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# Lake Benton Community Center

*Uniting through History*

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Lake Benton community center



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*Eric Larson*

*Undergraduate Thesis Project 2005*

*Department of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*

*North Dakota State University*



## LAKE BENTON COMMUNITY CENTER

A Design Thesis Submitted to the  
Department of Architecture and Landscape Architecture  
of North Dakota State University

By:

Eric Larson

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of  
Bachelor of Architecture

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May 2005  
Fargo, North Dakota



**“Community facilities are  
the knots that tie together  
the fabric of our towns.”**

-Charles Linn



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# Project Introduction

My thesis project is the design of a community center for the small town of Lake Benton, Minnesota. Located in the southwest corner of the state, Lake Benton is a rural farming community. Combining community safety, education and activities into one building will tie the community together. Charles Linn (1996) stated “Community facilities are the knots that tie together the fabric of our towns” (p.66). He continues to say, “They enrich the quality of life for individuals to an extent that can only be attained through collective organization” (p.66). I want to tie Lake Benton together by designing a building that includes a police and fire station, public library and community hall.



Fig. A-1



# Underlying Premise

The underlying premise of this design is that historical memory is an essential aspect of life and must inform design solutions. I want to use the strong heritage of the citizen's of Lake Benton to drive the design, allowing people to learn about themselves from the built environment.

Being the melting pot of the area Lake Benton's citizens have various backgrounds. A community center will become an icon for the city that will unite the citizens.

Lake Benton is known as the original wind power capitol of the world due to the wind mills on the ridge. Passive energy as another underpinning will add to the education of other passive technology such as solar energy and day lighting.



# History

Lake Benton received its name back in 1838 when General John C. Fremont and Joseph Nicollet were exploring through the Minnesota-Dakota territory. Lonely and homesick from mapping the land west of the Mississippi river, Fremont looked over the lake thinking of his fiancee, Jessie Benton, the daughter of Missouri Senator Thomas H. Benton. Thinking to himself "Why not name this Lake Benton for her." The city was founded in the late 1870's and plotted August 29th, 1879.

The same year the railroad was building west from Tracy, reaching Lake Benton by November and creating a railroad town. Today, the True Value/NAPA store is in the location of the first business lot sold. The railroad brought in the people and within a year Lake Benton became an active, bustling village with several businesses.

The county seat moved from Marshfield to Lake Benton in 1881. After several votes and court appeals the seat was moved to Ivanhoe in 1904 and has been there since.

Throughout the history of Lake Benton pride and determination has kept the community successful. With a rich heritage and tradition of excellence, the present citizens are dedicated to its continuance, with the hope that the citizens of the future will pursue and expand the vision of our forefathers. The construction of a community center will be part of the expansion of that vision.



Fig. C-1 Old Downtown



Fig. C-2 Corner Drug Store



Fig. C-3 Yellowstone Trail



# Library History

Lake Benton Library first opened its doors on April 26th, 1935 at the city hall. Prior to that, starting in 1929, the Excelsior Federated Women's Club collected and donated books and magazines. Founded solely on donations and monetary gifts in the early years and finally receiving funds from the city in 1958 the library collection consists of over 8,000 books, 45 magazines and 700 videos for children and adults. The library joined the Plum Creek Library System on October 2nd, 1989.

Library design is changing from a storage place for books to a place for community activities and this is due in part to the computer age. According to Charles Linn (1997) "Libraries are the cornerstone for learning in their affluent communities" (p. 59). A library in a community center can contribute to community education. Carol Ross Barner noted (1996), "The library isn't just the place where you keep the books, there is a lot of community and educational programming that goes far beyond reference work and books" (p.67). The library plays an integral part in that knot that holds the community together.



Fig. D-1 Library



# Public Safety

Community safety is another important piece of the knot in a community. American small town fire departments are largely voluntary associations, that need up-to-date equipment and housing for it because the mere thought of an uncontrolled fire causes collective community nightmare. (Anderson, p.91). Integrating the large apparatus bay mass with the smaller mass of personnel housing becomes the most difficult task in fire station design. (Shaughnessy, p.49).

Organized on January 10th, 1893, the volunteer fire department is the oldest service organization in Lake Benton. Today, providing top-notch service to Lake Benton and surrounding areas, the fire department consists of 21 citizens who volunteer their time and risk their lives for community safety.

The Lake Benton Police department consists of a full time Chief and a part-time officer. The two of them are responsible for investigating all calls or complaints from the 700 citizens. Anderson notes (1986), “Most small towns worry less about heinous crimes than about obstreperous ructions and automotive infractions, but professional police are needed to deal with these offenses” (p.91). He also states that, “To most small towns, it seems logical and cost-effective to combine headquarters for police and fire departments.” (p.91).



Fig. E-1 Fire Station



# Project Description

The city of Lake Benton had a 125 year celebration in June of 2004. The community needs a civic building that will combine public knowledge and safety along with activities to become an icon for Lake Benton. Linn writes (1997) “The best buildings for communities are those whose design is forceful enough to help people redefine their image of themselves” (p.59). A modern building with historic influences could be the design that redefines Lake Benton.



# Major Project Elements

The community center has three major components: community safety, education, and activities. The police and fire station with apparatus bay make up the safety while the library enhances education. The community hall and kitchen are the spaces for community gatherings.



# Major Project Elements

## Community Hall

Goals:

An active space for community gatherings such as weddings, fund-raisers and general activities.

Space Needs:

Flexible, removable seating  
Day lighting

## Kitchen

Goals:

A support space to the community hall

Space Needs:

Food Storage  
Food Prep  
Cooking  
Dish washing



# Major Project Elements

## Library

### Goals:

A space to promote community education and interaction.

### Space Needs:

Stack Area

Reading Area

Checkout Desk



# Major Project Elements

## Police and Fire Department

Goals:

Making the police department and fire equipment viewable to the community to increase the sense of safety.

Space Needs:

- Police Chief Office
- Deputy Office
- Reception Area
- Apparatus Bay
- Lounge

# User/Client Description

The clients for the project will be the city of Lake Benton, Lincoln County and the State of Minnesota. The users of the community center would be the citizens of Lake Benton. The citizens of Lake Benton will have access to the public library and community hall to hold activities and meetings.

## Staff:

Police Chief  
Police Officer  
21 Volunteer Firefighters  
First Responders  
Emergency Operator  
Librarian  
Janitor

## 2nd Party users:

Citizens of Lake Benton



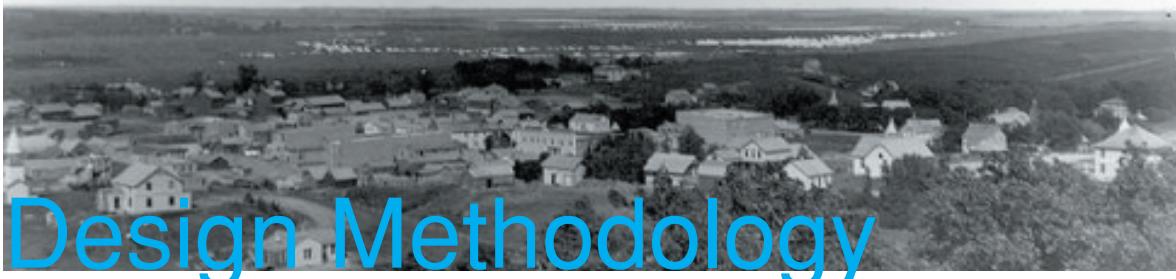
Fig. H-1



Fig. H-2

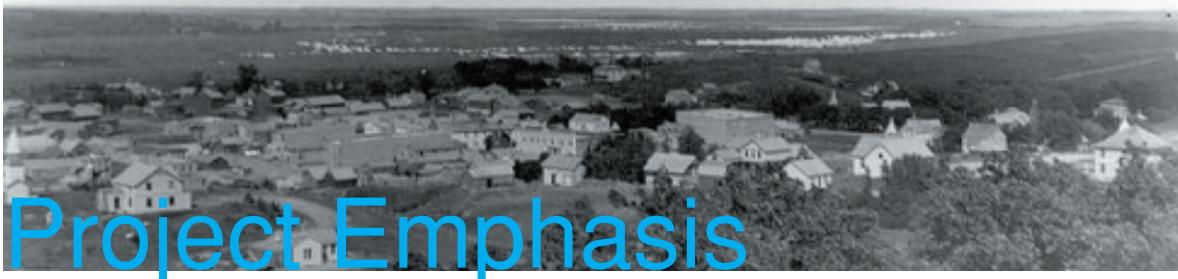


Fig H-3



# Design Methodology

Knowledge of what will be appropriate for a community center will be gained through case studies. That knowledge will aid in the discovery of other concepts that need to be researched such as: building envelope, sustainable design, mechanical equipment, and so on. Since the community center will be placed in a small town, research into historical aspects will aid in giving the building a sense of place.



# Project Emphasis

- **Historical aspects**

Using historical aspects to educate the future through design.

- **Sustainable Design**

Design using passive systems, energy efficiency and striving for LEED certification. Lake Benton is known as the original wind power capitol of the world and a passive design could strengthen the education on passive energy.

- **Community Center Design**

Designing a mixed-use building that ties community education, safety and activities together.



# Site Analysis

Lake Benton is a rural, farming town in the southwest corner of Minnesota. Located on the crossroads of International Highway King of Trails #75 and Laura Ingalls Wilder Historic Highway #14. Lake Benton is nestled in the valley of the Hole-in-the-Mountain on Buffalo Ridge, a part of the Coteau des Prairies. The proposed sites for the community center are located on Benton Street (County Hwy #21).

A major landmark for Lake Benton is the Opera House that has just been remodeled. In 1895, a fire destroyed the original wood frame opera house so a group of citizens formed an association to finance the construction of a brick structure. When finished in 1896, it was considered one of the finest of its kind in the area. The new structure included a spacious stage, horseshoe balcony, private boxes and a gas lighting system. The opera house became the locale for school plays and concerts, church and political meetings, and July 4th and Decoration Day observances. Due to the removable seats the space could be used for dances, card parties, dinners, basketball games, and all manner of community events. After the 1950's the building became unoccupied and a devastating hail storm in 1963 opened the building to the elements. In 1970 the building was ready for demolition but again a group of citizens united to save it. Restoration has continued for over thirty years and early 2001 saw the installation of seats and restoration of the balcony. The Opera House is open from March until mid-December.

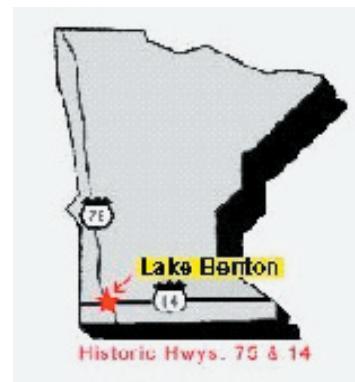


Fig. K-1 Map

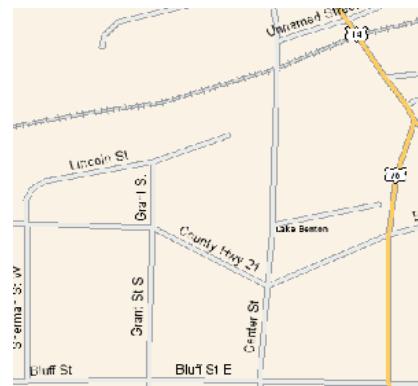
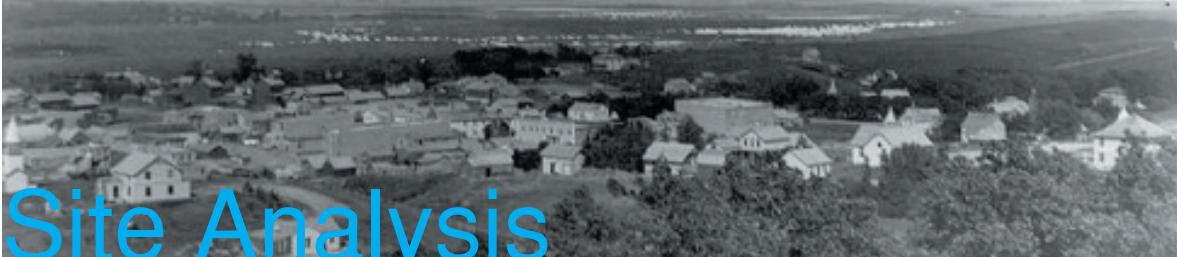


Fig. K-2 Street Map



Fig. K-3 Opera House



# Site Analysis

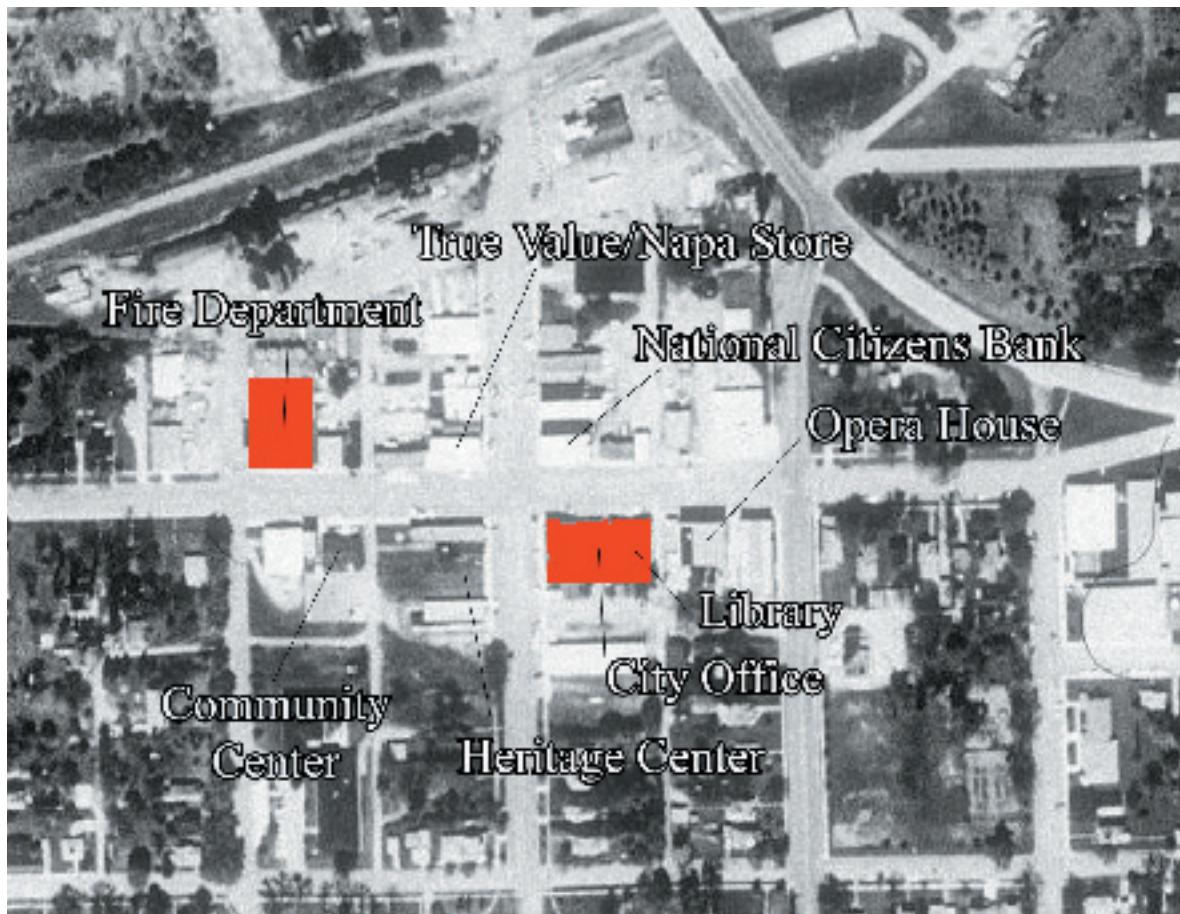


Fig. L-1

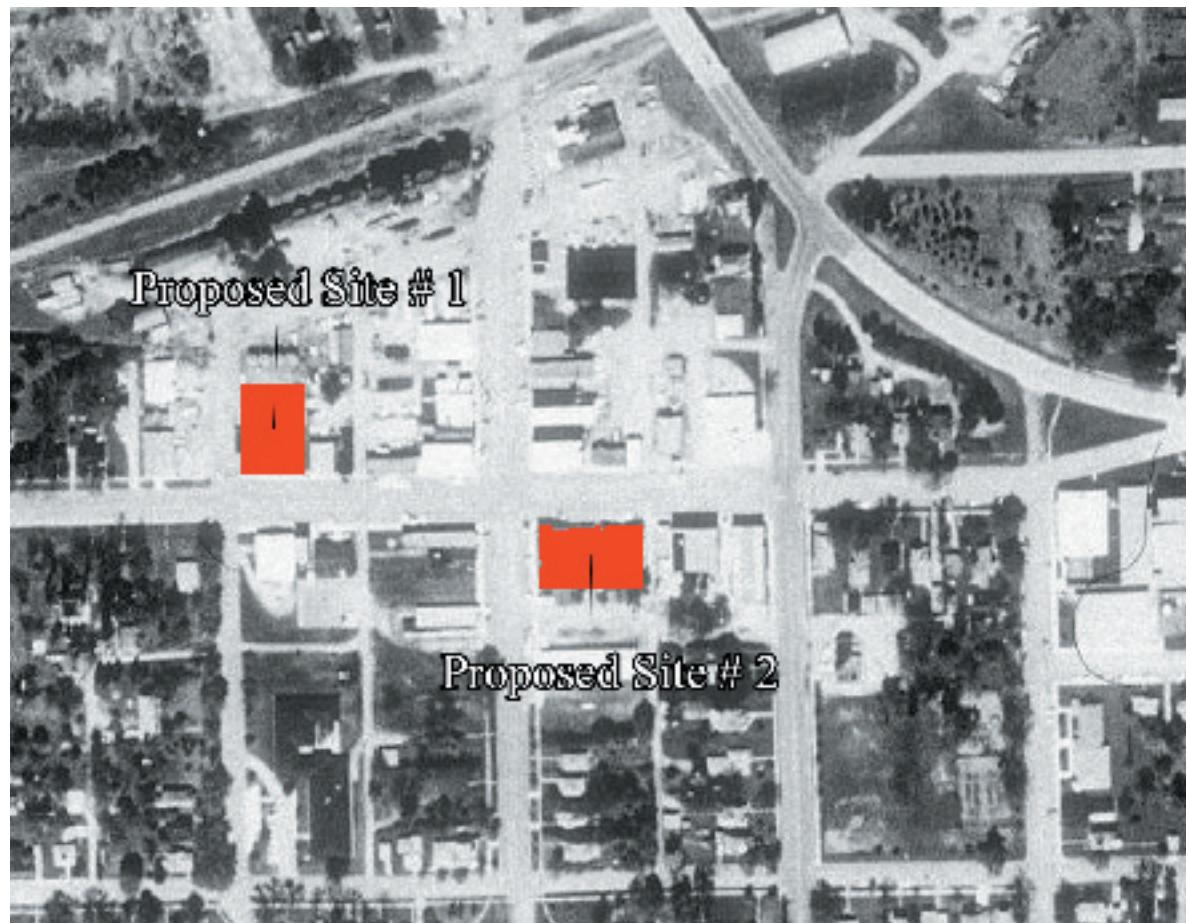
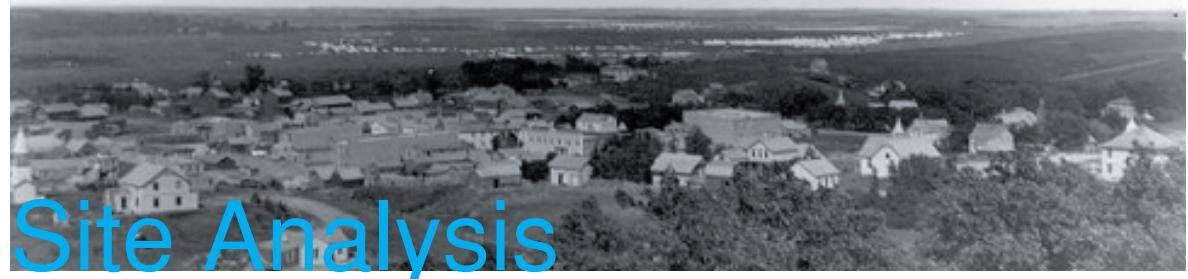
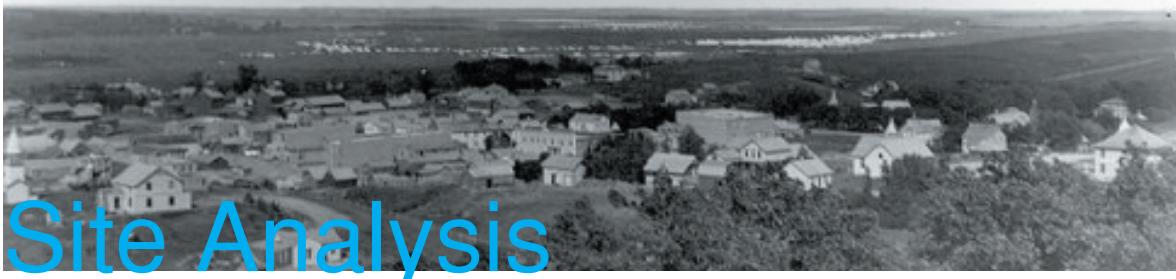


Fig. L-2



# Site Analysis

## Proposed Site #1

Most of the commercial buildings in Lake Benton are either brick or steel and one or two storeys. The tallest building is the grain elevator. Currently on proposed site #1 is the fire department and an empty lot to the north. This site was chosen because it is a corner lot with easy access for the fire trucks.



Fig. M-1 East of site



Fig. M-2 West of site



Fig. M-3 North of site



# Site Analysis

## Proposed Site # 2

Proposed site # 2 is on the same street as site # 1 but closer to the heart of town. The library, city office and grocery store are currently located on site # 2. The possible connection to the Opera House, pictured in fig. M-5, makes this a reasonable site for the community center.



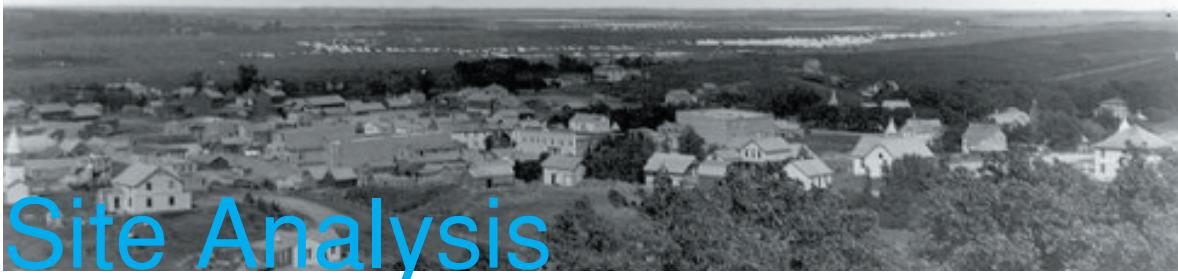
Fig. M-4 Site # 2



Fig. M-5 Opera House



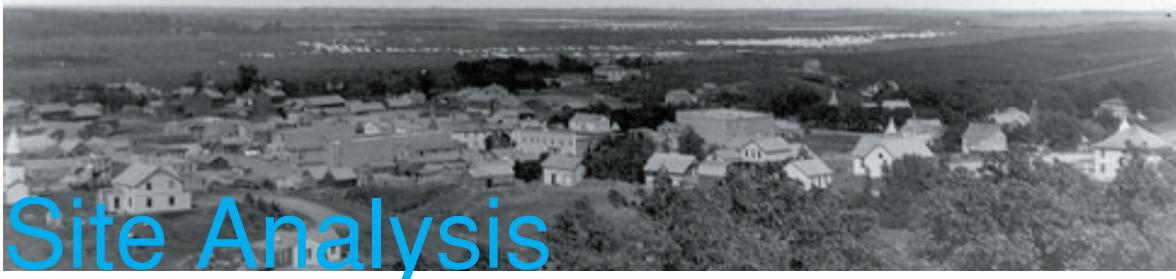
Fig. M-6 Across Street



# Site Analysis

Climate data reported by over 4,000 weather stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Average Temp. (F)</b>	12.8	19.1	30.7	45.0	57.8	67.1	71.4	69.2	59.9	47.7	30.9	17.8
<b>High Temp. (F)</b>	21.7	27.5	39.3	55.6	69.3	78.4	82.7	80.4	71.8	59.0	39.1	26.1
<b>Low Temp. (F)</b>	4.0	10.7	22.1	34.3	46.3	55.7	60.1	57.9	47.9	36.4	22.6	9.5
<b>Precipitation (in.)</b>	0.6	0.5	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.5	0.6
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Days with precip.</b>	6	7	9	10	11	11	10	9	8	6	7	6
<b>Wind speed (mph)</b>	11.0	11.1	12.2	13.0	11.9	10.8	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.4	10.8
<b>Morning humidity (%)</b>	78	80	82	81	81	82	84	86	85	81	83	81
<b>Afternoon humidity (%)</b>	71	71	67	59	58	60	60	62	61	60	68	73
<b>Sunshine (%)</b>	57	58	58	60	64	69	75	73	68	62	49	48
<b>Days clear of clouds</b>	8	7	6	7	7	9	12	12	12	11	7	8
<b>Partly cloudy days</b>	8	7	8	8	10	11	12	11	8	8	7	7
<b>Cloudy days</b>	15	15	17	15	14	11	8	9	10	12	16	16
<b>Snowfall (in.)</b>	6.9	8.0	9.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.0	6.9



# Site Analysis

Wind rose information for Pipestone Municipal which is located 18 miles south of Lake Benton.

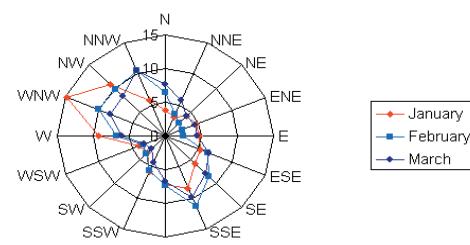


Fig. N-1

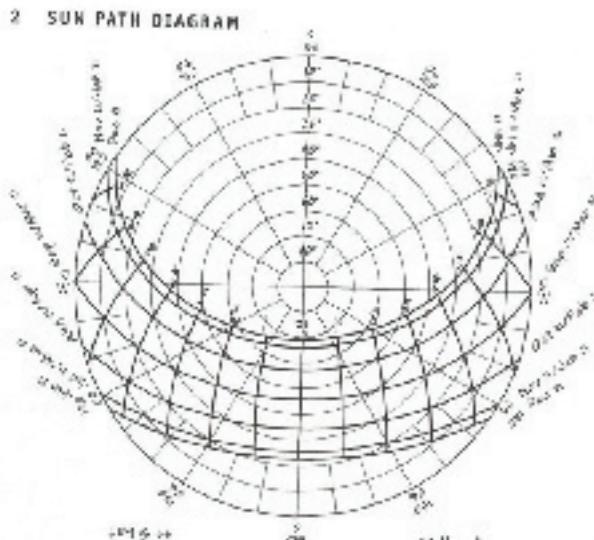


Fig. N-5

Sun path diagram of Minneapolis, Minnesota which is located northeast of Lake Benton.

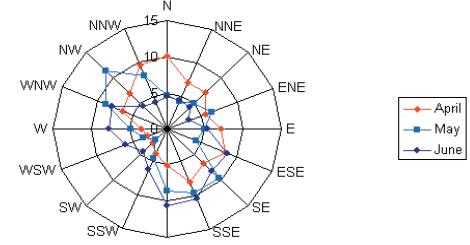


Fig. N-2

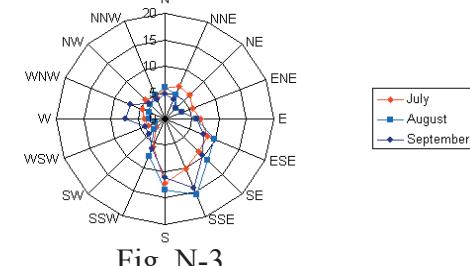


Fig. N-3

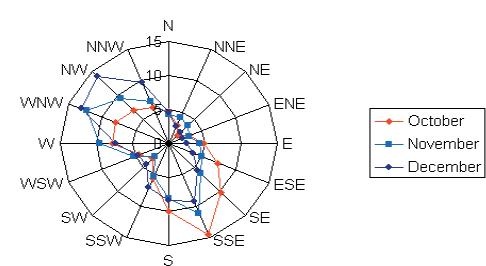


Fig. N-4



# Demographics

Subject	Number	Percent
Total Population:	703	100.0 %
Sex & Age		
Male	331	47.1 %
Female	372	52.9 %
Under 25	190	27%
25-54	220	31%
55-84	259	37%
85 and over	37	5.3%
Median age (years)	46.6	
Race		
One race	698	100.0 %
White	687	98.4 %
Other	18	2.6%



# Demographics

Relationship		
Total Population	703	100.0 %
In households	697	99.1 %
In group quarters	6	0.9 %
Households by Type		
Total Households	334	100.0 %
Family households (families)	196	58.7 %
NonFamily households	138	41.3 %
Average Household size	2.09	N/A
Average family size	2.78	N/A
Housing Occupancy		
Total housing units	365	100.0 %
Occupied housing units	334	91.5 %
Vacant housing units	31	8.5 %
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	0.8 %
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	4.7	N/A
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	6.1	N/A



# Case Studies

Edward Saunders Unity Center  
(Ken-Bailey Community Center)  
Buffalo, New York

This community center offers an innovative approach towards fostering strong ties between the community and law enforcement. The same ties that are needed in the community center for Lake Benton. The new facility also serves as an anchor for inner-city community revitalization.

Community Center spaces include a dining / activities room, full kitchen, meeting rooms and offices for program administration and services.

Police Station spaces include a secure vestibule / lobby area, interview rooms, offices, training rooms, communications room and full locker facilities. A full gymnasium and exercise areas are shared by both community and police.

The Police Station is larger than what is needed for Lake Benton but the approach of strong ties between community and safety is exactly what is needed to hold a community together.



Fig. T-1



Fig. T-2



# Case Studies

Village Hall and Fire Station  
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque,  
New Mexico  
Westwork Architects

The rural village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque has only 3,000 citizens which is small but still quite larger than Lake Benton. The village decided to go with this design from Westwork Architects instead of the cheapest structure possible because they wanted the only public building to make an impressive regional architectural statement. Instead of regional architecture I want to use heritage to drive my design of the Lake Benton Community Center. Going farther than just a painted facade.



Fig. U-1



Fig U-2



# Case Studies

Carmel Mountain Ranch  
Library  
San Diego, California  
M.W. Steele Group

This 13,000 sq. ft. library is bigger than the one needed for Lake Benton but the aspects of day lighting and passive energy will be of use even at a smaller scale.



Fig. V-1

The butterfly shaped roof makes room for clerestory windows that allow light in and warm air out. The operating lower windows allow cool air in. The steel moment frame carries light shelves and sunshades. It is possible to rely on passive ventilation due to the region's temperate climate. The sunshades bring enough light into the building that the need for electric light is almost none. I would like to employ these passive energy strategies in the design of the community center.

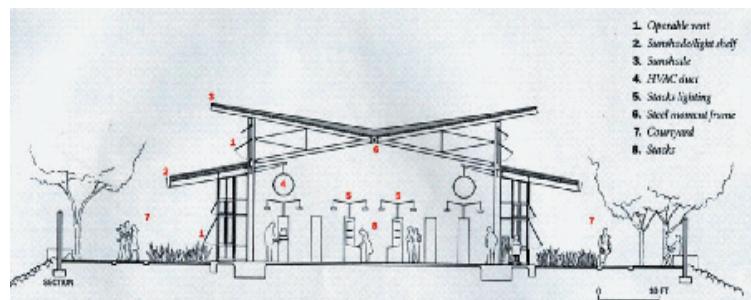


Fig V-2



# Programmatic Requirements

Lobby	500 sq. ft.
Community Hall	1500 sq. ft.
Public Toilet Rooms	125 sq. ft.
Kitchen	250 sq. ft.
Dishwasher	650 sq. ft.
Storage	
Library	
Book Area	1600 sq. ft.
Reading Room	600 sq. ft.
Office	100 sq. ft.
Computer Room	200 sq. ft.
Meeting Room	500 sq. ft.
Rest Rooms 2 @ 50sq	100 sq. ft.
Total	3,100 sq. ft.
Police Office	
Police Chief Office	200 sq. ft.
Deputy Office	175 sq. ft.
Reception Area	175 sq. ft.
Storage	200 sq. ft.
Total	750 sq. ft.
Fire Station	
Office/Lounge	400 sq. ft.
Storage	150 sq. ft.
Toilet Room	50 sq. ft.
Total	600 sq. ft.
Apparatus Bay	2,300 sq. ft.
Circulation 10%	1,000 sq. ft.
Mechanical	700 sq. ft.
TOTAL	11,350 sq. ft.



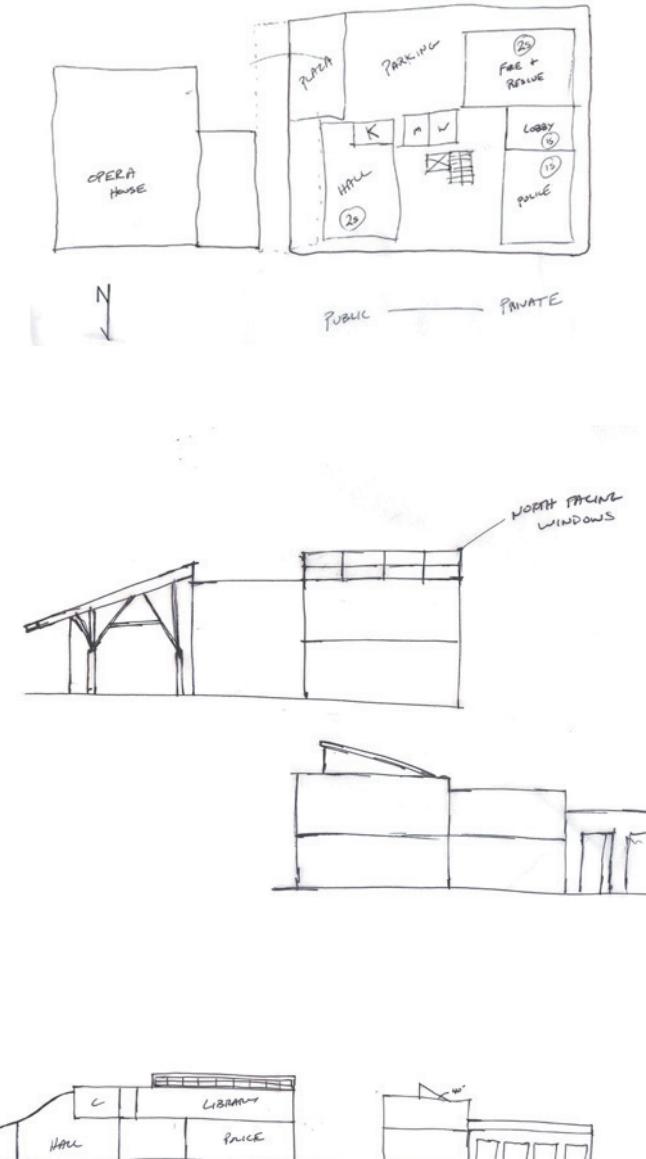
# Process

Design of the community center started with the site. The connection with the historic Opera House suggested a plaza that would create a connection and city center.

Space layout was the first step in the design. The corner site next to the Opera House allowed access for the fire trucks but the site constraints forced the library to move to the second floor.

Form was redefined after the spaces were laid out. The principle of day lighting informed the shape and volume of the spaces.

Natural materials were used due to the historical aspects and low impact on the environment. Heavy timber is used in the community hall and library where the structure is exposed while stone from Pipestone, MN is used as an exterior material.





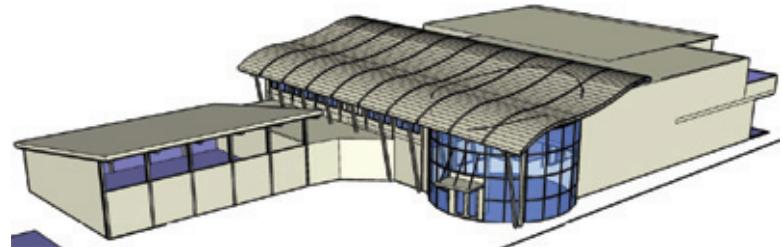
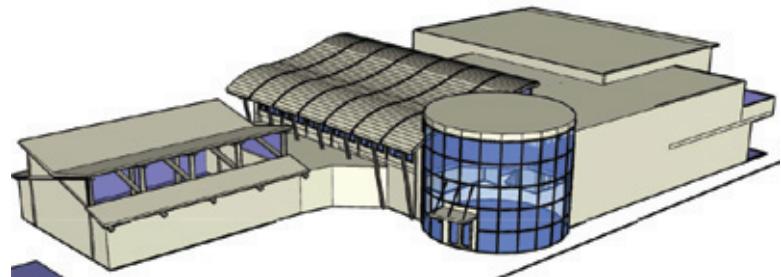
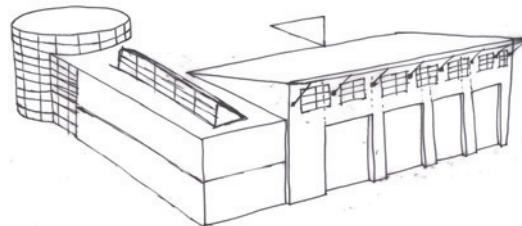
# Process

The curved roof and butterfly roof were applied to allow natural light to enter the hall and library spaces.

Together the roof forms conflicted with each other. To solve this problem the butterfly roof over the hall was changed to a slant while the roof over the library was extended to create a spline for the building. Then the curved roof was changed to a butterfly roof to simplify the connection with the curved walls.

The angle of the butterfly roof and lightshelf was lowered on the entrance side to make the entrance more human scaled.

A memorial tree was placed in the plaza. The tree provides a canopy and a community memorial to those who are no longer apart of the community.

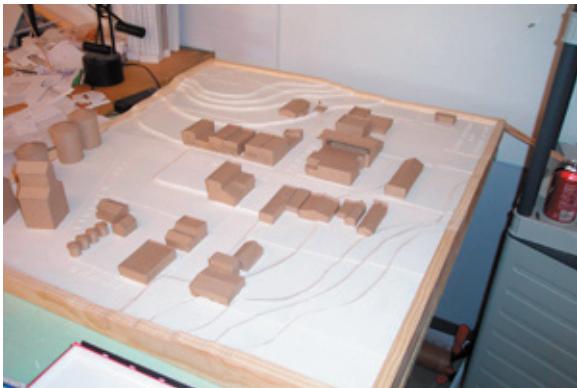




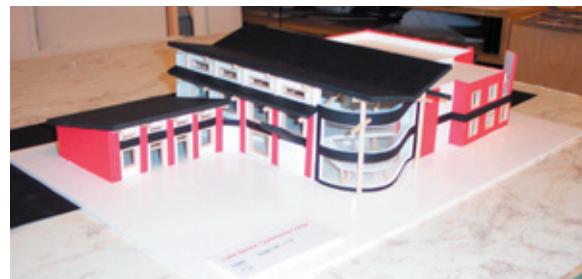
# Presentation



# Presentation



Context Model



Final Model





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# Appendix A

## Statement of Intent

Lake Benton, Minnesota is a small town with 700 people, located in the southwest corner of the state. I propose the design of a community center including public services of police and fire and a public library. The community center will be a place where the people of Lake Benton can hold community activities. Community is important, especially in a small town where people have to work together. A well designed community center will be a place where they can come together. The city of Lake Benton, Lincoln County and the State of Minnesota are the clients for this project.

Many of the people of Lake Benton have a Scandinavian heritage that will influence the design of the community center. I will use the direct observations I made on my recent trip through the Scandinavian area along with research into the culture and architecture. I feel it is essential for a community and its people to understand their history. The underlying premise of this design is that historical memory is an essential aspect of life and must inform design solutions.



# Appendix B

## Undergraduate Design Thesis Proposal

### a. Title

Lake Benton Community Center; Uniting through History

### b. Building Type

My thesis project is the construction of a community center for the town of Lake Benton. The center will house a public library, space for community activities as well as community safety by incorporating a police and fire station.

### c. User/Client Definition

The users of the community center would be the citizens of Lake Benton. The clients for the project will be the city of Lake Benton, Lincoln County and the State of Minnesota. The citizens of Lake Benton will have access to the public library and community hall to hold activities.

The building would employ police officers, volunteer firefighters, office staff and librarian.

### d. Major Project Elements

- Community Hall
- Kitchen
- Library
- Police Office
- Fire Station
- Garage

### e. Site



## Appendix B

General John C. Fremont and Joseph Nicollet were on an exploration trip through the Minnesota-Dakota Territory. They were busy mapping the land between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Fremont, lonely and homesick, looked over the lake and thought of his fiancé, Jessie Benton, daughter of Missouri Senator Thomas H. Benton. “Why not name this Lake Benton, for her,” he thought. The city was founded in the late 1870’s and was platted August 29, 1879. When the railroad was built westward in the mid-1870’s, the prairie town rapidly became the county’s metropolis.

The site I am using for the community center is located on Benton Street and the north border is the railroad. A major landmark for Lake Benton is the Opera House that has just been remodeled. The soil on the site is Svea clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This soil is nearly level and moderately well drained.

Lake Benton is a rural, farming town in the southwest corner of Minnesota. The population is 703 and almost half male and half female. The median age is 47 and 687 are white, 7 American Indian, 2 Chinese. 334 occupied housing units and 241 are owner-occupied.

### f. Project Emphasis

- Historical aspects

Designing from historical memories to educate the future.

- Sustainable Design

Design using passive systems, energy efficiency and striving for LEED certification.

- Community Center Design

Designing a mixed-use building for public safety and community unity.

### g. Definition of Research Direction

Research into Scandinavian architecture and the history of Lake Benton will be needed in determining an appropriate design for the community center.



## Appendix B

### h. Design Methodology

Knowledge of what will be appropriate for a community center will be gained through case studies. That knowledge will aid in the discovery of other concepts that need to be researched such as: building envelope, sustainable design, mechanical equipment, and so on. Since the community center will be placed in a small town, research into historical aspects will aid in giving the building a sense of place.

### i. Documentation of the Design Process

Documentation of research will be recorded and organized into a binder by related topic (community center design, materials, sustainable design, and weekly reviews). Documentation of design will be dated and sketches will be kept in a sketchbook.

### j. Schedule

#### Week #1 (Oct. 4-8)

7 October Thesis Proposal Due  
7 October Student critic preference slips & faculty preference slips  
Research

#### Week #2 (Oct. 11-15)

14 October Student and Faculty return preference slips to main office  
Research

#### Week #3 (Oct. 18-22)

21 October Primary and Secondary Critics announced  
Research

#### Week #4 (Oct. 25-29)

28 October Last Day of AR/LA 561  
Define the Program



# Appendix B

## Research

Week #5 (Nov. 1-5)

Research

Further work on Program

Week #6 (Nov. 8-12)

11 November Veteran's Day Holiday

Organize site information

Work on Draft of Program

Week #7 (Nov. 15-19)

15-19 November Last week of Arch 571 Studio/ Presentations

Research

Work on Draft of Program

Week #8 (Nov. 22-26)

24 November Draft Thesis Program due to Primary Critic (1 Copy)

25-26 November Thanksgiving Holiday

Further site analysis and building documentation

Week #9 (Nov. 29-Dec. 3)

Organize rest of site information and building documentation

Week #10 (Dec. 6-10)

9 December Final Thesis Program due to Primary Critic (1 Copy)

10 December Last Day of classes

Review of program with thesis critic to determine areas of refinement

Work on final program draft

Week #11 (Dec. 13-17)

13-17 December Final Exams



# Appendix B

Week #12 (Dec. 20-24)  
Research

Week #13 (Dec. 27-31)  
Research

Week #14 (Jan. 3-7)  
Research

Week #15 (Jan. 10-14)  
11 January Classes Begin  
Conceptual and schematic design work

Week #16 (Jan. 17-21)  
17 January Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday  
Conceptual and schematic design work

Week #17 (Jan. 24-28)  
Conceptual and schematic design work

Week #18 (Jan. 31-Feb. 4)  
Conceptual and schematic design work

Week #19 (Feb. 7-11)  
Conceptual and schematic design work

Week #20 (Feb. 14-18)  
Design Development

Week #21 (Feb. 21-25)  
21 February President's Day Holiday



# Appendix B

## Design Development

Week #22 (Feb. 28- March 4)  
Design Development

Week #23 (March 7-11)  
7-11 March Mid-Semester reviews  
Design Development

Week #24 (March 14-18)  
14-18 March Spring Break  
Presentation Drawings

Week #25 (March 21-25)  
Presentation Drawings

Week #26 (March 28-April 1)  
Presentation Drawings

Week #27 (April 4-8)  
Presentation Drawings

Week #28 (April 11-15)  
Presentation Drawings

Week #29 (April 18-22)  
Presentation Drawings

Week #30 (April 25- 29)  
25 April Thesis projects due at 4:30pm in the Memorial Union  
26-27 April Annual Thesis show in the Memorial Union Ballroom  
28 April Final Thesis reviews



# Appendix B

29 April Draft of Thesis document due to Primary Critics

Week #31 (May 2-6)

6 May Last Day of classes

Week #32 (May 9-13)

9-13 May Final Exams

12 May Final Thesis Document due at 4:30pm in Department office

## k. Previous Design Studio Experience

2nd Year	Hatlen Spatial Study Nativity Elementary Library	Yergens Systems Investigation Lofty Intentions Hitterdal Accessibility Church Lachine Bridge
3rd Year	Elnahas NDSU Arboretum Aging in Place Universal Design	Martens Fluid Motion Center Great Plains Research
4th Year	Barnhouse, Urness, Walters Urban Design: Downtown Fargo	Faulkner Medium Density Housing San Francisco High Rise
5th Year	Waronker Olympic Gallery U.S. Supreme Court Building	



# Appendix B

## 1. Bibliography

Soil Survey Lincoln County Minnesota, United States Department of Agriculture Issued January 1970

Tasker, A.E. Early History of Lincoln County

2004 Lake Benton Visitor Guide

History of Lake Benton, accessed 9/28/2004 from [www.itcel.com/lbenton/lbhst.html](http://www.itcel.com/lbenton/lbhst.html)



## Appendix C

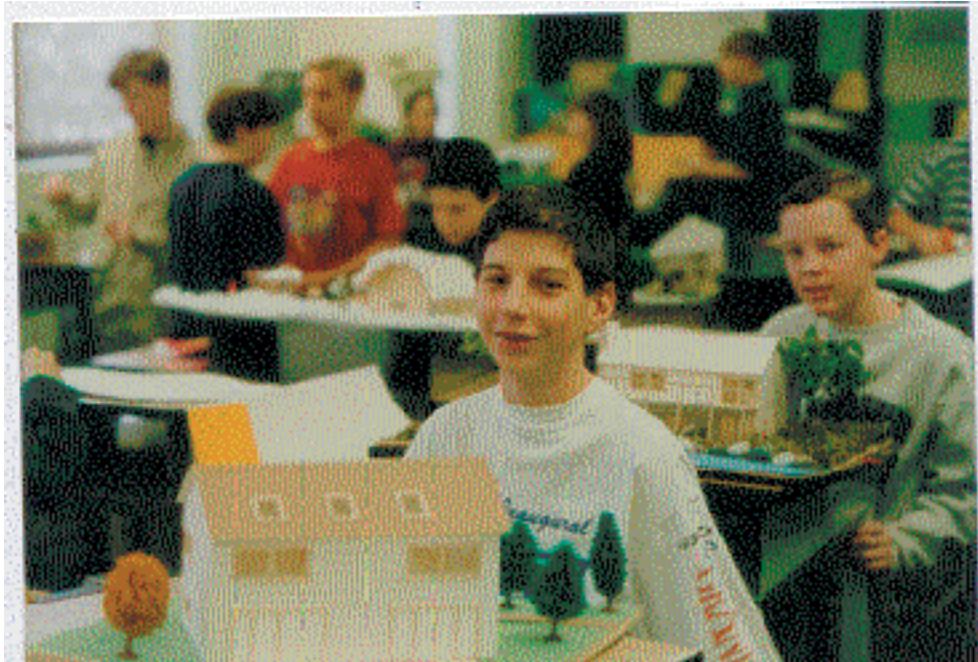
Information for the general building codes was found [The Architects Studio Companion](#). The community center has two occupancy ratings. An assembly rating for the community hall and library and a business rating for the police and fire station.

Assembly uses include social, recreational, and civic gatherings of 50 or more persons. Business uses include office, professional, and service activities, and storage of related records and accounts. Business use also includes educational facilities past the 12th grade, but does not include retail or wholesale sales, which are classified as group M, mercantile.



# Figures

A-1 Map	<a href="http://www.lakebentonminnesota.com">http://www.lakebentonminnesota.com</a>
B-1 German Flag	<a href="http://www.neillsville.k12.wi.us/german/german3.gif">www.neillsville.k12.wi.us/german/german3.gif</a>
B-2 Norway Flag	<a href="http://www.jmp.co.kr/eng/sales/contact.htm">www.jmp.co.kr/eng/sales/contact.htm</a>
B-3 Danish Flag	<a href="http://www.grammarstation.com/flagquiz/denmark.gif">www.grammarstation.com/flagquiz/denmark.gif</a>
C-1 Old Downtown	Courtesy of Heather Ulrich Lake Benton Heritage Center
C-2 Corner Drugstore	Courtesy of Heather Ulrich Lake Benton Heritatge Center
C-3 Yellowstone Trail	Courtsey of Heather Ulrich Lake Benton Heritatge Center
D-1 Library	Photo taken by Eric Larson October 23rd, 2004
E-1 Fire Station	Photo taken by Eric Larson October 23rd, 2004
H-1 Cop and Child	<a href="http://www.sandspringspolice.com/dare.htm">www.sandspringspolice.com/dare.htm</a>
H-2 Fire Officer and class	<a href="http://www.gaston.k12.nc.us/.../career_day_events.htm">www.gaston.k12.nc.us/.../career_day_events.htm</a>
H-3 Librarian	<a href="http://www.ex.ac.uk/library/trainees/prospective.html">www.ex.ac.uk/library/trainees/prospective.html</a>
K-1 Map	<a href="http://www.lakebentonminnesota.com">http://www.lakebentonminnesota.com</a>
K-2 Street Map	<a href="http://www.yahooomaps.com">www.yahooomaps.com</a>
K-3 Opera House	<a href="http://lakebenton.govoffice.com/index">http://lakebenton.govoffice.com/index</a>
L-1 Aerial Map	<a href="http://www.terraserver.microsoft.com">www.terraserver.microsoft.com</a>
L-2 Aerial Map	<a href="http://www.terraserver.microsoft.com">www.terraserver.microsoft.com</a>
M-1 Buildings	Photo taken by Eric Larson October 23rd, 2004
M-2 Buildings	Photo taken by Eric Larson October 23rd, 2004
M-3 Site #1	Photo taken by Eric Larson October 23rd, 2004
M-4 Library	Photo taken by Eric Larson October 23rd, 2004
M-5 Opera House	Photo taken by Eric Larson October 23rd, 2004
M-6 National Bank	Photo taken by Eric Larson October 23rd, 2004
N-1 Wind Rose	<a href="http://climate.umn.edu/wind/kpqn.htm">http://climate.umn.edu/wind/kpqn.htm</a>
N-2 Wind Rose	<a href="http://climate.umn.edu/wind/kpqn.htm">http://climate.umn.edu/wind/kpqn.htm</a>
N-3 Wind Rose	<a href="http://climate.umn.edu/wind/kpqn.htm">http://climate.umn.edu/wind/kpqn.htm</a>
N-4 Wind Rose	<a href="http://climate.umn.edu/wind/kpqn.htm">http://climate.umn.edu/wind/kpqn.htm</a>
N-5 Sun Path Diagram	Sun, Wind & Light p.319
T-1 Edwards Saunders	<a href="http://www.trautmanassoc.com/government.html">www.trautmanassoc.com/government.html</a>
T-2 Edwards Saunders	<a href="http://www.trautmanassoc.com/government.html">www.trautmanassoc.com/government.html</a>
U-1 Village Hall	<u>Architectural Record</u> February 1986 p.92
U-2 Village Hall	<u>Architectural Record</u> February 1986 p.95



1995



2005

Eric Larson

“ High school is school, College is Life  
Make the most of it”