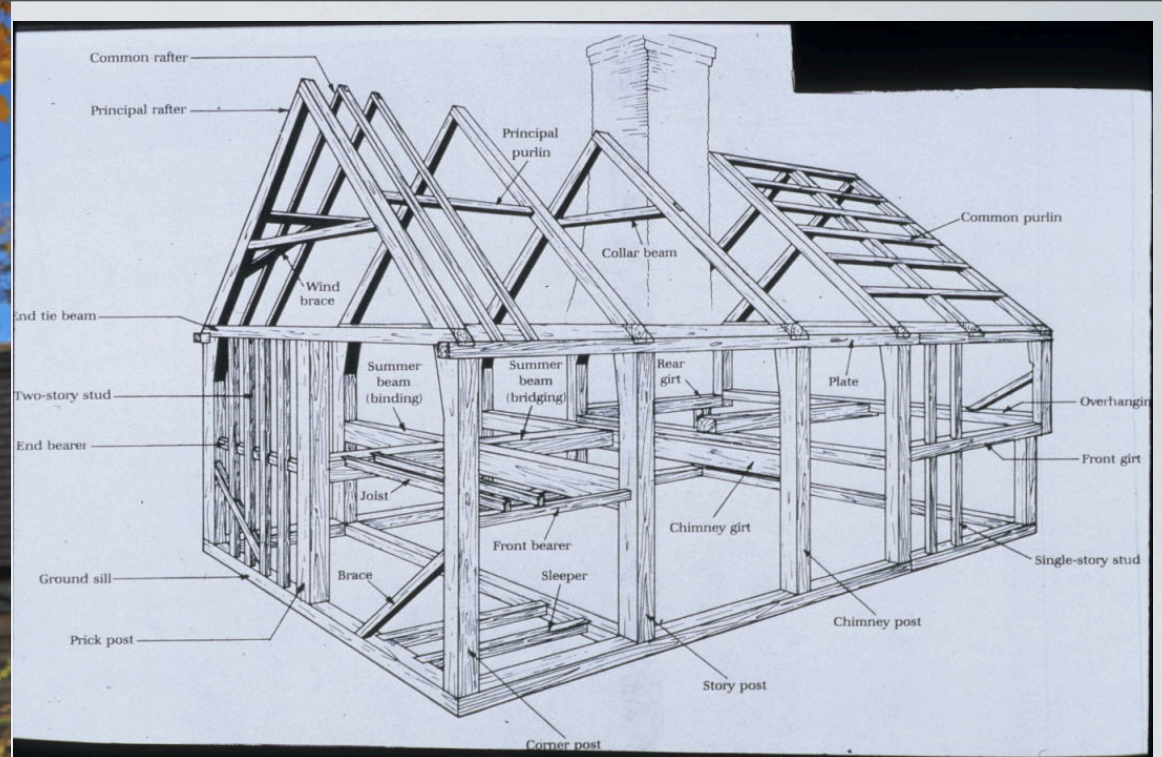


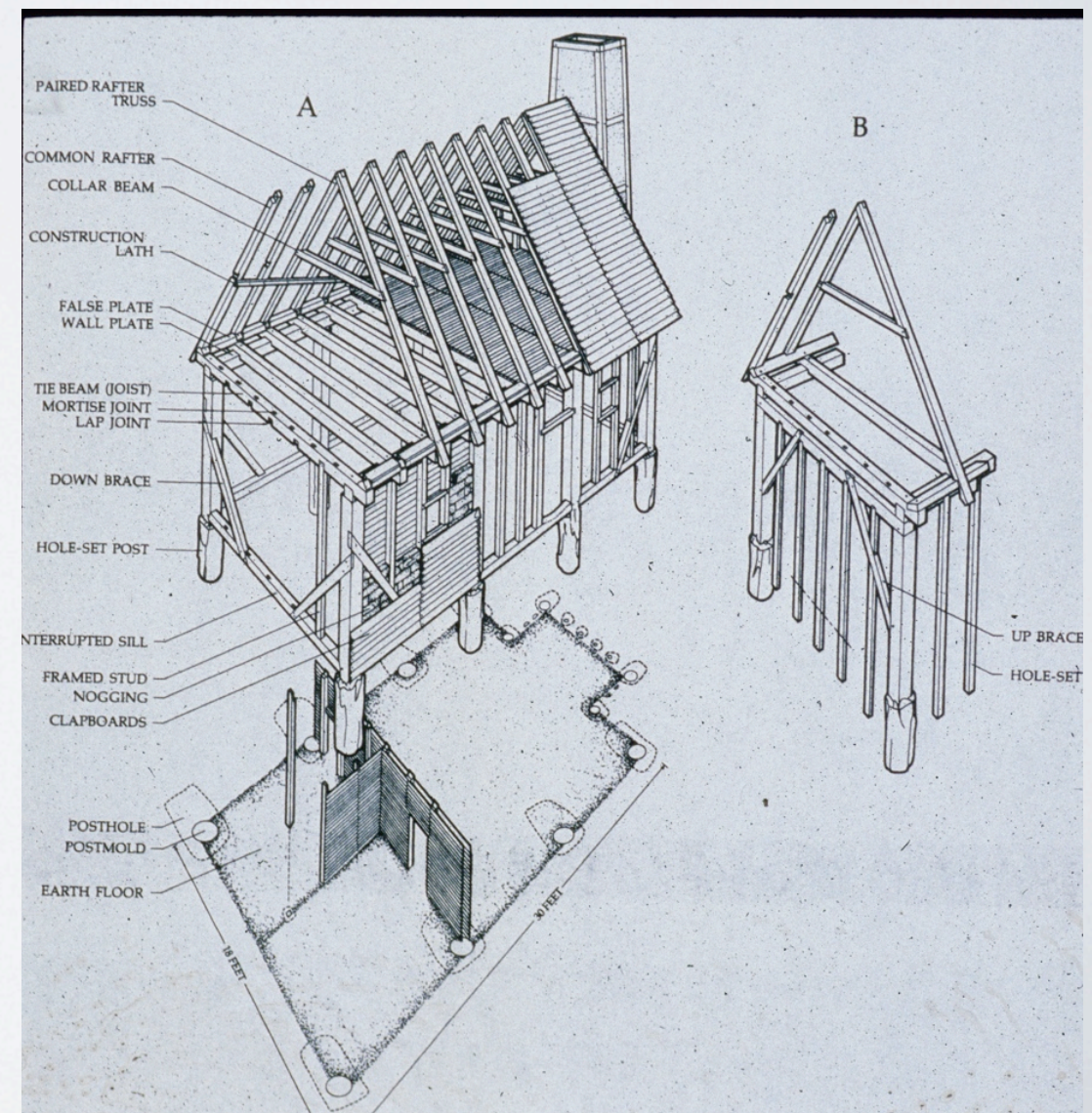
The Purpose and Effects of Style

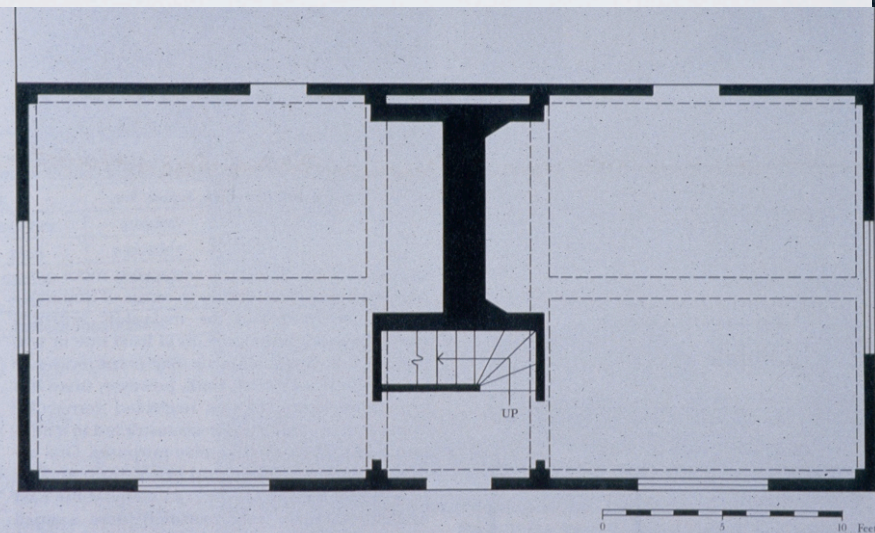
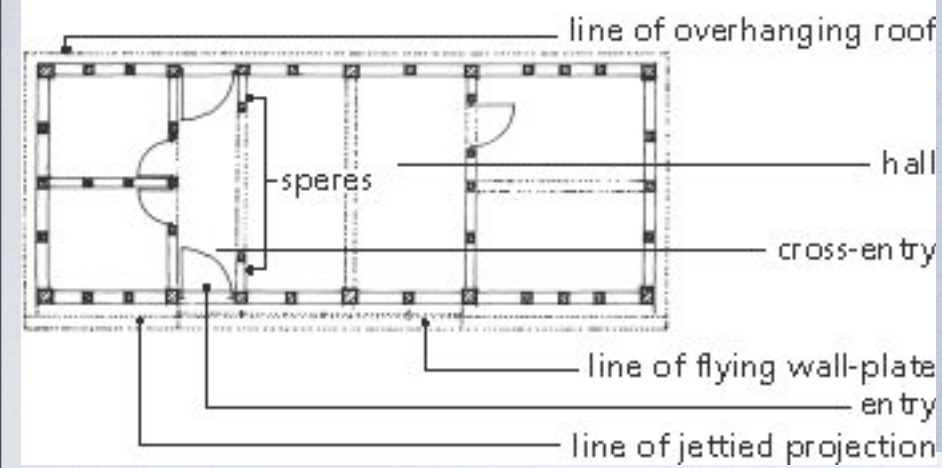
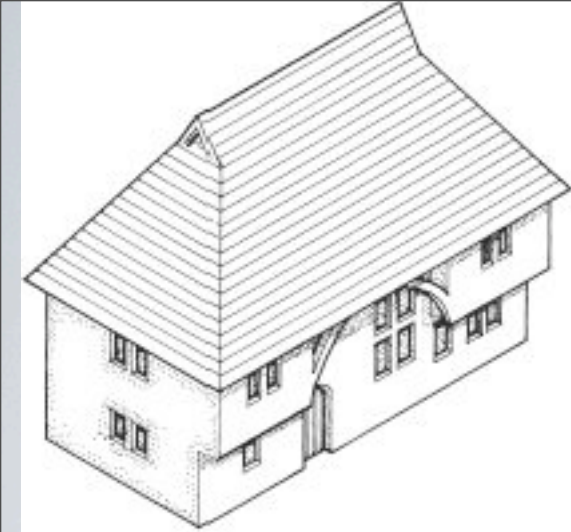
Anglo Palladianism





English Vernacular Traditions





**Carter's Grove, 1750,
Williamsburg, Va**





Westover, 1750, Charles City, Va

Artisan Mannerism and Anglo-Dutch Palladianism

Both results of Mercantile Capitalism and Corporate Colonialism

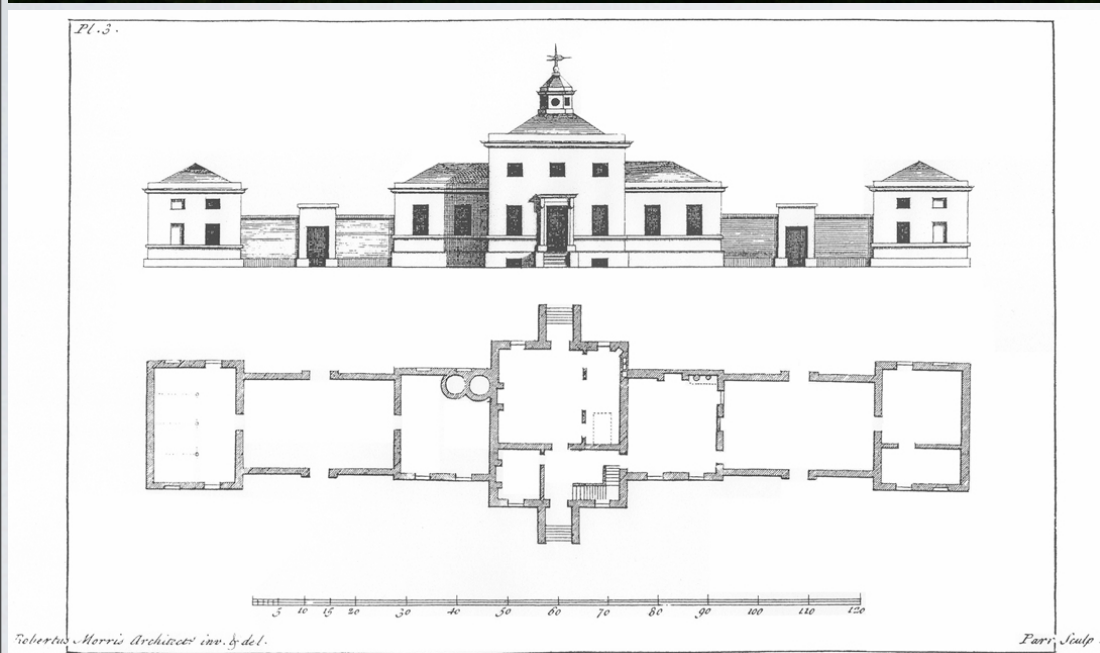
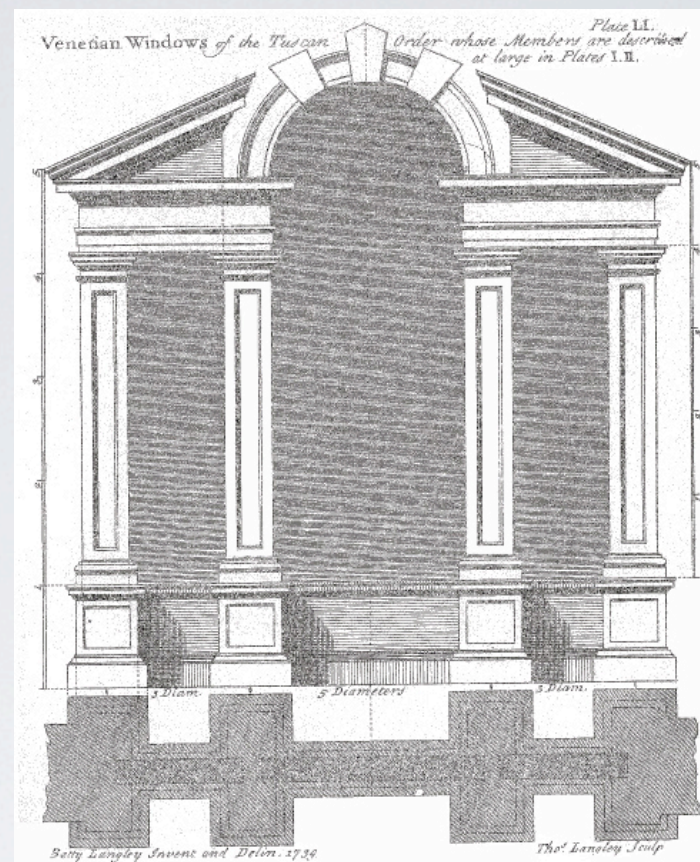




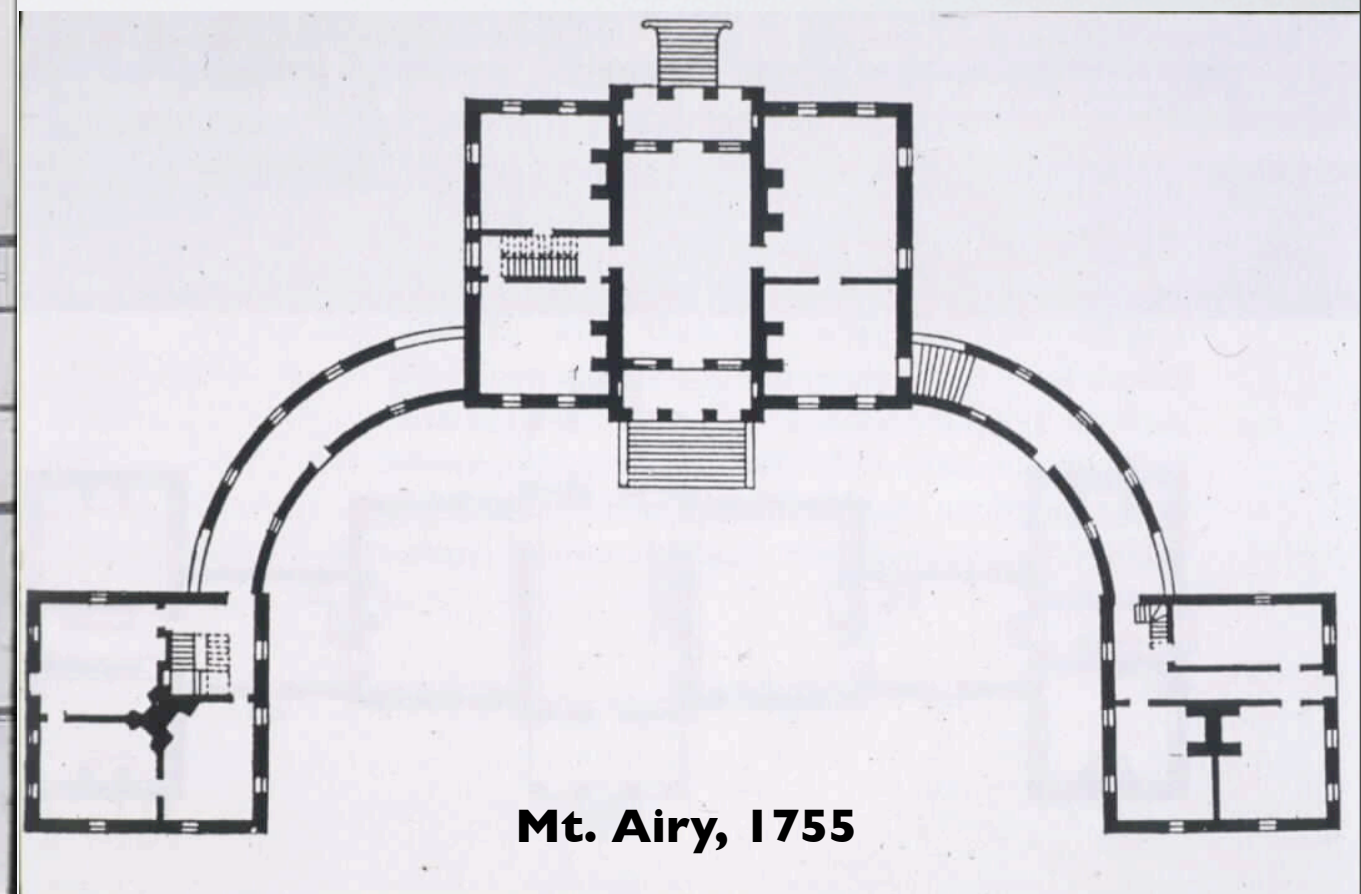
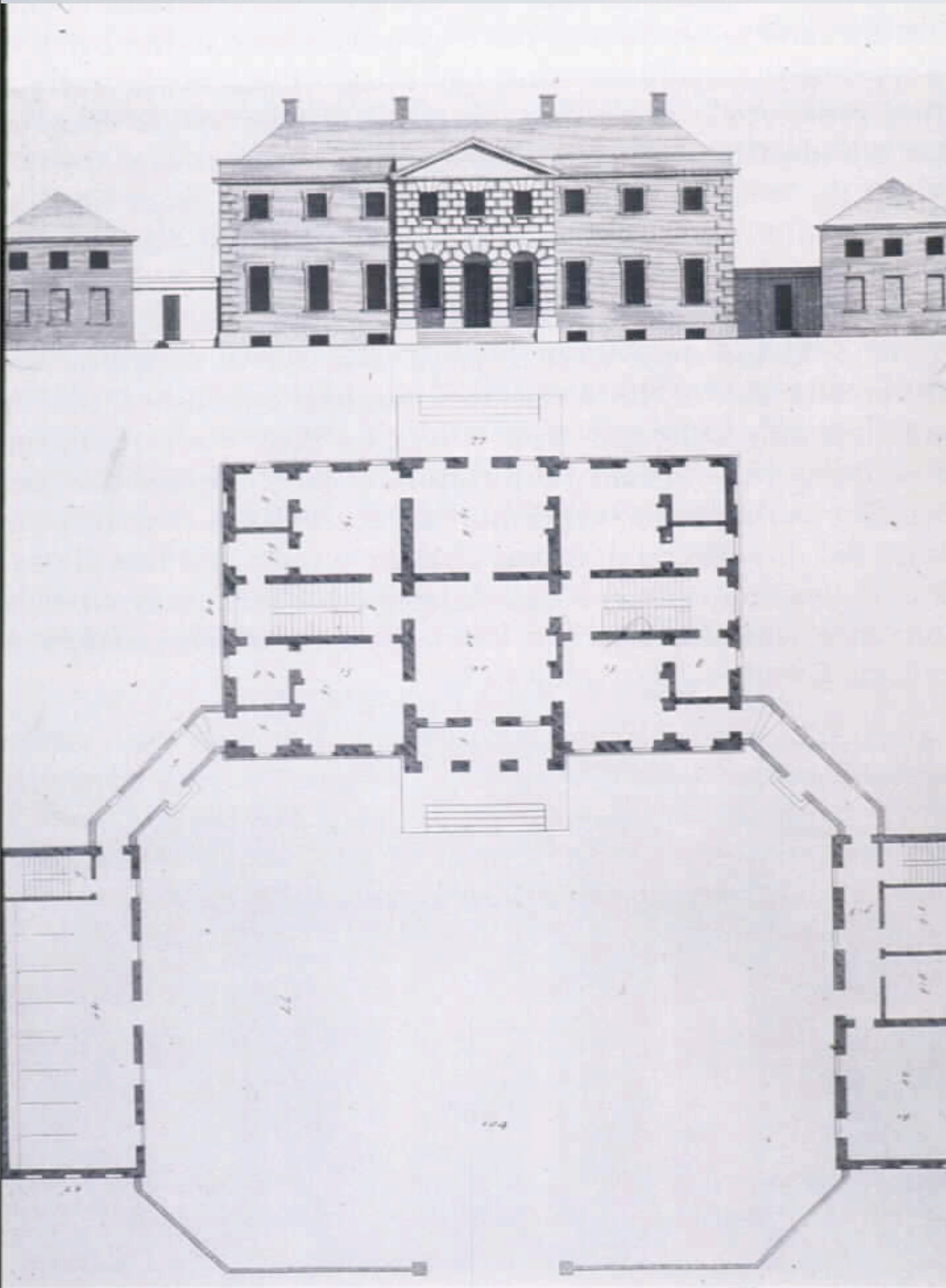
Andrea Palladio
The Four Books of Architecture
1570

Colen Campbell
Vitruvius Britannicus
1715

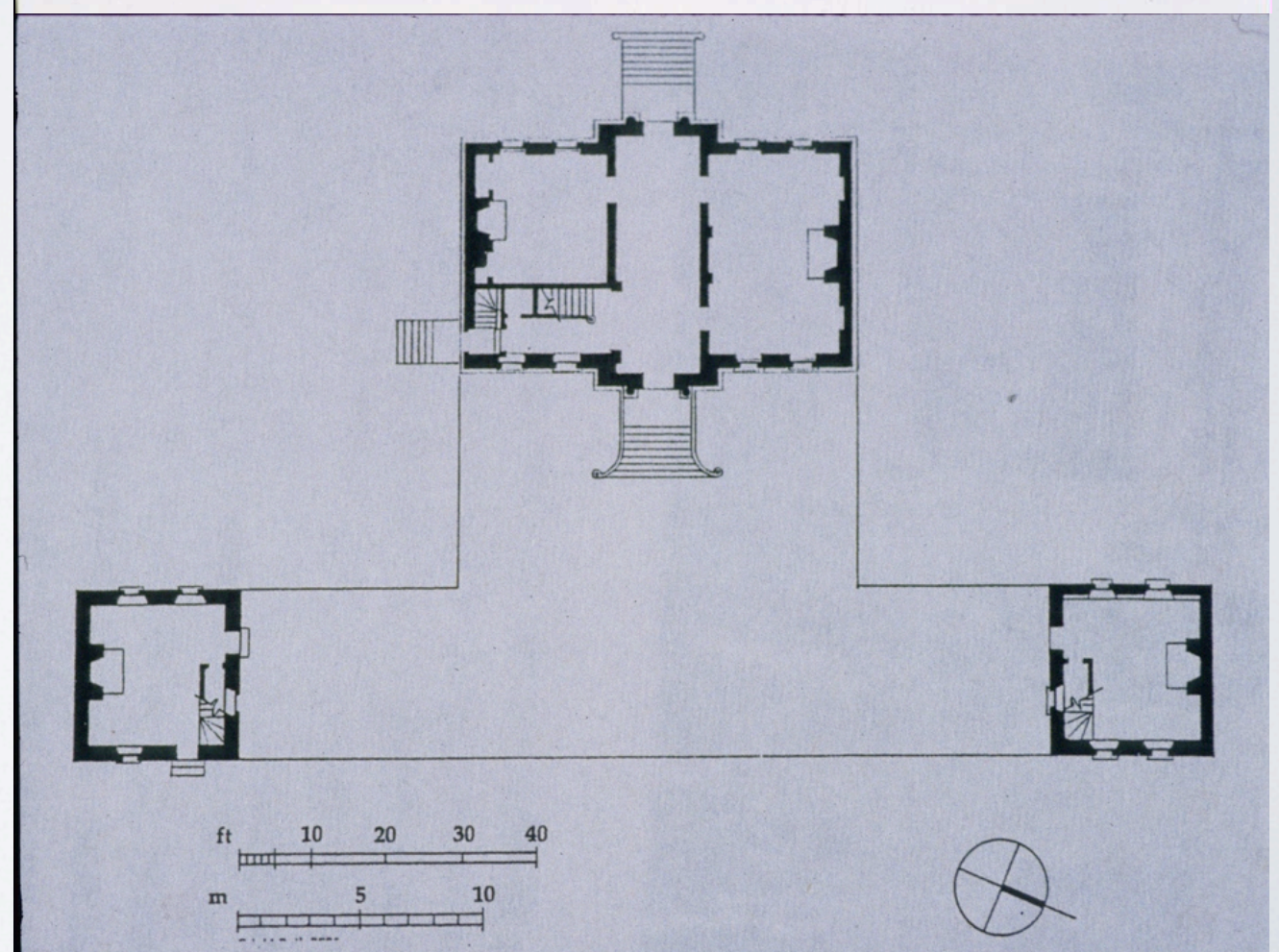
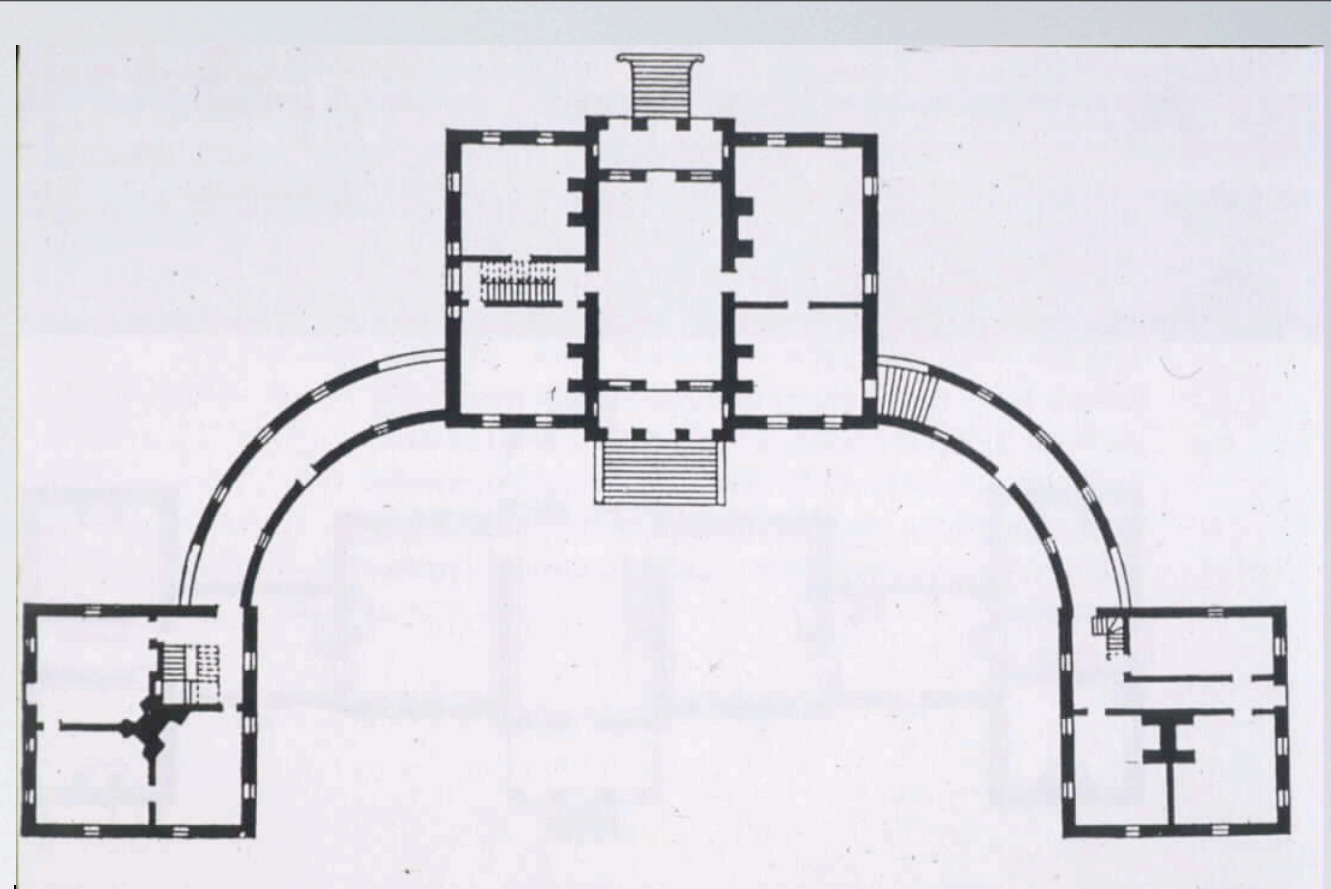
James Gibbs
A Book of Architecture
1728



James Gibbs, A Book of Architecture, Plate 58, 1725



Mt. Airy, 1755



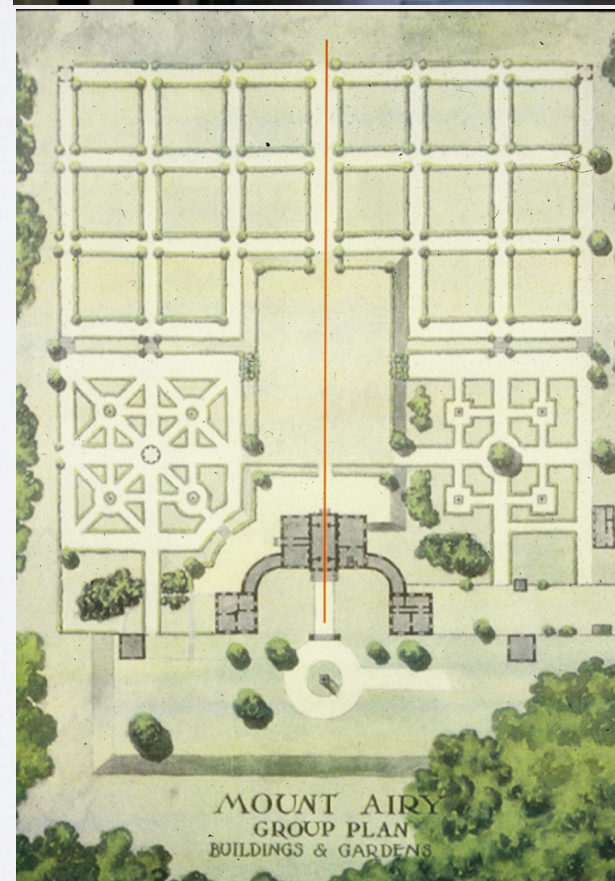
Mt. Pleasant, 1761, Philadelphia, Pa



Christ Church, Lancaster County, 1730



**Christ Church,
Philadelphia,
1730**



**Processional
Landscapes of the
Gentry**



Gunston Hall
Fairfax Co., Va.
1755
William Buckland



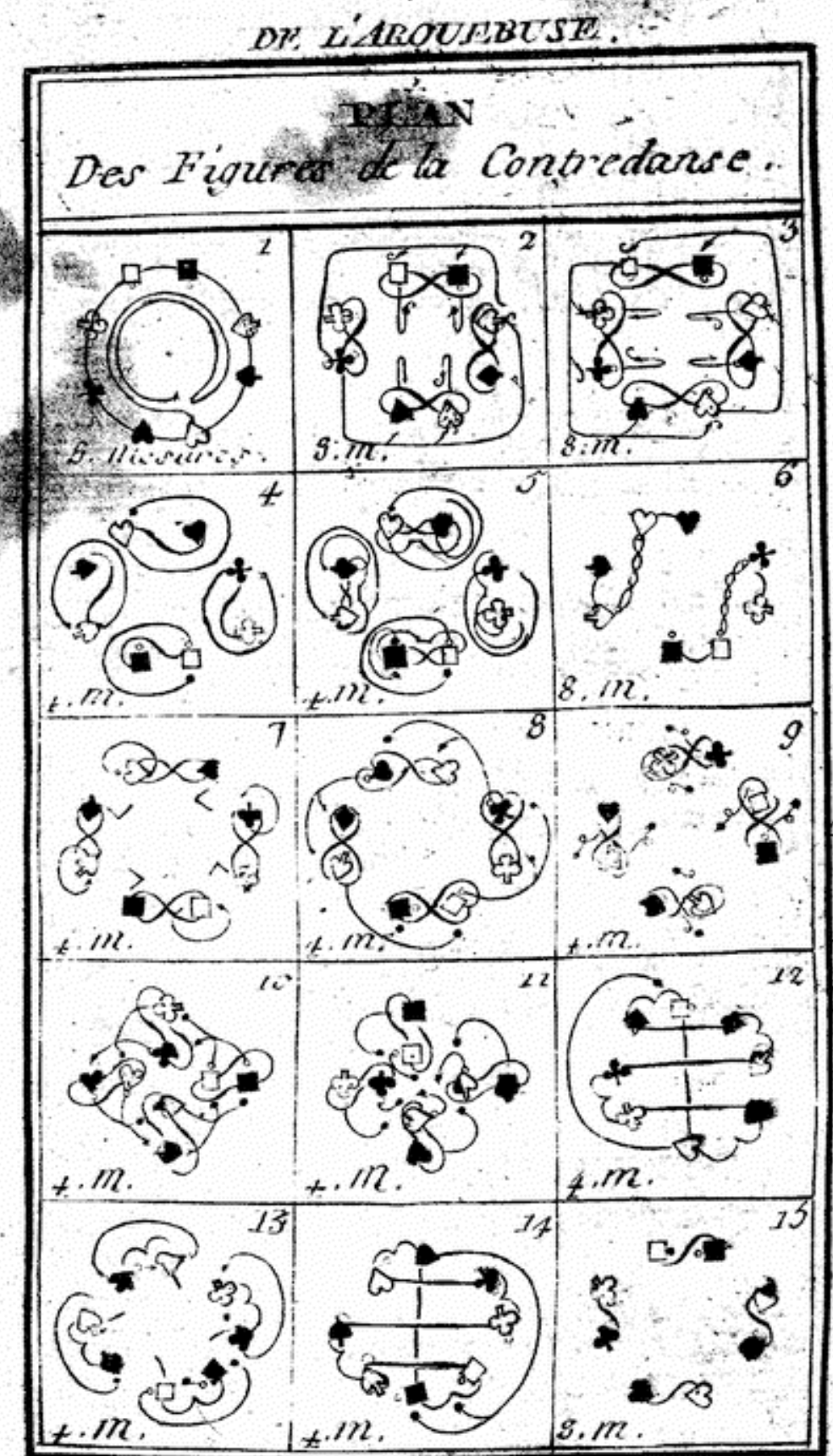
Palladian Dining Room
Chinese Dining Room



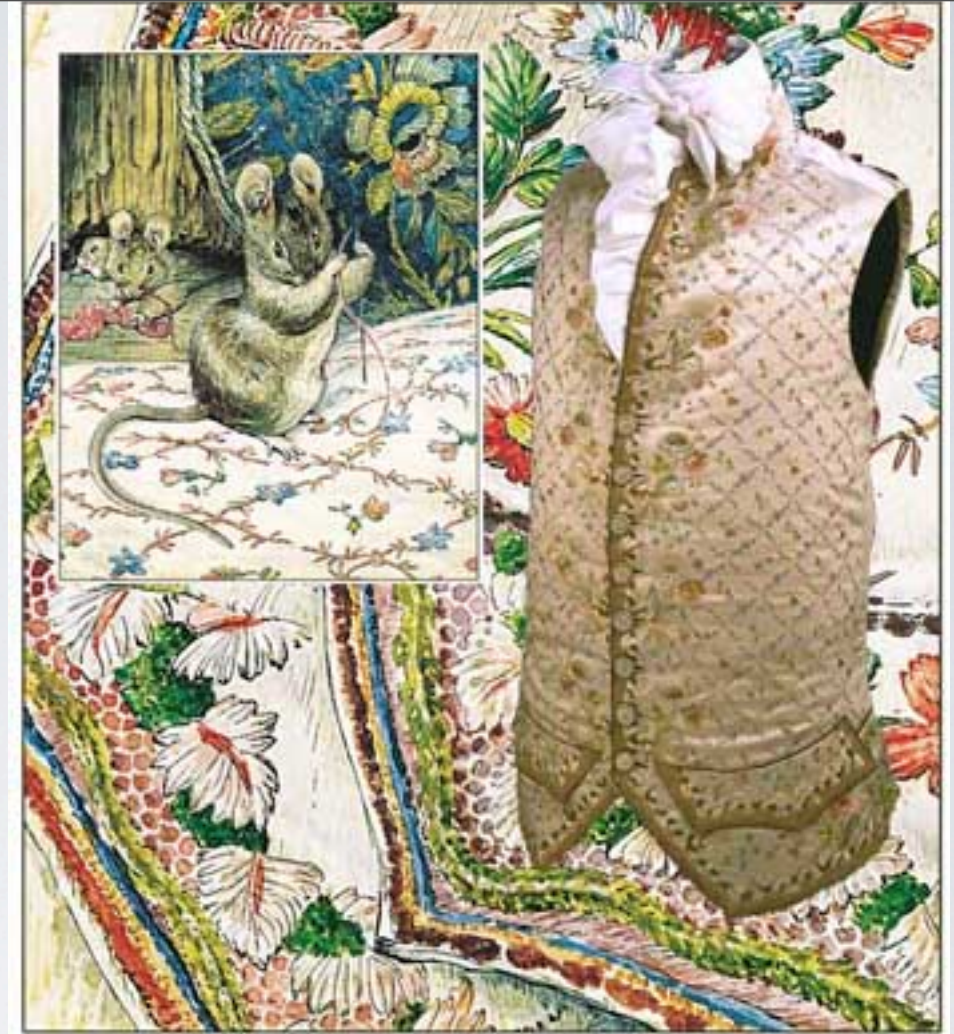
Gunston Hall



Carters Grove



vol. 1








Architectural Style as common language / identifier of social class

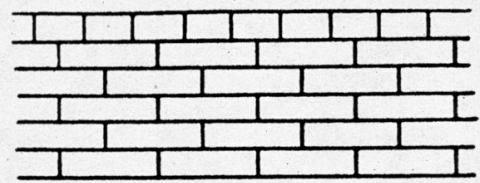
Tuesday, November 23, 2010



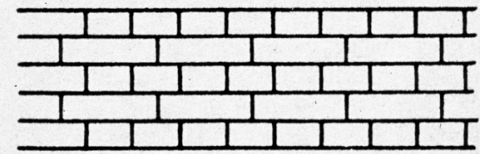
Style unites a mobile people of
similar social and economic
status

Fashion distinguishes, and
separates people of similar
social and economic status

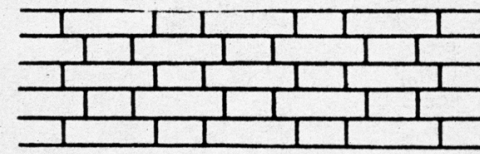
Style and Fashion are expensive (duh)



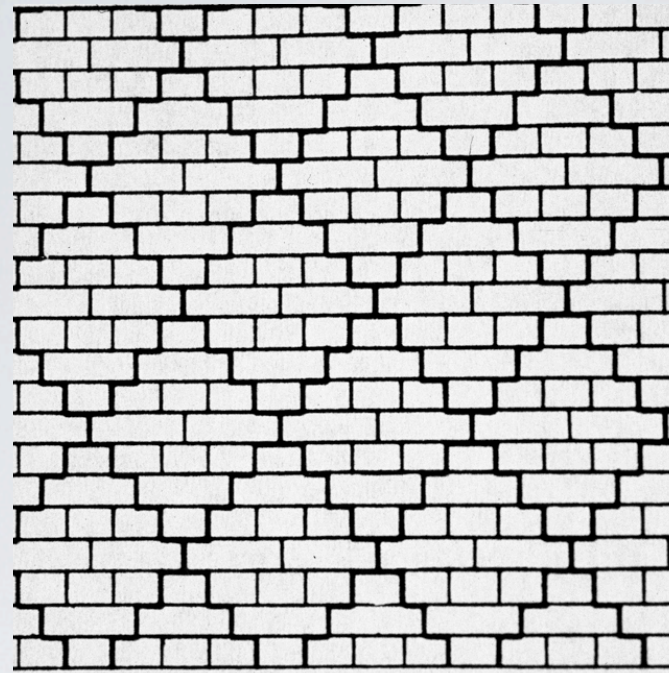
COMMON



ENGLISH

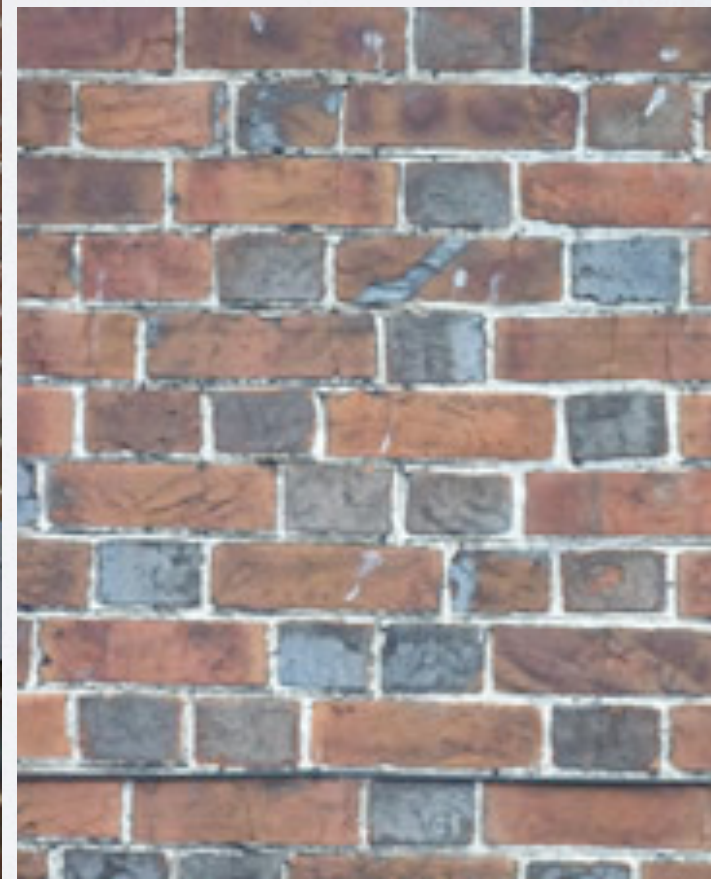


FLEMISH



DUTCH CROSS BOND







3 skilled laborers assisting 1 molder could mold 2,000 bricks per day.

Brick Making Year:

- 1. January - February: Clay field is chosen and tilled through several frosts to prepare it**
- 2. April - June: Clay is taken to the work pits, mixed with water and sand and stomped, then molded into bricks and laid in the drying fields**
- 3. June - August: Bricks are fired**



Drying Yard and Drying Shed



The Kiln

This kiln measures approximately 16x16x8 Kilns are built around ‘eyes’ in which fires are built.

Bricks are stacked a finger’s width apart to allow hot air to draft upward.

The exterior walls of the kiln are sealed with clay.

The fire is brought to 1,850 degrees farenheit, a violet, or blue-white flame core.

The kiln burns for 6 to 7 days.

Bricks on the interior of the eyes and near the eyes produce a glaze, used for decorative patterns.

After 1750, many fashionable houses eschewed pattern brick for very even color surfaces. This fashionable appearance was extremely expensive to achieve due to the ‘clinkers’ that kilns produced.





**The Kiln cools for at least a week more, then is dismantled. This kiln produced 20,000 bricks. 10,000 were well-baked
5,000 were under-baked and used for interior walls
5,000 were over-baked and brittle -- useless**



Foundation: 3,888 bricks
Chimney: 5,600 bricks
total: 9,400



A large-scale photograph of a multi-story brick building in a state of severe disrepair. The structure is composed of red bricks, many of which are missing or crumbling, revealing the interior. Several horizontal steel I-beams are bolted across the remaining brickwork to provide structural support. Large, irregular openings in the walls and floors suggest significant damage, possibly from fire or explosion. In the foreground, a low, stepped brick wall sits on a patch of green grass. In the background, a line of green trees is visible under a clear sky.

600,000 bricks
not including flankers

