WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION - PUBLIC ACCESS - FUNCTION

DESIGN GUIDELINES AND IMPERATIVES

MOCA

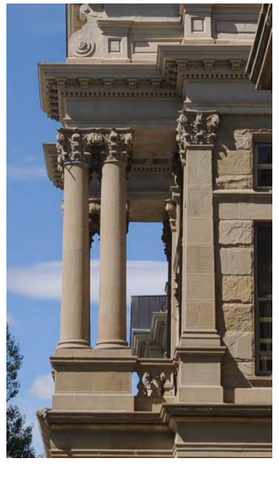
WORKING DRAFT

Acanthus (a KAN this)
Small shrubs native to the Mediterranean having pinnately lobed basal leaves with spiny margins and showy spikes of white or purplish flowers. Leaf used in Corinthian column capitals.

Architrave (AR ka trave)
The lowest of the three main parts of an entalabature.
The undecorated lintel resting on the columns.

Baluster
One of a number of short members, often circular in section, used to support a handrail or guardrail.

Balustrade
An entire railing system (as along the edge of a balcony) including a top rail and its balusters, and a bottom rail.



Capital
The head or crowning feature of a column or pilaster.

Column
A supporting pillar consisting of a base, cylindrical shaft and capital.

Colonnade
A number of columns arranged at intervals, supporting an entablature and usually a roof.

Cornice
The uppermost member of a classical entablature, consisting of a bed molding, a corona, and a cymatium, with rows of dentils, modillions, etc., often placed between the bed molding and the corona.

Corinthian Order
The most ornate of the five Classical Orders , characterized by a slender column having an ornate, bell shaped capital decorated with acanthus leaves.

Dentil
A small rectangular block used in a series forming a molding under a cornice.

Entablature
The upper part of an order consisting of architrave, frieze and cornice.

Entasis (en TAY sis)
The very slight convex curve used by Greek and later columns to correct the optical illusion of concavity which would result if the sides were straight.

Frieze
The plain or decorated horizontal part of an entablature between the cornice and the architrave.

Lay Light
A horizontal window in a ceiling (ceiling light) or roof (roof light).

Linel
A beam over an opening carrying the wall above and spanning between jambs or columns.

Loggia (**loh** jee uh)
A gallery or arcade open to the air on at least one side.

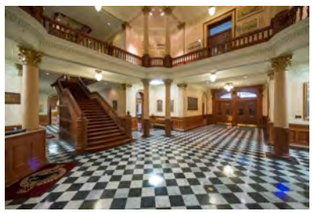
Newel Post
A post supporting one end of a handrail at the top or bottom of a flight of stairs.

Pediment (PED a ment)
In classical architecture, a low pitched gable above a portico., formed by running the top member of an entablature along the sides of a gable.

Peristyle
A series of columns surrounding a building or enclosing a court.

Pilaster
A shallow rectangular column projecting only slightly from a wall and conforming to one of the classical orders.

Portico (PAWR ti koh)
A structure consisting of a roof supported by columns or piers, usually attached to a building as a porch.



Rotunda
A building or space that is circular in plan and often covered by a dome.

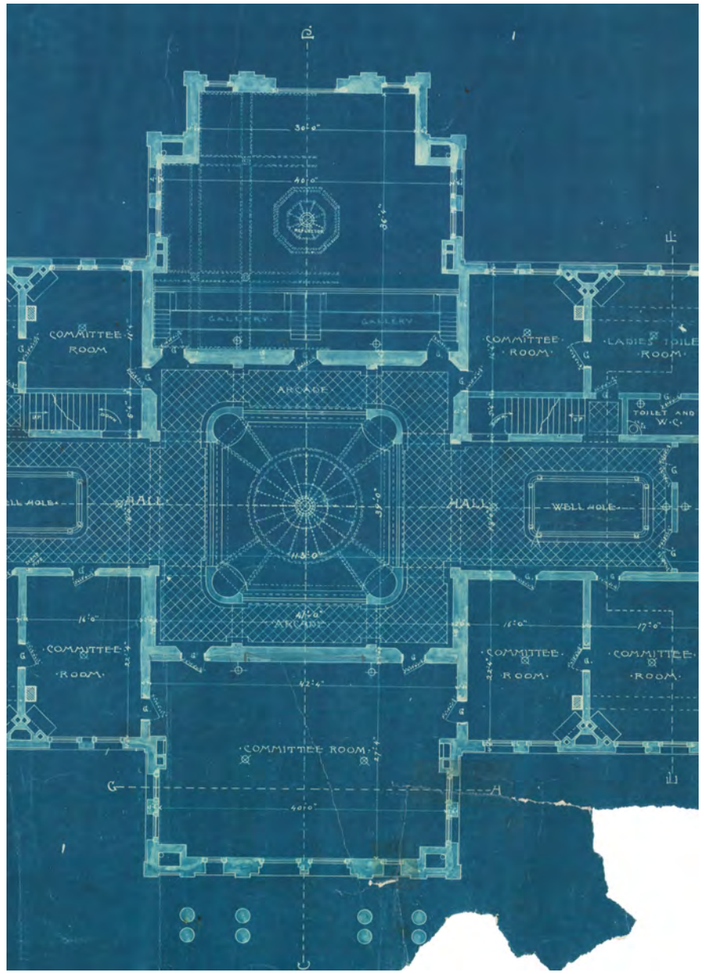
INTRODUCTION 00

DESCRIPTIVE TEXT
The Design Guides examine the major design components evident in the Wyoming State Capitol.

The purpose is to provide a tool to enable the Oversight Group to communicate design intent to the Architect and Construction Manager on elements of the project that matter most and require clear direction to the Project Team.

The Oversight Group may intensify the message to the Project Team by creating a **Design Imperative** for the idea. This designation gives little latitude to the Team for implementation of the concept.

Design Guideline:
The Design Guide gives simple and precise instruction to the Project Team regarding the idea presented on the sheet. Each idea has a number.



Graphic description or historical reference

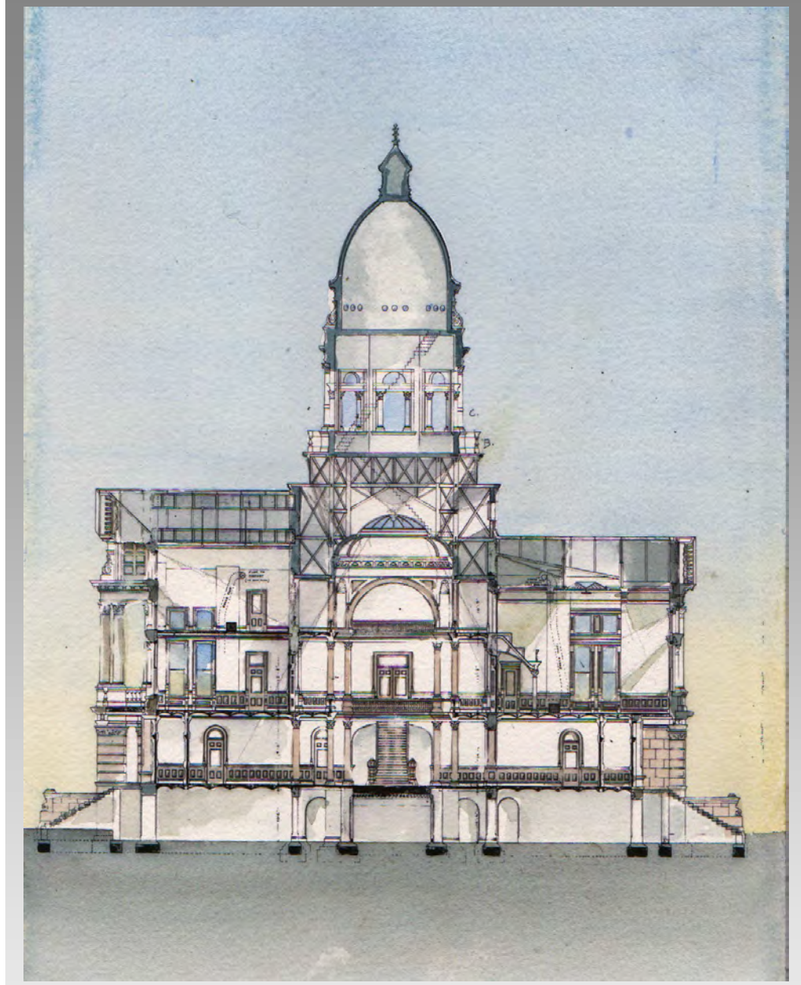


Diagram of concept or idea

VOLUME AND CONNECTION

The volumes and the connection of volumes on the interior of the Capitol were carefully orchestrated. In the original design grand volumes such as the Rotunda were supported by the beautiful transitional volumes of the stairs.

This careful connection of spaces and the grand scale of these significant volumes combine to create majesty and power appropriate to the function of each space.

The Rotunda, Aisles and Grand Stairs are common to all visitors, occupants and elected officials. The Senate, House and Supreme Court Chambers are crafted to suit unique functions and are served by the grand common spaces of the building.

The volume enclosed by these spaces is important to the experience of the Capitol Building and is part of the original architectural integrity of the building.

Volumes have been compromised by the installation of the elevators and floors.

Modifications to building systems should respect these volumes and not change them. Where possible, volumes that have been changed over time should be restored.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should not change the volumes and connection of volumes created in the original design for grand public spaces. Spaces modified by earlier modifications should be reversed.

Elevator shaft encroaching on Grand volume

Grand Stairs and Rotunda connection

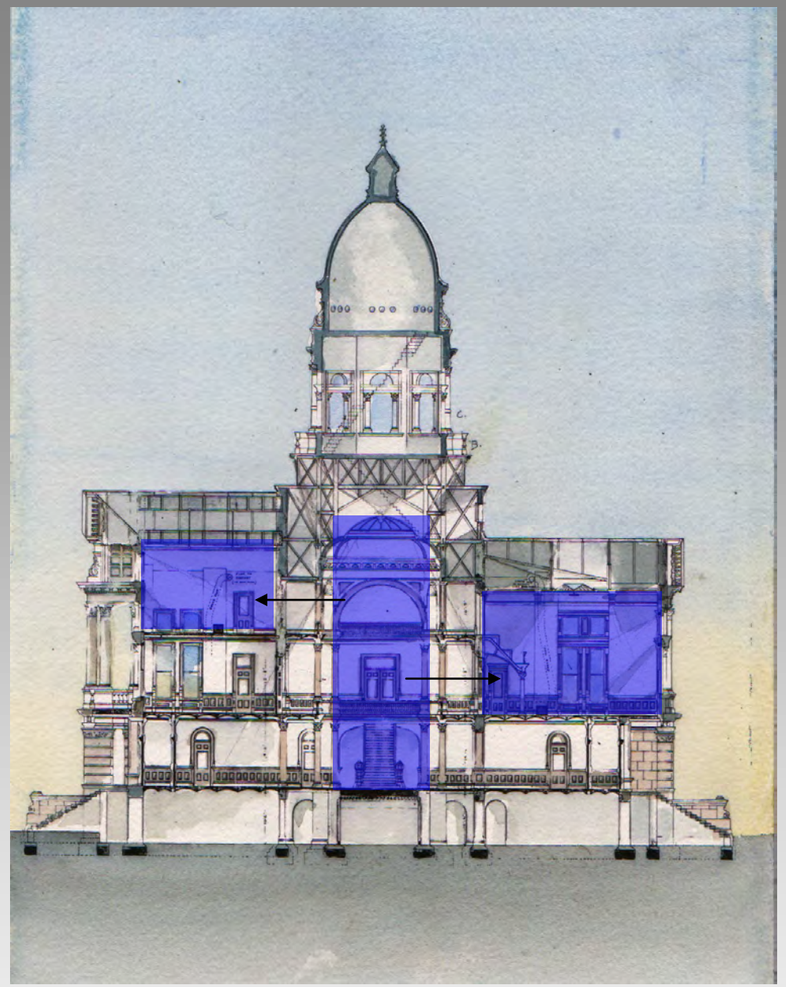


Diagram of grand volumes and their connections

HIERARCHY

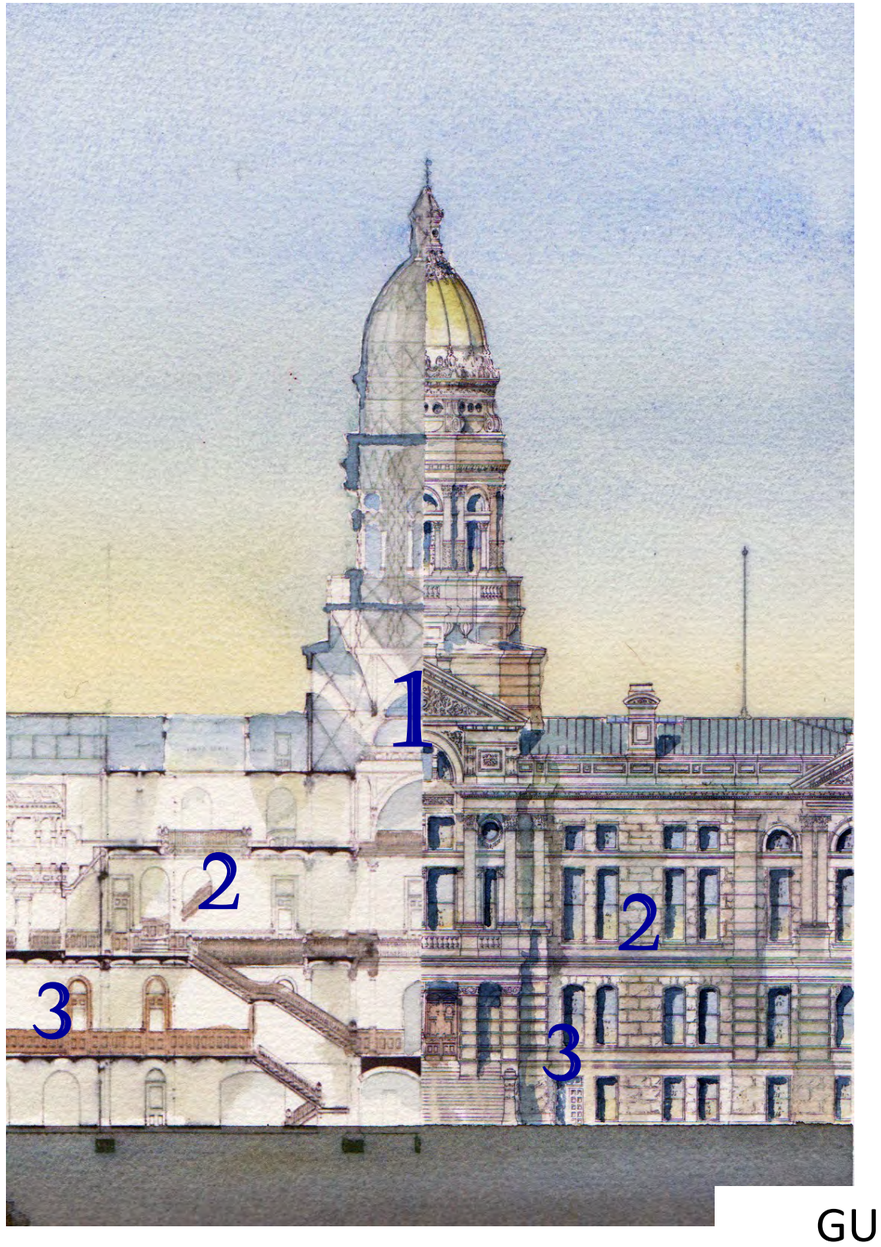
The organization of space within the Capitol follows a hierarchy of spaces created by their placement, volume, and level of finish. Clearly spaces were carefully planned to convey the power and import of the functions within the building. Unlike many building types, capitol buildings usually preserve the most important and beautiful spaces for the public. The “Peoples House” gives all visitors equal access to the most significant and finely finished spaces. Great pride of ownership and citizenship are the intended emotions evoked by these grand spaces.

A careful hierarchy of space has been planned for the Capitol. This hierarchy dictates circulation and use of the building. Spaces at the top of this hierarchy are usually not flexible in their function and should be preserved as intended.

Spaces may become more flexible as they diminish in importance. The character of all space in the Capitol should reflect the original architectural character envisioned by Gibbs even if the space utilization is more flexible and conforms to current demand and agreements for use.

The hierarchy of interior spaces is also expressed on the exterior of the building by domes, pediments, loggia, window size, and exterior finish of materials.

Design Guideline:
The hierarchy of spaces in the Capitol provide a guide for preservation, restoration and flexibility of use. All spaces regardless of use should be repaired using the original designs through 1917 as a guide.



ENTRY

The South Entrance is designed to be the grand entrance to the building. This axis was envisioned as the Framing Axis for the building and the approach to the building was carefully planned to create the experience of entry for the building from this direction.

The Capitol Avenue vista from the Capitol is terminated on the South by the Richardsonian Style Train Depot.

Ramps have been added to the South Garden Level East of the Grand Stair.

The West entry remains relatively unchanged and should be preserved. The steps leading to the Level One Entry are in poor condition and should be repaired and replaced with stone that matches the original stone.

The East elevation had no entry in the Dubois 1919 addition. A window has been removed and a door added into the Garden Level. This door should be removed and the window restored. The designer should verify the exiting requirements.

The North Entry has the most modifications from the original condition. The large ramps should be removed and more appropriate access designed. The historic axis with Capitol Avenue should be strengthened.

Design Guideline:

Repairs and building security planning should accommodate the retention of the South Entry as the primary ceremonial entry to the building. The North Entry is second in importance and should be carefully repaired. Other entrances should be restored.

South Entry– Axis on Capitol Avenue –Terminus at Depot

North Entry– Axis on Capitol Avenue

East Entry– Door added after 1917– No Entry from East in the 1917 design

West Entry– Axis at Mid-Block

CIRCULATION 04

CIRCULATION WITHIN THE CAPITOL
Circulation within the building has changed from its original configuration over time. Minor corridors are used to access office space for the support staff of the legislature. The nature of Committees and public access to hearings require that spaces designated as committee rooms in the original design be converted into office functions. Committee Room requirements have changed over time. The size of rooms required and the number of standing committees has increased. These changes require careful consideration for circulation within the Capitol.

Elegant wooden stairs and balustrades within the building make vertical circulation clear. Elevators have been added to the grand corridors and should be removed. Openings in the walls in these Main Corridors should be returned to their original opening configurations. Natural lighting in stairs and corridors originally provided a clear visual hierarchy for circulation. These have been compromised and should be restored.

The patterns of circulation within the building were carefully planned in the original design. The same clarity of interior and exterior circulation should be considered in the restoration and repair projects that are currently planned.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should not change the patterns of circulation created in the original design of grand public spaces. Secondary stairs and corridors should be carefully considered for function and restoration at this time.

BALUSTRADE GRAND STAIR

Elegant wooden stairs and balustrades within the building clearly define the vertical circulation. These grand stairs further define the interior space with beautiful decorative and functional newel posts. These elements should be preserved.

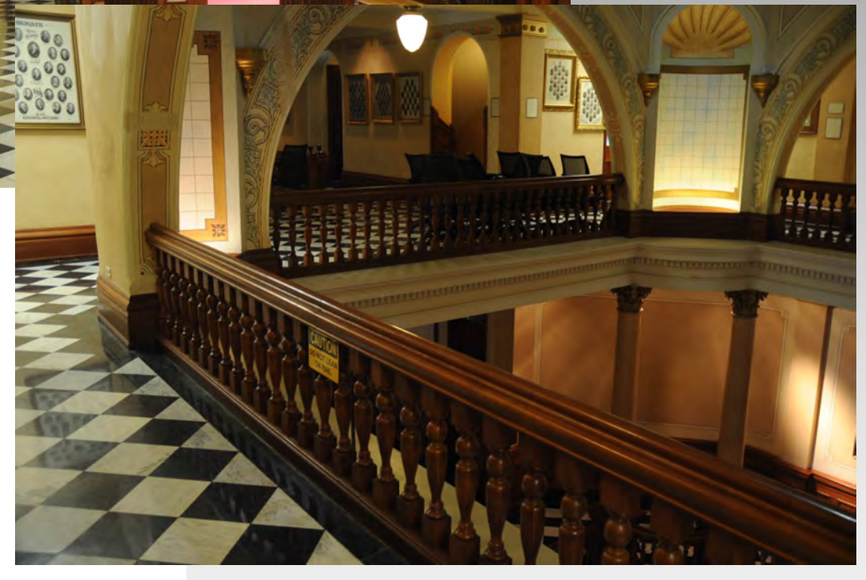
BALUSTRADE AT ROTUNDA

Openings in the floor of the rotunda on multiple levels are protected by wooden balustrades that match the grand stair elements connecting the floors. These should be repaired, and stiffened to meet current codes for impact force on the railings. Consideration should be given to provide additional fall protection at these areas that minimize any compromise of the original design.

OTHER BALUSTRADES

Railings and balustrades at the Gallery areas in the House and Senate have been modified by glass extensions. These should also be evaluated and enhanced. The restoration of the Supreme Court Gallery on the Third Floor will require the creation of a new balustrade and railing system that should match existing details in the building.

Design Guideline:
Existing wooden balustrades should be restored throughout the building. Historic configurations should be maintained. Modifications should be minimal when providing additional fall protection. All systems should be evaluated and stiffened as necessary to make them safer.



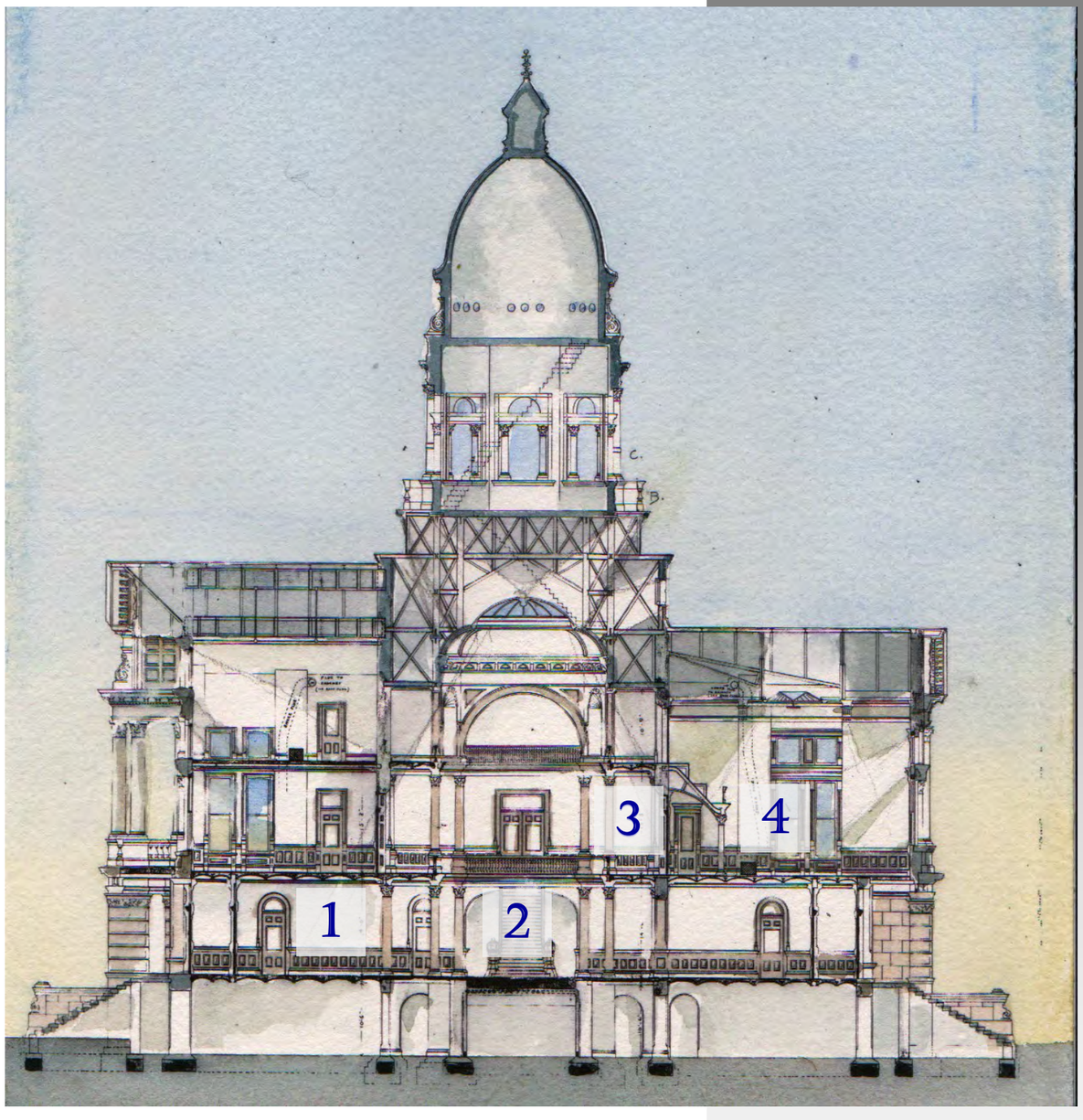
SEQUENCE OF EXPERIENCE
The volumes and the connection of volumes on the interior of the Capitol were carefully orchestrated in the original design. Grand volumes such as the Rotunda were supported by the beautiful transitional volumes of the stairs.

This careful connection of spaces and the scale of these significant volumes combine to create majesty and power appropriate to the function of each space.

The Rotunda, Aisles and Grand Stairs are common to all visitors, occupants and elected officials. The House, Senate and Supreme Court Chambers are crafted to suit unique functions and are served by the grand common spaces of the building.

Other portions of the building follow in sequence and experience. Grand Stairs provide functional links between floors. The stairs are simple and beautiful.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should not change the sequence of spatial experience created by the original building design.



1- ENTRY

2 - ROTUNDA

3 - CORRIDOR

4- CHAMBER

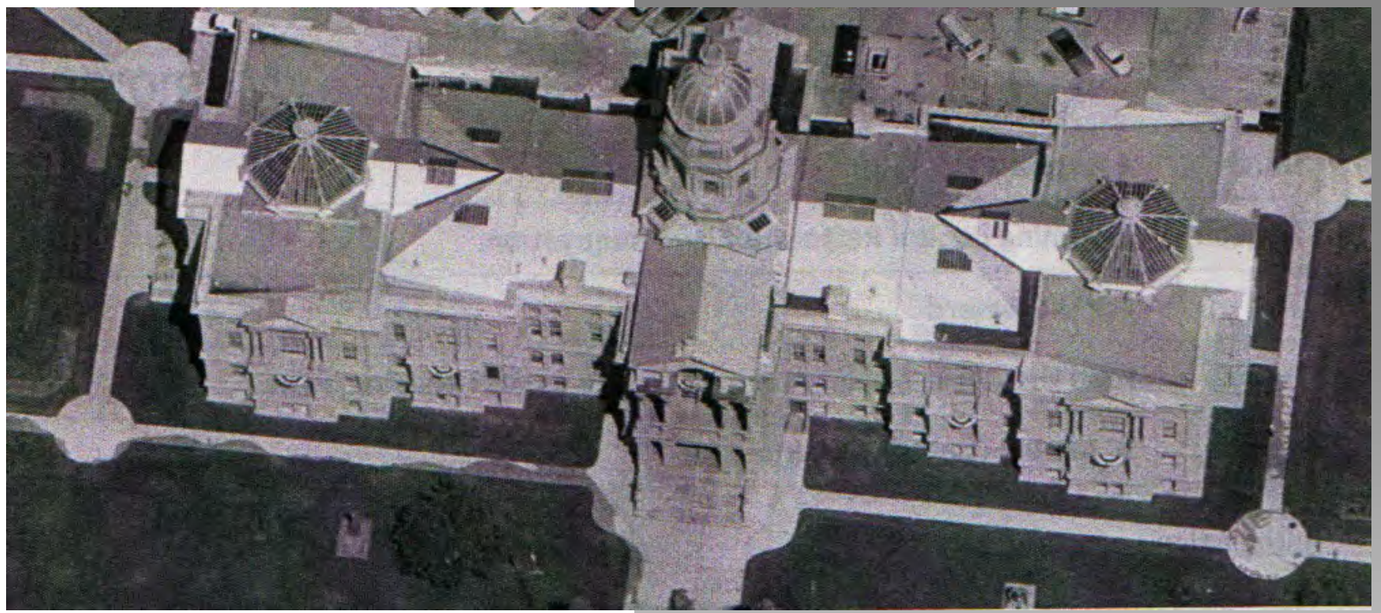
NATURAL LIGHTING

Portions of the Wyoming State Capitol were constructed during the early development of electrical lighting. Gas lighting fixtures have been found within the building and the original Gibbs specifications call for gas lighting with electrical wiring in the walls for future use. Electrical lighting was added very early in the buildings history and the original fixtures were beautifully crafted and are a significant element in the building design.

Natural light was the most important lighting strategy for the interior spaces of the building during the daylight hours. The quality of changing daylight is essential and very different from artificial light. Natural daylighting should not be replaced with artificial light.

The current design strategy for the Capitol includes using six of the fifteen historic skylight locations for smoke evacuation. Four of the remaining skylights are shown to remain closed to accommodate mechanical equipment.
These skylights should be restored to historic locations to provide important and dramatic daylight to the interior of the building including the Rotunda.

Design Guideline:
Historic sky lights should be restored to provide the quality and quantity of natural daylight intended in the original design.



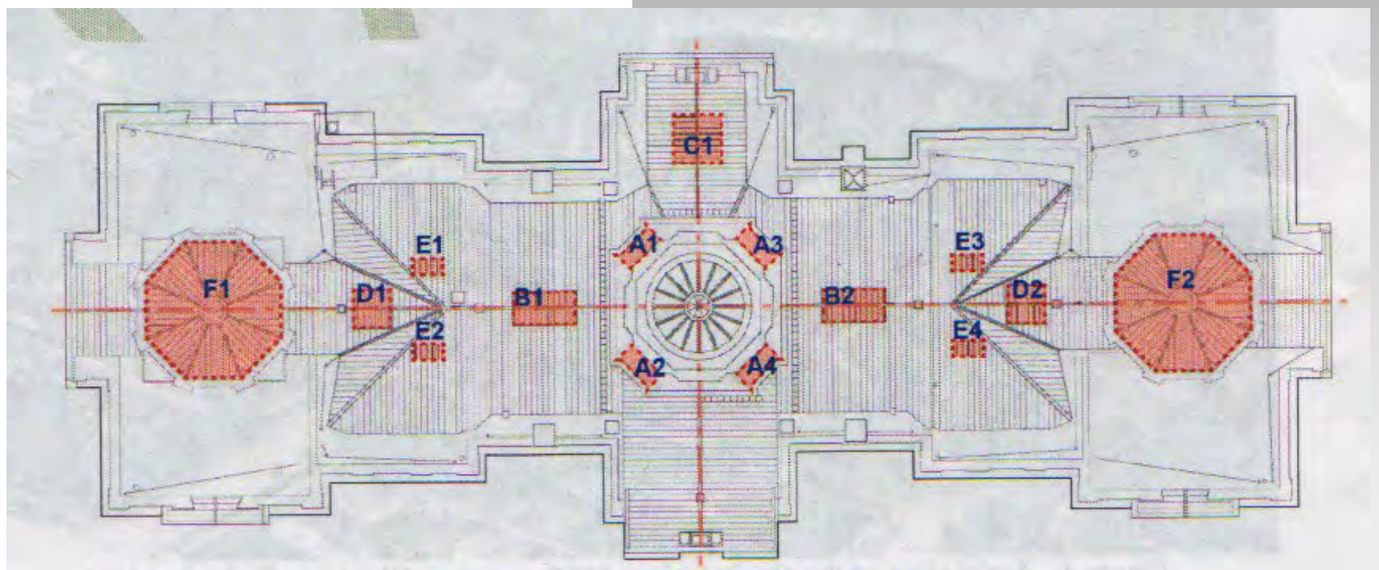


Figure 3. Identification of Skylights

LAY LIGHTS

NATURAL LIGHTING

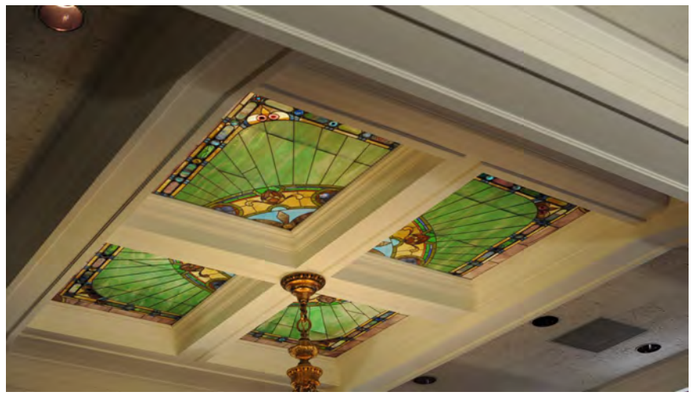
Lay lights (or *lanterns* as specified by Gibbs) are designed to work in concert with the skylights. Their purpose is to provide a beautiful filter for direct sunlight. Colors and patterns are selected to filter sunlight and daylight from direct sunlight on a cloudy sky. The quality of changing light filtered through a lay light can not be replicated by artificial lighting above the lay light. The clear and colored glass separates the natural light like a prism an alters the direct sun into a beautiful filtered light of unmatched quality.

Natural light was an important lighting strategy for the interior spaces of the building. The quality of changing daylight is essential and very different from artificial light and should not be replaced with artificial light.

The current design strategy for the Capitol includes using six of the historic skylight locations for smoke evacuation These skylights should be restored to historic locations to provide important and dramatic daylight to the interior of the building including the Rotunda.

Most of the "*Lanterns"* specified by Gibbs were allowances in the contract. The lay lights over the stairs were more clearly specified.

Design Guideline:
Historic lay lights should be restored to provide the quality of light intended in the original design. Missing lay lights should be reconstructed.



DOME LANTERNS.

Lantern of rotunda to be opal and rolled cathedral-stained glass, in different shades and Mosaic designs, set in lead sash; to have movable sections, worked with cords, for ventilation. Design for this glass must be submitted to Architects, Superintendent and Commission, before use.

The ceilings of "Senate" and "House" will be fitted with lanterns of same material and construction as the rotunda, provided with movable section and cords, carried to side walls by means of pulley blocks.

The ceiling lights in the third-story halls will be of white enamelled glass, set in wood sash, in small lights, as shown on plans, with movable sections and cords, as described for the other lanterns.

LOGGIA AND BALCONIES

Many of the most significant spaces in the building are adjacent to loggia or peristyle areas. The South Entrance doors are contained within such a space and the Level above is also enhanced by another Loggia. These areas also provide relief on the exterior of the building creating deep shadows on all building elevations.

These areas should be restored to the original character and finish. Windows that access these areas should be restored to their original finish and function. This would facilitate easy cleaning and maintenance.

It should be recognized that the existing balustrade does not comply with current life safety codes in height or configuration. If these areas were to made accessible to the building users or the public, major modifications would be required. The threshold freeboard elevation above the floor was designed to keep accumulations of water and snow in these outdoor areas from entering the building.

It is not recommended that these area be accessed by others except for maintenance and cleaning staffs. Windows should be made operable by secure access for maintenance.

Waterproofing of these areas is required to prevent further deterioration of the stone and soffits.

Design Guideline:
The loggia areas should be restored and damaged finishes and materials repaired or replaced. Access should be reserved for maintenance and cleaning staffs.

NEW EXIT STAIRS

New emergency exit stairs may be required. The design and character of these stairs should comply with current code and respect the exterior windows. Stairways in the Minor Corridors offer a model for a simple functional stair that is compatible with the original architectural design of the building. Other stair details in the building may also offer solutions to the configuration and detail of any new stairs.

An exiting strategy and occupancy plan should be carefully evaluated to determine the requirement of any new exit stair systems.

Building systems vertical chases may be located adjacent to new exit stairs and stacked through floor openings will provide opportunities for locating these vertical chases.

New exit stairs should not impact configurations or finishes in Zone One.

Existing external exit stairs should be removed.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should include building exiting strategies that may include new additional exit stairs. Complete analysis of building exiting for life safety is required.

COMMUNICATIONS
Rapid and secure communication is essential to the efficient function of government. It is clear that each branch of government functioning within the capitol will have unique security priorities and protocol. It is clear that these systems are changing rapidly and the requirements of today may change in a very short time. Equipment is becoming smaller and more efficient. The repair and restoration of the Capitol should provide the most advanced systems available at the time of the work.

Careful planning and sizing of raceways and organization of equipment spaces will provide greater flexibility for future developments. Usually vertical stacking of required equipment spaces provides the greatest efficiencies for these spaces in multi-story buildings. The nature of the Capitol Building may present some challenges for stacking equipment rooms and for the horizontal distribution of cable.

Planning of raceway locations and equipment rooms should be coordinated with all other systems in the initial design. Where possible, cable capacity should be shared and raceways should be planned to accommodate growth. Capacity for communication, internet and internal digital communication with servers should be fast and efficient.

VOICE AMPLIFICATION AND RECORDING
Voice amplification and audio and video recording equipment should be planned and coordinated for all Meeting Rooms including Chambers.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should include new equipment space and raceway capacity for current and future needs.

SIGNAGE

Interior signage and way finding is very important in the building as circulation is not self evident. The current signage system is not unified in its character or system.
It is recommended that a complete signage system be developed to serve the building interior and exterior. A sensitive and unified system appropriate to the buildings original design is required.

DIRECTORIES
Building directories should be located in gathering areas and near major entrances to the building. Directories should be clear in information and orientation. Locations should be carefully selected so that directories can be oriented with the configuration of the building and the readers position when reading the directory.

FLEXIBILITY
Occupants of the building change over time. When individuals are identified on signage, a system of changing names in a simple and elegant way will be necessary. The ability to maintain the changing signage should be made available to building managers.

Design Guideline:
A complete signage package for exterior and interior way finding and room identification should be designed and implemented for the Capitol

Existing Directory

DECORATIVE FINISHES AND PAINT

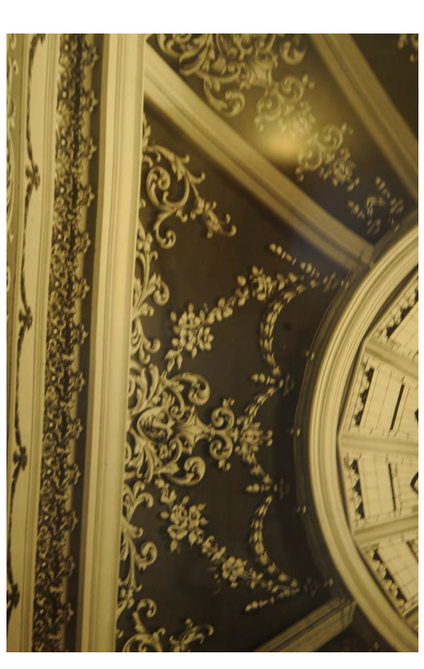
Areas that have been repainted over time should be evaluated very carefully and restored to original colors. This is especially true in areas within Zone One.

Great care should be taken to evaluate substrates and select materials for the restoration of decorative painting that will endure.

Where original decorative painting exists, professional conservation and cleaning services shall be engaged to research and provide services relative to this work. These efforts should be in close collaboration with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer.

Metal leafing and other applied decorative finishes should be evaluated, conserved and restored as required.

Design Guideline:
Decorative painting should be carefully conserved, researched and restored as necessary. Recently failed repairs should be evaluated for cause and documented for future reference.



HISTORIC WINDOWS

Wood windows with single glazing were installed in the original Capitol Building. These windows were replaced with aluminum frame windows and the existing wood frames were covered with rectangular aluminum cladding.

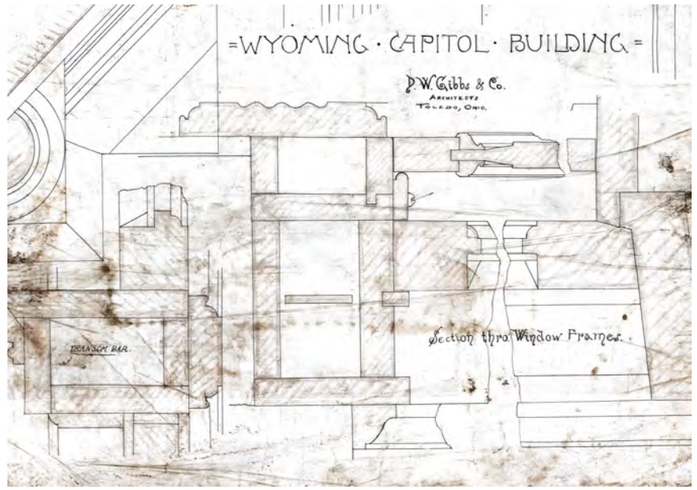
Operable portions of the windows were added to provide ventilation. These operable windows changed the configuration and look of the exterior of the building. These replacement windows have reach the end of their useful life and should all be replaced.

Wood windows with blinds (shutters) have been detailed in the Gibb's drawings and specifications. Windows should be restored and replaced with matching work according to these details. Windows should have operable sash with counter weights in the location of original pockets.

Window trim and casing should match the original profile.

Sash should be profiled as nearly as possible to the original configuration but to support double glazed insulated units fabricated of clear glass.

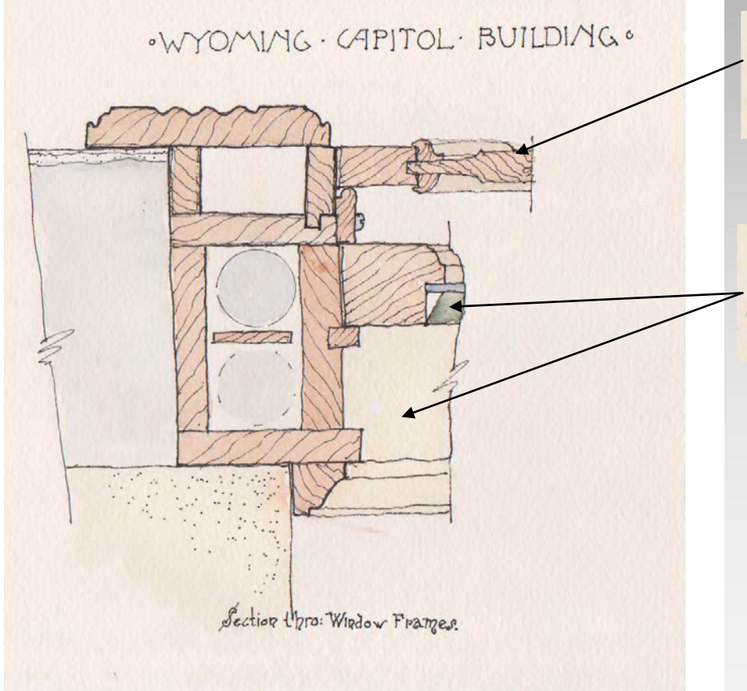
Design Guideline:
Windows should be restored (replaced) to match the original window configuration, color and profile. Sash should be reconstructed to accommodate clear insulated glazing.



Original detail for windows (above). Enhanced Gibbs detail (below).

Existing aluminum frame cladding and window

Notes from original Gibb's Specification



BLINDS.

All windows in first story and in office rooms of second story to have inside blinds, moulded and raised panels $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, eight fold, of the material specified.

SASH.

Outside to be primed, then two coats dark olive or bronze green. The frames stone color, sanded.

TREATMENT ZONE ONE

The organization of spaces in the original design of the building created a hierarchy of finishes and a flexibility of use. Many different organizational and functional plans have been incorporated over the history of the building.

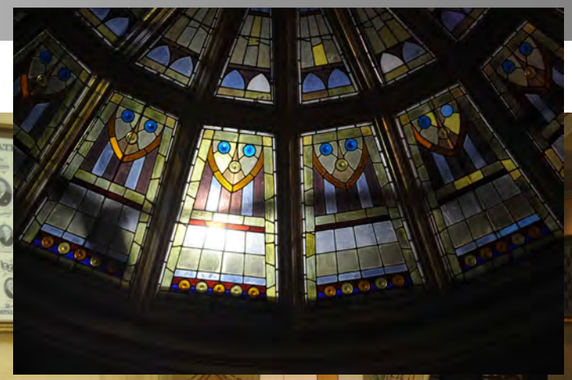
Some spaces in the Capitol have remained constant in use and unchanged in general character during the life of the building. Included are the important public corridors and rotunda spaces the House, Senate and Supreme Court Chambers. These spaces have changed dramatically over time. These areas should be treated with extreme care to provide maximum functionality for the modern workings of government but should also be modified from current condition to more closely reflect the period of significance accepted for the project. This includes configuration, use, finishes, historic lighting, and all other elements that were original to the building.

Intrusive elements that have been added over time should be removed. Life safety and security equipment should be carefully designed and placed for minimal impact on these spaces. The integration of building systems in these areas should be carefully planned so as not adversely affect the original fabric and configuration within the Zone One.

USE OF SPACE IN ZONE ONE

Space use in the Zone One is primarily in accordance with the original use. Little deviation from this use exists in the building today. Temporary uses such as food service carts and media connections should be carefully planned to preserve the original configuration and finishes.

Design Guideline:
Zone One defines the most significant area in the building. These spaces should be given the highest priority for architectural integrity.



FLEXIBILITY OF USE

Flexibility of use should be planned within the confines of the existing structure. Building systems upgrades should be carefully planned to impact significant public spaces in the building as little as possible. Repairs and building system upgrades should be planned to minimize impact to historic fabric and provide maximum future flexibility. To assist in planning for building systems upgrades, zones have been designated and assigned a numerical value. This hierarchy is intended to guide the decisions regarding repair and replacement of new building systems.

Design Guideline:
Zones are designated to give hierarchy to the spaces within the Capitol Building to guide repairs and restoration.

TREATMENT ZONE TWO

Zone Two is significant in existing architectural character and finishes. Careful planning, design and construction activities should preserve and restore these spaces. Included are the important minor public corridors, existing exit stair paths, significant meeting rooms and other building features that have changed over times and should be restored.

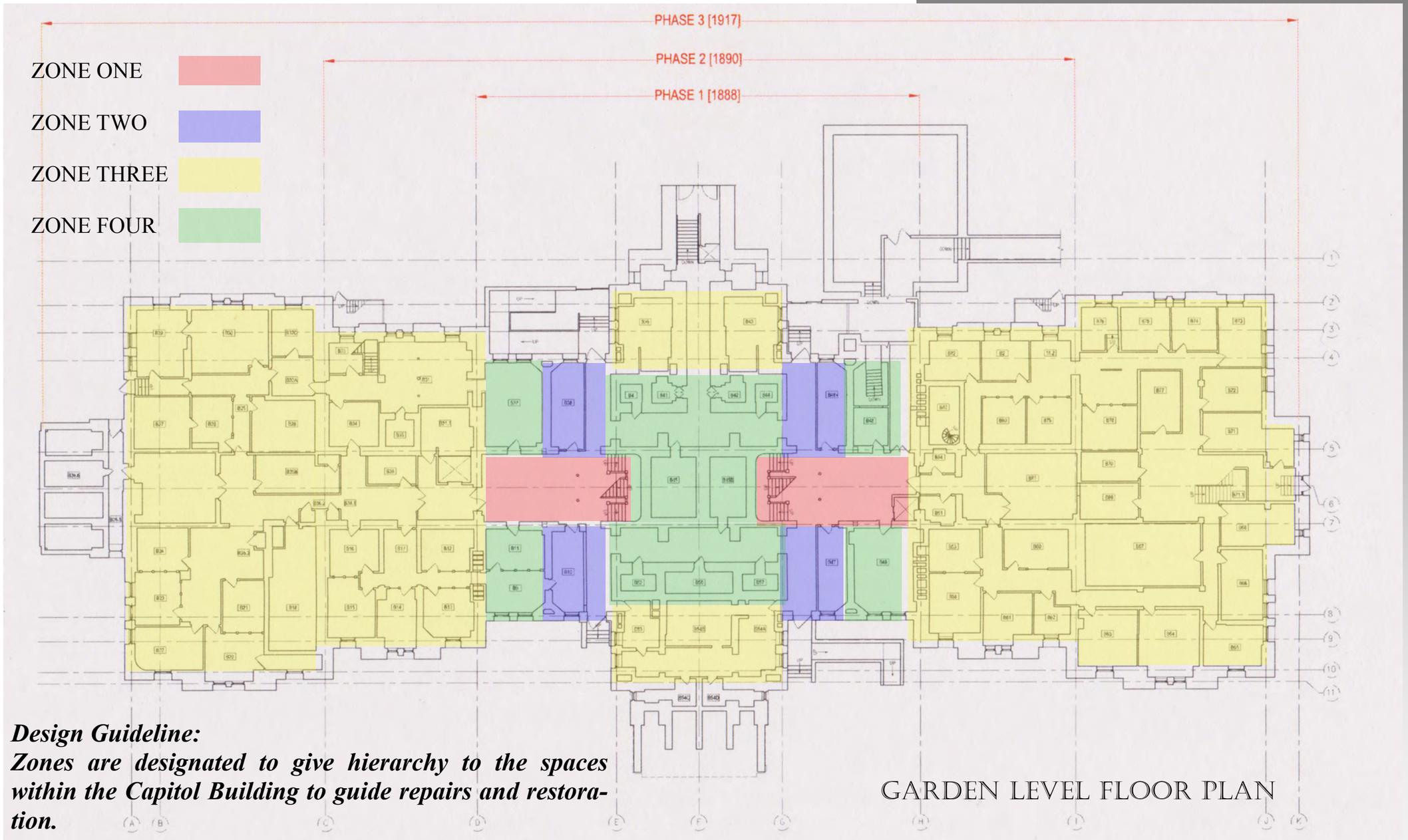
TREATMENT ZONE THREE

Zone Three offers flexibility for use and configuration. Original historic finishes in these areas have been lost or covered with newer finishes. The new finishes in these areas should be compatible in character and design with the original finishes in the building with some allowance for configuration alteration to accommodate new building systems and functions. Spaces in this zone were changed early in the life of the building and have continued to change over time..

TREATMENT ZONE FOUR

Zone Four includes reclaimed spaces in the Garden Level, and spaces that had ultimate flexibility in the original design. Spaces under stairs are included in this zone. All areas that are utilized in this zone for constant occupation for offices and support staff functions should be designed for access to natural light and be provided with building systems services equal to other areas in the building.

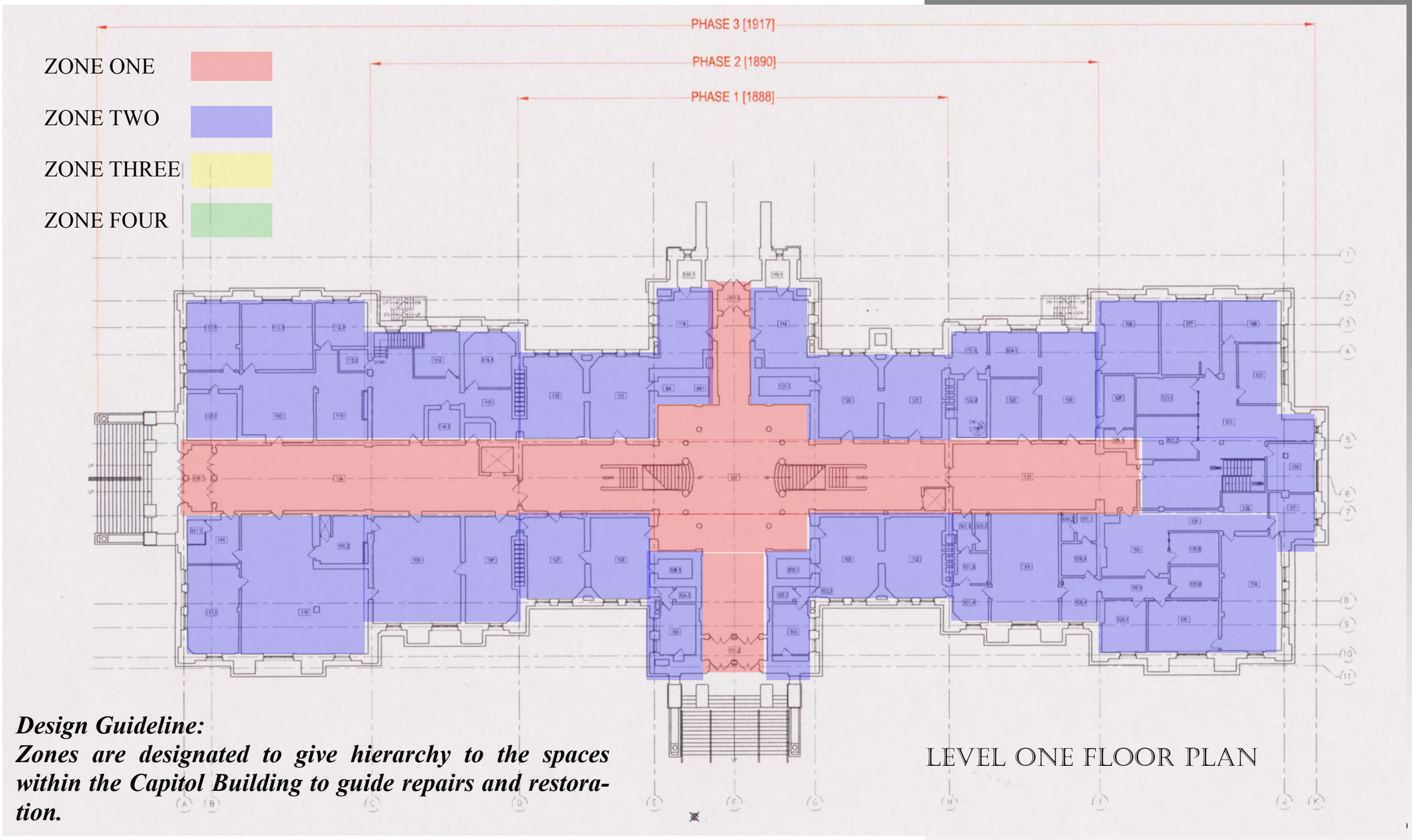
TREATMENT ZONES



Design Guideline:
Zones are designated to give hierarchy to the spaces within the Capitol Building to guide repairs and restoration.

GARDEN LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

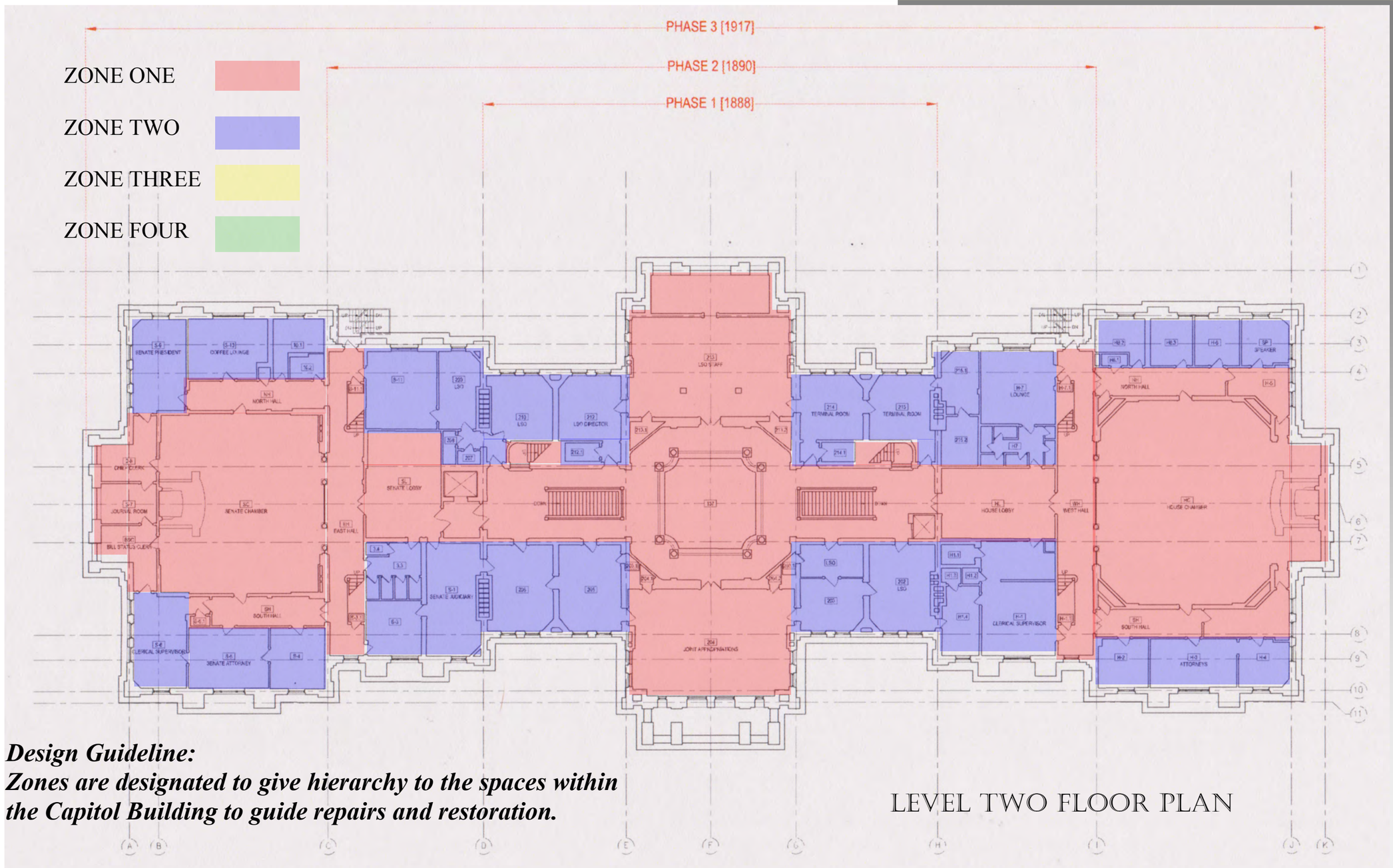
TREATMENT ZONES



LEVEL ONE FLOOR PLAN

Design Guideline:
Zones are designated to give hierarchy to the spaces within the Capitol Building to guide repairs and restoration.

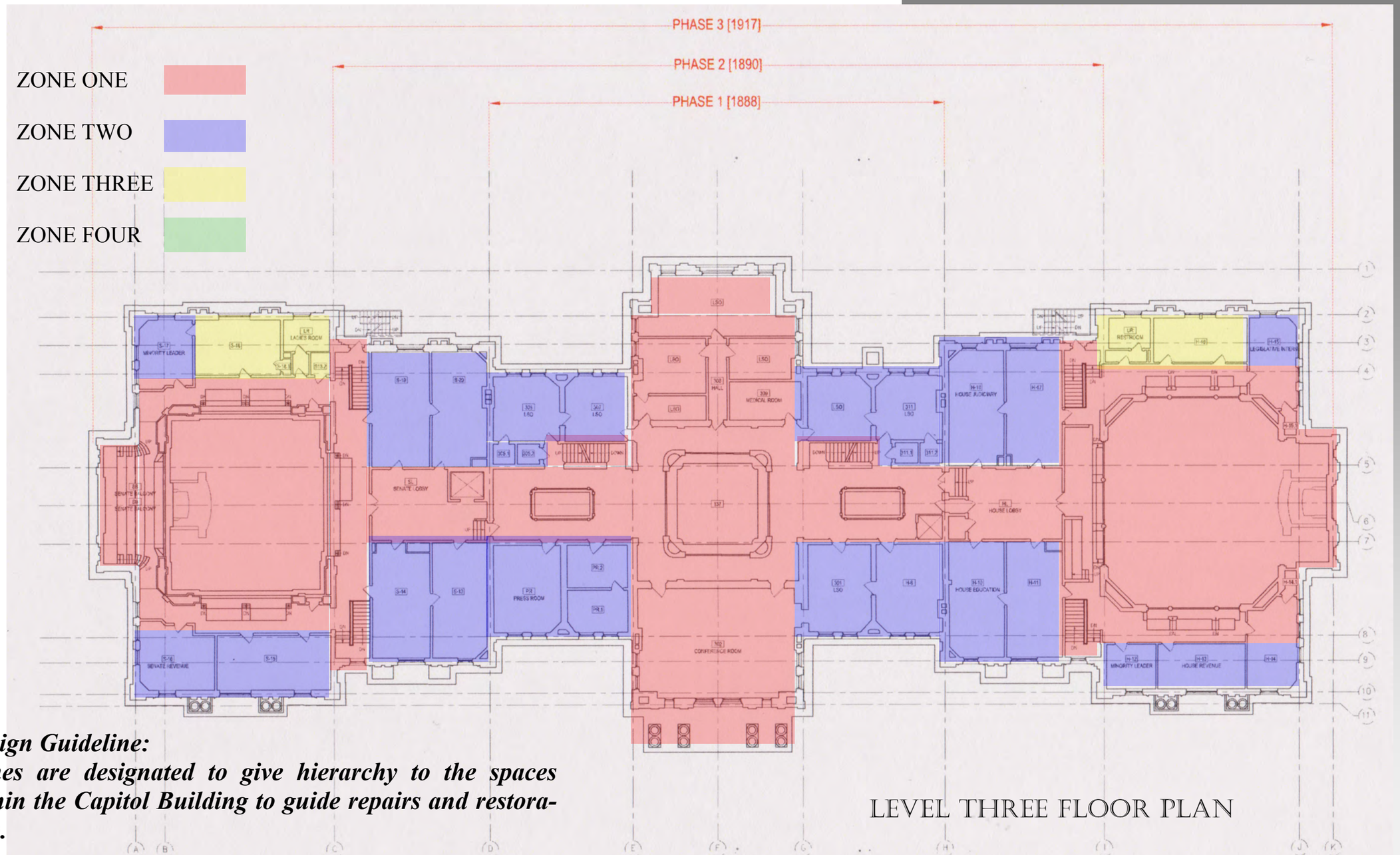
TREATMENT ZONES



Design Guideline:
Zones are designated to give hierarchy to the spaces within the Capitol Building to guide repairs and restoration.

LEVEL TWO FLOOR PLAN

TREATMENT ZONES



Design Guideline:
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LEVEL THREE FLOOR PLAN

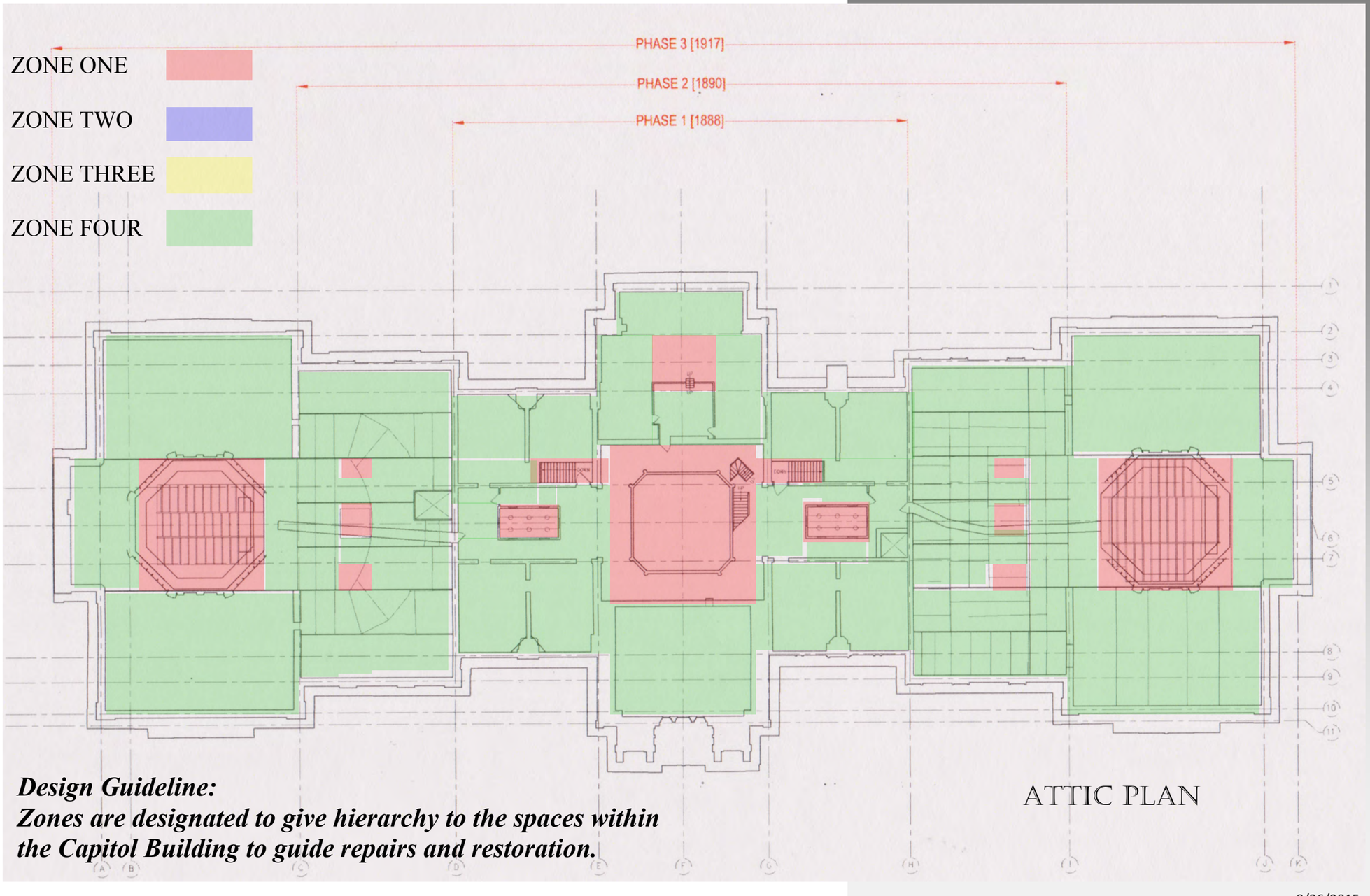
TREATMENT ZONES

ZONE ONE

ZONE TWO

ZONE THREE

ZONE FOUR



ATTIC PLAN

Design Guideline:
Zones are designated to give hierarchy to the spaces within the Capitol Building to guide repairs and restoration.

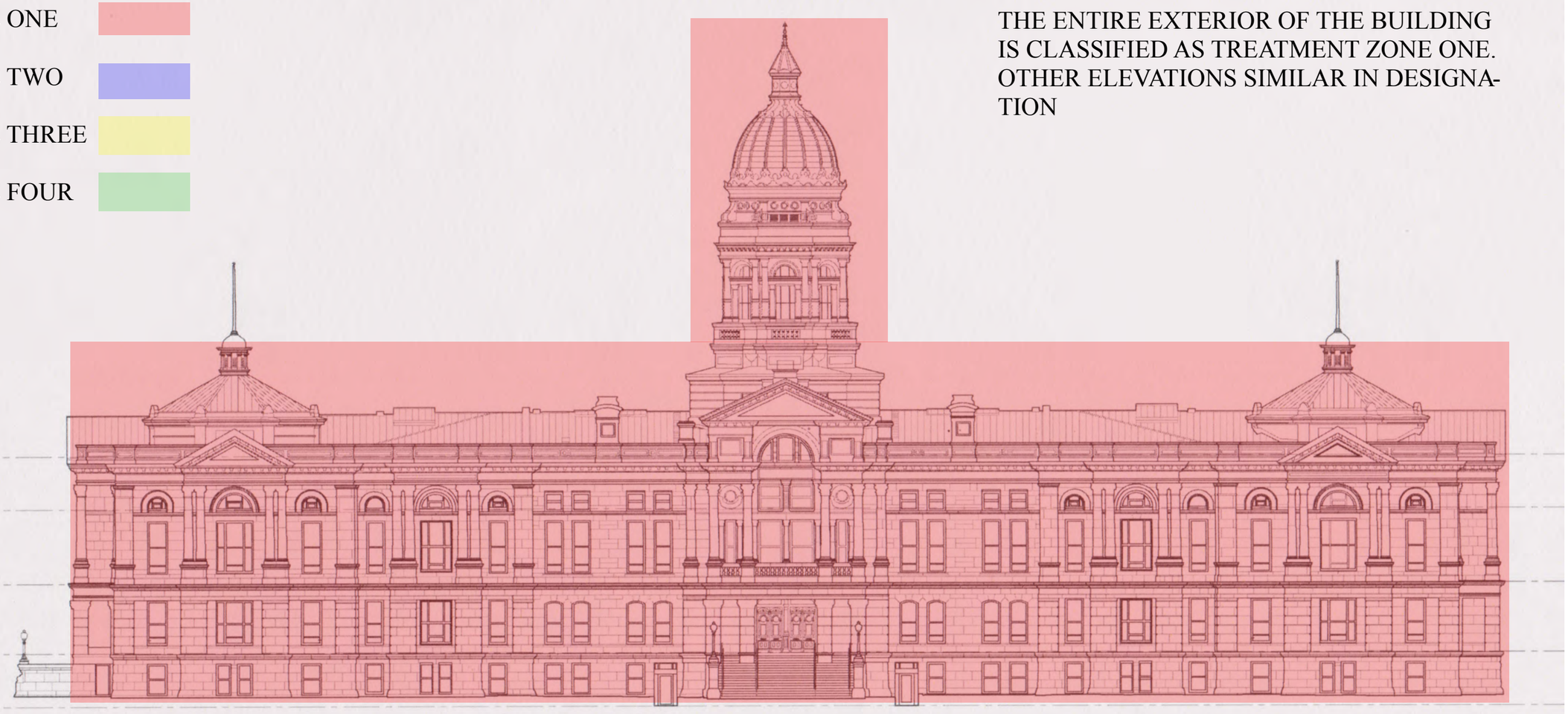
TREATMENT ZONES

ZONE ONE

ZONE TWO

ZONE THREE

ZONE FOUR



THE ENTIRE EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING IS CLASSIFIED AS TREATMENT ZONE ONE. OTHER ELEVATIONS SIMILAR IN DESIGNATION

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

The most important function of the building is to support the highest level of activity of the three branches of government for the State of Wyoming. Chambers for legislative business, Supreme Court, and Governor's daily operations should receive the highest functional priority. Statewide elected officials have traditionally been housed in the Capitol and should now have working offices therein even if the entire support staff is not housed in the Capitol building proper.

Early designers of Capitol buildings often realized that government would grow and therefore planned for expansion. Public access to the primary functions of the building forms the fundamental organizing elements of the building. Theses spaces are also very symbolic in organization and finish. Great pride of ownership and respect for democracy are self evident in the grandeur of the building's exterior and interior quality.

Often referred to as the "Peoples House", the Capitol should be open to the people of Wyoming for many uses but the primary function should endure in perpetuity. Changes to the building to facilitate the modern function of government should be undertaken with great care for the building and the symbolism embodied in its character.
Space within the building should be organized to serve these lofty functions and maintain the dignity and purpose of these fundamental processes. Many functions of government were gradually moved to other buildings but the core functions remain.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should enhance the function of government and should not compromise the most important use of being the "Peoples House".

OPEN BUILDING ENTRANCES

The majority of time, when there is little credible threat to the building, the majority of existing building entrances should be left open and operable.

LEVELS OF THREAT AND BUILDING CLOSURE

It is recommended that a simple three level security lock down procedure be implemented that is governed by a threat assessment team. The Wyoming Highway Patrol can determine how and when the building should be open, partially closed, or evacuated. Building design elements should be detailed to respond to the determinations of this security team.

MAGNETOMETERS

The use of magnetometers may be considered during special events or during high threat situations. The installation of this equipment should be temporary in nature and convenient and simple to set up and removal. The architectural design and space layout should accommodate this function. Storage should be provided for equipment and support furniture.

SITE AND BUILDING MONITORING

Visual electronic monitoring of the building and grounds should be improved and cameras located in appropriate locations.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should incorporate the security recommendations that do not detract from the open and accessible feel of the Capitol.

ELECTRICAL SERVICE

The existing electrical service at the building shall be upgraded. Major switch gear should not be located in the building. New electrical distribution systems should be added to the entire building.

EMERGENCY POWER

Building life safety functions and other critical building operations will be supplied by the existing generator located near the Central Plant. The design team shall collaborate to determine the extent of systems to be included on the generator and the generator capacity required.

LIGHTING AND CONTROL

All new energy efficient lighting and controls shall be incorporated throughout the building. Lighting and controls shall conform to Capitol complex design standards. Historically appropriate lighting shall be designed to be placed in the Capitol at all areas visible from outside the building and in all Zone Two spaces.

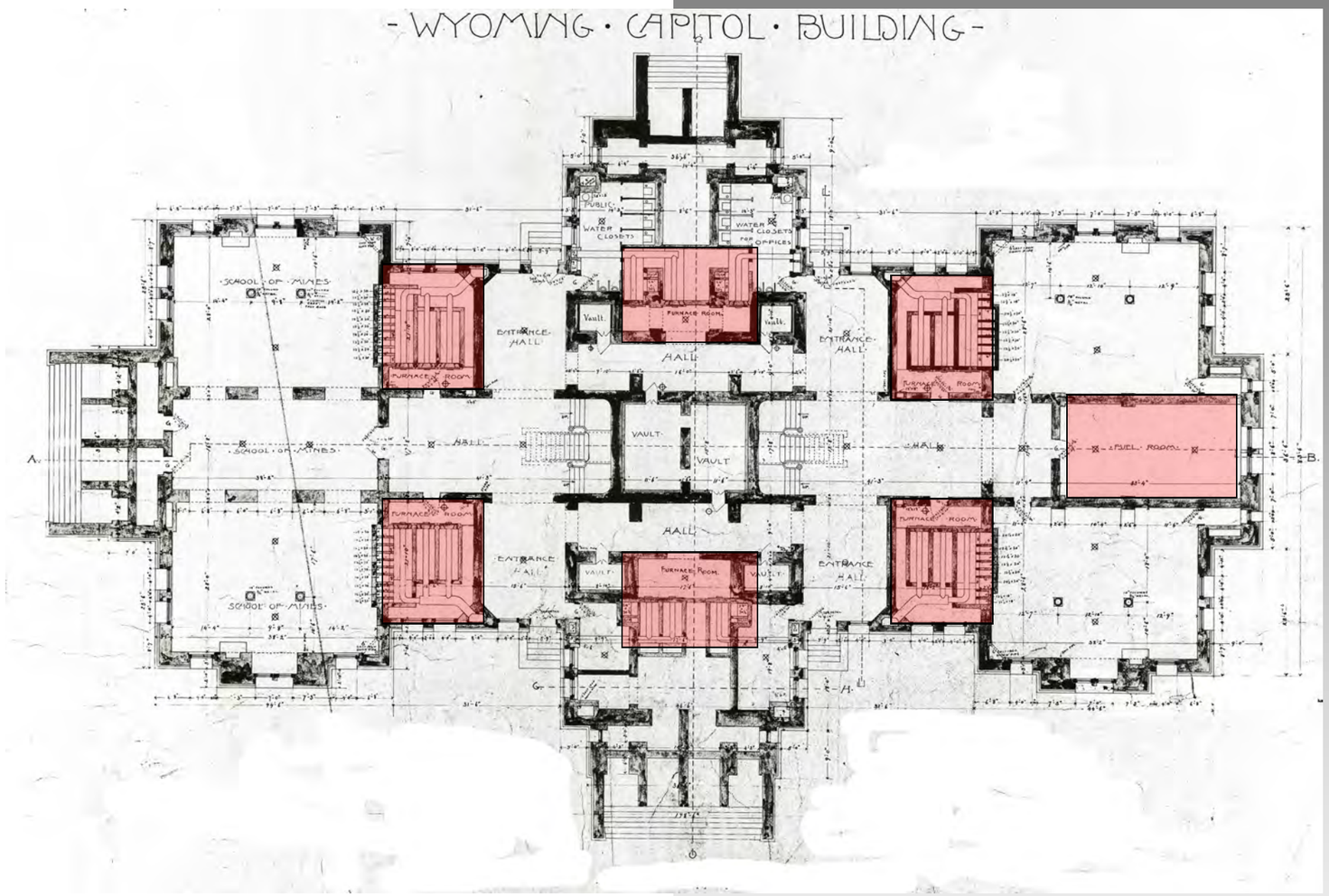
Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should provide for new electrical distribution systems throughout the building.

LOWER LEVEL EQUIPMENT SPACE

Using historic mechanical space for new systems is a primary strategy to complete the restoration project with minimal loss of usable space. It is the intent to modify existing spaces that accommodate existing systems and replace existing systems with new equipment as part of the final system solution. These spaces are predominately in the Lower Level and will include at a hot and chilled water service from a central plant located at the complex.

Great care must be taken when engineering the new mechanical system to preserve historic volumes, ceiling heights and finishes.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should provide a new mechanical system throughout the building. The character of the historic building shall not be compromised by this work.



BASEMENT LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

MECHANICAL SYSTEM HIERARCHY

New mechanical systems shall be integrated into the historic fabric of the building and shall be accomplished within the existing building footprint. Necessary interventions shall be concentrated in low priority preservation zones. Large volume spaces including the House, Senate, and Supreme Court chambers shall be served by constant volume re-circulating systems.

Office, Small Meeting Rooms, and Adjacent Support Areas: Hot and chilled water fan coil units shall be provided at all perimeter zones. Small amounts of air for ventilation will be required and should be distributed by a vertical system to avoid ducts in the ceiling.

House Chambers: May be served by a constant volume re-circulating system located in the Attic space or Garden Level.

Senate Chambers: May be located in the large volume Attic space above the Senate chambers or on the Garden Level.

Supreme Court Chambers: May be located in the large volume space to above the Supreme Court Chambers on the North side of the building provided that the skylight and lay light are still functional

Rotunda and Commons: Little is required to temper the Rotunda and Grand Aisles. These are internal to the building envelope and can be partially conditioned by using adjacent building systems. The design team shall study system options for optimal system performance. Options may include dedicated outside air, re-circulating type systems, or natural ventilation systems.

Other Systems: Additional systems to provide cooling for data rooms or areas that operate for longer hours than the normal office functions shall be considered in addition to the specific systems listed.

Design Guideline:
The mechanical and ventilation system in the building should be replaced in its entirety using the above concepts.

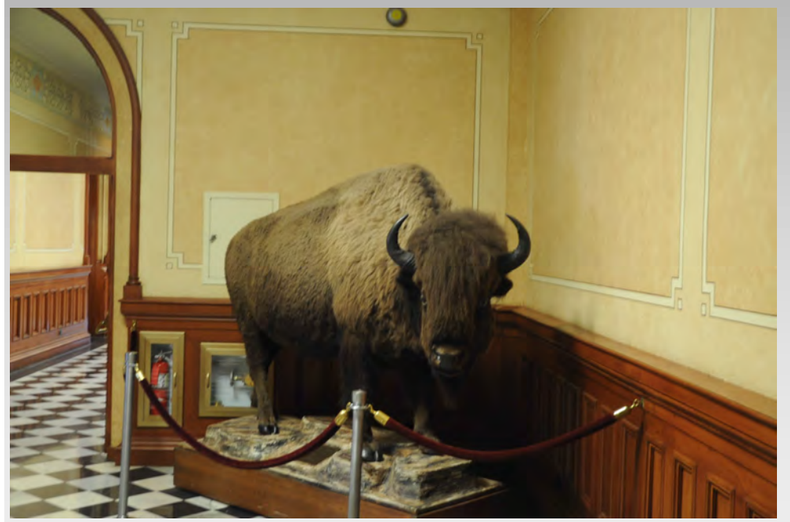
EXHIBIT SPACES

Current trends in exhibit design include interactive exhibits that promote learning by multiple sensory engagement. Interactive exhibits should be considered for some exhibit spaces in the Capitol.

Exhibits are currently spread throughout the building. Many are located in the Rotunda Space on multiple levels. Some are also displayed in sculpture niches in and around the Rotunda.

The Interpretive Plan should consider the building as a source of self interpretation. The exhibits for visitors should incorporate the Interpretive Plan. Art exhibited throughout the building should be included in this planning. The building should be recognized as the working seat of Wyoming Government. All exhibits and interpretive themes should reflect the dignity of the space and its purpose.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should include review and improvement of the function and placement of exhibits. This will enhance the function, accessibility, and safety of the building.



ATTACHED PAINTINGS

Paintings are an essential element in the experience of the building. Places for art and sculpture are present in every vista in the public corridors and circulation areas. The art pieces that are attached directly to the building and are integral with the shapes of the building elements.

All of the attached art within the Capitol Building should be carefully evaluated and protected during all phases of the work. Conservation activities where required should take place during times when the building systems are being repaired and improved. Protection of these elements shall be the responsibility of the construction and design teams.

Most of the attached art is within Zone One. Minimal destructive and restoration work will be executed within this zone.

Lighting design and restoration of historic lighting fixtures should also consider the illumination of attached art in its historic context, its current use and the lighting requirements of the building.

GREAT SEAL

The stone mosaic of the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming must be protected during all phases of demolition and construction.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements shall not adversely affect the attached art within the building. Conservation and protection of each painting must be executed during all phases of work.

SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT

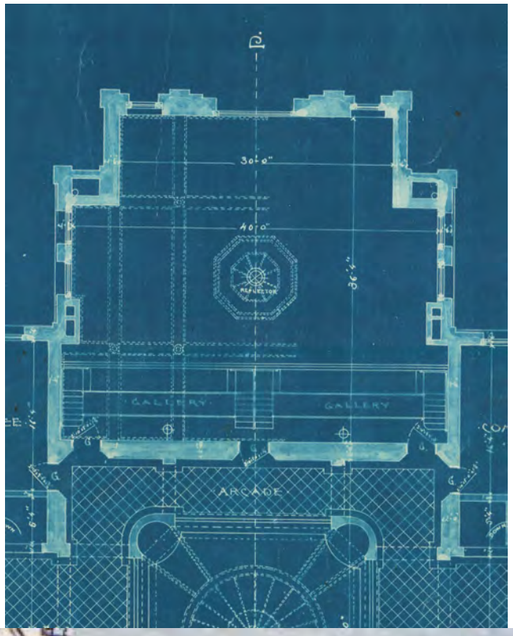
The room identified as the Supreme Court Chamber may have served as the Chamber for the Tenth Territorial Assembly before the completion of the House and Senate Chambers in the second phase of construction of the Capitol. The first phase of construction of the Capitol, when Wyoming was a Territory of the United States, sent a strong message to Washington about the people's commitment in their bid for statehood.

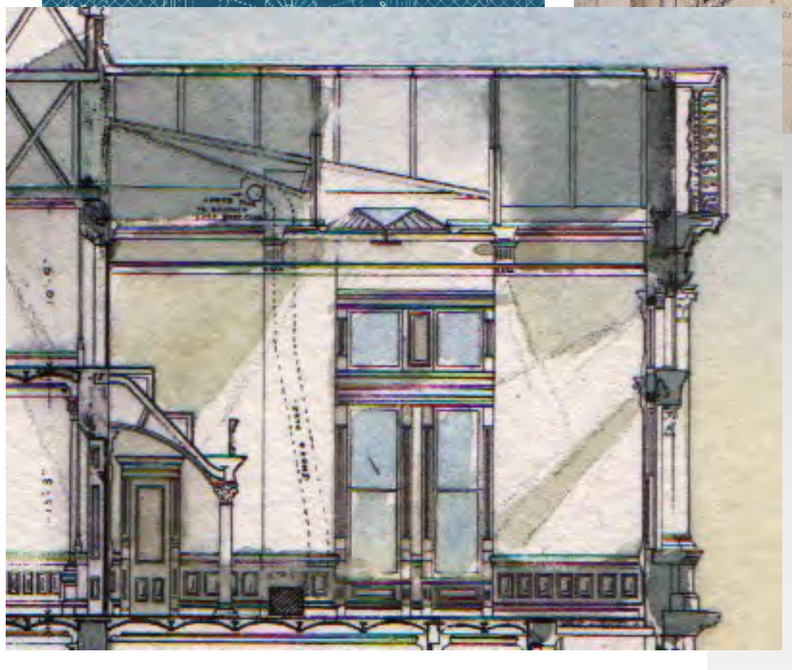
When the second phase of construction was completed, the House and Senate Cambers facilitated the use of this room as the Supreme Court Chamber. After the Supreme Court vacated the space a floor was added above it on the Third Level. The Second Level space remained a viable room but the Third Level Space was compromised by having a low ceiling with windows at the floor line.

This space is very significant in the building history and could be restored to function as the premier Meeting Room for committee and other public related hearings and Boards.

The sky light, lay light and historic light fixture should be returned to this location when the Third Floor above the space is partially removed to form the Gallery.

Design Guideline:
The Supreme Court Room should be restored and used a Hearing/Meeting Room. Sky-lights, lay lights, historic lighting and Gallery should all be restored.





SCULPTURE

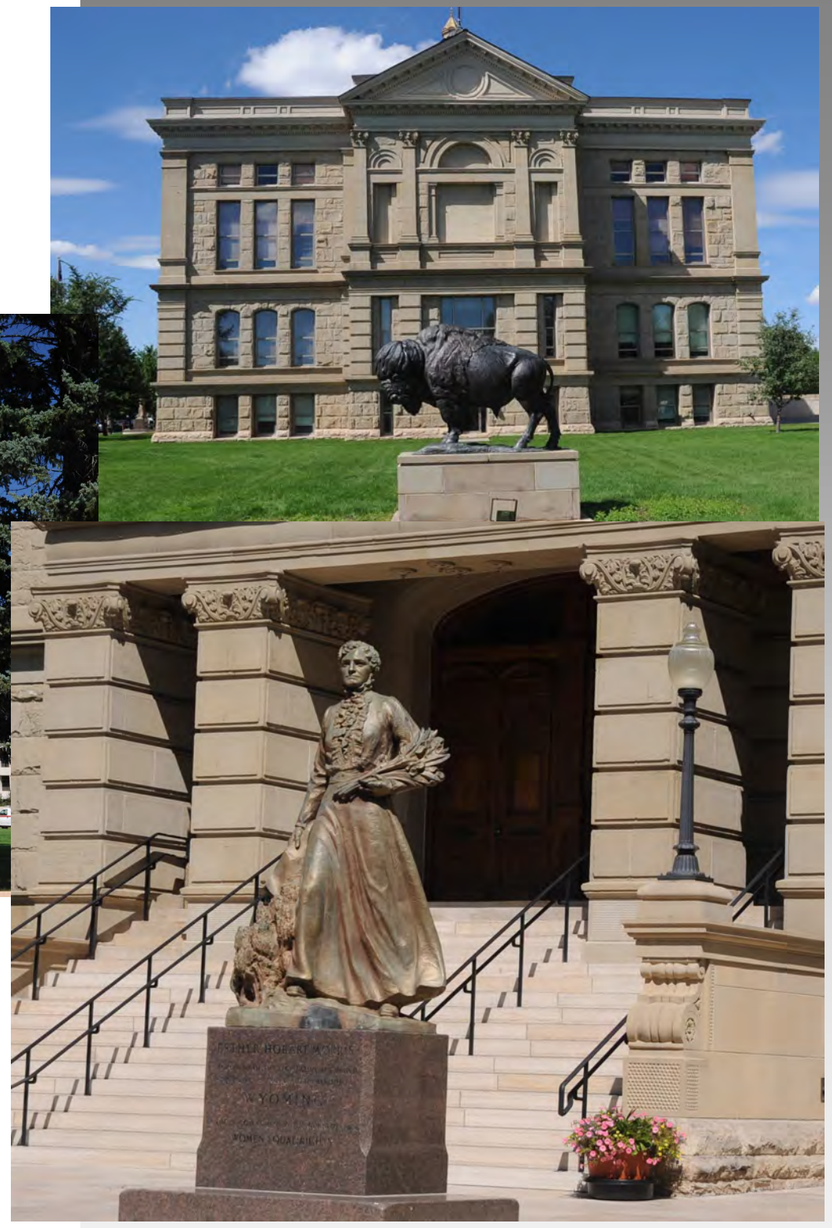
Construction activities may require the removal and temporary storage of unattached sculptures within the building and on the grounds Evaluation of condition and restoration measures will not be included in the repair and restoration project.

Bronze and stone sculptures located on the grounds and adjacent to the stairs will be affected by the work. All sculpture should be protected or relocated during all construction activities.

ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONED SCULPTURE

Opportunities for new commissioned art should be investigated and separate fundraising activities could coincide with the repair and restoration. It is unclear where sculpture was planned in the original design. However, the niches in the pendentives may provide an opportunity for new commissioned work.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should not impact the existing sculptures. Removal and storage of sculpture will(not) be part of the repair and restoration



GOVERNORS PORTRAIT GALLERY

Past Governors are recognized in the Capitol in a number of ways. Portraits and wall plaques are the most common. The door transom marking the Governors' Portrait Gallery is confusing as the Treasurer's Door and Attorney General's door are also accessed through this opening.

Exhibition of these portraits and plaques should be evaluated by the Interpretive Plan. Proper placement and interpretive information should be planned and unified.

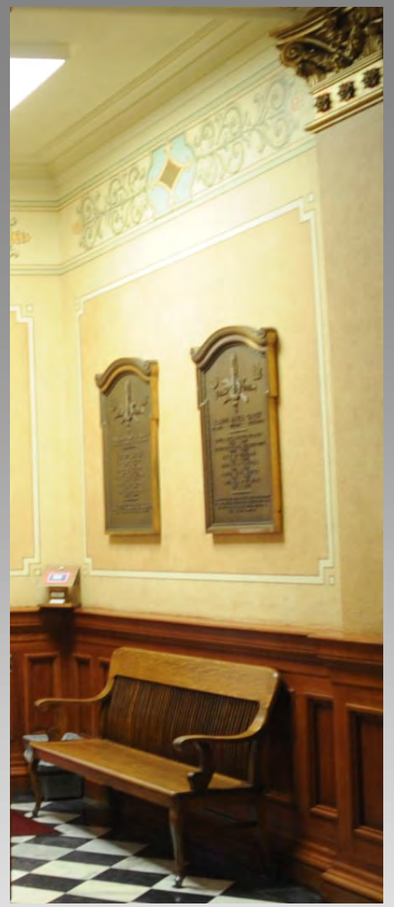
HISTORIC PAINTINGS

Many beautiful paintings depicting events in Wyoming History hang throughout the building. These should also be part of an interpretive strategy for the building.

ART OF WYOMING

Great paintings and photographs of Wyoming landscapes and related heritage themes exist throughout the building. A careful plan for organizing and returning this art to the Capitol should be part of the restoration. Planning for hanging art so that the system does not destroy restored or preserved finishes should be considered.

Design Guideline:
Hanging art will be removed by the State of Wyoming for the duration of the Construction activities. Art will be returned to the Capitol by the State. The design and construction teams should include hanging systems that do not damage new finishes.



HISTORIC LIGHTING

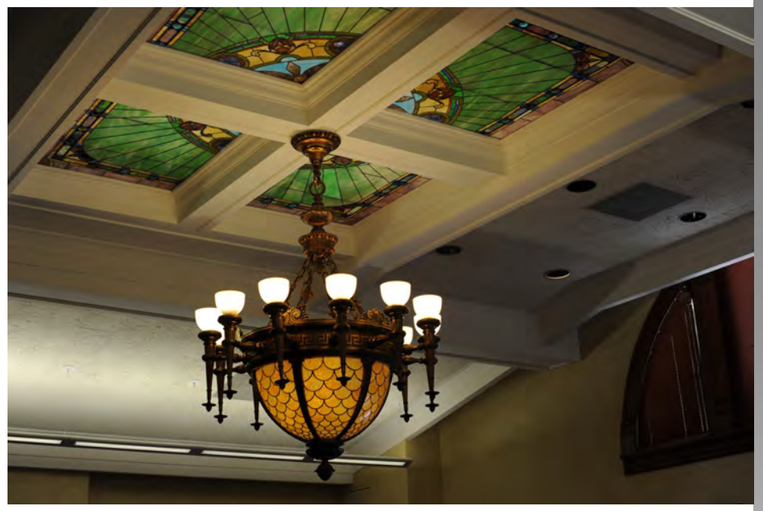
Portions of the Wyoming State Capitol were constructed before the early development of electrical lighting. Gas lighting fixtures have been found within the building. Electrical lighting was added very early in the building history and the original fixtures were beautifully crafted and are a significant element in the building design.

Current codes and building user expectations have created more stringent expectations for interior building illumination. This condition has created a number of solutions within all areas of the building ranging from simple fluorescent 2'x4' fixtures to other modern fixtures. These lighting systems have been designed at various times throughout the life of the building and many are not compatible with the original character of the building.

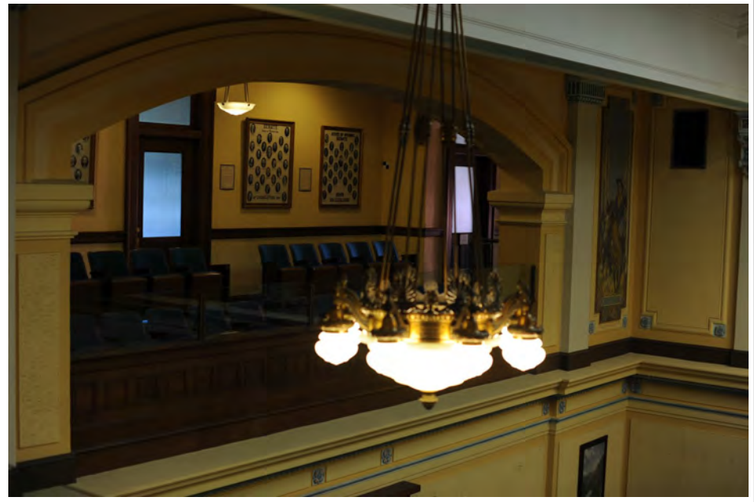
Historic lighting fixtures should be maintained and restored as required to reverse modifications that have altered the character of the fixtures. Additional lighting should be carefully planned to be compatible with the original design and character of the building. Lighting levels throughout the building should be evaluated for current use and code compliance.

Natural light was originally an important lighting strategy for the interior spaces of the building. The quality of changing daylight is essential and very different from artificial light and should not be replaced with artificial light.

Design Guideline:
Historic lighting fixtures should be evaluated and repaired. If new lighting is added it should exhibit the same color temperature as the original lamps. Additional lighting levels may be required and should be carefully planned.



Significant historic light should be returned to the original location.



Modern recessed light fixtures are not compatible with the historic character of the Capitol and should be removed.

ACCESSIBILITY CODE COMPLIANCE

Improvements were made in the House and Senate Galleries to accommodate wheelchair access. These improvements have been made carefully within the historic context of the building. Careful review of these improvements for compliance is required. Additional consideration should be given for the hearing impaired and the blind.

It is recommended that gender designated public restroom facilities be located on every floor. In addition to these modifications, a family or assisted restroom should also be included on every floor.

Way finding information is not clear and needs to be improved. Braille and higher contrast signage should be included.

Many areas of the building require higher levels of illumination.

Parking and an accessible routes should be studied for existing accessible entrances to the building. Site planning and designated parking and drop off zones should be included in the project.

Design Guideline:
Repairs and building systems improvements should include access and toilet rooms to comply with ADA and State code requirements.

EXTERIOR DOORS

Exterior doors vary in detail and shape. South Entry doors of wood and glass and have endured very well. The East doors are not original to the design. These East doors should be removed and replaced with a window. matching the original design.

INTERIOR DOORS

Many different configurations for doors exist within the building today. Some of the most significant doors have been removed or modified in the Zone One. Doors should be returned if possible or replacement doors constructed to match exactly if the original doors can not be found.

As functions within the Capitol have changed, many doors have been added or removed. The character of the doors in these areas will be determined by the Restoration Zones. Flush doors in steel frames are not appropriate in any zone.

Design Guideline:
Repairs to the building should include exterior and interior doors. Doors from the original design should remain or be reused. Other doors should be appropriate to the Restoration Zone where they exist based on the original design.

CEILINGS IN ZONE ONE

Ceilings and lay lights in Zone One have been significantly modified by various building campaigns throughout the life of the building. Ceilings in this zone should be carefully researched and restored to original height, finish, and color including decorative paint. Coffers and moldings that were part of the original finish should also be restored. Exceptions to this may occur in the Senate and House areas in the 1890 portion of the building where ceilings were changed to accommodate new Chambers in the 1917 addition.

CEILINGS IN ROOMS WITH WINDOWS

Ceilings that have windows should be restored to near original height to accommodate windows and window trim. Where decorative crown moldings or decorative paint are uncovered during investigation or selective demolition, these elements should be restored. Window pockets to accommodate dropped ceiling height should be removed. Original trim configurations should be restored.

CEILINGS IN ROOMS WITH TRANSOMS

Ceilings should also be restored in rooms where transoms above doors are present. Trim around transom and door casing elements should be restored to original configuration.

Design Guideline: Ceilings in Zone One should be restored. Other ceilings throughout the building should be returned to the original configuration and should not interfere with historic windows, door configurations and trim.