

## ARCHITECTURE – Window Examples



### Jacobean

Stone ovolo mouldings in a grid-like mullion and transom arrangement: typical Jacobean bay windows, when glass became cheaper.



### Later Georgian

Sash windows were invented about 1660. They remained in common use until the twentieth century. Georgian windows were usually set in a 3 x 4 grid of panes; these later Georgian examples feature thin glazing bars; earlier examples are thicker.



### Victorian

In the early Victorian age, methods of glass manufacture improved. Float glass could be made in larger sheets than before; hence sash windows were now filled with single sheets.



### Edwardian

Metal framed windows were increasingly common during the early twentieth century. They created a cold bridge, and were rejected soon after the end of World War II.



### 1950/60s

Panel windows set into a concrete frame building were typical of mass housing projects during the 1950s and 1960s. The typical metal frame window over a fibreglass panel tends to fare badly; these are recent double-glazed UPVC replacements, illustrating the most modern type of window.

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### Victorian

The Victorians rejected the formulaic arrangements for Georgian doors and put them side-by-side, so now terraced houses were set as pairs in mirror-images.



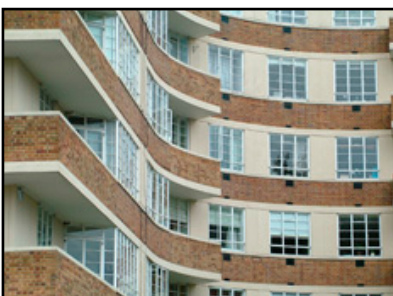
### Victorian

Well-to-do mid-Victorian houses were set upon basements which served as kitchens. Servants often slept in the restricted attic spaces. Finely-moulded doors and bay windows emphasise the smart living rooms of the owner.



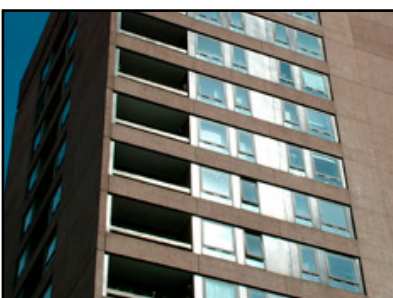
### Later Victorian

Later Victorian mansion blocks epitomise city living on high-value plots. The absence of a garden is compensated by balconies, whilst patterned windows enliven the surface. Here, the fashionable material of terracotta is used in a Marylebone example.



### 1930s

After the 1920s, the modernist trend in architecture sought to strip away the nineteenth-century taste for ornament. These 1930s flats in Highgate, London, are enlivened by sweeping, streamlined curves.



### 1960s

After World War II, the Brutalist movement sought to emphasise the structure and plain materials of grid-like buildings. The need to accommodate large numbers quickly created a stacked aesthetic wherein all the services are vertically aligned.