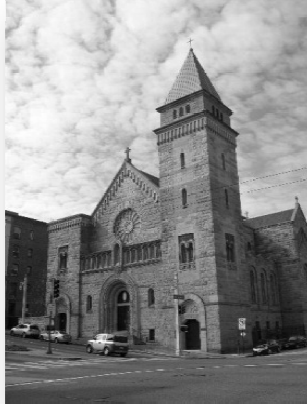


Richardsonian Romanesque—1870S through 1890S



Henry Hobson Richardson made this style famous, and it bears his name. It became known with buildings with great prestige. The style is derived from the architecture of France and Spain from the Middle Ages (typically the 11th and 12th centuries). Most buildings in this style include public buildings, such as churches and government offices, and large homes. A good example of the style is depicted in St. Brigid's Church, located in San Francisco, California, shown left.

There are no known buildings within the City that are of this style; however, the style is compatible with many of the buildings located in Ontario's original downtown.

Common Features

- Use of weight and mass as prime elements
- Medieval type of building form
- Masonry walls
- Arch and dentil details on walls
- Extensive use of arches, typically an early Christian arch, as used in the Middle East
- Arch used a single arch or arcade
- Deep recessed windows
- Squat columns
- Pressed metal bays and turrets

Windows

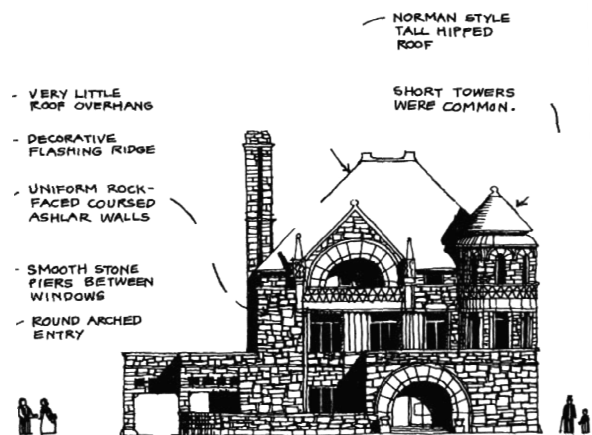
Windows were typically rectangular and divided into rectangular patterns by mullions and transoms.

Doors

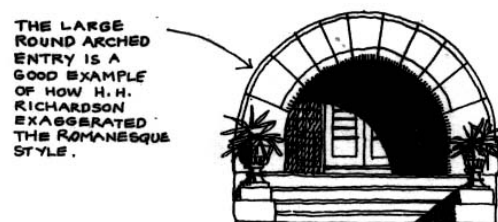
Doorways were rectangular, typically with stained wood doors, which were either plain or ornate.

Colors

Buildings were typically natural stone. Accent colors for window and doorframes were typically darker, richer colors.



Typical Richardsonian Romanesque Architectural Features





an

