with the founding of Logan, to the 1940's

A RESTORATION & STYLE GUIDE FOR CHACHE VALLEY’S HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

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INTRODUCTION

The historic architecture of Cache Valley, Utah, is a testament to the rich cultural history of the region. From pioneer homes and mission buildings to Craftsman bungalows and Tudor Revivals, each structure tells a story of the past. This guide aims to provide insights into the architectural styles that have shaped Cache Valley, offering guidance for restoration and preservation efforts.

THE HOME THE MANSION - VICTORIAN STYLE 1840-1910

In the mid 1800's, the advent of the railroad opened up opportunities for the wealthy to build grand homes that reflected their status and wealth. The Victorian style, with its ornate details and elaborate forms, was particularly popular during this period. Cache Valley's first known residents were found in caves, the iconic tipi, or in wikiups, a small domed hut made from tree branches, animal skins and grasses. These early structures were simple and functional, built to withstand the harsh weather conditions of the region.

The James G. Willie Home built in Mendon, Utah in 1860 is an excellent example of Cache Valley Pre-Railroad Folk architecture. Decorative elements such as the classical triangular pedimented porch over the front door, a design element that evokes the classical architecture of Greek temples, are typical of this style. The use of natural materials such as stone and wood, and the incorporation of local elements, such as the use of cottonwood logs, are also key features of this style.

When adding on to an existing structure, expand from the rear whenever possible so as not to disrupt the original massing and flow of the façade. When replacing siding and other architectural elements that even though one worked in the city, to keep the Arts and Crafts spirit alive. Keep roof lines consistent.

Individual porches have been replaced, one with cheap corrugated sheet metal and plain 2 x 4 supports. The paned double hung sash windows have been replaced with inoperable windows with large panes of glass, such as a 6 over 6 grid, set in dimensional painted wood muntins. Authentic wood shake shingles adorn the roof of this structure, giving a subtle yet rich texture above. While most of the design elements comprising this structure are original, the replacement of the porch and windows represent a departure from the original design.

In 1876 the United States celebrated its centennial anniversary. A fire of patriotism was ignited across the Nation as the country celebrated its 100th birthday. This period saw a surge in national pride and a desire to create a truly American architecture.

Restoration

As part of the rejuvenation of Cache Valley’s historic architecture, restoration efforts focus on preserving the original materials and design elements. A variety of techniques are employed to bring these homes back to their original condition. This includes the use of traditional construction methods, such as hand-hewn logs and hand-split shingles, and the incorporation of new materials that are compatible with the original structure.

Sticks & Stones – Pre-Railroad Folk, Pre 1860-1890’s

For the first time in history, designs in fashion, décor and architecture. The invention of the machine and mass production made vast quantities of items available at low cost. Steam ships and trains made travel possible for the wealthy, and opened up a world market. Merchandise was

Another fine example of a Craftsman architectural landmark such as mansions built for historically prominent people, or properties designed by influential architects like Frank Lloyd Wright. At first the patriotic American soldier had returned home to keep the Arts and Crafts spirit alive. The end of the war could have spelled economic disaster for the United States. Military related employment had to be redirected, and a vast number of returning soldiers would also be in need of jobs. This created a demand for property ownership, allowing them to buy a home with zero down under a guaranteed loan (Wattenberg). A new

Do:

- Keep roof lines consistent.
- To keep the Arts and Crafts spirit alive.
- Remove original elements such as trim, porches and windows where possible.
- When replacing siding and other architectural elements.
- Expand from the rear whenever possible so as not to disrupt the original massing and flow of the façade.

Cozy Cottages-Tudor & Other Cottage Revivals 1920-1940

The early 20th century saw a shift in architectural styles, with the emergence of the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles. These styles drew inspiration from the past, with a focus on simplicity, functionality, and the use of natural materials. The Craftsman style was characterized by its use of natural wood, stone, and brick, and its incorporation of local materials. The Tudor Revival style, on the other hand, drew inspiration from English medieval architecture, with its emphasis on robust and rustic materials.

The George Baker House, also known as the Pond Farmhouse, built in 1930 in Lewiston, Utah, is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style. The house features a gabled roof, a steeply pitched roofline, and a variety of decorative elements, such as the use of brick and stone. The front porch is characterized by its steeply pitched roof and turned posts, and is topped with a triangular pediment.

Restoration

The Pond Farmhouse was originally built with natural materials such as stone and wood, and with a focus on simplicity and functionality. Restoration efforts focus on preserving these original features, while also ensuring the safety and sustainability of the structure. This includes the use of traditional construction methods, such as hand-hewn logs and hand-split shingles, and the incorporation of new materials that are compatible with the original structure.

CONCLUSION

As of today, the focus of the society is to preserve, protect and promote the historic architecture of Cache Valley. By doing so, we can ensure that these buildings continue to serve as a reminder of the region’s rich history and cultural heritage.

Remodeled

A new

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REFERENCE


