What **STYLE** is this?

300 East 21st Street, Cheyenne, WY
Historic WY Governor’s Mansion

- Colonial Revival
  (Casper Star Tribune)

- Georgian Colonial
  (National Register)

- Colonial Revival/Georgian Colonial
  (Wikipedia)

300 East 21st Street, Cheyenne, WY
Historic Architecture Styles = IDENTIFY “identify”

Time & Place

not an exact science
WHAT YOU WILL LEARN:

- RESOURCES
- 5 Periods of Architecture -- awareness of the historic events which shaped American architecture
- 5 Styles of Architecture — understand through case studies how to look at a building to identify which design elements reflect a particular style
  - Form
  - Materials
  - Details
- 5 Building Types found in Wyoming
- WY KNOWing about historic architecture Styles is of VALUE to Realtors & Appraisers
Resources

- **Architecture in the Cowboy State, 1849-1940**, Eileen F. Starr
- **A Field Guide to American Houses**, Virginia & Lee McAlester
Resources

- **American House Styles**, John Milnes Baker, AIA
- **House Styles in America**, James Massey & Shirley Baker
## TIMELINE: Historic House Periods & Styles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1600</th>
<th>1700</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>2000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. COLONIAL</strong></td>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Georgian</td>
<td>Adam</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1600-1820)</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
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<td>Exotic Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. ROMANTIC</strong></td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Post-Modern</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Folk</td>
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<td><strong>3. VICTORIAN</strong></td>
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1. Colonial Period (1600-1820)

- English founded Jamestown -- 1607
- Declaration of Independence—1776 (self-sovereign right to choose)
  - US Population
    - 1610--350
    - 1820--7,000,000
- 1800--US had the highest literacy rate (except for slaves) in the world, focused on “reading” only
- 1820--95% of the population lived on farms--
Impact: Colonial Period and Architecture

- **Building techniques** came from respective homelands

- **Styles** were predominately British, but the population was predominately Irish and German

**Differences between American and British styles:**

- Greater flexibility of floor plans
- Due to greater temperature extremes—
  - porches added
  - fireplaces centralized
  - pocket doors created
HOW TO LOOK at a BUILDING to DETERMINE its STYLE actual “period” and also modern interpretations

QUOINS
GEORGIAN style – common details

FORM
• elevations and plans symmetrical

MATERIALS
• Wood, stone or brick

DETAILS
• Roof -- gable or hip
• Windows -- aligned & same size
• Doors -- design, panel
Due to pride in democracy, there was a return to the classical building styles found in Greece and Italy.

**Classical Orders** column styles & proportions

**Palladio**—Four Books on Architecture still influence design today including: “Palladian” window arrangement.
WINDOW Terminology

- Originally window panes were small and glass was hand blown
- “Muntins” were up to 1” thick
- Glazing was often vertically oriented
2. ROMANTIC PERIOD (1820-1880)

1800

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- population increase from 9 million to 50 million
- colony to state-- 38/50 by 1880
- Conquered the West—Gold Rush, Oregon Trail
- Travel by Train
- Civil War
- America’s first 100 years
Impact: **Romantic Period** on Architecture

- Emphasis shifts from the ORDERLY, British styles and began to show the influence of other cultures
- Home designs take advantage of books which detailed ways for “common man” vs. aristocracy to construct: “Builder’s Assistant” “Builder’s Companion”
- Romance of “Revival” of playful versus practical reality
- Access to building materials—more variety due to more shipping/transport options
- Greater access to a diverse labor force/labor force from around the world
2. Romantic Period — Revivals

- **Greek**
- **Italian**
- **Gothic**
- **Green River, WY**
Italianate Style -- details

**FORM** -- asymmetrical

**MATERIALS** – stone (large), terra cotta roof

**DETAILS** –
- Arches
- Deep friezes
- Taller windows & doors
- Towers
- Decorative chimneys
3. **VICTORIAN PERIOD (1860-1900)**

- Queen Victoria’s reign has global influence
- Science, institutions and arts guided by “noble” aspirations
- Concept of leisure time and specialists emerge
- The Union Pacific Depot (1887), Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane (1887), and the Capitol of Wyoming (1888)

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Impact: Victorian Period on Architecture

- Emphasis on merging architecture with landscape
- Organic shapes—irregular, adaptable, informal
- Purpose—fitness of space to function (specialized rooms)
- Small, elegant “cottages” or “villas”
QUEEN ANNE style -- details

FORM
• Complex

MATERIALS
• Masonry, wood, metal

DETAILS
• Turrets, towers
• Steep roof
• Decorative wood or metal work (evidence of large, skilled labor force)
• Colorful
The Ivinson Mansion, now known as the Laramie Plains Museum, was built in 1892. The house and grounds were listed in the National Register in 1971. The structure was described as a “Queen Anne” style.
4. ECLECTIC PERIOD (1880-1940)

From ek 'out' + legein 'choose'

- Eclectic (1880-1940)
- Colonial Revival
- Neoclassical
- Tudor
- French

- In the US -- access to wealth by average person versus national wealth or inherited wealth.
- World War I
- Great Depression
- Women’s suffrage
**Tudor Revival**

**FORM**
- Asymmetrical
- Entrance no longer in the middle

**MATERIALS**
- Complex brick patterns
- Stucco with half timber
- Shingle or slate roof

**DETAILS**
- Tall narrow windows
- No alignment of windows and doors

1306 Ivinson St -- former UW presidents house
1950's to 1990's, photo by Tim Chestnut
# 5. Modern Period (1940 to present)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US in 300 Years--</th>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>- Population from 350 to 331,000,000 in 300 years</td>
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## Architecture
- Manufactured (everything)
- Electrical, heating, plumbing

## Self Sovereignty Achieved
5. MODERN PERIOD – 1940 to present

FORM
• Single story
• Horizontal

MATERIALS
• Stucco
• Metal
• Glass Block

DETAILS
• Windows of all sizes & types
• Front door is not main focus
• Minimal pattern / color

Wheatland, WY
Wyoming’s Range of Building Types

Manufactured/Kit House

Moving barracks to local communities
Early Shelters
(not a “style,” but a “construction type”)

- Basic materials (wood, stone, earth) to provide utilitarian shelter
- Limited by building skills, tools
- Timber used in whole – no lumber mills
- Few openings

Underground dugout, O.W. Ranch

Sod house, unknown location
Log Construction

- Exploited available timber resources
- Timber used in whole or split
- Required more complex building skills, tools
- Rarely had glass in windows

Jim Bridger’s cabin, Fort Bridger

Medicine Lodge Creek
Shotgun

- **Gable front** house with relatively steep roof
- One room wide to fit on narrow lots
- Folk tradition commonly used for railroad and worker housing
- Minimal detailing
Craftsman

- Low-pitched roof, either gabled or hipped, often with dormer windows
- Prominent front porch with substantial columns, sometimes tapered
- Emphasis on joinery details in wood trim
- Deep eaves
Bungalow—not a “style” but a “building form”

Originally a tropical house in India constructed for travelers. Adopted by British officers stationed in India during the 19th century.

- Practical with verandas shaded by the overhanging roof.
- The floor plan was open to facilitate the movement of air in the hot climate.
- Doors from the inner rooms to the outer living spaces to take advantage of wind.
- They were simple houses
- Very livable

Bungalow

= “Bengal”
low roof
+
porch
Minimal Traditional

- Pared down Tudor Revival
- Steeply pitched roof
- Cross gable accent
- Limited surface detailing
- Often smaller-scaled homes on smaller lots
- Usually include simpler chimney
Split-Level/Bi-Level

- Asymmetrical
- Various roof forms
- Separates public and private space
- Garage integrated into house, often with bedrooms above
- Simplified details
WY value knowing historic styles?

- **Influence**
  - *Perception*—the “perception” you have regarding a property is conveyed to your clients and then communicated to others which then can even impact a community.

- **Identity**
  - *Essence*—what qualities are “essential” to know about someone or something for it to be identifiable? What does it look like? When a property has these “essential” qualities, there is no confusion regarding a particular style or identity.

- **Worth**
  - *Uniqueness*—”one of a kind,” “irreplaceable”

- **Enduring**
  - *Relevance*—alignment with universal truths (important to everyone) versus temporary truths (important to a few).
Architectural STYLE – well preserved