

# GEORGIAN (1820-1870)

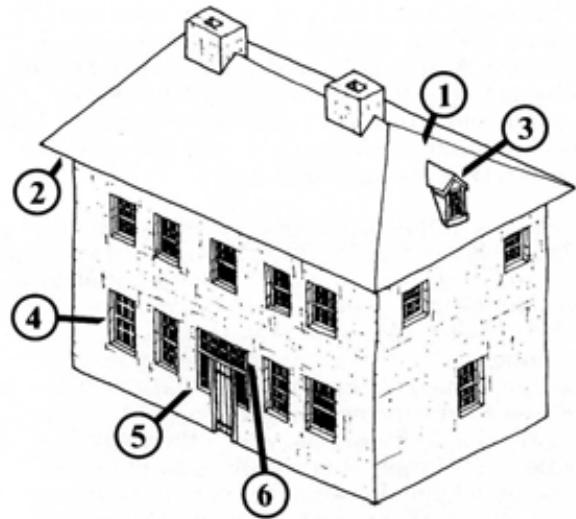
## HISTORY

The Georgian style was developed from the simplification of **classical**, **Italian Renaissance** and **Baroque** architecture. It was most popular in Great Britain during the reign of the first three King Georges (1714 to 1820) from which it derives its name. A vernacular interpretation of the style, in which detail was minimized, became a very popular architectural expression throughout Great Britain. In Manitoba, where the vernacular tradition was used, it was closely associated with the buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company and those built by Company employees who retired to the Red River Settlement.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- the style is characterized by a **symmetrical**, or **balanced**, **box-like massing** centred on a formal entranceway
- rooms are grouped around a central hall plan
- houses are 1 to 2 1/2 storeys high
- the roof is either a steeply pitched **hip roof** or a **gable roof** without eaves
- **dormer windows** are common
- **façades** are often of 5 bays with two windows on each side of the central doorway
- **double-hung windows** are straight-topped with 6 to 12 panes in each sash
- doors often have **sidelights** and/or a **transom light**
- in Manitoba these buildings are normally constructed of stone or log
- while not common in Manitoba, the style can have **classical detailing** such as a **pedimented projecting pavilion** with **pilasters** or **columns** and a **Palladian window**

1. hip roof
2. eaves
3. dormer window
4. double-hung window
5. sidelight
6. transom light



1. Twin Oaks, St. Andrew's Parish, 1858. Built as a private school for young ladies, Twin Oaks is an example of the handful of substantial stone Georgian houses built in the Red River Settlement.



**2.** Fur Loft and Sales Shop, Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park, 1831. The Fur Loft follows the standard form of Hudson's Bay Company warehouses, but is superior in its stone construction.

**3.** Former St. Peter's Rectory, St. Andrew's Parish, 1862-1865. Here, a gable roof is used rather than the more common hip roof.

**4.** Mission House, York Factory, 1855 (demolished). The Mission House shows the Georgian style employed for a small building of Red River frame construction covered with wood siding.

**5.** Former Grey Nuns' Convent, St. Boniface, 1846-1851. The form of the Convent follows the traditional Georgian, but domestic French Canadian design influences appear in the dormers and paired shuttered casement windows.

**6.** Hudson's Bay Company Post, Norway House, 1821-1870. Not just limited to individual buildings, the symmetry and the central entranceway of Georgian design were used when organizing groups of buildings.



# GOTHIC REVIVAL (1850-1900)

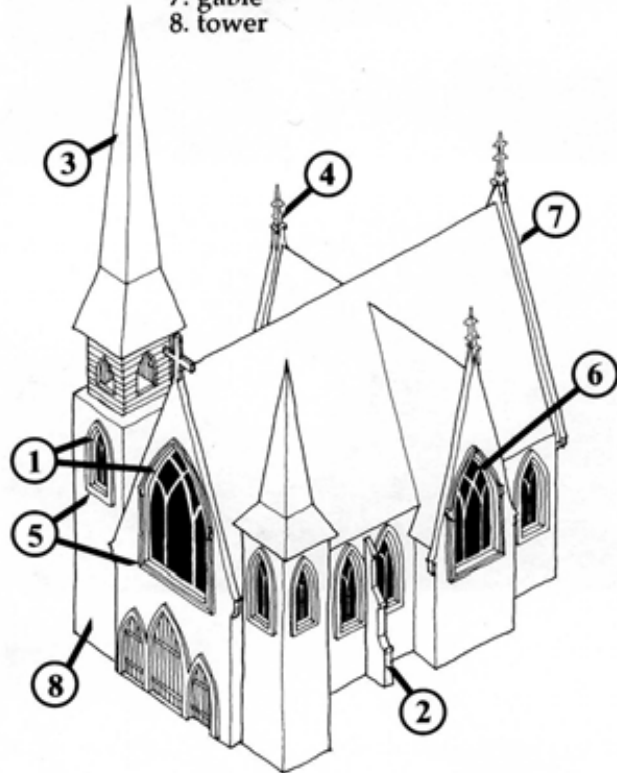
## HISTORY

The Gothic Revival was one of the most enduring and influential architectural movements of the 19th century. Based upon a revival of medieval architecture, especially that of England and France, it passed through successive phases and influenced most building types. Coming to Canada from Great Britain in the early 19th century, in its earliest phase it was largely a **picturesque** style characterized by applied delicate ornament. The English author and architect A. W. Pugin (1812-1852) was very influential in giving both a sense of moral purpose to the Gothic Revival and a better understanding of Gothic detailing and structural systems. The English writer John Ruskin (1819-1900) encouraged a widened range of sources for the style, such as Venetian Gothic architecture. The style as used towards the end of the century is frequently referred to as High Victorian Gothic. Its evolution into the 20th century is described in the section on Late Gothic Revival.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- the style is characterized by the **pointed arch**, which can be in a number of forms, as well as **buttresses**, **spires**, **pinnacles** and carved ornaments
- it often has a complex arrangement of steeply **pitched roofs** highlighted with intricate details
- details such as **mouldings**, **tracery** and carved ornament are heavy and sometimes purposely coarse
- **polychromy** is common as are the combination of different materials or varying proportions of details and openings
- houses are either **symmetrical** with a centre **gable** or **asymmetrical** and in the shape of an L
- heavy **bargeboards** and **corbel tables** are common

1. pointed arch
2. buttress
3. spire
4. pinnacle
5. moulding
6. tracery
7. gable
8. tower



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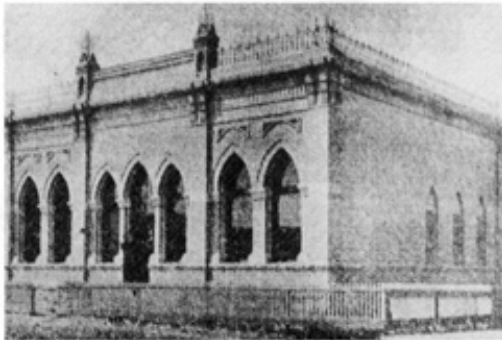
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7. St. Andrew's Anglican Church, St. Andrew's Parish, 1844-1849. The oldest Gothic Revival church in Western Canada, St. Andrew's was built in a simple form with a front tower, rectangular body with gable roof and pointed windows. This basic form, with variations and different materials, was used for churches throughout Manitoba for a century.

8. Church of St. John the Divine, Rounthwaite, 1882. St. John the Divine is one of the best examples of an elaborate, highly decorated Gothic Revival style church built of wood.

9. 164-8th Street, Morden, 1888. In its simplest form, the influence of the Gothic Revival style could be limited to a pointed, or Gothic, window in a central gable.



10. Original Land Titles Office, Brandon, 1890, refronted and enlarged, 1957. Only a limited number of commercial or office buildings in the Gothic Revival style were built in Manitoba and few remain.

11. Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Winnipeg, 1883-1884. Carefully detailed and closely following the recommendations for Anglican church design, Holy Trinity Church signalled the arrival of a sophisticated architectural culture in the province.



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# SECOND EMPIRE (1880-1890)

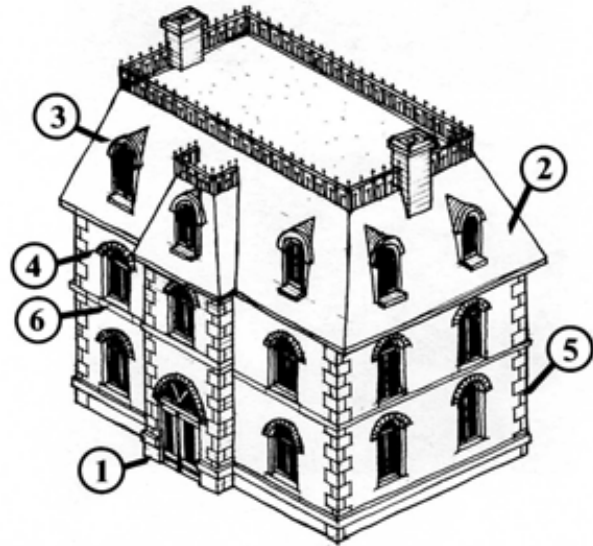
## HISTORY

Introduced to Canada and the United States from France via England, this style takes its name from the French Second Empire, the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870). It was commonly used for public buildings, especially those designed by the Federal Department of Public Works, but also for houses and educational institutions. The Roman Catholic church adopted this style for its convents and schools, using the style well into the 20th century.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- massing is usually **symmetrical**
- larger buildings have projecting blocks or **pavilions** usually centred but sometimes at the ends
- the style is best distinguished by the **mansard roof** which can be straight, convex, concave or a combination
- nearly all examples have **dormer** windows, either circular or **pedimented**
- **moulded window heads** are used frequently
- doors and windows are often round-headed and grouped in pairs
- high **relief** decorative detailing can include **brackets** at the eaves, **quoins** and **belt courses**

1. pavilion
2. mansard roof
3. dormer window
4. window head
5. quoins
6. belt course





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**12.** Lieutenant Governor's Residence, Winnipeg, 1883. Winnipeg was physically transformed from a frontier town in the early 1880s. A sophisticated street of government buildings sprang up along Kennedy Street with the construction of the Lieutenant Governor's Residence, Legislative Building and Law Courts, all in Second Empire style.

**13.** Ogilvie Flour Mill, Winnipeg, 1881. Even industrial buildings, not fully in the Second Empire style, could borrow the distinctive roof design which maximized upper floor space.

**14.** Former Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, St. Pierre-Jolys, 1901. Although the Second Empire style fell out of general fashion in the 1890s, it continued to be used for Roman Catholic institutions, often in a simplified form.

**15.** La Boucherie, St. Norbert, ca. 1895, enlarged and altered, ca. 1905. The style could be made more picturesque by using receding wall and roof planes.

**16.** Legislative Building, Winnipeg, 1884 (demolished). The Second Empire style was especially effective for large, elaborate buildings such as the Legislative Building.



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# ITALIANATE (1880-1900)

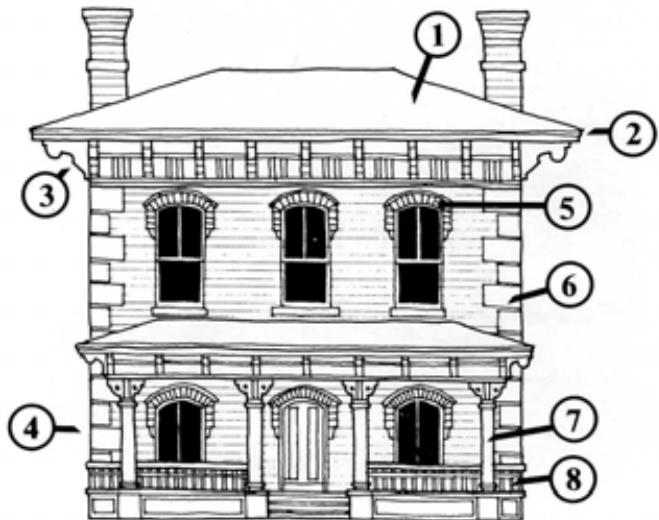
## HISTORY

This style was loosely based on the **Renaissance** villas of Italy, which were characterized by an L- or T-shaped plan, low **pedimented** roof, a **tower** and **classical** detail application. Indirect influences came from American pattern books on **picturesque** architectural styles published in the late 1800s by people like A.J. Downing and Samuel Sloan. The style was brought to Manitoba by early settlers from Ontario where it was popular.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- primarily a residential style
- used in both **symmetrical** and **asymmetrical** forms
- in the symmetrical form it can be rectangular or square in plan
- the asymmetrical plan is L- or T-shaped, often with a tower
- roofs are flat or with a very low pitch with **extended eaves** supported by ornate **brackets**
- the design frequently includes a long **verandah** or central one-bay porch
- **bay windows** are in an angular form
- round and **segmental arch** window heads are common; frequently they are paired and the window head projects forward
- the formal balance is often accentuated by pronounced **mouldings**, **quoins** and details
- ornamentation is usually small in scale but densely grouped

1. low-pitched hip roof
2. extended eave
3. bracket
4. verandah
5. segmentally arched window head
6. quoins
7. column
8. balustrade





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17. Villa Louise, Brandon, 1888. Free-standing buildings in the style were referred to as Italian villas and landscaped grounds were needed to create a picturesque image.

18. 103-2nd Street, Portage la Prairie, ca. 1889. Unique brickwork was used to make the shaped details of the window heads.

19. Former John Simpson House, Neepawa, ca. 1900. Elements of the Italianate style, such as extended eaves and segmental windows with projecting window heads, were commonly used in the 1880s and 90s.

20. 99 Assiniboine Street, Emerson, ca. 1881. The elaborate Italianate style house with two-storey wings wrapping around a tower are rare in Manitoba.

21. Town Hall, Reston, 1917-1918. In this very late example, the main forms of the Italianate style remain but the detailing has been considerably simplified.



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# ROMANESQUE REVIVAL (1885-1905)

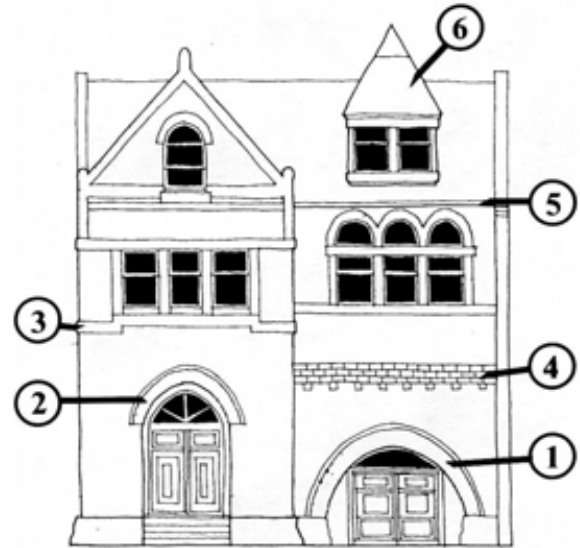
## HISTORY

Originally little more than an offshoot of the Gothic Revival, it was distinguished by the use of typically Romanesque motifs, including the round arch and decorative patterns formed by **chevrons** and **corbels**. In its later phase, American architect H.H. Richardson (1828-1886) created his own unique interpretation which became the model for a North American Romanesque-based style.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- **massing** can be either **symmetrical** or **asymmetrical**
- **façades** can be flanked by pyramidal, conical or polygonal **towers**
- the round arch is used for nearly all openings
- arches, **quoins** and **belt courses** often relieve **rusticated** stone finishes
- in addition to the openings, the semi-circular or round arch is used as decoration to enrich **corbel tables** along the **eaves** and at belt courses
- especially in Richardsonian Romanesque the effect depends upon a robust use of mass and scale rather than decoration
- Richardsonian Romanesque buildings employ very broad arches, varieties of stone colour, texture and contrasting **rhythm**
- in tall buildings, a number of **storeys** with straight-topped windows may be grouped in enormous arched openings

1. broad arch
2. round arch
3. belt course
4. corbel table
5. eave
6. dormer



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22. Former Wesley College, Winnipeg, 1896. The influences of Richardsonian Romanesque can be seen in the broad entrance arch, contrasting rhythm of the openings and variety of stone textures.



23

**23.** St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Winnipeg, 1880-1881, refronted 1896. The dense repetition of the round arch for openings and detailing makes St. Mary's Cathedral one of the outstanding examples of the style in Manitoba.

**24.** Galt Building, Winnipeg, 1887, addition 1901. This excellent example of a Romanesque Revival warehouse shows the intricate rhythmic pattern which could be created by arched openings. The arch was not just decorative, but was also a structural means to put openings in the thick masonry walls needed for large buildings with heavy wood post and beam construction.

**25.** Whitla Building, Winnipeg, 1899. Richardsonian Romanesque was popular for warehouses. The more powerful and dramatic use of the arch in this style is evident when the Whitla Building is compared to the Galt Building (24). Comparing the Whitla Building to the Chicago School buildings (42 to 45) shows how Richardsonian Romanesque influenced the development of the Chicago School.

**26.** Rosser Avenue Streetscape, Brandon, 1892-1906. The decorative effects of the round arches and thick, dense detailing of the Romanesque Revival style were widely used for commercial buildings.



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# QUEEN ANNE REVIVAL (1890-1910)

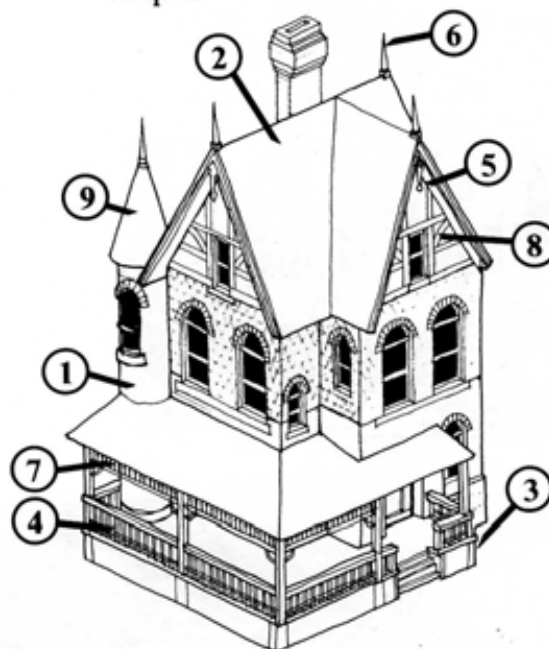
## HISTORY

In narrow architectural terms this refers to a London-based revival of the ordinary red-brick building of the 17th and early 18th centuries. In North America, however, the term was more loosely applied to describe an eclectic style which incorporated architectural elements borrowed from a variety of historical periods. These included **Elizabethan, Jacobean and American Colonial Revivals** as well as the architecture of Queen Anne's reign itself (1702-1714). One phase of this style was characterized by the Eastlake decorative style, named for English architect Charles Locke Eastlake (1836-1906) and based on his furniture designs. In Manitoba, the style had its greatest effect on residential design.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- the style aims at being extravagantly **picturesque**
- **irregular plans and elevations** are its hallmark
- **lively and exuberant, structures feature bays, turrets, towers, decorative chimneys, gabled or multi-gabled roofs and verandahs**
- roofs are usually steep and often multiple
- basic to the style is a variety of surfaces used on the same building, especially brick, wood shingles of different shapes, **stucco and half-timbering**
- elements and forms can come from many styles to create a unique effect
- Queen Anne buildings are frequently covered with distinctive Eastlake decoration such as **spindles, balusters, pendants, finials and posts**, which were all turned on a lathe

1. turret
2. gabled roof
3. verandah
4. balusters
5. pendant
6. finial
7. spindle
8. half-timbering
9. spire





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27. Former Irish and Benard Houses, Winnipeg, 1902-1903. Popular during a period of considerable growth in Manitoba, whole neighbourhoods sprang up influenced by the Queen Anne Revival style. The houses could range from the elaborate to those with only one or two distinctive elements or be in different materials like this pair.

28. Former George A. Paterson House, Brandon, 1893. Wooden porches and detailing deteriorate through time, leaving only rare examples of elaborate Eastlake decoration.

29. The Castle, Minnedosa, 1901. The picturesque effects of the style could be achieved by massing parts like towers and using a variety of roof shapes and angles, rather than relying on decorative details.

30. Roslyn Apartments, Winnipeg, 1909. Here two different elevation treatments are successfully combined: one controlled and unified, the other flowing irregularly.

31. 180 Nelson Street, Morden, 1895. A common way to achieve a picturesque house design was to use a corner tower with a gable end wall to each side.



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# CLASSICAL REVIVAL (1900-1930)

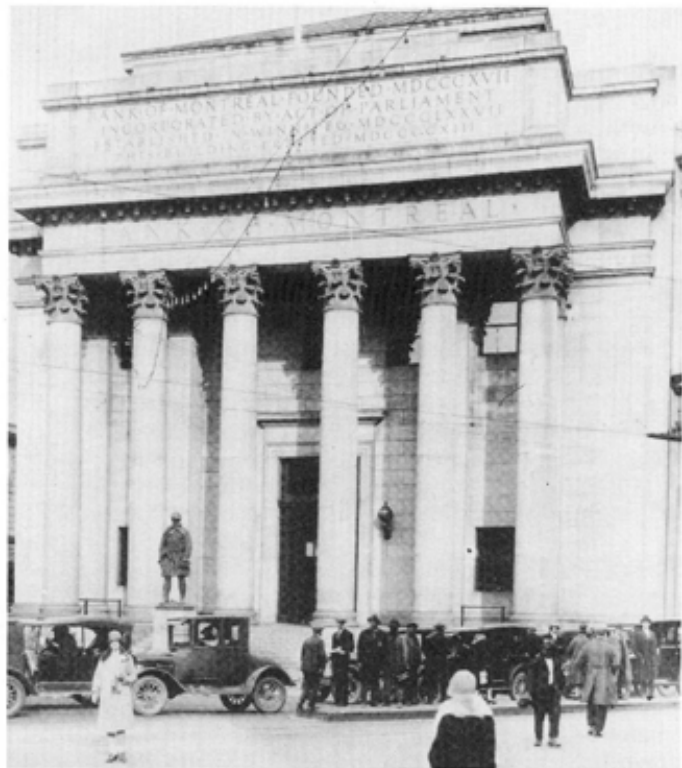
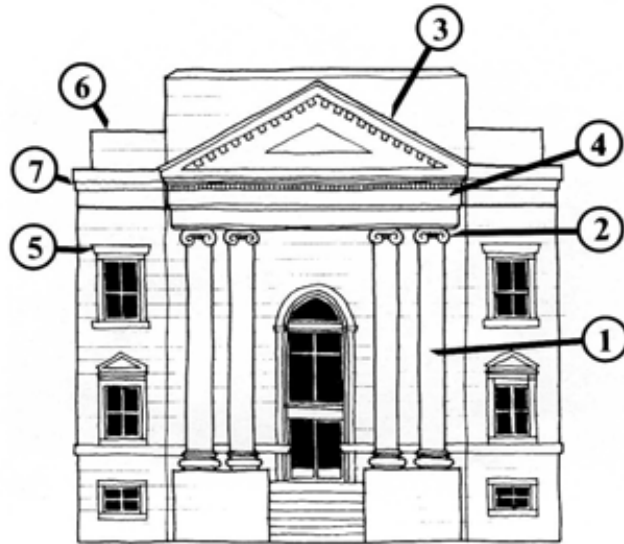
## HISTORY

The classical tradition re-emerged as an important force in Canadian architecture at the turn of the century as a reaction to the picturesque styles of the 19th century. While the revival was based upon the classical forms of ancient Greece and Rome, the intermediate sources and shades of the style were mixed. In its simplest form it is referred to as Neo-Classical and usually follows simple Greek architecture. Beaux-Arts Classicism is named after the Parisian architecture school Ecole des beaux-arts and was very popular in the United States. The Ecole encouraged designs of a grand nature with a formal and clearly structured arrangement of parts. Edwardian or English Baroque was very popular in Great Britain and was a freer, more inventive reworking of the architecture of the 16th century Renaissance and 17th century Baroque Italy, both of which borrowed heavily from classical Greek and Roman architecture. In many buildings these three influences were merged.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- all classical revival buildings share a common vocabulary of **columns**, **capitals**, **pediments** and Greek or Roman ornaments
- Neo-Classical buildings usually use the Greek orders (an arrangement of columns with an **entablature**: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian are the principal orders)
- designs are usually simple and **symmetrical** with monumental **proportions** and smooth surfaces
- **pedimented porticos** are common
- roof lines are flat and unadorned
- door and window openings are **lintelled** (horizontal at top) rather than **arched** (round-topped)
- Beaux-Arts buildings are large with a grand arrangement of parts and have lively and varied detailing
- the Roman orders (Tuscan and Composite) are used in addition to the Greek orders
- both arched and lintelled window and door openings are used
- in large buildings, the **façade** has advancing and receding parts, often with a projecting section, with colossal orders extending the height of the building and usually grouped in pairs
- rich **mouldings** and free-standing statues on the roof line are common
- Edwardian Baroque buildings are dramatic and ornamental
- composition and detailing are more free and inventive than Neo-Classical or Beaux-Arts buildings
- classical elements are used unconventionally
- sculptural qualities are stressed
- decoration is freely applied: wreaths, garlands, baskets of fruit

1. column
2. capital
3. pediment
4. entablature
5. lintel
6. parapet
7. cornice





33



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**32. Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg, 1911-1913.** Designed by the New York architects, McKim, Mead and White, North America's foremost Neo-Classical architects, the façade of the Bank of Montreal recreates a Roman temple.

**33. Legislative Building, Winnipeg, 1913-1920.** Architect Frank Simon's early training from the Ecole des beaux-arts, is clear from the manner in which space, volume and decoration are manipulated and expressed in the grand design of the Legislative Building.

**34. Former Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg, 1908-1910.** The greater freedom permitted in the Edwardian Baroque style allowed a dramatic classical statement on a tight corner lot.

**35. 135 Mill Street, Neepawa, ca. 1903.** Even modest structures could receive touches of traditional classical elegance through details such as pediments and columns.

**36. Former Community Building and Court House, The Pas, 1916-1917.** The qualities of tradition and solidness associated with classical buildings made it popular for public buildings. Even when the style is not clearly visible, influences can be seen in a formal arrangement, a projecting frontispiece and organization of the whole with pilasters.



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# LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL (1900-1940)

## HISTORY

The flamboyant Victorian Gothic architecture of the late 19th century gave way in the early 1900s to a smoother and more subdued style referred to as the Late Gothic Revival. Because of its historic association with the church and medieval centres of education, the style was most popularly used for churches, schools and universities. In this context it is often referred to as Collegiate Gothic. The source for detailing came from the English **Perpendicular Gothic** of the 15th century. In domestic architecture the detail sources were generally from 16th century **Tudor** and **Elizabethan** traditions.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- the overall effect is usually more subdued and simpler than High Victorian Gothic
- silhouettes are simpler
- in churches there could be increased use of flat surfaces and a greater horizontal tendency of elements
- school and university buildings are long, low **symmetrical masses** with low **crenellated towers** or **bays** extending into courtyards
- generally the quality of building materials and craftsmanship is exceptional and stone is widely used
- **stucco** and **half-timbering** are commonly used on houses
- the **pointed arch** is combined with a variety of other opening shapes

1. crenellation
2. pointed arch
3. parapet gable
4. Tudor arch
5. tower

