

Ontario Architectural Style Guide

HPI Nomination Team
University of Waterloo

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Heritage Resources Centre
Centre des ressources du patrimoine

Log Houses and Structures 1780s-



Westfield Village
(Kyles, 2002g)



Wood Cottage, 280 Palmer Street, Guelph, c. 1852
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Log houses may differ in the manner in which the logs are adzed and fitted together.

Form:	Rectangular, symmetrical
Storeys:	1 (usually)
Façade:	Plain horizontal log, chinking of moss or plaster
Roof :	End gable
Windows:	Fixed and small paned
Entrance:	Plain, central or side entry

This “gable-roofed, one-and-a-half-storey log cabin , surrounded on three sides by rooms of frame construction, with roofs of a lean-to form. its basic form reflects the configuration of Guelph’s first major log structure, the priory, the original Canada Company headquarters in Guelph, built in the 1820s. although it was much larger, the priory also took the form of a central, gable-roofed core, flanked by a lean-to section at each end. The construction date was probably between 1852 and 1862”. (Canadian Register Nomination)

Georgian 1780s-1860s

Georgian style is simple, solid, and symmetrical



Myrtleville House, 34 Myrtleville Drive,
Brantford, 1837
(Canadian Register Nomination)



Maitland

Georgian is called
“Federal” in American style
guides (Kyles, 2002e)



Wisler House, 438 Malabar Drive, Waterloo,
1842
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Rectangular and symmetrical
Storeys:	2 to 3
Façade:	In bays: usually 5-bay fronts; brick, stone, clapboard
Roof:	Hip or end gable roof with matching chimneys
Windows:	Small-paned , sash usually 12-over-12
Entrance:	Centred, single door, usually plain, may have shallow transom and side lights

“The Wissler House is an example of a Georgian style home which reflects the wealth and heritage of its inhabitants’. The simple Georgian style was popular with Pennsylvanian settlers. The intricate detailing, such as the magnificent plaster medallion on the ceiling in the entrance hall, demonstrated the Wissler Family’s prominence in the community. The structure exhibits, through a number of additions, the expansion and progression of the Mennonite household through several generations. The Wissler House is also an excellent and substantive example of a dwelling associated with the merchant class of the 1840s.” (Canadian Register Nomination)

Mennonite Georgian 1820s-1900



Betzner Farmstead, 437 Pioneer Tower Road, Kitchener, c.1830 (Canadian Register Nomination)



Brubacher House, University of Waterloo: North Campus, Waterloo, 1850 (Paul Dubniak, 2008)

Form:	Rectangular and symmetrical
Storeys:	2 to 3: Often built into a hill side with an entrance to the kitchen in the basement
Façade:	In bays: varies upon builder; will often have plaster underneath porch
Roof:	Hip or end gable roof with bell tower
Windows:	Small-paned , sash usually 12-over-12
Entrance:	Centred, single door in the basement and first-storey

“The John E. Brubacher House is significant as it is a building typical of the Mennonite Georgian style. The home was one of the original farm houses on the campus, and its design and construction materials represent the Pennsylvania German culture which was dominant in the area. Features such as the large veranda, which spans the length of the south facade, and the return eaves on the gables of both the east and west elevations exemplify the Mennonite version of plain Georgian style.” (Canadian Register Nomination)

Mennonite Georgian houses found in the Waterloo Region frequently have full-width front porches and attached “doddy houses”. The number of bays varies with the builder.

Neoclassical

1810-1850

Like Georgian in symmetry, but, more refined and delicate, detailing around door and quoins on corners



Janefield, 366 College Avenue, Guelph, c. 1854 (Canadian Register Nomination)



Janefield Entrance, 366 College Avenue, Guelph, c. 1854 (Canadian Register Nomination)



31 King Street South, St. Marys, 1857 (Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Box-like, symmetrical
Storeys:	2 to 3
Façade:	In bays: usually 3-bay fronts, quoins on corners
Roof:	Hip or end gable roof with matching chimneys
Windows:	Small-paned , usually 9-over-9 or 6-over-6
Entrance:	Centred, decorative with pilasters and sidelights, transoms, fan lights around single door.

“31 King Street South, designed in the Classical Revival Style (Neo-classical) of architecture, is a fine example of early brick construction in the Town of St. Marys. Typical of Classical Revival, the structure has a symmetrical 3-bay Georgian plan but with more refined, delicate features. Most notable are the returned eaves, the five 6-over-6 façade windows with louvered wooden shutters and, in particular, the central front entranceway which, although modified circa 1920, is consistent with the Classical Revival style. The entranceway displays a fanlight, side lights, pilasters and an outstanding triangular architrave.”
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Regency 1820s-1870s

Regency is symmetrical and low, with relatively large windows and often has wide verandahs



Perry-Scroggie House, 15 Oxford Street, Guelph, 1862
(Canadian Register Nomination)

“The Perry-Scroggie House is a Regency styled cottage that is considered to be one of the finest mid-19th century stone cottages in the City of Guelph. Built of local limestone, the house is finely proportioned with a symmetrical five-bay façade. Its distinguishing features include unusually tall twelve-pane shuttered windows and an entrance door which is highlighted by a flat transom and thin sidelights.” (Canadian Register Nomination)



John H. Clark House, 108 Robinson Street,
St. Mary's, 1870 (Canadian Register Nomination)

“The John H. Clark House is a fine example of a small-scale residence with Regency influences. The house features a simple symmetrical plan with large window openings and shutters on the façade, as well as a recessed central door which is framed by sidelights and a transom. Other noteworthy features include the enclosed veranda which spans the south and east elevations and the cornice which is situated beneath the roofline.” (Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Low, rectangular and symmetrical
Storeys:	1 or 1-1/2, occasionally 2
Façade:	In bays: 3 to 5- bay fronts
Roof:	Hip, may have dormer, often has iron cresting
Windows:	Tall, often “French”, 6-over-6
Entrance:	Centred, often recessed with sidelights and transom

Greek Revival, also called Classical Revival 1820s-1860s

Greek Revival is symmetrical and has a temple shape



Crysler Hall, Upper Canada Village, 1846
(Kyles, 2002c)



Asa Wolverton House, 52 Grand River
Road S, Paris, 1851
(Canadian Register Nomination)



Willowbank, Queenston, 1834
(Kyles, 2002c)

Form:	Rectangular, symmetrical, centre portion tall, may have single storey wings; Distinguished by columns
Storeys:	2
Façade:	Brick or clapboard, stucco (rare) 2 storey centre, double height columns, often with porch
Roof:	Front temple-pediment gable
Windows:	Small-paned sash , usually 9-over-9 or 6-over-6
Entrance:	Centred or to the left, may have pediment, shallow transom and side lights

“The Asa Wolverton House is a rare example of the Greek Revival style of architecture. At one time, it was thought to be one of the only residences of this style in Ontario. Typical of Greek Revival designs, this home features a temple-style double entrance verandah, Bull’s Eye windows in the attic gables, and low balustrades surrounding the second-storey and a portion of the roof. The use of plaster and stucco made this home unique at the time of its creation.” (Canadian Register Nomination)

Gothic Revival 1840s-1870s

*Gothic Revival looks “pointy” and picturesque with characteristic gingerbread
First style not based on classical form*



Merrill House, 343 Main Street East,
Picton, Ontario, 1878 (Kyles, 2002f)



Enoch Turner Schoolhouse, 106
Trinity Street, Toronto, 1848
(Ontario Heritage Trust, 2008)



Bryning Manse, 676 Mount Pleasant, Brant County,
1840 (Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Usually symmetrical , tall with peaks
Storeys:	1 ½ +
Façade:	Stone, board and batten, brick
Roof:	Steeply pitched roof, front gable(s) usually with decorative bargeboard
Windows:	Arched under peaked gables, occasionally bay on first level, often have drip moulds
Entrance:	Centred, door often with sidelights and transom
Verandas:	Usually have bargeboard, often second storey balcony above entrance

“The Bryning Manse is a restrained one-and-a-half-storey structure in the Regency-Gothic style, which is appropriate for a Presbyterian manse in a rural pioneer community. Typical of this style, the house has classical proportions which are emphasized by the first storey 6-over-6 windows. Also present are two steeply-pitched gables with 4-over-4 gothic windows and a front porch covered by a bell-curved roof supported by flattened columns.” (Canadian Register Nomination)

The Gothic Revival and the “Ontario House”



Simcoe, ON
(Kyles, 2002f)

“The Gothic Cottage is probably the most pervasive Ontario residential style prior to 1950.” (Kyles, 2002f) Not only was the style promoted in the *Canadian Farmer* in the 1860s, but property tax laws in Upper Canada were based on the number of stories in a house. The gothic 1-1/2 storey cottage allowed for two levels at a cheaper tax rate, with a window in the gothic gable above the entrance door. As the century advanced the pitch of the roofs increased to allow for more living space and stay within the tax limits.



Erland Lee House, 552 Ridge Road,
Stoney Creek, 1808
(Bates, ND)

“Hillary House is one of the best and most complete examples of the Gothic Revival style in Ontario. The red brick of this one-and-a-half-storey building is complimented by the yellow brick quoins and coursing, the white wood of the ornamental bargeboard, the columns and trellis of the wrap-around veranda and the balcony's railing. Emphasizing the Gothic design is the repeated use of the pointed arch in the veranda's trellis. Built originally in a rectangular plan, the addition constructed in the rear resulted in a T-shaped plan.” (Canadian Register nomination)



Hilary House, 15372 Yonge Street,
Aurora, Ontario, 1962
(Town of Aurora, 2004)

“The Erland Lee Home, constructed circa 1808, is one of the best preserved examples of Gothic Revival architecture in Ontario. Characteristic of this style, the gable-roofed board and batten house displays a symmetrical façade with a protruding central entrance and elaborate portico with beautiful wooden lace work. Of note are the hand carved barge boards and louvered shuttered bay windows. Also of note is the interesting arched window divided into two sections by the exterior wall. The window is under the central gable which is highlighted by hand-carved bargeboard that resembles a paper chain of maple leaves and continues onto the east and west elevations.” (Canadian Register Nomination)

Italianate 1840-1885

Italianate is ornate but controlled, introduces use of heavy cornice brackets, and paired windows

One of the most common architecture types in both residential and commercial forms in the mid to late 19th century



Bell House, 21 Oxford Street, Guelph, 1875
(Canadian Register Nomination)



Note window “eyebrows” 1 King Street
East, Kitchener, 1885
(Canadian Register Nomination)



McClary House, 53 McClary Street, London,
1882 (Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Square , or rectangular “T” or “L” shaped. Tall. Italianate Villas have distinguishing tower or cupola
Storeys:	2-3
Façade:	Stone, Brick, Clapboard; Villas can be stucco
Roof:	Hip, low-pitch with wide overhanging eaves and large decorative brackets; on “L” shaped buildings may have front gable
Windows:	Tall, narrow, frequently round arched and with ornate detailing above called hood or drip moulds. Windows often are paired. Bay windows at the side. L-shaped Italianate houses often have a round (ocular) window in peak.
Entrance:	Often porch or portico, single or paired doors with details similar to those over windows. Centred only in villas.
Porches:	Single-story entry porches with supporting square posts
Towers:	Some Italian Villas have square towers, cupolas, or belvederes

“Built circa 1882, the McClary House is an excellent example of the Italianate style. Typical of this style is the wide projecting eaves, large paired ornamental brackets and hipped roof with four symmetrically placed chimneys. Highlighting the windows on the second storey are cut stone heads and the entrance is accented by etched glass sidelights and transom.”

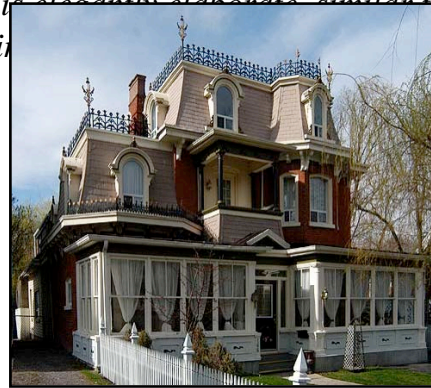
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Second Empire 1860s-1880s

Second Empire is elegantly elaborate, similar to Italianate, but with a distinctive mansard roof and a decorative window



Wellington Hotel, 147-159 Wyndham Street, Guelph, 1877 (Canadian Register Nomination)



Belleville, ON (Kyles, 20021)



Idylwyld, 27 Barber Avenue, Guelph, 1878 (Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Tall, can be either symmetrical or asymmetrical; In asymmetrical houses, a central pavilion often extends above house
Storeys:	2+
Façade:	Multiple surfaces, usually brick or stone
Roof:	Mansard, with dormers. Iron frieze, often slate tiled, wide cornices with heavy brackets, may have tower or turret
Windows:	Tall, slender, 2-over-2 sash with decorative moulds or voussoirs. Bay windows also common.
Entrance:	Usually in porch or portico, paired doors

“Idylwyld is said to be the best preserved home of the 1880s in Guelph and is an excellent example of the Second Empire style. It was built of local limestone and highlighted with quoins, lintels, sills, ornate wood cornices unique sashes and entrance door. The mansard roof has a distinct pattern of lines and flowers made from coloured slate shingles. The roof also features a tower topped by cast-iron cresting. A pair of stone lions flanks the entrance to the house, representing the Golden Lion store which inspired the construction of this magnificent home.” (Canadian Register Nomination)

Queen Anne 1880s-1910s

Queen Anne style is irregular , busy and ornate with lots of complexity in detail, often has a turret



London House Bed and Breakfast, 80
London Road, Guelph, 1893
(Canadian Register Nomination)



“Stick Style” Queen Anne, King Street
West, Brockville
(Kyles, 2002k)



496 Waterloo Street, London, 1893
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	High and wide, asymmetrical, complex
Storeys:	2+
Façade:	Irregular, multiple surfaces with intricate woodwork, brickwork, occasionally in stone
Roof:	Steep pitch with multiple rooflines and gables, original roofs are often slate
Windows:	Tall, sash 1-over-1, also palladium, bay and oriel, may have stained -glass windows and transoms
Entrance:	In verandah, ornate door with glass inserts
Verandas:	Usually present, can be wide, wrap-around with round columns

“Constructed in 1893, 496 Waterloo is a good representation of Queen Anne residential architecture. Typical of this style is the steeply pitched gable roof and three-storey tower with conical roof and finial. A large wrap-around veranda and two-storey bay window on the front façade and detailed treatments of the brickwork and exterior woodwork on the house also reflect the Queen Anne style. “
(Canadian Register Nomination)



Of note is decorative shingling on the gable of the London House Bed and Breakfast, 80 London Road, Guelph (Canadian Register Nomination)

Romanesque Revival 1840-1900

Richardsonian Romanesque 1880s-1900s

*Romanesque Revival is identified by the use of round-headed windows and arches;
Richardsonian Romanesque style has an imposing presence and embodies a Medieval feel.
Most often used in commercial and public architecture, also in very wealthy domestic architecture*



Disciples of Christ Church, Norwich Street, Guelph, 1856 (Tower added in 1920.)



Riverslea, 150 Delhi Street, Guelph, 1891
(Canadian Register Nomination)



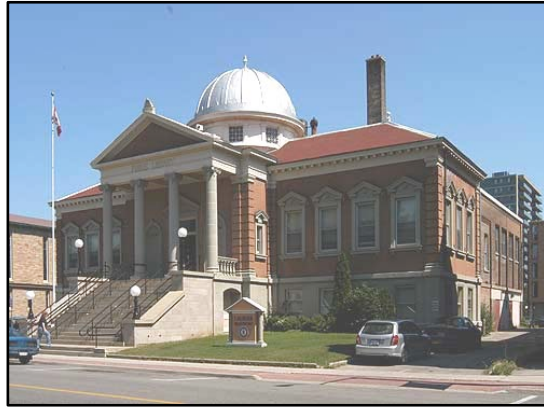
St Marys Town Hall, 177 Church Street South, St Marys, 1891
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Asymmetrical, Richardsonian is massive
Storeys:	2+
Façade:	Richardsonian: Weight and mass in building appearance, rough-faced square stone sometimes with smooth red brick walls, and cut-stone foundations
Roof:	Steep pitch. Round towers with cone-shaped roofs
Windows:	Openings often arched
Entrance:	Recessed, within arched entranceway
Verandas:	Usually present with stone columns

“The St. Mary’s Town Hall is a fine example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. Built of local limestone with dichromatic red sandstone accents from a plan created by Toronto architect George W. Gouinlock, the hall is composed of a five-storey tower, a turret and a smaller body with a gabled roofline which abuts both Queen and Church Streets. Characteristic of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, the hall features round-headed windows and arches, rusticated masonry and recessed windows and doorways with contrasting stonework above. Other noteworthy features include the multi-arched portico surrounding the entrance on the façade and the checkerboard effect evident on the façade.”
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Beaux Arts 1880s-1930s

Ontario Beaux Arts style is eclectic, but based on classic styles often with a temple-like façade, and columns
Found largely in public buildings, banks



Brantford Carnegie Library, 173
Colborne Street, Brantford, 1902-1904
(Canadian Register Nomination)



Torrance Public School, 151 Waterloo Avenue,
Guelph, 1910
(Canadian Register Nomination)



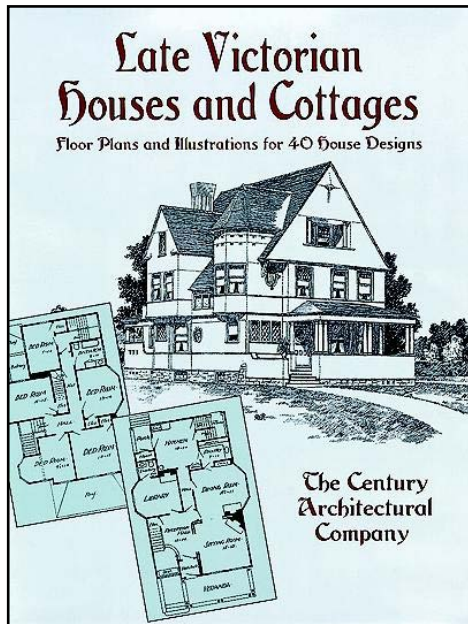
Carnegie Library, Guelph, 1903
(Guelph Public Library, 2009)

Form:	Symmetrical, tall
Storeys:	2+
Façade:	Lavish, ornamental. Paired columns frequent, smooth masonry, with paired columns or pilasters, quoins, wall surfaces may have decorative garlands
Roof:	Low pitched with tall parapet or pediment or dome, heavy decorated cornices
Windows:	Tall, often framed by columns or pilasters
Entrance:	Recessed behind columns or pilasters

“Torrance Public School, constructed in 1910, is an excellent example of a Beaux Arts style school building. Typical of this style is the pressed red-brick construction with ornamental cast concrete. The school features a strong two-bay frontispiece accentuated by three large pilasters topped by a classical pediment. The matched side entrances are accentuated by columns which bear ionic capitals. The roof top is a shallow dome. At the time of its construction, the building was considered one of the finest public buildings in Guelph because of its distinctive styles and street presence.”
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Late Victorian Style - Hybrids

“In Ontario, a Victorian style building can be seen as any building built between 1840 and 1900 that doesn't fit into any of the aforementioned categories. It encompasses a large group of buildings constructed in brick, stone, and timber, using an eclectic mixture of Classical and Gothic motifs. 19th century urban centers are packed with lovely residences and small commercial buildings made with bay windows, stained glass, ornamental string courses, and elegant entrances.” (Kyles, 2002m)



(Century Architectural Co, ND)



Barrie Ontario
(Kyles, 2002m)



Port Dalhousie
(Kyles, 2002m)

“Red or orange brick are certainly standard in Victorian buildings. This L-shaped house is very much in the style of the Ontario Farmhouse. Most farmhouses had a veranda of sorts, but this one shows no sign of one. The dichromatic brickwork adds a Gothic flavor, as does the vergeboarding. The lozenge pattern in the high gable was a common decoration. The windows have eyebrow lintels with coloured keystones that seem more Italianate than Gothic. Like many Victorian buildings, this is a very pleasant mixture of styles.” (Kyles, 2002m)



Woolwich Street, Guelph
(Kyles, 2002m)

Colonial/Georgian Revival 1890s-1940s

Colonial/Georgian Revival residences are simple, symmetrical suburban architecture
Made popular after restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia in the 1920s



232 and 234 Dublin Street North, Guelph (Mary Tivy, 2008)



234 Dublin Street North, Guelph (Mary Tivy, 2008)

Form:	Simple, symmetrical, neo-classical box form
Storeys:	2+
Façade:	In bays: 3 or 5-bay front; brick, clapboard, stucco or shingle exteriors
Roof:	Side gable, often with small dormers, wide cornices, elaborate downspouts
Windows:	Sash, paned, usually 6-over-6, may have shutters
Entrance:	Usually centre, small porch or portico with columns, or pediments. Single door with sidelights, fanlights or transom



9 Ardmay Crescent, Guelph
(Mary Tivy, 2008)

Late Gothic Revival

1890s-1940s

Evokes castles, forts, churches
Used frequently in large institutions



(Former) Centre Wellington District High School, 680 Tower Street, Fergus, 1927 (Canadian Register Nomination)



Elizabeth Ziegler Public School, 90 Moore Avenue, Waterloo, 1931 (Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Symmetrical, large mass
Storeys:	2+
Façade:	Brick, stone and concrete; stone detailing
Roof:	Flat with parapets, towers
Windows:	Sash, tall, large plate and sometimes bay
Entrance:	Centre, recessed, arched doorway



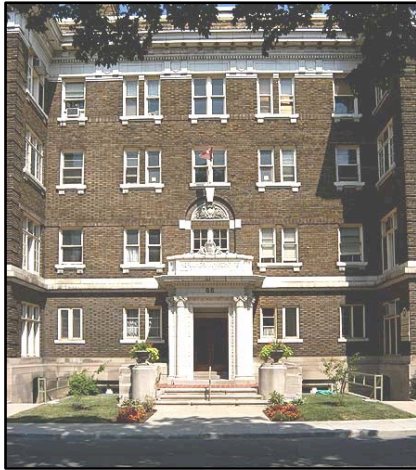
Entrance, Guelph Collegiate, 155 Paisley Street, Guelph, 1923 (Mary Tivy, 2008)

“Elizabeth Ziegler Public School is architecturally significant as it is an example of the Gothic Revival/Collegiate Gothic style, which is rare in elementary school design. The school has a stunning aesthetic value and a high calibre of architectural mastery, exemplified by elements such as the stone entrance, stone turrets and copper top domes.”
 (Canadian Register Nomination)

Edwardian 1900-1920

Simple, classical, balanced

Edwardian style is a precursor to the simplified styles of the 20th century



Hamilton
(Kyles, 2002d)



Foursquare Style (circa 1900-1925), St.
Catharine's
(Kyles, 2002d)



501-503 Colborne Street, London, 1902
(Canadian Register Nomination)

“501-503 Colborne Street is architecturally significant as an example of a residence that reflects the transition between the Queen Anne style and Edwardian Classicism. Edwardian Classicism architecture was becoming popular in the early 20th century when this residence was constructed in 1902. The building is a symmetrical side-by-side duplex. Typical of the Queen Anne style are the two-storey bay windows and the half-timbered and plastered gables with palladium windows. The corbelled chimneys and cornice woodwork detailing are also consistent with Queen Anne architecture. Simpler Edwardian style influences are evident in the flat facade of the residence and the relatively plain veranda and balustrades. Window designs with stone lintels and sills on the first and second stories are Edwardian design.”

(Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Straight lines, square or rectangular
Storeys:	2+
Façade:	Usually smooth brick with multiple windows
Roof:	Flat in public and apartment buildings, hip and gable in residences, heavy cornices
Windows:	Sash, paned, usually 1-over-1, plain stone lintels. Key stones and voussoirs on large buildings
Entrance:	Usually with classic detailing, keystones, door in portico or veranda

Prairie/Craftsman/Bungalow 1900s-1930s

Arts and crafts, horizontal emphasis



Kitchener
(Kyles, 2002b)



379 Wortley Road, London, 1921
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Solid, low, with large dormer
Storeys:	1 ½ - 2
Façade:	Natural materials: cobble, brick, tile wood, dominated by porch with chunky wood or masonry pillars, “stick” accents
Roof:	Steep pitch, usually side-gable extends over veranda
Windows:	Sash, paned
Entrance:	In porch, door usually natural wood

“Constructed in 1921, the residence at 379 Wortley Road is an excellent example of the Bungalow style which prevailed from 1900 until 1945 (the residence also incorporates traits from the Spanish Revival and Craftsman styles). Typical of the Bungalow style is an extensive veranda with an overhanging roof with very little decoration. The front entrance is defined by a fieldstone veranda with projecting wood and glass storm entrance. Above the veranda is a raised centre gable with window for the upper sleeping area.” (Canadian Register Nomination)



London
(Kyles, 2002b)

Tudor and other Period Revivals

1900s-1940s

Medieval look, half-timbering on Tudor revivals



Queen Street, Kitchener
(Kyles, 2002j)



Simcoe
(Kyles, 2002j)



Waterloo
(Kyles, 2002j)

Form:	Vertical, can be symmetrical or asymmetrical
Storeys:	1 ½+
Façade:	Tudor revivals have half-timbering, most buildings are brick, stucco, occasionally stone facing.
Roof:	Steeply pitched, end gable or cross gable
Windows:	Sash, multi-paned
Entrance:	Heavy unpainted wood door, often rounded and under separate gable



Stuart Street, Guelph (Mary
Tivy, 2008)

Art Deco 1910-1940

Vertical, geometric with design motifs



Toronto
(Kyles, 2002a)



Toronto, 1930
(Kyles, 2002a)



Royal Edward Hotel, 108 May
Street South, 1929
(Kyles, 2002a)

Form:	Geometric, vertical
Storeys:	2+
Façade:	Smooth, concrete, stucco
Roof:	Flat
Windows:	Plate glass and sash, sometimes curving around corners
Entrance:	Centre or side, with some detailing in motif



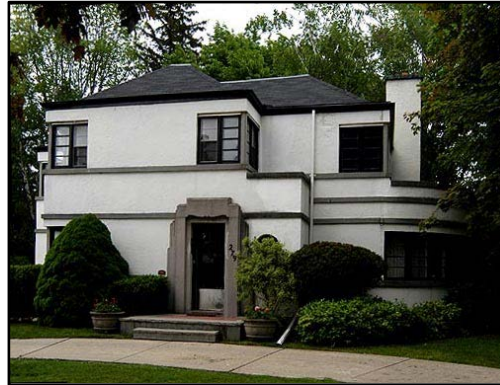
Eaton's, College Street Toronto,
Interior, 1930 (The Archives of Ontario
Visual Database,
2007www.archives.gov.on.ca)

Art Moderne 1930-1950

Streamlined, wrap-around windows, horizontal lines



Hamilton
(Kyles, 2002a)



Kitchener
(Kyles, 2002a)



Tweed
(Kyles, 2002a)

Form:	Cubic, streamlined
Storeys:	2+
Façade:	Smooth with curving walls, stucco, concrete, with horizontal banding
Roof:	Flat (Usually)
Windows:	Often in curve of walls, also porthole shapes
Entrance:	Minimal surround unless Art Deco influence

“Art Moderne houses often have corner windows; generally these are sash, and as well as making an unusual and interesting exterior look, they also allow a unique light to the interior.” These houses can resemble an ocean liner, from the port hole window to the "upper deck". “Horizontal lines of the building are emphasized by the banding. The exterior finish is smooth, clean and really wonderfully streamlined. There is no extraneous detailing to detract from the clean lines of the façade.” (Kyles, 2002a)

Modern or International Style

1930s-1960s

Horizontal, clean lines, flat facade, orientation to landscape



Ottawa
(Kyles, 2002h)



Pagani House, 13 Evergreen Drive,
Guelph, 1961
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Form	Cubist or rectangular
Storeys:	1+ often “split level” interiors
Façade:	Concrete, stucco, glass or smooth brick walls
Roof:	Usually flat
Windows:	Plate glass, metal around windows and doors
Entrance:	Side, integrated into facade

“Built in 1961, the Pagani House is of architectural value because it is one of the best examples in Guelph of Modern design, also known as International style. Following Modernist design principles, the Pagani House features open space planning with harmony and balance in design.”
(Canadian Register Nomination)



Entrance, Pagani House (Canadian Register Nomination)

Octagonal and Round Buildings 1830-1900

Orson Fowler's Octagonal Buildings



Bowmanville, ON
(Kyles, 2002n)



Thomas Pickett Octagonal House, 6103
Guelph Line, Burlington, 2009
(Canadian Register Nomination)



Octagonal Building, 5164 The Grange Sideroad,
Caledon, 2008
(Canadian Register Nomination)

Form	Octagonal or Round
Storeys:	Usually 1 or 2
Façade:	Various materials; often wooden planks
Roof:	Octagonal or Round
Windows:	Rectangular double hung windows; varying number of panes
Entrance:	Simple, Rectangular

“The Thomas Pickett Octagonal House is one of the very few remaining examples of octagonal structures. John Pickett built the house of rubble construction according to the principles of O.S. Fowler’s *Home for All: or Gravel Wall and Octagonal Mode of Building*. Although Fowler is best known for his work in phrenology – the study of analysing person’s character traits by studying the configuration of the skull, he published *A Home for All* also called *A New, Cheap, Convenient and Superior Mode of Building* in 1849. Fowler was the first to record mathematical calculations proving that octagonal houses provide 1/5 more room than a comparably sized square house. He also made bold statements claiming that octagonal architecture promoted virtues of healthy lifestyle and economy of design.” (Canadian Register Nomination)

“I built the barn round so the devil couldn’t corner me,” George Lefler original owner of the Octagonal Building in Caledon is said to have said.

Victory Housing (1940-1960)

Simple, modest, rectangular massing - products of mass production



Hamilton
(Kyles, 2002o)



Thunder Bay
(Kyles, 2002o)

Form	Rectangular with side-hall and centre plans
Storeys:	Usually 1 ½
Façade:	Often clapboard, however, shingle and brick veneers also common
Roof:	Steeply pitched gable roofs
Windows:	Small sash windows
Entrance:	Very simple; central or off-to-side



Thunder Bay
(Kyles, 2002o)

Victory housing, also known as Wartime housing came about in the 1940s to quell the growing housing demand. The Veterans' Land Act provided the funding to municipalities to help build these homes as well as provided financial aid to help families purchase them. Mimicking the mass production of the war, the houses were constructed of prefabricated components and simply put together on-site.

Roof Styles



Front Gable



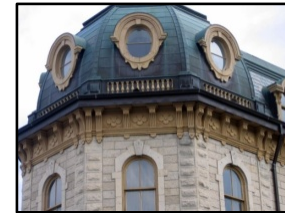
Hip



Side Gable



Mansard



Cross Gable



Gambrel



Window Styles



Sash (12-over-12)



Oriel: Usually Gothic Revival,
Queen Anne or Romanesque



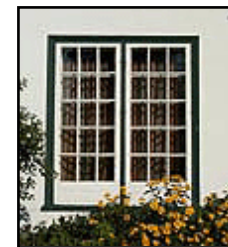
Palladium: Frequently found on Queen Anne
architecture



Bay: Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne,
or "Late Victorian"



Paired Windows: Usually on Italianate



French Windows:
Regency or sometimes
Italianate

Not in the Guide?

Because examples are relatively few in the HRC HPI community nominations, this guide does not include the following styles:



Brutalism 1960-



Chateau 1880-1930



Flemish /Jacobean Revival 1880-1920s



Industrial/Functional 1900s-1930s



Mid-Century Modern 1950-1970



Suburban: 1950-2003

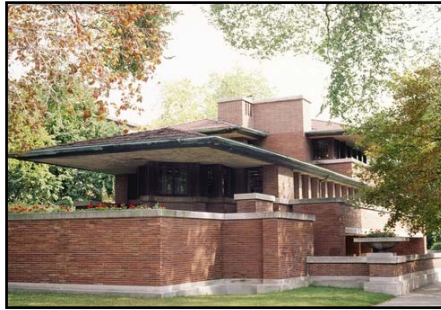
For additional information/descriptions on the above see Mark Fram, *Well-Preserved* or www.ontarioarchitecture.com

Also many buildings comprise what is called “vernacular architecture.” Vernacular buildings are local variations on a style, based on builders’ interpretations and available materials.

Not in Guide? (2)



Post-Modern 1960 -



Prairie (Frank Lloyd Wright) 1900-1940



Renaissance 1870-1910



Stick Style/Carpenter Gothic 1870s-1890s

Glossary of Common Terms

Art Deco Style - Architecture spanning the period of 1930 to 1940 that features decorative clay surfaces, verticality and numerous planes and angles. (Courtesy of www.digitalhistory.uwo.ca)

Baluster - A vertical spindle that supports a stair or porch railing, or a banister

Bargeboard - Also referred to as vergeboard and gingerbread trim, bargeboards are decorative boards hanging from the edges of gables which feature ornamental designs cut using saws.

Bay window - A set of windows or a single window on the ground level of a house that projects outside of the building, creating an alcove inside the house. They can might be supported by corbels or brackets. When a bay window is rounded or curved, it is called a bow window.

Bichromatic brickwork - Using contrasting colours of brick to create decorative borders and designs.

Brackets - A supportive feature designed to bear projecting weight that can be shaped in a variety of ways, whether highly decorative or simply shaped like an inverted "L." Brackets can be used to support anything from the roof of a porch to a shelf.

Brick - The oldest type of construction material, bricks are created by hardening clay or a mixture of clay into blocks by "burning" or "firing" them in a kiln or drying them in the sun (adobe). Uniformity in the shape and size of bricks makes building with bricks easier.

Cement - An ingredient in concrete made by mixing limestone and clay, then burning it.

Colonnade - A series of columns which support one side of a roof or an entablature.

Column - Circular or geometrical vertical structures made of any type of material that both strengthen and decorate a building by supporting the weight above it. Columns feature three main parts: The lowest part (base); the central, trunk-like section (shaft); and the feature at the top (the capital or top).

Concrete - First used by the Romans, this building material is made of crushed gravel, sand, or stone, combined with water. It hardens as it dries, making it as strong as stone. Concrete poured in slabs can sag, squeezing the top and tugging the bottom of the slab apart, which can eventually break it in two. Embedding steel rods in the mixture adds strength, creating reinforced concrete.

Cornice - A molded protrusion that crowns/finishes whatever feature it is attached to; sometimes included as the upper section of an entablature.

Dormer window - Projecting from a roof, this window is used to admit air and light into the attic and resembles a small, house-like structure. The roof of dormer windows typically mirror the roof of the house.

Dormer - which is derived from dormio, Latin for “to sleep,” alludes to the fact that these windows were originally used as a sleeping space.

Eaves - The portion underneath a sloped roof that extends further than a building’s wall.

Entablature - A beam supported by a series of columns divided horizontally into: an upper section (cornice); a middle section (frieze); and a lower section (architrave)

Entasis - Since columns with straight lines appear concave, entasis, or curving out of the column’s midsection, compensates for this optical illusion.

Facade -The side of a building that faces an open space, such as a street. This is typically the front side of the building.

Fenestration - A decorative arrangement of windows that also allow additional light into the interior of the building.

Finial - Pointed ornaments used to decorate peaks.

Gable - A feature of a pitched roof, gables are the triangle-shaped upper portion of the wall; the base of this triangle is not usually completed with a horizontal feature like a pediment would.

Gingerbread - See Bargeboard.

Gothic Revival Style - A style widely used in the 19th century for a variety of buildings, including churches, schools, and homes. Identifiable by pointed window and door openings, pitched roofs, and decorative trim.

High Victorian Style - See Late Victorian Style.

Italianate Style - Buildings erected between 1850 and 1900 that include hipped roofs, rounded door and window openings, sharply accentuated cornice brackets and corners which are commonly paired.

Late Victorian Style (also known as High Victorian Style) - Buildings constructed between 1840 and 1900 that were combined from various styles and include irregular outlines, but are specially designed to be appropriate to their setting.

Lintel - A heavy beam of stone or wood that runs horizontally and supports weight above the opening of a window or door.

Medallion - Decorative circular panel.

Millwork - Woodwork created at a mill, including trim, doors and sashes.

Modillion - A bracket with a horizontal side that is longer than the vertical side.

Mortar - A combination of water, sand, and lime that dries very hard and bonds bricks or stones together.

Ontario Cottage Style - This style of home was most popular between the 1830s and 1870s, and featured one-storey, central doorways flanked by one or two symmetrically placed windows that are identically designed, as well as hipped roofs.

Pediment - The triangular space forming the gable of a low-pitched roof; can also be a triangular element found above a window, door, or porch.

Pier - The piece of wall between two openings and to an additional or auxiliary mass of masonry used to stiffen a wall.

Porch - The covered entryway of a building that can be partly enclosed or open.

Portico - A covered walkway or porch composed of a roof which is supported by columns.

Queen Anne Style Cottages - Homes built in this style have similar characteristics to the Queen Anne style built between 1870 to 1910, except they are adapted to a one-storey house that includes an attic.

Queen Anne Style Houses - Mainly built between 1870 to 1910, these buildings are composed of a variety of building materials, and feature irregular silhouettes and outlines, expansive verandas, two-storey bays, gables, tall decorated chimneys.

Regency Cottage Style - Many buildings constructed between 1820 and 1860 feature this style of architecture; it is distinguishable by its strategic placement to obtain the best possible view and maximum visual effect, as well as their symmetrical one-storey structure, rectangular floor plans and hip roofs.

Renaissance Revival Style - A type of architecture used for some buildings constructed from 1870 to 1910 that was inspired by the formalism of the Renaissance style; common features included arched windows, masonry featuring smooth, square stones in horizontal courses, dressed stones on the corners of the building, and moulded frames around the door.

Romanesque Style - Heavy, solid and sombre structures with walls that can have either rusticated stone surfaces or smooth brick surfaces; broad, square towers; large, chunky blocks; and round-arched doors and windows; these were most commonly built between 1840 and 1900; often used for churches and public buildings.

Roof - The top portion covering a built structure. Some specific types of roofs include: Jerkin-head (clipped gable or hipped gable): like the gable but with the end clipped back; gable: pitched roof with ridge and gable ends; mansard: a double slope on all four sides, with a lower slope that is longer and steeper than the upper; shed (lean-to): features only one slope which is built against a higher wall; gambrel: a double slope on two sides, with a longer, steeper lower slope; hip: ends are sloped instead of vertical.

Sash - The moveable framework that panes of glass are set in a window or door.

Side-Hall Plan (SHP) Cottage Style - Identifiable by their front door off to the side of the central façade.

Spire - A polygonal, pointed structure that tops a tower or turret.

Terra cotta - A clay substance that can be used to ornament and cover building exteriors.

Terrace houses - The nineteenth century term for row housing.

Tracery - Decorative open-work found in the upper portion of windows; however, this pattern can be applied to other surfaces as well.

Transom - Semi-circular or rectangular windows, often including stained glass decoration, found above doorways.

Turret - A tower that typically projects from a corner of a building; this feature is most common in the larger homes located on corner lots in Old East.

Verandah - A roofed open portico or gallery on a building's exterior.

Vernacular Style - Influenced but not defined by a particular style, vernacular buildings are made from easily available materials and exhibit local design characteristics.

Whitewash - This inexpensive paint substitute is made by combining lime and water, or of whiting (preparation of finely powdered chalk) and size and water.

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