

Beaux-Arts—1890 through 1930

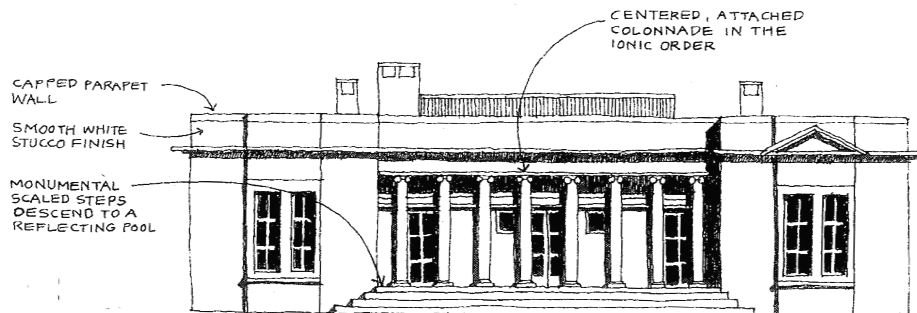
The Beaux-Arts style, also known as the Classical Revival style, was used predominantly in public buildings, such as libraries and banks. The style was based on the Greek and Roman architectural orders, was very grandiose in nature, and had monumental proportions. Many banks, libraries, churches, and similar buildings chose the style, as the style implied importance. It was also the style typically chosen for homes for the very wealthy.



There were few classical revival buildings ever constructed within Ontario, and even fewer known examples are left standing within the City, such as the Bank of America building, above.

Common Features

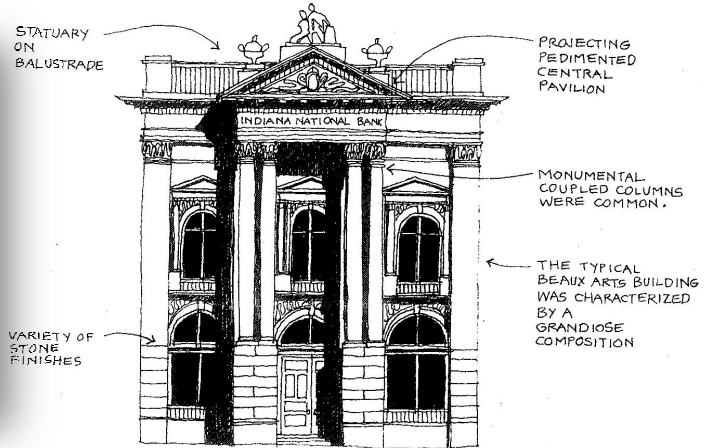
- Smooth stone base
- Flat roof
- decorative cornice
- projecting pediment
- capped parapet wall
- Smooth wall surfaces, usually stucco (smooth plaster finish)



Typical Beaux Arts Architectural Features

Windows

Windows were typically individual casement or single-hung wood frame windows.



Doors and Storefronts

Storefronts were typically large plate glass windows with a short bulkhead located on the ground. Above the storefront windows were small transom windows (operable or non-operable). Doors were glass, with painted frames, and, occasionally, decorative solid doors were used.

Colors

The base color of the building was typically white, with an exposed smooth stone base. Trim and accent colors were typically light muted earth tones, with very little variation in color.