

A SYSTEMATIC PROCEDURE FOR RECORDING ENGLISH VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

By R. W. Brunskill

THE increasing interest which has been displayed in recent years in the buildings of the countryside has brought to their study members of several disciplines, each one contributing his own techniques of investigation and assessment to the common pursuit. It has long been the responsibility of the architect to provide that detailed information on the physical form of a building which comes from measured drawing, but such intensive study of a single building cannot in itself do more than provide accurate information about one example and requires that background of extensive study which can enable a single building to be assessed in its context. A system devised almost 20 years ago by the late Professor R. A. Cordingley and employed in a number of regional surveys of traditional domestic architecture since then is here presented as a feasible and proven basis for such extensive study.

The system was devised by Professor Cordingley as a tool to be employed in an investigation of English rural house types. In a paper delivered to the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1948, Professor Cordingley gave as the ultimate objective of the study the determination of the modes and zones of activity or influence of local manifestations of English folk life by way of the evidence that could be gleaned from surviving examples of domestic building. It was assumed that regional or local character could be distinguished, and the method of study has been region by region, only recently has it been thought possible to attempt to build up an accurate national picture. It has been found that in such simple buildings a good deal of the organisation of the interior is reflected in the disposition of the elements of the exterior, extensive study of external characteristics, therefore, has been found useful in determining the developments in plan and section of vernacular buildings. The link between

recorded external characteristics and assumed internal organisation has been by way of intensive study of selected buildings the basis for selection has been the classification made possible through a convenient system of superficial recording and study.

Professor Cordingley's system depends on a series of questionnaire charts, one set for each of the principal walling materials employed in vernacular building. In each set there are examined in turn the main characteristics which go to make up the personality of a house—its walling technique, window arrangement, roof pattern etc.—and each characteristic is defined by reference to a series of alternatives. It was devised to apply only to rural buildings and intended only for the study of examples erected before the spread of a national railway network in the 1840's began the submergence of local practices under national styles. Having been devised, tested, modified, and tested again by Professor Cordingley with the assistance principally, of J. E. Partington, R. S. Partington, T. L. Marsden and the late W. A. Singleton it was employed on regional surveys by these and other research students at the Manchester University School of Architecture. It has recently been adapted for the use of students and enthusiasts without special technical knowledge and applied to study of individual parishes, and it is an illustrated version which I have prepared and now present in the belief that it will be of wider interest to those concerned with our heritage of vernacular building.

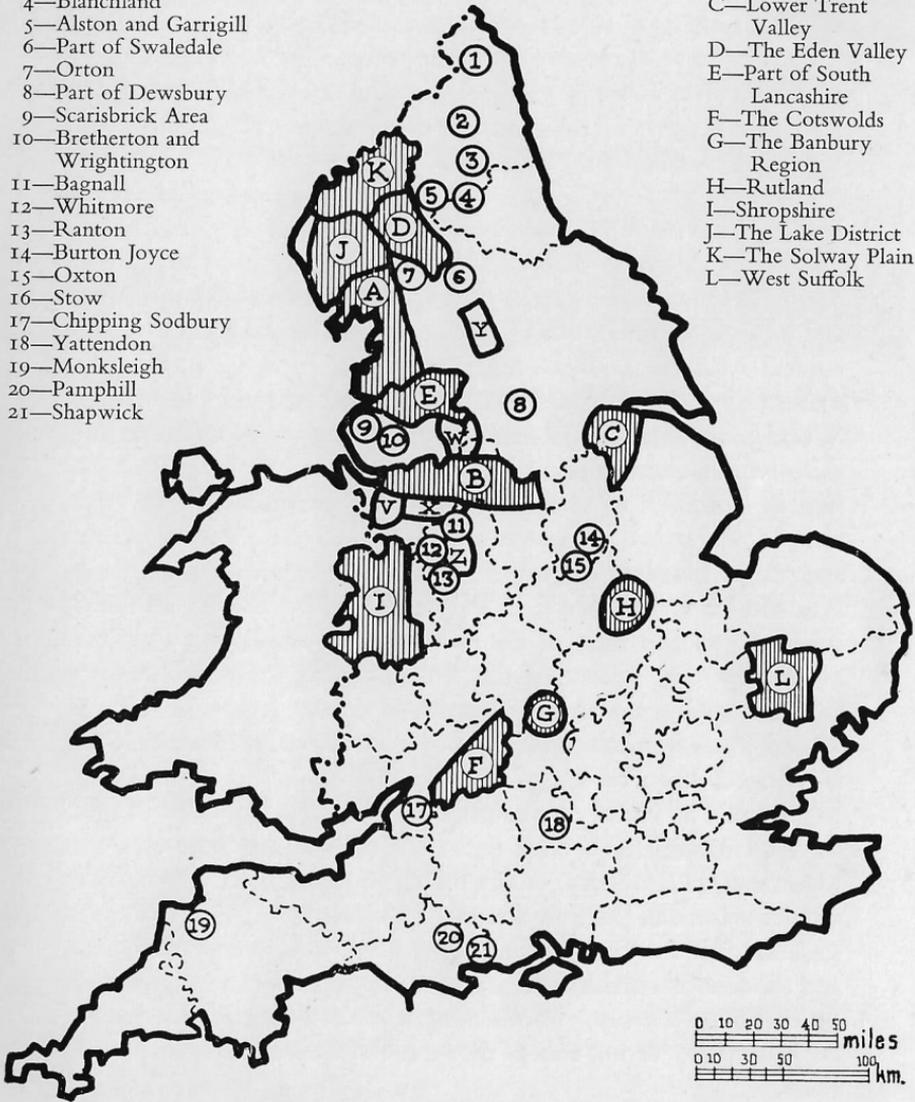
The system was first applied to a region based on the Lune Valley in North Lancashire by J. E. Partington, and the results were set out in a thesis submitted in 1948. It was confirmed that a valid distinction between various size-types of domestic building could be made, that the choice of building materials was largely governed by the action of geographical and geological factors, working through local practices, and that the development of broad plan forms depended on a combination of local and national historical circumstances working with local traditions. The region chosen was reasonably homogeneous and the system of recording appeared successful, as a system, in such circumstances. At the same time W. A. Singleton carried out a survey which reached similar conclusions in a belt of countryside stretching through certain parts of Cheshire and Derbyshire which had been

PARISHES SURVEYED
BY STUDENTS

- 1—Doddington
- 2—Elsdon
- 3—Corbridge
- 4—Blanchland
- 5—Alston and Garrigill
- 6—Part of Swaledale
- 7—Orton
- 8—Part of Dewsbury
- 9—Scarisbrick Area
- 10—Bretherton and
Wrightington
- 11—Bagnall
- 12—Whitmore
- 13—Ranton
- 14—Burton Joyce
- 15—Oxton
- 16—Stow
- 17—Chipping Sodbury
- 18—Yattendon
- 19—Monksleigh
- 20—Pamphill
- 21—Shapwick

COMPLETED
REGIONAL SURVEYS

- A—North Lancashire
- B—Parts of Cheshire
and Derbyshire
- C—Lower Trent
Valley
- D—The Eden Valley
- E—Part of South
Lancashire
- F—The Cotswolds
- G—The Banbury
Region
- H—Rutland
- I—Shropshire
- J—The Lake District
- K—The Solway Plain
- L—West Suffolk



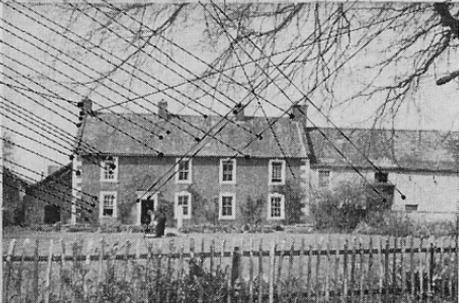
SURVEYS IN PROGRESS

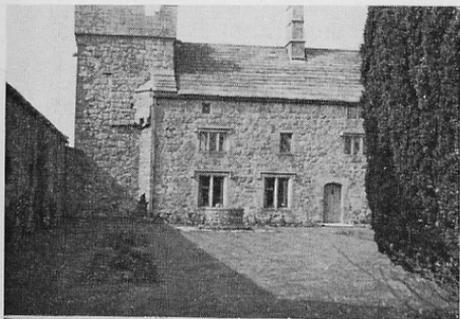
V—Weaver Valley. W—South-East Lancashire. X—Mid-Cheshire.
Y—Wharfedale. Z—Lowland Staffs. (farm buildings only).

selected to give a wide variety of topographical, geological, climatic, social and economic conditions. This survey also demonstrated that no one style can give the exclusive character for any locality, rather do styles succeed one another; although one local style may be so distinctive that it appears to predominate in spite of the survival of more numerous examples of other local styles. As a result of these two surveys the system was modified and extended to take its present form.

In 1952 the two pioneering surveys were followed by an investigation by R. S. Partington extending the survey of North Lancashire down to the Ribble valley, by my own study of a particularly homogeneous part of Cumberland and Westmorland and by a survey undertaken by T. L. Marsden crossing the Pennines to deal with the Lower Trent Valley. In 1956, G. L. Worsley made a survey of part of the Cotswolds and two years later R. B. Wood-Jones completed a study of the Banbury region of Oxfordshire which, though small in area, was found to be remarkably rich in examples of traditional domestic architecture. In 1958, also, M. E. Little completed a survey of a large part of Shropshire and T. L. Marsden extended his study of eastern England into Rutlandshire. By 1960 J. E. Partington had extended his earlier survey to take in most of the hub of the Lake District and three years later, my survey of the Solway Plain took the series of regional studies up to the Scottish Border. At present R. B. Wood-Jones is in the final stages of a survey of West Suffolk and it is hoped that a survey of Norfolk will begin shortly under the sponsorship of a local county organisation. The results of all these regional studies have been presented as post-graduate theses at Manchester University, many of them have been the basis of articles printed in the transactions of various county archaeological societies or in the Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society, and the first of a series of regional monographs has been published as *Traditional Domestic Architecture in the Banbury Region* by Dr. Raymond B. Wood-Jones, through the Manchester University Press.

During the past two summers a number of undergraduate students at the Manchester University School of Architecture have completed surveys of small districts, usually one or two parishes

GREAT HOUSE		LARGE HOUSE		SMALL HOUSE		COTTAGE						
LOCATION		COUNTY		MAP REFERENCE		FILING						
BURGH-BY-SANDS		CUMBERLAND		35/334-566								
ADDRESS		ASPECT		WALLING MATERIAL		DATE						
Low Moorhouse		SE		brick		intel 1734						
WALL	ADMIX.	WINDOWS ₁	WINDOWS ₂	ROOF	MATERIALS	M. M.	CHIMNEYS	DORMERS	S.F. ₁	S.F. ₂	S.F. ₃	S.F. ₄
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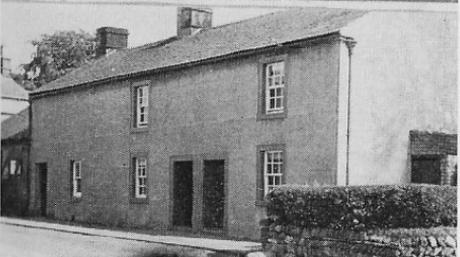


A completed record card, showing the method of survey.

(a) Large House.



(b) Small House.



(c) Cottages.

in size, as part of their summer vacation work, and while these efforts vary in quality they have been sufficiently encouraging to point the way to a national survey employing this system on a series of sample parishes. The system has also been adapted for use in the study of the buildings of the farmstead. Such a study had been completed in 1952 by D. C. G. Davies of farm buildings in part of Shropshire and the methods have been further developed by J. E. C. Peters in his current study of the design and layout of farm buildings in part of Staffordshire. At present experiments are beginning in the adaptation of the system to the study of urban domestic buildings and to the older industrial buildings.

The accompanying map shows the gradual spread of the regional and local studies over England. It does not attempt to show the comparable work of the Royal Commissions on Historical Monuments nor of individual researches such as those of Fox and Raglan or C. F. Stell nor of general studies such as those of M. W. Barley. In many ways research in this field has been more rapid and more thorough in Scotland and Wales than it has in England. In all three countries there has been a tendency to concentrate on the intensive study of individual buildings rather than the extensive study of regions, with the assumption often made that the characteristics of a few individual buildings are those of the buildings of a complete region. The more regions which can be covered by a standard system of recording such as the one here presented the closer we are likely to come to an understanding of the great wealth of vernacular building in which Britain is so fortunate.

THE RECORDING PROCEDURE

The first, and sometimes the most difficult, step in recording an example of traditional domestic architecture is to decide on its size-type. Four size-types have been distinguished, corresponding to four reasonably well-defined social groups. Buildings of the Great House class include the principal castles, palaces, and great country houses, inhabited by people of national importance; since these buildings have normally been designed according to nationally or internationally recognised architectural styles they can hardly be vernacular in quality and so have been excluded

from the survey. Buildings of the Large House class include the manor houses and country seats of men of more than local importance and would be expected to display vernacular qualities and some degree of sophistication. The Small House class comprises the dwellings of the general run of farmers whether yeomen or tenants. In the Cottage class are included the dwellings of the landless labourers and the rising class of artisans. At any one period it is not too difficult, by applying the test of number of storeys or number of fireplaces, to distinguish between the size types, but through the operation of the "filtering down" process a building now called a cottage and occupied by cottagers may have been designed as a Large House for occupation by the gentry. As a further complication a filtering-up process is taking away cottages for occupation by the commuting gentlemen.

The next step is to set down, with the assistance of the Ordnance Survey map, particulars of parish and local address, a six-figure Map Reference, and the orientation of the house. Then the principal walling material is established as a preliminary to the operation of the code system. Next any date which can be applied with certainty to the building is noted down. Such a date might be inscribed in a door lintel, applied to a decorative plaque, cast into a lead rain-water-head, or included in painted decoration. The dates need not, of course, apply to the original construction of a building, and their use in classification should be a cautious one, but they would normally be convincing evidence of the date of some stage in its history.

Details are then set down from the appropriate questionnaire charts which follow; a series of numbers representing the principal external characteristics. Finally amplification is added in the form of a photograph, sketches of general arrangement or architectural detail, and written notes, and, with the initials of the surveyor and the date of survey, a reasonably comprehensive record has been quickly obtained.

Naturally the operation of the procedure varies from individual to individual, and most prefer to work in a field book and afterwards transcribe the information onto the standard record cards, but the degree of consistency in the result is vital to accurate comparison between regions.

EXPLANATION OF THE LAYOUT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE CHARTS

Having decided upon the size type of a house and set down its identifying particulars one may then begin to record its characteristics. This is done by the code system which varies with the principal walling material. Four main groups of walling material have been distinguished: stone, brick, timber, and earth; in addition there are various subsidiary materials: flint and cobble as variations of stone, and plaster, boarding, tile-hanging and mathematical tiling as variations of timber frame construction. Each main walling material has its set of questionnaire charts and these have alternative pages applying to the subsidiary materials.

A set of questionnaire charts consists of 13 sheets. They cover in turn the characteristics of the method of wall construction, the possible use of other materials or inferior techniques as admixtures of the main walling material, the disposition and details of earlier windows (usually mullioned), similar information for later windows (normally casement or sash windows), the organisation of the roof with hips, gables etc., major and minor details of the roofing material, the shape, disposition and details of chimneys, similar information for dormer windows and finally four sheets deal with special features such as the location of the building in relation to its neighbours, any subsidiary uses, general arrangement and details of porches, bay windows etc., and common variations of architectural embellishment such as balconies or door cases.

Each sheet of the questionnaire charts consists of five lines and each line is divided into a maximum of nine numbered boxes, each one devoted to a separate characteristic. In recording the building one alternative is chosen from the nine in each line, and a group of five of such alternatives represents the appropriate coded description; so thirteen groups of five numbers give the full coded description of the building. In general each line deals with some characteristic capable of nine variations, but where certain characteristics have few variations they have been put together on one line.

Where certain of the lines of some of the sheets deal with mutually exclusive qualities, then a series of blanks will have to be recorded. On other occasions the original parts of an old building may have been replaced by recent: new windows inserted,

for example, or new roof covering added, in which case the details will have to be recorded as modern. Or there may have been a partial replacement leaving enough of the earlier arrangement to be recorded with an appropriate note. But quite often a house will show evidence of two quite distinct periods, both within the limits set for study, thus a mediaeval hall-house may have had a floor inserted with attendant windows during the 17C., then recording becomes more difficult; an objective recording system ought not to attempt the interpretation of details. In these circumstances, however, where clear evidence of more than one period is presented then the code should be applied to all the characteristics, and the numbers set down in several lines. Later consideration can establish the period in the history of the building which is to be regarded as the base.

In subsequent pages the various charts are set out in full and with a few words of explanation for each walling material.



STONE-WALLED HOUSES

Since stone was the durable material chosen for the most important monuments, be they churches, castles, or memorials, it was the ambition of every house-holder to have a stone-walled house. In various parts of the country this ambition could be realised once a permanent dwelling became economically feasible, and much of the wealth of vernacular building which still survives displays its character in the stone-bearing districts of the Cotswolds, say, or the Lake District.

The following sheets examine the qualities which make up this character in some detail.

The first sheet,—walling techniques—sets out alternative ways in which the main walling stones may be put together, different shapes in which common building stones are used, varying degrees of stress given to corner-stones, types of joint commonly employed, and notes some of the building stones used in vernacular masonry.

On the second sheet—admixtures—the use of other materials on the upper part of a stone wall is examined, both on the side wall and in the gable, the use of brick dressings for quoins, string courses or at window openings is set out, alternative materials for chimneys are noted, and finally the use of other materials or other masonry techniques on the end wall of a house given some attention.

The third sheet deals with the earlier type of window commonly found in stone-walled houses. Here mullions and transomes are distinguished, different arrangements of window frame or opening light are described, the alternative methods of holding the glass in such windows are set out, the common mouldings applied to stone mullions are detailed, and common variations in the disposition of windows from the simple two-light opening to the seven-or-more-light windows of the West Riding of Yorkshire are shown.

Similar information is collected for the later sash or casement windows by means of the fourth sheet. Here the technique used for the opening lights and the method of carrying the stone wall over the window opening are particularly significant.

The next sheet is one of three dealing with the roof of a house. Here the general arrangement is first examined, next the treatment at the gable and the eaves receives attention; the various roof pitches from the practically flat to the very steep are set out, and a final line notes the details of parapet or coping. On the sixth sheet different roofing materials are specified with the hip and valley treatment appropriate to each, a few methods of carrying the rainwater away are illustrated, and examples are given of decorative details sometimes found near the apex of the gable. Further details of roofing materials are given on the seventh sheet including the type of ridge covering, the shape of slate or tile, the effect of certain thatching techniques, and decorative treatment along the barge-board.

On the eighth sheet, chimney stacks receive attention; their shape, their capping, their projection from stone walls, their receding contour and the introduction of windows to inglenooks being covered in turn.

On the ninth sheet the organisation and detailing of dormers is considered. The first line distinguishes between those dormer windows which rise out of the main wall to a greater or lesser extent, and those which are contained wholly within the roof slope. The next line lists the alternative roofing materials which may differ from these employed on the main roof. Then the shape of the dormer roof is examined, ranging as it may from the "eyebrow" swept slating to the hooded thatch. The remaining two lines deal in turn with the material used for the vertical cheeks of a dormer window and with methods of finishing off a gable.

The four sheets which make up the total of thirteen are meant to cover "special features". On the first of the four, the term applies to the way in which a house may be added to other houses as in a terrace, may vary in height by several full or partial storeys, may be attached to some non-domestic building such as a smithy, or may combine within its walls some cottage industry or non-domestic use. The second of the four deals with porches and projecting bays or oriel windows, the third deals with projecting balconies and with the ornamental surroundings to doors. The last sheet of the set comprehends more strictly decorative items such as painted decorations or gay finials.

In examining a stone-walled building with the aid of this set of charts the commonly occurring items may be easily recorded and those less common may be as easily isolated for further investigation. Where some group of characteristics is found to be common in any district under survey then, of course, further sheets may be prepared by the surveyor.

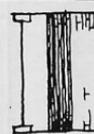
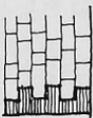
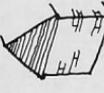
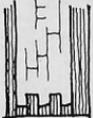
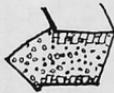
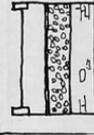
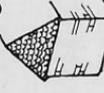
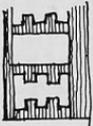
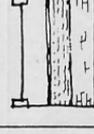
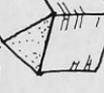
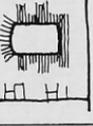
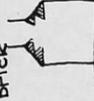
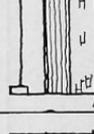
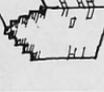
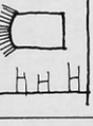
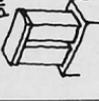
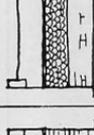
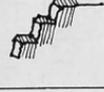
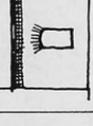
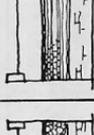
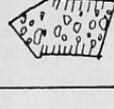
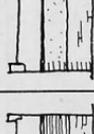
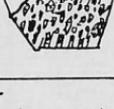
1. upper main wall brick		d gables half timber		00 brick angle quoins		001 chimney breasts brick		0001 end walls brick	
2. as 1. but half timber		02 as 1 but weather board		002 as 1 and strings		0002 chimney stacks brick		0002 flint or cobbles	
3. as 1. but flint or cobbles		03 as 1 but tile hung		003 as 2 and window dressings		0003 ch. breasts have brick quoins		0003 end wall timber	
4. as 1. but earthen		04 gables (only) plastered		004 as 1 and window dressings		0004 stalks brick on stone base		0004 end wall plaster	
5. as 1. but timber plastered		05 gables bumbled-in brick		005 brick w. dressings only		0005 ch. breasts bumbled in brick		0005 end wall boarded	
6. as 1. but timber boarded		06 gables crow-stepped brick		006 brick heads to windows		0006 stalks stucco or plaster		0006 end wall tiled	
7. as 1. but timber tiled		06 with saddle back coping		007 as 6 and eaves courses				0007 end wall mech. tiled	
8. as 1. but mech. tiled		08 gable mixture of brick						0008 stone inferior technique	
9. as 1. but stucco or plaster on stone								0009 as 8 & different stone	

FIG. 2. Stone—Admixtures.

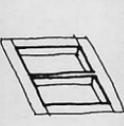
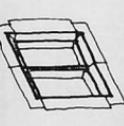
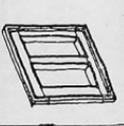
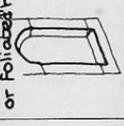
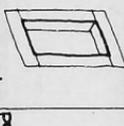
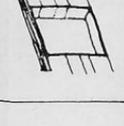
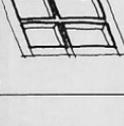
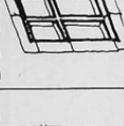
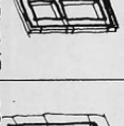
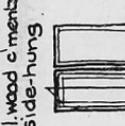
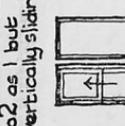
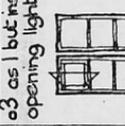
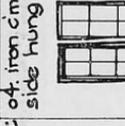
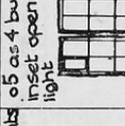
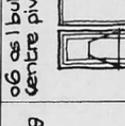
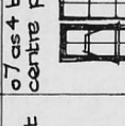
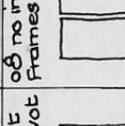
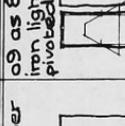
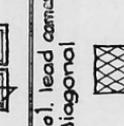
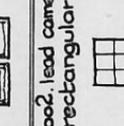
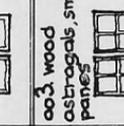
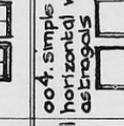
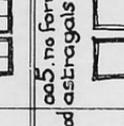
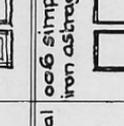
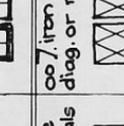
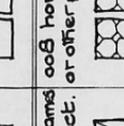
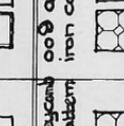
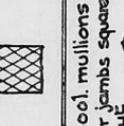
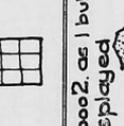
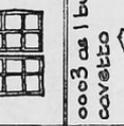
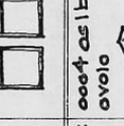
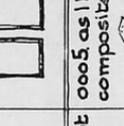
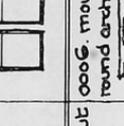
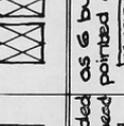
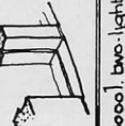
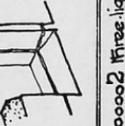
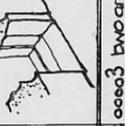
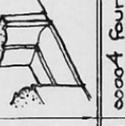
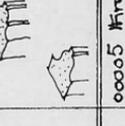
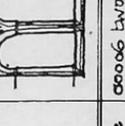
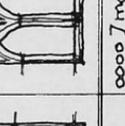
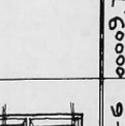
1. mullions flush with wall face 	2. mullions recessed 	3. projecting architraves 	4. single light semi-circ. ped. or foliated head 	5. as 4 but square head 	6. as 4 but timber lintol 	7. as 1 but transomed 	8. as 2 but transomed 	9. as 2 but transomed 
01. wood c'ments side-hung 	02. as 1 but vertically sliding 	03. as 1 but wood opening light 	04. iron c'ments side hung 	05. as 4 but inset opening light 	06. as 1 but centre pivot 	07. as 4 but centre pivot 	08. no inner frames 	09. as 8 but iron light centre pivoted 
001. lead cames diagonal 	002. lead cames rectangular 	003. wood astragals, small panes 	004. simple horizontal wood astragals 	005. no formal astragals 	006. simple iron astragals 	007. iron cames diag. or rect. 	008. honeycomb or other pattern 	009. as 8 but iron cames 
0001. mullions or jambs square cut 	0002. as 1 but splayed 	0003. as 1 but coveetto 	0004. as 1 but ovolo 	0005. as 1 but composite 	0006. moulded round arch head 	as 6 but pointed arch 	as 6 but transomed 	
00001. two-light generally 	00002. three-light generally 	00003. two and three-light 	00004. four light 	00005. three and four light 	00006. two, three and four 	00007. more than 4 lights 	00008. 4-6 lights, king m. king mullion 	00009. 7+lights, king mullion 

PLATE 3

FIG. 3. Stone—Windows (earlier).

1. casement wood windows		01. window heads rest on frames		05. mixture of ments & s-s		6. mixture of casements & sashes		7. mixture of s-s & sashes		8. casements transomes in centre of light		9. casements transome light shallow	
001. lead comes diagonal		02. timber lintels external		06. no formal astragal or comes		06. iron comes diagonal or rectangular		07. honeycomb or other pattern lead comes		008 as 7 but iron comes		009 simple iron astragals	
0001. sashes on outer reveal		03. shallow stone lintels		005. opening lights only in iron		006 as 5 but wood		007 small inset opening lights (only) iron		008 as 7 but wood		009. sashes in recess - reveals (only) plastered.	
00001. Palladian 3-light sash windows		04. deep stone lintels		0005. three lights generally		0006 as 5 but wood		0007 three and four light		0008 two, three and four light		0009 window of five or more light	
		05. flat or cambered and		0005. two and three light		0006 as 5 but wood		0007 three and four light		0008 two, three and four light		0009 window of five or more light	
		06. segmental or semi-circular heads		0006 as 5 but wood		0007 small inset opening lights (only) iron		0008 as 7 but wood		0009. sashes in recess - reveals (only) plastered.		0010. window of five or more light	
		07. projecting lintels skew cut ends		0008 as 7 but wood		0009. sashes in recess - reveals (only) plastered.		0010. window of five or more light					

FIG. 4. Stone—Windows (later).

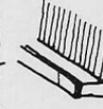
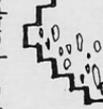
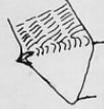
1. hipped		01. exposed purlins support rafters		001. roof pitch below 30°		0001. square cut gable copings	
2. half-hipped		02. barge boards		002. 30°-35°		0002. raising parapet horizontal at foot	
3. gabled		03. raising gable copings		003. 36°-40°		0003. moulded or spire-faced gable copings	
4. gabled		04. raising gable parapets		004. 41°-45°		0004. as 3 horizontal at foot	
5. mansard		05. stepped gable parapets		005. 46°-50°		0005. saddle back copings	
6. half-hipped and gabled		06. scalloped gable parapets		006. over 50°		0006. as 5 horizontal at foot	
7. false gable (hooded gable)		07. close verges		007. 45° exactly		0007. roll top saddle back moulded copings	
8.		08. no verges (hipped or gabled)				0008. as 7 horizontal at foot	

Fig. 5. Stone—Roof structure.

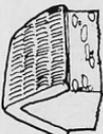
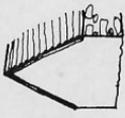
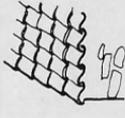
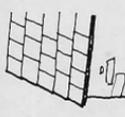
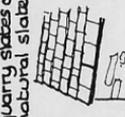
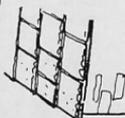
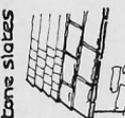
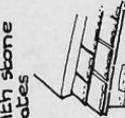
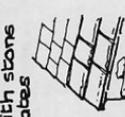
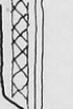
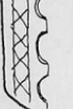
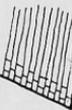
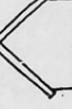
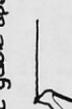
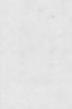
1. Thatch 	2. Plain tiles 	3. Pantiles 	4. Thin slates 	5. Small stone quarry slates or natural slates 	6. Stone flags 	7. Tiles with stone slates 	8. Thatch with stone slates 	9. Thin slates with stone slates 
01. Reed thatch	02. Heather thatch	03. Straw thatch	04. V-type hip tiles	05. Bonnet hip tiles	06. Half round hip tiles	07. Purpose made hip tiles	08. Lead hips	09. Mastic or mortar hips
001. V-type stone or tile valleys	002. swept valleys	003. lead valleys	004. no valleys	005. valleys swept with small slates	006. as 5 but laced	007. as 5 but swept with small tiles	008. as 7 but laced	9 laced valleys
000. lead rain-water goods	0002. wood rain-water goods, wood brackets	0003. as 2 but iron brackets	0004. iron rainwater goods	0005. no provision	0006. wood gutters on stone brackets	0007. lead downspouts, lead decorated		
00001. decorative tablet in gable spandrel	00002. plaster decoration in gable	00003. pigeon loft in gable	00004. pigeon loft elsewhere	00005. no ornament in gable				

Fig. 6. Stone—Roof materials (i).

1. Vee-type stone ridge 	2. Vee-type tile ridge 	3. Half-round ridge 	4. Lead ridge 	5. Match-prominent ridge 	6. as 5, cross-stitched stays 	7. as 6, but ridge scalloped 	8. as 6, but ridge not stressed 	9. as 5, but ridge not stressed 
01. slate or flag regular courses 	02. diminishing courses 	03. plain even tiles 	04. tiles much compared 	05. mixture - serrated plain tiles or slates 	06. mixture - fishscale plain tiles or slates 	07. fishscale tiles or slates 	08. Match (upper part) with tiles 	09 
001. bargeboard plain 	002. as 1, but stays up verges or hips only 	003. as 1, but stays up verges or hips only 	004. as 1, but horiz. stays at hips or verges and eaves 	005. horiz. stays at verges or hips cross-stitched at eaves 	006. stays cross-stitched at hips or verges and eaves 	007. Match regular, stays not visible 	008. Match in swales - stays not visible 	009. single line stitched stays 
0001. no wood finials or pendant foot of gables 	0002. pendants 	0003. drooping finial 	0004. spur finial 	0005. drooping finials and pendants 	0006. spur finials and pendants 	0007. Match ridge peaked but ridge at gable apex tilted. 	0008. as 8 	0009. as 8 

RWS 7

Fig. 7. Stone—Roof materials (ii).

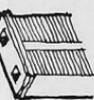
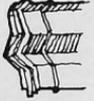
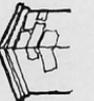
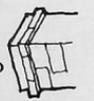
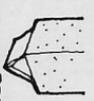
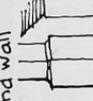
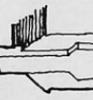
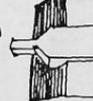
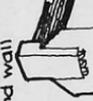
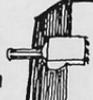
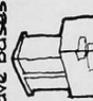
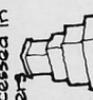
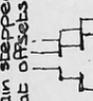
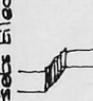
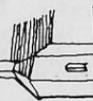
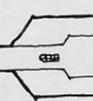
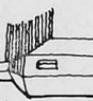
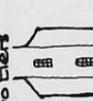
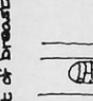
1. Timber or wattle flue 	2. Flue stalks separate, oct or circ, decorated 	3. as 2 but shafts plain 	4. as 2 but shafts diagonal or square 	5. flues in multiform stacks 	6. simple rect. stacks sunk-pannelled 	7. as 6 but plain 	8. flue stacks separate, star-shaped on plan 	9. as 5 but with vertical steps 
01. flues matched 	02. caps heavily moulded, on plan scalloped 	03. as 2 but same plan as stack 	04. caps simply moulded 	05. caps are simple over-sailing courses 	06. caps battlemented 	07. flues discharge at sides 	08. store stacks peaked over flues 	09. flues plastered 
001. ch. breasts project beyond end wall 	002. project partially 	003. project bodily beyond long wall 	004. project partially 	005. position of stacks not distinctive 	006. breasts corbelled from end wall 	007. as 6 from kang wall 		
0001. stacks have bases 	0002. stacks recessed in tiers 	0003. water tabling on stacks 	0004. no water tabling 	0005. breasts recessed in taking tiers 	0006. as 5 but plain stepped offsets 	0007. "crown" stepped offsets 	0008. taking offsets tiled 	0009. stacks have high cubeform bases 
00001. roof gables behind stacks 	00002. window in ch. breast, 1st floor return end, gd. but upper floor 	00003. window in return end, gd. but upper floor 	00004. as 2 but upper floor 	00005. as 3 but upper floor 	00006. windows as 2 and 4 but two tiers 	00007. as 3 & 5 but two tiers 	00008. shallow overproj. at foot of breast 	00009. roofed over overproj. at foot of breast 

Fig. 8. Stone—Chimneys.

1. Walls run up as blind dormers, spring at eaves		01. dormers as main roof	
2. as 1 but roof of dormer springs high above eaves		02. dormers of quarry slates	
3. as 1 but window wholly within dormer wall		03. small natural slates	
4. as 3 but partly within dormer wall		04. stone flags	
5. as 2 but one tier of windows with a dormer wall		05. rough combred tiles	
6. as 5 but one tier (only) partly in dormer wall		06. tiles	
7. strictly local dormers, window above main eaves		07. pantiles	
8. as 7 but window partly above main eaves		08. lead	
9. Dormers wholly in roof		001. Flat topped (Lead)	
		002. swept	
		003. hipped	
		004. gabled: shallow verges	
		005. gabled: wide verges	
		006. raking roof	
		007. half-hipped	
		008. gabled	
		009. hooded	
		0001. lead cheeks	
		0002. cheeks as roofing material	
		0003. glazed cheeks	
		0004. weather-boarded cheeks	
		0005. plastered cheeks	
		0006. tiled cheeks	
		0007. mech. tiled cheeks	
		0008. slated cheeks	
		0009. pediment	
		00001. raking gable parapets	
		00002. raking gable copings	
		00003. barge-boards	
		00004. raking gable parapet	
		00005. raking scalloped parapets	
		00006. crown-stepped parapet	

Fig. 9. Stone—Dormers.

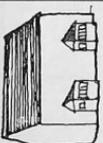
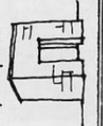
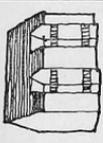
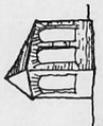
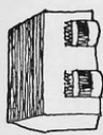
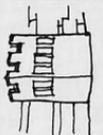
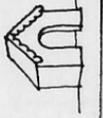
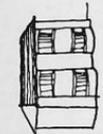
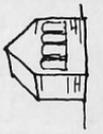
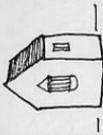
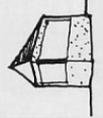
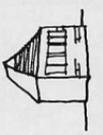
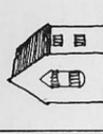
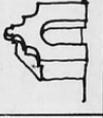
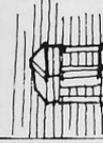
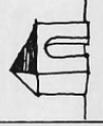
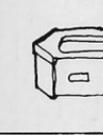
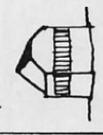
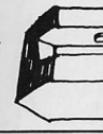
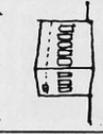
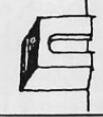
1. Bays - 1 tier 	01. Bays, oriels, porches etc. stone 	001. porches have horizontal coping or parapets. 	0002. bays or oriels roofed below main eaves 	2. Bays - 2 tier (6) 	02 brick 	002... finish on wide eaves 	0002 roofs spring at main eaves 	3. Bays - 1 tier 	03... flint and cobbles 	003... turret 	0003. as 2. but bargeboarded 	4. Bays - 2 tier (6) 	04 timber (frame exposed) 	004. as 2 but making coping or parapet 	0004 porch roofed below eaves 	5. Oriels - 1 tier 	05... timber plastered 	005... as 2. but stepped parapet 	0005 as 4 but at main eaves level 	6. Oriels - 2 tier (6) 	06... timber boarded 	006... as 2 but scalloped parapet 	0006 as 4 but high above eaves 	7. Open porch (1 tier) 	07... timber tiled 	007... hipped 	0007 outshut at end of house 	8. Closed porch 1 tier 	08... timber (mathematical tied) 	008... half-hipped 	0008 awning at rear of house 	9. as 8 but 2 tier (6) 	09... stone plastered or shuccoed. 	009... parapets (horizontal). 	0009 porch has lean-to roof. 
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FIG. II. Stone—Special Features 2.

1. wood hood boards to windows	2. wood architraves to windows	3. Peep labels, stopped ends	4. Classic labels, stopped ends	5. label section non-descript	6. labels have dropped and returned ends	7. as 6 but with carved or moulded stops	8. labels extended as strings	9. labels bracket several openings
01. 3 piece lintels flush keystone	02. deep lintel, false arch	03. as 2 but with keystone stressed	04. stressed voussiors	05. projecting architraves, key-stones stressed	06. architraves rusticated.	07. architecturally elaborate facade	08. shallow buttresses to houses	09. deep buttresses
001. whole facade plain tile hung	002. as 1 but fish-scale or other tiles	003. mixture of 1 and 2	004. mechanical tiles-black.	005. as 4 but other colours	006. slate hung	007. as 6 but decorative stripes	008. quarry slate hung	009. weather boarded.
0001. barred plinth to strucco or plaster panels	0002. as 1 but interrupted by flush face	0003. as 1 but dec. relief in fill	0004. label brick or terra-cotta	0005. plaster relief but no panels	0006. as 5 but grisaille	0007. as 5 but isolated dec. relief	0008. as 5 but painted decoration	0009. painted or colour washed uniformly.
00001. gable coping carried across gable.	00002. as 1 but coping carried to apex.	00003. as 1 but coping carried to apex.	00004. label brick or terra-cotta	00005. label stone	00006. gable finials brick (not)	00007. gable finials stone	00008. gable finials wood.	

RWB 13

Fig. 13. Stone—Special Features 4.



HOUSES WITH FLINT OR COBBLE WALLS

Although both flints and cobbles may be thought of technically as stones their use in walling tends to be so different from that of the more common building stones that alternative questionnaire charts have been prepared to cover such use. Both materials can provide a fairly adequate wall, stable and weatherproof, but neither can conveniently provide the sharp arrisses at door and window openings which are desirable, nor can they provide a sufficiently invulnerable corner to resist the ordinary accidents of use. Since flints occur as a poor choice among even poorer building materials and cobbles as the only available stones in a river bed or sea shore they do tend to represent an intrusion of stone walling

techniques in districts where other building materials are more commonly used. This being so the variation sheets cover their use with admixtures as well as the techniques peculiar to the two materials.

On the first sheet, which replaces the walling techniques sheet in the sequence for stone-walled building, those techniques appropriate either to flint or cobble are set out. The first line deals with the shape of flint or cobble stone employed and their combination with other materials in decorative patterns. The second line covers the various attempts at coursing which may be made with these difficult materials. On the third line the use of superior masonry or brickwork for corner stone, string courses or window dressings is set out. The fourth line deals with variations in jointing, and the last line on the sheet notes down alternative plinths which are used, as much for structural necessity as decorative advantage in such walls.

The second sheet replaces the admixtures of the stone-walled building sequence but follows similar lines, dealing in turn with the use of alternative materials in the upper part of the main wall, the upper part of the gable, quoins and strings, chimneys, and the end wall of the building.

The remaining sheets are equally applicable to houses walled in flint or cobble as to those of more conventional masonry.

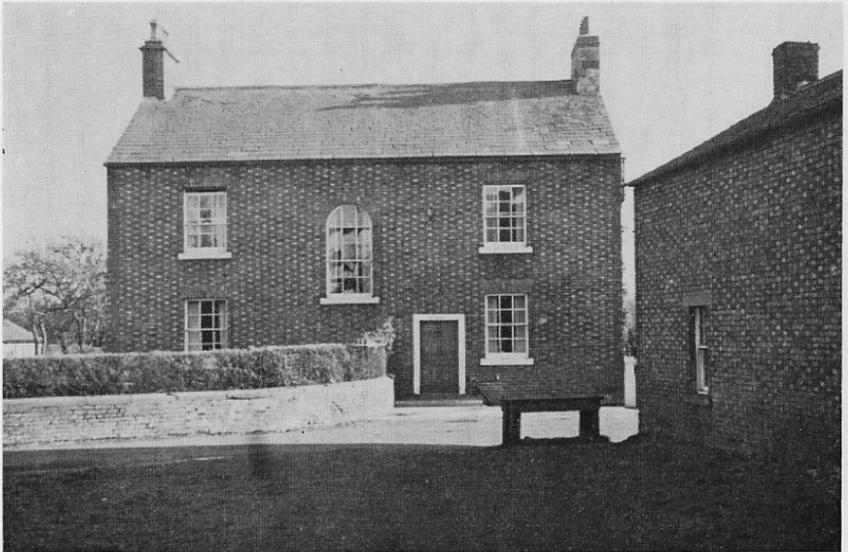
1.uncut flints irregular shape		001 large, regular uncoursed		001 cut-stone quoins		001 flush joints		001 rubble stone plinth		003 mortar slobbered		003 brick plinth		002 ashlar plinth		004 recessed joints		004 as 1 and dressings		004 small, regular uncoursed		004 small, irregular uncoursed		004 as 3 but round regular shape		005 as 3 but squared		005 small, regular uncoursed		005 small, irregular uncoursed		005 as 3 but round irregular shape		006 as 5 but heads only		006 as 4 but Flick mortar		006 as 1, brick heads		006 projecting false joints		006 as 7, as 6 but horizontal joints only		007 cut-stone heads & eaves		007 regular courses stepping units		008 as 1, brick dressings		008 as 7, but cut stone & knapped flint		009 as 1, brick heads		009 flint or cobble plastered	
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FIG. 14. Flint and Cobble—Walling.

1. upper main wall brick		001 brick and gable quins		001 chimney breasts brick		0001 end walls rubble	
2. as 1. but half timber		002 as 1 and strings		0002 chimney stacks brick		0002 end walls rubble	
3. as 1. but stone		003 as 2 and window dressings		0003 ch breasts have brick quins		0003 end wall timber	
4. as 1. but earthen		004 as 1 and window dressings		0004 stalks brick on stone base		0004 end wall plaster	
5. as 1. but timber plastered		005 gables bumbled-in brick		0005 ch breasts bumbled in brick		0005 end wall boarded	
6. as 1. but timber boarded		006 gables cross-stepped brick		0006 stalks stucco or plaster		0006 end wall tiled	
7. as 1. but timber tiled		007 as 6 with saddle back coping		0007 ch breasts brick, quins stone		0007 end wall mech. tiled	
8. as 1. but mech. tiled		008 gables mixture of brick		0008 ch breasts ashlar		0008 inferior technique	
9. as 1. but stucco or plaster on flint or cobble		009 gable of brick		0009 ch. breasts squared rubble			

PLATE 15

FIG. 15. Flint and Cobble—Admixtures.



HOUSES WITH BRICK WALLS

Although brick is an artificial material and stone a natural one the techniques of their use, at the vernacular level, do not differ in principle. In detail, of course, there are significant differences and the questionnaire charts for this material acknowledge this.

The first sheet, dealing with walling techniques, lists in turn alternative decorative patterns introduced in brick walls, size of brick and decorated renderings, variations in bonding, a few of the many variations in jointing, and some alternative treatments to rendered brick walls. The second sheet, dealing with admixtures, follows generally the corresponding sheet in the masonry series, but with stone as the minor walling material; here the use of stone in quoins, window heads, and other dressings receives particular attention. The third sheet also follows generally the corresponding sheet for earlier window forms in the masonry series, but here the use of brick or terra-cotta for mullions and the

formation of plain or moulded window heads in these materials provides some of the alternatives to be noted. In the fourth sheet the use of arched shapes and the employment of cut or rubbed brick voussoirs in various ways is given particular attention. The fifth and sixth sheets, concerning roofs, differ from the corresponding sheets for masonry buildings in the treatment at verge and eaves, a number of simple patterns in brick or terra cotta give a distinctive finish to these parts of a brick building, and they have become the subject of some interesting local variations.

Other sheets in the series are identical with those for stone-walled buildings. Indeed so many brick buildings employ stone dressings or are rendered in order to imitate masonry details that the finer aspects of design tend to depend on masonry precedent.

1. plain brick 	2. as 1, but large diaper patterns 	3. as 1, but brick quoins etc. project 	4. two or more body colours 	5. as 4, but quoins and/or dressings project 	6. vitrified headers 	7. as 6, but projections as 3 	8. brick plastered 	9. brick stuccoed
01. below 2 1/2 in. irregular length and colour 	02. as 01, but over 2 1/2 in. deep 	03. plain plaster or stucco 	04. stone joints simulated in plaster 	05. plaster dec pannelled 	06. plaster has geom. or natural pattern 	07. plaster has floral or free pattern 	08. arch. features modelled in stucco 	
001. no bond recognisable 	002. bond English but excess of stretchers 	003. English bond 	004. Flemish bond 	005. variations of Flemish bond 	006. heading bond 			
0001. joints thick and irregular 	0002. joints regular, about 1/4" 	0003. joints thin, (1/16" to 1/4") 	0004. fine joints gauged work (under 1/4") 					
00001. walls colour-washed 	00002. walls painted 	00003. plaster coarse texture 	00004. as 3, fine pebble-dash 	00005. as 3, coarse texture 				

FIG. 16. Brick—Walling.

1. upper main wall stone	2. as 1, but half timber	3. as 1, but flint or cobble	4. as 1, but earthen	5. as 1, but timber plastered	6. as 1, but timber boarded	7. as 1, but timber tiled	8. as 1, but maff, tiled	9. as 1, but stucco or plaster on stone
1. gables half timber	2. as 1 but weather board	3. as 1 but tile hung	4. gables (only) plastered	5. gables have stone knees	6. gables have stone copings	7. gable copings & knees stone		
1. Flush stone quoins	2. as 1, stone strings project	3. stone strings	4. as 2 but quoins project	5. as 4 but brick stuccoed	6. projecting wood architraves	7. stone windows heads	8. stone keystones (only)	9. stone plinth (only)
1. ch. breasts and stacks stone	2. ch. breasts stone, stacks brick	3. ch. breasts quined stone	4. ch. caps stone, stacks brick	5. stacks entirely brick				
1. end walls stone	2. end flint or cobble	3. end wall half-timber	4. end wall plastered	5. end wall boarded	6. end wall tiled	7. end wall maff, tiled	8. end wall brick but inferior technique	

FIG. 17. Brick—Admixtures.

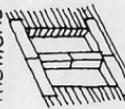
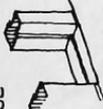
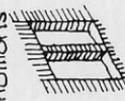
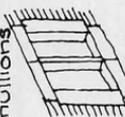
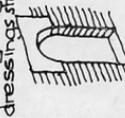
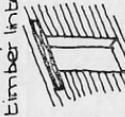
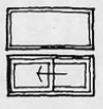
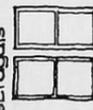
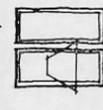
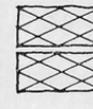
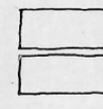
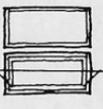
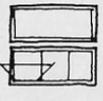
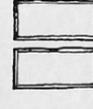
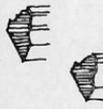
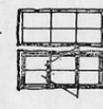
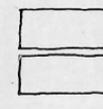
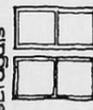
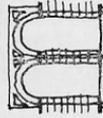
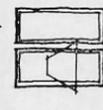
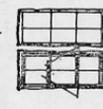
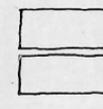
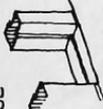
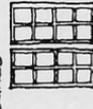
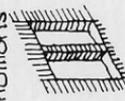
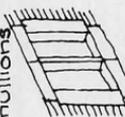
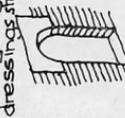
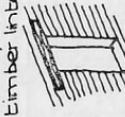
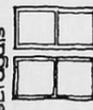
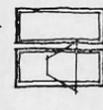
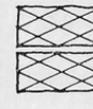
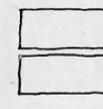
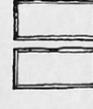
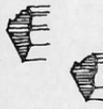
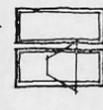
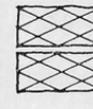
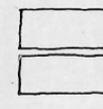
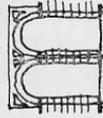
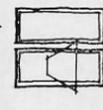
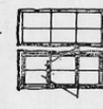
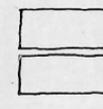
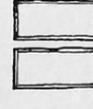
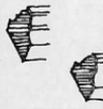
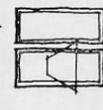
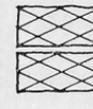
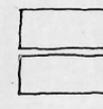
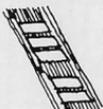
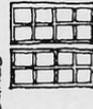
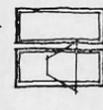
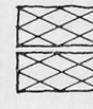
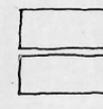
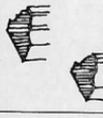
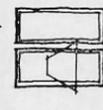
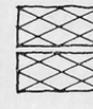
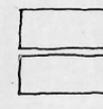
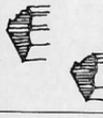
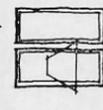
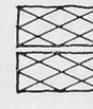
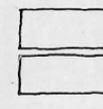
1. terra-cotta mullions transomes		...1 mullions or jambs square-cut		...1 lead cames diagonals		...3 as 1 but cavetto		3. brick mullions transomes		5. stone mullions transomes		7. single lights dressings stone		9 as 7 but timber lintels	
2. as 1 and transomes		...2 as 1 but vertically sliding		...4 simple horizontal wood astragals		...4 as 1 but ovolo chamfer		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		8 as 6 but pointed arch		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
1 wood cements; 2 as 1 but vertically sliding side-hung		...3 as 1 but inset opening light		...5 no formal astragals		...5 as 1 but composite		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		7 as 4 but centre pivot		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
2 lead cames rectangular		...4 simple horizontal wood astragals		...6 moulded, round-arch head		...6 two three & four light		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		7 as 4 but centre pivot		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
1 mullions or jambs square-cut		...2 three-light generally		...4 simple horizontal wood astragals		...5 as 1 but composite		3. brick mullions transomes		5. stone mullions transomes		7 single lights dressings stone		9 as 7 but timber lintels	
2 as 1 but generally		...3 as 1 but three-light generally		...4 simple horizontal wood astragals		...4 as 1 but ovolo chamfer		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		8 as 6 but pointed arch		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
1 two-light generally		...4 four-light		...5 no formal astragals		...5 as 1 but composite		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		9 as 6 but pointed arch		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
2 three-light generally		...4 four-light		...6 moulded, round-arch head		...6 two three & four light		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		7 as 4 but centre pivot		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
3 two and three-light		...4 four-light		...7 iron cames, diag. or rect.		...5 as 1 but composite		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		8 as 6 but pointed arch		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
3 two and three-light generally		...4 four-light		...8 honeycomb or other pattern		...5 as 1 but composite		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		9 as 6 but pointed arch		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
3 two and three-light generally		...4 four-light		...9 as 6 but traced arch		...6 two three & four light		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		9 as 6 but pointed arch		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
3 two and three-light generally		...4 four-light		...9 as 6 but traced arch		...6 two three & four light		4. as 3 and transomes		6. stone mullions and transomes		9 as 6 but pointed arch		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	

Fig. 18. Brick—Windows (earlier).

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1. casement wood windows		001. lead comes diagonal		002. lead comes rectangular		003. wood astragals, small panes		004. single horizontal wood astragals		005. no formal astragal or comes		006. iron comes diagonal or rectangular		007. home-made or other pattern lead comes		008 as 7 but iron comes		009 simple iron astragals	
2. Yorkshire sliding sash		002. timber lintels external		003 brick on edge of head or on end		003. iron imbr frames to each casement light		004. as 3 but wood		005. opening lights only in iron		006 as 5 but wood		007 small inset opening lights (only) iron		008 as 7 but wood		009 sashes in recess - reveals (only) plastered	
3. sashes upper Fixed		003 brick on edge of head or on end		004. three light generally		0003 two light generally		0004. three light generally		0005 two and three light		0006 four light		0007 three and four light		0008 two, three and four light		0009 windows of five or more light	
4. sashes balanced		004 head cambered		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light	
5. mixture elements & s-s		005 head flat arched		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light	
6. mixture elements & sashes		006 segmental or semi-circular heads, ordinary bricks		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light	
7. mixture s-s & sashes		007 projecting architraves		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light	
8. casements transoms nr centre of light shallow		008 head flat or cambered, gabled bricks		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light	
9. casements transoms nr centre of light shallow		009 projecting architraves		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light		0000B four light	

Fig. 19. Brick—Windows (later).

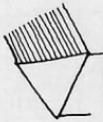
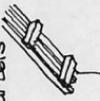
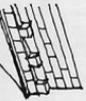
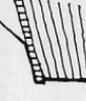
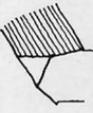
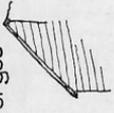
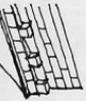
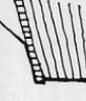
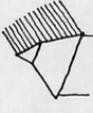
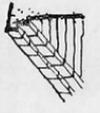
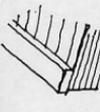
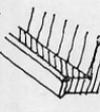
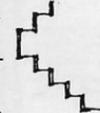
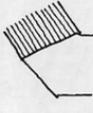
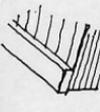
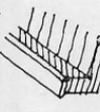
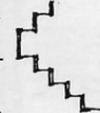
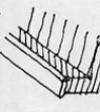
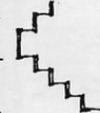
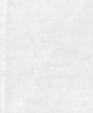
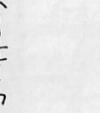
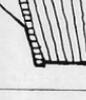
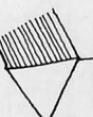
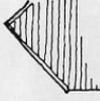
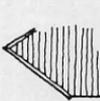
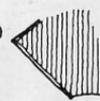
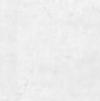
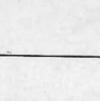
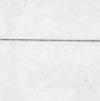
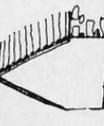
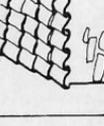
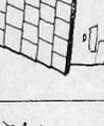
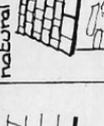
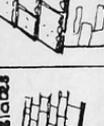
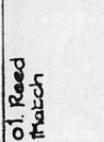
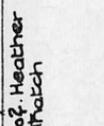
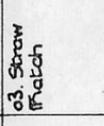
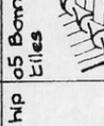
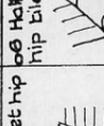
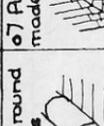
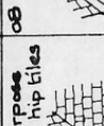
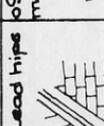
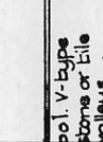
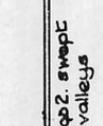
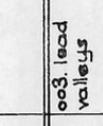
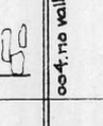
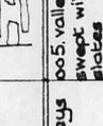
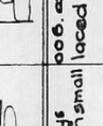
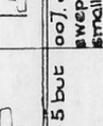
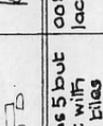
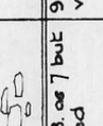
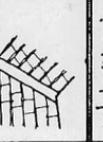
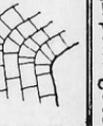
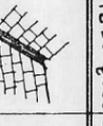
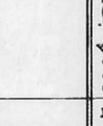
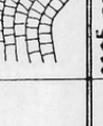
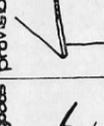
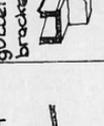
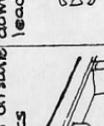
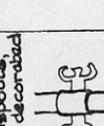
1. hipped		• 1. exposed purlins support rafters		• 2. stone cornice	• 1. boxed eaves or wood cornice		• 3. plain over-sailing course		• 4. corbelled eaves, loomed		• 5. moulded brick cornice		• 6. exposed rafters		• 7. plan close eaves		• 8 horizontal parapets		• 9 no verges (e.g. hipped)			
2. half-hipped		• 2. barge boards		• 3. close verges	• 3. plain over-sailing course		• 4. corbelled eaves, loomed		• 5. moulded brick cornice		• 6. exposed rafters		• 7. plan close eaves		• 8 horizontal parapets		• 9 no verges (e.g. hipped)					
3. gablett		• 3. close verges		• 4. brick corbel at verge	• 5. raking gable copings		• 6. raking gable parapets		• 7. stepped gable parapets		• 8 scalloped gable parapets		• 9 no verges (e.g. hipped)									
4. gabled		• 4. brick corbel at verge		• 5. raking gable copings	• 6. raking gable parapets		• 7. stepped gable parapets		• 8 scalloped gable parapets		• 9 no verges (e.g. hipped)											
5. mansard		• 5. raking gable copings		• 6. raking gable parapets	• 7. stepped gable parapets		• 8 scalloped gable parapets		• 9 no verges (e.g. hipped)													
6. half-hipped and gablett		• 7. plan close eaves		• 8 horizontal parapets	• 9 no verges (e.g. hipped)																	
7. false gable (hooded gable)		• 8 scalloped gable parapets		• 9 no verges (e.g. hipped)																		
8. half-hipped and gablett		• 8 horizontal parapets		• 9 no verges (e.g. hipped)																		
9. roof pitch below 30°		• 1. roof pitch below 30°		• 2. 30°-35°	• 3. 36°-40°		• 4. 41°-45°		• 5. 46°-50°		• 6. over 50°		• 7. 45° exactly		• 8. 45° exactly		• 9. 45° exactly		• 10. 45° exactly		• 11. 45° exactly	

FIG. 20. Brick—Roof structure.

1. Thatch 	2. Plain tiles 	3. Pantiles 	4. Thin slabs 	5. Small stone quarry slabs or natural slabs 	6. Stone flags 	7. Tiles with stone slabs 	8. Thatch with stone slabs 	9. Thin slabs with stone slabs 
01 Reed thatch 	02. Heather thatch 	03. Straw thatch 	04. V-type hip tiles 	05. Bonnet hip tiles 	06. Half round hip tiles 	07. Purposes made hip tiles 	08. Lead hips 	09. Mosaic or mortar hips 
001. V-type stone or tile valleys 	002. swept valleys 	003. lead valleys 	004. no valleys 	005. valleys swept with small slabs 	006. as 5 but laced 	007. as 5 but swept with small tiles 	008. as 7 but laced 	9 laced valleys 
000. leads rain- water goods 	0002. wood rain water goods wood brackets 	0003. as 2 but iron brackets 	0004. iron rainwater goods 	0005. no provision 	0006. wood gutters on stone brackets 	0007. lead downspouts, lead decorated 		
0000. decorative tablet in gable span-drel 	00002 plaster decoration in gable 	00003 pigeon loft in gable 	00004 pigeon loft elsewhere 	00005 painted ornament in gable 	00006 gables have finials 	00007 as 6 & plain corbels at springing 	00008 as 6 and ornamental corbels at springing 	

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FIG. 21. Brick—Roof materials (i).

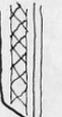
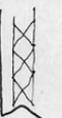
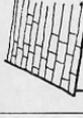
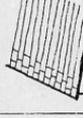
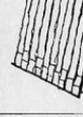
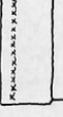
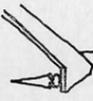
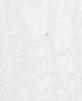
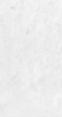
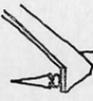
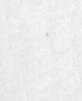
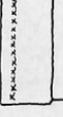
1. Vee-type stone ridge 	2. vee-type tile ridge 	3. half-round ridge 	4. lead ridge 	5. flat-chimney prominent ridge 	6. as 5, cross-stitched stays 	7. as 6 but ridge scalloped 	8. as 6 but ridge not stressed 	9. as 5 but ridge not stressed 
01. slate or flag regular courses 	02. diminishing courses 	03. plain even tiles 	04. tiles much combed 	05. mixture - serrated plain tiles or slabs 	06. mixture - fishscale and plain tiles or slabs 	07. fishscale tiles or slabs 	08. flat-chimney (upper part) with tiles 	09 
001. flat-chimney stays in regular horiz. swaffles 	002. as 1 but stays up verges or hips only 	003. bargeboards but cusped or scalloped edges 	004. pierced, foliated ornament between ornamented cusped or scalloped edges 	005. as 4 but edges cusped or scalloped 	006. mounded bargeboard trim under edges 	007. stays regular stays not visible 	008. flat-chimney swaffles - stays not visible 	009 single line stitched stays 
0001. no wood finials or pendants 	0002. pendants 	0003. drooping finial 	0004. spur finial 	0005. drooping finials and pendants 	0006. spurs, finials and pendants 	0007. as 6, mounds have running ornament 	0008. flat-chimney swaffles - stays not visible 	0009. as B 
0000. no wood finials or pendants 	0001. no wood finials or pendants 	0002. pendants 	0003. drooping finial 	0004. spur finial 	0005. drooping finials and pendants 	0006. spurs, finials and pendants 	0007. as 6, mounds have running ornament 	0008. flat-chimney swaffles - stays not visible 

FIG. 22. Brick—Roof materials (ii).

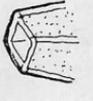
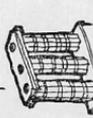
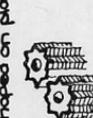
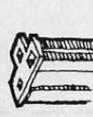
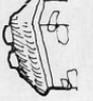
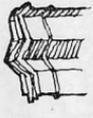
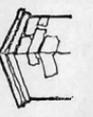
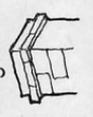
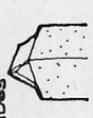
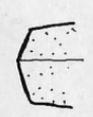
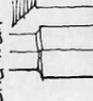
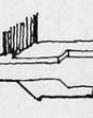
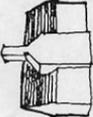
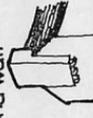
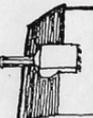
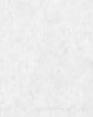
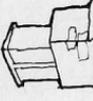
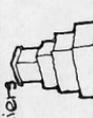
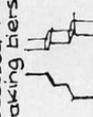
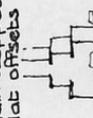
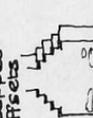
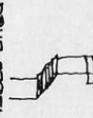
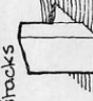
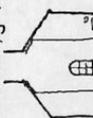
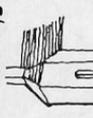
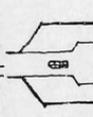
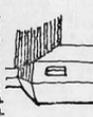
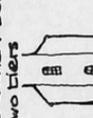
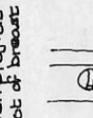
1. Timber or wattle flue 	2. Flue stalks separate, oct or circ., decorated 	3. as 2 but shafts plain 	4. as 2 but shafts diagonal or square 	5. Flues in multiform stacks 	6. simple rect. stacks sunk, parallel 	7. as 6 but plain 	8. Flue stacks separate, star-shaped on plan 	9. as 5 but with vertical strips 
01. Flues matched 	02. caps heavily moulded, on plan scalloped 	03. as 2 but same plan as stack 	04. caps simply moulded 	05. caps are simple over-sailing courses 	06. caps babblerbedded 	07. Flues discharge at sides 	08. stone slates peaked over flues 	09. Flues plastered 
001. ch. breast project beyond end wall 	002. project partially 	003. project bodily beyond long wall 	004. project partially 	005. position of stacks not distinctive 	006. breasts corbelled from end wall 	007. as 6 from long wall 	008. taking offsets billed 	009. stacks have high cubeiform bases 
0001. roof gables behind stacks 	0002. stacks recessed in tiers 	0003. water tabling on stack 	0004. no water tabling 	0005. breasts recessed in taking tiers 	0006. as 5 but plain stepped offsets 	0007. 'crown' stepped offsets 	0008. taking offsets billed 	0009. stacks have high cubeiform bases 
00001. roof gables behind stacks 	00002. window in ch. breast, gd. floor return end, gd. but upper floor 	00003. window in 00004. as 2 	00004. as 2 but upper floor 	00005. as 3 but upper floor 	00006. windows as 2 and 4 but two tiers 	00007. as 3 & 5 but two tiers 	00008. shallow over proj. at foot of breast 	00009. roofed over even projection. 

FIG. 23. Brick—Chimneys.

1. Walls run up as blind dormers, spring at eaves		01. dormers as main roof		001. Flat topped (Lead)		000. lead cheeks		000. plain verges	
2. as 1 but roof of dormer spring high above eaves		02. dormers of quarry slates		002. swept		002. cheeks as roofing material		000.2. bargeboards	
3. as 1 but window wholly within dormer wall		03. small natural slates		003. hipped		000.3. glazed cheeks		000.3. raking gable copings	
4. as 3 but partly within dormer wall		04. stone flags		004. gabled: shallow verges		000.4. weather-boarded cheeks		000.4. raking gable parapets	
5. as 2 but one tier of windows within dormer wall		05. rough combred tiles		005. gabled wide verges		000.5. plastered cheeks		000.5. raking scalloped parapets	
6. as 5 but one tier (only) partly in dormer wall		06. tiles		006. raking roof		000.6. tiled cheeks		000.6. crow-stepped parapet	
7. strictly local dormers window above main eaves		07. pantiles		007. half-hipped		000.7. mech. tiled cheeks		000.7. pediment	
8. as 7 but window partly above main eaves		08. lead		008. gabled		000.8. slated cheeks			
9. Dormers wholly in roof				009. hooded					

FIG. 24. Brick—Dormers.

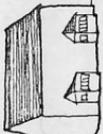
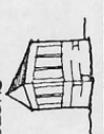
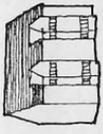
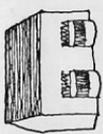
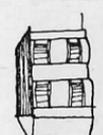
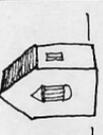
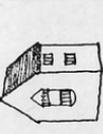
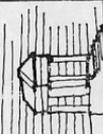
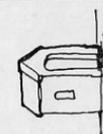
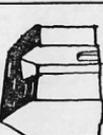
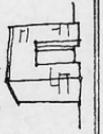
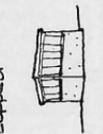
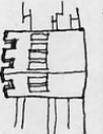
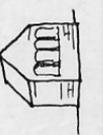
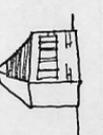
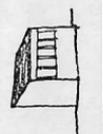
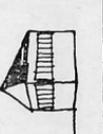
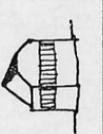
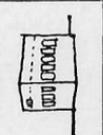
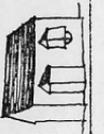
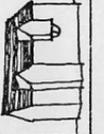
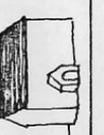
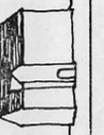
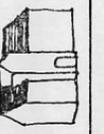
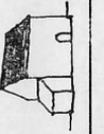
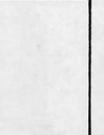
1. Bays - tier		01. Bays oriel, porches etc. stone		2. Bays - 2 tier		3. Bows - 1 tier		4. Bows - 2 tier		5. Oriels - 1 tier		6. Oriels - 2 tier		7. Open porch (1 tier)		8. Closed porch (1 tier)		9. as 8 but 2 tier	
001. porches have horizontal coping or parapets.		001. bays and oriel flat-topped		002. as 1 but gabled (verge)		003. as 2 but bargeboarded		004. as 2 but raking coping or parapet		005. as 2 but stepped parapet		006. as 2 but scalloped parapet		007. porch roof hipped		008. porch roof half-hipped		009. porch has lean-to roof.	
0002. bays or oriel roofed below main eaves		002. roof's spring at main eaves		0004. porch roofed below eaves		0003. as 3 high above eaves		0005. as 4 but high above eaves level		0006. as 4 but high above eaves		0007. out-w. at end of house		0008. out-w. at rear of house					

Fig. 26. Brick—Special Features 2.

1 open balcony - rough carpenter		2. as 1 but joiner finish		3. as 1 but metal structure		4. as 1 but brick or stone cantilever or console		5. as 4 but covered balcony		6. as 2 but covered balcony		7. as 3 but covered balcony		8. as 4 but covered balcony		9. as 1 but iron balustrade	
01. rough solid timber balustrade		02. parallel timber balustrade		03. slats or straps wood balusters		04. wood balustrade pre-Renaissance style		05. as 4 but Renaissance style		06. brick or stone buttside solid		07. brick or stone but as 4		08. brick or stone but as 5		09. iron balustrade	
001. plain slab hoods to doorway		002. peaked hoods		003. canopy		004. canopy with console		005. ornamental surround, medieval type		006. as 5 but transitional		007. as 5 but Renaissance		008. rustic porch		009. trellis porch	
0001. plain, square headed doorway		0002. as 1 but device on deep lintel		0003. imitated "Sarcenic" carvings on deep lintel		0004. carved device above head		0005. carved and sculptured panel above door head		0006. semi-circ door head		0007. elliptical or segmental head		0008. pointed arch head		0009. four-centre arch head.	
0000. original "plank door"		00002. as 1 but nail-studded		00003. as 1 but simple band hinges		00004. as 1 but band hinges		00005. as 1 but ornamental iron hinges		00006. as 1 but ornamental iron hinges		00007. "plank" shutters		00008. framed shutters.			

FIG. 27. Brick—Special Features 3.

1. wood hood b to windows		2. wood architraves to windows		3. 'Perp' labels, stopped ends		4. 'Classic' labels stopped ends		5. label section non-descript		6. labels have dropped and returned ends		7. as 6 but with carved or moulded steps		8. label extended as strings		9. labels bracket several openings	
a1. 3-piece lintels flush keystone		a2. deep lintel, false arch		a3. as 2 but with keystone stressed		a4. stressed voussoirs		a5. projecting architrave, key- stones stressed.		a6. architraves mush coated.		a7. architecturally elaborate facade		a8. shallow buttresses to houses		a9. deep buttresses	
o01. whole facade plain tile hung		o02. as 1 but fish -scale or other tiled		o03. mixture of 1 and 2		o04. mechanical tiles-black.		o05. as 4 but other colours		o06. slate hung		o07. as 6 but decorative straps		o08. quarry slate hung		o09. weather boarded.	
o001. battered plinth to stucco or plaster panels		o002. as 1 but dec. relief in fill panels		o003. as 1 but coping carried to apex		o004. label brick or terracotta		o005. plaster relief but no panel		o006. as 5 but grisaille		o007. as 5 but isolated dec. relief		o008. as 5 but painted decoration		o009. painted or colour-washed uniformly.	
o0001. gable coping carried across stack.		o0002. as 1 but interrupted by flush face		o0003. as 1 but coping carried to apex		o0004. label brick or terracotta		o0005. label stone		o0006. gable finials brick (gr- t)		o0007. gable finials stone		o0008. gable finials wood.			

FIG. 28. Brick—Special Features 4.



HOUSES WITH TIMBER-FRAMED WALLS

The questionnaire charts so far considered have been concerned with mass construction, but many houses, and amongst them many of the oldest vernacular buildings, were erected with the aid of timber frame construction. In this the supporting structure and the weather-excluding fabric are not the same; in half-timber work the two are easily distinguishable, both appearing on the surface, but many timber frame buildings have been given a cladding of some material such as tiles which conceals the structural frame. Here a set of questionnaire charts is illustrated applying to half-timber construction with variations for the principal cladding materials.

The first sheet deals with the external wall, consisting of frame and panel. On the first line of this sheet various weights and positions for the main vertical timbers are set out. On the second line the gable wall receives consideration and certain of the main and

secondary structural members are distinguished. On the third line the jettying-out of different storeys or of the gable, so characteristic of timber-frame construction, receives attention. The fourth line deals with ornamental details applied to the structural members. Finally variations of corner brackets which caused such difficulty to the mediaeval carpenter are acknowledged.

Admixtures within timber frame construction are covered in the second sheet of this series. The first line deals with the use of various cladding materials either for projections (such as porches) from the main building, or the upper parts of a building. The second line notes the various materials—stone, brick, flint or cobble—often used as a base on which the framed structure was raised. On the third line alternative materials for chimney stacks, not usually surviving in timber frame of course, are illustrated. The fourth line details the various sorts of panel included in half-timbering, and the last line on the sheet distinguishes between the other materials or the other cladding techniques sometimes employed on the gable wall of a half-timbered house.

The third sheet covers mediaeval-type windows, but with the different character they portray against their counterparts in brick and stone construction. Many timber frame houses, for instance, make use of windows as alternative infill panels to the normal wattle and daub, the proportions of the windows, then, relate more to the structural frame than to the normal window shapes. Later-type windows, usually associated with the various cladding materials or as later insertions in half-timbered houses, show fewer variations from the pattern followed with other building materials.

Sheets five to eight of the series of questionnaire charts for timber framed houses generally follow those for the other materials, but the sheets of the series of special features have been varied to cater for some, at least, of the extra-special features related to this material. Sheet ten, for instance, gives a series of alternatives on its second line for the treatment of the joist ends of jettied-out storeys, these may have exposed ends, may be concealed by a shallow fascia or a deep cove, or may be elaborately bracketed. On the same sheet an examination is begun of some of the

decorative timbers which play such a part in the "magpie style". This examination is elaborated on the last sheet of the series where various of the common patterns are illustrated, both those formed out of timbers and those in which painted plasterwork imitating timber set a precedent for the application of half-timbering to brick buildings which is a fashion not entirely obsolete.

Since Professor Cordingley devised his questionnaire system a good deal of further information has come to light on timber-frame construction and there is no doubt that the charts illustrated here could be modified and considerably extended to cope with some of the newly-discovered variations. But this set of sheets does compare in its detail with those for the other building materials and the balance of the whole system could easily be upset if the timber-frame series were extended. It is always open to anyone making use of the system to add further sheets of variation for his own special purposes, as has already been mentioned.

1. timbers heavy 1st. high up to 1/2 width apart	2. as 1 but 1/4 to 1/3 tier high	3. heavy timbers 1st. 1/2-2/3 apart 1/3 tier high	4. as 3 but more than 2 1/2 apart 1/3 tier high	5. as 3 but more than 2 1/2 apart panels 1/2 or 1/3 tier high	6. diag. timbers large framing-band panels 1/2 or 1/3 tier high	7. timbers light irreg. spacing	8. timbers light irreg. spacing	9. spindly timber irreg. wide panels
•1. no crucks or oblique bracing crucks	•2. slight proj. masked by beam	•3. elbow crucks	•4. ogee crucks	•5. oblique bracings (mask.) large framing-band	•6. diag. timbers large framing-band panels	•7. 1st. dec. timbers diamond each panel	•8. as 7 but curved lozenge	•9. waved dec. timbers
••1. no proj. at e.g. floor levels	••2. no indication	••3. proj. joists covered by fascia	••4. proj. joists exposed	••5. overhang is framed cove	••6. as 3 with brackets	••7. as 4 with brackets	••8. simple proj. at foot of gable only	••9. proj. with cove or brackets at gable only
•••1. ornament med. character	•••2. no indication	•••3. ornament classic character	•••4. Elizabethan character	•••5. Jacobean character				
••••1. as 3 but backing to prin. rafter	••••2. as 3 but truncated at purlin	••••3. angle post diag. brackets purlin	••••4. three-way brackets	••••5. two-way brackets	••••6. one-way bracket.			

FIG. 29. Timber—Walling.

1. projections timber plastered	2. as 1 but boarded	3. as 1 but tiled	4. as 1 but maff. tiled	5. upper tiers timber plastered	6. as 5 but boarded	7. as 5 but tiled	8. as 5 but maff. tiled
1. base is ashlar	2. base is stone rubble	3. base is flint or cobble	4. base is brick	5. lower tier is ashlar	6. lower tier is stone rubble	7. lower tier is flint or cobble	8. lower tier is brick
1. ch. breasts stacks brick	2. as 1 but stone	3. breasts stone stacks brick	4. br. stone, brick quans & stack	5. br. stone, stacks & quoin brick	6. stacks brick	7. as 6 but stone cap	8. brick stacks on stone base
1. panels of wattle & daub	2. as 1 but latn & plaster	3. as 1 but coursed brick	4. as 3 but herring-bone	5. panels of plastered brick	6. panels of stone	7. panels of plastered stone	8. frame hardwood
1. end walls brick	2. end walls stone	3. end walls flint or cobble	4. end walls half-timber	5. end walls plastered timber	6. end walls boarded timber	7. end walls tiled	8. end walls maff. tiled
							9. breast st. offsets bumbled in brick
							9. frame softwood

25 RWB AT

FIG. 30. Timber—Admixtures.

1 boxed oriels (no side lights)	2 square oriels (side lights)	3 splayed oriels (side lights)	4 boxed boxys (no side lights)	5 squared boxys (side lights)	6 splayed boxys (side lights)	7 bows	
•1 no transoms opening fr. wood	•2 as 1, opening frames metal	•3 as 1, small inset opening fr. metal	•4 transoms at mid-height, wood opening frames	•5 as 4 but metal	•6 as 4 but small inset opening frame metal	•7 transoms light wide; opening frames wood	•8 as 7 but inset opening light metal
•2 hoods or cap moulds	•2 sill brackets	•3 as 2 and caps or hood moulds	•4 as 1 and local gables or pediments	•5 as 1 but local hoods or lean-to	•6 caved under sill	•7 as 6 and hoods over	•8 as 6 and local hoods or pediments lean-to over
•1 lead comes diagonal	•2 as 1 but rectilinear	•3 wood astragal small panes	•4 simple horiz. wood astragals	•5 as 4 but iron astragals	•6 no astragals or lead comes	•7 iron comes diag. or rect.	•8 honeycomb pattern, lead comes
•1, mullions etc square-cut	•2 splayed	•3 cavetto chamfer	•4 ovolo chamfer	•5 composite mouldings	•6 moulded fr. arched heads	•7 tracaried heads	

24 RMB 31

FIG. 31. Timber—Windows (earlier).

1. casements Flush		1 windows in voids in frame		• 1 lead cames diagonal		• 1. w. iron frames		•••1. mullions etc. square- cut.	
2. yorkshire sliding sash		• 2. as 1 but divided by mullions		•• 2. lead cames rectangular		••• 2. as 1 but cast iron		•••• 2. as 1 but played	
3. sashes, upper Fixed		• 3. as 2 and deep transoms		•• 3. wood bars Thick		••• 3. wood inner frames		•••• 3. as 1 but cavetto	
4. sashes balanced		• 4. as 2 shallow transoms		•• 4. wood bars Thin		••• 4. opening lights w. i.		•••• 4. as 1. but ovolo	
5. mixture ciments & s.- s.		• 5. casements in frame		•• 5. simple horizontal wood astragal		••• 5. as 4 but cast iron		•••• 5. as 1 but composite	
6. mixture ciments & sashes		• 6. as 5, deep transoms		•• 6. no astragal or lead cames		••• 6. as 4 but wood		•••• 6. moulded frames arched	
7. mixture s.-s. & sashes		• 7. as 5, shallow transoms		•• 7. iron cames diag. or rect.		••• 7. small inset opening lights iron		•••• 7. heads traceries	
8. casements Frames project		• 8. as 5. Two transoms		•• 8. honeycomb etc. lead		••• 8. as 7 but wood			
				•• 9 as 8 but iron cames					

Fig. 32. Timber—Windows (later).

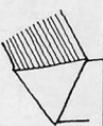
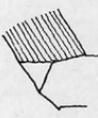
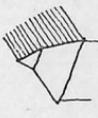
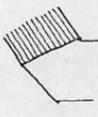
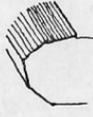
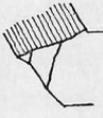
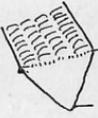
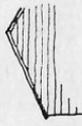
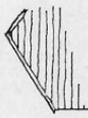
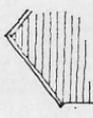
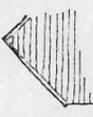
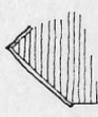
1. hipped								
• 1. exposed purlin's support rafters	• 2. barge boards	• 3. close verges	• 4. brick corbels at verge	• 5. raking gable copings	• 6. raking gable parapets	• 7. stepped gable parapets	• 8. scalloped gable parapets	• 9. no verges (e.g. hipped)
	• 2. stone or wood cornice	• 3. plain over-sailing course	• 4. corbelled eaves, toothed	• 5. moulded brick cornice	• 6. exposed rafters	• 7. plain close eaves	• 8. horizontal parapets	
• 1 roof pitch below 30°	• 2. 30°-35°	• 3. 36°-40°	• 4. 41°-45°	• 5. 46°-50°	• 6. over 50°	• 7. 45° exactly		
								

FIG. 33. Timber—Roof structures.

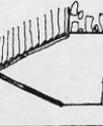
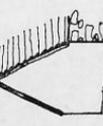
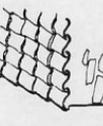
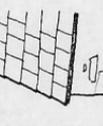
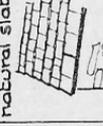
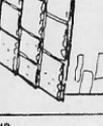
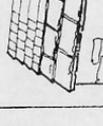
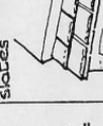
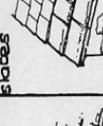
1. Thatch		01. Reed thatch		02. Heather thatch	03. Straw thatch	04. V-type hip tiles	05. Bonnet hip tiles	06. Half round hip tiles	07. Purpoe- made hip tiles	08. Lead hips	09. Thin slabs with stone slabs	001. ledd rain- water goods	002. wood min- water goods, wood brackets	003. decorative rablet in gable spandrel	0001. decorative rablet in gable decoration in spandrel
2. Plain tiles		001. V-type stone or tile valleys	002. swept valleys	003. lead valleys	004. no valleys	005. no valleys swept with small slabs	006. as 5 but laced	007. as 5 but swept with small tiles	008. as 7 but laced	009. laced valleys	0006. wood gutters on stone brackets	0007. lead downspouts, lead decoration	0005. paribed ornament in gable	0004. pigeon loft elsewhere	0003. pigeon loft in gable
3. Pantiles		0003. as 2 but iron brackets	0002. wood min water goods, wood brackets	0001. decorative rablet in gable decoration in spandrel	0000. no provision	0000. iron rainwater goods	0000. iron gutters on stone brackets	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision
4. Thin slabs		0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision
5. Small stone quarry slabs or natural slabs		0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision
6. Stone flags		0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision
7. Tiles with stone slabs		0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision
8. Thatch with stone slabs		0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision
9. Thin slabs with stone slabs		0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision	0000. no provision

FIG. 34. Timber—Roof materials (i).

1. Vee-type stone ridge		01. slate or flag regular courses		02. diminishing courses		03. plain even tiles		04. tiles much combed		05. mixture - serrated plain tiles or slates		06. mixture - fishscale and plain tiles or slates		07. fishscale tiles or slates		08. match (upper part) with tiles		09. as 5 but ridge not stressed	
2. vee-type tile ridge		01. match-stays in regular horiz. swales		02. as 1 but stays up verges or hips only		03. as 1 but horiz. stays at eaves only		04. as 1 but horiz. stays at hips or verges and eaves		05. horiz. stays at verges or hips cross-stitched at eaves		06. mixture - fishscale and plain tiles or slates		07. as 6 but ridge scalloped		08. as 6 but ridge not stressed		09. as 5 but ridge not stressed	
3. half-round ridge		001. bargeboard plain		002. plain board but cusped or scalloped edges		003. bargeboards foliated ornament		004. pierced, bargeboard trim		005. as 4 but edges cusped or scalloped		006. moulded bargeboard trim under eaves		007. as 6 but ridge peaked at gable apex		008. as 6 but ridge not stressed		009. single-line stitched stays	
4. lead ridge		0001. no wood finials or pendant at foot of gables		0002. pendants		0003. drooping finial		0004. spur finial		0005. drooping finials and pendants		0006. moulded bargeboard trim under eaves		0007. as 6 but ridge peaked at gable apex		0008. as 8		0009. single-line stitched stays	
5. match-prominent ridge		0001. no wood finials or pendant at foot of gables		0002. pendants		0003. drooping finial		0004. spur finial		0005. drooping finials and pendants		0006. moulded bargeboard trim under eaves		0007. as 6 but ridge peaked at gable apex		0008. as 8		0009. single-line stitched stays	
6. as 5, cross-stitched stays		0001. no wood finials or pendant at foot of gables		0002. pendants		0003. drooping finial		0004. spur finial		0005. drooping finials and pendants		0006. moulded bargeboard trim under eaves		0007. as 6 but ridge peaked at gable apex		0008. as 8		0009. single-line stitched stays	
7. as 6 but ridge scalloped		0001. no wood finials or pendant at foot of gables		0002. pendants		0003. drooping finial		0004. spur finial		0005. drooping finials and pendants		0006. moulded bargeboard trim under eaves		0007. as 6 but ridge peaked at gable apex		0008. as 8		0009. single-line stitched stays	
8. as 6 but ridge not stressed		0001. no wood finials or pendant at foot of gables		0002. pendants		0003. drooping finial		0004. spur finial		0005. drooping finials and pendants		0006. moulded bargeboard trim under eaves		0007. as 6 but ridge peaked at gable apex		0008. as 8		0009. single-line stitched stays	
9. as 5 but ridge not stressed		0001. no wood finials or pendant at foot of gables		0002. pendants		0003. drooping finial		0004. spur finial		0005. drooping finials and pendants		0006. moulded bargeboard trim under eaves		0007. as 6 but ridge peaked at gable apex		0008. as 8		0009. single-line stitched stays	

FIG. 35. Timber—Roof materials (ii).

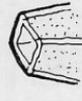
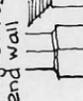
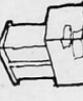
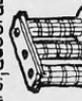
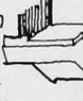
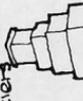
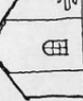
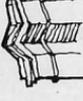
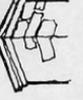
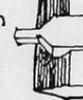
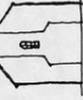
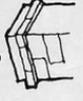
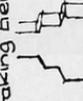
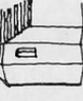
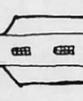
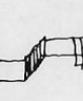
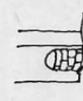
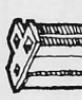
1. Timber or wattle flue 	01. Flues matched 	001. ch. breasts project beyond end wall 	002. stacks recessed in tiers 	0001. roof gables behind stacks 	2. Flue stalks separate; oct or circ.; decorated 	02. caps heavily moulded on plan; scalloped 	002. project partially long wall 	003. stacks recessed in tiers 	0002. window in ch. breast; 1st floor return end; 1st floor 	3. as 2 but shafts plain 	03. as 2 but same plan as stack 	003. project bodily beyond long wall 	003. water tabling on stacks 	0003. window in ch. breast; 1st floor return end; 1st floor 	4. as 2 but shafts diagonal or square 	04. caps simply moulded 	004. project partially long wall 	004. no water tabling 	0004. as 2 but upper floor 	5. flues in multi-form stacks 	05. caps are simple over-sailing courses 	005. position of stacks not distinctive 	005. breasts recessed in plain stepped flat offsets 	0005. as 3 but upper floor 	6. simple rect. stacks sunk. panelled 	06. caps battlemented 	006. breasts corbelled from end wall 	006. as 5 but plain stepped offsets 	0006. as 2 and 4 but two tiers 	7. as 6 but plain 	07. flues discharge at sides 	007 as 6 from long wall 	007 "crow" offsets 	0007 as 3 & 5 but two tiers 	8. flue stacks separate, star-shaped on plan 	08. stone stacks peaked over flues 	008. breasts corbelled from end wall 	008. raking offsets tiled 	0008 shallow over breast at foot of breast 	9. as 5 but with vertical strips 	09. flues plastered 	009. as 8 but high cubeiform bases 	0009 roofed over over projection 
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FIG. 36. Timber—Chimneys.

1. Walls run up as blind dormers, spring at eaves		01. dormers as main roof		02. dormers of quarry slabs	03. small natural slabs	04. as 3, but partly within dormer wall	05. as 2 but one tier of windows within dormer wall	06. as 5 but one tier (only) partly in dormer wall	07. strictly local dormers, window above main eaves	08. as 7 but window partly above main eaves	09. Dormers wholly in roof
001. flat topped (lead)		002. swept		003. hipped		004. gabled; shallow verges	005. gabled; wide verges	006. raking roof	007. half-hipped	008. gabled	009. hooded
0001. lead cheeks		0002. cheeks as roofing material		0003. glazed cheeks		0004. weather-boarded cheeks	0005. plastered cheeks	0006. tiled cheeks	0007. mech. tiled cheeks	0008. slated cheeks	
00001. plain verges		00002. barge-boards		00003. raking gable copings		00004. raking gable parapets	00005. raking scalloped parapets	00006. crown-stopped parapet	00007. pediment		

FIG. 37. Timber—Dormers.

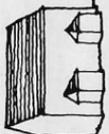
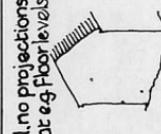
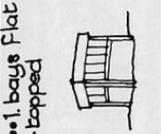
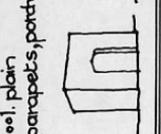
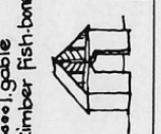
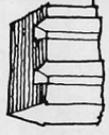
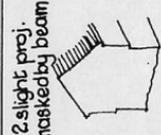
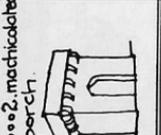
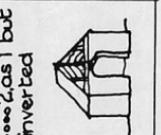
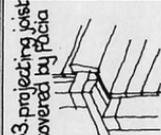
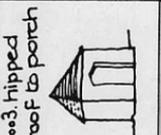
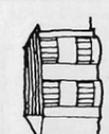
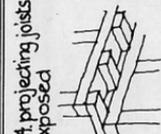
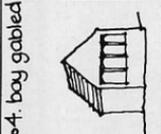
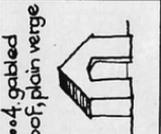
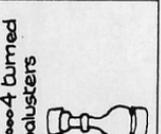
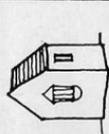
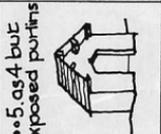
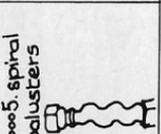
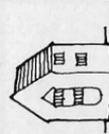
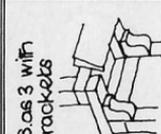
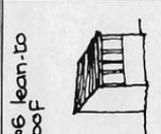
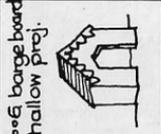
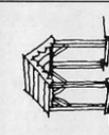
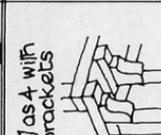
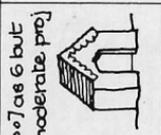
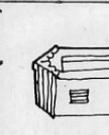
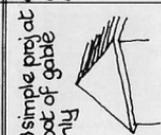
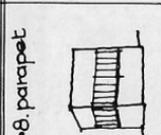
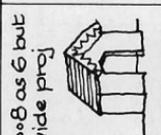
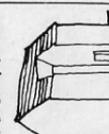
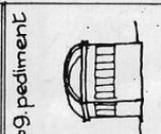
1. Bays - 1 tier 	*1. no projections at e.g. floor levels 	**1. bays flat-topped 	***1. plain parapets, porch 	****1. gable Timber fish-bone 
2. Bays - 2 tier (†) 	*2. slight proj. masked by beam 	**2. bays finish against projecting tier 	***2. machicolated porch 	****2. as 1 but inverted 
3. Bows - 1 tier 	*3. projecting joist covered by fascia 	**3. as 2 but projecting gable 	***3. hipped roof to porch 	****3. as 1 but diaper pattern 
4. Bows - 2 tier (†) 	*4. projecting joists exposed 	**4. bay gabled 	***4. gabled roof, plain verge 	****4. turned balusters 
5. Oriels - 1 tier 	*5. overhang is framed eave 	**5. gable spring high above eaves 	***5. as 4 but exposed purlins 	****5. spiral balusters 
6. Oriels - 2 tier (†) 	*6. as 3 with brackets 	**6. lean-to roof 	***6. barge board shallow proj. 	
7. Open porch (1 tier) 	*7. as 4 with brackets 	**7. hipped 	***7. as 6 but moderate proj. 	
8. Closed porch (1 tier) 	*8. simple proj. at foot of gable only 	**8. parapet 	***8. as 6 but wide proj. 	
9. as 8, but 2 tier (†) 	*9. proj with eave or brackets at gable only 	**9. pediment 		

FIG. 39. Timber—Special Features 2.

1 open balcony -rough carpenter	2. as 1 but joiner finish	3. as 1 but metal structure	4. as 1 but or stone cantilever or console	5. as 1 but covered balcony	6. as 2 but covered balcony	7. as 3 but covered balcony	8. as 4 but covered balcony	9. as 4 but covered balcony
01. rough solid timber balustrade	02. paneled timber balustrade	03. slats or straps wood balusters	04. wood balustrade pre-Renaissance style	05. as 4 but Renaissance style	06. brick or stone balustrade solid	07. brick or stone but as 4	08. brick or stone but as 5	09. iron balustrade
001. plain slab hoods to doorway	002. peaked hoods	003. canopy	004. canopy with console	005. ornamental surround, medieval type	006 as 5 but transitional	007 as 5 but Renaissance	008 rustic porch	009 trellis porch
0001. plain, square headed doorway	0002. carven device on deep lintel	0003. imbricated "Sarcenic" carvings on deep lintel	0004. carven device above head	0005. carved and sculptured panel above door head	0006 semi-arc door head	0007 elliptical or segmental head	0008. painted arch head	0009 four-centre arch head.
00001. original "plank" door	00002. as 1 but nail studded	00003. as 1 but simple band hinges	00004. as 2 but band hinges	00005 as 1 but ornamental iron hinges	00006 as 2 but ornamental iron hinges	00007 "plank" shutters	00008. framed shutters.	

FIG. 40. Timber—Special Features 3.

1. dec. timbers have cross spurs inward only		2. as 1 but spurs inward only		3. as 1 but spurs painted on plaster		4. cusped timbers form pointed quatrefoil		5. as 4 but cusped intricate spurred outwards		6. draughtboard panels		7. square-leaved quatrefoil in each panel		8. as 7 but rounded quatrefoil		9. square wood plates in corners of panels	
•1. wood 'diamond' in centre of panel		•2. ogee arch encloses peggy-head		•3. some baluster-shaped timbers		•4. double dumb-bell centred in each panel		•5 as 4 but four-leaved clover		•6. covered overhang is timbered		•7 moulded face or breast-summer on 7		••8 running ornament on 7		••9 carved pendants	
••1. tracery carved on wall timbers		••2. as 1 but double dumb-bell		••3 timbers imitate Roman arcade		••4 vert. cable mill moulding attached to main timbers		••5 as 4 but roll ornamented edges not cabled		••6. moulded strings		••7 moulded, trim undersides		•••8 as 7, moulds have running ornament		•••9 fanciful designs, Jacobean	
•••1 no barge-boards		•••2. bargeboards plain		•••3 as 2, cusped or scalloped edges		•••4 as 3 and foliated ornament		•••5 pierced, bracket ornament, edges trim		•••6 as 5, edges cusped or scalloped		•••7 finished, ridge peaked at gable apex		••••8 as 7, ridge tufted at gable apex			
••••1 no wood finish or pendants		••••2 pendants at foot of gable		••••3 drooping finial		••••4 spur finial		••••5 drooping finials & pendants		••••6 spur finials & pendants							

Fig. 41. Timber—Special Features 4.



ALTERNATIVE CLADDINGS FOR TIMBER-FRAME HOUSES

A black and white half-timbered building is easily recognisable as such, but there are many buildings which, to the casual observer, appear to be made of brick, or even of stone, but which are in fact based on a timber frame and it is with this type of building that the next series of questionnaire charts is intended to deal. In each case they are to be used as substitutes for the first, walling technique, sheet in the timber frame series.

The first substitute deals with boarded cladding to timber frame buildings. This is the technique commonly employed in the later timber-frame houses of Kent and the related houses in New England where timber is sometimes most ingeniously employed in imitation of stone. The first line of this sheet deals with details of jettied-out storeys in this cladding, the second line with alternative methods of fixing the boards, the third with applied treatments e.g. staining or painting, the fourth with some of the more easily recognisable timbers, and the last line with the rather difficult treatment round window and door openings.

Timber frame houses which have a rendering of plaster over the whole surface are considered in the second substitute. The sheets deal in turn with jettied-out storeys, with the imitations of masonry details which can so easily be moulded in plaster, with decorative patterns, such as pargetting, and with the difficult problem of providing a plinth or other convincing protection at the foot of this rather vulnerable material.

One of the most common and probably the most practical cladding for timber frame buildings is tile-hanging. In this technique roofing tiles are hung vertically to battens applied to the timber frame and the third substitute sheet deals with some of the details frequently used in this technique. On the first line details at jettied-out projections are noted, on the second some of the decorative patterns in which such tiles may be hung are shown, the third line deals with variations in composition or colour, the fourth in treatment at the corners, and the fifth with details around windows.

The so-called mathematical tile is a variation of the roofing tile which was once popular in the south-east of England as a cladding for timber frame houses. In this technique the tile is moulded to present a surface shaped like a the face of a brick and tiles may be hung so as to give a very convincing imitation of a properly coursed and jointed brick wall. The various details connected with this technique are illustrated in the fourth substitute sheet.

These various cladding materials act as more or less convincing imitations of other building materials; when applied to buildings designed for their use they can be very convincing indeed, when acting as replacements to wattle and daub in earlier timber frame buildings the deception is usually apparent.

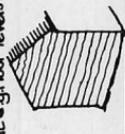
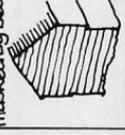
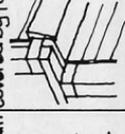
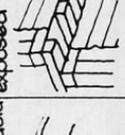
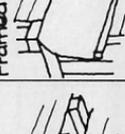
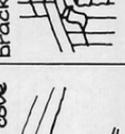
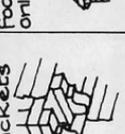
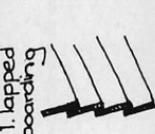
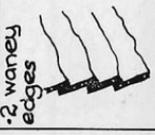
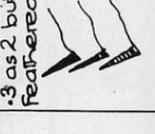
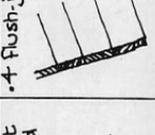
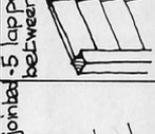
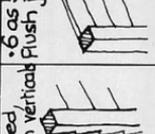
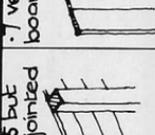
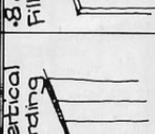
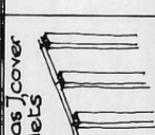
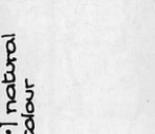
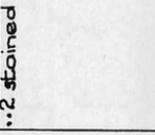
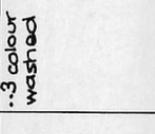
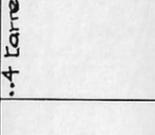
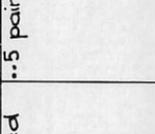
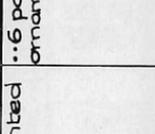
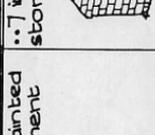
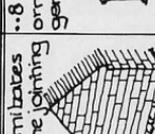
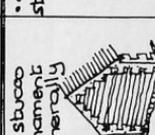
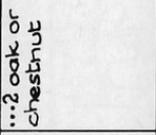
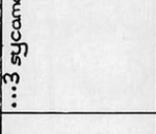
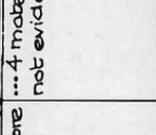
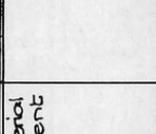
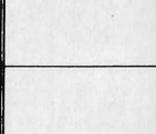
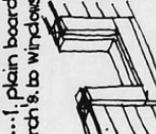
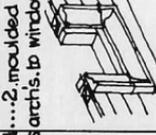
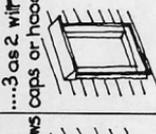
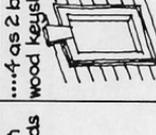
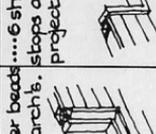
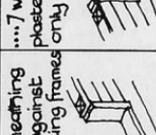
1. no projections at a.g. floor levels 	2. slight proj. masked by beam 	3. projecting joists covered by fascia 	5. overhang is framed cove 	6. as 3 with brackets 	7. as 4 with brackets 	8. simple proj. at foot of gable only 	9. proj. with cove or brackets at gable only 	
•1. lapped boarding 	•2. waney edges 	•3. as 2 but feathered 	•4. flush-jointed 	•5. lapped between vertical 	•6. as 5 but flush-jointed 	•7. as 7 cover fillets 	•8. as 8 cover fillets 	•9. local stucco 
••1. natural colour 	••2. stained 	••3. colour washed 	••4. larned 	••5. painted 	••6. painted ornament 	••7. imitates stone jointing 	••8. stucco ornament generally 	••9. local stucco 
•••1. deals 	•••2. oak or chestnut 	•••3. sycamore 	•••4. material not evident 	•••5. cover beads in lieu of arch's 	•••6. sheathing stops against projecting frames only 	•••7. wood (or plaster) reveals 		
••••1. plain board 	••••2. moulded arch's to windows 	••••3. as 2 with caps or heads 	••••4. as 2 but wood keystone 	••••5. cover beads in lieu of arch's 	••••6. sheathing stops against projecting frames only 	••••7. wood (or plaster) reveals 		

FIG. 42. Timber—Boarded.

1. no projections at e.g. floor levels	2. slight proj. masked by beam	3. projecting joists covered by fascia	4. projecting joists exposed	5. overhang is framed cave	6. as 3 with brackets	7 as 4 with brackets	8. simple proj. at foot of gable only	9. proj. with cave or brackets at gable only
.1. plain plaster or stucco	.2. moulded or modelled string	.3. quoins at angles only	.4. quoins to windows only	.5. quoins used generally	.6. moulded keystones only	.7. moulded window surround	.8. extensive arch. treatment	.9. full 'order' used
..1. no consistent ornament	..2. imitates stone jointing	..3. moulded or plain panelling	..4. panels with dec. relief	..5. panels with 'grisaille' ornament, but no panels	..6. relief dec.	..7. 'grisaille', no panels	..8. isolated dec. reliefs	..9. isolated painted dec.
...1. plaster smooth-faced	...2. as 1 but with barred base	...3. plaster coarse textured	...4. as 3 but with 'tarned' base	...5 as 3 but with 'corn. tooled pattern'	...6. fine pebble dash	...7. coarse pebble dash		

FIG. 43. Timber—Plastered.

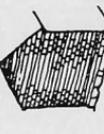
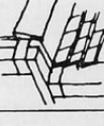
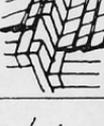
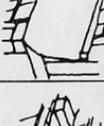
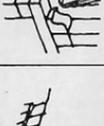
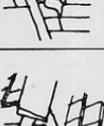
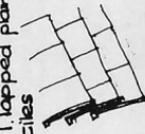
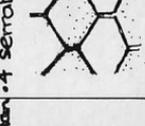
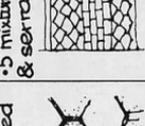
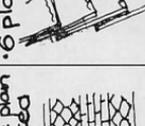
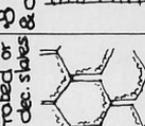
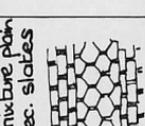
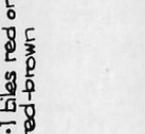
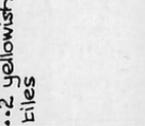
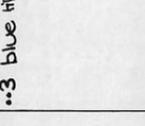
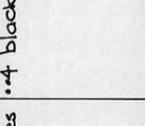
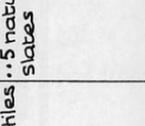
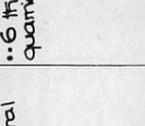
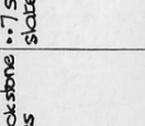
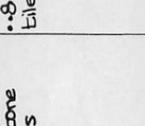
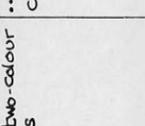
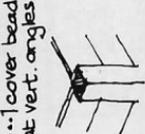
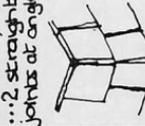
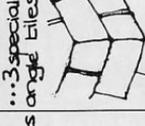
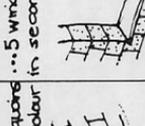
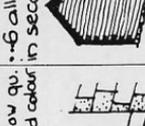
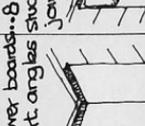
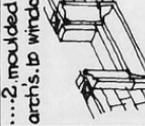
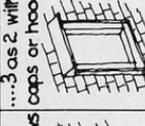
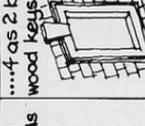
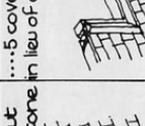
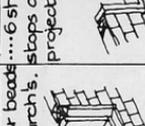
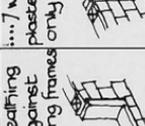
1. no projections at a floor level 	2. slight proj. masked by beam 	3. projecting joists covered by fascia 	4. projecting joists exposed 	5. overhang is framed eave 	6. as 3 with brackets 	7. as 4 with brackets 	8. simple proj. at foot of gable only 	9. proj. with eave or brackets at gable only 
..1. lapped plan tiles 	..2. fish scale tiles 	..3. mixture plan & fish scale 	..4. serrated 	..5. mixture plain & serrated 	..6. plain slates 	..7. serrated or other dec. slates 	..8. mixture plain & dec. slates 	..9. mixture plain & dec. slates 
..1. tiles red or red-brown 	..2. yellowish tiles 	..3. blue tiles 	..4. black tiles 	..5. natural slates 	..6. thick stone quarnes 	..7. stone slates 	..8. two-colour tiles 	..9. three-colour tiles 
...1. cover bead at vert. angles 	...2. straight joints at angles 	...3. special angle tiles 	...4. angle alone in second colour 	...5. window qu. in second colour 	...6. all quoins in second colour 	...7. cover boards at vert. angles 	...8. as 7 but 'stuccoed stone' joints 	...9. as 7 but painted 'stone' joints 
....1. plain board arch's, to windows 2. moulded arch's, to windows 3. as 2 with caps or hoods 4. as 2 but wood keystone 5. cover beads stops against projecting frames 6. sheathing stops against projecting frames 7. wood or plaster reveals only 		

FIG. 44. Timber—Tiled.

1. no projections at e floor levels		9. proj. with cove or brackets at gable only	
2. slight proj. masked by beam		8. simple proj. at foot of gable only	
3. projecting joists covered by fascia		7. as 4 with brackets	
4. projecting joists exposed		6. as 3 with brackets	
5. overhang is framed cove		5. in variants of English bond	
6. as 3 with brackets		4. in English bond units	
7. as 4 with brackets		3. in variants of Flemish bond	
8. simple proj. at foot of gable only		2. in Flemish bond units	
9. proj. with cove or brackets at gable only		1. tiles in header bond units	
10. as 9 with projecting keystone		0. 1 tiles red or red-brown	
11. as 8 with stone heads		0. 2 yellowish tiles	
12. as 7 with stone heads		0. 3 dark blue or black tiles	
13. as 6 with stone heads		0. 4 vitreous black tiles	
14. as 5 with stone heads		0. 5 in tiles of two colours	
15. as 4 with stone heads		0. 6 in three colours	
16. as 3 with stone heads		0. 7 tiles colour washed	
17. as 2 with stone heads		0. 8 all quins in second colour	
18. as 1 with stone heads		0. 9 window quins in second colour	
19. as 0 with stone heads		0. 4 angle quins in second colour	
20. as 0 with stone heads		0. 4 as 2 but wood keystone	
21. as 0 with stone heads		0. 5 cover beads in lieu of arch b. projecting frames only	
22. as 0 with stone heads		0. 6 sheathing stops against projecting frames only	
23. as 0 with stone heads		0. 7 wood (or plaster) reveals stone heads only	
24. as 0 with stone heads		0. 8 stucco on stone imitates stone heads	
25. as 0 with stone heads		0. 9 mark. tile quins lapped tile panels	
26. as 0 with stone heads		0. 9 as 8 with projecting keystone	
27. as 0 with stone heads		0. 1 cover bead at vert. angles	
28. as 0 with stone heads		0. 2 straight joint at angles	
29. as 0 with stone heads		0. 3 special angle tiles	
30. as 0 with stone heads		0. 3 as 2 with caps or hoods	
31. as 0 with stone heads		0. 4 as 2 but wood keystone	
32. as 0 with stone heads		0. 5 cover beads in lieu of arch b. projecting frames only	
33. as 0 with stone heads		0. 6 sheathing stops against projecting frames only	
34. as 0 with stone heads		0. 7 wood (or plaster) reveals stone heads only	
35. as 0 with stone heads		0. 8 stucco on stone imitates stone heads	
36. as 0 with stone heads		0. 9 mark. tile quins lapped tile panels	
37. as 0 with stone heads		0. 9 as 8 with projecting keystone	

FIG. 45. Timber—Mathematical tiled.



HOUSES WITH WALLS OF TURF, CLAY, COB, PISE-DE-TERRE, OR OTHER TYPES OF EARTH

However scarce conventional building materials may be there is usually one which can be employed and which is readily available, i.e. earth in the form of turf or clay or put together as cob or pisé. A series of questionnaire charts follows to illustrate the use of this material.

On the first sheet—walling techniques—there is first examined the different types and mixtures of earth commonly used, then their method of erection is examined, as far as subsequent observation can reveal it, next the use of reinforcement in the form of e.g. brick lacing courses is set out, then treatment at the corner, including various methods of protection of this vulnerable point are noted, finally the method of protection of the wall against weather, vital in the use of these materials, is illustrated.

The admixtures sheet deals with the other building materials which are often found in association with earth etc. either as initial protection of vulnerable parts or, more commonly, as later repairs.

The two sheets dealing with windows generally follow the pattern for those in brick building, but include some details appropriate to the inferior material. Many houses with their main walling of earth etc. have the dressings of window or door in a superior material, usually brick, but sometimes stone if this is available within reach. The remaining sheets of the series generally follow those of other materials.

A surprising number of houses survive built of the different forms of earth walling, but they are more vulnerable than those of any other form of construction to attack in the name of modern standards of hygiene, rapidly return to the earth from which they came when abandoned and left unprotected against the weather, and are virtually impossible to remove to another site for preservation. It is more than usually important, therefore that surviving examples should be preserved, if possible, and adequately recorded if not.

1. cohesive earth	•1 homogeneous built with shales.		•1 stone-lacing courses		•1 no quoins-sharp arris		•1 walls unplastered	
2. as 1, straw or veg. admix	•2 built course in situ		•2 stone-slate lacing courses		•2 softened angles		•2 as 1 but colour-washed	
3. as 1, dung or organic admix	•3 as 2, layers of straw or veg matter		•3 slate lacing courses		•3 rounded angles (3 radius)		•3 as 1 but painted	
4. clay	•4 as 2, layers of organic matter		•4 flint lacing courses		•4 rounded angles (3 radius)		•4 plastered coarse texture	
5. as 4, straw or veg. admix	•5 built of blocks pre-matured		•5 cobble lacing courses		•5 quoins modeled plaster		•5 as 4 but fine texture	
6. as 4 dung or organic admix	•6 as 5, layers of straw or veg matter		•6 brick lacing courses		•6 flush stone quoins		•6 as 4 but colour-washed	
7. special earth	•7 as 5, layers of organic matter		•7 tile lacing courses		•7 projecting stone quoins		•7 as 5 but colour-washed	
8. as 7, straw or veg. admix			•8 timber plate lacing		•8 flush brick quoins			
9. as 7, dung or organic mix					•9 projecting brick quoins			

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FIG. 46. Earth, etc.—Walling.

1. terra-cotta mullions		2. as 1 and transoms		3. brick mullions		4. as 3 and transoms		5. stone mullions		6. stone mullions and transoms		7. single lights dressings, stone		8 as 7 but brick heads		9 as 7 but timber linels	
1 wood cements side-hung		2. as 1 but vertically sliding		3 as 1 but inset opening light		4. iron cements side hung		5 as 4 but inset opening light		6 as 1 but centre pivot		7 as 4 but centre pivot		8 no inner frames		9 as 8 but iron light centre pivoted	
1 lead cames diagona'		2 lead cames rectangular		3 wood astragals small panes		4 simple horizontal wood astragals		5 no formal astragals		6 simple iron astragals		7 iron cames diag. or rect.		8 honeycomb or other pattern		9 as 8 but iron cames	
1 mullions or jambs square-cut		2 as 1 but splayed		3 as 1 but cavetto		4 as 1 but ovolo chamfer		5 as 1 but composite		6 moulded, round-arch head		7 as 6 but painted arch		8 as 6 but brazened head			
1 two-light generally		2 three-light generally		3 two and three-light		4 four-light		5 three and four light		6 two, three & four light		7 more than 4 lights		8, 4 to 6 lights, king mth & king mullion		9, 7+ lights	

FIG. 48. Earth, etc.—Windows (earlier).

1. casement wood windows		01. deep wood lintels exposed		02. shallow wood lintels exposed	03. wood lintels stuccoed	04. tile cased wood lintels	05. slate cased wood lintels	06. stone voussoirs	07. stone lintels	08. brick flat or cambered arch	09. brick on edge heads	009. simple iron astragals
2. Yorkshire sliding sash		002. lead cames rectangular	003. wood astragals, small panes	004. single horizontal wood astragals	005. no formal astragal or rectangular cames	006. as 5 but lights only in iron	007. small inset opening lights (only) iron	008. as 7 but wood	009. sashes in recess - reveals (only) plastered			
3. sashes upper fixed		001. sashes on outer reveal	002. iron inner frames to each casement light	003. as 3 but wood	004. as 3 but wood	005. as 5 but wood	006. as 7 but wood	007. as 7 but wood	008. as 7 but wood	009. as 7 but wood		
4. sashes balanced		0001. no cills projecting	0002. projecting wood cills	0003. stone cills	0004. tile cills	0005. brick cills	0006. slate cills					
5. mixture ciments & sashes												
6. mixture ciments & sashes												
7. mixture s-s & sashes												
8. casements transoms nr. centre of light												
9. casements transoms nr. transome light												

FIG. 49. Earth, etc.—Windows (later).

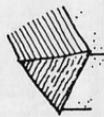
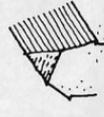
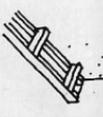
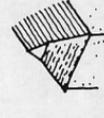
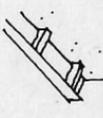
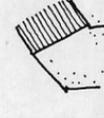
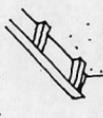
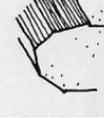
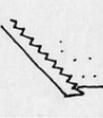
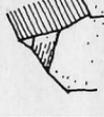
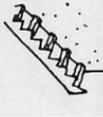
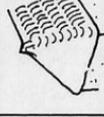
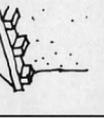
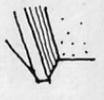
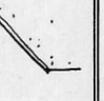
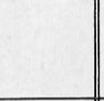
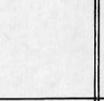
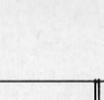
1. hipped		01. plain verge 	2. half-hipped		02. exposed purlins, deep 	3. gabled		03. as 2 but shallow projection 	4. gabled		04. as 2 wide projection 	5. mansard		05. bargeboard near wall 	6. half-hipped and gabled		06. as 5 but clear of wall 	7. false gable (hooded gable)		07. bargeboard and wide proj. 	8. hipped roof over outshut		08 as 7, half timber 	9. gabled roof over outshut		09 brackets (only leaves) 
001. boxed eaves 	0001. roof pitch below 30° 	0002. 30°-35° 	0003. 36°-40° 	0004. 41°-45° 	0005. 46°-50° 	0006 over 50° 	0007. 45° exactly 	0008 	0009 	0010 																
0001. vertical opening in gable 	0002. dec. tablet in gable 	0003. pigeon loft in gable 																								

FIG. 50. Earth, etc.—Roof structures.

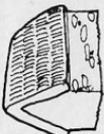
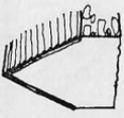
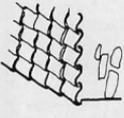
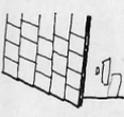
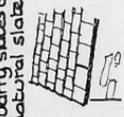
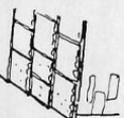
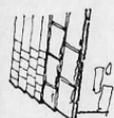
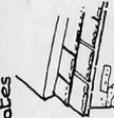
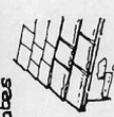
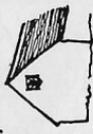
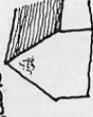
1. Thatch 	2. Plain tiles 	3. Pantiles 	4. Thin slabs 	5. Small stone quarry slabs or natural slabs 	6. Stone flags 	7. Tiles with stone slabs 	8. Thatch with stone slabs 	9. Thin slabs with stone slabs 
01. Reed thatch	02. Heather thatch	03. Straw thatch	04. V-type hip tiles	05. Bonnet hip tiles	06. Half round hip tiles	07. Purpose made hip tiles	08. Lead hips	09. Masonic or mortar hips
001. V-type stone or tile valleys	002. swept valleys	003. lead valleys	004. no valleys	005. valleys swept with small slabs	006. as 5 but laced	007. as 5 but swept with small tiles	008. as 7 but laced	9 laced valleys
0001. lead rain-water goods	0002. wood rain water goods, wood brackets	0003. as 2 but iron brackets	0004. iron rainwater goods	0005. no provision	0006. wood gutters on stone brackets	0007. lead downspouts, lead decorated		
00001. decorative tablet in gable spandrel	00002. plaster decoration in gable	00003. pigeon loft in gable	00004. pigeon loft elsewhere	00005. no provision	00006. wood gutters on stone brackets	00007. lead downspouts, lead decorated		
								

FIG. 51. Earth, etc.—Roof materials (i).

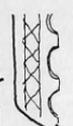
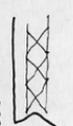
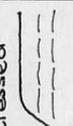
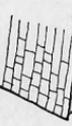
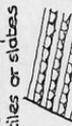
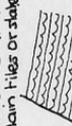
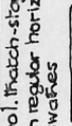
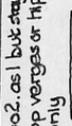
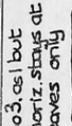
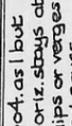
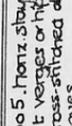
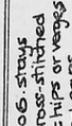
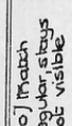
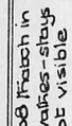
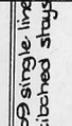
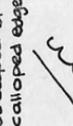
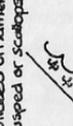
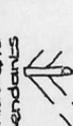
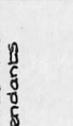
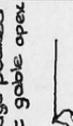
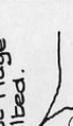
1. Vee-type stone ridge 	2. Vee-type tile ridge 	3. Half-round ridge 	4. Lead ridge 	5. Hatch-prompt ridge 	6. as 5 cross-stitched stays 	7. as 6 but ridge scalloped 	8. as 6 but ridge not stressed 	9. as 5 but ridge not stressed 
01. slabs or flags regular courses 	02. diminishing courses 	03. plain even tiles 	04. tiles much combed 	05. mixture - serrated plain tiles or slabs 	06. mixture - fishscale and plain tiles or slabs 	07. fishscale tiles or slabs 	08. Hatch (upper part) with tiles 	09 
001. hatch-stays in regular horiz. swales 	002. as 1 but stays up verges or hips only 	003. as 1 but horiz. stays at eaves only 	004. as 1 but horiz. stays at hips or verges and eaves 	005. horiz. stays at verges or hips cross-stitched at hips or verges 	006. stays cross-stitched at hips or verges and eaves 	007. hatch regular stays not visible 	008. Hatch in swales - stays not visible 	009. single line stitched stays 
0001. bargeboard plain 	0002. plain board but cusped or scalloped edges 	0003. bargeboards foliated ornament cusped or scalloped edges 	0004. pierced, beamed ornament edges trim 	0005. as 4 but edges cusped or scalloped 	0006. moulded bargeboard trim under edges 	0007. as 6, moulds have running ornament 	0008. fanciful designs, Jacobean 	0009. as 8 
00001. no wood finials or pendant 	00002. pendants or pendant foot of gables 	00003. drooping finial 	00004. spur finial 	00005. drooping finials and pendants 	00006. moulded bargeboard trim under edges 	00007. finished ridge peaked at gable apex 	00008. as 8 but ridge filled. 	

FIG. 52. Earth, etc.—Roof materials (ii).

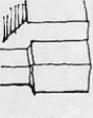
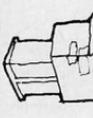
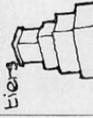
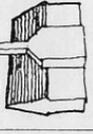
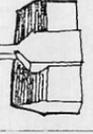
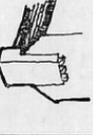
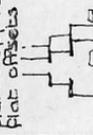
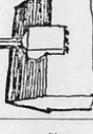
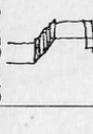
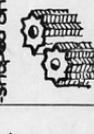
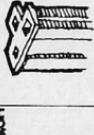
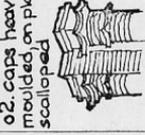
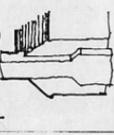
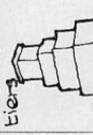
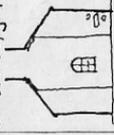
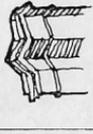
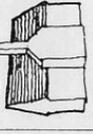
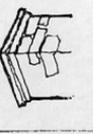
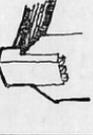
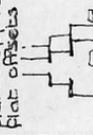
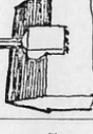
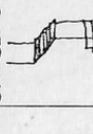
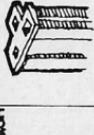
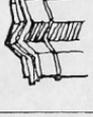
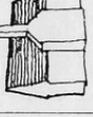
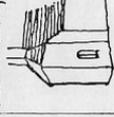
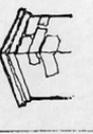
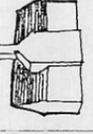
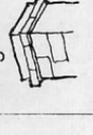
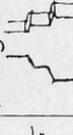
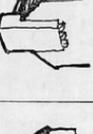
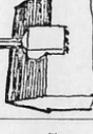
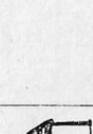
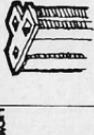
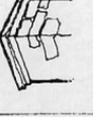
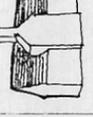
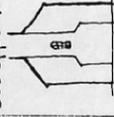
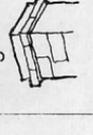
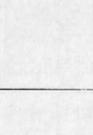
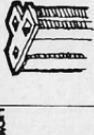
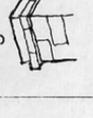
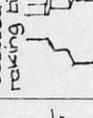
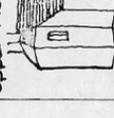
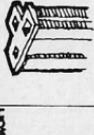
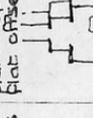
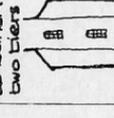
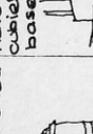
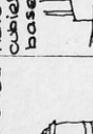
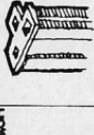
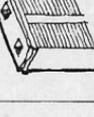
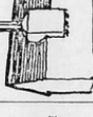
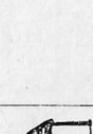
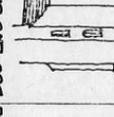
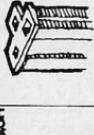
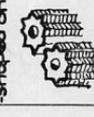
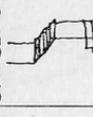
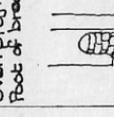
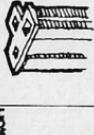
1. Timber or wattle Flue 	01. Flues matched 	001. ch. breasts project beyond end wall 	001. stacks have bases 	002. stacks recessed in tiers 	003. water tabling on side 	003. project bodily beyond long wall 	003. project beyond long wall 	004. no water tabling 	005. position of stacks not distinctive 	006. breasts corbelled from end wall 	006. breasts plain stepped offsets 	007 as 6 from long wall 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	009. stacks separate, star-shaped on plan 	09. Flues plastered. 	9. as 5 but with vertical slips 	
2. Flue stalks separate, out or circ., decorated 	02. caps heavily scalloped 	002. project partially 	002. stacks 	0002. window in ch. breast, g. flat return end, g. d. 	004. caps simply moulded 	004. project partially 	004. caps simply moulded 	004. no water tabling 	005. position of stacks not distinctive 	008. breasts corbelled from end wall 	006. breasts plain stepped offsets 	007 as 6 from long wall 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. Flues plastered. 	9. as 5 but with vertical slips 		
3. as 2 but shafts plain 	03. as 2 but same plan as stack 	003. project beyond long wall 	003. water tabling on side 	0003. window in ch. breast, g. flat return end, g. d. but upper floor 	04. caps simply moulded 	004. project partially 	05. caps are simple over-sailing courses 	004. no water tabling 	005. position of stacks not distinctive 	008. breasts corbelled from end wall 	006. breasts plain stepped offsets 	007 as 6 from long wall 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. Flues plastered. 	9. as 5 but with vertical slips 		
4. as 2 but shafts diagonal or square 	04. caps simply moulded 	004. project partially 	004. no water tabling 	0004. window in ch. breast, g. flat return end, g. d. but upper floor 	05. caps are simple over-sailing courses 	005. caps simply moulded 	05. caps are simple over-sailing courses 	005. position of stacks not distinctive 	008. breasts corbelled from end wall 	006. breasts plain stepped offsets 	007 as 6 from long wall 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. Flues plastered. 	9. as 5 but with vertical slips 			
5. Flues in multi-form stacks 	05. caps are simple over-sailing courses 	005. caps simply moulded 	005. recessed in raking tiers 	0005. as 3 but upper floor 	06. caps battlemented 	006. breasts corbelled from end wall 	06. caps battlemented 	006. breasts corbelled from end wall 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	007 as 6 from long wall 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. Flues plastered. 	9. as 5 but with vertical slips 			
6. simple rect. stacks sunk-pannelled 	06. caps battlemented 	006. breasts corbelled from end wall 	006. breasts plain stepped offsets 	0006. window in ch. breast, g. flat return end, g. d. but upper floor 	07. Flues discharge at sides 	008. breasts corbelled from end wall 	07. Flues discharge at sides 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	007 as 6 from long wall 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. Flues plastered. 	9. as 5 but with vertical slips 				
7. as 6 but plain 	07. Flues discharge at sides 	007. breasts corbelled from end wall 	007. as 6 from long wall 	0007. as 3+5 	08. caps battlemented 	008. breasts corbelled from end wall 	08. caps battlemented 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	007 as 6 from long wall 	008. raking offsets tiled 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. Flues plastered. 	9. as 5 but with vertical slips 				
8. simple rect. stacks sunk-pannelled 	08. caps battlemented 	008. breasts corbelled from end wall 	008. recessed in raking tiers 	0008. window in ch. breast, g. flat return end, g. d. but upper floor 	09. Flues plastered. 	009. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. Flues plastered. 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 
9. as 5 but with vertical slips 	09. Flues plastered. 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 	09. stacks have high cubiform bases 

FIG. 53. Earth, etc.—Chimneys.

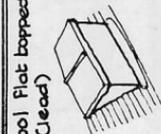
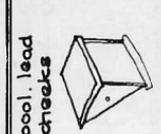
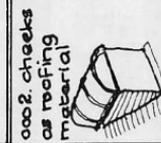
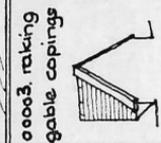
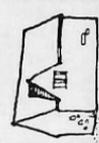
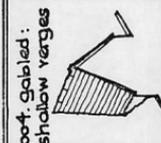
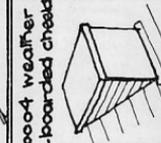
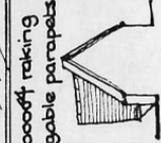
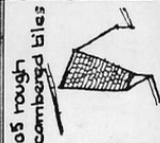
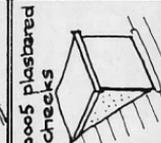
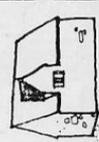
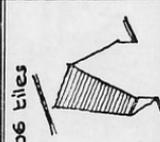
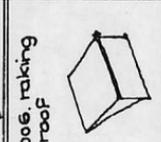
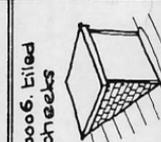
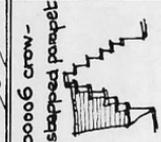
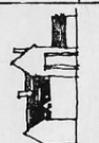
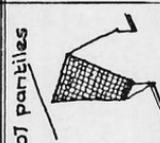
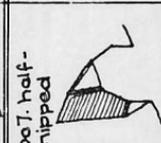
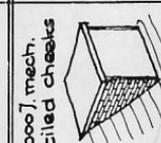
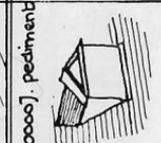
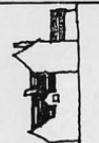
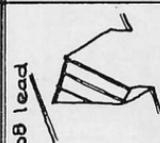
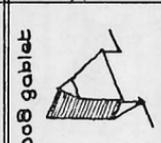
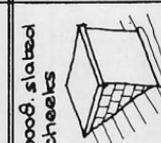
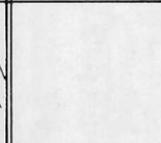
1. Walls run up as blind dormers, high above eaves spring at eaves		01 dormers as main roof		001 flat topped (Lead)		002. cheeks as roofing material		0002. barge boards		0001. plain verges	
2. as 1 but roof of dormer spring high above eaves		02 dormers of quarry slates		003. swept		003. glazed cheeks		0003. raking gable copings		0004. raking gable parapets	
3. as 1, but window wholly within dormer wall		03. small natural slates		003. hipped		0004. weather-boarded cheeks		0005. raking gable parapets		0006. raking scalloped parapets	
4. as 3 but partly within dormer wall		04. stone flags		004. gabled: shallow verges		0004. weather-boarded cheeks		0005. raking gable parapets		0006. raking scalloped parapets	
5. as 2 but one tier of windows with dormer wall		05. rough cambered tiles		005. gabled wide verges		0005. plastered cheeks		0006. raking gable parapets		0007. raking gable parapets	
6. as 5 but one tier (only) partly in dormer wall		06. tiles		006. raking roof		0006. tiled cheeks		0006. raking gable parapets		0007. raking gable parapets	
7. strictly local dormers, window above main eaves		07. pan-tiles		007. half-hipped		0007. mech. tiled cheeks		0007. raking gable parapets		0008. raking gable parapets	
8. as 7 but window partly above main eaves		08. lead		008. gabled		0008. slated cheeks		0009. raking gable parapets		0009. raking gable parapets	
9. Dormers wholly in roof				009. hooded							

FIG. 54. Earth, etc.—Dormers.

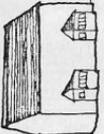
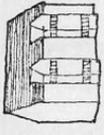
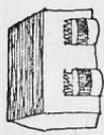
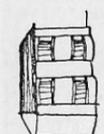
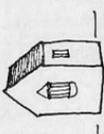
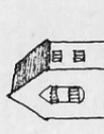
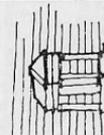
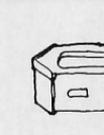
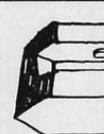
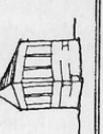
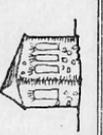
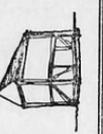
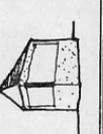
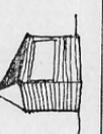
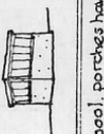
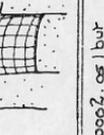
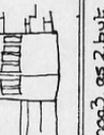
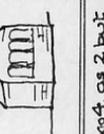
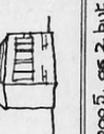
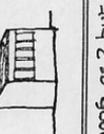
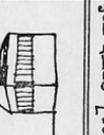
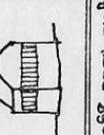
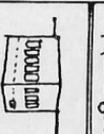
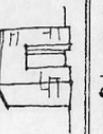
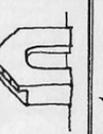
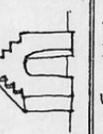
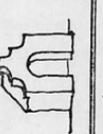
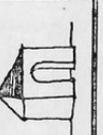
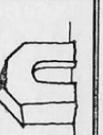
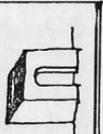
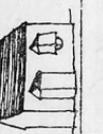
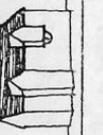
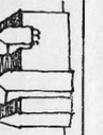
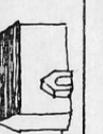
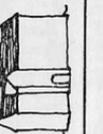
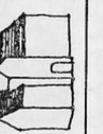
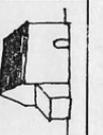
1. Bays - 1 tier 	2. Bays - 2 tier (6) 	3. Bays - 1 tier 	4. Bays - 2 tier (6) 	5. Oriels - 1 tier 	6. Oriels - 2 tier (6) 	7. Open porch (1 tier) 	8. Closed porch 1 tier 	9. as 8 but 2 tier (5) 
01. Bays, oriels, porches etc. stone 	02 brick 	03... flint and cobble 	04 timber (frame exposed) 	05... timber plastered 	06... timber boarded 	07... timber tiled 	08... timber (mathematical tiled) 	09... stone, plastered or stuccoed. 
001. bays and oriels flat-topped 	002... finish on wide eaves 	003... burreted 	004... gabled 	005... gabled 	006... lean-to 	007... hipped 	008... half-hipped 	009... parapets (horizontal). 
0001. porches have horizontal coping or parapets. 	0002. as 1 but gables (verge) 	0003. as 2 but bargeboarded 	0004. as 2 but raking coping or parapet 	0005. as 2 but stepped parapet 	0006. as 2 but scalloped parapet 	0007. porch roof hipped 	0008. porch roof half-hipped 	0009. porch has lean-to roof. 
00001. bays or oriels roofed below main eaves 	00002. roofs spring at main eaves 	00003... spring high above eaves 	00004. porch roofed below eaves 	00005. as 4 but at main eaves level 	00006. as 4 but high above eaves 	00007. outshut at end of house 	00008. outshut at rear of house 	

FIG. 56. Earth, etc.—Special Features 2.

1 open balcony -rugh carpentered		2, as 1 but joiner finish		3, as 1 but metal structure		4, as 1 but brick or stone cantilever or corbelis		5, as 1 but covered balcony		6, as 2 but covered balcony		7, as 3 but covered balcony		8, as 4 but covered balcony			
01, rough solid timber balustrade		02, paneled timber balustrade		03, slabs or stamped wood balustrades		04, wood balustrad pre-Renaissance style		05, as 4 but Renaissance style		06, brick or stone but with solid		07, brick or stone but as 4		08, brick or stone but as 5		09, iron balustrade	
001, plain slab heads to doorway		002, peaked heads		003, canopy		004, canopy with console		005, ornamental surround, medieval type		006, as 5 but transitional		007, as 5 but Renaissance		008, rustic porch		009, trellis porch	
0001, plain, square headed doorway		0002, carved device on deep lintel		0003, imitated "Saracenic" carving on deep lintel		0004, carved and device above head above door hood		0005, as 1 but ornamental iron hinges		0006, as 1 but ornamental iron hinges		0007, "painted" shutters		0008, framed shutters		0009, four-centre arch head	
00001, original "plank door"		00002, as 1 but nail studded		00003, as 1 but simple band hinges		00004, as 2 but band hinges		00005, as 1 but ornamental iron hinges		00006, as 1 but ornamental iron hinges		00007, "painted" shutters		00008, framed shutters		00009, four-centre arch head	

FIG. 57. Earth, etc.—Special Features 3.

1. wood hood boards to windows	2. wood architraves to windows	3. 'Pier' labels, stopped ends	4. 'Classic' labels, stopped ends	5. label section non-descript	6. labels have stopped and returned ends	7. as 6 but with carved or moulded stops	8. labels bracket several openings
a1. 3 piece lintel, flush keystone	a2. deep lintel, false arch	a3 as 2 but with keystone stressed	a4. stressed voussiors	a5. projecting architrave, key-stones stressed	a6. architraves rusticated	a7. architecturally elaborate facade	a9. deep buttresses
001. whole facade plain tile hung	002. as 1 but fish-scale or other tiled	003. mixture of 1 and 2	004. mechanical tiles-black	005. as 4 but other colours	006. slate hung	007. as 6 but decorative shapes hung	009 weather boarded.
0001. barred plint to stucco or plaster	002. as 1 but moulded plaster panels	0003. as 1 but dec. relief in fill	0004. as 1 but panels infilled with 'griscaille' ornament	0005. plaster relief but no panel	0006. as 5 but 'griscaille'	0007. as 5 but isolated dec. relief	0009 painted or colour-washed uniformly.
00001. gable coping carried across stack.	00002. as 1 but interrupted by flush face	00003. as 1 but coping carried to apex.	00004. label brick or terracotta	00005. label stone	00006. gable finials brick (gt)	00007. gable finials stone	00008 gable finials wood.

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FIG. 58. Earth, etc.—Special Features 4.

The preceding pages have described and illustrated a systematic procedure for the recording of the superficial characteristics of examples of traditional domestic architecture. The actual process of recording has been described, the code system applicable to the principal building materials used in examples of traditional domestic architecture has been illustrated, and a brief description of the application of the procedure at different levels of intensity in different localities has been given. The use which may be made of the procedure will depend, of course, on the interests of each individual. The results of a survey may be presented with all the ingenuity of contemporary statistical mapping techniques to illustrate graphically some characteristic of a region; or a survey may act simply as a coarse sieve, its meshes retaining for full archaeological investigation those buildings which are most likely to repay such intensive study. Translating, as it does, visual images into numerical symbols, the code system permits statistical analysis to a degree of detail not usually considered advisable. Above all, examples recorded with the aid of this procedure provide a reliable check to studies of vernacular building made from quite different, basically documentary, sources.

However even for the unpretentious, amateur, study of this aspect of local history, the procedure illustrated has many advantages in the field. Considered as a check list alone the various sheets of diagrams form a reasonably comprehensive table of the details likely to be encountered in any part of rural England—and, indeed, in most parts of rural Wales, Scotland, and Ireland also. Considered as an aid to observation the sheets help to take the eye of the surveyor comprehensively over the buildings and so isolate those many details which do not present themselves at the first glance. How many apparently symmetrical houses, for instance, prove to be far from symmetrical when examined in such detail. Considered as an aid to speedy investigation the procedure has proved itself over and over again; superficial recording is not proof against the suspicion of the country-dweller, but it is an important counter to the countryman's hospitality. Considered as an aid to analysis the procedure has many advantages; the information is made available in a "pre-coded" version; and if the observations are set down on the record cards which

have been described then analysis can be a simple, if sometimes tedious matter.

It cannot be denied, of course, that for some purposes the procedure illustrated is inadequate. Any check list intended for national application is bound to compromise between the over-comprehensive and so cumbersome device and the over-selective though convenient tool. But it is a simple matter for anyone concerned to investigate an area in more detail, or anxious to identify certain unusual characteristics to add sheets of his own devising to the standard set. This is likely to happen, for instance, where local decorative patterns of brickwork are to be studied, then sheets listing the alternatives in more detail can expand upon the appropriate sections in the standard set of sheets for the material. Again, if the chief interest in such vernacular buildings is study of their internal arrangements, then superficial survey of external characteristics may be of limited benefit. But, of course, the procedure can be applied to the study of internal details by the addition of more sheets to the series; the advantages of any checklist and the benefit of speedy recording are equally available. If interest depends on tracing the sequence of alterations to a building then the procedure may not be particularly helpful. Its correct application depends on one phase in the life of the building being taken as the base and relics of other phases being considered as earlier survival or later alteration. But here again the procedure can be modified so that a building whose history shows clearly distinguished phases may be recorded several times using the appropriate code for each one. Finally it must be admitted that such a procedure can only take account of major internal modifications to the extent that they reveal themselves to external observation; the problem of the timber-frame building re-cased in brick or stone presents no obvious recording technique.

It has already been mentioned that some efforts are being made at the Manchester University School of Architecture to extend the procedure to the recording of farmsteads and their buildings, simple industrial buildings and their layout, and the disposition and special characteristics of urban domestic buildings. In all three cases surviving buildings are under attack at an ever-increasing rate: the older farmsteads, now outmoded are being cleared to

provide space for new buildings considered more appropriate to modern methods of agriculture, the older industrial buildings are being cleared either to make way for new or because when derelict, they are considered eyesores alongside the rivers and streams which once determined their location; the older town houses are being demolished as insanitary or as obstacles to urban redevelopment. Inevitably most of these buildings must go as many of our cottages and farmhouses must go, but all are part of an irreplaceable heritage which must not disappear unappreciated. In his systematic procedure for recording such buildings Professor Cordingley gave us the means to appreciate them.