Gonda Building Fact Sheet
Welcome to the Gonda Building, the new “front door” of Mayo Clinic. Located in the heart of the downtown campus, the building opened in October 2001. It is the centerpiece of the most extensive building program in Mayo Clinic history. The 20-story building is linked with the Mayo Building and the Charlton Building of Rochester Methodist Hospital, forming the largest interconnected medical facility of its kind in the world, more than 3.5 million square feet.

In the early 1900s, the Mayo brothers enlisted Dr. Henry Plummer to serve as designer and chief architect of their system of practice. Dr. Plummer’s “cooperative science” model set the pattern for how the staff would work together to the greatest benefit of patients, and ultimately evolved into Mayo’s group practice of medicine. Today this is known as the Mayo model of care.

This model finds new application and opportunities in the Gonda Building. The building supports innovative and evolving hospital and clinic activities, including outpatient examinations, treatments and procedures, same-day surgery, intensive and step-down hospital care, patient-focused research, and education for patients and staff.

For patients
Diagnostic and treatment facilities are located in close proximity, enabling teams of specialists to work in centers of care. To patients, this translates into greater convenience, efficiency and more “seamless” episodes of care.

Many major specialties, including cancer, cardiology, urology, neurology and gastroenterology are centrally located within the building. A patient being seen in cardiovascular services, for example, may be evaluated and treated on the same level across two or three facilities. This interconnection of clinical facilities is the most sophisticated of its kind in the world.

The connection between buildings translates into:
- Access to many clinic and hospital services in one location
- Convenient indoor access to different buildings
- More efficient use of patient time
- Expanded opportunities for patient education and research activities located in proximity to specialty areas
- Newly integrated patient care programs

For the future
As the centerpiece of the downtown campus, the Gonda Building makes an important statement about Mayo’s commitment to the future and its guiding principle: the best interest of the patient is the only interest to be considered. Its architecture, technology, biomedical programs and amenities are

The new front door of Mayo Clinic is located at the west side of the Gonda Building. Two doors lead patients and visitors into the building’s stately lobby level.
designed to enhance the care that our patients receive for years into the future. The Gonda Building’s flexible, state-of-the-art design will accommodate evolving technologies and the application of emerging biomedical discoveries as Mayo constantly advances the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of major diseases.

Floor-by-floor occupants
The Gonda Building was constructed in two phases. Phase I includes subway level through the tenth floor. Phase II features shell space for seven additional clinical floors and was built along with the initial phase. In the future, the building could be expanded to 30 stories.

Occupants of the Gonda Building moved into the subway and lobby levels beginning in October 2001. A phased move-in of the building will continue through 2003.

Subway
Electrocardiographic testing
Preoperative evaluation
Future patient retail functions

Lobby
Admissions and Business Services
Mayo Clinic Cancer Center:
  Cancer Education Center

Second Floor
Breast Clinic/Mammography
Taylor Interventional Center

Third Floor
Radiology

Fourth Floor
Gonda Vascular Center
Cardiology

Fifth Floor
Cardiology

Sixth Floor
Cardiology

Seventh Floor
Urologic Diseases
Outpatient Surgical Center

Eighth Floor
Neurosciences

Ninth Floor
Gastroenterology/Colon & Rectal Surgery

Tenth Floor
Cancer Center

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

Upon your arrival
- Covered main entrance that is three driving lanes wide with skylights
- Heated sidewalks around the Mayo and Gonda buildings for year-round safety
- Large, Main Lobby with seating
- The two-story Mayo Nurses Atrium provides convenient access from the Damon Parking Ramp

The “Man and Freedom” sculpture, which once adorned the north exterior of the Mayo Building, is installed in its new location at the south end of the Nathan Landow Atrium.
Getting around

- Information desks and coat check rooms on both lobby and subway levels
- Two staircases, located in the Nathan Landow and Mayo Nurses atriums, connect the lobby and subway levels
- Elevators: 25
- Visible stairways located on each floor for short up-and-down trips
- Restrooms are conveniently located on each floor and are equipped with handicapped facilities
- Connection to Mayo Building on every floor
- Skyway links connecting the Gonda Building and Rochester Methodist Hospital on seven floors
- Subway access to other Mayo Clinic buildings

A restful environment

- Casual seating in waiting areas
- The three-story Nathan Landow Atrium invites natural light into the subway and lobby levels. An adjacent terraced garden features plants and a seating area.

Education focus

- Patient education areas on each floor with information customized to the medical specialty of the floor

Surrounded by art

- Architectural details, sculptures, paintings, multicultural artifacts and landscaping create an environment that is beautiful to the eye and healing to body, mind and spirit.
- Glass is a principal medium of art used throughout the building. Glass is seen in contemporary art forms and in the architecture.
- Works of art and artifacts honor the global cultural influences of Mayo’s patients and staff.
- Prints, paintings, photography and other media are showcased in public waiting areas and lobbies.
- Quality works of art provide a rich sequence of visual experiences throughout the building. Many have been made possible by the generosity of Mayo benefactors.
- Art is supported by Edward F. Anixter, Dr. William F. and Rebecca C. Benson, Serena M. Fleischhaker, Thomas M. and Linda A. Johnson, and other benefactors.

Subway level amenities

- A future coffee and newsstand area features coffees, bakery items and packaged snack foods. Retail merchandise includes newspapers, magazines and books.
- Automatic teller machines (ATMs)
- A Patient Communication Center is equipped with telephones, copy and fax machines, and several stations for Internet access. Volunteers staff the area.

“My Brother and I”

The lives of Mayo Clinic founders Doctors William J. and Charles H. Mayo are captured in two 60-foot-long photographic murals, located in the subway corridor that links the Gonda Building and the Damon Parking Ramp.
Glassblower Dale Chihuly created 13 breathtaking chandeliers, which are suspended over the building’s west subway. The masterpiece includes thousands of blown glass pieces in organic, elongated spiral forms and vibrant colors.

**GONDA BUILDING FACTS**

**Architecture and design**

- Architect of record: The Minnesota architectural firm of Ellerbe Becket, Inc., has had a relationship with Mayo since designing the first Mayo Clinic Building in 1914
- John Waugh, principal architect, is a native of Rochester; a grandson and son of Mayo physicians, he brought a unique perspective to the relationship of medicine and architecture
- Cesar Pelli was Design Architect to the Gonda Building. He is hailed internationally for his ability to create humanistic buildings, even on a massive scale
- The Gonda Building was designed to complement the Mayo Building, which can be seen in such features as marble walls that are the same throughout both buildings
- Three-dimensional expansion joints connect the Mayo and Gonda buildings up and down and side-to-side
- More than 1,000 workers and trades people participated in building construction

**Size and scale**

- The building’s footprint covers a city block
- The first 11 stories of the Gonda Building occupy more space than Apache Mall, Rochester’s largest shopping center
- A typical floor encompasses 72,000 square feet (as compared to 48,000 square feet per floor in the Mayo Building)

**Materials**

- 44,000 cubic yards of rock were removed from the site to place the foundation
- 5,500 tons of concrete were poured into the steel-reinforced shearwall footing located next to the Mayo Building. The shearwall stabilizes and stiffens the building laterally, and counteracts the wind’s uplifting forces

This was the largest single concrete pour in Rochester’s construction history
- The Gonda Building contains 14,400 tons of steel
- The heaviest sections of steel were shipped from Luxembourg
- 14,400 squares of steel decking support the building’s elevated concrete slabs
- The building is covered in 87,000 square feet of fabricated glass

**International flair**

- The exterior of the building features Samba White granite, quarried in Brazil and cut, finished and polished in Italy
- The exterior is accented by Imperial Danby marble, quarried in Vermont and fabricated in Italy
- Interior stonework selections come from Italy, Spain, Greece, Peru, Iran, Bolivia, France and Vietnam, and from the states of Connecticut, Georgia, Maine and Minnesota

**Technology features**

- Approximately one mile of fiberoptic cable brings communication service to the building
- Approximately five miles of pathways carry multiple cable lines for all of the communication systems wiring to work stations
- 3.5 million linear feet of communications cable go to every voice/data jack in the building. This is the equivalent of a one-way drive from Mayo Clinic to Detroit, Mich.
- Lecture rooms and auditoriums contain advanced communication technologies
- A sub-subway system houses fire pumps, power systems, plumbing, heating, electrical transformers and the pneumatic tube system, which transports medical records and other documents, and the electric track vehicle (ETV) system, which carries larger items

This mockette depicts a cast and polished glass sculpture by Stanislav Libensky and Jaroslava Brychtova of the Czech Republic. The husband-wife team’s finished work will be installed in the Gonda Building’s lobby level in 2002.
Milestones

- Damon Parkade is demolished in 1998 to make way for Gonda Building construction
- Groundbreaking ceremony on June 12, 1998, launches the largest construction project in Mayo Clinic history
- The “Man and Freedom” sculpture is moved from storage back to the downtown campus August 23, 2000
- The “topping out” of Phase I steel framework occurs on March 17, 2000
- Phase II is “topped out” on January 12, 2001. The final structural steel beam put into position bears the signatures of those who worked on the project.
- First occupants move into the building in October 2001

Generosity recognized
Mayo is a not-for-profit organization. To fulfill its mission, Mayo depends on philanthropic investment. Led by the Gonda family, many patients, alumni, employees and philanthropic organizations are responding generously to this ongoing project. Principal and major benefactors are recognized on the Wall of Benefactors, located in the subway level, as well as throughout the building.

More than 1,000 workers and trades people participated in building construction.