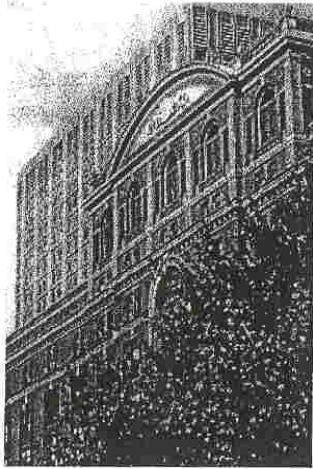

ANNEXE 7



Bellevue Hospital Center

Bellevue Hospital occupies a 25-story, multi-million dollar patient care facility at First Avenue and 27th Street. Annually, Bellevue treats 26,000 inpatients and handles nearly 400,000 outpatient clinic visits, while providing another 65,000 days of home care to 200 patients. Bellevue's world-famous Emergency Service provides help for another 100,000 people each year, approximately 50,000 in the Adult Emergency Services, 35,000 in Pediatric Emergency Services, and the remaining 15,000 in Psychiatric Services.

In 1968, the NYU School of Medicine assumed full responsibility for clinical services in Bellevue Hospital. The hospital has an attending physician staff of 1,200 and a house staff of more than 500 residents and interns.

History

Bellevue's history can be traced through the changing health needs and concepts of the community. The hospital is a lineal descendant of the infirmary for soldiers and slaves established in New Amsterdam by Jacob Varrenvanger in 1658. When the colony came under English rule, the Montgomerie Charter of 1731 provided for the building of a "Public Workhouse and House of Correction" to cost eighty pounds and fifty gallons of rum. In this building, at the site of the present City Hall, a single twenty-five by twenty-three-foot room was set aside solely for the care of the indigent sick. In 1794, yellow fever swept the coast of the newly independent nation, and the old almshouse was given a new site on Chambers Street. The facilities were inadequate to deal with the epidemic, so the city fathers acquired an estate about three miles from town, far enough away to isolate the victims. The mansion, "Belle Vue," was used as a pesthouse and gave its name to the hospital later built on this site. In 1811, the city bought additional land adjoining the fever hospital from the Kip Estate, and the Honorable De Witt Clinton, Mayor of New York, laid the cornerstone for a new set of almshouse buildings. The War of 1812 intervened and the hospital was not completed until 1826. In 1847, in response to clamor of the citizens, the almshouse and the penitentiary were removed from the hospital grounds, and the facilities were opened for clinical instruction to the medical students of the city.

The annals of Bellevue tell the history of the development of American medicine. Dr. Valentine Seaman established at the almshouse the first lying-in ward in New York, and delivered a series of lectures on obstetrics to the midwives of the town. Dr. Seaman also introduced Jenner's new cowpox vaccine to New York. Dr. David Hosack performed the first tying of the femoral artery in America at Bellevue. Dr. Wright Post made the first successful ligature of the subclavian artery for brachial tumor. Dr. Stephen Smith inaugurated the series of public health reform movements that swept the country after the Civil War. The first hospital-based ambulance service in the world was established at Bellevue in 1869 by Dr. Edward L. Dalton, who sent his horse and buggy teams racing to every disaster within range of the hospital. The first school of nursing in the nation was opened at Bellevue in 1873. Bellevue was also responsible for the nation's first outpatient department, the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Outdoor Poor. In the first year, this service treated 437 patients; in the second, more than 15,000; in recent years nearly 400,000.

Bellevue Today

Each floor of the New Bellevue encompasses 1 1/2 acres of space for a total of 65,000 gross square feet of space per floor. The building is centrally air-conditioned and includes 21 numbered floors, plus a basement, ground floor, and mezzanine. Overall, a total of 4,400 rooms, are provided in the structure. The logistics of providing care for Bellevue's patients have been eased considerably by centralizing services primarily in one high-rise building as opposed to treating patients in some ten buildings scattered over a wide area.

The old, open-ward arrangements traditional in municipal hospitals, have been eliminated and Inpatients are housed in one-bed, two-bed, and four-bed rooms, all on the periphery of the building. A total of 1,232 bedpatients can be accommodated. The building includes six Intensive Care Units: a Cardiac Intensive Care Unit; a Medical Intensive Care Unit; a Surgical Intensive Care Unit; a Neuro-Surgical Intensive Care Unit; and a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, and the Emergency Ward.

The Operating Suites floor includes 16 operating rooms, Surgical Pathology, the Blood Bank and a Cardiac Catheterization area. There are twin operating rooms for organ transplant operations. Television monitoring links satellite radiology stations in specialty areas to central radiology headquarters on the third floor to provide immediate consultations as needed.

The heritage of the NYU School of Medicine, its remarkable opportunities for service, teaching, and investigation through its association with Bellevue Hospital and the building of a new Medical Center all contribute to the strength of the institution. The real vigor of the School, however, is the vigor of the community of individuals who are part of it: the students, the faculty, the administrative and technical staffs—all working together to relate the practice of medicine effectively to community and national needs.

ANNEXE 8

Mayo Clinic

Location

City Rochester

Project in General

Type of construction hospital
Status ████ completed

Buildings of Mayo Clinic

Building	Height	Floors	Year
████ <u>Gonda Building</u>	93 m	21	2001
████ <u>Plummer Building</u>	91 m	19	1929
████ <u>Mayo Building</u>	90 m	20	1955
████ <u>Guggenheim Building</u>	78 m	20	1974
████ <u>Charter House</u>	67 m	22	1988
████ <u>Siebens Building</u>	67 m	14	1994
████ <u>Eisenberg Building</u>	46 m	12	1966
████ <u>Stabile Building</u>		10	2000

Facts

- The Mayo Clinic is the largest private medical center in the United States and consistently ranks as one of the two best hospitals in the country.

Companies

(no entries)

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- Buildings
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 - [Other Buildings](#)
 - [Famous Buildings](#)
 - [Construction Status](#)
- Companies
- Images
- Local Editorial Staff



Mayo Clinic

also known as Mayo Medical Center

[\[Enlarge\]](#)



(c) Thomas Young

Location

City Rochester

Project in General

Type of construction hospital
 Status ■ [completed](#)

Buildings of Mayo Clinic

Building	Floors	Year
■ Gonda Building	21	2001
■ Plummer Building	19	1929
■ Mayo Building	20	1955
■ Guggenheim Building	20	1974
■ Charter House	22	1988
■ Siebens Building	14	1994
■ Eisenberg Building	12	1966
■ Damon Parking Ramp	11	
■ Charlton Building	10	
■ St. Mary's Hospital	10	1940
■ Ozmun East Building	6	
■ Colonial Building	6	1914
■ Stabile Building	13	2006

Facts

- The Mayo Medical Center is the largest private medical center in the United States and consistently ranks as one of the two best hospitals in the country.
- The main downtown campus includes Mayo Clinic and Rochester Methodist Hospital facilities, and the westside campus includes St. Mary's Hospital.

Companies involved in this Building*

[Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.](#)



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Gonda Building

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(c) James Peacock

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Identification

Official name	Gonda Building
Alternative names	*
Emporis Building Number	101051

Location

Address	*
Bordering street #1	2nd Avenue SW
Bordering street #2	3rd Avenue SW
Bordering street #3	West Center Street
Postcode	*
Location Map	*
Complex	Mayo Clinic
City	Rochester
State	Minnesota
Country	U.S.A.

Technical Data

Height (tip)	*
Height (struct.)	93 m 305 ft
Height (roof)	*
Height (top floor)	*
Floors (OG)	21
Construction start	*
Construction end	2001
Height Floor-to-floor	*
Elevators	*

Building in General

Type of construction	high-rise building
Facade systems	*
Facade materials	*
	*
Main usages	*
Architectural style	*
Status	completed



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[See Gonda Building during its construction phase.](#)

Facts

- The Gonda Building was constructed in two phases, floors 1-11 (topped out March 17, 2000) and then floors 12-21 (topped out January 12, 2001).
- The Gonda Building was designed to accommodate up to 30 floors in future expansions. If implemented, these vertical expansions would make this one of the tallest hospital buildings in the world.
- Every floor connects to the [Mayo Building](#), just to the south, and a 7-level skyway crosses Center Street to connect to the [Charlton Building](#) and Rochester Methodist Hospital to the north.
- The first occupants began moving in during October 2001, and phased move-ins continued through 2003.
- The Gonda Building was awarded First Place in the healthcare category from the International Interior Design Association Northland Chapter.
- The building also received an 'Honorable Mention' Vista Team Award from the American Society of Healthcare Engineering and was cited for 'Excellence in Masonry Design and Construction' by the Minnesota Concrete and Masonry Contractors Association.
- This was the tallest building in Rochester from 2001 until late 2003 when it was surpassed by [Oakwood Broadway Plaza](#).
- It replaced the Damon Parkade, demolished in 1998.

Companies involved in this Building*

design architect: [Cesar Pelli & Associates Architects](#), [Ellerbe Becket, Inc.](#)

Other firms: [Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research](#), [Centex Rodgers, Inc.](#), [Mulcahy, Inc.](#), [Ellerbe Becket, Inc.](#), [Ellerbe Becket, Inc.](#), [Hunt Electric Corporation](#), [Twin City Tile & Marble Company](#), [Quality Mechanical \[HiMec Mechanical, Inc.\]](#), [Enclos Corp.](#), [Braun Intertec](#), [Wenzel Engineering, Inc.](#), [La Crosse Technical Consultants, Inc.](#), [Israel Berger & Associates](#), [Superl Inc.](#), [Viracon](#), [LeJeune Steel Company](#).

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Leslie and Susan Gonda Building, Mayo Clinic

As the new main entrance to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, the 1.5 million-square-foot Leslie and Susan Gonda Building was designed to treat and comfort patients for the next 100 years. The granite and marble-laced building not only incorporates durable, timeless materials, it also is warm and inviting from its basement level to the 10th floor. The building is meant to reinforce Mayo's quality reputation from the moment patients enter.

"Some fashions will always change," said Jim Lewison, senior interior project designer at Ellerbe Becket, Minneapolis. "The carpets, upholstery, those things will change. The interior architecture is classic modern -- there are no details that will date it."

Mayo's Facilities Project Services and Ellerbe Becket overcame several construction and design challenges with the project, including balancing clinical needs with patient amenities and blending the design and traffic flow with that of the existing Mayo Building to which the Gonda building is attached. The building's three-story atrium and patient waiting areas are flooded with daylight through a massive wave wall of windows. This central design element connects patients and employees to the outside, helping them stay oriented during long days at the clinic.

"Mayo was concerned about patient amenities and making new spaces that have a lot of light," Lewison said. "We tried to take advantage of daylight whenever we could because Mayo feels it is very important for the healing process."

Public areas convey quality and richness through an abundance of neutral and warm tones in the custom wood paneling and trim, stone tile and marble. Blown-glass art pieces, which Mayo commissioned from Dale Chihuly, are displayed throughout the building. The health-care organization also commissioned sculptures and paintings to augment its substantial art collection.

"There are wonderful pieces of art throughout the building that add to the architecture and the healing environment," said Bruce Rohde, project manager with Mayo's Facilities Project Services. The exam rooms on floors two through 10 have neutral vinyl tile flooring; warm wood for the doors, cupboards and desks; and neutral vinyl wallpaper. A small upholstered bench provides accent color and additional comfort for patients.

"Overall, it was very important for the design to meet the clinical and patient needs," Rohde said. "It is functioning very well. The ambiance and layout of the clinical functions have fulfilled our needs."

Electrical Engineering:

As technology advances, so too do medical procedures. Throughout Gonda's construction, Mayo was likely to see exponential leaps forward in health care. Therefore, designers planned the systems infrastructure to support virtually any use, planned or not-yet-imagined. All system designs and installations carry excess capacity, from HVAC, plumbing and electrical, to fiber-optics for communications. And, because they are located in zones outside the functional areas, support systems accommodate floor-by-floor program diversity that is unusual for a health care facility.

Architecture:

In 1928 Ellerbe Becket designed the Plummer Building for the Mayo Clinic. Revolutionary then, it still functions efficiently today. You can see it from inside the new Gonda Building, which catapults Mayo's practice into the next century. Gonda's exterior takes its cue from the Mayo and Charlton buildings, but it's all new design, from the base of white marble to the linen-textured stainless steel framing white Brazilian granite. While Gonda links to the other buildings by multistory skyways to improve department adjacencies, a gently curved glass wall softens the stylistic transition.

Planning:

Mayo's philosophy is patient convenience and collaboration between health care professionals. Yet with the practice continually expanding, departments gradually became dispersed on several floors in buildings and even scattered across campus. The Gonda Building begins to bring organization back, efficiently clustering specialties and reducing the time patients and staff spend traveling to various service points.

Project overview:

The largest building project in the Mayo Clinic's history, the Leslie & Susan Gonda Building was constructed in three phases to a height of 30 stories. Located at the heart of the campus, Gonda is the centerpiece of Mayo's integrated practice. The goal of this initiative is to offer efficient, high-tech, comprehensive care. Gonda's design is innovative in its approach to functional flexibility and its incorporation of sophisticated technology.

Plus de photos a l'adresse suivante:

http://www.ellerbebecket.com/portfolio_template_74.html

Spécifications :

Client Mayo Clinic

For more than a century, Mayo has been a leader in integrated comprehensive healthcare. Today more than 2,000 physicians and 35,000 allied health professionals work in the Mayo health system, treating nearly a half a million patients annually.

[Client site](#)

Client Type Health Care Organization

Location Rochester, Minnesota USA

Date 2003

Area 1,614,600 sq. feet
Dimensions 150,000 sq. meters

Integrated Team Architecture - Ellerbe Becket and Cesar Pelli & Assoc.
Engineering - Ellerbe Becket
Construction Management - Centex Rodgers

- Awards**
- 2004 American Society of Healthcare Engineering (ASHE) Team Award, Honorable Mention; Vista Awards Program
 - 2003 American Society of Interior Designers (ASID) Minnesota Chapter, Honorable Mention; Health Care category
 - 2003 Marble Institute of America Pinnacle Award of Merit; Commercial Interior category
 - 2003 IESNA/IIDA Twin Cities Chapter Section Award for Interior Lighting Design
 - 2003 IESNA/IIDA Twin Cities Chapter Section Award for Outdoor Lighting

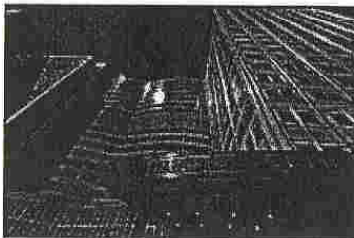
Notes Other projects by Ellerbe Becket at the Mayo Clinic
[Jacksonville Clinic](#)
[Scottsdale Satellite Clinic](#)
[Samuel C. Johnson Biomedical Research Facility](#)

Building Type Acute Care
Ambulatory Care

Integrated Services Provided Architecture
Construction Administration
Electrical Engineering
Facility Assessments
Interiors
Landscape Architecture
Mechanical Engineering
Medical Equipment Planning
Medical Planning

Divers Articles:

NO.1



ROCHESTER, Minn. – The design and construction team responsible for the Mayo Clinic's new [Leslie & Susan Gonda Building](#) has been honored by the nation's healthcare engineers.

The 20-story Gonda Building, designed to accommodate the next century of medical advances, will receive an 'Honorable Mention' Vista Team Award from the American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE) in March. The awards recognize teamwork in the design and construction of the built healthcare environment.

The design and construction team consisted of Ellerbe Becket, Cesar Pelli & Associates, Centex Rodgers Construction Company and the Mayo Facilities staff. Ellerbe Becket served as master planner, architect/engineer-of-record and

designer for all clinical and support areas. Cesar Pelli served as design consultant for the building exterior and public spaces and Centex Rodgers was the Construction Manager.

"This is one of the most successful and rewarding project experiences we have had," said Ellerbe Becket Principal John Waugh. "The genuine project team partnership which maintained communications and resolved issues in a non confrontational manner has been outstanding."

Located in the heart of the downtown campus, the Gonda Building is linked with the Mayo Building and Rochester Methodist Hospital, forming one of the largest interconnected medical facilities of its kind in the world, with more than 3.5 million sf. Waugh said this presented many design challenges such as linking to the 50 year old Mayo Building on 18 floors and to Rochester Methodist on eight floors while matching floor heights and allowing for independent building movement.

The Gonda team developed a highly flexible facility that allows for expansion, redesign and accommodation of the ever-changing healthcare delivery system. The building's flexible infrastructure, including structural, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning, electrical and communications services, materials handling and vertical circulation, provides a shell that allows for diverse clinical uses throughout each floor.

The support zones are located outside the functional areas to increase flexibility and allow changes in medical practice. The building's infrastructure has been designed with excess capacity to accommodate the building well into the future.

The Gonda project is the centerpiece of the most extensive building program in Mayo Clinic history. The subway and lobby levels of the new 1.5 million-sf Gonda Building opened in 2001 and nine additional floors of disease-specific patient care areas were completed and occupied sequentially during 2002 and 2003.

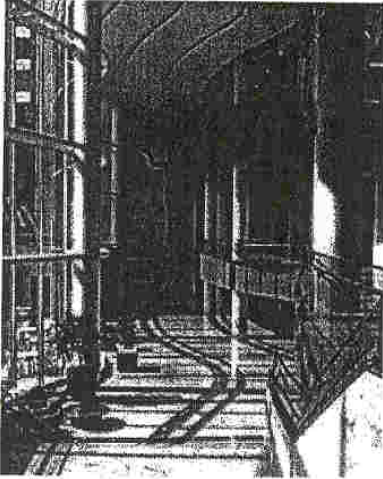
Vista Team winners will be listed in an upcoming issue of *Today's Healthcare Engineer* magazine and honored at ASHE's 2004 International Conference and Exhibition on Health Facility Planning, Design and Construction next month in Tampa, Fla.

For nearly 10 years, ASHE, in conjunction with the American Institute of Architects Academy of Architecture for Health (AIA/AAH), has presented the Vista Team Awards to more than 30 design and construction teams. The Vista Team Awards encourage, recognize and promote the value of the team approach to the successful execution of building projects.

An innovator since its founding in 1909, Ellerbe Becket is a leader in architecture, engineering and the construction industry with office locations worldwide. This is the fourth time in the last five years that Ellerbe Becket has received a national award for outstanding teamwork.



No.2



ROCHESTER, Minn. – The Mayo Clinic's new Leslie & Susan Gonda Building has added two more design awards to a growing list of industry citations.

The International Interior Design Association (IIDA) Northland Chapter has honored the building with first place in the healthcare category of its FAB Awards Program.

Additionally, the building has been cited for its "Excellence in Masonry Design and Construction" by the Minnesota Concrete and Masonry Contractors Association.

The 20-story Gonda Building is designed to accommodate the next century of medical advances. The design and construction team consisted of Ellerbe Becket, Cesar Pelli & Associates, Centex Rodgers Construction Company and the Mayo Facilities staff. Ellerbe Becket served as master planner, architect/engineer-of-record and designer for all clinical and support areas.

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No.3

At long last, hospitals are going high-tech

Innovations are changing how health care is delivered—and how hospitals are designed

By Alan Joch

The health care industry has always had a love/hate relationship with technology. Hospitals have been quick to embrace sophisticated diagnostic equipment such as MRIs, CAT scanners, and digital X-rays, yet

stagnant capital budgets have made them laggards in installing technology and communications gear that are ubiquitous in other types of facilities. A telling example of the effects of this foot-dragging occurred last March, when the Food and Drug Administration ordered the health care industry to install bar-code systems within three years—a mature technology that has been commonplace in retail environments for years. The FDA estimates that bar codes could eliminate almost half a million medication errors in hospitals over the next 20 years.



Sweeping changes in medical technologies are the driving force behind projects at two well-known medical facilities, the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City (above) and the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota (below).
Photography: © John Bartelstone

Fortunately, examples of this go-slow approach may be getting rare. Renovations and construction of new hospitals are layering new computers and communications gear on top of existing IT infrastructures. "The overarching issue in health care today is change, and technology is playing a big part in that," says John Pangrazio, FAIA, a partner at the Seattle architectural firm NBBJ and the leader of the company's health care practice.

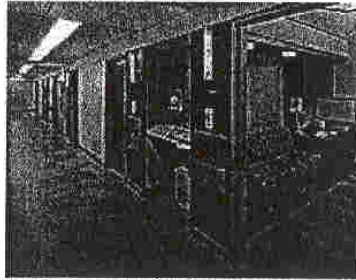


Photography: © Steve Bergerson

The following case studies illustrate ways that architects are integrating new technologies into three markedly different health care projects. In each case, technology was a core design element that shaped each project's goals and program.

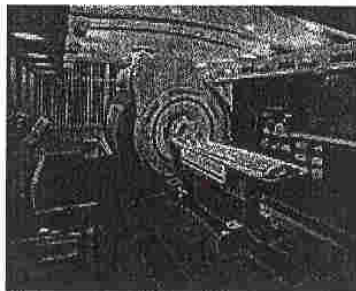
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota

At 1.6 million square feet, the Gonda Building is the largest construction project in the long history of the Mayo Clinic. But size isn't its biggest claim to fame: At its core, the building represents a new initiative to integrate various medical practices to improve collaboration among caregivers and provide more convenience for patients, who won't have to be shuttled throughout the hospital for tests and treatments. This approach of taking testing equipment to patients, rather than the reverse, is gaining a foothold in other health care facilities, as well. "Construction costs for large facilities pale when compared to the operational efficiencies of not having to move patients throughout the hospital for certain tests," says NBBJ's Pangrazio.



In the Gonda Building, architects planned flexible spaces to accommodate future high-tech medical equipment.

The Gonda Building includes specialty clusters for the diagnosis and treatment of various types of cancers, as well as cardiovascular, vascular, urological, and other diseases. “The fit-out is still going on today, so there are five or six floors that are still unoccupied,” says Paul Zugates, director of health care for architecture firm Ellerbe Becket in Minneapolis. “If we have the flexibility we think we have, they can occupy parts of this building and move into the remaining space as they need it.”

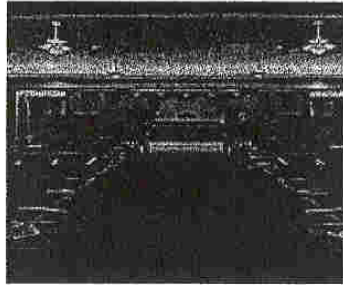


Photography: © Steve Bergerson

In addition to collaborative clusters, the clinic also wanted the building to be flexible and adaptable for expansions over the next 50 years or more. To accomplish this, Ellerbe Becket provided excess capacity for HVAC, plumbing, electricity, fiber-optic communications, floor loads, and vibration control, not knowing where new equipment might be located in the building in the coming decades. “All the things that are hidden within buildings—the things behind the walls—are the expensive items within a health care facility,” Zugates says.

One example of how new technologies make overengineering necessary is the trend toward using digital diagnostic images. By law, existing hospitals must store X-ray film for more than a dozen years, but as filmless digital X-ray machines become commonplace, storage needs will gradually decline. The Mayo Clinic decided to upgrade the areas that would be emptied of X-ray archives to meet power, loading, and vibration tolerances required by MRI and CAT scan machines—or other, unknown medical

technologies—which would allow the facility to use high-tech medical equipment anywhere in the future.



Flexibility also affected the design of the interior spaces, says Mark Shoemaker, AIA, associate principle for Cesar Pelli & Associates of New Haven, who participated in the project. “MRI [machines] are getting smaller. We design smaller inserts within the facade to allow units we placed in the building today to be traded [for smaller ones] later. The curtain wall was designed to allow panels to be removed easily,” he says.

Designers also had to accommodate the growing need for rooms dedicated to computers and communications equipment. The Gonda Building has rooms of approximately 200 square feet on every floor to house data and telephone network equipment. The rooms are stacked above each other on each floor to provide for direct communications connection throughout the facility.

As the Gonda Building approaches full occupancy, the Mayo Clinic hopes it will have a facility that will serve patients through the next century. “Not too many institutions look for that kind of sustainability,” Zugates says. “But the philosophy was that if we build in flexibility today, it will be less expensive to make the changes we know we’ll have to make over the life of the building.

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Plummer Building

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Identification

Official name Plummer Building
 Emporis Building Number 127949

Location

Address *
 Bordering street #1 [2nd Avenue SW](#)
 Bordering street #2 [2nd Street SW](#)
 Postcode *
 Location Map *
 Complex [Mayo Clinic](#)
 City [Rochester](#)
 State [Minnesota](#)
 Country [U.S.A.](#)

Technical Data

Height (tip) *
 Height (struct.) 91 m 298 ft
 Height (roof) *
 Height (top floor) *
 Floors (OG) 19
 Construction start *
 Construction end 1929

Building in General

Type of construction high-rise building
 Facade materials *
*
*
 Facade colors *
 Main usages *
*
 Architectural style *
 Status completed



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[See Plummer Building during its construction phase.](#)

Facts

- The first two stories are of limestone, with the upper ones of brick

with terra cotta trim. The tower holds a 23-bell carillon with bells cast in England, which is played at the end of each day. When opened in 1929, this building was considered one of the most modern and efficient hospitals in the world.

- The building is named for Dr. Henry Plummer, widely-regarded as the Architect of the Mayo Group Practice. He joined the Mayo in 1901 and designed many of the systems that gave rise to the group practice concept that has become so successful.
- The main library reading room on the 12th floor is called Mayo Hall. Dr. Plummer selected sixty prominent physicians and scientists to be memorialized with their names engraved in the room's ceiling beams.
- The Plummer Building was the tallest building in Rochester from 1929 until completion of the [Gonda Building](#) in 2001.
- It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1969.

Companies involved in this Building*

architect: [undefined](#), [Ellerbe & Company](#)

Other firms: [Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research](#), [G. Schwartz & Company](#), [Maass & McAndrew Co.](#), [Maass & McAndrew Co.](#), [Otis Elevator Co.](#), [American Terra Cotta & Ceramic Co.](#), [Corning-Donohue, Inc.](#).

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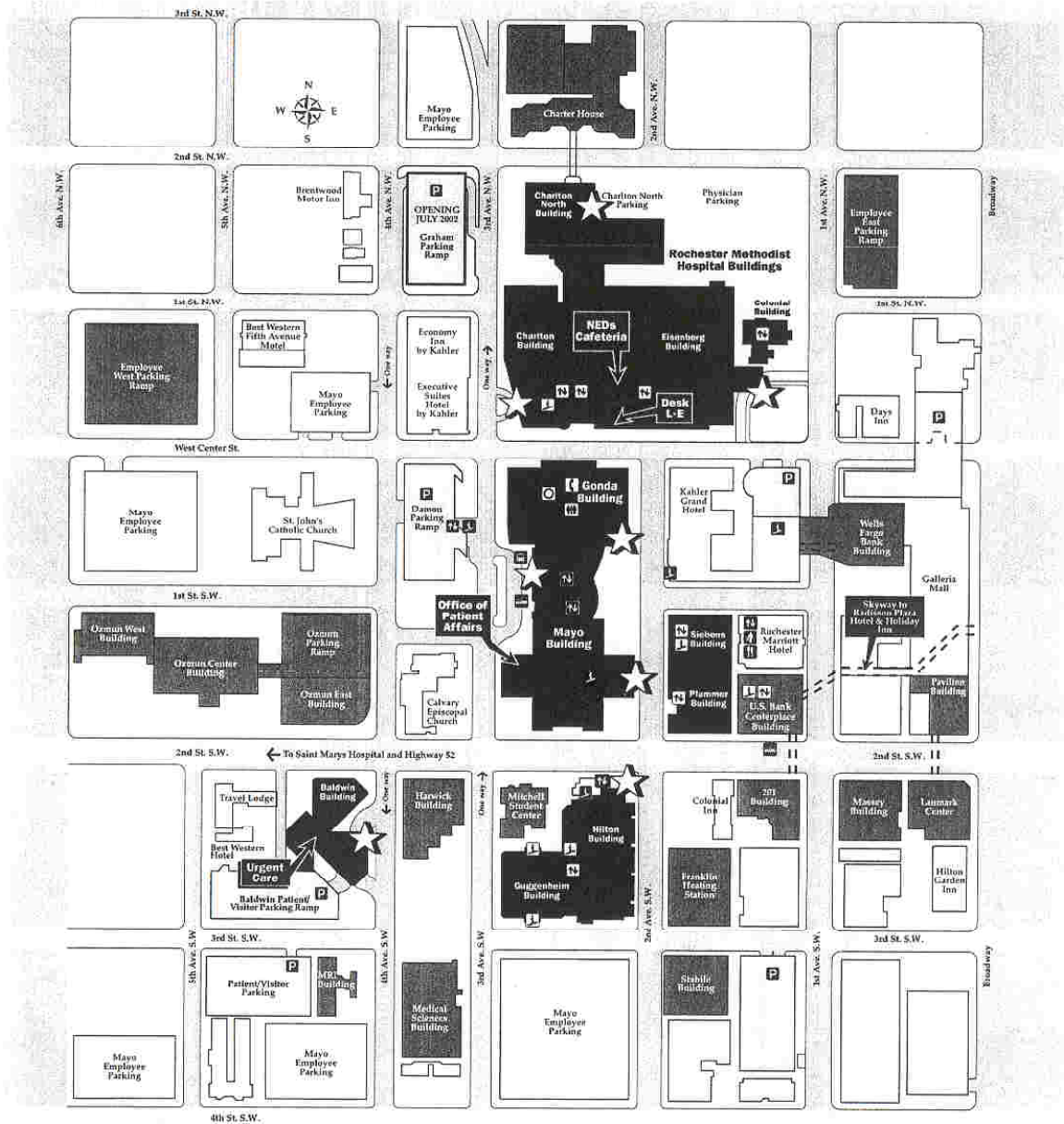
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Downtown Campus - Street Level



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| Mayo Clinic Patient Care Buildings | Building Entrance | Newsstand | Shuttle to Saint Marys Hospital |
| Mayo Clinic Non-Patient Care Buildings | Access to ATM | Patient/Visitor Parking | Skyway Access |
| Mayo Patient/Visitor Parking & Public Parking | Access to Food | Pharmacy | Stairs to Street |
| Rochester Methodist Hospital Buildings | Elevators | Restrooms | Transportation |
| | Information | Retail Area | |

Clinique Mayo

2003 Statistics

Personnel

Patient Care

Medical Research

Medical Education

Financial

Personnel *

Staff physicians and medical scientists	2,722
Clinical and research associates and fellows	520
Residents and students	1,875
Administrative and Allied health staff	37,503

Total

42,620 **

* Average full-time equivalents

** Mayo Foundation employed a total of 46,836 individuals in full-time and part-time positions during 2003.

Patient Care

Unique patients*	511,000
Total outpatient visits	2,253,513
Hospital admissions	127,300
Hospital days of patient care	595,300

* Rochester, Jacksonville and Scottsdale
Individuals are counted once annually, not by visits.

Medical Research

Biomedical research at Mayo Clinic includes strong programs in basic and clinical research. Most Mayo medical staff participate in some research activity.

Research Personnel

Mayo physicians and medical scientists	290
--	-----

Temporary professionals	487
Allied health personnel	1,739
<hr/>	
Total personnel	2,516
Protocols reviewed by Institutional Review Board	2,463
Active protocols	6,129
Grants and contracts	3,206
Research Funding Sources (in millions)	
Mayo funds	\$133
Extramural funds	\$218
National Institutes of Health	\$141
Other federal sources	\$25
Commercial sources	\$29
Other	\$23
<hr/>	
Total	\$351

Medical Education

Mayo School of Graduate Medical Education

The oldest of Mayo's five schools, the Mayo School of Graduate Medical Education has trained more than 16,000 alumni in virtually all medical specialties since 1915.

Clinical residents and fellows	1,409
--------------------------------	-------

Mayo Graduate School

Mayo Graduate School has granted about 425 graduate degrees in seven specialties since 1917.

Predoctoral students	142
----------------------	-----

Mayo Medical School

Mayo Medical School has trained and graduated more than 1,000 students since 1972.

Medical students	170
Medical student clerks from other schools	391

Mayo School of Health Sciences

Established in 1973, Mayo School of Health Sciences enrolls approximately 816 students each year in 32 allied health science programs.

Mayo School of Continuing Medical Education

Mayo School of Continuing Medical Education formally became a school in 1996. It offers approximately 275 courses and 6,500 hours of continuing medical education each year.

Funding Sources (in millions)

Extramural funding	\$38
Mayo Funds	\$116
<hr/>	
Total funding	\$154

Financial Information

Patient care revenue (in millions)	\$4,046.1
Net from patient care	\$185.6
Total assets	\$6,109.8
Contributions, private grants and endowments from nearly 132,000 donors	\$136

Rochester

Mayo Clinic, Saint Marys Hospital and Rochester Methodist Hospital together form an integrated medical center dedicated to providing comprehensive diagnosis and treatment in virtually every medical and surgical specialty. See [Mayo Clinic in Rochester](#).

2003 Statistics *

Mayo Clinic

Unique patients	319,687
Outpatients visits	1.44 million

Personnel

Staff physicians and scientists	1,626
Residents, fellows and temporary professionals	1,636
Allied health staff (clinic and hospital)	23,524

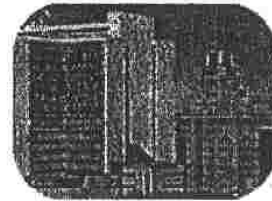
Total Staff 26,786

Saint Marys Hospital

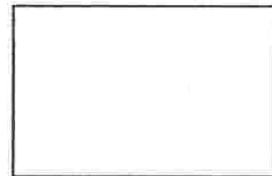
Licensed beds available	1,157
Admissions	42,344
Average length of stay (days)	5.6
Operating rooms	60
Surgical cases	29,737

Rochester Methodist Hospital

Licensed beds available	794
Admissions	18,223
Average length of stay (days)	4.7
Operating rooms	41
Surgical cases	21,809



Mayo Clinic



Saint Marys Hospital



Rochester Methodist Hospital

Approximately 80 percent of the patients who come to Mayo Clinic are treated as outpatients; 20 percent are hospitalized.

About 80 percent of Mayo Clinic patients come to Mayo Clinic from Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Approximately one-third of Mayo's patients are on Medicare.

The five leading sources of funding for research at Mayo Clinic in 2003 were the National Cancer Institute; commercial enterprises; the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute; and the Department of Defense.

Mayo Clinic occupies approximately 15 million square feet -- about 2.9 times the size of the Mall of America.

A typical day at Mayo Clinic

Patients being treated	3,632
Admissions to the hospital	238
Surgical procedures	202
Lab tests	45,386
Radiology procedures	3,906
CT scans	544
Chest X-rays	742
MRIs	222
Electrocardiograms	600
Units of blood and blood components used	326

* figures from the end of 2003



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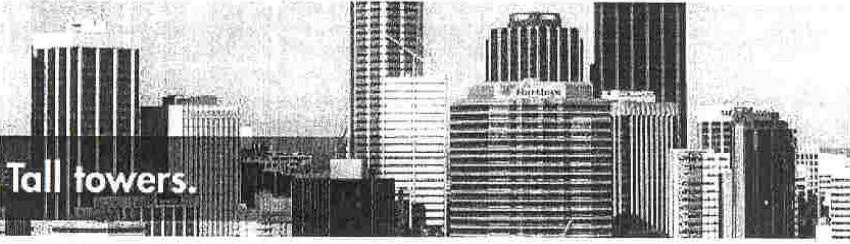
- Real Estate
- Multi-story Buildings
- Building Definition
- Skyscraper
- High-rise**
- Low-rise
- Subterranean
- Naming Convention
- Categories
- Appearance
 - Archit. Styles
 - Facade Materials
 - Facade Types
 - Facade Colors
 - Footprint Forms
 - Roof Types
- Structure
 - Struct. Materials
 - Framing Systems
 - Foundation Types
- Behavior
 - Building Status
 - Building Usages
 - Landmark Status
 - Building Standards
- Technical Data
 - Floors
 - Years
 - Heights
 - Outside Heights
 - Inside Heights
 - Base of Building
- Other Data
- Building Types
- Complexes
- Projects
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- Naming Convention
- Categories
 - Project Status
 - Project Types
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- Real Estate FAQ

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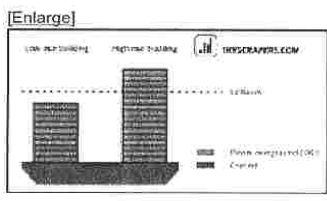
Deutsch

High-rise Buildings



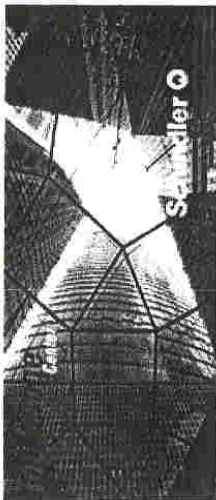
- [Basic Definition](#)
- [Minimum Height](#)
- [Single vs. Multiple Building](#)
- [About Skyscrapers](#)

Basic Definition
For the purposes of the EDC, a high-rise building is defined as a building 35 meters or greater in height, which is divided at regular intervals into occupiable levels. To be considered a high-rise building an edifice must be based on solid ground, and fabricated along its full height through deliberate processes (as opposed to naturally-occurring formations).



General Definition
A high-rise building is distinguished from other tall man-made structures by the following guidelines:

1. It must be divided into multiple levels of at least 2 meters height;
2. If it has fewer than 12 such internal levels, then the highest undivided portion must not exceed 50% of the total height;
3. Indistinct divisions of levels such as stairways shall not be considered floors for purposes of eligibility in this definition.



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Any method of structural support which is consistent with this definition is allowable, whether masonry, concrete, or metal frame. In the few cases where such a building is not structurally self-supporting (e.g. resting on a slope or braced against a cliff), it may still be considered a high-rise building but is not eligible for any height records unless the record stipulates inclusions of this type.

Minimum Height

The cutoff between high-rise and low-rise buildings is 35 meters. This height was chosen based on an original 12-floor cutoff, used for the following reasons: 1) Twelve floors is normally the minimum height needed to achieve the physical presence which earns the name "high-rise"; 2) The twelve-floor limit represents a compromise between ambition and manageability for a worldwide database.

Since height information on smaller buildings is usually not readily available, the twelve-floor limit is still used in most areas covered by the websites belonging to the Emporis Network. A building of fewer floors may only be included as a high-rise when its exact height is known. In most cases, a city is considered to have a satisfactory listing of high-rise buildings when all twelve-floor buildings are counted.

Single vs. Multiple Building

In most cases there is no trouble deciding what constitutes a separate building. Only when they are linked in unusual ways is there a logical difficulty. The following rules have been adopted by the EDC to set a uniform standard:

1. Any two towers which are separated for at least 2/3 of each tower's height are considered separate buildings UNLESS the connection(s) form an unmistakable architectural unity, such as an arch-shaped building (examples: Genex Tower, Dusit Dubai, Umeda Sky Building). Skybridges are generally not sufficient to unify two separate towers.
2. Any structures which adjoin each other for more than 1/3 of any of their heights should be considered 1 building UNLESS:
 - o they were built as separate structures and neither one can be considered an addition to the other; this means that the interiors are not integrated at any level, including the ground floor or basement; or
 - o the structures are separated at ground level and connected for most of their heights but are normally considered separate buildings; or
 - o an addition to a building forms a significant architectural disjunction.
3. An addition on top of an existing building is never counted as a separate building from the one underneath unless it overhangs the lower building from another base.

About Skyscrapers

The word "skyscraper" was coined in the late 19th Century, reflecting public amazement at the tall buildings being built in New York City. The structural definition of the word "skyscraper" was created later by architectural historians, based on engineering developments of the 1880's which had enabled construction of tall multistory buildings. This definition was based on the steel skeleton, as opposed to constructions of load-bearing masonry which passed their practical limit in 1891 with the Monadnock Building. The steel frame developed in stages of increasing self-sufficiency, with several buildings in New York and Chicago advancing the technology which allowed the steel frame to carry a building on its own.

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ANNEXE 9

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- Rochester
- Buildings
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Mayo Building

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(c) James Peacock

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Identification

Official name	Mayo Building
Alternative names	*
Emporis Building Number	127948

Location

Address	*
Bordering street #1	1st Street SW
Bordering street #2	2nd Avenue SW
Bordering street #3	2nd Street SW
Bordering street #4	3rd Avenue SW
Postcode	*
Location Map	*
Complex	Mayo Clinic
City	Rochester
State	Minnesota
Country	U.S.A.

Technical Data

Height (struct.)	90 m	295 ft
Height (main roof)	*	
Height (top floor)	*	
Floors (OG)	20	
Construction start	*	
Construction end	1955	
Last reconstruction	*	
Height Floor-to-floor	*	

Building in General

Type of construction	high-rise building
Facade materials	*
Facade colors	*
Main usages	*
Architectural style	*
Status	completed

Facts

- Originally twelve floors in height, eight additional floors plus a mechanical penthouse were added in 1968 to the designs of Ellerbe & Company.



Schindler

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- Every floor connects to the [Gonda Building](#), located just to the north.
- The building has an address on 1st Street SW, but this street was vacated for the Gonda Building.

Companies involved in this Building*

architect: [Ellerbe & Company](#)

Other firms: [Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research](#), [Ellerbe & Company \[Ellerbe Becket, Inc.\]](#).

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ANNEXE 10



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- Rochester
- Buildings
 - [High-rise Buildings](#)
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Guggenheim Building

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Identification

Official name Guggenheim Building
 Emporis Building Number 127953

Location

Address *
 Bordering street #1 [3rd Avenue SW](#)
 Bordering street #2 [3rd Street SW](#)
 Postcode *
 Location Map *
 Complex [Mayo Clinic](#)
 City [Rochester](#)
 State [Minnesota](#)
 Country [U.S.A.](#)

Technical Data

Height (tip) *
 Height (struct.) 78 m 258 ft
 Height (main roof) *
 Height (top floor) *
 Floors (OG) 20
 Construction start *
 Construction end 1974
 Last reconstruction *
 Height Floor-to-floor *

Building in General

Type of construction high-rise building
 Facade materials *
 Main usages *
 Architectural style *
 Status completed

Facts

- Eleven floors were added by Hansen Lind Meyer in 1990.
- The Guggenheim Building primarily contains research laboratories.
- The low-rise portion on the east side is known as the Conrad Hilton Building, named for the founder of Hilton Hotels after a large gift in the early 1970s.

Companies involved in this Building*

architect: [Ellerbe & Company](#)

Other firms: [Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research](#), [BOR-SON Construction, Inc.](#), [Superl Inc.](#), [Hansen Lind Meyer, Inc \[HLM Design\]](#).

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