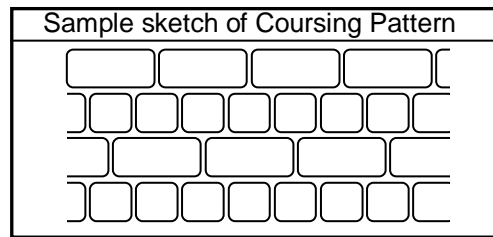
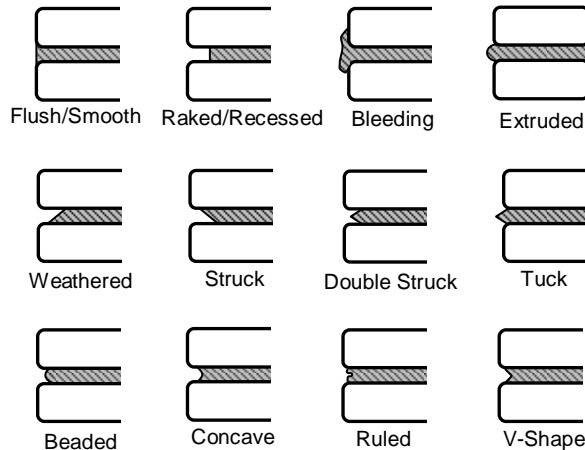


# MASONRY PROMPT SHEET

MASONRY CATEGORIES	
<b>BLOCKING</b>	Courses of brick or stone used to block a former portal such as a window or doorway.
<b>BUTTRESS</b>	A structure of brick or stone built against a wall, arch or vault to reinforce it by resisting outward pressure.
<b>CELLAR</b>	A cellar or basement is an architectural construction that is completely or partially below ground in a building.
<b>CHIMNEY STACK</b>	A structure designed to vent hot gases and smoke from a fireplace, furnace, boiler etc.
<b>CISTERN</b>	A covered tank in which rainwater is stored.
<b>COLLAPSED WALL/ STRUCTURE</b>	The <i>in situ</i> remnants of a collapsed wall or other structure.
<b>CULVERT</b>	A drainage structure in the form of a channel; often covered and buried to carry water below obstructions.
<b>DRAIN</b>	A channel constructed to collect and transport water.
<b>FIREPLACE</b>	An open recess in a wall at the base of a chimney where a fire can be built.
<b>FLOOR</b>	A laid floor of brick, stone or tile.
<b>FOOTINGS</b>	The very base or lowest portion of a walls foundations.
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	The part of a wall or structure which provides the base for further construction.
<b>HEARTH</b>	The inner floor of a fireplace; made of firebrick/stone/tiles etc.
<b>JAMB</b>	The vertical side masonry framing a door, window, fireplace or portal entranceway.
<b>KILN</b>	A furnace or oven often used for burning/baking/drying/ calcining lime/firing pottery etc.
<b>LINTEL</b>	Horizontal load-bearing beam over an opening in masonry, such as a door or fireplace
<b>PUTLOG HOLE</b>	A hole intentionally left or constructed as a socket to place a putlog (a horizontal beam).
<b>REBUILD</b>	The reconstruction of a demolished or disassembled structure.
<b>REPAIR</b>	The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing structure for the purpose of its maintenance.
<b>SLUICE</b>	A conduit that carries a flow of water controlled by a sluice gate, which can be raised or lowered to regulate the flow of water.
<b>THRESHOLD</b>	The sill of a door formed by a horizontal piece of wood or stone that forms the bottom of a doorway.
<b>TOMB</b>	A stone built structure used for interring human remains.
<b>WALL</b>	There are three principal types of structural walls: building walls (internal or external), boundary walls, and retaining walls.
<b>WELL</b>	Stone/brick lined shaft to tap a natural water source.

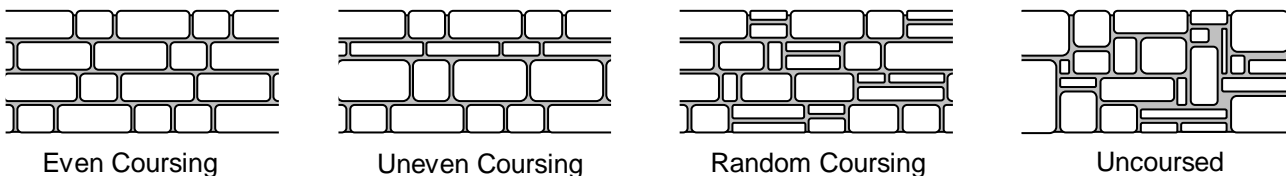


## Pointing Styles

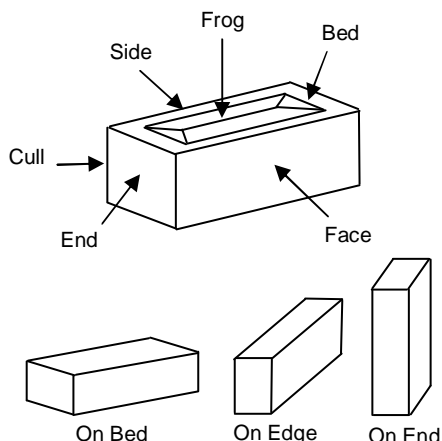
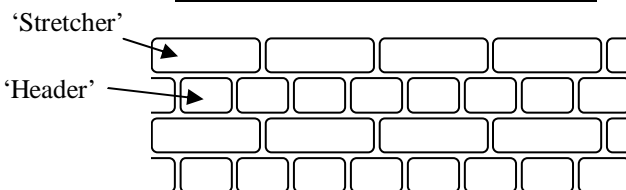


Surface Finish	
<b>Smooth</b>	Very flush or rendered smooth
<b>Fair</b>	Uneven surface but fairly flush
<b>Rough</b>	Very uneven surface

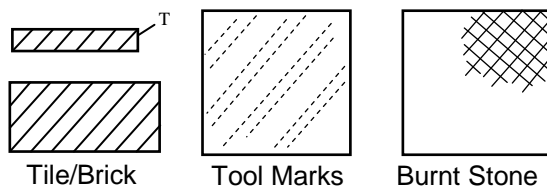
## Coursing Categories



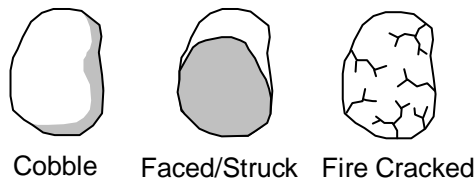
## Example Brick Terminology



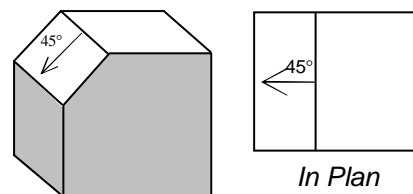
## USEFUL DRAWING CONVENTIONS



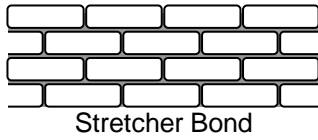
### Flint Stones



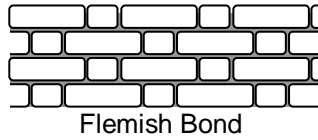
### Objects with Angles



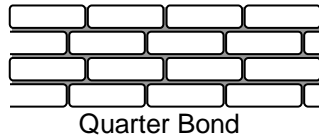
## BONDING PATTERNS



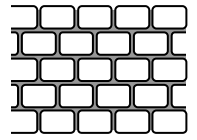
Stretcher Bond



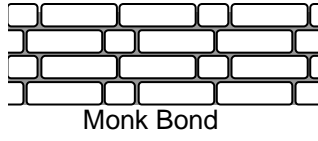
Flemish Bond



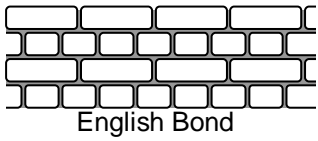
Quarter Bond



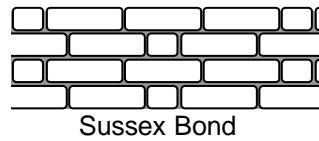
Header Bond



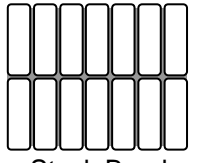
Monk Bond



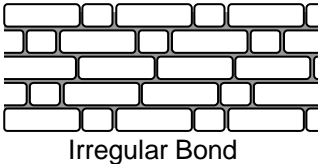
English Bond



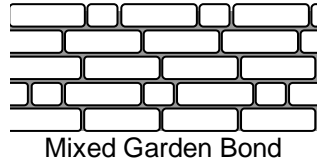
Sussex Bond



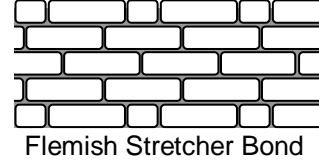
Stack Bond



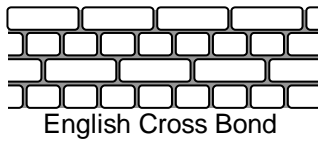
Irregular Bond



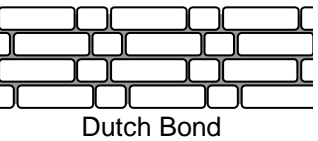
Mixed Garden Bond



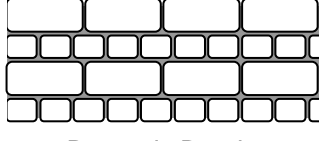
Flemish Stretcher Bond



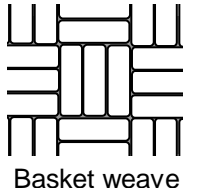
English Cross Bond



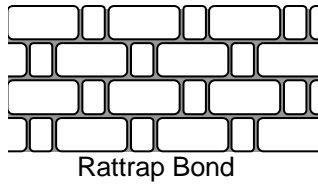
Dutch Bond



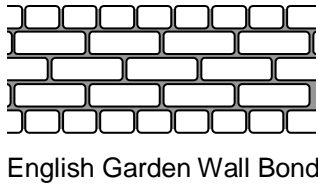
Dearne's Bond



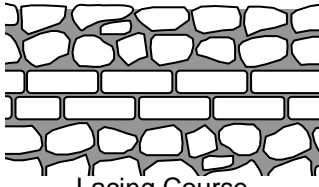
Basket weave



Rattrap Bond



English Garden Wall Bond



Lacing Course



Herringbone Pattern

## WORKED STONE (NB: Label W/S on any drawings)

**Worked Stone:** Blocks/fragments exhibiting cut or finished surfaces

**Ashlar:** Squared stone blocks with one or more dressed faces, tightly joined in even courses to create smooth exterior walls

**Caen Stone:** Fine grained limestone from Normandy

**Column Stone:** Part of a cylindrical vertical pillar which may support an arch

**Dressed face:** Smooth surface created for an exposed face or to fit adjoining stones

**Flushwork:** Carved/cut stone or knapped flint used to form a smooth surface

**Jamb stone:** Masonry block forming the side of a doorway or similar portal

**Keystone:** Centre stone at the top of a rounded arch or ribs of a vault

**Lintel:** Horizontal stone which spans a window or door opening

**Moulding:** Shaped detail created on the exposed faces of a block which when fitted with other moulded blocks forms a continuous architectural feature.

**Mullion:** Slender vertical bar which divides a window into two or more lights

**Pedestal stones:** Forms a base between a column and the plinth

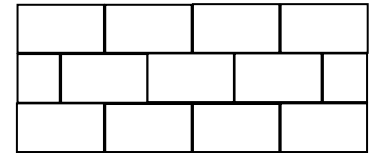
**Pier Stones:** Part of a vertical freestanding pillar

**Quoin:** Large dressed corner stone

**Springer:** Block from which springs the curve of an arch or vault rib

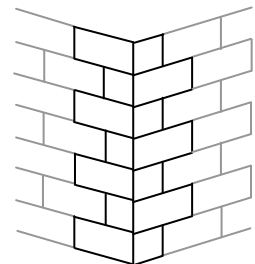
**Tracery:** Perforated ornamental stonework in a window, screen, etc.

**Voussoirs:** Wedge shaped block used in the construction of an arch or vault

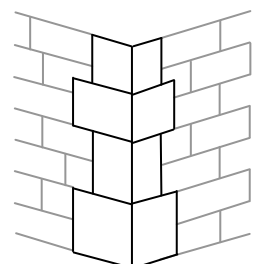


ASHLAR BLOCK WORK

## Quoin Examples

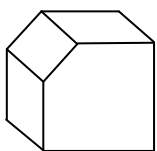


Unstressed

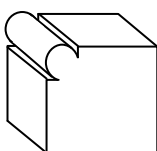


Stressed

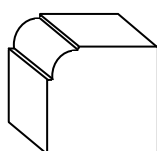
## Example Mouldings



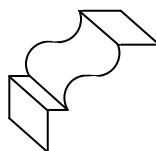
Chamfered



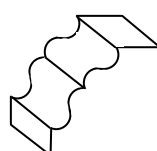
Beaded



Ovolo



Ogee/Scroll



Double Ogee