The story of Logan and Cache Valley begins with the founding of the city in 1853, when a handful of families moved to the area and established a community. The everyday working men and women who lived and contributed to society also deserve careful preservation and celebration. These stories provide a glimpse into the past, revealing the period architectural styles and landmark structures of Cache Valley.

**Introduction**

In Cache Valley, architectural landmarks such as mansions built for historically prominent people, or properties designed by influential architects, are abundant. The Thatcher-Young mansion is an 1878 Queen Anne Victorian. This highly ornamented building exhibits numerous examples of the period's decorative elements, such as the classical triangular pedimented porch over the front door, a design element commonly found in humble New England cottages. “Colonial Revival” style homes reflect a return to a sense of simplicity and timelessness, with clean lines and a focus on symmetry.

**Restoration & Style Guide for Cache Valley’s Historic Residential Architecture**

For the first time in history, we are able to offer a comprehensive guide to the architectural styles and landmarks of Cache Valley. This guide will help you identify and understand the period styles of architecture found in the area, and provide recommendations for restoration and preservation.

**Renaissance Revival and Bungalow**

As typical of the Renaissance Revival style, steeply pitched roof lines combine both hips and gables, and sometimes a combination of the two as seen over the window to the right. These steep yet softened lines were executed with a purpose, incorporating elements of Victorian and classical motifs.

**Tudor Revival**

In the Tudor Revival style, the boxy feeling of privacy is achieved through the use of half-timbered elements and steeply pitched roof lines. Arched doorways were very common, as seen here in the arch sheltering the front door. Unfortunately, the living room windows have been replaced, but the charming original muntins can barely be seen. The gables were often crowned by ornate spindle work and windows, and metal supports.

**Bungalow Style Architecture**

The Bungalow movement became the chief influence in the architectural styles of Cache Valley. Every detail was executed with a purpose, from the narrowness of the siding compared to that of previous styles, to the metal siding itself. Notice the narrowness of the siding compared to that of previous styles, along with the narrowness of the siding compared to that of previous styles.

**Consolidation**

Buildings were not only a testament to the craft and skill of the builders, but also to the ideals and values of the people who lived in them. The movement towards consolidation in the early 20th century was a response to the growing urbanization of Cache Valley and the desire for a more compact and efficient way of life.

**Conclusion**

As architects and historians, we are committed to preserving and celebrating the architectural heritage of Cache Valley. Through this guide, we hope to inspire a new generation of stewards who will take care of these landmarks for future generations.

**Works Cited**

- Stickley said “because in practically all of the earlier styles the living room was the center of the house, and the other rooms were arranged around it.”
- 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, keep roof lines consistent. Avoid incongruent additions that do not match the stylistic details or structure of the original home.
- Avoid: Removing original elements such as trim, porches and windows where possible.