

MASONRY

(a) (i) **RANDOM RUBBLE, UNCOURSED** (see A, Fig. 20).—This is the roughest and cheapest form of stone walling and consists of stones which are usually quarried near, if not on, the building site. The face appearance varies considerably on account of the great difference in the sizes and shapes of the material used. The "waller" takes the stones, more or less at random (hence the title), from the heap and builds them in to form the strongest bond, any inconvenient corners or excrescences being knocked off the stones if such will assist in this operation. The larger stones are flat-bedded and packed or wedged up with small pieces of stone or *spalls* (see figure); the intervening spaces are then filled in with the smaller stones, no attempt being made to form vertical side joints. The joints

are well filled and flushed with mortar; these are sometimes of considerable width on face, being as much as 2-in. or more in places. A reduction in the quantity of mortar results if small pieces of stone are driven into the mortar at the face joints; these splinters may also be used to wedge up the stones; such joints are said to be *galleted* (see A). The larger stones are selected for the quoins and jambs to give increased strength and, incidentally, to improve the appearance.

Boundary walls constructed of this class are usually given a slight batter on both faces, as shown, to give additional stability (see p. 53). It is common to build dwarf walls, such as garden or field boundary walls

