

**Initial Survey Documentation Form for Civic Center Mall Area**  
**Survey Prepared by Don Meserve, 2010**  
**Property #1 City Hall**

Name: City Hall

Address: 3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd.

Construction Date: Dedicated October 1968; part of 1966 Master Plan

Architect: Bennie M. Gonzales Associates

Style Classification: Southwest Modern

Distinguishing Features: Battered block walls with stucco painted finish; battered tops of block columns and parapet walls; three tall heavy columns at main entrance and other columns on patios; large 'Kiva' in central space for public meetings with stained glass skylights; recessed vertical window openings. Stained glass in skylights was done by Glidden Parker of Glassart Studios.

Alterations/modifications: Enclosed original patios and balcony are now used for City Council, City Attorney, and Mayor offices and for law library; columns for main entry were enclosed with glass between the columns for added security after a city employee received a bomb.

Non-distinguishing Features: Large horizontal picture windows on enclosed patio are not similar in appearance or shape to the original windows; enclosing main entrance with glass between columns detracts from the architect's design of large freestanding columns (enclosed areas could be opened up and restored to their original appearance and configuration).

Sources/Cases: Original site plan and working drawings by Bennie M. Gonzales; photos of construction from Civic Center Library; 1974 aerial photos; case to enclose patios

Existing Condition Photos: Don Meserve

Initial Determination: Eligible – original form, materials and setting intact; enclosures detract somewhat from the original design but do not result in a loss of overall integrity; Kiva interior space also intact although surrounding spaces have been altered and enclosed.

Additional Comments/Notes:

- City Council formed Scottsdale Town Enrichment Program (STEP) committees in 1964; the STEP committees recommended a civic center.
- City Hall is visible on a photo of a model of the Civic Center Mall with the architect, Bennie M. Gonzales. The model and video of Mr. Gonzales promoting the bond election have not been found and may have been discarded. The model also included a convention center, museums and other public buildings down to Osborn; most of his conceptual master plan was never built.
- The land where City Hall was built appears to have been a residential and mixed use area from a 1950s aerial photo. Sometime after 1961 when the town was chartered by the county, the new town assembled a few blocks of land for the Civic Center project.
- Numerous office renovations have taken place in the interior but the main 'Kiva' space is mainly intact.
- The original covered patios also included public entrances to make the building more accessible to citizens; security concerns have led to limiting citizen access to the front doors only except when 'Election Central' is open for voter registration and voting.
- City Hall includes 1965 'Windbells' public art by Paolo Soleri inside the entrance
- Benny M. Gonzales's design for City Hall has received several architectural awards.

## Initial Survey Documentation Form for Civic Center Mall Area

### Survey Prepared by Don Meserve, 2010 Property #2 Library

Name: Library (Civic Center Library)

Address: 3839 N. Drinkwater Blvd.

Construction Date: Dedicated October 1968; part of 1966 Master Plan; 1988, 1995

Architect: Bennie M. Gonzales Associates; Dean/Hunt/Krueger & Associates; Anderson DeBartolo and Pan, Inc.

Style Classification: Southwest Modern

Distinguishing Features: Battered block walls with stucco painted finish; battered tops of block columns and parapet walls; three tall heavy columns at main entrance and other columns on patios; large 'central space with stained glass skylights; recessed vertical window openings. Major expansion in 1995 changed the entrance location and was a significant addition on three sides of the original building.

Alterations/modifications: First library expansion by Dean/Hunt/Krueger & Assoc. in April 1988. Second library expansion by Anderson DeBartolo Pan in February 1995 replaced most of first expansion. Interior of original portion has also changed dramatically.

Non-distinguishing Features: The 1995 may be viewed as being either sympathetic or inappropriate to the original but there is little question that the addition overwhelms the original in scale and surrounds most of the original exterior. The entrance was changed from the northwest to the south.

Sources/Cases: Original site plan and working drawings by Bennie M. Gonzales; photos of construction from Civic Center Library collection; aerial photos

Existing Condition Photos: Don Meserve

Initial Determination: Ineligible – Integrity has been compromised; 1995 addition overshadows and overwhelms original building even though most of the original building is intact within the expanded library

Additional Comments/Notes:

- Library is visible on a photo of a model of the Civic Center Mall with the architect, Bennie M. Gonzales. The model and video of Mr. Gonzales promoting the bond election have not been found and may have been discarded.
- The land where the Library was built appears to have been a residential and mixed use area from a 1950s aerial photo. Sometime after 1961 the newly chartered town/city assembled a few blocks of land for the Civic Center project.
- Main interior space is still largely intact as the children's library but the depressed floor has been leveled off and the old entrance is now closed.
- Parking deck on south side of library was not part of the 1966 Master Plan by Gonzales
- Several pieces of public art are within the addition and by the entry.

## Initial Survey Documentation Form for Civic Center Mall Area

### Survey Prepared by Don Meserve, 2010 Property #3 Public Services Building

Name: Public Services Building  
(Police Department and Court Building) (Scottsdale Justice Center/District 2)

Address: 3700 N. 75<sup>th</sup> Street

Construction Date(s): 1971 (plaque), 1992, 2009

Architect: Bennie M. Gonzales, Gonzales Associates; Dick & Fritsche Design Group; Larson Associates

Style Classification: Southwest Modern; Modern

Distinguishing Features: Structure built at angle of several rectangular forms; columns, entries and recessed windows similar in style to City Hall and Library; original U-shaped courtyard on northwest

Alterations/modifications: Courtyard on northwest was enclosed by a block wall for security. The expansion into the Scottsdale Justice Center by Dick & Fritsche Design Group, approved in 1992 as case 78-DR-1992, substantially changed the building with the east and south side addition overpowering and overshadowing the existing building. A more recent 2009-2010 addition by Larson Associates has expanded the building to the northeast towards the library and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street.

Non-distinguishing Features: Wall enclosing original courtyard to northwest (date unknown); 1992 major addition with relocated entrance; new entrance on 75<sup>th</sup> Street with public art gavels integrated into the façade by an artist; 2009 addition to northwest; 1985 parking deck to west impacting setting.

Sources/Cases: Aerial photos. Site plan for courts building. Original plans needed/not found

Existing Condition Photos: Don Meserve

Initial Determination: Ineligible – 1992 and 2010 additions changed the entrance and the additions are more visually dominant than the original offices to the west now backing up to a parking deck.

#### Additional Comments/Notes:

- No plans or elevations of the original building were found in city case files.
- The Police and City Court building was once to the east of the Little Red Schoolhouse (Scottsdale Grammar School). That building was later used by the Chamber of Commerce.
- Model of the Civic Center Mall by Bennie M. Gonzales, architect may have envisioned a building at this location but the design appears to have changed from the model.
- 1970s aerial photos show a public pool and bath house to the south of this building indicating that a municipal pool was once adjacent to the police department; the pool and any related structures have been gone for a long time and are within the expanded stadium grounds today.
- Aerial photos also show 2<sup>nd</sup> Street separating the police department from the library and the main part of the Civic Center Mall with the building was constructed.
- Construction of the parking deck by the library (case 10-DR-1974) in roughly 1985 closed 2<sup>nd</sup> Street between Drinkwater and 75th.
- To Serve and Protect', 2001 sculpture by Jeff Carol Davenport was funded by donations.
- Scottsdale Justice Center Façade and Gavel Benches, 1995 by Jack Mackie are part of the city's public art collection.

## Initial Survey Documentation Form for Civic Center Mall Area

### Survey Prepared by Don Meserve, 2010 Property #4 Scottsdale Center for the Arts

Name: Scottsdale Center for the Arts (renamed Scottsdale Center for the Performing Arts)

Address: 7380 E. Second Street

Construction Date: Dedicated October 1975, 1992, 2009

Architect: Bennie M. Gonzales, Gonzales Associates; Michael Wilson Kelly; Will Bruder; John Douglas, Douglas Architecture

Style Classification: Southwest Modern

Distinguishing Features: Different façade treatment and forms by Gonzales for this performance center than City Hall or Library; curved walls by mall entry, corner of building and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street entry; large atrium entered through large glass wall with skylights in the atrium; same block walls with painted stucco finish as earlier civic buildings in mall; result of 1960s urban renewal project.

Alterations/modifications: Primarily north and west facades on exterior: Artspot was expanded into mall after approved in 1992 and major renovations to main theater and the atrium were completed in 2009; mall façade has changed the most but entrance and façade on west side has also been remodeled with one closed opening, introduction of colored glass and new enlarged entry opening.

Non-distinguishing Features: Significant changes in building form, doors and window openings on north and west facades. Front (mall) façade altered a couple of times, including expanded Artspot with a pushed out, scaled down version of original facade. Doors and surrounding windows on west side are new and glass openings have changed as well as using colored glass.

Sources/Cases: 86-DR-73#2, 5-DR-2006. Photos of construction from Civic Center Library collection and aerial photos; several aerial photos from when the building was under construction in 1974; Scottsdale Historical Society historic photos; Douglas Sydnor book

Existing Condition Photos: Don Meserve

Initial Determination: Ineligible – Changes to mall and west facades of exterior compromise the integrity of Gonzales's original design; judgement call on integrity and appropriateness of Artspot addition. Age is also a consideration.

#### Additional Comments/Notes:

- Model of the Civic Center Mall by architect, Bennie M. Gonzales did not include this land because the land on the west side of 74<sup>th</sup> Street was not in the original plans.
- Plans indicate that Bennie M. Gonzales did the mall landscaping by the center where the Jose Bermudez sculpture was originally located in the depressed seating area built of railroad ties.
- The land where the arts center was built has been described as a Hispanic 'barrio' (residential area) that was assembled using HUD Urban Renewal funding so the Civic Center could be expanded in the 1970s; mall plaque dated 1974 lists HUD as a funding source.
- The façade facing the mall could be considered the primary façade and that side has been compromised/altered the most.
- The performance area in front of the center was redone as a result of the approved Todd & Associates, Inc. master plan in case 215-DR-1997 as well as the Second Street streetscape and the walkway on the west side of the center with the same project.
- New artwork was recently installed on curved entrance wall as part of Public Art Collection.

## Initial Survey Documentation Form for Civic Center Mall Area

### Survey Prepared by Don Meserve, 2010 Property #5 Civic Center Mall

Name: Civic Center Mall

Address: Civic Center Mall; from Brown Avenue to 75<sup>th</sup> Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue to 2<sup>nd</sup> Street

Construction Date(s): 1968, 1974, 1986, 1997

Architect(s): Bennie M. Gonzales, Gonzales Associates; Richard Caviness, Cooper Downs and Associates; Jones and Mah Associates, Inc.; Todd & Associates, Inc.

Style Classification: Urban Landscape/Public Open Space

Distinguishing Features: The original mall was in the 1966 Master Plan by Bennie M. Gonzales and provided the setting for the initial three public buildings from 1968 to 1971. After several additions and alterations, the mall has become a significant destination itself with outdoor performances, festivals and special events in this park-like setting with numerous public art pieces. The significance of this public open space to the community is its most important feature, not the alterations to the grading, landscaping and hardscapes over time. The space is dynamic and the city keeps doing upgrades to meet ADA standards and to improve its utility. Overall impression of the landscaping is that it is generally lush and green with large grass areas and many large trees.

Alterations/modifications: Numerous - Landscaping, parking areas, and the pond between City Hall and the Library crossed by a bridge are the main initial elements from 1968. The mall area to the north of the Center for the Arts has a plaque dated 1974 and the area included a depressed terraced seating area. Caviness and Downs did most of the 1974 mall landscaping west of Civic Center Blvd. Jones and Mah, Inc. were responsible for the bridge connecting the original mall to the Center for the Arts, dedicated in February 1986. The Todd & Associates, Inc. Master Plan changed the areas to the north, west and south of the Scottsdale Center for the Performing Arts. The master plan was revised in 1990. The open space between the City Hall and Library was modified so it would be a better outdoor concert venue. Micro-bursts and other Monsoon storms have damaged or destroyed many trees in the mall over time; new trees have been planted to replace injured trees.

Non-distinguishing Features: Original 'Fountain of Youth' by Bennie M. Gonzales on west side of mall was demolished and a replacement fountain was reconstructed in a different location near 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue using his design. Most of the original 1968 and 1974 mall sidewalks, grading, public spaces and landscaping have been renovated or replaced by more recent capital projects – some to meet ADA requirements. Area in front of the Center for the Arts, designed by Gonzales with Jose Bermudez the sculpture at the bottom of a depressed area with railroad ties for seating, was substantially altered in 1990 so it could be used for larger outdoor concerts. The amphitheatre area between City Hall and the Library was also reconfigured and enlarged for performances and the Louise Nevelson sculpture was restored and placed on a new concrete platform.

Sources/Cases: Aerial photos, historic photos and aerials, plans from DR cases, 215-DR-1997, 22-UP-1990

Existing Condition Photos: Don Meserve and

Initial Determination: Ineligible/Reconsider in future – It does not meet the National Register criteria for a historic landscape; Numerous changes have occurred over a 40+ year period and some changes are quite recent (1997). More changes are expected on the west side of the mall to improve ADA accessibility. The mall area could be considered in the future when it is older.

#### Additional Comments/Notes:

- Major sections of the mall were altered since the mid-1980s.
- A 1974 plaque for the mall lists the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); this is for the redevelopment area west of Civic Center Blvd. and the landscaping by Richard Caviness, Cooper Downs and Associates.
- Rose Garden with terra cotta paving and planters south of the old Doubletree Hotel is one of the remaining features designed for the 1974 mall by Richard Caviness, Cooper Downs and Associates; most of their terra cotta pavers and landscaping was redone by later projects.
- Richard Mayer Memorial Garden to the northwest to City Hall was dedicated in 1969; it has been redone since and contains the 1968 John Waddell sculpture of Mother and Child.
- A revised master plan was approved in 1990, 22-UP-1990.
- The Civic Center Mall is an important part of the community that has been altered several times in the past and will be altered again; it is a very dynamic space.
- One of the most dramatic visual changes occurred when the road was depressed in 1986 and the mall bridged across Civic Center Blvd., renamed Drinkwater Blvd.
- The Scottsdale Grammar School (Little Red Schoolhouse) used to have a set of steps leading from Main Street to the front door. When the western end of the mall was built, Main Street was closed and the pedestrian mall was elevated so the entrance to the schoolhouse is now on the level with the original steps to the front door covered over or eliminated.
- Many or most residents, plus many visitors and tourists, have visited the Civic Center Mall for special events and concerts so it has strong public recognition as a significant public space.
- The mall also contains a major collection of public art. Over 20 pieces of city-owned public art are located in the mall area and are described separately.

## Initial Survey Documentation Form for Civic Center Mall Area

### Survey Prepared by Don Meserve, 2010 Property #6 Scottsdale Stadium

Name: Scottsdale Stadium

Address: 7408 E. Osborn Road

Construction Date: 1955 or 1956, 1992

Architect: Hiram Hudson Benedict; Hellbuth, Obata & Kassabaum

Style Classification: Western Revival/Vernacular; Modern

Distinguishing Features: Original ballpark was a simple vernacular wooden design with major league pennants used for decoration. Stadium represents long-term community interest and support for spring training facilities for major league baseball (50+ years). Scottsdale voters approved a bond election for the new stadium in 1989.

Alterations/modifications: Stadium demolished in 1991 for redevelopment of a new stadium. New stadium has been expanded since it was constructed and now has a 12,000 seating capacity including lawn seating.

Non-distinguishing Features: New stadium is less than 20 years old – not historic

Sources/Cases: Aerial photos, rendering by architect, historic photos, 57-DR-1990 and related cases

Existing Condition Photos: Internet or photos by other city staff

Initial Determination: Ineligible – Young age of bond funded stadium.

#### Additional Comments/Notes:

- Wooden stadium pre-dates the development of the civic center but was after incorporation.
- Original stadium was the result of local community leaders supporting Spring Training for baseball.
- Scottsdale has contracted with the Scottsdale Charros for hosting spring training baseball since 1964. The Scottsdale Charros organization was formed in 1961.
- Bond election to build a new stadium was approved by Scottsdale voters in 1989 and the Scottsdale Charros and other community leaders mounted an effective campaign to insure voter approval of the bond funding for the new stadium.
- The first major league baseball team to use the stadium for Spring Training was the Baltimore Orioles. Next were the Boston Red Sox and currently the San Francisco Giants use the stadium as part of the Cactus League.
- The architectural firm designed the popular Camden Yards stadium in Baltimore before being selected as the architect for Scottsdale Stadium in 1990.
- Charles Briley, Pink Pony restaurant owner, was a major supporter of spring training and the restaurant, now closed, was popular with the baseball crowd and contained a lot of baseball memorabilia.
- Expansions of the stadium seating and facilities removed the parking by the County Courts building and along the west side of the old stadium. A new city parking deck in 1985 to the north of the stadium supplies some of the public parking needed for the stadium and the library.
- The Scottsdale Boy's and Girl's Club on Osborn also had to be relocated for the stadium.

## Initial Survey Documentation Form for Civic Center Mall Area

### Survey Prepared by Don Meserve, 2010 Property #7 County Courts Building

Name: County Courts Building (Technology Center)

Address: 3629 N. Drinkwater Blvd.

Construction Date: Estimated 1975

Architect: R. A. McIntire & Associates

Style Classification: Southwest Modern

Distinguishing Features: Structure built parallel to street of rectangular forms; columns, entries and recessed windows similar in style to City Hall and Library but by a different architect. Original setting for this building and the Public Services Building was similar to the initial Civic Center layout.

Alterations/modifications: None identified for building other than the change in use from a courts building to city offices; interior tenant improvements have occurred.

Non-distinguishing Features: Not original in design; architectural style closely matches the city hall and library buildings but this building is a copy of the Bennie M. Gonzales designs. Setting has changed dramatically with the construction of the parking deck to the north in 1985 and the expansion of the stadium use to the east and south, with brick columns and the stadium fencing going right up to the building. The building is not in a landscaped open space setting today and appears hemmed in by the adjacent parking deck and stadium uses.

Sources/Cases: Aerial photos. Case 101-DR-1974 on microfiche – site plan and elevations

Existing Condition Photos: Don Meserve

Initial Determination: Ineligible – Building is a well executed copy of the Gonzales style architecture but is not considered significant by itself and the original landscaped setting has been eliminated.

#### Additional Comments/Notes:

- 1974 aerial photos taken of the Center for the Arts construction do not show this building; completion date must have been after the Center for the Arts which opened in 1975.
- Municipal and County courts moved to the Justice Center on 75<sup>th</sup> Street and the courts building was then used as city offices for the Technology Center following some interior renovations.
- The original parking area at grade on the south side of the courts building has been absorbed by the expansion of the stadium use.
- The building is visually sandwiched in between the multi-level parking deck to the north and the stadium fencing to the east and south – much different from initial open setting.
- Architectural style looks like it was done by Bennie M. Gonzales but the plans in the case file are identified as the work of R. A. McIntire, architect.

## Initial Survey Documentation Form for Civic Center Mall Area

### Survey Prepared by Don Meserve, 2010 Property #8 Parking Structure

Name: Parking Structure – Downtown Redevelopment

Address: 3888 N. Wells Fargo

Construction Date: 1974

Architect: Taliesin Associated Architects,  
John Aubrey Banks, Architect; William Wesley Peters, Chief Architect

Style Classification: Southwest Modern

Distinguishing Features: The use of decorative concrete railings resembles other southwestern ornament in Scottsdale on modern buildings such as the railings at the 1956 Hotel Valley Ho by Edward L. Varney & Associates. Ramp layout with break in the middle of structure is different than most parking decks.

Alterations/modifications: Minor addition is service closet on east façade by stairwell.

Non-distinguishing Features: None noted

Sources/Cases: Aerial photos. Case 10-DR-1974 on microfiche

Existing Condition Photos: Don Meserve

Initial Determination: Maybe – Could be nominated along with other civic buildings on the mall in a district or multiple listing but it may not be significant for individual listing.

#### Additional Comments/Notes:

- City is considering demolishing this parking structure in order to build a larger parking deck for the area.
- Minutes from March 7, 1974 DRB meeting indicate that the entrance to the garage was turned 180 degrees to be on the south end by Los Olivos to improve traffic circulation.
- This may have been the first parking deck constructed in Scottsdale but additional research is required to verify this theory; Camelview Mall, now part of Fashion Square, may have had an earlier parking deck.
- Taliesin Associated Architects have done many projects over the decades and the practice represents ties to Frank Lloyd Wright and his home and studio at Taliesin West.
- The site plan shows this parcel as being within a subdivision called Scottsdale Downtown Redevelopment Area. It was part of Urban Renewal and assemblage of developed lots rather than being built on vacant land.

## Initial Survey Documentation Form for Civic Center Mall Area

### Survey Prepared by Don Meserve, 2010 Property #9 Public Art Objects

Name: Public Art – Multiple Works by Various Artists  
Address: Civic Center Mall and Civic Buildings on the Mall  
Dates: Installed 1968 to present; made by artists 1958 to present  
Artists/Works/Dates: List attached

Distinguishing Features: Some artists are nationally known and others are emerging artists without national recognition. Some art was donated by individuals, some were the result of private fundraising and many were commissioned by the Scottsdale Public Art. The collection represents a long-term community commitment to public art. Public art is linked to the local historic context of 'Scottsdale's Development as an Arts Colony and Tourist Destination'.

Alterations/modifications: Works have been moved when areas of the mall have been renovated, re-graded, redesigned or removed. The Nevelson and Bermudez sculptures both required restoration due to water damage and age.

Non-distinguishing Features: Art is in the eye of the beholder. The public at large may not have the same appreciation for particular pieces as the art world. The significance of each piece or the collection should be determined by art experts rather than by popularity.

Sources/Cases: Scottsdale Cultural Council and Scottsdale Public Art Program

Existing Condition Photos: Don Meserve, historic photos and internet photos of public art

Initial Determination: Maybe – Could be nominated along with other resources on the mall but many sculptures are probably not significant as individual objects and some are relatively new. Individual sculptures could be considered for individual listing if City Council, the Cultural Council or the Public Art Program supported an individual listing due to the recognized significance of a particular piece.

#### Additional Comments/Notes:

- The 1973 Louise Nevelson sculpture, Windows to the West, was the first work of art acquired for the mall and it was placed on a concrete island surrounded by water; the Scottsdale Fine Arts Trust was involved in the purchase.
- Visitors often have their pictures taken on or next to sculptures in the mall with some works photographed more often than others indicating the varying popularity of each piece.
- Some sculptures were the result of donations or private fund raising efforts by private groups that donated the works to the city for placement on the mall.
- The city has probably learned its lesson after restoring the Nevelson and Bermudez sculptures that water and metal sculptures do not mix well over time.
- The appraised value of some of the pieces may have risen substantially since they were acquired or donated; the historic preservation office has no information on appraised values.
- The Scottsdale Public Art Program has realized the importance of ongoing maintenance programs to protect and stabilize the valuable public art collection. Unfortunately some of the maintenance has included removing graffiti.

Draft Tables of the Public Art in the Civic Center Mall and Civic Center Buildings are attached.

## Public Art Installed Outside in the Civic Center Mall Listed by Artist's Date of Work

No.	Artist Name	Name of Work	Date of Work	Sponsor
1	Abbott Pattison	Woman and Fish	1958	Gift
2	John Waddell	Mother and Child	1960	Gift
3	Robert Indiana	Love	1966-69	Public Art Program
4	Bennie M. Gonzales	Fountain of Youth (reconstructed)	1968	School children donations
5	Dale Wright	Don Quixote	1968	Gift
6	Louise Nevelson	Windows to the West (restored and relocated)	1973	Fine Arts Trust et al
7	Jose Bermudez	Mountains and Rainbows (restored and relocated)	1975	Fine Arts Commission
8	Gary Slater	Right Angle Variations	1975	Gift
9	Bill Barrett	LV III	1975-77	Gift
10	E. Barry Hunnicutt	Metal crablike sculpture near library (removed)	1970s	Unknown/removed
11	Robert Winslow	Freedom	1977	Gift
12*	Michael Anderson	Quarter Ring Progression*	1977	Arts Commission
13	David L. Kraisler	The Bridge	1979	Fine Arts Commission
14	Kenji Umeda	Allurement of a Journey	1980	Gift
15	George-Ann Tognani	The Yearlings	1981	Western Art Association
16	Jeff Zischke	Momentum	1998	Public Art Program
17	George-Ann Tognani	Winnfield Scott Memorial	1998	Public Art Program; private donations and Art in Public Places fund
18	Jeff Carol Davenport	To Serve and Protect	2001	Private donations
19	Clyde Ross Morgan	Mayor Herbert "Herb" Drinkwater and His Dog Sadie	2003	Private donations
20	Austin Deuel	The Chaplain (war memorial)	2009	

Note \* Sculpture was moved from the Civic Center Mall to Chaparral Park

**Public Art Installed on or Inside Buildings in the Civic Center Mall by Date of Work**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Artist Name</b>	<b>Name of Work</b>	<b>Date of Work</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>
1	City Hall Lobby	Paolo Soleri	Windbells	1965	Gift
2	City Hall Ceiling	Glidden Parker	Stained Glass skylights	1968	In project
3	Library Ceiling	Glidden Parker	Stained Glass skylights	1968	In project
3	Library	Mags Harries & Lojos Heder	Pillars of Thought	1994	One Percent for Art
3	Library Entry	Larry Kirkland	Imagination Gives Us Wings	1994	One Percent for Art
4	Library	Kenji Umeda	Lost Kingdom	1994	Scotts. Cultural Council
5	Justice Center	Jack Mackie	Scottsdale Justice Center Façade and Gavel Benches	1995	One Percent for Art
6	SMoCA	Jamie Carpenter	Scrim Wall	1999	Public Art
7	SMoCa	James Turrell	Knight Rise	2001	Public Art
8	Library wall	Jarvis Rockwell	Todos	2007	

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**Property #10 Miscellaneous Structures/Objects/Buildings in Mall Area**

The structures, objects or buildings listed below are city-owned but were not deemed to be significant enough or old enough to merit individual forms but should still be listed in a comprehensive inventory for public resources in the Civic Center Mall area.

**Table of Miscellaneous Structures, Objects, Gardens, Fountains, etc.**

Name	Date	Location	Architect/Artist	Comments
Pond	1968	Build between City Hall and Library	Bennie M. Gonzales	Known as home for white swans Winnie and Pooh
Mayer Garden	1969	Northwest of City Hall		Richard Mayer Memorial Garden also called the Xeroscape demonstration garden after redone
Rose Garden	1974	South of old Doubletree Hotel	Richard Caviness, Cooper Downs and Associates per Sydnor book	Older public space in mall with terra cotta pavers, planters and seating
Volcano Fountain over bridge	1986 est	On top of bridge over Drinkwater Blvd.	Jones and Mah Architects, Inc.	Kids like to wade in this fountain and climb the sloping fountain
Bridge/Underpass	1986	Enabled Mall to cross over Drinkwater Blvd. and to connect east and west sides	Jones and Mah Architects, Inc.	Bridge has large sign for Scottsdale Civic Center on both north and south faces.

**Table of City Buildings Located On or Near the Civic Center Mall**

Name	Date	Location	Architect/Artist	Comments
Scottsdale Grammar School/Little Red Schoolhouse	1909  1970s	7333 E Scottsdale Mall  Renovation	A. H. Coats  Robert Shoenberger	Listed on register in 2000 and National Register in 1994. Citizens organized to save building – city bought at their urging
UA Theaters/ Renovated into Scottsdale Museum of Contemporary Arts (SMoCA)	Late 1970s  1999	West of SCA in redevelopment area	Will Bruder & Partners, 1999 museum renovation	Private use turned into city-owned art museum after renovations; includes Turrell's Knight Rise
Scottsdale Senior Center	1976-1978	7375 E. Second Street	Jones and Mah, Architects, Inc.	Built in three phases; contains stained glass ceiling in first phase
One Civic Center	Dedicated 1984	7447 E. Indian School		Privately build office building acquired by city
Boys and Girls Club		Osborn Road		Demolished for stadium
Parking Structure	1985	Between library and stadium	Dean/Hunt/Krueger & Associates	715 car parking in three levels; construction coincided with bridging mall over road
Restrooms	1974  2000	East of Schoolhouse	Richard Caviness, Cooper Downs and Associates	Original restrooms rebuilt
Restrooms		Between City Hall and Library		Constructed with amphitheatre improvements
Carmel Development Corporation Office Building	1975	7579 E. Main	Iraj Dastan	Not on Mall; used for city offices for Human Resources et al. Case 34-DR-1975
Ascension Lutheran Church  City renovation	1952  1998	7506 E. Indian School Road		After church relocated the building had several users before the city acquired and renovated the old church; includes public art by Sam Mindrum-Logan, Max Hammond, Kristine Kollasch and Paige Tuhey