**Table S1.** Explanation of the symbols used in Figure 1.

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| **Symbols** | **Meaning** |
| $$P$$ | The compressive load applied along one of the diagonals of the masonry wallette (diagonal compression load). |
| $$ϑ$$ | The angle between the direction of $P$ and the horizontal mortar joints (bed joints). |
| $x$ and $y$ | The axes of the local reference frame of origin $A$, parallel to the mortar joints ($x$ is parallel to the horizontal mortar joints—or bed joints—and $y$ is parallel to the vertical mortar joints—or head joints). |
| $$σ\_{x}$$ | The normal stress acting—in the direction of the $x$-axis—on the planes of the infinitesimal neighborhood of $A$ that are perpendicular to the $x$-axis. |
| $$σ\_{y}$$ | The normal stress acting—in the direction of the $y$-axis—on the planes of the infinitesimal neighborhood of $A$ that are perpendicular to the $y$-axis. |
| $τ\_{xy}$ 1 | The shear stress—directed along the $y$-axis—acting on the planes of the infinitesimal neighborhood of $A$ that are perpendicular to the $x$-axis (the $x$-index designates the unit normal vector to the coordinate plane on which the shear stress acts, the $y$-index identifies the coordinate direction along which the shear stress acts). |

1 $τ\_{yx}$, the shear stress—directed along the $x$-axis—acting on the planes of the infinitesimal neighborhood of $A$ that are perpendicular to the $y$-axis, is equal to $τ\_{xy}$: $τ\_{yx}=τ\_{xy}$.