

# VICTORIAN HOUSES



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# Changes

Many social and technological changes had profound effects on the architectural development of the period.



With the beginning of the railways and new manufacturing processes, previously locally produced building materials became available all over the country.

- Imposing houses were built in town and country for the aristocracy,
- terraced houses began to be provided for the poor
- growth of housing for middle class

# 'Battle of styles'

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Regency

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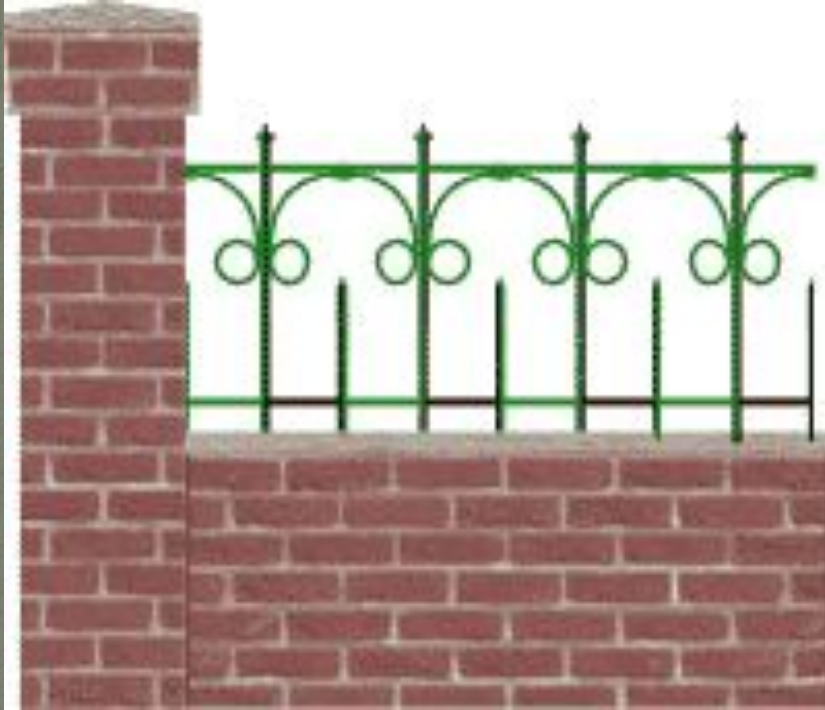
# Terraced housing

- More and more people moved into the new industrial towns to work in the mills and factories and rows of terraced **back-to-back** houses were built to house them. The houses were joined together to save space.



- Terraced houses were very small with two rooms upstairs and two downstairs. There were often no gardens, only small back yards where the outside toilet was.

# Railings and gates



# Brick work

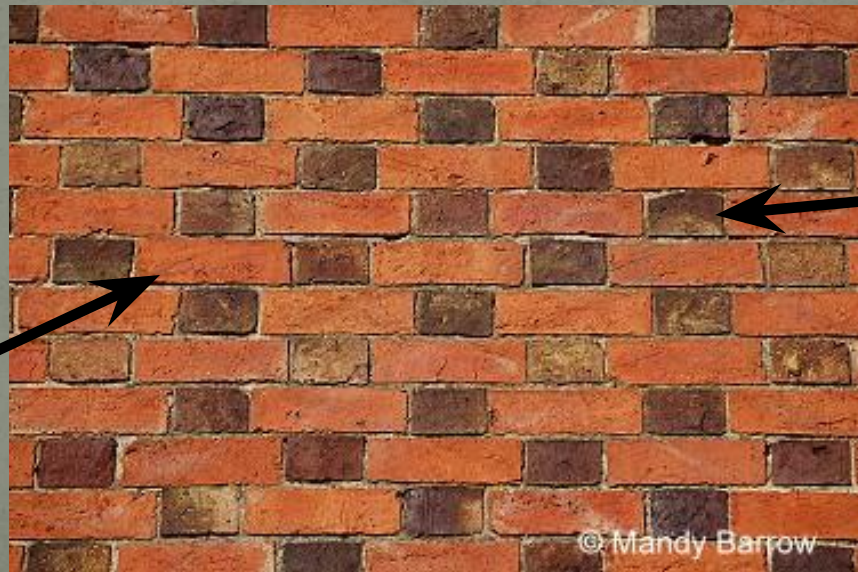
- Houses were often decorative with fancy brickwork.
- Flemish brick bond:

**header, stretcher, header, stretcher**



stretcher

header



# Roofs



# Roofs





finial

routed border

applied moulding

applied detail

foot

piercing



# Windows

- The Victorians invented a way to make big panes of glass, called 'sheet glass'. This type of glass arrived in 1832 - five years before Victoria ascended the throne. True Victorian windows had six and later four paned vertical sliding sash windows



# Windows



# Doors



# Door furniture

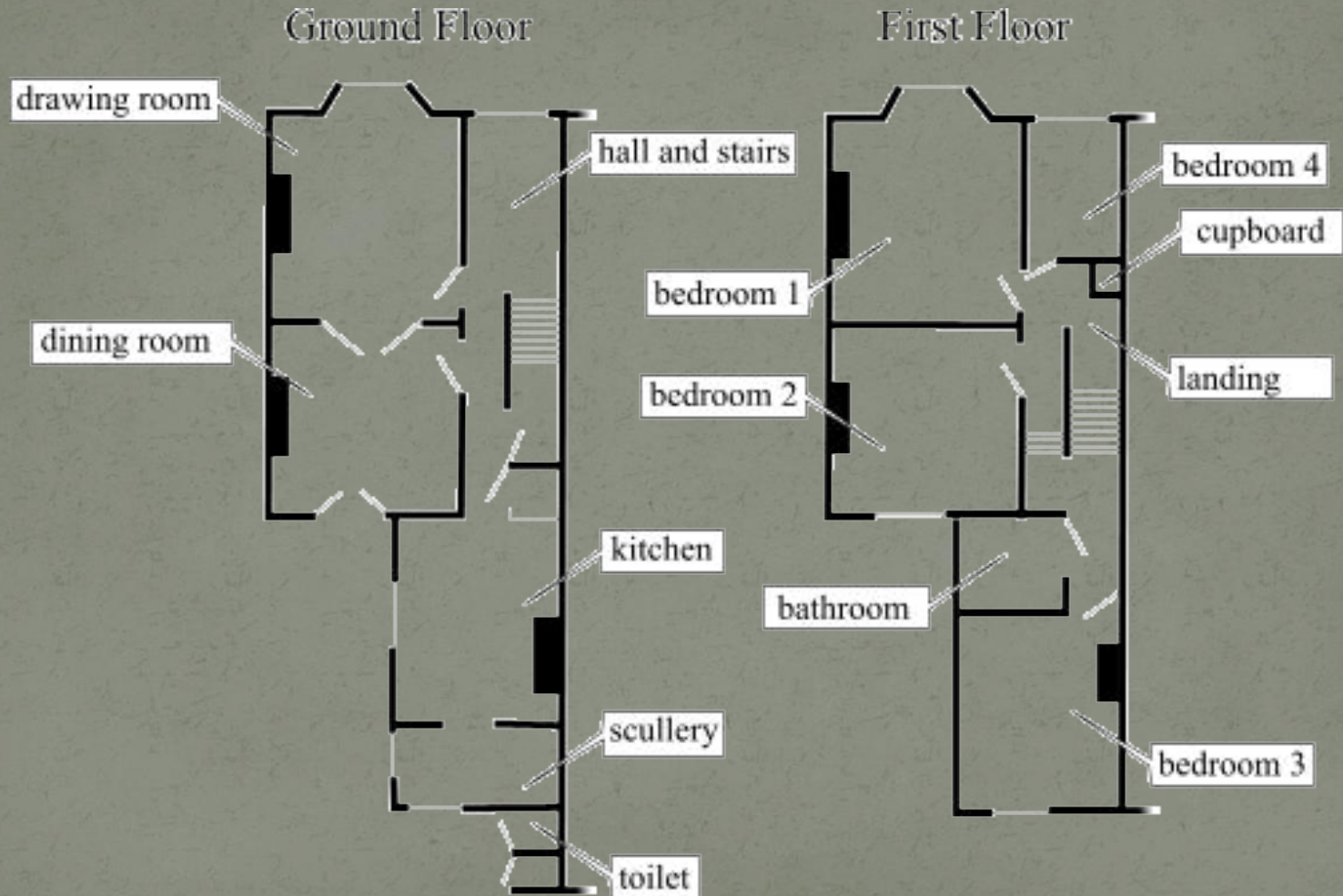


# Interior

- Poor people in Victorian times lived in horrible cramped conditions in run-down houses, often with the whole family in one room.
- These houses had **no running water or toilets**. Each house would share an outside water pump. The water from the pump was frequently polluted.
- Some streets would have **one or two outside toilets for the whole street to share**.
- Poorer families, if they owned a bath at all, put it in front of the kitchen rang. This was the warmest place in the house and very close to hot water. The whole family would wash themselves one after the other



# Interior



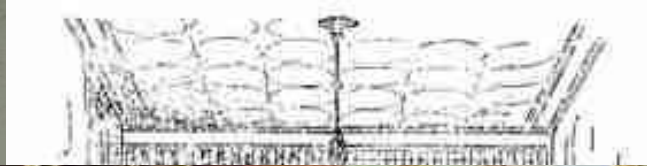
# Decorations



Stamped tin ceiling in informal parlor room



# Main hall



# Drawing room



© Mandy Barrow

The Victorian Parlour



DRAWING ROOM of HAMPTON & SONS' £500 ESTIMATE.

*For prices and descriptions see opposite page.*

# Drawing room



- cluttered with furniture
- white, elegant, marble fireplace
- curtains covering doors, furniture,
- scarlet, white, pink, green colours
- different kinds of chairs and sofas
- every surface covered with porcelain, pictures, lamps, mirrors etc.

Examples of Victorian Furniture Design from the Crystal Palace exhibition of 1851



# Dining room

- Dark, masculine style
- Pictures of family in heavy frames
- Curtains maroon-colour with gold
- Deep crimson flock paper on the walls
- A few pieces of mahogany furniture:
  - sideboard
  - table
  - chairs



# Kitchen

- Situated remote from the principal apartments of the house
- Domain of the servants
- Large and utilitarian
- Was not filled with ornate details
- Furniture:
  - Wooden dresser
  - Range
  - Table
  - Couple of simple chairs
- Scullery, butler's pantry, ice-house



# Bathroom



- Bathrooms became the features of Victorian houses after 1870s.

**WATER CLOSET**



● Main pieces of furniture:

- Bed
- Wardrobe
- Dressing table
- Chest of drawers

# Bedroom



# Nursery





1. A T T I C  
2. P O R C H  
3. S C U L L E R Y  
4. F I R E P L A C E  
5. B A Y W I N D O W  
6. S I D E B O A R D

**Thank You for the Attention**