The Use of Brick in the Small Garden.

Brick it should be remembered is one of the few building materials that have brought about a distinct style.

The Midi in S. France around Toulouse & Albi

"The use of brick in French Arch." by Alan Wm Emerson & Georges Gromort.

Dutch! could it be conceived in any other material?

Bricks at Albi often $1\frac{1}{2}$" x 15"–17" x 11" – joints $\frac{3}{4}$" to $1\frac{5}{8}$"

Brick sizes. none has ever decided what is the ideal.

What is best for one is not for another.

Dome of Santa Sofia is built of bricks 24" to 27" sq. & 2" thick mortar joints almost as thick as the bricks. Covered in exterior with lead, interior with glass mosaic.

Roman bricks 12 x 18 x 2. Greeks had pentadoric & tetradoric & four palms sq.

Batty Langley (1749) says bricks should be $2\frac{1}{2}$" thick & reckon in 4 courses to a foot.

Old Eng. bond (alternate headers & stretchers) 15th C.

Flemish bond revived about 1625–50 (alternate headers & stretchers in same course)

English Cross Bond & Dutch Bond (alternate headers & stretchers with 2nd brick of alternate stretcher course is a header. Second brick of each header course is a closer. Stretchers not in vertical alignment. Headers are.

English Garden Wall Bond (3 stretchers to each header. 2nd brick in header course is a closer.

Common Bond shows 6 stretchers to 1 header

Facing Bond. (like Eng. Garden W. Bond except that middle stretchers break bond with only $\frac{1}{4}$ point instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ point as in the Eng. Wall.

Sussex Bond (called also Flemish Garden Wall.) Header between every 3 stretchers in every course with 2nd brick in alternate courses a closer.

Dutch Bond (alternate courses stretchers & headers. stretchers breaking joint & headers in vert. align. 1st stretcher course begins with a $\frac{3}{4}$ and then a header brick. 1st brick of 2nd stretcher course is a $\frac{3}{4}$ brick (Kerig) except in starting. like Eng. Cross.

Flemish Spiral Bond (Headers & stretchers both breaking joint.

Basket-weave

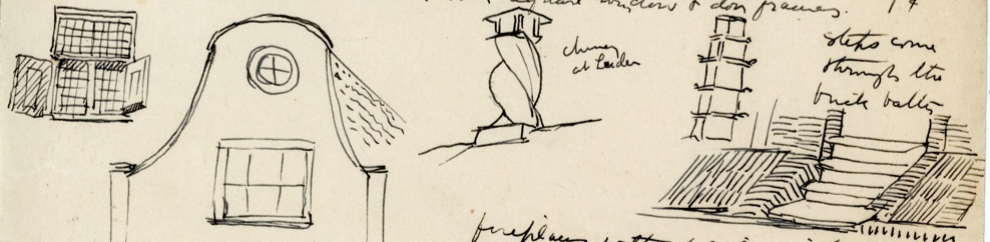
Herringbone.

From Yarbury's Old Domestic Arch. of Holland. Entered by Sh. & D.T. Sabthorpe

Dutch character most directly shown in the simplest structures. General colour scheme. One of the most characteristic details is the gable a natural outcome of the ground plan, because the narrow side of the house faced the street & this side was often no wider than 15'. Ster. from Gothic stepped from the ruins of old battlements to the fantastic baroque. Comp. in 2 dimensions. fronted by street or canal front. Extreme refinement here.

Brick of 2½ x 5 x 10 forms the "modules" of the façade. Sandstone 1½ x 3½ x 7½. Clays coloured widely from heavy orange to rich burgundy. Handling of brick shows tradition of centuries. Placing of windows & doors very interesting.

Gothic windows divided by stone cross into 4 nearly equal parts each containing a mullion or priests. Ch. 2 upper sections of glass fitted directly into masonry on outside & 2 lower turning inward on inside. Deep shadows of upper. Middle of 17th C. the sash windows introduced from England. as early as 1630. 2 sections equal in 17th C. 18th C. upper is ⅓ of total height. - less air. Panes had prop. of 4 x 5. Larger panes in 18th. Wooden frames very heavy. 4" to 5" thick. Walls thin - one or one & a half bricks. Windows frames helped hold houses together. Many 17th C. houses still standing show one or two lower stories entirely of wooden frame filled with windows & doors. Very old seasoned oak was available. In 17th C. window bars always white & frames cream. Brick of heavy red. Tow end of century brick was treated with oil & even tar to keep out damp & became a brownish black often. If gable was dec. with bands of sandstone this was painted white. The glass process included use of silver which became in time rotted out not noticeable from inside, but interesting from outside. Doors & trimmings mostly a very dark green and very shining through careful workmanship. Ignorance of stone in Holland. Doors always with rudimentary or real pilasters. Houses all on piles. The stoep because of the basement for storage. Railings. Town Hall in Haarlem in "English bond". Red-tiled floor & blue wall tiles. The chimney piece. Arches in brickwork over square windows & door frames.



fireplaces without sides. with cant hearths & transoms.

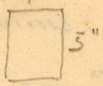
door & window frames recessed 1½" ovolo moulded. sometimes flush.

picket fences of cream or green with black boards at bottom (3) pickets 1½ x 1½. posts behind of ½ x ½. white gate posts

Yerbury's, "Old Domestic Architecture"

Notes—

Sash windows intro. in 17th Century

Panes 4-5 as: 

Window bars painted milk w. frames cream

Brick color heavy red-
Later part of century brick treated with oil or tar consequently some houses brownish-black-

Gables, sandstone, painted cream

Window Glass. contained silver, coloring dark violet

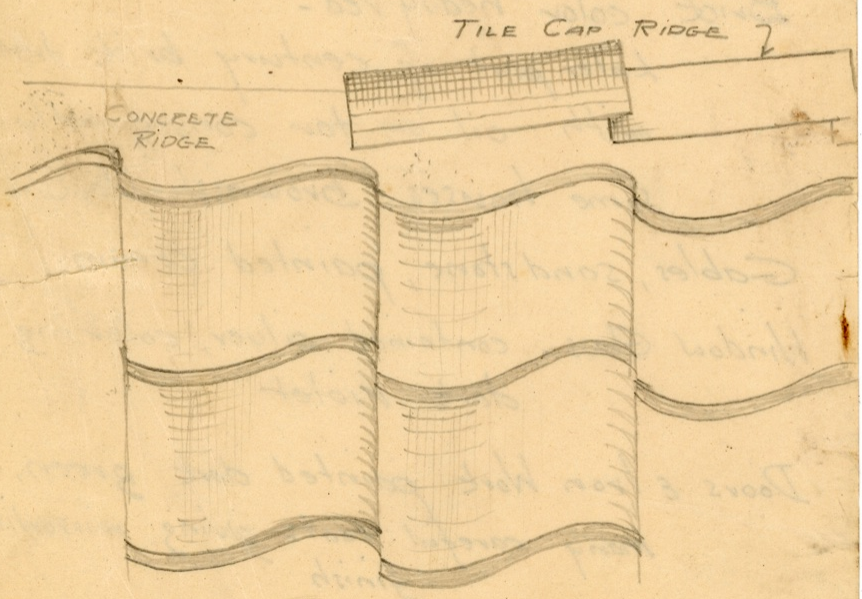
Doors & Iron Work painted dark green, many careful coats giving mirrorlike finish

Doors. very important. designed with pilasters & cornices.

Fan light over all entrance doors- [impt.]

Bond used was "English" in Edam this was universal; "Flemish" bond rarely used. "Standing & Cross" bonds of "English"

Typical Roof Tiles



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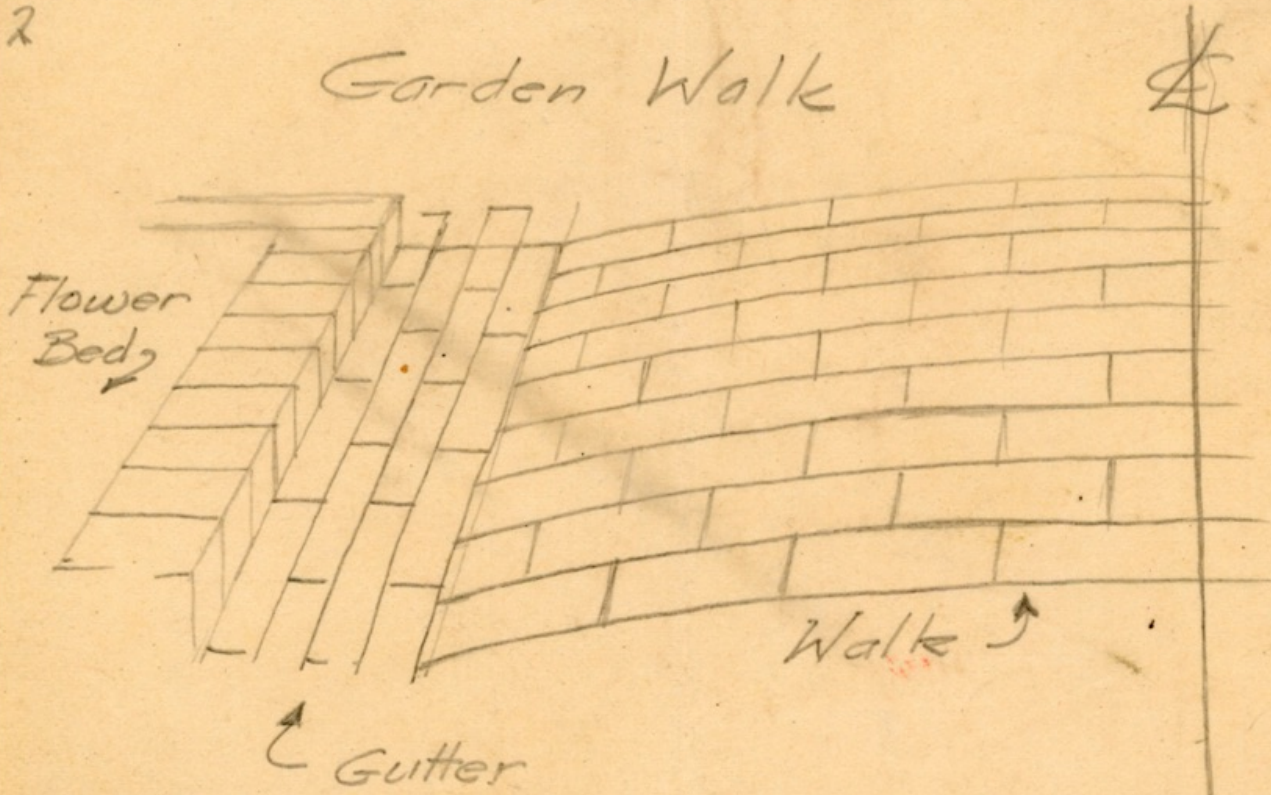
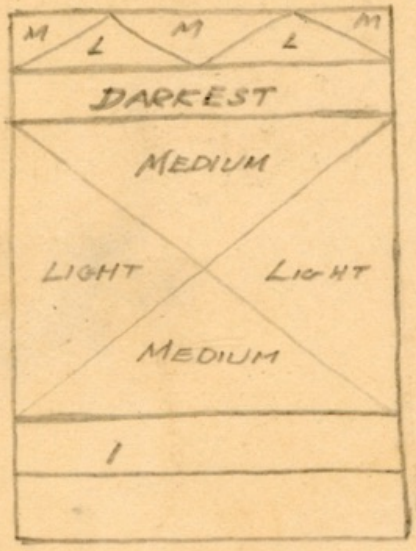
Garden Walk



Shutters on Summer Homes & Country Places.

from.



De Kasteelen van Netherland