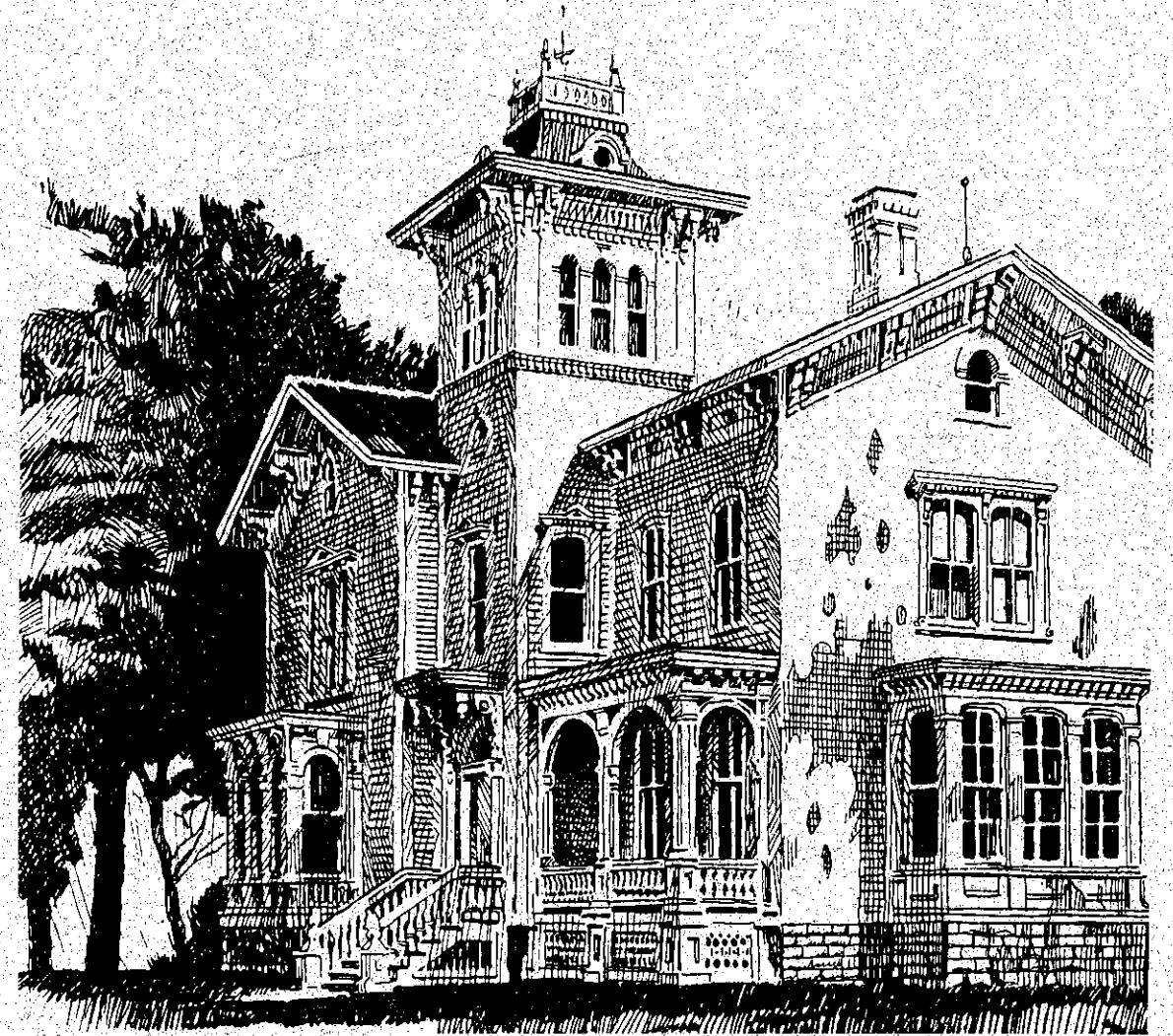


Architectural Heritage of
Fond du Lac, wisconsin
an overview of architectural styles (1836 - 1989)





Architectural Styles

The architecture of Fond du Lac reflects the evolution of national or regional styles. Usually design trends developed on the eastern seaboard and spread slowly across the country from east to west, with about a ten year time lag between the emergence of the style in Wisconsin and its peak popularity on the east coast. The present-day built environment of Fond du Lac represents the surviving buildings from approximately 150 years of architectural style evolution.

Greek Revival

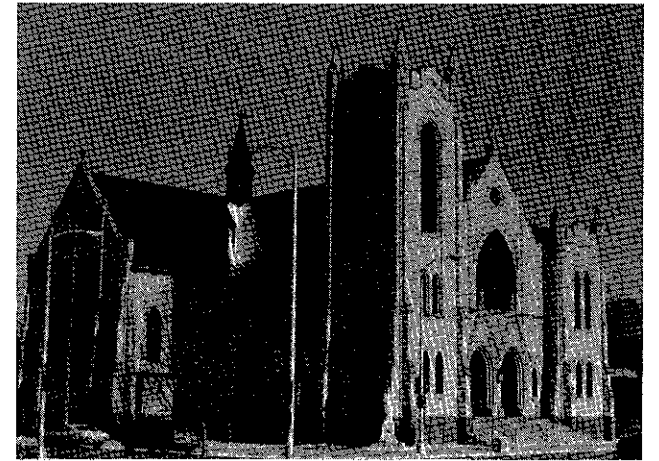
(1836 - 1860)

The first national style to widely influence Fond du Lac building made its way west on the pages of commonly used architectural pattern books. Greek Revival styles first appeared in the city during the late 1850's and early 1860's. This two-story wood clapboard residence, located at the corner of Fourth Street and Park Avenue,

exhibits the simple massing and ordered symmetry, typical of the Greek Revival. It also includes other style elements, such as the low pitched gable roofs and eave returns, and the half round window on the gable end wall. More elaborate Greek Revival buildings could have brick facades, heavy cornice detailing, and columned entry porticos of the Doric, Ionic and less frequently Corinthian orders.



Gothic Revival



(1850 - 1895)

Popularity of the Gothic Revival Style was long lived in comparison to other styles, which lasted for only twenty or thirty years. Gothic Revival style buildings can be identified by

steep gabled roofs, often including decorative bargeboards, pointed tracery and narrow windows with pointed arches. Loosely based on elements of medieval church architecture, buildings of this style exhibit irregular massing and emphasize vertical lines. Fond du Lac Gothic Revival buildings include St. Joseph's Church, constructed in 1911 and the Henry Boyle House at 117 Sheboygan Street. The Boyle House displays lavish eave treatment, steep vertical roofs, and ornate detailing, typical of Gothic Revival styled buildings. Other features include the rectangular tower and decorative stick work at the eaves.



Italianate

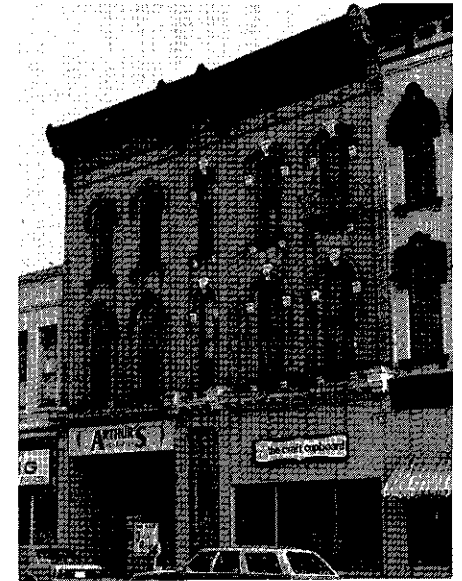
(1856 - 1880)



Based on the architectural forms of the Roman Tuscan Villa, the Italianate form, a popular pre-Civil War style, is usually rectangular in plan. Roofs are hipped with wide cornices, supported by bracketing. Other Italianate features include elaborate window and door moldings, and flat-roofed porches. Bay windows and ballustrated balconies are common, and more lavish examples of the Italianate are crowned by cupolas or square belvederes. Notable Fond du Lac buildings of this style include the Galloway Mansion and the S. B. Stanchfield residence on Old Pioneer Road. The brick residence in the lower photo is located on Sheboygan Street. The house proudly displays its Italianate styling, with its hipped roof, supported bracketing and flat roofed entry porch with columns and arched window openings.



High Victorian Italianate

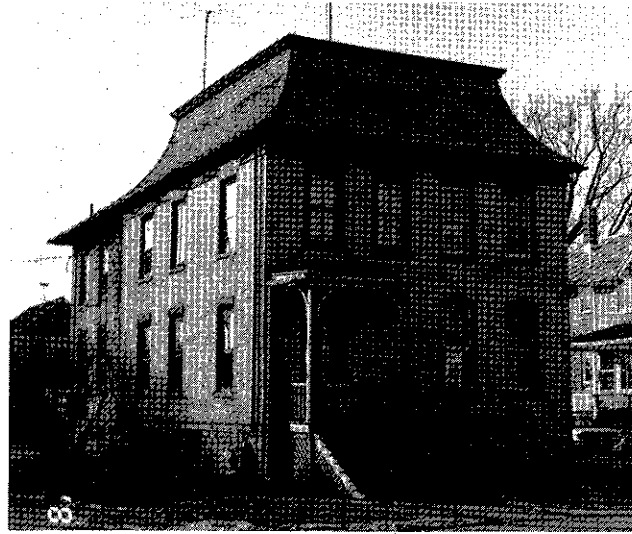


(1800 - 1890)



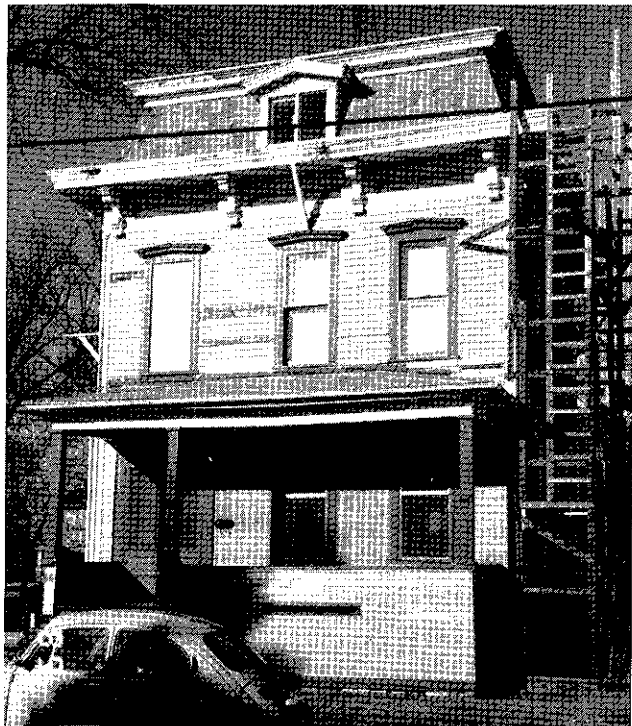
These two lavishly ornate Victorian Italianate commercial blocks represent surviving examples of this architectural style, which was predominant on Main Street during the last decade of the nineteenth century. Characterized by heavy elaborate cornices, arched window casings, and intricate carvings, the brick facades of Victorian Italianate buildings often loomed three and four stories above the street. As on these two buildings, tall, narrow double-hung windows crowned by decorative hoods, were arranged in a regular pattern across the upper stories. Large plate glass windows on the street-level facades symmetrically appointed a centrally located double door main entrance.

Second Empire



(1860 - 1890)

Francois Mansard (1598 - 1666) developed this style in France during the reign of Napoleon III. Characterized by a steep pitched mansard roof, this style was modeled after urban townhouses which lined the avenues of Paris, France. Usually rectangular in plan, these buildings often include roof cresting, ornate window fenestration and in some cases a central rectangularly shape tower. The characteristic mansard roof is evident in the residences shown here.



Richardsonian Romanesque

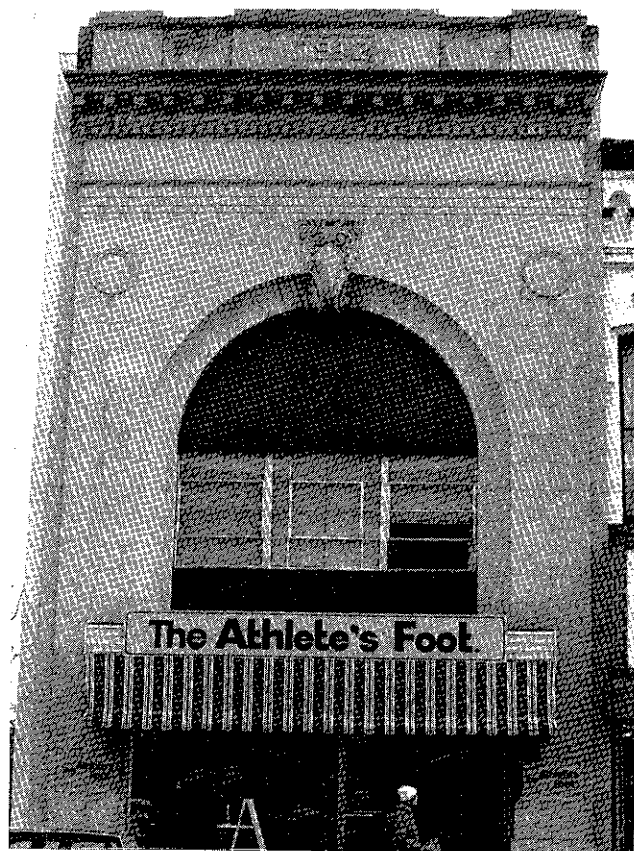
(1880 - 1900)

The American architect, Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886), pioneered this late nineteenth century style. The Lighting Design Center, at 91 South Main, was constructed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The rough-faced stone building with its rounded arches and heavy columns, typifies the robust, solid architecture made popular by Richardson. Often locally available stones were used in the construction of Richardsonian Romanesque buildings.



Neoclassical Revival

(1900 - 1926)

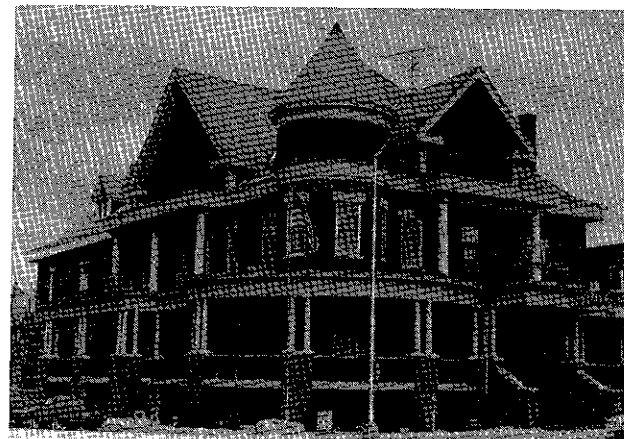


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The stately white-stoned Neoclassical Revival style replaced the dark Richardsonian Romanesque form for public buildings, following the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Based on the classical orders of ancient Greece, the Neoclassical Revival style features simple, ordered, symmetrical massing, using recently discovered white Bedford Limestone in the designs. Residences constructed in this style often include flat-roofed main entry porticos which are supported by large fluted columns.

Queen Anne

(1880 - 1910)



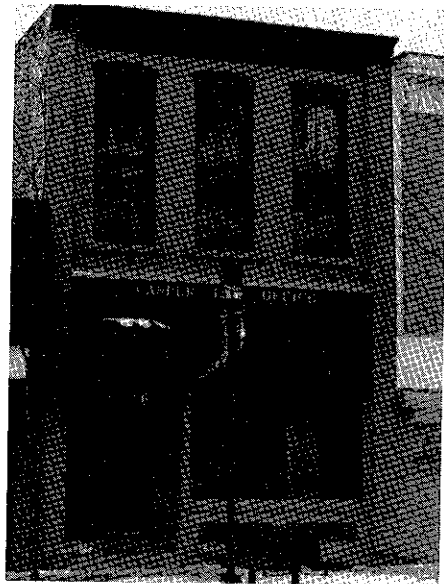
The Queen Anne Style was initiated by English architect, Norman Shaw in the 1870's. Richly textured facade materials and irregular massing identify this popular Victorian Era style. Queen Anne houses exhibit gingerbread and fishscale shingled walls crowned by a variety of turrets, domes, and multi-gabled roofs. The houses often have elaborate porches and colorful brick chimneys. Fine examples of Queen Anne styling include the Henry Durond house at 170 S. Park Avenue, the B.P.O.E. Lodge building on Sheboygan Street, and an 1892 residence at 192 East Division Street.



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Commercial Vernacular

(1850 - 1939)



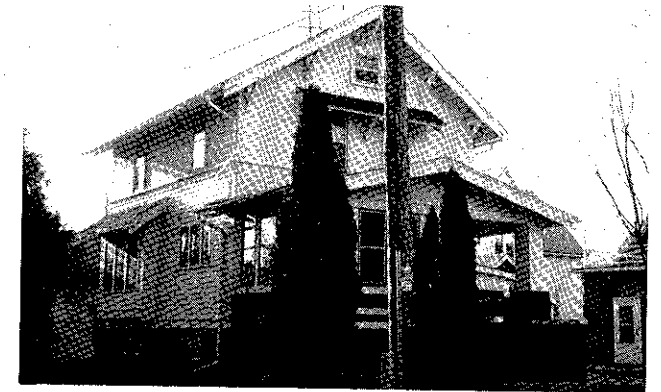
During the latter half of the nineteenth century the appearance of the Fond du Lac commercial district began to change as it prospered. Wood frame boomtown styled storefronts were razed in favor of more substantial brick business blocks. Between 1870 and 1880, several two story commercial vernacular storefronts began to appear. Traced to Roman antiquity, with shops on the street level and living space above, this form is represented in several surviving Fond du Lac examples. The recently restored Casper Law Office, built in 1883, is a notable example of this style. (See photo.)



Bungalow/ American Craftsman



(1900 - 1930)



Thousands of Bungalow Style houses were built in the United States during the first thirty years of the twentieth century. The name bungalow was derived from "banga" which in Bengal refers to a low house with porches. Usually one to one and one-half stories with low pitched gable or hipped roofs, Bungalows have wide projecting eaves, sometimes with exposed rafters. Facade materials include fieldstone, stucco, wood shingles and clapboard siding. American craftsman houses were popularized shortly after the turn of the century, by Gustav Stickley in his monthly periodical "The Craftsman". Clusters of American Craftsman styled houses can be seen along Park Avenue in Fond du Lac. Following the dictates of the national design trends, these houses display large overhanging roof gables with exposed rafters and facades clad with natural materials.



Vernacular Residential



(1850 - 1939)

Buildings of the Vernacular style are frequently classified by roof shape: front gable, side gable, gabled ell, t-shaped gable, cruciform gable and cross gable.

The term vernacular usually refers to buildings which were not designed by architects, but were built by carpenters and builders who may have referred to architectural pattern books. Common facade materials include wood clapboards, wood shingles, brick and asphalt shingles. These vernacular forms are very commonly found throughout Fond du Lac, such as these two examples located on Linden Street.

American Foursquare

(1900 - 1930)



One of the most common architectural styles in Fond du Lac, today, as in most cities, is the popular American Foursquare. Several neighborhoods in the city are dominated by residences of this form. These two-story houses, by definition, are predominately rectangular in plan, and are accompanied by hipped roofs with at least one dormer. Typically, a front porch runs across the entire length of the front facade.