

widths and lengths, and it does not seem as if any particular style of bonding has been followed. Fig. 24 shows bricks 14, 9, 6 and 4½-ins. on face, while some of the quoin bricks of the Free Church are 18-ins. long. (Fig. 27.)

The various treatments in the nature of quoins, of the angle of a brick building are a feature in English brickwork. For the first style of quoins one may take Figs. 27 and 28 in which the walls are faced with grey bricks of a rough texture and the angles finished with quoins of dark red bricks.

In another part of Golder's Green I noticed the angles of a house finished with a course of tile creasing every fifth course which looks well. It



Fig. 28.



Fig. 29.

will also be noticed that the walls are built in Flemish bond and that the joints are very narrow compared with those of American work. Other methods of finishing the angles of a building, (and whenever used always express strength), are rusticated quoins as in Fig. 30, or projecting quoins as in Fig. 31.

Another relieving feature often adopted in England and seldom seen in America is tile creasing, (Figs. 29 and 32), and whenever used is simple and delightful. A development of this tile creasing may be seen by reference to Fig. 33 where instead of using tiles, half bricks have been employed, and wherever thus placed it gives an added interest to the wall.

Diaper and pattern work of great excellence are used all over England. Fig 34 shows where light headers are introduced into a dark wall, thus form-

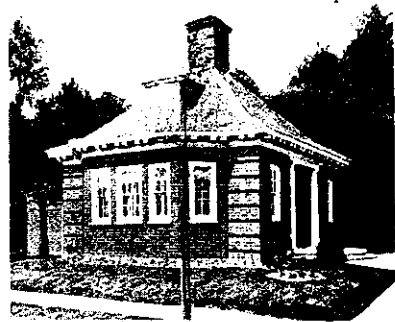


Fig. 30.

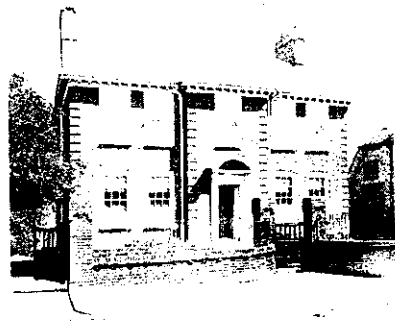


Fig. 31.



Fig. 32.

ing a continuous pattern, and Fig 32 shows the result obtained by projecting headers in one position, and tile creasing in another. In some cases where Flemish bond has been used, dark headers have been