

Kawartha Lakes Architectural Style Cheat Sheet



There are many different architectural styles in Kawartha Lakes. This cheat sheet is intended to provide examples and features to help identify different styles of historic buildings.

Style	Examples
<p>Log (1800-1880) Log buildings are generally the domestic architecture of early settlement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to one-and-a-half storey construction • Central entrance • Gable roof • No ornamentation 	
<p>Vernacular (1800-1950) Vernacular buildings are those designed without a specific architectural style, but may include decoration from other popular styles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to two storey construction • Limited architectural detail • No recognizable architectural style • Frame or brick construction 	
<p>Georgian (1820-1860) Georgian buildings are characterized by their symmetrical façade and two storey constructed with limited, Classical decoration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey construction • Hipped or gable roof • Symmetrical 3 or 5 bay façade • Central entrance • Large sash windows 	

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<p>Neoclassical (1820-1860) Neoclassical architecture was an evolution of the Georgian style that used increasing amounts of refined Classical ornamentation and was more flexible in its height and massing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storey construction • Gable roof • Return eaves • Classical entrance surround • Elements including columns and pediments 	
<p>Regency (1820-1870) Regency is a residential single storey style with symmetrical facades, classical details and a central entrance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One storey • Hipped roof • Symmetrical façade with central entrance • Large sash windows • Verandah • Classically-inspired ornamentation 	
<p>Boomtown (1830-1900) Boomtown buildings are commercial structures, usually in downtown areas, with false facades.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to one-and-a-half storey • Gable roof • False façade • Commercial storefront 	
<p>Victorian (1840-1900) Victorian architecture in Ontario encompasses a wide variety of architecture which uses an eclectic mix of Classical and Gothic motifs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storey • Gable roofs • Asymmetrical composition • Gothic and Classical design elements • Extensive ornamentation 	




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<p>Gothic Revival – Residential (1830-1900) Residential Gothic Revival was inspired by English medieval architecture and is characterized by its steeply pitched gable roofs, arched windows, and decorative bargeboard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storey • Steeply pitched gable roofs • Vertical elements, such as board and batten • Decorative bargeboard 	
<p>Gothic Revival – Ecclesiastical (1830-1900) Ecclesiastical Gothic Revival architecture was inspired by English medieval church architecture and can be identified by its steeply pitched roof, lancet window, and medieval decorative elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey construction and higher • Steeply pitched roofs • Lancet windows and tracery • Entrances porches and towers • Medieval decorative elements • Buttressing 	
<p>Second Empire (1860-1900) Second Empire buildings can be either residential or commercial and their defining feature is their mansard roof.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two to three storey construction • Mansard roof • Dormer windows • Ornamentation including brackets, pilasters, decorative ironwork, window hoods 	


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<p>Queen Anne Revival (1870-1900) Queen Anne Revival is a residential style characterised by ornate and eclectic detail and asymmetrical massing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two to three storeys • Asymmetrical massing • Verandahs • Eclectic ornamentation including decorative bargeboard, fishscale shingles, half timbering, spindlework • Residential buildings 	
<p>Italianate – Residential (1850-1900) Italianate residential architecture is characterised by a high level of ornamentation in a stylized and eclectic classical style.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two to two-and-a-half story construction • Polychromatic brick • Hipped roof with wide eaves • Projecting bays • Classical ornamentations including brackets, columns, window hoods 	
<p>Italianate – Commercial (1850-1900) Italianate commercial buildings form a large part of many Victorian downtowns and are characterized by their two to three storey brick construction and decorative brickwork.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two to three storey construction • Flat roof • Recessed storefront • Ornamental brickwork including pilasters, window hoods, moulding • Construction to the front lot line • Cornices 	

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<p>Romanesque (1850-1910) Romanesque architecture was inspired by early medieval architecture and can be identified by its heavy brick and stone work and use of rounded arches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storeys and above • Rounded arches • Heavy stonework • Window surrounds • Significant use in institutional structures 	
<p>Arts and Crafts (1890-1940) The Arts and Crafts movement evolved as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution and aimed to create architecture that looked natural, homemade and organic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-and-a-half to two storey construction • Use of natural materials or multi-coloured brick • Limited ornamentation • Multiple gables 	
<p>Prairie (1910-1930) Prairie style architecture originated in the American Midwest in the early twentieth century and is characterized by its strong horizontal lines and lack of ornamentation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to two storey construction • Flat roof • Horizontal lines • Neutral colour palette • Lack of ornamentation 	
<p>Rustic (1900-1940) Rustic architecture was intended to integrate a building with the surrounding natural world and is characterized by its use of natural materials. It was often used for structures associated with outdoors recreation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to two storey construction • Use of natural materials such as stone and log • Asymmetrical composition • Large windows and porches 	

Style	Examples
<p>Art Deco (1910-1940) The Art Deco style was intended to break with the popular revival styles and was characterized by streamlined modern lines, with a high degree of eclectic decorative elements. It is more prevalent in commercial buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One storeys and above • Streamlined massing • High degree of ornamentation using geometric, floral and abstract motifs 	
<p>Edwardian Classical (1900-1930) Edwardian Classical architecture is based around simple compositions of form with Classically inspired decorations. The majority of examples are residential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two to two-and-a-half storey construction • Mix of hipped and gable roofs • Large windows, including picture windows • Classical ornamentation such as columns, rusticated quoins and window surrounds 	
<p>Beaux Arts (1900-1945) The Beaux Arts style was a monumental form of Classical architecture that accentuated Classical ornamental features on balanced and proportioned structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storeys and above • Significant and exaggerated Classical ornamentation such as columns and cornices • Symmetrical and balanced facades • Flat roofs • Generally used for institutional and large commercial buildings 	

Style	Examples
<p>Tudor Revival (1890-1930) Tudor Revival is a primarily residential style that took its design inspiration from late medieval vernacular English buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storeys • Mix of cladding including stucco, brick, and wood • Leaded glass casement windows • Gable roofs • Half timbering 	
<p>Dutch Revival (1900-1940) Dutch Revival architecture was inspired by early colonial architecture in the northeastern United States and is characterized by its unique gambrel roof.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-and-a-half storey construction • Gambrel roof • Dormer windows • Classical design elements including columns 	
<p>Colonial Revival (1900-1950) Colonial Revival architecture was inspired by early colonial architecture in the Georgian and Neoclassical style and uses similar design motifs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two to two-and-a-half storeys • Gable roofs • Symmetrical facades • Classical ornamentation such as columns, entrance surrounds, and pediments • Additions such as garages 	

Style	Examples
<p>Classical Revival (1900-1950) Classical Revival architecture was a stripped down form of Classicism which used minimal Classical-style details on a basic symmetrical form. It was most commonly used in commercial and institutional structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two to three storey construction • Flat roof • Minimalist Classical ornamentation including keystones, pilasters and door and window surrounds • Symmetrical composition 	
<p>Art Moderne (1930-1950) Art Modern architecture has a streamlined and modern aesthetic which focussed on a lack of ornamentation, rounded corners and modern materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials such as brick, concrete, glass and steel • No historically-inspired ornamentation • Streamlined aesthetic • Flat roofs 	
<p>Victory (1940-1960) Victory houses were constructed after the Second World War to provide affordable houses for veterans and most were small and prefabricated to a number of similar designs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to one-and-a-half storey construction • Gable roof • Little ornamentation • Small rectangular footprint 	

Style	Examples
<p>Mid-Century Modern (1945-1970) Mid-century modern architecture is the suburban architecture of the mid-twentieth century. It is defined by clean lines and modern materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to two storeys • Asymmetrical massing • Gable and flat roofs • Large windows • Limited ornamentation • Carports and garages 	
<p>Brutalist (1960-1970) Brutalist architecture can be recognized through its use of exposed concrete and heavy, irregular massing. It was primarily used for institutional and commercial buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey construction and higher • Irregular heavy massing • Exposed concrete construction • No ornamentation • Limited number of windows 	

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