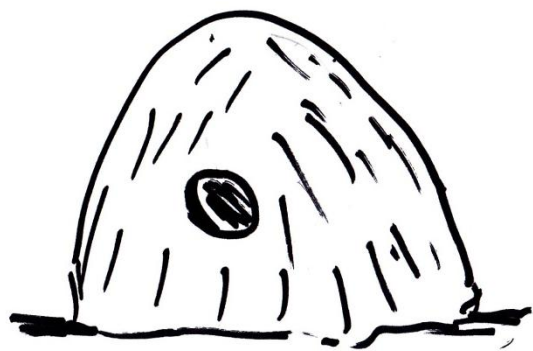
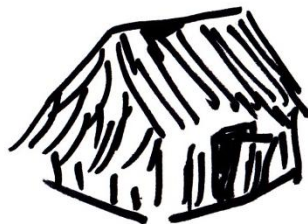
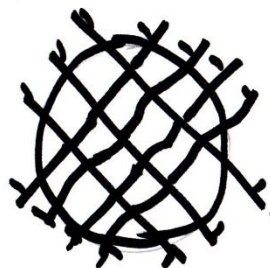


Windows

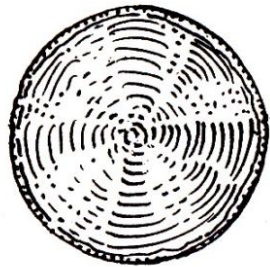
A brief look at the history of windows
and
some local windows too



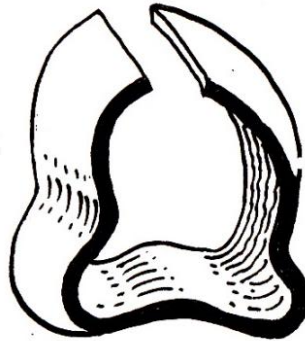
vindauga
- wind-eye



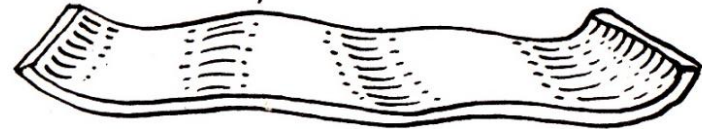
Roman glass making methods



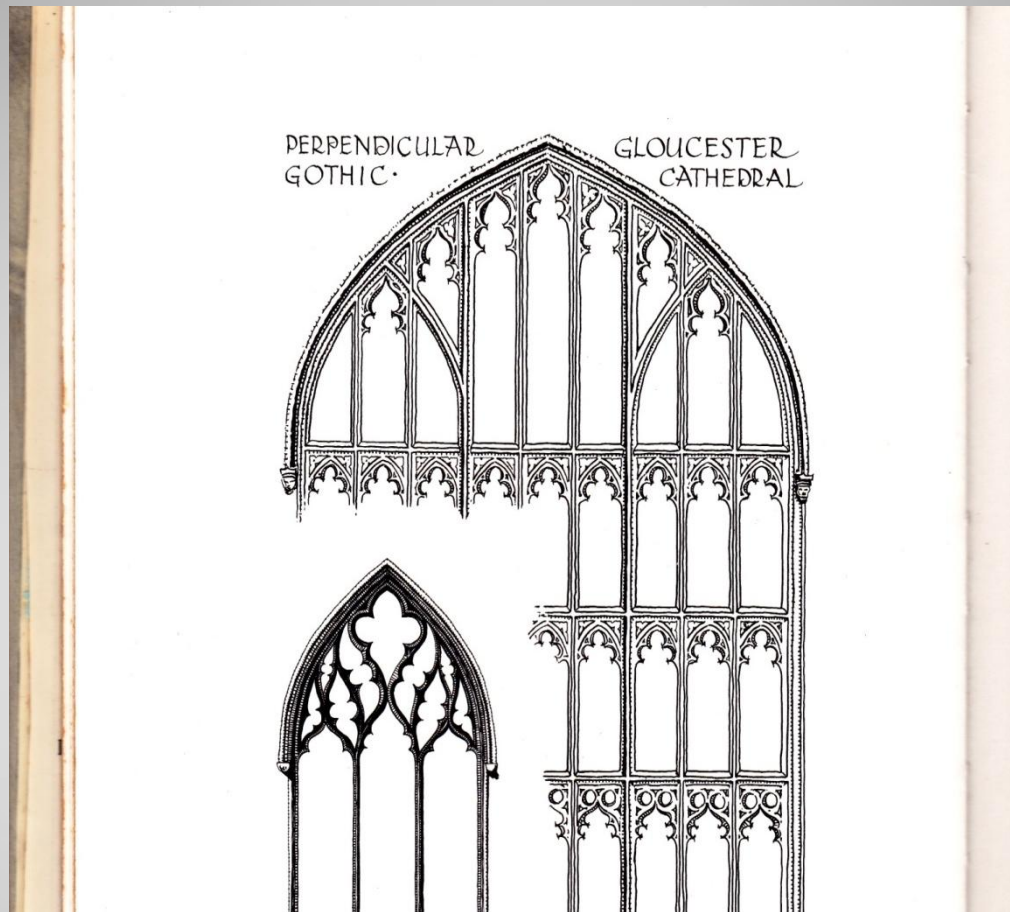
BLOWN DISC GLASS



A CYLINDER of
GLASS READY
for OPENING



CUT from CYLINDER & FLATTENED



Gloucester cathedral

East window which is a war memorial to the dead
of the Battle of Crecy 1346

Window terms

WINDOW TERMS

- ARCHITRAVE:** Moulded frame around a window.
- ASTRAGAL** (Greek: 'knuckle-bone'): Small semicircular moulding formally a window dividing bar. Now termed 'glazing bar' or, in America, 'Muntin'.
- BAYS:** Projecting windows; may be circular, square or splayed.
- BEADS:** Metal, wood or plastic to hold glass instead of putty.
- CAMES:** Lead strips to hold glass in leaded windows.
- CASEMENT:** Side-hung window opening out or in.
- CILL or SILL:** The bottom of a window opening.
- CLERESTORY:** Windows high above nave in churches.
- CUSPING:** Projecting points on inside of Early English Gothic arches and panels; sometimes with small leaf or trefoil on end.
- DECORATED:** The second period of Gothic church windows.
- DORMER:** Window in a sloping roof.
- DRIPSTONE:** Projecting moulding over windows and doors.
- EARLY ENGLISH:** The first period of Gothic church windows.
- ENTABLATURE:** The whole of the horizontal members above a column in classical architecture.
- FAÇADE:** External face of a building.
- FANLIGHT:** Semicircular upper window.
- FENESTRATION:** Arrangement of windows in a building.
- GABLE:** Triangular walling under the end of a pointed roof.
- GEORGIAN WINDOWS:** Originally wood vertically sliding sashes; now made in metal.
- JAMBS:** Sides of a window or door.
- LAMB'S TONGUE:** Bar in early wooden window, resembling in cross-section the shape of a lamb's tongue.
- LANCET:** Narrow, sharply pointed arch.
- LINTEL:** Horizontal member at head of window.
- MULLION:** Vertical member dividing a window.
- NORMAN** (or English Romanesque): Style of architecture of 11th and 12th centuries.
- ORIEL:** Upper window projecting from face of wall.
- PERPENDICULAR:** Final period of Gothic styles.
- REBATE:** Recess in stone, wood or metal to position a window and act as a weathercheck.
- RENAISSANCE:** Term used to describe the reintroduction of Classic architecture.
- REVEAL:** Face at right-angles to the front of building in window or door openings; if built diagonally it is called 'splayed'.
- SADDLE BAR:** Light steel bar placed horizontally across window to stiffen leaded glazing.
- 'T' BARS:** Window dividing bars made up from simple T-shaped metal sections.
- TRACERY:** Ornamental pattern of ribs in Gothic stone windows, springing from mullions in lower part of window.
- TRANSOM:** Horizontal division of window.
- WHEEL WINDOW:** Circular window with 'spokes' of decorative tracery. Also called Rose Window and Bull's Eye Window.

Simple terms

Basic window terms

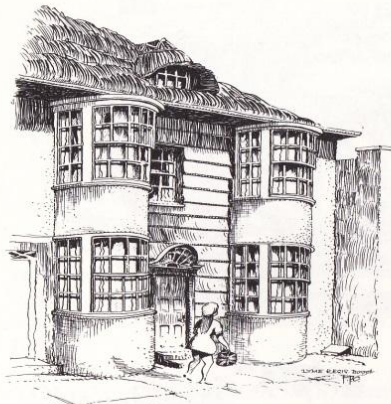
Architrave	moulded frame around a window
Bays	projecting windows; may be circular, square or splayed
Cames	lead strips to hold glass
Cill or Sill	the bottom of a window opening
Dormer	in a sloping roof
Dripstone	projected moulding over
Fanlight	semi-circular upper window
Jambs	sides of window or door
Lintel	horizontal member at head
Mullion	vertical member dividing
Oriel	upper window projecting from wall
Rebate	recess in stone, wood or metal
Reveal	face at right-angles to front of building in window or door If diagonal called 'splayed'
Transom	Horizontal division

How many types of window ?

- Sash
- Bow
- Bay
- Dormer
- Georgian
- Stained glass

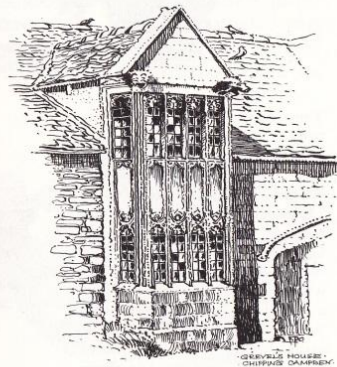
Many different windows

- Bowed and bayed; Genuine pigeon hole
- Eyebrow; Saxon or Early English?



(Above) Bowed and bayed Regency house with thatched roof and eyebrow dormer window, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

(Above right) Genuine pigeon hole window in the tower of Dowdeswell church, Gloucestershire.



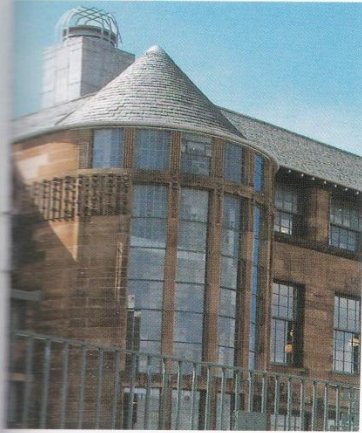
(Right) Early 15th-century stonework at Grevel's House, Chipping Campden, Glos.





House in Bardsea 1809 ?windows original

Charles Rennie Mackintosh windows c1901-4

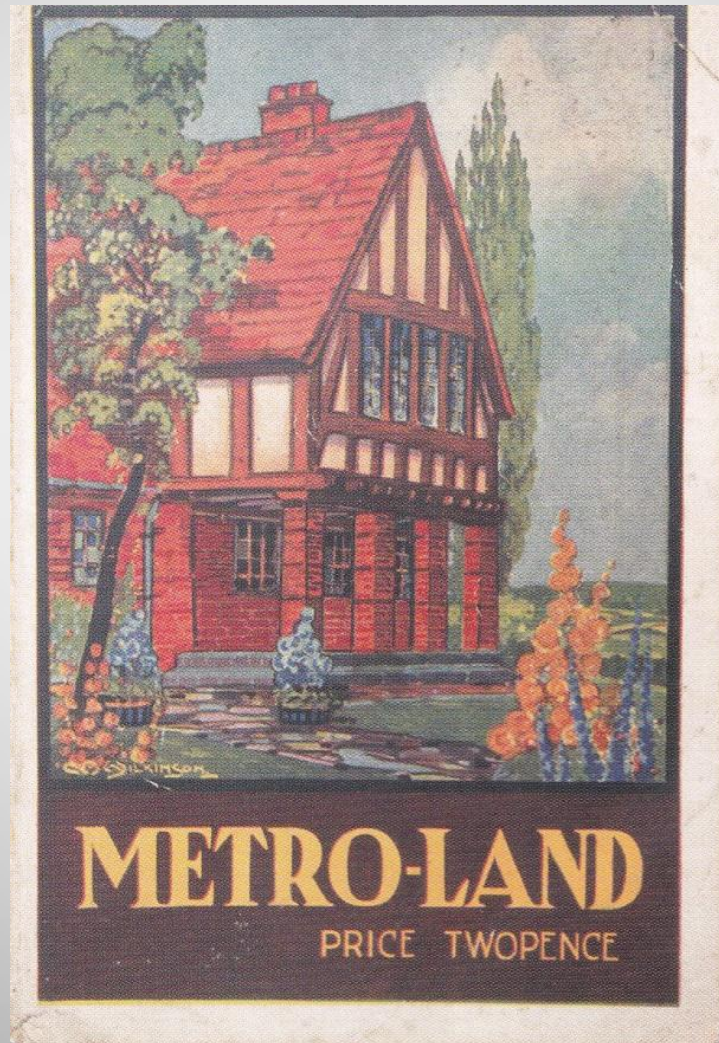


Right: Mackintosh's striking design of the *Daily Record* newspaper offices (1901), where he creatively used patterned white-glazed brick. His watercolour finish of this drawing is unique. Normally his architectural perspectives were worked in black ink only.

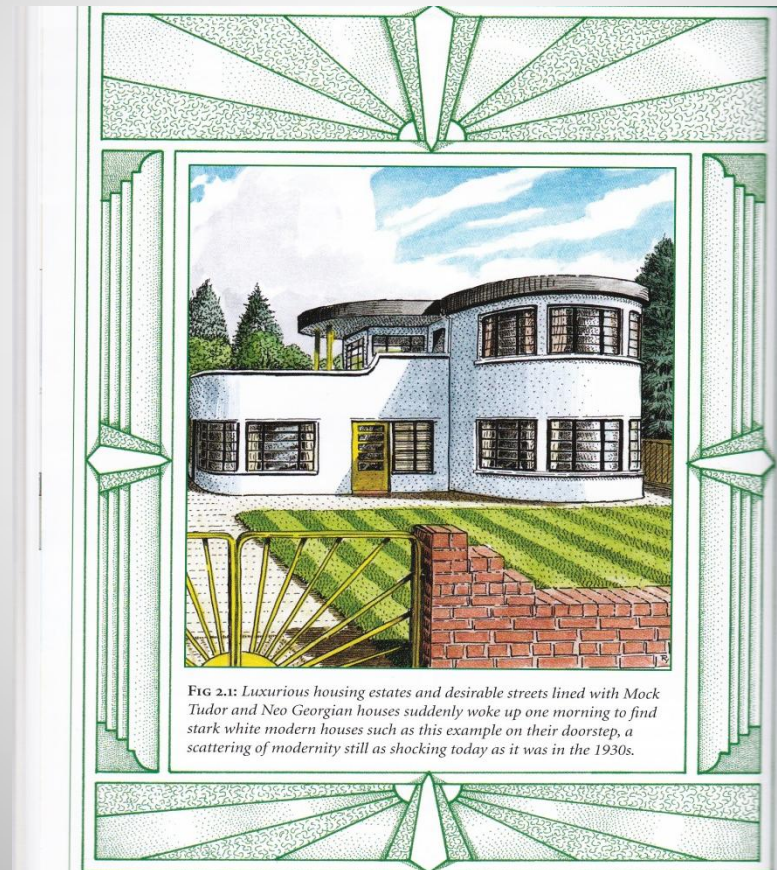
Left and below: The staircase, Scotland Street School, 1904. The school was the most dramatically modern of Mackintosh's buildings, remarkable for its semi-cylindrical stair towers.



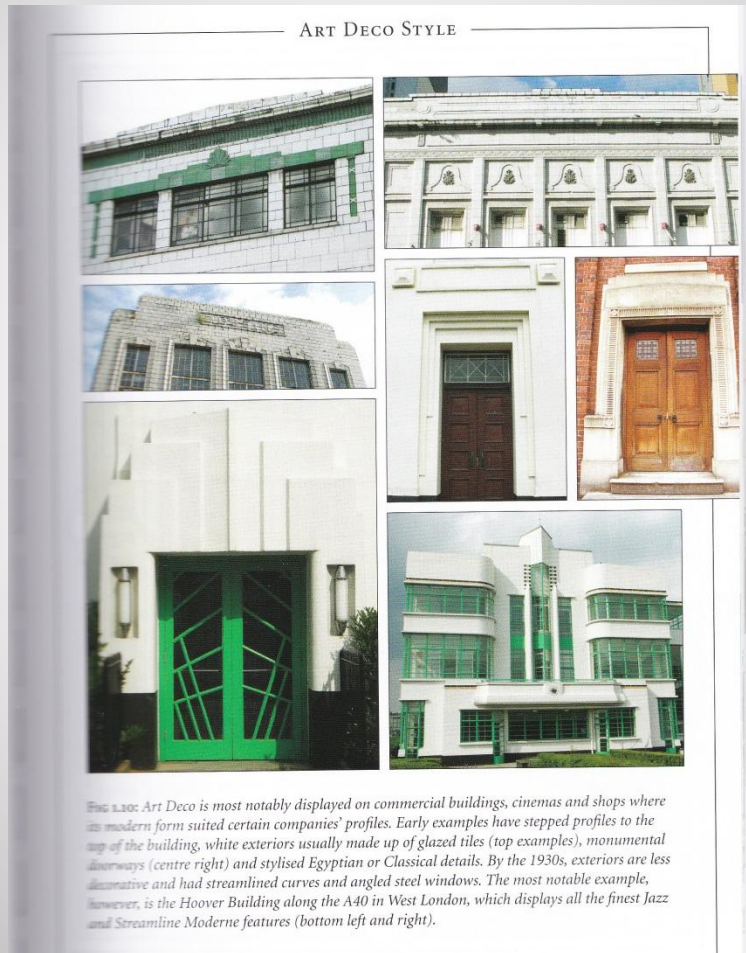
Poster for a 1920s house
note the “Tudor” style



Now imagine the shock of this next door to you in the 1930s



Commercial buildings in the 1920s and 30s



This is a 1930s house with its original metal windows



FIG 3.12: It is not uncommon to find a few houses on 1930s' estates that still have their original windows and doors. Although estate agents often recommend owners to put in UPVC windows, as this can give a temporary lift in value, they often spoil the appearance and need replacing after a decade or two (think how out of date 1980s' aluminium windows now look). Original metal-framed windows last much longer and, with their horizontal lines, fit in with the style of house and add to its long-term value. However, they do require maintenance and will need secondary glazing fitting inside if noise is a problem. There are a number of companies now producing authentic 1930s' style double-glazed windows and they are worth looking up on the internet.

Various windows in Art Deco style

ART DECO HOUSE STYLES



FIG 4.3: Examples of Crittall-type windows, many with the distinctive curved sun-trap.

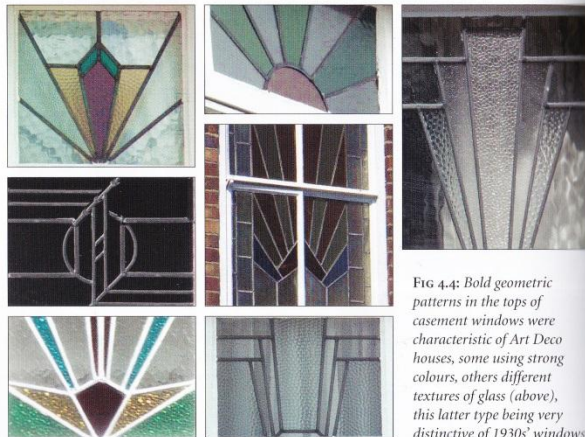


FIG 4.4: Bold geometric patterns in the tops of casement windows were characteristic of Art Deco houses, some using strong colours, others different textures of glass (above), this latter type being very distinctive of 1930s' windows.

ART DECO DETAILS



FIG 4.5: The most characteristic emblem of 1930s' housing was the sun-ray pattern; the radiating lines can be found on gable ends, gates and, as in this example, glass panels. It is worth noting that fittings were just as likely to be changed in the past as they are today and you can often find a Victorian house with Art Deco-style glass in its windows as its owners tried to modernise the property, so do not take the use of these patterns on its own as a dating tool.

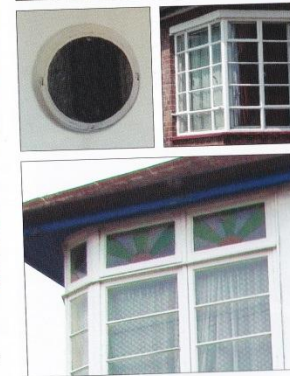


FIG 4.6: Windows that cut through the corner of a house, thin vertical openings with stepped bases to match the staircase they illuminated and portholes usually close to doors are all characteristic of Art Deco houses.

Bewdley in Worcestershire



Another view of St Anne's Church

The tower was built in 1695, perhaps to hold up an earlier wooden church.

The stone Georgian building was added in 1748



St. Anne's window from the inside



Fanlight and sash



Fanlight over prison cell



Bewdley in Worcestershire



Windows in the Gill, Ulverston

- This is not really an architecturally varied area as most windows have been renovated or restored from original sash types.
- However, there are some worth looking at:

First a general view of the area:



This shows two 'blank windows'



This is a window at the Old School
with sandstone surroundings



Rather austere symmetrical effect



Rear of cottages
note the stair window



Closer look at interesting stair window



A 'gallery effect' to a window



Unusual window at the old mill



Another look at the general view



Acknowledgements

- F W Palmer *Talk to Me of Windows* 1970
- Shepherd & Shepherd *1920s Britain* 2010
- Trevor Yorke *Art Deco House styles* 2011
- Google
- Bewdley Tourist Office