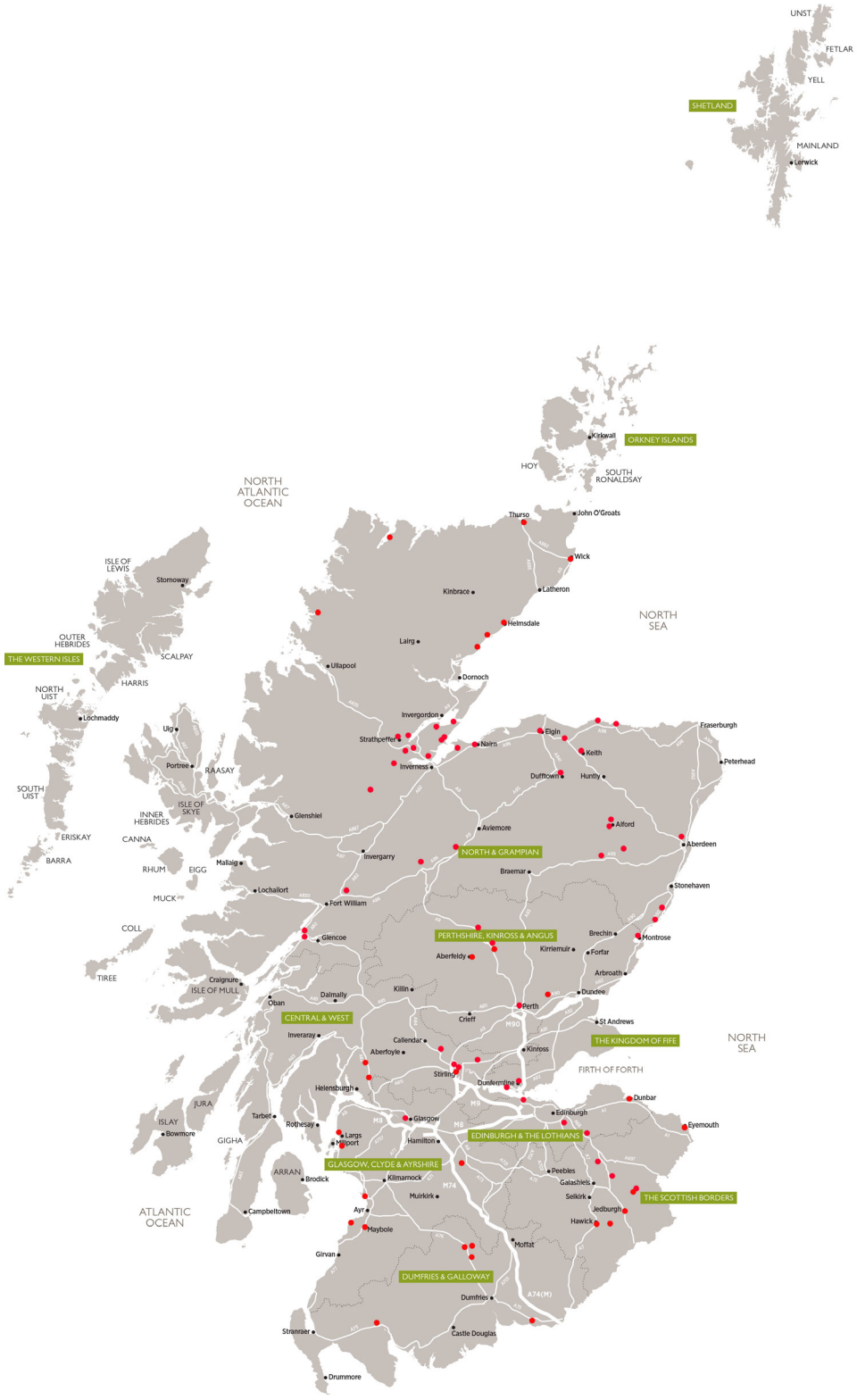
TECHNICAL PAPER 33
MASONRY POINTING AND JOINT FINISHING

PART 2 - GAZETTEER

Acknowledgements:
with thanks to Jason Boag, Scottish Lime Centre Trust for input into the gazetteer.

SPREAD OF THE SURVEY SITES PRESENTED IN THE GAZETTEER



001. THE KINGS OLD BUILDING, STIRLING CASTLE. LATE 15TH CENTURY

Figure 001.1. The Kings Old Building, Stirling Castle. To the right is the 19th century repair work.

The King's Old Building, (Figure 001.1) was built for James the IV in around 1497 as part of the Royal Complex at Stirling Castle. Masonry work in the 20th century now presents a bare stone façade with a heavily recessed cement joint between the blocks of masonry. However, upon scrutiny of masonry lower down, there are traces of lime harl in some areas (Figure 001.2). Archive images from the 19th century show that the finish was a lined out flush point, and it is likely that the original harl was removed as part of this work. This lined out pointing may have been associated with the repair works after the fire and the rebuilding of the Officers Mess by Robert Billings in 1857. Later activity by the Ministry of Works resulted in the recessed pointing style (Figure 001.3) seen today.

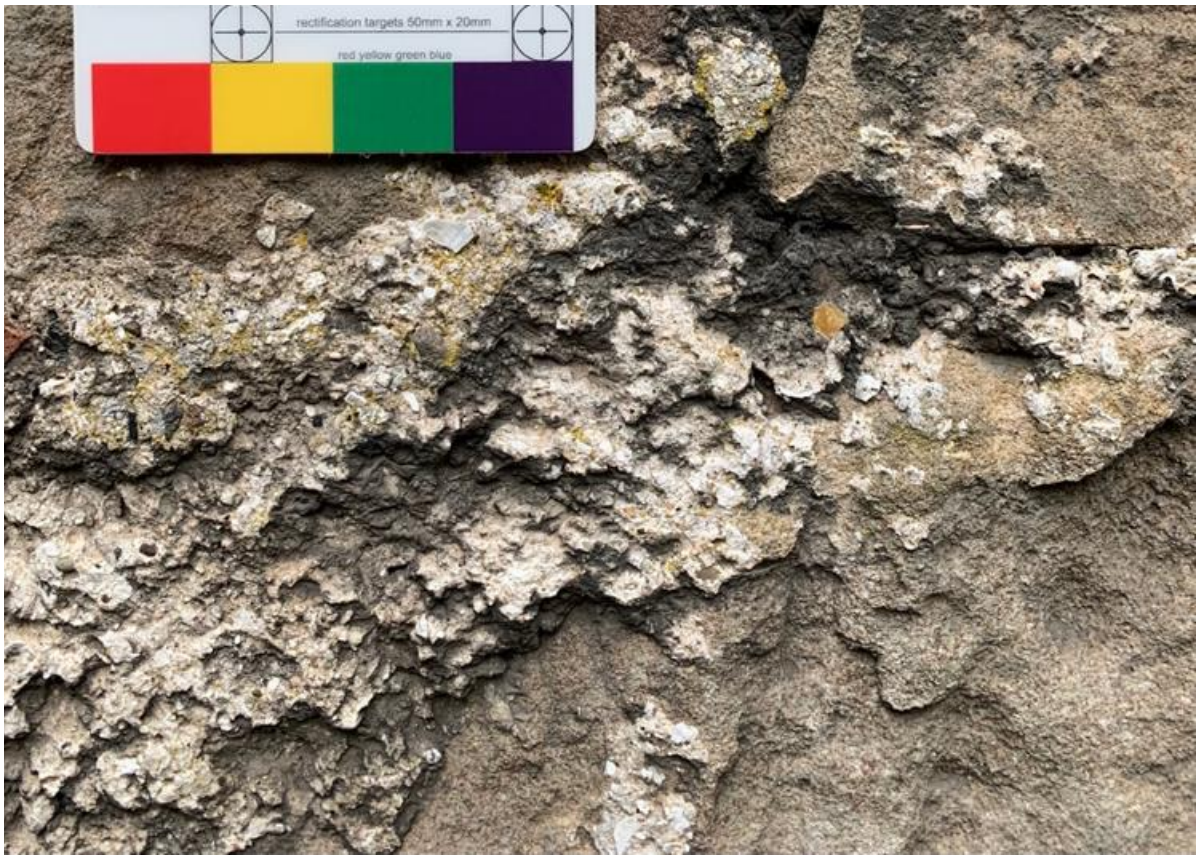


Figure 001.2. Surviving harl on the walls of the Kings Old Building. Despite many interventions there are still areas of early lime harl on the building.

Figure 001.3. 20th century recessed pointing on the 15th century masonry of the Kings Old Building. To the right is 19th century masonry and lined out pointing; work done following the fire.

002. THE CHAPEL ROYAL, STIRLING CASTLE. LATE 16TH CENTURY

Figure 002.1. The rear elevation of the Chapel Royal.

The Chapel Royal was built by James VI for the baptism of Prince Henry in 1593 in a renaissance style. The elevation facing the quadrangle is constructed with regularised blocks of coursed sandstone. The rear differs in that it is rough work and constructed with a mix poorly coursed basalt and sandstone (Figure 002.1) and this relatively sheltered side has important physical evidence that show the evolving approach to masonry finishes. There are remains of an orange coloured harl on this elevation (Figure 002.2) which would probably have matched the finish on the Great Hall. In that building inspection and analysis showed an orange yellow limewash which was reinstated as part of the reconstruction work in 1996. This historic finish to the rear of the Chapel Royal was later largely removed and replaced with a broad sneck point leaving the high points of the stone grinning through. The pointing, pale creamy white in colour, has been horizontally ruled out (Figure 002.3). Because this pointing overlays the harl remains it can be said with confidence that this work is later.

Figure 002.2. Surviving orange coloured harl in the centre, overlain with a later white pointing bottom left. This harl could be part of the original finish matched to the Great Hall close by.

Figure 002.3. Overlying white pointing with horizontal ruling out, probably dating from the 19th century.

003. FOOGS GATE FOREWORK, EDINBURGH CASTLE. MID 18TH CENTURY

Figure 003.1. The Foogs Gate forework middle left, and magazine bottom right, at Edinburgh Castle.

Edinburgh is a multiphase site with occupation dating from the earliest times. Much of the present fortress dates from the 16th century through to the present. The most significant later work being the Scottish National War Memorial (SNWM), seen centre of Figure 003.1. This building, dating from the 1920's, was finished with a coarse rubble and a recessed point. The 19th century magazine, lower centre of Figure 1, is ashlar and likewise unfinished. The subject of this entry is the earlier work, to the south of the Foogs Gate seen centre of Figure 1, and probably dating from the mid-18th century. This masonry shows evidence of a limewash layers surviving in the droving marks of several stones and this elevation was probably flush pointed (Figure 003.2). The SNWM is not only physically dominant of the Castle area, but the masonry finish has become also become the template for the finish of many other buildings in the complex; notable among these is the West Palace Yard building, top right of Figure 003.1, which would have had some form of masonry covering and limewash and is now presented as its more modern neighbour.

There are some other areas around the castle where historic finishes survive, notably on the 16th century ashlar work of the Portcullis Gate (Figure 003.3), and on the adjacent retaining wall to the North.

Figure 003.2. The Foogs Gate forework masonry probably dating from the mid-18th century. Several masonry units either side of the lancet show limewash surviving in the tooling marks suggesting that this area was flush pointed and limewashed.

Figure 003.3. Ashlar work of the Portcullis Gate dating from the 16th century. Limewash fragments visible to the left and right of the downpipe.

004. HAWKHILL ROAD, ROSEMARKIE, FORTROSE. LATE 18TH CENTURY

Figure 004.1. North elevation of the house on Hawkhill Road.

A two storey sandstone building at the junction of the High Street and Hawkhill Road (Figure 004.1). Formerly part of a terrace the adjacent building to the left has been demolished. The north elevation is compromised by the raised pavement. Given the care taken at the raised details around the openings it is possible that the building was once harled. Currently, the joints are cherry-stoned with Scotch slate (Figures 004.2). If the building was once harled, then the cherry-stoning is a post-construction change. The mortar consists of fine marine sand with shells with what appear to be late slaked lime inclusions (Figure 004.3). It is interesting to note the level of sandstone decay even with lime mortar.

Figure 004.2. Finely detailed masonry and precise cherry-stoning.

Figure 004.3. Fine sand with shell and lime inclusions.

005. THE SQUARE, FOCHABERS, MORAY. LATE 18TH CENTURY

Figure 005.1. South West elevation.

A three bay, two and half storey Georgian house. The house is constructed with sandstone with raised margin at the quoins, doors and windows (Figure 005.1). It is flush finished with very fine Scotch slate cherry-stoning (Figures 005.2). The mortar is made of fine angular sand in the range of 1-5mm. There is no trace of former harl despite the raised margins.

Figure 005.2. Detail of the cherry-stoned finish.

006. HOUSE AT BRIG O' BALGOWNIE, ABERDEEN. LATE 18TH CENTURY

Figure 006.1. Southwest elevation of the house.

A simple late Georgian house (Figure 006.1). Presumably altered in the Victorian/Edwardian period given the changes to the ground floor right window and former door opening. The masonry is flush finished and cherry-stoned with small pieces of granite (Figure 006.2). It is tempting to suggest that the cherry-stones are a byproduct of the squaring of the blocks of granite used in the construction of the house, however, the style of the building suggests that it may have been harled. If this was the case, then the pointing and correlating cherry-stoning would have been a later addition and one that that is possibly coeval with the window and door alterations. It has been demonstrated that, despite the robustness of granite, Aberdeenshire did have a tradition of lime harling and the Balgownie area was no exception, even in the 19th century.

Figure 006.2. Granite built and cherry-stoned with what appear to small granite chips.

007. STABLE COTTAGES, WEENS, BONCHESTER BRIDGE, BORDERS. LATE 18TH CENTURY

Figure 007.1. The Gable end of one of the stable cottages.

At the former stables for Weens House near Hawick, formerly for Estate staff. The south west gable of one shows an interesting sequence of building and masonry finishing styles over the main periods of the building's evolution to a private house. It is believed that the stables were built or reconfigured in the late 18th century when Sheriff Oliver built the mansion house close by. The courtyard buildings were constructed from clay bonded sandstone rubble, flush pointed with lime and limewashed (described in TP 31). Evidence for this survives in many areas including the lower parts of the gable end middle left of Figure 007.1.

About 1905 the cottages were largely rebuilt with additional height to the walls, new dormers on the first floor and new masonry gables replacing the pien end roof. The masonry of the new gable shows clearly above the line of the window cill. While it is a traditional flush point, it was never limewashed. This shows as a light brown coloured mortar (Figure 007.2) above the 18th century material, surviving below (Figure 007.3). The older finish was limewashed, with some traces remaining. This gable faces south west, and exposed elevation in this district, and the durability of both

pointing types is of interest. By way of contrast, the gable of the adjacent cottage was re-pointed in 1958 in a semi strap style which can be seen on Figure 007.1, giving a very different presentation to the building.

Figure 007.2. Wall finish from the 18th century showing as a whiter flush point, with a similar mortar finish from the 1906 work.

Figure 007.3. Flush pointing and limewash traces on the lower part of the gable dating from the 18th century.

008. CHURCH STREET, CROMARTY. LATE 18TH CENTURY

Figure 008.1. The house in Church Street, viewed from the east.

Figure 008.2. Sneck harl with recent lime pointing.

A late 18th or early 19th century house built with red and yellow/buff sandstone and field boulders. The gable is plastered and the rear elevation that abuts the Cromarty East Kirk is sneck harled (Figure 008.1). The mortar is of marine aggregate in the range of 1-12mm. There is also evidence of recent lime pointing in a contrasting modern style (Figure 008.2).

009. THE HUNTLY ARMS HOTEL, ABOYNE. LATE 18TH / EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 009.1. The North elevation of the Huntly Arms Hotel, Aboyne.

A three bay two and a half storey building (Figure 009.1). The pointing is fully flush finish and has a raised band measuring 20mm applied to both the horizontal and perpendicular joints (Figures 009.2). The sand and aggregates are sharp and well graded with no sign of inclusions. The most likely source of lime for the mortar would be Parkmore at Portsoy. The extant finish is generally intact though worn in some areas, resulting in the raised band becoming faint. In other areas, repairs have been made with a cement mortar (Figure 009.3). Other buildings in the area demonstrate a similar pointing tradition. It is possible that mortar was applied liberally over the whole joint and then flattened with the back of a trowel. Two parallel lines might have been struck using rod or level and the lines made by using something similar to a carving fork. Once the lines were struck, the mortar on the outer edges of marks could be teased away, leaving the raised band prominent of the wider surface. There are no indications of limewash.

Figure 009.2. Worn raised band pointing.

Figure 009.3. Raised band repairs in cement mortar.

010. EAST TERRACE, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY, LATE 18TH / EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 010.1. East Terrace, north elevation.

This elevated three storey sandstone building (Figure 010.1), may represent a pivotal moment in the transition from a full surface finish to something much less. In this instance harl, to full, flush sneck finish. The building in its present form has multiple phases that are recognisable through alterations to the fenestration and changes in masonry styles. There is good evidence in all areas to demonstrate that the building was harled in the past. However, more critical to this survey, is the change in masonry type at first floor level (Figure 010.2). This is most easily observed in the area of masonry just above the access to the close. This area of the wall is generally made up of small, rounded, poorly bonded stones. Above this area (up to eaves level), the masonry becomes more formal with more regularly squared blocks. It is possible that what appears to be flush sneck finish in the joints of the poorly and informally built masonry, is instead a fully ruled harl that has graded way. The masonry above may be 19th century and is perhaps flush finished in mimicry of the graded away harl.

The mortars are varied but feel binder rich to touch. Given South Queensferry's proximity to the Charlestown lime works, it would seem likely that the burnt lime came from there. The lime is feebly hydraulic. The aggregates are rounded with lime, shell and small quantities of burnt coal inclusions in the range of 1-15mm (Figure 010.3). The sneck finish is horizontally and perpendicularly ruled out (Figure 010.4).

Figure 010.2. Change in masonry above close entrance.

Figure 010.3. Coal inclusions in the aggregate.

Figure 010.4. Horizontally and perpendicularly ruling out on the sneck finish.

011. END TERRACE, ARGYLE SQUARE, WICK. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 011.1. The end terrace on the North side of Argyle Square.

This building is an early Victorian period end terrace, in the centre of the part of Wick called Pulteneytown. This square was part of a scheme designed by Thomas Telford in the early 19th century for the British Fisheries Society; this property and many others are Category B Listed. It is constructed in the local sandstone with evenly laid coursed masonry. The nature of the stone means that the normal approach to masonry construction for opening and edges was not needed, so courses are built through to the margins. The mortar is a fine graded lime, with what appears to be original perpendicular and horizontal ruling out (Figure 011.2).

This building is one of several in the Pultneytown district of Wick, where similar pointing styles are seen. As the town went into economic decline after WW2, masonry finishes have survived well due to a lack of resources preventing building changes and the dictates of fashion, resulting in some interesting survivals of pointing.

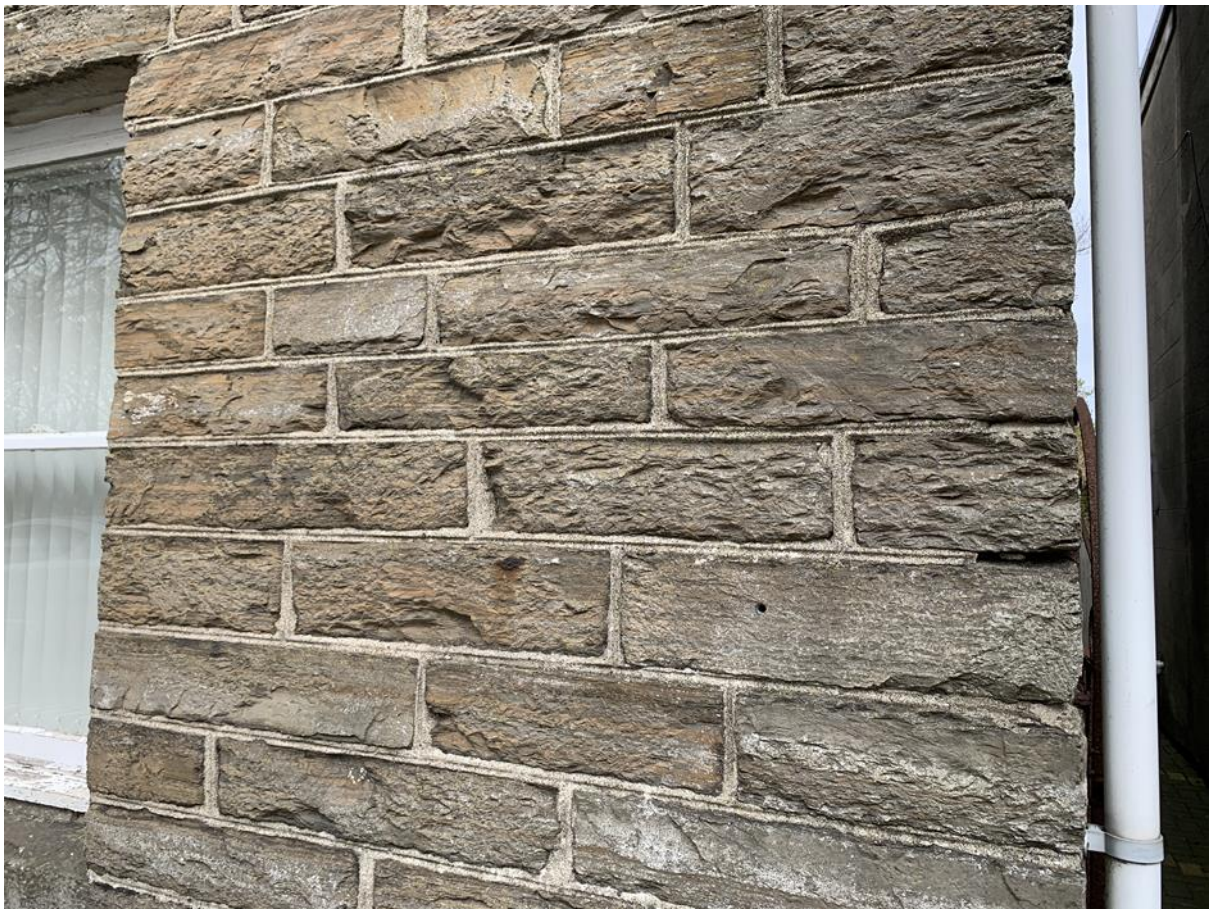


Figure 011.2. Coursed masonry with horizontal and vertical lining out on the pointing. The mortar appears to be original.

012. TERRACED HOUSE, ARGYLE SQUARE, WICK. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 012.1. Front elevation of the building.

This building is part of Thomas Telford's design for the development of the Pultenytown area of Wick in the early 19th century. The building is a two and half-storied terraced house build out of squared sandstone and was probably built in the 1830's (Figure 012.1). The mortar is made with fine sand, flushed and ruled horizontally and vertically (Figure 012.2). This contrasts with the sneck-pointed work in the gable close (Figure 012.3). The sneck mortar on the close side is coarser in texture.

Figure 012.2. Flushed and ruled out mortar on the front façade.

Figure 012.3. The flush pointed masonry finish in the close on the right hand side of the building, showing the hierarchy of finishes.

013. SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES, ARGYLE SQUARE, WICK. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 013.1. Semi-detached houses with earlier (left) pointing and later (right) finer version.

Semi-detached town houses with attached workshop/storage building (Figure 13.1). This building is part of Thomas Telford's design for the development of the Pultenytown area of Wick in the early 19th century. The house to the left of the image is pointed with a mortar made with a medium fine buff sand and aggregate and contains lime inclusions. It is both horizontally and perpendicularly ruled out (Figure 013.2). The house to the right of the image appears to have been repointed with a slightly finer sand and is also ruled out to match the earlier form of pointing (Figure 013.3).

Figure 013.2. Broad ruled buff pointing.

Figure 013.3. House to the right with later, finer sand pointing.

014. TERRACE, DEMPSTER STREET, WICK. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 014.1. The terrace at Dempster Street in the Pultneytown district of Wick.

This group of buildings is part of an uncompleted terrace, built in the early 19th century as two dwellings, but with the intention of a longer terrace (Figure 014.1). On the right-hand side, the masonry is flush pointed with medium coarse sand with lime and shell inclusions and ruled out in a fairly rough fashion. On the left-hand side is what seems to be later work. This finish is flush pointed as well but much smoother with vertical and horizontal lining out giving greater formality. Close inspection of the lined areas shows signs of white paint. At the junction of the two buildings, in the closed-up doorway the two finishes can be seen close up (Figure 014.2).

Figure 014.2. A close up of the elevation at the junction of the two buildings, showing the rougher finish to the right, and the more formal work, lined out and whitened, to the left.

015. WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS, BROWN PLACE, WICK. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 015.1. Main aspect of the warehouse.

An industrial building from the early nineteenth century (Figure 015.1), probably a warehouse for traded goods connected with the fishing. Likely to have been part of the construction work in Wick by Thomas Telford in the Town in the 1820's. It is constructed from local stone with an earth/lime core (Figure 015.2), pinning's and cherry-cocks. Currently not in use. The pointing finishes are very worn in most areas (Figure 015.3), but the more sheltered rear elevations show a flush finish, with no lining out or limewash.

Figure 015.2. Historic earth/ lime bedding mortar, showing the coarse aggregate.

Figure 015.3. Sneck pointing surviving on the more sheltered rear elevation, showing finer aggregate compared to the bedding mortar.

016. MORAY STREET, WICK. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 016.1. The house at Moray Street, Wick.

This building was also part of the Poulteney Town development in Wick in the 1840's, by the architect and engineer Thomas Telford (Figure 016.1). The building is likely to date from the 1830's, as with other entries for this part of Wick. It is unique within the far northern survey in that this was the only example found with cherry-cocking. Easily missed at a distance, the cherry-cocking (Figure 016.2) providing the formality at the joint achieved elsewhere with ruling out. Coarser sand than many of the other buildings examined in the south of the town. The building has developed in two phases, the first a single story as with the cottages either side, and a later phase, possibly late 19th century with a first floor added, an aspiration that was not carried forward to neighbours as the tusking on each gable shows. This change in building line can be seen running from the eaves level of the adjoining properties.

Figure 016.2. Cherry cocking of the joint with slate pieces, a feature done in lieu of the more common lining out seen in many other buildings in this study.

017. OLD PARISH CHURCH, WICK, EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 017.1. The front elevation of the Old Parish Church.

This church was built for the Church of Scotland between 1820 – 30, in a local Caithness stone contrasted with a pale sandstone dressings (Figure 017.1). The masonry is flush pointed and ruled out with a broad ruling iron, possibly undertaken at the time of building rather than a post construction application (Figure 017.2). Medium to coarse sand used for the mortar and its continuing sharpness of detail is a good example of the robustness of lime mortars in a northerly climate.

Figure 017.2. Detail of the flush point with horizontal and vertical lining out. The tool used has given a slightly wider line than is normal.

018. MANAGERS HOUSE, ARD NEAKIE, LOCH ERIBOLL. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 018.1. The main elevation of the Managers House, dating from the 1830's. The surface finishes survive virtually intact on all elevations.

This property was built in the 1830's for the kiln manager of the limeworks and related activity such as quarrying and shipping (Figure 018.1). It is understood that the lime kilns date from 1870. The analysis understanding of the wider industrial landscape of quarry, kilns and pier are described elsewhere.

Inspection of the elevations on the house have shown that there are four phases of lime finishes on the house. Phase one, harl integrated with the building mortar was informally/crudely horizontally lined out (Figure 018.2). This harl was limewashed with pale cream coloured limewash, possibly as response to the need for maintenance on the front elevation (Figure 018.3). In a third phase, the cream limewash was again over coated with a whitewash. In the fourth phase the front elevation was reharled over all the previous works also seen in Figure 020.3. The sides and rear elevations show no signs of having been limewashed and the harling resembles the overlayer on the front. Only minor cement repair interrupt an otherwise complete lime finish narrative.

It is possible that the harl applied to the sides and rear are coeval with the

building of the house because the evidence indicates that the two materials, building mortar and harl, are inseparable. The front faces south-west and may have buffered the elements and thus required more frequent repair, hence the limewashing coats, then the second coat of harl. It is however significant that only the front face was lined out.

Figure 018.2. The lined out flush pointing from Phase one of the building, probably around 1830.

Figure 018.3. The first coat of integrated harl, with cream limewash overlay and final coat of harl.

019. FORSYTH PLACE, CROMARTY. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 019.1. The corner building, viewed from the east.

A 19th century, three-storey house on the edge of Cromarty built with soft red sandstone and buff coloured details (Figure 019.1). Although the details are raised, the slate cherry-stoned joints initially suggest that the finished joint is decorative as well as functional and intended to be seen (Figure 019.2). This is, however, not necessarily the case in the area previously covered by a shopfront. The cherry-stoning here has small mortar spills and some joints have been packed with sandstone rather than slate, suggesting the building may have originally been harled (Figure 019.3).

Figure 019.2. The decorative, yet functional cherry-stoning is visible from street level.

Figure 019.3. Some of the joints are filled with sandstone chips.

020. BERVIE CHURCH CENTRE, INVERBERVIE. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 020.1. Bervie Church Centre, viewed from the southeast.

This two-storey house (Figure 020.1) is now used by the Church of Scotland for study space. The Church Centre is built in local, poor quality agglomerate stone and sandstone (Figure 020.2). The mortar is robust and may have a hydraulic component. In addition to this, it has horizontal and perpendicular ruling out (Figure 020.3) which appears to be original. The aggregates are rounded with marine and lime inclusions in the range of 1-5mm.

Figure 020.2. Agglomerate stone. Note the vertical lining at the junction with the jamb.

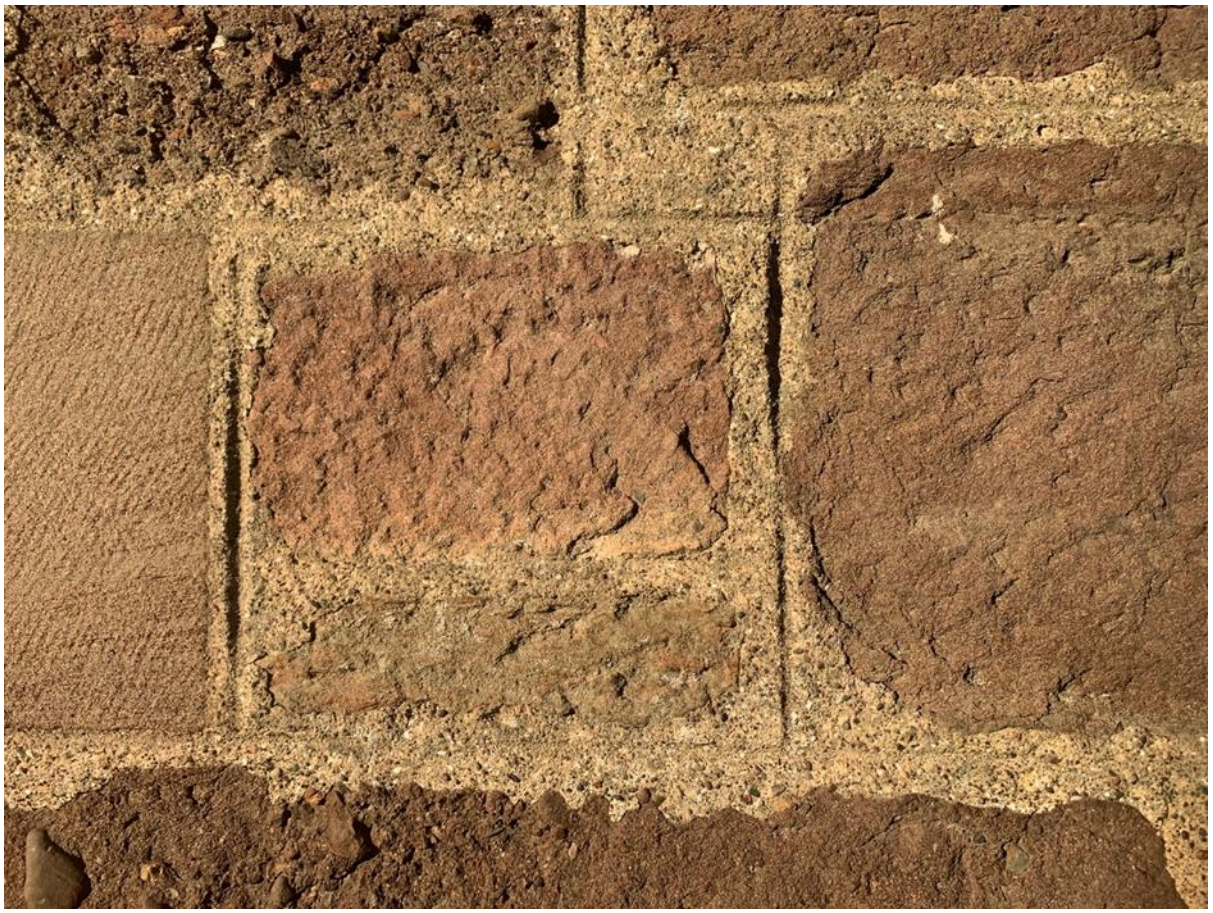


Figure 020.3. Horizontal and perpendicular ruling out.

021. TERRACE, THE SQUARE, CULLEN. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 021.1. Principal elevations of the terrace on The Square.

A pair of semi-detached, late Georgian cottages c.1811, (Figure 021.1) built with squared granite blocks and sandstone dressings. The joint finish is a raised ribbon with fine cherry-cocking (Figure 021.2). The preparatory mortar for this work was executed at the time of construction. The raised ribbon is a post-construction application,. However, given the good bonding characteristics between the finished and the preparatory work, the latter is likely to have been firm but still damp. The cherry-cocking is fine and accurate and the process of undertaking such work labour intensive. There are pale shadows at the edges of the granite blocks suggesting that background mortar extended further over the edge of the stone but has since graded back (Figure 021.3). The aggregates are varied in size and shape in the range 1mm- 12mm and include angular and rounded particles. The mortar is generally robust and survives well. There have been repairs to the raised ribbon and cherry-cocked work, with the binder appearing to have been cement.

Figure 021.2. Raised ribbon lime finish with slate cherry-cocking.

Figure 021.3. Raised ribbon and cherry-cocking with the background mortar slightly graded away.

022. MONTGARRIE MILL, ALFORD. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 022.1. Montgarrie Mill from the northeast (20th Century). © HES. Reproduced curtesy of J R Hume.

An exceptional four-storey, five bay oat-mill complex (Figure 022.1). The mill was used until recently, but it is now in poor repair. It is built from granite/grit stone and sneck harled, (Figures 022.2).The sneck harl is typical of the Aberdeen and Morayshire regions in that it is regularised, possibly by using a board to protect the face of the stone as the harl is dashed onto the joint. The ancillary buildings in the foreground of the Canmore image have gone, leaving well protected examples of the harling material. Sharp, well graded angular sand with aggregates ranging from 1-15mm (Figure 022.3). There are many lime inclusions.

Figure 022.2. Sneck harled granite/gritstone on the northeast gable.

Figure 022.3. Sharp, well graded aggregates with lime inclusions.

023. EAST LODGE, CLUNY, LAGGAN. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 023.1. Cluny East Lodge with overhanging roof.

This lodge has an overhanging roof detail that shelters the granite masonry wall face (Figure 023.1). Because the wall face has been protected, fragmentary remains of the of the joint finish have been retained. The flush ruled pointing has been highlighted with limewash (Figure 023.2). An examination of the squared blocks of the regular granite blocks revealed no trace of limewash anywhere other than the joint.

Figure 023.2. Flush ruled pointing with overlaying whitewash.

024. STEADING, CLUNY MAINS, LAGGAN. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 024.1. Two periods of construction with two different point styles.

This farm steading is part of the Cluny Estate and has a range of buildings constructed in phases after the main house in the early 19th century. The phased construction of buildings is represented by differing pointing styles (Figure 024.1).

The first, to the left of Figure 024.1, is sneck pointed and horizontally and perpendicularly ruled out with the edge of a trowel. The horizontal ruling is weather shot with the impression greater at the top of the rule than at the bottom (Figure 024.2). The pointing extends to the front and rear of the building, but the gable is harled (Figure 0024.3). Aggregates are sharp and angular in the range 0.5mm – 6mm.

The second building to the right of Figure 08.1 is of a building of similar scale but treated differently, and might have been done later. Here the walls have been sneck and ribbon pointed (Figure 024.4). The sneck harl has extended over much of the face of the stone and has an aggregate distribution similar to that of the first building. The style of sneck point extends to the gales rather than a full harl (Figure 024.5). The horizontal ruling out on the front and rear respects and is continuous with that on the gable.

Figure 024.2. Sneck, ruled weather-shot point.

Figure 024.3. The front and rear of the building pointed while the gables are harled.

Figure 024.4. Sneck and raised band or pointing.

Figure 024.5. Sharp well graded aggregates.

Figure 024.6. Continuous sneck and ribbon pointing applied to all elevations. Note how the quoin stones interrupt the ribbons but do not interfere with the band continuity.

025. DOWALLY CHURCH, PITLOCHRY. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 025.1. Dowally Church, viewed from the south-east.

There has been a church at Dowally (Figure 025.1) on this site since c.1500 but the present structure dates from c.1818 with modifications in 1880 and 1946. Architectural elements from the earlier building have been incorporated into the building work of 1818, making it reasonable to suggest that some of the early masonry may have been incorporated into the 19th century work. There are small areas where the remains of a complete harled surface finish are evident, but it is uncertain whether these remains are from an earlier building. For the greater part, the church is now flush finished and ruled out with lime mortar. The ruling out has been achieved by taking the tip of the trowel, angling it away from the wall and drawing a relatively informal line across the broad sneck finish (Figure 025.2). There is no perpendicular ruling out. There are fragmentary but compelling remains of a cream to buff coloured limewash in some areas of the finish; these are best preserved within the ruling out (Figure 025.3). The aggregates are rounded and angular, in the range of 1-5mm. The mortar also contains many large lime inclusions. The mortar is robust and, given the Dowally's proximity to the Sheirglass limestone outcrop at Blair Atholl, the binder may be moderately hydraulic. The colour of the limewash supports this theory as recent research examining Scottish surface finish uses this particular limestone and the colour of the slaked lime was in the same range as this sample.

Figure 025.2. Informal ruling out.

Figure 025.3. Remains of a limewash in the ruling out.

026. BALLECHIN STEADING, BALLINUIG. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 026.1. The steading building showing the flush pointed ruled out masonry and limewash.

This appears to be an early 19th century steading associated with Ballechin Farm. The roof arrangement has been altered and there are various modern configurations of roofing materials (Figure 026.1). The rubble masonry of the walls however shows a flush point and informal ruling out with limewash (Figure 026.2). The limewash, as might be expected, survives well in areas free of water from defective roof drainage.

Figure 026.2. Flush pointing and informal ruling out with limewash.

027. COTTAGE AT DOWALLY, PITLOCHRY. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 027.1. General view of the cottage.

A farm cottage (Figure 027.1), adjacent to the Dowally Church. The cottage has been modernized but retains much of its flush finish. The finish is unusual in that it has a double ruling out (Figure 027.2); the upper first line is incised with an angled trowel edge reminiscent of the finish on the adjacent church. The lower parallel line is simply ruled, approximately 22mm below. The mortar is made with rounded and angular aggregate in the range 1-5mm. There are also traces of limewash underlying the raised later pointing (Figure 027.3) showing that this is a later scheme.

Figure 027.2. Double ruling out.

Figure 027.3. Traces of limewash.

028. FORMER KENNELS, FINGASK, RAIT, DUNDEE, EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 028.1. The former kennels cottage

This small building was the former kennel house for the Fingask Staghounds in the 19th century. It is an interesting survival of a traditional finish on a modest building that has not been the focus of modernisation or upgrade. It appears to be early 19th century, built with red sandstone rubble and dressed margins (Figure 028.1). There is a lime rich mortar with large aggregate finished flush with limewash surviving on sheltered elevations (Figure 028.2). On the exposed south west elevation, it has all but gone. Inspection of the limewash shows only a few layers, suggesting that the practice was discontinued in the mid-19th century.

Figure 028.2. Close up of the pointing on the north east elevation. Limewash shows on the joints and in the broaching of the rubble.

029. ST MARGARET'S STREET, DUNFERMLINE. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 029.1. St Margaret Street, west façade.

A two-story town house with stugged ashlar front and sawn, squared rubble gable and rear (Figure 029.1). The windows have raised ashlar margins and the front doorway is pedimented. The pointing on the gable and rear is fully flush with horizontal and perpendicular ruling out (Figure 029.2). The mortar (which contains lime and shell inclusions) is perhaps feebly hydraulic given Dunfermline's proximity to Charlestown Limeworks. The aggregates are mixed with rounded and angular particles in the range of 1-4mm. The front elevations (Abbey Road and St Margaret's St) are tentatively referred to as ashlar because they are neither smooth nor very accurate in size; this is demonstrable in the variety of the joint widths. The mortar on the façade appears to be the same as that of the gable and rear end, and, remarkably, given the hierarchy of materials, there is no evidence of ruling out (Figure 029.3).

Figure 029.2. Ruling out of the joints on the gable.

Figure 029.3. The finer ashlar joints on the front elevation.

030. MAIN STREET, DOUNE. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 030.1. Main Street, Doune, viewed from the southeast.

An ashlar fronted, two and half story house with a rubble gable and rear (Figure 030.1). The masonry on the front elevation is ashlar work of good quality but using a soft stone. The finish on the gable appears to be integrated with the bedding mortar (Figure 030.2) and this may have originally have been a full harl that has worn away as the stone broke down. As with many of the other Doune examples, the mortar is made with coarse sand in the range of 1-14mm and is a mix of angular and rounded sections (Figure 030.3). The building represents a good example of a hierarchy of finishes.

Figure 030.2. Finish on the north gable; this may be the remains of a flush point.

Figure 030.3. A mix of rounded and angular inclusions.

031. CONEYHILL ROAD, BRIDGE OF ALLAN. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 031.1. Southwestern view of the house on Coneyhill Road, Bridge of Allan.

An end terrace house with raised chamfered window margins and a square section margin around the door (Figure 031.1).The masonry is flush finished which is, in turn, horizontally ruled out in an informal manner. There has been no attempt at precision in the ruling process, perhaps explaining the lack of perpendicular incisions. There are small traces of what appears to have been a full lime harl , slightly lighter in colour, on the masonry (Figure 031.2), and vestigial remains of ivy. Given the evidence, the current pointing is probably a secondary application, possibly in the late 19th century. The pointing and harl remains have an aggregate in the range of 1-8mm with a mix of rounded and angular profiles.

Figure 031.2. Informally ruled, flush lime pointing of modest quality. The lighter patch of harl on some of the stones indicates that the building may once have been fully harled.

032. FORMER STEADING, MUIRYHILL. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 032.1. The south west corner of the steading complex at Muiryhill.

This farm steading is set out on traditional lines as a four-sided complex of buildings. The cart shed and granary above (Figure 032.1) are on the south west corner and show a well-preserved rubble build with flush pointing and areas of limewash surviving. It appears to date from the early 19th C. Some areas have had multiple coats of limewash and occasionally a hint of colour (Figure 032.2). In two areas the pointing was raised to a ribbon (Figure 032.3). The location is on a hillside exposed to the SW, and the survival of the limewash on exposed elevations can show the durability of such finishes.

Figure 032.2. Multiple layers of limewash.

Figure 032.3. The raised ribbon pointing with limewash finish.

033. LONDON ROAD, DALKEITH. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 033.1. The terrace viewed from the north-west.

A relatively well preserved late Georgian Terrace built in c.1827 (Figure 033.1). The joints are flush, with horizontal and perpendicular ruling (Figure 033.2). The mortar is lime rich with many lime inclusions. Angular sand and aggregates in the range of 1-5mm produce a buff coloured mortar. Given its robustness to the touch and the buildings proximity to the road, the mortar may be feebly hydraulic.

Figure 033.2. Horizontally and perpendicularly ruled flush joints.

034. FORMER CHURCH, AYR STREET, TROON. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 034.1. Troon Old Parish Church, main elevation. The later church is to the left.

This was the former parish church for Troon and was built for the Church of Scotland in 1837 (Figure 034.1). By the late 19th century it became too small for the congregation and a new gothic style church was built close by in 1897, when it was adapted for use as a church hall. The building is constructed from buff to blonde ashlar sandstone on the principal elevation, with coarsely squared rubble used on the sides and rear. The pointing on the side walls is made up of fine aggregates and the mortar survives well behind cast iron downpipes (Figure 034.2). The pointing is

flush and ruled out horizontally and perpendicularly. There is no evidence of limewash. The sandstone is soft, and decay is evident in all areas, and in many areas the pointing sits proud of the masonry (Figure 034.3). Some areas have been repointed with a cement mortar that appears to have exacerbated the problem.

Figure 034.2. Side elevation with some remaining lime pointing.

Figure 034.3. Flush lime pointing, ruled out with fine sand mortar containing lime inclusions.

035. HOUSES ON MID ROW, LAUDER. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 035.1. A pair of houses on Mid Row, Lauder, viewed from the north-east.

A pair of 19th century houses, constructed of squared, coursed whinstone with fine joints (Figure 035.1). The stone is dark and hard to dress to a square face, resulting in ledges being formed at the junction between courses. The whinstone is also largely impervious; thus, the ledge has the potential to attract water into the body of the wall through the porous lime mortar. To combat this difficulty the mortar has been raised to the rear of the ledge and then 'feathered' out to the front edge to push the water away from the joint (Figure 035.2). The mortar is coarse and angular in the range of 1-5mm. The rear of the building is also built with whinstone but in smaller random sections (Figure 035.3). All traces of the finish here had worn away.

Figure 035.2. Ramped mortar to combat water absorption.

Figure 035.3. Random whinstone masonry.

036. CARTER ROAD, BONCHESTER BRIDGE. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 036.1. Carter Road, Bonchester, a 2 story cottage with a later Victorian first floor and post war sneck harl in a cement based mortar to the gable. Note limewash on original ground floor.

This cottage dates from the 1820's, originally a single-story thatched building, it was upgraded in 1897 by the proprietor of the Weens Estate (Figure 036.1). This is recorded on the date stone over the front door. It is interesting as it shows three phases of masonry treatments or approaches. The original finish of a flush pointed limewash can be seen in several areas to the right of the front door which probably dates from its construction in the early 19th century (Figure 036.2). The new masonry on the first floor from the 1897 work is in the local red sandstone with a narrow flush point. At a later point the gable end has been given a slightly different treatment, with a cement based thin sneck harl, leaving some of the stones uncovered (Figure 036.3). While the cement-based mortar used is modern, the technique and style is traditional.

Figure 036.2. A close up of the original cottage wall at ground floor level, showing flush pointing and layers of limewash.

Figure 036.3. The East Gable, showing the later sneck harl using cement, but applied in a traditional fashion.

037. FARM BOTHY, COSHOGLE, ENTERKINFOOT. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 037.1. The bothy building from the south west.

This small narrow building, consisting of two halves, was bothy accommodation for seasonal labour at Coshogle farm (Figure 037.1). It is believed to have been built in the early 19th century and has recently been re-occupied after a long period of being vacant. The left hand bothy has a reused 16th century door surround from Coshogle Castle built in the 16th century. (Figure 037.2). The rubble masonry on both cottages is flush pointed, informally ruled and limewashed (Figure 037.3). The limewash shows as several layers in some areas. The colour is the same ginger-pink tint as noted on the farm buildings and Coshogle farmhouse.

Figure 037.2. The re-used door surround; flush pointing and limewash surviving on the right-hand side.

Figure 037.3. The many layers of limewash surviving in some areas.

038. FARM STEADING, COSHOGLE, ENTERKINFOOT. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 038.1. View of the North West range of the Coshogle steading where large areas of original finish survive.

The Coshogle farm steading is believed to have been designed along with the farmhouse by the architect Walter Newall around 1830 and is Category B Listed (Figure 038.1). The complex represents a multi-period development with differing pointing styles and limewash coats. The survival of such an extent of limewash is a significant contribution to the study and shows the durability of traditional finishes when buildings are maintained in good condition, however, wear is evident in some areas due to splash back or mechanical damage (Figure 038.2). Two pointing styles are evident; ruled flush finished and limewashed (Figure 038.3), and flush pointed and limewashed (Figure 038.4). In places the limewash is multi-layered and survives well.

Figure 038.2. The flush pointed elevation with multiple layers of limewash.

Figure 038.3. Detail of the masonry with vertical and horizontal lining out, nearly obscured by the many layers of limewash.

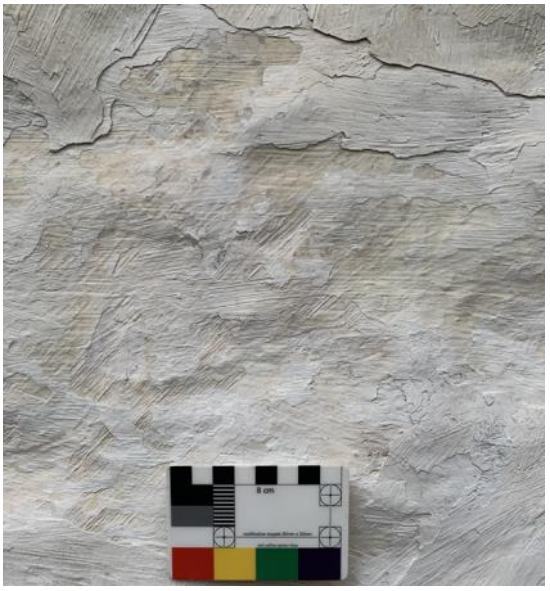


Figure 038.4. Flush pointed masonry with no lining out and multiple layers of limewash surviving in good condition.

039. TOWNHOUSE, INVERBERVIE. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 039.1. Southern elevation.

A two-story house with red squared sandstone blocks (Figure 039.1). The first floor retains a full flush finish, ruled both horizontally and perpendicularly. This is, however now worn and faint (Figure 039.2). The mortar is lime rich with inclusions. The house had restricted access, so no estimate could be made of the aggregate size. The ground floor repairs are ruled but have been made in a cement mortar (Figure 039.3).

Figure 039.2. Full flush finish with faint horizontal and perpendicular ruling out.

Figure 039.3. Ruled out cement mortar repairs made to the ground floor.

040. DISTILLERY, NORTHFIELD, ANNAN. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 040.1. The SW gable of the Annan Distillery.

The Annan Distillery dates in stages from 1836 with work in 1893 and an extensive repair scheme in 2007. In the large complex there is a range of pointing styles. The walls of the earlier buildings are constructed with a mixture of sawn and random rubble and flush pointing (Figure 040.1). From the evidence surviving on the roughly coursed blocks it can be assumed that this building was flush pointed and limewashed (Figure 040.2). In later parts of the complex are also flush points, possibly from the 1893 works, but appear to have been without limewash (Figure 040.3).

Figure 040.2. Later pointing from 2007 alongside historic evidence for limewash and a flush point.

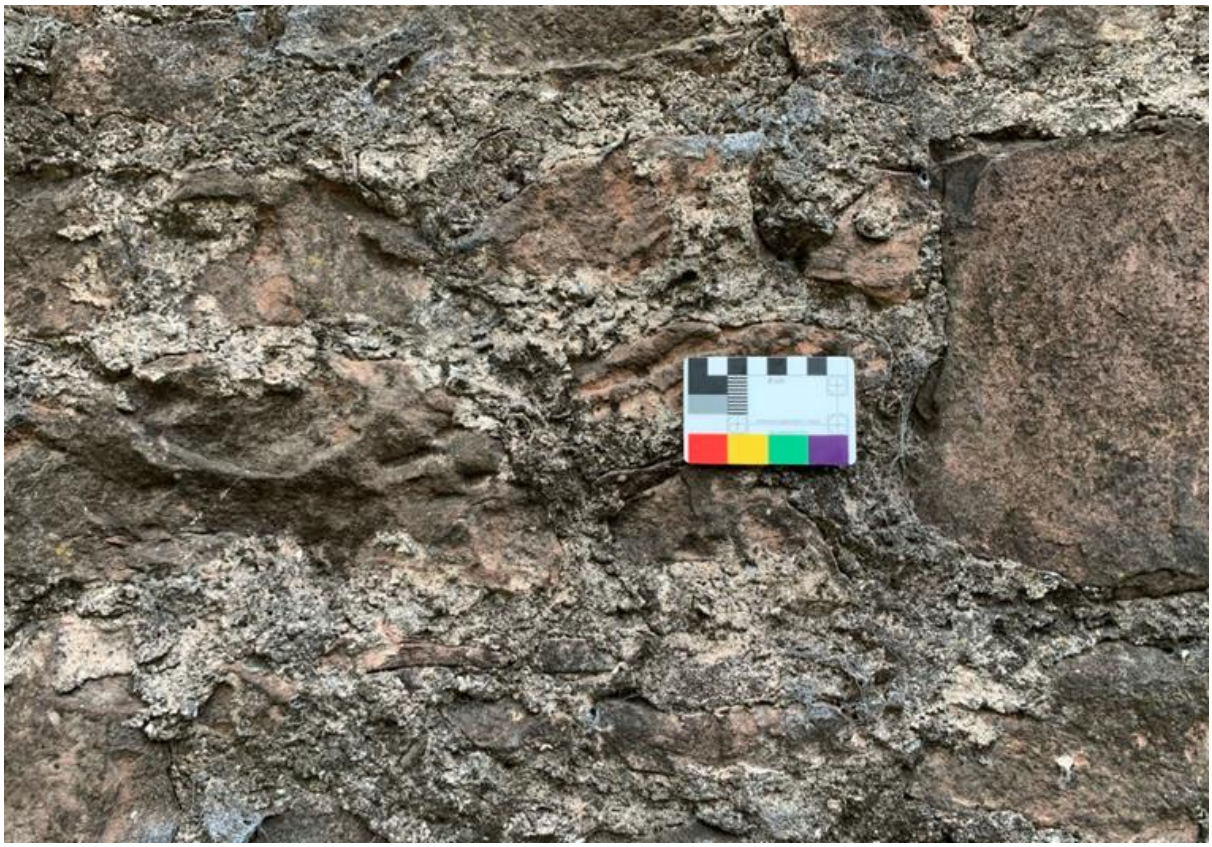


Figure 040.3. Remains of a coarser sneck harl or flush finish on a rear building in the complex.

041. HOUSE ON MAIN STREET WEST, MENSTRIE, EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 041.1. Southern view of a house on Main Street West, Menstrie.

A two-storey house with the ground floor constructed in one type of sandstone and the first floor in another (Figure 041.1). This, along with the difference in window sizes, suggest that the building was raised and altered, thus representing two separate building phases. Each of the floors are finished differently; the first floor is simply flush pointed while the ground floor is cherry-stoned (Figure 041.2) with small sections of basalt. The fact that the cherry-stones are basalt confirms that the process is not a byproduct from the squaring of the building blocks, but a deliberate decorative inclusion. There is no trace of harl on either floor.

Figure 041..2. Sandstone ground floor, cherry-stoned with basalt.

042. ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, ARPAFEELIE, NORTH KESSOCK. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 042.1. St John the Evangelist Church, viewed from the southwest.

This Episcopalian church (Figure 042.1) was originally built between 1810 and 1816 and was later remodeled by Alexander Ross in 1879. Because of the poor-quality local sandstone and agglomerate stone used in construction, it is suggested here that it was originally full harled, with fragmentary traces of the complete finish found in the deeper recesses of some stones (Figure 042.2). The horizontal and perpendicular ribbon pointing probably dates from the late 19th century reconstruction (Figure 042.3). The inscribing of the lines on the raised ribbon is of variable quality but the mortar generally survives well. The aggregates range in size from 1-10mm and are generally mixed - some are rounded and others, angular. The are lime inclusions on all elevations.

Figure 042.2. Poor quality local agglomerate stone with traces of irregular vertical and horizontal ribbon pointing. Traces of what maybe c.1816 harl in the deeper recesses of the agglomerate stone with overlaying ribbon pointing from the 1879 work.

Figure 042.3. Horizontal and perpendicular ribbon pointing.

043. COTTAGE, KINGUSSIE. EARLY / MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 043.1. The cottage, with recently repaired ruled sneck harl.

A three bay, two-storey Victorian cottage in the Cairngorms National Park (Figure 043.1). A flush sneck finished and horizontally ruled front elevation with a harled and limewashed gable and rear (Figure 043.2). This was the only example within the survey area where the extant finishing was retained and repaired (Figure 043.3) in a matching style. Original pointing mortar appears to have a sharp, angular aggregate in the range 1-6mm. The locally available lime was feebly hydraulic.

Figure 043.2. Ruled semi-formal front and repaired and limewashed gable and rear elevation.

Figure 043.3. Semi-formal ruling out of the original sneck harl to the left and recent lime mortar repair to the right.

044. THE PETTY CHURCH, TORNAGRIAN. EARLY/MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 044.1. The Petty Church, Tornagrain, showing gable and front.

A sandstone church built in c.1839 (Figure 044.1). Squared blocks of local poor quality flush pointed sandstone on the front elevation and sneck harl on the gables and rear. The pointing is horizontally and perpendicularly ruled with a tool that left a half round profile. The work is crude and relatively inaccurate and exhibits many shrinkage cracks. There are signs that the pointing was delivered at the point of construction rather than later (Figure 044.2). The aggregates are in the general range of 0.5mm – 7mm and vary from fine rounded to larger angular and contain multiple, large and small lime inclusions.

On the gable an earlier finish emerges where the marine sneck harl has graded away (Figure 044.3). This was a full sneck harl, without marine material and has been informally horizontally ruled out, with the edge of a trowel. This finish, like the pointing on the front elevation appears to be integrated with the building process.

Figure 044.2. Flush pointed with half round informal ruling out. Possible integrated mortar and lime inclusion visible.

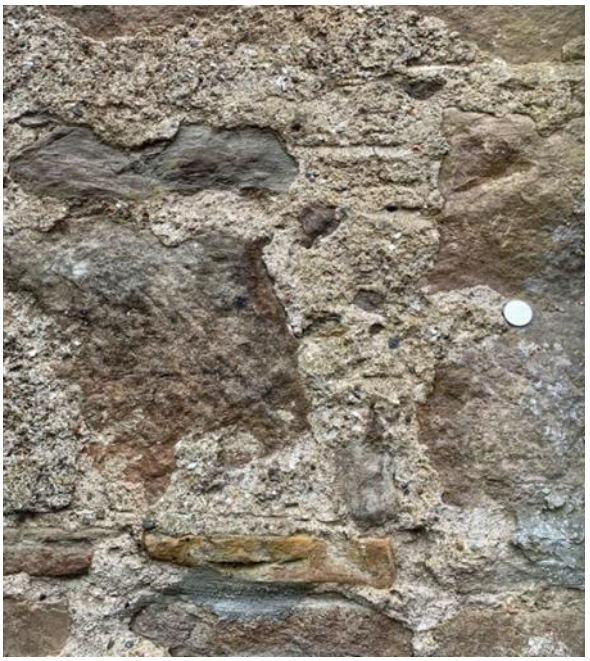


Figure 044.3. Later marine sneck harl (left) overlaying earlier mortar without marine inclusions.

045. THE ANDERSON HOTEL, FORTROSE. EARLY/MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 045.1. The Anderson Hotel, rear elevation.

The rear of this large Victorian hotel (Figure 045.1) still retains extensive remains of a sneck point; with traces of horizontal ruling out (Figure 045.2). The sneck point finish is best preserved in the sheltered areas under the overhanging eaves. The mortar is made with a medium fine sand and contains shell fragments and unslaked lime inclusions (Figure 045.3). The masonry does not appear to have been limewashed. Like many examples within the gazetteer, the principal elevations are sawn sandstone (in this case, now painted) while the rear elevations were finished less formally with the simple lined out sneck point.

Figure 045.2. Extant ruled sneck pointing made with medium fine shell sand

Figure 045.3. Mortar with lime inclusions.

046. HOUSE, CHAPEL STREET, ABERFELDY. EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Figure 046.1. The house on Chapel St, Aberfeldy. Flush point with horizontal and vertical ruling out, the pattern of which can still be discerned on the upper levels.

Early to mid-nineteenth-century house built with random rubble but given a sense of formality by the application of a slaistered, sneck point with horizontal and perpendicular ruling out (Figure 046.1). The ruling out was subsequently white line lined into the incisions (Figure 046.2). The mortar is made with medium buff coloured sand and aggregates, containing many lime inclusions. The relative shelter of the location means that the pointing has survived well, and the pattern of the lining out can still be seen on the upper levels.

Figure 046.2. Detail of the flush point showing the horizontal and vertical lining out, with traces of white coloring to the incised lines.

047. ROBERTSON'S LANE, THURSO. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 047.1. Front elevation of building.

Constructed with local Caithness stone and pale sandstone details at the quoins, doors, and windows with additional formal entrance porch (Figure 047.1). The details are raised as if to accommodate a full finish but instead the masonry has formal pointing. The mortar is made with medium fine sand and has lime inclusions. The joints are perpendicularly and horizontally ruled out with a broad half round tool (Figure 047.2). In general, the pointing survives well and may have been executed at the time the walls were built.

Figure 047.2. Flush pointing lined horizontally and vertically.

048. COTTAGE IN JEMIMAVILLE, CROMARTY. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 048.1. Southern elevation of the cottage.

A mid-19th century, tin roofed single-story cottage with flush lime pointing (Figure 048.1). It is likely that this tin replaced a thatch roof. The mortar is horizontally and perpendicularly ruled out (Figure 048.2). The mortar is comprised of marine sand with shell and lime inclusions (Figure 048.3). The masonry is built with clay and pointed with lime.

Figure 048.2. Horizonal and perpendicular ruling out.

Figure 048.3. Marine sand with shell and lime inclusions.

049. VICTORIAN COTTAGE, SPEAN BRIDGE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 0491. Sneck harled cottage at Spean Bridge.

An 'L' plan Victorian cottage c. 1850 (dated by the horizontally arranged windows) with sneck harled finish (Figure 049.1). The sneck harl (Figure 049.2) remains extensive on all elevations and is made with a very coarse angular sand with a particle size in the range 0.5mm – 15mm and has extensive large lime inclusions. The extant evidence suggests that the covering of stone was once greater than it now is but given the evenness of the wear pattern on all elevations it is unlikely to have been fully harled.

Figure 049.2. Very coarse angular sneck harl.

050. TOWN HALL, CHURCH STREET, FORTROSE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 050.1. The principal elevation of the former Town Hall.

This building was built as a chapel of ease for Fortrose between 1839- 41 and latterly as a Parish Church (Figure 050.1). In 1931 its religious function ceased, and it became the Town Hall. It is Category B Listed. It is built from a local red -brown sandstone and is flush pointed and ruled horizontally and vertically on all elevations. This contrasts with the side elevations which have a masonry with a rougher finish, sneck pointing and cruder lining out (Figure 050.2), showing a hierarchy of finishes. The mortar is lime rich with a medium – coarse sand in the range of ~0.5 - ~13mm with lime inclusions. The tooling on the sandstone is multi directional and may reflect local practice (Figure 050.3).

Figure 050.2. The corner of the building showing the hierarchy of finishes - smoother cut blocks with lined out pointing on the principal elevation, with the coarser finishes for rear elevations showing on the left.

Figure 050.3. Multi directional tooling of the masonry blocks on the principal elevation. Crisp lined out flush pointing still in good condition.

051. ST CLEMENT'S CHURCH HALL, DINGWALL. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 051.1. St Clement's Church Hall, eastern elevation.

This church hall most likely dates from the mid-19th century. The tall chimneys are, in all probability, a later addition. The rear elevation of the church hall is one of rubble masonry (Figure 051.1). There have been several attempts to repair and re-point the rear elevation (Figure 051.2) and this gives an interesting sequence. There are surviving examples of the original pointing (Figure 051.3).

Figure 051.2. Three samples of pointing: 1 (left) recent lime mortar sneck harl; 2 (middle) original sample; 3 (right) earlier re-pointing.

Figure 051.3. Original extant pointing sample.

052. GLEN ORD DISTILLERY, MUIR OF ORD. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 052.1. Glen Ord Distillery covered in lime finish but obscured by sac fungus.

A large range of sandstone buildings used to distil, store and sell whisky. At first glance, any finish is difficult to observe because the whole building is covered in a sac fungus (*Baudoinia Compniacensis*) (Figure 052.1). The ethanol from the distilling process provides the food source for the growth of the fungus. On closer observation there are two types of finish present. The first (Figure 052.2), is either a complete harl or 'sneck' point. Given the covering of fungus and some areas of decay, it is difficult to tell whether a full harl has graded away or if the original was the now attenuated extant finish. The second sample is clearly a sneck harl and has been ruled horizontally ruled out (Figure 052.3). Given its location close to the ground and the clear evidence of salt damage, it would appear that this is a secondary application.

Figure 052.2. Sneck harl or possibly graded away full harl.

Figure 052.3. Sneck harl with ruling out.

053. COTTAGE, MUIR OF ORD. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 053.1. View of the west gable of the cottage.

A Victorian, two-storey, three bay cottage built with mixed whinstone, granite and sandstone with a lime sneck harl (Figure 053.1). The high points of the various stones protrude through the mortar. The sneck harl is generally intact and appears to be original (Figure 053.2).

Figure 053.2. Detail of the flush finish on the west gable.

054. ESTATE COTTAGE, FAIRBURN, DINGWALL. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 054.1. Front elevation of the cottage at Fairburn.

A Victorian cottage that forms part of the Fairburn estate (Figure 054.1). The building is one and half storeys with mixed rubble and sandstone sills and details. The masonry is sneck harled and horizontally ruled out. The mortar is coarse with aggregates in the range of 1-8mm (Figures 054.2).

Figure 054.2. Example of horizontally ruled out sneck harling.

055. TULLOCH STREET, DINGWALL. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 055.1. General prospect from south east.

A Victorian one and half storey cottage with dormer windows; heavily modernised. The front elevation is re saw sawn rubble with buff sandstone dressings (Figure 055.1). The gables are random rubble with a mix of the two types of sandstone (Figure 055.2). The left hand gable has had the chimney removed, but both gables retain much of the remains of a sneck harled, ruled finish (Figure 055.3). Although access was limited, the harl is clearly coarse and lime rich, with aggregates in the range of 1-7mm.

Figure 055.2. West gable.

Figure 055.3. West gable, harling and ruled finish.

056. WAREHOUSE, STRATHPEFFER. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 056.1. Warehouse elevation.

An unprepossessing rear elevation of a neglected warehouse (Figure 056.1) with vestigial remains of a ruled sneck harl and with additional coats of limewash (Figures 056.2). As with many buildings, it is the neglected areas that often tell us the most about original finishes. Here, an authentic vernacular finish remains, where in more prominent areas it would have been removed.

Figure 056.2. Remains of ruled sneck harl and limewash coats.

057. ESTATE COTTAGE, CORMACK WOOD, FORRES. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 057.1. General view of the cottage.

A Victorian estate cottage associated with Brodie Castle near Forres, Moray (Figure 057.1). Flush/sneck finished and limewashed (Figure 057.2). To some degree this is an outlier in the survey, in that it is a fairly recent repair or re-instatement of a traditional surface finish. As such it deserves mention, as an indictor of how many buildings in this survey might have appeared when built and maintained.

Figure 057.2. Limewashed sneck harl.

058. FORMER MANSE, AULDERN. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 058.1. Elevation of building.

This former manse of the Free Kirk probably dates from the mid 19th century (Figure 058.1). It is fully flush finished (Figure 058.2), though now worn, with traces of horizontal ruling out. The mortar is still robust to touch but has sustained water and salt damage at ground level. There is water staining down the wall face due to a defective rhone. The mortar comprised well graded sands and aggregate with a mix of angular and sub-rounded particles. There are no visible inclusions.

Figure 058.2. Flush finish detail., with traces of lining out.

059. ST ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ALFORD. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 059.1. St Andrew's, Alford.

This church was designed by Matthews architects of Aberdeen in 1860. The masonry is formed of coursed tooled granite blocks and pinnings with finer tooled details at the doors and windows (Figure 059.1). The church has been altered and repaired over time and this is reflected in the pointing. The nave still retains much of its raised ribbon lime pointing (Figure 059.2). The mortar for the pointing uses aggregates in the range 0.5mm – 5mm and they are angular in profile. Some recent repairs to the ribbon work have been made to the nave that seem clumsy and appear to be cement based. However, the tower has been repointed entirely with a cement ribbon. Although lacking in an understanding of the nature of the original lime mortars, the quality and dexterity of the new work is very good (Figure 059.3).

Figure 059.2. Lime mortar ribbon pointing with fine sharp angular aggregates.

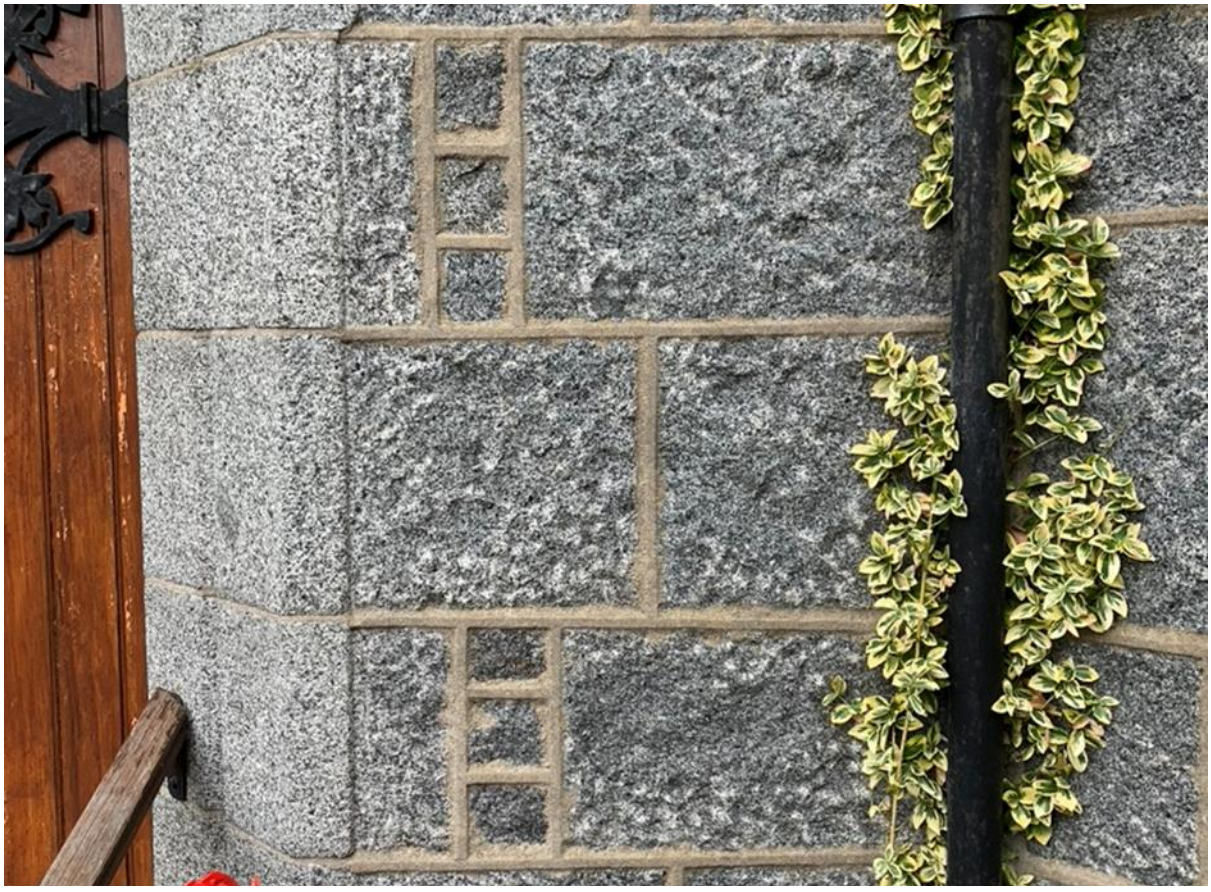


Figure 059.3. Cement mortar repairs to the tower. The repairs, though lacking in understanding of materials the work does recognize local vernacular building practice.

060. COTTAGE AT THE FORBES ARMS, ALFORD. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 060.1. Cottage, front elevation.

A single-storey cottage that forms part of a larger farm complex (Figure 060.1) at the hotel, probably dating from the mid 19th century. The pointing is a squared sneck harl in the range of 1-5mm containing sharp angular aggregates and lime inclusions (Figure 060.2).

Figure 060.2. Squared sneck harl with sharp, angular aggregates.

061. HAUGHTON HOUSE, ALFORD. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 061.1. South elevation.

This house was built in 1854 (Figure 061.1) and is now in institutional use. It is constructed in granite with flush and ribbon finish (Figure 061.2). The majority is a lime and cement mortar, however, at the rear of the building there are the remains of what appears to be the original raised ribbon (Figure 061.3). The aggregates are well graded and sharp (but finer in size than many others found in the locality), in the range of 1-4mm. The extant mortars indicate that the original finish was spread more extensively over the stone but has graded away.

Figure 061.2. Flush point with raised ribbon.

Figure 061.3. The upper half of the wall has a later cement replacement while the lower half retains the finer lime pointing.

062. MILLER'S HOUSE, MONTGARRIE MILL, ALFORD. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 062.1. View of Miller's House from the southwest.

The Miller's House forms part of the Montgarrie Mill complex (Figure 062.1), and is most likely a slightly later building than the mill. The front elevation is flush finished with a raised ribbon. The gables are sneck harled (Figure 062.2) and the ribbons are absent, denoting a hierarchy in finishes. The mortar includes finer sand than the mill, in the range of 1-7mm. Some shrinkage and structural cracking occurs in the formal ribbon pointing (Figure 062.3.), but generally the mortar has survived well.

Figure 062.2. Sneck harling on the west gable.

Figure 062.3. Ribbon pointing on the south front.

063. MID STREET, JOHNSHAVEN. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 063.1. House on Mid Street, northeast elevation.

A two-storey house built in local sand and agglomerate stone (Figure 063.1). The flush finish has been ruled out. The mortar comprises coarse, rounded marine aggregate in the range of 1-5mm with lime inclusions (Figure 063.2). There is evidence that the finishing material was integrated with the bedding mortar and that the ruling out was executed while the mortar was still plastic. This supposition is supported by several shrinkage cracks in areas where the full extent of the final finish has survived well (Figure 063.3).

Figure 063.2. Flush finishing with horizontal and vertical ruling out.

Figure 063.3. Shrinkage cracks.

064. KING STREET, INVERBERVIE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 064.1. King Street, northeast elevation.

A two-storey house and shop (Figure 064.1.) built with local sand and agglomerate stone that is flush pointed with horizontal and perpendicular ruling out (Figure 064.2). The ruling out has been accentuated by adding limewash into the ruled groove (Figure 064.3). This is best seen under the eaves where it has been afforded some protection from the weather. The mortar is robust and may have a hydraulic component. The aggregates are marine, and in the range of 1-5mm.

Figure 064.2. Horizontal and perpendicular ruling out.

Figure 064.3. Limewash to accentuate the ruling out.

065. KNOX CHURCH, MILL STREET, MONTROSE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 065.1. Knox Church, east front.

This church was designed in 1851 in the centre of Montrose by the architect John Peddie (Figure 065.1). The church is ashlar fronted, with sawn rubble masonry on the sides and rear. The church experiences all the sandstone issues of the region with ongoing delamination and exfoliation. The ashlar front has been extensively re-pointed, making the side elevations the relevant part for this study. The sawn rubble walls are built with lime mortar (Figure 065.2). The extant flush finish is an overlay, and distinct from the construction mortar. This finish appears to be trowel applied, buff in colour with orange/buff coloured aggregate in the range of 1-7mm (Figure 065.3). Both mortars have lime inclusions, but it is possible that the finish has a hydraulic component. It is not possible to ascribe a date to the finish.

Figure 065.2. Sawn rubble walls with lime mortar.

Figure 065.3. Later buff pointing finish overlaying the construction mortar.

066. COTTAGE AT CALVINE, BLAIR ATHOLL. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 066.1. Single bay stone cottage with flush pointing and a crude attempt at ruling out.

This single-storey cottage has recently had some upgrading but manages to retain most of the flush finish on all elevations (Figure 066.1). The cottage is built with dense whinstone, basalt and other glacial erratics, some of which are split into flat bedding planes. Generally, the pointing remains in good condition despite having many shrinkage cracks . The mortar is waxy in appearance suggesting it was high in lime binder. It may have a natural hydraulic component given the proximity of the Shierglass limestone outcrop at Blair Atholl. The finish has very informal horizontal ruling out (Figure 066.2).

Figure 066.2. The crude flush and informal lining out finish.

067. CHAPEL STREET, ABERFELDY. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 067.1. Gable and front elevation of the house on Chapel Street.

A nineteenth century, semi-detached house with sawn, squared, coursed stone on the front street elevation and semi-coursed, random rubble at the gable (Figure 067.1). All the pointing is worn, however the remains on the gable reveal an extensive weather-shot point with horizontal ruing out (Figure 067.2). On the front elevation the work is more carefully executed, respecting the joints of the sawn stone. The mortar is made with a medium fine buff coloured sand and contains many lime inclusions.

Figure 067.2. The weather struck pointing on the gable end.

068. RAILWAY STATION, LEONARD STREET, PERTH. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 068.1. Perth Railway Station, viewed from the west.

Perth Railway Station (Figure 068.1), a Victorian sandstone building, was designed and constructed between 1847-48 by William Tite. The building consists of contrasting red/brown sawn and stugged ashlar for the bulk of the masonry and paler buff/yellow with stugged and driven details at the arches (Figure 068.2). The complex is much altered so the survival of this fine ruled, binder rich pointing sample is valuable. Close access was not possible, but the mortar appeared to be made with a fine aggregate (Figure 068.3).

Figure 068.2. Stugged ashlar for the walls with lighter detailing on the arches.

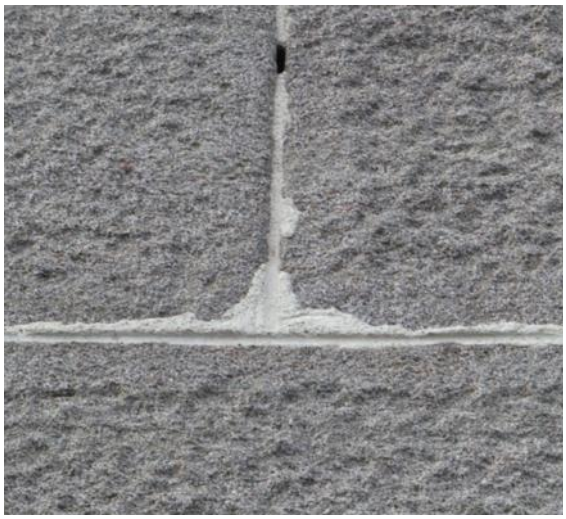


Figure 068.3. Fine, ruled aggregate in the joints.

069. HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BRIDGE OF ALLAN, MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 069.1. Holy Trinity Church, view from northwest.

The church was designed by James Henderson of Glasgow in 1858-59 with local Bridge of Allan sandstone that now exhibits signs of delamination (Figure 069.1). This is flush finished in lime with both horizontal and perpendicular ruling out (Figure 069.2). The aggregates are both variable and angular with what appears to be lime inclusions.

Figure 069.2. Flush lime finish with horizontal and perpendicular ruling out.

Figure 069.3. Angular and variable aggregates.

070. ST SAVIOUR'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BRIDGE OF ALLAN. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 070.1. St Savior's Church, view from northwest.

St. Savior's Church (Figure 070.1), was built in the mid-19th century with local Bridge of Allan red-brown sandstone and buff coloured details. The pointing style is flush finished, with horizontal and perpendicular ruling out (Figure 070.2). The mortar is comprised of medium to coarse sand with dark flecks and is seemingly lime rich. This mortar is robust to the touch but does rub down when extended pressure is brought to bear.

Figure 070.2. Detail of the flush finish and ruling out.

071. BACKLAND, HIGH STREET, DUNBLANE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 071.1. High Street (The Cross intersection), Dunblane.

In an unprepossessing corner , at the roundabout end of the High Street (Figure 071.1) normally used for storing waste bins, there are the remains of this flush finish sample (Figure 071.2). It survives possibly because the area is of low status and there have, as a result, been minimal renovations in the area. The mortar is trowel applied rather than thrown with informal ruling out; perhaps with a small stick or the edge of thickly bladed trowel. Judging from the shrinkage cracks, the mortar has a high lime binder content. The aggregate is sharp and variable in the range of 1-5mm.

Figure 071.2. Detail of the flush finish with informal ruling out.

072. THE WOODSIDE HOTEL, DOUNE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 072.1. The Woodside Hotel, South East front.

This mid-Victorian Hotel (Figure 072.1) represents one of the an examples in the study where several examples of lime pointing can be examined within the same context. Built with the local, problematic red sandstone that, like so many buildings in Doune, presents condition issues for the future.

The formal front elevation has, at ground level, the same squared local sandstone blocks. Here, however the finishing differs. The mortar resembles that of the rear in its waxy appearance (Figure 072.2). It is lime rich but with less shrinkage.

The rear elevation is constructed informally with rubble. The joint finish is flush and ruled with the edge of an angled trowel. This is high in binder content and is riddled with shrinkage cracks (Figure 072.3). However, this

Figure 072.2 Waxy mortar on front elevation with ruling out.

Figure 072.3. Informally ruled out flush pointing on rear elevation.

does not seem to have had any negative effect on the robustness of the mortar. The aggregate is medium to coarse, with sizing in the range of 1-4mm.

The side elevation of the hotel, with its squared, semi-formal blocks, is in direct contrast to the rear. The flush joint finishing retains faint traces of ruling out but is in marked by the coarseness of the mortar that measures in the range of 1-15mm. It has rounded and angular particles and some lime inclusions.

At the rear of the building, above what is now the service quarters, the remains of a forth type of pointing can be seen. This is a coarsely applied sneck harl, possibly thrown and horizontally ruled with the edge of a trowel.

073. BOUNDARY WALL, AIRTHREY CASTLE, STIRLING. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 073.1. The wall viewed from the South West.

Airthrey Castle is a mid 18th century building with 19th century additions. The estate boundary wall is part of the later development and probably dates from the mid 19th century. The wall varies in height from 2.1-1.3m (Figure 073.1). It is roughly sneck harled with substantial evidence that the wall finishing is integrated with the bedding mortar (Figure 073.2). The aggregates are rounded and in the range 1-5mm. The survival of the finish is variable as one might expect from a free-standing wall with an indifferent maintenance strategy but this section of the wall gives an indication of the original appearance (Figure 073.3).

Figure 073.2. Integrated bedding and harling mortar.

Figure 073.3. Extensive remains of flush finish.

074. ST MARGARET SREET, DUNFERMLINE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 074.1. Viewed from the North West.

A detached Victorian villa dating from c.1841 (Figure 074.1). It is built with sawn, stugged sandstone and includes raised margins, rusticated quoins and ashlar bay windows. The masonry is flush pointed with horizontal and perpendicular ruling out (Figure 074.2). The mortar is generally robust, given the proximity of Dunfermline to the lime industry at Charlestown. It is therefore likely that the lime used would be feebly hydraulic. The sand in the mortar is sharp and angular in the range of 1-5mm and contains many lime inclusions (Figure 074.3).

Figure 074.2. Horizontal and perpendicular ruling out.

Figure 074.3. Sharp and angular sand with lime inclusions.

075. MAIN STREET, LIMEKILNS, DUNFERMLINE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 075.1. Southern view of the house, Limekilns.

A 19th century house with raised margins at the quoins, windows and doors (Figure 075.1). The ground floor windows have been widened probably in the mid 20th century. The masonry is flush finished with perpendicular and horizontal ruling out. The suggestion that the building may have been previously harled is evidenced by traces of harl in isolated areas, the raised margins and the stugging on the face of the stone (Figure 075.2) a scheme likely to have been done in the late 19th century. Given the buildings location one can assume the mortar is feebly hydraulic. There are coal, partially slaked lime and shell inclusions with a mixture of fine and coarse sands, (Figure 075.3). Some of the sand is rounded while others are angular.

Figure 075.2. Horizontal and perpendicular ruling out with traces former lime harl.

Figure 075.3. Coal, lime and shell inclusions.

076. ESTATE COTTAGE, LUSS. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 076.1. Front elevation of fully lime sneck pointed cottage, Luss.

Figure 076.2. Detail of snecked pointing, showing the aggregate.

A one and a half storey cottage with two dormer windows, formerly part of the Luss Estate (Figure 076.1). It probably dates from the mid 19th century. This building is a rare in that the lime pointing appears to survive complete on all elevations, protected by the overhanging eaves. The random rubble walls are pointed with sneck pointing using medium course, rounded aggregate (Figure 076.2). The treatment is the same on the gable side. The building does not appear to have been limewashed.

077. COTTAGE, AUCHENTULLICH FARM, ARDEN. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 077.1. Auchentullich Farm Cottage.

This mid nineteenth century farm cottage (Figure 077.1) is sneck pointed on all elevations and does not appear to have been limewashed. There are raised margins on the quoins and window bands. The pointing is decayed but appears to be original (Figure 077.2). The mortar was made with coarse rounded aggregates and there were lime inclusions (Figure 077.3). The painted window bands are a modern intervention.

Figure 077.2. Sneck pointed gable.

Figure 077.3. Worn sneck pointing with coarse rounded aggregates and lime inclusions.

078. FARMHOUSE, QUEEN'S PARK, GLASGOW. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 078.1. Farmhouse, Front Elevation. Image © Sweyn Ross

A farmhouse, built in two sections, with a front (east facing) (Figure 078.1) section and rear (west facing) section probably dating from the mid 19th century. The front section is stugged ashlar built with formal, buff coloured sawn sandstone, with raised window and door details. This has been flush finished and ruled out (Figure 078.2). The mortar uses a fine to medium aggregate in the range of 1-4mm. There are lime and darker inclusions; possibly unburnt coal though this is difficult to see clearly because amount of soot covering the finish. There are faint traces of a broad ruling out.

The rear of the building is constructed with informal sawn sandstone. A large section retains what might be sneck harling with a broad, polished band, possibly made by pressing in a purpose made, flat bladed tool. This band is both horizontal and perpendicular. There is evidence of a former full lime covering (Figure 078.3) and an interesting section on the face of several larger blocks of stone where the ruling out does not correspond with the underlying masonry joints. The mortar is robust to the touch, but crumbles when pressure is added. It uses fine to medium aggregate similar to the front of building, however it appears to be more orange in colour under the soot.

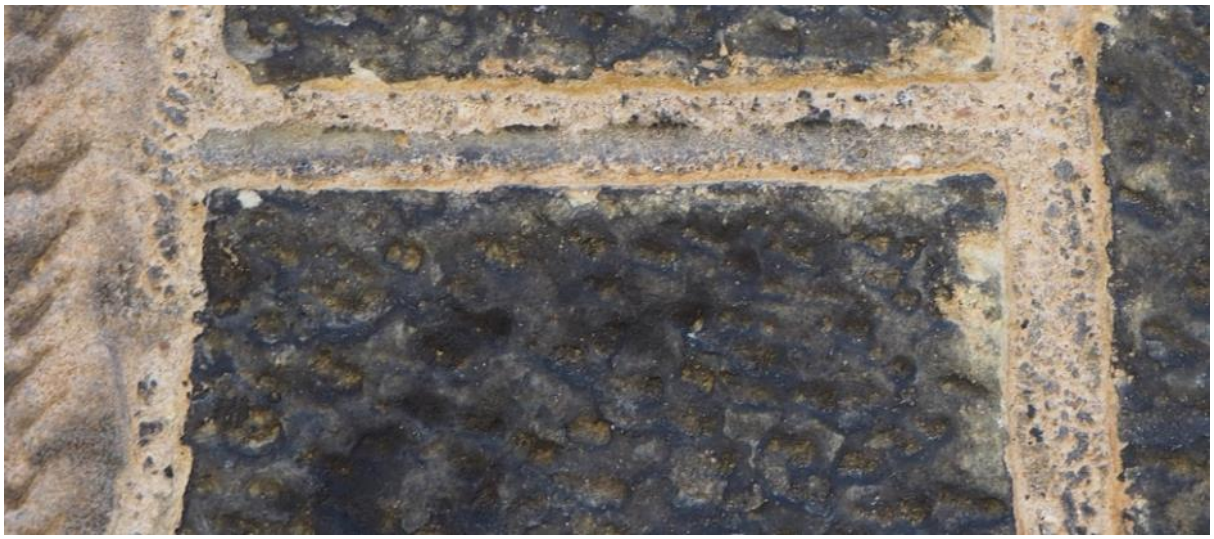


Figure 078.2. Lime mortar on the front elevation of the farmhouse. Image © Sweyn Ross)

Figure 078.3. Evidence of full lime covering on face of stone, with later ribbon pointing. Image © Sweyn Ross

079. MAIN STREET, PATHHEAD, EAST LOTHIAN. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 079.1. South-west view of the houses.

A pair of three-story 19th century houses (Figure 079.1). They are formally fronted with regular sawn sandstone blocks. The joints are fine but comprises of a gritty lime mortar in the range of 1-5mm and contains many lime inclusions (Figure 079.2). There are faint but visible traces of ruling out on the horizontal joints. The houses have coarser rubble gables and rear elevations. The gable areas had an extensive flush finish, evidenced by mortar traces in many areas; however much of this has been lost (Figure 079.3.).

Figure 079.2. Fine lined out joints with gritty mortar.

Figure 079.3. Fragmentary remains of an extensive flush finish and covering.

080. MAIN STREET, PATHHEAD, EAST LOTHIAN. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 080.1. The cottage viewed from the south.

A 19th century cottage built with raised quoins and formally sawn sandstone rubble (Figure 080.1). The joints are relatively wide with a flush finish (Figure 080.2). This finish appears to be integrated with the bedding mortar. Whilst it is somewhat worn, there are still traces of a former horizontal ruling, but no extent evidence of a perpendicular rule. The aggregates are coarse, comprising a mixture of angular and rounded sections with lime inclusions, in the range of 1-8mm (Figure 080.3).

Figure 080.2. Relatively wide flush finish.

Figure 080.3. Coarse angular and rounded aggregate.

081. CHURCH STREET CLOSE, EYEMOUTH. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 081.1. The close off Church Street, showing limewashed finish.

A sheltered close in Church Street, Eyemouth with flush, sneck finish and several coats of limewash (Figure 081.1). The rubble wall is contained within quoins of brickwork suggesting a nineteenth century date. The surface is not flat, so more a sub-flush finish, made smooth by the many layers of limewash (Figure 081.2). Where the limewash has flaked away, the mortar can be seen and is muddy in appearance and has many lime inclusions (Figure 081.3).

Figure 081.2. A view of the close wall, showing the overall finish.

Figure 081.3. The mortar showing through where the limewash has come away.

082. DETACHED VILLA, SOUTH BEACH, TROON, MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 082.1. The road side elevation of the villa on South Beach.

A large one and a half storey house built with a coursed buff coloured sandstone, stugged and broached (Figure 082.1) built in the mid 19th C. The masonry is flush pointed with evidence on the whole front elevation that this work had previously been covered with limewash. The droving on the masonry is deep enough to trap pockets of limewash (Figure 082.2). There has been no lining out as is common on masonry of this type, which supports the likelihood that it was limewashed. Strands of vegetation on the façade indicate that the limewash may have been protected by ivy growth, hence its partial survival.

Figure 082.2. Showing pointing and limewash remains over mortar and in the stugging and broaching cuts.

083. THE SQUARE, HIGH STREET, EARLSTON. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 083.1. South front of the house, The Square, Earlston.

A three-storied, mid-terrace house, built in random whinstone rubble (Figure 083.1). The joint finish is distinct from the bedding mortar in binder content. The bedding mortar is made from a fine angular aggregate in the range of 1-4mm. The finishing mortar, while fragmentary, has a higher lime content. The profile of the finish follows the contour and shape of the random rubble masonry and has a slightly raised and rounded profile (Figure 083.2).

Figure 083.2. Raised and rounded finish, following the contours of the masonry.

084. HOUSE ON THE HIGH STREET, EARLSTON. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 084.1. The property on the High Street, viewed from the south.

A three-storey house with squared sandstone blocks (Figure 084.1). The joints are flush finished with a convex and rounded profile (Figure 084.2). It is worth noting the decay of the sandstone even when flush finished with a lime mortar.

Figure 084.2. Joints with convex and rounded profile.

085. LADYRIGG STEADING, HEITON, KELSO. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 085.1. The north range of the former steading at Ladyrigg.

This steading complex (Figure 085.1) is close to the village of Heiton and was part of Ladyrigg Farm until agricultural operations were transferred elsewhere. The masonry is a lime bonded whinstone rubble with sandstone dressings and probably dates from the mid-19th century. It was converted to housing in the mid 2000's. This conversion work, while extensive, did not affect the northern elevation of the steading courtyard adjacent to the road where there is extensive evidence of traditional masonry finishes. The flush pointing is starting to wear back, but the mortar and limewash survive well under the rhones on the upper part of the wall (Figure 085.2). The pointing style appears to have been a flush or sneck point with a limewash finish (Figure 085.3). The does not appear to have been any lining out. This northern elevation is sheltered from prevailing winds and this will account for its survival.

Figure 085.2. The roadside elevation of the steading with what appears to be original finishes. Note the better survival of limewash and pointing under the rhone.

Figure 085.3. Detail of the masonry finish at Ladyrigg, showing the flush or sneck point and the surviving limewash.

086. CATHOLIC CHURCH, KELSO. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 086.1. The Church of The Immaculate Conception viewed from the west.

A mid-19th century sandstone church (Figure 086.1). The masonry is squared and sawn rubble with a flush and ruled out finish. Much of the surface has degraded but fragments of the ruling remain (Figure 086.2). The mortar has coarse angular and rounded aggregates in the range of 1-6mm (Figure 086.3).

Figure 086.2. Remnants of ruling out.

Figure 086.3. Coarse angular and rounded aggregates.

087. BOUNDARY WALL, FLOORS CASTLE, KELSO. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 087.1. The 19th century boundary wall.

Figure 087.2. Flush finish with the raised ribbon.

The boundary wall (Figure 087.1) that surrounds Floors Castle and the Roxburghe Estate forms part of a range of improvements initiated in the 19th century. The finish mortar is a post construction application consisting finer sands and aggregates (in the range of 1-5mm) than the bedding mortar. The completed finish is flush and raised to a ribbon. This is applied to both the horizontal and perpendicular joints of the squared sandstone (Figure 087.2). There is extensive cracking of this pointing although still adhering well.

088. STUD FARM BUILDINGS, FLOORS CASTLE, KELSO, MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 088.1. The Stud Farm buildings, viewed from the east.

The farm buildings (Figure 088.1), built in 1848, are constructed with roughly squared pale sandstone, which is in turn flush finished with a raised convex ribbon (Figure 088.2). The 'ribbons' follow the contours of the stone rather than imposing a rigidly horizontal or perpendicular form. Very coarse mortar has been used with rounded aggregates in the range of 1-9mm (Figure 088.3).

Figure 088.2. Raised convex ribbon.

Figure 088.3. Very coarse mortar with large, rounded aggregate.

089. GRANGE COTTAGE, SOUTHDEAN, HAWICK. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 089.1. Grange Cottage from the south east.

Grange cottage is now a single dwelling, although it was built in the mid-19th century for two households on the Abbottrule Estate (Figure 089.1). The masonry is local old red sandstone pointed with a lime mortar. The northern end of the building retains a narrow point which is limited to the joints, and not flush to the high points. There is a covering of limewash surviving in several areas, but it is thin and appears to be a single coat (Figure 089.2). This suggests that it is a later addition.

Figure 089.2. Detail of the pointing and limewash at Grange Cottage. The limewash appears to be a single coat.

090. GARDEN COTTAGE, WEENS, HAWICK. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 090.1. Weens Garden Cottage.

This small mid-19th century building was built in 1863 as the cottage for the Gardener at Weens (Figure 090.1). While altered inside its external finish appears to be more or less original apart from some work to the chimneys. The masonry is old red sandstone rubble, lime bonded with a shaped finish to the pointing, which is restricted to covering the joints only, sloped outwards in a style sometimes called 'weatherstruck', and following the joints of the rubble (Figure 090.2). The mortar appears to be lime rich with a fine aggregate, necessary to be able to form the lower edge. The pointing seen today appears to be either original, or certainly from before the 20th century. The front elevation is fairly sheltered, and this may explain its good condition. The survival of the mortar may also be due to a covering of climbing plants on a wooden framework seen in older photographs.

Figure 090.2. The pointing on the front elevation showing the weatherstruck finish, it appears to be original.

091. FERNIEHURST MILL, JEDBURGH. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 091.1. Ferniehurst Mill from the south.

There has been a mill on the site since the 16th century or earlier, and a date stone over the wheel pit shows '1683', but most of the masonry seems to be later. The mill building is in poor condition, with all mill machinery removed at some point in the 20th century, and the north side opened up as tractor bays. However, on many elevations of this multi phased building are good examples of traditional flush pointed rubble. The annex to the south wall of the main building, shown on the left-hand side of Figure 091.1 appears to be mid-19th century and has a a well preserved traditional mortar finish (Figure 091.2) that appears to have been applied with a trowel, not thrown (Figure 091.3). There are no traces of limewash.

Figure 091.2. The sneck pointing on the south extension of the mill.

Figure 091.3. A close view of the pointing on the 19th century extension.

092. GRANARY, CROYBURNFOOT, MAYBOLE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 092.1. The farm building from the south west.

This sandstone building, probably a granary, dates from the mid nineteenth century (Figure 092.1). There are extensive remains of sneck pointing and traces of a further surface covering. The mortar is lime rich with extensive large rounded black aggregates which resemble coal, with lime inclusions (Figure 092.2). This entry represents the difficulty in differentiating between a very worn full harl and a sneck harl. The mortar appears to integral to the building mortar.

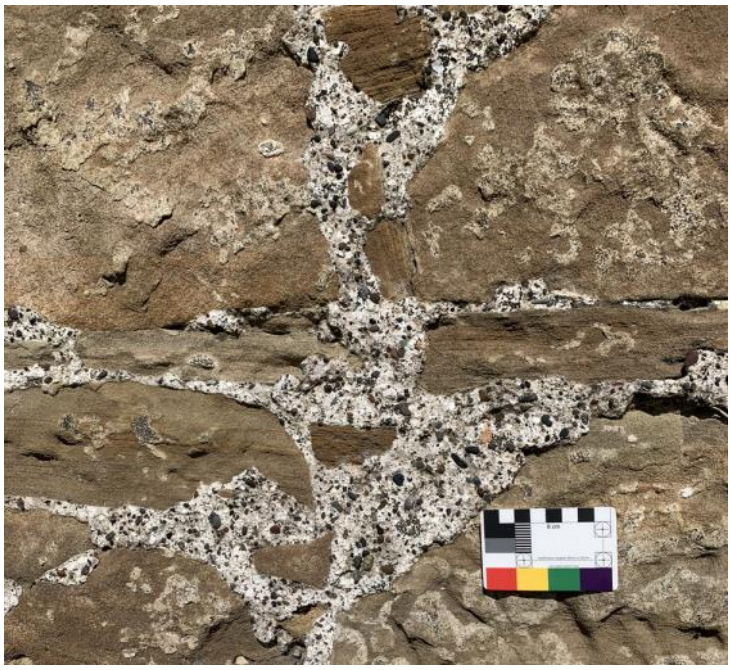


Figure 092.2. Close up of the remaining sneck pointing. Traces of a surface covering are showing on the sandstone blocks.

093. FISHERTON CHURCH, LAGG. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 093.1. Fisherton Church, front and east elevations.

Fisherton Church, dating from 1843, demonstrates hierarchy in building with more refinement given to the front of the church than the sides and rear (Figure 093.1). The principal elevation of the church is built with a sandstone ashlar, while the sides are built with rough whinstone. The whinstone is crudely sneck harled and quite decayed, revealing open joints. The mortar for the sneck harl is coarse, has large, rounded aggregates with lime inclusions (Figure 093.2). A porch has been added and this is also ashlar fronted. However, the sides are built with sawn whinstone. This whinstone has medium fine joint. The mortar employed in the construction of the squared whinstone is less coarse than the sneck

harl but similarly contains lime inclusions. Significantly, this masonry has been 'piped' with a finer putty mortar (Figure 093.3).

The western elevation has recently been plastered suggesting that water ingress through the sneck harl has been an issue.

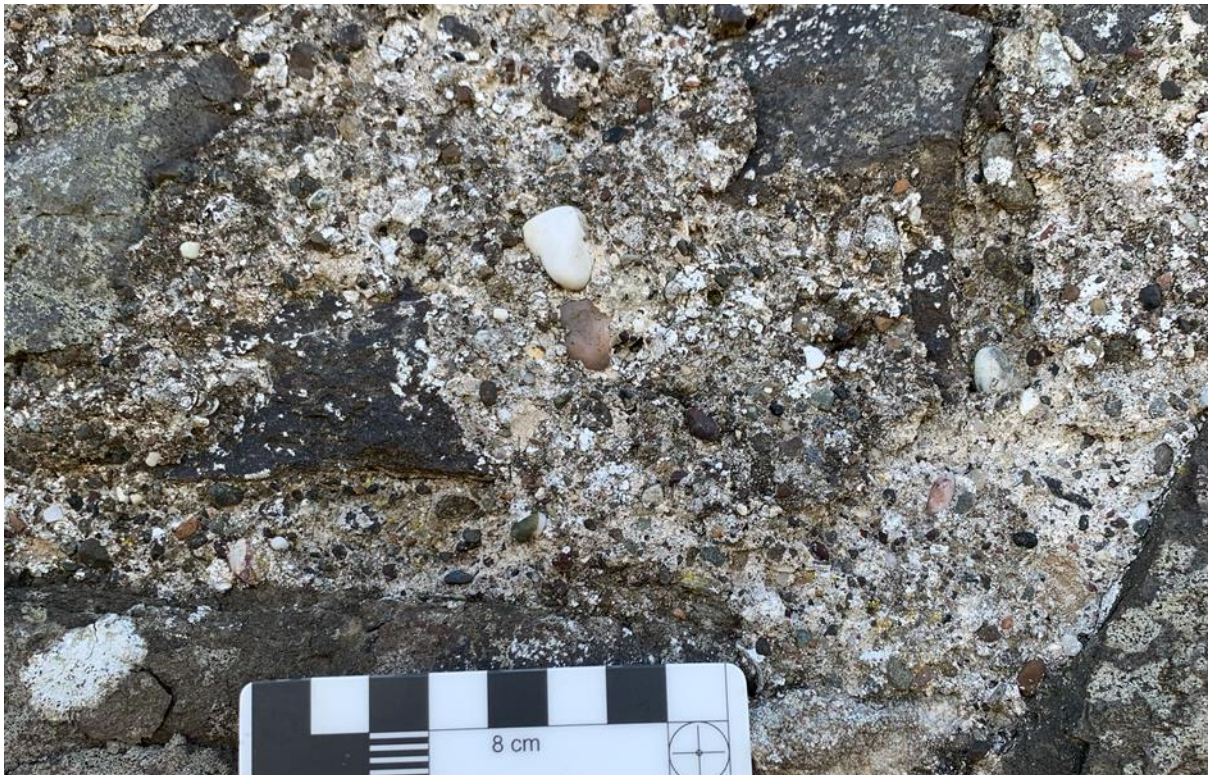


Figure 093.2. Large, rounded aggregates with lime inclusions.

Figure 093.3. East elevation of the porch with the remains of white putty pointing.

094. THE BUCCLEUCH HOTEL, THORNHILL. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 094.1. The Buccleuch Hotel, Thornhill.

The Buccleuch Hotel is a two and a half storey building from the mid-19th century (Figure 094.1), with decorated dormers matching the five bays. It is constructed with broached, rusticated ashlar with contrasting droved work in the main doorway. The main body of the hotel has medium fine joints that were ruled out (Figure 094.2). This pointing is best preserved in the close between the hotel and the adjacent building where it is sheltered and has been limewashed (Figure 094.3 and 094.4). There are faint traces of the ruling out on the front elevation, but the pointing is worn. This

contrasts with the more finely detailed ashlar of the main doorway which is pointed with an almost white lime-rich and fine sand mortar.

Figure 094.2. Worn, ruled pointing on the main body of the hotel.

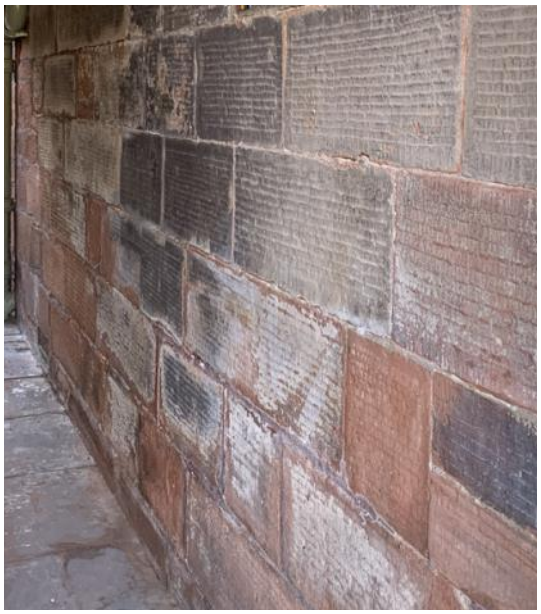


Figure 094.3. The close to the left of the hotel, showing signs of original masonry finishes.

Figure 094.4. Masonry finishes in the adjacent close, showing fine pointing and discoloured layers of remaining limewash.

095. DRUMLANRIG MAINS, THORNHILL. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 095.1. Drumlanrig Mains, the former sawmill range, north west corner.

This large complex is the Mains farm for the Drumlangrig Estate. It comprises a former sawmill, estate office, storage and stabling. This part of the building (Figure 095.1) was the water powered sawmill; the outshot housing for the wheelpit can be seen on the right-hand side. The complex dates from the mid-19th century and is Category B Listed. The masonry is coursed rubble with a flush, weather-struck finish to the pointing. The top of the pointing tucks into bottom arris of the upper stone while the bottom is flush with the top edge of the lower stone as can be seen in Figure 095.2. In the mortar can be seen large angular and rounded aggerate in the range ~ 10mm – ~0.5mm.

Figure 095.2. The lime rich mortar with large aggregate showing. The angle of the pointing, called 'weather struck', can be seen.

096. ALBERT STREET, NEWTON STEWART. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 096.1. Front elevation of house in Albert Street.

Figure 096.2. Mortar with coarse aggregate and some hints of lining out.

This 19th century house 2 1/2 story house is constructed with a squared whinstone rubble and sandstone dressings. It is pointed with a coarse mortar with rounded aggregate and lime inclusions (Figure 096.1). The mortar appears to have been left crudely finished, simply spilling out of the joint . There has been no further finish to the masonry, and the pointing appears to be original. Some hint of lining out (Figure 096.2).

097. LODGE, SCATWELL HOUSE, GARVE. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 097.1. View of the lodge from the south east.

Figure 097.2. Ruled sneck harl.

A Victorian gate lodge built in local whinstone with dressed and raised sandstone quoins, windows and door details (Figure 097.1). The mortar is sneck harled with horizontal ruling out (Figure 097.2). The sneck harl remains largely intact with exception of the recent window alterations.

098. STATION SQUARE, BRORA. MID 19TH CENTURY

Figure 098.1. The south and east elevations of the building.

This nineteenth century two storey building to the north of the station quadrangle represent a complex narrative of construction with different phases of lime harl and pointing (Figure 098.1). It is likely that the building was altered in the late 19thc with additional windows on the corners. The east and south elevations, over-looking the square and Brora railway station, are constructed with a pale blonde sandstone. The square, regular blocks of stone are broached, flush pointed and ruled out. The mortar is made with medium fine aggregates in the rage ~0.5mm - ~5mm and there are lime inclusions (Figure 098.2). The west elevation, overlooking the A9 road, is built with the same regular blocks of stone but have been lime harled (Figure 098.3); recent work is being done in a different style. The evidence suggests that the whole building was previously harled and that on the west elevation the harl was protected and retained by an ivy cover.

At some time harl was removed from the south and east elevations and the joints were pointed.

Figure 098.2. Flush ruled lime pointing, also showing aggregate and lime inclusions.

Figure 098.3. West elevation with extant harling to the left and new pointing work to the right, in a modern style.

099. BAPTIST CHURCH, DEMPSTER STREET, WICK. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 099.1. Baptist Church, Wick. The main façade on Dempster Street.

The main body of the church (Figure 099.1) was constructed in 1853 for the Free Church of Scotland and the spire was added in 1862. It is Category B Listed. The building was closed for a period before being purchased and refurbished by the Baptist Church in 1998. The masonry is sawn Caithness stone and contrasted with a fine ashlar tower. The sawn blocks were finished flush with a fine and ruled out mortar which for the greater part remains without repair. The pointing was carefully done and even now the ruling out of the junction between the horizontal and perpendicular joints remains crisp and sharp (Figure 099.2). The ashlar, which is very decayed, has a white lime putty 'pencil line' joint that now stands proud of the worn ashlar block (Figure 099.3).

Figure 099.2. Mortar with horizontal and vertical ruling out and crisp joints.

Figure 099.3. Fine ashlar pointing made with a lime putty.

100. KINLOSS HOUSE STEADING, NEAR FORRES, MORAY. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 100.1. The main steading complex facing Kinloss House. Rusticated ashlar blocks containing semi – coursed, sawn- squared blocks of sandstone.

The steading at the Kinloss Estate dates from 1873 and has a mixture of wall finishes on each elevation. There different wall treatments represent the respective importance of each wall face. Those elevations close to and facing the mansion house are more refined while the walls facing away from the house were more economically finished. The main quadrangle of the farm complex was used for storing cattle in the winter months and has a range of ancillary buildings associated with nineteenth century improved farming. As with several examples within the gazetteer, this entry straddles inclusion in this Technical Paper 33 or in Technical Paper 31, which examines complete lime finishes in Scotland.

The principal elevation of the steading complex faces Kinloss House (Figure 100.1) and is constructed of sawn, unevenly coursed sandstone

Figure 100.2. Flush pointing ruled out and white lined on the principal elevation.

blocks contained within large, rusticated ashlar blocks with fine ~1 - ~3mm joints. This sawn coursed work was flush pointed, ruled out with a white line applied to the ruled groove, a decorative motif (Figure 100.2), a finish more closely associated with the Scottish central belt.

The sides and rear of the complex (Figure 100.3) are harled random rubble with a mix of stone types. The masonry has been cherry – cocked, and the harl survives well generally but especially in the sheltered areas under the overhanging eaves.

Figure 100.3. The rear, hared elevation of the steading, material wearing away with the best preserved remaining under the eaves.

101. CHURCH, SITTENHAM ROAD, HELMSDALE. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 101.1. The principal elevation of the church.

This Church was built for the Free Church of Scotland between 1890 – 1892. The approach to masonry finishes on this building shows a three-stage hierarchy. The principal elevation and octagonal flanking isles are built with squared, coursed, sawn and stugged blocks of blonde sandstone that are flush pointed and ruled out. The ruling has been applied to the horizontal and perpendicular joints in a mortar made with coarse angular sand and contains lime inclusions (Figure 101.2). Where some of the mortar has broken down in exposed areas it is noticeable that the building and pointing mortar are indistinguishable. The pointing appears to have been undertaken as the building was constructed, referred to as 'point as you go'.

The masonry treatment for the side elevations is less formal with squared roughly dressed coursed blocks of stone. They are sneck pointed and ruled, however the ruling out is horizontal only (Figure 101.3). The associated buildings at the rear of the church may be later additions, constructed in a similar manner to the side but the sneck pointing is more

extensive. This also has horizontal ruling out, and as seen in other locations with the ruling out aligned to the course levels between the window jambs and quoins (Figure 101.4).

Figure 101.2. Formal mortar on the front elevation, ruled out horizontally and vertically. Also showing coarse aggregate and lime inclusions.

Figure 101.3. Flush and partly rule horizontal pointing on the side elevations.

Figure 101.4. Associated building, wider sneck-pointed rubble, ruled out horizontally aligned with the sandstone dressings.

102. GUISACHAN FARM, TOMICH, BEAULY. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 102.1. Guisachan Farm complex, external elevation of entrance arch.

This farm complex is part of the larger Guisachan Estate and the enclosed quadrangle (Figure 102.1) was unique within the survey for several reasons. Firstly, because of survival of so much of the raised ribbon finish and secondly because of the hierarchy of the different finishes between the outer walls, the inner courtyard and finally because of the associated lime works on the cottages that make up the village of Tomich.

The outer walls of the quadrangle are flush lime finished with a horizontal and perpendicular raised band (Figure 102.2). The inner courtyard is similarly worked but differs in that the raised band is horizontal only (Figure 102.3). The cottages in Tomich are flush finished on the front elevation and ruled out while gables are sneck harled and ruled out (Figure 102.4).

There is a value and hierarchy attached to the ribbon work with the most prestigious, detailed and formal work applied to the more visible elevations. The less obvious inner courtyard has a similar application yet is more economic in execution. The work to the cottages is no less effective but less time consuming to apply. The greater value is placed in the more detailed ribbon work.

The methods employed were to construct the walls and incorporate a primary finish at the time of building, so the bedding mortar and preliminary straightening of the wall surface are integrated (Figure 102.5). On examination the bond between the ribbon mortar and the preparatory work is good and the finished work is robust suggesting that the straightening work was firm but not without some water content. There is slight difference in appearance in the ribbon work and it may have a hydraulic component.

All the sands are very coarse angular and variable in particle size, in the range 1mm – 14mm and there are lime inclusions within all the varying mortars.

Figure 102.2. Horizontal and perpendicular ribbon work on the front elevation.

Figure 102.3. Flush ribbon work applied horizontally only on the inner courtyard.

Figure 102.4. Tomich estate farm cottage with ruled flush finish on the front elevation and ruled sneck harl on the gables and rear.

Figure 102.5. The first flush finish was integrated with the construction work. The final coat was applied once the building work was complete.

103. THE SEMPLE CENTRE, MAIN ROAD, FAIRLIE. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 103.1. Corner of what is now the Semple Centre in Fairlie, showing broad ruled flush pointing to the gable.

This former shop probably dates from the late 19th century (Figure 103.1). The lower part of the front elevation has been painted, but on the gable end the original pointing survives with a broad ruled flush point (Figure 103.2). The aggregates are rounded and contain marine material with lime inclusions. As this elevation is relatively sheltered the pointing is likely to be original.

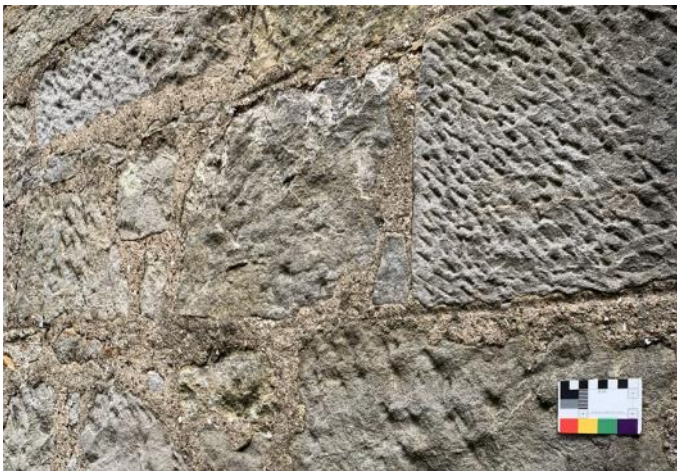


Figure 103.2. Horizontal ruling out on the gable side.

104. FREE CHURCH, LOCHINVER, ASSYNT. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 104.1. The principal elevation of the church.

The Free Church building in Lochinver (Figure 104.1) is located above the town and represents a mid-period Arts and Crafts church built in 1893. Squat in appearance with the main doorway located within the asymmetric tower and it is presented as a whinstone building with sandstone details. The building has been covered extensively with cement slaisterd, raised ribbon pointing, yet with careful scrutiny ample evidence of the former flush lime pointing was located on several elevations (Figure 104.2). The earlier mortar made with fine sand and lime with multiple inclusions (Figure 104.3) was soft and friable and this is likely to have been a contributor to the harder cement mortar replacement. The extant evidence reveals a more extensive cover of the masonry rather than the expression of the bare stone seen today.

Figure 104.2. Later raised ribbon pointing seen in the upper part of the image, with earlier flush pointing seen lower down, showing much brighter.

Figure 104.3. Soft lime pointing with multiple lime inclusions. This earlier style covered much more of the whinstone than the later pointing.

105. ESTATE COTTAGE, GOLSPIE. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 105.1. Front façade of the cottage.

This cottage is one of three estate cottages contained within a terrace at Golspie. They probably date from the late nineteenth century. The cottage is one and a half storeys, with two dormers (Figure 105.1). It is constructed with squared red sandstone, flush pointed and ruled out horizontally and vertically. The mortar made with fine to medium sharp aggregates and containing lime inclusions (Figure 105.2).

Figure 108.5. Flush-pointed and ruled out mortar, showing the aggregate and lime inclusions.

106. HALL, BURNSIDE PLACE, ROSS-SHIRE, LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 106.1. View of hall from the northwest.

Single storey 4 bay hall built in c. 1898 of red sandstone rubble with broached ashlar dressings (Figure 106.1). The Hall is flush finished with horizontal and perpendicular ruling out (Figure 106.2). This was achieved with a broad half round tool, possibly a metal bucket handle. The mortar is pigmented to appropriate the colour of the local sandstone. The sand grading ranges sub 1-6mm and has rounded aggregate with shell inclusions (Figure 106.3). Cromarty is a marine environment, making this unsurprising. The pointing and stonemasonry above the scarcement remains in good condition with no apparent repairs. This is robust to touch but will abrade with pressure from the fingers. On and below the scarcement there is considerable decay of the stone and the pointing.

Figure 106.2. Pink flush finish with horizontal and perpendicular ruling out.

Figure 106.3. Fine and coarse sand with shell inclusions.

107. CASTLE STREET, FORTROSE. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 107.1. The villa main elevation with red tinted mortars for finishing.

Late Victorian villa c.1890 constructed of local, buff/red sandstone (Figure 107.1). Ashlar front with rubble gable and rear linked by a round-to-square on the southern corner (Figure 107.2). The ashlar has a pink coloured mortar with half round rule, much as bricklayer would make today. The gable is sneck harled, also with a coloured mortar (Figure 107.3). This was likely to have been one of the last major buildings constructed with lime on the Black Isle. The aggregates are sharp and angular in the range 1mm – 8mm.

Figure 107.2. Coarse pink mortar used for both the ashlar work and the sneck harl.

Figure 107.3. Round-to-square, ashlar front with sneck harled rubble gable.

108. TOMNAHURICH STREET, INVERNESS. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 108.1. Elevation from the southeast.

Victorian mid-terrace house with buff coloured, rusticated details at the windows and doors. Otherwise, the house is generally built with red sandstone with some agglomerates (Figure 108.1). The flush finish extends well beyond the joint width with pink tinted mortar. The finish is horizontally and perpendicularly ruled (Figure 108.2). The mortar is decayed and displays evidence of salt and soot damage. The size of the aggregates are in the range of 1-6mm with a mix of rounded and angular profiles.

Figure 108.2. Horizontally and perpendicularly ruled flush finish.

109. JOHSTON'S OF ELGIN, NEWMILL, ELGIN. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 109.1. The 'Wool Store' elevation.

The complex of buildings was built in the late Georgian period but the 'Woolstore' is Victorian (Figure 109.1). Sandstone with flush 'droved' margins and broached sawn rubble. The flush finish has been horizontally ruled out. The mortar is of coarse angular gritty sand in the range of 1-7mm, (Figure 109.2).

Figure 109.2. The flush finish and horizontal lining out.

110. GLENFIDDICH DISTILLERY COTTAGE, DUFFTOWN. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 110.1. Gable elevation showing sac fungus.

A Victorian distillery workers cottage now used as office space. The front is of sawn rubble with a random rubble gable and rear (Figure 110.1). A buff coloured sandstone ashlar bay to the front of the cottage adds to a sense of hierarchy in the finishes. The sneck harled gable (Figure 110.2) has a more formal flush finish than the front elevation (Figure 110.3). The ashlar is pointed in a fine mortar with a high binder content. All the pointing survives well except at ground level where there is some salt damage. The blackening on all the pointing is caused by a distillery related sac fungus called *Baudoinia Compniaceusis* that feeds on ethanol. The aggregates are sharp and angular, in the range of 1-20mm.

Figure 110.2. Sneck harled gable.

Figure 110.3. Flush finish with lining out on front elevation.

111. ALBERT PLACE, DUFFTOWN. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 111.1. Northern elevation.

A terraced house with a sawn rubble front (Figure 111.1). This front elevation has sawn sandstone quoins on the building's corner, windows and front door. The gable is of random rubble (Figure 111.2) and the rear is finished with sneck harl. Some attempt at squaring the sneck harl has been made but (Figure 111.3) the process is inconsistent.

Figure 111.2. Random rubble gable with sneck harl.

Figure 111.3. Attempt at sneck harl squaring.

112. MONTGARRIE ROAD, ALFORD. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 112.1. Northeastern corner of the cottage.

Small, semi-detached, Victorian granite cottage, close to the center of Alford (Figure 112.1). There are sawn granite blocks on the front elevation and more random rubble on the gable and rear (Figure 112.2). The more formal front elevation is finished with raised ribbon pointing, whilst the sides and rear have a squared sneck harl.

Figure 112.2. Hierarchy of finishes between front and sides.

113. MID DEESIDE CHURCH, TORPHINS. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 113.1. Mid Deeside Church, viewed from the east.

This distinctive church, built in stages from 1875 (Figure 113.1) retains most of its extant squared sneck harled finish. This, along with a general Bavarian feel to the architecture, represents the most complete example of a building with such a finish and a strange combination of Germanic and East Highland influences. It has a central tower with rusticated quoins that serves as a link to the new extension. The mortar survives well and is made with a coarse angular sand in the range of 1-18mm (Figure 113.2). There are many lime inclusions that, to touch, feel non-hydraulic. In one small area the sneck harl has become dislodged leaving the snecks exposed and a ghost mark of the extent to which the mortar covered the edges of the stone (Figure 113.3).

Figure 113.2. The squared sneck harl. Coarse, angular sand with lime inclusions.

Figure 113.3. An area of pointing loss, with ghost marks of the mortar in relation to surviving sneck harl.

114. KING STREET, INVERBERVIE. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 114.1. King Street, southeast elevation.

A two and half storey house (Figure 114.1) with hammered local ashlar and modest quality sandstone (Figure 114.2) with wide joints. The stone and the pointing have worn away leaving faint traces of ruling remaining. The mortar is coarse for ashlar work and results in the thick joint. It has rounded marine aggregate in the range 1-5mm with lime and shell inclusions (Figure 114.3).

Figure 114.2. The ashlar work with traces of a lined out joint.

Figure 114.3. Marine aggregate.

115. PROVOST SCOTT'S ROAD, MONTROSE. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 115.1. The Coach House, east elevation.

A cottage and former coach house built in the local sand and agglomerate stone in the late 19th century (Figure 115.1). The finishing is flush and ruled but only the horizontal lines were visible due to the advanced weathering of the joint and stone (Figure 115.2). The aggregates are finer than many seen locally, in the range 1-5mm. There are some lime inclusions.

Figure 115.2. Ruling out and lime inclusions.

116. MANSE, ONICH, LOCHABER. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 116.1. Former Manse, Onich.

This former manse (Figure 116.1) demonstrates the hierarchy of finish on the building elevations and the response to that ordering represented in the pointing. The front elevation is built with reasonably squared granite blocks with sandstone dressings with raised margins at the quoins and windows. The pointing covers the joint area but leaves the bulk of the stone exposed. The stone blocks on the side elevation are less squared and the wall is sneck harled (Figure 116.2).

Figure 116.2. Flush pointing on the front principal elevation and sneck harl on the side.

117. BALLACHULISH HOTEL AND STABLES, BALLACHULISH, LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 117.1. The eastern elevation of the hotel.

This late 19th century hotel was designed by John Honeyman 1877, who at one point trained Charles Rennie Mackintosh (Figure 117.1). There are associated ancillary buildings including annex and former stable. Each part of the building has its own pointing style and within complex as a whole there is a clear hierarchy of materials and pointing practice. To the rear of the main part of the hotel the pointing is extensive, horizontal and casually ruled with the edge of a trowel (Figure 117.2). The walls are built with a varied mix of different coloured and shaped granite blocks. On the main front elevation, the blocks or granite are uniform in colour, have distinct pinnings and the blocks are squared. Here, the pointing is flush, but covers only the joint area and is both horizontally and perpendicularly ruled, and half round in profile (Figure 117.3). The mortar is made with a very coarse sand in the range 0.5–13mm and there are lime inclusions. The granite blocks are contained within sandstone dressed ashlar. The ashlar is unusually flushed with fine binder rich pointing and ruled (Figure 117.4).

Figure 117.2. Sandstone details with full flush sneck pointed and casually ruled.

Figure 117.3. Flush pointed monochrome granite blocks with horizontal and perpendicular ruling out.

Figure 117.4. Ashlar masonry, with fine pointing, lined out.

The Annex is similarly built as the main building, with monochromatic granite blocks with pinnings. The pointing is flush with the face of the stone and both horizontally and perpendicularly ruled (Figure 117.5). The ruling out is half round in profile. While this pointing is similar to the front main elevation the aggregate range is smaller.

The former stable is also flush finished with informal horizontal ruling out, executed with the edge of a trowel. The aggregates are coarse and variable in the range 0.5mm – 8mm (Figure 117.6).

Figure 117.5. The annex built with squared granite blocks, flushed, with both horizontal and perpendicular ruling out.

Figure 117.6. The former stable block pointing with informal ruling out.

118. DEWAR'S DISTILLERY, ABERFELDY. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 118.1. The courtyard side of the distillery.

The distillery was constructed in 1896. It is built with mixed, semi-coursed local stone and is flush pointed (Figure 118.1). The building is unusual in that not all the walls have Baudoinia Compniacencensis, a black fungus that covers many distillery walls, which may be due to the lime work surviving so well and the alkali conditions that the lime gives. This allowed visual access to a broad flush pointing, made with a mortar containing medium – fine, buff, coloured aggregates and many lime inclusions. The pointing is horizontally ruled out with a broad half-round implement (Figure 118.2).

Figure 118.2. A close-up view of the flush point pointing, showing the horizontal ruling out.

119. HENDERSON STREET, BRIDGE OF ALLAN. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 119.1. The front and gable elevations .

This Victorian villa is constructed with local sawn sandstone rubble on the front elevation and random rubble on the sides and rear (Figure 119.1). The front is fully flush finished and ruled out with white lining added to the ruled joint, presumably once the mortar was firm (Figure 119.2). The mortar contains lime inclusions and the aggregate is coarse and angular in the range, 1-6mm. The sides and rear are flush finished (Figure 119.3), now with cement mortar but other examples within the town suggest that these areas were once flushed out with lime mortar or with thrown 'sneck' harl. The white lining is a common feature on all the more distinguished streets of Bridge of Allan.

Figure 119.2. Ruling out and white lining. Stone decay evident.

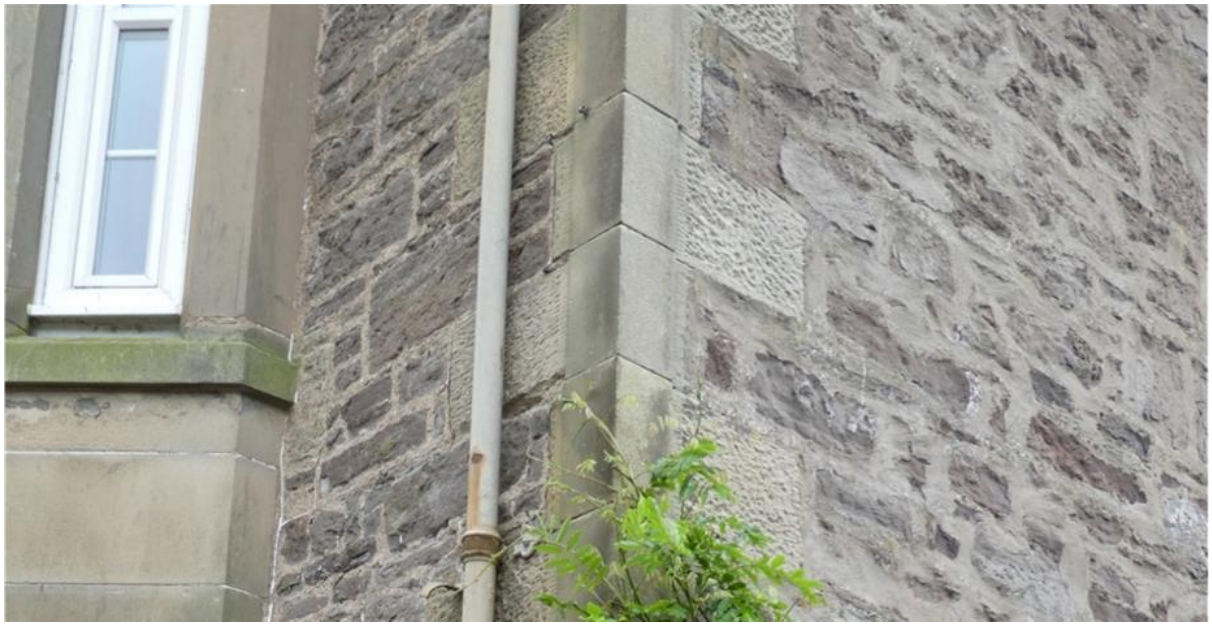


Figure 119.3. The different pointing styles between the front and gable elevations. The gable work is later cement pointing but in a traditional style.

120. HENDERSON STREET, BRIDGE OF ALLAN. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 120.1. The front elevation of the property.

The finished on this house are very similar to another house on Henderson Street (see previous entry) but has two additional elements (Figure 120.1). Firstly, the quality of the sawn sandstone stone is more formal and of a better quality. Secondly, there is a contrast between the buff coloured sandstone at the quoins, windows and doors with red/brown of the sawn rubble work. The coursing of the rubblework and joint lines correspond with the more formal elements of the buff stone dressings (Figure 120.2).

Figure 120.2. Flush pointing and ruling out with whitened lines. Note the relationship between the rubblework and the better quality masonry around the windows and doors.

121. ST MADOC'S CHURCH, GEORGE STREET, DOUNE. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 121.1. St Madoc's Church, north front.

Built in c.1877 by London architect James Brookes, this church is significant in several respects (Figure 121.1). Firstly, the mortar remains robust and possibly has a hydraulic component. Secondly, the sand and aggregate is very coarse (1-15mm); much of this is found in the upper range and includes mix of rounded, angular and quartz grit (Figure 121.2). There are also lime inclusions. Thirdly, the ruling out is less a means of formalizing informal materials and more an expression of the naturalistic qualities of the stone, hence the preparedness to rule out when the stone junction is at an angle rather than perpendicular (Figure 121.3). Finally, there is evidence that the bedding mortar is integrated with the finishing mortar. The integration of the mortar with the finishing process would represent the bringing together of a late flowering of a Scots building process with that of a fashionable London architect.

Figure 121.2. Very coarse mortar used for bedding and finishing.

Figure 121.3. Ruling out even on angled junctions.

122. WEST TERRACE, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY. LATE 19TH CENTURY

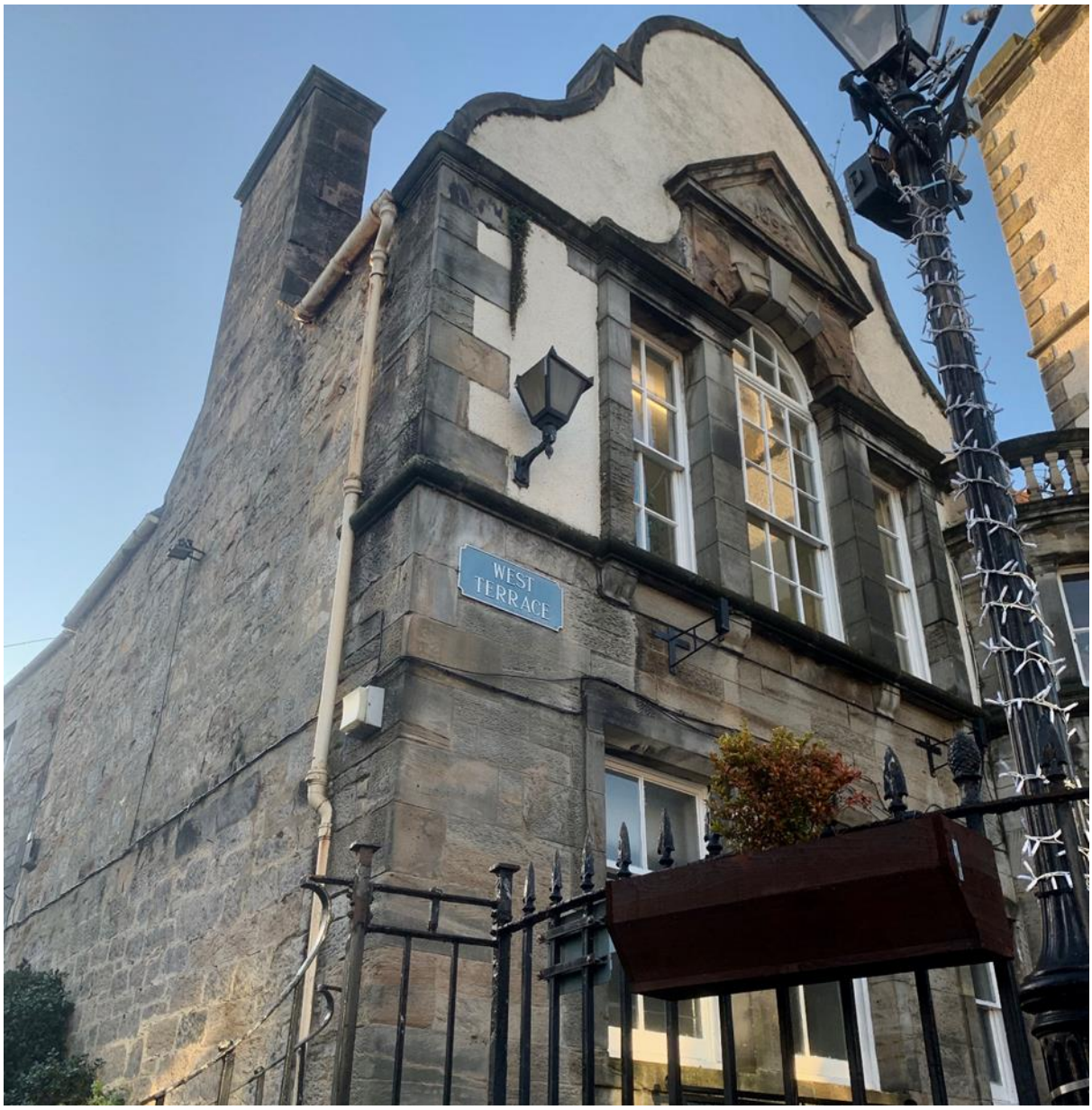


Figure 122.1. Blind East elevation and front northern elevation.

Roseberry Hall is late 19th century in construction (Figure 122.1). It is built with sandstone with full and partial harling on some elevations. The east wall is blind, lacking any fenestration, with what appears to be 'as built' pointing remaining extant. The mortar is horizontally ruled out in an informal manner (Figure 122.2). The mortar has lime, coal and marine inclusions with an aggregate range of 1-10mm (Figure 122.3). The hall is connected to the 17th century Tolbooth.

Figure 122.2. Ruled flush finish.

Figure 122.3. Detail of horizontal ruling as well as lime, coal and marine inclusions.

123. FORMER CHURCH, AYR ROAD, LANARK. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 123.1. The former Douglas Water Church.

This church was built in 1886 with sawn, stugged masonry block on the principal elevations and more random stone and on the more discreet elevations (Figure 123.1 and 123.2). There is flush lime pointing on the sawn blocks and the mortar is made with a fine angular sand with many lime inclusions (Figure 123.3).

Figure 123.2. The stugged block on the main elevation showing an unmarked flush point.

Figure 123.3. Close up of a joint showing the flush finish.

124. CARRIAGE HOUSE, KELBURN TERRACE, LARGS, LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 124.1. Small single storey carriage house, Largs.

This small one storey building was probably a carriage house (Figure 124.1) with squared rubble walls and raised margins at the quoins and doors has flush pointing, lightly ruled horizontally (Figure 124.2). The mortar is very coarse, containing marine material, coal, and lime inclusions and has weathered back a little. A red wash has been applied to the margins further distinguishing from the main body of the wall (Figure 124.3).

Figure 124.2. Flush pointing and horizontal ruling out.

Figure 124.3. Detail of red wash with the sandstone and pointing, also showing the aggregate, coal and lime inclusions.

125. DETACHED VILLA, MAIN ROAD, FAIRLIE. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 125.1. Formal front and informal gable of the villa on Main Road.

This building is a late nineteenth century sandstone semi-detached villa on Main Road, Fairlie, is built from with sawn sandstone to the front and with coarser cut masonry on the gables (Figure 125.1). The pointing on the squared work on the front is relatively coarse given the closeness of the work and contains fragments of coal and lime inclusions. There is the faintest mark suggesting that the pointing on the front elevation was ruled out (Figure 125.2). The pointing applied to the gable is flush and horizontally ruled out with a coarse mortar, again containing coal and lime inclusions (Figure 125.3). This house shows, in a modest way, the hierarchies of finish between principal elevations and the treatment for the sides and rear.

Figure 125.2. Squared ashlar blocks with coarse mortar pointing.

Figure 125.3. Masonry on the side elevation with rougher cut masonry blocks and a flush finish, with horizontally ruling.

126. WORKSHOP, DRUMLANRIG STREET CLOSE, THORNHILL, LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 126.1. The wall of the workshop showing remains of limewash.

This 19th century workshop located in Thornhill (Figure 126.1) has weather-shot pointing and was subsequently limewashed. The wall is made of squared rubble in irregular courses. The mortar and limewash survives as fragments (Figure 126.2).

Figure 126.2. Detail of mortar with remains of limewash.

127. VICTORIA HALLS, ANNAN. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 127.1. Victoria Halls, Annan, a former indoor market.

This late nineteenth century building, a former market (Figure 127.1), appeared to show a worn back mortar made with medium to fine angular aggregates with multiple lime inclusions later recessed point (Figure 127.2). However, on closer inspection behind the building sign seen on the middle right of Figure 1, it was noted that the pointing had been protected, and the sandstone blocks were once pointed with a flush lime mortar and ruled out (Figure 127.3).

Figure 127.2. The worn back lime mortar as seen on most of the building.

Figure 127.3. The area of protected mortar, protected and sheltered behind the sign, showing the original mortar with central lining out.

128. BANK STREET, ANNAN. LATE 19TH CENTURY

Figure 128.1. Number 7a Bank Street, Annan. A former retail bank premises.

This late Victorian former bank building, with visually dominant masonry in the local red sandstone still utilises pointing finishes (Figure 128.1). Examination of sheltered areas can reveal evidence of how what are now very decayed finishes were once crisp and formal. The joints between the sawn, rusticated blocks are weathered (Figure 128.2), open and decayed showing a mortar that was once lime rich and a sand that was varied in size with an angular morphology. During the survey it was noted that the stone in the doorway was clear of algal growth, showing some protection from the wetting from the blocked rainwater goods. In this area the pointing survives well (Figure 128.3). It was flush, ruled out and appears to have been executed at the time of construction.

Figure 128.2. Weathered and eroded joins in the original mortar.

Figure 128.3. The clearer lines of what appears to be original mortar, with the lining out showing.

129. FARM COTTAGES, FERINTOSH, BLACK ISLE. LATE 19TH CENTUARY

Figure 129.1. General view of the cottages.

A pair of 19th century farm cottages (Figure 129.1), built with local sandstone and field stone and sneck harled (Figure 129.2). The sneck harling comprises robust thrown mortar with a sharp angular size in the range of 1 -13mm (Figure 129.3). The sneck harl, though substantial in places, 'feathers' out at the door and window openings.

Figure 129.2. Rear elevation showing sneck harl and masonry.

Figure 129.3. Sharp and angular mortar.

130. FINGASK CASTLE, RAIT, DUNDEE, EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Figure 130.1. Fingask Castle, South East Elevation.

Fingask Castle is a multiperiod building dating from the 12th century, with a long history of interventions. Much of the present structure dates from the 16th century, with ranges from the 17th century and extensive re-modelling in the 19th and early 20th century. Some of these sequences can be inferred in Figure 130.1. It is the later programme of works that concern this entry. The castle was considerably extended in the 1840's, which in turn was reduced back to the earlier core in a programme of work started in 1920. This work included stone repair and replacement, reconstruction of dormers and service areas as well as repointing. Some areas retain in the rear courtyard retain the 19th century masonry finishes, with flush pointing and lining out as seen elsewhere in the gazetteer. As well as this repointing work earlier traces of limewash can be seen, probably dating from the mid or early 18th century (Figure 130.2). The 20th century work is a flush point in a weak cement-based mortar. In some areas it appears that a squared sneck finish was adopted as can be seen in Figure 130.1, top middle.

Figure 130.2. Mid 19th century masonry finishes in the rear courtyard of the castle. Note the limewash surviving in the tooling of the masonry from an earlier phase.

Figure 130.3. Pointing work from the 1920's on the south wall of a 17th century range. This work is flush to the masonry.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND | ÀRAINNEACHD EACHDRAIDHEIL ALBA

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