

stretchers are tightly packed between. The appearance is improved if the mortar joints on the outer face are well raked back with a pointed stick. If the joints are brought up flush with the face of the work, the appearance which results of only small portions of the flints surrounded by broad joints is not good.

The colour of the crust of the flint varies from a white to greyish blue, but, when snapped, the broken surface is almost black (flecked with brown or white) and glassy in appearance. Thus polished and knapped facing is of a shiny black colour, and that of undressed flint work is much lighter.

Cottages in the Norfolk district are sometimes constructed with 14-in. thick external walls with brick foundations, and above ground level, they consist of flint

work with 4½-in. brick internal linings having continuous heading courses every fifth course. The brick lining provides a good surface for plastering and reduces the amount of plaster required.

(c) (iii) LAKE DISTRICT MASONRY (E and F, Fig. 23).—This is peculiar to buildings in certain parts of Cumberland and Westmorland. The stone, which is a slate, is obtained locally. The colour of the two varieties used chiefly for walling is olive (popularly known as "blue") and green,¹ the former being very durable and used for the best work. The stone arrives on the job in irregularly shaped flat-bedded blocks varying from small pieces to a maximum size of

¹ This stone is often the waste from the slate quarries.

