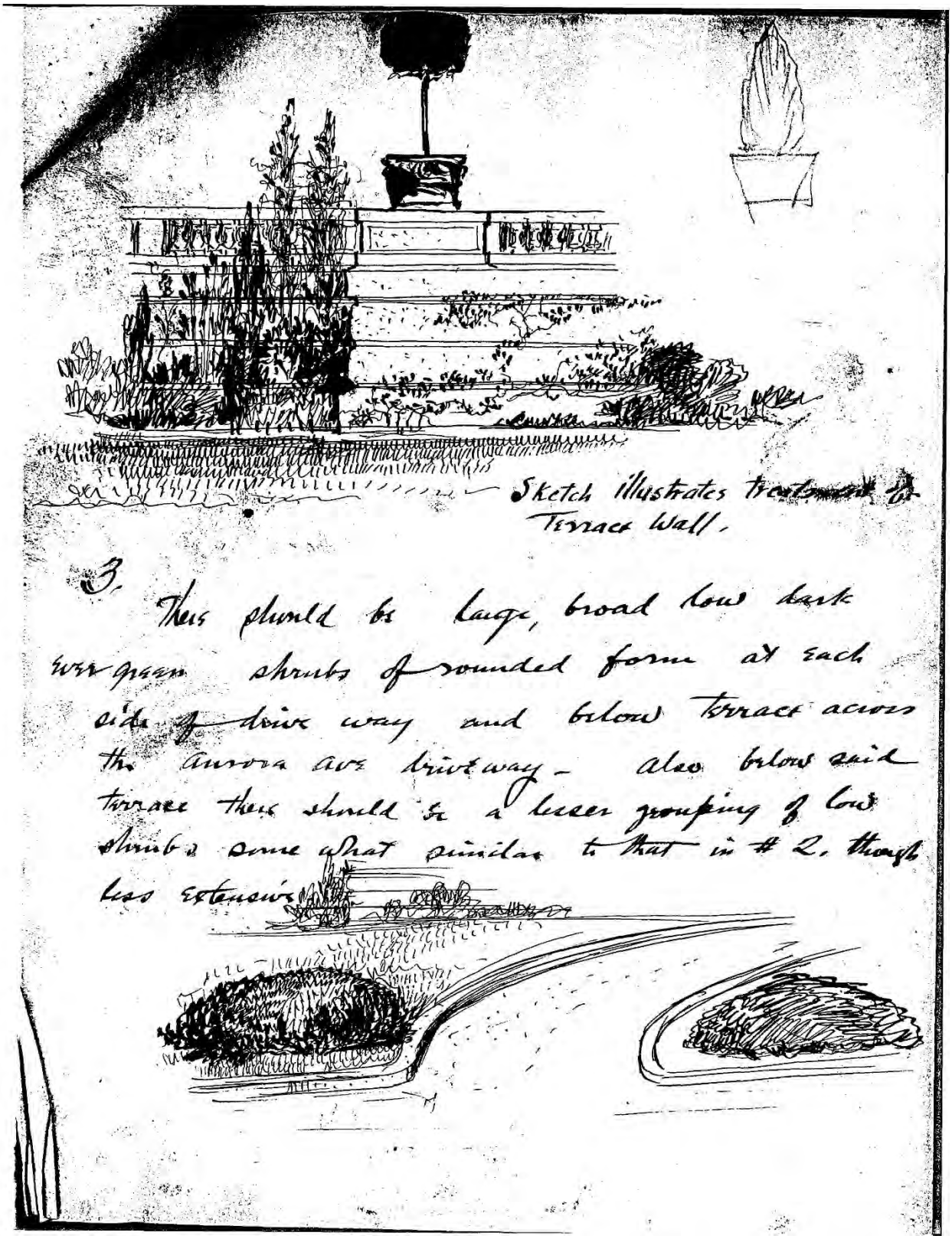
1.

There should be two groups of trees of <u>vertical</u> mass at each end of the ~~Front Street~~ Aurora Ave. roadway. Each group should be composed of say 1 or 2 cut leaf birches
say 2 cedars
3, 4 or 5 poplars.
say 4 Swiss junipers
and filled around the base with spireas, Cornus Sibirica, Cornus paniculata etc. as may be needed to make a graceful group.



Sketch represents ONE GROUP

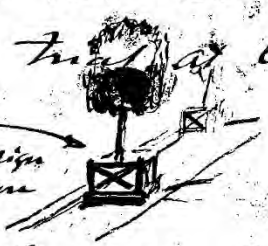
2. There should be low growing masses of foliage & shrubs grouped at the re-entrant angles of the main terrace walls and along these walls there should be a growth of vines close to the stone & following its contours. In the foregoing I would use some small blue spruce. small cut leaf birch, small Swiss junipers and certain native shrubs & bushes together with white pine bushes. Cornus Sibirica and paniculata. and for the vines would use ampelopsis Engelmanni.



Sketch illustrates treatment of Terrace Wall.

3. There should be large, broad low dark evergreen shrubs of rounded form at each side of drive way and below terrace across the Aurora Ave driveway - Also below said terrace there should be a lesser grouping of low shrubs some what similar to that in # 2. though less extensive

4. There should be bay trees in tubs at each side of the main entrance steps along the curb say 8 or 10 - as may be found necessary on trial at least 3 large ones on each side -



Bay trees in large Terra cotta pots, Italian design (see Perth Amboy Catalogue) should be placed on Terrace pedestals -

Other trees & shrubs will probably be found necessary on trial of the above and in planting as in arranging a bouquet of flowers some experiments must be tried. The whole planting is a matter of design not of whim and must relate to the architecture or it will be worse than useless & a waste of money. The garden on north side of building should be developed if funds permit.

Cass Gilbert
Architect

Ramsey

L. L. May & Co.

Nurserymen, Florists & Seedsmen.

GREENHOUSES COR. COMO AVE. & ELFELT ST.
RETAIL DEP'T. 64 E. SIXTH ST.
OFFICE & WHOLESALE DEP'T. 381-383 MINNESOTA ST.
NURSERIES AT LAKELAND, MINN.

Dictated by EWR. St. Paul, Minn. 10-31-04.

Mr. Cass Gilbert,
City.

Dear Sir:-

We have pleasure in submitting to you a hurried estimate of sodding, seeding and planting of Trees, Shrubs, etc. on the capitol grounds, Figuring on the basis of measurements, we find as follows:

5783 square yards of sod more or less 11¢ per yd.	$636.13
600# Lawn Grass Mixture, Seeding & Rolling	200.00
	$836.13

It is understood that we find the grades in proper condition for sowing also that the ground will be newly raked and pulverized or in other words, the seed bed already prepared. Estimate for trees as follows; planted and guaranteed:

40 Lombardy Poplars	16 to 20 ft., 3 to 4 in.		$200.00
66 ~~33~~ Elms		4 to 6 in. Cal.	350.00
32 American Arb. Vit	4 to 5 ft.	Perfect Specimens	80.00
13 Col. Blue Spruce	4 to 6 ft.	Sel. colors	140.00
4 Savin Juniper	3 ft.		12.00
8 Cut Leaf Birch	4 to 6 ft.		16.00
100 Amp. Englemani	3 yrs.		100.00
500 Shrubs, Extra Selected asst'd.			500.00
6 Yucca	3 yrs.		6.00
8 Bay Trees in Fancy Tubs			200.00
			$1584.00

In making these prices, we have priced extra selected stock which shall be planted in the proper way and will give entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
L. L. MAY & CO.,
Per

5783 yds (Std) sod - @ 11¢ 636.13
600 Lawn grass mixture 200
836.13

106 - Lombardy Poplars @ 5.00 = $530
32 Am. Arbor Vitae 80
8 Savin Juniper 24
4 Cut Leaf Birch 8
Trees $642

Shrubs
6 Yucca
24 bays in tubs
100 Amp - Englemani
500 Shrubs asstd
600
100
500
$1206.00

836.13
642
1206
Total. $2684.13

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