

# THE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF A FIFE RIVER PORT PRIOR TO 1810: KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH

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## FOREWORD

I HAVE been interested in the old houses of Clackmannanshire and in those of neighbouring counties since 1938. I have prepared a thesis on 'The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Clackmannanshire and its borders from the Medieval Period to 1830', with a section comparing the architecture of this area with similar architecture found elsewhere in western Europe. In so doing, I have taken the opportunity of examining the old houses in Kincardine-on-Forth.

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments, Inventory for the Counties of Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan, published in 1933, gave no written report of the 'burgh of barony' Kincardine-on-Forth, which became a busy river port by the eighteenth century. Several admirable photographs were taken of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century houses by the officers of the National Buildings Record, a few of which are used to illustrate the following article.

## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Kincardine, a Fife river port in the parish of Tulliallan, was built on ground reclaimed from marsh-land by the deposit of ashes, provided by coal which was consumed in the manufacture of salt. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Kincardine had fewer than ten boats, which carried salt to Leith and brought back wood and iron for the salt-pans. There were thirty-five salt-pans in the parish *c.* 1735, but by the mid-nineteenth century these had decreased to twenty-one. About 1735, an extensive colliery and salt works flourished.

Shipbuilding, fishing, coal and trade by land and sea brought prosperity to the small town in the eighteenth and earlier nineteenth centuries, reaching its peak *c.* 1830. An excellent roadstead and large gravel beach encouraged shipbuilding and the numbers of ship carpenters increased. The High Pier was built by subscription by the shipowners, and by 1740 there were sixty vessels of from 15 to 60 tons *belonging to the village.* *When the Baltic Sea was frozen many ships put into Kincardine to be repaired.*

Regular sea trade brought certain raw materials and other goods into Kincardine which were of use to the inhabitants. These included memel pine for the interior of buildings, and, indeed, several of the houses built in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth century have memel pine woodwork, e.g. houses in Keith St. etc.

In coaching days, Kincardine was a centre of communication for districts N. and S. of the river owing to the ferry and soon outgrew the older village of Tulliallan. It became a 'burgh of barony' and a busy river port, with agricultural products and

animals bound for the Falkirk markets passing through the town to the ferry and the ford. Drovers spent a night in the inns (e.g. the inn owned by the Scotland family), and pastured their herds on the village green near the railway station. In the first half of the nineteenth century the town owned vessels of 200 and 300 tons, trading with India and China, also with the West Indies, Brazil and Australia, while some boats went to the Greenland fishery. Exorbitant dues exacted at the port of Leith contributed to the rise of ports like Kincardine further up the river. Grangemouth, on the other hand, owed its development to the opening of the Forth-Clyde canal.

#### ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

At the western end of Forth St. (fig. 1) is a large building, which was originally known as 'The Houff' – once the general store for ships' gear. When it was no longer required for this purpose it was transformed into two private houses. The Turcan family who used to live in The Houff traded with the Continent in all kinds of commodities, using the long cellar below the house for storage. Some of the shipmasters' houses had storage room for sails and ships' gear in the garrets, which were lit by small windows or boles in the gable walls and skylights. Sometimes pulleys were provided to hoist the gear from the ground to the attic floor.

The Commercial Hotel was at one time the Town House built by the Shipmasters' Society of Kincardine. There, vessels were insured and a fund for the relief of sailors and their families in distress was administered.

The Unicorn Hotel, with good accommodation for stabling horses, mail coaches and private carriages, was owned by the Dewar family, one of whose sons, James Dewar, became a professor and later was knighted. He was the discoverer of liquid air and the inventor of the vacuum flask. Near this hotel was 'The Giral' where meal was stored and distributed through an aperture in the wall to the needy.

The houses in Kincardine show a basic uniformity of design. Many comprise a rectangular plan of two main storeys and an attic and others are of one storey with, or without, an attic. The plan is normally symmetrical, the doorways being central, with rooms disposed equally on either side. The location of the stair is generally central and consequently axial with the entrance-doorway; occasionally it is placed within a projecting circular stair-well, situated at the back of the house. The external fenestration is symmetrical, with a plain or slightly enriched entrance usually the central feature of the façade. A few entrances are ornamentally treated with a moulded facing and cornice; two entrances, one in Kilbagie St. and one formerly in Scotland's Close, are treated more boldly having a deeply moulded surround and cornice, one being surmounted with a circular panel containing perhaps the trade emblems of a miller and surrounded by a swag. Common external features are the steep pantiled roofs, some of which are now slated, crow-stepped gables, moulded eave courses and inset margins to windows. A few forestairs remain, e.g. in Excise St. The masonry is usually of grey freestone.

*Chapelhill* farm, on the Tulliallan estate, situated at the N. end of Kilbagie St. on the outskirts of Kincardine, had originally a one-storied thatched house with out-

buildings. Another storey was added to the house and the roof pantiled. The lintel over the entrance has the date, 1714, carved upon it.

*Chapelhill St.* contains a row of old cottages with pantiled roofs; a few of these have the remains of hinges in the window facings for outside shutters, e.g. No. 26.

*Kilbagie St.* runs N. and S., giving access to Kincardine from the north. (See fig. 1.)

*No. 8*, situated on the E. side of the street, had a central ground-floor entrance, enriched by moulded jambs and a cornice above the door (Pl. XL, 1). This is surmounted by a circular panel with a swag. On the panel is carved the date, 1716, the initials R.B. and M.W. and the trade emblems possibly of a miller. This house is of two storeys and roofed with pantiles; it was ruinous by 1945.

*No. 15* has a coiled rope and anchor carved on the NE. skew-put.

*No. 24* faces W. It has the date, 1625, on the SE. skew-put. Another date, 1725, is carved above the entrance with the initials A.I. and M.S. In the wall of the N. gable is inserted a triangular panel with a moulded frame, flanked by scrolls and decorated with a ring-shaped ornament at the apex and a star below it (Pl. XL, 2). It could be a re-used dormer-window pediment. The motto of the Keith family, who at one time owned the house and the Tulliallan estate, is carved on the panel – ‘God is my Lyf, my land and my rent. His promise is my evident. Let them say’. The house is of two storeys with harled rubble walls, crow-stepped gables and a roof covered with grey slates. The upper floor is lighted by semi-dormer windows. The initials M.S., referred to above, are probably those of the Scotland family who were shipowners in Kincardine. The house is traditionally thought to have been the Toll House at the West Port of the town and was also known as Orchard House. There is a fanlight above the central entrance.

*No. 28* still retains a forestair at the east gable wall.

*No. 44* has a forestair leading to the principal entrance on the SW. front; it has not been modernised (Pl. XL, 3).

*No. 65*. The lintel above the principal entrance had the date 1804 and the initials D.S. and A.G. carved upon it in the 1930s. The initials stood for David Scotland and Agnes Gray, both members of shipowning families. A flight of stone steps, shaped at each end, led to the central principal entrance. The steps had an iron baluster with a shoe-scraper attached to the ironwork. The gables had scrolled skew-puts. Inside, the room to the N. of the entrance hall had a fitted semi-circular display cupboard in one corner; the upper half had glass doors with nicely shaped panes.

*No. 109* had a scraper for shoes fitted on to the first course of masonry at the NE. front.

*Nos. 113 and 115* had a decorated fanlight above the entrance.

*No. 121* is a pantiled, one-storeyed cottage with a wash-house attached to the S. gable; it is of late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century type.

*Elphinstone St.* is a continuation south of Kilbagie St. and runs NW. and SE.

*No. 22* has the date 1754, a star, the initials R.W. W.M. and the emblem of the

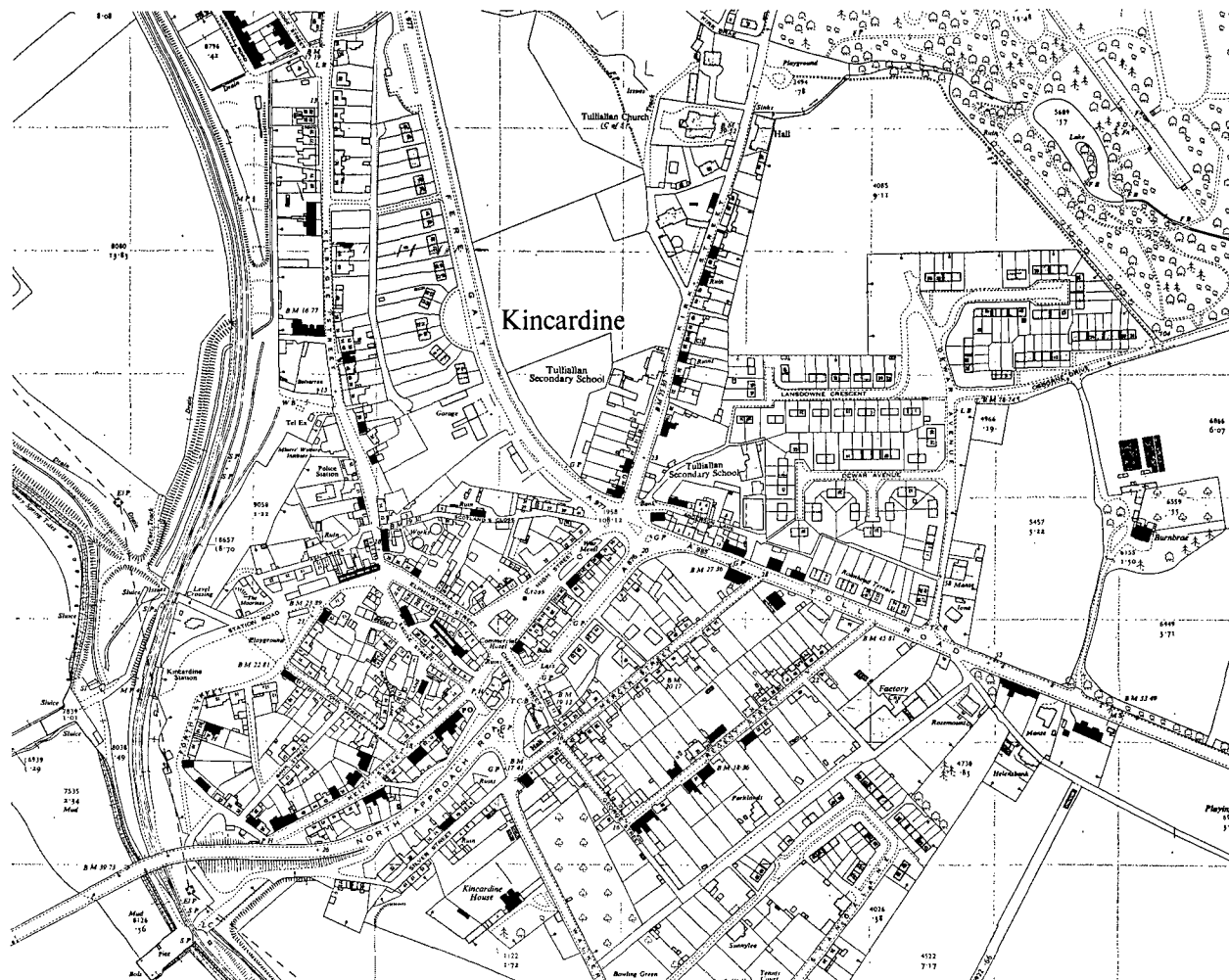


FIG. 1. Kincardine-on-Forth. Buildings described in this paper are marked in black. Scale (approx.) 1 inch =  $\frac{1}{10}$  mile. (Based on O.S. 25-inch sheet by permission of the Director General.)

Freemasons' Lodge, which met in the Guild Hall, Stirling, carved upon an inset panel.

*Salter's Row* was renamed *Station Rd.* when the railway was constructed – it is now demolished. It ran approximately E. and W. to the town green, the ferry and, later, to the railway station.

*No. 2* faced ESE. Above a front window was a square moulded panel on which was carved the date 1716 and the initials I.M. and M.R. (Pl. XLI, 1). The house was of two storeys, with crow-stepped gables and a roof covered with pantiles.

*No. 12* had a square panel above the entrance to the close at the back, on which was carved the date 1727, with one remaining initial, H. This house was of two storeys, with crowstepped gables and roofed with pantiles.

*No. 16.* On the front was a 'sloop-stone' dated 1735 and depicting a small sailing-boat flanked by the initials I.M. B.S. This house was of one storey and is now demolished. Similar sloop-stones are found on houses and carved on tombstones in east coast Scottish towns, dating from the last quarter of the sixteenth to the early eighteenth century.

*Forth St.* runs partly N. and S. and partly NE. and WSW. towards the eastern bank of the River Forth.

*No. 2* has a forestair, the ends of the bottom step being rounded. It is provided with an iron baluster with enriched supports of later Victorian style.

*No. 18*, owned by the Scotland family, is still called the Railway Tavern. The bar parlour on the S. side of the entrance has two recesses, entered through panelled doors, which used to contain bunks for drovers who had to spend a night on the way to and from the Falkirk or Larbert markets. The house at the back of the inn has a circular stone staircase with a newel, lighted by an original late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century window with thick moulded astragals.

*No. 19* has an old private well near the S. gable for the convenience of the household. In the hall is a recess for a grandfather clock facing the front entrance.

*No. 25.* On a stone, placed immediately below the roof, between the door and a window, is carved in relief the date 1734, and the initials I.I. and H.S. The house is now an inn and is one storey and an attic in height; there is a forestair at the NW. gable. The roof is pantiled. The inn now called 'Ye Olde House' stands at the S. end of 'The Shore'.

Before the railway was constructed along the river-side, the houses had only a narrow road between them and the River Forth; rowing boats were moored on the shore. A fresh-water well on the river bank supplied the houses.

'*Shore House*' (Pl. XLI, 2), built in the later eighteenth century, is two storeys and an attic in height and is provided with a basement containing a large paved cellar with a fireplace. The circular stone staircase rising from the ground to the upper floor contains a recess for a grandfather clock, typical of the period. The position of this recess appears to vary, sometimes being placed at the foot, or half way up the staircase; in this house it is on a level with the top step. Behind the house was a

sheltered walled garden, at the N. end of which stood a coach-house and stable. 'Shore House' became the home of a retired sea captain, James Wylie, whose cousin was court physician to four Czars. The Emperor Paul asked George IV to knight the doctor, who thus became Sir James Wylie.

*Keith St.* runs approximately NE. and SW. at right angles to the Shore and Excise St. Keith St. used to give access to the High Pier from the High St. and other streets which branched to right and left. One may assume from the dates carved on a few of the houses that this street was built in the eighteenth century, e.g. the house opposite the Post Office has a panel inserted in the N. gable, with a moulded frame, curvilinear head and the date 1745, with the initials J.C. J.C. carved upon it.

*No. 50* had the date 1770 carved on the lintel over the entrance and the initials R.M. M.M.

*No. 38* is dated 1775, and the initials D.W. and M.F. are carved on the lintel over the entrance, which is approached by a short double forestairs.

*No. 25* has a skew-put enriched by an anchor.

*No. 19* is dated 1775, and the initials C.M. and E.S. with heart-shaped emblems are carved on the lintel above the door.

*No. 17* is dated 1800; the initials A.D. and J.R. with a diamond emblem between, are carved on the lintel above the entrance.

*No. 15* has a skew-put decorated with a curled incised line and a flower head.

On the N. side of Keith St., near the W. end, are three houses, two storeys and an attic in height, with a picturesque, ornamental central front gable, pierced by a round-headed window, e.g. *Nos. 32* and *34* (Pl. XLI, 3). This feature and the proportion of the other voids, if unaltered, lend an attractive appearance to the houses fronting the street, e.g. *No. 54*, which, till recently, had the date, 1763, carved on the lintel over the entrance.

On the SSE. side of Keith St., near the centre, are two one-storey houses of good cottage type, i.e. *Nos. 33* and *35*. These were probably once the homes of skilled ships' carpenters. *No. 35* has an anchor carved in relief on the pediment above the entrance.

*The High St.*; the *Mercat Cross* stands at the WSW. end of this street beyond the Commercial Hotel. The street is in alignment with Keith St. and runs NE. to join Toll Rd. The High St. houses have been partly modernised.

*No. 2* was dated 1682 over the original entrance and the initials A.B. and M.B. are carved on either side of the date. Below is carved 'rebuilt 1791 by R. and R.H.' This house is two-storeyed like the other houses in the street.

*No. 30.* The SW. skew-put is carved to represent a coiled rope and anchor. This house is of two storeys and roofed with pantiles.

*No. 40.* On the lintel above the entrance is carved the date 1767 and the initials M.H. and A.V. with the emblem of a heart between them.

*Scotland's Close* runs E. and W. between the top of the High St. and Kilbagie St. It

was built by a former shipowning family surnamed Scotland. This street has been entirely demolished, recently towards the W. end.

*No. 23*, now demolished, was a house of late seventeenth-century style. It resembled *No. 8 Kilbagie St.* in character and also another house which used to stand opposite it and the house of Tobias Bauchop, master mason, in the Kirkgate, Alloa.

*Excise St.*, S. of the Unicorn Hotel, runs N. and S. It still retains a few old pantiled houses with forestairs of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century style; one is dated 1613 with the initials I.I. and B.C.

*No. 4* is dated 1752 with the initials I.M. and E.S.

*No. 24* has a picturesque dormer window with narrow, oblong, round-headed panes, built of wooden boarding and roofed with pantiles (Pl. XLII, 1). *Excise Lane* runs NE. and SW. between *Excise St.* and *John St.*

*No. 5* is a house of seventeenth-century style, one storey and an attic in height, with crow-stepped gables and pantiled roof. In the east gable is a rectangular panel dated 1712 with the trade emblems of a hammerman to the Crown (Pl. XLI, 4).

*John St.* runs N. and S. between *Keith St.* and *Forth St.* and contains several old houses, some with modernised entrances.

*No. 17* has a very attractive panelled front entrance with a pretty fanlight above. To the back is a long forestair leading to the upper floor.

*Kirk St.* runs NNE from the junction of the *High St.* with *Toll Rd.* There is a group of older houses at this street-crossing and in *Anderson Lane*, e.g. *Nos. 1* and *2*.

*No. 3 Toll Rd.* (Pl. XLII, 2) is an attractive seventeenth-century cottage with crow-stepped gables, tabled skew-puts, roofed with pantiles. The two rooms inside used to be furnished with box-beds.

*No. 23 Toll Rd.* has a picturesque dormer window.

*Nos. 7, 9, 15 and 17 Kirk St.* all have forestairs.

Before the second World War the following houses in *Kirk St.* were dated and had initials:

*No. 59, 1769*, with the initials I.M.F. and C.C.

*No. 52, 1778*, with the initials A.S. and M.M.

*No. 48, 1777*, with the initials T.R. and M.L., now demolished.

*No. 28, 1771*, with the initials R.F. and J.S., now demolished.

*No. 24, 1772*, with the initials I.M. and M.P. and the emblem of a heart between them on the lintel over the entrance.

*Burnbrae Cottage* (also in *Kirk St.*), 1806, with the initials A.M. and I.D.

*No. 18* is a two-storeyed house with a pleasant exterior dating from the later eighteenth century. It has been altered on the ground floor so that the entrance hall has been narrowed by a partition. There is a good cellar under the staircase and the water supply came from a private well in the garden fed by a stream. The woodwork in the interior of the house was memel pine.

*Cooper's Lane* runs N. and S. west of *Elphinstone St.* It has now only ruinous houses in

it. Two door lintels had dates and initials carved upon them, one 1747, with the initials P.W. and M.E., the other 1764, with the initials A.S. and I.T. noted before the second World War.

*No. 30* is of seventeenth-century style.

*No. 6* is a picturesque two-storeyed house of late sixteenth-century style with a forestair. Above the first-floor entrance the lintel has the date 1750 and the initials R.S. and I.V. carved upon it. The gables are crow-stepped and the roof covered with red pantiles.

*Silver St.* is a continuation west of Mercer St. and runs NE. and SW.

*No. 12* has a forestair, the landing of which at second-storey level is supported by a stone pillar with a moulded base. Above the first-floor entrance is a light composed of five small oblong glass panes, the two end panes being of bottle glass.

*Mercer St.* runs NE. and SW. and is E. of the High St.

*No. 2* has a panel on which is carved the date 1801 and the initials A.B. and C.W., with the emblem of a star between the initials.

On the eastern outskirts of Kincardine, on the S. side of the Culross road, stands an interesting two-storeyed house in its own grounds, surrounded by a wall. It dates from the later seventeenth century and additions were made in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. It is known as Kincardine House, or, locally, as 'Lady Walker's House'. The Walkers owned land on the E. side of the town, e.g. Midpark and East Park. Last century, the house was used as a school for girls and called 'Miss Nelson's Seminary for Young Ladies'. Lady Walker's estate then became part of the Tulliallan property.

At the NW. angle of Kincardine House, on the lintel of a first-floor window, is carved the date 1664 and the initials I.C. M.B. On the lintel of a first-floor window at the front of the house is carved the date 1700 with the initials I.C. M.B. On the lintel of the back door is carved the date 1720 and the initials E.C. E.A. The rectangular main block of the house measures 45 ft. 3 in. long by 20 ft. broad. Two wings, 27 ft. long by 18 ft. broad, project from the back wall on each side of the back door, which leads to the garden and orchard. To the front of the house is a short curved drive, a lawn and shrubbery.

The interior is of some interest as the three public rooms have been panelled throughout in typical seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century style, with bolection mouldings. The ceilings of the ground-floor rooms were only 8 ft. high. The room to the E. of the entrance hall measures 15 by 12 ft. and was probably the dining-room. The room known as the music room, to the W. of the hall, is 16 ft. 5 in. by 14 ft. 8 in. Above this apartment on the first floor was the 'withdrawing-room'. There the mantelpiece was flanked by pilasters with fluted shafts; the mouldings were less heavy and the carving more delicate, an indication of a gradual change of taste in interior decoration.

On the eastern outskirts of Kincardine stands 'Burnbrae' (fig. 2), approached by an avenue leading northwards from Toll Rd. This house was once owned by the Primrose family and the architect is thought to have been Robert Adam. Later,



when Lord Keith bought Tulliallan estates *c.* 1816-18, his daughter, Margaret Elphinstone, Baroness of Keith and Nairn, owned Burnbrae.

The house measures 43 ft. 3 in. from E. to W. by 32 ft. It is three storeys and an attic in height. Owing to its position on a hillside, the proportions of the façade do not have a happy effect, being too narrow for its height. The general character



FIG. 2

of the design and building materials are very similar to those found in later eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century town houses. Channelled masonry enriches the ground floor of the S. front and is tastefully arranged round the voids, especially over the arched head of the central entrance, in which is an accurately formed fanlight composed of thirty-one small glass panes. The sides of the entrance are furnished with pilasters on high bases and a pair of long narrow lights. The channelled masonry is terminated at first-floor level by a continuous, horizontal, raised band, 12 in. wide, which runs across the S. front. A moulded, horizontal string-course also crosses it on a level with the three first-floor window sills. Immediately below each of these sills is an ornamental group of eight pilasters, each about

18 in. high, arranged in a row, placed 1 to 2 in. apart, having moulded capitals, bases in the form of a small pedestal and shafts with an entasis resembling a ninepin. This type of enrichment is frequently found on the façades of town houses and country mansions dating from the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, e.g. Edinburgh – Charlotte Sq., Castle St., Queen St., and at the Register House; Glasgow – eighteenth- to nineteenth-century terrace houses; Stirling, in the Allan Park district; and in the older suburbs of Alloa.

The interior of Burnbrae still possesses a few attractive late eighteenth-century characteristics. The panelled woodwork is unchanged and the ceilings of the principal first-floor rooms, enriched by moulded plaster cornices, remain. The ornamental motifs used in the plaster-work include flower heads and leaves of various species; dentils, scrolls, garlands of small ivy leaves; human heads, vases or urns of classical design, recalling decorative work by the Adam brothers.

The rooms on the ground floor have been modernised, but the entrance hall and the circular stone stair rising at the N. end, within a rounded projecting stair-well, are unaltered. The stair hand-rail is of pierced mahogany.

In the principal rooms on the first floor the walls are panelled between the skirt-board and the chair-rail, the mouldings being fluted or delicately rolled and hollowed. The W. room has a panelled recess for a sideboard in the N. wall, flanked by a pair of pilasters, with capitals, decorated with leaves and a sunflower head, fluted shafts and bases. Doors and window embrasures are carefully panelled and enriched with fluting and mouldings. The wooden mantelpieces, richly carved with designs introducing floral, leaf and sea motifs, after the Adam style, appear to be rather over-decorated, but are of interest.

At Burnbrae two bedrooms on the second floor still retain the original brass locks and stirrup-shaped brass handles on the doors. The top of the skirt-boards and the white plaster ceiling cornices were richly moulded; one mantelpiece was decorated in the same way.

In the first decade of the nineteenth century, several houses were built by ship-owners; two on the S. south side of Toll Rd., with the back wall facing the street and the front facing the garden on the S. side, e.g. 'Gowanbank', built by a Mr Jamieson, with the date 1805 on the lintel of the entrance, at first-floor level, and the headmaster's house, once called 'Hollybank', built about the same time. The entrance gates to the garden of both houses are opposite to each other at the N. end of Mercer St. 'Rosebank' (now 'Rosemount'), built by a Mr Walter Wylie, is also on the same side of Toll Rd. 'Helensbank' is beyond Rosemount on the S. side of Toll Rd. 'Ivybank' is situated in Kirk Brae, which runs along the S. wall of the policies of Tulliallan Castle. This house has a built-up Palladian window on the first floor, looking W. over the garden.

These houses were all of similar size and rectangular on plan, measuring about 42 by 32 ft. and two storeys and an attic in height. They are built of grey freestone, dressed stones being used for the façade and rubble for the other walls. They were well lighted by windows and the attic floor by smaller voids in the gable walls and skylights. The roofs were covered with grey slates, which succeeded pantiles as a

roofing for moderate-sized houses in the eighteenth century. A stone chimney-stack with moulded cope was placed on the apex of each gable.

The front of these houses was, as a rule, carefully treated and enriched with certain classical revival features, e.g. channelled quoins and masonry, pilasters, mouldings, round-headed windows within a recessed blind arch, a fanlight above the principal entrance. At Gowanbank and Hollybank (Pl. XLII, 3), now the headmaster's house, these enrichments occur on the garden or S. side of the house at first-floor level. At Hollybank, twin flights of steps led up from the garden to the entrance and the wall supporting the landing was arched and recessed, facing the garden to form a fitting background for a statue, fountain or ornamental seat. 'Gowanbank' had a curved, longer flight of steps leading to the entrance from the flagged path at the gate and the garden was to the W. of it. 'Ivybank' had a smaller garden entrance at ground level, approached from the various levels of the garden by a series of short flights of steps. 'Rosemount' was similarly treated in every way. The garden at the back was terraced. 'Helensbank' has an attractive entrance on the garden or S. side which was terraced immediately in front of the house.

*No. 29 Toll Rd.* (now divided) has a well-proportioned fanlight above the front door. Inside, there is a stone newel stair which may be later seventeenth century. A fitted-in display cabinet occupies part of the E. wall of the E. room on both the ground and upper floors similar to that which used to be in the sitting-room at No. 65 Kilbagie St., and is found in a W. room at first-floor level in No. 18 Forth St. (the Railway Tavern).

The interior of these houses of the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was well-treated and the rooms of moderate size. The mantelpieces of the public rooms were, as a rule, enriched with carving, the various motifs being taken from books of design produced by the Adam Brothers and their followers. Mantelpieces at 'Gowanbank' and 'Burnbrae' are decorated with submarine, beach and sea motifs. The plaster-work in the public rooms was enriched, the ceilings having moulded cornices and a central medallion and frieze decorated with classical revival designs, including acanthus leaves, Greek key and lotus motifs. The panels of the door and window shutters had fluted frames.

*Regent St.* was probably built during the Regency period, to the east of the older town.

*Nos. 2, 4, 15 and 16* have fanlights above the entrance. All these houses are one-storeyed and roofed with pantiles.

*No. 20* is a two-storeyed house of good appearance. The façade is built of dressed stone and the other walls of rubble. There is a fanlight above the entrance.

*No. 25* is similar to *Nos. 15 and 16*, with fanlight.

*No. 28* is very similar to *No. 20* and also has a fanlight.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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*Photo Scottish National Buildings Record*

1. The door of No. 8 Kilbagie Street



*Photo Scottish National Buildings Record*

2. Panel in the N. gable of No. 24 Kilbagie Street



*Photo Scottish National Buildings Record*

3. General view of No. 44 Kilbagie Street



*Photo Scottish National Buildings Record*

3. Nos. 32 and 34 Keith Street



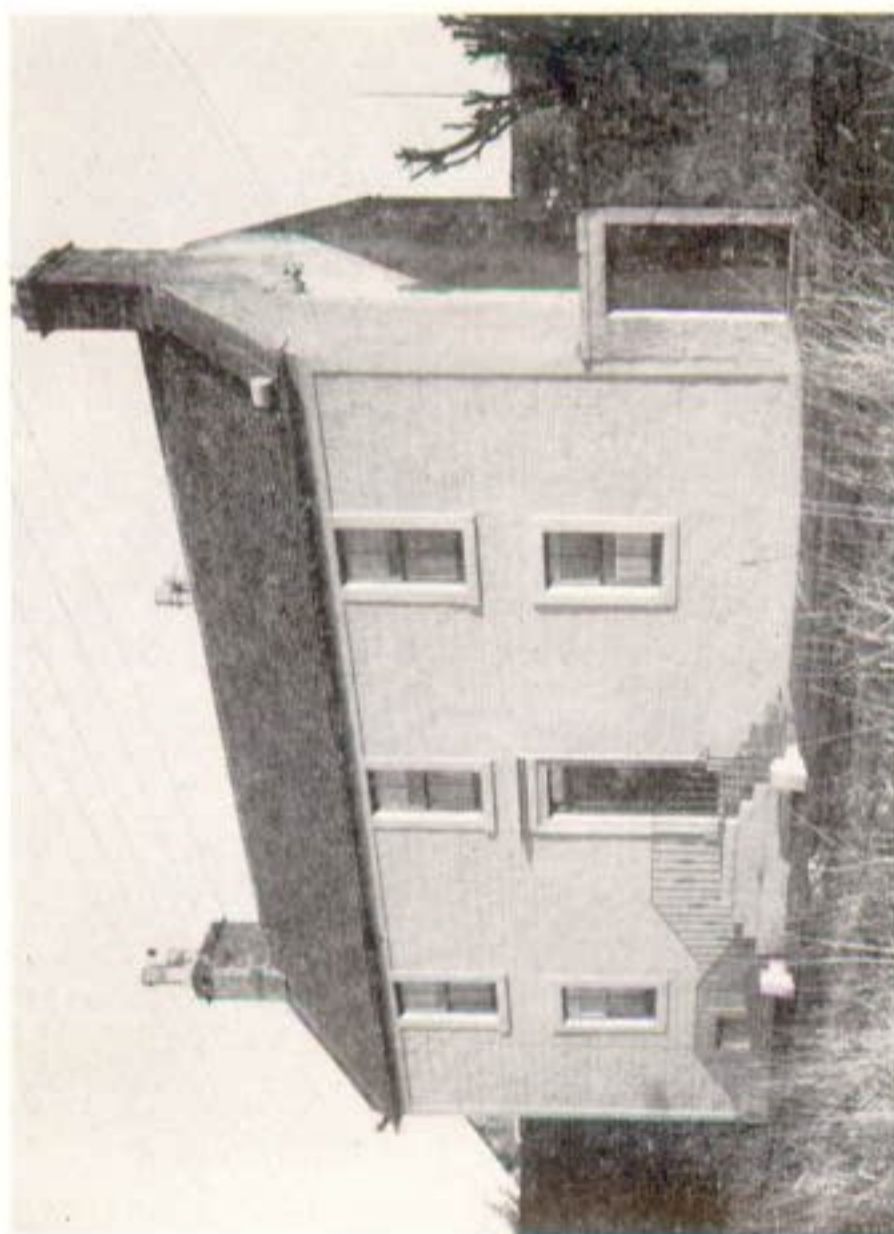
*Photo Scottish National Buildings Record*

4. Panel in the E. gable of No. 5 Excise Lane



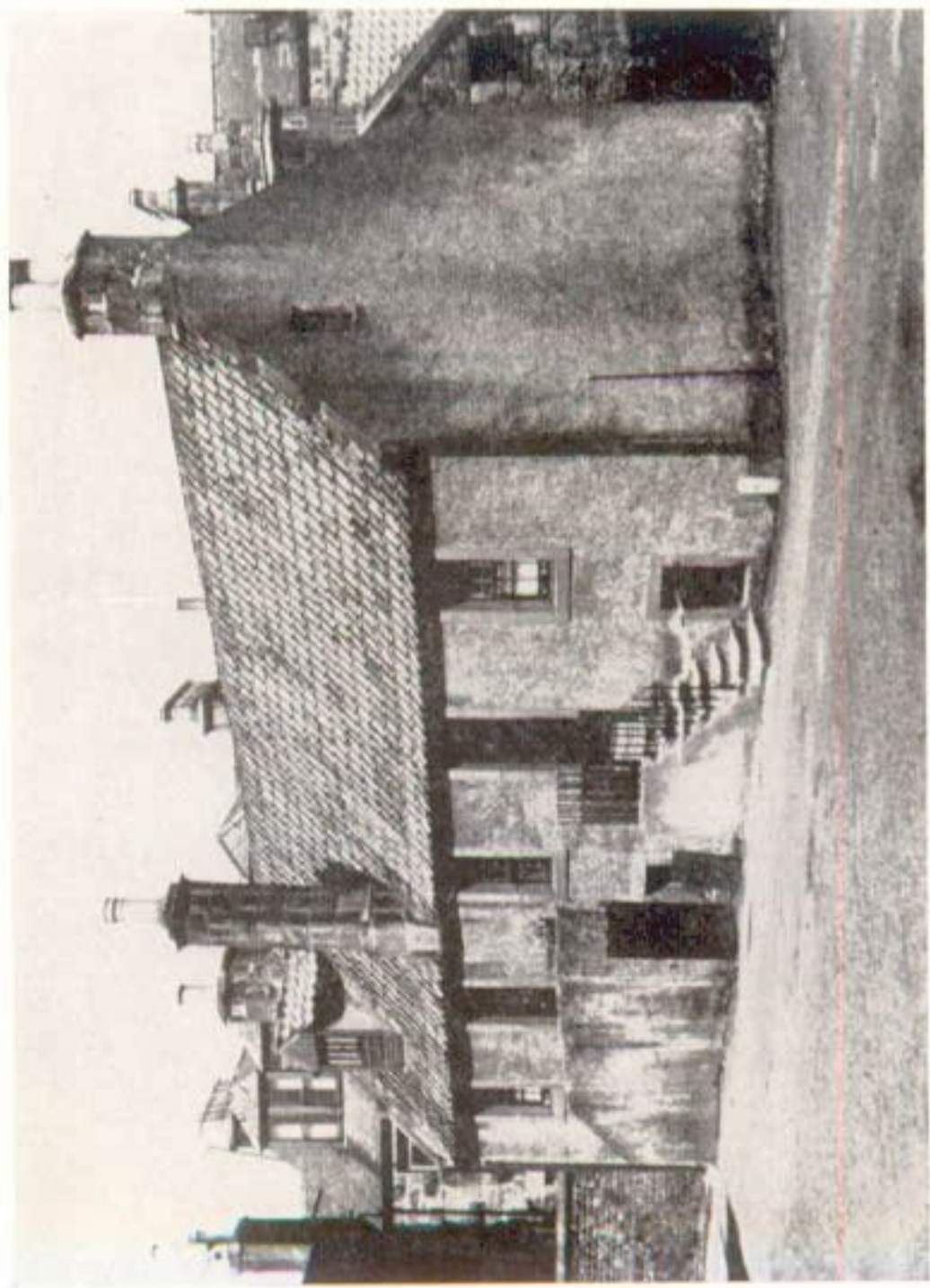
*Photo Scottish National Buildings Record*

1. No. 2 Station Road



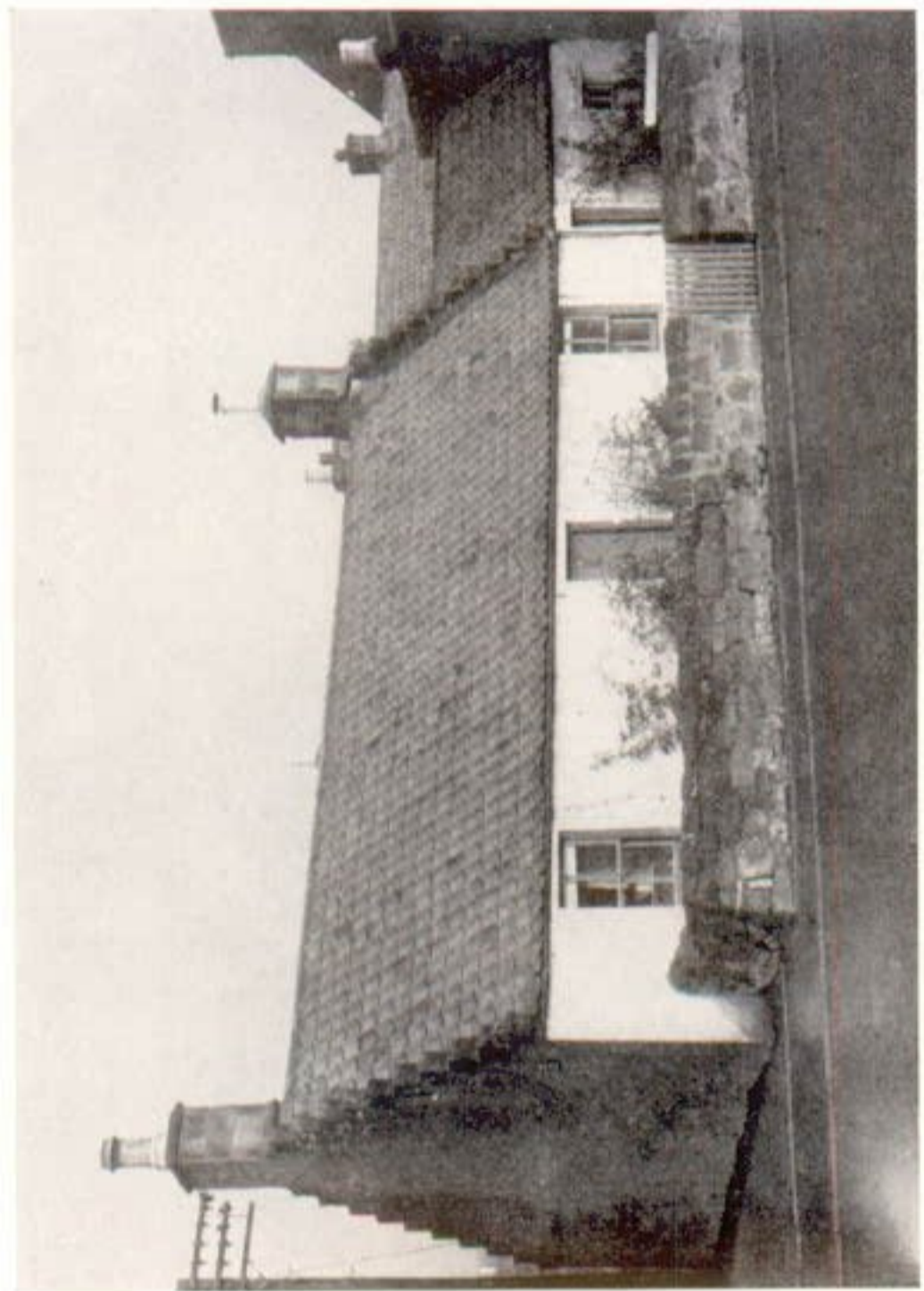
*Photo Scottish National Buildings Record*

2. View of 'Shore House'



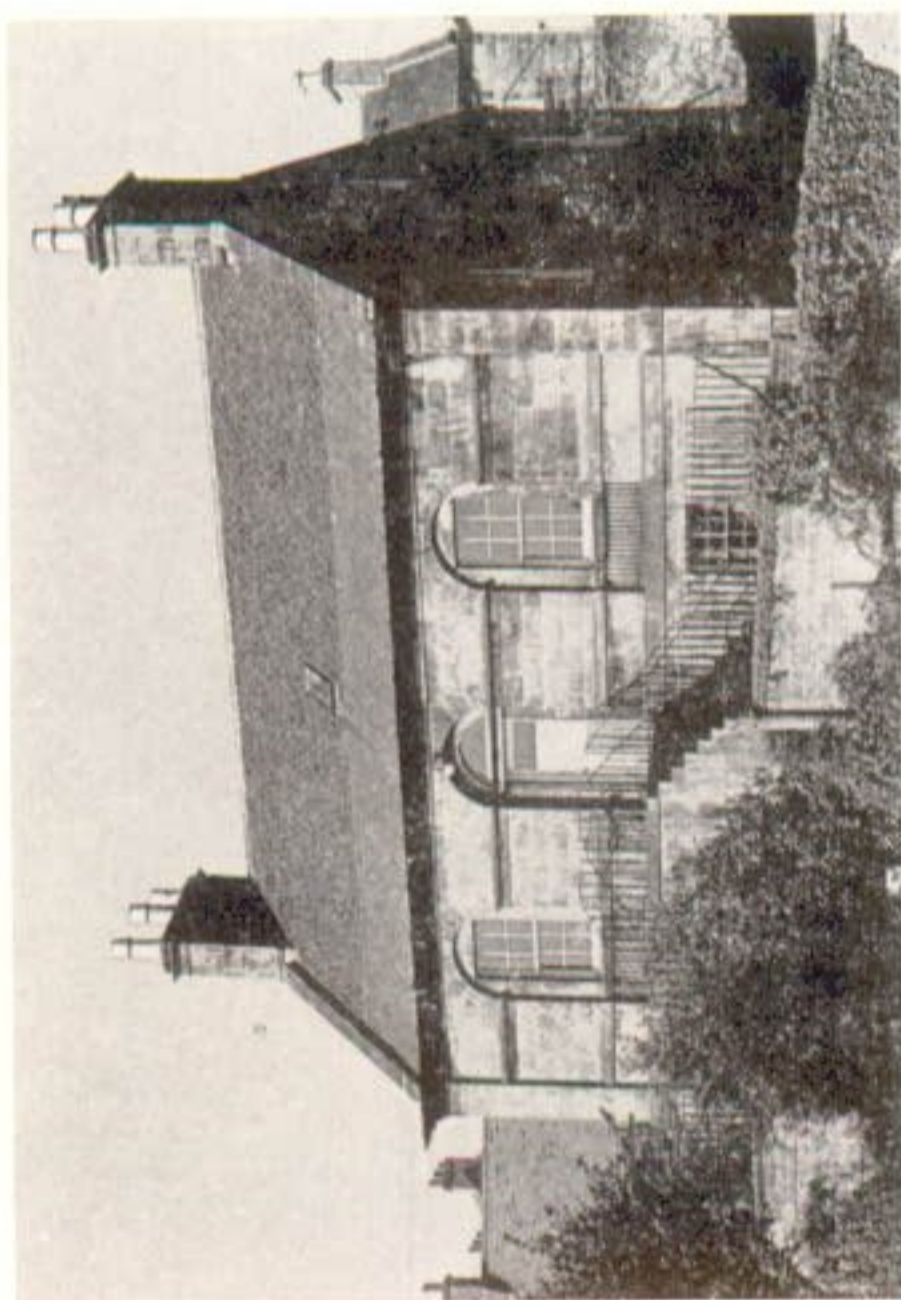
*Photo Scottish National Buildings Record*

1. No. 24 Excise St.



*Photo Scottish National Buildings Record*

2. No. 3 Toll Rd.



3. 'Hollybank' in Toll Rd.