

Late Gothic Revival—1895 through 1940



The most common of the three Gothic Revival styles in California is the Late Gothic style. It is also the most accurate in terms of architectural details and form. Whereas the earlier forms of Gothic Revival architecture combined other styles, such as Greek Revival, or one of the Victorian styles with Gothic Revival elements, the Late Gothic Revival style is more true to the English and French Gothic styles. The Late Gothic style was used primarily in churches and schools.

Several Churches in Ontario were designed in the Late Gothic Revival style, and each of them used unique materials. St. George Church is probably the best example of the style, with its brick exterior. Other good examples are the Bethel Congregational Church, shown above left, which used stone as the exterior material, and the First United Methodist Church, shown below, which used a stucco exterior.

Common Features

- Simple smooth surfaces
- Steep pitched gable roofs or variations of the gable roof, such as the cross gable
- Elaborate stained or leaded glass
- Designed to be low to the ground
- Large towers
- Main entranceway either a lancet or segmented arch.
- Belfry openings lancet arch

Windows

Windows were typically pointed, lancet windows, with wood frames. Stained or leaded glass was also used.

Doors

Doors were typically plain or ornate wood, with a stained finish, and were pointed with lancet arches, to match the lancet windows.



Colors

Buildings were painted a light color. For brick and stone buildings, the exterior was not painted. Accent colors for window and doorframes were typically darker, richer colors.