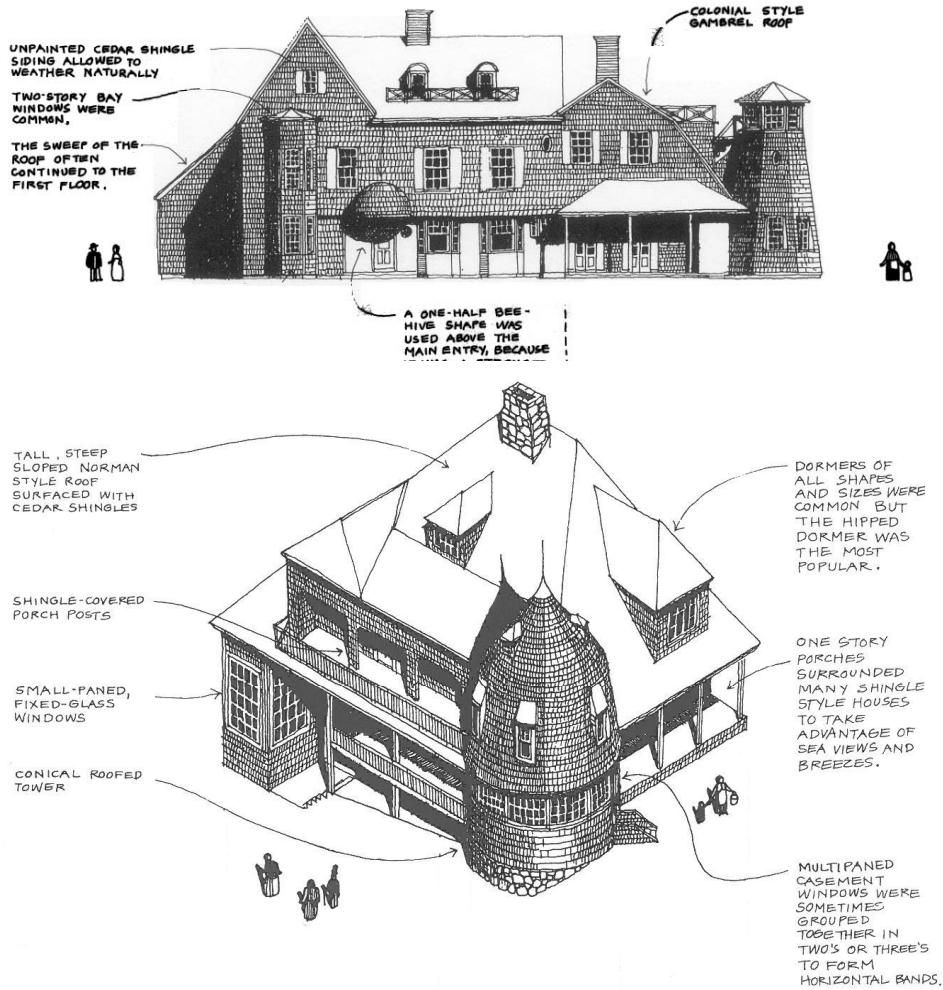


Shingle—1890s through 1920



The Shingle style was known for its extensive use of wood shingles, hence the name. While other Victorian styles of the era were very ornate, the Shingle style was not. It was simple in form and detailing, and emphasized the uniformity of its surface materials. The Shingle style was one of the most popular styles on the nation’s eastern coast, and was not widely used in California. The most prominent use of the Shingle style was on the New England coast.

There are no known buildings of this style in Ontario; however, this style may be compatible with some of Ontario’s oldest neighborhoods.



Typical Shingle Architectural Features

Common Features

- Round towers
- Steep pitched gable roofs (or variations of the gable roof, i.e. cross gable, etc.)
- Wood shingles for exterior walls
- Large front porches
- Stone (sometimes brick) foundations and bases
- Extensive use of Dormers
- Use of Palladian windows

Windows

Windows were typically individual casement, double or single-hung wood frame, with a multiple-pane upper sash and a single-pane lower sash. Stained or beveled glass windows were also used to accent an interior or exterior feature.

Doors

Doors were typically plain, but could include stained or beveled glass panels. Doors would also typically be stained. Glass sidelights, with either stained or beveled glass to match front door, were also used on larger homes.

Colors

Homes were not typically painted. The shingles were either left exposed in order to allow them to weather, or they were stained with a semi-transparent stain. Accent colors for window and doorframes were typically darker, richer colors.



Example of the Shingle Style