

TABLE OF PLATES

PLATE I

Comparative Purlin Details

PLATES 2, 3

Rufford Old Hall, Lancashire

Measured and drawn by N. R. Foster

PLATE 4

Cochwillan, Llanllechid, Caernarvonshire

Measured and drawn by N. R. Foster

PLATE 5

The Elizabethan Barn, Burwell Priory, Cambridgeshire

Measured and drawn by C. E. Rhodes and D. G. Woodcock

PLATES 6-10

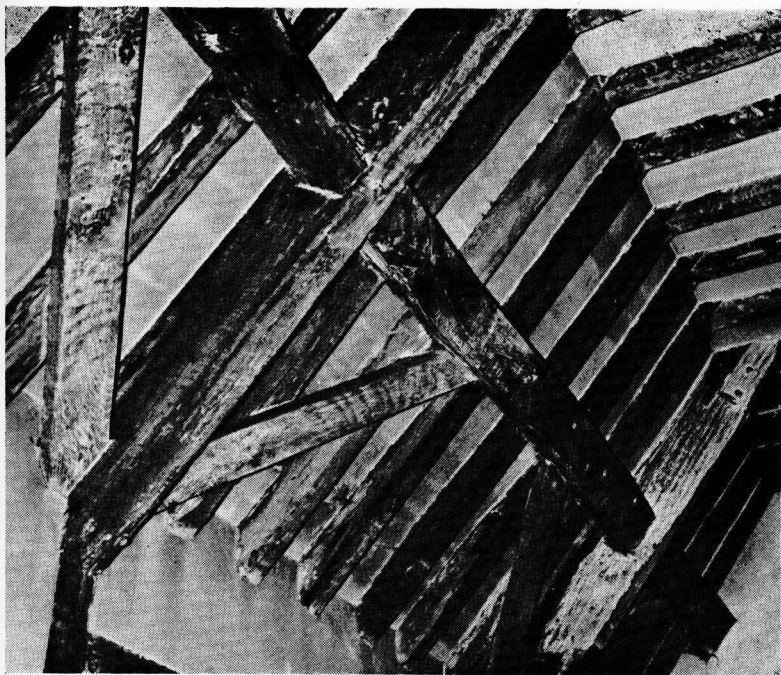
Tithe-barns at Frocester and Stanway, Gloucestershire

Measured and drawn by John J. Crowder

PLATE II

The tithe-barn at Frocester, Gloucestershire

*All measured drawings are the work of students of the
Manchester University School of Architecture*



(a) BUTT PURLIN.
Shutford Manor, Oxfordshire.



Photos. R. B. Wood-Jones.

(b) THROUGH PURLIN.
Chorley Hall, Cheshire.

PLATE I. COMPARATIVE PURLIN DETAILS.

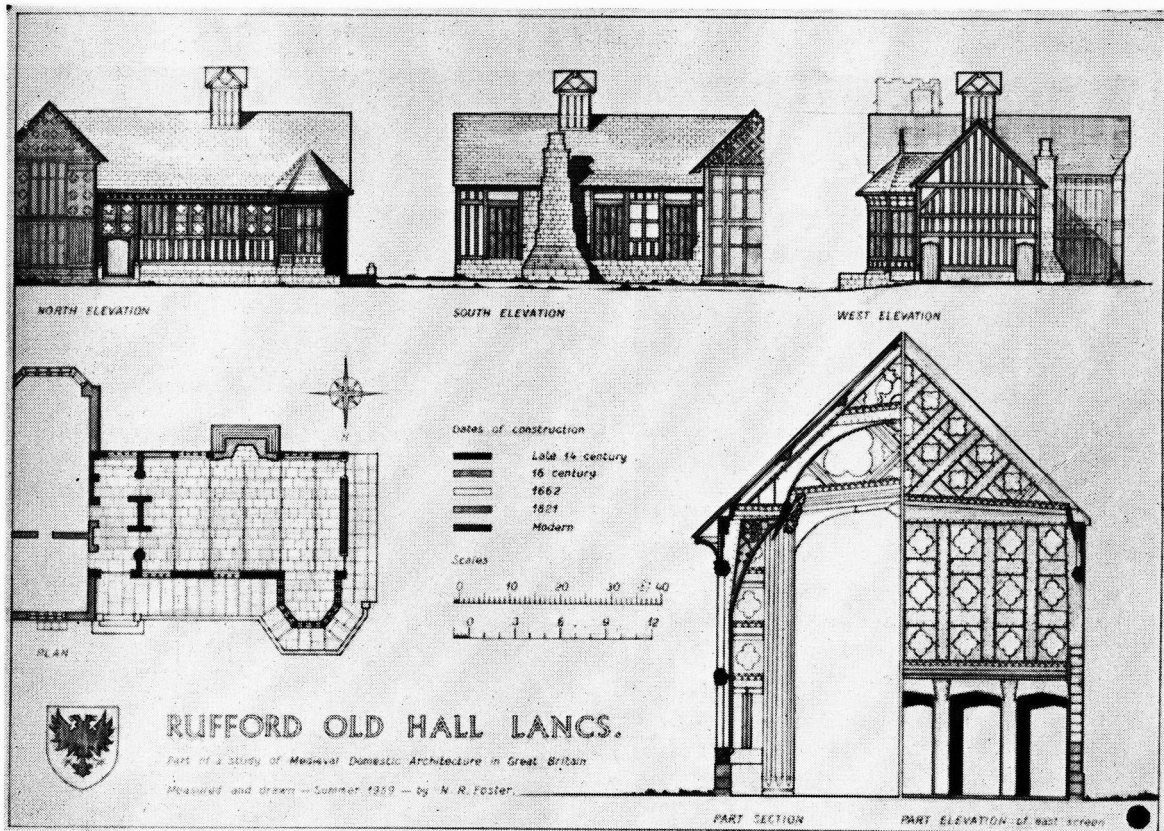


PLATE 2. RUFFORD OLD HALL, LANCASHIRE.
 Measured and drawn by N. R. Foster.

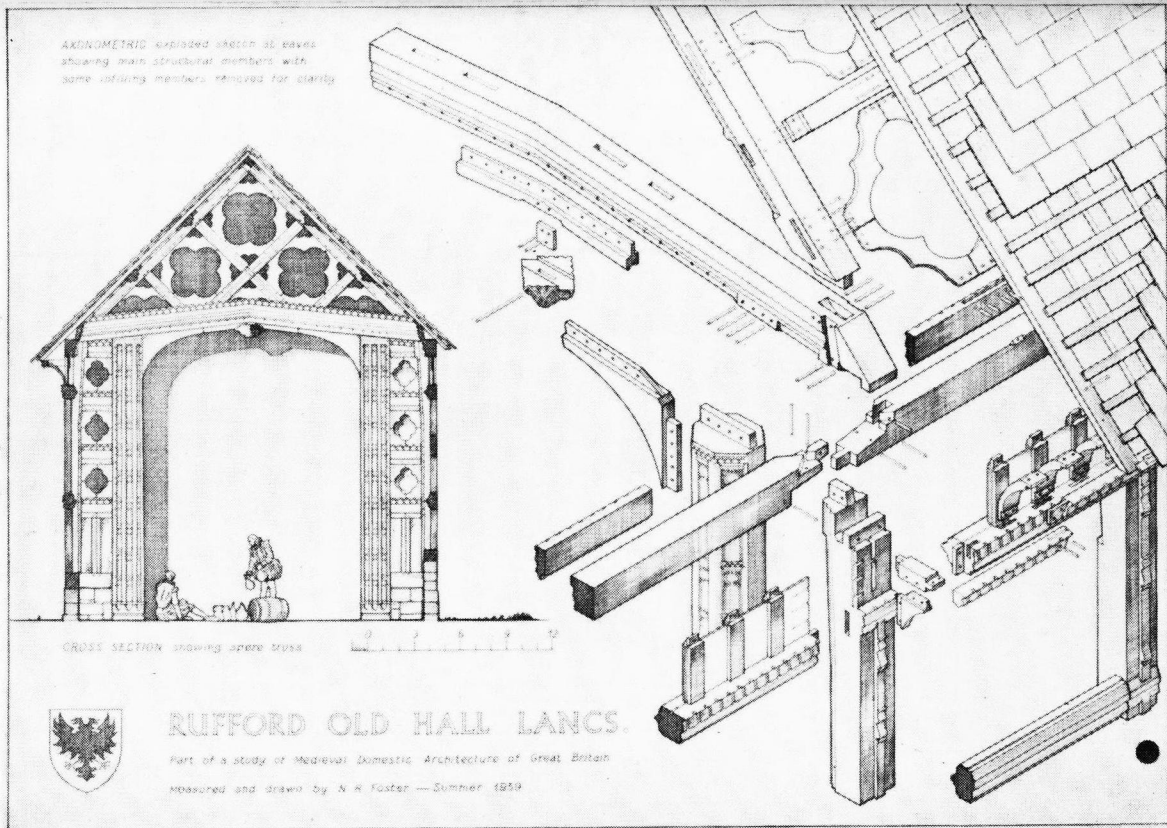
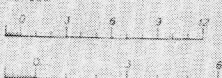
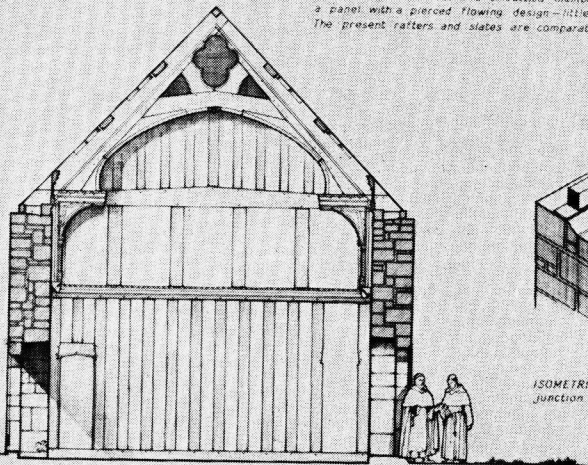


PLATE 3. RUFFORD OLD HALL, LANCASHIRE.

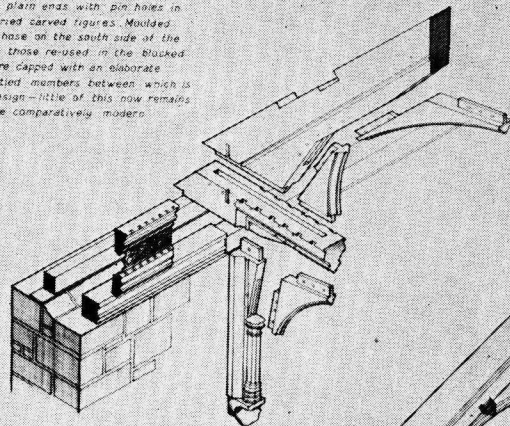
SCALES



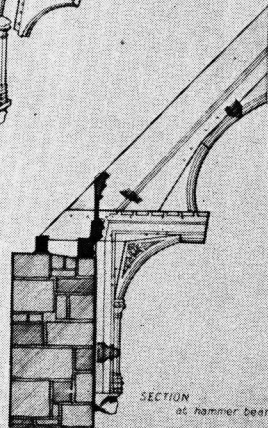
The roof is divided into three bays by trusses of hammer beam type. Moulded hammer beams have plain ends with pin holes in them. Originally these probably carried carved figures. Moulded wallposts rest on stone corbels—those on the south side of the hall have disappeared and may be those re-used in the blocked window in the south wall. Walls are capped with an elaborate cornice of two moulded and embattled members between which is a panel with a pierced flowing design—little of this now remains. The present rafters and slates are comparatively modern.



CROSS SECTION towards east screen



ISOMETRIC exploded sketch showing junction at hammer-beam



SECTION at hammer beam



COCHWILLAN LLANLECHID

Part of a study of the Medieval Domestic Architecture of Great Britain

Measured and drawn by N. R. Foster—Summer 1959

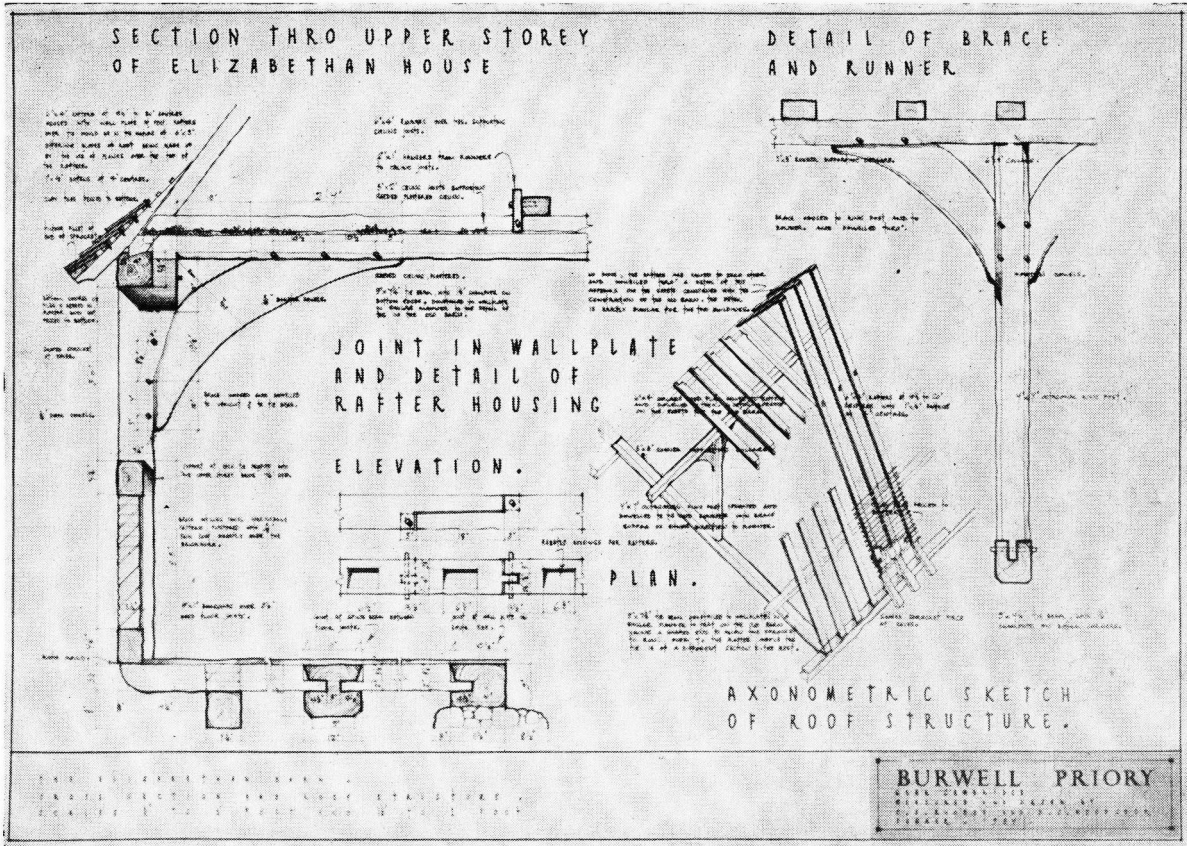
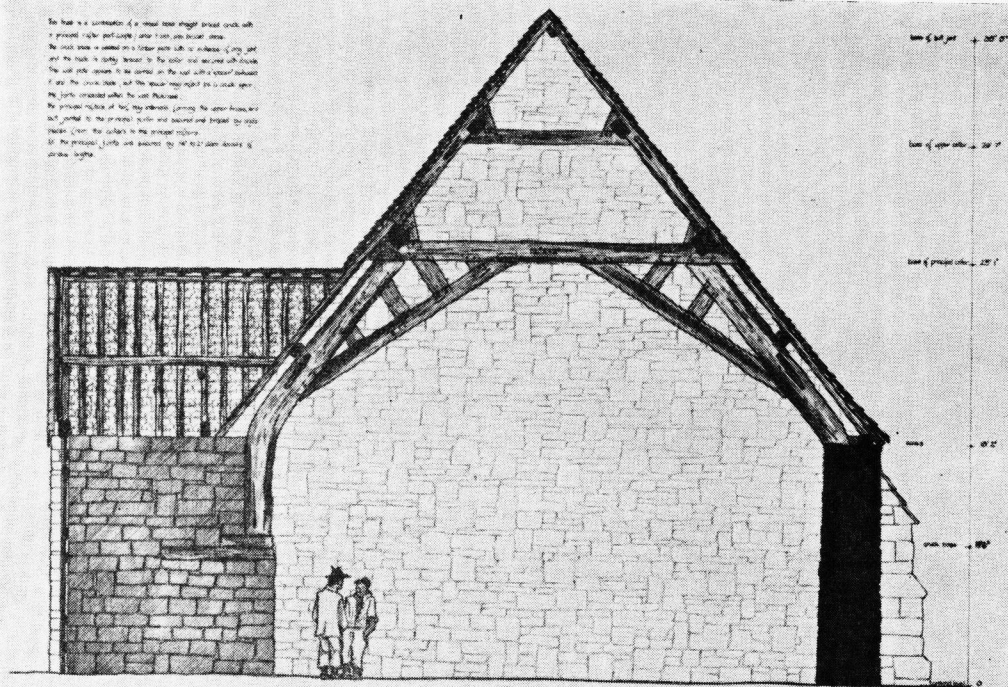


PLATE 5. THE ELIZABETHAN BARN, BURWELL PRIORY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
 Measured and drawn by C. E. Rhodes and D. G. Woodcock.

The floor is a continuation of a small stone straight breast cross, with a pointed higher part (see plan) from one corner corner.
 The roof is a gable with a collar beam with a ridge of oak rafters and the ridge is gable formed by the rafters and secured with dovetail
 The wall ends appear to be formed on the wall with a special adjustment
 of the stone work and the timber may be of a single species.
 The joints are made with the iron rivets.
 The principal timber of the roof is oak, forming the upper framework
 and joined to the principal rafters and secured and braced by oak
 beams from the rafters to the principal rafters.
 All the principal joints are secured by oak iron bolts of
 various lengths.



FROCESTER BARN

GLoucestershire

GENERAL SECTION, FROCESTER BARN.

SCALE: 1 INCH REPRESENTS 3 FEET.

MEASURED AND DRAWN BY JOHN J. CROWDER.

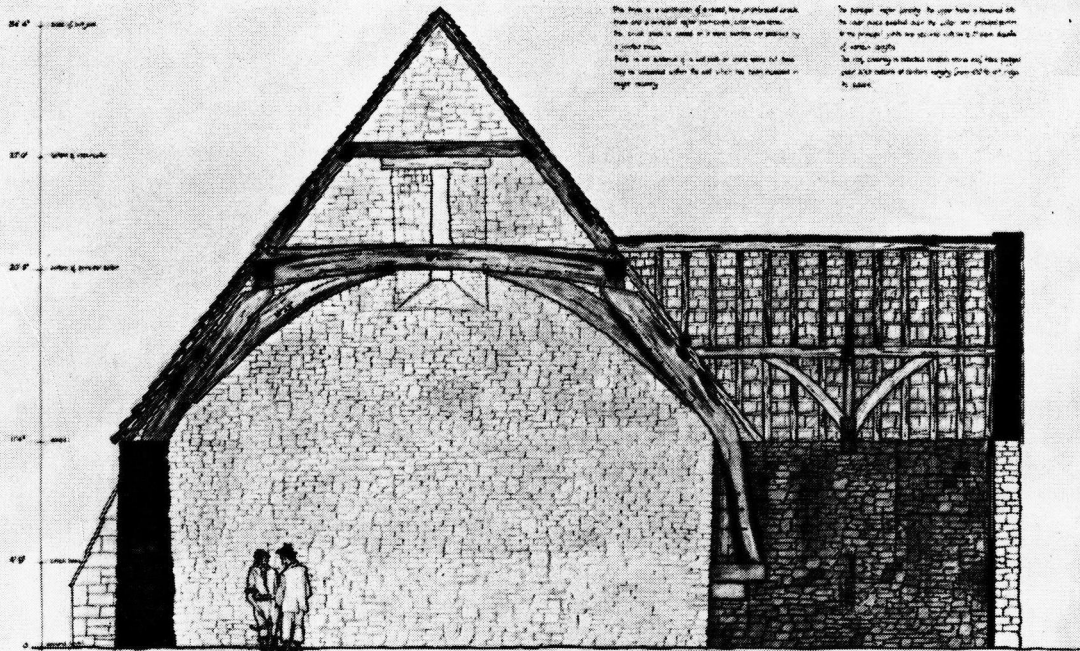
UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

MUSEUM OF ARCHITECTURE.

1927.

4

PLATE 6. FROCESTER BARN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
 Measured and drawn by John J. Crowder.



This floor is a combination of a solid, low pitched roof and a high pitched roof. The solid roof is made of a heavy timber and plastered by a solid mass. Part is an addition of a soft oak or pine beam of floor may be inserted within the wall which has been raised in major quantity.

The timber roof probably the upper floor is formed with the lower floor raised up to the upper end of the main part of the structure. The roof may also be built up to the upper end of the main part of the structure. The roof covering is probably timber and may have been built upon the main part of the structure. The roof may also be built up to the upper end of the main part of the structure.

STANWAY BARN
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

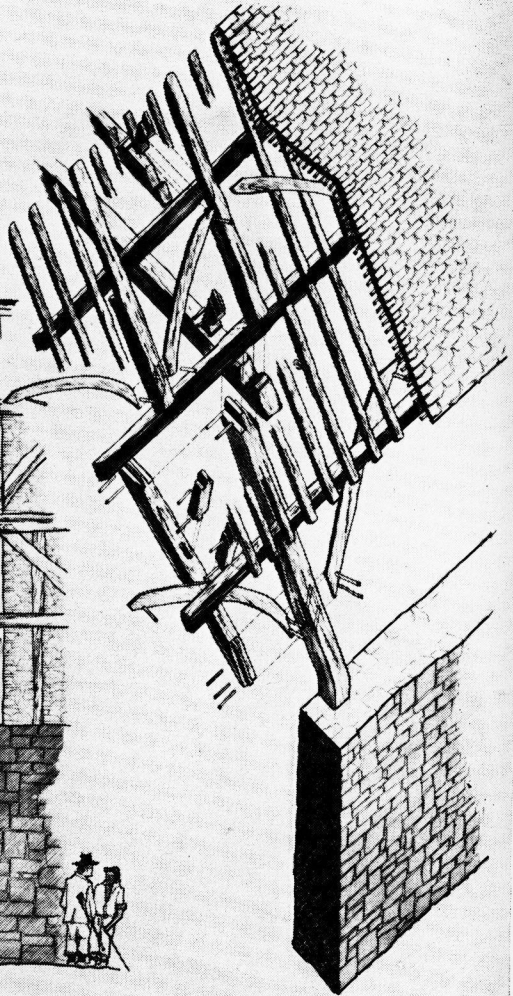
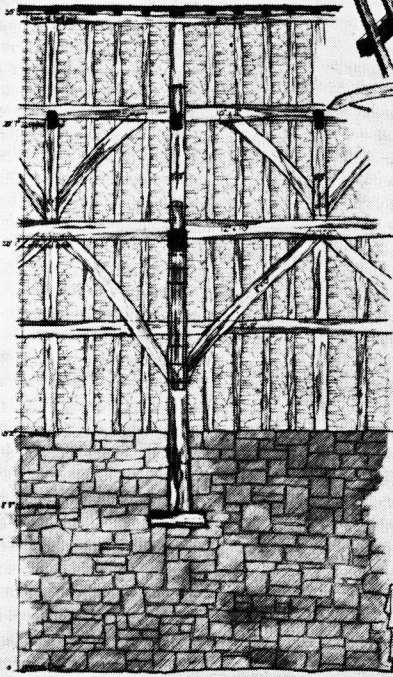
PRINCIPAL CROSS SECTION THROUGH BARN

SCALE: 1 INCH REPRESENTS 4 FEET — DRAWING AND DESIGN BY JOHN J. GARDNER — DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — HARVARD UNIVERSITY — AUGUST 1941



PLATE 7. STANWAY BARN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The main supporting mass of the internal and main beam parts of the roof timbers and principal rafters and are raised to the main purlins. The upper and lower rafters occur at 100' long intervals in horizontal direction to the main trusses and have their joints of the principal rafters and main purlins. The upper rafters of a roof truss are not joined to the ridge with the use of a ridge purlin. The roof purlins are secured to the main trusses by bolts secured at corresponding joints of the ridge purlins.



FROCESTER BARN

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

INTERNAL SECTION SHOWING ROOF STRUCTURE

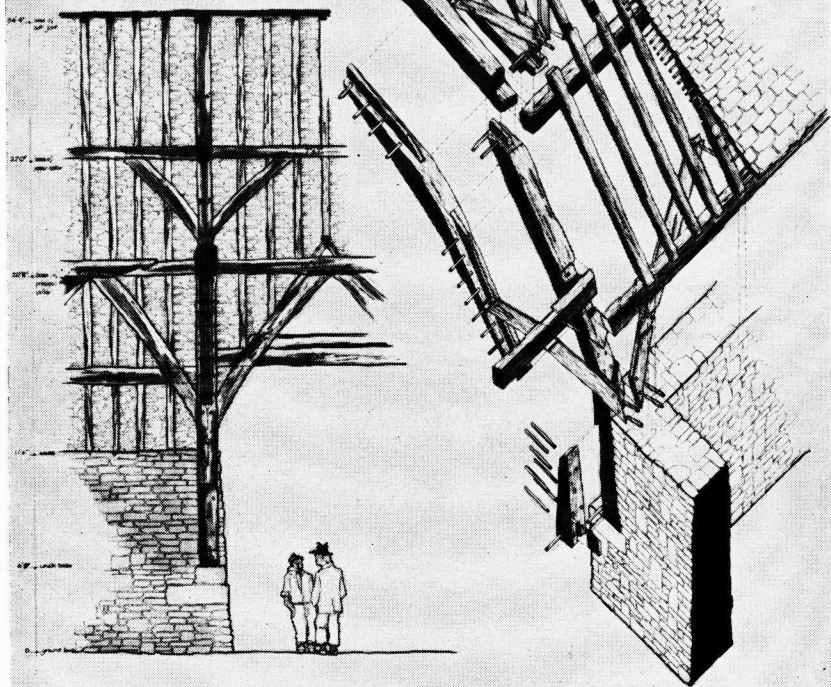
AXONOMETRIC DRAWING SHOWING TRUSS AND MAIN CONSTRUCTION

SCALE: 1 INCH REPRESENTS 2 FEET — RESEARCHED AND DRAWN BY JOHN V. CAMMOLA — DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — MASSACHUSETTS UNIVERSITY — BOSTON 1931

5

PLATE 8. FROCESTER BARN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Axonometric drawing of roof structure.

The roof structure and details shown in this drawing are not those of the original building but are those of the present structure. The roof is a steep gable and is supported by a central post. The structure is made of oak and is supported by a central post. The roof is a steep gable and is supported by a central post. The structure is made of oak and is supported by a central post.



STANWAY BARN

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ORIGINAL, GLOUCESTER, SHOWING WOODWORK

DESIGNED AXONOMETRIC DRAWING MADE BY LLOYD CONTELLERON

SCALE: 1/4" = 1' HORIZ. 1/8" = 1' VERT.

DESIGNED AND DRAWN BY JOHN J. GARDNER

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY

MARCH 1911

3

PLATE 9. STANWAY BARN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Axonometric drawing of roof structure.

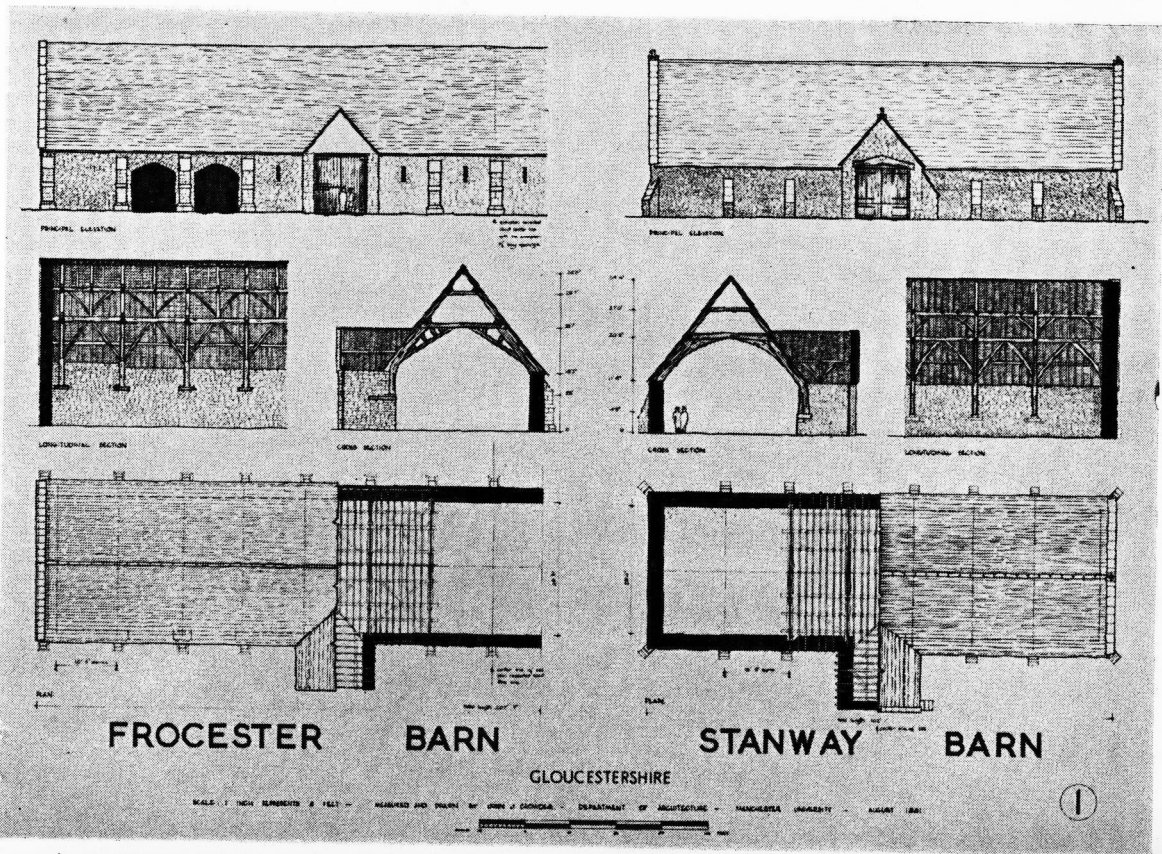


PLATE 10. COMPARATIVE DRAWINGS OF THE FROCESTER AND STANWAY BARN.



Walter Horn.

PLATE II. THE TITHE-BARN AT FROCESTER, GLOUCESTERSHIRE
(1284-1306)