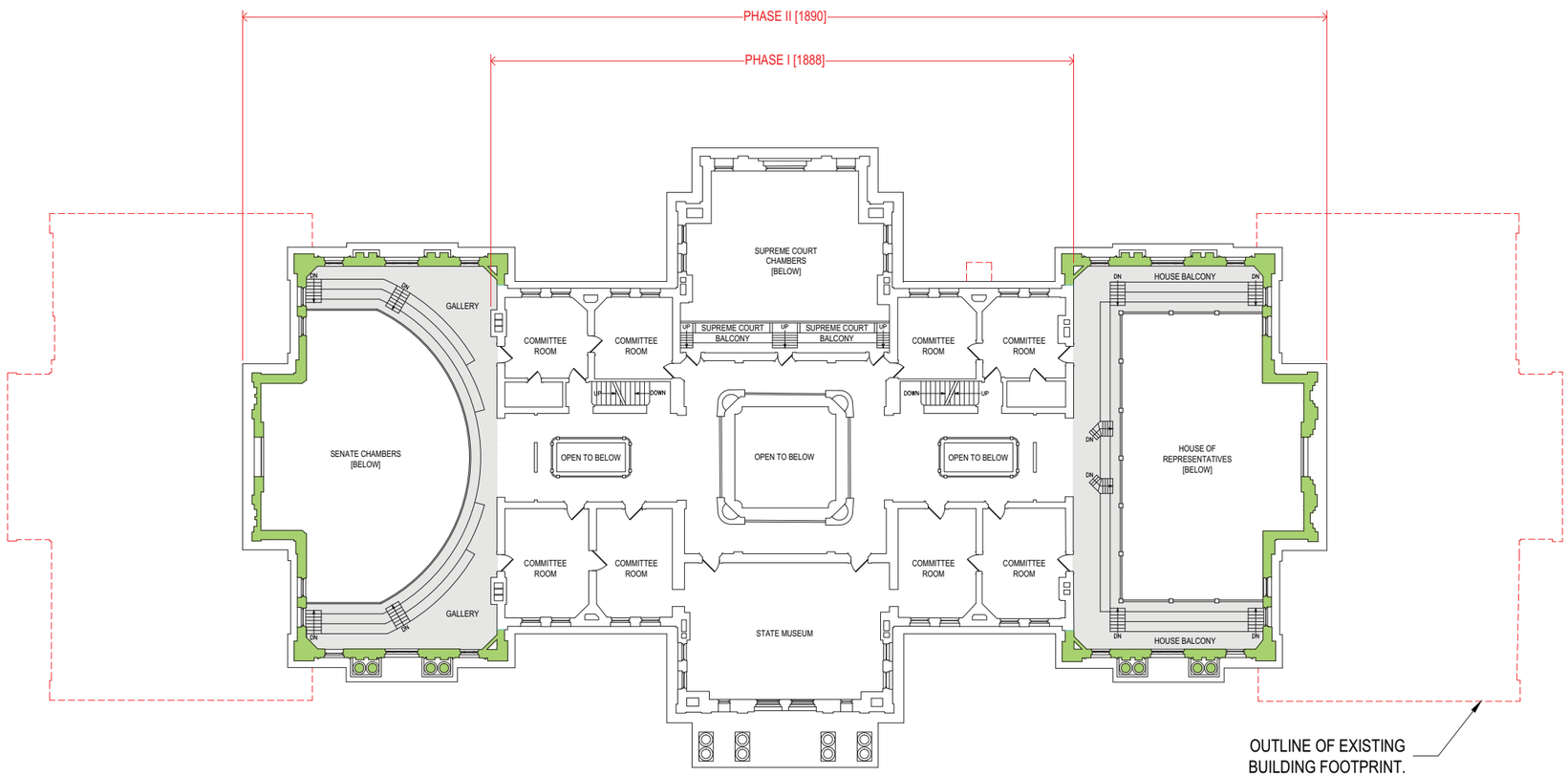


1 THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-204 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

1890 CONSTRUCTION

1890 FLOOR / SLAB

Wyoming State Capitol

Joint Legislative and Executive Task Force

State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

HDR in association with PDP and

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

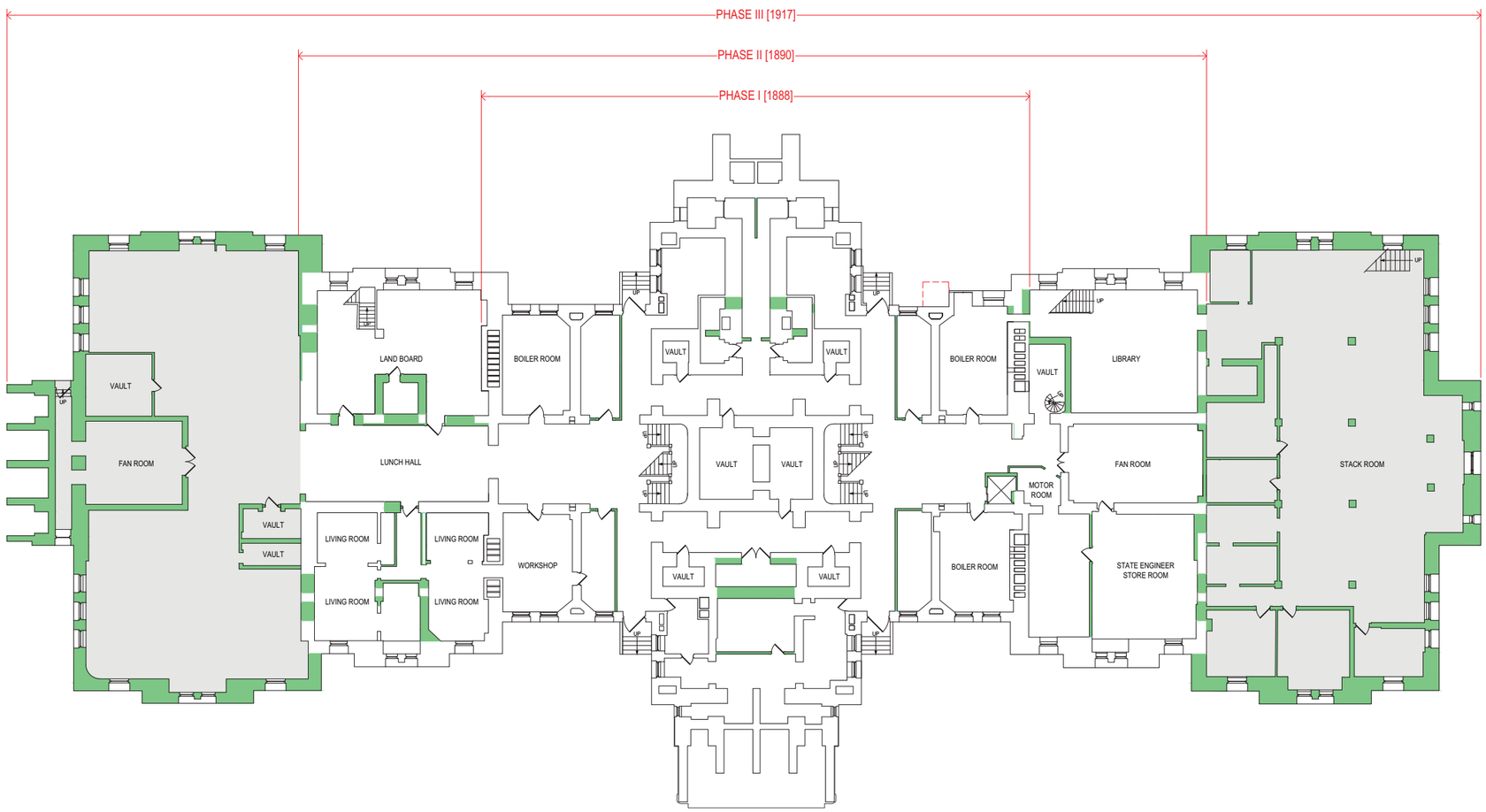
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1890]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-204



1 BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

HE-301 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1890 AND 1917.

FLOOR / SLAB BETWEEN 1890 AND 1917.

Wyoming State Capitol

Joint Legislative and Executive Task Force
State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

HDR in association with PDP

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

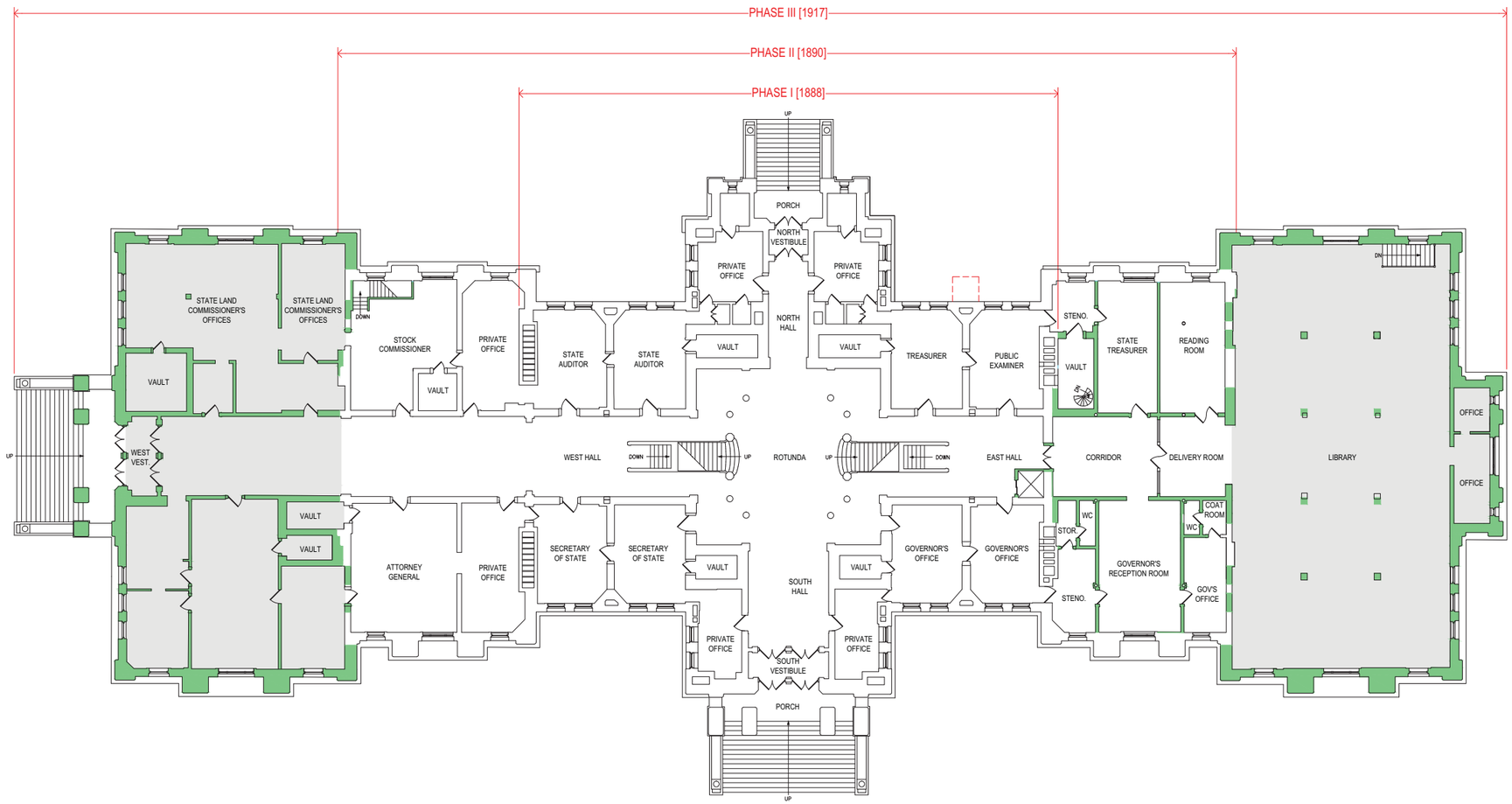
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

[1917]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-301



1 FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-302 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1890 AND 1917.

FLOOR / SLAB BETWEEN 1890 AND 1917.

Wyoming State Capitol

Joint Legislative and Executive Task Force
State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

HDR in association with PDP

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

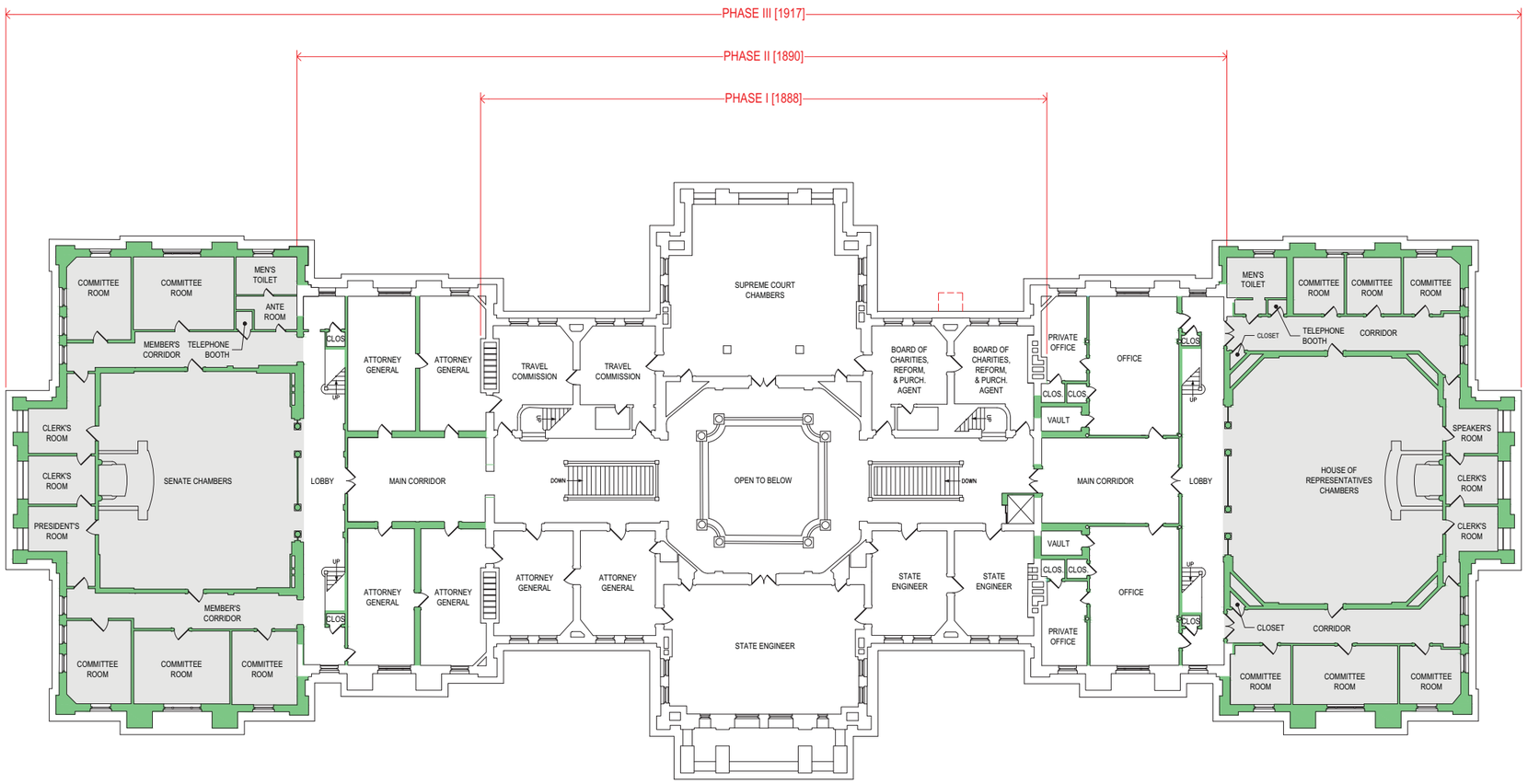
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1917]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-302



1 SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-303 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1890 AND 1917.

FLOOR / SLAB BETWEEN 1890 AND 1917.

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

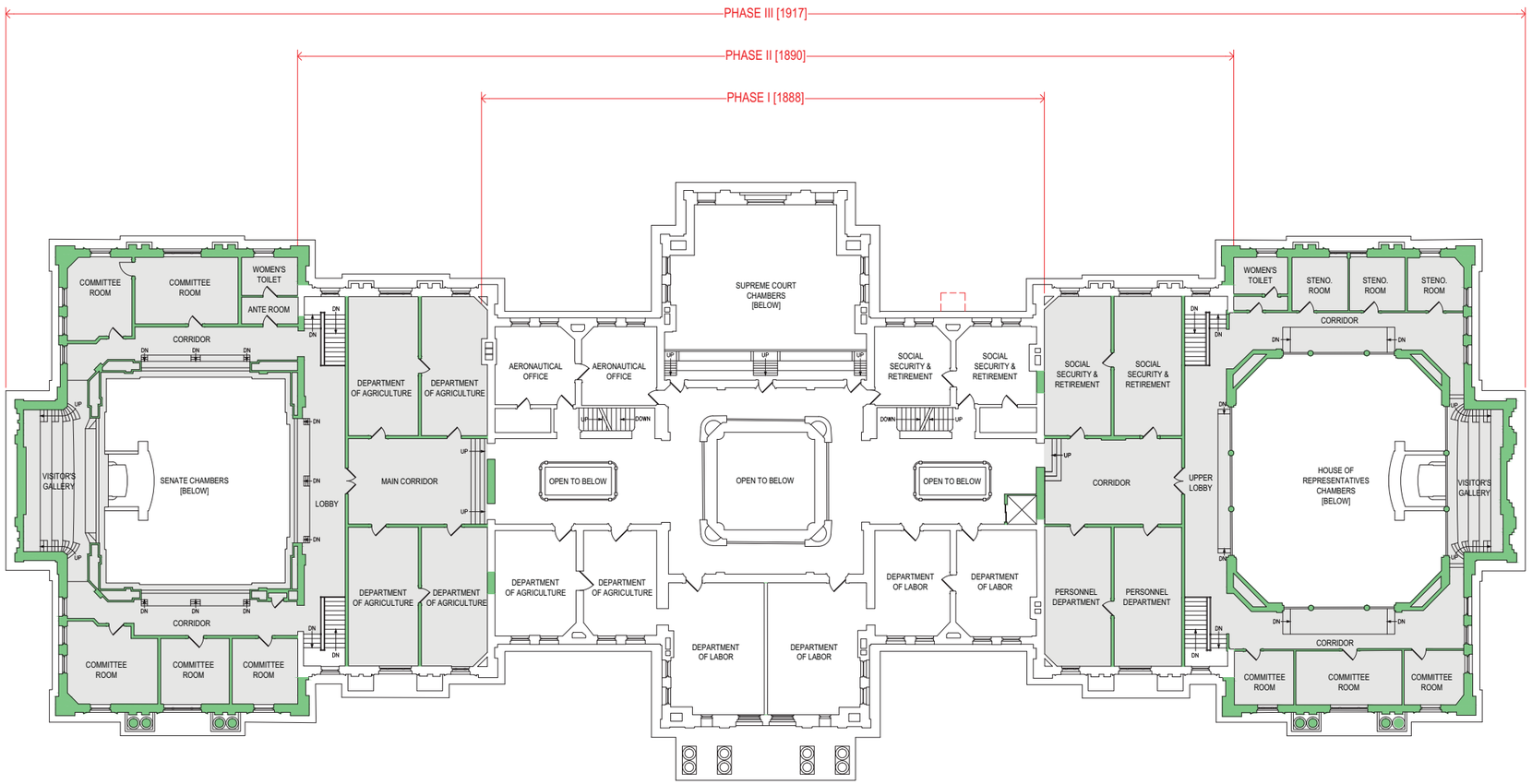
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1917]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-303



1 THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-304 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1890 AND 1917.

FLOOR / SLAB BETWEEN 1890 AND 1917.

Wyoming State Capitol

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

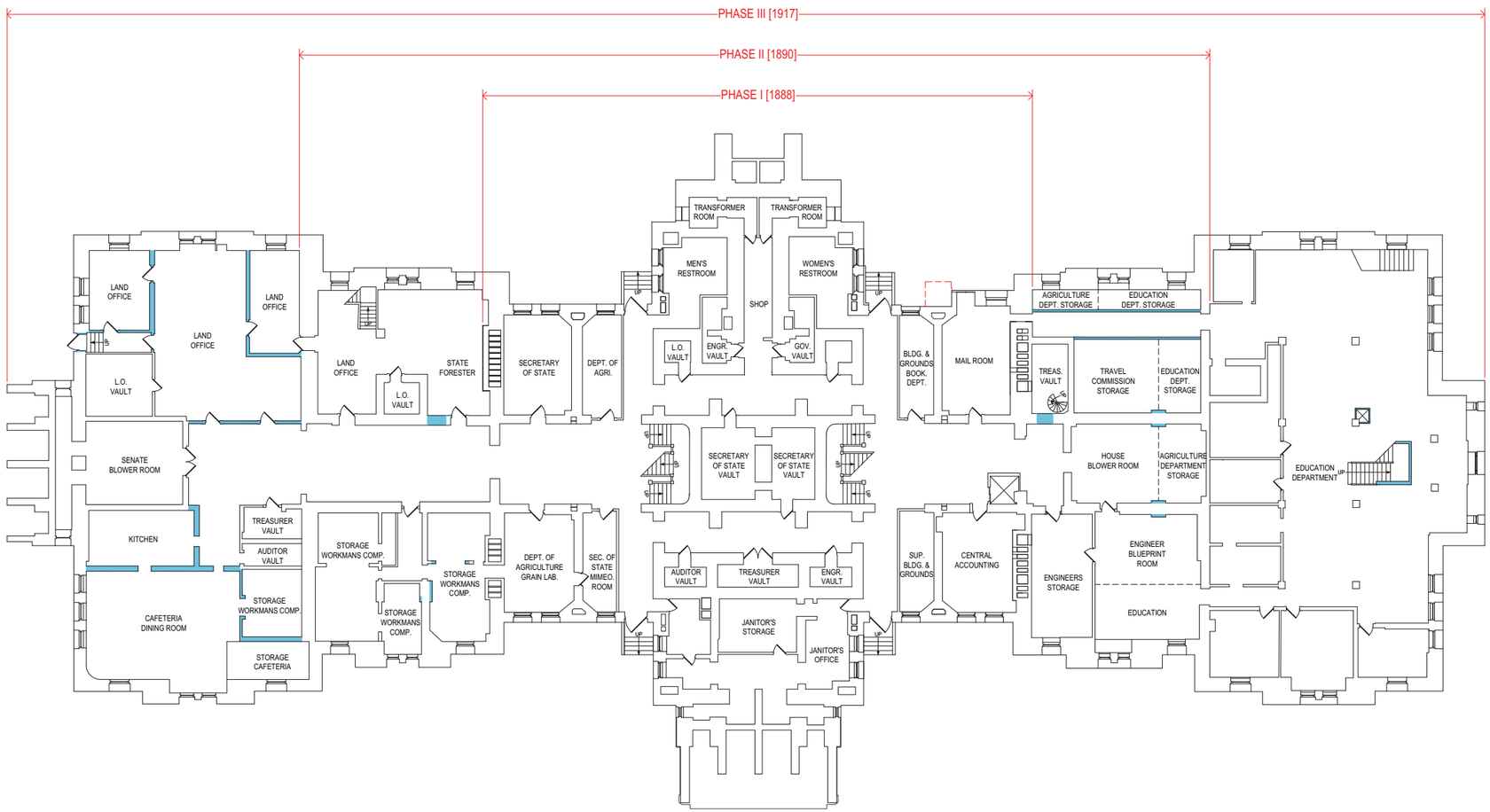
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1917]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-304



1 BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

HE-401 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1917 AND 1937.

Wyoming State Capitol

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

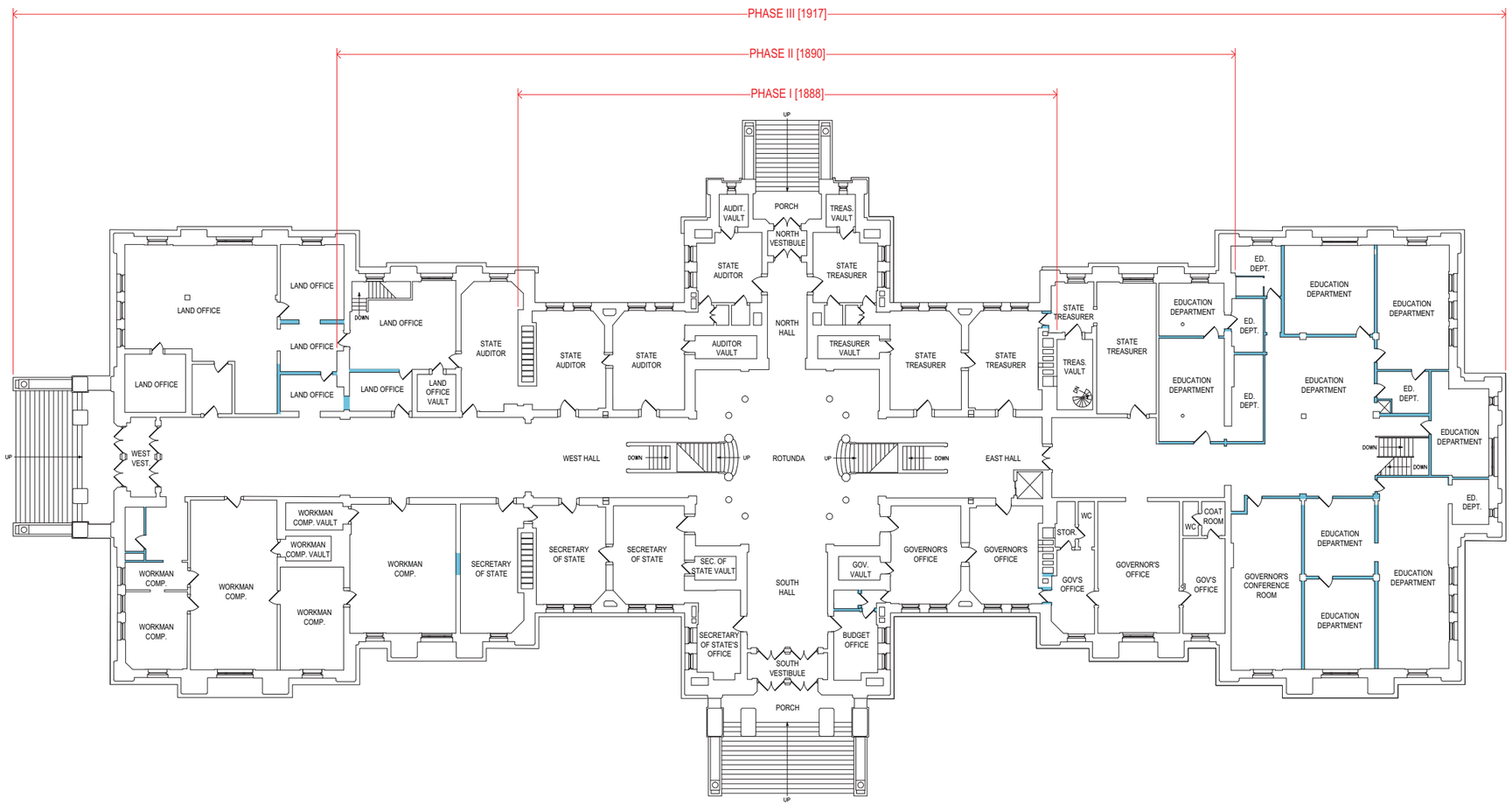
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

[1937]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-401



1 FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-402 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1917 AND 1937.

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

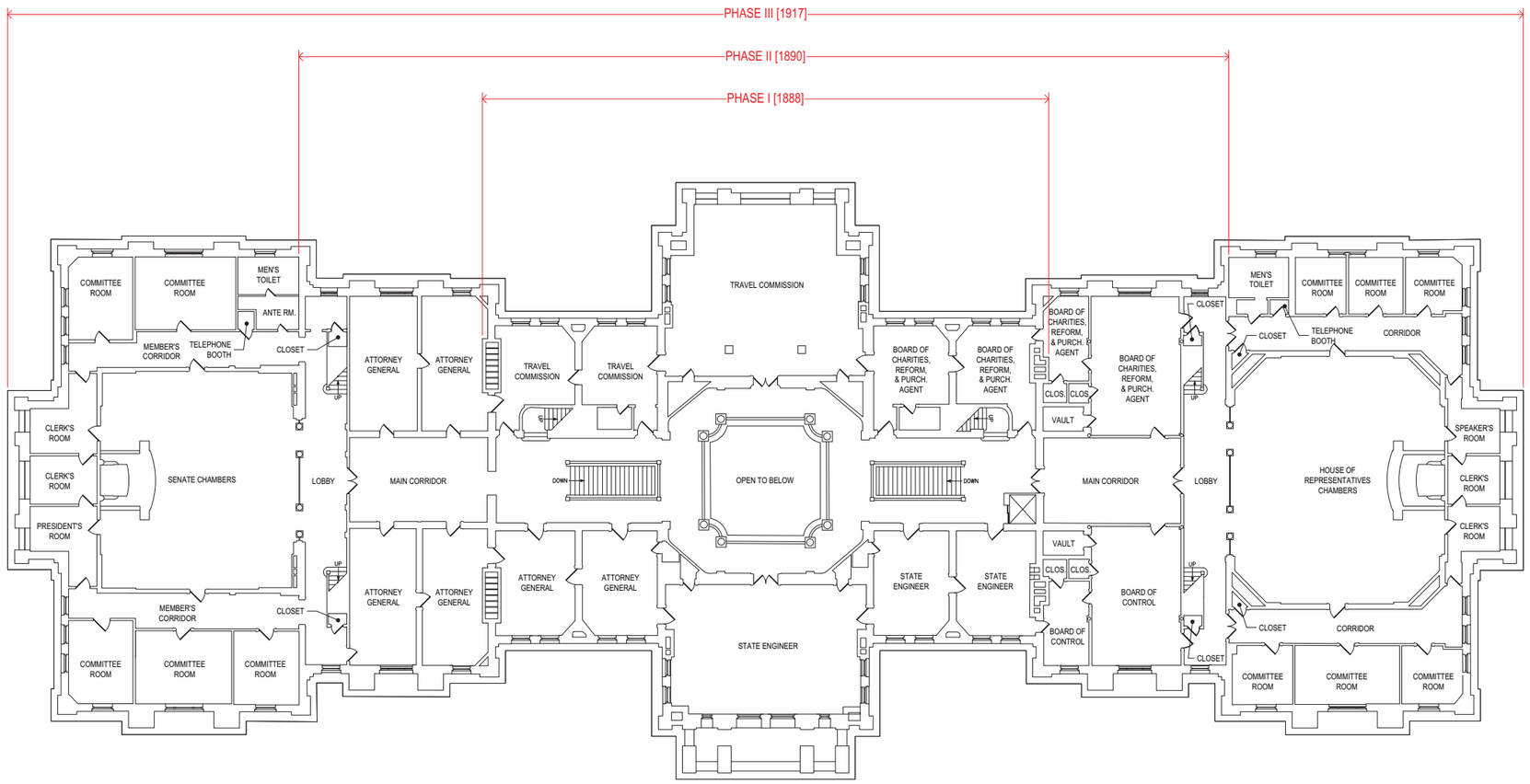
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1937]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-402



1 SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-403 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1917 AND 1937.

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

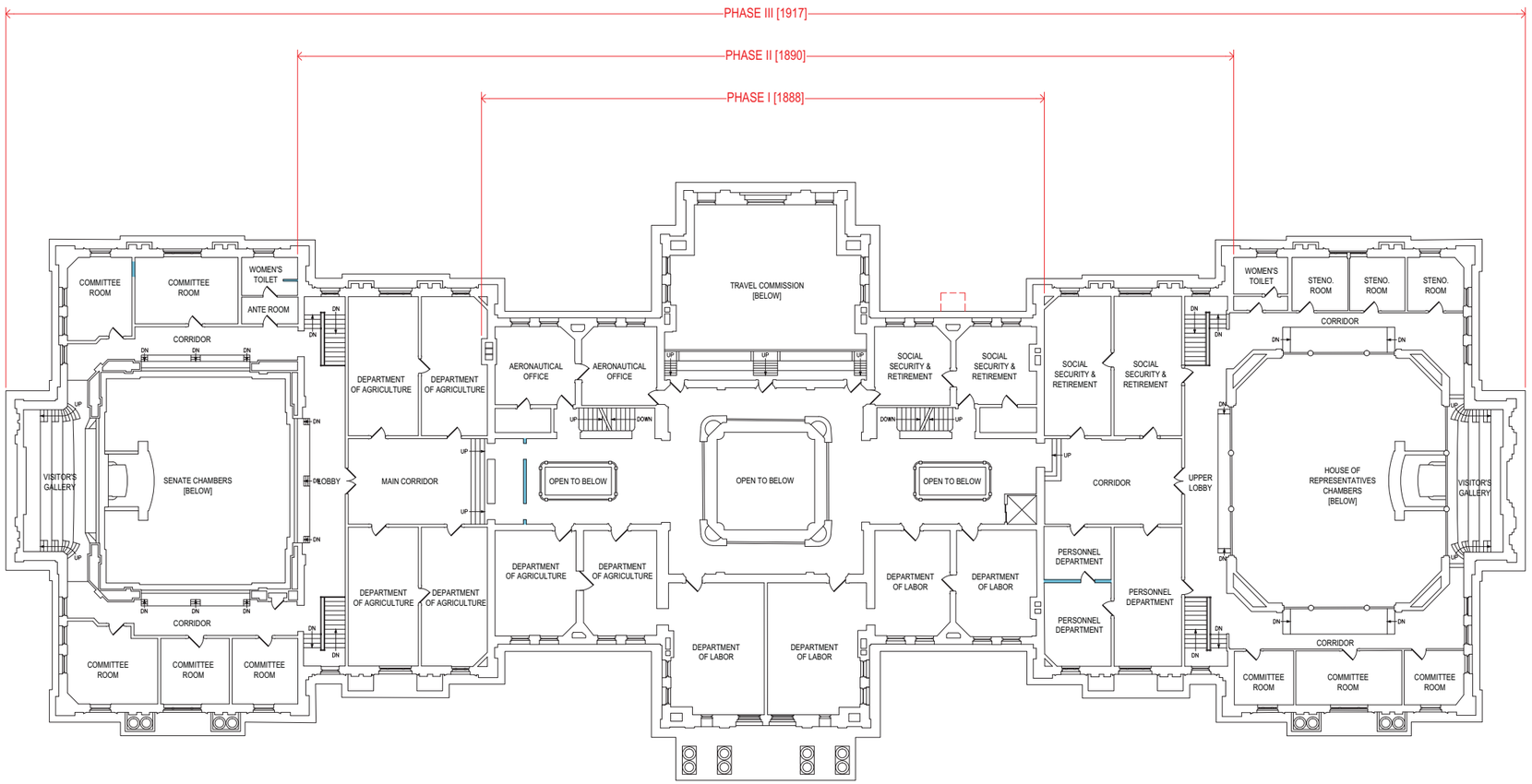
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1937]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-403



1 THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-404 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1917 AND 1937.

Wyoming State Capitol

Joint Legislative and Executive Task Force
State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

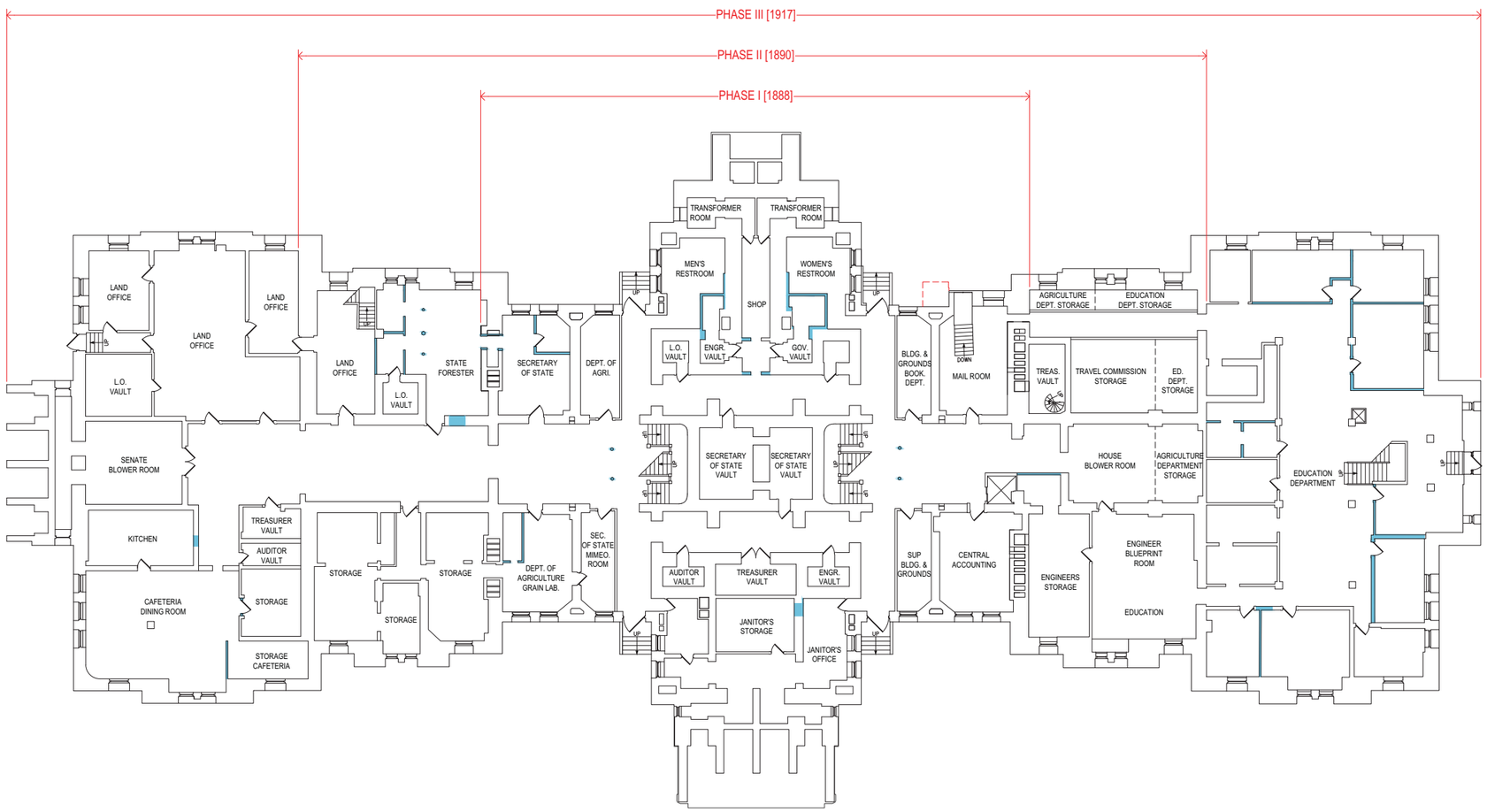
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1937]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-404



1 BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

HE-501 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1937 AND 1944.

Wyoming State Capitol

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

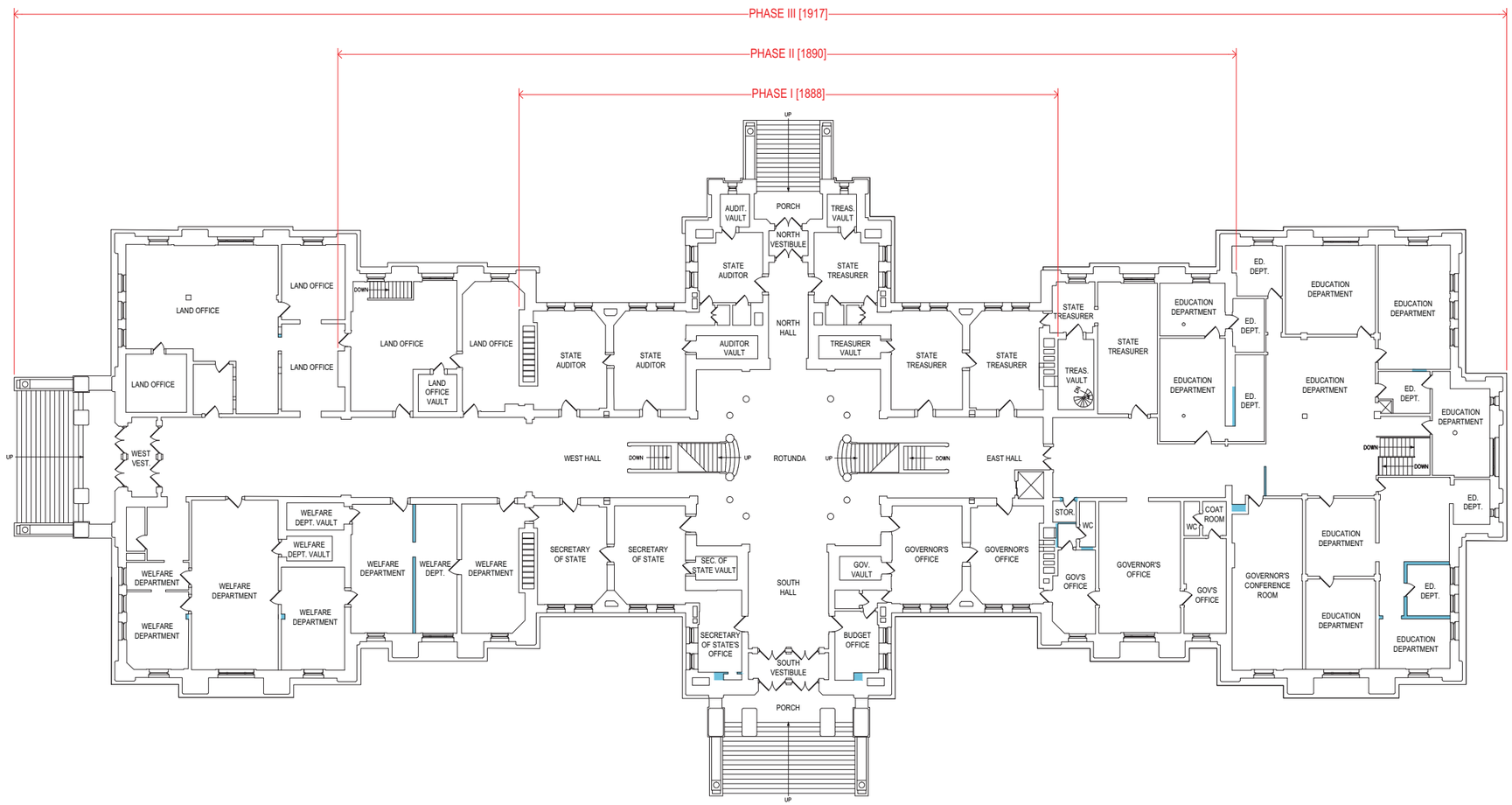
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

[1944]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-501



1 FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-502 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1937 AND 1944.

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

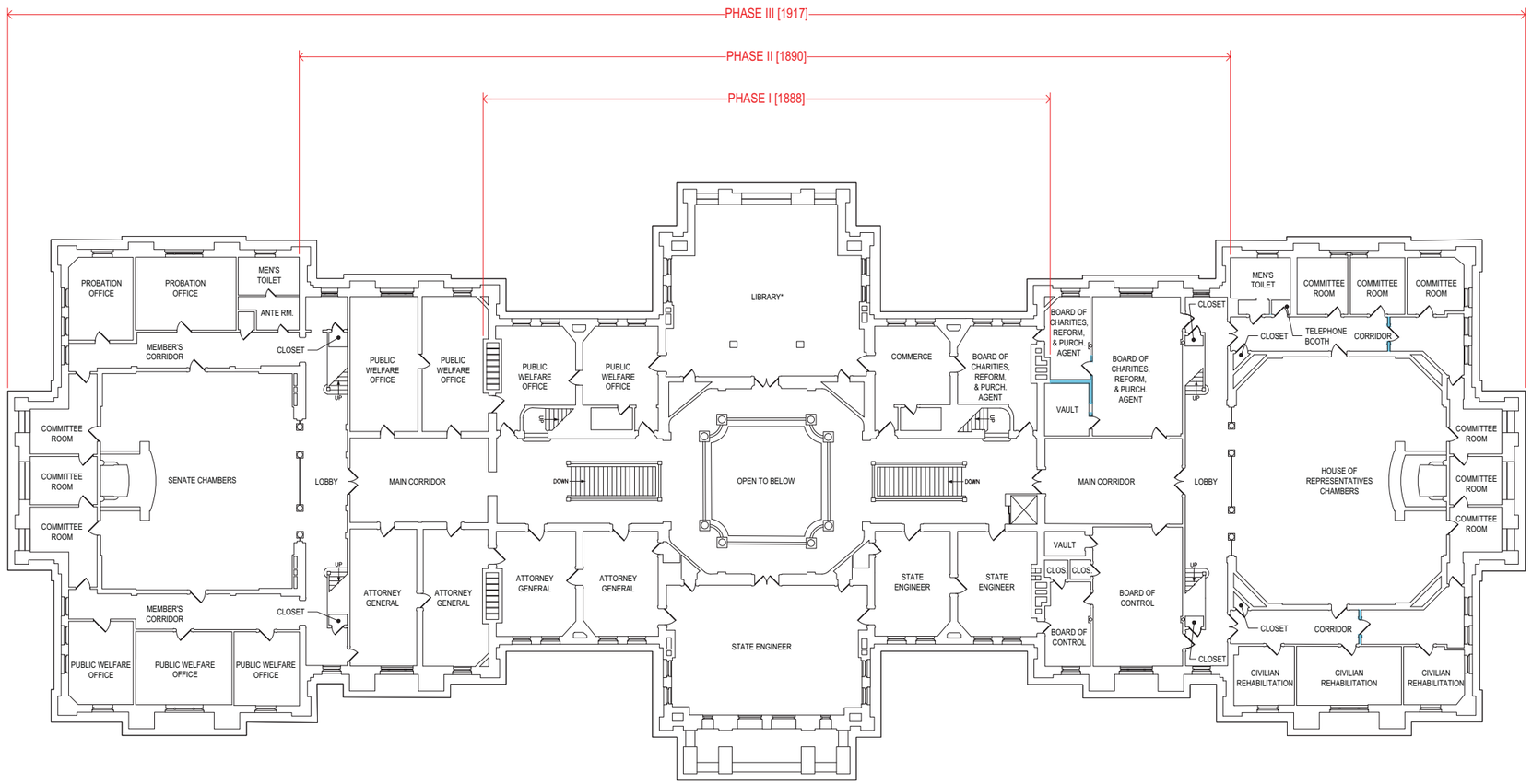
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1944]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-502



1 SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-503 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1937 AND 1944.

Wyoming State Capitol

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

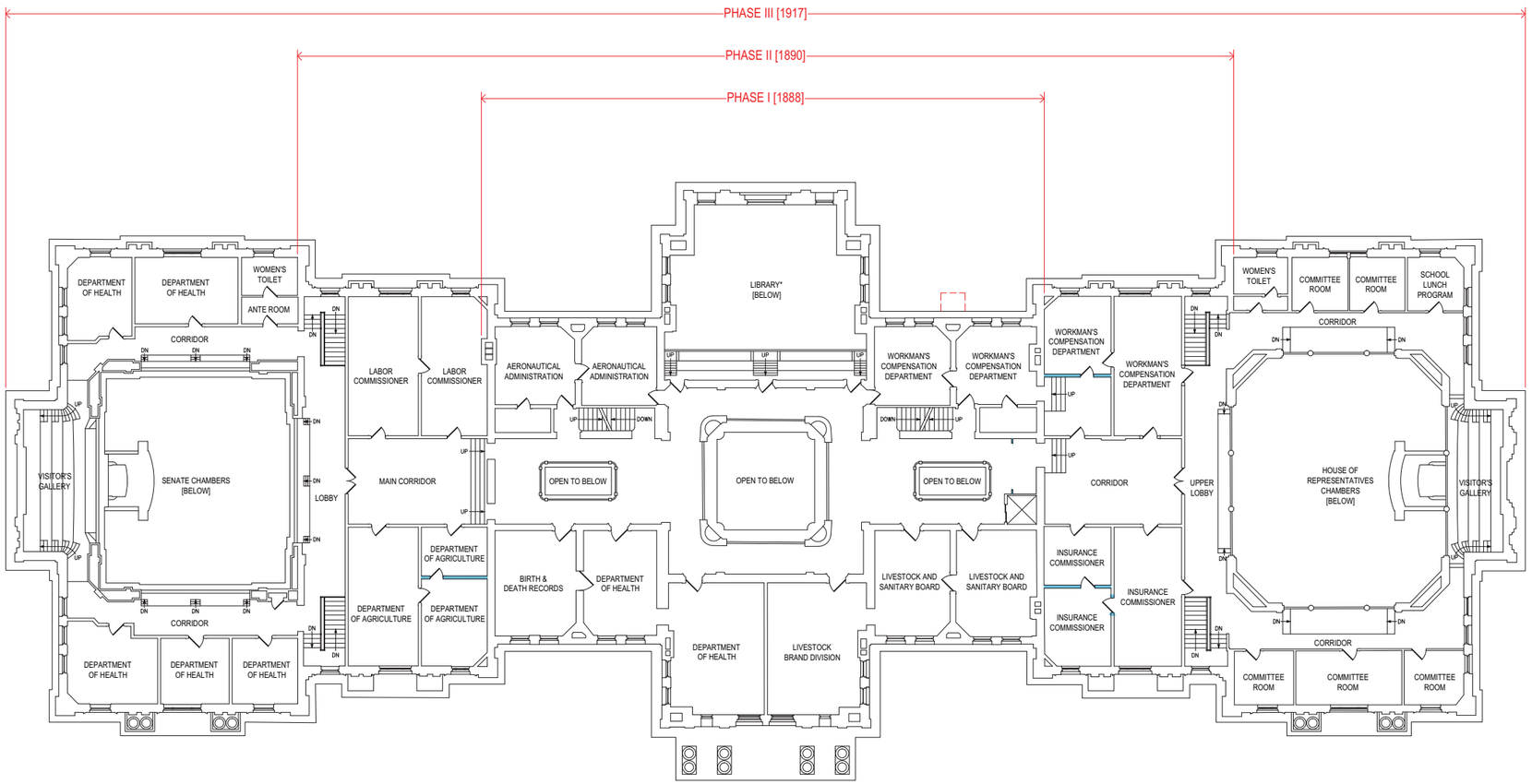
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1944]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-503



1 THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-504 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1937 AND 1944.

Wyoming State Capitol

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

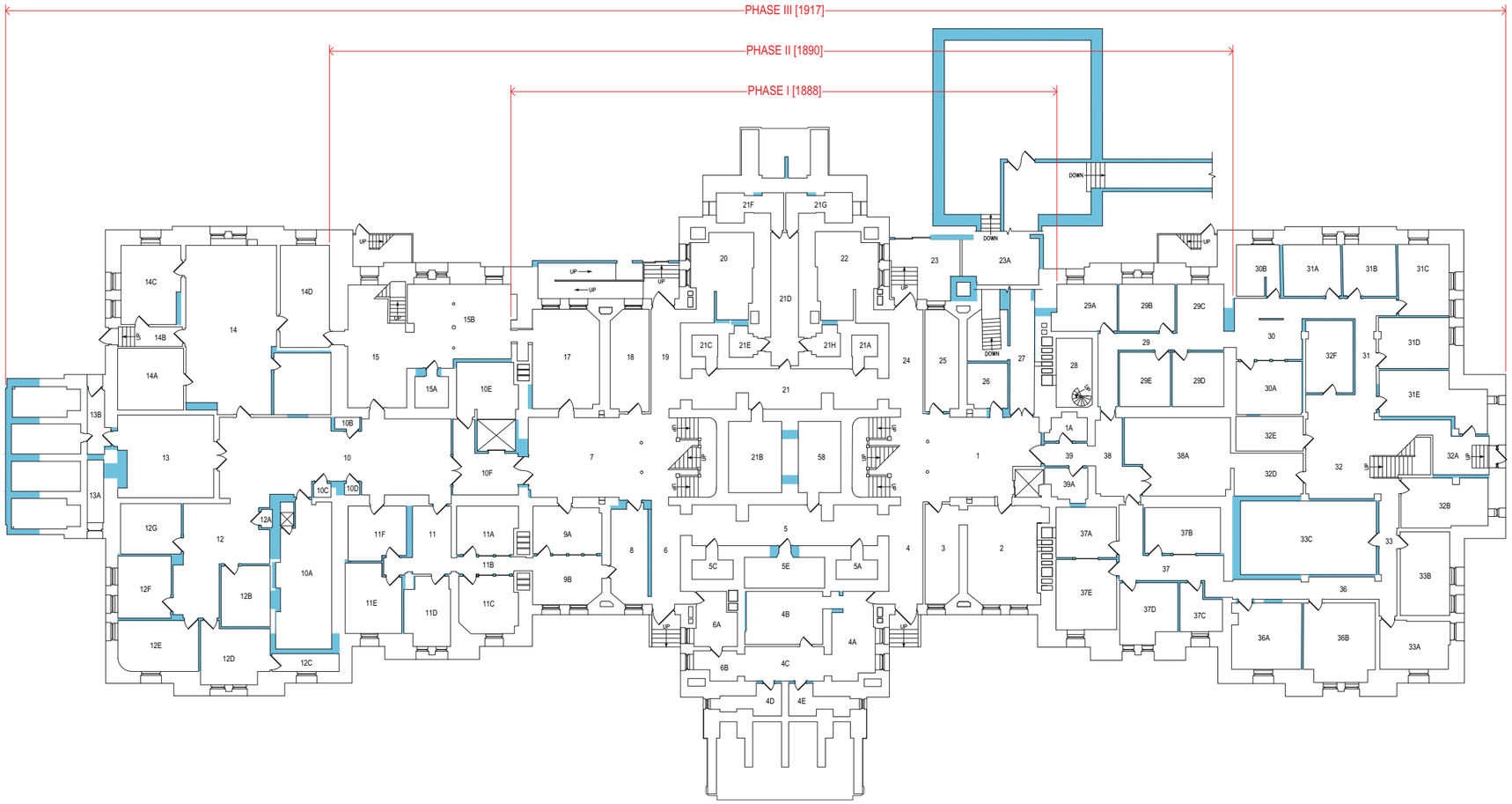
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1944]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-504



1 BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

HE-601 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1944 AND 1980.

FLOOR / SLAB BETWEEN 1944 AND 1980.

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

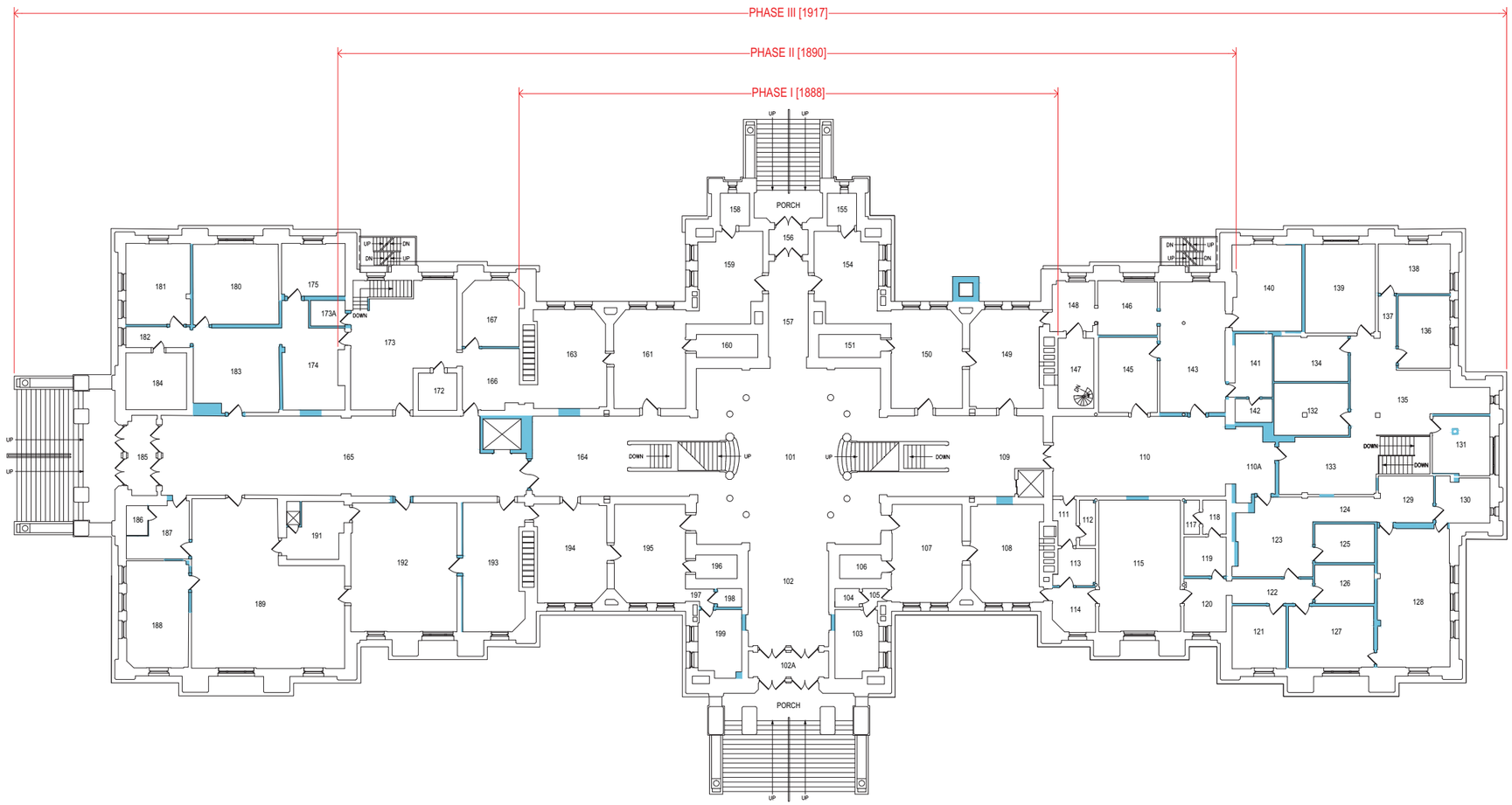
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

[1974-1980]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-601



1 FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-602 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1944 AND 1980.

FLOOR / SLAB BETWEEN 1944 AND 1980.

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

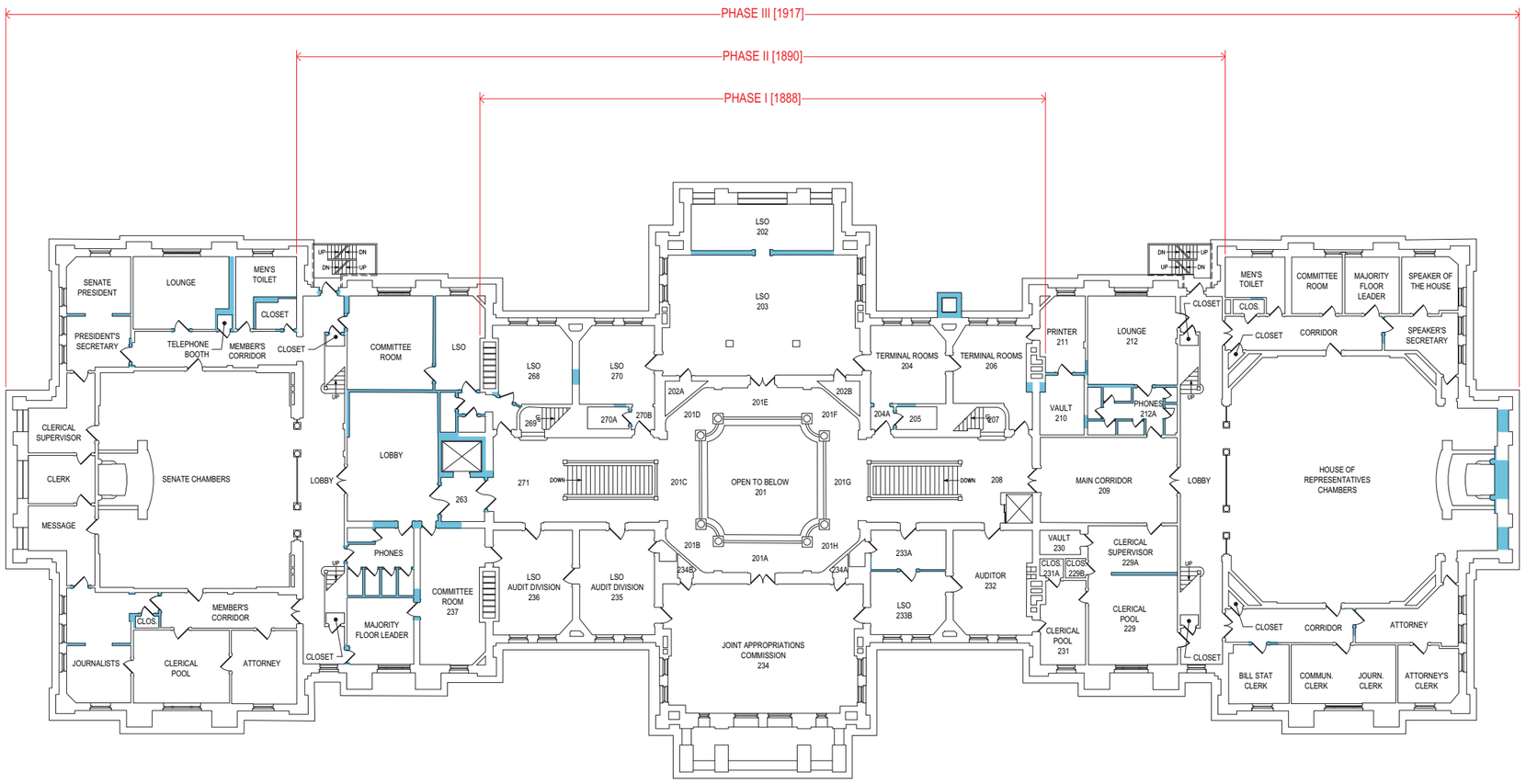
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1974-1980]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-602



1 SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-603 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1944 AND 1980.

FLOOR / SLAB BETWEEN 1944 AND 1980.

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

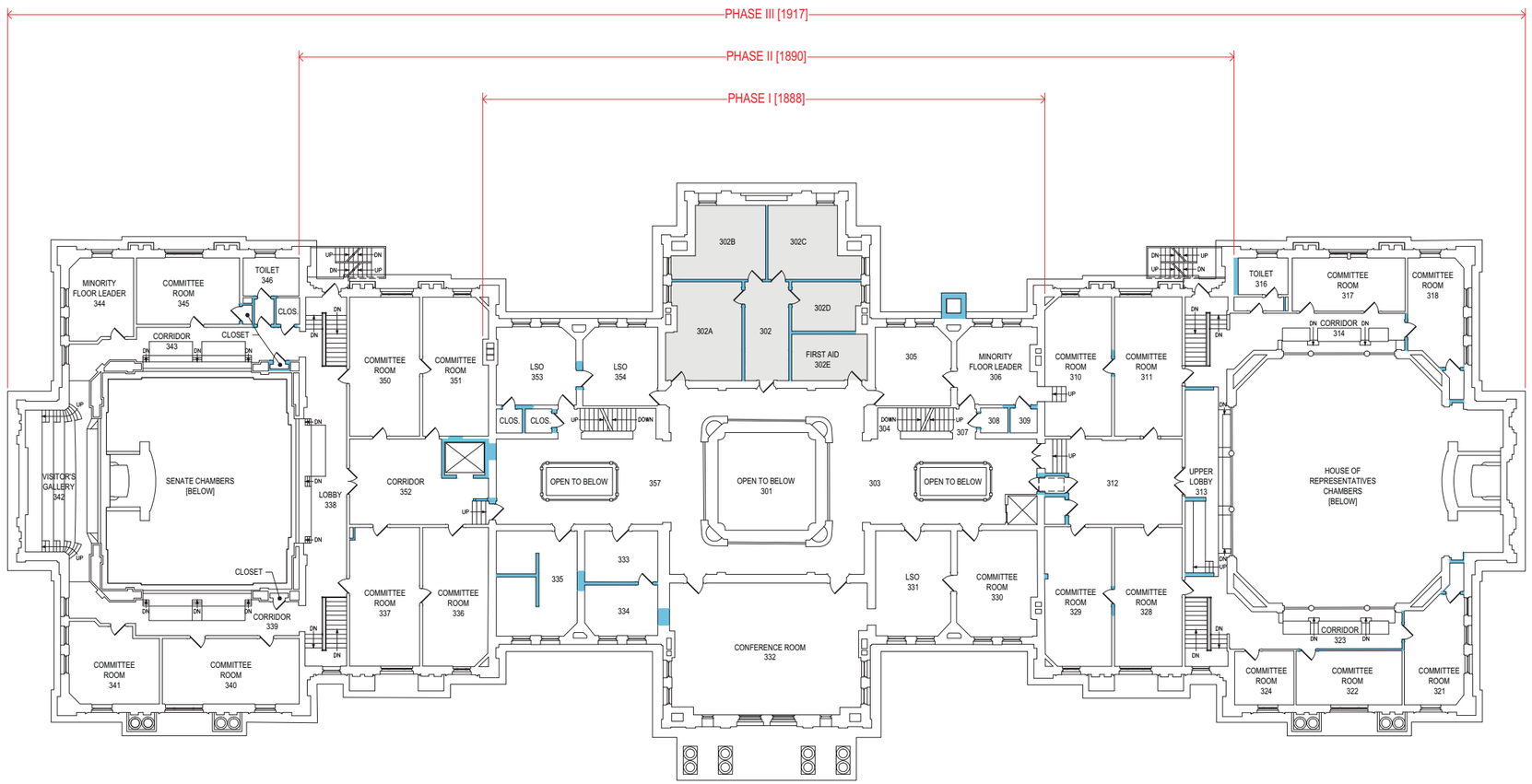
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1974-1980]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-603



1 THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-604 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1944 AND 1980.

FLOOR / SLAB BETWEEN 1944 AND 1980.

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Joint Legislative and Executive Task Force
State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

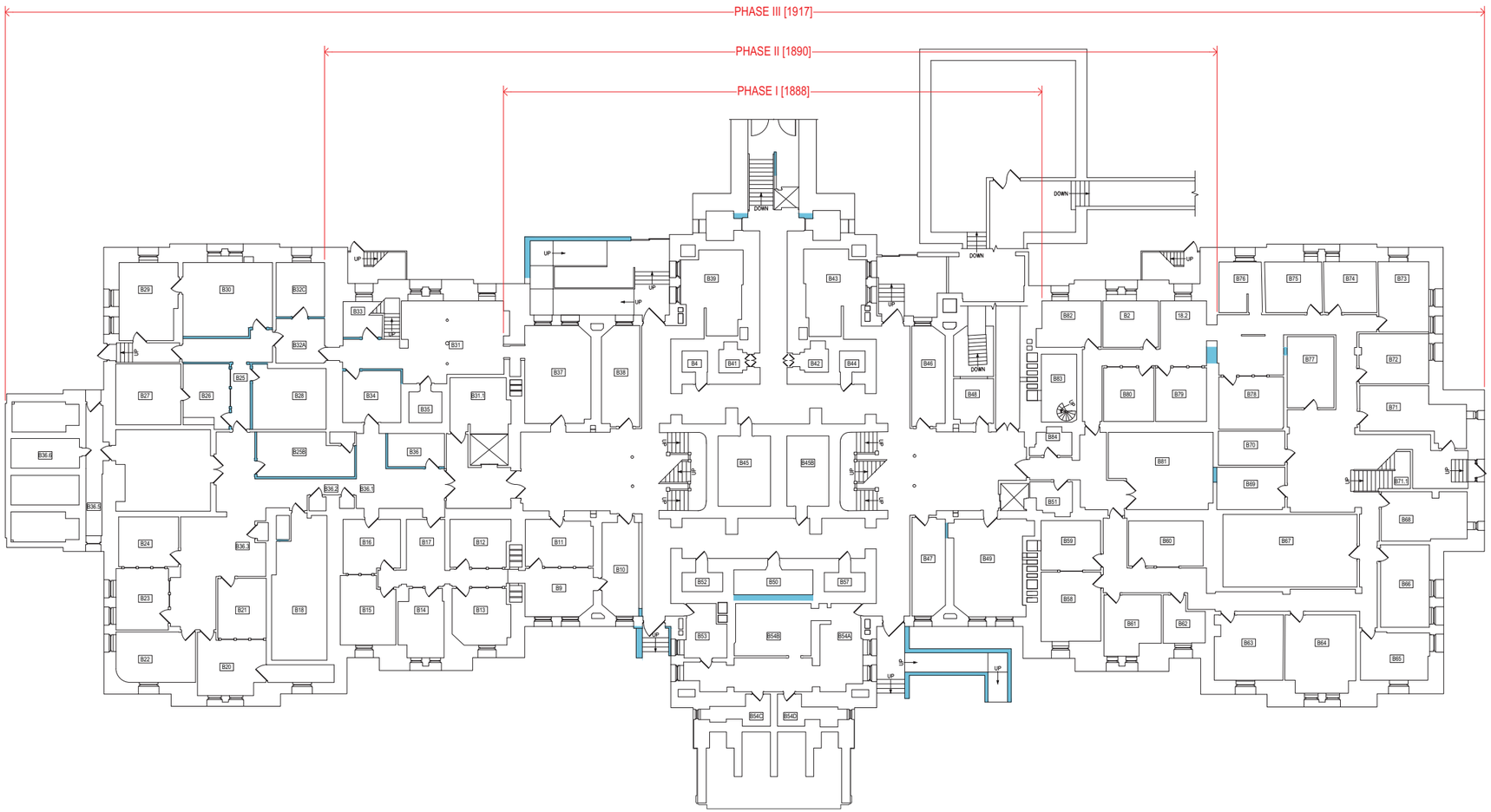
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[1974-1980]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-604



1 BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

HE-701 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1980 AND 2013.

Wyoming State Capitol

Joint Legislative and Executive Task Force
State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

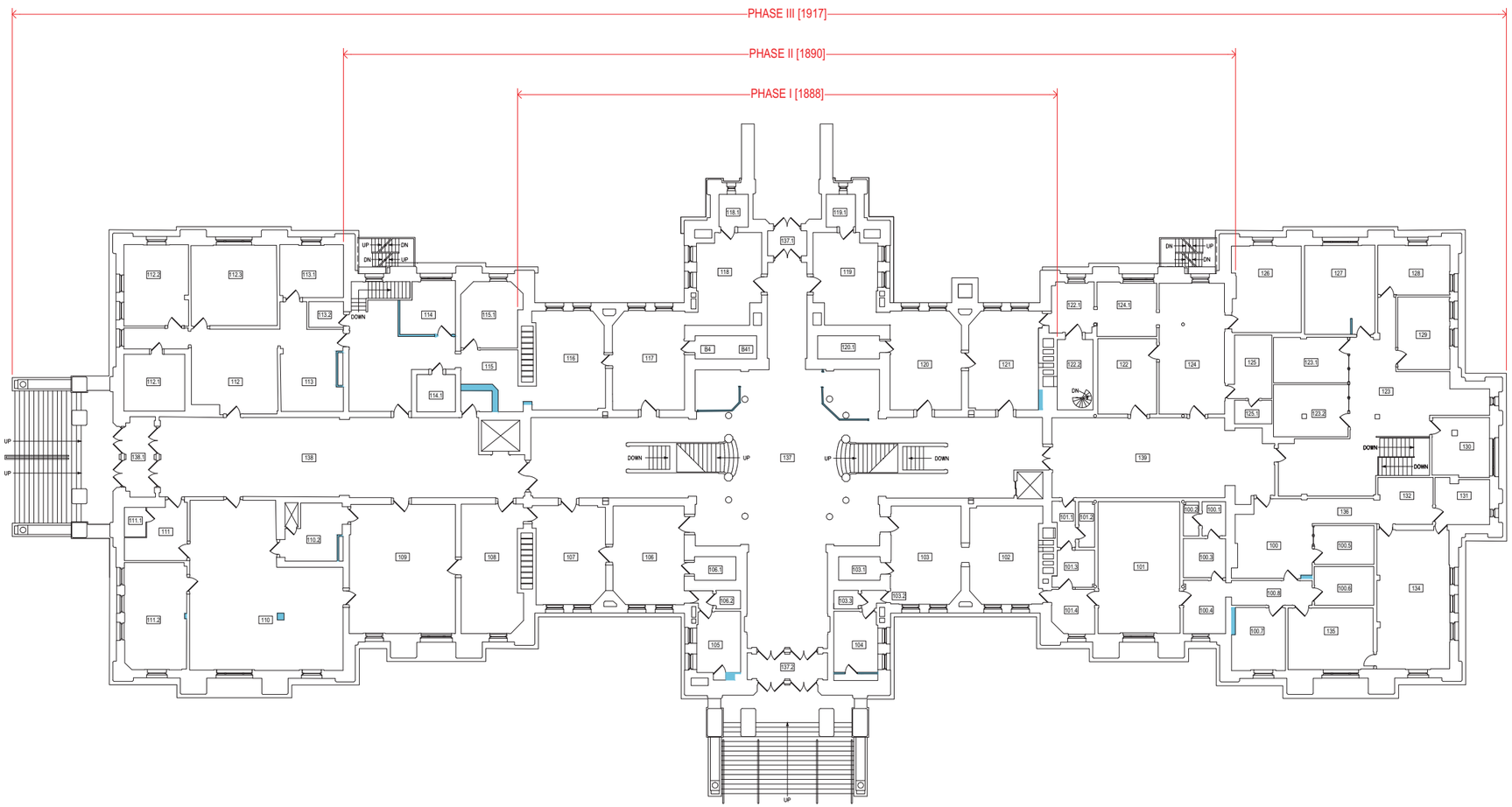
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN

[2013]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-701



1 FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-702 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1980 AND 2013.

Wyoming State Capitol

Joint Legislative and Executive Task Force
State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

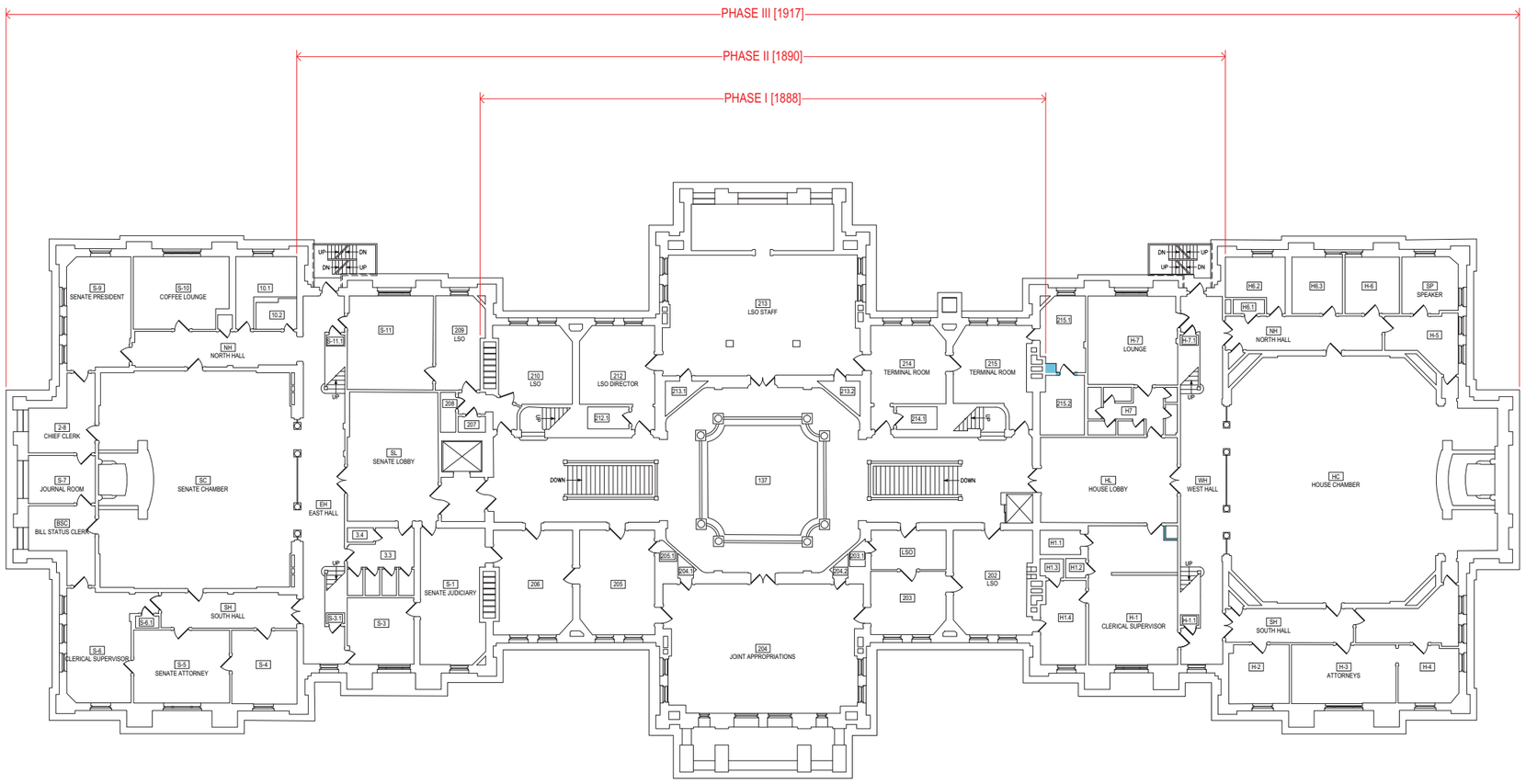
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
FIRST FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[2013]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-702



1 SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-703 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1980 AND 2013.

Wyoming State Capitol

Joint Legislative and Executive Task Force

State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

HDR in association with PDP

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

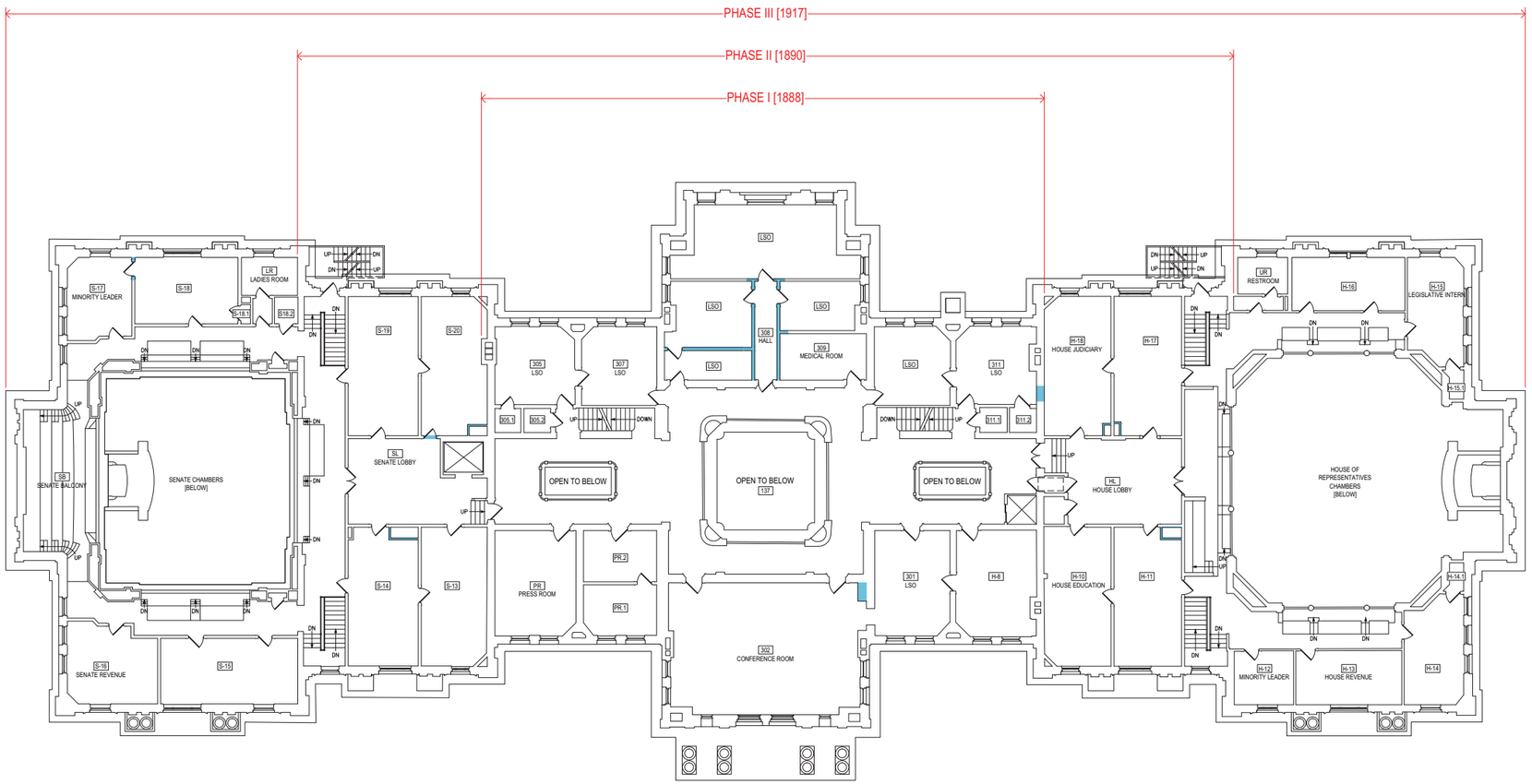
HISTORIC EVOLUTION
SECOND FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[2013]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-703



1 THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

HE-704 3/32" = 1'-0"

0 6' 16'

PROJECT N

LEGEND:

CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN 1980 AND 2013.

Wyoming State Capitol

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State of Wyoming A&I Construction Management

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

STATE #

PROJECT

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL

700 WEST 21ST STREET
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002

SHEET TITLE

HISTORIC EVOLUTION
THIRD FLOOR LEVEL PLAN

[2013]

REV	DATE	PURPOSE

DRAWING NUMBER

HE-704

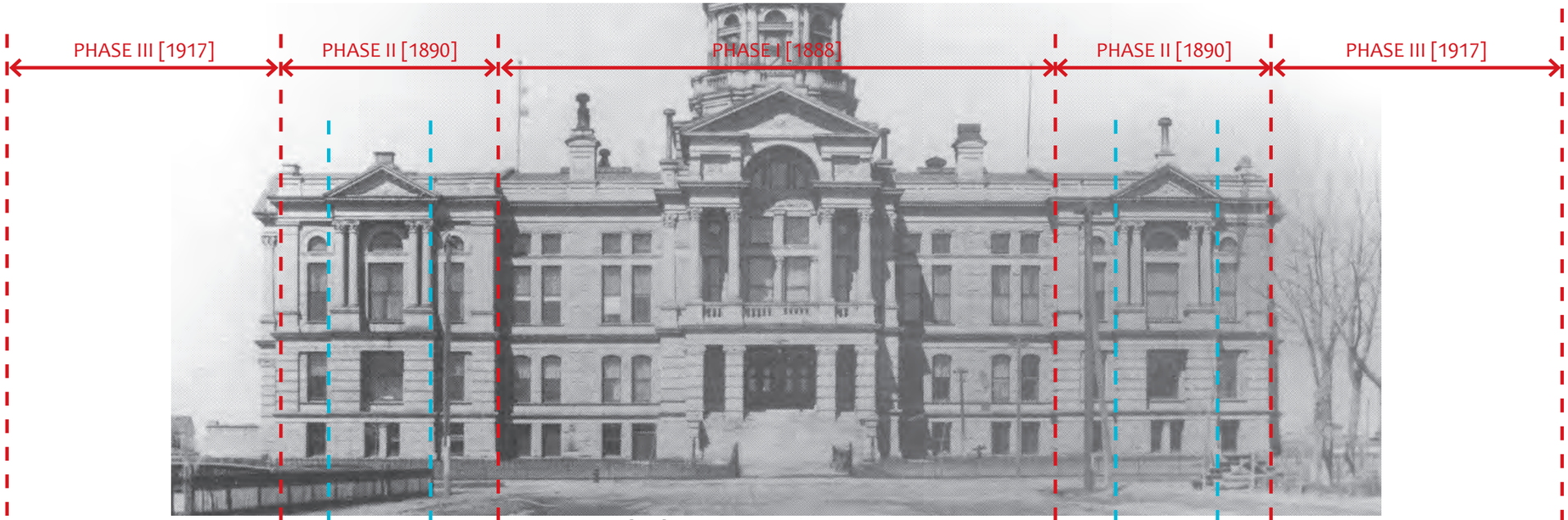


Figure 4.34: Phase II [1890] Historic Photograph of South Elevation, ca. 1890.

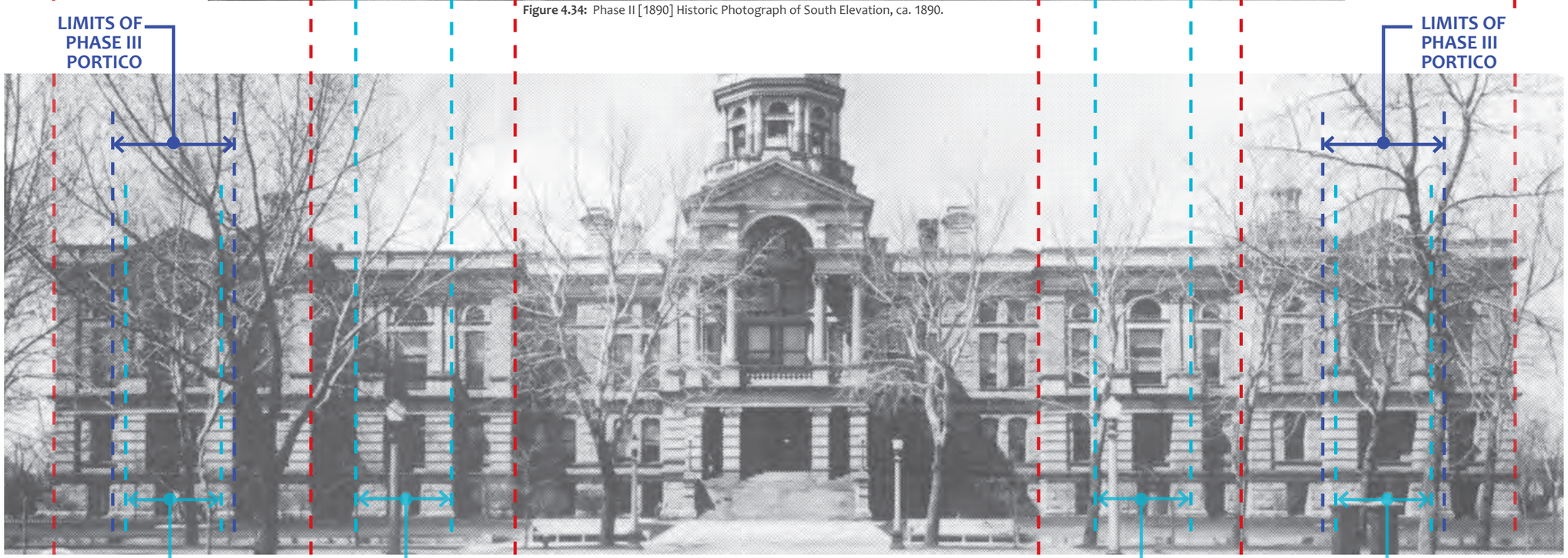


Figure 4.35: Phase III [1917] Historic Photograph of South Elevation, ca. 1917.

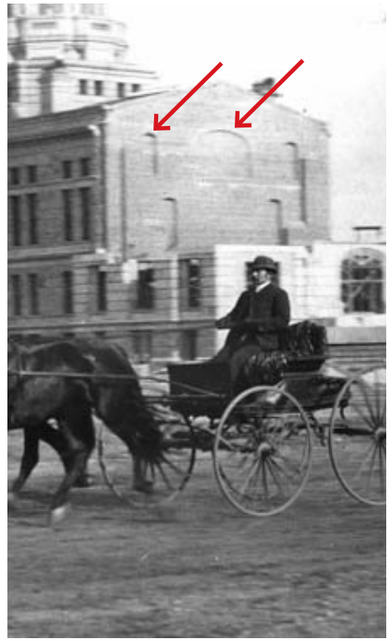


Figure 4.36: Phase II Construction Photograph, ca. 1889. Framed openings within the Phase I [1888] west end wall can be seen in the photograph, illustrating how the Phase I design and construction incorporated the openings required to connect the two construction phases.

Conclusion

The Wyoming State Capitol Building evolved as a two building / three stage structure, with several interior modifications over time. The major construction milestones were:

- **1888 :** Completion of the first phase of construction of the Capitol Building.
- **1890 :** Completion of the second phase of construction of the Capitol Building, adding wings at the East and West.
- **1917 :** Completion of the third phase of construction of the Capitol Building, including alterations to the building interior and the addition of two larger wings at the East and West.

Understanding the historic development of this building is more than a scholarly activity; it is a systematic analysis that delineates limits of construction, connections and transitions, use of materials and assemblies, etc.

To help make informed decisions during the Design Phase, the building's historical development is the first layer of information necessary to understand:

- The sequence of construction
- The building materials and assemblies
- Where cavities exist for consideration as systems pathways
- Where valuable historic building fabric exists, or may be concealed
- What the long term treatment should be

According to archival research, the first and second phases of construction [1888 and 1890] appear to have been planned as one building from the beginning. Though the design of Phase II [1890] additions may not have been finalized, the connections between the two phases were evidently developed as part of the Phase I design. Archival photographs support this assertion, as infilled framed openings at the east and west exterior walls are visible in both exterior and interior photographs of the completed Phase I construction.

Completed in 1917, the Phase III expansion of the Capitol was a major intervention that involved significant architectural and structural alterations to the building. At the exterior, the design involved:

A. The selective removal of the east and west end walls

B. The removal of the Phase II [1890] Senate-side porticoes at the:
   a. West Elevation
   b. North Elevation
   c. South Elevation

C. The removal of the Phase II [1890] House-side porticoes at the:
   a. East Elevation
   b. North Elevation
   c. South Elevation

D. The west entry stair was reused in the same location within the Phase III west portico

E. Facsimiles of the Phase II north and south pediments, scaled proportionately to match the larger width of the Phase III construction

F. In addition:
   1. The Phase II parapet walls and cornices were modified to extend continuously along the Phase II roof edge
   2. The Phase II windows were retained, and the Phase III windows maintained the same architectural heights and proportions of the existing windows
   3. The Phase II column bases and engaged pilasters were retained

   These designs continued the horizontal lines and composition of the Captiol that were previously established by the Phase I and II construction.

This is an important element of the Phase III design, as it enforces a very strong message regarding the Capitol architecture: Dating back to at least the Phase III design [1917], the tradition of the Capitol has been to plan for the future with respect for the past.

In the interior, the Phase III design involved the following:

A. The existing double-height House and Senate Chambers that occupied the east and west Phase II wings were completely removed.

B. New chambers were constructed, also double-height, but larger and with perimeter support areas.

C. The Phase II Third Floor chamber balconies were removed and a steel and concrete floor system was inserted and is supported by the original Phase II columns.

D. The structural framing throughout the Phase III construction is supported by a grid of interior steel columns and the exterior masonry walls:
   1. New columns were added at the Phase II Second Floor to carry the loads of the new Third Floor framing. No other structural alterations were made within the Phase II wings.
   2. The east and west Phase III wings are not symmetrical and the number of interior columns varies: 12 interior columns on the west side and 8 interior columns on the east side. This is not a surprise given the spaces differences between the House and Senate Chamber layout.
      a. The interior column grid tracks from the Second Floor to the Basement Level. Between the Third and Second Floors, only the columns on the Rotunda side of the existing [Phase III] balconies continue.
      b. On each wing at the wall between Phase II and Phase III, new steel columns were added. The framing along this line is supported both on the original load bearing masonry wall and the new columns.

E. The existing Phase II roof structure was retained as part of the Phase III construction. The roofing for both phases is supported by deep plate girders, which rest on steel columns, though they are not directly tied together.

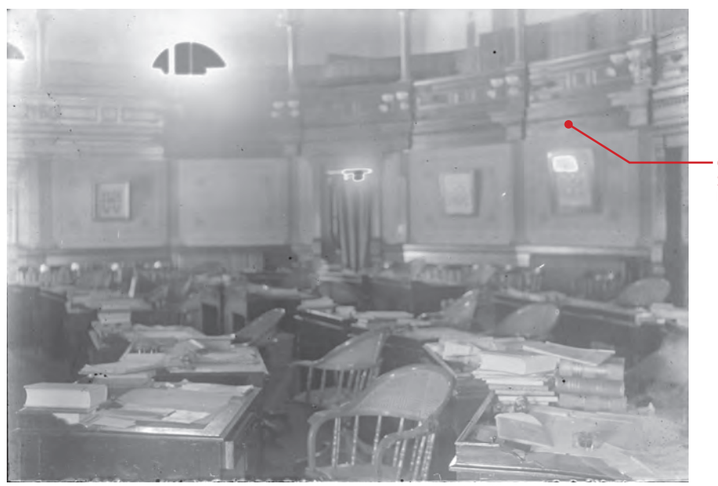
F. The required openings in the masonry wall from the Basement Level to the Third Floor were created by providing new steel lintels.

During the Design Phase, there are several items that the Design Team needs to take into consideration in regards to the Phase III [1917] expansion:

1. Verify and understand the locations and sizes of important structural elements and how they interact with one another.
   a. Specifically, the design needs to take into account the 1890 and 1917 plate girders, the 1917 openings in the masonry wall, the hangers supporting the plaster ceiling of the 1890, the 1917 balcony framing at the steps at the seating.
2. Verify and understand the locations and relationship between Phase II [1890] wall sections and the Phase III [1917] infill.
   a. These sections are delineated in the Phase III construction drawings, but the locations, materials, and how the two eras of construction interact needs to be confirmed. These locations correspond with plaster cracking observed in the House and Senate Chambers [*Refer to Volume I Section 5 : Site and Building Assessment*].
3. Identification of all existing chases. Depending on the generation and discipline of the drawings – as well as the sizes of the chases – the design challenge is ultimately to verify these conditions, as they are ideal locations for the vertical distribution of building systems.
4. Additional research will be performed during the Design Phase, which will be supplemented by probes [destructive examination] of select locations.

Limits of Phase II West End Wall.

Figure 4.37: Capitol Building From the Southwest, Phase II, ca. 1896.



Outline of Phase II Senate Chamber Balcony.

Figure 4.38: Phase II Senate Chamber, ca. 1901. Note the curved wall and gallery in the background.

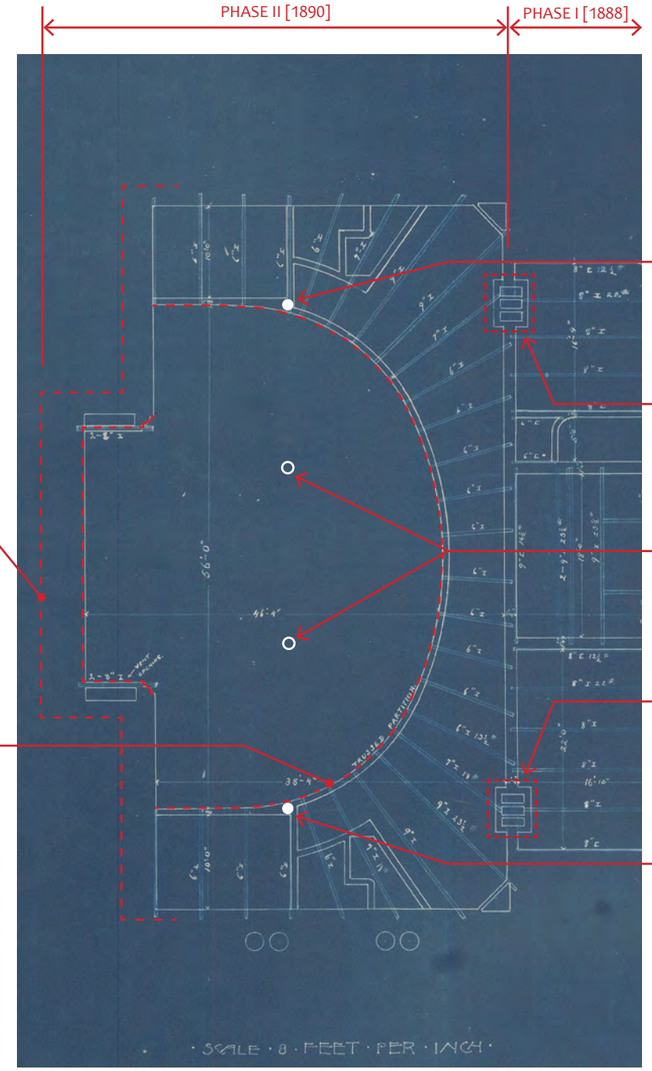


Figure 4.40: Phase II Third Floor Plan Framing Plan [West], Illustrating the Phase II Senate Chamber.

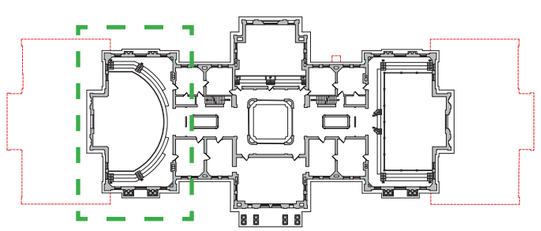


Figure 4.39: Phase II [1890] Third Floor Plan, Highlighting the Senate Chamber Illustrated in Figure 4.40.

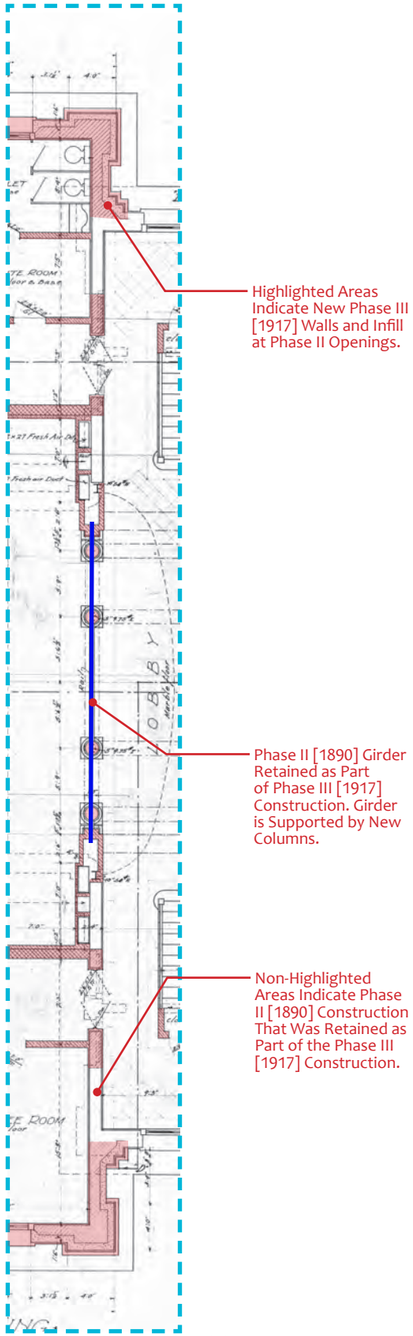


Figure 4.41: Enlarged Plan of the Phase III Scope of Work at the Phase II West End Wall at the Third Floor.

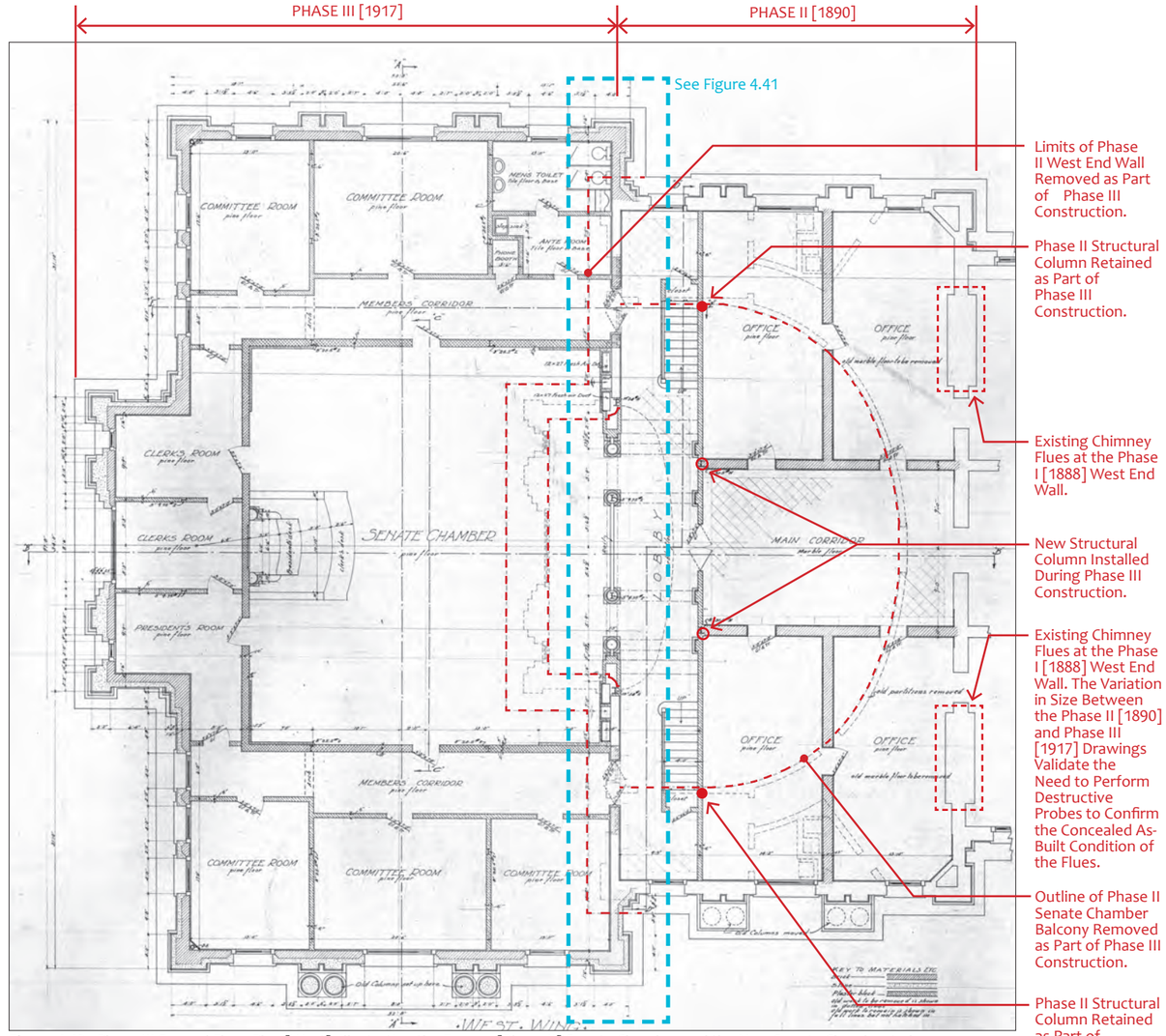


Figure 4.42: Phase III Second Floor Plan [West], Illustrating the Former [Phase II] Senate Chamber and the New Senate Chamber to be Constructed.

Figure 4.43: Capitol Building From the Southwest, ca. 1979.

Figure 4.44: Phase III Senate Chamber, ca. 1917.

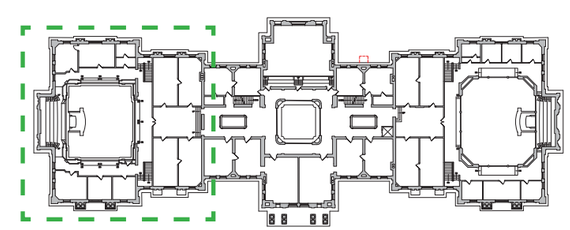


Figure 4.45: Phase III [1917] Third Floor Plan, Highlighting the Senate Chamber Illustrated in Figure 4.42.

Figure 4.46: Capitol Building From the Southeast, Phase II, ca. 1902.

Figure 4.47: Phase II House Chamber, ca. 1901. Note the rectalinear wall and gallery in the background.

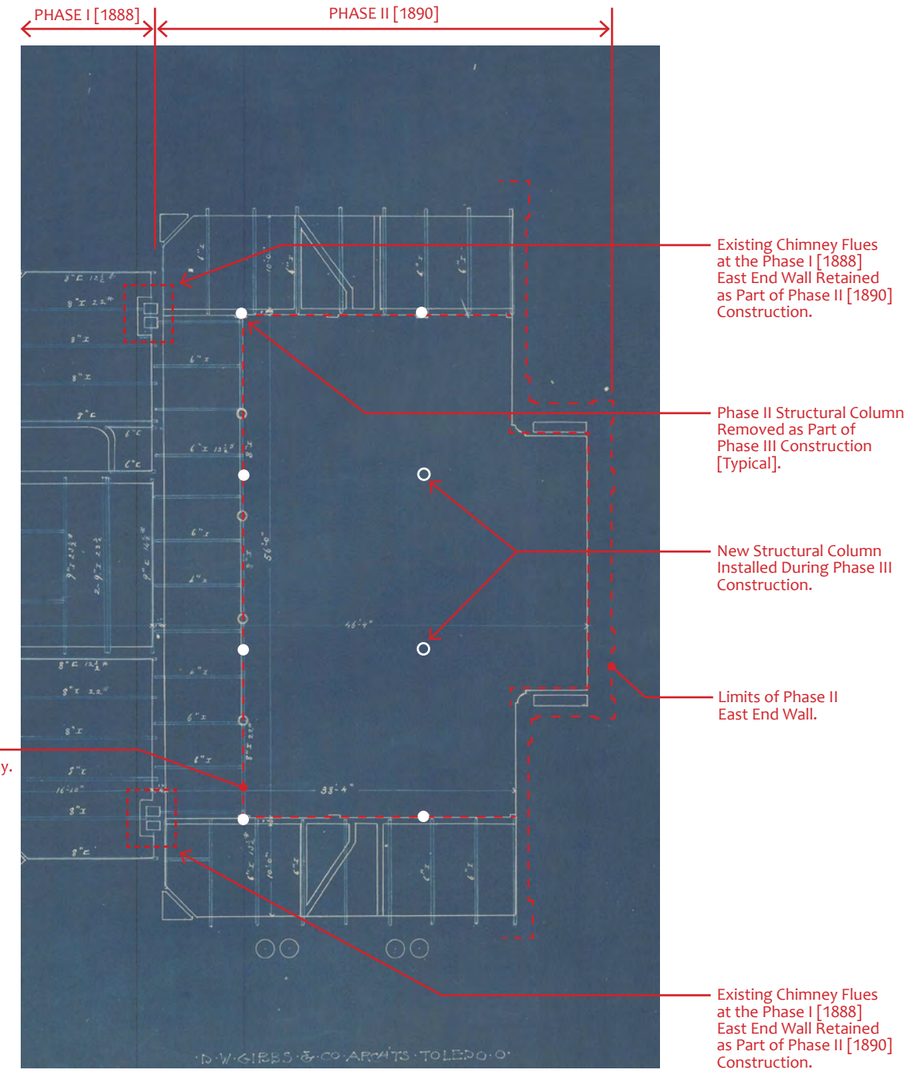


Figure 4.49: Phase II Third Floor Plan Framing Plan [East], Illustrating the Phase II House Chamber.

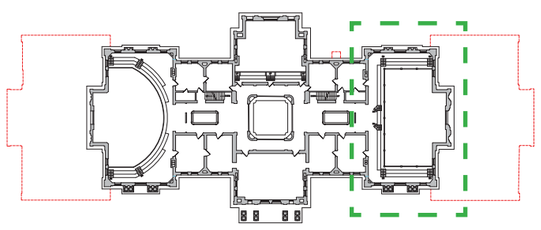


Figure 4.48: Phase II [1890] Third Floor Plan, Highlighting the House Chamber Illustrated in Figure 4.49.

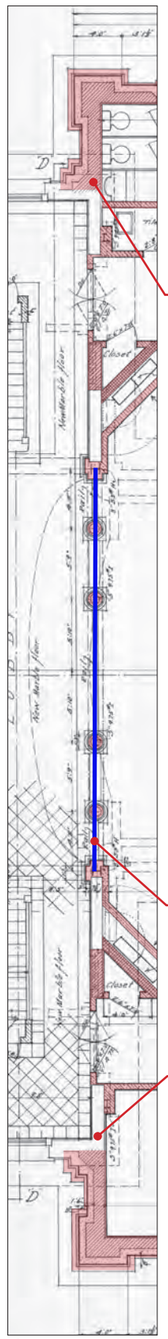


Figure 4.50: Enlarged Plan of the Phase III Scope of Work at the Phase II East End Wall at the Third Floor.

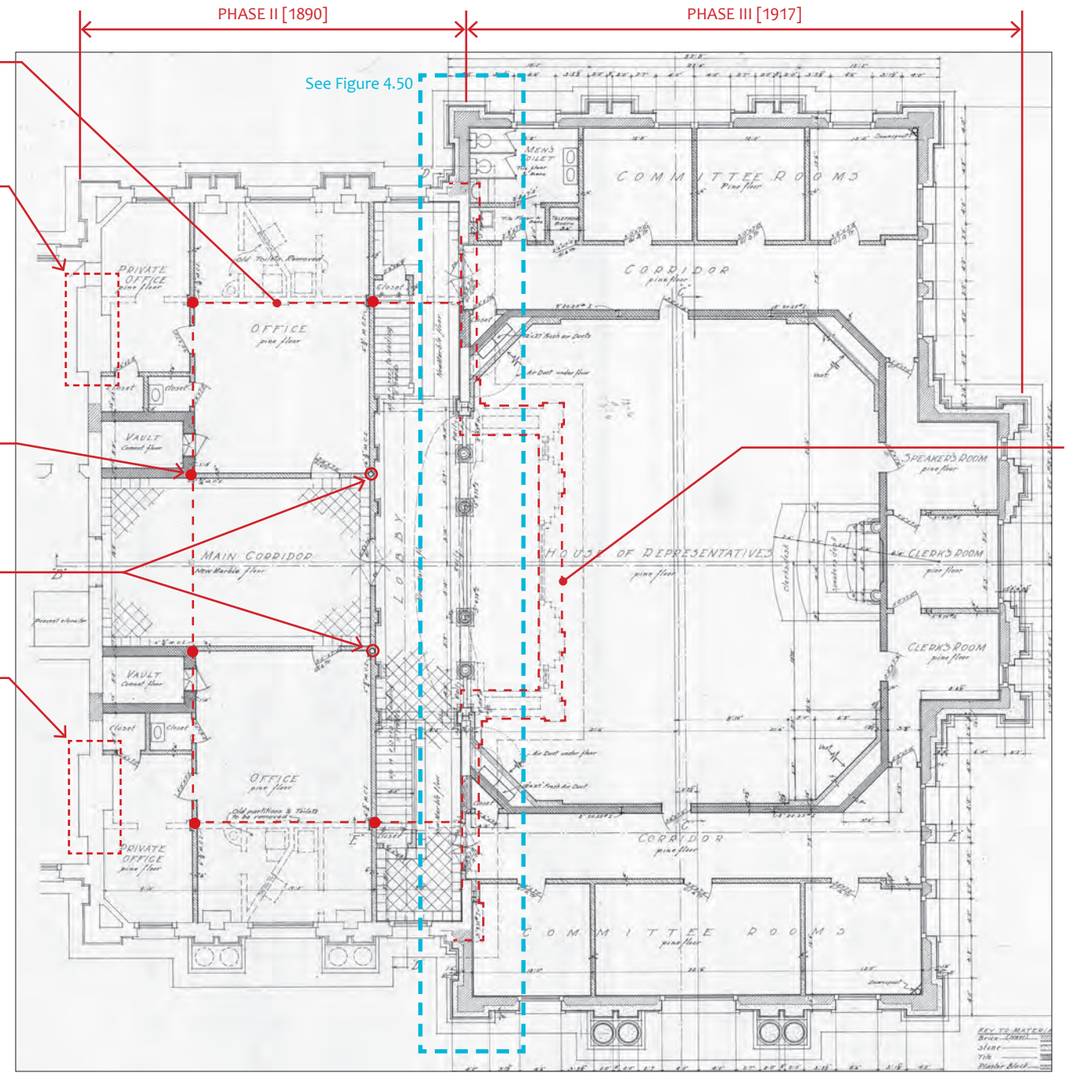


Figure 4.51: Phase III Second Floor Plan [East], Illustrating the Former [Phase II] House Chamber and the New House Chamber to be Constructed.

Figure 4.52: Capitol Building From the Southeast, ca. 1930.

Figure 4.53: Phase III House Chamber, ca. 1917.

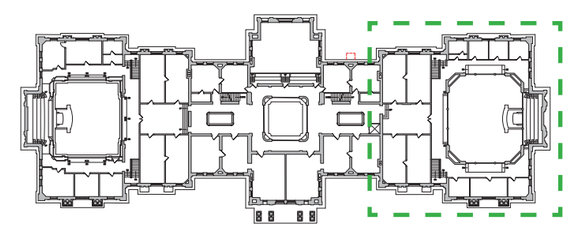


Figure 4.54: Phase III [1917] Third Floor Plan, Highlighting the House Chamber Illustrated in Figure 4.51.

Figure 4.55: Phase II Construction Photograph, ca. 1889. Original stepped chimney flues along the Phase I [1888] west end wall can be seen in the photograph. Because these chimney flues are currently concealed from view, the Design Team intends to verify the extents and locations of the chimney flues as part of the Destructive Examinations [Probes] within the Design Phase.

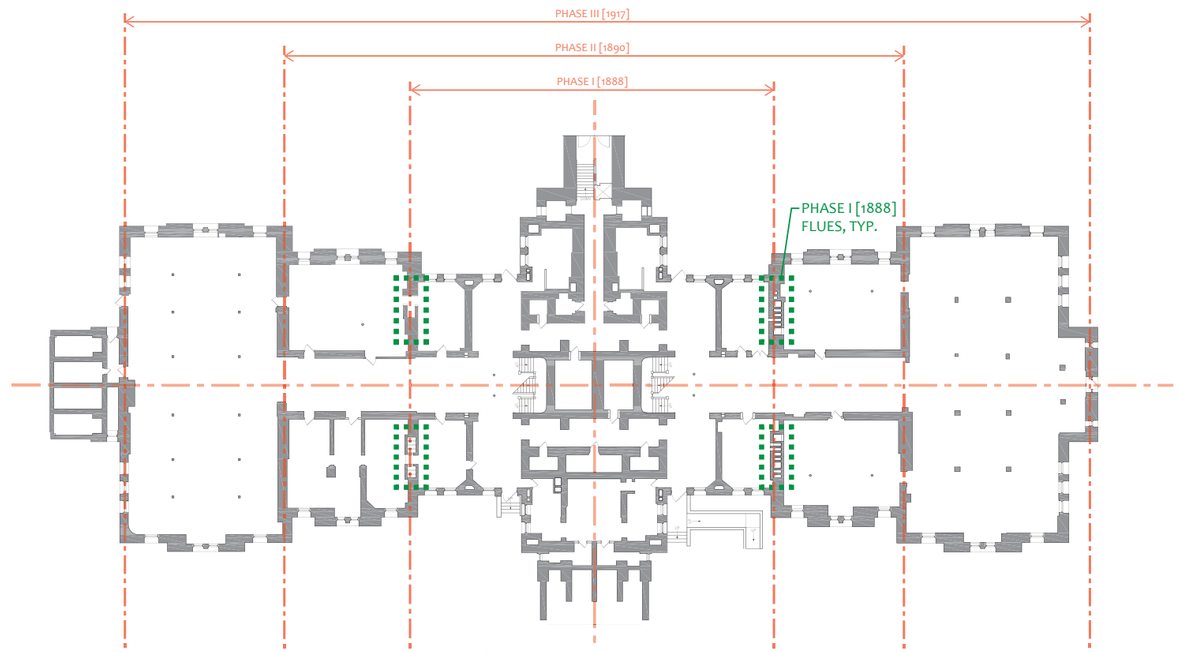


Figure 4.56: Basement Level Plan, Indicating the Phase I [1888] Chimney Flues That Could Serve as Vertical Chases for Systems Distribution.

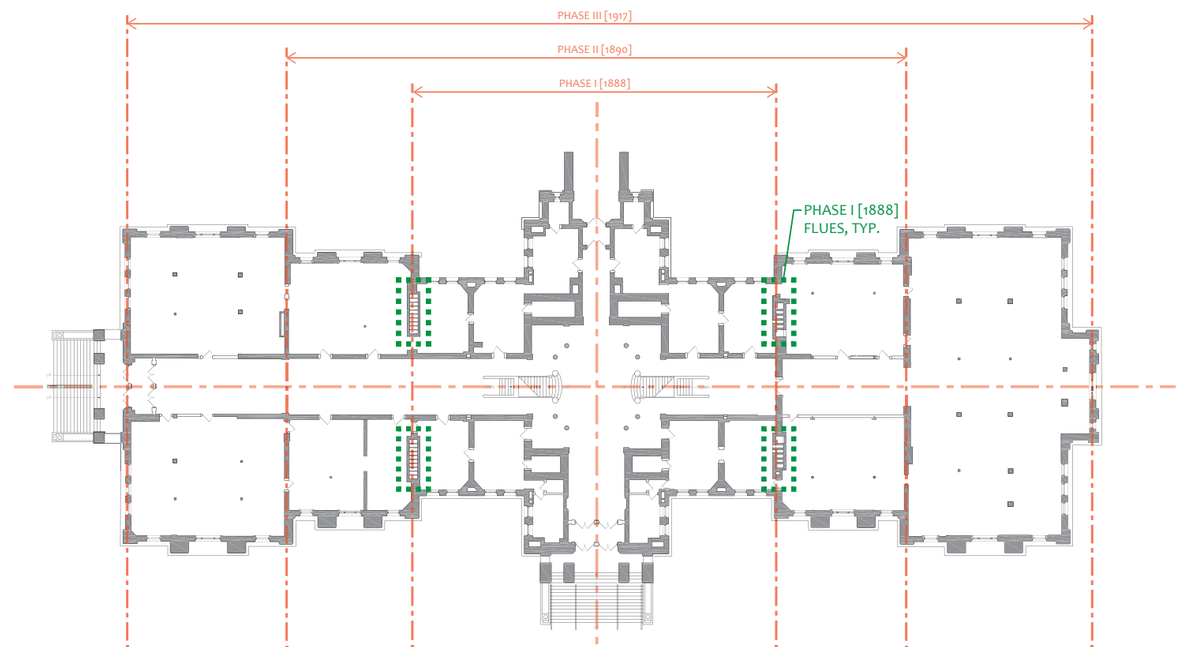


Figure 4.57: First Floor Level Plan, Indicating the Phase I [1888] Chimney Flues That Could Serve as Vertical Chases for Systems Distribution.

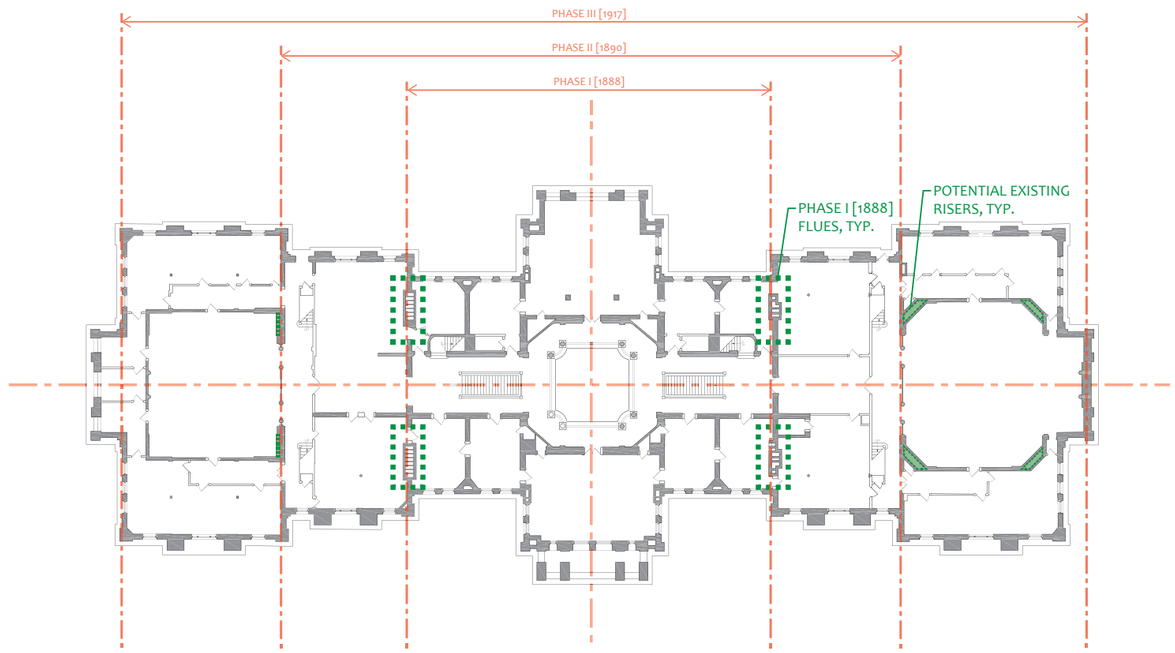


Figure 4.58: Second Floor Level Plan, Indicating the Phase I [1888] Chimney Flues and Phase III [1917] Chamber Riser Locations That Could Serve as Vertical Chases for Systems Distribution.

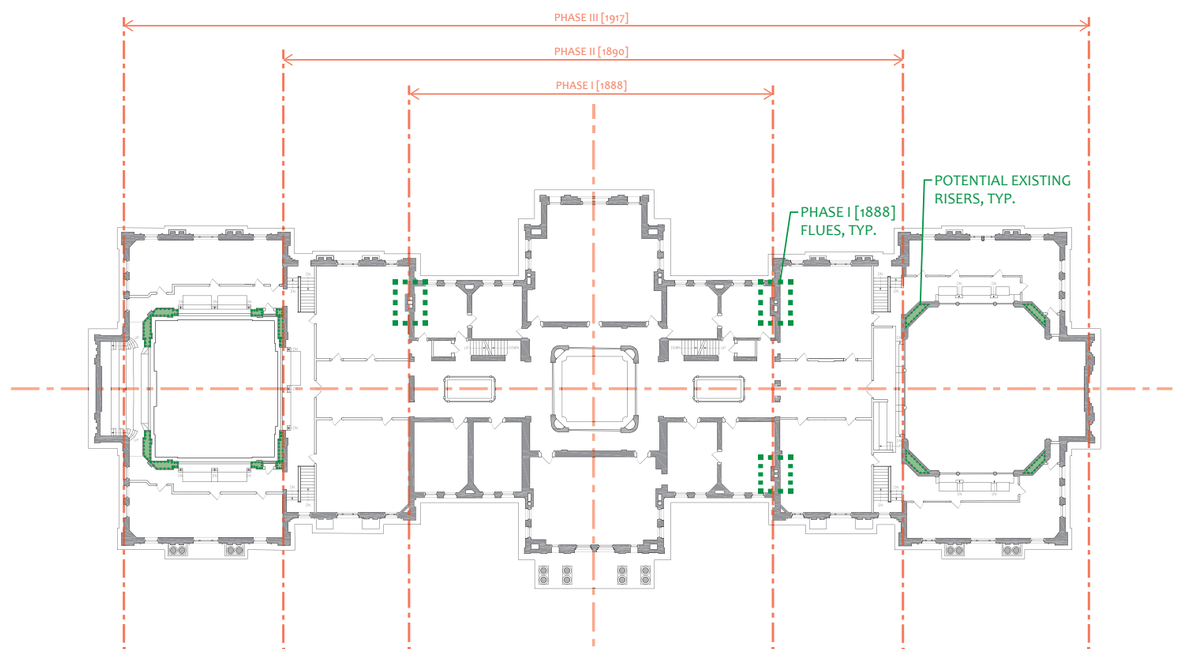


Figure 4.59: Third Floor Level Plan, Indicating the Phase I [1888] Chimney Flues and Phase III [1917] Chamber Riser Locations That Could Serve as Vertical Chases for Systems Distribution.

Design Opportunities

Based on the findings of the applied research, the Design Team generated a series of floor plans delineating the potential selective removal of non-historically significant partitions and features throughout the building interior. The resulting plans allowed the team to architecturally and structurally analyze the existing limitations and the potential opportunities that the building presented; specifically:

1. Locations of chases for systems distribution (which in turn help locate mechanical, electrical and plumbing [MEP] rooms);
2. Space use opportunities;
3. Required renovation / restoration treatments.

These floor plans can be found on the following pages.

1. Locations of Chases for Systems Distribution

An important element in all buildings is the vertical and horizontal distribution of building systems, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing, teledata, etc. In order to minimize the impact on historically significant architectural features, it is ideal to maximize the use of as many existing vertical chases as possible. Ideal candidates for this type of distribution are historic chimney flues. The historic exterior Phase I photographs illustrate the "as-built" stepped chimney flues. This is an important feature to be considered as part of the proposed interior rehabilitation and restoration, as it depicts the potential configuration of the flues that are currently hidden from view within the building interior.

These flues, with proper reconfiguration, have the potential to serve as vertical chases for the distribution of building systems from the Basement Level up to the Attic. According to historic photographs, the number of flues running the full-height of the building gradually decreases as it rises, potentially limiting the number of available existing chases for use up to the Attic.

Photographs such as these will help the Design Team target specific locations for further investigation, as part of a series of destructive probes to be performed during the Design Phase.

2. Space Use Opportunities

An important aspect related to the utilization of the existing Phase I end wall chimney flues is how they are fed, horizontally. The spaces directly adjacent to these flue locations at the Basement, Second and Third Floor spaces have few significant architectural features. Furthermore, their locations are centrally located between the Rotunda and the House or Senate Chambers, making them ideal candidates for housing support functions, such as:

- Mechanical Rooms;
- Electrical Closets;
- Restrooms, and;
- Possibly Elevators.

By bundling the support functions into one collective group, impacts on the rest of the usable space is minimized:

- Restrooms, fire suppression and all other plumbing can be supplied vertically in one location at the east and west sides of the building.
- Additional required vertical risers for systems distribution can be created adjacent to the existing chimney flues, minimizing the level of disturbance in other spaces.
- Elevators can be situated inboard and adjacent to the monumental corridors, opening up the corridors and restoring the east-west view through the building. In addition, by locating the elevators adjacent to the Phase I [1888] end walls, occupants would be able to access all levels of the building, including the varying floor levels at the Third Floor corridor and chamber lobbies, without the need of a secondary lift, as is currently the case on the House side.

There are a series of original Phase I [1888] safes located at the Basement and First Floor Levels below and adjacent to the Rotunda. These "safes" are constructed of thick masonry walls, and are accessible via metal safe doors. Following visual assessment, it was determined that none of the existing safes have an internal metal enclosure within the masonry walls, and are structurally framed independent of the metal safe door. In other words, aside from the metal safe door, the only level of enclosure within the safes is from the thick masonry walls, themselves.

The construction and configuration of these spaces dictate that they be used as service spaces. Because they are stacked on top of one another and are centrally located, these spaces could potentially serve as vertical chases and / or electrical service rooms with minimal impact on the historic fabric.

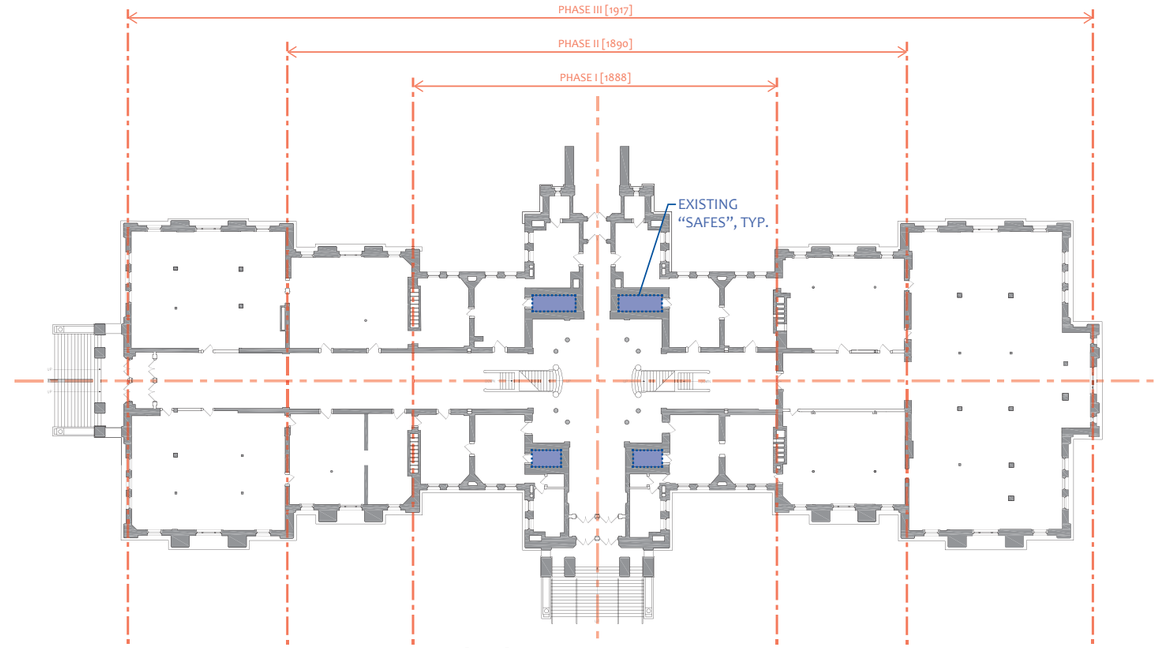


Figure 4.61: First Floor Level Plan, Indicating the Phase I [1888] "Safes" That Could Serve as Vertical Chases for Systems Distribution.

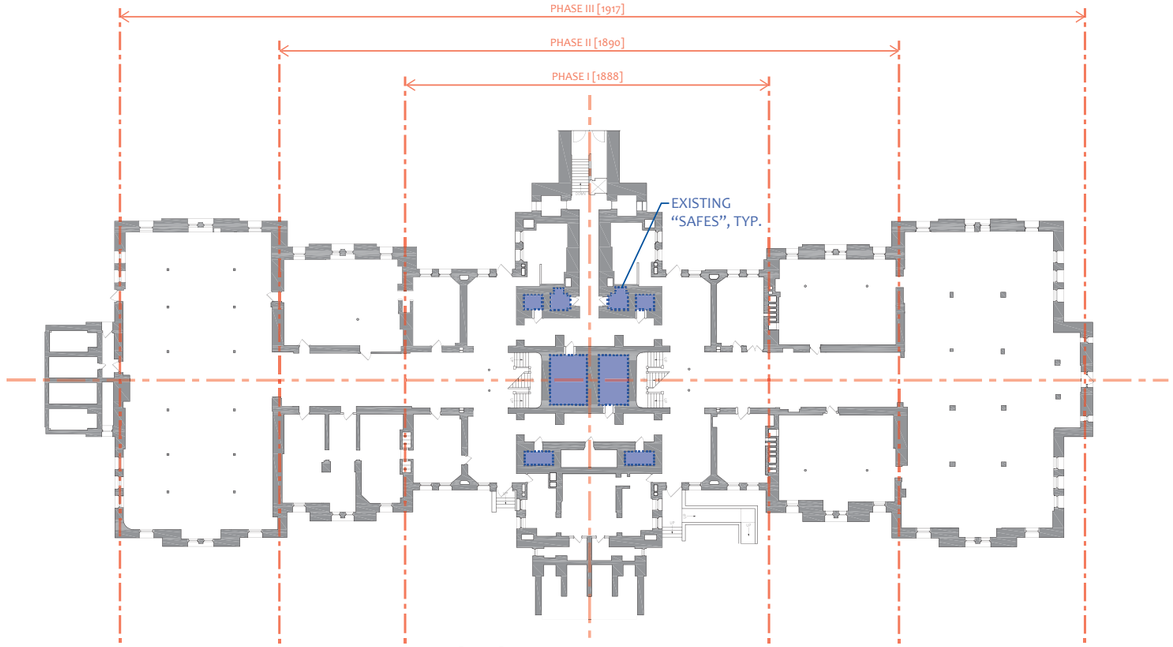


Figure 4.60: Basement Level Plan, Indicating the Phase I [1888] "Safes" That Could Serve as Vertical Chases for Systems Distribution.

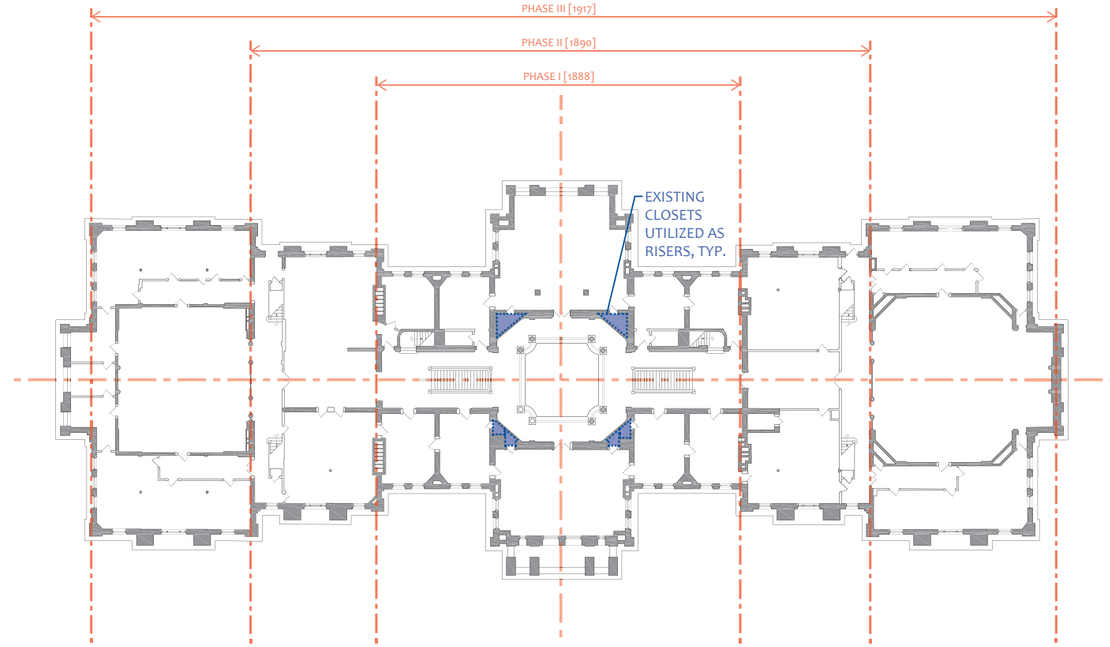


Figure 4.62: Second Floor Level Plan, Indicating the Phase I [1888] Closet Locations That Could Be Connected to the Basement and First Floor "Safes" to Serve as Vertical Chases for Systems Distribution.

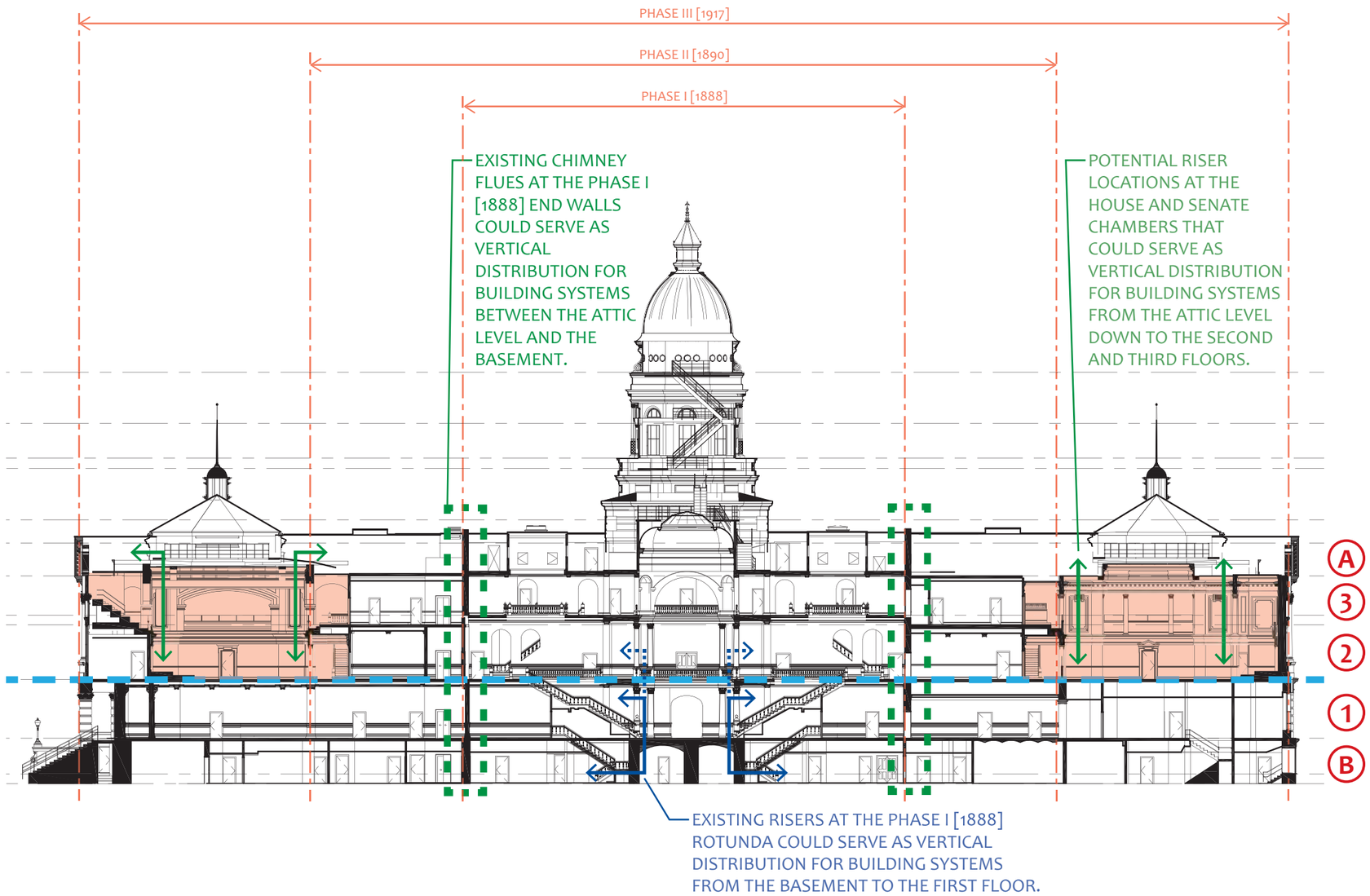


Figure 4.63: Longitudinal Section [East-West] Illustrating the Vertical Distribution Opportunities at the Existing Phase I [1888] Chimney Flues, as Well as the Natural Horizontal Demising Line at the Second Floor. Because the House and Senate Chambers are double-height spaces, it allows for the building to be split into upper and lower halves: Building Systems [i.e. mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, tele-data, etc.] housed on the Basement Level would serve the Basement and First Floor Levels, while building systems housed in the Attic Level would serve the Second and Third Floor Levels. This organization minimizes required vertical distribution runs, minimizes ductwork, conduit and piping sizes, and more evenly distributes units throughout the building [freeing up useable and occupiable square footage].

3. Required Renovation / Restoration Treatment[s]

The removal of several non-historically significant features, such as partitions added during the 1974-1980 renovations and the two [2] passenger elevators, resulted in a much clearer picture of how the Capitol could be renovated.

A. Over the course of the building's history, various interior renovation projects resulted in a progressive partitioning of interior office spaces. This is most apparent at the east and west Basement and First Floor Level Phase III [1917] wings, where the floor plates were divided into a collection of small office spaces that do not follow any logic. If these partitions are removed, the floor plans would open up, with only the structural columns being there. The resultant plans provide a flexible starting point that enables the Design Team to reorganize these areas in efficiently laid out offices, clusters and suites.

B. The two passenger elevators were likely originally installed within the monumental corridors because these locations offered the "path of least resistance" – in other words, they did not take away usable office/meeting spaces and likely did not involve major structural modifications. By removing these elevators:

1. The east-west corridors open up, providing a visual connection between the chambers and the Rotunda.
2. Circulation is less restrictive and egress is easier.
3. ADA-compliance is achieved in an elegant and simple way.

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