

Appendix J : “As-Found” Conditions Photographs

PREAMBLE

Beginning in April 2013, members of the HDR/PDP/Plan1 Design Team carefully documented the existing conditions of the exterior and interior of the Wyoming State Capitol. Members of the Design Team used high-resolution photography to photograph the building on-site, as well as from the rooftops of several adjacent structures. The benefits of this documentation exercise are two-fold:

1. The photographs included as part of *Appendix J* will provide the state of Wyoming with a high-resolution booklet documenting the existing condition of the Capitol building. This is an important step, not only as part of the design process, but also to record the condition, appearance, and layout of the building prior to the commencement of destructive examinations and ultimately construction work.
 - a. During the course of the **Level I / Level II Study**, members of the Design Team took approximately **4,000** photographs of the Capitol site, exterior envelope, and interior.
 - b. During the **Schematic Design Phase**, the “As-Found” Conditions Photographs and the “As-Found” Conditions Drawings - found in *Appendix I* - will be enhanced by additional photographs and orthophotography, as part of the project record.
 - i. Orthophotography is a process by which photographs are digitally transformed to eliminate lens and parallax distortion, and rectified such that the surfaces depicted in the photographs correspond to the real world size and shape of the surfaces shown. Upon completion of the Orthophotography, the Design Team will create measured AutoCAD drawings of select areas of the building in order to delineate the precise layout and composition of the building fabric.
 - ii. The product of the orthophotography and corresponding measured drawings is a comprehensive, highly accurate representation of the existing building conditions, combining the two tools to form a complementary documentation system. This system allows for the clear identification of building materials and the near exact representation of the size and scope of specific conditions, including the location and size of existing equipment.
2. The Design Team attempted to recreate historic photographs to provide a side-by-side set of photographs illustrating the historic appearance versus the current appearance.





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J.1 Past/Present Conditions Photographs

PREAMBLE

During the early stages of the **Level I / Level II Study**, members of the Design Team engaged the **Wyoming State Archives**, members of the **State Historic Preservation Office**, and the **Department of Administration and Information** to assist in the compilation of archival materials relevant to the Capitol complex. As part of the research process, over **500** photographs were reviewed and compiled by the Design Team. The photographs collected illustrate the evolution of the Capitol building and site over their lifetime. By organizing the images sequentially, they begin to tell the architectural and aesthetic story of the building through time.

As part of the documentation of the existing Capitol building and site, a select number of archival photographs were recreated. These photos were selected because they illustrate important architectural or site-specific features that should be addressed as part of any future restoration work at the Capitol. Furthermore, a side-by-side presentation of the former state of the building against the current provides a clearer comparison of how the building has changed over time. This is an important tool that will:

1. Enable the Design Team and the state of Wyoming to understand the historic evolution of the building and identify the appearance [including finishes, fenestration, etc.] of the building during the Period of Significance. Many of the the historic finishes are quite different from the present appearance and can be challenging for people to accept. By illustrating the difference between the Period of Significance and today, one can begin to visualize the amount of change that has occurred over time and how the Capitol could ultimately be restored.
2. Inform the Design Team of ideal locations for selective finishes removals during the destructive examinations phase. Understanding the various finishes campaigns throughout the building and how they relate to the current configuration provides the team with guidance regarding where to begin removing layers of finishes to create “reveals.” These reveals, sensitively removing layers of paint in carefully selected unobtrusive locations, allow our experts to confirm what the photographs are illustrating. The reveals will uncover previously hidden historic motifs, and with the help of scientific paint analysis [which involves carefully examining layers of paint samples under a microscope to determine the number and approximate periods of finishes campaigns] we can begin to understand the historic color scheme and pattern.

The following images are presented side-by-side, with the historic photograph on the left-hand side and the “as-found” photograph on the right. The photographs begin at the South Elevation and continue clockwise around the building exterior [S-W-N-E].





Figure J.1.1: HABS Photograph of the South Elevation, ca. 1979.





Figure J.1.2: South Elevation, Looking Northwest.



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Figure J.1.3: HABS Photograph, ca. 1979 of the South Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Figure J.1.4: South Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Figure J.1.5: HABS Photograph, ca. 1979 of the Capitol Dome, Looking Northwest.



Figure J.1.6: Capitol Dome, Looking Northwest.





Figure J.1.7: HABS Photograph, ca. 1979 of the South Portico, Looking North. Note the South Plaza is Flanked by Two [2] Blue Spruce Trees and the Statue of Esther Hobart Morris is Located in the Center.



Figure J.1.8: South Portico, Looking North. Note the Spruce Trees Are No Longer Extant and the Statues of Esther Hobart Morris and Chief Washakie Are Situated on the East and West Sides of the South Plaza.



Figure J.1.9: HABS Photograph of the South Elevation Looking Northeast, ca. 1979.





Figure J.1.10: South Elevation Looking Northeast.



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J.2 “As-Found” Exterior Photographs

PREAMBLE

The photographic documentation of the existing Capitol building exterior and site is important to understand:

- The current context of the Capitol building, both within the Capitol site and the larger urban fabric of Cheyenne. This includes the adjacent buildings, the multi-directional approaches to the building, existing landscaping, and existing site circulation.
- The location of individual pieces of artwork, their relationship to one another, and to the Capitol building itself.
- The current appearance and condition of the Capitol building exterior envelope, including the dome, roof appurtenances, skylights, roofing, metal parapets, stone masonry, windows and doors.

In addition, the photographs will serve as a record of the “as-found” condition of the building exterior and site during the Level I / Level II Study, as well as prior to the commencement of destructive examinations and ultimately construction work.

The following images begin at the South Elevation and continue clockwise around the building exterior [S-W-N-E].





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Figure J.2.1: South Elevation Looking North From the Square Across 24th Street From the Capitol.



Figure J.2.2: South Elevation Looking North.



Figure J.2.3: South Portico and Capitol Dome.



Figure J.2.4: South Elevation Looking North at Night.



Figure J.2.5: South Elevation and the Capitol Dome Looking Northwest at Night.



Figure J.2.6: South Elevation Looking North From Capitol Avenue at Night.





Figure J.2.7: South Elevation Looking North From Capitol Avenue at Night.



Figure J.2.8: South Elevation Looking North From the Roof of the Hathaway Building.





Figure J.2.9: South Portico Looking North From the Roof of the Hathaway Building.

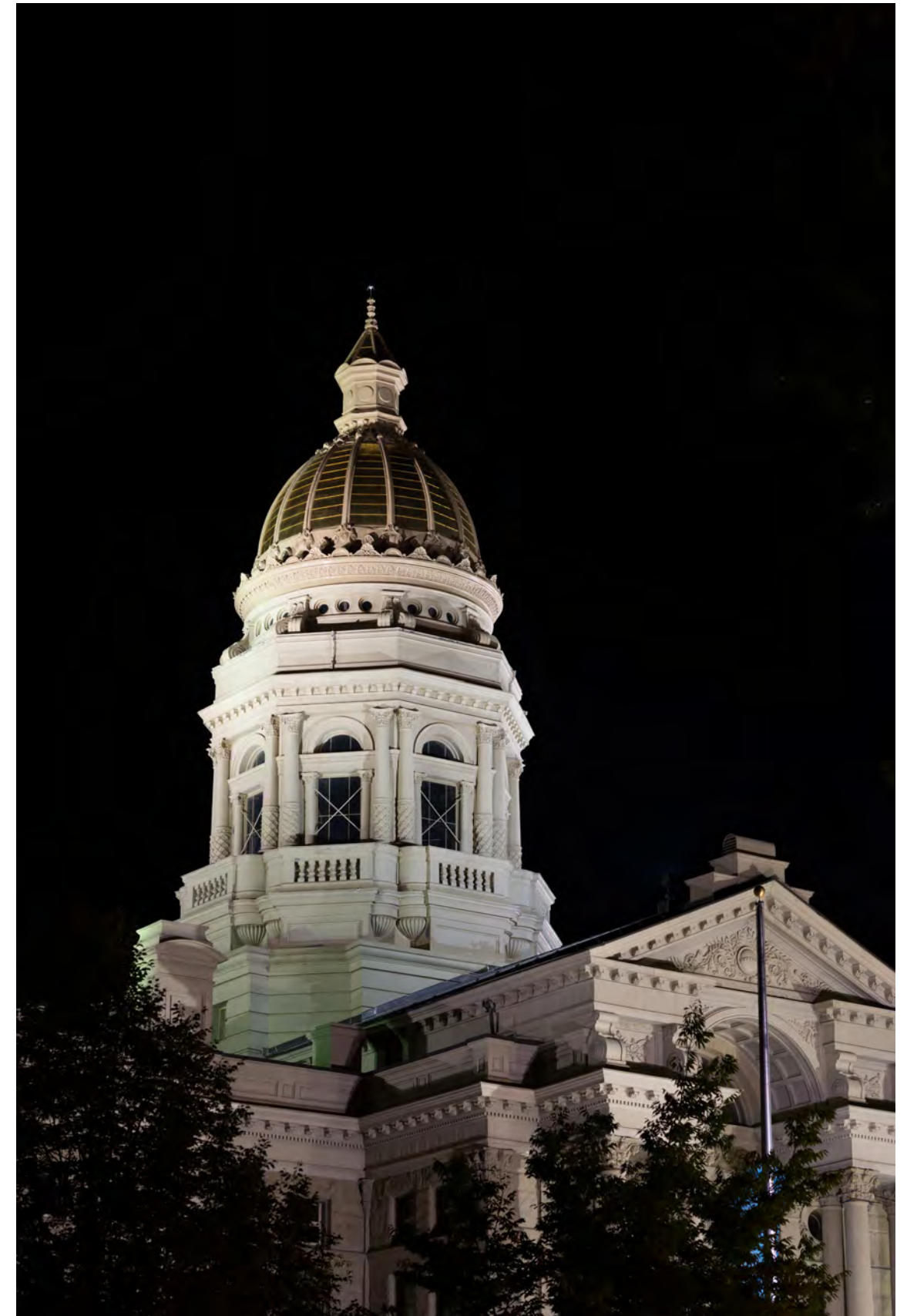


Figure J.2.10: South Elevation and the Capitol Dome Looking Northeast at Night.



Figure J.2.11: South Portico Stair East Cheek Wall.



Figure J.2.12: Ornamental Lightpost at the South Portico Stair.





Figure J.2.13: South Elevation Looking Northeast.



Figure J.2.14: South and West Elevations Looking Northeast.





Figure J.2.15: West Elevation Looking Northeast From the Roof of the Capitol Parking Garage Across Carey Avenue.



Figure J.2.16: West Elevation Looking East From the Roof of the Capitol Parking Garage Across Carey Avenue.



Figure J.2.17: West Elevation Looking East From the Roof of the Capitol Parking Garage Across Carey Avenue.



Figure J.2.18: West Portico Stair North Cheek Wall Looking East.



Figure J.2.19: West Elevation and Capitol Roof Looking Northeast From the Roof of the Capitol Parking Garage Across Carey Avenue.





Figure J.2.20: West Elevation Looking East From the Roof of the Capitol Parking Garage Across Carey Avenue.



Figure J.2.21: Capitol Dome Looking Southeast.



Figure J.2.22: Capitol Dome Looking Southeast.



Figure J.2.23: North Elevation and Herschler Plaza Looking Southeast.



Figure J.2.24: North Elevation and North Lawn Looking Southeast.



Figure J.2.25: North Elevation and Herschler Plaza Looking Southeast.





Figure J.2.26: North Elevation and Herschler Plaza Looking Southeast From the Roof of the Herschler Building. Note the Stair and Flanking ADA Ramps Leading From Herschler Plaza to the Capitol North Entry Door.



Figure J.2.27: North Elevation and Herschler Plaza Looking Southeast at Night.



Figure J.2.28: North Elevation and Herschler Plaza Looking Southeast From the Roof of the Herschler Building.



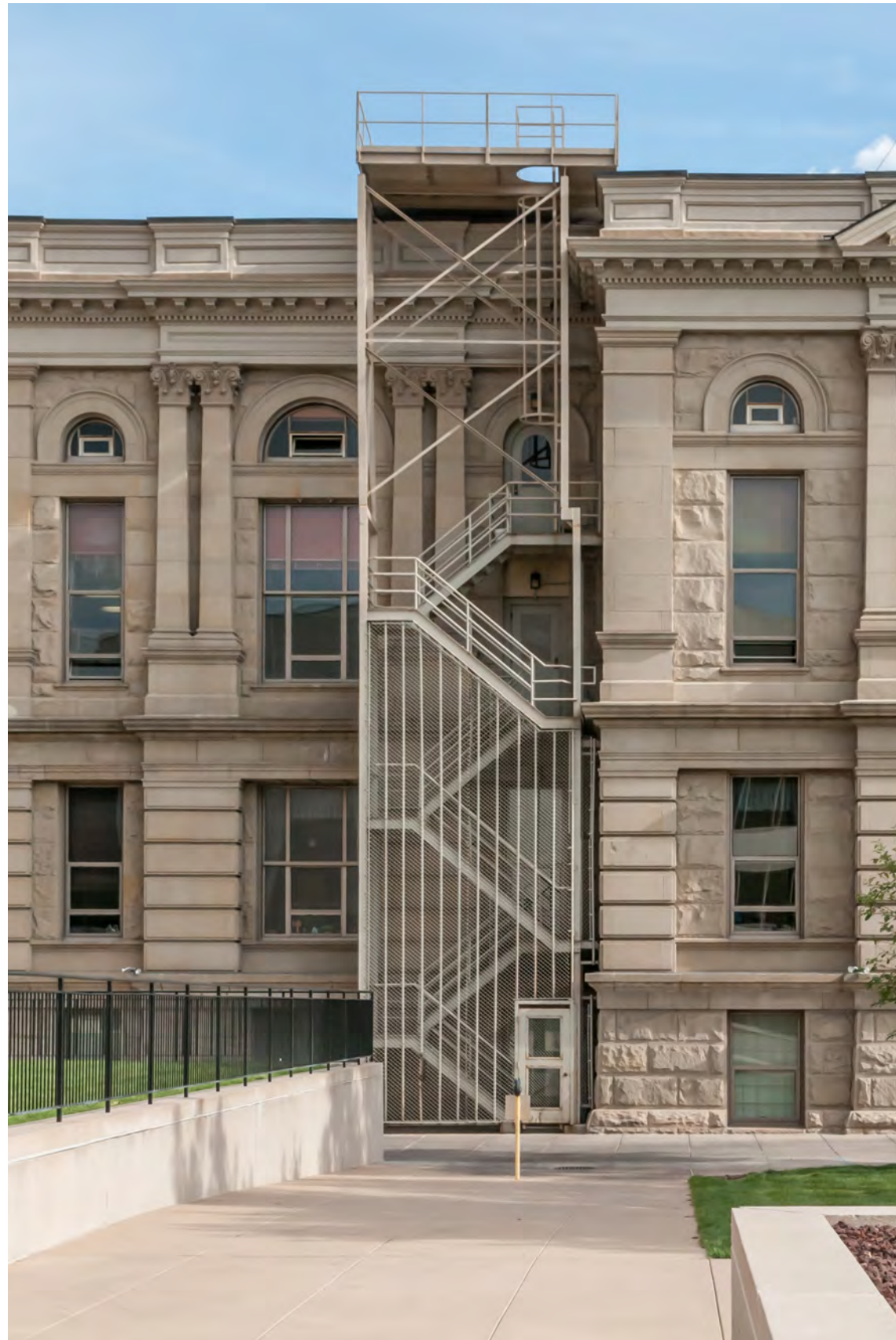


Figure J.2.29: Northwest Exterior Egress Stair.



Figure J.2.30: Northeast Exterior Egress Stair.



Figure J.2.31: North Elevation and Herschler Plaza Looking South.





Figure J.2.32: North Portico Pediment.



Figure J.2.33: North Portico Engaged Pilasters.





Figure J.2.34: Capitol Dome and South Elevation Looking Southeast.

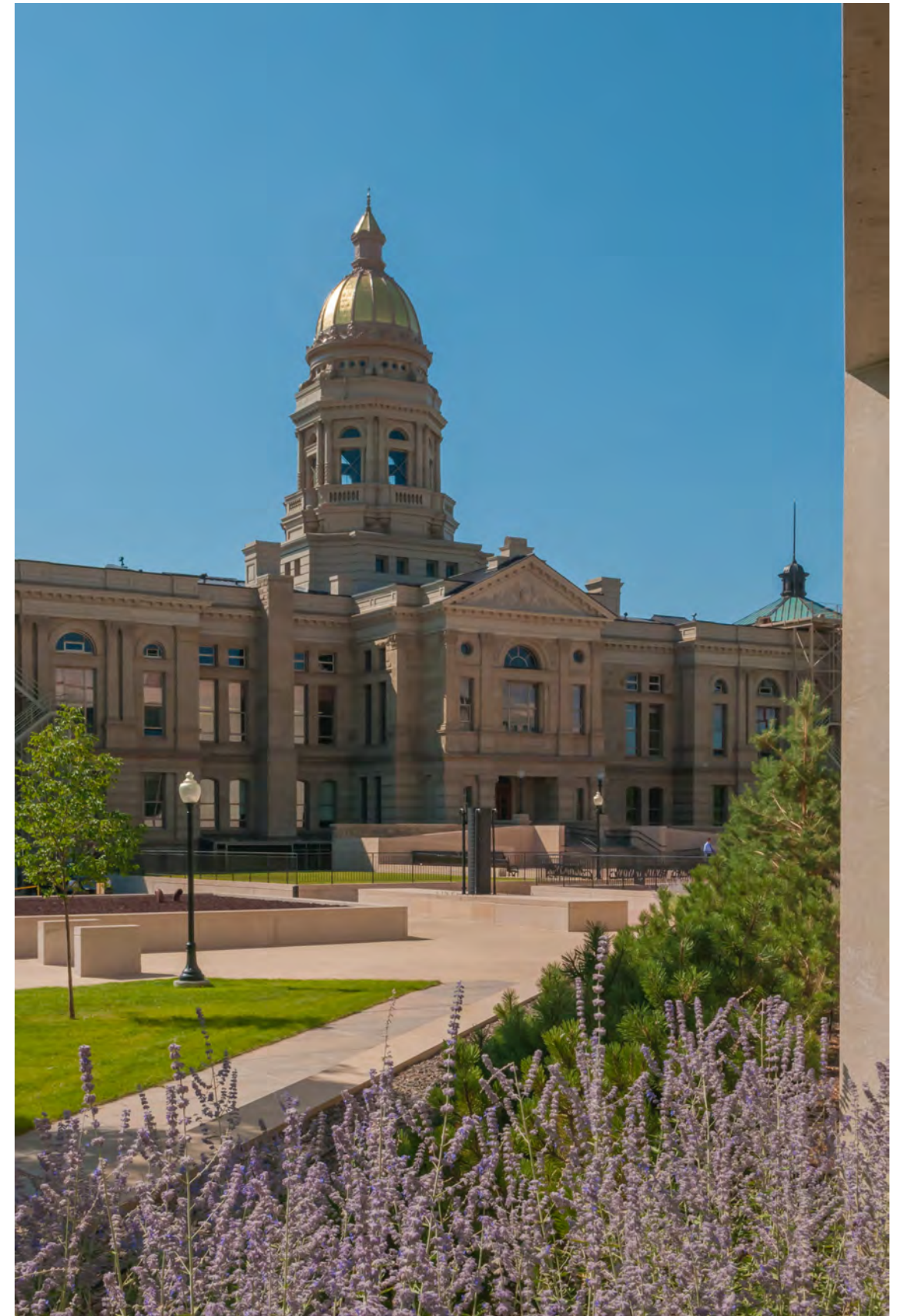


Figure J.2.35: North Elevation and Herschler Plaza Looking Southwest.



Figure J.2.36: North Elevation and Underground Parking Garage Entrance Along Central Avenue.





Figure J.2.37: East Elevation Looking West From the St. Marys Lot.



Figure J.2.38: East Elevation Looking Southwest. Note the Bronze Bison Statue and Radiating Flower Beds in Center of East Lawn.





Figure J.2.39: East Elevation Looking Northwest.



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J.3 “As-Found” Interior Photographs

PREAMBLE

The photographic documentation of the existing Capitol building interior is an important step in understanding:

- Existing finishes and how they relate to the various historic finishes campaigns undertaken throughout the course of the building’s history
- Existing configuration of spaces and furniture
- Existing lighting conditions and how they impact the interior spaces
- Location and condition of existing equipment and building accessories, such as signage, light fixtures, and artwork.

Ultimately, the combination of all of these factors forms the current perception of the Capitol building interior. This is an important factor when discussing prospective alterations, as changes to the existing layout or finishes may be a significant departure from those to which occupants are accustomed. As noted in *Volume I Section 5.7.3 – “Architectural Finishes”* and illustrated in the preceding *Past/Present Comparison Photographs*, the use of both archival and “as-found” photographs allows for a comparison of changes to the finishes scheme over time. Furthermore, this comparison provides further direction to the Design Team regarding prospective locations for selective removals and investigations as part of the **Schematic Design Phase of Level III Services**.

In addition to their use as an investigative tool, the photographs will serve as a record of the “as-found” condition of the building exterior and site during the **Level I / Level II Study**, as well as prior to the commencement of destructive examinations and ultimately construction work.

The “As-Found” Interior Photographs are presented in the following order:

1. Rotunda
2. Main Circulation Corridors
3. House Chamber
4. Senate Chamber

