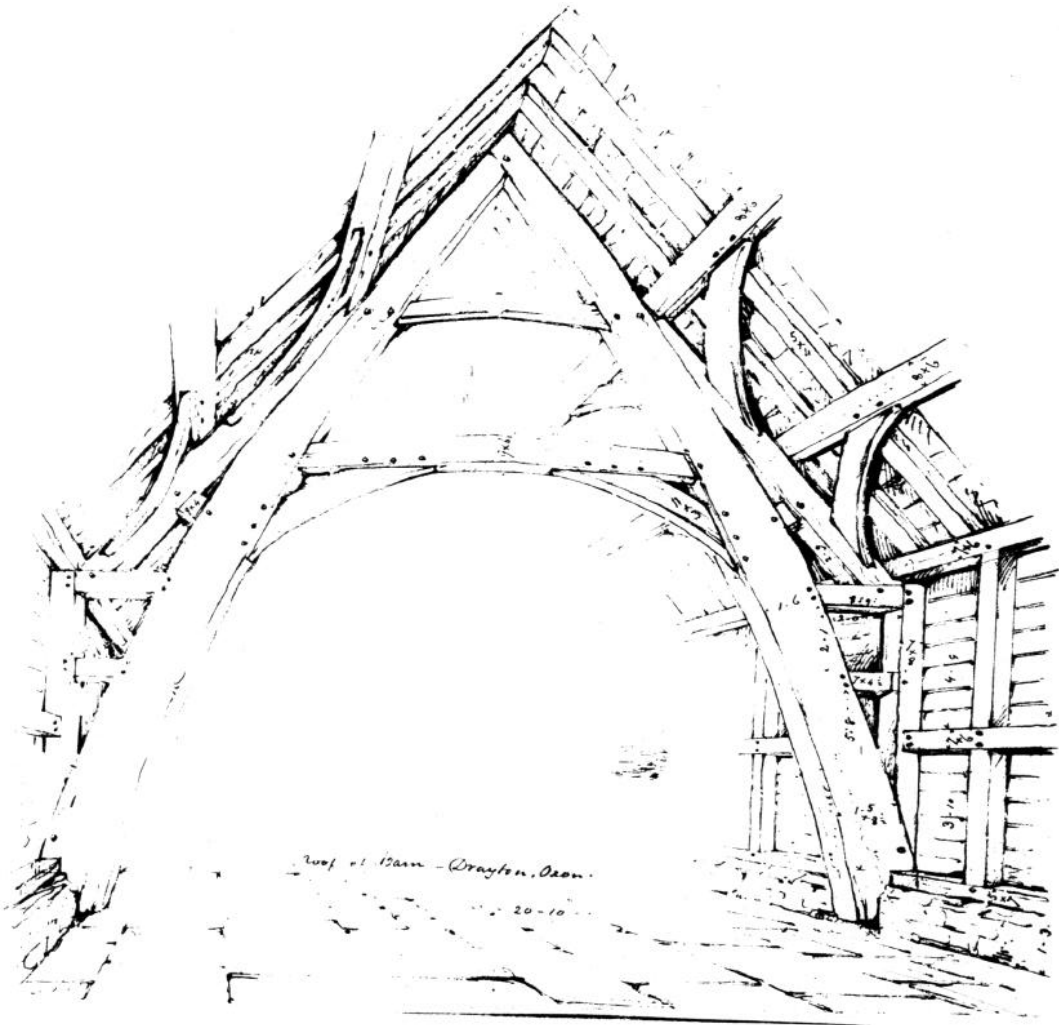


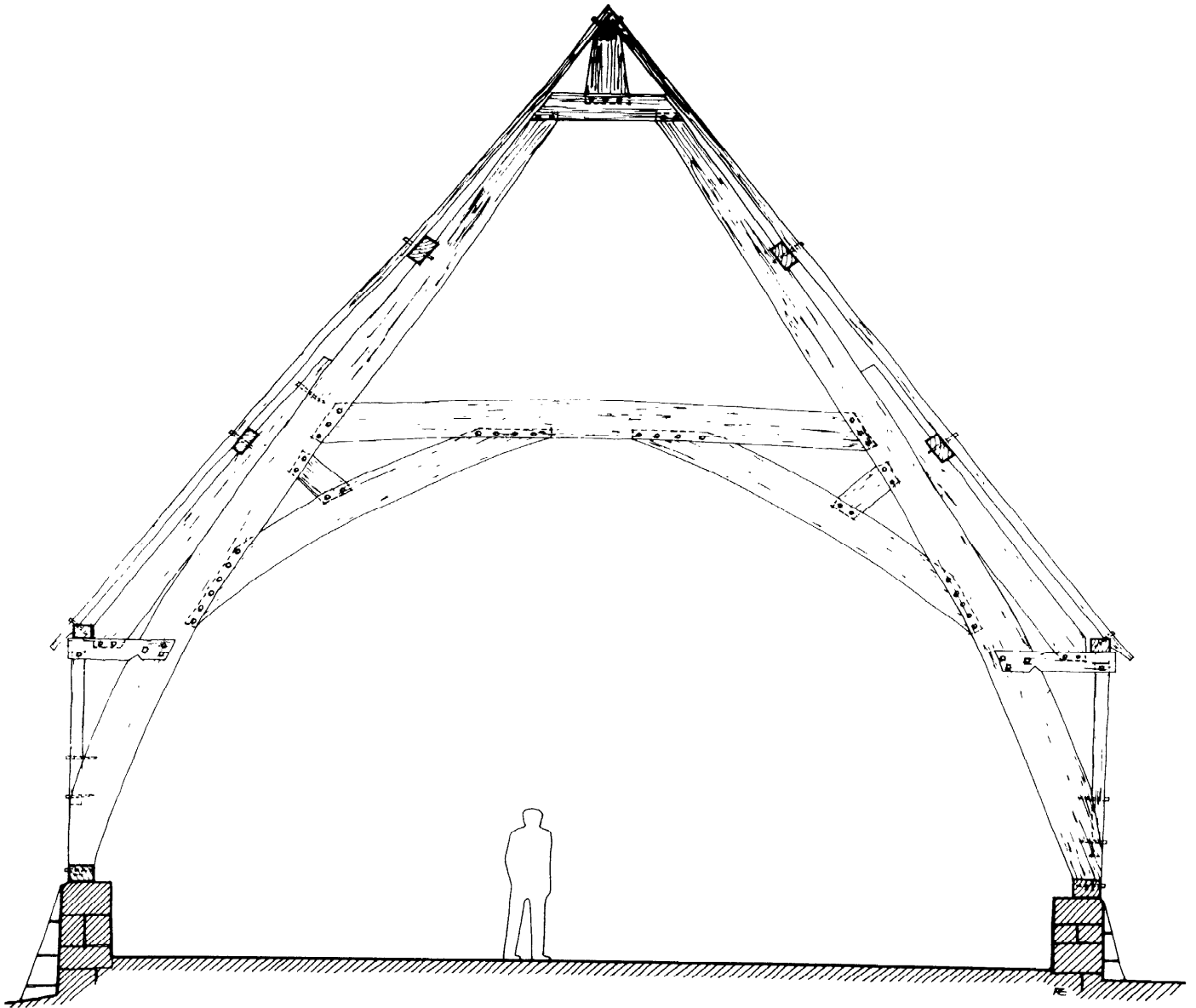
No 42

Cruck construction

An introduction and catalogue

by N W Alcock





Leigh Court, Hereford and Worcester. With an internal span of 33ft 6in (10.2 m), this is the largest existing true cruck building (drawing: F W B Charles)

Cruck construction

An introduction
and catalogue

by N W Alcock

with sections by
P V Addyman, F W B Charles,
A Gailey and D McCourt, R de Z Hall,
G I Meirion-Jones, J T Smith,
and G P Stell

The catalogue is based on
information provided by members of
the Vernacular Architecture Group
and others

1981

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Contents

List of figures	vi
Preface	vii
Part I The wider view	
1 Introduction <i>N W Alcock</i>	1
2 The definition of a cruck <i>N W Alcock</i>	2
3 The problems of cruck construction and the evidence of distribution maps <i>J T Smith</i>	5
4 The carpentry of crucks <i>F W B Charles</i>	25
5 Documentary evidence for crucks <i>N W Alcock and Sir R de Z Hall</i>	28
6 Cruck buildings: the evidence from excavations <i>P V Addyman</i>	37
7 Cruck construction: the European evidence <i>G I Meirion-Jones</i>	39
8 The origin and spread of cruck construction in Britain <i>N W Alcock</i>	56
Part II The regional differentiation of crucks	
1 Crucks in England and Wales <i>N W Alcock</i>	61
2 Crucks in Scotland: a provisional list <i>G P Stell</i>	82
3 Crucks in Ireland <i>A Gailey and D McCourt</i>	87
Part III The catalogue of cruck buildings	
1 Compilation of the catalogue <i>N W Alcock</i>	93
2 The catalogue	98
Bibliography	172
Index	175

List of figures

- Frontispiece: Leigh Court, Hereford and Worcester
- Fig 1: (a) Jointed cruck, Bury Barton, Lapford, Devon; (b) Raised cruck, 21 Church Street, Lacock, Wilts; (c) Principals with short curved feet, Tithe Barn, Swalcliffe, Oxon; (d) Upper cruck, Pizwell, Lydford, Devon
- Fig 2: Distribution of true crucks in England and Wales
- Fig 3: Pedigree of cruck apexes
- Fig 4: Distribution of apex type C
- Fig 5: Distribution of apex types F1, F3, G, K, and H
- Fig 6: Distribution of base crucks
- Fig 7: Distribution of apex type E
- Fig 8: Distribution of apex types B and F2
- Fig 9: Distribution of apex type A
- Fig 10: Distribution of apex types L1 and L2
- Fig 11: Distribution of apex type W
- Fig 12: Reconstruction of the raising of Leigh Court barn
- Fig 13: End cruck at Higher Farm, Stockland, Devon
- Fig 14: (a) Cruck structures in the Hummling; (b) The truncated upper cruck in the Trier district; (c) Upper crucks and a truncated upper cruck from the Aachen region
- Fig 15: Some Flemish cruck structures
- Fig 16: (a) Truncated upper crucks in the Netherlands; (b) Cruck structures in Limburg
- Fig 17: St John's Hospital, Bruges
- Fig 18: Some Italian cruck structures
- Fig 19: A cruck truss in Limousin
- Fig 20: Talforest, Plumelin, Morbihan
- Fig 21: Koh Coët, Guénin, Morbihan
- Fig 22: Penhap, Marzan, Morbihan
- Fig 23: Cruck structures in the Dordogne
- Fig 24: The *greniers-à-sel*, Honfleur, Calvados
- Fig 25: Cruck structure at Canlers, Pas-de-Calais
- Fig 26: Truncated upper crucks in Brittany
- Fig 27: Bouleguy, Plumelin, Morbihan
- Fig 28: Kerspec, Plumelin, Morbihan
- Fig 29: Talforest, Plumelin, Morbihan
- Fig 30: The cruck barn at Corrimony, Inverness-shire
- Fig 31: (a) Pilliven, Witheridge, Devon; (b) and (d) Stoneleigh, Warwicks, 1 Birmingham Road and 2 Church Lane; (c) Second barn, Swalcliffe, Oxon; (e) Burnt Hengoed, Huntington, Hereford and Worcester; (f) Middle Maestorglwyd, Llanigon, Powys; (g) Woodplumpton, Lancs; (h) Normoss Farm, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs; (i) Apethornfold, Hyde, Cheshire
- Fig 32: Distribution of timber-framing in cruck buildings
- Fig 33: Distribution of stone replacing timber, and of clay walling
- Fig 34: Distribution of principals with short curved feet, and of upper crucks
- Fig 35: Distribution of arch-braced crucks
- Fig 36: Distribution of doubly and multiply curved blades
- Fig 37: Distribution of cruck barns
- Fig 38: Distribution of reused crucks
- Fig 39: South-west England: true crucks and principals with short curved feet
- Fig 40: South-west England: jointed crucks
- Fig 41: South-east England: true crucks
- Fig 42: Midland counties: true crucks
- Fig 43: Wales: true and jointed crucks
- Fig 44: Northern counties: true crucks
- Fig 45: Northern counties: reused crucks
- Fig 46: Border counties: true crucks
- Fig 47: Scotland: distribution of crucks of all types
- Fig 48: Ireland: distribution of crucks of all types
- Fig 49: Classification of cruck apex carpentry

Preface

The first attempt to produce a list of cruck buildings was made by J T Smith in 1958, as the basis for the first proper distribution map of the technique. This list was not published, but formed the starting point for a list made by R F Taylor, which in its turn was the basis for the compilation of the *Catalogue of cruck buildings* (Alcock 1973). This recorded 2,045 examples of true crucks, compared to the 450 known in 1958. The value of the *Catalogue* has been acknowledged in bringing together the often scattered and obscure records of earlier studies, in stimulating new investigations, and in posing the problems of cruck construction with fresh clarity. It has also found a place in the hands of those with a general or a professional interest in historic buildings, not necessarily restricted to crucks.

Since its publication, fieldwork has produced yet more examples, and has increased our knowledge of those already recognized. Detailed studies of the crucks in particular regions have appeared (though this is still a surprisingly neglected aspect) and the general study of the technique has been advanced, particularly by another paper by J T Smith (1975; see p 5). However, this very success has rendered the original *Catalogue* obsolete. The time is now appropriate to bring together a new catalogue (containing almost 50% more entries), together with a review of present knowledge and thinking on crucks. The most important published papers developing the themes and approach of the original *Catalogue* are also included.

The volume is divided into three sections: a general study of cruck construction, an examination of their regional differentiation, and finally the catalogue itself. The first part introduces the subject with a backward look at the development of our knowledge of crucks, which is closely bound up with the developing study of vernacular architecture itself. Next, the difficult problem of definition has to be examined. The wider significance of cruck construction is introduced by the important paper of J T Smith (1975). This is followed by detailed examinations of four specific aspects. F W B Charles discusses the carpentry of crucks, with special reference to the problems involved in their erection. Documents provide important evidence for crucks (particularly between the 12th and 14th centuries), complementing standing buildings (N W Alcock, including R de Z Hall & N W Alcock 1976). The evidence of excavation for cruck construction is still largely negative, despite the increased work on Dark Age and medieval sites (P V Addyman). However, our information on crucks in continental Europe has been transformed over the last few years by fieldwork in France, and its interpretation is very relevant to a discussion of British crucks (G I Meirion-Jones). Finally, there is a personal assessment of the origin of cruck construction in

Britain in the light of our present knowledge (N W Alcock).

In the second section, cruck construction is examined from a regional point of view. For England, this brings together the views of the various contributors and county editors of the catalogue, and examines three questions in particular. The most practical one concerns the quality of the evidence, as judged by the intensity of fieldwork. Then the variation in the dates of surviving crucks is considered, and finally the occurrence of building types other than crucks, but contemporary with them. Repeatedly and almost uniformly, the answers to this last question point out crucks as the earliest surviving construction technique at the peasant level of society.

This section also contains studies of Scottish crucks (G P Stell) and Irish crucks (A Gailey & D McCourt 1978, with later additions). Both were prompted by the appearance of the original catalogue, and for both the limited state of current knowledge has made it most useful to incorporate the detailed catalogue with the general survey.

The final section of the book comprises the catalogue of all known cruck buildings in England and Wales. This also includes lists of related structures, particularly for areas where these are prominent and possibly to be confused with true crucks. Notably, this covers jointed crucks in south-west England and south Wales, principals with short curved feet in Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, and upper crucks in Cheshire. The catalogue is introduced by a description of the methods used in its compilation, especially the application of computer techniques. Details are also given of the items of information collected about each building, with a consideration of their reliability.

The compilation of this volume could not have been achieved single-handed, and my gratitude is immense to all those who have made it possible. For the first and parts of the second section, this goes directly to the individual contributors. The bulk of the second section builds directly on the views of the local editors and depends totally on the summaries of their specialized detailed knowledge, which they have generously made available. The catalogue itself, above all, depends on the kindness of very many individuals who have contributed examples or checked details. My thanks go to all these, who are alas too numerous to mention individually. A few should, however, be singled out – those who have themselves compiled lists of crucks, which they have allowed to be incorporated into the catalogue: J T Smith for the original national list, R F Taylor for the first list of apex types, and V R Webster (Leicestershire), F Marston (Derbyshire), J M Fletcher (Oxfordshire and Berkshire), and P Smith (Wales).

N W Alcock, 1981

DEMOLITION

Devant li garde, vit un bordel ester
Passad avant, si enraced les pels
Et totes les furches en ad acravantis
En sun col en ad le fest levé.

La Chanson de Guillaume, 3410-3413

Before his glance a cottage stood
With walls wrenched up
And crucks chucked down,
He heaved the ridge up on his neck.

[The giant Rainouart was perhaps the first recorded demolisher of crucks (see p 34), but he was regrettably not the last.]

This book is dedicated to all those who have recorded crucks, from the anonymous author of the *Chanson* to the contributors to the *Catalogue*.

Part I The wider view

1 Introduction¹

N W Alcock

Crucks have attracted the interest of antiquaries, historians, architects, and archaeologists for a remarkably long time. At first their feeling seems mainly to have been curiosity and surprise at a form of construction so primitive and alien to the refined comforts they found in their own homes. This is particularly apparent in the north, where the cruck houses are at their meanest and contrast most strongly with the 18th and 19th century houses that swept them away. A new view appeared at the end of the 19th century, when a group of architects and antiquaries living near Sheffield discovered the remarkable concentration of crucks to the west of that city, which still largely survives its urban development.² These men, in particular S O Addy (1898) and C F Innocent (1916), also began to recognize the wider distribution of crucks and the early documentary references to them. They were the first to suggest crucks as the most primitive form of building still existing over much of the country. Students of crucks, as of other aspects of vernacular architecture, almost vanished after these pioneers until the renaissance of the early 1950s, although the names of Fox and Walton (1948) must be remembered as notable exceptions. Since then, interest in crucks has multiplied and knowledge of them has spread ever more widely.³ The advance has come particularly through three works. In 1958, J T Smith analysed the typology of medieval roofs and demonstrated the tripartite classification into common rafters, principal rafters, and crucks. This was succeeded by a study of crucks alone (J T Smith 1964). F W B Charles's monograph (Charles 1967) examined Worcestershire crucks, especially their carpentry and its implications. More recently, crucks have been prominent in two major studies of vernacular architecture. P Smith (1975) considers them at length and dwells on the contrast between the magnificent carpentry of the north Wales examples and the meagre scarfed crucks of south-west Wales. E Mercer (1975) puts forward an antithesis between 'heavy', well carpentered crucks and peasant crucks of light scantling; this is discussed below.

It is very much in the direction set by the early pioneers that recent work on crucks has developed. The area in which crucks were used has been more precisely defined, and found to be a great deal larger than at first believed, including Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. However, it does not extend into any part of eastern and south-eastern England, despite the survival there of early buildings. This is one of the major problems in the understanding of cruck construction. Better information on the numbers of crucks and their dating, together with the study of other types of vernacular building, has also made it absolutely clear that over most of western Britain, at

all except the highest social levels, the earliest surviving buildings are cruck structures. It is not yet apparent whether the social range of the builders and occupiers of these early houses extended over the whole of peasant society, or whether it was restricted to the higher levels. However, it is certain that in cruck houses, as in no others, we can study a 'medieval vernacular tradition' in existing buildings.⁴ It is perhaps this aspect of cruck construction that archaeologists have found of greatest significance.

The existence of these medieval crucks leads to two questions. Why should they survive when other structures do not? Can they be extrapolated back in time, and if so, how far? For the first, good structural reasons can be seen for the 'survival power' of crucks. Cruck trusses have only one essential joint, that at their apex holding the blades together. All their attached timbers can be removed or replaced, and even the feet (whether ground-fast or set on sill-beams) can be reset without destroying their integrity. Furthermore, their apexes are well protected from weathering and decay. Contrast a box-framed building: its vital joint, between post, tie-beam, and wall-plate, is complicated, weakens the timbers, is exposed to the weather, and is unrepairable if it decays. Of course, early buildings of good timber and heavy scantling, well designed and excellently carpentered, exist for both types, but it should not surprise us that among lesser buildings early crucks are overwhelmingly more common than early box-framed houses. The great disadvantage of crucks appeared in the 16th and 17th centuries, when upper floors became common, because cruck structures are usually severely lacking in headroom. It was probably this rather than a particular shortage of suitable timber that led to cruck construction being superseded and even, in some areas where the crucks were typically rather small, to their wholesale demolition. Indeed, with the modern development of laminated trusses, crucks have again become practical and architects have rediscovered the form as the ideal design for grand open halls.

The most difficult question about crucks concerns those that may have preceded the buildings still standing. This is bound up with their origin as a type, a matter which has been very much argued, particularly between those who favour an early (even prehistoric) origin and supporters of the medieval period. Much more energy has been devoted to this problem than to the origins of other types of building construction. In part, no doubt, this reflects the survival of early crucks. However, there also seems to be an intuitive feeling that the cruck *should* be primitive, and this provides an incentive for pushing back its history. Other techniques are seen as likely to be of relatively recent development, bearing in mind

that in the historical period, a number of structural features can be seen to appear, dominate, and disappear within a fairly short span of time. It is also true that evidence for, say, the use of common rafter rather than principal rafter roofs is much more difficult to obtain than for the use of crucks. It is the different aspects of this evidence for crucks that is the main concern of the general chapters in this volume.

No introduction to the study of crucks should ignore one other aspect of their interest, and indeed of their significance - their aesthetic appeal. The smooth sweep of the crucks at Leigh Court (frontispiece), soaring into the gloom, five times the height of a man, has an impact that cannot be ignored. This appeal is as much felt by us today as it was by the carpenters who designed them, as we can judge by the care they took on occasion to decorate them with archbraces, cusping, and mouldings. The appeal of the lesser examples may be different but is no less real. Crude, irregular, encased in brick, or even fragmentary, they are still our point of contact with a vanished world, as the surviving representatives of the homes of our medieval peasant ancestors.

Notes

- 1 This historical survey draws heavily on Hall 1974.
- 2 This same concentration inspired Mrs B Bunker's *Cruck buildings* (1972), a book which provides a valuable record of the buildings despite its idiosyncratic theoretical approach (see p 5).
- 3 A cruck barn has even featured in detective fiction, admittedly in no more than a 'walking-on' part (Gwen Moffat, *A short time to live*, Gollancz 1976).
- 4 A comment forcibly made by J T Smith at the 1966 Vernacular Architecture Group conference about the cruck houses of south Oxfordshire.

2 The definition of a cruck¹

N W Alcock

Some writers have felt no need to provide any precise definition of *cruck*, preferring to rely on a consensus of opinion. All would surely agree on the central examples (as exemplified by the frontispiece), but problems arise as one departs from this, particularly towards buildings with solid walls in which the crucks do not reach to the ground. Some would exclude everything in which the blades do not spring from sill-beams, while others accept any extension of the principals below the wall-top as producing a cruck. Whole series of classifications have been put forward to cover these, ranging through raised, middle, halt', short, and upper crucks, to 'short curved principals'. Other disagreements have arisen about primitive structures whose form may be cruck-like but which do not have properly carpentered frames. However, these are of more significance in a European than a British context (see p 39).

Previous definitions of crucks have emphasized three characteristics: their curved nature, that they (rather than the walls) support the weight of the roof, or that they support the ridge. Peate's description (1946, 160) was one of the earliest to combine all three aspects:

pairs of curved timbers set up in inverted V-form, the timbers crossing at the apex of the triangle thus formed, so forming a fork in which the ridge-piece is fitted. The rafters and purlins are placed on the crucks, which therefore bear the whole weight of the roof. The walls of such buildings were therefore of secondary importance and served principally to enclose them; they bore no constructional relationship to the roof.

Raglan (1956, 101), attempting to demonstrate the cruck's derivation from the Gothic arch, described it as being 'composed of two curved or angled pieces of timber called "cruck blades" . . . with the convex sides outwards, and joined at the top in such a way as to support the ridge-piece. In all but the crudest forms they also support the purlins directly.'² To Walton (1948, 179, 181), the cruck truss has 'pairs of straight or curved timbers to support the ridge-pole', there being 'no fundamental difference between the use of pairs of straight and curved principals.'

The recent consensus has been that the essential attribute is the length. The definition proposed for the first *Cruck catalogue* (Alcock 1973, 5), 'a single piece of timber stretching from the apex of the roof substantially down the side walls', made no assumptions about the relationship of the cruck blades to the remainder of the truss, nor whether they were curved or straight. Subsequently, the termination in the lateral walls was put more precisely at below a quarter of the wall height from the ground (Alcock 1972). It is the 'relation of

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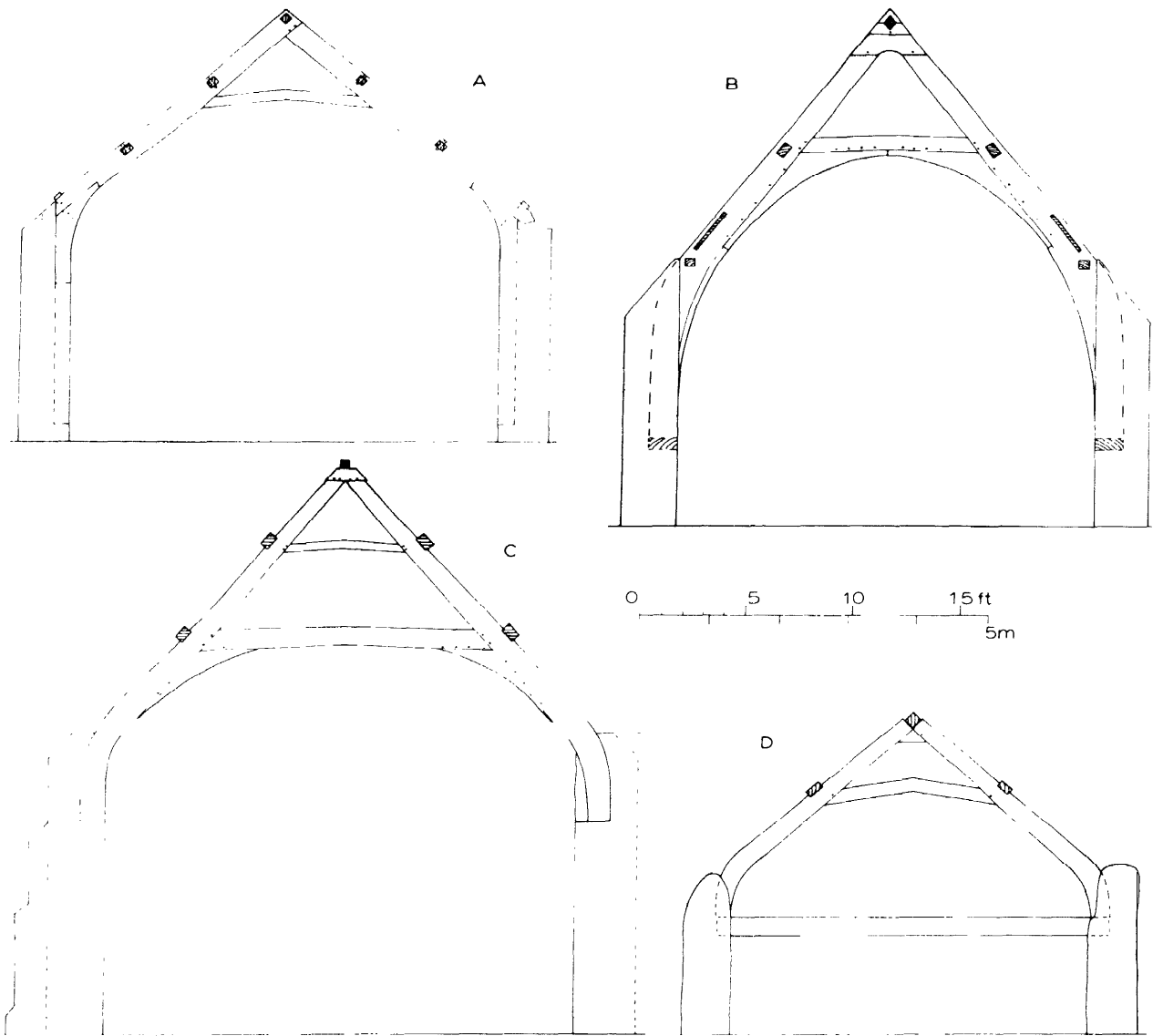


Fig 1(A) Jointed cruck with threaded purlins in cob walls: Bury Barton, Lapford, Devon (from Alcock 1966, 122). The joints of jointed crucks may be made in many different ways (Williams 1977, 27); (B) Raised cruck with tenoned butt-purlins: 21 Church Street, Lacock, Wilts (from a drawing by E H D Williams); (C) Principals with short curved feet: Tithe Barn, Swalcliffe, Oxon (redrawn from Wood-Jones 1963, 21); (D) Upper cruck: Pizwell, Lydford, Devon (from Jones 1971, 41). Some evidence suggests that the ceiling beam was inserted under the *feet* of the blades, converting principals with short curved feet to upper crucks.

structural members, not curvature, which proves the true criterion of a cruck' (J T Smith 1964, 142). While in its purest form the cruck truss should support a roof in its entirety, carrying the thrust down to a sill-beam at ground level, it appears to be generally recognized that variations exist in which the walls play a partial load-bearing role. These include buildings in which the crucks are seated in the walls above ground level.

The latest definitions thus take account of the increase in knowledge and change of attitudes during the last twenty years. A problem arises in that the 1973 definition could be construed as applying to the

secondary rafters described by Hewett (1969, 22f), which are also single pieces of timber stretching from near the apex to well down the side walls. This is overcome if the cruck is defined as 'a single piece of timber, straight or curved, serving as the principal of a roof, and stretching from a point at, or close to, the apex of the roof to a point substantially down the side walls.' This corresponds closely to the definition given most recently by Mercer (1975, 97): 'inclined timbers rising from ground level to an apex, and serving as the trusses of a roof; the blades may be curved or straight, and may rise from a timber sill or from a low stone base.'

The weakest phrase in the definition is certainly 'substantially down the side walls', because in reality trusses are found ranging continuously in length from the full height of the walls to a vestigial curve at the wall-head. Further, the feet of the blades are often buried invisibly in the walls. It is impossible in practice to impose more than the broadest of subdivisions on this continuum, and ultimately the interpretation of 'substantially' has to be left to the recorder. For this catalogue (unlike the original list), structures have been recorded where the feet of the blades are not considered to descend sufficiently for them properly to be called crucks. A neutral, if cumbersome, term for these is 'principal with short curved feet'. Although it is likely that such trusses are closely related to true crucks, this avoids any prejudgement (see p 61). The term 'raised cruck' was defined by Mercer (1975, 97) to refer to blades starting some way up a wall. This is in general a useful term, though examples are included here within the main category of crucks. Experience shows that, virtually without exception, crucks in buildings with solid walls are of 'raised' form. Examples of raised crucks and principals with short curved feet are shown in Figs 1B and 1C. Occasionally the upper parts of cruck blades contain joints, scarfing on extensions (eg Fig 31A); these are included among true crucks.

The earliest of the related forms to be recognized was the 'upper cruck'; Fox & Raglan (1951, 67) observed that 'the feet are tenoned not into a sill, but into the ends of the main ceiling beams'. It is clear that this beam was thought of as lying well below eaves level, and it seems logical that the term should be restricted to blades that reach well below the wall-top (Fig 1D). As far as possible, this has been followed in the catalogue, but some workers have applied 'upper cruck' to blades set on tie-beams (ie at the top of the walls). A form that has not been included is that found in Warwickshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire (and perhaps elsewhere), in which principals are inset some way from the ends of the tie-beams, but have only slight curves at their feet.

Sir Cyril Fox was also the first to describe the 'jointed cruck' in Somerset, though its significance and distribution only became clear considerably later, after it was independently identified in Devon, Dorset, and elsewhere. It contains blades of cruck form, usually strongly elbowed, with the rafter part and the post part of separate timbers, jointed at the elbow (Fig 1A). There are a number of ways of making the joint (Williams 1977), and a particular distinction can be made between those in which the head of the post lies directly under the rafter (often with a tenon into the face of the rafter), and the cruder type with a side-lapped joint.

An important criterion is that either post or rafter (usually the former) should be curved at its end; this distinguishes a jointed cruck from a post-and-rafter truss in which a straight rafter and a straight post are joined (and usually strengthened with a substantial knee-brace).⁴ It should be noted that 'jointed cruck', as used here, includes the buildings in south Wales

described by P Smith (1975) as *scarfed crucks*, but excludes most of those in north Wales, which he calls *jointed crucks*. The latter can now be recognized as being post-and-rafter structures.⁵

To accommodate the curved principal which rises from near ground level and terminates at collar-beam height, J T Smith (1958, 140) proposed 'base cruck'. Alcock and Barley (1972, 133) defined this as 'single baulks of timber which start well below the eaves and rise to the level of the lowest transverse member'. Above this the roof may take a variety of forms, including that of another length of timber to continue the blade. The term 'short principal' is used for those examples which do not have the long feet of true base crucks, but which still extend only up to the lowest transverse member. The detailed study of base crucks (Alcock & Barley 1972) has shown that in England they are of medieval date (often comparatively early) and are to be found in buildings of considerable social consequence. It was realized by J T Smith (1975; see p 8) that a number of trusses which formally lie within the base cruck definition do not share their further attributes. They should therefore be treated as true crucks, of a type that can be called 'truncated' (and in the catalogue are recorded with apex type W).⁶

A further term was proposed by Cordingley (1961, 88-9), 'upper base cruck', to describe a base cruck form which descends from the collar and has its feet tenoned into a ceiling beam. These similarly should preferably be described as 'truncated upper crucks'. Mercer (1975, 96) suggested the term 'middle cruck' for these timbers, but his definition is drawn so widely that it includes structures of very varied type; this makes it of little use in classification.

Notes

- 1 Based in part on material compiled by G I Meirion-Jones.
- 2 It is worth noting that the last sentence is usually true of the Welsh examples, but not of those found further east.
- 3 The term 'half cruck' (Alcock 1972) has not received support.
- 4 Compare Charles 1967, ch V. This construction is there called 'post-and-truss'.
- 5 A reclassification agreed by P Smith.
- 6 Forms falling within the base cruck definition are also found in France and the Low Countries (see p 39). Not all of these share the high social status of the English ones, and again 'truncated crucks' seems a preferable term. A revision of the original paper on base crucks is in preparation, to take account of this revision and of new discoveries.

3 The problems of cruck construction and the evidence of distribution maps¹

J T Smith

Recently the materials available for the study of cruck construction have been enormously augmented, mainly through the publication of Dr Alcock's remarkable *Cruck catalogue* (1973) but also through his article, jointly with Professor Barley, on base crucks (Alcock & Barley 1972). To these must be added Dr Fletcher's work on radiocarbon dating (Fletcher 1968; Currie & Fletcher 1972), which has established that some crucks, at any rate, are much earlier than had previously seemed likely. It is the purpose of this paper to suggest interpretations of the new material and to offer hypotheses for testing by further research.

Theories of cruck origins

Current theories on the origins of cruck construction and its relation to base cruck construction may be summarized as follows:

- 1 That crucks are of considerable antiquity, by inference pre-Roman, and that base crucks develop from crucks (J T Smith 1964). Alcock and Barley (1972) adhere to this view but hedge their bets (p 140, n 1); and see point 5 below.
- 2 That crucks in Britain have their origins in Schleswig, where what can be inferred to have been a more widespread technique survived (Walton 1954). This view antedates the recognition of base crucks (in 1959). Both views seek to account for all forms of cruck construction in Europe whereas those which follow do not.
- 3 That crucks are of uncertain antiquity but were a mature form of construction by the 12th century, when their skeuomorphs appear in Irish stone churches; base crucks develop from crucks, and Ireland is regarded as a possible source of origin (Charles 1967).
- 4 That crucks in England are of Anglian date (Bunker 1972).
- 5 That crucks developed in the 11th or 12th century, and that base crucks develop from them. Barley (1963) speaks of an origin between 1066 and the 13th century and regards existing crucks as a professional carpenter's version of a peasant shack; Alcock and Barley (1972, 140, n 1), treat an origin 'in the Conquest period' and in western England as a possible alternative to 1; Alcock (1973, 22-3), develops this alternative. A variant of this idea is that crucks imitate the Gothic arch and are of the 13th century or later (Raglan 1956).
- 6 That crucks developed from base crucks, the latter being invented in the 13th century (Fletcher 1968). Now modified by 7.
- 7 That both crucks and base crucks developed at about the same time, in the 13th century (Currie & Fletcher 1972).

These differences of opinion arise in the first place from the varying range of evidence accepted as relevant. On the one hand are those who take the theoretical standpoint that all kinds of cruck construction and its allied forms are likely to have a single origin, with the result that they take account of evidence from many parts of Europe and evidence derived from archaeological excavations. They are opposed by those who concern themselves only with cruck buildings in England and Wales and pay heed only to surviving buildings, thereby, though usually without explicitly saying so, either assuming independent invention or denying that crucks exist outside the British Isles; views of this nature exclude such archaeological evidence as exists. A second **source** of disagreement stems from attitudes to the English distribution of crucks. Some regard this pattern as a major problem demanding explanation, whereas others think it of minor importance or disregard it entirely, but the new map (Fig 2), firmly based on a large number of examples, has so emphasized this aspect of the cruck question that it cannot now be lightly dismissed.

Archaeological evidence and the earliest crucks

I begin by reviewing the English evidence. The earliest example of cruck construction so far claimed is a very extraordinary sub-Roman building excavated at Latimer (Bucks), which was no more than 8ft wide and just over 50ft long and of whose purpose it can only be said that it was not domestic (Branigan 1968; see also p 37). Nevertheless, its post holes, set just inside the long walls, unquestionably sloped inwards, and it is hard to see what form of construction other than a cruck could possibly meet such a condition: not, surely, any other form of roof known from surviving buildings. Its date, though not established directly by finds, was limited by its relation to other structures to the late 4th or early 5th century. No other evidence which can definitely be interpreted as cruck construction is known prior to that recorded at the deserted village of Gomeldon (Wilts) and datable to the 12th century (Algar & Musty 1969). There, too, the evidence consists of sloping postholes set a little way within the long walls, and fortunately the houses, though small, quite recognizably belong to a well known type. There is little to bridge the gap of seven centuries between Latimer and Gomeldon except the tenuous evidence of a few Anglo-Saxon buildings alleged to have had crucks, on which Addyman has made the appropriate comment that 'claims based on ambiguous evidence from individual sites are best avoided for the time being' (Addyman 1972, 302).

At a period not very long after the short-lived Gomeldon houses with their earth-fast posts there occur the earliest surviving cruck houses to which dates can be ascribed on other than typological grounds; they are the two known as H S Baker's house, Harwell, and 83 The Causeway, Steventon (Berks), both dated by radiocarbon to the late 13th century (Currie & Fletcher 1972). This dating is subject

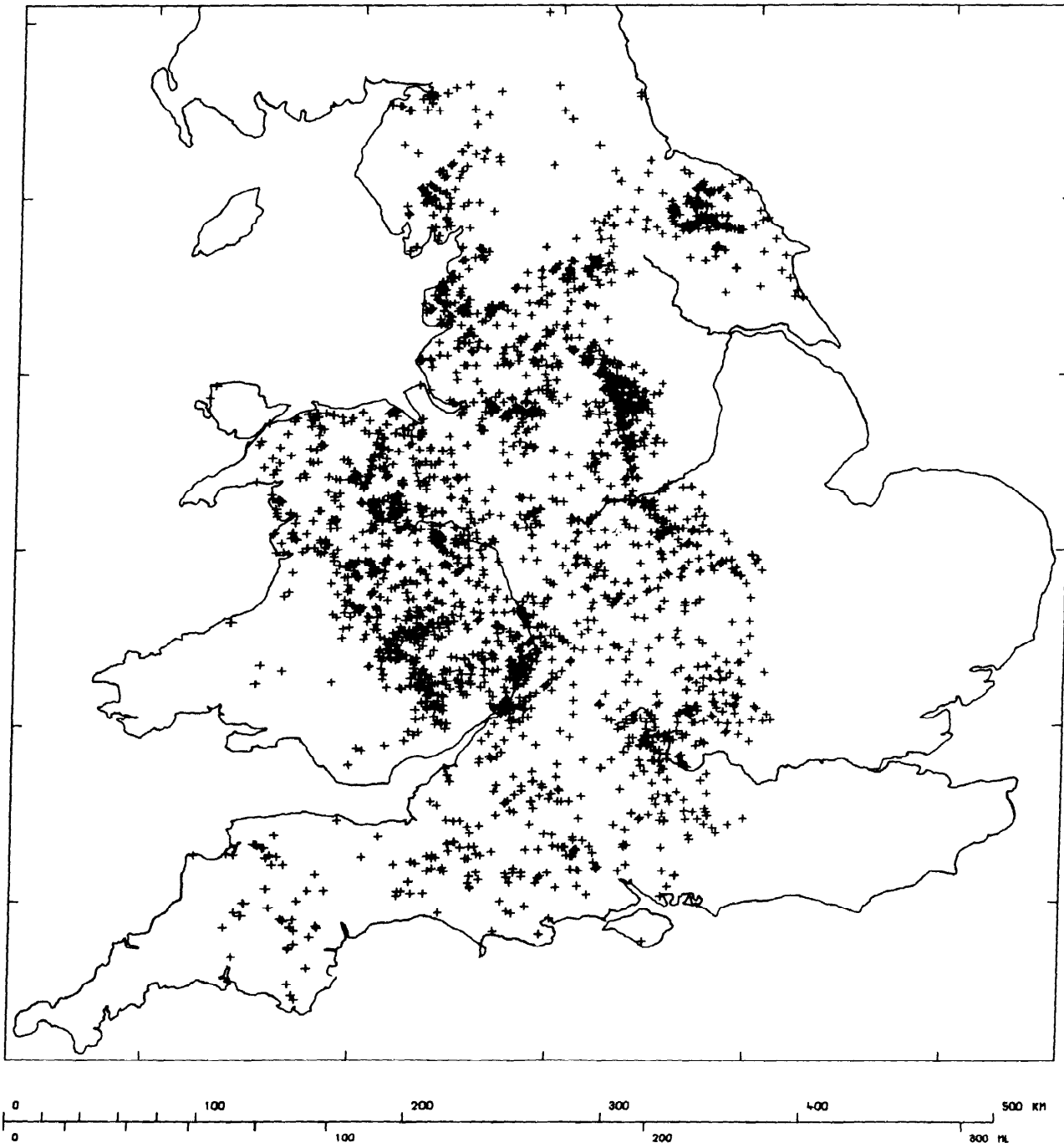


Fig 2 Distribution of true crucks in England and Wales (3054 examples plotted)

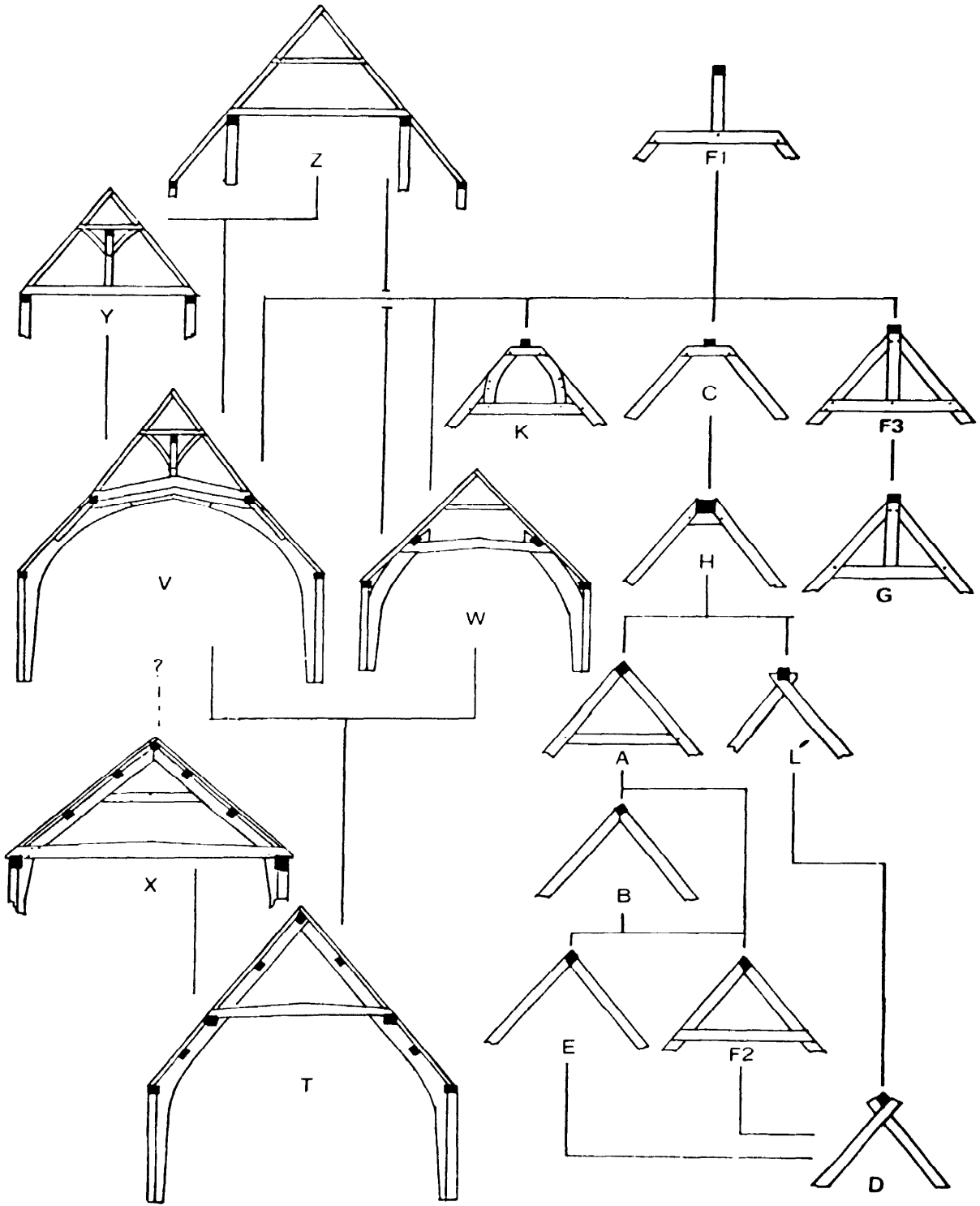


Fig 3 Pedigree of cruck apices

to any corrections that may be necessary; p 140, n 50, [83 *The Causeway, Steventon has now been precisely dated by dendrochronology to spring 1314 (Fletcher 1981, pers comm). - Ed.*] Although, as Alcock and Barley observed (1972, 140), exact dating is very difficult, there can be no doubt that the earliest base crucks are also of the middle or late 13th century, so that it becomes difficult to argue a simple relationship (Fletcher 1968, 75) between the two forms, with crucks developing from base crucks.³ Yet even if Fletcher's own work has weakened his earlier hypothesis the maps of apex types suggest that the structural relationship between crucks and base crucks is closer than has been realised - so close, perhaps, as to account for the presence of both among the earliest standing timber buildings.

Apex types and their distribution (Fig 3)

Apexes can be assumed to follow what appears to be the general course of development in west European timber construction at all periods, which can be stated thus: within any given culture or society early forms of construction show a proliferation of members which are often used to give direct support to the roof, but are jointed or otherwise fastened together quite simply; these techniques, in structures of comparable size, give place to others utilizing smaller and commonly fewer members in which economy in size and numbers is achieved by more complex forms of joint. Examples may be found in the development of both aisled and base cruck construction, and of medieval roofs other than those in which extra members are introduced for decorative purposes. In the remote past a comparable change has been observed within the great class of neolithic long-houses (Modderman 1970; Soudsky 1969) and other instances can be found without difficulty.

To the distribution patterns of apexes must be applied the general principles of interpretation established by archaeologists and succinctly set forth by Gordon Childe: 'If any typology . . . be possible it must be based on the following rule: the oldest types will be those most accurately reproduced in the greatest number of distinct regions; types localized in specific regions will be later inasmuch as they represent variants on the original type or types' (Childe 1933, 121).

The group of linked apexes

In the light of the general development enunciated above, I divide Alcock's eleven apex types⁴ (A-E, F1-3, G, H, K) into two main groups on the basis of the relation between blades and apex. The larger group, which I shall call linked apexes, comprises types C, F1, F3, G, H, and K, together, probably, with A; the smaller one, which I shall call jointed apexes, types B, E, and F2; while D, which seems to be a late and unimportant type, does not fit very happily with either. All these apexes are illustrated in the typology (Fig 3). Now if the general principle of development has been correctly stated, type C, with a distribution

(Fig 4) almost coextensive, in England, with that of crucks, is likely to be one of the earliest types, because, compared with all three types of the smaller group, it achieves the same result in a relatively clumsy way⁵; the apex (that part above the main transverse timber, a tie- or collar-beam) comprises four members, that is, blades, yoke, and ridge-piece, and, moreover, the ridge-piece is normally fastened to the yoke by vertical pegging; sometimes the yoke is fastened to the blades in the same way.⁶ In principle, therefore, the construction is like a base cruck except that the blades are extended to terminate just below the ridge-piece. Moreover, a number of crucks in Berkshire and Buckinghamshire have in their present state a curious hybrid appearance, half way between yoked blades and base cruck (Fig 3, type W), and they include the two oldest crucks dated by radiocarbon. It is said of these two that the upper end of the blades has been cut off just above the collar, yet to achieve this by a horizontal cut while the blades were in position appears a very difficult operation.⁷ Moreover, cruck blades are known which terminate in a neat vertical cut.⁸ These 'sawn-off' crucks, some of which occur on undoubted internal trusses, are not to be confused with blades which terminate at a high collar-beam to accommodate a half-hipped roof. So the existence of undoubtedly early crucks of 'sawn-off' appearance, coupled with the known early date of a considerable number of base crucks, is consistent with the inference drawn from the distribution map that yoked blades (type C) are typologically an early form and may be the earliest.⁹

If this view be taken of C it is natural to associate with it type F1 which has a king-post long enough to give the supporting cruck a close resemblance to a base cruck; F3 and G show developments of this type in which the blades are extended to give lateral support to the king-post, and K is, in effect, a two tier cruck. In type H the principle of extending the blades beyond a yoke is utilized, perhaps to avoid the need for pegging through the ridge-piece from the top. I subsume these types in a group of *linked-blades*. Type A should probably be included with this group because it has the characteristic termination of the blades below the apex, where they support the ridge-piece directly without the interposition of a yoke; on the other hand the ridge-piece is here set diagonally, not squarely as in the preceding types, so that it represents a near approach to the smaller group. It does not matter a great deal with which it is classified.

The group of jointed apexes

In the second group types B and E do not differ significantly, the essential point being that the blades meet and are jointed together; this, though an easy step from A, makes a clear break with those apexes which are akin to the base cruck, and exemplifies the development principle stated earlier. They may be called the group of *jointed apexes*. F2, with the yoke or collar carrying a pair of short principal rafters, is, like A, something of a hybrid. It is allied to the base

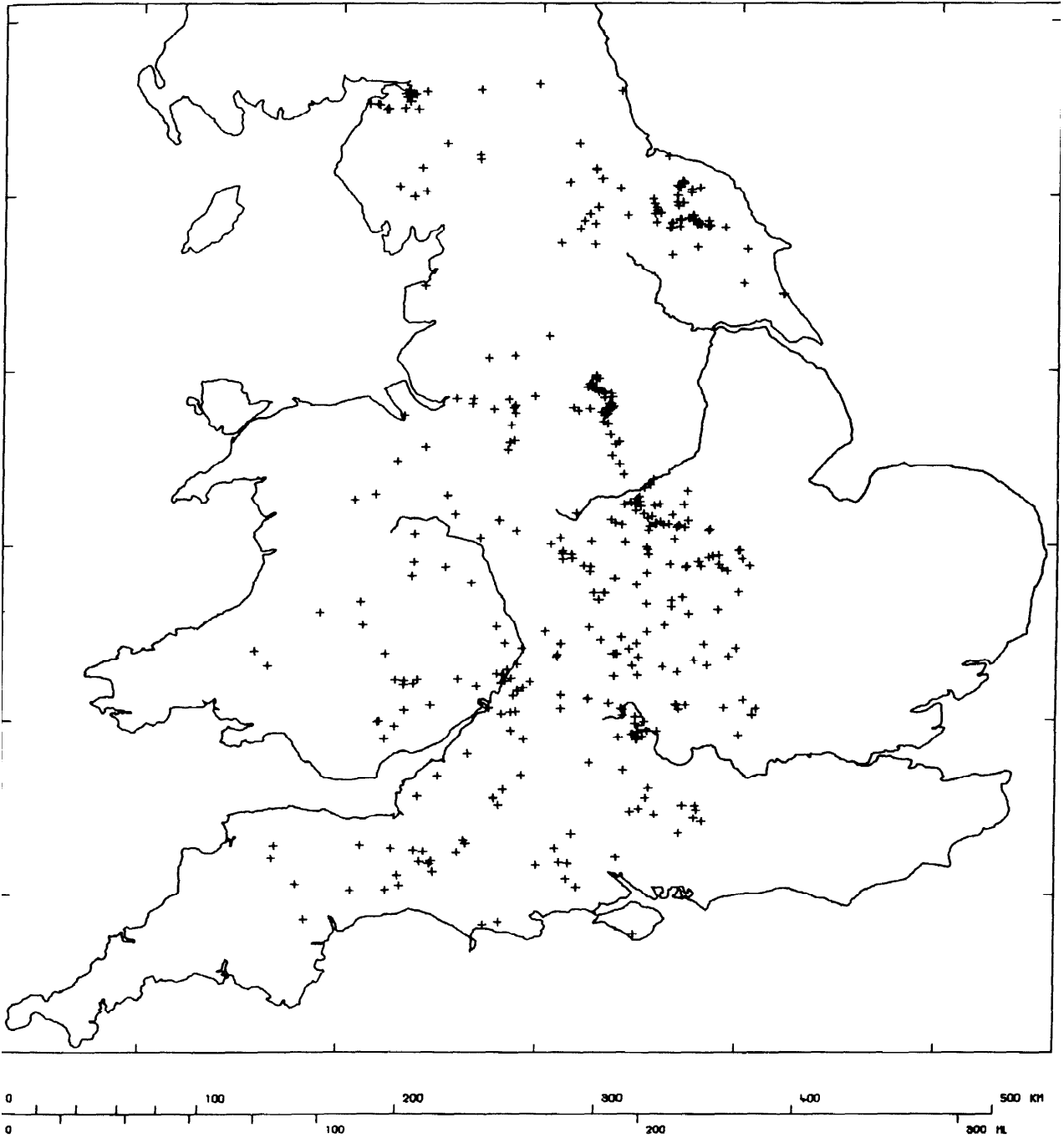


Fig 4 Distribution of apex type C (450 examples). The apex plots include those on all the structures listed (not only true crucks). This is important for apexes E and H, which are numerous on jointed crucks.

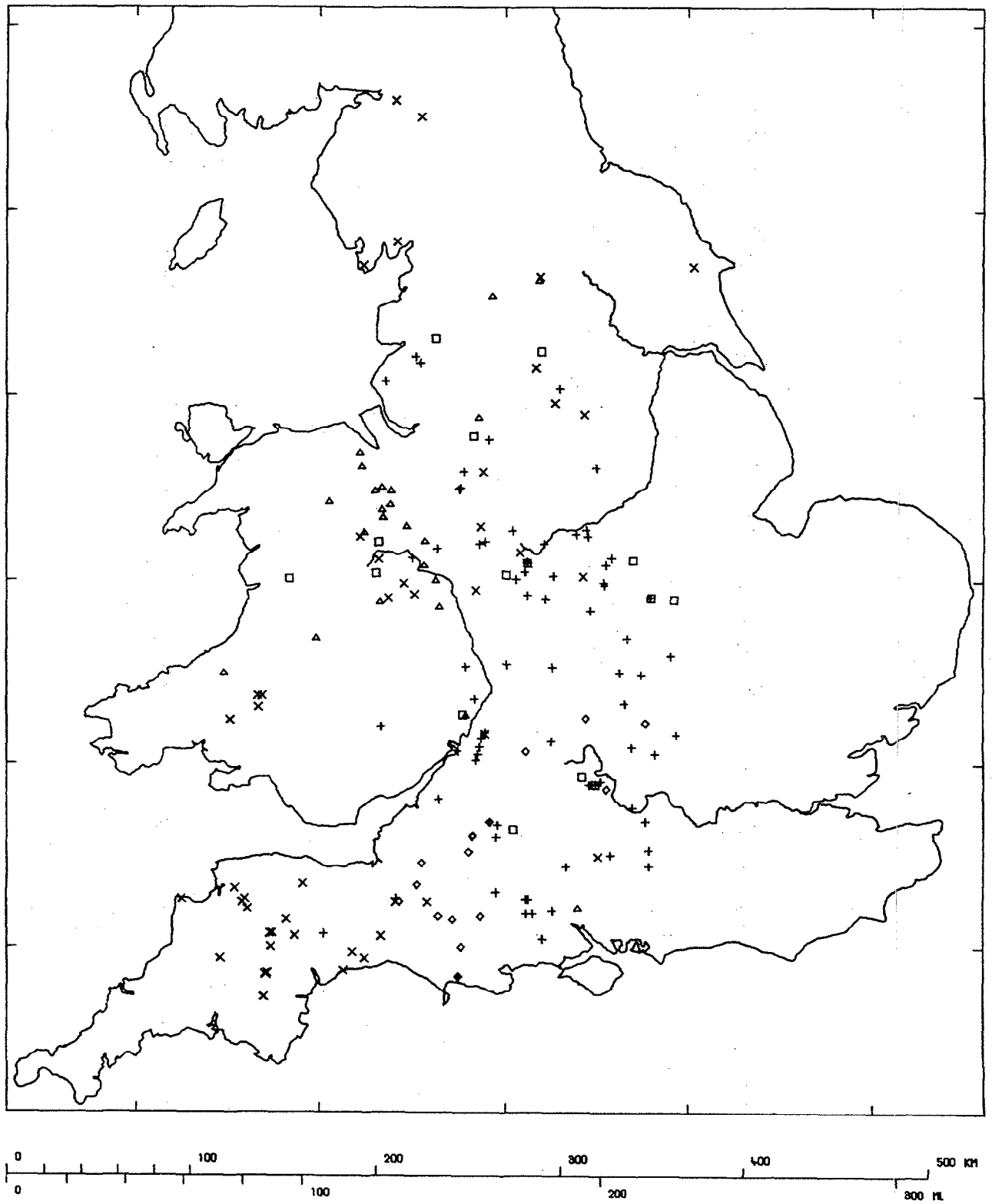


Fig 5 Distribution of apex types F1, + (79), F3, □ (15), G, △ (24), K, ◇ (16), and H, × (55)

cruck through its two-tier structure but is akin to E through the form given to its upper part. Again, it does not matter very much where it is put. That leaves only D in which the ridge-piece is supported in the angle formed by blades crossed at the apex. This, though more closely related to the second group than the first, may be descended from and is certainly allied to an apex form not distinguished from D in the *Catalogue*, a form in which crossed blades hold a ridge-piece squarely by means of a housing cut in each blade. The latter occurs in and around Northamptonshire and may be late medieval, whereas D is widespread and appears to be of the Late 17th century rather than earlier. D's place in a typological scheme is discussed below.

Distributional relations of the two groups

The next step is to consider whether the distribution patterns of the two apex groups bear out, in the light of Childe's principles of interpretation, the typological relation proposed for them. Type C, which is presumed on structural grounds to be typologically early and is at present the commonest form of apes recorded, has a wide distribution (Fig 4) extending over most of the cruck area; nevertheless within that area the weight of the distribution lies along the eastern and north-eastern boundary. Of the other closely linked types F1 strengthens the distribution (Fig 5) to the south and in the west Midlands; G provides a scatter in Wales; and F3 adds nothing distinctive. Type H is remarkable for the peripheral nature of its distribution, concentrated in the south-west (where it is used on the earliest jointed crucks). K's distribution also has a south-western weighting and has affinities with the two-tier base-cruck barn at Glastonbury,

This overall pattern can be extended yet more widely, for if the suggestion of a link between yoked apes, 'sawn-off' crucks, and base crucks is correct the distribution of the last-named form becomes one of the problems associated with cruck construction rather than something which can be treated separately from them. Base crucks (Fig 6) extend the cruck distribution sparsely but significantly in two areas, the first in Lincolnshire north of the Wash and the second in Sussex and Kent. East Anglia is left as the only major region in which, so far, there is virtually no evidence of either crucks or base crucks, and the adjoining areas to north and south extend the distribution of linked blades.

Things are quite different with the two other main types of apex which may be called *jointed blades*. E has much the wider distribution (Fig 7) within which, nevertheless, two concentrations are discernible, one in central and south Wales and the Marches and the other south-west from there to the Channel. To this pattern B provides a strong contrast (Fig 8), for apart from some half-dozen outliers it is confined to Wales and the Marches and has by far the most compact distribution of all the main types. F2's pattern is as yet unknown.

That leaves types A and D. Type A has likenesses

to both groups and its distribution (Fig 9) is not associated strongly with either. Lastly, the enigmatic type D has a thin distribution (Alcock 1973, fig 6) which is nevertheless wide enough to embrace almost the whole of the cruck region.

The next step is to apply Childe's interpretative rule to these distributions. The first part of it can, in the context of England and Wales, be rephrased thus: the oldest types will be those most accurately reproduced throughout the whole or the largest part of the overall distribution; and this condition is most easily fulfilled by taking the group of linked apes as a whole, for they are almost coextensive with the widest limits of cruck distribution. Even if this be thought too inclusive the apex type C fills the bill better than any other, for while its overall distribution is only marginally wider than that of E - numerically the largest type of jointed apex - its density is greater over a wide area. Nor can that conclusion be affected by considering the other important jointed apex, B, which has a conspicuously Localized distribution, so that even in the most restricted typological interpretation C should be the oldest type. Within the linked apex group the uncommon type G, which is virtually confined west of the Severn and Dee, appears to be a localized development from C. H shows an interesting pattern, not strictly a localized one because it has scattered representatives as far north as Cumbria, but predominant among the small number of true crucks in Devon. That H is typologically and perhaps chronologically earlier than E is borne out by the fact that in Devon the latter succeeds it (Alcock 1973, 22).

All these distributions are liable to be modified as fieldwork proceeds, especially those of minor apex types comprising only a few recorded examples. Nevertheless with something like 2000 apes plotted - a very large number by the standards of most distribution maps - there is reason to feel confident that the contrast between the linked apex and the jointed apex group is valid, and that the distributions of all the groups A to E are sufficiently definitive. Confidence stems from comparing the 1964 map of crucks (J T Smith 1964, 124) with the *Catalogue* map and Fig 2. Despite the great disparity in the number of examples plotted - about 450 in 1964, 2,045 in 1973, 3,054 in 1981 - 'the distribution remains similar . . . but can be more closely defined . . . the edge is little altered' (Alcock 1973, 13).

To sum up the argument so far, cruck construction appears, on the evidence of surviving buildings, to have begun with the use of curved blades to support a tie-beam, a collar-beam, or a yoke, which in turn supported a ridge-piece either directly or by means of a more or less complicated upper structure. In the most sophisticated forms of cruck the upper structure was dispensed with in favour of putting the ridge-piece directly on the blades. How do these conclusions fit the evidence derived from English excavations and what bearing do the distributions have on the diverse theories of origin?

On the first question all that can be said is that a

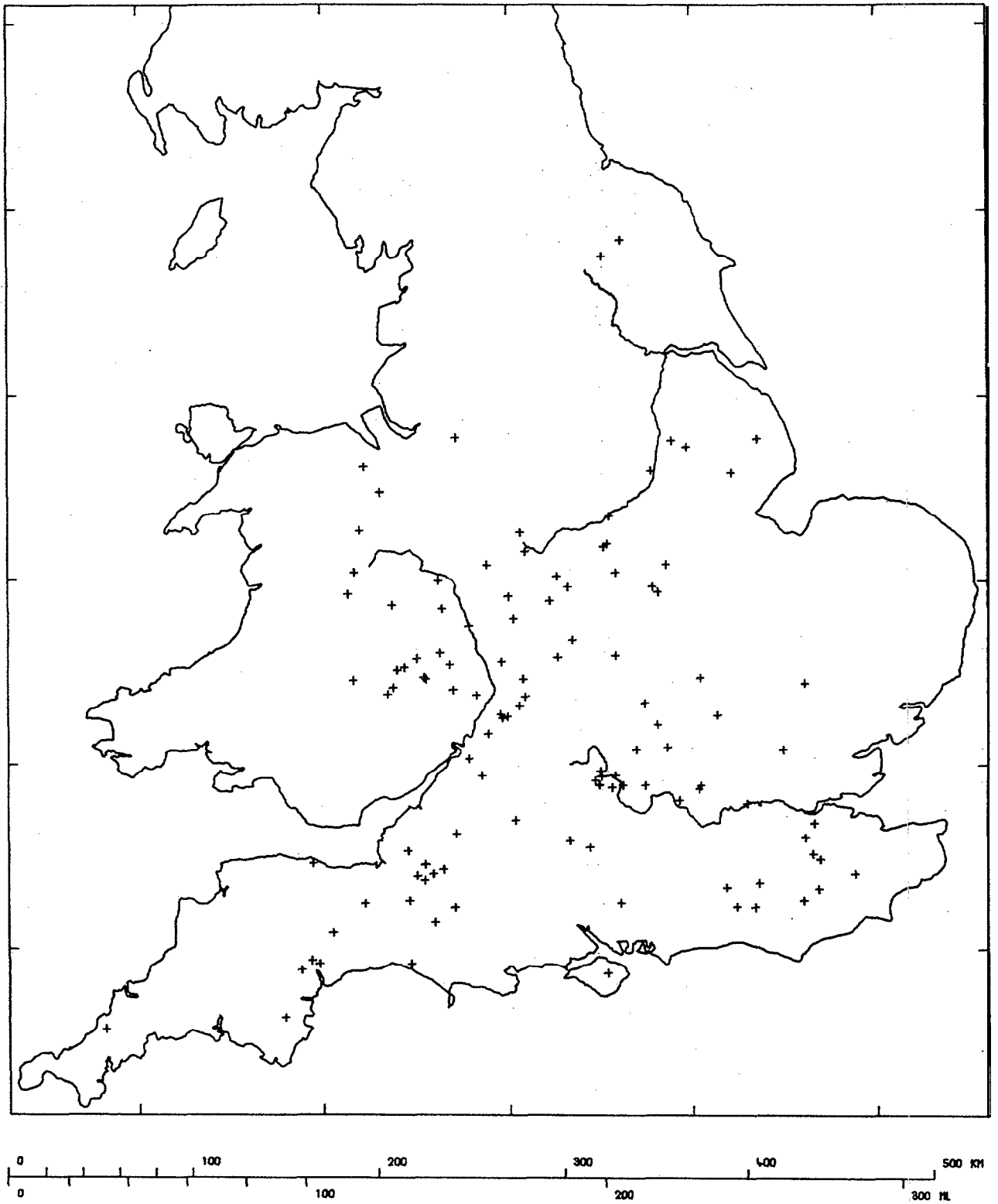


Fig 6 Distribution of base crucks (115)

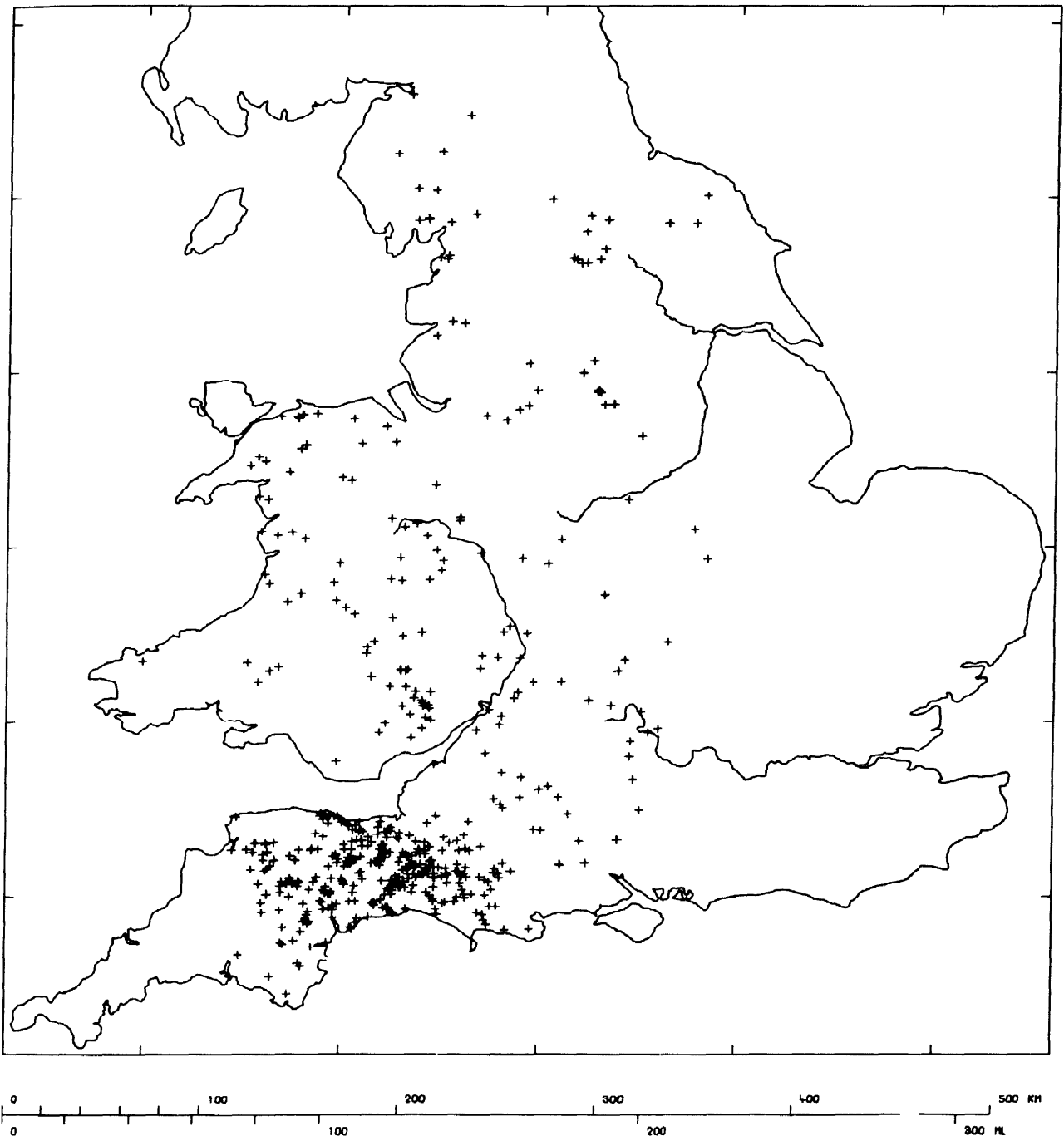


Fig 7 Distribution of apex type E (571)

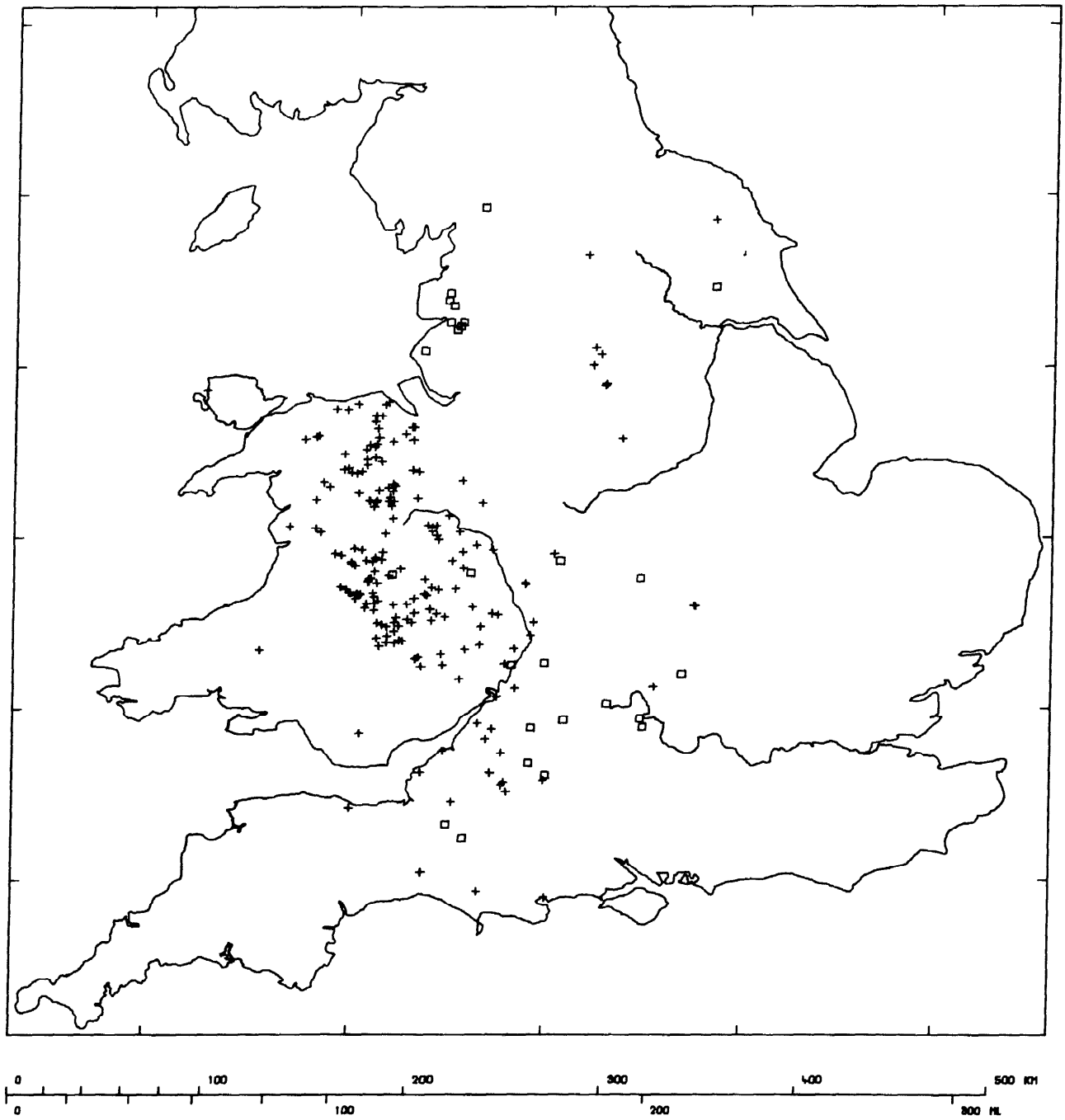


Fig 8 Distribution of apex types B, + (204) and F2, □ (26)

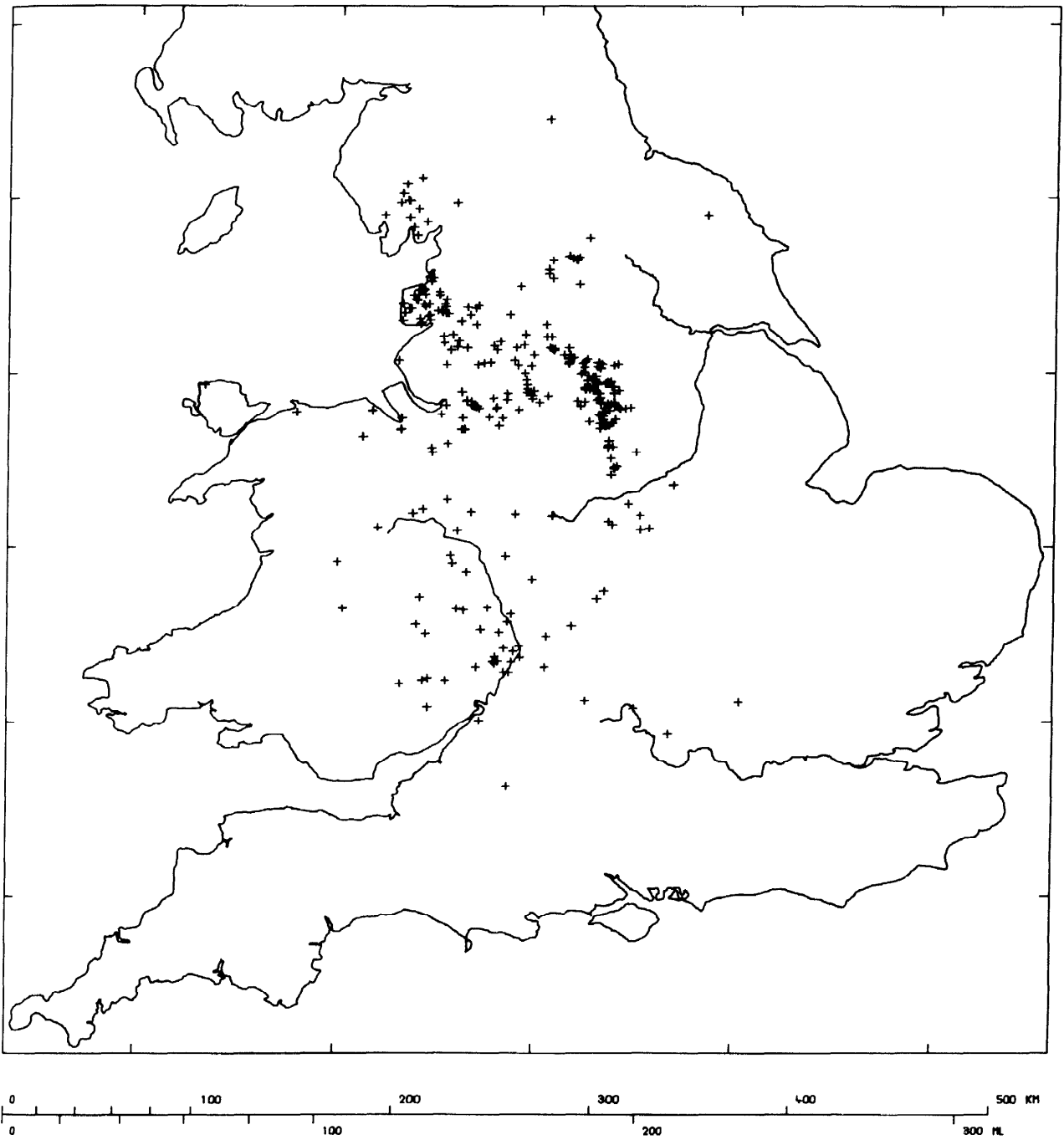


Fig 9 Distribution of apex type A (337)

fairly loose-jointed method of joining the blades, such as the linked-blades group, would be appropriate to a posthole technique, and certainly better than any other of the known methods. It could, of course, be argued on purely structural ground that a simple system of crossed blades akin to type D would be equally or more suitable, but two points tell against it; the first and stronger, of the two is the sparsity of its distribution, and the second is that it runs contrary to the general principle underlying the development of timber buildings.

The second question raises very complex issues. The overall distribution of true crucks reveals more effectively than did the earlier map the astonishingly sharp division on the eastern boundary between cruck and non-cruck areas, and even when a few scattered base crucks are taken into account the resulting pattern lacks the gradual diminution of intensity away from the main concentration which is typical of such maps. There are, naturally, areas of concentration. The lower Severn valley is one, with which could be linked the Herefordshire-Monmouthshire area. Two equally heavy concentrations, one in a band running from Leicestershire through Derbyshire into South Yorkshire and the other on and around the North York Moors, are more remarkable in standing near the fringe of the overall pattern, so that both of them emphasize the sharpness of the break between cruck and non-cruck areas. Nor is it likely that further search will greatly blur this sharpness of division since the line runs between two areas of intensive fieldwork, one, comprising Leicestershire and Rutland being covered by Webster (1954) and his collaborators and the other, South Lincolnshire (Kesteven), by David and Marion Roberts.¹²

Base crucks

When base crucks are considered in the light of this sharp division the problem becomes even more complex. Alcock and Barley remarked that 'the most striking feature of the distribution of the earliest base cruck halls is that, as well as being widely dispersed from north to south, they lie within the area of cruck construction, and more important, near its eastern margin' (Alcock & Barley 1972, 140). It is also noticeable that many early base crucks are combined with some form of roof derived from the different traditions of south-east England and East Anglia – the passing-brace, scissor brace, or crown-post roof. The first of these techniques was being employed in large timber buildings early in the 13th century (J T Smith 1974), the second was in use not very long afterwards, and the introduction of the last, though its date is not beyond dispute, certainly took place during the second half of the century if not earlier (Fletcher & Spokes 1964, 168-72). Now if the hypothesis advanced earlier is correct, that surviving crucks and base crucks are descended alike from an earth-fast form in which the blades had linked apices, the adoption of south-eastern and East Anglian forms is less surprising, because it involved

no more than the adaptation to an open truss in the cruck tradition of a more efficient form than whatever had been used previously; and in buildings of any size, that could only have been the king-post, for that is the only other kind of upper roof which, in existing buildings, is at all widespread. The advantage sought in adopting these alien types is clear; it was their superior resistance to both lateral and longitudinal movement." This conjunction, hybridization as it has been called, may well have been a concomitant, within the cruck tradition, of that increase in size and especially in width, which was certainly a feature of the transition from earth-fast to framed buildings in north Germany and which has been argued for eastern England (J T Smith 1974); such an assumption would explain why no earlier true cruck buildings are found.

On this basis a hypothetical development can be constructed for linked apices. F1 represents the basic form, with C developed directly from it. The displacement of the king-post in important buildings by various forms of rafter roof made possible large base cruck buildings; these, before long, developed new forms of principal-rafter roof, but they are a separate problem and will not be dealt with here. In true crucks H develops from C, probably being used for buildings of better quality, and F3 (still a two-tier roof) from F1. G may be an improvement on F3, in the same way as it is an improvement on the simple two-tier cruck (eg Glastonbury barn (J T Smith 1964, fig 33c)); alternatively both are adaptations from large to small buildings.

The typological development of base crucks has been discussed above from the cruck standpoint. In fact, looking at the complete buildings in which base crucks appear, what happened is better described as a westward migration of aisled halls modified in a single respect, albeit a very important one, by the adoption of a single span truss at one point, in this view, aisled construction was widely disseminated in lowland England during the 13th and 14th centuries, and wherever it appeared within the cruck zone the customary form of open truss was transformed into a base cruck. This is a remarkable phenomenon; if base crucks were thought superior in the Midlands because they cleared the hall of its encumbering posts (J T Smith 1959, 140-2; Charles 1967, 33), why did the idea not spread eastward, where quite different methods were developed? And although close dating remains elusive, the former view that base crucks were chronologically as well as typologically later than aisled halls is no longer tenable, for in East Anglia aisled halls at the same social level as base crucks went on being built for a hundred years, and lower down the social scale for much longer than that. The geographical limitation of base crucks is rendered all the more remarkable by the social homogeneity of the land-owning class which built such halls (Alcock & Barley 1972) and which also existed in East Anglia. Was there no contact between them and their peers in the Midlands? That is unlikely unless all the westward migrations of techniques such as aisled construction, the passing-

brace (J T Smith 1974), and the crown-post were without parallel in social and economic affairs, and on these and general grounds it can be ruled out as an explanation. And unless there were some intangible barrier to communication between people of high social rank in East Anglia and those elsewhere the conclusion that architectural matters were discussed by owner-builders with as much informed interest as they are today (Alcock and Barley 1972, 139) must be false; and this point is important because it relates to the crucial problem in material culture studies of how ideas were transmitted. From the preceding arguments it is clear that some social factor worked to prevent base cruck (and cruck) construction from becoming what it so nearly was, universal throughout England. At this point, therefore, it may be useful to sketch out tentatively the relevant aspects of the course of roof development in the later Middle Ages, because crucks cannot properly be considered in isolation from other types of construction.

Development of cruck roofs in relation to other types

During the 13th century aisled timber buildings, at what may loosely be called manorial level, developed rapidly following the abandonment of postholes as a means of achieving stability and the adoption instead of bracing to produce a self-supporting structure.¹⁴ As the new technique of aisling spread out from its homeland in East Anglia and, to a lesser extent, the south-eastern counties, it was modified by the adoption of the base cruck, while simultaneously at a somewhat lower social level a third class of building began to be erected which incorporated a combination of base crucks and crucks; occasionally it is difficult to be sure where to draw the line between the last two forms, so alike are they. This third class sometimes incorporates a feature derived from the tradition of aisled construction, the pairing of rafters by halving and pegging them together at the apex. So there were several ways in which cruck construction, here assumed to be of greater antiquity than any remaining example, was modified by an alien tradition, ranging from its supersession for all but the open truss – and even then some form of rafter roof was adopted in all the earlier examples – to the use of a different system of rafter construction. What these variations have in common is the use of some form of rafter roof above some form of cruck substructure, and the abandonment, in the larger and better buildings, of what have been inferred on distributional and typological grounds to be the earliest forms of cruck apex, those which incorporate a ridge-piece. This implies that the rafter-roof and its derivatives were thought superior to the king-post roof which was the only alternative for a building of any considerable size.

Now although no early example of a base cruck and a king-post roof is known, nor even any particularly early example of a yoke and king-post, in which the relation of rafters to ridge-piece has been studied, the function of these members can be inferred from other buildings in which the ridge-piece

is used without paired rafters. The purpose of the ridge was to hold fast the upper end of the common rafters, each of which was pegged to it separately.¹⁵ Bearing in mind the relatively late development of longitudinal stiffening in roofs generally (Fletcher & Spokes 1964; J T Smith 1959), I think that a king-post roof with the common rafters pegged separately to the ridge-piece was probably so much inferior in stability that various forms of the great rafter-roof class were preferred. And the rafter roofs were no doubt superior in lateral stability too, for the development of struts rising from yoke or tie-beam to the king-post seems to be relatively late.¹⁶ This hypothesis does at least suggest a reason for the process of hybridization between two basic forms of construction, a process evident enough but for which no explanation has hitherto been offered.

In later and smaller buildings put up by men of a somewhat lower social class the resources of the cruck tradition were developed by giving the blades and apex ever more sophisticated forms until they culminated in the kind of structure found in Worcestershire, where the ridge-piece, reduced to a minor element giving longitudinal stability, is of minimal importance (cf Charles 1967, 23 and n 41). Among the later developments there must be some which derive from the growth of the post-and-truss system of construction, but the development of the latter is at present so little understood¹⁷ that this problem must be left for the present.

The overall distribution and its problems

An important problem is the absence of base cruck halls in those areas of northern England where aisled halls occur – the West Riding of Yorkshire and, to a lesser extent, the North Riding.¹⁸ Since timber buildings there are more difficult to date than anywhere else, the impression that northern aisled halls are generally later in date than their counterparts in East Anglia may not be well founded; but if that view is correct the use of aisled construction in an area where crucks were widespread and persistent at a time when it had been virtually abandoned elsewhere is hard to explain. Moreover, the aisled halls seem mostly to have the king-post roofs (Atkinson & McDowall 1967; Stell 1965) alleged above to be closely associated with the cruck tradition, which makes the absence of base crucks even more surprising. Possibly the key to the problem lies in the late development of stability in king-post roofs, which was achieved by the use of principal rafters to give lateral strength, and of wind-braces from king-post to ridge-piece to give lengthwise strength.¹⁹ This is presumably bound up with the small extent to which East Anglia and south-eastern roof types were imported into the region but until the architectural evidence has been assembled and analysed properly there is little point in seeking the social factors involved.

Besides problems of this nature Alcock's achievement has revealed others of an altogether different order relating to methodology, problems of

a kind which perhaps have not hitherto confronted archaeologists. The combination of a clearly defined eastern boundary not corresponding to any known political or cultural frontier, a heavy concentration along part of it, and the appearance elsewhere along it of the earliest examples runs quite contrary to the usual pattern of distribution maps which show one or more dense clusters accompanied by a lighter scatter thinning to outliers, with the oldest examples occurring in the clusters. Moreover, the areas of high truck density are not congruent with the areas specially rich in old timber buildings; rather they border on them, especially in Hertfordshire and farther south. And notwithstanding the difficulties of dating, a remarkable difference is observable between the southern part of the cruck boundary, where very early crucks are found, and the northern parts, where, especially in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and South Yorkshire, there are some very late crucks, ie of the 17th century. So we have the following remarkable situation: in one region early crucks appear in close proximity to quite different early types of roof and in another late crucks proliferate at a date when they had been almost and perhaps entirely superseded in the first region, even though they too adjoin a region using yet other roof types. This in a country that had been centralized politically at an early period, and in which, by the 14th century, London dominated both internal and external trade (Pelham 1936, 233, 299), runs contrary to the accepted notion of how ideas and techniques are diffused. And on this basis the various theories of origin may be considered.

The overall distribution rules out any possibility of an origin either in Schleswig (see no 2, p 5, above; J T Smith 1964, 126) or among the Anglian settlers in Britain (no 4). Apex distribution and the distribution of early crucks and base crucks combine to make an Irish origin (no 3) unlikely, and the significance of some truck-like features in 12th century churches is too uncertain a basis for argument (Charles 1967, 14; Alcock & Barley 1972, 143, n 5). Apex distribution as interpreted in this paper also casts doubt on the theory of an origin in western Britain (no 5) and the distribution of early buildings, though it tells less against this than against the Irish theory, reinforces such doubt. The idea that crucks developed as an imitation of the Gothic arch (no 5, variant) has found little support, although the influence of Gothic forms on the ornament of cruck trusses would no doubt be generally admitted. This, and the views that crucks either developed from or at about the same time as base crucks (nos 6 and 7), do not explain either the archaeological evidence or the distributions of the two categories which are central to the problem, and until one such theory is developed either to embrace or dismiss all the evidence adduced here, neither can be regarded as an adequate explanation. That leaves the theory of an origin early in or prior to the Anglo-Saxon period (no 1), which is restated below together with objections to it.

The eastern boundary of crucks does not coincide with any known political boundary, nor does the

overall distribution either coincide with or exclude a recognizable economic entity. Nor does it correspond very closely to the distribution of British place-names, to which much significance has been attached (J T Smith 1964), although the overall correspondence of the two maps, both of them largely excluding East Anglia and the south-east counties, is reasonably close. There are, though, important differences of weighting between them, the most extreme discrepancy being in Cornwall, where crucks barely exist but British place-names are thicker on the ground than anywhere else; and the converse is true of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Now the general factors determining the survival of place-names have not, so far as my knowledge goes, been much discussed beyond assuming that the survival of, for example, a British (or Scandinavian) place-name is indicative of the physical survival of the respective ethnic population. It would be interesting to see what changes were brought about in the map by adding minor place-names and field names, for although they may be of relatively recent formation they attest the strength of a language and its speakers perhaps better than the major names (cf Wainwright 1942, 45-9; 1948, 162); this would provide a better basis of comparison with the cruck map, which does not discriminate by date.

However, even if the two maps are broadly congruent that does not of itself establish when crucks were invented. What it does suggest, in conjunction with other evidence, is the possibility that crucks are of greater antiquity than any surviving example, and on this point all theories except those which place the origin of crucks in the 13th century agree. At this point the highly unusual building at Latimer has to be taken into account, and unless some more convincing solution than a cruck can be found - and this deserves to be considered very carefully - it can only be dismissed by assuming that cruck construction was twice invented or introduced within the same region of Britain. The continental evidence must also be taken into account, but until a study of the French and other material (see p 39, below) is completed it will suffice to refer to the existing summary (J T Smith 1964) and to the arguments for cruck construction in the 2nd to 4th centuries A D put forward more recently by Van Es on the basis of his excavations at Wijster (Holland) (Van Es 1967, 395-9). His argument, that cruck and aisled construction are there found in conjunction, appears more probable if at that stage of development the cruck blades did not rise to the apex but were in fact more like base crucks. If, however, the continental evidence be thought irrelevant, whether on the grounds that it is not really cruck construction or because it is thought to have no connection with Britain, then each case should be argued and its implications brought out. In particular, the idea of independent invention, which is said to be perfectly familiar to archaeologists (Addyman 1972), would carry more weight if documented examples in the realm of architecture were produced. Until this has been done I prefer to

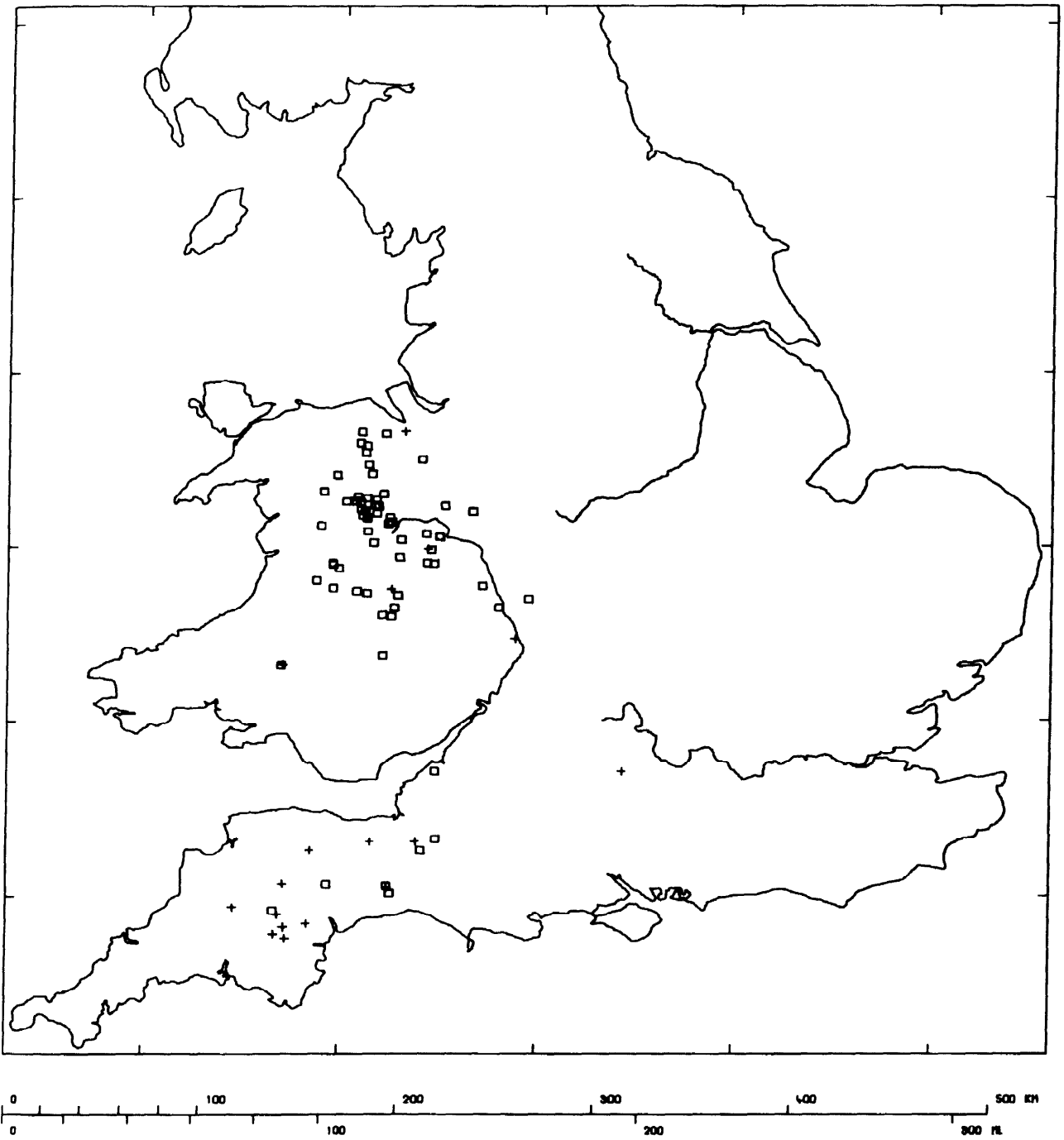


Fig 10 Distribution of apex types L1, + (20) and L2. □(66)

regard all cruck construction as being linked historically and spread by diffusion.

Nevertheless, although this article puts forward certain specific propositions about cruck construction, its main purpose is to discuss the problem of interpreting the distribution maps. It is hoped that these may engage the attention of those who have an archaeological approach to material culture because, as Childe pointed out (1956, 116-17), such distribution patterns of standing monuments raise difficulties not found with relics, and also because the highly unusual variations of density within the overall cruck distribution raise problems little discussed. And underlying the whole complex of questions are the opposing principles lying at the root of so many problems in the realm of material culture, those of diffusion or independent invention.

Addendum²⁰

The revised distribution maps are as remarkable as the original ones. As before, the most notable point about them, one which is in danger of being ignored because of its familiarity, is the stability of the eastern boundary of the overall cruck distribution despite the increasing amount of information available about vernacular architecture. The second important point is that the number of recognized apex forms is increasing and the resulting growth in the complexity of their typology makes a hypothetical development, in the absence of an adequate chronology, increasingly difficult to construct.

New apex types

Not the least of the merits of the *Cruck catalogue* was that it drew attention to apexes and prompted more careful examination of them, with the not surprising consequence that classification has been refined and a few new forms defined (Fig 49). Examination of some outlying apexes of types A and B showed that they could be distinguished from the normal forms by their having a triangular yoke immediately below the apex. The resulting new type L is quite different from the one marked L' in Fig. 3, on the importance of which Alcock and I disagree, with the result that for present purposes it is still included in D. Fate in the person of the editor has dealt more kindly with L, recognizing its personality to the extent of dividing it into two variants, L1 in which the blades just touch and L2 in which they abut vertically below the housing of the ridge-piece. A minor differentiation has been recognized within type A corresponding to a variation in the form of yoke: whereas in Yorkshire it is commonly halved on to the blades to produce lap joints, elsewhere it is tenoned into the blades. More significantly, in some Yorkshire examples the yoke is set very close below the apex, almost placing them within type H. A sub-type of which few examples have yet been noted, probably because it awaits more accurate recording, has no ridge-piece at all. It is best known from the Buckler drawing of a barn at Drayton, Oxon (see cover). Type M, which is also

very rare, shows the threaded purlin of south-west England, with a tenon joint combining the carpentry of types B and E; it is probably no more than a local variant.

These advances result as much from the reconsideration of crucks already known as from the finding of new ones. It is a process likely to continue as analysis is refined and one which the use of a computer will promote, by grouping together large numbers of generally similar but not identical forms. One possible line of inquiry concerns the use of yokes and collar-beams and the distance of the collar below the apex, seeking to distinguish between the use of lap joints and mortice-and-tenon joints for the same purpose, eg in joining collar-beam to blades.

The distribution patterns revised

Within the general cruck distribution two apex types may be said to have a general and comparatively dense distribution, E with 571 examples (Fig 7) and C with 450 (Fig 4). Although the two patterns are congruent overall their detail is markedly different, C having an eastern and north-eastern and E a western and in particular a south-western weighting. A third type, D, also has a general distribution but with 118 examples it is much thinner, with some of its concentrations in the poorer parts of England and Wales.

The third most common apex, type A (337), has a distribution weighted very unevenly by three concentrations, in the Severn Valley, north-west England (Lancashire and Cheshire), and South Yorkshire and Derbyshire (Fig 9). These three regions are united by their near outliers and leave only a handful of more distant examples, none of them in the southern counties. Another large class, type B (204 examples), is even more concentrated in Wales, especially the border counties, and in the Severn valley (Fig 8); its outliers are few and widely scattered. The next most numerous apex, F1 (79), has one or two outliers west of the Severn and a few more north of the Trent, but the main body lies in a broad belt from those two rivers to the south coast (Fig 5).

Of the remaining types L1 and L2 can be seen to have broadly complementary distributions: L1 occurs most frequently in Devon and Somerset with one outlier to the east and a few in Wales, whereas L2 (66) is numerous in Wales and has two outliers in the heartland of L1 (Fig 10). Type W (59) has perhaps the most concentrated distribution of any, in an area where early crucks and base crucks are found side by side with early crown-post roofs (Fig 11). It hardly overlaps at all with the sixteen examples of K to the west – a type which is closely related to two-tier crucks. Type H, with a square-set ridge-piece, has an interesting distribution. It shows a thin scatter over almost the whole cruck area but its only concentration is in the south-west, where it is found on all the early roofs (Fig 5). The congruent distribution of C with the overall cruck pattern has already been remarked on; it is interesting to see that the combined distribution of all the other square-set

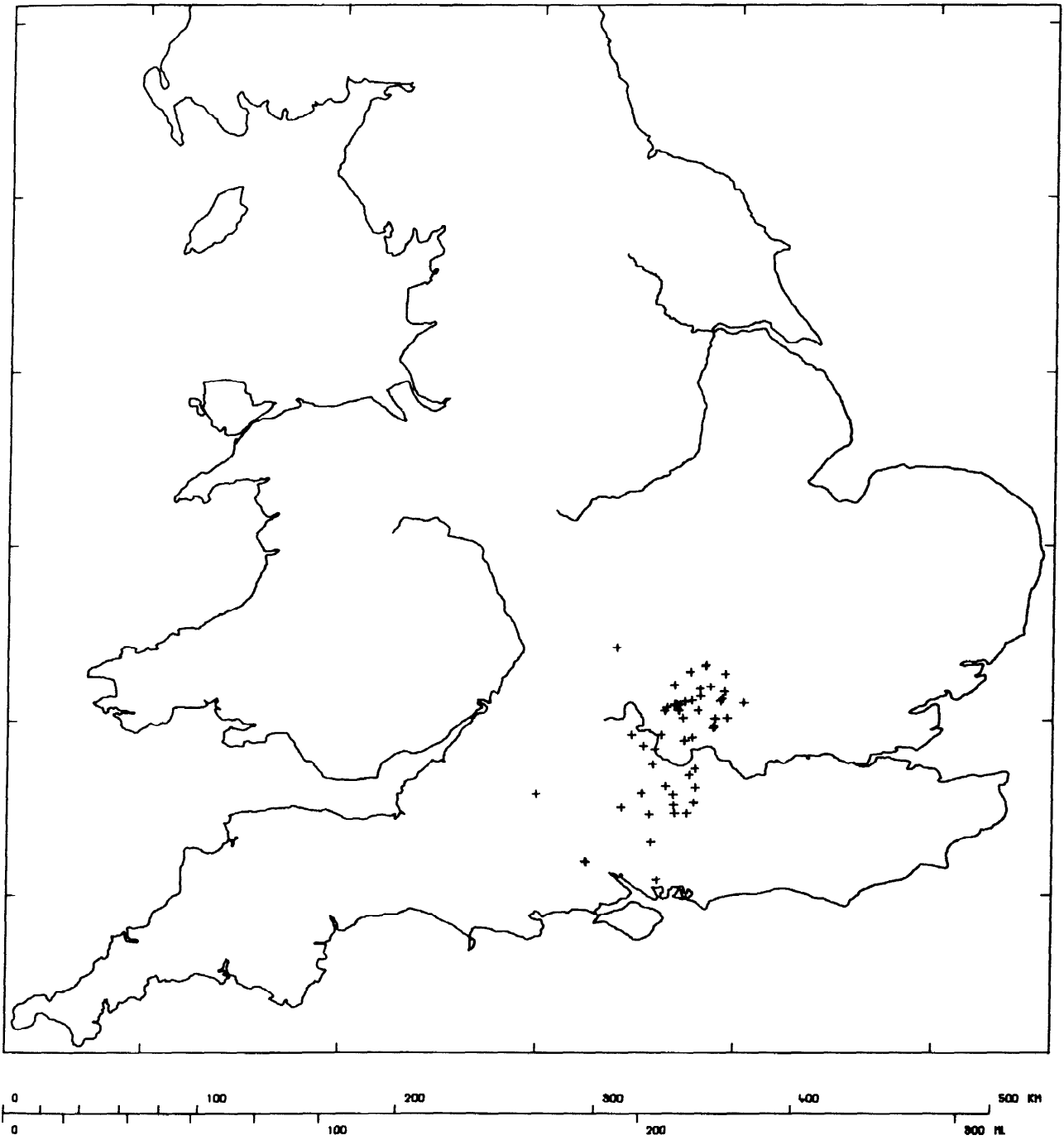


Fig 11 Distribution of apex type W (59)

apexes, F1, F3, G, and H, is similar except in northern England, where only a few outliers of H appear. It is arguable that square-set longitudinal members, as opposed to those set to the pitch of the roof, are comparatively early in any typological series, and it is this consideration that originally led to the separation of type L' as a distinct form. Perhaps further fieldwork on apexes will clarify the matter. The ridgeless type of apex (*) has not yet been observed and recorded as well as others, for reasons which are obvious enough. Its thirteen examples are almost entirely in two concentrations, one around Oxford and the other in west Devon, although these may not be significant. As for the remaining types, F2, F3, and G, their fewness and lack of significant concentrations do not permit any comment on their individual distribution.

Distributional variations as pronounced as some of these suggest the possibility of a different kind of analysis, showing each type as a proportion of the total number of known apexes in the area where it is most often found: a task fraught with methodological difficulties but one that might well suggest the structural and historical relation between various apex types. Such conclusions are the more likely to appear if it were possible to add whatever indications may exist of the original relative importance of the buildings concerned, for example, whether any are small manor-houses. Some cruck buildings of later date could certainly be identified as being low down the social scale and many would simply belong to that vaguely defined class called yeomen; yet despite all the doubts that so readily come to mind in connection with this notion, it is one that might be worth pursuing either with the assistance of a computer or, as a trial, without one.

Cruck development in the light of the new maps

Much the most significant among the latest distribution maps is that of type W, which is comparatively restricted and dense where the general cruck distribution overlaps that of collar-rafter roofs; the latter has never been properly plotted but is known broadly. [This is consistent with the view (J T Smith 1975, 15) that the combination of collar-rafter roof with what is in effect a form of base cruck having a 'sawn-off' appearance - for which the term truncated cruck is suggested - arises because collar-rafter roofs were, at the time this combination was developed, superior in stability to king-post roofs. Here it is necessary to distinguish two types of king-post roof: those in which the king-post supports a heavy ridge-piece, into which the rafters are pegged; and those in which the king-post merely provides a housing for a ridge-purlin analogous to a collar-purlin and intended, like it, primarily as lengthwise stiffening.²² It is the first of these two types which the collar-rafter roof, applied to the truncated cruck, replaced,

In England it is only in the north that the king-post with a ridge-piece has a wide distribution, although its relation to other types has yet to be explored;

elsewhere it is excessively rare, if indeed it exists at all,²³ and confusion has arisen in the past from failing to distinguish it from the second or ridge-purlin type (Smith 1959; Mercer 1975, 109). This type of roof has long been distinguished in Germany as one in which the common rafters, not being paired by a joint at the apex but pegged separately to the ridge-piece, can be said to hang from it, and to be prevented from collapsing inwards by the wall-plates; and so it is possible to regard the king-post and wall-plates as constituting the essential frame of the roof, and the rafters as forming part of the cladding (Schepers 1978, 16-19). Indeed, in the sense that the pairs of rafters in any kind of rafter roof form the essential frame on which the cladding rests, the distinction is clearer and more fundamental than that made by Cordingley between roofs with and without purlins (Cordingley 1961), and corresponds more closely to the older but not altogether satisfactory English terminology of single- and double-framed roof. German has a useful difference of terminology, with *Rofen* to signify the pegged rafters suspended from the ridge-piece to form a *Rofendach* and *Sparren* to distinguish paired rafters forming a framework as in a *Sparrendach* (Schepers 1978, 10).

Viewed in this light cruck construction is fundamentally a form of hanging-rafter construction as opposed to a framed rafter roof, and it is possible to elaborate the historical development encapsulated in Fig 3 so that it not only embraces most of the known forms but, more important, embodies hypotheses which are capable of being tested by observation.

The first point is that if the truncated cruck with a rafter roof is really a mixture of two major roof types, it implies that some kind of cruck form in conjunction with a square-set ridge-piece existed before the hybridization occurred, that is, prior to the late 13th century. Precisely the same argument applies to base crucks, as can be seen from their place in the pedigree of crucks (J T Smith 1975, 10), and no doubt there are other less obvious forms of hybridization. One such must be the kind of roof noted above, which has full cruck blades, trenched or pegged-on purlins, but no ridge-piece.

To state the problem thus is deceptively simple. We are so accustomed to the association of crucks with side-purlins that we tend to assume they always existed in conjunction, although this is by no means necessarily the case. It may be fruitful, even if it should eventually turn out to be untrue, to assume that the connection arises as a result of historical development. The assumption is that the prototype of the cruck, at or immediately prior to the time from which the earliest examples survive, comprised truncated blades, collar-beams on which stood a king-post supporting a ridge-piece, and wall-plates carried on a structure of posts which need not have amounted to a framed wall²⁴; the rafters were pegged to the ridge-piece and notched into or over the plates. Then in the area where apex type W developed, a purlin was introduced at about mid-height of the roof pitch, no doubt to compensate for the loss of longitudinal stiffening caused by the loss of the ridge-

piece, as well as to provide support for the paired rafters; such support was needed, because the collar which is customary on each pair of rafters in rafter roofs appears always to be absent from hybrid cruck roofs.

It is always difficult to assess the functions of roof members, not so much in terms of statics, useful (and contentious) though that can be, as in terms of how the medieval carpenter saw them, and of course one member may in fact perform two functions, whether or not the original builder conceived of it thus. This is relevant to the kind of purlins just described. What was their primary function thought to be? Support for the rafters at their mid point is clear enough, yet this in itself would not require the rafters to be pegged to the purlins, if the sole intention was to resist inward pressure. Presumably the pegging was to prevent movement downwards and outwards, that is to reduce the thrust on the wall-plates, and in that capacity to take the place of the pegs which in other kind of cruck held the rafters to a ridge-piece; but it would also solve the problem of lengthwise stiffening, since each rafter would be anchored firmly at two points, to the wall-plate and purlin. It was perhaps the need for housing the purlin which caused the blades to be extended a short distance above the collar, in preference to making a housing in the end of the collar itself.

A very curious hybrid form has lately been discovered at Waterstock (Oxon) (Blair 1979, 57-60) in which truncated crucks and a rafter roof arc combined with a ridge-piece housed in the small triangle formed at the apex of the roof by a very high collar. Since the rafters are not jointed at the apex and merely rest on the ridge-piece, it is evident that the ridge-piece has lost its original function and has become in some sense a ridge-purlin, and not a particularly effective one because it lacks the braces found in a true king-post and ridge-purlin roof and must achieve its effect by weight and friction. This may be related to the development of type L, which appears to be designed for a ridge-piece large enough to carry weight, that is with rafters either pegged to the ridge or resting on it.

By the time the Drayton cruck came to be built the purlins were clearly intended to provide lengthwise stiffening, as the provision of wind-braces shows, and a ridge-piece could be dispensed with. In order to give adequate support to the rafters two purlins were provided on each side; to provide a housing for them or a surface to which they could be pegged, secondary principals had to be provided. The only alternative was to use purlins of extraordinarily large scantling, as in Monmouthshire or Lancashire (Fox & Raglan 1953, 98; J T Smith 1964, pl VIII), and this, with steeply sloping crucks, was hardly practicable.

The development proposed above is based on the evidence from Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire and has been suggested by the map of apex type W. It would be interesting to inquire how crucks with ridge-pieces develop elsewhere. In this respect the distribution maps are not easy to interpret without a better chronological

framework than at present exists. With so many examples now known, it should be possible to advance the existing sketchy basis of dating even without the precision that dendrochronology alone can give. How long and where does the practice of pegging the rafters to the ridge-piece persist? How far does the development of purlins affect the function of the ridge-piece in such areas? These are some of the questions which might usefully guide fieldwork on crucks. There remains the much more difficult question, on which no serious work has yet been done, of the relation between such purlin roofs as that of Guesten Hall, Worcester, of the early 14th century (equivalent to X in the pedigree of Fig 3) and cruck construction. If the suggestion put forward above is correct, that purlins are an intrusion into the cruck form, the idea that principal rafter roofs with purlins develop from crucks (J T Smith 1959, 146; Charles 1967, 43) must clearly be false.

Finally it should be recognized that the original *Catalogue* and its revised edition go beyond providing fieldworkers with gaps to fill and hypotheses to test, and have opened up the possibility of new theoretical approaches to understanding distribution patterns. The cruck maps, founded on over 3,000 examples, comprise a larger body of historical evidence than has perhaps ever been mapped before, certainly far larger than in the usual run of archaeological distributions. Given such richness we should be able to refine the principles and precepts established by Sir Cyril Fox and Gordon Childe, because, for the first time, the material culture patterns are set in an historical context. And from that fact stems the possibility of a better understanding of how ideas and techniques develop and are transmitted in relation to the society which they serve.

Notes

- 1 First published as J T Smith 1975 (with the aid of a grant from the Council for British Archaeology). The maps have been redrawn to include the most up-to-date evidence, and minor changes have been made to the text, to avoid inconsistencies. An addendum reflects current knowledge. I am indebted to Mrs Barbara Hutton, Dr N W Alcock, and Dr G Meirion-Jones for commenting on this paper in typescript, and to Dr Alcock also for the computer-drawn maps.
- 2 It is not clear why No 19 Thorpeacre, Loughborough, should be 'no later than the mid 13th century'; the vaguely typological reasons offered hardly support so early a date (Alcock & Barley 1972, 136 and fig 2).
- 3 Currie & Fletcher (1972) modify this view.
- 4 See p 20 for a discussion of the further apex types added since the publication of the original catalogue.
- 5 This reverses the development proposed by Innocent 1916, 51.

- 6 Webster 1954, fig 4, with the refinement that the tops of the blades make a dovetail joint with the yoke.
- 7 Currie & Fletcher 1972, fig 41c. Other blades of similar appearance occur at Grange Farm, Widmer End, Hughenden, Bucks, and a barn at St Mary Bourne, Hants (Johnson & Fenley 1974, and information Mr Donald Insaill, respectively).
- 8 North End Farm, Long Crendon, Bucks (Beresford 1967).
- 9 For a contrary view see Alcock 1973, 23.
- 10 It occurs at the Manor House, Kings Cliffe, in a smoke-blackened late-medieval truss, and in several houses around Blisworth (observations by members of the Essex Architectural Research Society). For other examples see Wood-Jones 1963, 226-7. [*It is here labelled 'L', in distinction to the newly assigned L1 and L2 types. — Ed*]
- 11 East Anglia presents problems of interpretation and definition. Of the two base crucks mapped there (Alcock & Barley 1972) one, Shudy Camps, Cambs, is doubtful (*ibid* 166); the other, Wynters, Magdalen Laver, Essex, seems from personal observation to have short principals, not base crucks. [*For documentary Essex references see pp 29 and 36.*] Alleged Essex crucks are either forms of arch-brace or are even more remote from cruck construction (Hewett 1969, 66, 79, 92, 115). In Suffolk Mrs Sylvia Colman has discovered a small group of houses near Stowmarket, all apparently of the 15th or 16th centuries, in which base crucks are used in conjunction with a hipped gable. They are comparable to similar constructions in Kent, but their connection with other base crucks is not perfectly clear. Certain buildings in Norfolk have been mistakenly claimed as having crucks (*Norfolk Research Committee Bulletin*, 15 (1963)). [*Shudy Camps has been confirmed as a base-cruck by Mrs Sylvia Colman (1980, pers comm); for Wynters, a conversion to its present form from an original base cruck is suggested. — Ed*]
- 12 Roberts, D L, *Vernacular architecture in Kesteven*, Nottingham University MA Thesis, 1972 [*for a documentary reference, see p 29*].
- 13 Fletcher & Spokes 1964, and for the view that the passing-brace could be efficient longitudinally as well as internally, J T Smith 1974.
- 14 J T Smith 1974. The stages in this transition, which is unlikely to have been sudden, have yet to be established.
- 15 This system can be observed in not a few buildings, most of them fairly late and of humble purpose.
- 16 The apex distributions are not inconsistent with this idea. Although the development of king-post roofs is little understood at present, it appears that nothing as effective as four-way strutting ever appeared in them before the late 14th century (J T Smith 1959, 128-9; Atkinson & McDowall 1967).
- 17 The best account is Charles 1967, 54-62; see also J T Smith 1959, 130-2.
- 18 Michelmore 1973, 27, where the lack of hybridization is noted.
- 19 The purlins, lacking wind-braces, can hardly have added much lengthwise stability.
- 20 The first two sections of this additional matter incorporate a number of Dr Alcock's suggestions.
- 21 Collar-rafter roofs and their developed forms in churches have a thin distribution over the whole of England, but in secular buildings their distribution appears to be complementary to that of crucks, apart from a thin and comparatively early scatter at a high social level. The only maps of any forms of collar-rafter roof are in Rigold 1963, 353, and J T Smith 1974, 256-7.
- 22 The king-post and ridge-purlin type is discussed briefly in Fletcher & Spokes 1964, 166-8.
- 23 Its presumed ancestor, the ridge-post roof, had a very wide distribution in western Europe, but has so far rarely been found by excavation in England, except in the many sunk-featured buildings (or *Grubenhäuser*); cf the reconstruction at West Stow, Suffolk, based on West 1969.
- 24 As at Crossways, Benson, Oxon, although this house had truncated blades and a rafter roof (Blair 1979, 55-6, 60-1). The idea of such light walls goes back to Fox and Raglan 1951, 39-41.

4 The carpentry of crucks

F W B Charles

The technical definition of a cruck building, as described in this section, is a structure consisting of a series of two-pin portal frames on to which the entire roof-load is conveyed through horizontal members, with each bay braced against longitudinal racking and with side walls which are unstressed and non-load-bearing. In carpentry terms, the portals are of course the cruck trusses and the wind-braces are the means of triangulating the right-angle between the blades and purlins, lying in the plane of the roof. The side-walls, theoretically at least, are simply weather screens regardless of their material or construction. We shall first consider crucks which do not have timber-framed walls,

No structure 50 clearly indicates its erection method as does the cruck. The prefabricated components of each truss are set out on the building plot to be jointed and pegged to form a rigid frame. This is then raised to the vertical by a series of lifts and there temporarily propped until the next truss has also been reared and connected to it by the longitudinal members.

The sequence of rearing is normally, though by no means always, from the 'upper' end of the structure to the 'lower' end. The first truss to be reared is at the upper end, having been framed *within* the building plot. Trusses which have already been first-framed in the carpenter's yard and then taken apart and transported to the building site will have been numbered. The normal system is that every component of the first truss is marked with a Roman I, the components to the right hand side of the centre line being differentiated from those on the left, as one stands opposite the upper face, by the addition of an inclined stroke, thus \sphericalangle . The next truss is reared in the same direction and its components are marked // or \sphericalangle , and subsequent trusses ///, \sphericalangle and so on. On open sites the upper end is usually at the highest point of the natural ground level.

Needless to say there are exceptions to all these general observations. For instance, the sequence of rearing barns is often towards the threshing floor. At Stokesay Castle the two middle trusses were also reared towards each other. The numbers are generally scored with a scribing knife or scribing compass, the latter making crescent or circular figures, but they may also be incised with a chisel. Sometimes a building has more than one type. Occasionally, they may be cut into the shoulders of tenons and be impossible to find without taking the joint apart. Trusses may also be numbered counter to the ground-slope, even apparently at random.

In the simplest of crucks, the truss consists of only three members - a pair of blades and a cross-beam. The ridge-pole is supported in the forked apex of the blades, half-lapped over each other, the purlins in trenches cut out of the blades, and the wall-plates on

the projecting ends of the cross-beam. The timbers of such trusses can be set down directly on the building plot instead of on a framing floor in the carpenter's yard. They need not have been prefabricated or numbered.

Nevertheless, regardless of the quality and shapes of the timbers, they must fit accurately to pre-planned fixed points. These points are the cruck-feet, the extremities of the cross-beam, and the apex. By drawing a base-lint across the plot and erecting perpendiculars at its centre and at the edges, these points can be pegged out on the ground. The blades are laid down, their feet adjusted to the span, and sawn level with the base line. They are half-lapped to form the cross-over apex, one blade having to be turned over for the joint to be cut. Then the cross-beam is laid over the blades at the correct height, as predetermined to obtain the required roof-slope, and cut off at each end on the outer perpendicular line. Its intersection with the blades is marked by scribed lines and it can then be taken off and the half-lap joints formed, sometimes notched or with one edge dovetailed. The beam is then replaced, set *into* the blades. Tapered secondary rafters, to be pegged to the back of the blades, may also have to be shaped at this stage to even out the roof-slope from ridge to wall-plate.

If the timbers are large - and the deeper the cross-beam, the better it will resist torsion when the truss is being reared - as many as four pegs may be used to secure the half-laps. Each is driven in from the top and skewed in a different direction. The pegs are not on the same horizontal line but, rather, located at random to avoid splitting the cross-beam along the grain. Such pegs often do not penetrate the lower face of the blades. They are tapered and the timbers are either draw-bored or a slightly larger-gauge auger is used for drilling the cross-beam than the one for the cruck-blades, the science of pegging being to obtain the tightest possible fit at the outer circumference of the holes of each member; this has the effect of clamping the two timbers together. But pegging is not of course done until the trusses are ready for rearing.

The members are now taken apart and the site cleared for setting out the roof bays longitudinally. The bays are marked out with the truss centre-lines at their proposed distance apart. The ridge-piece, purlin, and wall-plate of one roof-slope are laid down at their true spacing. The scarf joints, of which there are many variations even in cruck buildings, are formed for each member. These joints are directional and so must be correct for the planned sequence of rearing, the second length of each member having to be placed over or fitted into the first. The lengths of timbers conform to the bays, sometimes spanning two bays, and the joints are located at or just beyond each truss. One or two 'pattern' rafters might also be marked out by placing them over the longitudinal members, but rafters were pretty standard components, halved or squared from slender poles, and could be made up at any time or even taken out of the local carpenter's stock.

With the completion of the longitudinal framing of *both* sides, the plot could be cleared and the foundations laid. In this kind of cruck, there would be a heavy stone at or just above ground level for the foot of each blade, accurately levelled with all the rest. Then, after laying out the trusses again in correct order, finally framing them and pegging the joints, their raising, no doubt with the help of the whole community, began.

It should be noted at this point that cruck trusses are not reared into holes. This is true of any kind of prefabricated frame. The main reason is that debris falls from the side of the holes into the bottom of them and makes levelling impossible. Another reason is that in cruck construction, ground restraint is superfluous as the structure is made rigid by framing in both directions, as we have seen. It is however practicable, if difficult, to erect cruck-blades singly, as in the re-roofing of Frocester Barn in the 16th century (Horn & Charles, in press). Earth-fast crucks would also be a possibility if special circumstances should demand them, but these too would have to be erected singly.

Lastly, a means had to be devised of preventing each heavy truss from slipping forward as it was being raised, just as a ladder must be held at the bottom rung as the other end is lifted. Many cruck-blades will be found to have a dead-mortice, or rectangular hole, four or five inches above the foot on its upper face. A peg was set in this, projecting about six inches. A rope was looped round the foot of the blade and the purpose of the peg was to make sure that the rope could not ride up as it took the strain.³

The timbers could either be most carefully selected so that each truss was practically symmetrical, as are those of the great barn at Rivington, or they could be converted from the most readily available trees, provided only that however bent (or double- or triple-curved) they might be in one direction, they were straight enough to lie level in the other plane. Thus the quality of the timbers as regards shape, symmetry, and finish is no guide to date, nor should it be concluded that the rougher the appearance the less skilled the carpenter. The finished truss always had to conform to the salient points and levels, and this might require more skill, rather than less, if the timbers were poor. It is worth observing that the more upland and western the location of the cruck, the more pronounced the elbow at wall-head level is likely to be, suggesting that the harder the conditions of growth the more angular arc the limbs of the oak tree.

Variations in design would never have been beyond the skill of the carpenter in order to adapt the frames to particular conditions; these include the addition of a second cross-beam, or an increase in the height of the truss if the blades were too short, either by placing a saddle across their head with a post on the saddle, or by scarfing timbers together to lengthen the blades. The walls of these simplest crucks could be of stone, turf, cob, or any kind of material that did not have to be integrated with the trusses.

The timber-framed wall was clearly developed independently of the cruck; its introduction, with the techniques of the timber-frame tradition, transformed the utilitarian cruck into the works of architecture that we find in the medieval halls of the West Midlands and Wales. Particularly important was the method of halving the butts and branches of trees by sawing them lengthwise into mirror-image pairs. The framed wall, composed of 'half-timbers', is a load-bearing structure designed to carry a roof as well as to keep out the weather. With timbers no more than four inches thick and without any support from, or even contact with the ground, it must have seemed an almost miraculous feat of construction when first introduced to carpenters brought up in the tradition of crucks.

Huge cruck blades and braces were joined with multi-pegged mortice-and-tenons (continuous from the foot of the brace to the centre of the cross-beam with all the inner edges chamfered or moulded) to give the perfect open arched-truss. The claim by Raglan (1956, 101) that the cruck was derived from the Gothic arch might have been justified if such trusses had been the earliest of crucks instead of the system's final architectural flowering.⁴

The process of selecting, converting, first-framing, final-framing, and at last raising (Fig 12) was considerably more elaborate and lengthy for the timber-framed cruck than for the others. The wall-frames including architectural embellishments such as doorheads and mullioned windows, had to be incorporated with the trusses at every stage. The operations need not be described but some of the problems in combining such disparate systems must be noted. First, the lack of standardization of the joint between the wall-post, or stud, and the back of the blade - the blade in some instances with a step cut in it, in others with the post tenoned and pegged to the back of the blade, and yet others with both post and blade tenoned into the sill-beam - is the most obvious indication of the difficulty in unifying duplicated load-bearing elements. Secondly, the large wall-brace, characteristic of many West Midland crucks and apparently for the purpose of propping the truss when it has been reared, fulfils no such purpose, as the wall-frame has to be erected piece by piece after the truss has been reared and stabilized by other means; it merely announces that the underlying structure is a cruck. Thirdly, the framing of the end walls in which rectangular panels must be enclosed within a curved or elbowed outline inevitably produced awkward shapes and spaces into which it is almost impossible to fit wattle panels, as, for example, between the blades and the verge of the roof. Lastly, the complexity and again the lack of uniformity of joints at wall-head level where the cruck, wall-plate, wall-post, cruck-spur, and, most often, principal rafter all converge upon each other is yet another sign of unresolved problems. Not even the apparent advantage of rearing the trusses on to sill-beams so that the cruck feet arc not only perfectly level but securely tenoned to resist the tendency to spread was entirely effective, for the sill-beam

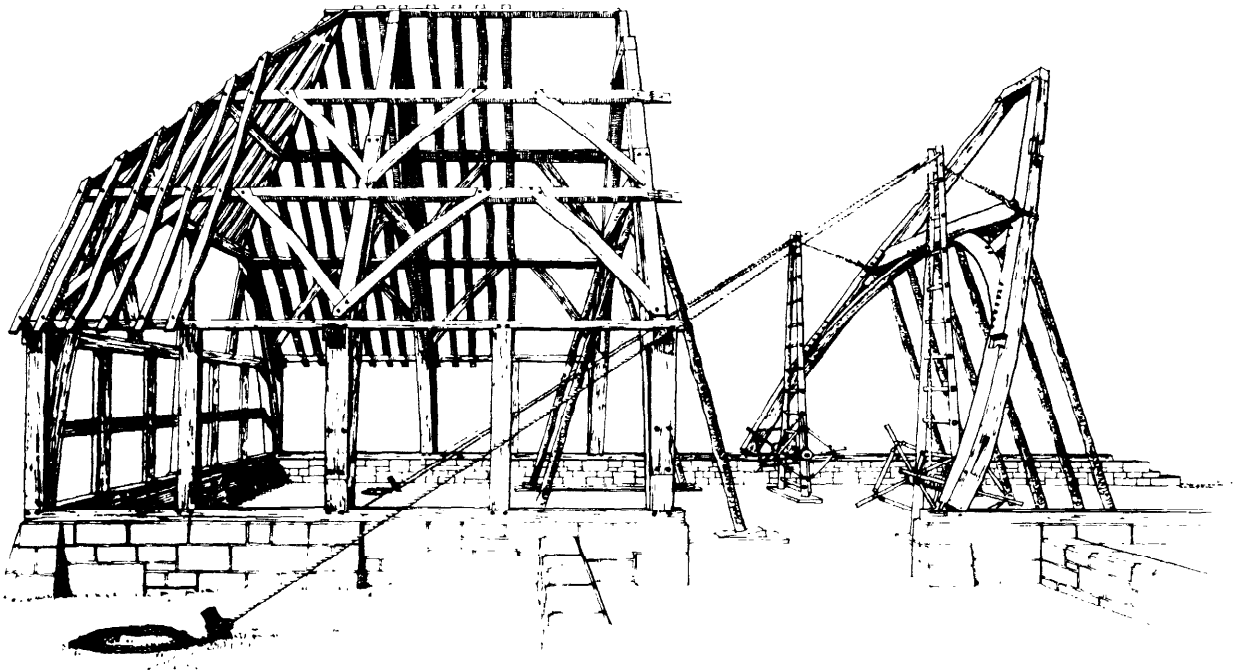


Fig 12 Reconstruction of the raising of Leigh Court barn (from Charles & Horn 1973)

together with its stone plinth could be forced outwards or even overturned, especially when, as at Leigh Court barn, cruck arches, as compared with the more rigid cross-beam crucks, have to span more than 30 feet (Charles & Horn 1973). In short, the cruck and timber-frame tradition never made an entirely comfortable marriage.

The base cruck is generally accepted as a variant of the simple cruck by which the span could be extended. It is also a two-pin portal designed to be erected by rearing and so belongs to the same structural type as the simple cruck. Its combination with aisled construction in the typical medieval base cruck hall does not alter its identity as a true cruck, even though all the other structural elements may be of the aisled system. This type of building is merely another example of distinct structural forms being brought together for a particular purpose. The aisled trusses overcame the problems of spread, though triangulation of the bays adjacent to the cruck-arch demanded considerably more ingenuity and accuracy than it did in the simple cruck; in the former the wind-brace tenons had to be cut on the skew to engage an arcade-plate set square to the horizon instead of a purlin lying in the same plane as the roof (Charles 1967, 37).

On the other hand, base cruck trusses not restrained by adjacent aisled construction, as in some tithe barns with a series of up to fourteen arch-trusses rising from masonry walls only a few feet below the wall-head, had to be extra-powerfully framed to resist the thrust of the roof, especially when the roof

was stone-tiled. Huge trusses heavily braced and strutted between the arch-braces and cross-beam and blades were the result. Thus the base cruck was the most highly developed structure of the entire cruck tradition.

The description attempted here of the carpentry and technical aspects of cruck construction clearly adds a dimension to the definition discussed in chapter 2 - that of the method of erection. Should those structures which contain timbers of cruck form but which were not reared be classified as crucks? The upper crucks (p 4) most often found in 18th century roofs were not reared; nor were the jointed crucks of the West Country and elsewhere, with straight principals jointed to haunched post-heads (p 4); nor, yet again, were the great numbers of continental roofs with curved principals seated on cross-beams.

On the other hand, it is not always easy, or possible, to decide how a given roof structure was erected. Thus to restrict the definition to reared crucks might keep out not only a few rogues but perhaps entire groups of genuine aspirants. It can only be hoped, therefore, that this section may encourage researchers to look at aspects of crucks beyond their structural form, and perhaps gain new interest in the concept of the whole building process, from the standing tree, through all its stages, to the finished building - in other words how it was done, by craftsmen (of even the crudest cruck) who knew far more about oak and its handling than we may ever hope to learn.

Notes

- 1 This is the D apex discussed on p 11. It is the simplest of all apex joints but also the least effective. With the same length of blade, set up at the same angle, any of the other joints produce a truss of wider span (especially C or F1).
- 2 Draw-boring is the system of drilling the two members separately so that the holes are not quite concentric. The peg thus 'bites' the inner member. In mortice-and-tenon joints the holes are positioned so that the joint will be tightened as the peg is driven in.
- 3 Saefel (1970, 119ff) has a different version. The mortices of the very unusual cruck-like timbers he illustrates go right through the blades and contain planks which rest at each side on broad plates, so preventing the cruck from sinking into the marshy ground. It is now held, however, as a result of later excavations of Danish Viking-age forts (Olsen & Schmidt 1977, 241ff) that these 'crucks' were, instead, buttresses, as the members in the inclined holes at Trelleborg are also now believed to have been; see also Schmidt 1973, 52ff.
- 4 To suggest that they were the original form would surely be to stand architectural history on its head. There may certainly be technical revolutions in building, but style takes time to reach perfection. Nor does the fact that utilitarian crucks continued to be built after the demise of the medieval halls mean that cruck construction was in a state of decline. Such crucks were no doubt being built throughout the cruck period of whatever duration it might have been. The open hall had simply gone out of fashion.

5 Documentary evidence for crucks

N W Alcock and (in part) Sir R de Z Hall

References to crucks in written sources are not numerous, but are particularly significant. Some are as early as the likely date of any standing building; others confirm that crucks were the dominant structural form in several areas, including some where virtually no examples survive.

To interpret the documents, the precise meaning of the terms is vital. Three English words were in use, *cruck* (with its variants), *fork*, and *sile*. They show some geographical differentiation, with *sile* used particularly in the northernmost English counties, and *cruck* in south Yorkshire and Lancashire. The standard term in the south of England was probably *fork*, but unlike the other words, this has an obvious Latin equivalent, *furea* which is very much more common. There is indeed a hint that the very term *fork* in its application to crucks comes from the Latin word. According to *the Oxford English Dictionary* (*sub* *fork*, *sb* 5), *furea* meant gallows, and the Roman gallows were of L shape. The parallel with crucks is obvious. Unfortunately the source for the *OED* assertion is unstated, and it does not seem to derive from standard classical sources.

One special derivative of *fork* is found, *gavelfork*, of particular interest as it applies to an aspect of cruck construction which has virtually vanished, but which may have been of great importance in early buildings. Two further terms for crucks may have other meanings. *Couple* is often found as 'couple of forks', and is occasionally used on its own; however, it also means *rafter* (Salzman 1967, 210). *Postes tortos* was used occasionally; it is discussed with *fork*.

The detailed analyses of *cruck* and *gavelfork* have already been published and are reprinted with minor additions. There is also a study of the documentary evidence in Gee 1977.

A Cruck¹

Cruck, so spelt, appeared in print for the first time ninety years ago, as an alternative spelling to *cruk* in Addy 1891. This work was one of a number published late in the 19th century by the English Dialect Society, of which extensive use was made by the editors of the *English Dialect Dictionary* and the *New English Dictionary based on historical principles* which is now known as the *Oxford English Dictionary - OED*. In the *OED* vol 2 (1893), *crook* was selected as the basic form of the word, with *crook* as the chief alternative, and *crucks* (pl) almost as an aside, Addy's alternative *crucks* being omitted. The *English Dialect Dictionary* (1898) has only *crook* and *crook*. In the *OED*, the word was stated to be obsolete or dialect, with justification, since the only sources then readily available were glossaries, one of the 16th century and the others local to the north of England.

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In the same period the study of vernacular architecture was beginning, one pioneer being Addy himself (Hall 1974). His first non-glossary publication was *The Hull of Waltheof* (Addy 1893), in which he used the term and spelling *cruck*. Similarly in *The evolution of the English house* (first edition 1898) Addy selected *cruck* after examining synonym\, and the same was done by C F Innocent in *The development of English building construction* (1916). *Cruck* was thus established to the exclusion of variant spellings and of synonyms such as *forks* or *siles*.

A number of writers on vernacular architecture have taken an interest in documentary background, and by bringing together their references and subjecting them to some critical treatment, a number of uses of the term in one or other spelling has emerged. There are sufficient appearances in medieval document\ for it to be seen that *cruck* has as good an ancestry as *crook*, while *crrook* is more recent. In the list that follows the spellings have been kept apart, though there is no suggestion of any philological reason for doing so. The checking of references has involved too many archivists, librarians, and members of the Vernacular Architecture Group for individual thanks to be recorded. One, however, is to be singled out: J H Harvey, FSA, who provided the initial impetus towards this note and who has himself contributed much, both in discussion and in producing references.

I *Crock*, *Crok*, and *Crotch*

1305-6 *Crokkes*

PRO E-101/485/29. 'In duobus grossis lignis tortis dictis *crokkes* quodlibet longitudinis xxv pedum...' (For two large crooked timbers called *crokkes* each 25 feet long) - relating to the building of a new bakehouse at Harlech Castle. Cited in Salzman 1967, 195. The incorrect date of 1278 given by Salzman has been followed by a number of other authors but is corrected in Brown *et al* 1963, 364, n5.

1325 *Crockus*

PRO A *Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds* vol VI, 317, C6239. Lease of land at Knitton, Staffs to William Gamul 'with a cottage on to which William shall build two *furcas videlicet crockus*.' Cited in Addy 1925-8 (misdated 1324); Salzman 1967, 197; Latham 1965, under *furca* 1325.

1454-55 *Crokk*

British Library (formerly British Museum) Add Ch 32957. Account of John Ditton, vicar of Kirkby Malham, N Yorks 'for drink given to the carpenters and for *basyng* the said houses, that is to say, for laying great stones under the foot of the *crokk* 4d.' Cited in Morkill 1933, 239.

1474 *Crokkes*

Lincolnshire CRO Cragg 4/34. 'Unum orrium de decem *crokkes*' (one barn of ten *crokkes*) -

in a lease relating to Rawmarsh, S Yorks. Cited in Barley 1961, 23.

1555 *Crokke*

St Anthony's Hall, York, R VIII G 917 (Archbishop of York, Court Book). Concerning the failure of the vicar of Wharram Percy, N Yorks to rebuild the 'barn or laythe of six postes or *crokkes* after a fire in 1547. Information from J G Hurst.

1557 *Croks*

Enrollment Book, Bishops Registry, Chester (*Chetham Soc* 23 (1857), 40): Will of Arthur Scoffeld of Scoffeld, Lanes. 'I give. . . to Cuthbert Scoffeld. . . 6 lodes of tymber in Quycke [Saddleworth] and on paire of *croks*. . .'. Information from W J Smith.

1557; 1586 *Crocks*, *Croks*, *Crokes*, *Crokis*

Yorkshire Archaeol Soc DD/121/31 (Skipton Castle Records). Two surveys of Cracoe, N Yorks. The first contains brief descriptions of two houses and the second of six. A specimen from the earlier survey is 'Nicholas Ricroft haith erect a Fyerhouse and laith of iij payre of *Crocks* and one kilne of the lords comen.' Cited in Barley 1961, 117-18.

1578 *Crotch*

Eland 1949, 50. Francis Forger had built on the waste at Great Canfield, Essex and now has 'domum vocatum a carthouse, constructam super quatuor postes vocatis *crotches*' (house called a carthouse, constructed upon four posts called *crotches*).

1599-1600 *Crokes*

King & Harris 1960. A survey of Settrington, N Yorks gives the number of pairs of forks or crucks for each house and farm-building: p 60 'payre of *crokes*', p 75 'five payre of *crokes* or forkes.' The remaining 53 items give only 'payre of forks.' Information from V Neave.

1611-12 *Crocke*

Lincolnshire CRO T6 (Glebe Terriers), 275 (Middle Rasen 1612) '3 bayes, with a *Crocke* joined to the weste end conteyneing on bay'; 310 (Bucknall 1611) 'Item one little *Crocke* howse builded uppon a peece of grounde called the Parsonage Pingle cont' one Baye'; 408 (Elsham 1611) 'a dwelling house of iii rouses (= bayes?) with chambers: his lathe iii bayes ii other *Crocke* houses either of them a bay.' There are a few others, similar but less informative. Information from D L Roberts, who raises the question whether in these specific instances *crocke* may be used to denote the function of the building rather than its structure (eg a building for storing crocks).

1614 *Crokes*

Deeds for Kildwick Grange, W Yorks, in possession of the owner. 'Barn of two pairs of *crokes* or bayes,' Information from B Hutton (NYV report 591).

1635 *Crocks*

Leeds City Library: Ingelby 2453. Thirteen

- items in this survey of property in Nidderdale include the number of 'crocks' (with 'crokes' used once), while others have the number of posts. An example is the holding of John Nurssis, 'a house of four pairs of *crocks*, three chambers and two parlours. One barn of three pairs of *crocks*, in good repair.' Transcript provided by B J D Harrison.
- 1805 *Crocks*
Whitaker 1812, 451 (2nd ed) 'I have seen a survey (1586) of this village (Cracoe) made by order of the council of the third Earl (of Cumberland) from which it appears that every house and barn stood upon *crocks*.' See under 1557 above.
- 1828 *Crockes*
W Carr, *Craven dialect*, vol 1, 93 '*Crockes*, two crooked timbers of a natural bend forming a Gothic arch.' Cited in *OED*.
- 1898 *Croks*
Addy 1898, 23 'forks are now popularly called "*croks*", "*crucks*" and "*crutches*";' he does not use this spelling again.
- 1913 *Croks*
Addy 1913, 51 'curved wooden beams like these ... are known as "*crucks*" or "*croks*".' This is the last instance found, apart from a drawing in Morkill 1933, under 1454-5, p 49.
- 2 *Crook*
- 1537 *Crookes*
Unlocated deed. A building adjoining a 'domum [de] sex *crookes*, at Greetland, W Yorks. Cited in Lister 1901-2, sub July 5 1902.
- 1581 *Crook* (and *Crouk* or *Cronk*)
Chippindale 1939. In a survey of the estates of Hornby Castle, Lanes, p 53 '... one tenement with 27 bays or 27 pair of *cronks*. . .'; p 74 '... one tenement with 8 pair of *crooks* or bays...'; p 79 '... one tenement of 3 pairs of *cronks* or bays. . .'. Some 500 other entries give only the number of bays. This survey was printed from an 18th century transcript, and neither this nor the original have been located. It seems very likely that copyist or editor misread *crook* as *cronk*. Information from R W Brunskill.
- 1688 *Crook*
Rangle Home, *The Academy of Armory* (published Chester). This is a glossary of terms used in crafts. In section iii, p 110, under 'Carpentry', 'knee or knee piece or kneeler is a piece of timber growing angularly or crooked: that is, a great Branch shooting out near the top of the Trunk of the Tree, and is so cut that the Trunk and the Branch makes an angle. Some call it a *Crook*, or a Knee-Rafter.'
- 1801 *Crook*
Whitaker 1800-1. In Book VI, chapter II, 480 (in the 4th edition, p 574) the word is used in a descriptive passage on farmhouses and cottages in Whalley, Lanes, with a footnote 'by *crooks* are meant arched timbers ascending from the ground to the roof.'
- 1837 *Crook*
Thornber 1837, 86 'I might point out a few specimens of the houses [in Blackpool, Lanes], supported on *crooks*... open to the smoky rafters.'
- 1906 *Crook*
H Ling Roth, *The Yorkshire coiners. . . and notes on old and prehistoric Halifax*. In part II, chapter 1, 154, discussing the terms of a lease of 1432 where *crukkes* is used (see below), 'the roof timbers do not rest on the walls themselves, but on large oaken posts naturally curving inwards at their tops, and hence by our forefathers called *crooks*.' The only later use of this spelling noted is in Ambler 1913, 3, but the author seems not to understand the meaning of the term, treating it as a synonym for 'wall-post' in a box frame.
- 3 *Cruck*²
- 1341 *Crucka*
PRO Min Acc 1091/6, K4. 'Pro v copulis *cruckarum*, railis, hangerellis, bordes et alio meremio necessario pro una domo vaccarum facienda' (for 5 couples of *crucks*, rails, tie-rails, boards and other necessary timber for making one cow-house) - at Swineshurst, Bowland Chase, W Yorks. Cited in Latham 1965 under *croc/us*, *cruka* 1341.
- 1409 *Crukcs*
Holdsworth 1976-7, 466. Lease of a tenement at Eakring, Notts, including 'unum orreum de tribus *crukcs*' [one barn of three *crucks*].
- 1432 *Crukkes*
See under 1906 *Crook*, above. Page 155 'the tenant covenants to rebuild a certain house. . . and to make it "de octo laquearibus contiguus". . . The scrivener had some doubts as to its interpretability and so he condescends to add "Anglice, viij *crukkes*".' The lease was for property in Ovenden near Halifax, W Yorks; the original is not now traceable. *Laque/us/a*, normally means 'tie-beam' (*MLWL*; Salzman 1969, 108..204), but in this passage is presumably generalized to 'truss' or 'couple'. One similar usage is recorded in about 1350: Turner & Salter 1915, 194, 'tenentes debent cooperire unam grangiam preter boveriam xxvj laquarum (perhaps for laquarium or laquearium)' (the tenants ought to roof a barn beyond the byre of 26 *laquea*). This is translated (Latham 1965) as 'bay of barn', but 'truss' is probably preferable.
- 1473 *Crukcs*, *Crukcs*
British Library Wolley Mss ii, 80. 'Unum domum inhabitabile cum octo payr *crukcs* et aliam inhabitabile cum quinque payr *crukcs* et unam orium cum sex payr *crukcs* et unam hayhouse cum decem payr *crukcs*.' (One habitable house with eight payr *crukcs*, another

habitable (house) with five *payr crukes*, a barn with six *payr crukes*, and a hayhouse with ten *payr crukes*.) - in a lease relating to Abney Grange, Derbyshire. Cited in Morgan 1936-8, 99.

1581 *Crouk(?)*

see under 1581 *Crook*, above.

1891 *Cruks, Cruks*

Addy 1891. Defined as 'the arched oaken timbers which support the roofs of some old houses.'

1893 *Cruks*

Addy 1893, 175. *Cruks* is used in the text with a footnote 'Compare the ON *Kruk-raptr*, crook rafters in a house.'

1898 *Cruks*

Addy 1898. The term is used frequently, normally in the plural, but on p 49 in the singular, and in Summerson's revision (1933) the adjective '*cruck-built*' appears for the first time.

1904 *Cruks*

W F Irvine, *History of the township of Rivington (Lanes)*. Page 126, referring to Old Hall Barn 'the characteristic feature of the "*crucks*" show its antiquity'; p 127, referring to Great House Barn, 'two bays are of great antiquity as shown by the primitive "*crucks*" employed.'

This list may fitly close with a reference giving a precise definition (see also p 3, above):

1961 *Cruks*

Cordingley 1961, 103. 'Pairs of heavy timbers, each pair arranged as an arch, placed at bay intervals down the length of a building to support longitudinal wall-plates and purlins with the aid of ancilliary members.'

The possible significance of the early occurrences of *cruck* etc is considerable. For most of the references there can be little doubt that they imply building construction of the same, or a very similar, form to that implied by the modern use of the term. This follows both from the glossaries and from items such as the Settrington and Cracoe surveys which are clearly describing houses of an immediately recognizable regional type (see, for example, Hayes & Rutter 1972). The earliest instances show no apparent differences that might suggest a change in meaning, and they refer to areas where crucks still exist in quantity. It is particularly interesting that the three earliest are widely scattered, coming from Wales, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire, with dates comparable to the earliest established by architectural study. By the later 16th century *cruck* had clearly become a northern dialect word, corresponding to the area where cruck construction persisted in frequent use.

Two items from the list raise doubts because of their locations beyond the edge of the present distribution, in Essex and Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

However, it is possible in either or both of these cases that the word has an alternative meaning. In the Lincolnshire references *crocke* describes the whole house rather than its construction as in all the other instances. The Essex example has an unusual spelling, *crotch*, and it is so far distant from the other occurrences at that period that its meaning may well be either corrupt or completely different. Also, on current views, the use of crucks in southern England had ceased well before 1578.³

B Sile

The examples of *sile* identify it as a dialect word for cruck, used in the north of England and southern Scotland until the 19th century, with no change in meaning since the 14th century. I am grateful to B J D Harrison for most of these references.

1338

Fowler 1899, 377. Seven and four couples of *syles* at Le Hough, Durham.

1364 and 1371[†]

Longstaffe & Booth 1889, 34 (I 364) and 111, 48 (1371). 6 pairs of *scilles* and one pair of *siles* at Nun Stainton; 2 couples of *siles* at Fery (both Durham).

1392[†]

Greenwell 1872, 167. Four buildings with couples of *syles* at Nun Stainton, Durham.

1406

N Yorks CRO ZFL 107, Account roll for Mickleton. Making one pair of *syghells* at Wemmergill, Lunedale.

1410

PRO SC2/211/46, Court roll for Ingleby Greenhow, N Yorks. The lord will supply timber for three couples of *sills*.

1422[†]

Salzman 1967, 499, citing *Archaeol J*, 7, 56. '4 romes of *syells* for a masons' lodge at Catterick, N Yorks.

c 1450[†]

PRO Durham 20/129/1. About 20 references to 'pairs of *syles*' in five N Yorks villages.

1458

Fowler 1901, 637-8. 3 and 7 couple of *sylez* for a new barn in Durham. Cited: Salzman 1967, 197.

1460

N Yorks CRO ZFL 107, court roll for Cotherstone. Two tenants had felled two '*lez seallez*'.

1499-1500

Turton 1894-7, 2, 204-7. Three 'pair of *syles*' in a damaged building near Pickering, N Yorks and other similar references.

1586

N Yorks CRO ZEK, Borrowby court book. Surrender of half of a barn, containing two pair of '*upright syles*' and one pair of '*creple syles*'.

1594

Ellerton, N Yorks, court records. A house to be

- built 'of three payre of *syles* or two payre of *syles* and two parlell end walles'. Cited in Fieldhouse & Jennings 1978, 237.
- 1595^c Atkinson 1885, 36. A building of '4 romes of *syelles*, at Thirsk, N Yorks. Cited in *EDD*. Some other late citations in *EDD* are not so explicit.
- 1602 Durham Univ Dept of Pal & Dipl, CC box 92/220830/8. 'One croked tree. . . meet to be a pair of *siles*' to be delivered from Clackwood, Osmotherley. N Yorks.
- 1614 PRO Exchequer depositions E 134/12 Misc 14. A house built at Crakehall, N Yorks, of 'two pairs of *syles*'.
- 1811 Aiton 1811. 'Strong cupples termed *siles*', in Ayrshire. Cited in Innocent 1916, 38.
- cottage at Worfield, Shrops. Information from R F Taylor.
- c 1590 Purvis 1944-7, 333. 'A kilne [malt-house]. . . of *forkes*', at North Newbald, Humberside.
- 1599 Shakespeare Birthplace Trust RO, BRU 15/12/54. Dilapidations of property in Sheep Street, Stratford-upon-Avon included 'a bay thatched and standing on *fork-legs* or hovel posts lacketh a first piece [ridge-piece?]. The equation of fork-legs and hovel-posts may indicate that these are not crucks, but are some form of primitive construction. Information from R F Taylor. Cited by Forrest 1925, 93.
- 1599-1600 King & Harris 1960 (see p xx). 'Payre of *forkes*' in 54 descriptions in the survey of Settrington, North Yorks.
- 1891 Atkinson 1891, 23. 'What is here [Danby, Cleveland] called a pair of *forks*.' Cited in *EDD*
1898. Addy 1898, 23. '*Forks* are now popularly called *croks*.'
- C Fork, Furca, and Fourche**
- I Fork*
- 1404 N Yorks CRO ZFL 107, court roll for Ingleby Arncliffe. A tenement needs repair to one pair of 'cupill *forks*'.
- 1405 Thompson 1933, no 986. The lease of a tenement at Wigston, Leics for 100 years, requiring the tenant to build a house with '*tribus paribus de forkes*'. Information from D H Smith.
- c 1420 Lodge 1873-9, 1, 522. 'Let make an house for bestis of *forkis* (*Palladius on Husbandrie*).' Cited in OED and Innocent 1916 (incorrectly attributed to Thomas Tusser). The continuation 'and of boord' probably does not refer to the 'hous'.
- 1499-1500 Turton 1894-7, 2, 204-7 (see above *sub sile*). Several of the damaged buildings has 'pairs of *forks*'.
- 1502 *ibid*, 1, 200. The Abbot of Whitby had as many oaks from Goathland (Eskdale, North Yorks) as made 'after the maner of the contrey 3 pair of *forkes*'. Both cited in Hartley & Ingilby 1972, 2 (with incorrect dates).
- 1529 Shakespeare Birthplace Trust RO, DR 18, Leek Wootton Manorial. A note of repairs to a house in Leek Wootton, Warwicks. 'The [nether?] house byneth the hall, in tymber 6 sylles, 6 walleplates, 6 syde peses, a peyre of *forkes*, 3 orsewarte [athwart?] sylles, tymber for studdes.'
- 1581-2 Walters 1910. Payment for 'a wall plat, *forckes*, a dore post and bordes to make the dore,' for a
- 2 *Furca*
- The majority of the early references were kindly provided by R E Latham from materials collected for the *Medieval Latin wordlist*. The citations have been translated, with fork used for *furca*.
- 1175-1200 Emanuel 1967, 150 (also 236,362,453), citing National Library of Wales Ms Peniarth 28, a Latin text of the Welsh Laws. 'The price of the winter house is 20 pence for each *fork*, which supports the ridge (*laquear*)'; p 236: 'The *fork* of an autumn or summer house 1 penny' (added in Redaction B of the Laws, probably compiled in the mid 13th century). The first item is present in all the texts, of which Peniarth 28 (written 1175-1200) is the earliest, believed to have been compiled in the earlier 12th century. The texts in Welsh contain the same information (with *fforch* for *furca*). They are believed to be based on translations of the Latin texts, although the latter may be derived from lost Welsh originals. The word *nenfforch* (roof-fork) is also used, in a Welsh triad (Peate 1946, 132).
- 1189 Jackson 1882, 170. Concerning a barn of Glastonbury Abbey at Wrington, Som: 'A stack [of corn] extending from the northern doorway to the *forks* next the southern doorway. . . . On the southern side is a stack of oats extending to the *forks* in length, and in height to the collar beam of tho *forks* [*trabeum furcarurn*].'

- 1221 *Rot Litt Claus*, 1, 449. Oaks to be cut in the forest of Cliff-e, Northants to make 6 *forks* for a hall at Amplingham [probably Emplingham, Rutland].
- 1223 *Ibid*, 539b. Two *forks* and two wall-plates [*pannas*] for a guesthouse [*hospitium*] at Newbury, Berks.
- 1227 *Cal Close Rolls*, 1227-1231, 6. Oaks for 4 *forks* from a wood at Weybridge, Surrey.
- 1230 *Ibid*, 343. 40 rafters and 4 *forks* for a building at Oakham, Rutland.
- 1241 *Cal Liberate Roll*, 1240-45, 25. The kitchen at Rochester Castle, Kent to be made with 6 *forks* or 4, whichever is the better.
- 1242 *Cal Close Rolls*, 1242-7, 97. Four oak trees for *forks* to extend a barn at Cound, Shropshire.
- 1245 *Cal Liberate Rolls*. 1240-45, 306. One wardrobe, 18 ft by 25 ft to be made at Brill, Bucks, with 6 *forks*.
- c 1250 Hale 1865, 65b. The villeins of Blackwell (now Warwicks) have to provide for the priory, posts, *forks*, rafters, and other timber for the hall, chamber, barn, oxhouse, and kitchen. Cited: Addy 1898, (1933 edn, 153).
- 1255 ff Hants RO, Bishop of Winchester Pipe Rolls. In 1255 a building (*dumus*) of 10 *forks* at Alresford and a hay-house of 8 *forks* at Cheriton were built (ref 159296). At Stoke in 1310, a sheephouse was built with 6 couples of *forks* (ref 159325) [information kindly supplied by Dr J Titow]. At Crawley, a sheephouse was extended with 4 *forks* (1257-8), and another with 8 couples of *forks* (1307-8) (Gras & Gras 1930, 225, 262). At Rimpton, Som, stones were used as foundations to support the *forks* (unspecified roll, c 1290) (Hunt 1962, lviii).
- 1260 *Cal Close Rolls*, 1259-61, 21. Leave for 8 *forks* to be cut in the forest of Bernewood, Bucks, to repair a barn [*grangiam*].
- 1267-1318 Winchester Cathedral, Dean and Chapter Records: Manorial accounts of St Swithun's Priory, Winchester for Hampshire and Wiltshire property [information kindly supplied by B J D Harrison]. There are references to *forks* alone, for a barn (14 *forks*), sheephouses (lengthened by 2 and 3 *forks*), and stable (1 *fork* repaired) (1267-1299); pairs of *forks* for a barn and porch (5 pairs), sheephouse (8 pairs), and cattlehouse (13 pairs) (1267-1 308); couples of *forks* for a barn (3 couples), sheephouse (5 couples twice, and lengthened by 3 couples), stable (6 couples), pigsty (2 couples), and an unnamed building (5 couples) (1280-1315).
- 1296 Whitwell Johnson 1926, 163, 166, citing PRO E101/5/20, account for the construction of a galley at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For *forks* bought to make a fence [*palyceam*] around the galley; p 165; for *forks* bought for a lodge [for a watchman?]; p 176: seven trees bought for *forks* to make bulwarks for the galley.
- 1298 PRO E101/233(6) (calendared inaccurately in *Cal Docs rel to ireland*, 1293-1301, 254). Extent of Irish lands of Thomas FitzMaurice, 'one hall of *forks* constructed with earth walls and straw thatch . . . one chapel of *forks*', on the manor of Insula (Inch, Co Kerry).
- 1312-1416 Field 1965, 132, 134, 127, 134, 131, 130, 132. Agreement from court roll for the building of a house of 4 *forks* at Warley (1312), and similar items elsewhere in Worcester-shire. In 1389 the *forks* were to come from the lord's old sheephouse. In 1413 and 1416, houses of 3 bays (spac' *furc*') are referred to.
- 1325 PRO Ancient Deed C6239 (see p 29). 'Duas *furcas* videlicet crockus.'
- 1348 Coventry RO, Corporation deed 22 Ed, 111, 24. The gable wall of a house in Coventry between a pair of *forks* [information kindly supplied by E Gooder].
- 1438 Alcock 1965, 147. '1 pere copul pamys et *furse*,' in a cottage at Bishop's Clyst, Devon. Although corrupted by the scribe, this must be intended for '*furcis*'. In a Devon context, a jointed cruck is likely.
- 1641 *Henry Bests Farming Book, Surtees Soc*, 33 (1857), 148. 'If the *forkes* bee 15 or 16 foote high' [or] 'if 19 or 20 foote high', in a description of thatching practice, probably at Elmwel, N Yorks.

For both *fork* and *furca* as architectural terms, the documentary evidence shows a continuity in usage that implies continuity in meaning, though in a few instances this may need qualification. A possible meaning for *furca* of 'straight posts' was claimed by Innocent, though he gave no evidence for this.' The comprehensive citations given here provide no support at all for his view. Most of the 14th and 15th century references are to peasant buildings in areas such as Worcestershire, where cruck construction can be seen from standing buildings to have been dominant in the late Middle Ages. This gives confirmation both of the meaning of *furca*, and of the cruck tradition at the peasant level as early as the first quarter of the 14th century - indeed as early as there is documentary evidence available."

The least significant of the 13th century buildings

are minor demesne farm buildings, principally on the Winchester Bishopric and St Swithun's Priory estates.' For these pigsties, stables, and sheephouses,⁸ crucks are again exactly what would be expected. However, the barns must be treated more cautiously, with the halls and other domestic buildings. In view of their social context, we cannot exclude the possibility that the Glastonbury barn in 1189, or the royal hall at Emplingham in 1221, could have had base-truck rather than true cruck trusses; both might well have been given the same name.'

One group of *furca* references is found in the accounts for the construction of a galley in Newcastle upon Tyne in 1296. The forks for a watchman's lodge are very reminiscent of the siles for a mason's lodge at Catterick (1422, see p 31). One of the other references is clearly a technical ship-building term, the supports for the bulwarks. The other usages are not strictly architectural, the posts (or perhaps the timber) of a fence around the galley; no similar references have been found, and it is possible that a ship-building term was again being used.

Two of the earliest references are of particular interest, as coming respectively from Ireland (1296) and Wales (12th century). They are however of very different character. The first gives a description of an actual manor house, perhaps as likely to show English as native Irish influence in its construction. The other is purely Welsh, firmly within the traditions of the country and possibly of greater antiquity than the actual record. This points to another aspect of the documentary evidence for crucks, the references in early Welsh vernacular texts to *fforch* and *nenfforch*. Peate has suggested both that these refer to Dark Age crucks, and also that the terms have retained their currency to the present day (Peate 1946, 129ff; see also Peate 1976). However substantiation requires further detailed examination of both the contexts and the sources. Peate (1946) began this study, but his work now requires extension and reevaluation.

3 *Fourche*

1100-50

McMillan 1948-50 (*La Chanson de Guillaume*). 'Totes lez *furches*' See p viii for a full text and translation, I thank N Mann for much useful advice about the *Chanson*.

Fourche is the Norman-French equivalent of *furca*. The word usually means 'gallows', and this citation as a building term is from a literary, not an administrative source. Nothing certain is known of the authorship of the *Chanson*, but the best opinion is that the poem was composed in the first half of the 12th century in northern France, possibly Normandy. The only surviving manuscript (Brit Lib Add 38663) is Anglo-Norman, probably of the 13th

century. Whether the giant Rainouart was indeed demolishing a cruck house must remain enigmatic. However, *pels* for the walls does imply light stakes, and the *fourches/furches* seem to support the ridge piece. Without further evidence, it is impossible to decide whether this architectural use of *fourches* derives from an authentic French tradition, or is the result of English influence.¹⁰

D *Gavelfork*¹¹

The words *gavelfork* and the equivalent terms *end* - or *hen-fork* have been recorded in medieval documents from northern England. Although there are only a few references, their character shows that the words were standard terms in house descriptions in this area, and most interestingly, that the *gavelforks* were always associated with the use of crucks (*siles*). The occurrences are as follows:

1371 *Gavilforks*

Longstaffe & Booth 1889, 111. 'Unam grangiam de uno pare de siles et duobus *gavilforks*' at Fulwell, Durham. Cited in Addy 1898, 40.

1392 *Gavelforks*

Greenwell 1872, 167. Lease of a messuage at Nun Stainton, Durham, the building consisting of 'Le Fire-House continentem quinque coples de syles et duo *gavelforkes*', a grange with 'tres coples de syles et duo *gavelforkes*', another with one pair and two *gavel forkes* and a small house to the west of the firehouse with 'tres coples de syles et duo *gavelforkes*'. Cited in Addy 1898, 80.

1422 *Henforkes*

Salzman 1967, 499, citing *Archaeol J*, 7, 56. A contract for building a bridge at Catterick, Yorks includes the provision of a lodge for the masons 'yt is to say 4 romes of syelles and two *henforkes*'.

c 1450 *Endfork*

PRO Durham 20/129/1. This is a very unusual document, the detailed presentments by the manor court juries of buildings needing repair, rather than the normal orders to repair, or amercements after failing to do so (which do not generally specify what was wrong). It concerns the manors of the Bishop of Durham at Knayton, Thornton, Romanby, Sowerby, and Brompton, all in N Yorks, and includes 11 mentions of endforks in about 75 items. An example is the holding of John Stamer at Stile (Romanby), which requires rebuilding by the lord with three pair of 'syles' and two 'endforkes'. Information and transcript provided by B J D Harrison.

1595

Atkinson 1885, 36. '4 romes of syelles and 2 *henforkes*' at Thirsk, N Yorks.

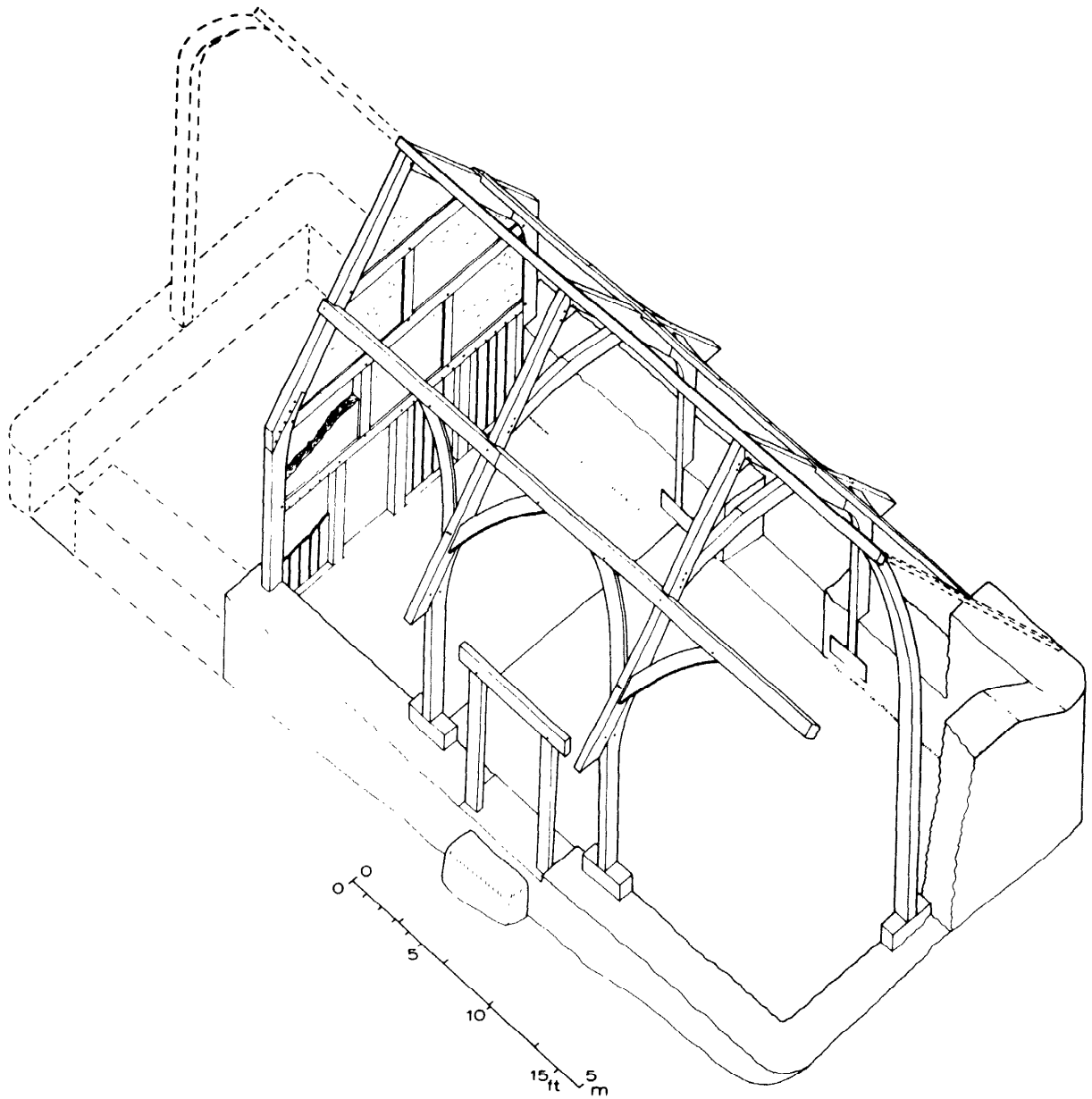


Fig 13 Born at Higher Farm, Stockland, Devon. There are now three bays with an end cruck, two identical open jointed crucks, and a closed jointed cruck, all standing on templates. There are two (probably trenched) purlins, with curved windbraces from each open truss; at the hipped end, they were probably pegged to jack rafters (one shown dashed), and they have simple splay scarfs at truss 2. The end cruck has apparently only a vee holding the ridge. The joints of the open trusses have two face pegs and a slip tenon, but the closed truss has long tenons into the rafters; it also has a different apex. The position of the purlin scarf shows that there must have been a further bay, probably for a byre. It is shown dashed, roofed with another end cruck.

The general interpretation is clear - these were the *forks* at the *gables* or ends of the building, and it is also immediately apparent that there is one *gavelfork* at each end, in contrast to the *pairs* of siles. The problem of interpretation comes when we consider a typical cruck building and ask where the *gavelfork* is, because the usual frame contains no member with any resemblance to that indicated by the documents. This is despite it clearly being a standard piece of the structure."

It was the publication of the description of the barn at Corrimony, Inverness-shire (Hay 1975; and see p 59) that led to an answer. This structure contains timbers identical in function to ones identified in buildings in Devon (Alcock & Hulland 1972), making it clear that the Devon examples were not just a local carpenter's innovation, as had been supposed. The Corrimony barn has four main bays with five pairs of crucks, but at each end has an extra bay, framed by a single cruck blade set in the centre of the end wall and rising to the apex of the next pair of crucks. This corresponds precisely to the documentary description of a *gavelfork*, as a single fork (ie cruck) in the gable, and this is the identification proposed here. Further work in Scotland has shown that such structures were a standard feature of cruck construction there."

In Devon, there are now some 20 examples known, associated with both jointed and true crucks. Figure 13 shows one of them, in a building which is itself of unusual interest. This has the characteristic Devon form, rather different from the Corrimony example. As always, the gable is half-hipped, and so the curved part of the end timber is fairly short, without a joint, although the post may be long, as here. Also, the apex is fixed to the ridge piece, rather than to the next truss. These differences are understandable in view of the use of higher walls and a half-hip.

The term *hip-post* has been applied to the Devon examples (Alcock & Hulland 1972), while *hip-cruck* (Hay 1975) and *end-truck*" have been used in Scotland. It is suggested that *end-cruck* is the most appropriate term. To clinch the identification of end-crucks with *gavelforks* as standard features of early cruck buildings, it only now remains to find documentary references from the south-west or Scotland, or (perhaps more likely) surviving examples, or their relics, from north-east England.

Strong evidence of the wide distribution of end-crucks has recently been recognized. The most important is the 12th century excavation at Gomeldon, Wilts (Algar & Musty 1969). The first pair of postholes for the crucks are set 4ft (1.2m) within the slightly oval end wall, and in the centre of the gable is one single posthole. The interpretation as an end-truck is obvious. A classic example of an oval-ended barn with crucks and an end-truck has been found at Le Monteil, Corrèze, France (Bans & Bans 1979a). Meirion-Jones (1976) has also noted end-crucks in primitive out buildings of no great age in Morbihan, Brittany, and in two magnificent 17th century warehouses at Honfleur (Fig 24 and Meirion-Jones forthcoming b).

Notes

- 1 First published as Hall & Alcock 1976. The paper was drafted by Sir Robert Hall in 1967 and prepared for publication with the addition of a few more examples and the final comment by N W Alcock.
- 2 Currie & Fletcher (1972) have cited the name Reginald atte Cruck (1311) as evidence of cruck structures in Harwell, Berks. This is a dangerous assumption in view of the occurrence in Bray of the name Crutch Lane with a quite different origin (*Place-names of Berks*).
- 3 In recent work, Dr C Carson has recognized that *crotch* is used to describe the structure of impermanent buildings, not of cruck construction.
- 4 See also p 34.
- 5 Innocent 1916,37, repeated with the qualification 'apparently' by Salzman 1967, 197. It is possible that Innocent based his view on the superseded identification of *gavelfork* with a central gable post (see n 12 below).
- 6 Only one reference to peasant building, of those cited by Field 1965, is earlier than the first record of crucks in 1312.
- 7 The association with Winchester is probably due to no more than the survival of record\ and the interest of historians; the Bishopric estates with crucks included their Somerset property.
- 8 These are unexpectedly numerous. It is not clear whether this is due to crucks being particularly suitable for sheep-houses, or whether sheep-farming was on the increase, or changing its techniques, and therefore needing new buildings.
- 9 Base cruck construction is very likely to be the explanation for another reference, the four *postes tortos* granted in 1225 to William de Mandeville for his house at Pleshey, Essex (*Rott Lift Claus*, 57). 'Bent' or 'twisted' posts are very appropriate names for base cruck blades viewed as replacement\ for, or improvements on aisle post\ . Other references to *postes tortos* are found for Windsor in 1233 and 1236, Graveling [Groveley Wood, Wilts] in 1251, and Harlech in 1306-7 (see p 29) (all cited by Gee 1977, 11).
- 10 Edeine 1973, 290-5 includes a study of the use of *fourche* in medieval French administrative documents.
- 11 First published as Alcock 1977.
- 12 Both Innocent and Addy attempted to define *gavelfork*. Innocent (1916, 60) stated that it was a Y-shaped post in the centre of the gable, failing to show why it should be specifically associated with crucks. Addy (1898) apparently identified it as a gable end *pair* of posts. This is clearly inconsistent with the documents.
- 13 Eg in the Lorn area of Argyll, of 10 buildings with evidence of crucks (including scarfed crucks), 4 had 'end-trucks' (RCAHM Scotland, *Argyll*, 2 (1974), 268-76).

6 Cruck buildings: the evidence from excavations

P V Addyman

The study of cruck buildings is essentially the study of building superstructures. All the criteria by which the type is recognized and subdivided relate to above-ground elements. Even the definition of the term cruck - 'single piece of timber stretching from the apex of the roof' substantially down the side walls' (Alcock 1973, 5) - seems to suggest that the subject lies outside the scope of the excavating archaeologist, unless he is lucky enough to encounter an extremely well preserved building, or a cruck blade fortuitously preserved by waterlogging. Since no cruck building well enough preserved to retain distinctive elements of its superstructure has yet been found in an excavation, it is difficult to understand the optimism with which so many workers have looked to the excavating archaeologist to provide indications of the origin, development, spread, and date range of the cruck (J T Smith 1964, 136; 1975; Alcock 1973, 22). Smith, however, in originally suggesting a Celtic origin for the cruck system, accepted the assumption that certain arrangements of paired postholes such as those he discussed from Westwick, near Kamen in Germany, can be interpreted as representing crucks, the upright outer timber in each case representing the wall and the inner, sloping, timber representing the cruck. While this is by no means the only interpretation of the Westwick structure, as Smith himself indicated, it at least provides one kind of archaeological situation to look for in excavation.

Examples were not long in appearing. On the continent Professor Van Es published the results of his excavations at Wijster, Central Drenthe (Van Es 1967), a village of the Roman Iron Age and early Migration period which proved to be full of structures with paired postholes. Van Es interpreted them in a plausible hypothesis as developing from the three-aisled house of the region during the period of occupancy of the village (c AD 150-130), the result of a desire to clear the living parts of the tripartite longhouse, and certain parts of the stock section, from internal obstructions. His comparative studies suggested that this version of the cruck idea may not have originated at Wijster, but further inland, and excavated examples are cited from the sandy parts of north-east Netherlands and from Westphalia. The Wijster settlement may have come to an end with the migration of the local population across the North Sea to England, at a time when the cruck idea was very much current. It thus became possible, if the interpretation of the Wijster paired posthole settings as crucks is correct, that an Anglo-Saxon origin

Smith's challenge to the archaeologist also brought forth cruck candidates in English excavations. A long narrow structure built outside the wall of the Roman villa at Latimer, Buckinghamshire (Branigan 1968) seemed to meet the required criteria. It had walls of foundation beams in beam trenches, with opposed pairs of postholes set close to the trenches. Careful sectioning showed the post voids were inclined inwards, and stone packing was found on the outer side of the postholes. The building, not constructed before the last half or possibly the last quarter of the 4th century, and superseded by other late Roman or early post-Roman structures, was in the excavator's view out of use by the early 5th century. It would certainly be of relevance to discussions of cruck origins if it were indeed a cruck building. It was, however, a simple structure, and a very odd one. At 50ft (14.75m) long and 5ft (1.75m) wide between 'crucks' it must have been more a cruck tunnel than a usable building. It is perhaps more likely to have been an internally braced heavy platform, perhaps used in connection with harvesting, an activity suggested for this area of the villa by other nearby structures. Perhaps its relevance to the archaeology of cruck building is more as a reminder that things, especially in an archaeological context, may not always be what they seem.

Nearly two decades have elapsed since Smith prepared his seminal survey of the problems of cruck construction, during which time archaeological knowledge of Anglo-Saxon settlements has been transformed. A series of villages and other settlements has been extensively excavated, and the advice of the Medieval Village Research Group has guided the progress of the research programme, representative despite the paradox that it is based on rescue archaeology. Whereas in 1964 only one or two Anglo-Saxon villages had been even partly excavated to modern standards it is now possible to point to West Stow and Mucking for the early period; to New Wintles Farm, Eynesham, to Chalton or to Cowdereys Down near Basingstoke, to Thirlings in Northumberland for the 6th and 7th centuries; to Maxey or Wicken Bonhunt for the middle Saxon period; to Catholme throughout the early and middle Saxon periods; and to a number of excavations in later Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian villages and towns. In addition hundreds of other individual house sites are now known. The buildings of two royal villas have been published. We know of the residences of local magnates, of ecclesiastics, of townfolk and villagers. The corpus of pre-Conquest buildings now familiar through excavation includes many hundreds of examples, perhaps over a thousand, and several reviews have been published (Addyman 1972; Beresford & Hurst 1971; Rahtz 1976). The buildings show a remarkable consistency, period by period, throughout Anglo-Saxon England. For none of them has a verifiable claim yet been

hall at the royal vill at Cheddar in which paired postholes were regularly disposed along both sides of the building. These have, however, been interpreted as braces for an upper floor (Rahtz 1979, 106).

Although the recent excavations have provided the beginnings of an understanding of the development of vernacular building types in north-eastern, eastern, south-eastern, and southern England in the Anglo-Saxon period the evidence is still less satisfactory for the north-west, the midlands, the western parts of England, into which Anglo-Saxon influence spread late and where the greatest concentrations of surviving crucks are found. The absence of paired posthole buildings from pre-Conquest England can hardly be taken as completely proven before adequate excavations are done of a number of pre-Conquest settlements in these areas. Nevertheless it can be said that there are as yet no signs of cruck building tradition in excavated buildings in England before the Norman Conquest. There is nothing yet to encourage those who see cruck buildings as part of some kind of community of tradition stemming from the pre-Roman Iron Age (Tonkin 1979), or from 'celtic' traditions (J T Smith 1964), or from Anglian (Bunker 1972), or Anglo-Scandinavian origins (Walton 1954). Excavations in Viking Dublin and on Early Christian sites in Ireland show no evidence that cruck building existed there at an early date. Such timber churches as have been excavated in Ireland were not cruck-built, and so give no support to the idea that the 'antae' of the earliest Irish stone churches are skeuomorphs of crucks (Charles 1967).

All that having been said, it is doubtful if positive evidence from excavations can ever mean very much in this enquiry. In the great majority of surviving cruck buildings, the blades do not enter the ground. With timber-framed walls, they rest on sill-beams, which cannot from archaeological evidence be identified as carrying crucks. In stone-walled buildings, raised crucks are normally set in wall-slots, recognizable archaeologically if the walls stand to a sufficient height, but not in foundation courses, let alone robber trenches. In northern England, padstones were normally used to support the feet of cruck blades"; from these, the positions of the principals but not their nature can be established by excavation. The only buildings for which archaeology can be expected to provide a positive identification are ones which had earth-fast cruck blades. It is not surprising that among standing buildings no such examples have been confirmed, but it is significant that a very few crucks seem to enter the ground,³ and may be earth-fast. Thus, from the entire corpus of surviving cruck buildings, only these extremely rare examples could provide *positive* archaeological evidence.

By contrast, excavation does provide *negative* evidence, of buildings definitely not of cruck construction. These include particularly those with straight, not inclined posts, and those without principals at all. Sill-beams were used occasionally in the late Saxon period (Addyman 1972, 297), but the

general change from posthole to sill-beam or solid wall construction does not occur until the post-Conquest period, the date varying, of course, with the status of the building. By the 12th or 13th century, earth-fast posts become rare in any substantial building, in England at least.⁴ Thus it is for the period before this constructional change took place that the archaeological evidence, although it is negative, has still an important role in discussion of the origin and development of crucks.

In the later Middle Ages there is increasingly less chance that building foundations identifiable as for crucks will be found. The only small positive service that excavation is likely to provide is to extend the list of cruck buildings near and during the period of their known currency, when excavated buildings can correctly be interpreted by reference to standing examples. It is evident now that some surviving crucks can be dated to the 13th century, and careful arguments imply that developments during the 12th century led to the cruck idea. Clearly in many parts of England crucks were still being erected in the 17th century. Excavators investigating settlements occupied during this half millennium should be aware that the structures they excavate may well have had a cruck-framed superstructure, at least in areas of known cruck distribution, and at least at some levels in the social hierarchy of buildings. To prove it will require skilful excavation, acute observation, and an understanding of the characteristics of such a superstructure and the possible evidence it might leave in the archaeological record. Mr J G Musty's team, excavating the deserted medieval village at Gomeldon, Wiltshire, were for instance alert to the significance of paired postholes, one of the pair slanting, and were able plausibly to deduce 12th century cruck-framed houses (Algar & Musty 1969, 87-91). A single padstone set in advance of a wall suggested base cruck construction in a recently excavated town house in German Street, Winchelsea (King 1975, 132), identified by analogy with standing structures and with a similar claim in respect of a building excavated in Kent (Tester & Caiger 1958).⁵ The excavators at Wharram Percy were conscious throughout that they might encounter evidence for cruck-framing in the medieval peasant houses, which makes their contention that there was no evidence for crucks at Wharram the more credible (Andrew & Milne 1979, 71-3). It will be in such modest ways - by identification of the rare example which leaves some evidence, and by demonstration that in other cases evidence all but rules out the presence of crucks - that progress will be made.

Notes

- 1 This statement of the presumed normal practice should be examined more critically than has hitherto been the case, although the condition and accessibility of the cruck feet do not always make this possible. Thus, in the Buckler drawing of the cruck barn at Drayton, Oxon (J T Smith 1964, pl

- 8; see cover), the sills are carried on dwarf stone walls, butted up to the sides of the cruck blades; the latter are set in channels or gaps in the stone walls, and appear to be seated directly on the ground.
- 2 Eg in the Fylde (Watson & McClintock 1979, 54) and South Yorkshire (Ryder 1979, 61).
 - 3 Eg Great Fencote, N Yorks (B Harrison, pers comm to N W Alcock).
 - 4 In York, for example, this change took place generally in the 13th century (Addyman 1979, 72).
 - 5 A base cruck has also been suggested for the mid 13th century reconstruction of the East Hall at Cheddar (Rahtz 1979, 186).

7 Cruck construction: the European evidence¹

G I Meirion-Jones

Until recently, evidence for cruck construction on the European continent has been meagre and widely dispersed. Indeed, by far the greater part of the literature dealing with cruck studies is in English, is concerned for the most part with examples drawn from the British Isles, and often reflects the insular outlook that has characterized much work by British scholars of vernacular architecture. Such limited information has led to widely differing views and hypotheses, and some authors have implicitly denied that European crucks exist at all. Within the last few years, however, sufficient new information has been forthcoming, notably from France, to justify a reappraisal of the European evidence. Evidence includes archaeological excavation and surviving primitive structures, perhaps best described as proto-crucks, as well as true carpentry forms: full crucks, upper crucks, truncated upper crucks, base or truncated crucks (see p 4), and 'curved principals', all of which, it is here suggested, are typologically related.

Field evidence

(a) Germany

Undoubted cruck constructions exist in the provinces of Oldenburg and Hanover (Saeftel 1970, 84-6). J T Smith (1964, 119) quotes the example from the folk museum at Cloppenburg and others from the Hummling district which are unmistakably full open crucks, the feet of which lie at, or close to, the base of the walls, the principals rising to the apex. Each of these examples has a collar-beam but no tie-beam, and in two cases the crucks are tied to the walls by spurs which rest on the wall-plates. In the third example the cruck principals are closely integrated with the walls and false-spurs extend like sprockets to support the eaves. Saeftel (1970, 92) illustrates full crucks in outbuildings in the region of Bremen and other examples have been claimed for the Eifel. Walton (1960-2, 3-6) cites examples from west of Cologne, a district where Hinz has found full cruck trusses with a ridge-purlin supported by the cruck principals, as well as upper crucks and truncated upper crucks. It should be noted, however, that some of these resemble the French curved *arbalétrier* in form, curving at the upper end as well as at the feet.

The curved principal also makes its appearance in some numbers in western Germany, and becomes remarkably frequent towards the borders of the Low Countries (Fig 14). Examples of the upper cruck and the truncated upper cruck arc illustrated from the Sauerland (Schepers 1965, 105), from Eppingen, between Stuttgart and Mannheim (Kiehnle 1972,

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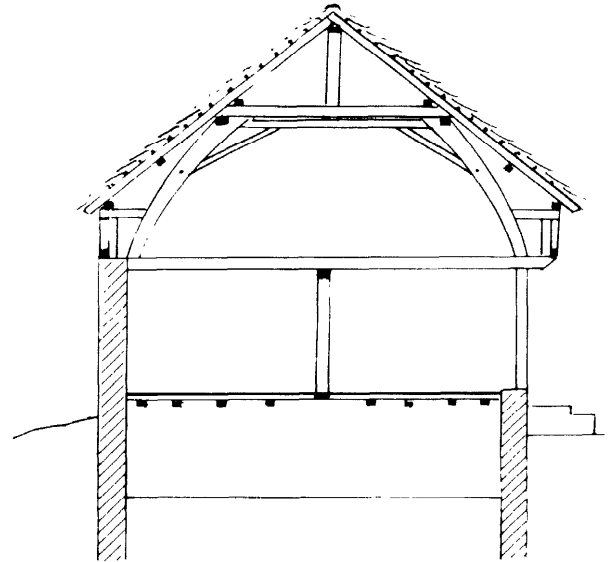
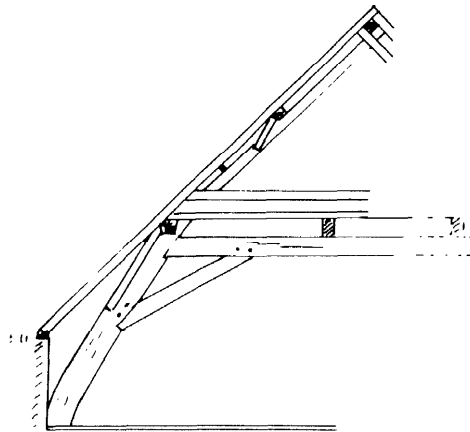
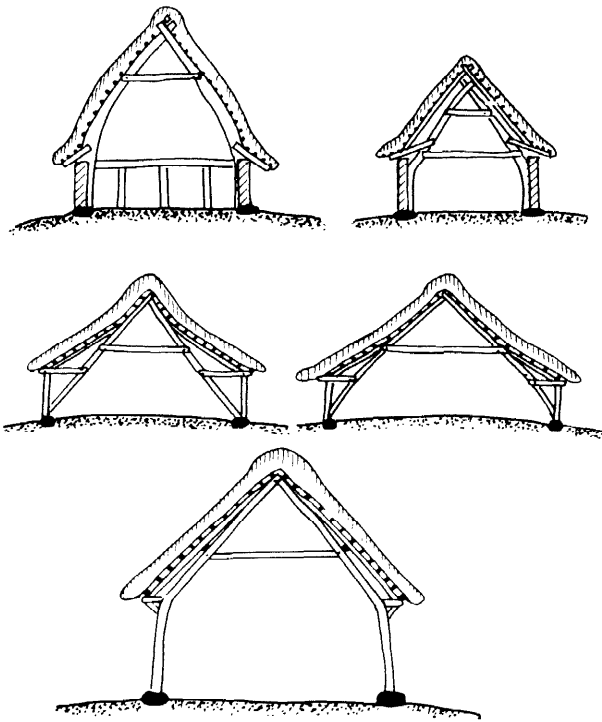
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Fig 14(a) Cruck structures in the Hummling (after saeftel 1970)

Fig 14(b) The truncated upper cruck in the trier district (after Robischon 1967)



169), and front the Aachen district (Hekker 1962, 67, 73).

Close to the French border, the Trier region provides further examples of curved principals, sometimes clearly recognizable as truncated upper crucks. Examples are illustrated at Feilsdorf, Sarmersbach Korrig, and at Mehring an der Mosel where, as in many parts of France, a short straight principal structurally similar- to the truncated upper cruck is used to permit the change of slope in a mansard roof (Robischon 1967, 120, 144, 161, 172).

(b) The Low Countries

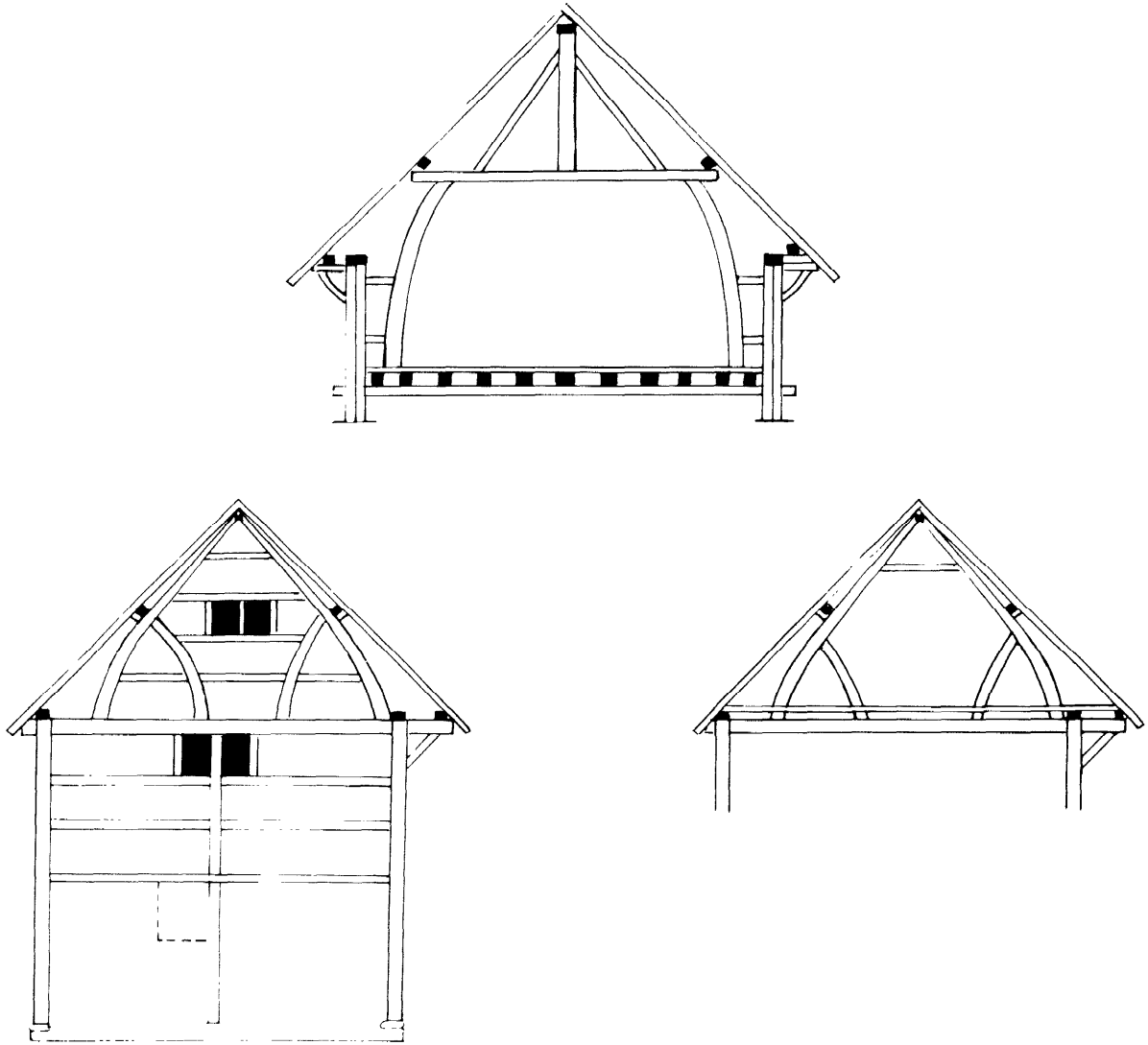
In Belgium, Trefois (1937, 55ff; 1950, 69-78) has recorded a cruck barn at Ramskapelle in west Flanders and mapped some half-dozen others in the coastal regions (Fig 15). Of these example\, Westkapelle, Ramskapelle, and Alveringem are full crucks, all tied to the walls by spurs, the Westkapelle and Alveringem examples rising to an upper king-post upon which the ridge-beam rests. The other two examples, at Zoetenaai and Snaaskerke, are truncated crucks. The farm building at Audenarde is claimed by Innocent (1916) as a full cruck, but is considered to be of too light a scantling by J T Smith (1964) (see below).

Cruck-like structures survive in the Dutch province of Limburg where upper crucks and truncated upper

crucks seem common. The typical timber-frame house of Limburg has unmistakable truncated upper crucks with feet resting on a tie-beam and heads tenoned into a collar supporting an upper king-post. Long spurs tie the upper crucks to the wall-heads and then project to carry an eaves plate (Schols 1958). The gable end of a farm building at Stokkem, Wylre, contains a full cruck truss supporting a very short stub-post on which sits the ridge-beam. Further example\ confirm that these features are to be found widely dispersed in the Netherlands (Fig 16). Well-formed truncated upper crucks occur at Blokzijl, Edam, Zwolle, Zutphen, and Deventer amongst other places (Reeskamp 1973, 122, 123; Janse 1973, 253-72).

In a recent contribution to the subject, Janse (1980) has mapped roof's with curved principals extending from Rouen north-east wards to east

Fig 14(c) Upper crucks and a truncated upper cruck from the Aachen region (after Hekker 1962)



Friesland with an outlier in Schleswig-Holstein and an extension eastwards from 's Hertogenbosch and Nijmegen towards Nienborg. Janse concludes that the great truncated crucks and raised truncated crucks (or truncated upper crucks) of the Low (Countries developed in connection with English ones in the second half of the 13th century, that trusses with curved principals in houses and vernacular buildings, are a special development in the Netherlands and Flanders, and that the type was diffused into western Germany and north-west France. Alcock and Barley (1972,143) postulate a common origin for the great Flemish truncated crucks of St John's Hospital, Bruges, and the Hall at Ypres, and English base-crucks, arguing that the date

of the Flemish examples permits them to be derived from English models (Fig 17).

(c) Italy and Spain

Crucks have been observed in Italy and although there are yet few published examples, Soedcr claims to have found them over the whole length of the peninsula: he includes a good example from Portovecchio near Venice, and illustrates derived forms from Venezia (Soeder 1957, 41-125, esp 114 and 120) (Fig 18). Erixon (1937) also claims cruck-like structures in Spain whilst McCourt has observed raised and full crucks in both oval and rectilinear buildings in Galicia (McCourt, pers comm).

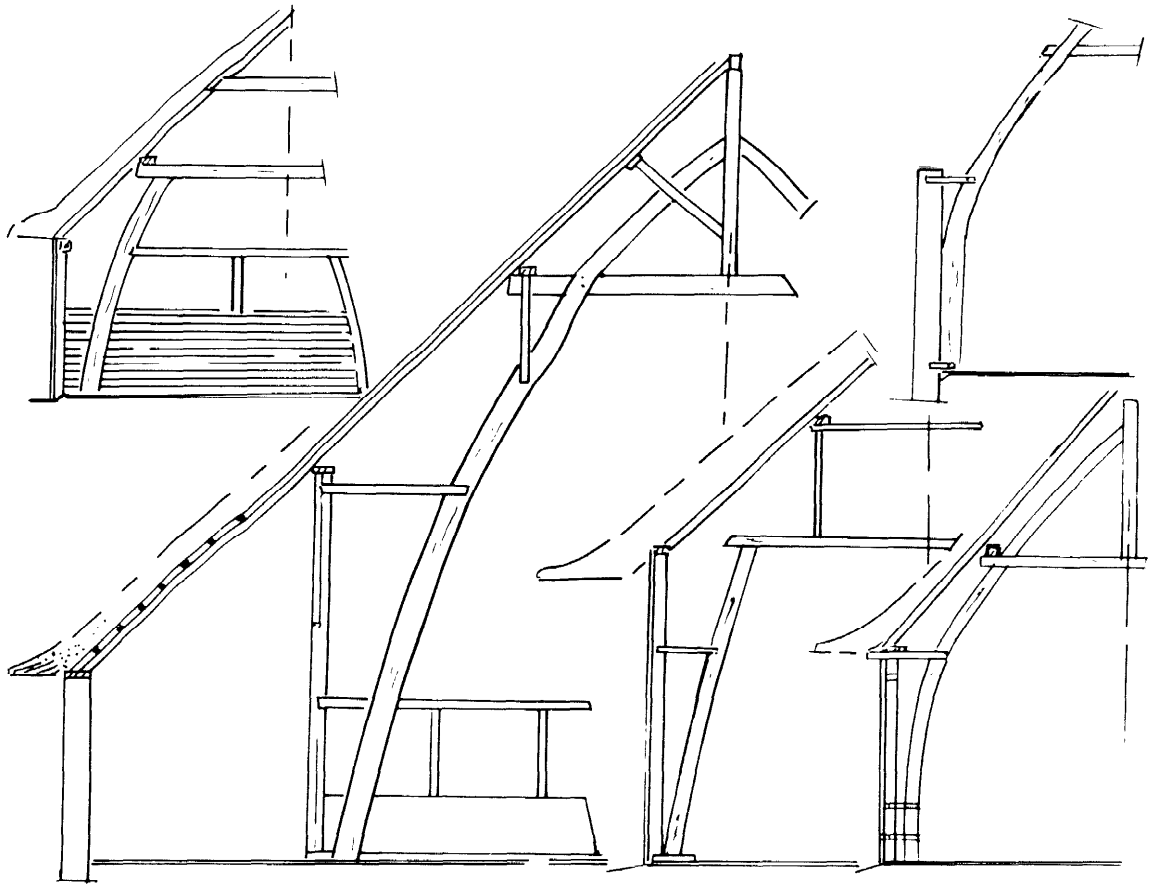


Fig 15 Some Flemish cruck structures (after Trefois 1937)

(d) Eastern Europe

Recently the possibility of the existence of cruck construction in Hungary has been suggested, but further fieldwork is needed before this can be confirmed. Curved principals seem to be common in the district east of Zalaegerszeg in Zala where the upper cruck truss is widespread (Walker, pers comm). In Romania, the cruck is unknown except in north-western Transylvania, in the Salaj district around Zalaú, and is there found only in stables and tool stores, and never in houses (Petrescu, pers comm). Bulgaria also provides evidence of cruck-like structures, but, as in Romania, these are confined to relatively 'primitive' farm buildings. A good example with full crucks and spurs, the feet of the principals earth-fast, is illustrated by Vakarelski (1977, fig 192). Other examples, without spurs but with strongly curved principals, are illustrated by the same author (Vakarelski 1965, 95; 1969, pl 24). The 'arched' inverted V-truss is also present in field buildings (Vakarelski 1965, 36; 1977, fig 190).

(e) France

Cruck structures have now been identified in widely separated areas across the whole of northern France as well as in the south-west. The most recent contribution to the study of European crucks has been the discovery of 125 examples of full crucks in Limousin on the western side of the Massif Central (Bans & Bans 1979a; 1979b; P Bans 1979; J-C Bans 1979), sometimes associated with oval, semi-oval, or apsidal barns. The concentrations so far recorded, in the *département* of Corrèze, are dense, and the examples recorded bear a marked similarity to English crucks, particularly those of northern England. A number of different apex forms are present — Alcock's types A, C, D, and G — which increases their remarkable similarity to English crucks (Fig 19). The oldest known examples date from (?) 1520 and 1616 and are typologically similar to mid 19th century examples, except that the quality of carpentry is superior in the earlier periods. No truly medieval barns have yet been encountered.

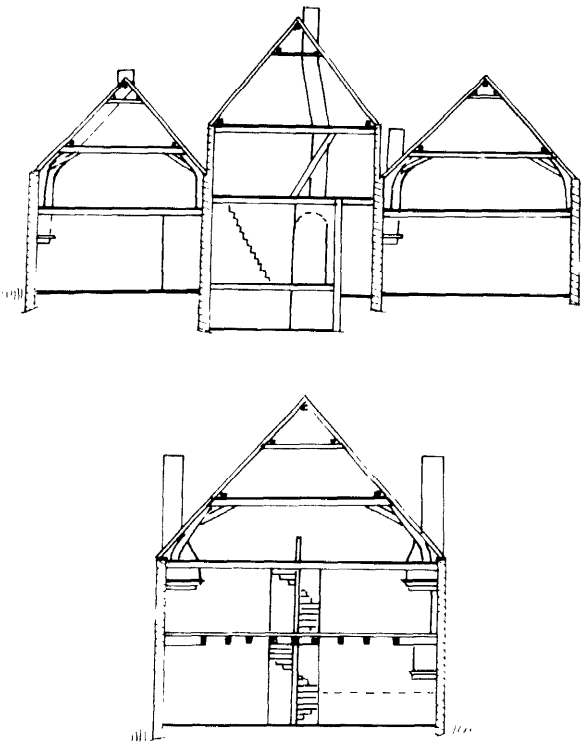


Fig 16(a) Truncated crucks in the Netherlands (after Reeskamp 1973)

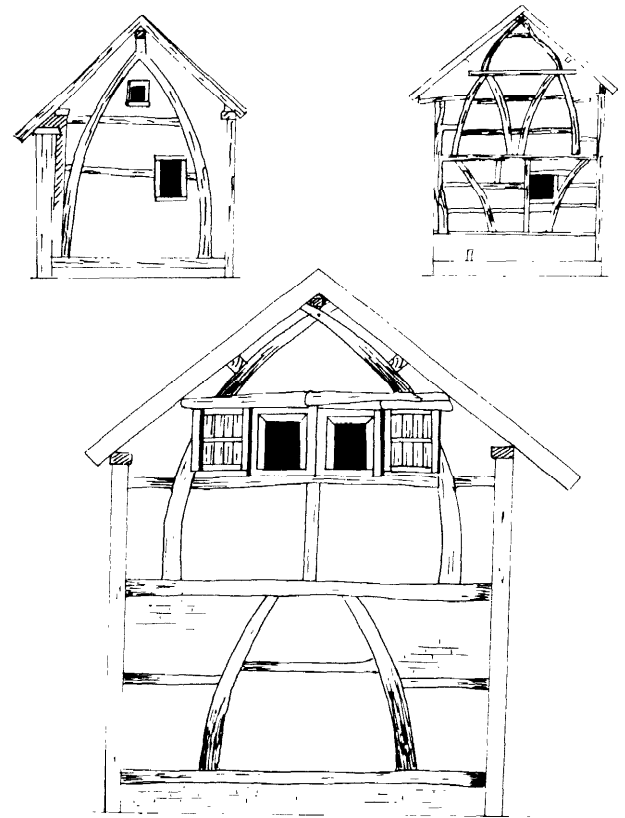


Fig 16(b) Cruck structures in Limburg: (after 'In praise of simplicity 1974)

Upper crucks are common in Limousin, as over much of France, but scarfed crucks seem to be absent, although two examples have been discovered in Poitou and Guyenne. Truncated crucks are present, but appear to be post-1830 in date, and varied forms occur in Creuze, Corrèze, Haute-Vienne, and those parts of Charente and Dordogne bordering on Limousin. In the 16th and 17th centuries true crucks were used in barns and principal rafter trusses in houses, but the former were succeeded in the 18th century by principals with sling-braces retaining the A-type yoked apex (Bans & Bans 1979a).

Only in Limousin have true crucks been found with a density approaching that in England. Further north, the majority of examples show derived forms and true crucks are very rare. In Brittany, the two finest examples are the now demolished house at Talforest, Plumelin (Fig 20) and that at Koh-Coët, Guénin, an almost ruinous building (Fig 21). At Talforest, three collar trusses supported the roof. It is likely that the beams shown in the illustration were not true tie-beams but, as at Koh-Coët, were probably ceiling joists, independent of the cruck trusses. The house at Talforest, with its low walls of cob, was an excellent example of the use of the full cruck at a low social level (EAR). The cruck barn at Penhap near Marzan (Fig 22) is another good example, with collar

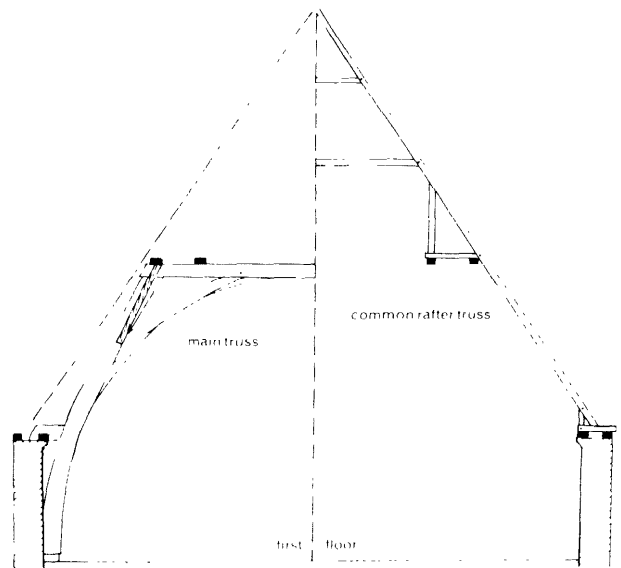


Fig 17 St John's Hospital, Bruges (after Alcock & Barley 1972)

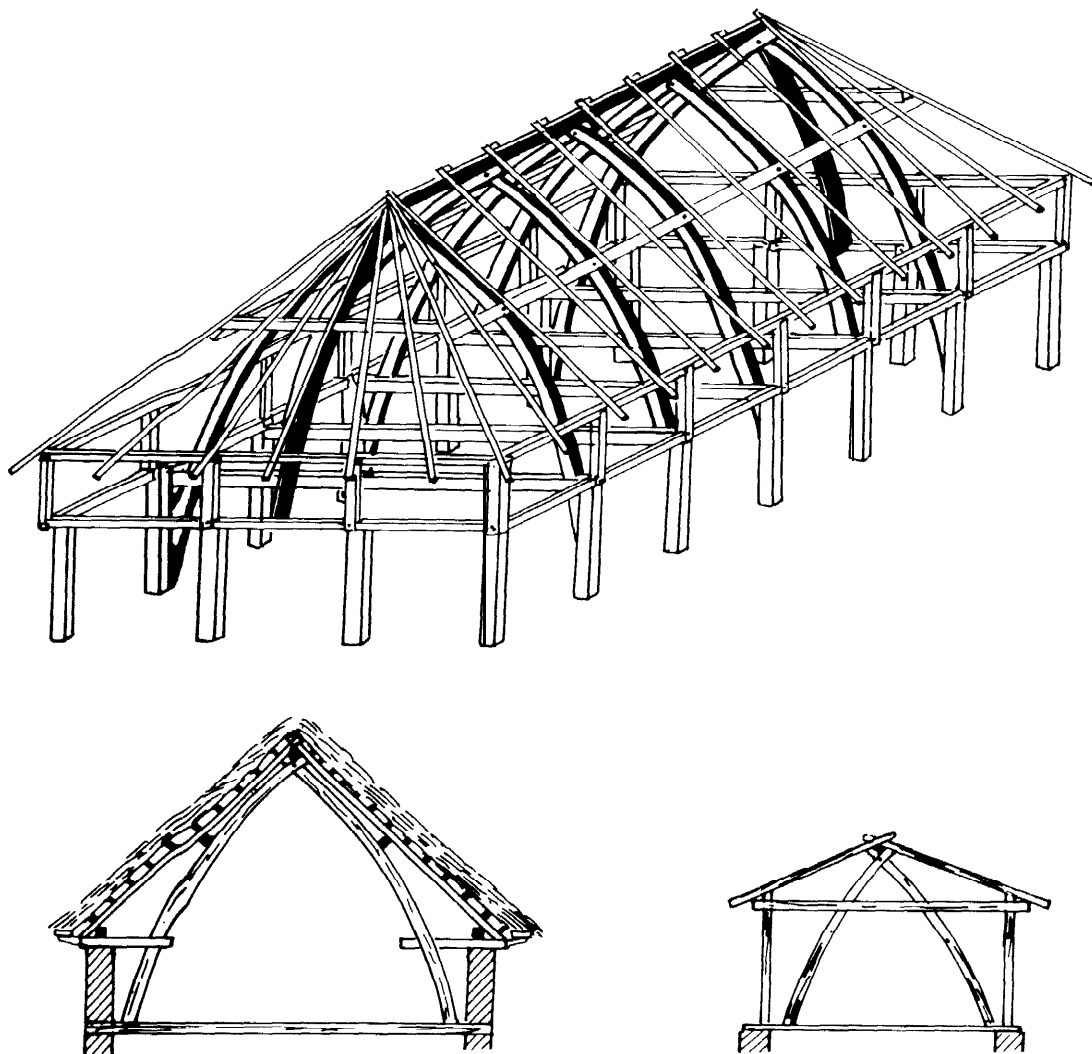


Fig 18 Some Italian cruck structure (after soeder 1957)

but no tie-beam, the blades rising from the walls to intersect at the apex and carry a ridge. In size and form these blades closely resemble those widely found in use as upper crucks. The full cruck in Brittany is widely distributed in Morbihan with further examples in Côtes-du-Nord (Meirion-jones 1979, 16; forthcoming a). A variation of the full cruck is occasionally found in the form of a scarfed or jointed cruck, as in the rather crude example at Saint-Guyomard, Morbihan, illustrated elsewhere (Meirion-Jones 1977b, 364).

Two full crucks have been found in simple farmyard buildings, little more than thatched roofs resting on the ground, designed to last only a generation or so with some surviving examples up to fifty years old. They are used for the storage of

implements, cider, or occasionally animals. Large numbers of field shelters and farmyard buildings exist in which the roof structure rests on the ground or on a low wall, and in which the rafters are simple inverted V-trusses (Meirion-Jones 1976). These examples, which until recently survived in thousands, should be described typologically as the immediate antecedents of crucks, rather than true crucks themselves, although in Brittany they coexist with true crucks.

The majority of Breton cruck trusses are upper crucks which appear in five variants, with or without collar and tie-beam, two having upper king-posts. As the upper cruck is widely distributed across northern France, and occurs in town houses as well as in rural buildings, there is no reason for regarding the

distribution in Brittany as particularly significant. The published maps (Meirion-Jones 1979, 17) indicate Morbihan as the area of greatest survival where the largest number of unaltered thatched roofs survive. Undoubtedly, many more upper crucks remain to be discovered, as confirmed by examples recently found in older houses of Ille-et-Vilaine. In Normandy, upper crucks have been recorded in the countryside around Avranches and they abound in the timber-frame houses between Rouen and Caen.

Only two apex types have been discovered in Brittany: single crossing principal rafters and the upper king-post, both supporting a ridge-purlin (Types D and F3 or G). These, however, are no longer the only known type of apex in use with French crucks, as a greater variety has been discovered in Limousin (see above).

Cruck construction has been identified in the Dordogne where, apart from farm sheds with tong-supports, Walton (1960-2) recorded an unmistakable

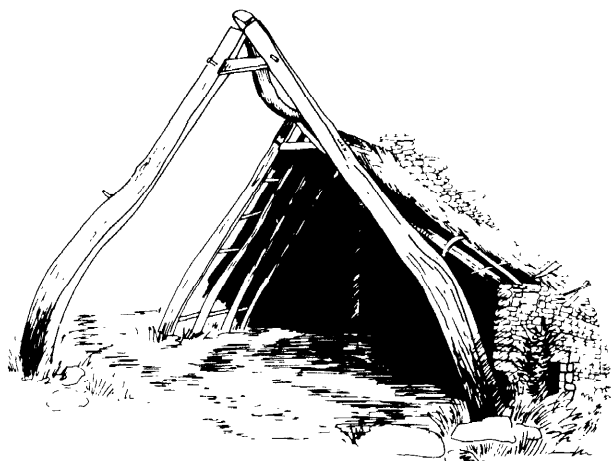
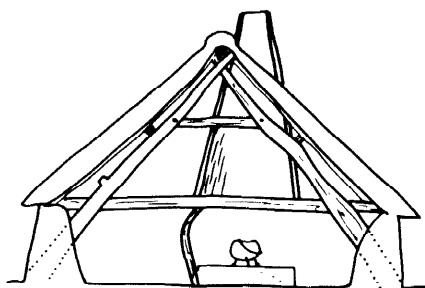
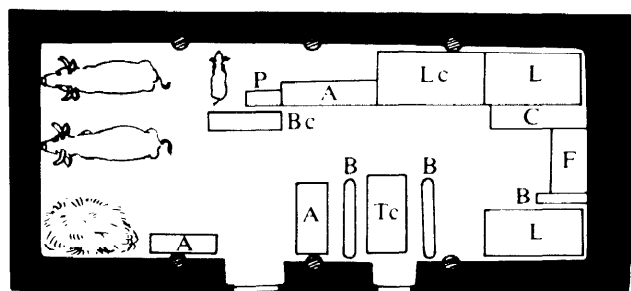
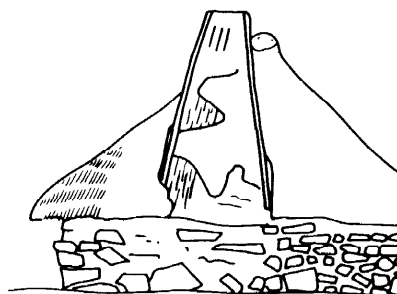
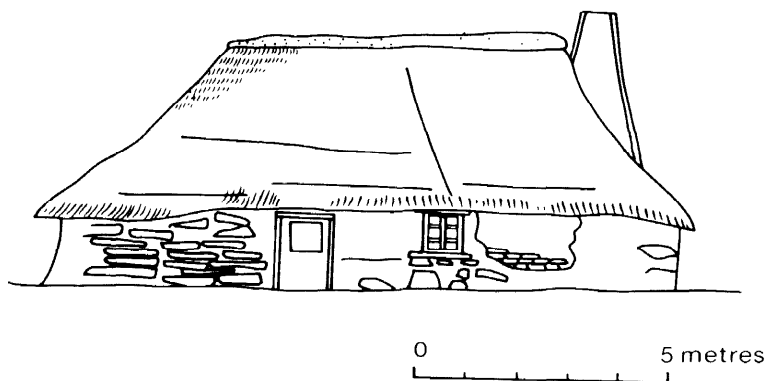
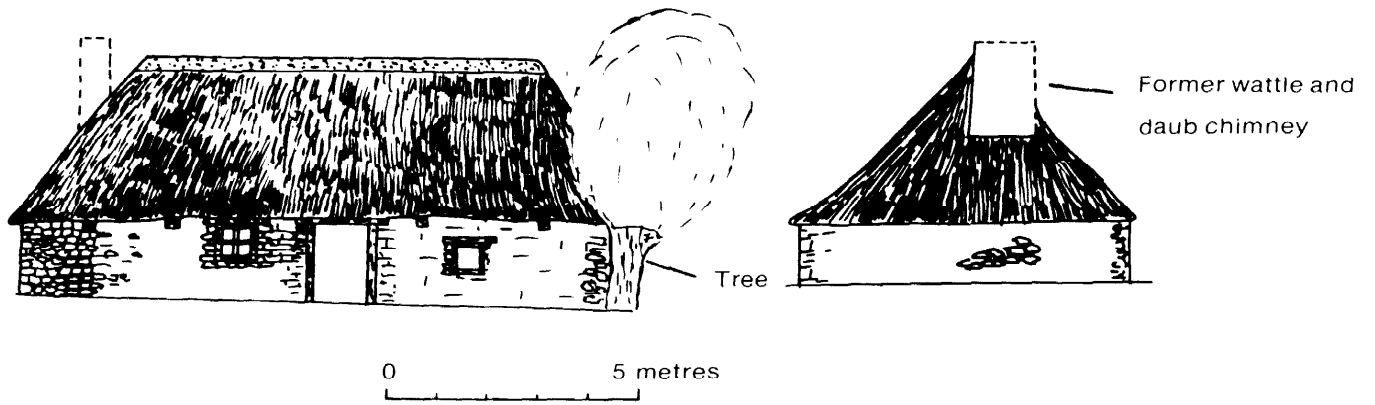


Fig 19 A cruck truss in Limousin (after J-C Bans 1979)



Armoire	A	Bed	L
Bench	B	Box-bed	Lc
Bench chest	Bc	Longcase clock	P
Chest	C	Table chest	Tc
Hearth	F		

Fig 20 Talfores. Plumelin, Morbihan (after EAR plan 44 215. 7)



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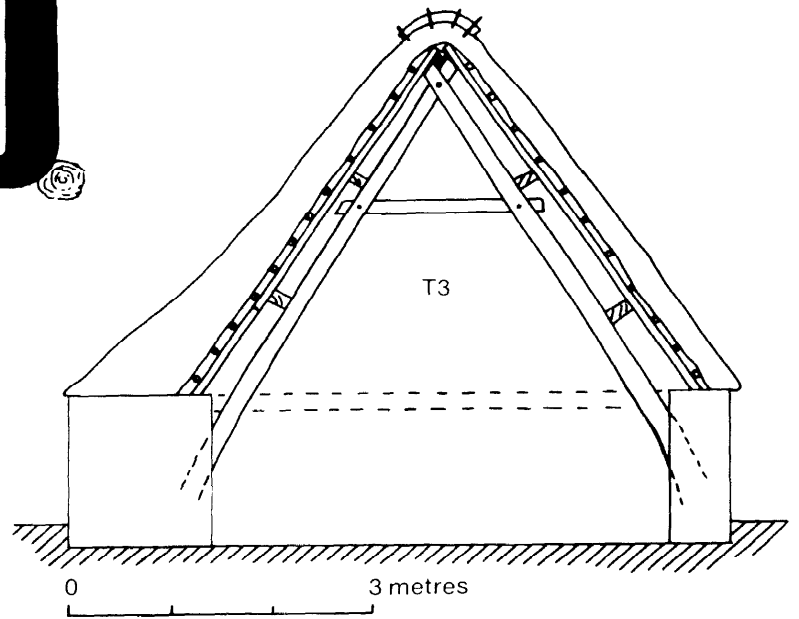
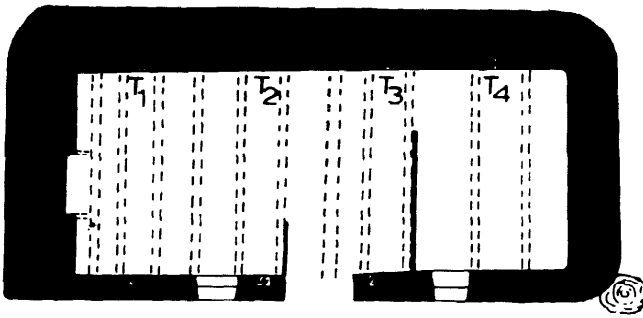


Fig 21 Koh Coet, Guénin, Morbihan

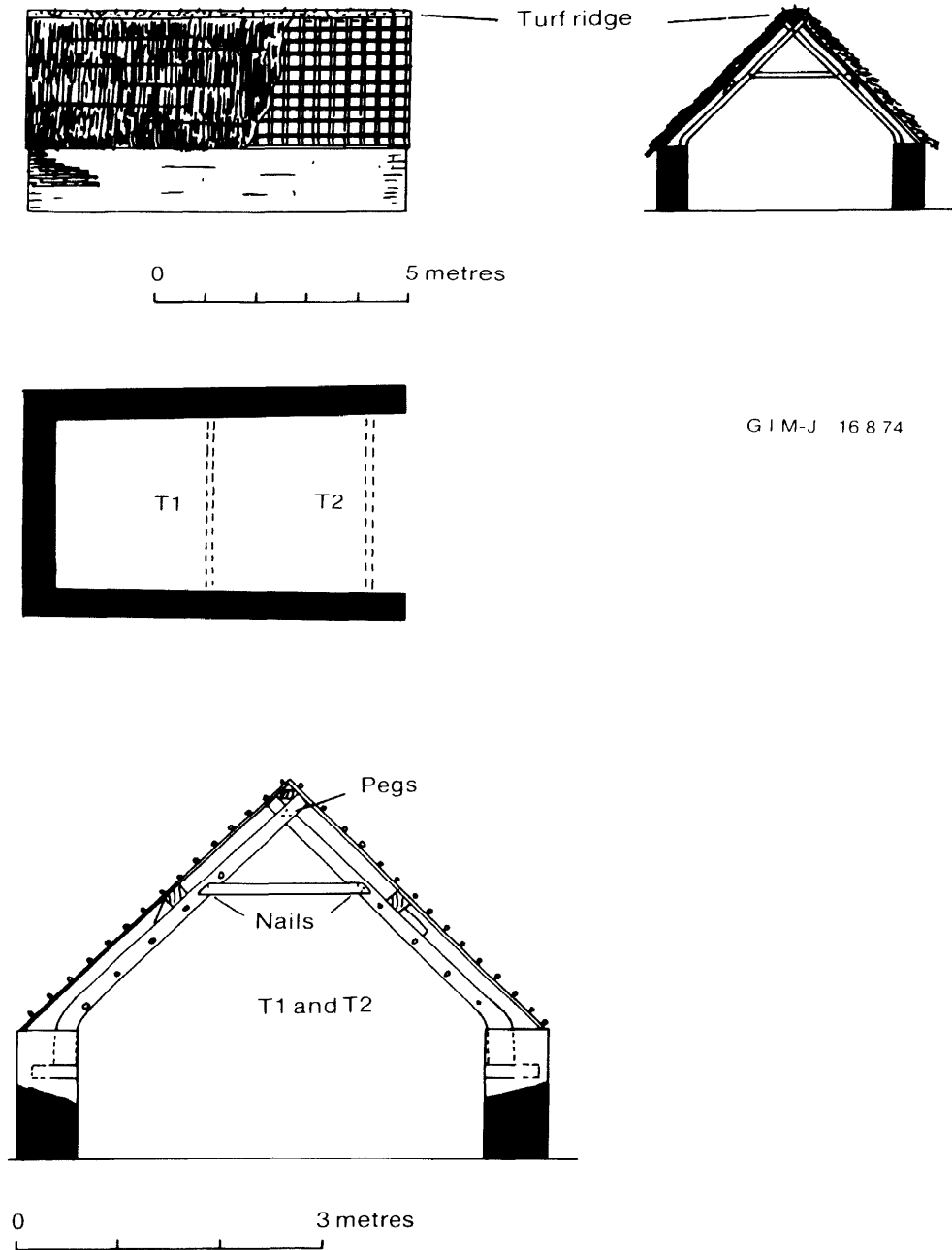


Fig 22 Penhap, Marzan, Morbihan

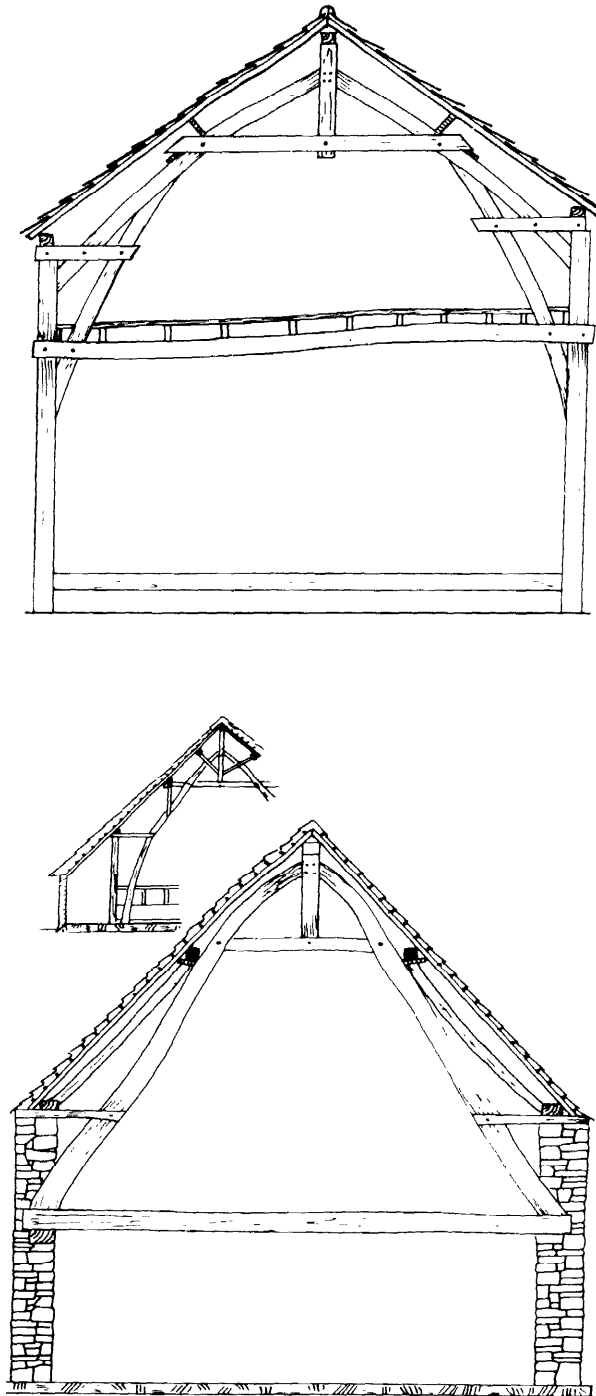


Fig 23 Cruck structures in the Dordogne (after Walton 1960-2)

upper cruck truss near Gourdon and a scarfed upper cruck truss near Groslejac, each combined with a king-post rising from a short collar (Fig 23). The upper cruck truss has also been reported at Argos near Tarbes (Hinton 1967). Cruck construction employing a short king-post has a wider distribution in Europe. Trefois (1950) described an example of a full cruck combined with king-post and collar at Duclair, west of Rouen, in which the crucks are tenoned into the base of short wall studs.' In town house examples at Rouen, short spurs tie the upper cruck blades to the wall-heads.

At Honfleur, Calvados, stand two magnificent *greniers-à-sel*, dated 1670, with very fine curved principal rafters (Fig 24). The existence of such roof trusses confirms knowledge of the cruck tradition in late 17th century Normandy. These buildings have been described fully elsewhere (Meirion-Jones, forthcoming b). Further examples of crucks and cruck-like structures have been recorded in the Pas-de-Calais (EAR). Upper crucks were observed at Troisvaux where two examples were combined with a full king-post and an upper king-post, at Maisnil Saint-Pol combined with upper king-post, and at Torcy and Crequny with ogival-shaped principal combined with full and upper king-posts. An upper cruck and collar truss was discovered at Fontaines-Hermans. A magnificent example of a truncated cruck stands in a barn at Canlers (Fig 25). The principals, with feet 6.40 m apart, draw apart from the walls to which they are tied with short spurs at 4.00 m. They rise to a collar 6.00 m above ground level and are braced to it with a pair of short straight braces. Above the collar rises a king-post supported by curved principals (EAR, Pas-de-Calais). The cruck tradition can thus be shown unmistakably to be present in north-west France, in the Dordogne, in the Pyrenean foothills, in the lower reaches of the Seine valley, and in the north-east.

The truncated upper cruck, or raised base cruck, also appears in Brittany, in Morbihan and Ille-et-Vilaine, combined with a king-post above the collar. Four examples are illustrated (Fig 26). That at Moulin Le Verger, Gestel, Morbihan, dated 1656, is one of four such trusses whose feet are slotted into the stone walls. The other examples appear to be later in date, and that at the Moulin d'Haroult may be as late as the 19th century. The truncated upper cruck was sufficiently well-known to appear, along with curved principal trusses, in a mid 17th century pattern book (Le Muet 1647).

The evidence of excavation

At a number of sites the discovery of inclined postholes has led to speculation that these may have housed the feet of cruck principals. Westick, near Hamm in the Ruhr, occupied from the late 3rd century AD to the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 5th century, is the site of a hall in which two rows of postholes lay in close proximity along each of the lateral walls of the building. The inner rows contained many fewer holes than the outer. There

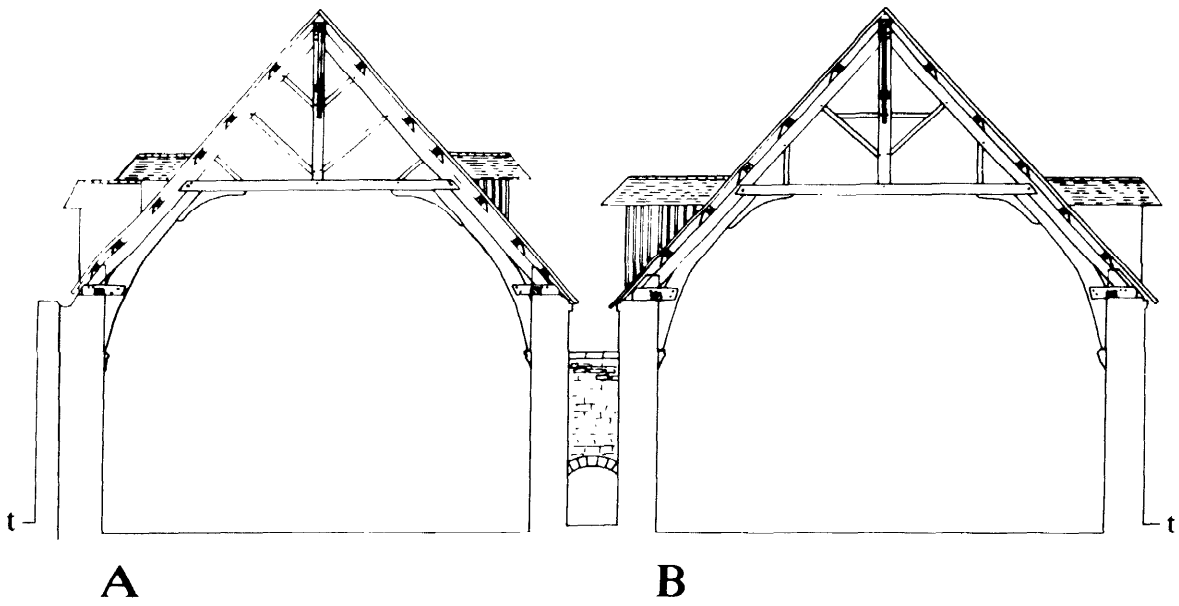


Fig 24 The greniers-à-sel, Honfleur, Calvados

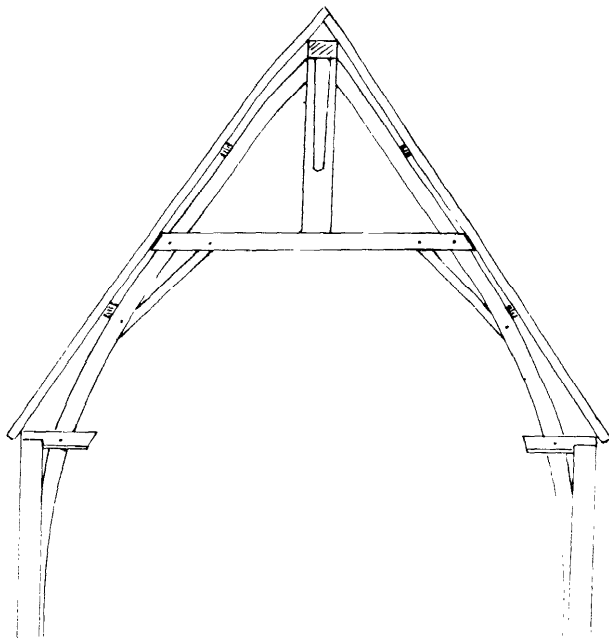


Fig 25 Cruck structure at Canlers, Pas-de-Calais

was further evidence of an irregular line of centre posts. Sections cut through the postholes showed the inner ones to have been intended for timbers leaning inwards, whilst the outer holes appear to have been intended for vertical posts (Bänfer *et al* 1936). This evidence was interpreted as an early example of cruck construction, the cruck being the only known type of roof support which is placed immediately inside the timber walls (J T Smith 1964, 136). A similar posthole arrangement at Haldern, near Wesel on the lower Rhine, a site of the 1st century AD, was interpreted by von Uslar (1949) as belonging to a cruck building, but the excavation gave only faint suggestions of inclined postholes.

At Wijster in the Netherlands, Van Es (1967) records similar posthole arrangements in buildings as early as the late 3rd century, but more common in the late 4th and early 5th centuries. The postholes thought to have housed the feet of crucks occur only in the living areas of these buildings. In addition to Westrick and Haldern, Van Es cites other examples of supposed cruck construction based on the evidence of excavation at Mille and Rhee, and suggests that the technique was first developed in Westphalia. A later building, dating to the Viking period, at Elisenhof in Schleswig-Holstein, had impressive remains of the feet of sloping rafters embedded in waterlogged ground but these stand outside the line of the walls and cannot belong to the cruck tradition (Saefte1 1970, 118). So far, not a single medieval site in France has produced evidence

of cruck postholes in an excavated building. Following reinterpretation, it seems extremely unlikely that the 12th century house at Pen-er-Malo in Guidel, Morbihan, was a cruck structure and this example (Meirion-Jones 1979, 18) must be discarded.

Primitive structures and carpentry

Considerable controversy has centred around whether certain primitive structures should be regarded as cruck buildings. Most scholars now accept that crucks may be either curved or straight and that it is the structural relationship of the several members which is the true criterion of the cruck. As many of the primitive buildings lack walls and have the appearance of simple tents, they cannot automatically be included within the cruck canon. Nevertheless, it may well be that some of these structures represent the immediate antecedents of crucks, being the models or proto-trucks from which true crucks developed. They therefore deserve to be considered in some detail.

The surviving farm building at Bouleguy (Fig 27) was constructed thirty or forty years ago and is of a type once extensively used in the *commune* as a dwelling; it has been fully described elsewhere (Meirion-Jones 1976). Before World War II a large number of these structures existed with central hearth and a hole in the thatch to permit the evacuation of smoke. In the example illustrated, the tong-supports cannot be claimed as crucks, although they have a slight curve. Rather they are proto-crucks. Building of this kind formerly used as dwellings in Plumelin and neighbouring *communes* had low earthen walls, no more than 1.00 m high, supporting the roof. This development either required that the principal rafters, in inverted V form, reduced headroom, or that principals with curvature or curved crucks be used to improve headroom. It is suggested that this provides the true link from the simple tent-like structure to the beginning of the later cruck hall developed by medieval carpenters.

Danish buildings incorporating *stridsuler* have walls, unlike certain other Scandinavian primitive buildings. They were first discussed by Innocent who accepted them as belonging to the cruck tradition, a view also held by Erixon (1937), Peate (1957-8), and Walton (1948). In this structure the ridge-beam is supported alternately by centre posts and by pairs of inward sloping posts, or tong-supports, forming an inverted V, whose feet rest somewhere between the longitudinal axis and the side-walls. These tong-supports carry a tie-beam and, although in the example illustrated by Innocent the walls play a partial load-bearing role, they need not so do, for it is possible to support the whole weight of the roof on the tong-supports in the manner of the true cruck. Whilst the Danish *stridsuler* are fully carpentered buildings, rather than primitive structures, a simple French example which might be considered as equivalent once stood in north Morbihan, at Kerspec in Plumelin, a *commune* in which a number of primitive buildings and early survivals have been

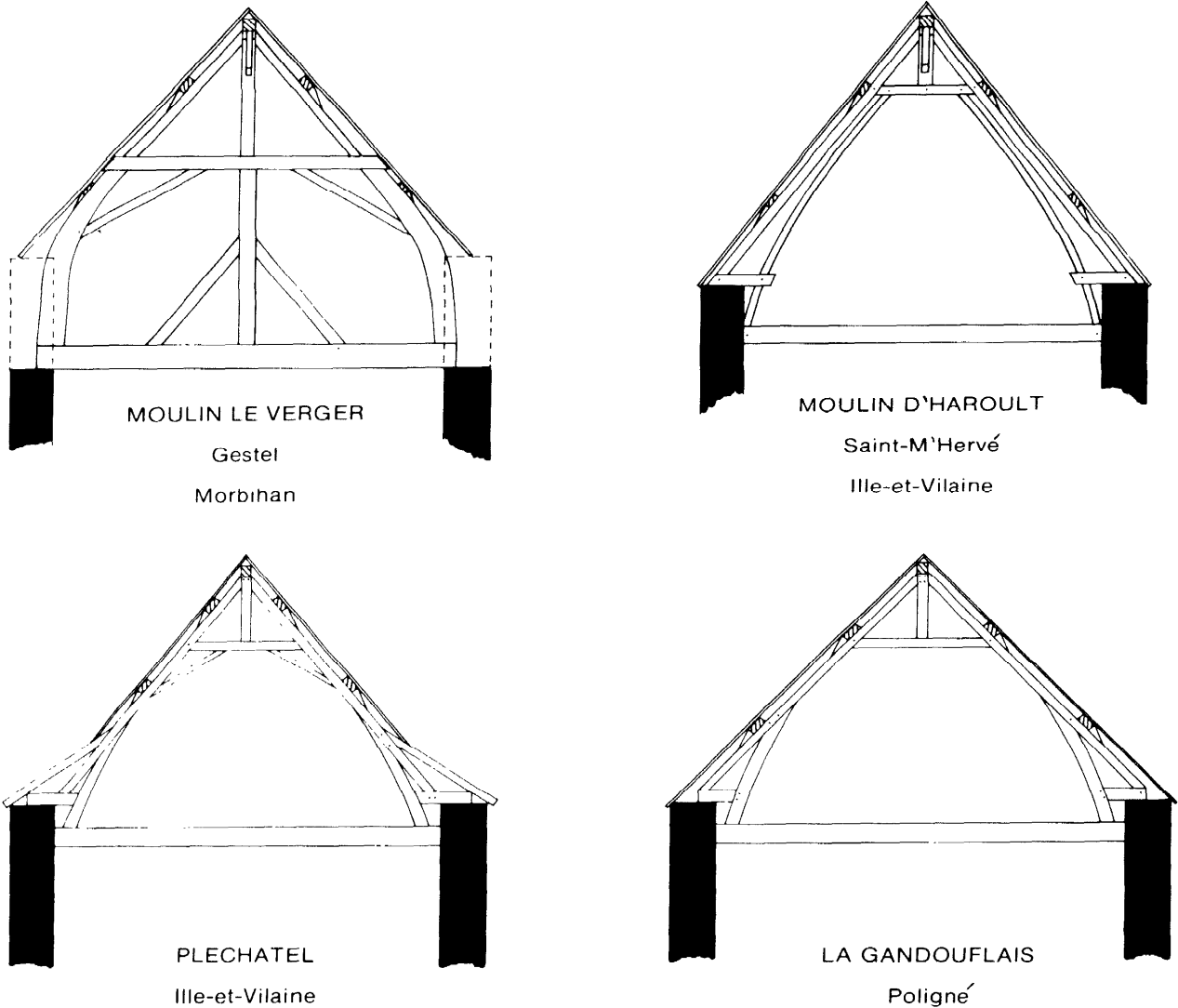


Fig 26 Truncated upper crucks in Brittany

found including circular buildings, long-houses, and crucks. The building at Kerspec (Fig 28), a platform house, has walls at the front rising to a height of about 2.00 m (EAR). A hipped thatched roof is supported on rough common rafters, the lower ends of which rest on the wallheads, the upper ends lying against a ridge-beam. The latter is supported near its ends by two vertical posts, and in the centre by a pair of inclined posts whose feet are placed immediately on either side of the open hearth, dividing the width of the house approximately into thirds. These inclined posts are strictly comparable to the *stridsuler* and whilst in this example they carry no tie-beam, there is no need for one in such a simple building open to the roof. This particular house was recorded during the 1940s in a *commune* of Morbihan where there is a record of a full cruck and in a part of

France known to possess many examples of cruck-like forms (EAR). Its date is unknown but it probably belongs to the 19th or even the early 20th century.

J T Smith (1964, 139) draws attention to the fact that the examples in Denmark are built of softwood, that the feet of the tong-supports are far from the walls, and that no such surviving building is earlier than the 18th century. He further suggests that the motive underlying this form of construction may well have been a desire to stabilize the ridge-beam rather than to clear the floor-space. There can be no doubt that in the Breton example quoted above the intention was to clear the floor space to make room for the hearth. That the stability of the ridge was increased in the process is undoubtedly true but that is a secondary matter.

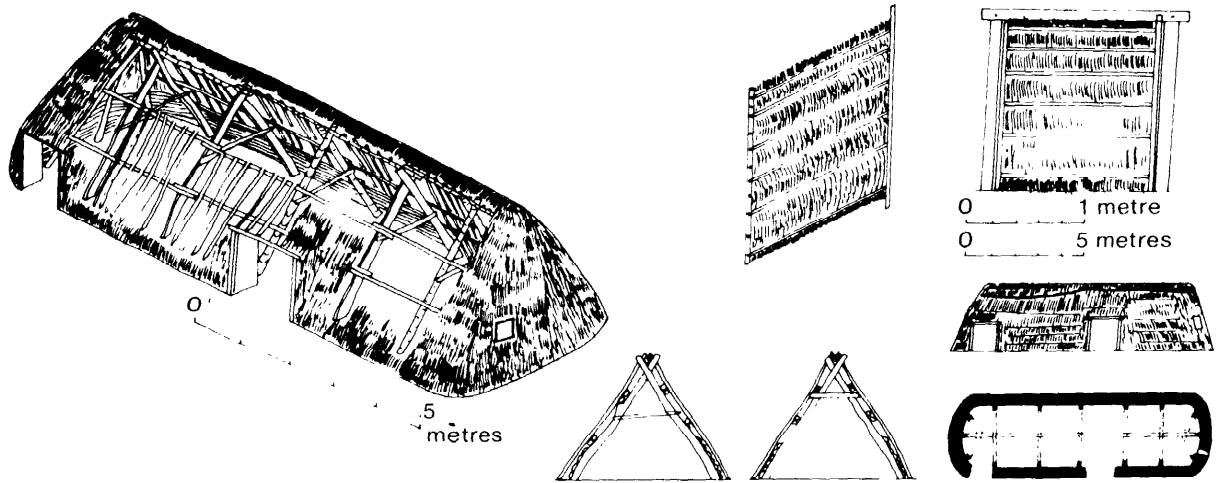
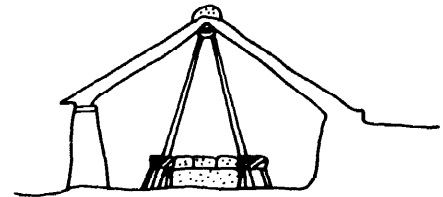
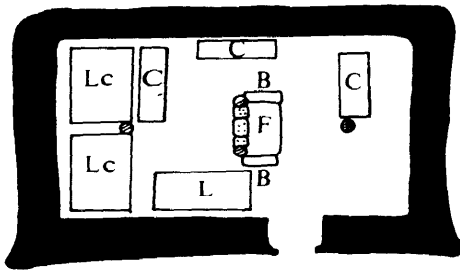
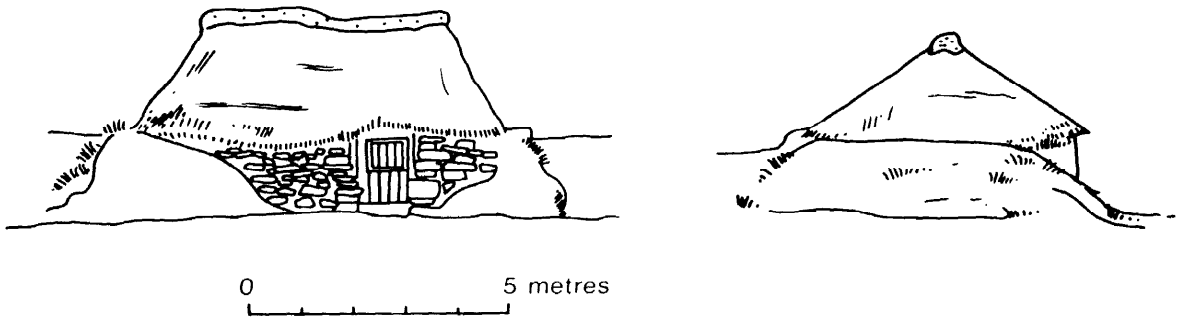


Fig 27 Bouleguy, Plumetin, Morbihan



- | | | | |
|--------|---|---------|-----|
| Bench | B | Bed | L |
| Chest | C | Box-bed | L c |
| Hearth | F | | |

Fig 28 Kerspec, Plumetin, Morbihan (after EAR plan 44 215.8)

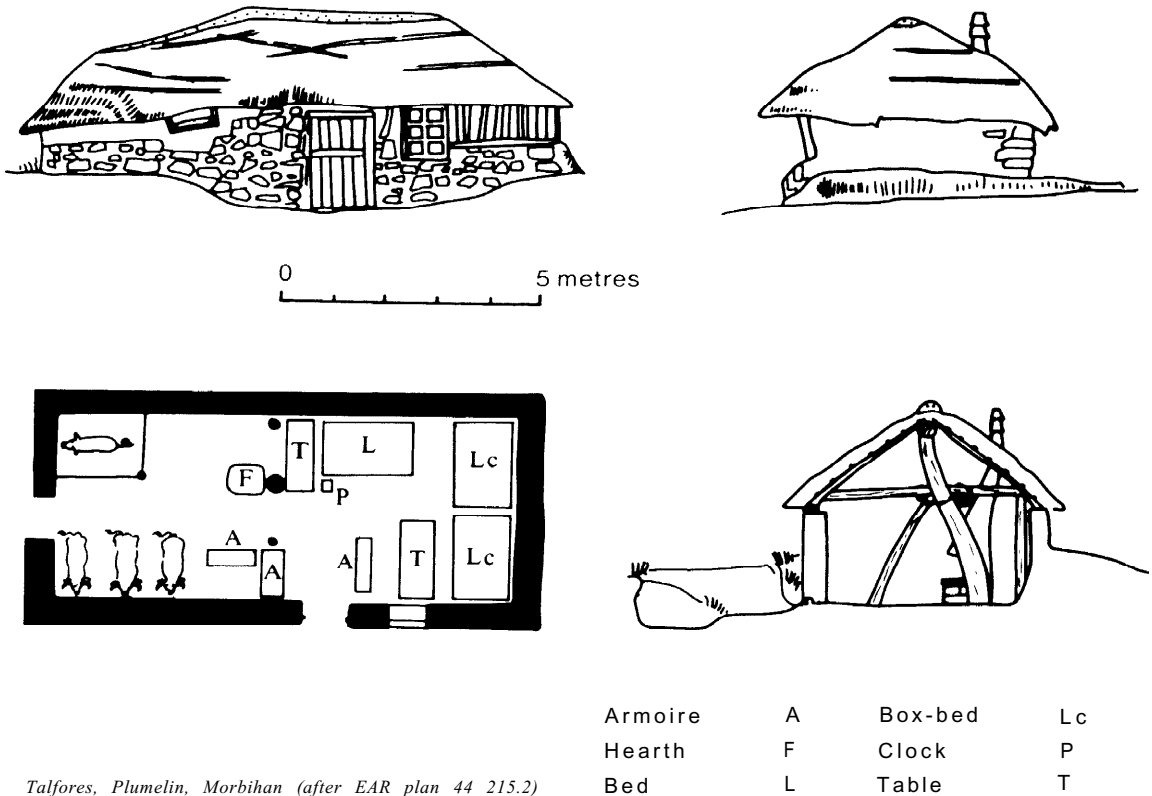


Fig 29 Talfores, Plumelin, Morbihan (after EAR plan 44 215.2)

The problems of living with a central post are well illustrated by a second example at Talforest in Plumelin, Morbihan (Fig 29). Probably of no great age, and perhaps dating from the late 19th or early 20th century, this platform house has walls of irregular blocks of stone set in a coarse clay matrix like so many of the poorer buildings of that district. It is unclear how the ridge-beam is supported at its ends, but in the centre a single curved post supports the ridge and rests with its foot close to the central hearth (EAR). A sloping strut provides additional support. It can be only a short step from this structure to the *istridsuler*-type truss of Kerspec (Fig 28). J T Smith (1964, 140) concludes that the *stridsuler* is an example of a technique older than the oldest surviving example and that it is 'at best a collateral branch branch of the cruck family' rather than a member of it. However, the juxtaposition of the *stridsuler*-type truss with proven crucks and other early forms of building suggests that it may be regarded as part of the cruck tradition.

Several other simple types of roof support must be noted. Walton (1948; 1954), Peate (1957-8), and Erixon (1937) all claim that the earliest antecedents of the cruck were straight primary tong-supports and Walton (1948) draws attention to the distribution of this type of building in Germany (*Dach hutten*) and

Armoire	A	Box-bed	Lc
Hearth	F	Clock	P
Bed	L	Table	T

Scandinavia (*skali*). As already noted, such buildings were to be found in France in very large numbers until they were swept away during the agrarian reforms accompanying the formation of the European Economic Community. There can be little doubt that this type of construction is the simplest way of building a free-standing roof structure, where the 'roof' rests upon the ground.

The *gamine*, a structure in which curved principals are formed of 'natural curved birch trunks so that the roof and walls are one', has been recorded in Finnmark (Vreim 1937). The arch, or *boel'lje*, so formed, is accepted as being in the cruck tradition by Erixon (1937), Peate (1957-8), and Walton (1948) but not by J T Smith (1964) who dismisses it, along with the Lapp *kata*, a turf hut formed around a pair of coupled curved principals or *kator*, because it does not conform to the structural principles of the cruck. These buildings are indeed of slight construction and it is also true that wall and roof construction are one. Smith argues that 'separateness', ie of walls and roof, is implicit in the ground plans of the excavated German houses interpreted as cruck structures, and is fundamental to the truck-type. That this is true of developed cruck buildings is beyond dispute, but the *gamine*, the *kata*, and the *cupunna* (Erixon 1937; Walton 1948; Peate 1957-8) are typologically much

more primitive than any cruck hall, even those of Iron Age date.

Other simple buildings with curved principals have been used to justify the former existence of the cruck tradition in Europe. Innocent (1916, 25) illustrates a farm building at Audenarde in Belgium in which the principals are formed of slightly bowed, but otherwise natural, rough poles. Walton (1948; 1957) also accepts this as a 'primary cruck type', but it is rejected by J T Smith (1964, 121). The 16th century description by Olaus Magnus of *arcuales* or 'arched houses' as cruck buildings was accepted by Peate as evidence of the cruck tradition in Scandinavia but in the absence of any illustration this assumption must be treated with extreme caution.

Other evidence drawn upon by earlier workers in an attempt to establish the distribution of crucks is stone buildings whose general forms accord with the supposed curvature of the cruck, as in the Gallarus oratory and the mason's lodge depicted on a carving on a house at Middleburg, Netherlands, dated 1590. It is also claimed that the influence of cruck construction is to be seen in the *antae* of the stone church on St MacDara's Island, County Galway (Leask 195.5, 29, 37; J T Smith 1964, 136).

The origins and diffusion of European cruck construction

The crucial questions that remain to be solved concern the chronology and diffusion of the cruck. The archaeological evidence of sloping postholes is certainly plausible but some scholars are as yet unwilling to accept its relevance. In view of the very long time gap between the early Dark Age evidence and the earliest dated crucks, it is best set aside for the present, pending similar evidence from a greater number of sites.

The chronology of continental crucks is difficult. Few of them are other than modern. The earliest so far dated in Limousin is of the early 16th century. Few truly medieval buildings of any sort have survived in Brittany and at the level of the farm this seems also true of Limousin. This is in strong contrast to Britain where a large number of crucks can be shown to be of medieval date with some examples as early as the 13th and 14th centuries. Given the perishable nature of wood, this is not surprising and it must be considered remarkable that any examples at all have been found more than three or four hundred years old. To confine an interpretation to the modern examples and make no allowance for the ravages of pest and time would be a defensible standpoint scientifically. Once all surviving examples had been discovered and recorded, any further advances would have to await the evidence of medieval archaeology at some indeterminate future date. Alternatively, it may be accepted as highly probable that the known structures are but a fraction of the original total.

The other major difficulty in explaining the cruck is the question of diffusion - whether a non-portable artefact like a piece of roof-carpentry can be

invented independently at a number of widely separated points. Interpretation of the evolution of carpentry must rest partly on assumptions concerning this process. Opinion is divided between those who argue for evolution from a single origin and those who accept the possibility of independent invention. However, British scholars who favour the latter tend to assume by implication that the British Isles are a sufficiently small geographical entity for diffusion within them to have occurred from a single origin, independent origins being cited for any similar 'continental features. Judged by distance alone, this is a false position. The arc of a circle centred on London and drawn to enclose the Shetland Isles encompasses not only the whole of the British Isles but France, Switzerland, the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark and parts of Czechoslovakia and Austria. Thus, if distance alone is no barrier to the explanation of cultural diffusion within the British Isles, then it cannot be held to be a barrier for the greater part of western Europe either. The English Channel can hardly be considered a greater obstacle than the Irish Sea and numerous examples can be quoted, both from history and prehistory, for the transmission of non-portable items of medieval culture. Gothic architecture is one. It is thus argued here that the whole of western Europe is sufficiently small a geographical entity to permit of single origins for carpentry forms. Carpentry, unlike portable forms of material culture which may be traded, requires the movement of people for its dissemination, the migration either of people or craftsmen (J T Smith 1964, 126). In general, within western Europe, only the Iron Age provides suitable conditions. Other periods of history show more localized movement, like the Breton immigration of the 4th century onwards. The Angevin realm during the High Middle Ages gave England and northern and western France a certain political unity which may have provided sufficient scope for nobles, their followers, and artisans to have transmitted carpentry techniques. Skilled carpenter may also have travelled independently during periods of church and castle building. Links between England and France were strong during the entire medieval period and the possibility of the movement of craftsmen across the Channel should not be discounted. It may therefore be significant that French evidence of crucks so far is almost entirely confined to Brittany, Normandy, the pas-de-Calais, and Limousin, regions which experienced the closest contact with England during the Middle Ages. Strong political and commercial links also existed between England and the Low Countries, notably Flanders.

The question which remains to be answered is whether such links are sufficient to permit diffusion within the available time-span. In considering the role of the surviving primitive crucks and their possible place as typological prototypes, it is important to realise that there is no contradiction in the existence at any given time of artefacts representative of different stages of a typological sequence. As a result of differing social, economic,

cultural, geographical, and other factors, early forms can survive in areas remote from main centres of human activity. 'Remoteness in this sense need not imply great distance. Indeed, regions quite close to places of cultural innovation may be rendered remote in the sense of being unreceptive to new ideas and techniques. In such regions older customs, habits, and traditions may linger for hundreds or even thousands of years. Within quite short distances primitive forms may survive alongside modern buildings and advanced techniques. There is thus no contradiction in simple 'primitive' structures existing in one part of Europe at the same time that substantial cruck halls were being built in another. Nor are 18th century Danish *stridsuler* any more of a contradiction than 20th century Breton cruck trusses. They both represent the survival in remote areas, or at the lower levels of the farmyard, of techniques long since forgotten elsewhere.

As Alcock (1973, 22) has written, a crucial question is whether the *observed* distribution patterns can throw any light upon origins and diffusion and whether they correspond closely to the area in which crucks have at any time been used. Continental evidence is certainly -increasing in both extent and density as highlighted by the recent discoveries in Limousin. Whether the modern period, ie since the end of the Middle Ages (say 1500), has been sufficient for the transmission of the technique over such a wide area is a matter of opinion. Perhaps it has, but the seeds would have had to be sown during the period of close contact in the medieval period. If this is accepted then an origin in England during the immediate post-Conquest period and subsequent diffusion is plausible. It is difficult to see, however, how this could have led to the development of crucks in north Germany or in Italy, let alone in eastern Europe.

It would seem preferable to postulate much earlier origins, not later than the Iron Age, in which the migration of peoples took place on a scale sufficient to explain the diffusion of the cruck and its subsequent survival in places as far apart as Brittany, Italy, south-west France, north-west Spain, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. Diffusion across the English Channel could have occurred in prehistoric or early historic times.

There is no proof that the cruck was known in the Hallstatt kingdoms, but it is now found in north-west Germany is strongly represented in surviving buildings in south Limburg, and is known all over the Net Netherlands and Belgium. An origin in the Rhineland, or in an area south-east of the Rhineland, in Celtic times and subsequent diffusion in a northerly and westerly direction with the movement of Celtic peoples, as J T Smith (1964) has suggested, is therefore plausible. The technique may then have spread across the English Channel, later to be displaced by the introduction of other techniques in east and south-east England. The cruck could similarly have spread over the whole of France largely to be displaced later by the king-post roof, apart from its survival in some numbers in Limousin.

Alternatively, its diffusion could have been confined to those areas where it is reported today, along the north coast from Flanders through the Pas-de-Calais to the Seine and then to Brittany where it survived the Breton invasion of the Dark Ages. Yet another possibility is that the cruck was newly brought to Brittany with the arrival of the Bretons from the 4th century AD onwards. The Limousin and Dordogne crucks, in areas where other early building techniques also survive, may likewise be a survival from an early period, or might alternatively represent the spread of ideas under English influence in the Middle Ages; the former seems the more likely in view of the general antiquity of many styles in the Dordogne. The Italian evidence may likewise be explained by later movement across the Alps.

Alcock (1973, 22) suggests that the cruck originated in western Britain 'perhaps in the 11th century', but any attempt to explain British crucks which fails to take into account also the undoubted surviving continental crucks is bound to founder. The cruck is notably absent in Cornwall and west Devon but it is also absent from much of south Wales, Lleyrn, and Anglesey, and from far western Brittany. This absence from the western peninsulas is consistent and may perhaps be explained by geographical factors, notably an absence of suitable timber for craft building at an early stage, low economic development, and the survival of still older ways and customs at the time the cruck was developing elsewhere. It need not weaken an argument for the dissemination of the technique by emigration to north-west France from Devon and Cornwall, probably from the 4th century onwards. The survival of dense concentrations in the British Isles may in any case be explained chiefly by reference to the late survival of the open hall, for which the cruck was particularly suited, in contrast to the continent where it went out of use much earlier. There is also the availability of sufficient timber and the survival in the countryside of the timber-frame tradition of building. The concentrations are thus an expression of regionalism and perhaps of secondary diffusion in those regions particularly favourable to cruck development.

A further possibility must be considered for which there is at present less evidence. If a prehistoric origin is eventually accepted, centres of diffusion other than the Celtic heartland of east-central Europe must be considered. With examples being discovered further south (Soeder 1957) attention must be given to the possibility of a Mediterranean origin. At first sight, nothing could seem more unlikely than the presence of the cruck in an area so overwhelmingly colonized by the low-pitched Roman short hing-post roof, but the diffusion of that type may have been responsible for the elimination of earlier roof-types. Further extensive fieldwork may provide an answer. If not, then many of the problems of the development and diffusion of carpentry will be with us for all time, long to be discussed as philosophical questions, yet never to be resolved.

Notes

- 1 This research has been assisted financially by grants from the British Academy, the City of London Polytechnic, the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, the Colt Fund of the Society for Medieval Archaeology, the Dudley Stamp Memorial Fund, and the University of London which made grants from its Central Research Fund and from the Banister Fletcher Fund. The author is grateful to the Director of the Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires, Paris, for permission to base Figures 20, 28, and 29 on original drawings of the Enquête d'Architecture Rurale, Chantier 1425, Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires, Paris (cited as EAR).
- 2 However, recent fieldwork by M and Mme Bans in and around Duclair has failed to locate this building or anything remotely resembling it (pers comm).

8 The origin and spread of cruck construction in Britain

N W Alcock

From the multitude of views proposed for the origin of crucks (see p 5), J T Smith has reduced the serious contenders to three. The first two are strongly contrasted: that crucks are of great antiquity, specifically pre-Saxon (J T Smith 1964), and that they originated in the 11th or 12th centuries (Alcock 1973). The third view that can be given serious consideration links crucks and base crucks, suggesting a joint development in the 13th century (Currie & Fletcher 1972). This is sufficiently close to the second view for them to be treated as variants, depending on the precise date chosen and the role assigned to base crucks. J T Smith adduces evidence for the first view (p 18), and this is supported by G Meirion-Jones (p 54-5) on the strength of the widespread European distribution of crucks.

The documentary evidence makes it clear that crucks were numerous at a peasant level in the 14th century, and at a slightly higher economic level (demesne farm buildings) in the preceding century. The earliest indication of their widespread use is probably that of the 12th century Welsh Laws. Nevertheless, it is important to remember that no documents survive which could provide similar evidence of earlier date. Looking behind the documents, archaeological evidence is the only possible source. Much more is now known about early buildings, and it is transparently clear that crucks were not in continuous use in pre-Conquest England. The detection of their origin with precision is not yet possible, as it can only be a matter of chance if excavations light on the earliest sites where they were used; so far this has not happened. This archaeological evidence requires the emergence of cruck construction in Britain to have occurred at the earliest around the Conquest period, and from the documents they must have appeared somewhere in the western half of southern Britain.

Is this consistent with the distribution map (Fig 2)? J T Smith has pointed out some of the oddities of this map, notably that it corresponds to no culturally or economically recognizable province, and that towards the edges it does not obviously thin out, nor show particularly late examples. However, the distributions of other building techniques share just these features. Consider, for example, the map of jointed crucks in south-west England (Fig 40). These also cover a remarkably arbitrary area, and in east Dorset we can see that they are popular, even ubiquitous in Lulworth, but unknown in the next village to the east. The distribution of portable objects, particularly if they are produced at some centre for wider distribution, should show an approximation to a statistical 'random walk' as they pass from hand to hand, leading to a map with density highest in the centre and lower further out.

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However, the distribution of immovable objects may be quite different, particularly if (as with crucks) only the last to be made are recorded. Initially, they should spread out from a focus, but in due course alternative ways to achieve the desired result will be encountered, and the diffusion will stop. Thereafter, the original type may dominate the structures of one area, while quite nearby the alternative is preferred. Indeed, in view of the uniformity that is so characteristic of the vernacular architecture of small regions, this is more likely than that the two types merge gradually into each other. It might be possible to identify the earliest examples and observe their spread, but with crucks this process probably took place too early to be recognized; at least we cannot yet date crucks closely enough to achieve it. As for the construction that this model requires as an alternative to crucks, this is surely the box-frame house with common rafters. It survives universally as the medieval house of quality in eastern England and occurs (though rarely) in later small houses (Mercer 1975, 125).

J T Smith and G Meirion-Jones cite three counter-arguments to the theory of the origin of crucks outlined above. The first concerns the distribution map. Apart from the features already noted, Smith points to a rough congruence between it and the distribution of British (Celtic) place-names. However, he himself indicates the weaknesses in this comparison, notably the lack of crucks in Cornwall; it seems at present that the interpretation of the map discussed above is more plausible. The second point concerns the 5th century building at Latimer (for which see p 37). Finally, there is the widespread distribution of crucks in Europe, which can no longer be ignored as it was implicitly in Alcock 1973.

The two views need not be irreconcilable if the proposals of Meirion-Jones and Smith are seen as referring to *continental* Europe. There is as yet no evidence for the speed with which crucks spread from their original focus, wherever that may have been. Despite Britain being the home of the cruck tradition *par excellence*, there is nothing inconsistent in this tradition not having reached these islands during the Iron Age. The Latimer building may be the exception to this, but if so it generated no continuous tradition. The true start of the British cruck tradition in the 10th, 11th, or 12th centuries could have been by independent invention, but this is not necessary.

Notably absent in England are just those primitive proto-crucks described by Meirion-Jones from Europe, whose ground-set posts should leave the best archaeological traces.¹ It is from these proto-crucks that an independent discovery of the 'cruck idea' would be easiest. In their absence, it is perhaps more likely that the tradition was imported from continental Europe, something that would have needed no more than the movement of a single carpenter. Can it have been the Norman Conquest itself which provided the opportunity for a continental cruck tradition to cross the Channel?

To reconcile the negative archaeological evidence for pre-Conquest crucks, and the widespread

documentary references from the late 12th and 13th centuries, the use of crucks must have spread rapidly. This strongly suggests that they were introduced at a reasonably high social level.² They were not employed by the greatest in the land, for whom only the aisled hall could provide the essential grandeur.³ Crucks may therefore have been adopted for more modest houses at the manorial level, the homes of Domesday knights and *radrnen*.

It also seems certain that crucks preceded base crucks, rather than the reverse. The chronology, particularly the existence of experimental forms of base cruck in the 13th century (Alcock & Barley 1972), means that they are unlikely to have been invented early enough to give rise to the whole family of crucks. The evidence is also overwhelming that base crucks are a hybridization of cruck and aisled traditions, incorporating many features which find no place in the earliest examples of true crucks.⁴

It is worth noting that even in Europe the distribution of crucks as we see it now is very uneven. It is not unlikely that injections of the 'cruck idea' took place there, leading to centres around which crucks then proliferated. Indeed, for two such areas, the Low Countries and the Limousin, England is very likely as the prime source for their crucks, because of the similarities between the two building traditions. For the Limousin, it is even possible to suggest the Angevin Empire as the political environment that allowed the migration of the carpenters responsible for the introduction of crucks.

The archaeological evidence is also significant for the spread of crucks within Britain. It is remarkable and rather unexpected that crucks have not been found in careful excavations at either of the northern deserted medieval villages, Barton Blount in Derbyshire (Beresford 1975)⁵ and Wharram Percy in North Yorkshire (Andrews & Milne 1979).⁶ Both lie in areas later dominated by crucks, and the latter indeed adjoins the parish of Settrington, in which some 60 crucks were surveyed in 1600 (see p 29). The evidence at Wharram comes so far from only two houses and needs further confirmation, but the picture seems clear. Crucks were not used in these parts of northern England for impermanent peasant dwellings, and cannot have been numerous until the later Middle Ages.⁷ Dovetailed with the southern evidence of archaeology, of documents, and of standing buildings, the implication is that crucks were spreading northward in the medieval period, but did not reach their full extent until late in this period. No doubt their spread into Scotland and Ireland was similarly slow, though the documentary evidence for an Irish cruck baronial hall in the 13th century (p 33) suggests a rather earlier dispersal there. Jointed crucks seem to show a similar development, with a gradual movement up the Irish Sea coasts from a source in south-west England.

A problem pinpointed by Mercer (1975, 101) concerns the nature and the fate of the 13th and 14th century crucks which the documents show to be numerous in southern England and to extend to modest social levels. He notes the survival of a few

crucks for which 13th and 14th century dates can be assigned with confidence, including the two crucks at Harwell and Steventon, Oxfordshire, radiocarbon dated to the 13th century (p 8; Currie & Fletcher 1972), and Pilliven, Devon (p 72; Fig 3 la). Mercer describes the crucks in these buildings as well-shaped and of 'heavy scantling', in contrast to the 'poor crucks' of light scantling which do not survive until much later; a house at Woodplumpton, Lancashire (Fig 31G), is cited as a specific example, and the cruck houses of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, are also included in this category (Fig 31B, D). He asks why the many documented 14th century peasant cruck houses have not survived, and makes two suggestions: that the crucks of the 14th century peasant houses were of this light scantling type, and that the surviving 13th to 14th century crucks all belonged to people of higher social status than those named in the court rolls. Presumably by this he means that they were free rather than copyhold tenants. Pilliven is a larger than average isolated farmhouse which could have been a freeholding, but the Oxfordshire houses stand in their village streets among other houses of the same size or larger.⁸

The differentiation in terms of scantling also seems doubtful. The Woodplumpton house has blades 15in (0.38m) across, compared to 11in (0.28m) for both Steventon and Pilliven. Only in the last are the blades complete tree-trunks (partly unsquared), rather than having both blades cut from one halved timber. In one respect, Woodplumpton is the exception. It is only 13ft (4.0m) high to the apex, compared to 20ft (6.1m) for both the others; all have almost the same width as their height, and so Woodplumpton is also much narrower. As Mercer notes, there are no references to upper floors in the Worcestershire court rolls, and it is likely that the cruck houses were all of one storey.

If the 14th century houses were not of poor scantling, Mercer asks why time has discriminated so strongly against them, in comparison to the few superior survivors. It seems likely, however, that there was nothing at fault with the dimensions of the 14th century cruck blades, nor necessarily with their shape; the Woodplumpton blades are most elegantly curved. However, they were intended for single-storey houses, and this has led to their wholesale replacement. It is a striking feature of many early Devon houses (including Pilliven) that though they were built with no upper floors, they were lofty enough to have had floors inserted without difficulty. This is probably due to their width, typically 16-18ft internally (4.9-5.5m).⁹ It is also significant that, as early as 1423, a village copyhold tenant at Pinhoe, Devon, had an upper room in his house (Alcock & Laithwaite 1973).¹⁰ Similarly, three-bay cruck houses at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire of the late 15th or early 16th century (Alcock 1973), which are included by Mercer in the category of 'late poor crucks', each had one bay with an original upper floor." By Contrast, like Woodplumpton, many of the Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cumbria cruck houses are truly single-storeyed.

Survival of numerous examples from any area can therefore be attributed to one of two factors: either the building of crucks with upper floors or high enough to take them; or the persistence of a tradition of single-storeyed living up to the present day. The quality of the cruck carpentry may of course vary, but neither it nor the scantling of the timber need be directly related to survival. For cruck barns, the dimensions would be expected to correspond broadly to those of the houses in the same region. Small size might be inconvenient, but a lack of height is less of a particular disadvantage. There might therefore be less incentive to rebuild barns than houses, and this may partly explain the predominance of cruck barns in northern England (p 61).

One aspect of the survival of crucks yet to be properly explored is the phenomenon of 'cruck villages' - those occasional villages with striking numbers of cruck houses, sometimes even with a majority of the buildings of the village. They are probably the consequence of survival rather than rebuilding, on a particular estate, or in the absence of any estate ownership. They offer the possibility of studying the range of social status of existing cruck houses. Were they exclusively the homes of the wealthier villagers, or did they include all levels of village society? In some northern villages (eg Pockley, N Yorks), the latter must be true, because there are essentially no other houses. The position is less clear, and the answer perhaps more significant, in the south, where medieval rather than later crucks are involved, and on the Welsh border where they are of particularly high quality. An indication can be found from incomplete work on Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, one of the lesser examples, with six standing cruck houses and two represented by reused timbers. The evidence at present comes only from 1600, but there are no indications of major changes in land holdings, at least for the preceding half century. In 1600, two (perhaps three) houses had reasonable amounts of land, appropriate for yeomen or husbandmen; two of the others were lived in by craftsmen, respectively a wealthy fuller and a poor tanner; and the rest were held by the poorest members of the community, in one case a succession of elderly widows (Alcock 1975 and later work). Again, the crucks range over all social levels in the community.

Can anything be said about the character of cruck building as it appeared in Britain around the time of the Norman Conquest? From the typological relationships between the various apex joints and their distribution, J T Smith has identified the C apex as the origin of the variety now found in crucks. He considers the F1 type as possibly even earlier than C, but it seems too uncommon to be satisfactory in this role, and is best seen as a minor alternative to C, useful to level the ridge if the collar of a C apex is rather long. The walls of the prototype would certainly not have been load-bearing; they might have been of turf, of clay, or of wattle, heavily daubed wattle being most likely, perhaps resembling the Lancashire 'clamstaff-and-daub'. The roof

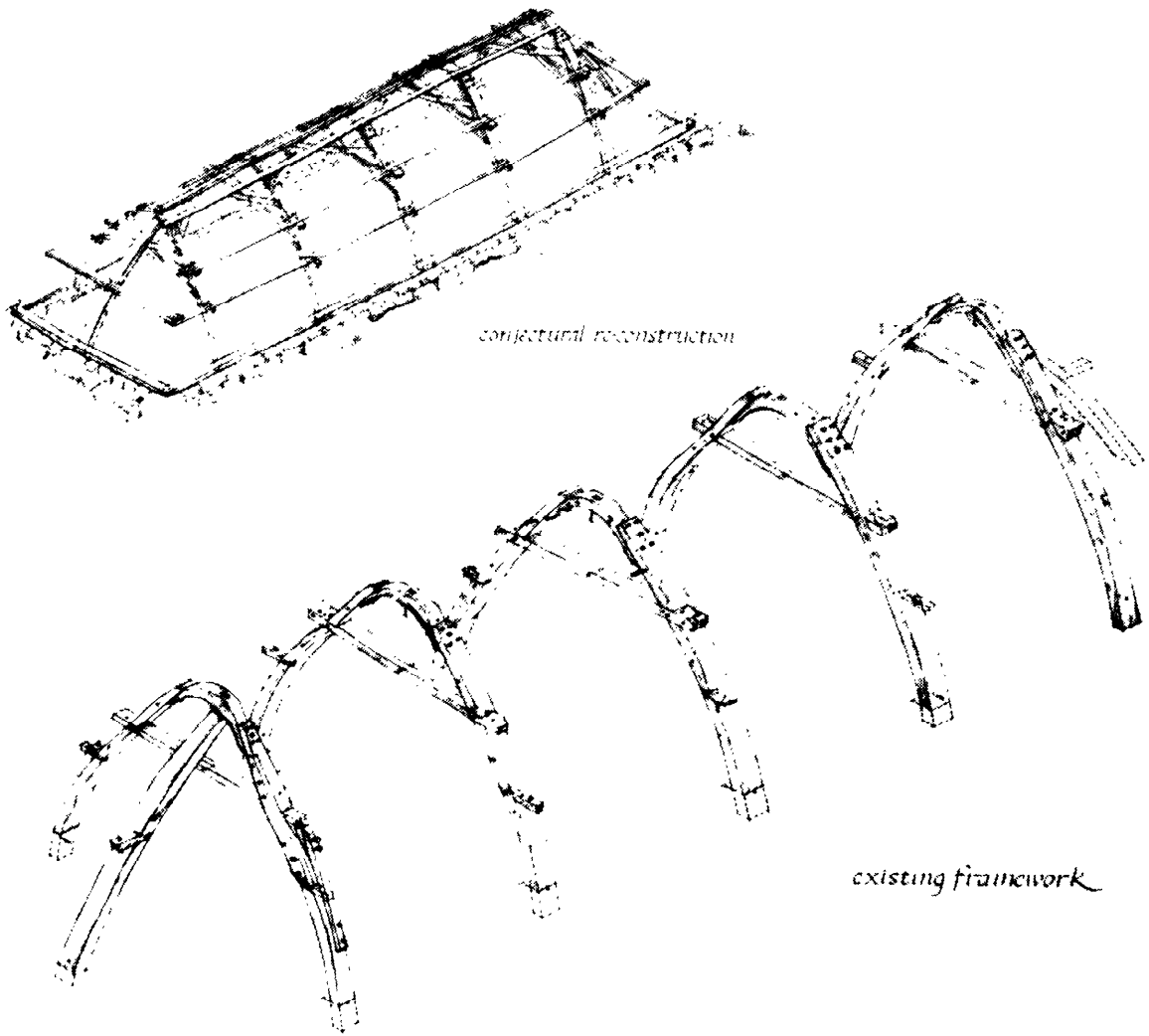


Fig 30 *The cruck barn at Corrimony, Inverness-shire (from Hay 1975; Crown copyright reserved). The original walls are believed to have been of light material, and were apparently inclined in wards.*

would naturally be thatched.

One further suggestion can be made from the evidence of end-trucks (p 34). These are distributed from Devon (associated with jointed crucks) to Inverness, and recorded in the 12th century by excavation, and in the 14th in documents. They even occur in France, both in the Limousin and in Brittany. End-trucks are therefore likely to have been a component of the earliest British crucks. They may possibly have been combined with oval ends, which are the logical corollary of the end-truck construction.

It is ironic that because end-trucks have not survived from the area where they are recorded in documents,¹² we must go either to Scotland or to Corrèze, France (Bans & Bans 1979a) for the best idea of the prototype of the properly carpentered English cruck building. Of all the examples, the barn at Corrimony, Inverness-shire, comes closest to the form this prototype could have taken (Fig 30). It has end crucks, walls of light materials (replaced), and even a C apex, though this is modified because of the special character of the timber available to its carpenter.

Notes

- 1 Perhaps the only exceptions are the extraordinary huts made of whales' jawbones at Whitby (photograph at Whitby Museum, reproduced in Saeftel 1970, 132). However, these represent a very specialized tradition, based on a unique building material.
- 2 This was urged by Currie & Fletcher (1972), but the 13th century origin they suggested is disproved by the evidence of numerous peasant crucks in the 14th century.
- 3 Eg Westminster Hall, Cheddar, and the Bishop's Palace, Hereford.
- 4 The use in 1297 of base crucks to replace the aisle posts of an early 13th century aisled hall of the Bishop of Winchester at Harwell, Oxon, corresponds precisely both to the chronology and the typology of their introduction. It is particularly interesting that they were not employed for the original structure of the building (Fletcher & Currie 1979).
- 5 The phase III houses at Barton Blount (early 14th century onwards) had paired timbers on pad-stones, and could possibly have been of cruck construction, but the earlier phases certainly were not.
- 6 It has been suggested (Stuart Wrathmell, pers comm) that the stone houses of Wharram might have had crucks, despite the absence of evidence for their seating. He cites the drawing of a cruck at Corbridge (*Proc Soc Antiq Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 2 ser, 2 (1886), 169), which shows the feet set completely within the line of the walls. If the feet rested directly on the ground, they might have left minimal archaeological traces.
- 7 As in southern England, the earliest documentary references are to demesne buildings. Crucks are recorded in peasant buildings by the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.
- 8 Harwell village contained a number of freeholdings, and it is possible that Baker's was among them. 83-5 The Causeway, Steventon is known to have been copyhold in the later Middle Ages (C R Currie, pers comm).
- 9 The external measurements are also relevant. These, with the wall height and roof pitch, control the apex height. The thick walls of Devon houses (especially when of cob) give overall widths that rarely fall below 20ft.
- 10 The suggestion that the tenant might have been a freeholder must on reconsideration be incorrect, as such a tenant would not surrender his property in the manor court.
- 11 This can be established for the four houses of three bays; the evidence is not clear for the two two-bay houses.
- 12 The only tantalizing hint so far comes from a verbal report of a demolished building at Guisborough, Cleveland, which may have included end-crucks (B J D Harrison, pers comm).

Part II The regional differentiation of crucks

1 Crucks in England and Wales

N W Alcock

Overall distributions

Over the whole country, structures belonging to the cruck tradition show a striking range of forms (Figs 1 and 31). The distribution of full crucks is plotted in Fig 2 (above), and this and the distribution of types of apex are discussed in Part I. There are a number of other aspects of cruck construction whose variation over the country as a whole is significant. The most obvious is that of wall material. Cruck buildings show the expected division between timber-framing and stone walls. This corresponds to that of vernacular buildings in general (Brunskill 1979), modified of course by the absence of crucks from eastern England. Timber-framing (Fig 32) occupies two regions, separated by the stone of the Jurassic ridge. It is significant that this distribution spreads much further north-west in Wales and north-east in England than on Brunskill's map. The reason for this becomes clear from Fig 33, which shows examples where original timber walls have been rebuilt in stone.] The timber-framed cruck buildings clearly record an earlier vernacular tradition than that now typical of these regions.

In a few areas, cob or clay walls are found (Fig 33). Devon is a special case, where cob is found in early houses and continued in undiminished use until the 19th century. Elsewhere, clay or 'mud-and-stud' walls (thin clay walls with infrequent timber supports)² are much more clearly a primitive walling material. On occasion they are too thin to be load-bearing, and the crucks have the function that their form implies, of carrying the full weight of the roof. The use of clay is sparse, though widespread,³ with two concentrations - west Lancashire and north Cumbria. There are hints elsewhere in northern England that some of the standing crucks originally had clay or even turf walls.

The walling material is particularly important in relation to principals with short curved feet (Fig 34). These are found along the stone belt from Cornwall to Northamptonshire, though interrupted in Devon and Somerset where jointed crucks are dominant.⁴ They are by no means late; examples in both Cornwall and Northamptonshire are firmly dated to the medieval period, and are among the earliest surviving vernacular buildings in these regions. Furthermore, everywhere along the stone belt, true crucks are rare. These principals with curved feet have hitherto been little studied, but this evidence strongly suggests that they were a very early development of the cruck in areas where load-bearing walls came into use in the medieval period.

Figure 34 also shows two cruck derivatives whose relationship to true crucks is more obvious. A few

jointed crucks whose feet are short arc found in the same areas as normal jointed crucks, and must be a late development of them. Similarly, upper crucks are clearly a development of true crucks which continued in use long after the latter were discarded. They are very numerous, particularly in the West Midlands where many farm buildings employ them (Homes 1978), and only a sample has been included in the catalogue.

One aspect of cruck construction is particularly difficult to describe - the quality of the carpentry. Yet it is clear that there is an immense difference in workmanship between the best of the crucks from the Welsh borders, and the meanest pair in a cottage on the Yorkshire moors. Figures 35 and 36 attempt to define the areas of high and low quality carpentry. The first plots crucks using arch-braces. These are a reasonable indication of good workmanship. The opposite aspect can be judged from the blade shape. The carpenter's ideal for a cruck blade seems to have been a smooth and even curve from ground to apex, or occasionally the elbowed form in which the inner edge is evenly curved and the outer edge follows the roof and wall profile. These forms were achieved surprisingly often in all parts of the country. However, on occasion, blades are found with less regular profiles, classified in the catalogue as having doubly or multiply curved blades. These include a few well formed ogee-curved blades, which may have been specially selected for their striking shape. The great majority are irregular and clearly of lesser quality. This ultimately reflects the level of building standards, though it could be directly due to various causes, including lack of suitable timber and lack of money to pay for good blades. The evidence of the maps is crude, though probably the best available from the information gathered for the catalogue. Nevertheless, a coherent picture emerges. North Wales, the West Midlands, Somerset, and Hampshire stand out as the areas of the best crucks, while the lowest quality ones are found particularly in the north of England, running down into Cheshire, Leicestershire, and Buckinghamshire. The distributions overlap in southern England, between Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, which show a range of crucks from the most elegant to the simplest.

Figures 37 and 38 illustrate two specific aspects of the regional differentiation of crucks. The first plots barns (specifically agricultural buildings). They are rare in southern and eastern England, and make up only a moderate proportion of the crucks in Wales. However, in South Yorkshire and to some extent Cumbria, barns form the great majority of surviving examples. This corresponds in part to a general lack

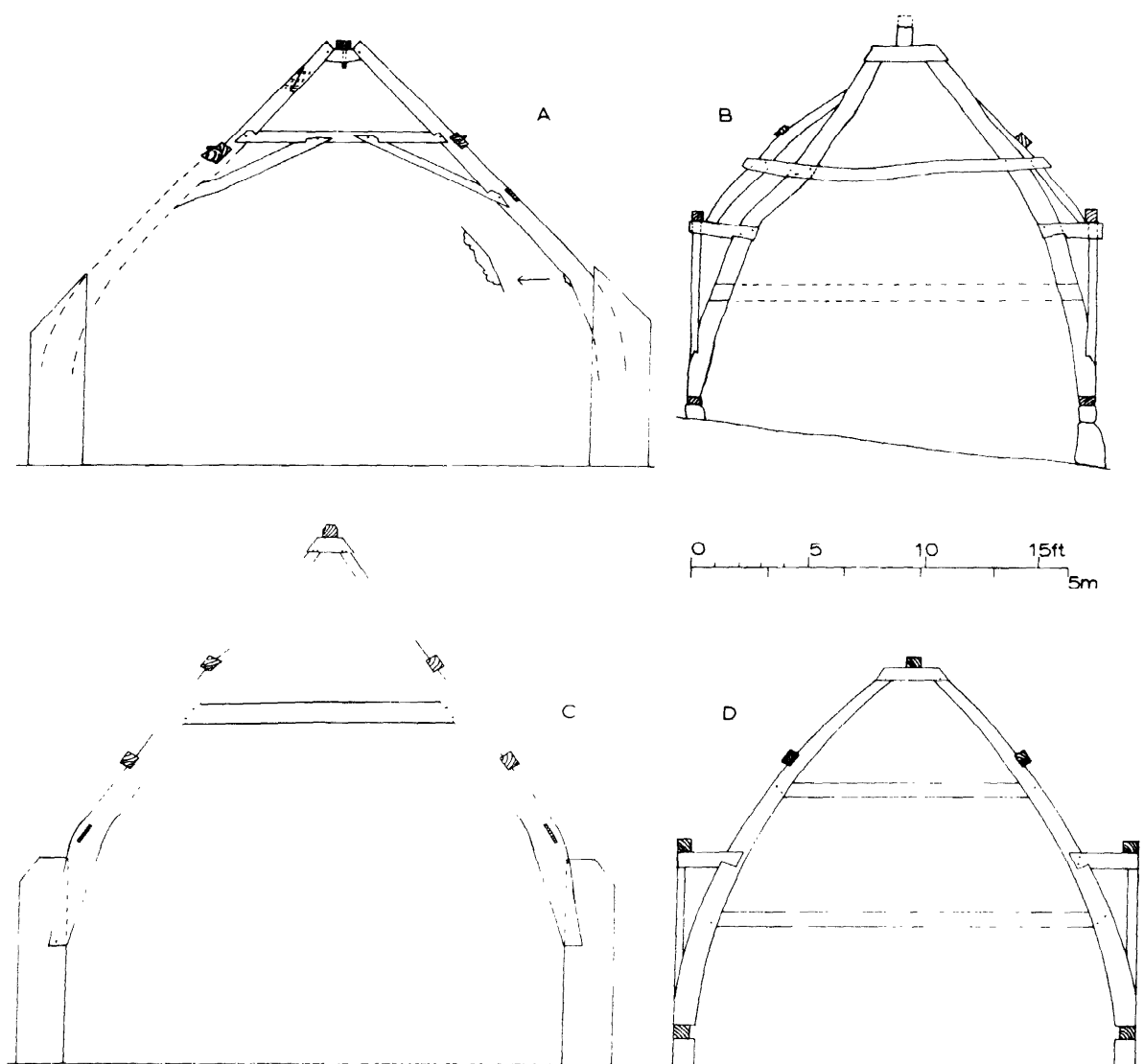


Fig 31 (A) Pilliven, Witheridge, Devon (from Alcock & Hulland 1972). The detail (main scale lines 4) shows the moulded block at the elbow of the truck; (B) and (D) Stoneleigh, Warwicks, 1 Birmingham Road and 2 Church Lane (redrawn from Alcock, Braithwaite, & Jeffs 1973). Both are closed trusses, but the detailed arrangements of panels and doorways are not known; (C) Second barn, Swalcliffe, Oxon (from a drawing by A Pacey)

of early farm buildings in the south; in Warwickshire, for instance, there are very many square-framed barns of the 17th century, but few are earlier. In Hampshire, some of the numerous aisled

barns may be early enough to suggest that they were preferred as a type to crucks. In the north, however, cruck barns frequently stand alongside non-cruck houses. This must indicate either that crucks were

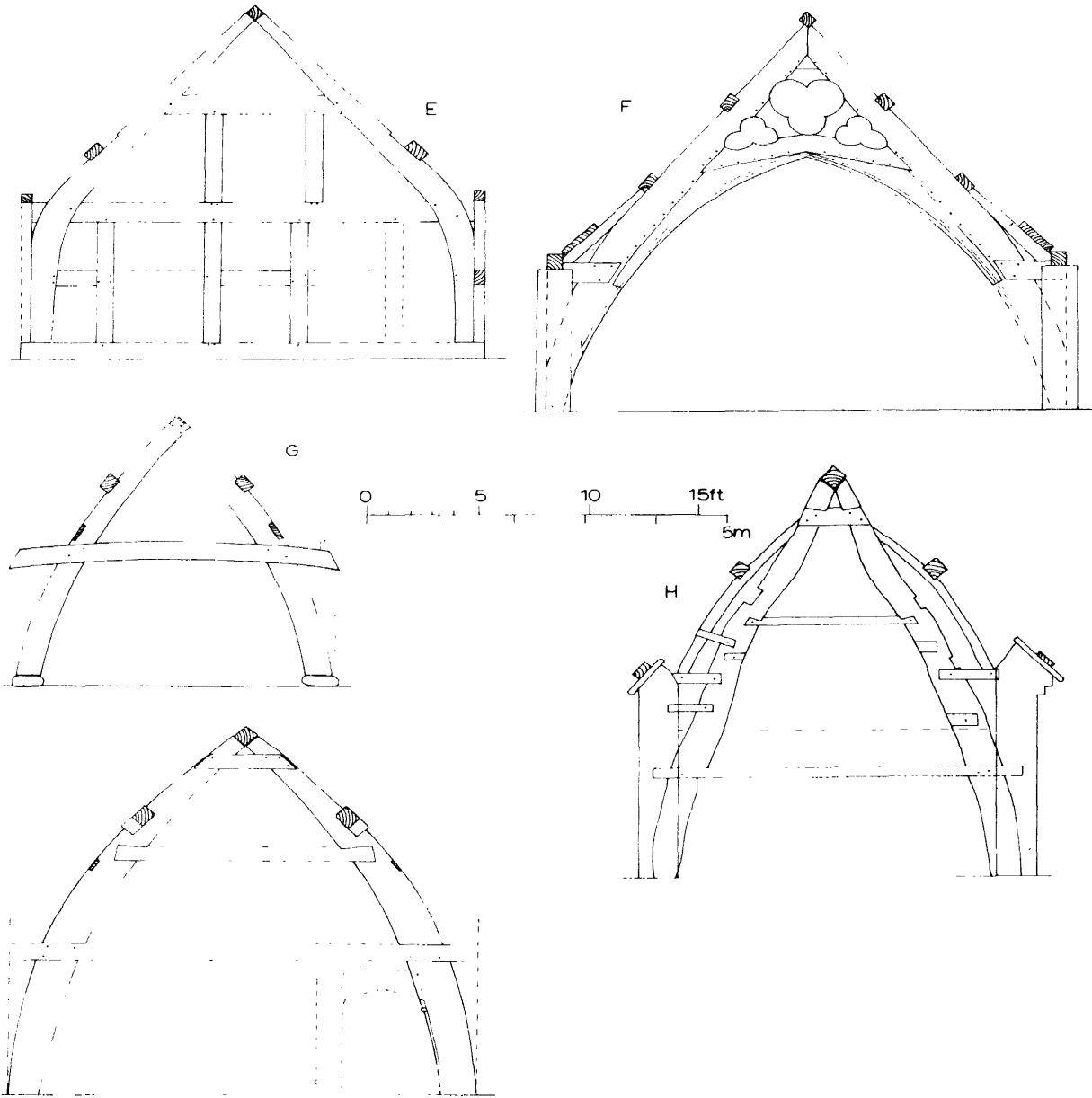


Fig 31(E) Burnt Hengoed, Huntington, Hereford and Worcester. The closed truss separating the hall from a store room or byre (from an RCHM drawing, Crown copyright reserved); (F) Middle Maestorglwyd, Llanigon, Powys (from Jones & Smith 1964, 123). The later stone walls are stippled; (G) Woodplumpton, Lanes (redrawn from RCHM records, Crown copyright reserved). There is some uncertainty about the details, in particular the position of the original mud-and-stud walls in relation to the cruck feet; (H) Normoss Farm, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lanes (from Watson & McClintock 1979, 72). In its original state, this apparently had a much steeper roof, with two purlins carried directly on the cruck blades. The walls were probably of mud-and-stud; (I) Apethornfold, Hyde, Cheshire (from Pacey 1971).

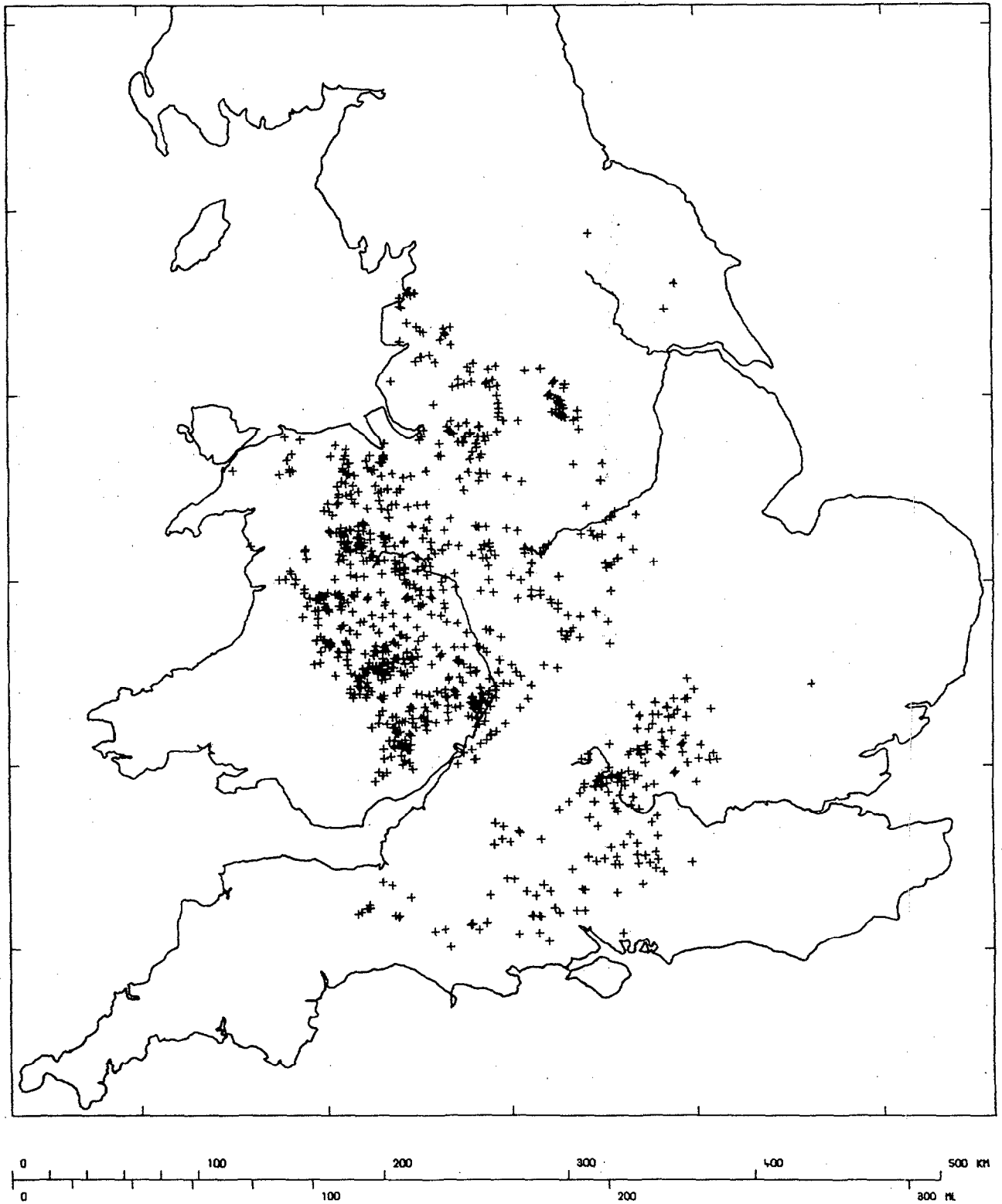


Fig 32 Distribution of timber-framing in cruck buildings (1135 examples)

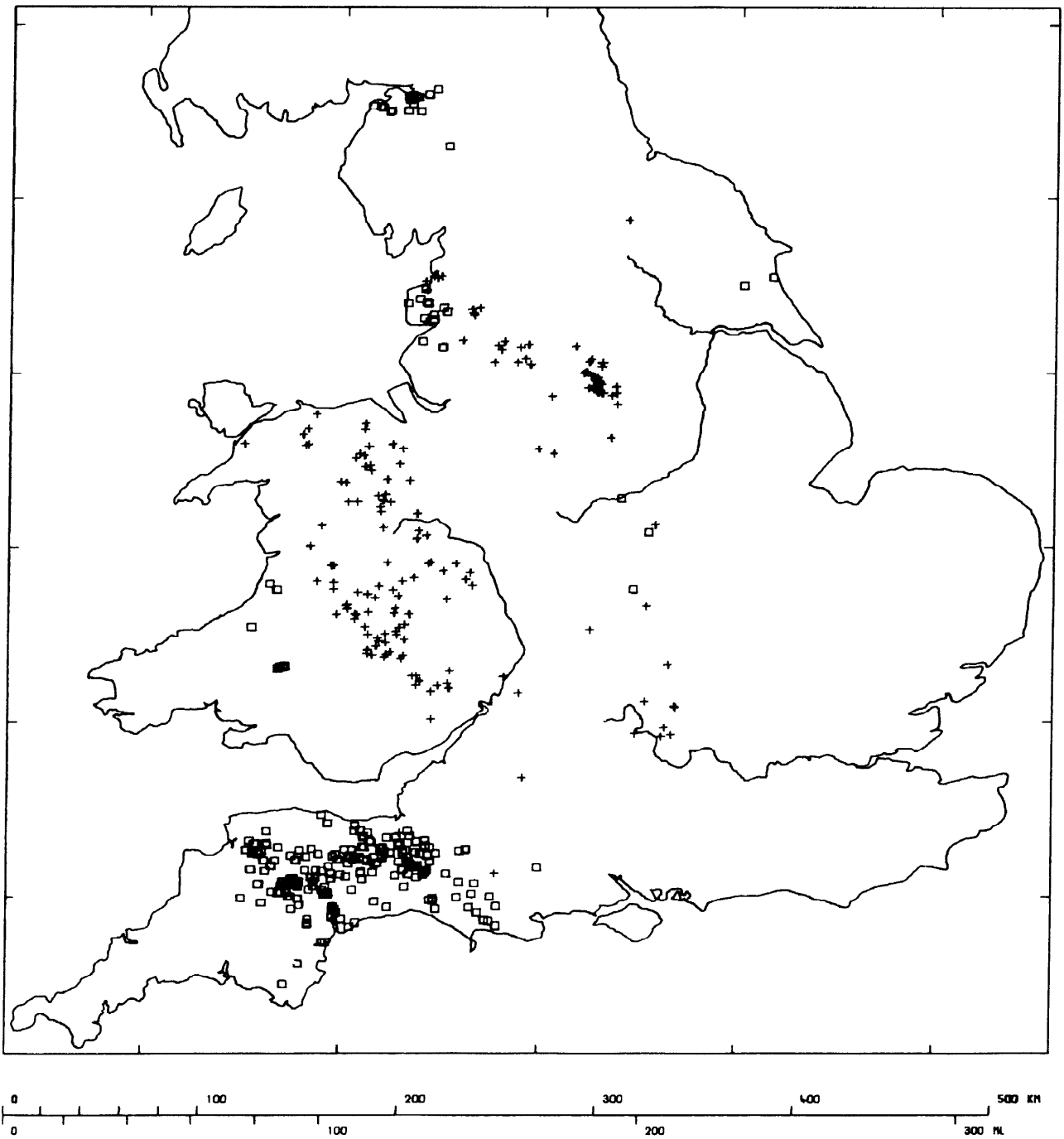
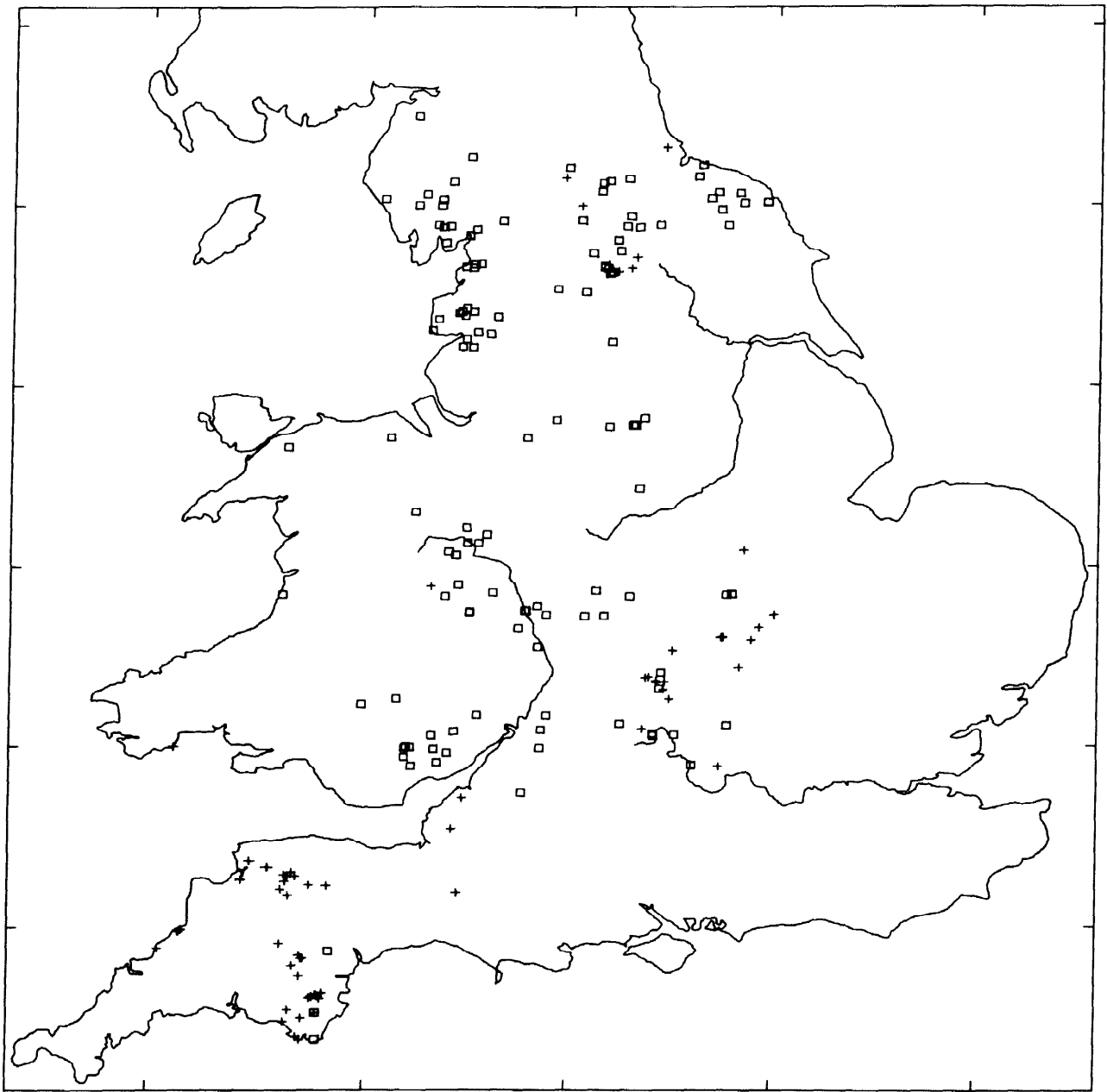


Fig 33 Distribution of walls with stone replacing timber, + (182), and with clay, ◻ (260)



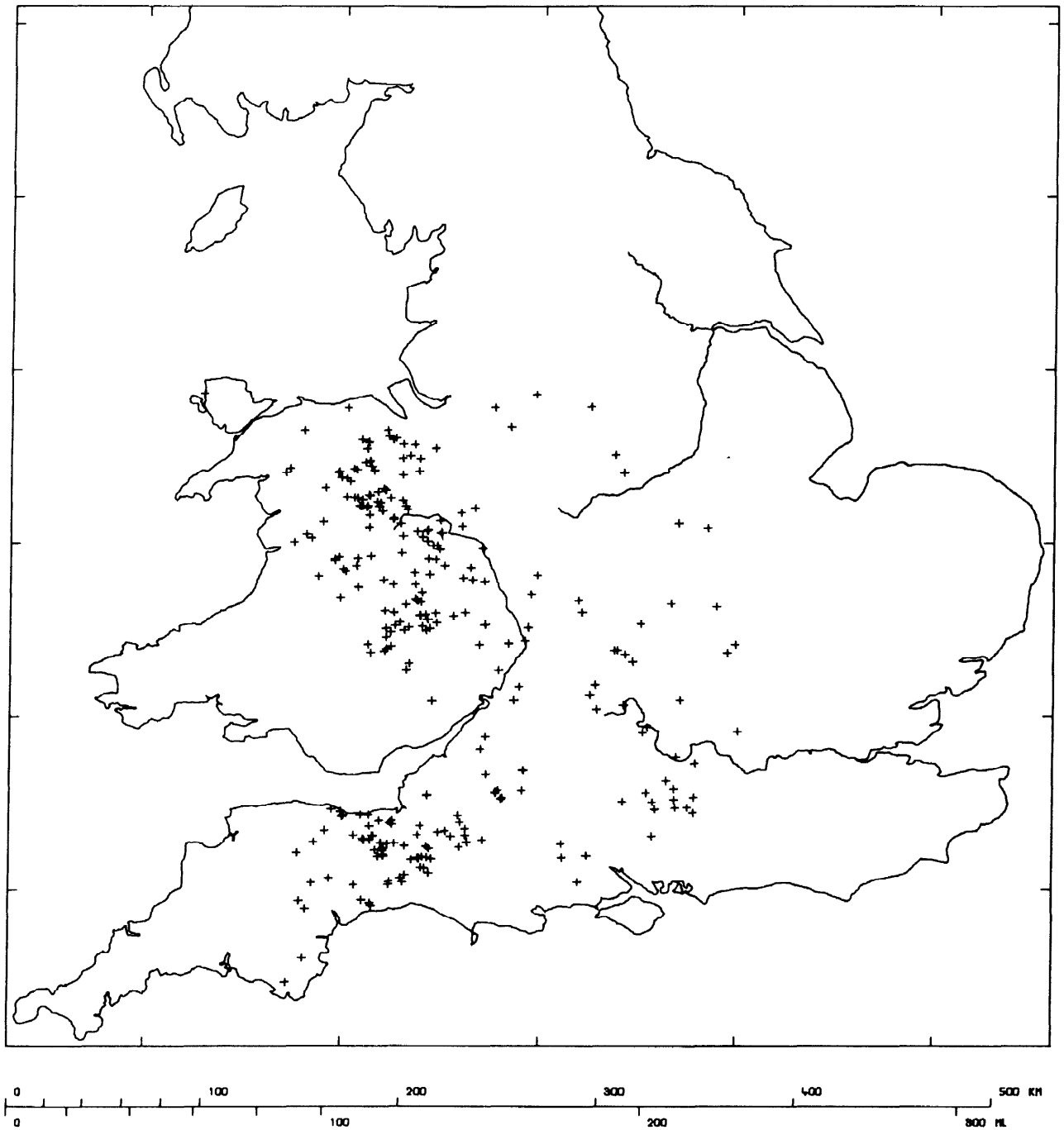


Fig 35 Distribution of arch-braced crucks (293)

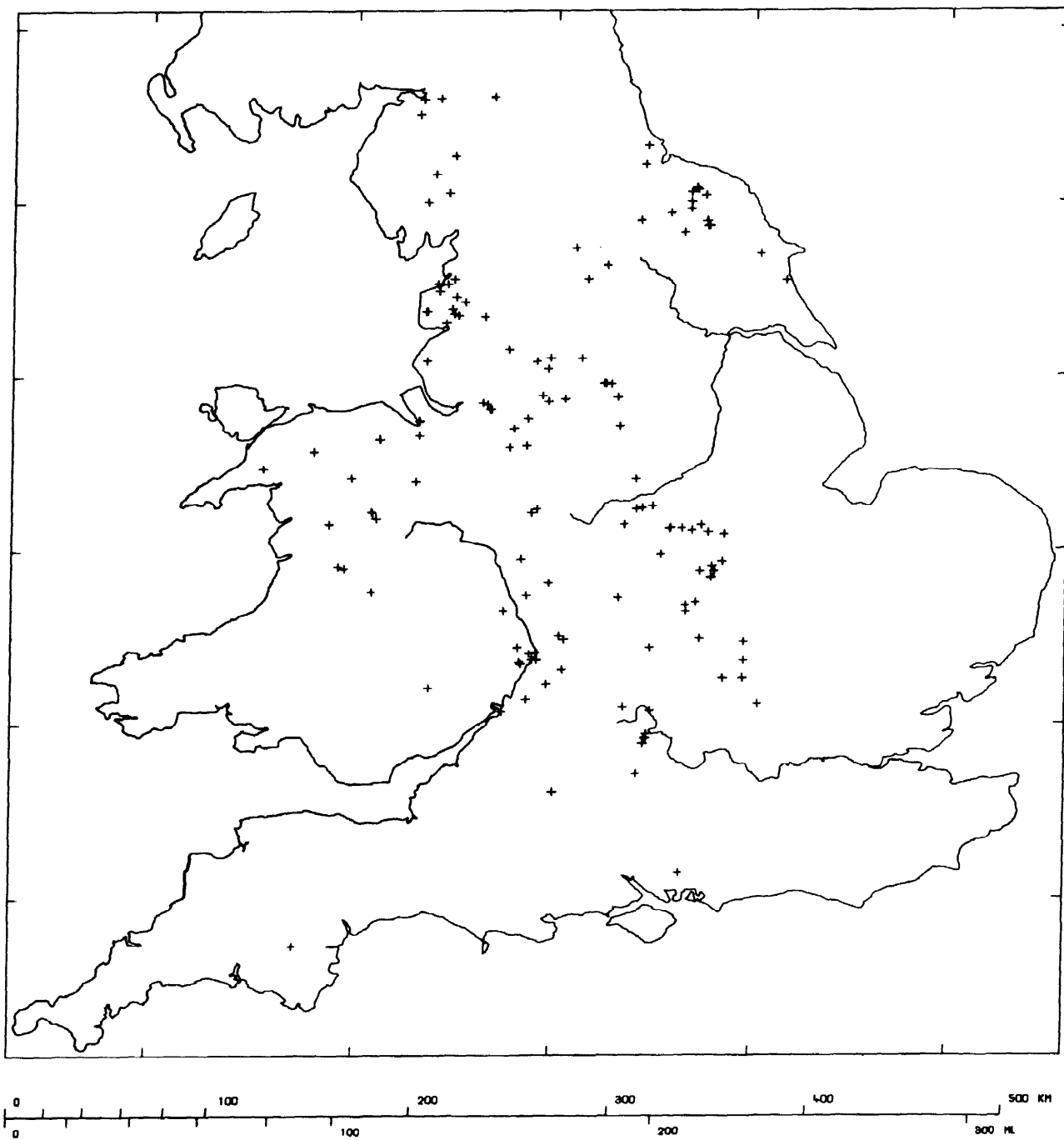


Fig 36 Distribution of doubly and multiply curved blades (148)

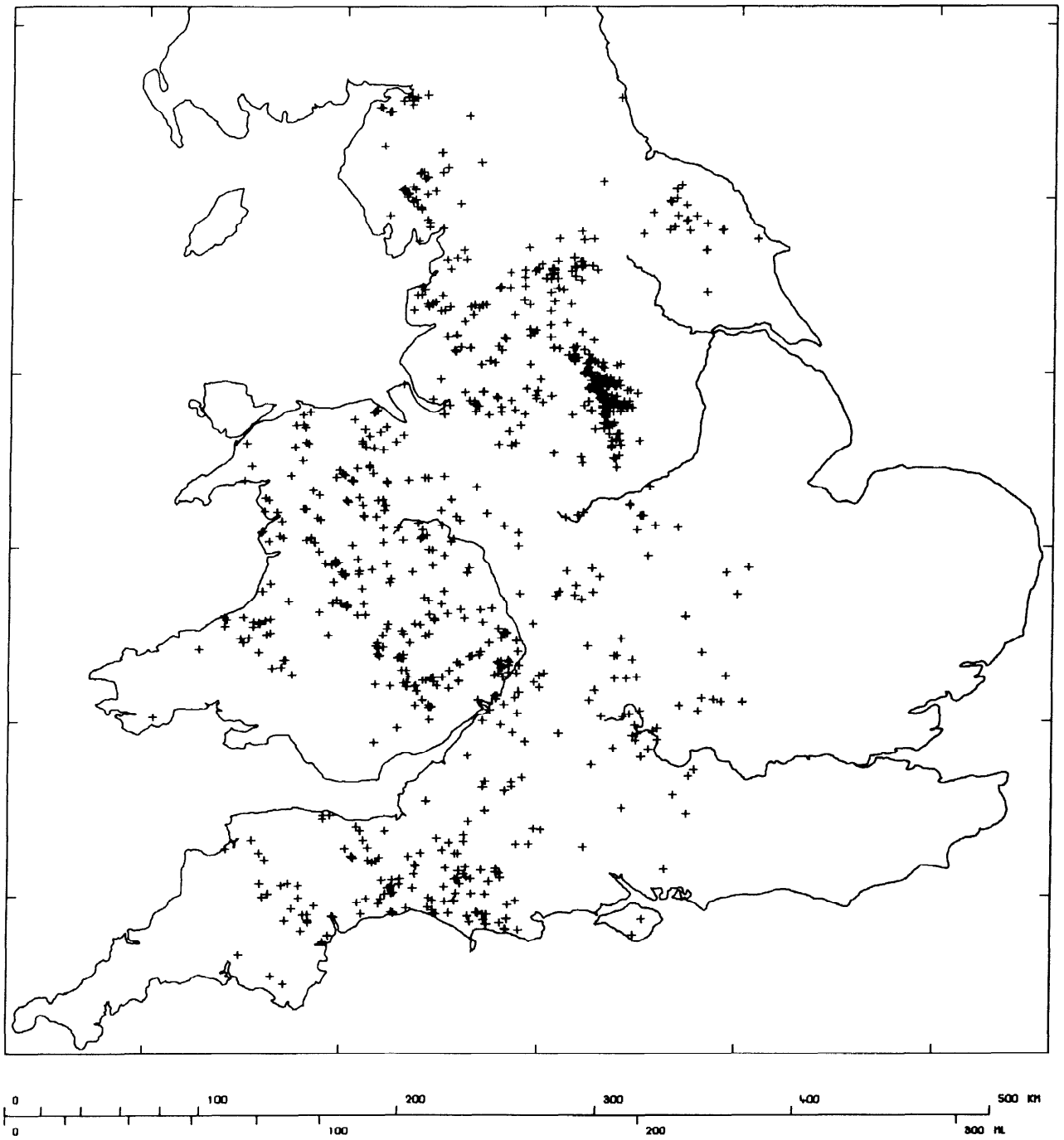


Fig 37 Distribution of cruck barns (974)

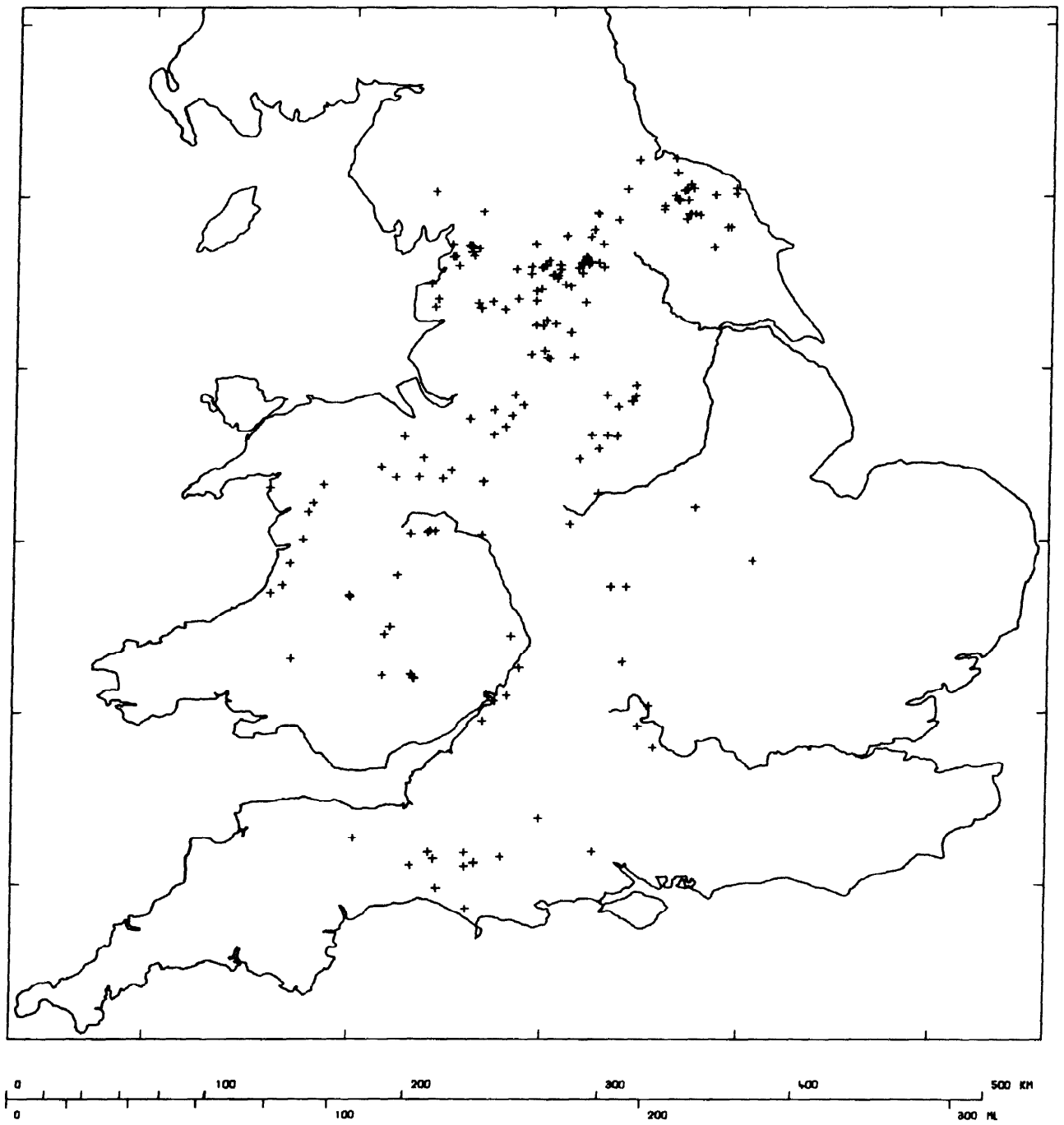


Fig 38 Distribution of reused crucks (198)

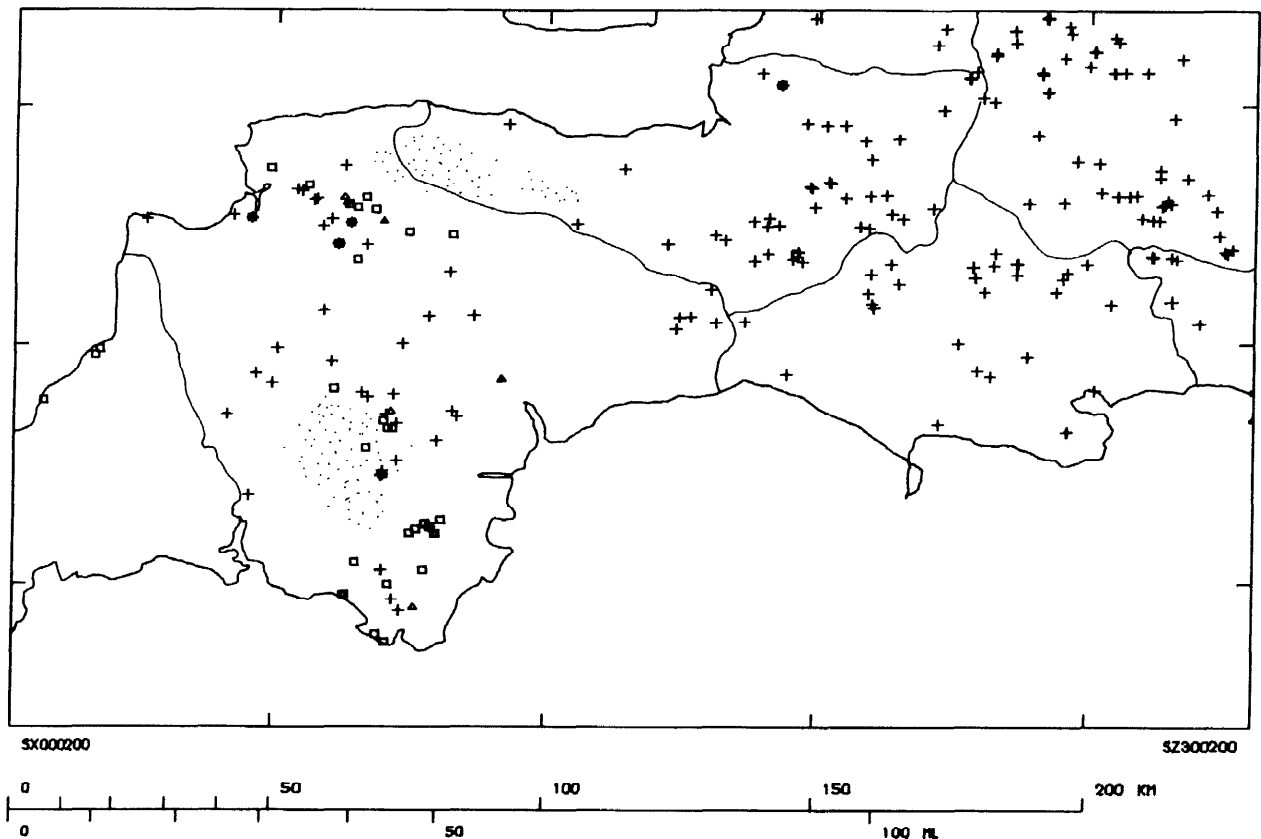


Fig 39 South-west England: true crucks, + (199), principals with short curved feet, L' (36), and short jointed crucks, L' (11). Land over 1000ft on Dartmoor and Exmoor is stippled (also on Fig 39). Here and on [he following plots, new county boundaries are shown.

chosen for barns but not for houses, or that the cruck barns predate the houses. Which is correct is not yet clear, and indeed some evidence supports both ideas.

Reused crucks are plotted in Fig 38. Long and substantial cruck blades were often worth salvaging from demolished buildings, and they appear as tie-beams, lintels, or principals. Fortunately, their characteristic shape, mortices, and halvings make them readily recognizable. Examples have been found in most areas, but in parts of North Yorkshire and Lancashire they have a much greater significance. They are found in areas now devoid of standing crucks, and so they provide the only firm evidence of a class of buildings that have vanished.

Regional survey

This section is principally a synthesis of the answers provided by local editors to the following questions:

- 1 What is the overall intensity of fieldwork?
- 2 Are there irregularities in the distribution?
- 3 Are there differential distributions (eg of barns or reused crucks)?
- 4 What is the date range of crucks?

- 5 What alternative types of building are found, contemporary or partly contemporary with crucks, and with what date range?

*South-west (Corn wall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, south A von)*⁵

Fieldwork over the whole of this area has been reasonably extensive, most concentrated in west Dorset and central Somerset, irregular in Devon (with some intensive parish surveys); least well known are south Avon, west Devon, east Cornwall, and possibly east Dorset.

In the south-west, three roof types coexist (Figs 39, 40), with a particularly clear pattern of development. An overwhelming number of jointed crucks is found in the central area. The earliest are medieval, a few probably 14th rather than 15th century.⁶ In Somerset and Dorset, jointed crucks ceased to be built around 1600, but in east Devon they persisted at least to the mid 17th century, and are to be found in almost every house in some parishes.⁷ The distribution of jointed crucks has clearly defined edges,⁸ beyond which there are only scattered examples in south Avon, west

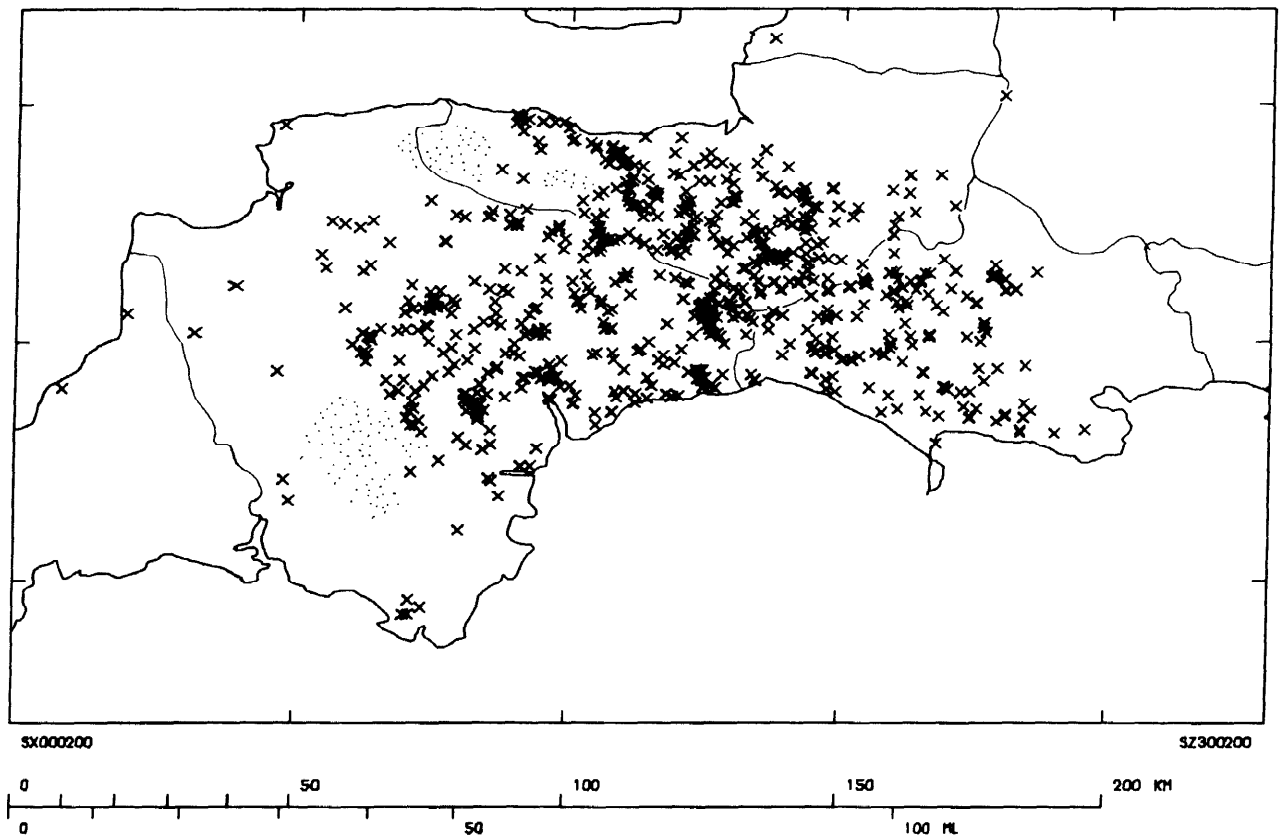


Fig 40 South-west England: Join fed crucks (806)

Devon, and east Cornwall, mostly of superior status.⁹ To the west, this could be due to the absence of early buildings, but to the east it is clearly the result of the increasing popularity of collar-beam trusses and of true crucks. In Dorset, the former became numerous from the later 16th century.

To some extent, the true crucks complement the jointed crucks, suggesting that they were broadly contemporary. They have concentrations in north-west Devon and east Somerset. Further south and west, principals with curved feet are important as the standard early roof form (though this is an area where early buildings are rare). In the central area, there are a few true crucks, clearly among the earliest buildings surviving, indeed for one, Pilliven, Witheridge, Devon (Fig 31A), the straight square-section minor timbers with notched-lap halvings indicate a date as early as any that can be established for crucks on structural evidence; it is certainly of the early 14th century, and could possibly be half a century earlier. Further east, Wick Farm, Norton St Philip, Somerset, is considered to be of a similar date (R G Gilson, pers comm).

Thus a succession is likely in permanent buildings from crucks to jointed crucks, with the latter being invented around 1300, and spreading from a focus in

east Devon or west Somerset. To the west, their place is taken by principals with curved feet, again succeeding true crucks. This may also have happened in Cornwall, though the absence of any true crucks allows the alternative view that the curved principals were adopted from south Devon, as the first structures with properly carpentered roofs.

*South-east (Wiltshire. Hampshire. Berkshire, Surrey)*¹⁰ (Fig 41)

Over most of this region, fieldwork has only been moderately extensive, though much improved since the first edition of the *Catalogue*. The exceptions are Surrey and south-east Wiltshire, which have been intensively surveyed (though to little effect in Surrey). North Wiltshire is little known, and may contain many more crucks than have yet been found, though it perhaps belongs to the region of stone building discussed with the Midlands. Urban expansion and rebuilding may have caused losses in the Southampton area.

Apart from north Wiltshire and the sparsely populated areas of Salisbury Plain and the New Forest, there is a fairly even spread of crucks east of the zone of jointed crucks. The two easternmost

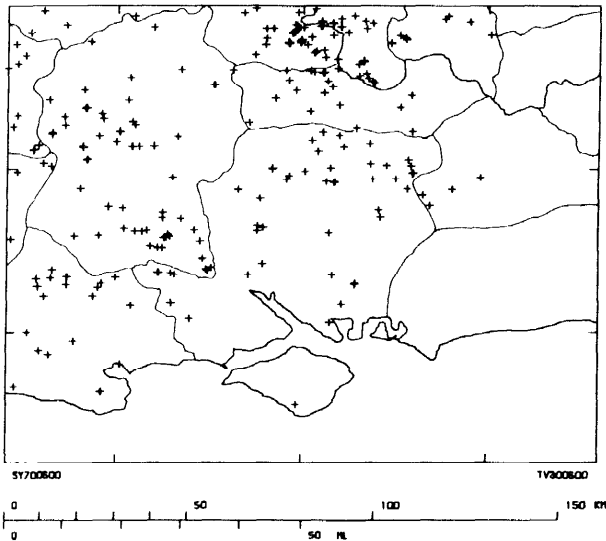


Fig 41 South-east England: true crucks (275)

points mapped (in Surrey) have crucks only at the gable, where they make a conveniently framed half-hip; the central trusses are of tie-beam type. The crucks of this region seem, on very incomplete evidence, to be of the 15th and 16th centuries. Two Wiltshire houses, however (8 and 21 Church Street, Lacock), have 14th century features. In Wiltshire, there are virtually no alternatives to crucks (outside the towns) below the manorial level, but in Hampshire, box-frame construction is found from the 15th century onwards, usually with queen-post roofs. The cruck houses, however, frequently have two-bay open halls with arch-braced central trusses, which are absent from the box-frame houses. Thus, although Hampshire was a fringe area for crucks, they seem to have been prestige buildings.

In the 17th century, two interesting roof forms occur, which are probably cruck derivatives. In Hampshire, brick farmhouses, with continuous outshuts have upper crucks seated on a low collar, to carry the main rear roof. Further north, truncated upper crucks are found in agricultural buildings; on occasion these are set so far inside the walls that they are effectively queen-posts interrupting the tie-beam, though they retain their curved heads.¹¹

Midlands (Hereford and Worcester, Shropshire, Staffordshire, West Midlands, north A von, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, south Derbyshire)" (Fig 42)

Over this whole region, fieldwork has been fairly extensive, but only in Herefordshire, the north-east corner of Northamptonshire, and Hertfordshire has work by the RCHM come close to being exhaustive; even in Herefordshire it is instructive to note the number of crucks not discovered by the RCHM. The

part least well known is probably the stone belt in Avon, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire, where crucks are particularly difficult to find because they are always concealed. In neither Bedfordshire nor Warwickshire has much detailed work been done. There has probably been substantial destruction of early buildings around London, Bristol, Birmingham, and in some parts of Staffordshire.

The region is bisected by the Jurassic ridge; this and the areas of timber building to each side are each distinct in character. There is, however, general agreement that over the whole area, crucks are late medieval, passing out of use before about 1600 (perhaps rather earlier in the west). This area has provided the earliest substantiated dates for small cruck houses, two radiocarbon determinations pointing to the late 13th century, one now superseded by a tree-ring date of AD 13 14 (Currie & Fletcher 1972; see p 8).

To the south and east of the stone belt, there is an even spread of crucks eastward to the abrupt edge in west Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. It is interesting that what may be the most impressive individual cruck building in this area, Moat Farm, Marston Mortaine, Bedfordshire, lies right on the edge; it has a span of 6.2m (20ft 4in), and a late 14th century date is proposed (Alcock & Woodward 1977). Further east still, two crucks have been reported in Cambridgeshire, but one has been disproved and the other is now known to be a base cruck. Crucks have occasionally been reported from Norfolk, but on examination have been found to be curved timbers, usually inset from the principals, rising from a tie-beam and not reaching the ridge (eg O'Neil 1953, fig 12); they can be recognized as having parallels in the Low Countries (Janse & Devliegher 1962), rather than belonging to the English cruck tradition. The lack of crucks in Middlesex, south Hertfordshire, and south Buckinghamshire is probably not due to insufficient fieldwork; it seems that crucks do not extend south-east of the Chilterns into the lower Thames valley. This may possibly be due to the area being open to the spread of south-eastern influences.

Half a dozen villages contain concentrations of cruck buildings, the most remarkable being the twenty in Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire. These buildings must surely cover a wide social range, a supposition supported by the plain carpentry and small size of many of the buildings. A number of early non-cruck buildings have been found in this area, but they are not always strictly alternatives to crucks. Thus in south Oxfordshire there are crown-post roofs, but these occur in two storied wings, not open halls. Indeed, some cruck halls are accompanied by crown-post wings. It was only from the late 15th century onwards that crucks began to be superseded by box-framed construction (with clasped purlin roofs) in the halls themselves. Further east, early crown-post, aisled, and 'raised-aisled' halls are found, but these are apparently of manorial status and thus not necessarily the equivalent of the manor of the crucks.

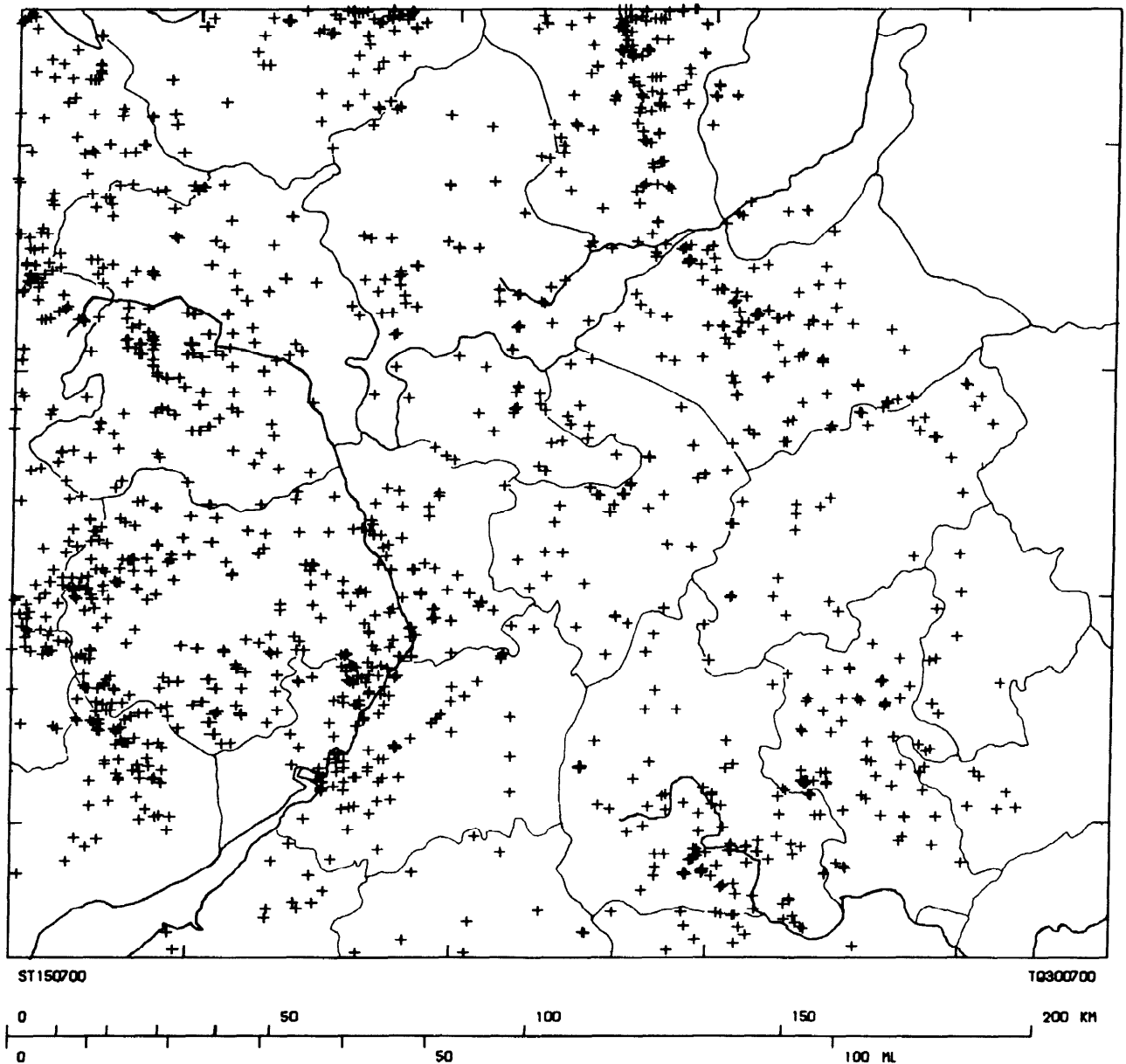


Fig 42 *Midland counties: true crucks (1533)*

The evidence from the stone-building region is very different. Recorded crucks are very sparse, partly because of the difficulty of finding them, partly because of a wave of rebuilding after about 1600. L F J Walrond has noted that on the Gloucestershire plateau, these new houses are of two full storeys, for which crucks are unsuitable. Instead, principals with short curved feet were used (through the whole stone belt).¹³ A few earlier examples of these trusses have been found, including a particularly notable barn at Swalcliffe, Oxon, built by New College, Oxford. The principals of the second barn there (built *c* 1440) are

of raised cruck form (Fig 31C), though perhaps only just coming within the definition; however, the principals of the wider Tithe Barn (between 1408 and 1430) are significantly shorter, and must be classed as curved principals (Fig 1C). In a few superior houses, arch-braced collar-beam roofs were also being used by the 15th century. The transition from crucks to principals with curved feet corresponds precisely to the replacement in the 14th century of base crucks by short principals set on stone walls (Alcock & Barley 1972). It seems therefore that the new truss was devised to allow two-storey building, rather than the

reverse. Even in the stone belt, there are a few full-height crucks, some of which may originally have had walls of clay (suggested by E A Bryan for east Leicestershire). Such a transition is extremely difficult to establish, but could help to explain the lack of early buildings in this area.

Two gaps appear in the distribution: in central Northamptonshire and south Gloucestershire. For the former, at least, this is not due to lack of fieldwork, and B L Giggins has suggested that it corresponds to an area without medieval parks, and therefore 'perhaps lacking available wood; however, as there are so few Northamptonshire crucks, the gap may be due to nothing more than accidents of survival or discovery.

West and north of the stone, crucks in timber-framed buildings are found from west Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire to Gloucestershire, Hereford, and Shropshire. Every county contains individual 'cruck' villages (except Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire, where late destruction was most extensive). At Stoneleigh, Warwicks, the concentration can be attributed to survival because of conservative estate management, and this may be the reason elsewhere. In Gloucestershire, the Severn-edge villages are notable, and one farm, Farleys End, Hardwick, achieves particular distinction, with the cruck farmhouse, the six-bay cruck barn, and the two-bay byre(?) all surviving. Further north, in Herefordshire and Shropshire, village concentrations become almost the norm rather than the exception. There are also some gaps in the distribution, notably on the northern border- of Worcestershire and a larger one in north Staffordshire. Both may reflect unusual settlement patterns - the first in the forest of Feckenham and the western part of the forest of Arden, the latter in Needwood Forest, an area known to be sparsely settled until post-medieval times. Fieldwork in both these areas has however been less intense than elsewhere. The smaller gap between the Gloucestershire villages on the edge of the Cotswold scarp and those along the Severn has been intensively examined by P Borne; the houses there are almost exclusively 17th-18th century box-frame structures, without even reused fragments of crucks, but no explanation for their absence can yet be proposed.

There is a broad distinction between the eastern and western halves of this region. In the east, the cruck blades are invariably parallel-sided, often crude and irregular, and are clearly not exclusively of high social status (Fig 31B, D). Dates from the 15th century to the end of the 16th are suggested for Leicestershire and Derbyshire, and a dendrochronological date of 1582 ± 5 has been obtained for a single cruck blade from Sampsons Lane Farm, Pleasley, Notts (G Simpson, pers comm). For Warwickshire and Gloucestershire a rather earlier terminus is likely, as box-frame buildings with clasped purlins seem to be replacing crucks from about 1550 (Alcock 1973). In the 17th century principal rafter roofs are found, in which the rafters are bowed, with their feet set in from the ends of the tie-beams, giving the visual impression of the top part of a cruck. Despite their appearance, it is

doubtful that these developed from crucks, as there seems to be a time gap between the abandonment of cruck construction and their appearance. In the west, the cruck tradition is continued, particularly in farm buildings, by upper crucks. These are extremely numerous, and the examples listed are only a small selection (Homes 1978).

In western Worcestershire and in Herefordshire and Shropshire, the quality of the crucks is significantly better than in the east. The blades are often carefully shaped, to markedly elbowed profiles (Fig 31 E), and the quality of the carpentry is generally much higher; even the barns have arch-braces. The date range is thought to be broadly the same, though the finer decorative detailing allows some earlier dates to be suggested with confidence, and a number of examples are believed to be 14th century. The hall of Stokesay Castle (*c* 1290) is a special case, with crucks both larger and in a building of higher social status than other examples (Cordingley 1963).

Alternative types of construction began to appear in the late 15th century and were dominant by the mid 16th for houses. Cruck barns may have continued to be built rather later. This persistence of barns applies also to the east of the area, though it is noticeable that cruck barns are very rare in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and south Derbyshire, perhaps because they were swept away in the enclosure period.

Over all this Midland area, the numbers of crucks indicate that as a form of building they cannot have been restricted to the upper levels of village society. Indeed, this is more obviously true of the western than the eastern crucks, despite the quality of their carpentry. The difference between east and west may well lie in late medieval prosperity, perhaps associated with pastoral farming, contrasted to the open-field agriculture of the east Midlands.¹⁴ There must undoubtedly have been better timber available, while the possibility of a more developed carpentry tradition should not be overlooked.

Wales (Fig 43)¹⁵

Fieldwork has been moderately intense over the whole country, except for Anglesey and Caernarvonshire (Gwynedd), and Glamorgan, where it has been exceptionally thorough, though remarkably unsuccessful at finding crucks.

There is a contrast in Wales, similar to that in England, between areas of early and late buildings, though in Wales it is to the south and west that the late buildings are found. North and east Wales is the home of the finest crucks, corresponding in both number and quality to those of Herefordshire and Shropshire. Indeed, it could be argued that the Welsh examples are the finer (Fig 31 F). Some dates have been obtained by dendrochronology falling in the late 15th and early 16th centuries (Fletcher 1980; Morgan 1978). A number of cruck houses include box-frame trusses, suggesting dates well on in the 16th century, as box-frame construction began to supersede crucks. Much rebuilding of outer walls in stone took

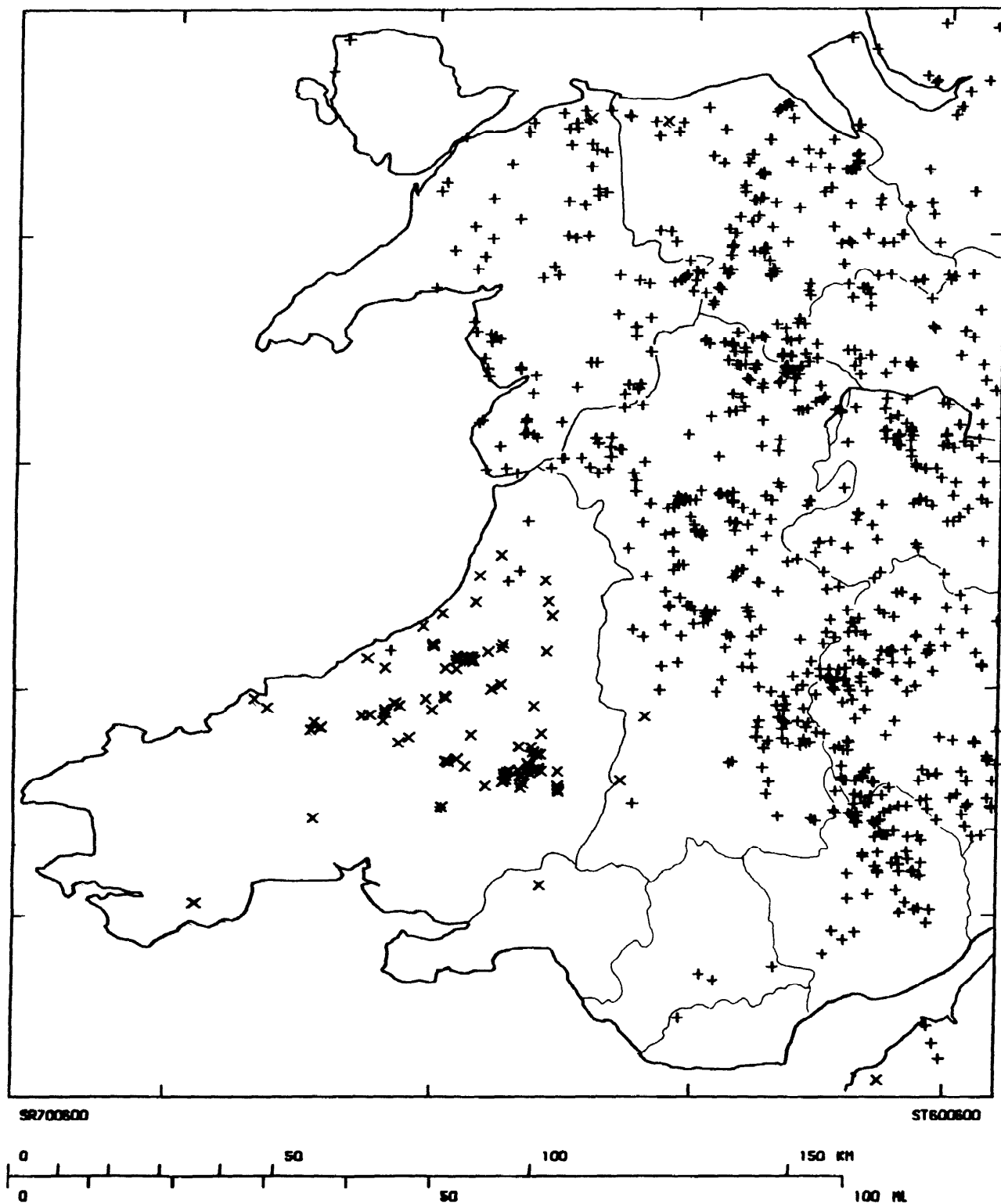


Fig 43 Wales: true crucks, + (841), and jointed crucks, x (97)

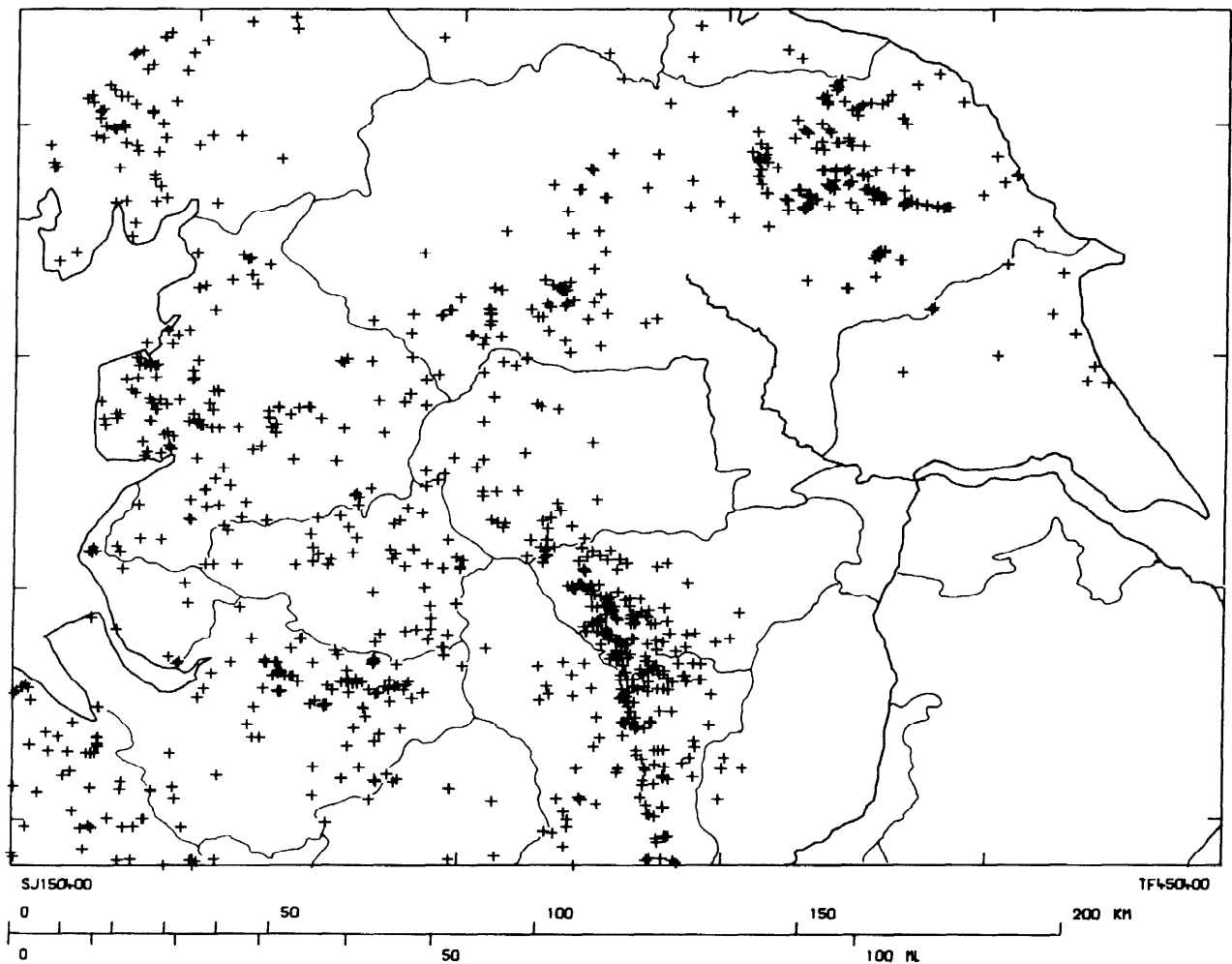


Fig 44 Northern counties: true crucks (1158)

place in the 16th and 17th centuries. As in the Marches, a few Welsh crucks are demonstrably 14th century.

Moving to the north-west, the crucks become sparser and plainer (and possibly later), until in Anglesey there is only one cruck house; remarkably it is accompanied by two cruck-built churches. Similarly, in the south-west crucks disappear. It is significant that both areas are characterized by the absence of appreciable numbers of medieval houses. Whether the vanished early houses had crucks can only be guessed; one might argue from their disappearance, when contrasted to the survivals from further east, that they were flimsy structures (P Smith 1975, 19). A significant difference between the north-west and south-west lies in their post-medieval buildings. In the north-west, these use principal rafter trusses on stone walls, but in the south, clay walls are common, and with them jointed crucks. Compared to the West Country, these are plain, even crude. Most have the joint secured by two face-pegs,

but some are even simpler with the two parts just side-lapped; this technique occurs in Devon, but only in upper crucks in a few 17th-18th century specialized farm buildings (not included in the catalogue). These jointed crucks in south-west Wales can certainly be dated to the 17th century, continuing into the 18th. It is also virtually certain that they are derived from the Devon examples by direct transfer across the Bristol channel; they are absent along the land route through Avon and the east Welsh counties.

*Northern England (Cheshire, north Derbyshire, Great Manchester, Merseyside, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Numberside, North Yorkshire, Cleveland)*¹⁶ (Fig 44)

Surveying has been reasonably thorough over this region, though with some deficiencies (eg north-west Derbyshire). There are also some notable areas of intense study in part of Cheshire, the North York

Moors, and the Sheffield area. The last is also one of the areas severely affected by urban development, but unlike Liverpool and Manchester, many of the Sheffield examples were recorded before demolition. The significance of reused cruck fragments has only recently been realized and their recording is still very incomplete.

The cruck buildings of the north are very different from those of the Welsh Marches. Almost without exception the houses are small, of cottage character, and their carpentry is generally crude. There are very many barns, far more in proportion than further south. A few of these are magnificent buildings by any standards, for example Little Moreton Hall, Odd Rode, Cheshire (2 barns), Barlow Woodseats Hall, Derbyshire and Rivington Hall, Lancashire (2 barns). The first two accompany houses of manorial status that are not cruck-built but could be contemporary with their barns. There are, of course, many other medieval halls, particularly in central Lancashire and the Halifax area of Yorkshire, but the only cruck hall is probably that encapsulated within Turton Tower, Lancashire. There is an implied contrast between the social structure of this region and that of the Marches, where there were few grand houses but the smaller ones were of better quality.

The crucks in the north are considered to be significantly later than those of the Midlands. They are, however, virtually lacking in datable features, and dendrochronology has not yet made a substantial contribution. For the concentrations in Lancashire and North Yorkshire, the *standing* cruck houses seem mainly to be 17th century, though here and elsewhere cruck barns may have been built into the 18th century. In South Yorkshire and Derbyshire, a number of 17th century non-cruck houses contain reused fragments of crucks, presumably from buildings of considerably earlier date. A tree-ring date from South Yorkshire of 1541 (for a reused blade) is consistent with this (Morgan 1978). Cheshire seems to be the exception to the generally late dates, showing more datable details and a range from the 15th to the late 16th century. As successors to true crucks, upper crucks are common over the whole region, appearing predominantly in buildings of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Cheshire remains an area of timber-framing, but elsewhere, particularly in South Yorkshire, crucks originally with timber walls have been encased in stone. In west Lancashire and Merseyside, the earliest walls seem to have been of clay incorporating crude framing ('clamstaff-and-daub'; Watson & McClintock 1979). It is possible that some of the standing crucks in other areas may have had crude walling materials before their present stone walls (which often provide what dating evidence there is); this form of modernization is difficult to detect.

The distribution of crucks within the region is by no means uniform. In Cheshire, the concentration to the east partly reflects more intensive fieldwork. However, the voids in central Cheshire and the Wirral correspond to the marshes of the Weaver and to former royal forests, where settlement was very

sparse until the post-medieval period. Much of north-west Derbyshire is occupied by the high ground of the Peak district, but the complete absence of recorded crucks may also reflect a lack of fieldwork. Further east, the majority of the cruck buildings are barns, accompanying 17th century nail-cruck houses often containing reused fragments. P Strange suggests that this 17th century rebuilding swept away 16th century cruck houses, often leaving their contemporary barns.

In South Yorkshire, cruck barns are again found with non-cruck houses, but here the barns may more often be of the 17th century, the same date as their houses. More striking is the evidence of the boundary for cruck construction, running through the centre of the county. To the east, box-frame structures dominate, initially with common rafter roofs, later with principal rafter trusses. Apart from a few outliers, a clear division appears between the cruck and the frame regions (mapped in Ryder 1979). There are also a few king-post roofs in the west of the county; these can be seen as outliers of the wealthy late-medieval houses of the Halifax region of West Yorkshire, whose building may well have swept away crucks (Atkinson & McDowall 1967). Certainly, very few remain in West Yorkshire, and those that do exist are mainly barns, accompanying contemporary non-cruck houses.

In North Yorkshire, Humberside, and south Cleveland, there is a striking three-fold division. The Vale of York entirely lacks crucks, but contains instead a characteristic style of timber-framed house, often with aisles or outshuts (Hutton 1973), whose distribution hardly overlaps that of the crucks, and whose dates (late 15th to early 17th century) overlap with the dates of crucks. In the north-east of the area there are striking concentrations of crucks, with such villages as Pockley and Harome almost completely cruck-built. In Cleveland and Humberside the pattern seems similar, though fieldwork has been more limited and late rebuilding more frequent. These cruck houses are small, at best lofted rather than of two full storeys. Their walls are stone, though evidence suggests that this was sometimes preceded by other materials (Mercer 1975, 220). These houses contrast greatly with the typical 17th century houses to the west of the county. The latter are large, well-built in stone, and of two full storeys. In some areas crucks remain *in situ*, though they are usually retained from earlier buildings. However, in Wensleydale and Swaledale, crucks are represented only by reused fragments (Fig 45); some of these must have come from buildings of considerable quality. The distinction between east and west in the county is therefore not between frequent and rare crucks, but rather between poor and good quality houses. The former were only rebuilt without crucks in the 18th and 19th centuries. The latter originally had better crucks, but most were swept away in the 17th century. The underlying social and economic factors have been examined by B Harrison, who suggests that the form of tenure was particularly significant.

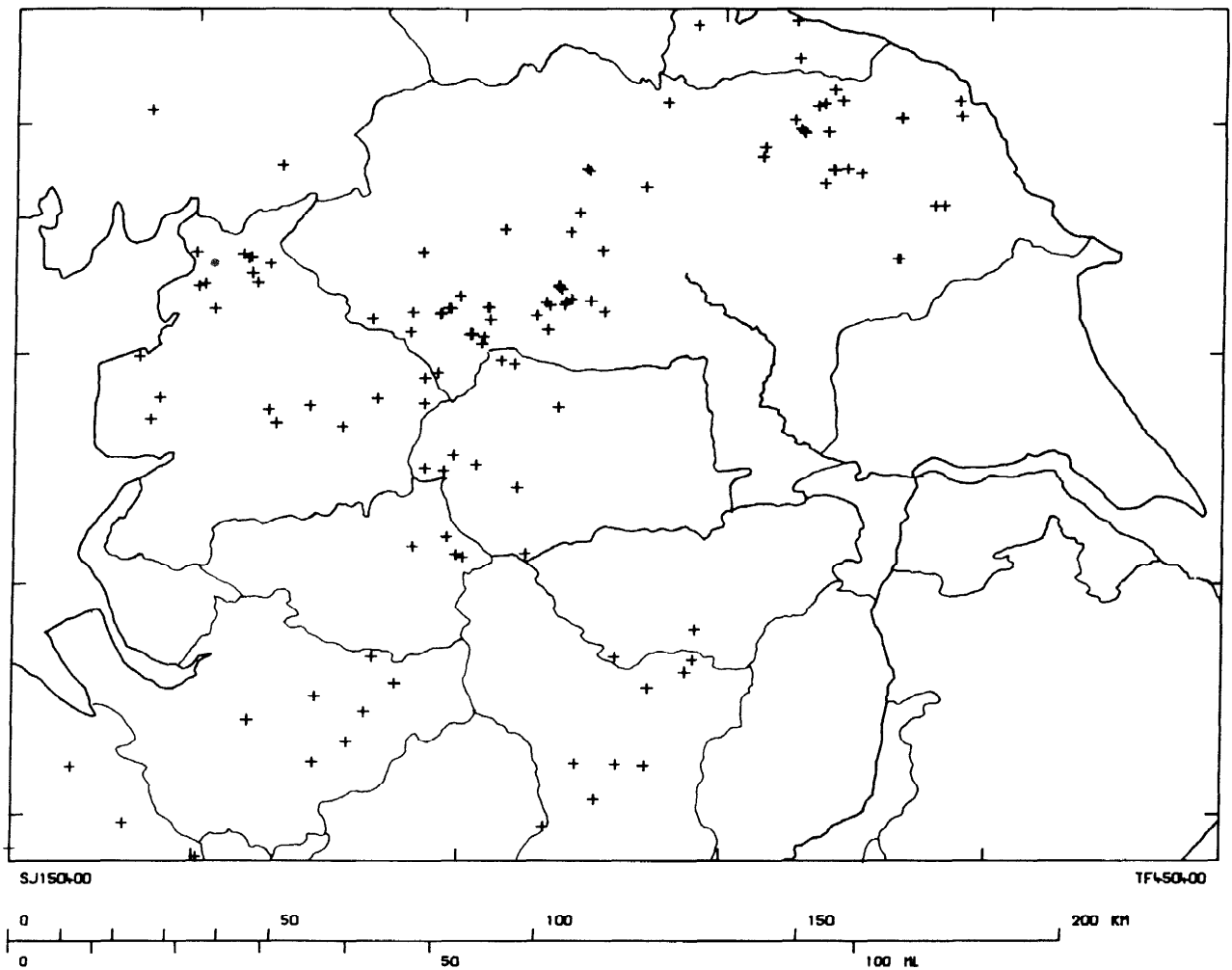


Fig 45 Northern counties: reused crucks (137)

Further west, extending into the Forest of Rowland, Lancashire, most of the land lies over 1000ft and there is a resulting lack of both settlement and crucks. There may be examples still to be found along the valleys, to join the isolated record from Baldersdale (now Durham, formerly Yorkshire North Riding). In the north of Lancashire, the Lune valley shows only one surviving cruck (Halton), but a number of reused fragments have been found in houses with late 17th century datestones. Further south, in the Fylde (the flat and often marshy land between the Ribble and the Lune), a highly characteristic cruck vernacular has been found, rather similar to that of the North York Moors (Watson & McClintock 1979). They were very numerous before recent demolition, though not as in Yorkshire to the exclusion of other types of house. They are essentially single-storeyed, with only low lofts over some bays. The earliest type of wall was apparently thin clay, supported by crude framing,

and this was succeeded by thick clay; replacement of this by brick or cobblestones is common. The crucks themselves are sometimes well formed, but more often crude and irregular (Fig 31H).

South along the coast towards Liverpool, the cruck buildings (Fig 31G) resemble those of the Fylde (Brunskill 1977), though many must have been lost through urban development. In the rest of Lancashire and Greater Manchester, there has also been much destruction. A greater range of crucks survives, however, with a number (particularly barns) of very much higher quality than along the coast (Fig 31I). There is also evidence of wholesale replacement during 17th and 18th century rebuilding.

*Border counties (Cumbria, Durham, Tyne and Wear, Northumberland)*¹⁷ (Fig 46)

This region provides an enormous contrast between west and east. North Cumbria has been the subject of

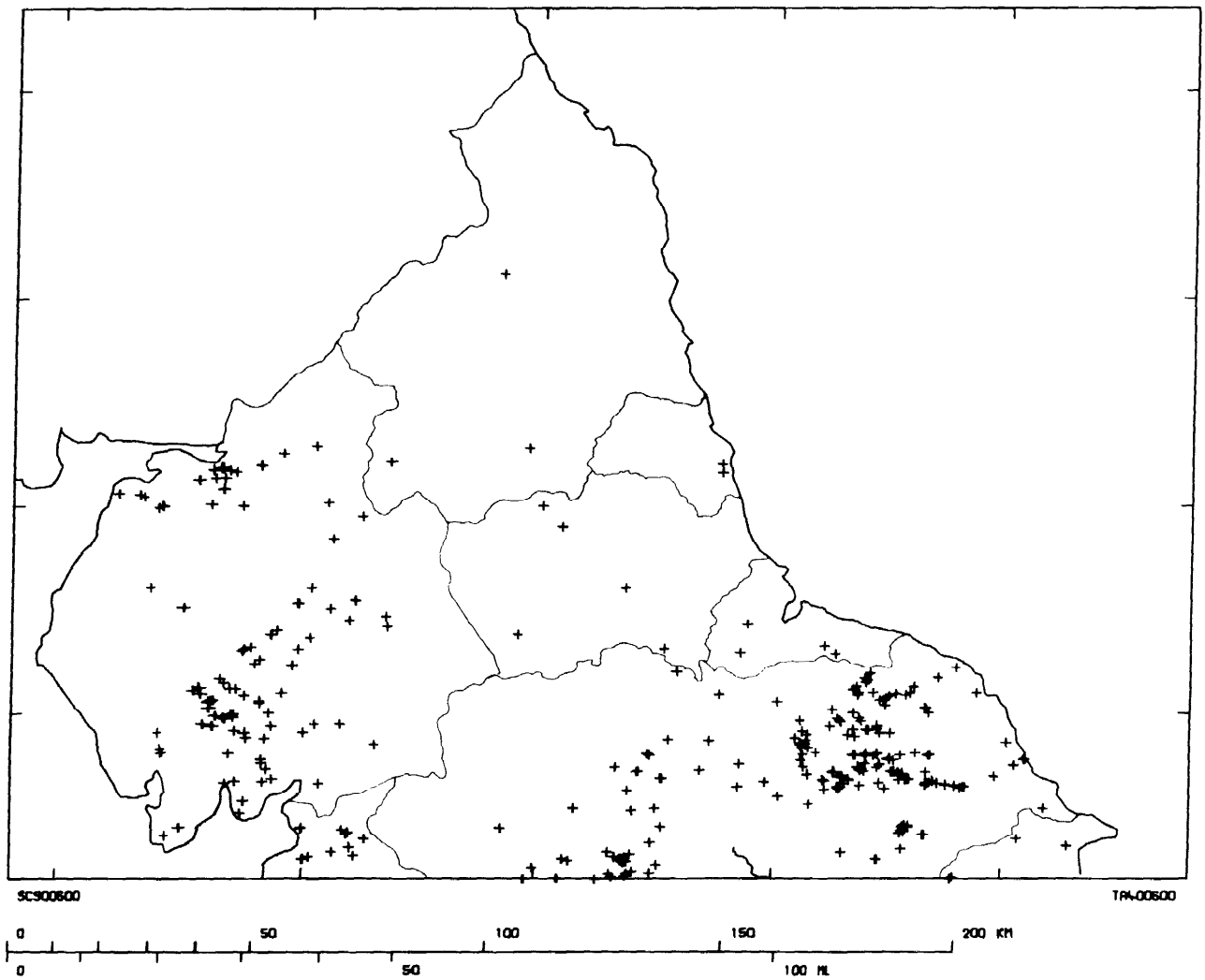


Fig 46 Border counties: true crucks (428)

intensive surveying by R W Brunskill, and further south as well as 19th century evidence, the RCHM has been active, as have several more recent researchers. On the east, the buildings of both Northumberland and Durham are very little known. Despite this, the obvious differences between east and west are undoubtedly real. In north Cumbria, there are good historical records of the use of crude crucks in clay walls (Brunskill 1962). The surviving examples are of this type, and indeed are more numerous than one might expect from the descriptions of their destruction. Further south, stone walling is used, though the character is little changed. A number of houses are dated to the late 17th or 18th centuries; not all these dates need be taken as those of the original use of the crucks, but it is quite clear that they continued to be constructed into the 18th century, and possibly even the 19th. A few of the earliest may be 16th century, but it should

be remembered that apart from tower houses and bastles, essentially no vernacular buildings have been recognized from before 1600 (Brunskill 1974).

East of the Pennines, the picture is much less clear. In Durham, the few crucks have been found mainly during demolition, while in Northumberland only one standing cruck truss has been recorded. The other two references there are to the wholesale demolition of cruck cottages in the 19th century. These give the necessary clue, in suggesting that there may have been many crucks in the north-east but that they have been almost totally obliterated. Confirmation may come from future fieldwork, with the discovery of reused cruck blades. It is interesting that just across the Border, Roxburgh and Berwickshire have no records of crucks. Here also, no thorough search for reused fragments has yet been made.

Notes

- 1 This is an incomplete distribution, firstly because replacement wall materials have not always been noted, and secondly because they are often difficult to identify.
- 2 These may have been somewhat inaccurately recorded, as they could be described either as timber or as clay, but as far as possible examples are listed as having both materials.
- 3 The map shows all the records of clay walls. Even though some are probably in late buildings, they indicate the areas with mud building traditions.
- 4 The further gap in north Wiltshire and Gloucestershire is in an area where crucks are very sparse, partly because of a lack of field-work. There is also a hint, from one example, that they may have been used in south-west Wales.
- 5 N W Alcock (Devon and Cornwall), R G Gilson (Somerset and south Avon), R Machin (Dorset).
- 6 The earliest examples are associated particularly with face-pegging for the joint, the simplest technique, and also with apex type H; this is also found for the earliest true crucks.
- 7 The examples recorded so far can only be a small fraction of those that exist. A number of Devon and Somerset examples have been recorded as 'possible' because they are plaster-cased, and it is impossible to decide if they are true or jointed crucks; most are probably jointed.
- 8 The edge in west Devon could be slightly further west than the plotted concentration just north of Dartmoor (the result of a detailed survey of Sampford Courtenay parish), but the extreme west of the county contains only scattered examples.
- 9 Curiously, a few examples are found in Berkshire and south Oxfordshire, which are structurally almost identical to the south-western ones, though with walls of timber-framing rather than cob or stone.
- 10 N Moore (Wiltshire), E Lewis (Hampshire), J Harding (Surrey).
- 11 An illustrated example is 17,19 London Street, Reading, Jan 1977 *Newsletter of Ancient Monuments Society*, 2.
- 12 J W Tonkin (Herefordshire), L Hall (north Avon), P Borne and L Walrond (Gloucestershire), N W Alcock (Warwickshire and Bedfordshire), C Currie and M Airs (Oxfordshire), B Giggins and R F Taylor (Northamptonshire), R W Evans (Buckinghamshire), J T Smith and S Castle (Hertfordshire), M Moran (Shropshire), A G Taylor (Staffordshire), E A Bryan (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire), P Strange (Derbyshire).
- 13 Undoubtedly in many more cases than are recorded in the catalogue.
- 14 A similar situation holds in east Devon, where late medieval prosperity is shown by large numbers of high quality houses in many parishes.
- 15 Information from P Smith directly and from P Smith 1975.
- 16 J G Moss (Cheshire), P Strange (Derbyshire), R Brunskill (Lancashire, Greater Manchester, and Merseyside), P Ryder (South Yorkshire), C Giles (West Yorkshire), B Hutton (Humberside, North Yorkshire), B J D Harrison (Cleveland).
- 17 R W Brunskill (Cumbria), B J D Harrison (north-east counties).

2 Crucks in Scotland: a provisional list¹

G P Stell

This list is a preliminary attempt to bring together the physical evidence for the distribution of cruck framing in Scotland. It is based on records known or made available to the National Monuments Record of Scotland by early 1981 but, since it does not represent the results of systematic research, the list is recognized to be incomplete and uneven in its coverage. It is hoped, however, that its publication may stimulate further listing, and thus eventually supply a sound working basis for a more detailed study of Scottish cruck framing in all its aspects. Unlike some of the published catalogues of crucks elsewhere in Britain, this summary is simply intended to give a general indication of the geographical incidence of surviving examples; it does not extend to a discussion of the more detailed matters of cruck typology² and dating, of their regional and social variations, their association with hipped and gabled roof-forms and different walling materials, or to their relationship with building spans and bay lengths. This limited treatment, it is felt, more accurately reflects the stage that Scottish cruck studies have reached overall, and it reduces the danger of imposing premature and perhaps misleading or preconceived generalizations on the available and sometimes rather patchy evidence.

Also, in order that Scottish cruck-building practices can be more clearly assessed on their own terms, cruck construction is here very generously defined to embrace all known varieties of single blade, jointed, and composite crucks, together with the two-piece 'cruck-like' roof comprising rafters and wall-posts. Wherever possible, the list distinguishes between the different categories of surviving evidence, ranging from complete roof-frameworks to those buildings which preserve cruck stumps, or fragmentary timbers, or even residual cruck-slots in stone walls where the timbers no longer survive. In the existing state of knowledge, wall slots far outnumber intact specimens, and it is principally for this reason that the sites have been plotted on to the map (Fig 47) by area hatching rather than by individual dots. This method probably gives a clearer interim impression of local cruck 'zones'; it also immediately pinpoints the areas which have so far produced no reported evidence, and leaves open the eventual possibility of superimposing more detailed distribution maps. The lists are directly related to the map, and the material is thus arranged according to the letters of the 100-kilometre squares. Details that remain unverified are cited in parentheses.

This preliminary list points to a predominantly western, northerly, and central distribution which may in part relate to the accident of survival and to the intensity and geography of modern fieldwork. Authentic surviving crucks are, however, noticeably

rare or non-existent in those eastern areas which have been well investigated. They are also apparently absent from the more remote parts of the Southern Uplands, and there is no evidence to suggest that the cruck-framing tradition ever prevailed in the Northern Isles or in the Outer Hebrides. Recent fieldwork in Argyll has in fact shown that Mull and its offshore islands represent one of the westernmost limits of the practice whilst Tiree, thirteen miles to the west, is clearly part of the Hebridean rafter-roof and thick-walled tradition.

The data collected here should of course be set against the known availability of timber and the regional pattern of vegetation,³ and the list cannot be considered independently of the information on building construction and social structure derived from documentary records. These lines of enquiry fall outside the scope of this limited exercise, but even the briefest glance at the readily available printed sources clearly indicates the former occurrence of cruck framing in areas where it seems to have left virtually no physical trace - or at least where no physical trace has so far been reported.⁴ Indeed, the most recent research into manuscript estate records of the 17th century concludes that 'cruck framing was the standard method of constructing farm buildings in Lowland Scotland at this time' and that the practice 'was widespread from the Solway to Aberdeenshire' (Whyte 1975, 57). However, there is perhaps a need to sound a note of caution in automatically assuming that all documentary references to 'couples' should necessarily be equated with some form of cruck framing as opposed to other rafter roof types that may also be related to ascertainable house widths and bay lengths.⁵ There is admittedly a strong presumption in favour of the universality of cruck framing among older and lesser rural buildings, but the physical remains of wall foundations are often ambiguous on this point. Nevertheless, the apparent absence of even the slightest positive trace of cruck framing among some of the more remote and/or less developed parts of Southern Scotland is slightly surprising, and here as elsewhere the rural fieldworker must be aware of a wider range of possibilities.

Gazetteer⁶

		<i>Grid Ref</i>
<i>NC</i>		<i>NC</i>
Achiltibuie, Ross and Cromarty ⁷		02 08
Polglass, Achiltibuie ⁸		03 07
Rosal, Sutherland ⁹	Slots	690 415
Newlands, Bettyhill, Sutherland ¹⁰	Slots	70 61
<i>ND (all Caithness)¹¹</i>		<i>ND</i>
Borgue		128 260
	Fragment	130 258
	"	130 262
	"	131 257
	"	132 257
	"	132 260

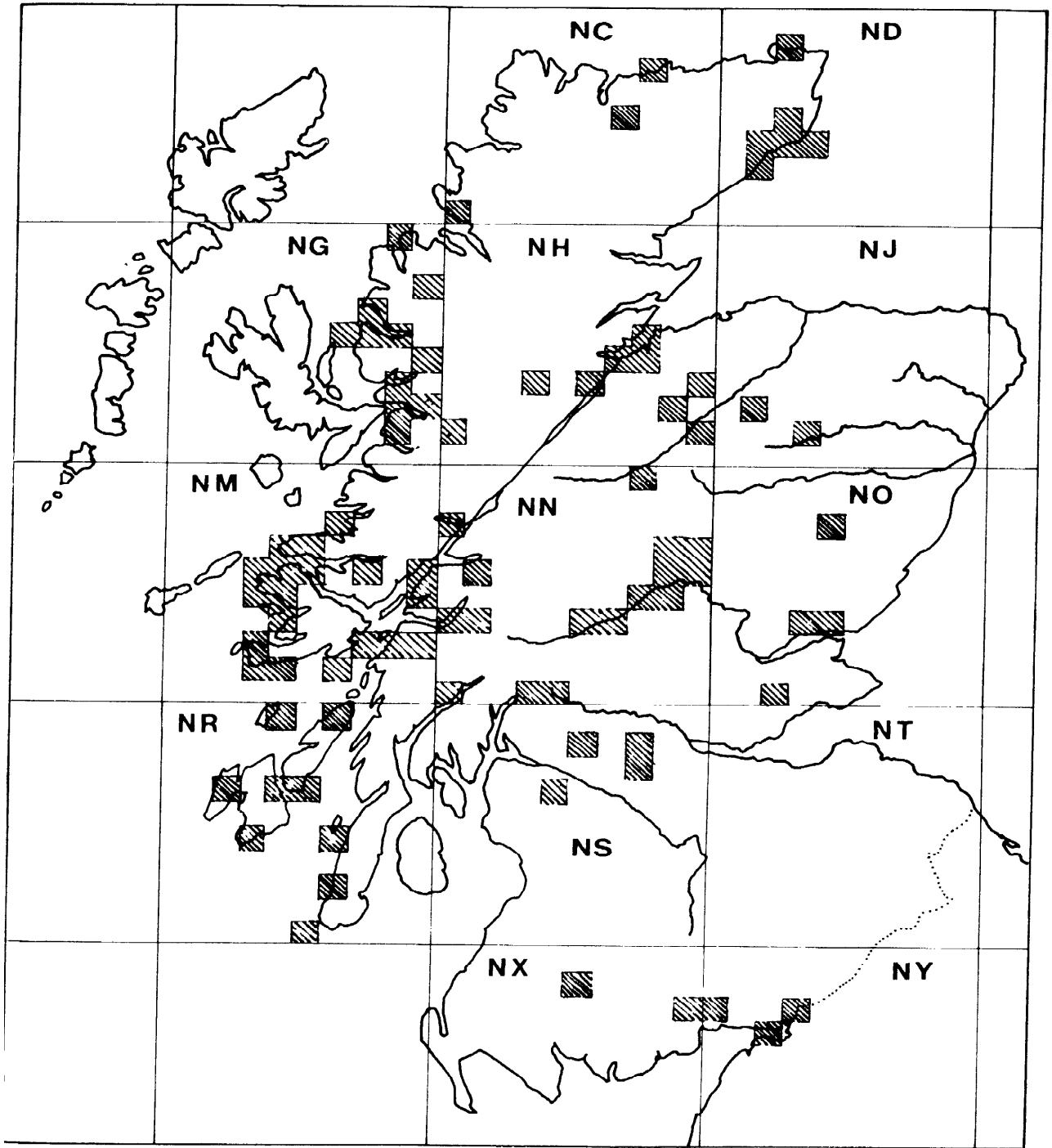


Fig 47 Scotland: distribution of crucks of all types

Stell: Cruicks in Scotland: a provisional list

		ND		NG
		133 262	Cuaig	Fragment 704 575
		133 262		Slots 704 575
	Fragment	136 265		“ 704 576
	“	137 265		“ 705 576
	“	137 271		Fragment 705 576
Ramscraigs	Slots	137 271	Fearnmore	“ 724 607
		138 272		Slots 724 608
		142 270		Fragment 725 607
		142 271	Fearnbeg	Slot 736 596
		142 274		736 597
	Fragment	145 274		Fragment 736 597
	“	146 273		“ 736 597
		146 274		Slot 736 597
	Fragment	146 275	Ardheslaig	Fragment 783 560
Castle Hill	“	151 281	Diabaig ⁸	79 60
Markethill, Dunbeath	Slots	166 304	Eilanreach, Inverness-shire	808 178
		167 304	Shieldaig	Slots 815 536
		168 308		815 537
Laidhay, Dunbeath		174 305		816 536
Knockkinnon		175 315	Kirkton of Lochalsh	Stump 830 272
		176 312	Ardintoul	Fragments 835 240
		176 313	Auchtertyre	836 276
Blackcrofts	Slots	195 329	Fernaig	846 338
Dunnet	Fragment	217 724	Achmore Fernaig	857 337
Forse	Slots	223 352	Mellon Charles, No 1 ¹³	85 91
	“	223 352	“ “ No 56 ¹³	85 91
		229 350	12 Lower Ardelve	874 266
Achalibster		243 492	Annat ⁸	89 54
Sksill, Lybster	Slots	249 353	Strathcarron ¹⁴	9 4/5
West Clyth	“	266 358	Camus Luinie	947 284
Torranreach	Fragment	287 365	Carnmore	Fragment 978 768
Overton		288 268		
East Clyth		304 399		
Bruan	Slots	308 398	<i>NH (all Inverness-shire except where otherwise Stated)</i>	NH
		ND	Carnban	053 183
Ulster	?Slots	319 407	Corrimony Grange ¹⁶	376 305
Whiteleen	Slots	323 429	Ahcullin, Abriachan ¹⁷	554 356
Ulster (contd)	“	324 414	Cottage, North Kessock	660 481
	Fragment	327 420	Leanach Cottage, Culloden Moor ¹⁸	74 44
Borrowston	“	328 438	(Cottage, Balaggan) ¹⁸	756 437
Thrumster	“	330 443	Balnuran ¹⁸	756 444
		332 445	85 High Street, Ardersier ¹⁹	78 54
Toftearl	Slots	346 463	Morile Mor, Tomatin	804 283
			Kinhurdy	935 158
			Rynechkra, Moray	983 303
<i>NG (all Ross and Cromarty except where otherwise Stated)¹²</i>		NG	<i>NJ (Aberdeenshire)</i>	NJ
Lonbain	Fragment	686 526	Bridge of Brown, Glen Lochy,	
	Slots	686 527	Tomintoul ⁸	12 20
	Fragment	687 528	Beltimb, Glenbuchat ²⁰	378 172
		687 529		
	Slots	687 530	<i>NM (all Argyll)</i>	NM
	“	687 531		
	“	687 532	Cairn na Burgh More Castle	
Kalnakill	“	692 544	Treshnish Isles, Mull ²⁴	Slots 306 449
	“	693 543	Tobar Bhreaca, Mull ²²	Fragment 314 213
	Fragment	693 545		Slots 338 183
	Slots	693 547	Arin, Mull	“ 356 527
	“	694 544		“ 355 525
		694 547		“ 354 523
	Slots	695 548	Gometra, Mull	373 408
	“	697 549	Ardchiavaig, Mull	Fragment 389 187

		NM				NN	
Achnahard, Bunessan, Mull		392	242	Lawers, Perthshire ⁴²		677	398
Cuilinish, Ulva, Mull	Slots	403	418	Fearnan, Perthshire		677	398
Cragaig, Ulva, Mull	"	406	390	Torcroy, Inverness-shire ⁴³		72	44
		406	417	Killichuntly, Inverness-shire ⁴³		777	997
Mill, Ulva, Mull ²³	Slots	408	392	Dull, Perthshire: Lilac Cottage ⁴⁴		792	988
Ormaig, Ulva, Mull	"	417	387	Hogg's Cottage ⁴⁵ (demolished)		806	492
		417	386	Drumdewan ⁴⁶		80	49
Baliacrach, Mull	"	437	558	Nether Tullicro ⁴⁷		810	491
Shiaba, Mull	"	439	192	Camserney, Perthshire: Camserney Farm, byre-dwelling ⁴⁸		814	492
		453	698	Camserney Farm, peat-shed ⁴⁹		816	493
Glendrian, Ardnamurchan	"	478	690	Camserney village		81	49
Branault, Ardnamurchan ²⁴		525	694	Chamberbane, Perthshire		820	598
	Slots	525	694	Tigh-na-Caillie, Boltachan, Perthshire ⁵⁰		847	499
Bourblaige, Ardnamurchan ²⁵	"	546	622	Mualichmore, Perthshire		894	675
Camas nan Geall, Morvern	"	559	619	Cottage, Orchilmore, Moulin, Perthshire ⁶⁵	Fragments	916	636
Portabhata, Morvern	"	574	573	Pitcastle, Perthshire ⁵¹		973	554
Oronsay, Morvern	"	597	588				
		657	712	<i>NO</i>		<i>NO</i>	
House, Garbh Eileach	"	673	122	High Street, Falkland, Fife ⁸ (demolished)		254	074
Corn-drying kiln, Garbn Eileach	"	672	122	Redroofs Cottage, Liff, Angus (demolished)	Possible fragments	333	333
Dun Chonnuill	"	682	127	Cottage, Murroes, Angus ⁵²		461	349
Arienas, Morvern	Slots	687	513	Whigginton, Glenesk, Angus ⁸	Slots	486	786
Beinn Iadain, Morvern	"	694	547				
Balgarnie, Mull	"	716	267				
Uladail, Morvern	"	717	506				
Tigh-cuil ²⁶	"	806	222				
Upper Gylen Farm Kerrera ²⁷	"	812	270				
Torr-an-tuirc ²⁸	"	903	277				
Cilmalieu, Kingairloch, Morvern		906	559				
Old ferryhouse, South Shian ²⁹	Fragment	908	421				
Clachadow ³⁰		947	274				
<i>NN</i>				<i>NR (all Argyll)</i>			
Bonawe, Argyll ³¹		010	317	Smaull, Islay	Slots	215	682
Lorn Furnace, Bonawe (domestic outbuildings)	Slots	011	318	Castle, Loch Gorm, Islay	"	235	655
Ardgour, Argyll ³²		023	769	Grulinbeg, Islay	Fragment	239	681
Auchindrain, Argyll ³³ : (Building 'D')		032	032	Lurabus, Islay	Slots	337	434
(Building 'H')		032	032	Crannog, Loch Ballygrant, Islay	Possible slot?	405	663
(Building 'N')		032	032	Riasge Buidhe, Colonsay	Fragment	406	955
Cadderlie, Argyll ³⁴		046	369	Keils, Jura		524	684
Glencoe, Argyll ³⁵				Balmavicar ⁵³	Slots	592	097
<i>NN</i>				Chapel, Cara ⁵⁴	Possible slot?	641	443
Bonawe, Argyll ³¹		010	317	High Kilkivan ⁵⁵	Fragment	653	201
Lorn Furnace, Bonawe (domestic outbuildings)	Slots	011	318	An Càrn, Jura	Slot	682	936
Ardgour, Argyll ³²		023	769				
Auchindrain, Argyll ³³ : (Building 'D')		032	032	<i>NS</i>			
(Building 'H')		032	032	Weaver's cottage, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire ⁵⁶		402	633
(Building 'N')		032	032	Bredilands cottage, Paisley, Renfrewshire ⁵⁷	Fragments?	465	625
Cadderlie, Argyll ³⁴		046	369	Braefoot, Stirlingshire ⁵⁸	Slots	514	828
Glencoe, Argyll ³⁵		102	589	Over Croy Farm, Croy, Dunbarton- shire		726	758
Narrachan, Argyll ³⁶		110	365	Leys, Stirlingshire ⁵⁹		767	817
Correichan, Stirlingshire ³⁷		377	086	Hallquarter, Stirlingshire ⁶⁰		782	860
Loch Dubh, Stirlingshire ³⁸	Slots	403	035				
Big Bruach-caoruinn, Stirlingshire ³⁹		418	007	<i>NX</i>			
Little Bruach-caoruinn, Stirling- shire ⁴⁰	Slots	421	006	Polmaddy, New Galloway, Kirkcud- bright ⁶¹	Slots	589	878
Stronmacnair, Stirlingshire ⁴¹		424	025	Loreburn and Shakespeare Streets Dumfries (demolished) ⁶²	Fragments	969	757
Tullich, Perthshire		517	368	Loaningfoot, Stoop, Dumfries	Fragments	990	766
Ardeonaig, Perthshire		664	358				

NY (all Dumfriesshire)

	NY
Torthorwald: Cottage (demolished) ⁶³	033 784
Cottage (demolished) ⁶⁴	033 785
Dornock (demolished) ⁶⁴	233 662
Canonbie ⁶⁴	394 758

Notes

- 1 First published as a working paper for the Scottish Vernacular Buildings Working Group. This version is slightly amended. The author wishes to acknowledge the comments and contributions generously made by various friends and colleagues, notably by Nat Alcock, Elizabeth Beaton, Sandy Fenton, Neil Grieve, Geoffrey Hay, Peter Smith, Gavin Sprott, and Bruce Walker.
- 2 The most recent summary of Scottish cruck typology is Hay 1976, 33-6.
- 3 Eg McVean 1964 which shows *inter alia* that oak was generally more prominent in Argyll than in other parts of the Scottish Highlands.
- 4 Eg Robert Dinnie, *History of Kincardine O'Neil* (1885), 84-8; Robert Dinnie, *Account of the Parish of Birse* (1865), 14-24; Alexander Hutcheson, *Old stories in stone and other papers* (1927), 41-2; W Aiton, *General view ... Ayrshire* (1811 edition), 114; J Headrick, *General view ... Forfarshire* (1813 edition), 127; G Robertson, *General view ... Midlothian* (1795 edition), 40.
- 5 Cf, eg, the probable roof-forms of turf-walled structures that had 'stone buttresses or wooden posts, built into the wall, supporting the heavy timbers of the roof,' C Findlater, *General view ... Peeblesshire* (1802 edition), 41.
- 6 Unless otherwise identified, all records are from Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments for Scotland (RCAHMS) field survey notes.
- 7 Sinclair 1953, 70 (sketch by H A MacKenzie, 1948)
- 8 National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS), Country Life Archive
- 9 *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, **100** (1967-8), 135-69.
- 10 *Ibid*, 146n
- 11 National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), typescript record sheet and MS field survey notes. See also select list in Baldwin forthcoming
- 12 NMRS, MS field survey notes
- 13 *Ulster Folklife*, **13** (1967), 75-8
- 14 Sinclair 1953, 69 (sketch of 1927). See also the description of the manse of Lochcarron by Donald Sage, *Memorabilia Domestica* (1899 edition), 10-11
- 15 NMRS, MS field survey notes, unless otherwise noted
- 16 Hay 1975
- 17 NMRS, record sheets INR/7/1, INR/8/1. A demolished building at Lower Balmore, some

- 400 yards NW of the main complex, was also said to have been cruck-framed.
- 18 NMAS, Country Life Archive, notes by J C Wallace
- 19 NMAS, two cruck trusses preserved and stored
- 20 *Monymusk Papers*, xv note
- 21 RCAHMS, *Inventory of Argyll*, **3** (Mull, etc.), no 335
- 22 *Ibid*, no 373
- 23 *Ibid*, no 388
- 24 *Ibid*, no 365
- 25 *Ibid*, no 364
- 26 RCAHMS, *Inventory of Argyll*, **2** (Lorn), no 345
- 27 *Ibid*, p 32n
- 28 *Ibid*, no 346
- 29 *Ibid*, no 367
- 30 *Ibid*, no 340
- 31 *Ibid*, no 338
- 32 One cruck member *in situ*, 1971
- 33 *Folk Life*, **3** (1968), 61-7
- 34 RCAHMS, *Inventory of Argyll*, **2** (Lorn) no 339
- 35 *Ibid*, no 342
- 36 *Ibid*, no 344
- 37 RCAHMS, *Inventory of Stirlingshire*, **2**, no 372
- 38 *Ibid*, no 376
- 39 *Ibid*, no 379
- 40 *Ibid*, no 380
- 41 *Ibid*, no 377
- 42 *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, **90** (1956-7) 83-5
- 43 *Gwerin*, **1** (1956-7), 116
- 44 *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, **90** (1956-7), 82
- 45 *Gwerin*, **1** (1956-7), 114-16.
- 46 Scottish Vernacular Buildings Working Group *Newsletter*, **5** (1979), 12-22
- 47 *Ibid*, 20
- 48 *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, **90** (1956-7), 85-91; NMRS record sheet, PTR/24/1
- 49 *Ibid*, 83-4
- 50 *Ibid*, 85
- 51 *Scottish Stud*, **4** (1960), 113-17
- 52 'Two-piece' coupled roof in cottage recorded by Bruce Walker and NMAS, 1975
- 53 RCAHMS, *Inventory of Argyll*, **1** (Kintyre), no 339
- 54 *Ibid*, no 268
- 55 *Ibid*, no 343
- 56 *Gwerin*, **1** (1956-7), 117, citing *Scottish Field*, **102** (1954), 25. See also NTS guidebook (1962)
- 57 NMRS record sheet RER/9/1, suggesting possible reused cruck timbers
- 58 RCAHMS, *Inventory of Stirlingshire*, **2**, no 368
- 59 *Ibid*, no 360
- 60 *Ibid*, no 362
- 61 *Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natur Hist Antiq Soc*, 3 ser, **53** (1977-8), 133-46; cruck-slots noted in building 9
- 62 Dumfries Museum, fragments in store
- 63 *Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natur Hist Antiq Soc*, 3 ser, **29** (1951), 173-6
- 64 *Ibid*, **49** (1972), 39-48
- 65 SVBWG Newsletter, **4** (1978), 41-5

3 Crucks in Ireland¹

A Gailey and D McCourt

The writers feel that the time has come when it is advisable to commence systematic listing of Irish crucks, in view of the scattered nature of publication of the known examples, and also because the publication of Dr Alcock's catalogue of British crucks (Alcock 1973) may prompt other workers to seek ready access to the Irish material.

The British catalogue was based on a definition of a cruck as 'a single piece of timber stretching from the apex of the roof substantially down the side wall'. However, the writers think it preferable to employ a functional definition, that 'a cruck blade, whether continuous or composed of wall and roof sections securely jointed together, provides fundamental support for the roof of a building largely independently of the side walls, and may stretch from the ground, or from a position substantially down the side walls, to the apex of the roof.' This definition is based on the fairly obvious fact that both continuous and composite cruck blades fulfil the same functions in trusses, and therefore it seems desirable that they be fully recorded and included in a common list, albeit identified for what they are. The definition purposely eschews reference to the nature of wall materials; the majority of Irish crucks are found in stone-walled houses where, in functional terms, they are obviously anachronistic. It has furthermore been pointed out that a typological series can be constructed from full-length continuous blades, through scarfed blades, to those, whether jointed or continuous, which spring from points high in the side walls (McCourt 1961; Gailey 1964. See also McCourt 1972). Such a series could be used to support (but not, of course, to prove) the notion of development in either direction. A comparable range of types has been noted in south-west England, and we would reiterate Alcock's comment that 'It is obviously difficult to decide which of this series should be called crucks and which should not' (Alcock 1973, 5).

All crucks so far discovered in Ireland are included here. The list includes one certain and one possible example of an upper truck; the appreciable problem of the latter's interpretation is dealt with below. Ireland, so far, has not produced any base crucks, although there is the single recorded case, from the 15th century County Dublin castle at Dunsoghly,² of a related truss-type with short principals. The writers believe that this supravernacular roof type (in Irish terms), coming from an aristocratic context, bears no relationship to the vernacular cruck traditions discovered in the north of Ireland, and Dunsoghly has not been included in the present list. Irish evidence on crucks is relatively meagre, and the list entries are supplemented by three quotations from published sources that deal with Ulster, probably referring to scarfed crucks. Similar cases are included in the

British cruck catalogue as 'possible'. included here also are notes on oral traditions of crucks, scarfed and continuous, collected in the field by the writers. Ó Danachair (1957) has summarized other literary and oral evidence which can justifiably be interpreted as referring to scarfed crucks, from counties Galway, Leitrim, and Cavan, the latter counties lying immediately to the south and south-west of the Fermanagh examples of crucks listed here. However, because no examples of cruck trusses have yet been examined in these counties, this evidence has not been listed again here; it can only be considered indicative, not conclusive. We are grateful to Caoimhín Ó Danachair for his help in providing information from his experience of southern parts of Ireland, confirming that crucks have yet to be discovered there in the field. Fieldwork in West Kerry (1980) has revealed examples of principals with short curved feet (some jointed). They have not been included in the gazetteer, as their relationship to the crucks already recorded needs further study.

Where possible, data on the Irish crucks have been presented in a format the same as or derived from the procedures used in the British catalogue. This should make comparative use of the data much simpler. However, because the Irish list deals more fully with scarfed blades, additional data have been provided on the nature of blade joint, and also as to whether the blades are full length or raised, and the nature of the roof, whether hipped or gabled.

Our procedure has been to prepare data cards for each known example, from which the list has been compiled. The cards, incidentally, include information not listed here, for example as to the height above ground level from which raised crucks spring, and possible dating. The latter information is at present meagre; nevertheless, it is now certain that both continuous and scarfed blades were in use in the north of Ireland in the 1690s, and that scarfed trusses were still being erected in the late 18th or early 19th century in Fermanagh.³

Sufficient analysis of most of the known Irish crucks has already been published (see bibliography)⁴ and so no attempt at analysis is included here. A map of locations is included (Fig 48), but it must be realised that it does little more than identify three areas in which intensive field investigations have been conducted, in north Londonderry and north-east Donegal (D McCourt), south-west Fermanagh, and the Waringstown district on the borders of Down and Armagh (A Gailey). There is, in addition, a widespread scatter of 'stray' discoveries, which hint that formerly cruck traditions were probably known throughout the north of Ireland. It is fairly certain that other examples will be discovered in the future; in particular, in view of the oral material mentioned above, finds in counties Cavan and Leitrim must be considered likely.

Again, with increased recording of vernacular buildings resulting from the activities of the recently constituted Northern Ireland Historic Buildings Council, others than those trained in the Belfast school of geography under Professor Evans are now

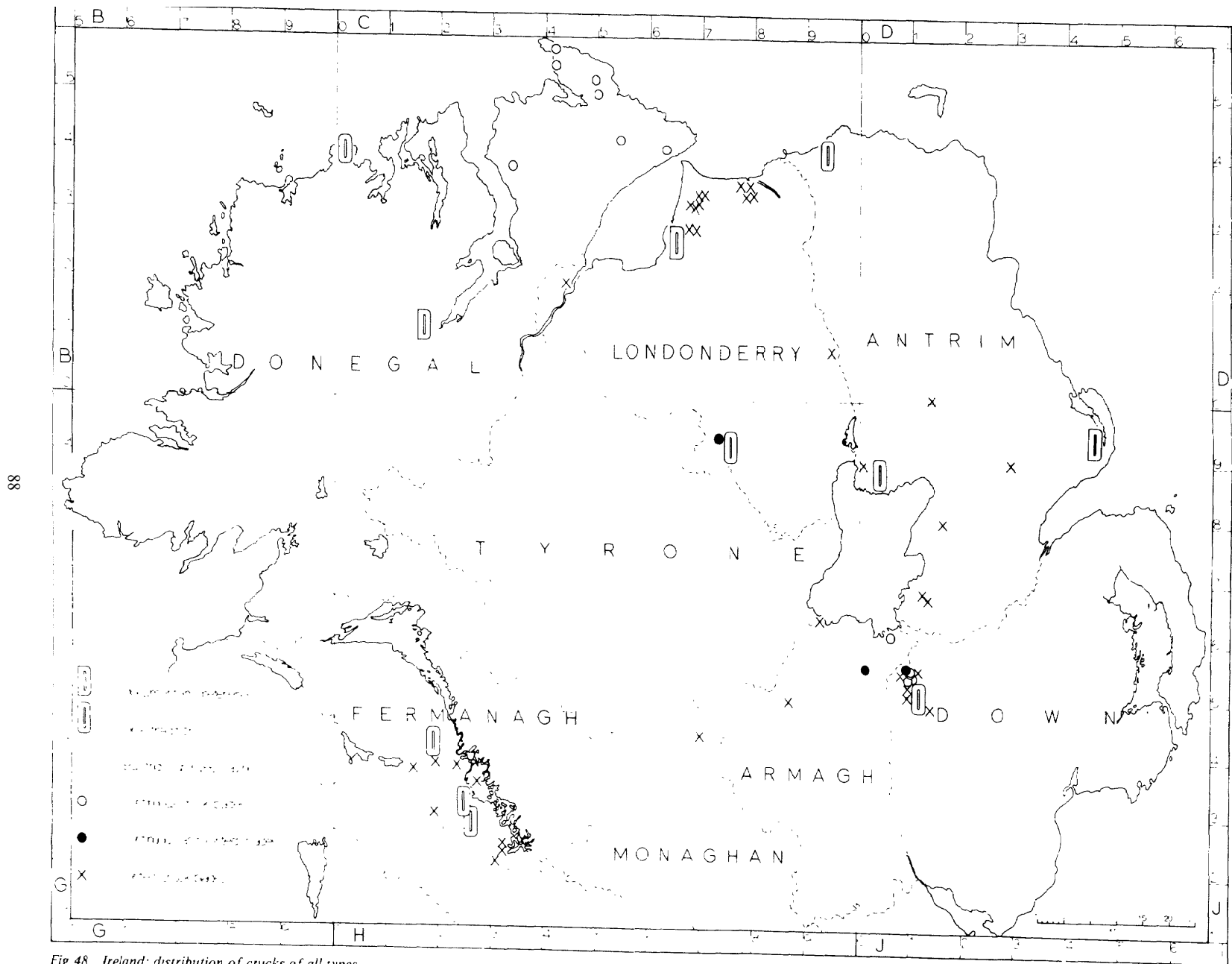


Fig 48 Ireland: distribution of crucks of all types

expressing an interest in vernacular buildings; for example, the Ballymultimber house in north county Londonderry was identified as potentially interesting by HBC listing staff, though the data relating to the cruck truss it contains were recorded by one of the writers.

The distribution of Irish crucks thus far cannot be attributed to specific non-Irish influences with any degree of confidence. An attempt was made (Gailey 1964) to suggest that continuous bladed crucks were due to English influence, and that scarfed crucks have been found in the same area, while other scarfed crucks come from districts of initial Scots and later English settlement in the 17th century, areas of English or Scots settlement of similar date, and areas where there was no British settlement, for example in north-east county Donegal. On the other hand, there are documentary and circumstantial reasons for suggesting that some kind of crucks may have been used in Ulster building, associated with sod (turf) or wattle walls, before the late 16th and 17th century British plantations (Robinson 1979).

Gazetteer (p 91)

Locution

The first and last columns in the list refer to the locations of buildings containing cruck trusses. Irish Grid References appear in the first column, each consisting of a hundred kilometre square index letter and a six digit reference. The system is similar in principle to that employed in the British National Grid. In the last column are listed the townlands in which the cruck buildings stand or stood. The townland is the smallest administrative area throughout Ireland, and its use is much more precise, and in the field much more useful, than the parish or any other larger unit, such as the barony. Where more than one house with crucks occurs in a townland, separate buildings are further identified by use of an index letter. In a small number of cases, original publication of the information related the buildings to areas or place-names other than townlands; for these, the name used in publication *follows* the townland name. Identification of one townland in county Fermanagh cannot be determined unequivocally, and so the townland name appears within brackets. It may be noted here that in other columns brackets are similarly employed, to indicate data that, for whatever reason, have not been or cannot be confirmed, but which are believed to be accurate.

Condition

An attempt has been made to provide the most up-to-date information as to the present (1977) state of buildings. D denotes those known to have been demolished since survey, except in the case of Duncrun A in county Londonderry, since reconstructed at the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum; it is denoted M: moved. O denotes occupied buildings,

whether in use as dwellings, or converted to storage purposes; almost certainly some of these cases have gone out of use since the time of survey, but their present status has not been checked. Buildings unoccupied or derelict but structurally reasonably intact are denoted U, while those in ruins when surveyed are denoted R. The Derrybrughas case in county Armagh was partially occupied, partially ruinous when examined *c* 1940.

Use

Buildings used as dwellings are denoted D, while A refers to structures used as farm outhouses, whether byres or stores.

Number of truck trusses known to exist at time of survey

The number of cruck trusses and of hip-end cruck blades is indicated for each building recorded, but it does not give any reliable indication of the sizes of the structures involved, and the figure should always be read in the knowledge that many of the buildings contain other truss types also, information on which is included under 'Other trusses'.

Apex

The apex forms of Irish cruck trusses have been coded in the same way as those in the catalogue (see p 95). It will be noted that thus far only five of the types listed for Britain have been identified in Ireland. However, the definitions employed by Alcock have been adapted slightly:

- A: Blades hardly meet, and are not jointed at the apex, being held together at a lower level by the collar, the butt ends of the blades forming a cradle for the ridge-purlin; 4 cases.
- C: Blades are held by a *yoke* (in one case a saddle), carrying only a ridge-purlin. Note that the upper ends of the blades may project slightly above the upper surface or edge of the yoke, but they do *not* clasp the ridge-purlin or form a cradle for it; 19 cases.
- D: Blades cross, forming a cradle for the ridge-purlin; 5 cases.
- F1: Blades are held by a saddle which supports a short king-post; 2 cases.
- H: Blades are held by a *yoke* and their ends rise to clasp the ridge-purlin, which rests on the upper edge or surface of the yoke. It appears that this may only be a special case of Type A, where the collar has been placed so high as to constitute a yoke; 9 cases.

These types can only give a broad indication of the nature of any particular apex, for in some cases variations upon them occur, while a case of a ridge-purlin socketed into a yoke is listed under C.

Roof form

The few cases of hipped roofs are distinguished as H, gabled roofs being listed as G.

Cruck type

Most Irish cruck blades so far recorded are of the jointed (scarfed) variety, distinguished here as J, although almost one-third have continuous blades (C), but they must be noted against information, provided in another column, to distinguish between full blades rising from ground level, and raised blades, springing from some point in the side walls. The two buildings with hip-end cruck blades are denoted with the suffix h. The unconfirmed case of an upper cruck truss in Magherana townland, county Down, near Waringstown, is shown as (R/U'?), the brackets indicating the doubt as to the type, U referring to its possible identification as an upper cruck truss, R denoting the alternative status of raised cruck; there is no dispute as to the springing of the truss from first-floor level in this house, but the presence or absence of a tie-beam, from which the blades may spring, cannot be determined. The suffix r indicates that the crucks, or apparent cruck portions, may have been reused, either on the same site or from elsewhere. The sole instances of possibly reused crucks so far known are Shantallow and Lislea, county Londonderry.

Blade curve

Alcock's categories are used here:

S: straight

E: elbowed

C: smooth single curve, concave with reference to the interior of the building

D: double or multiple curve (including ogee)

T: straight above a smoothly curving lower part

It may be noted that in the case of jointed blades, the classification refers to the composite blade, not to upper or lower portion alone.

Full or raised

Blades springing from ground level, or from a stone serving as a sole piece, are classed as F, while raised crucks springing from a point between ground level and wall-head height are denoted R.

Blade joint

Obviously, no entries appear in this column for continuous bladed crucks. Williams (1977) provides a useful categorization of the possibilities, apart from a very few aberrant, crude forms, denoted in the list as O. All of the Irish jointed crucks are scarfed, and may be classed as F, denoting that they are face-pegged, with or without splay; slip tenons are unrecorded in the Irish examples. No Irish examples of side-lapped joints, or of side-pegged joints with mortice and tenon, have been discovered. Composite and extended crucks are similarly unknown.

Other trusses

Three of Alcock's categories are used here; of his other two types, jointed crucks are covered in greater detail, while base crucks are as yet unknown in

Ireland, and it seems unlikely that they ever existed. Tie-beam trusses are denoted T; P indicates a truss standing on wall posts, but not jointed in any way so as to constitute composite blades (no cases of this occur in this list, but the truss type has been recorded in Ulster, and so it seems best to allow for the possibility); and W refers to rafter-and-collar trusses standing on solid walls, with or (usually) without wall-plate.

Wall materials

The main wall materials are listed as S: stone, C: clay (cob) or mud, B: brick, and T: turf or sod (scragh, 'straw'). No attempt is made to distinguish possible original materials from later insertions.

Source

Coded entries provide a guide to publications where what are regarded as definitive descriptions and drawings may be found, and to the authors involved, who usually were the fieldworkers. Unpublished examples are also listed, with the coding for the fieldworkers as below. It should be noted that a small number of the Irish examples, particularly in counties Londonderry and Donegal, have been published more than once; only the fullest publication of data is cited.

Abbreviations

AG: Alan Gailey; DE: David Evans; DM: Desmond McCourt; EE: E Estyn Evans; GM: D G Mackay; MB: M G L Baillie; PR: Philip Robinson; SC: S J W Cooper; u: unpublished; ASD: *An archaeological survey of county Down* (Belfast, HMSO, 1966); CR: *Clogher Record*; FL: *Folk-Liv*; GW: *Gwerin*; IFW: Evans, E Estyn, *Irish folk ways* (London, 1957); UF: *Ulster Folklife*, UJA: *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.

General

In cases where a variety of two or more types occurs in any category of data for a given cruck building, the relevant codings are all given, not in any order of significance, the different notations being separated by /. Absence of information, for whatever reason, is indicated by a stop. Brackets surrounding a coding indicate some doubt as to the accuracy of the data involved. A dash, - , is used where the category does not apply to a particular building.

Oral traditions of crucks

Co Antrim

Bushmills area- information to D McCourt from Mr V Dobbin in 1965, that a builder had removed scarfed cruck-like structures from old house(s) in the locality some years previously (about C940408).

Randalstown-Toome area- information to A Gailey from a member of Queen's University, Belfast adult extra-mural class in Ballymena, autumn 1962,

Gazetter

	Condition	Use	No	Apex	Roof form	Type	Blade curve	Full or raised	Blade-joint	Other trusses	Wall	Source publ	Name	Townland, other distinguishing ref	
<i>Co Antrim</i>															
J124678	U	D	1	.	H	J	E?	F	F	-	C/S	u	AG	Ballinderry A	
J126672	D	D	.	.	G	J	E?	.	F	.	S?	u	PR	Ballinderry B	
J283900	O	A	1	C	G	J	E	F	.	W	S	u	PR	Ballylinny	
J006898	D	D	1	H	G	J	E	R	F	W	S	UF18	AG	Drumderg	
D140065	O	A	1	H	G	J	T	F	F	.	S	UF12	EE	Kinbally	
J163800	O	D	1	H	G	J	E	F	F	-	S	u	MB	Seacash	
<i>Co Armagh</i>															
H865494	D	D	1	D	G	J	E	F	F	.	C/S	UF18	AG	Allistragh	
J014584	O/R	D	1	H	G	C/J	C/E	R	F	.	C/S	UF12	EE	Derrybrugas	
H925635	.	D	(1)	D	G	J	T	R	O	.	C/S	IFW	EE	Mahhery	
J062608	O	D	3	.	G	C	E	F	-	-	C/S	UF8	AG	Turmoyra Kinnego	
<i>Co Donegal</i>															
C420580	U	D	1	C	G	C	D	R	-	W	S	FL	DM	Ardmalin, Slievebane	
C490530	U	D	1	C	G	C	C	R	-	-	S	UF11	DM	Ballynahowna	
C540430	U	A	1	C	G	C	S/D	R	-	-	S	UF11	DM	Claggan	
C340480	D	D	1	C	G	C	T	R	-	-	S	GW	DM	Crossconnell	
C630410	O	D	1	C	G	C	S/T	R	-	W	S	FL	DM	Drumaweewer	
C500500	U	A	1	C	G	C	S	R	-	-	S	UF11	DM	Faglieran	
C420550	O	A	1	C	G	C	D	R	-	-	S	FL	DM	Knockamany	
<i>Co Down</i>															
J140480	.	D	(1)	.	G	J	E	F	F	.	.	UF12	EE	Ballymoney	
J095526	D	D	1	H	G	J	E	R	F	T/W	C/S	UF18	AG	Clare, A**	
J090506	O	D	1	C	G	J	T	F	F	.	C/S	UF18	AG	Clare, B	
J084550	R	D	1	.	G	J	E	R	F	-	S	UF18	AG	Corcreeny, A	
J090558	U	D	3(?4)	H	G	C/U	S/T	F	F	-	S/C	u	AG	Corcreeny, B	
J097535	O	D	2	A	G	C	E/T	F	-	-	C/S	UF14	SC	Magherana, A	
J102542	O	D	1	.	G	(R/U?)	E	.	.	.	S	UF18	AG	Magherana, B	
J104554	D	D	(2)	A	G	C	S	F	-	.	C/S	UF8	AG	Tullyherron, Waringstown, A	
J104551	D	D	(2)	H	G	C	C	F	-	.	C/S	UF10	AG	Tullyherron, Waringstown, B	
J104553	D	D	(1)	.	G	J	E	(F)	F	.	C/S	ASD	.	Tullyherron, Waringstown, C	
<i>Co Fermanagh</i>															
H152371	R	D	(3)	H	H	J	E	R	F	-	C/T	CR	AG	Blunnick	
H134212	O	D	4	H	H	J	E	F	F	-	C/S	u	DM/GM	Corry	
H190386	.	D	(1)	A	.	J	.	(F)	(O)	-	C/S/T	UF12	EE	Derryaghna	
H189288	R	D	(1)	A	H	J	E	(F)	O	W	C/S	u	AG	Drumcullion	
H328246	U	D	2	.	H	E	E	F	F	.	B	u	AG	Kingarrow South	
H323230	U	D	(2)	D	H/G	J	E	F	F	T	C/S/T	u	AG	Knockarevan	
H238376	U	D	4+2h	F1	H	Jh	E	.	F	-	S/B	u	AG	Rossavally	
H270350	O	A	1+1h	H	H	Jh	E	R	F	.	C/S	UF12	EE	(Sessiagh East)	
<i>Co Londonderry</i>															
C780340	O/A	D/D	2	.	G	J	T/E	R	F	.	S	UF11	DM	Articlave Lower, Bates/Moody	
C670287	D	D	1	C	G	J	T/E	R	F	.	C	GW	DM	Ballyhenry	
C672323	U	D	1	.	G	J	E	F	F	-	S	u	AG	Bally- multimber	
C788350	D	D	2	C	G	J	D	R	F	W	S	u	DM	Ballywoollen	
C685335	O	D	1	C	G	J	T	F/R	F	(W)	B	UF11	DM	Clooney	
C680320	M	D	1	C	G	J	E	R	F	-	S/T	GW	DM	Duncrum, A*	
C860320	D	D	1	D	G	J	E	F	O	-	S	GW	DM	Duncrum, B	
H730935	R	D	1	C	G	C/J	E	F	-/F	-	S	GW	DM	Glengomma	
C702333	R	D	2	C	G	J	E	R	F	W	S	UF10	AG	Gortmore	
C772349	O	D	5	C	G	J	T	F	F	-	S	UJA35	DM/DE	Liffock	
C950081	U	D	1	C	G	Jr	.	.	F	.	S/B	u	AG	Lislea	
C799348	R	D	(2)	C	G	J	E	R	F	.	S	UF20	MB	Pottagh	
C678280	D	D	1	D	G	J	E	R	F	-	C/T/B	GW	DM	Rathfad	
C438198	D	D	3	C	G	Jr	E	.	F	-	S	UF14/ 17	DM/ EE	Shantallow	
C678285	O	D	1	.	G	J	T	R	F	.	B	GW	DM	Shanvey	
<i>Co Monaghan</i>															
H699383	R	D	1	.	G	J	.	F	F	.	S	u	AG	Drumgaghan	

* Now at Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, Holywood, Co Down

** Truss now at Ulster Folk and Transport Museum

that a builder had removed scarfed cruck-like structures from old dwellings in the course of renovation work some years previously (confirmed by subsequent discovery of the Drumderg example in this area at 5006898; qv).

Co Donegal

Horn Head area- information to D McCourt, from Mr John McHugh, Horn Head, concerning an old house that formerly stood in Largatreany townland, near Horn Head, which had a truss whose curved blades of bog-fir had been shaped with an adze and rose from barely 2 ft above floor level. They were joined at the apex with a yoke and lower down with a collar-beam. The house had a kitchen with boxed-in outshot and a room in which were two beds of Scottish type placed along the back wall. See diagrammatic interpretations of this description in McCourt 1964-5, 66-7; description, *ibid*, 70 (about C020400).

Co Down

Ballynabraggett townland, about 1½ miles south-west of Donaghcloney- in 1961 an informant in Waringstown told A Gailey that he could remember timbers like the Waringstown continuous cruck blades being removed from thatched houses between about 1910 and 1930 (about J117518).

Co Ferrnanagh

Clonfane, Kinawley- information to A Gailey from Mr P Gunn, Corratistune, Derrylin, May 1967. He described a clay-walled house at Clonfane in which he had lived when young, probably about 1920s. In this house, long since demolished, there seems to have been at least one cruck truss. He described a post set in the wall forming an elbow with the rafters where the post and rafter were joined by means of wooden pins. 'Post' and 'rafter' were Gunn's terms (about H245309).

Derryscobe, near Florence Court- information to A Gailey, summer 1970, from Mr Frank Crawford, Tully, Florence Court. He mentioned wall posts, which he called 'knees', to support main rafters in 'Simpsons' old house in Derryscobe townland' (about H 186396).

Mullynaherb, Kinawley- an informant in Mullynaherb townland told A Gailey, summer 1970, that in 1969 he had seen wall-posts removed from an old dwelling in Mullynaherb townland. He mentioned them in relation to clay walling (about H261279).

Co Londonderry

Labby, the Six Towns, south-west of Draperstown- the late Mr George Barnett informed D McCourt in 1945 that he had seen cruck trusses of scarfed type in a house with clay walls in Labby townland. It was demolished in the early 1940s (about H748920).

Documentary references to Ulster crucks

Co Antrim

Ordnance Survey Memoir, Tempiecorran Parish, 1939 (Queen's University, Belfast, Dept of Extra-Mural Studies, 1971) 12; original MS references: OS Mem Box 16, IV.

... 60 years since there was not a slated house in the village [ie Ballycarry]. About 45 years ago most of the old huts and cabins were on account of their dilapidated state pulled down. One old cabin, probably one of the original dwellings, still remains. The couples of the roof are supported by low wooden knees sunk in the ground within the side walls, which are of mud plastered with mortar. . . [J447940].

Co Donegal

Stokes, G T, (cd), *Pococke's tour in Ireland in 1752* (Dublin, 1891), 55.

... I observed that the houses are built with sods, supported within by a wooden frame, which the poor people sometimes leave with their effects, when the collector of the hearth money approaches. The roof indeed of all their cabins are built with stone and clay, are fixt on wooden posts within the wall, which is not strong enough to support the roof. . . [Letterkenny area].

Co Londonderry

Sampson, Rev G Vaughan, *Statistical survey of the county of Londonderry* (Dublin, 1802), 300.

... What I now advance is not without application, to parts of Myroe. Several of the houses are as antient as the first settlement. Though of mud, the couples rest on perpendicular timbers, called couple-feet; these are of glen-oak and are in perfect preservation. The old ones [ie the walls] have been occasionally taken down and renewed, the roof still standing on these timbers. . . [Myroe area].

Notes

- 1 First published as Gailey & McCourt 1978. New discoveries are included, and minor revisions have been made to the text. The original publication was supported by a grant from the Trustees of the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum.
- 2 Dunsoghly was first published in Leask 1951, 118-21; a redrawing of the short principal roof truss is in Alcock & Barley 1972. Compare also the documentary evidence for crucks at Inch, Co Kerry in 1298 (p 33).
- 3 See especially the dendrochronological evidence in Baillie 1976b.
- 4 Baillie 1974; 1976a; 1976b; Cooper 1968; Evans 1957, 50; 1966; Gailey 1962; 1964; 1972; 1977; McCourt 1961; 1964-5; 1965; 1972; McCourt & E E Evans 1968; 1971; McCourt & D Evans 1972; O'Danachair 1957.

Part III The catalogue of cruck buildings

1 Compilation of the catalogue

N W Alcock

The basis of the original catalogue was the list compiled by J T Smith for his distribution map (1958) with a number of extra references collected by R F Taylor. The additions leading up to the first catalogue were provided mainly by members of the Vernacular Architecture Group. Following publication of the first edition, new discoveries continued to be sent in and added to the lists; in 1978, a request was made for local (county) editors to revise and update the lists in preparation for the new edition. This new edition gave a chance to add to the original information, but this could only be to a very limited extent if the original results were not to be invalidated. Some particular problems of classification have been clarified by adding new categories to two or three of the features recorded; these are mainly of local importance and so have not required rechecking of large parts of the original lists. The intensity of the editing has been variable, though for the most part thorough. It has ranged from a detailed re-examination of every possible cruck (particularly for Cheshire, Hampshire and N and S Yorkshire), to a few counties where the lack of examples (and perhaps fieldwork) has left the information of the original catalogue almost unchanged. Edited lists were received up to spring 1980, with additional individual entries to the final cut-off before printing, in May 1981.

The future

To continue collecting discoveries of crucks on a national basis remains worthwhile, though with the publication of this second edition of the catalogue further complete lists are not likely to be printed in the near future. Any new examples or corrections to the present list will be gratefully received by the compiler (at The University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL). They should if at all possible be laid out in columns, corresponding to those of the present lists. Up-to-date copies of the lists for individual counties will be made available on request.

Data handling and computing methods

At the beginning of work on the cruck catalogue, the decision was taken to use computer techniques, and this helped to decide what information could be handled. Its range had to be limited, because it was to be gathered by questionnaire from members of the Vernacular Architecture Group. This fitted well with the chosen method of handling the data: SO-column punched cards, in fixed format, thus with strictly limited space. In 1969 this was certainly the best technique and it still has great advantages, notably ease of adding and amending items, easy selection of portions of the catalogue, and permanence; the data have been transferred successively to three different

computers, without problems. The programs to manipulate the data were written by the present author, specifically for the work; Fortran was used for its simplicity, even though it is not the most versatile language for handling non-numeric data.

The use of 80-column cards does impose restrictions, partly because space is limited and partly because a rigid format (layout) must be fixed; apart from minor adjustments this can only be changed if all the data are re-punched. In the layout decided on, only 40 columns (characters) are available for the name, etc, which is normally sufficient but has meant that comments (which are included in the same space) must be rigidly limited. Provision has been made for continuing on further card(s), but this has been avoided whenever possible because of the risk of the cards becoming separated. For the references a special system of abbreviation has been adopted, which is described below. Four types of data card are used: Reference, County, Cruck, and Continuation. The first two give the abbreviated and full references and county names (with the former county, the local editors, and revision dates).

If one were starting similar work now, it would probably be easier to collect data in on-line files and edit them, using the interactive facilities now provided on all computers. This could still be done using fixed format, but with an overall record length of 130 characters or more, rather than 80. Alternatively, a structured file could be set up, with pieces of information of variable length in each entry. There are also now standard programs designed to manipulate such structured files, eg 'FAMULUS', which is principally intended for bibliographic information and consists of a series of items of standard type for each entry (title, author, etc), which could just as well be archaeological attributes."

During the editing of the catalogue only a simple computer program was needed, to read and print out the cards for one or more counties and to list the full form of the coded source references and the county abbreviations. For the publication of the first edition of the catalogue, the intention was to reproduce the list directly from the computer print-out, by offset, a simple and accurate process but of low quality. However, a better approach was found in film-setting. In this, paper tape or magnetic tape controls a photographic compositor, to produce offset masters of full printing quality. The list as printed has almost the same format as in the computer listing but the program needs modification. This is mainly to control the tabulation. As the different characters are of different width, appropriate spaces have to be used to compensate.

Ultimately the greatest significance in having the catalogue in computer-readable form is that it can be

studied in ways that are laborious or impossible by hand. An obvious approach is statistical analysis, for which standard computer programs are available. However, this has not yet been attempted. Instead, the main effort has been to investigate distributions and a computer program has been developed for automatic plotting of maps. It is oriented specifically to the cruck data, though it has also been adapted to handle other information. In its first step, appropriate examples are selected from the full cruck list by the computer. These (i) lie within the desired area and (ii) satisfy desired logical criteria, based on the information recorded. A simple criterion would be 'jointed crucks', a more complex one would be 'crucks with apex type E and blade curve C in domestic buildings'. Each group is associated with the desired plotting symbol, and then the individual examples are plotted at any of a range of scales from 1:63,360 to 1:4,000,000. Finally, an outline of coast and rivers is added (pre-stored, from a DMAC recording). By using an ink-pen, camera-ready plots can be produced, and the full distribution map of all crucks needs a plotting time of about 30 minutes.

New counties

The reorganization of local government since the first edition has posed a major problem, to which there is no ideal solution. It was eventually decided that the material should be rearranged under the new counties, as these are essential to those involved in conservation and local administration and are gradually being reflected in other activities. However, the historic counties are also important, in relation to earlier regional studies and recording. The catalogue therefore also records the historic county for each entry. The following table shows which new counties must be examined for each historic county. The corresponding information for the components of each new county is given in the catalogue itself.

Historic county	New county and abbreviation
<i>England</i>	
Bedfordshire	Bedfordshire (BD)
Berkshire	Berkshire (BE); Oxfordshire (BO)
Buckinghamshire	Buckinghamshire (BU); Berkshire (BB)
Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire (CA)
Cheshire	Cheshire (CH); Derbyshire (CZ); Greater Manchester (GM); Merseyside (MC)
Cornwall	Cornwall (CO)
Cumberland	Cumbria (CU)
Derbyshire	Derbyshire (DY)
Devon	Devon (DE)
Dorset	Dorset (DO)
Durham	Durham (DU); Cleveland (DC); Tyne and Wear (TD)
Essex	Essex (EX)
Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire (GL); Avon (GA)
Hampshire	Hampshire (HA); Dorset (DH)
Herefordshire	Hereford and Worcester (HR)
Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire (HE)
Huntingdonshire	Cambridgeshire (*)
Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight (WT)
Kent	Kent (KE)
Lancashire	Lancashire (LA); Cheshire (CL); Cumbria (CS); Greater Manchester (GN); Merseyside (MS)
Leicestershire	Leicestershire (LE)
Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire (LI); Humberside (*)
London	London (LO)

Middlesex	Middlesex (MX)
Norfolk	Norfolk (*)
Northamptonshire	Northamptonshire (NR)
Northumberland	Northumberland (NU); Tyne and Wear (TN)
Nottinghamshire	Nottinghamshire (NO); South Yorkshire (*)
Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire (OX)
Rutland	Leicestershire (KU)
Shropshire	Shropshire (SH)
Somerset	Somerset (SO); Avon (SA)
Staffordshire	Staffordshire (SD); West Midlands (U'S)
Suffolk (E & W)	Suffolk (*); Norfolk (*)
Surrey	Surrey (SU); West Sussex (*)
Sussex (E & W)	Sussex (E & W) (SX)
Warwickshire	Warwickshire (WA); West Midlands (W)
Westmorland	Cumbria (WE)
Wiltshire	Wiltshire (WI)
Worcestershire	Hereford and Worcester (WO); West Midlands (WR)
Yorkshire:	
East Riding	Humberside (HU); North Yorkshire (YE)
North Riding	North Yorkshire (YN); Cleveland (CN); Durham (YD)
West Riding	West Yorkshire (YW); Cumbria (CW); Greater Manchester (GY); Humberside (*); North Yorkshire (NW); South Yorkshire (YS)
Wales	
Anglesey	Gwynedd (AN)
Breconshire	Gwent (GB); Mid Glamorgan (GR); Powys (BR)
Caernarvonshire	Gwynedd (CV)
Cardiganshire	Dyfed (CD)
Carmarthenshire	Dyfed (CM)
Denbighshire	Clwyd (DB); Gwynedd (GD)
Flintshire	Clwyd (FD)
Glamorganshire	Mid Glamorgan (GM); South Glamorgan (SG); West Glamorgan (WG)
Merioneth	Clwyd (CR); Gwynedd (MR)
Monmouthshire	Gwent (MO); Mid Glamorgan (GO); South Glamorgan (SG)
Montgomeryshire	Powys (MY)
Pembrokeshire	Dyfed (PM)
Radnorshire	Powys (RD)

*Indicates that no references are made to this area, and no abbreviation has been assigned.

Information collected

For each cruck twelve possible items of information may occur on the computer print-out. Four of these are 'essential' and are present for every example. The others provide 'supplementary' information, which may not have been recorded or which may be inaccessible to observation. For compactness, much of the information is given in abbreviated form both on the cards and on the print-out; the meanings are given below. The columns used for each item on the computer cards are also noted.

Classification (col 1)

The most important division is between crucks themselves (C in column 1) and other structures, classified as:

- S - Principal with short curved feet
- U - Upper cruck (feet set in ceiling beam)
- J - Jointed cruck
- T - Short or upper jointed cruck

- B - Base cruck
 P - Possible cruck
 D - Probable or certain duplicate of another entry
 X - Other (generally for examples now discarded)

It should be emphasized, in view of the problems of definition discussed above, that the classification is assigned by the recorder. However, the inclusion in this edition of a separate 'short' category should have given rather more precision to the descriptions; a number of buildings have been reclassified since the first edition.

Grid reference (cols 2-9)

Two letters and six figures are given unless the location is not known exactly, when four figures denote an approximate location; some of these have been added during editing. For identifying buildings exactly on the ground, there are advantages in eight-figure grid references (used, for example, in P Smith 1975). The main disadvantage is that eight figures cannot be obtained from lin or 1:50,000 maps, and this, coupled with the problems of updating the references of the original catalogue, has led to the retention of six-figure references.

Sources of information (cols 31-1, 35-7)

These are divided into two groups, published and personal. Each source is given a three-letter abbreviation which is punched on the cards, and the key is provided in the list of references after each county. Most commonly, a personal reference is to the person directly providing information about the example. For a published reference, the volume, year, page number, or similar details are given in the comments section, following the letter R. For example, *Archaeological Journal*, 115 (1958), p 97 would have the abbreviation AJ under SOURCE-PUBL, and the comments would have R.115, 1958, 97. Occasionally either year or volume number has been omitted for reasons of space. Some articles quoted several times are given individual abbreviations, eg BWO for a paper by B Oliver in *Trans Devonshire Ass*, 81, 1949. The personal reference may just give the author of a cited article. The classification of abbreviations is not applied rigidly, and occasionally two published or two personal references are given.

Disclaimer The references are intended as a means by which information about particular crucks can be confirmed or extended. Although a name may be that of the original discoverer, no claim is made that this is the case. A publication reference is not necessarily the only publication, although it is hoped that it will be the most detailed available at the time of editing.

County, parish and name. comments (cols 39-80)

The parish name is normally in full, but the names of buildings have been abbreviated when necessary. Because of the very limited space, comments have been restricted as far as possible, and usually only the

reference details are given. If the name and comments exceed the available 40 columns, then a continuation card is used, with L in column 1, identical punching to the preceding card in 2-46, and the continued comments in 47-80.

Two possible sources of error should be noted: the risk of duplication where there is one closely and one approximately located cruck in the same parish, and the risk of completely misplacing an example if only the approximate location is known; if it is mis-identified, it may be given an incorrect grid reference during editing.

Supplementary information

Present state (col 10)

This records three situations in which the cruck is no longer complete on its original site: D - demolished; R - reused cruck blade; M - moved (with the new situation given in the comments). A demolished building which did contain reused blades is coded R.

Was the cruck originally in a domestic or an agricultural building? (heading USE in the list; col 11)

This is coded either D or A; for a house-and-byre, the domestic use is given preference. One rare class, E, for ecclesiastical, covers three cruck churches in Wales and three church porches in Shropshire.

Number of cruck trusses known to survive when the building was recorded (heading NO in the list; cols 12- 13)

This gives a crude measure of the size and status of the building that is less difficult to evaluate than the number of cruck bays.

Apex form (cols 14- 19)

The various types are drawn in Fig 49 and are described as:

- A - Blades *hardly meet* and are not jointed at the apex, being held together by the collar
- B - Blades meet on a *vertical line*, with a collar *below* the apex
- C - Blades held by a *saddle* or yoke carrying *only* a ridge-piece (usually but not necessarily square-set)
- D - Blades *cross*
- E - Blades jointed together *diagonally*
- F - Blades held by a saddle (sometimes set very low) carrying *extra structure*
 - F1 - carrying a short *king-post* (possibly with braces)
 - F2 - carrying two rafters
 - F3 - carrying two *rafters* meeting on a *king-post* rising from the saddle
- G - Blades meet on a *king-post* rising from a collar (or yoke)
- H - Blades held by a *yoke*, rising to clasp the ridge-piece, with a gap between the blades (ridge usually but not necessarily square-set)

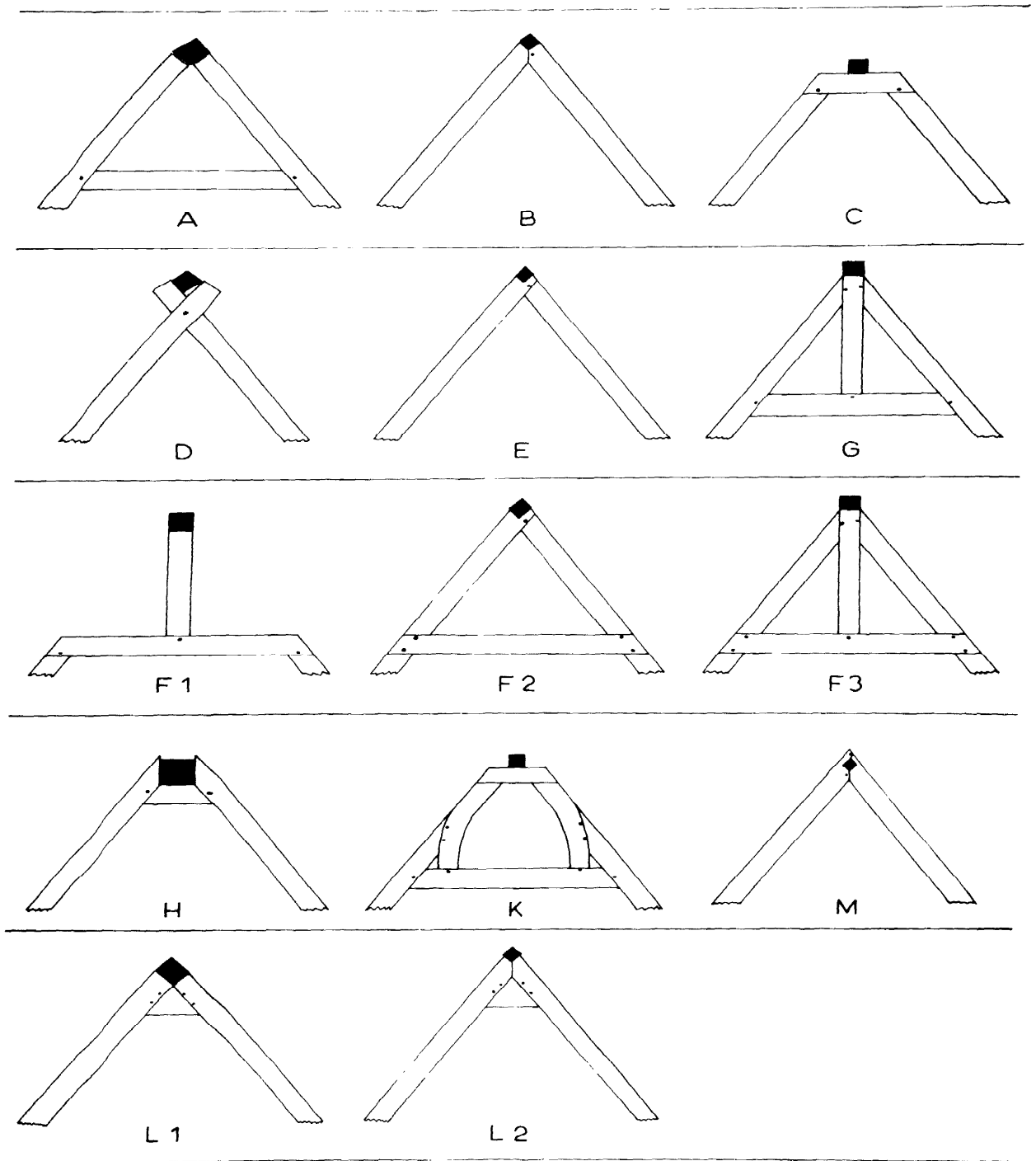


Fig 49 Classification of cruck apex carpentry

- K - Blades pass collar and engage the outer sides of *curved rafters* (sometimes identified as a *two-tier cruck*)
- L - Blades held together by a (triangular) *block just under the apex*
- L1 - blades hardly meet above block (cf A)
- L2 - blades meet on vertical line below ridge (cf B)
- L3 - blades meet on diagonal line below ridge (cf E) (not illustrated)
- M - Blades meet on *vertical* line below threaded ridge, *diagonal* line above
- V - *Half-hipped* or *full-hipped* cruck truss in an end wall
- W - Blades *truncated* above collar, passing the collar but with no upper structure (contrast F)
- * - Added to this field if there is no ridge-piece (only occasionally recorded)

Forms A-K were used in the first edition. W was added at the start of the revision; those areas in which it is common have been carefully edited, and its recording is probably accurate. Type V for hipped cruck trusses, and the * for the lack of a ridge were also included at this stage, but less detailed revision has been done on the areas where they are most common, and their recording is probably incomplete.

At the very end of editing, type M was noted, a rare local variant from Somerset; its inclusion posed no problems. More serious was the discovery at the same time that some apexes from southern England, which had been labelled A or B, were in fact distinguishable, as the types now labelled L1 and L2.² As the distributions were significantly different (eg all south-western A and B apexes were really L1 and L2), a particular effort was made to check the southern examples. It is hoped that the information is reasonably accurate.

Blade form (cols 20-3)

- S - Straight
- E - Elbowed
- C - Smooth single curve
- D - Double or multiple curve (including ogee)
- T - Straight, above a smoothly curving lower part

This information should be treated with caution, as the classification of blade shape is particularly subjective.

Arch-braced (in cols 24-6)

An arch-braced truss is indicated by *. This is recorded systematically for Wales, where an important distinction has been made between high-quality carpentry with arch-braces and lesser work (P Smith 1975, 82, 395). Elsewhere, recording has been less systematic.

Other roof types (cols 24-6)

If the building contains other roof types that seem likely to be contemporary with the crucks, this is indicated; it is considered that the presence of these other roof types generally indicates a late date. The

types recorded are divided between those with solid and those with timber-framed walls. Basecrucks (B), jointed crucks (J), and upper crucks (U) are also noted here, as are true crucks (C) in the entries for jointed crucks.

This field is also used to record *end crucks* (E), and *end jointed crucks* (F) (p 36).

<i>With solid walls</i>	<i>With timber-framed walls</i>
V Tie-beams and principal rafters	T Tie-beam and principal rafters
W Collar (no tie-beam) and principal rafters (A-frame)	P Collar and principal rafters (post-and-rafter truss)
U Solid wall <i>incorporating posts</i> - with tie-beam	
Q Solid wall <i>incorporating posts</i> - with collar (no tie-beam)	

Main wall material: (a) original and (b) present (cols 27-8, 29-30)

- T - Timber, including brick-nogged, rendered, etc
- S - Stone
- C - Cob, clay or mud
- B - Brick

Possible questions not included

The aim of the catalogue has been to collect as much information as possible up to the stage at which reliance on informants becomes impractical. The dimensions of cruck buildings or trusses, especially perhaps the width, would certainly be of value in describing the use made of crucks in different areas. Such information was not sought, because it could only be collected by complete re-examination of all crucks in an area, which informants were not expected to undertake. The same objection applies, though less strongly, to information about the horizontal timbers used on each truss, the spurs, tie-beams, collars (and also packing pieces). This was mainly omitted for other reasons. First, no preliminary study of these timbers has been made, and it would be difficult to produce a satisfactory survey question without this. Secondly, the unit of study in the catalogue is the cruck building. Although the questions on apex type and blade curve do concern individual trusses, there are unlikely to be more than two or three types used in any building. For the horizontal timbers, there may well be a different pattern on each truss, making the information cumbersome to handle.

Notes

- This is available at many large computer installations. The suite of programs was originally developed by US Department of Agriculture, Pacific South-West Forest and Range Experimental Station (California). Other programs with similar functions also exist.
- Type L3 has only been recorded once or twice, and is mainly included for completeness.

ENGLAND

TRUE CRUCKS	AVON								FORMERLY	GLOUCESTERSHIRE	(GA)	
EDITED LHA RGG REVISION OF 3/80												
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE	
ST492683	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SA	Backwell, Coombe Cottage, 66 Church lane	
ST729822	.	.	.	E	.	.	.	.	MTD	GA	Chipping Sodbury, Hatters Lane
ST716628	.	A	4	B	C	.	.	S .	RZH	SA	Englishcombe, Tithe Barn	
ST751848	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	LHA	GA	Horton, Bushes Farm
ST467756	.	D	3	B	E	.	.	S .	BAG RGG	SA	Portishead, The Grange	
ST467756	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	S .	BAG RGG	SA	Portishaed, The Grange, Wing	
ST649914	.	D	3	B	T	.	.	S .	LHA	GA	Thornbury, Morton Grange	
ST693823	.	D	2	B	ET	.	.	S .	LHA	GA	Westerleigh, Nibley, Nibley House	
ST700809	D	D	3	.	.	*	.	S .	MTD LHA	GA	Westerleigh, Rodford Cottages	
ST729662	D	A	.	.	.	*	.	.	MTD	SA	Weston, Bath, Manor Fm. Barn, R. Glos	
ST723882	.	D	2	B	E	*	.	S .	LHA	GA	Wickwar, 42-46 High St.	
ST395568	.	D	2	C	E	.	.	S S	RGG	SA	Winscombe, Barton, West end Farm	
ST641809	.	A	6	C F1	.	.	.	S .	LHA	GA	Winterbourne, Court Farm	
ST638788	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S .	LHA	GA	Winterbourne, Hambrook, Forbes Farm
ST479718	.	D	1	L2	E	.	.	S .	EHW	SA	Wraxall, Birdcombe Court	
UPPER CRUCKS												
ST771744	.	D	3	B	E	.	.	.	LHA GOR	GA	Marshfield, Castle Farm, Former House	
JOINTED CRUCKS												
ST373637	.	D	2	M	.	.	.	S .	EHW	SA	Banwell, St Georges, Brimbleworth Farm	
SHORT CURVED FEET												
ST479718	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S .	EHW	SA	Wraxall, Birdcombe Court, Solar
POSSIBLE CRUCKS												
ST356630	.	D	2	B	E	.	.	S	EHW	SA	Weston Super Mare, Worle, Bell Ho	
BASE CRUCKS												
ST716628	.	A	4	B	C	.	.	S .	ANB RZH	SA	Englishcombe, Tithe Barn	
ABBR FULL REFERENCES												
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley								ABBR	FULL REFERENCES		
BAG	Bristol Archaeol. Research Gp. Review, 1980								MTD	Royal Comm. On Hist. Mon. Monuments Threatened or Destroyed		
EHW	Comm. E. H. D. Williams								RGG	R. G. Gilson		
GOR	L. Gore								RZH	Sir R. de Z. Hall		
LHA	Mrs. L. Hall											

TRUE CRUCKS	BEDFORDSHIRE								FORMERLY	BEDFORDSHIRE	(BD)	
EDITED PJW JBA REVISION OF 1/80												
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE	
SP942359	.	D	1	V	C	.	.	T .	AWO PJW	BD	Aspley Guise, 10-12 West Hill	
TL079308	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T .	CEF AWO	BD	Barton-In-The-Clay, 32 sharpenhoe Road	
TL00 51	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DBA	BD	Bromham, Village Road
SP948263	.	D	2	V	D	.	.	T .	RHG AWO	BD	Eggington, Clipstone Cott.	
SP948263	D	A	5	D W V	CD	.	.	T .	AWO PJW	BD	Eggington, Clipstone, Manor Fm. , Barn	
SP954364	.	D	4	CV	CD	*	.	T .	AWO NWA	BD	Husbourne Crawley, 275 Bedford Rd.	
SP993412	.	D	1	C	C	*	.	T .	AWO DSM	BD	Marston Mortaine, Moat Farm	
SP996595	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S	PW2	BD	Sharnbrook, 30-32 High Street	
SP96 24	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JBA	BD	Stanbridge, Ivy Farm
BASE CRUCKS												
TL050475	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JBB	BD	Elstow, Bunyans Mead
ABBR FULL REFERENCES												
AWO	N. W. Alcock, P.J. Woodward, Bedfordshire Archaeol. J. 1977, 51								ABBR	FULL REFERENCES		
CEF	C. E. Freeman, Luton Museum (deceased)								JBB	J. Bailly		
DBA	D. Baker								NWA	N. W. Alcock		
DSM	D. Smith								PJW	P. J. Woodward		
JBA	J. Bailey, Timber-Framed Buildings, 1979								PW2	P. J. Woodward, Bedfordshire Archaeol. J. 1978		
								RHG	R. Hagen, Luton Museum			

TRUE CRUCKS

BERKSHIRE
EDITED CRC CKE REVISION OF 5/80

FORMERLY

BERKSHIRE

(BE)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

(BB)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SU556796	.	D	4	*	C	.	.	T B	CKE	BE	Aldworth, Bell Inn
SU552794	R	D	1	.	T	.	.	.	CKE	BE	Aldworth, Dumworth Farm, Brewhouse
SU764689	.	A	4	F1 W	C	.	.	T .	HGA	BE	Arborsfield, Carters Hill Fm. Barn
SU577751	.	D	4	W	C	.	.	T .	CKE	BE	Ashamstead, Common, The Cottage
SU564768	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	CKE	BE	Ashamstead, St. Clements Cottage
SU597695	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	OXF JMF	BE	Beenham, White Cottage
SU426716	.	D	3	C	D	.	J	T .	EHB CKE	BE	Boxford, Westbrook Barn (Ivy Cottage)
SU555732	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	OXF JMF	BE	Bucklebury, Magpie Fm. Frilsham Common
SU453802	.	D	2	E*	C	.	J	T .	NDF CKE	BE	Catmore, Manor Farm
SU48 74	NMR	BE	Chieveley, Pig Fm, Cott
SU52 80	D	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	WHE	BE	Compton, Bishops Barn, Dem 1844
SU52 80	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	WHE	BE	Compton, East Compton, Cottage
SU52 80	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	WHE	BE	Compton, Vicarage, Outbuilding
SU530797	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	OXF JMF	BE	Compton, Wallingford Rd
SU360642	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	BFR OXF	BE	Inkpen, R. 16
SU459771	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	OXF JMF	BE	Peasemore, The Cott.
SU793752	.	A	2	W	E	*	T	T .	ANB NMR	BE	St. Nicolas Hurst, Hatchgate Fm, Barn
SU592808	NWA	BE	Streatley, Swan Hotel, Annex
SU520675	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF JMF	BE	Thatcham, London Rd.
SU316803	.	D	4	D	E	.	T	T .	NDF JMF	BE	Upper Lambourn, Crutch Ho. R. 11, 1967, 5

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ADD	BE	Upper Lambourn, R. 54
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CL	BE	Upper Lambourn, R. 29. 10. 1927

JOINTED CRUCKS

SU426716	.	D	1	L1	E	.	C	T .	EHB CKE	BE	Boxford, Westbrook Barn (Ivy Cottage)
SU453802	.	D	2	E*	C	.	C	T .	NDF CKE	BE	Catmore, Manor Farm
SU472671	D	D	1	E	.	.	.	T .	CKE	BE	Newbury, 143-145 Bartholemew Street

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

ADD	Addy, Evolution of English House, 1933 Ed
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
BFR	Batsford and Fry, The English Cottage
CKE	C. Kennedy
CL	Country Life
EHB	E. Hunter, Boxford Barleycorn, 1970
HGA	H. Godwin Arnold

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

JMF	J. M. Fletcher
NDF	Trans. Newbury Dist. Fld. Club
NMR	National Monuments Record
NWA	N. W. Alcock
OXF	Oxoniensia, 33, 1968, 82-3, J. M. Fletcher
WHE	W. Hewitt, Hist. Antiq. Compton Hundred, 1844

TRUE CRUCKS

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
EDITED RWE REVISION OF 5/80

FORMERLY

BEDFORDSHIRE

(BU)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SP818052	.	D	2	F1	.	.	B	T .	GBE	BU	Askett, Horseshoe Cott.
SP954474	D	D	1	.	D	.	.	T .	NMR RMD	BU	Astwood, Manor Fm. Cotts
SP817138	.	D	1	W	C	.	.	T B	RWE	BU	Aylesbury, 11/13 Castle St.
SP817138	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	B	RWE	BU	Aylesbury, 12 Church St.
SP826135	.	A	3	.	C	.	.	T C	AGT	BU	Aylesbury, 89 Walton Rd
SP773027	AGT	BU	Bledlow, High St. Rose Cott.
SP827396	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	AGT	BU	Bradwell, Priory Fm. Barn
SP885127	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	AGT	BU	Buckland, Moat Fm. Outbuilding
TQ005911	D	D	1	C	E	*	.	T .	ROB CFS	BU	Chalfont St Peter, Hill Fm. R. 18,73
SP717016	.	D	1	.	ER	.	.	C	AGT	BU	Chearsley, Rose And Crown
SP921173	HME RCM	BU	Cheddington, R. 83. R. II, 84, Mon. 7
SP957014	.	D	1	W	C	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Chesham, 78-80 Church Street
SP686115	.	D	1	.	ER	.	.	B	AGT	BU	Chilton, Dorton Rd. Corner
SP930070	.	D	1	C	S	.	.	T .	RWE	BU	Cholesbury, Home Farm
SU95 95	AGT	BU	Coleshill, Fleur-De-Lys
SP738110	.	D	1	W	C	.	.	S	RWE	BU	Cuddington, 1 Aylesbury Road
SP738112	.	D	2	D	C	.	.	T TC	MAN	BU	Cuddington, Greenview and Skittle Green Cotts, Lower Church St.
SP728111	.	D	1	V	C	.	.	T .	AGT	BU	Cuddington, The Pitchings, Spurt St.
SP732246	.	D	4	.	E	.	.	B	AGT	BU	East Claydon, 5 Orchard Way, Botolph Claydon
SP902301	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T .	MAN	BU	Great Brickhill, Green Fm, 12 Stoke La
SP894014	.	D	2	W	S	.	.	BS	RWE	BU	Great Missenden, Beam Ho. 38 High St.
SP895012	.	D	1	W	C	.	.	BS	RWE	BU	Great Missenden, Crown Ho. 70 High St.
SP684206	.	D	3	F2	E	.	.	T B	AGT	BU	Grendon Underwood, Crucks Cott.
SP687201	.	D	2	W	C	.	.	T .	RWE	BU	Grendon Underwood, Minstrel Cottage
SP741090	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T C	GBE MAN	BU	Haddenham, Gog Fm, Townsend
SP739086	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T .	NMR MAN	BU	Haddenham, Oak Beam Cott., 22 High St.
SU777898	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	T .	TLA AGT	BU	Hambledon, Skirmett, Crooked Chimneys
SU775903	.	D	2	W	C	.	.	BS	RWE	BU	Hambleden, Skirmett, Old Crown Ho.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SP847016	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AGT	BU	Hampden Row, No 1
SU883959	.	D	3	W	C	.	.	T	RBB AGT	BU	Hughenden, Widmer End, Grange Fm.
SP654071	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JBL	BU	Ickford, Lower Ickford, 4 Butts Lane
SP648075	.	D	2	W	E	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Ickford, 23 Worminghall Rd.
SP945163	.	D	3	W	C	.	.	T	TPS	BU	Ivinghoe, Kings Head Restaurant
SP694086	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	T	RWE GBE	BU	Long Crendon, 2 Bicester Rd, Cordwainers
SP693087	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	B	RBA GBE	BU	Long Crendon, 7 Bicester Rd.,
SP693087	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Long Crendon, 9 Bicester Rd, Sycamore Fm
SP693087	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RBA GBE	BU	Long Crendon, 9 Bicester Rd, Sycamore Fm Outbuilding
SP692088	.	D	1	F1	E	.	.	T S	RWE	BU	Long Crendon, 31 Bicester Rd, Warwick Fm
SP689090	.	D	.	C	.	.	.	.	RBA GBE	BU	Long Crendon, 61-3 Bicester Rd, Old Bakeh
SP686091	.	D	2	W V	C	.	.	T	RBA GBE	BU	Long Crendon, 121 Bicester Rd, Dragons Fm
SP699090	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	T	RBA GBE	BU	Long Crendon, Church Green, Front
SP699090	.	D	1	.	S	.	.	S	RBA GBE	BU	Long Crendon, Church Green, Rear wing
SP696088	.	D	3	.	S	.	.	S	AGT	BU	Long Crendon, 25 High St., Rear Wing
SP696087	.	D	1	W	C	.	.	T	RBA GBE	BU	Long Crendon, 29 High St.
SP697091	.	D	2	W	E	.	.	S	AGT	BU	Long Crendon, 43 High St.
SP698090	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RWE	BU	Long Crendon, 51 High St, Eight Bells
SP697088	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	MAN	BU	Long Crendon, 66 Hight Street, Wapping
SP698090	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	MAN	BU	Long Crendon, 96, 98 High Street
SP687092	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	T	RBA GBE	BU	Long Crendon, Lower Ho.
SP693086	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	.	RBA GBE	BU	Long Crendon, The Manor, Garage, 11 Frogmore Lane
SP687093	D	D	1	W	.	.	.	T S	OXF ANB	BU	Long Crendon, Northend Fm
SP713092	.	A	5	W	E	*	.	S	RWE	BU	Long Crendon, Notley Farm, Barn
SP694084	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Long Crendon, 2 The Square
SP809059	.	A	5	W	E	.	.	T	AGT	BU	Meadle, Dock Fm., Barn
SP782340	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	RCM MAN	BU	Nash, 1 Stratford Rd., R. II, 206, Mon. 3
SP781343	.	D	3	C	E	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Nash, Tithe Cott., High St.
SP848314	D	D	2	V	C	.	.	T	RCM	BU	Newton Longville, R. II, 217, 224, Mon. 11
SP844313	.	D	2	C	E	.	.	T	RWE PWO	BU	Newton Longville, Westbrook End, Ivy Fm
SP844311	.	D	3	W	C	.	.	T	PWO	BU	Newton Longville, Jasmine Cott.
SP847316	.	D	3	W	C	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Newton Longville, Paradise Cott.
SP767224	.	D	1	K	E	.	.	T	JBB	BU	North Manton, St Johns Manor
SP936158	.	D	2	F1	.	.	.	B	AGT	BU	Pitstone, White Friars
SP747200	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Quanton, 2-2A The Strand
SP882364	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	T B	MAN	BU	Simpson, 456-458 Simpson Road
SP883275	.	D	1	D	C	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Soulbury, Charity Farm
SP699275	.	D	2	CV	E	.	.	T	AGT	BU	Steeple Claydon, Close, 28 N. End
SP695268	.	D	2	V	C	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Steeple Claydon, Willowvale Fm., West End
SP852262	.	D	2	D	D	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Stewley, 28 High Street North
SP852258	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Stewley, 22 High Street South
SP854266	RCM	BU	Stewley, R. II, 257, 279, Mon. 12 or 14
SP836103	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	AGT	BU	Stoke Mandeville, 8 Risborough Rd.
SP805270	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	B	AGT	BU	Swanbourne, Nearton End
SP798275	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	RWE	BU	Swanbourne, 3 Smithfield End
SP738338	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AGT	BU	Thornborough, Lower End Fm
SP655329	D	D	2	F1	E	.	.	T S	AGT	BU	Tingewick, Main St.
SU76 91	STO	BU	Turville, Balhams
SP818179	.	D	1	W	E	.	.	T	AGT	BU	Weedon, East Gate Ho. 28 East End
SP868081	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	.	AGT	BU	Wendover, 32 Aylesbury Rd.
SP868081	.	.	2	.	E	.	.	B	AGT	BU	Wendover, The Old Ho.
SP891968	D	D	2	W	E	.	.	T	RWE	BU	West Wycombe Rural, Nobles Farm
SP870190	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AGT	BU	Wingrave, Church Fm.
SP871190	.	D	1	W	C	.	.	T	MAN	BU	Wingrave, Old Forge
SP767275	.	D	1	W	C	.	.	T B	AGT	BU	Winslow, 29 Sheep St.
SHORT CURVED FEET											
SP831433	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	S	NMR EME	BU	Haversham, Grange Farm
UPPER CRUCKS											
SP772115	.	D	1	W	E	.	.	C	JBB RWE	BU	Dinton, Upton, Field Cott.
POSSIBLE CRUCKS											
SP958015	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JBB	BU	Chesham, 44 Church Street
BASE CRUCKS											
SU932808	ANB	BU	Burnham, Huntercombe Manor
SP811218	ANB	BU	Creslow, Manor Ho.
TQ042872	JCT	BU	Denham, Old Bakery
SP693085	ANB	BU	Long Crendon, The Manor, Frogmore Lane
SP742337	RWE	BU	Thornborough, Old Manor Ho.
SP865095	ANB	BU	Weston Turville, The Brills
PROBABLE DUPLICATES											
SP906418	B	AGT	BU	Haddenham, Churchway, Rear of 2 Dragontail Curved principal, not cruck
SP906418	.	D	.	.	E	.	.	B	RWE AGT	BU	Moulsoe, High St., Not cruck

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
AGT	A. G. Taylor
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
CFS	C. F. Stell
CL	Country Life
EME	E. Mercer
GBE	G. M. Beresford
HME	W. G. Hoskins
JBB	J. Bailey
JBL	J. Blair
JCT	J. Chevenix
MAN	M. Andrew, Bucks C. C
NMR	National Monuments Record

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
OXF	Oxoniensia, 33, 1968, 82-3, J. M. Fletcher
PWO	P. Woodfield
RBA	Rec. Buckinghamshire, 17, 1967, 134
RBB	Rec. Buckinghamshire, 19, 1974, 449
RCM	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Records
RMD	R. W. Mcdowall
ROB	Rec. Buckinghamshire
RWE	R. W. Evans, Buckinghamshire C. C.
STO	Miss G. Stonor
TLA	Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. Hist. Soc.
TPS	T. P. Smith

BASE CRUCKS **CAMBRIDGESHIRE** FORMERLY **CAMBRIDGESHIRE** (CA)
 EDITED APB REVISION OF 10/72

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE	ARCH- CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE	OLD	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
										PUBL NAM	COU	
TL617446	.	D	1	T	ANB	PED	CA Study Camps, Bramleys

VARIOUS	VCH	APB	CA Shepreth, Old Mill Cott. R. 5. Not cruck
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ABBR	FULL REFERENCES	ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley	PED	P. M. G. Eden
APB	A. P. Baggs	VCH	Victoria County History

TRUE CRUCKS **CHESHIRE** FORMERLY **CHESHIRE** (CH)
 EDITED RWB JGM REVISION OF 9/79

LANCASHIRE (CL)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE	ARCH- CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE	OLD	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
										PUBL NAM	COU	
SJ905796	.	D	2	.	E	.	.	.	S	JGM	CH	Adlington, Brook House
SJ867779	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	T	JGM	FM	CH Alderley Edge, Clock House
SJ860785	.	D	3	C V	T	.	.	.	T	JGM	CH	CH Alderley Edge, Saddlebole Fm.
SJ860785	D	A	1	.	T	.	.	.	.	JGM	CH	CH Alderley Edge, Saddlebole Fm. Barn
SJ46 57	D	D	2	A	E	.	.	.	T	NMA	CH	CH Aldersey Green, Pump Cott.
SJ65 81	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	.	.	NMA	CH	CH Antrobus, Broom Cott.
SJ632782	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	CH Antrobus, Cottage near Cogshall Hall
SJ665817	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	.	T B	CHH	JGM	CH Antrobus, Crowley Grange
SJ663822	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	CH Antrobus, Crowley Green Farm House
SJ663822	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	CH Antrobus, Crowley Green Farm, Barn
SJ659815	D	D	1	A	S	.	.	.	.	NMA	CH	CH Antrobus, Galemoss Fm.
SJ656839	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMA	CH	CH Appleton, Barleycastle Fm.
SJ654839	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	.	.	NMA	CH	CH Appleton, Beehive Fm.
SJ638838	TWF	CH	CH Appleton, Burley Heys Cott
SJ634839	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	.	.	NMA	CH	CH Appleton, Green Lane Fm. Barn
SJ658838	.	A	4	A	CD	.	.	.	T	NMA	CH	CH Appleton, Tanyard Fm. Barn
SJ635845	.	D	3	A	D	.	.	.	.	NMA	CH	CH Appleton, Wrights Green Cott.
SJ682808	.	A	5	A	D	.	.	.	T	NMA	CH	CH Arley, Arley Green School, Was barn
SJ672809	.	A	7	A	CD	.	.	.	T	BMA	NMA	CH Arley, Arley Hall, Barn, R. F. 413
SJ770855	.	A	2	A	E	.	.	.	T	RWB	CH	CH Ashley, Coppice Fm. Barn
SJ687810	.	D	3	A	S	.	.	T	B	CHH	JGM	CH Aston-By-Budworth, No. 1, The Ashes
SJ696797	.	D	1	A	.	.	.	.	T	JGM	CH	CH Aston-By-Budworth, Feldy Green Farm
SJ545595	.	D	.	A	S	.	.	.	T	ANT	NMR	CH Beeston, R. 22, 184, 1948 (Castle Rock)
SJ779589	.	A	3	F1	D	.	.	.	T	JGM	CH	CH Betchton, Cross Fm., Hassall Green
SJ932772	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	RWB	CH	CH Bollington, Bollington Hall Fm.
SJ316743	.	D	3	A	S	.	.	.	T	NMA	CH	CH Burton-In-Wirral, Barn End
SJ315743	.	D	3	A	CD	.	.	.	S	NMA	CH	CH Burton-In-Wirral, Bishop Wilson Cott
SJ316743	.	D	2	C	CD	.	.	T	T	NMA	CH	CH Burton-In-Wirral, Church Ho
SJ317743	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMA	CH	CH Burton-In-Wirral, Delemere Ho.
SJ820742	.	D	2	.	T	.	.	.	T	CHH	JGM	CH Chelford, Manor House
SJ819741	.	D	2	A	T	.	.	.	T	CHH	JGM	CH Chelford, 4 Church Cott.
SJ830779	.	D	1	F3	.	.	.	T	T	CHH	NMA	CH Chorley, Tanyard Cott. Ryleys Lane
SJ418562	.	D	2	C	S	.	.	.	T B	NMA	CH	CH Churton, The Cott.
SJ418564	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMA	CH	CH Churton, Old Red Lion
SJ464545	.	D	1	A	C	*	.	.	.	NMA	CH	CH Clutton, Charity Fm.
SJ727553	.	D	1	.	S	.	.	T	T	JGM	CH	CH Crewe, Lobelia Cott.
SJ570839	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	.	.	CHH	NMA	CH Daresbury, The Cott, 256 Runcorn Rd.
SJ789659	R	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	T	JGM	CH	CH Davenport, Hollybank
SJ970853	.	A	2	CA	DE	*	.	.	S	NMA	CH	CH Disley, Stanley Hall, Barn, Was House
SJ519781	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	CH Frodsham, 42A High Street
SJ507763	M	A	5	A V	A	.	.	.	T	WJS	CH	CH Frodsham, Woodhouses, Barn, Now at Tatton Old Hall
SJ890697	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	CH Gawsworth, Rectory Tithe Barn, Now Little Manor

CHESHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SJ664777	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	.	NMA	CH	Great Budworth, 45 Church St.
SJ665775	.	D	1	.	S	.	.	.	JGM	CH	Great Budworth, 40 Church St.
SJ661774	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Great Budworth, Cottage at crossroads
SJ660777	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	.	NMA	CH	Great Budworth, Fairfield Cott.
SJ665776	.	D	6	V	.	.	.	T	WJS	CH	Great Budworth, School La. Cott.
SJ47 84	D	D	.	.	E	.	.	S	CL JWN	CL	Hale, Hale Bank, R. July 2 1948
SJ465835	PEV	CL	Hale, 22 High St.
SJ533815	.	A	1	A	T	.	.	T	NMA RWB	CH	Halton, Rock Fm. Barn
SJ5 4	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Higher Walton, Stoneoaks, Holyhedge La.
SJ801698	D	D	2	A	D	.	.	T	NMA	CH	Kermingham, Rose Cott.
SJ761778	.	D	2	C	C	*	.	T B	JGM	CH	Knutsford, Grange Cott. Chelford Rd.
SJ761779	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	Knutsford, 41, 43, 45, Chelford Rd.
SJ752788	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	TAY JGM	CH	Knutsford, 100 King Street, R. 90
SJ745744	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	Lower Peover, Barrows Brow, Green Lane
SJ750747	.	D	1	A	S	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	Lower Peover, Fields Cottage
SJ746748	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S B	JGM	CH	Lower Peover, Sandhole Cottage
SJ683869	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	Lymm, Rivington Cott.
SJ477483	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Malpas, Alport Farm, Ho.
SJ791773	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Marthall, Brook Fm, Barn
SJ850684	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	Marton, Greenacre
SJ626677	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	T	SPW	CH	Marton Sands, Spring Bank Fm. Gooseberry Hollow
SJ724838	.	D	1	.	S	.	.	T	JGM	CH	Mere, Ivy Cott. Holse, Heath Rd.
SJ805803	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Mobberley, Barlow Cott. Newton Hall La.
SJ787796	.	D	2	A	S	.	.	T	CHH	CH	Mobberley, Beech Cott., Town Lane
SJ807792	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Mobberley, Blue Ball Farm, House
SJ777796	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Mobberley, Dukenfield Hall
SJ817796	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Mobberley, Leigh Ho. Fm. Paddock Hill
SJ789802	.	A	3	A	E	.	.	T	RWB	CH	Mobberley, Manor Dairy Fm. Barn
SJ790797	.	D	1	.	T	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Mobberley, Smithy Cott., Beech Hill
SJ799792	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Mobberley, Stubbs Farm, Clay Lane
SJ787821	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	.	RWB	CH	Mobberley, Yarwood Ho.
SJ789796	.	D	1	.	E	.	T	.	CHH	CH	Mobberley, Yew Tree Cott. Spout La.
SJ879785	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	JGM	CH	Mottram St. Andrew, Cherry Cott.
SJ885787	.	D	1	E	.	.	T	T	JGM	CH	Mottram St. Andrew, Woodside Fm.
SJ842770	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Nether Alderley, Anns Cott. Artists La.
SJ847772	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Nether Alderley, Nut Tree, Welsh Row
SJ865597	.	A	1	C	D	.	.	.	NMA	CH	Newbold Astbury, Locketts Ten. Fm. Barn
SJ842585	.	A	5	C	C	.	.	T	RWB	CH	Odd Rode, Little Moreton Hall, Barn A
SJ842585	.	A	3	C	C	.	.	T	RWB	CH	Odd Rode, Little Moreton Hall, Barn B
SJ844581	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	NMA	CH	Odd Rode, Ramsdell Hall Cott.
SJ870754	.	D	2	C	D	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	Over Alderley, Higher Yewtree Farm
SJ729757	R	A	1	.	C	.	.	.	JGM	CH	Plumley, Holly Hedge Cottage, Pinfold La.
SJ720750	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	T	JGM	CH	Plumley, Yewtree Cott, Trouthall Lane
SJ900789	.	D	2	A	S	.	.	S	NMA	CH	Prestbury, Doddsmarsh
SJ897778	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Prestbury, Spittle House
SJ602706	R	.	1	.	C	.	.	.	SPW	CH	Sandiway, Lowther Lodge, Cuddington. Stables
SJ812613	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JGM	CH	Smallwood, Pinfold Farm, Brookhouse
SJ841668	.	D	1	.	C	*	.	T	NMA	CH	Somerford Booths, Groves House Fm.
SJ839846	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	T	WJS	CH	Styal, Beech Fm.
SJ836843	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	JGM	CH	Styal, Chestnut Farm
SJ837835	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	B	NMA	CH	Styal, Cross Fm.
SJ837835	.	D	3	V	C	.	.	T	NMA	CH	Styal, 13-14 Farmfold
SJ837835	.	D	3	C	E	.	.	.	NMA	CH	Styal, 16 Farmfold
SJ84 84	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	JWN	CH	Styal, Fork Barn
SJ837835	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	CRO NMA	CH	Styal, Oak Fm. R. Pl. 123
SJ838841	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Styal, Peacock
SJ726614	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JGM	CH	Tetton, Yewtree Fm. Plant Lane
SJ750749	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	Toft, Heesom Green Farm
SJ912761	.	A	4	F1	C	.	.	S S	CHH JPE	CH	Tytherington, Old Hall, Barn
SJ61 89	D	A	2	A	C	.	.	.	WJS	CH	Warrington, Padgate
SJ61 89	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	BMA	CL	Warrington, R. F393
SJ455643	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HBR	CH	Waverton, Cottage
SJ615743	.	D	2	A	S	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	Waeverham, 11-13 Church St.
SJ869799	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	S	RWB	CH	Wilmslow, Barton Cott., Prestbury Rd.
SJ612678	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	T B	WJS	CH	Winsford, Windy Ridge Cott.
SJ626678	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	T B	JGM	CH	Winsford, Spring Bank Fm
SJ823723	R	D	1	E	.	.	.	T	JGM	CH	Withington, Lapwing Cott.

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SJ605504	.	E	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Baddiley, St. Michaels Church, Chancel
SJ519781	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JGM JPD	CH	Frodsham, 44 High Street

UPPER CRUCKS

SJ933807	.	D	1	E	C	.	T	T	JGM	CH	Adlington, Hole Cott.
SJ789707	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RWB	CH	Goostrey, Toad Hall

CHESHIRE

CONTINUED

BASE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SJ719773	ANB	CH	Tabley, Old Hall

PORTABLE DUPLICATES

SJ665817	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	T B	WJS	CH	Arley, Roadside Fm. =Antrobus
SJ541588	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	NMA	CH	Beeston, Smithy Cott=Cas. Rock?
SJ632780	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	TWF	CH	Comberbach, Cott Nr. Cogshall Hall
SJ664775	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH JGM	CH	Great Budworth, School La. Barn=Cott.
SJ570839	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	.	CHH	CH	Moore, The Cott. 256 Runcorn Rd.
SJ839837	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	.	RWB	CH	Styal, 3 Duplicated Refs.
SJ84 84	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JWN	CH	Styal, Fork Cott.

VARIOUS

SJ830664	.	A	CHH JGM	CH	Somerford Booths, Barn, Hallgreen La. Not a cruck
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ABBR FULL REFERENCES

ANB Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley

ANT Antiquity

BMA British Museum Add. Mss. 36436(Buckler)

CHH Cheshire Hist. 1975, Richbell and Wheeler

CL Country Life

CRO Crossley, Timber Buildings in England

FM F. Moss, Pilgrimages to Old Homes

HBR H. Brooksby

JGM J. G. Moss

JPD J. P. Dodd

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

JWN J. Walton, Unpublished Notes

NMA N. M. Adams, Thesis, Belfast, BA. 1973, Cheshire Crucks

NMR National Monuments Record

PEV N. Pevsner, Buildings of England

RWB R. W. Brunskill

SPW S. P. Wrathmell

TAY Taylor, Old Halls of Lancashire Cheshire

TWF T. W. French

WJS W. J. Smith

TRUE CRUCKS

CLEVELAND

FORMALLY DURHAM (DC)

YORKS. NORTH RIDIN (CN)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
NZ614161	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJH	CN	Guisborough, Black Swan Inn
NZ639143	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	CN	Guisborough, Westworth Fm. Reused
NZ432146	D	D	2	.	C	.	S	.	MNA	CN	Ingleby Barwick, E. Barwick Fm.
NZ446215	R	D	1	D	D	.	.	.	NYV	DC	Norton On Tees, 32 High Street, R. 655

SHORT CURVED FEET

NZ456324	.	D	2	.	D	.	.	S	NYV	DC	Elwick, Wilton Cott, R. 506
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UPPER CRUCKS

NZ614161	D	D	.	.	C	.	.	.	NYV BJH	CN	Guisborough, 11 Bow St, R. 119
NZ634225	R	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	NYV MNA	CN	Marske, 162 High St., R. 284

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

BAH Mrs. B. Hutton

BJH B. J. D. Harrison

MNA Mrs M. Natrass

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

NYV North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Group

JOINTED CRUCKS

CORNWALL

FORMALLY DURHAM (CO)

EDITED VFC REVISION OF 4/79

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SS21 06	MLA	CO	Bude, Ebbingford Manor
SX088904	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	VJC	CO	Trevalga, Welltown

SHORT CURVED FEET

SX159977	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	GMB	CO	St. Gennys, East Dizzard
SX169989	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	GMB	CO	St. Gennys, Higher Tresmorn
SX056884	.	D	4	D	E	.	.	S	VJC	CO	Tintagel, Old Post Office

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SX413705	.	D	BBC	CO	Calstock, Honeycombe House, Prob. Short
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BASE CRUCKS

SW819564	ANB	CO	Newlyn, Cargol
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ABBR FULL REFERENCES

ANB Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley

BBC B. B. C. Programme, Family History, 1979 (G. Honeycombe)

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

GMB G. M. Beresford

MLA M. Laithwaite

VJC Mrs. V. J. Chester

CUMBERLAND (CU)
YORKS. WEST RIDING (CW)
WESTMORLAND (WE)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD266725	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	CY	Aldingham, Scales, Moorsfieldss Fm.
NY683209	.	A	1	C	C	.	.	S	RWB	WE	Appelby, The Sands
NY377044	.	D	2	D	.	.	.	.	RCC	WE	Ambleside, Butchers Shop
NY514182	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Bampton, Mon. 56, Byre
NY488155	S	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Bampton, Mon. 59, Barn
NY485265	.	A	2	E	D	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Barton, Awaterstone Barn
NY488265	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Barton, Hatch Box, Mon. 6, Barn
SD221916	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S	RCC	CY	Broughton West, Broughton Mills, Dry Hall
SD227907	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	CY	Broughton West, Broughton Mills, Hobkin Fm.
NY309587	.	A	2	C	E	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Burgh By Sands
NY325591	.	A	2	C	E	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Burgh By The Sands, Lamonby Fm.
NY325592	.	D	1	C	D	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Burgh By The Sands, Lamonby Fm.
NY325592	.	D	1	C	D	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Burgh By The Sands, Lamonby Fm. Cott.
NY309589	.	D	2	C	E	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Burgh By The Sands, Longburgh, Date 1705
NY342587	.	D	2	C	E	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Burgh By The Sands, Monchill, Dated 1751
NY332568	.	A	8	C	C	.	.	.	RCC	CU	Burgh By The Sands, Moorhouse, Barn
NY328594	D	D	4	E	E	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Burgh By The Sands, North End Cott.
NY328591	D	D	3	C	.	.	.	C	CW2 PDI	CU	Burgh By The Sands, Paddock Hall
NY314568	D	D	1	C	E	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Burgh By The Sands, Thurstonfield
SD415890	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	RCC	CU	Cartmell Fell, Burblewaithe, Mill
SD415881	.	A	2	E	C	.	.	S	CRM	CY	Cartmell Fell, Pool Garth Nook
SD418835	.	D	2	H	.	.	.	S	NMR DRM	CY	Cartmell Fell, Thorpinsty Hall
SD347905	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	AES	CY	Colton, Rusland, Thwaite Head, Lowthwaite
SD300975	.	D	2	A	.	.	.	S	DRM	CY	Coniston, Boon Crag, Date 1683
NY309014	D	A	2	.	.	.	.	S	DRM	CY	Coniston, High Tilberthwaite
SD315970	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	CY	Coniston, Low Bank Ground
NY548509	.	D	2	H D	E	.	.	S	EVH RWB	CU	Cumrew, Helme Farm, R. 145
NY369501	D	D	2	C	E	.	.	C	EVH	CU	Dalston, 200X W. of Church
SD234705	.	D	1	H	C	.	.	S	AES	CY	Dalton, Stank Farm
NY215497	D	A	2	C	E	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Dundraw
SD222905	.	A	2	A	C	.	.	S	AES	CY	Dunnerdale, Broughton Mills, Stickle Farm
SD215955	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	CY	Dunnerdale, Greenfold
NY336074	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Grasmere, Goodybridge Ho. Barn, R. 98
NY328084	.	D	2	A	.	.	.	.	RCC	WE	Grasmere, Kitty Crag
SD580975	.	A	7	A	.	.	.	S	DRM	WE	Grayrigg, Grayrigg Hall
NY292063	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	WE	Great Langdale, Rossett
NY329543	.	A	2	C	E	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Great Orton, Barn
NY330542	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	.	EVH	CU	Great Orton, House, R. 145
SD360836	.	D	1	A	.	.	.	.	AES RCC	CY	Haverthwaite, Bigland, Hard Crag
SD340832	WJS	CY	Haverthwaite, Fish Ho.
SD358959	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	S	DRM	CY	Hawkshead, Esthwaite Hall, Barn
SD379954	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	CY	Hawkshead, Far Sawrey, Pepperyeat
SD379954	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	COW	CY	Hawkshead, Far Sawrey, Satterhow, R. 150
SD351999	.	A	4	D	D C	.	.	S	COW DRM	CY	Hawkshead, Field Head, Barn
SD382942	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	.	RCC	CY	Hawkshead, High Cunsey, Barn
SD339988	.	D	3	D	.	.	.	.	COW	CY	Hawkshead, Hawkshead Field. R. 150
SD338988	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	COW	CY	Hawkshead, Hawkshead Hill, House
SD338988	.	A	3	A	.	.	.	S	COW DRM	CY	Hawkshead, Hawkshead Hill, Barn, R. 150
SD355992	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	AES	CY	Hawkshead, Low Loanthwaite
SD355999	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	AES	CY	Hawkshead, Outgate, High Street
SD355998	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	CY	Hawkshead, Outgate, 2 Cott.
SD335991	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	.	COW	CY	Hawkshead, Sawrey Ground, Barn, R. 150
SD320995	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	DRM	CY	Hawkshead, Tarn Hows Fm.
NY179524	.	A	3	C	E	.	.	C	CW2	CU	Holme East Waver, Raby Cote, R. 148280
NY169528	D	A	2	C	E	.	.	C	AMS RWB	CU	Holme Low, Brownrigg, R. 10
NY169528	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Holme Low, Brownrigg
NY128531	D	D	2	C	S	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Holme Low, Causeway Head
NY455050	.	A	1	E	D	.	.	S	DRM	WE	Kentmere, Stile End
NY264256	.	D	2	E	C	.	.	.	RCC	CU	Keswick, Applethwaite, Yew Tree Cott.
NY408598	.	A	2	H	D	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Kingmoor, High Head Fm.
NY355583	.	A	2	C	E	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Kirkandrews On Eden
NY285564	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	CU	Kirkbampton, Longrigg, Barn
NY306505	.	D	2	C	D	.	.	C	RWB	CU	Kirkbampton, Post Office
NY560422	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	EVH	CU	Kirkoswald, Ona Ash, High Bankhill, R. 14
NY293063	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Langdales, Barn, Mon. 40
NY295048	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	S	DRM	WE	Langdales, Blea Tarn Fm.
NY315033	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	S	DRM	WE	Langdales, High Hall Garth
NY283056	.	A	3	C	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Langdles, Wall End Barn, Mon. 43
NY31 03	.	A	2	A	C	.	.	S	RCC	CY	Little Langdale, High Hall Garth
NY309028	.	D	3	D	C	.	.	.	NMR DRM	CY	Little Langdale, Low Hall Garth
NY680233	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	RWB	WE	Long Marton, Brampton
SD372759	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	CY	Lower Allithwaite, Cark, Barn, Opp. Hall
SD378788	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S	AES	CY	Lower Allithwaite, Cartmel, Old Guest Ho.
NY556252	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Lowther, Mon. 15
NY434189	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Martindale, Mon. 12

CUMBRIA

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
NY433190	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Martindale, Mon. 13
NY445200	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Martindale, Bank Ho. Howtown, Mon. 25
NY600224	RCM	WE	Morland, 360Yd S. Church, R. 178
NY376155	.	A	1	D	C	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Patterdale, Barn, Mon. 52
NY372151	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Patterdale, Barn, Mon. 53
NY690160	D	A	3	C	D	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Patterdale, Deer How Barn, Mon. 9
NY399120	.	A	3	A	.	.	.	S	DRM	WE	Patterdale, Hartsop Hall
NY4113	JWN	WE	Patterdale, Low Hartsop, Blaethwaite Hall
NY515302	D	D	1	C	E	.	.	C	CW2 RCW	CU	Penrith, Kirkbarrow Ho., R. 53, 222
SD535830	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	CY	Preston Richard, Crooklands, Milton Mill
NY348060	.	.	A	1	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Rydal, Barn, Mon. 32
NY3606	.	D	.	E	S	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Rydal Loughrigg, The Hermitage, R. 202
NY452628	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	C	AES	CU	Scalby, Hitchings
NY625475	.	A	3	E	S	.	.	S	AES	CU	Scaleby, Laversdale
SD657926	.	D	2	F2	E	.	.	S	JRA	CW	Sedbergh, The Hill
NY476117	D	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Shap Rural, Mardale, Field Head, R. 210
SD525975	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	DRM	WE	Skelsmergh, Coppack Howe Ho.
NY409599	D	A	2	CH	.	.	.	C	RCC RWB	CU	Stanwix, Town Head, Houghton
SD500955	.	D	1	.	S	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Strickland Ketel, Hollins, R. 221
NY611271	.	D	1	D	T	.	.	S	AES	WE	Temple Sowerby, Antique Shop
NY612272	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Temple Sowerby, Black Swan, R. 226
NY4103	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NTG	WE	Troutbeck, Barn Opp. Townend, Reused
NY410025	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Troutbeck, Glenside, R. 228
NY4103	JWN	WE	Troutbeck, Hall Fm.
NY411030	.	A	1	C	C	.	.	S	DRM	WE	Troutbeck, Lanefoot
SD422940	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Undermillbeck, Compston Ho. R. 232
NY522645	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	INN	CU	Walton, R. 34
NY223503	.	A	1	C	C	.	.	C	AES RCC	CU	Waverton, Lessonhall, Barn
NY225501	.	A	1	C	C	.	.	.	AES	CU	Waverton, Lessonhall, Harrisons Fm. Bn
NY430002	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	DRM	WE	Windermere, Far Orrest
SD435970	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Windermere, Orrest Head Fm. R. 247
SD426866	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Witherslack, Middle Low Wood Barn, 249
SD438842	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	AES	WE	Witherslack, Nether Hall
NY195303	.	A	5	D	.	.	.	S	DRM	CU	Wythop, Routenbeck Ho.

UPPER CRUCKS

NY3606	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Clappersgate, Gatehouse, R. 203
SD365877	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	AES	CY	Colton, Finsthwaite, Jollifer Tree Ho.
SD340892	.	D	1	A	.	.	.	S	AES	CY	Colton, Rusland, Light Hall
SD241998	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	AES	CY	Dunnerdale, Climbers Hut
NY072036	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	CU	Gosforth, Hall
SD356998	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	AES	CY	Hawkshead, Outgate, Old Cottage
SD495833	.	A	7	D	E	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Haversham, Park Ho. Barn, Mon. 7
NY2806	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCM	WE	Langdales, Thrang, R. 150
SD378790	.	D	3	A	.	.	.	S	RCC	CY	Lower Allithwaite, Cartmel, Parkside
NY4113	.	A	.	D	.	.	.	.	RZH	WE	Patterdale, Hartsop, Grove Fm.
SD658911	R	D	3	E	C	.	V	S	NYV	CW	Sedbergh, Archers Hall, R. 532
NY500269	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RCM	WE	Sockbridge, The Old School, R. 214
SD529865	.	D	1	E	S	.	.	S	AES	WE	Stainton, Skettlegill
SD398882	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	AES	CY	Upper Allithwaite, High Newton Head
NY235492	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AMS RCC	CU	Wigton, Aikhead, Hall Fm., R. 10

PORTABLE DUPLICATES

SD338988	.	A	3	A	.	.	.	S	WJS	CY	Coniston, Hill Barn=Hawkshead
SD355997	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	CY	Hawkshead, Outgate Cott
SD425840	.	A	2	D	C	.	.	S	DRM	CY	Witherslack, Pool Garth=Cartmel Fell

VARIOUS

NY689251	D	D	1	S	RCM	WE	Dufton, Mon. 3, Not cruck
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ABBR FULL REFERENCES

AES	Mrs A. Smith
AMS	Trans. Ancient Monuments Soc.
COW	H. S. Cowper, Hawkshead, its History and Archaeology (1899)
CW2	Trans. Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc. New Series
DRM	D. R. Moorhouse, Thesis Manchester School of Architecture
EVH	E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976
INN	C. Innocent, Development of English Building Construction
JRA	J. Ratter

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

JWN	J. Walton, Unpublished Notes
NMR	National Monuments Record
NTG	National Trust Guide
NYV	North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Group
PDI	P. Dixon
RCC	R. C. Cross
RCM	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Records
RCW	R. C. Watson
RWB	R. W. Brunskill
RZH	Sir R. de Z. Hall
WJS	W. J. Smith

TRUE CRUCKS				DERBYSHIRE				FORMERLY	DERBYSHIRE	(DY)
EDITED PST				REVISION OF 11/80					CESHIRE	(CZ)
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE	COU
SK347398	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Allestree, The Limes, Cornhill	
SK39 33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	FWI	DY Alvaston	
SK390332	.	.	2	D	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Alvaston, Church Fm.	
SK180470	D	.	2	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Ashbourne, Buxton Rd.	
SK349630	.	D	2	C	.	.	T S	BCB DAM	DY Ashover, Old Bakehouse, By Church	
SK338638	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY Ashover, Cottage at Kelstede	
SK353611	.	A	3	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Ashover, Greenfield Fm, Barn	
SK338648	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY Ashover, Hardwick Fm. Barn	
SK356605	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY Ashover, Knot-Cross Farm	
SK440632	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	RHW	DY Ault Hucknall, Yew Tree Farm	
SK479769	D	.	1	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY Barlborough	
SK322743	.	A	.	C	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Barlow, High ashes Fm. Barn	
SK322752	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Barlow, Rumbling St. Fm. Barn	
SK316755	.	A	5	A	.	.	.	HAS BCB	DY Barlow, Woodseats Hall, Barn, R. 5, 36	
SK352285	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	RHW	DY Barrow Upon Trent, 3 Twyford Road	
SK259721	.	D	4	A	.	.	.	BCB	DY Baslow, Thatch End	
SK312680	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Beeley, Harewood Grange, Barn	
SK266676	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Beeley, Old Hall, Barn	
SK475704	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	RHW	DY Bolsover, 36 Town End	
SK335719	D	D	3	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Brampton, Cottages near Hall	
SK331710	.	A	7	AD	D	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Brampton, Firth Hall Barn	
SK322718	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY Brampton, Hollins Ho.	
SK333751	.	9	2	C	.	.	.	BCB	DY Brampton, Old Brampton, Hall	
SK326732	.	D	3	AD	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Brampton, Pratt Hall, Now Barn	
SK317705	.	A	3	C	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY Brampton, Wadshelf, Halcliffe Fm. Barn	
SK314709	D	A	5	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY Brampton, Wadshelf, Middle Fm. A	
SK314709	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY Brampton, Wadshelf, Middle Fm. B	
SK314709	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY Brampton, Wadshelf, Middle Fm. C	
SK31 71	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Brampton, Wadshelf, Rock Ho.	
SK315710	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Brampton, Wadshelf, School La.	
SK314710	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Brampton, Wadshelf, The Fold, Barn	
SK314710	D	A	2	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Brampton, Wadshelf, The Fold, Outbl.	
SK228548	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY Brassington, House at Hillside	
SK231542	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY Brassington, Post Office	
SK405733	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY Brimington, Manor Fm.	
SK379303	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Chellaston, 4 Swarkeston Rd.	
SK364712	.	A	4	A	C	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Chesterfield, Brampton Manor Barn	
SK368711	.	.	1	A	.	.	.	BCB	DY Chesterfield, Little Common	
SK366708	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Chesterfield, 191 Old Rd.	
SK383734	D	D	5	A	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY Chesterfield, Whittington, Fm.	
SK382649	D	A	4	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Clay Cross, Woodthorpe Hall, Barn	
SK350573	.	A	3	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Crich, Beech Tree Fm.	
SK347547	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Crich, 33 cromford Road	
SK358530	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	RHW	DY Crich, Frichley, Church Street	
SK352583	.	A	3	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Crich, Linwaylane Fm. Wheatcroft	
SK396462	D	.	1	.	.	.	.	DAM DAA	DY Denby, Downs Fm.	
SK395463	.	.	1	C	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Denby, Johnsons Cott.	
SK394463	D	.	1	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Denby, Pinfold Cott.	
SK400464	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Denby, Staffords Yard, Cott.	
SK353371	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Derby, School Fm. Barn, Little Chester	
SK332785	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Dronfield, 128 Carr La. Woodhouse	
SK353784	.	.	5	AC	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY Dronfield, Church St	
SK361795	.	D	2	C	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Dronfield, Coal Aston, Aston End Ho.	
SK361796	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Dronfield, Coal Aston, Silkhill fm.	
SK330785	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	BCB	DY Dronfield, Dronfield Woodhouse Hall	
SK360774	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY Dronfield, Hallows, Farm, Reused	
SK340778	.	A	3	C	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY Dronfield, Stubble, Gosforth Fm.	
SK397803	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Eckington, Birley Hay Fm., Ford	
SK390819	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Eckington, Carter Hall Fm. Barn, Sload	
SK406795	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Eckington, Habershons Farm, Bramley	
SK382812	.	A	5	A	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY Eckington, Hazelhurst Fm. Barn	
SK432797	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY Eckington, Old Barn	
SK429808	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY Eckington, Mosborough, Reused	
SK432795	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Eckington, Southgate Old Ho.	
SK433798	.	A	2	A	E	.	.	BCB	DY Eckington, Tith Barn	
SK264285	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	RHW	DY Eckington, 69 Duck Street	
SK222610	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY Elton, Youth Hostel	
SK216766	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Eyam, Main St.	
SK249781	.	A	.	C	S	.	.	HAS	DY Grindlford, Barn, R, 5, 36	
SK235835	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	BCB	DY Hathersage, North Lees Hall	
SK213811	.	A	3	A	.	.	.	HAS BCB	DY Hathersage, Offerton Hall, R. 5, 36	
SK050867	.	A	4	A	D	.	T S	WJS	DY Hayfield, Kinder Road, Stones House, Barn	
SK374505	.	D	3	.	.	*	.	PSR	DY Heage, Crowtrees Fm.	
SK374505	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY Heage, Crowtrees Farm, Barn	
SK364510	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY Heage, Heage Hall	
SK364510	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Heage, Heage Hall, Barn	
SK364510	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Heage, Heage Hall, Dairy	
SK359511	D	.	1	C	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY Heage, The Owllet	

DERBYSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SK447669	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Heath, Thatched Cott.
SK323772	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY	Holmesfield, Cartledge Hall, Barn
SK312765	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Holmesfield, Cordwell Ho.
SK310779	BCB	DY	Holmesfield, Little Lydgate Fm.
SK318764	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Holmesfield, Milthorpe, Tanyard Fm.
SK306761	.	A	4	AC	.	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY	Holmesfield, Unthank Fm, Barn
SK149829	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Hope, Castleton, Toll Bar cott.
SK196838	.	.	3	A	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Hope, Thornhill Ryecroft Fm.
SK261533	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY	Hopton, Tudor Cottage
SK165786	.	.	2	C	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Hucklow, Town Gate Ho. Little Hucklow
SK17 77	.	.	.	D	.	.	.	.	DAJ	DY	Hucklow. R. 1906
SK378458	.	A	5	A	.	.	.	.	DAM DAA	DY	Kilburn, Kilburn Hall, Barn
SK38 45	D	.	2	A	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Kilburn, Sam Yoemans Ho.
SK456800	.	A	1	D	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Killamarsh, Westhorpe Fm. Barn
SK46 80	.	A	.	A	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Killamarsh, Haslehurst Fm, Barn
SK207499	.	D	1	D	S	.	.	.	DAM DAA	DY	Kniveton, Brook Fm.
SK199516	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY	Kniveton, Horsley Fm. Barn
SK365415	D	D	2	A	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Little Eaton, Cott.
SK36 41	DAS	DY	Little Eaton, Nr. Station, R. 21, 1899
SK36 41	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DAS	DY	Little Eaton, R. 21, 8, 1899
SK36 41	DAS	DY	Little Eaton, R. 21, 8, 1899
SK163474	R	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	MWB PSR	DY	Mapleton, Manor House Farm
SK303608	E	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY	Matlock, Wellfield Cottage
SK304610	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY	Matlock, Wolds Fm.
SK30 60	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	DAS	DY	Matlock, R. 21, 8, 1899
SK387252	.	D	3	F1 F3 D	C	.	.	T	TLA THR	DY	Melbourne, 11-15 High St, R. 30, 35, 1954
SK388262	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	DAM DAA	DY	Melbourne, 54-6 High St. Kings Newton
SK388414	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DAS	DY	Morley Moor, R. 21, 8, 1899
SK445591	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Newton, Cragg La.
SK33 80	.	A	.	A	.	.	.	.	INN	DY	Norton, Bradway, Barn, R. 68
SK38 82	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Norton, Hemsworth, Grange Fm.
SK316816	.	.	5	E	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Norton, Jordanthorpe Hall
SK38 82	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	AD2	DY	Norton, Lightwood (Then Mr Fox)
SK379820	.	A	2	A	C	.	.	T S	BCB	DY	Norton, Lightwood, Mansion House Farm, Barn
SK379820	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PFR	DY	Norton, Lightwood, Mansion House Farm
SK360821	D	A	4	A	C	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Norton, Norton Ho.
SK206483	.	A	2	D	C	.	.	S	DAM FMA	DY	Offcote, Green Fm. Nr. Ashbourne
SK391650	.	A	3	.	E	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY	Old Tupton, Egstow Hall
SK20 44	NMR	DY	Osmaston, Thatched Cott.
SK186545	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY	Parwich, Dale, Cottage
SK390525	D	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY	Pentrich, Barn
SK390527	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY	Pentrich,
SK425621	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY	Pilsley, Sitwell Grange Cottages
SK28 36	DAA	DY	Radbourne
SK30 27	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Repton, Cott.
SK255657	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Rowsley, Old Corn Mill
SK390589	.	D	2	C	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Shirland ^U Higham, Higham Fm.
SK390592	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHW	DY	Shirland ^U Higham, 13 - 13a Main Street
SK390593	DAM FMA	DY	Shirland ^U Higham, 14-15 Main Street
SK390593	DAM FMA	DY	Shirland ^U Higham, Well Fm. Higham
SK399586	D	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Shirland ^U Higham, Barn, Shirland
SK391592	.	D	2	C	.	.	T	.	BCB MWB	DY	Shirland ^U Higham, Bull Fm. Higham Hall
SK22 40	NMR	DY	Shirley
SK13 35	INN	DY	Somersall Herbert, R. 42
SK449656	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Stainsby, Manor Ho.
SK41 41	DAA	DY	Stanley
SK416405	.	D	3	C	D	*	.	T	DAM FMA	DY	Stanley, Church Cott.
SK393613	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	PSR	DY	Stretton, Barn
SK374618	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHW	DY	Stretton, Hawkesley House Farm, Barn
SK153757	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Tideswell, Tideswell Cliff Fm. Barn
SK379780	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Unstone, Apperknowle, Bramley Hall Cot
SK398778	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Unstone, Ash Lane Fm. W. Handley
SK398778	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY	Unstone, Ash Lane Fm. W. Handley, Bld. B
SK398778	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY	Unstone, Ash Lane Fm. W. Handley, Bld. C
SK39 78	FMA	DY	Unstone, West Handley
SK340700	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY	Walton, Pocknedge, Barn Fm.
SK336694	.	A	4	A C	.	.	.	.	BCB DAM	DY	Walton, Hipper Hall, Holymoorside, Barn
SK353696	.	A	5	A	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Walton, Spring House Fm. Barn
SK336694	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Walton, Hipper Hall, Holymoorside, Outbld.
SK335699	.	A	2	D	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Walton, Woodhead Fm.
SK373576	D	.	2	A B C	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Wessington, Cott
SK406280	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C B	EVH	DY	Weston Upon Trent, Cottages
SK006830	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Whaley Bridge, Yeadsley Hall Barn
SK374649	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	BCB PSR	DY	Wingerworth, Woodthorpe Grange Cott.
UPPER CRUCKS											
SK34 43	.	D	.	D	.	.	.	.	DAM FMA	DY	Duffield, Crowtrees
SK191768	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	FMA	DY	Foolow, Manor Ho.
SK319788	.	A	1	D	.	.	S	.	BCB SRJ	DY	Holmesfield, Holmesfield Hall, Granary

DERBYSHIRE

CONTINUED

UPPER CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SK307777	.	.	.	D	.	.	.	.	DAM	DY	Holmesfield, Lidgate Cottages
SK31 78	.	.	.	D	.	.	.	.	DAM	DY	Holmesfield, The Grange
POSSIBLE CRUCKS											
SK449458	MA	DY	Draycott, Church Wilne, R20, 198(1976) Padstones excavated

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

SK332785	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	DY	Dronfield, Carr, R. 27
SK249782	.	A	2	.	.	*	.	.	BCBDAM	DY	Nether Padley, Barn=Grindleford

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

AD2	S. O. Addy. Sheffield Glossary, Supplement (1891)P. 15
BCB	Mrs. B. Bunker, Cruck Building, 1970
DAA	Derbyshire Archaeol. Soc. Architecture Sect
DAJ	Derbyshire Archaeol. J.
DAM	Derbyshire Archaeol. J. 77, 1967, 117 F. Marston
DAS	Trans. Derbyshire Archaeol. Soc.
EVH	E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976
FMA	F. Marston
FWI	F. Willamson
HAS	Trans. Hunter Archaeol. Soc. (Sheffield)

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

INN	C. Innocent, Development of English Building Construction
MA	Medieval Archaeol.
MWB	M. W. Barley
NMR	National Monuments Record
PFR	P. F. Ryder
PSR	P. Strange
RHW	R. Hawkins
SRJ	S. R. Jones
THR	T. H. Rickman
TLA	Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. Hist. Soc.
WJS	W. J. Smith

TRUE CRUCKS

DEVONSHIRE

FORMERLY

DEVONSHIRE

(DE)

EDITED MLA CHU REVISION OF 8/80

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SS420271	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Abbotsham, Shamland, Barn
SX454686	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	S	NWA	DE	Bere Alston, Gawton
SS455265	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BWO	DE	Bideford. R. 37
SS601263	.	D	3	H	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Bishops Tawton, Kewsland
SS573305	.	D	.	E	T	.	.	C	MTD BWO	DE	Bishops Tawton, Whitmoore, R. 37
SS567303	.	D	.	E	T	.	.	C	MTD RMD	DE	Bishops Tawton, Town Tenement
SX801800	.	A	.	E	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Bovey Tracey, Forda
SS737002	.	D	4	H	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Bow, Thorne
SX465939	.	D	5	H	.	.	.	S	NWA	DE	Bratton Clovelly, Chimsworthy
SX720897	.	D	.	.	.	.	J	.	MLA	DE	Chagford, Coombe Fm.
SX707855	.	D	1	H	E	.	.	S	NWA	DE	Chagford, Stiniel, Main House
SX707855	.	D	1	H	E	.	JE	S	NWA WGH	DE	Chagford, Stenhall Cott.
ST311044	.	D	1	.	.	*	.	.	NWA	DE	Chardstock, New Inn Ho.
SS636255	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Chittlehampton, Armada/Galleon Cotts
SS867061	.	D	2	H	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Cheriton Fitzpaine, Poole Barton, 1St
SX837850	.	A	1	E	E	.	.	C	NWA	DE	Christow, Barn Opp Waterfall. 1 Blade
SX829861	.	D	1	C E	.	.	.	S	PCH MLA	DE	Christow, Northwood Farm
SX720467	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	.	KCO	DE	Churchstow, Leigh Barton
SX789619	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	C	NWA	DE	Dartington, Steps Cott. Staple
SS535325	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BWO	DE	Fremington, Bickington. R. Pl. 17
SX672891	.	D	1	.	E	.	T	S	TDA NWA	DE	Gridleigh, Chapple. House A. R. 101
SX672891	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	S	TDA NWA	DE	Gridleigh, Chapple. House B. R. 101
SS255264	.	D	3	H	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Hartland, Longfurlong
SS613210	.	A	1	H	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	High Bickington, Middlewood
SS588072	.	A	1	E	E	.	J	C	CHU	DE	Iddesleigh, Bullhead
SX734443	.	D	1	E	E	.	J	S	MLA	DE	Kingbridge, Cornet Pl.
SS668209	.	D	2	C E	E	.	JE	C	NWA CHU	DE	Kingsnympton, West Heal Fm.
SS623375	.	D	2	.	E	.	.	C	TDA NWA	DE	Loxhore, Hill. R. 100, 13
ST266057	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Godworthy
SX700528	.	D	2	.	E	.	.	S	TDA SRJ	DE	Modbury, Higher Brownston, R. 1971
SS785060	.	D	6	C	.	.	E	C	CHU	DE	Morchad Bishop, Middle Aish
SX726836	.	D	1	.	.	.	J	.	NWA	DE	North Bovey, Bowden
SX505992	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	MLA	DE	Northlew, Churchgate
SX603965	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	C	NWA	DE	Okehampton Hamlets, Lower Chichacott
SX496919	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Okehampton Hamlets, South Road
ST240031	.	D	1	C	.	*	.	.	NWA	DE	Stockland, Ford Ho.
ST245056	.	D	1	L2	.	.	JE	.	NWA	DE	Stockland, Kites
SX411855	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Stowford, Spryton, Thtched Cott. Rest
SS585248	.	A	3	H	.	.	.	C	TDA NWA	DE	Tawstock, Fishleigh Barton. R100, 13
SS544321	.	A	1	H	.	.	.	C	TDA NWA	DE	Tawstock, Hele Manor. R. 98, 105
SX660900	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Throwleigh, Higher Shilston
SX698726	.	D	4	H	C D	.	.	S	MTD EGA	DE	Widcombe, Higher Tor
SX701728	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	S	EGA	DE	Widcombe, Lower Uppacot
SX701736	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	S	EGA	DE	Widcombe, Sweatton
SX727758	.	D	1	L1	E	.	.WE	S	EGA	DE	Widcombe, Tunhill
SS823152	.	D	1	H	E	.	.	C	NWA	DE	Witheridge, Pilliven

DEVONSHIRE

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SS619149	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	.	CHU	DE	Ashreigney, Woodrow Barton
SY285997	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Axminster, Woodhouse
SY270905	.	A	5	E	.	.	.	S	NWA	DE	Axmouh, Bindon, Barn
SY283932	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Axmouh, Higher Bruckland Fm.
SY261910	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	NWA	DE	Axmouh, Steps County Hotel
SY261909	.	A	1	E	.	.	.	S	NWA	DE	Axmouh, Steps County Hotel, Barn
SS960221	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHU	DE	Bampton, 16-16A Briton St.
SS992216	.	D	3	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Bampton, Giffords
SS979237	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Bampton, Thatched Cott. Shillingford
SS551156	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Beaford, The Old Parsonage
SS936068	.	D	4	L2	.	*	.	S	MLA	DE	Bickleigh, Old Court
SS940072	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Bickleigh, Willis Fm.
SS808262	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	DE	Bishops Nympton, Kipscott Barton
SX914740	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	MLA	DE	Bishopsteignton, Radway St. Ash Hill Fm.
SX914740	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	C	MLA	DE	Bishopsteignton, Radway St. Ash Hill, Barn
SX801800	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Bovey Tracey, Forda
SX815783	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Bovey Tracey, 66, 68, 70 Fore St.
SS723025	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Bow, Sutton
SY192886	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MWB	DE	Branscombe, Church Living
SY182892	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Branscombe, Higher House
SY204888	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Branscombe, Margells
SX465939	.	D	1	H L1	.	.	.	S	NWA	DE	Bratton Clovelly, Chimsworthy
SX815855	.	D	1	E	.	.	E	.	NWA	DE	Bridford, Lower Hole
SX826872	.	D	3	E	.	.	E	.	NWA	DE	Bridford, Neadons
SX822879	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Bridford, Weeke Barton
SX811879	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	EFC MWB	DE	Bridford, Woodlands
SX987960	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	CS	PCH	DE	Broadclyst, Heathfield
ST080027	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	MTD PCH	DE	Broadhembury, Godfreys Ho. Luton
ST075065	.	D	6	E	.	.	.	.	MTD PCH	DE	Broadhembury, Priors Ho. Kerswell
SX488668	.	A	.	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Buckland, Monachorum, Buckland Abbey, Outer Barn
SY052827	.	D	1	E	E	.	E	C	EGA	DE	Budleigh Salterton, Hillside
SS632160	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	CHU	DE	Burrington, Curzland
SX720897	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Chagford, Coombe Fm.
SX714875	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Chagford, Great Weeke
SX716861	.	A	4	H	E	.	.	S	EGA	DE	Chagford, Old Middlecott
SX707855	.	D	2	H	E	.	E	S	NWA WGH	DE	Chagford, Stenhall Cott
ST301052	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	DE	Chardstock, Farway Farm
ST310055	.	D	3	E C	.	.	.	S	MLA PCH	DE	Chardstock, Hook
SS71 12	.	D	3	*	.	.	.	.	PAN	DE	Chawleigh, Old Hall
SX782937	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	.	AWE	DE	Cheriton Bishop, Gorwyn Fm.
SX751928	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C	AWE	DE	Cheriton Bishop, Lamberts, Barn
SX792952	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Cheriton Bishop, Tileron
SS863042	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Cheriton Fitzpaine, Chilton Ford
SS867061	.	D	3	*	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Cheriton Fitzpaine, Poole Barton, 2nd
SS612241	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Chittlehampton, North Nethercleave
SS636255	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Chittlehampton, Old Curatage Ho.
SX836843	.	D	2	L1 E	E	.	E	C	MLA	DE	Christow, Hill
SX835850	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	DE	Christow, Newhouse Fm.
SX835837	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Christow, Reed Fm.
SX835862	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Christow, Southwood Fm.
SX859785	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Chudleigh, Chudleigh Bridge Cott.
SX858815	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	DJM	DE	Chudleigh, Farley
SX845774	.	D	4	.	E	.	.	.	EGA	DE	Chudleigh, Knighton, Claycutters Arms
SX710459	.	D	7	.	.	.	.	.	KCO	DE	Churchstow, Churchouse Inn
SS742032	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHU	DE	Clannaborough, Thorne
ST167140	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	C	RGG	DE	Clayhidon, Deadbeer Fm.
SS705086	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	C	MLA	DE	Coldridge, Little Hawkridge
SS698062	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Coldridge, Lower Chilverton
SS698062	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Coldridge, Lower Chilverton, Barn
SS744001	.	D	4	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Colebrooke, Landsend Barton
SY236923	MLA	DE	Colyford, Holyford Fm.
SY251926	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	PCH MLA	DE	Colyford, Old Manor Hotel
SY221937	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Colyton, Bolshayne
SY235942	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Colyton, Heathayne
SY245941	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Colyton, Kingdon Cott. Queens Sq.
SY247940	.	D	.	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Colyton, Old Post Off.
SY24 94	.	D	4	E H	.	.	.	C	PCH	DE	Colyton, Vicarage/Brerewood House
SX829986	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	JTH	DE	Crediton Hamlets, Barnside, Uton
SX816961	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	CS	PBM	DE	Crediton Hamlets, Little Harford
SX786988	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	MLA	DE	Crediton Hamlets, Neopardy Mills
SX786988	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	C	MLA	DE	Crediton Hamlets, Neopardy Mills, Barn
SS795015	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Crediton Hamlets, Spencecombe
SX771976	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Crediton Hamlets, Yeoford, Woodland Farm
SS879110	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Cruwys Morchard, East Ruckham
SS854111	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Cruwys Monchard, Fork Farm
ST022072	.	D	3	F1 E	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Cullompton, 12 Gravel Walk, The Retreat
ST019086	.	D	2	E	.	.	E	.	PCH	DE	Cullompton, Little Rull
ST016085	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Cullompton, Paulsland Fm.

DEVONSHIRE

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL N AM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
ST103135	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	CS	EHW	DE	Culmstock, Cleve, Cliff, Craven Cotts
ST110144	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	C	EHW	DE	Culmstock, Pitt Farm, Was house
ST108135	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	DE	Culmstock, The Barton
SX943777	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Dawlish West, Lower Rixdale, Barn
SX84 87	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	AWE	DE	Doddiscombelegh, Dent Ho.
SX838870	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	TD2 NWA	DE	Doddiscombelegh, Sheldon
SS738035	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MWA	DE	Down St. Mary, Bartonbury
SX736909	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MWA	DE	Drewsteignton, Church House
SX697921	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	.	AHA	DE	Drewsteignton, Hobhouse
SX852891	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Dunsford, Dandyland
SX835894	.	A	3	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Dunsford, Farrants, Barn
SX814892	.	D	2	.	.	*	.	.	NWA	DE	Dunsford, Lewis Hill
SX810891	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Dunsford, Townsend Fm. Barn
SY050852	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AWE	DE	East Budleigh, Hayes Barton
SY083977	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Escot, Hawthorn Cottage
SX918924	.	D	.	E	.	.	.	.	DPD	DE	Exeter, 1-2 Catherine St.
SX920925	D	.	.	E	.	.	.	.	DPD	DE	Exeter, Egypt Lane
SX916925	.	D	.	E	.	.	.	.	DPD	DE	Exeter, 166 Fore St.
SX945935	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	.	JTH	DE	Exeter, 339 Pinhoe Road (Whipton)
SX915905	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Exeter St Thomas, Boehill
SY003908	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Farringdon, Hill Barton
SY167962	.	D	7	E	.	.	.	S S	EHW	DE	Farway, Boycombe
SY176953	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Farway, Lambrook Farm
SY176972	.	D	8	H E	.	.	.	C	NWA	DE	Farway, Poltimore
SX672891	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	TD2 NWA	DE	Gidleigh, Chapple
SY135983	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Gittisham, Gibbs Cotts.
SY13 98	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RZH	DE	Gittisham, Kings Arms Fm.
SY135985	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Gittisham, Mitchells Cotts. Barn
ST005127	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	NWA	DE	Halberton, Cordwents Fm. Lower Town
ST009102	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	CS	NLA	DE	Halberton, Lower Bear Fm. Brithembot
SS333020	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Hawkchurch, Buddlewall
ST325016	PCH	DE	Hawkchurch, Wadbrook
SX949923	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Heavitree, Birchy Barton
SX845857	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Higher Ashton, Coombe Farm
ST034204	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Hockworthy, Staple Court
ST044171	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Hockworthy, Waterslade
SX839912	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Holcombe Burnell, Kingsford Farm
ST057190	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Holcombe Rogus, Church House
ST15 00	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Honiton, Exeter Rd. St. Margarets Alm
SS988195	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Huntsam, Three Gates
SS588072	.	A	2	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Iddesleigh, Bullhead
SX885885	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	TD1 NWA	DE	Ide. Great Marshall
SS473457	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Ilfracombe, Damage Barton
SX765751	.	D	4	E *	E	.	.	S	EGA	DE	Ilsington, Bagtor Ho.
ST062088	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	JTH	DE	Kentisbeare, Little Wressing Cottage
ST06 08	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	JTH	DE	Kentisbeare, 4-5 Silver Street
ST06 08	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	JTH	DE	Kentisbeare, The Post Office
ST083069	MLA	DE	Kentidbeare, Priesthall
SX734443	.	D	.	.	.	.	C	S	MLA	DE	Kingsbridge, Cornet Pl.
SX875677	MLA	DE	Kingskerswell, Pitt Ho. Rest. , Church End Lane
SS668209	.	D	1	E	E	.	C	C	NWA CHU	DE	Kingsnympton, West Heal Fm.
SS732073	.	D	4	H	.	.	.	C	TDA NWA	DE	Lapford, Bury Barton
SS732073	.	A	8	E	.	.	.	C	TDB NWA	DE	Lapford, Bury Barton, Barn
SS747091	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Lapford, Higher Eastington
SS746105	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Lapford, Lower Filleigh
SS912148	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Loxbeare, Leigh Cottage
ST182038	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JTS	DE	Luppitt, White Hall Fm
SX732811	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	S	EGA	DE	Manaton, Ford
ST271053	.	D	6	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Ford
ST263075	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Gilletts
ST261062	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Grays
ST278013	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Membury, Hasland Farm
ST265068	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Haveland
ST273019	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Lea Hill, Barn
ST257049	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	RST	DE	Membury, Lower Yartyford
ST257049	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	RST	DE	Membury, Lower Yartyford, Barn
ST264038	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Membury Court
ST264038	.	E	1	.	.	.	.	.	AWE	DE	Membury, Membury Court, Chapel
ST257069	.	D	1	.	.	.	EF	.	RSY	DE	Membury, Stotehayes
ST261059	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Webbles, Cyder Ho.
SS390119	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	CHU	DE	Milton Damerel, Ley
SS792267	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Molland, Wade Mill
SS788089	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Morchard Bishop, Brownstone Cottage
SS764107	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Morchard Bishop, Denridge
SS745067	.	D	5	.	E	.	.	S	CHU MWB	DE	Morchard Bishop, Easton Barton
SS745067	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Morchard Bishop, Easton Barton, Wing
SS759073	.	D	1	E D	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Morchard Bishop, Middlecott
SS785060	.	A	1	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Morchard Bishop, Middle Aish, Barn

DEVONSHIRE

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SS773075	.	D	1	D	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Morchard Bishop, Ridge Cott.
SS745076	.	D	5	H	E	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Morcgard Bishop, Rudge
SS792081	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Morchard Bishop, Stone Ash
SS757088	.	D	4	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Morchard Bishop, Wigham
SS979244	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Morebeth, Eastwood
SS965232	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Morebeth, Holwell
SX855715	D	D	2	E*	E	.	.	S	MLA	DE	Newton Abbot, 15-17 Highweek Street
SX86 71	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Newton Abbot, 49 Wolborough Street
SY089897	MLA	DE	Newton Popleford, Betchworth Cott.
SX900976	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Newton St Cyres, Langford
SX885975	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AWE	DE	Newton St Cyres, Hayne
SX726836	.	D	1	.	.	.	C	.	NWA	DE	North Bovey, Bowden
SX710825	.	D	1	E	.	.	C	.	NWA	DE	North Bovey, Higher Westcombe
SX702841	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	North Bovey, Southmeads Lettaford
SY196957	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Northleigh, Main Fm. Barn
SX719825	.	D	1	L1	.	.	.	S	MLA NWA	DE	North Bovey, Higher Westcombe
SS745297	EGA	DE	North Molton, Fragment
SS700026	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	North Tawton, Upcott
SS685023	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	PCH	DE	North Tawton, Westcott
SS653028	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	North Tawton, Yeo
SS713070	.	D	4	L1	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Nymet Rowland, Cleaveanger
SY082853	.	D	6	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Otterton, Basclose
SY084853	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Otterton, Ivy Cott.
SY086963	D	A	5	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Ottery St. Mary, Cadhay, Barn
SY106942	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	S	MLA	DE	Ottery St. Mary, Knightstone
ST017089	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	RST	DE	Payhembury, Lower Ho.
ST082029	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RST	DE	Payhembury, Luton Barton
SX970943	.	.	1	E	.	.	.	CE	NWA	DE	Pinhoe, Cotmead
SX967942	.	.	1	.	.	.	E	C	NWA	DE	Pinhoe, Little Thatch
SX964953	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Pinhoe, Old Park
ST069028	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Plymtree, Clyst William Barton
ST068027	.	D	4	E C	.	*	.	C	PCH	DE	Plymtree, Middle Clyst William
ST065040	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	NWA	DE	Plymtree, Woodbeer Ct.
SX939938	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	AWE	DE	Polsole, Priory Barn Dem. 1934
SS865085	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Poughill, S. Yeo
SS772212	.	D	2	.	.	*	.	C	CHU	DE	Roseash, North Yarde
SS772212	.	D	4	E	E	.	.	C	CHU AWE	DE	Roseash, South Yarde
SS774210	.	D	3	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Roseash, Whippscott
SS543184	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	TD1 JCL	DE	St. Giles-In-The-Wood, Stonyford Cotts
SY148883	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Salcombe Regis, Combe Wood Fm.
SX626959	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Ball Fm.
SS632013	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Church House
SS620019	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Higher Clifton
SS619019	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Middle Clifton
SX601995	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Donaford, Barn
SX628975	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Honeycot
SX623982	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Incott
SX623982	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Incott, Old Ho.
SS630013	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Higher Town Fm.
SS630013	.	A	1	E	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Higher Town Fm. Old Carpenters Shop (Barn)
SS633011	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Middle Town
SS633008	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, South Town
SS635004	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, West Trecott
SX617977	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Westhill
ST030141	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Chains Farm
SS844042	.	D	4	E	.	*	.	C	CHU	DE	Sandford, Bremridge
SS828026	MWA	DE	Sandford, Prosew
SY244920	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Seaton, Harepuff Fm.
SY246905	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Seaton, Jasmine Cott. , 32 Fore St.
SY247907	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Seaton, Tudor Cott. , Fore St.
SY106899	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Sidbury, Barn Rest. , Bowd
SY127892	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BWO	DE	Sidbury, Old Manstone House
SY148925	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	.	MLA	DE	Sidbury, Sand Barton
SY155910	.	D	3	.	.	*	.	.	NWA	DE	Sidbury, Voggis Hill Harcombe
SY105899	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Sidmouth, Little Bowd
SY092885	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Sidmouth, Piston Fm.
SY126873	.	D	2	H	.	.	E	.	NWA	DE	Sidmouth, Tudor Cott. , Chapel St.
SS955015	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Silverton, Dunsmoor
SS956029	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	.	JTH	DE	Silverton, 8-12 Fore Street
SX700429	D	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	KCO	DE	South Milton, Rose Cott.
SX689960	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	South Tawton, Powlesland
SX665920	.	D	2	L2	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	South Tawton, East Week, Pumpy Cottage
SX985908	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	TDS NWA	DE	Sowton, Coxes Dairy
SX965925	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C	TDS NWA	DE	Sowton, Great Moor
SX965924	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	TDS NWA	DE	Sowton, Middle Moor
SX965920	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	NWA	DE	Sowton, Little Moor
SX978928	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	TDS NWA	DE	Sowton, Starrs
SX975925	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	C	TDS NWA	DE	Sowton, Virginia

DEVONSHIRE

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
ST263018	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Stockland, Beckford Cottage
ST251035	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Stockland, Cummins
ST260015	.	A	3	L2 E	.	.	E	.	NWA	DE	Stockland, Higher Fm. Barn
ST228013	.	A	4	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Stockland, Higher Ridge, Barn
ST245056	.	D	1	.	.	.	C	.	NWA	DE	Stockland, Kites
ST257026	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Stockland, Lower East Horner
ST244058	NWA	DE	Stockland, Lower Lye
ST231055	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Stockland, North Hill
ST254052	.	D	3	E	.	.	E	.	NWA	DE	Stockland, Owls Castle
ST245047	.	D	5	L1	.	*	E	S	NWA	DE	Stockland, Townsend Ho.
ST245047	.	A	2	E	.	.	.	S	NWA	DE	Stockland Townsend Ho. Barn
ST249054	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Stockland Trimshayes
SS875035	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AWE	DE	Stockleigh Pomeroy, Church Cott.
SX478713	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Tavistock, Walreddon
SS585248	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	TD1 NWA	DE	Tawstock, Fishleigh Barton
SS561254	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Tawstock, Hollick
SX932740	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	C	SC MLA	DE	Teignmouth, Coombe La. Lower Coombe Cott
SS882153	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Templeton, Higher South Combe
SS888104	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Templeton, Thatches
SS921014	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Thorverton, Dunsaller
SS913038	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Thorverton, East Bowley
SS927022	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Thorverton, 11 Jericho Street
SS928057	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Thorverton, Perry
SS926021	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Thorverton, Post Office
SS943016	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Thorverto, Rudway
SX688898	.	D	2	L1	.	.	E	S	MLA CHU	DE	Throwleigh, Way Cottage
SX710429	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	KCO	DE	Thurlestone, Thatchways
SS956132	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Tiverton, 24-5 Barstows Causeway
SS945175	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Tiverton, Fairby
SS958103	.	D	3	E	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Tiverton, Holwell
SX963885	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	C	JTH	DE	Topsham, 2 Exeter Road, Barn
SX965880	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	JTH	DE	Topsham, 62 Fore Street
SX965881	D	D	4	E	.	.	.	C	JTH	DE	Topsham, 72-3 Fore Street
SX968880	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Topsham, Quay Gardens, Barn
SX802606	C	MLA	DE	Totnes, Guildhall
ST116100	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	EHW	DE	Uffculme, Ashill, Hayne Fm.
ST087125	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	DE	Uffculme, Craddock, Gills Cott.
SS943026	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Upexe, Applecroft
ST025176	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Upplowman, Spalsbury
ST06 20	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Uppottery, Braggs Pond, Rawridge
ST210092	.	D	.	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Uppottery, Tiphayes
ST210092	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Uppottery, Tiphayes, Barn
SX901996	MWB	DE	Upton Pyne, Lower Nettacott
SX91 97	.	D	1	E	.	.	E	.	JTH	DE	Upton Pyne, Mill Cottage
SS857275	.	D	6	E	.	*	.	C	CHU	DE	West Anstey, Badlake
SS850263	.	D	2	L1	.	.	.	.	CHU	DE	West Anstey, Bungsland
SS853265	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	CHU	DE	West Anstey, Dunsley
SY053976	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Whimble, Cross-Town Fm.
SY045973	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JTH	DE	Whimble, Rose Cottage
SX853935	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Whitestone, Lower Hare
SX868944	.	D	.	.	.	.	E	.	MLA	DE	Whitestone, Old Rectory
SX868944	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Whitestone, Old Rectory, Barn
SX870947	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Whitestone, Pitt Fm. , Church Town
SX712728	.	D	7	E*	.	.	.	.	EGA	DE	Widcombe, Cressenhays
SY208984	.	A	6	E	.	.	.	S	NWA	DE	Widworthy, Sutton Barton, Barn
ST039106	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	DE	Willand, Jays Croft
ST034115	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Willand, Park Farm
SS827127	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	CHU	DE	Witheridge, Upcott
SY008870	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PCH	DE	Woodbury, 2 Gillbrook Cott.
SY010872	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	MLA	DE	Woodbury, 2 The Green
SY014889	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Woodbury, Salterton, Forge Cott.
ST245084	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Yarcombe, Calways
ST242079	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Yarcombe, Cornhill
ST239075	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Yarcombe, Livehayes
ST256083	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Yarcombe, North Waterhayne
ST258093	.	D	6	E	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Yarcombe, Sheafhayne
ST239078	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Yarcombe, Underdown
POSSIBLE CRUCKS											
SS807262	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Bishops Nympton, Kipscott Barton
SX911736	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Bishops Teignton, Green, Shute Hill
SX801873	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Bridford, Burnicombe
ST119015	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Buckerell, Combeshayes
SY063819	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	EGA	DE	Budleigh Salterton, Quinneys
SS710108	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	DE	Chawleigh, Toatley Farm
SY050851	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	East Budleigh, Hayes Barton
SX431935	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Germansweek, Seccombe
SX637478	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	KCO	DE	Kingston, Robins Farm
ST261052	.	D	.	.	.	.	E	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Land

DEVONSHIRE

CONTINUED

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
ST273019	NWA	DE	Membury, Lea Hill
ST258065	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	PCH	DE	Membury, Luggs Farm
ST263046	NWA	DE	Membury, Osmore
ST263063	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Membury, Treblehayes
SS529269	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	SC	MLA	DE	Newton Tracey, Newton Barton
SY082852	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	EGA	DE	Otterton, Houston Farm
SY090877	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	EGA	DE	Otterton, Passaford
SY148892	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Salcombe, Regis, Thorn Farm
SS637025	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Beerhill
SS620019	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Lower Cliston
SS621006	NWA	DE	Sampford Courtenay, Paizes
SX699429	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	KCO	DE	South Milton, Churchhouse
SS935170	NWA	DE	Washfeild, Hatherland
SX724438	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	KCO	DE	West Alvington, Pay Cottage
BASE CRUCKS											
SX798626	ANB	DE	Dartington, Hall Gatehouse
SX885885	ANB	DE	Ide, Great Marshall
ST055089	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	.	PCH MLA	DE	Kentisbeare, Wood Barton
SX938938	ANB	DE	Polsloe, St. Katherines Priory
SX981919	ANB	DE	Sowton, Bishops Court Barn
UPPER CRUCKS											
SX835862	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Christow, Southwood Fm. , Outbld
SX777527	KCO	DE	Halwell, Farmstone
SX780377	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	KCO	DE	Malborough, Lower Soar
SHORT CURVED FEET											
SS556334	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	TDA BWO	DE	Barnstaple, High Street, 3 Tuns, R. 80
SS454265	D	D	2	E	.	.	.	CS	MLA	DE	Bideford, 16 Bull Hill
SS746236	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Bishopsnympton, Cross
SS4893070	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	DE	Braunton, Church House
SS649178	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Burrington, Poole Barton
SS635255	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Chittlehampton, Dinnacombes
SX780624	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DHO NWA	DE	Dartington, Knoddy
SX763614	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DHO NWA	DE	Dartington, Lower Allerton
SX789618	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DHO NWA	DE	Dartington, Staple, Peters
SX751606	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	MLA	DE	Dartington, Venton Manor
SX780625	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DHO NWA	DE	Dartington, Week, Wailes
SX648544	.	A	1	E	.	.	.	.	KCO	DE	Ermington, Higher Keaton
SS683283	.	D	1	C	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Filleigh, West Clatworthy
SS648287	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	CHU	DE	Filleigh, West Heddon
SX777527	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	KCO	DE	Halwell, Farmstone
SS613210	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	High Bickington, Middlewood
SX627477	PCH	DE	Kingston, Wonwell Ct.
SS827230	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Knowstone, Cob Thatch
SX809633	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Little Hempston, Old Manor
SX669785	.	D	1	L1	.	.	.	.	SRJ	DE	Lydford, Pizwell, Old Ho.
SX712498	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	C	KCO	DE	Loddiswell, Allerton
SX691394	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	KCO	DE	Malborough, Bolberry Fm.
SX708377	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	KCO	DE	Malborough, Lower Soar
SX719825	.	D	3	L1	.	.	J	S	MLA NWA	DE	North Bovey, Higher Westcombe
SX710825	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	North Bovey, Lower Westcombe
SX702841	.	D	1	.	.	.	E	.	NWA	DE	North Bovey, Lettaford, Sanders
SS631293	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	Swimbridge, West Kerscott
SX608908	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	EGA	DE	Throwleigh, Church House
SX799604	.	D	.	E	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Totnes, 22 Leechwell St.
SS665308	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	West Buckland, Huxtable
SX702728	.	D	1	H	.	.	.	.	EGA	DE	Widcombe, Higher Uppacott
SHORT UPPER JOINTED CRUCKS											
SX716861	.	A	2	H	E	.	.	S	EGA	DE	Chagford, Higher Middlecot
SS635255	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	DE	Chittlehampton, Dinnacombes
SX918926	D	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	MLA	DE	Exeter, 38 North St.
SX917925	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	B	JTH	DE	Exeter, 1 Synagogue Place
SX629477	PCH	DE	Kingston, Wonwell Ct.
SX761449	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	KCO	DE	Sherford, Ranscombe
SS699259	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	DE	South Molton, Kingsland
SS623307	.	D	1	E*	E	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Swimbridge, Middle Yarnacott
SS627297	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	DE	Swimbridge, Smalldon Pitt
SX800604	.	D	1	E*	.	*	.	S	MLA	DE	Totnes, 53 High Street, Back
PROBABLE DUPLICATES											
SS924022	MWB	DE	Thorverton, Old Vicarage=11 Jericho St
VARIOUS	BWO	DE	Newton Poppleford, Goosemoor, No house with any sort of crucks found

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
AHA	Miss A. Hamlin
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
AWE	A. W. Everett
BWO	Trans. Devonshire Ass. 81, 1949, B. W. Oliver
CHU	C. Hulland
DHO	N. W. Alcock, Dartington Houses
DJM	D. J. Michelmore
DPD	D. Portman, Exeter Houses
EFC	M. W. Barley, English Farmhouse and Cottage
EGA	Miss E. Gawne
EHW	Comm. E. H. D. Williams
JCL	J. Clemens
JTH	J. Thorpe
JTS	J. T. Smith
KCO	Mrs K. Coutin
MLA	M. Laithwaite
MTD	Royal Comm. On Hist. Mon. Monuments Threatened or Destroyed

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
MWB	M. W. Barley
NMR	National Monuments Record
NWA	N. W. Alcock
PAN	W. Pantin
PBM	P. Beacham
PCH	P. Child
RGG	R. G. Gilson
RMD	R. W. Mcdowall
RST	R. Stanes
RZH	Sir R. de Z. Hall
SRJ	S. R. Jones
TDA	Trans. Devonshire Ass.
TDB	Trans. Devonshire Ass. 98, 1966, 105
TDS	Trans. Devonshire Ass. 94, 1962, 185
TD1	Trans. Devonshire Ass. 100, 1968, 13
TD2	Trans. Devonshire Ass. 101, 1969, 83
WGH	W. G. Hoskins

TRUE CRUCKS **DORSET**
 EDITED RZH RMA REVISION OF 6/80

FORMERLY DORSET (DO)
HAMPSHIRE (DH)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SY819932	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	DO2	DO	Affpuddle, Briantspuddle, Mon. 4
SY886974	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	DO3 RMA	DO	Anderson, Tomson Fm. Barn, Mon. 4
ST600146	.	A	6	E	.	.	.	S	DO1	DO	Bradford Abbas, Wyke, Upper Barn, R. see Castleton, Mon. 6
ST600146	.	A	6	E	.	.	J	S	DO1	DO	Castleton, Wyke, Lower Barn, Mon. 6
ST760001	.	D	1	K	.	.	J	C	RMA	DO	Cheselbourne, Northfield Cottage
ST602084	.	D	1	.	.	.	J	C	RMA	DO	Chetnole, Fordmead Cott
ST605077	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Chetnole, Spring Cott
ST951136	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO4	DO	Chettle, Site Unstated
SY962818	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Corfe Castle, Mon. 80
SY960817	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Corfe Castle, Mon. 92
ST960150	DO4	DO	Farnham, South Fm. Mon. 5
ST868169	.	D	3	D K	.	.	.	.	DO4	DO	Fontmell Magna, Mon. 8
ST866169	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	DO4	DO	Fontmell Magna, Gable Cott. Mon. 11
ST997168	.	D	3	C	.	.	.	C	MTD	DO	Handley, Champs Fm.
ST785162	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	DO3 RMA	DO	Hinton St. Mary, Mon. 5
ST785162	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	DO3 RMA	DO	Hinton St Mary, Mon. 9
ST866145	.	D	3	E	.	.	J	T	DO4 RMA	DO	Iwerne Minster. Mon. 13
ST649126	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Longburton, Old Dairy House
ST827191	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	DO4	DO	Margeret Marsh, Mon. 4
SY724833	.	D	4	C	.	.	.	S	DO2	DO	Osmington, Charity Fm, Long-House, Mon. 14
SZ011904	D	D	1	B	E	.	.	S	MTD DO2	DO	Poole, 19 Castle St. Mon. 57
ST636168	.	A	4	E K	.	.	.	S	DO1 RZH	DO	Sherborne, Newell Ho. Mon. 50
ST806109	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Stalbridge, Weston, Cott, Mon. 9
ST789139	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Sturminster Newton, Cott By Mon. 27
ST789139	D	A	.	E	E	.	.	T	TWF JWN	DO	Sturminster Newton, Barn at Mon. 27
SY445936	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Symondsbur, Manor Farm, Barn, Mon. 2
ST938109	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	DO4	DO	Tarrant Hinton, Mon. 6
ST366046	.	A	7	B	E J	.	.	S	EHW	DO	Thorncombe, Ford Grange Barn
SY793944	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Tolpuddle. Forge Cott, Mon. 4
ST824165	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	RMA	DO	West Orchard, Ho. 19
SU040083	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	RMA	DO	Woodlands, Heythorn Cott
ST594106	.	D	1	.	.	.	J	S	RMA	DO	Yetminster, Upbury Fm

JOINTED CRUCKS

SY573853	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Abbotsbury, 35 West St
ST618039	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Batcombe, Church Fm
ST472048	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCM	DO	Beaminster, Buckham Mill, Outbld.
ST482011	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Beaminster Hitts Ho
ST613115	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	EVH RMA	DO	Beer Hackett, Lower Fm, Knighton, R94
SY845950	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Bere Regis, Barn, Mon. 15
SY685845	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Bincombe, Mon. 2
SY483928	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Bothenhampton, Walditch, Berry Farm
SY471922	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Bothenhampton, Walditch, Broadstone Fm, M12
ST587145	.	D	7	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Bradford Abbas, North St,Cotts
ST588145	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	.	RMA	DO	Bradford Abbas, Wisteria Cottage
ST588146	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Bradford Abbas, Yew Tree Cott
SY730865	D	A	7	E	.	.	.	C	MTD DO2	DO	Broadmayne, Charlmont Fm. Barn, Mon. 5
ST392057	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Broadwindsor, Bere Chapel Fm
ST437026	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	.	RMA	DO	Broadwindsor, The Bricks
ST691065	D	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Buckland Newton, Duntish, Cott. Mon. 17
SY472903	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 JTS	DO	Burton Bradstock, Marsh Barn. Mon. 25
SY488898	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EVH RMA	DO	Burton Bradstock, Shadrach Fm, Mon. 18
SY488898	.	A	3	E	.	.	.	S	EVH RMA	DO	Burton Bradstock, Shadrach Fm, Barn, M. 18
ST600146	.	A	2	E	.	.	B	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Castleton, Wyke, Lower Barn, Mon. 6
ST586017	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 JTS	DO	Cattistock, Higher Holway Fm. Barn. R. 5
SY 591998	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Cattistock, Thurlestones

DORSET

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SY591996	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Cattistock, Vyes Corner
SY591996	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T	RMA	DO	Cerne Abbas, 6 Abbey Street
ST666013	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	DO1	DO	Cerne Abbas, Abbey Barn, Mon. 2
ST665015	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Cerne Abbas, Crockers
ST666016	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Cerne Abbas, 32 Long St
ST666013	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	.	DO1	DO	Cerne Abbas, Pitchmacket, Mon. 5
ST665013	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Cerne Abbas, Mon. 6
ST663100	.	A	7	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 RMA	DO	Cerne Abbas, Tithe Barn, Mon. 25
SY791834	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Chaldon Herring, Mon. 4
ST489056	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Cheddington, Manor Fm.
ST735010	D	A	3	E	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Cheselbourne, Lyscombe Barn
ST760001	.	D	2	.	.	.	C	C	DO3 RMA	DO	Cheselbourne, Northfield Cott. Mon. 5
ST606072	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	DO1	DO	Chetnole, Farm Barn, Mon. 13
ST602084	.	D	2	.	.	.	C	S	RMA	DO	Chetnole, Fordmead Cott
SY588988	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 JTS	DO	Chilfrome, Cott, Mon. 3
SY843842	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	DO2 RME	DO	Coombe Keynes, Mon. 3
SY841842	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	DO2 RMA	DO	Coombe Keynes, Mon. 7
SY959816	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	DO2 RMA	DO	Corfe Castle, Mon. 96
ST526054	.	A	1	.	.	.	T	.	DO1 RZH	DO	Corscombe, Court Fm. Barn, Mon. 8
SY692907	.	A	6	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Dorchester, Antelope, Outbld. Mon. 93
SY693906	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	DO2 RMA	DO	Dorchester, Mon. 94
SY700902	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RMA	DO	Dorchester, Fordington, Ivy Cott.
SY693906	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Dorchester, 18 South St. Mon. 100
SY693907	D	D	1	D	.	.	.	.	PDS	DO	Dorchester, 1 Sth. St. R. 80, 102, 1958
SY694907	D	A	3	E	.	.	.	C	NMR PNI	DO	Dorchester, Behind church
SY700902	D	A	5	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Dorchester, Fordington, Barn, Mon. 144
SY843872	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	East Stoke, Woodbridge Manor, Barn, Plate 53
ST666143	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Folke, Alwston, Barton Gates Farm
ST679077	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Glanville Wootton, Court Farm
ST539079	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Halstock, Halstock Ho. Rear Bld
ST735096	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	DO3 RMA	DO	Hazelbury Bryan, Little Whitmoor Fm. M. 28
ST753083	.	A	6	E	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Hazelbury Bryan, Manor Fm. Barn, Mon. 3
ST753080	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	DO3 RMA	DO	Hazelbury Bryan, Mon. 5
ST767039	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	DO3 RMA	DO	Hilton, Ansty, Lower Fm, Mon. 13
ST767040	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	DO3 RMA	DO	Hilton, higher Ansty, Lower Fm Cott. M. 12
ST767030	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	DO3 RMA	DO	Hilton, Lower Ansty, Aller Fm, Mon. 26
ST767040	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	DO3 RMA	DO	Hilton, Mon. 14
ST787160	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Hinton St. Mary, Manor Ho. Barn
ST639111	.	A	9	E	.	.	.	T	RMA	DO	Holnest, Higher Stockbridge Fm, Barn
ST705112	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Holwell, Naish Fm. Mon. 14
ST866145	.	D	3	E	.	.	C	T	DO4 RMA	DO	Iwerne Minster, Mon. 13
ST620086	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Leigh, Cromwell Cott
ST622078	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Leigh, Rookery Farm
ST628127	.	A	6	E	.	.	.	.	DO1	DO	Lillington, Manor Fm. Barn. Mon. 2
SY587889	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Little Bredy, Mon. 3
SY550905	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 JTS	DO	Litton Cheyney, Court Ho. Barn, Mon. 8
ST648129	R	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Longburton, Ivy-Dene
ST648126	R	D	5	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Longburton, The Old House
ST647129	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Longburton, Spring House
ST648131	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Longburton, Well Cottage
SY335932	.	A	.	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Lyme Regis, Colway Farm, Barn
SY342921	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 RMA	DO	Lyme Regis, Mon. 22
SY341923	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Lyme Regis, Weavers Cott
SY405996	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 JTS	DO	Marshwood, Purcombe, Mon. 9
SY392972	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Marshwood, Valehouse Fm
SY613958	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Maiden Newton, Crossways
ST771021	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Melcombe Horsey, Bingham's Mel, Mon. 2
ST455054	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Mosterton, New Inn
SY486983	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Netherbury, Higher Kingsland Farm
SY451978	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Netherbury, Lower Kingsland Farm
SY469991	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Netherbury, Old Malt House
SY445986	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Netherbury, Pair Cott
SY448990	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 JTS	DO	Netherbury, Strode Manor Fm. Barn, R. 37
SY470975	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	DO1 JTS	DO	Netherbury, Way Fm. Mon. 24
SY470975	.	A	2	E	.	.	.	S	DO1 JTS	DO	Netherbury, Way Fm. Barn, Mon. 24
SY470977	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Netherbury, Waytown Farm
ST656144	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	North Wootton, Chantry Cott
ST805131	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Okeford Fitzpaine, Old Fm, Fiddleford, M. 33
ST805131	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	TWF JWN	DO	Okeford Fitzpaine, Old Fm, Barn
ST807109	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Okeford Fitzpaine, St Leos Fm. Mon. 6
ST806107	.	A	1	E	.	.	.	.	RMA	DO	Okeford Fitzpaine,
SY604860	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Portesham, Shepherds Cott
SY518961	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Powerstock, Knapp Fm
SY499962	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Powerstock, Larcombe Cott, W. Milton
SY516964	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Powerstock, Townsend Cott
SY503964	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	DO1	DO	Powerstock, West Milton, Mon. 24
SY530970	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Powerstock, Wytherstone, Cott

DORSET

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SY529971	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Powerstock, Wytherstone, Cott
SY531970	.	A	7	E	.	.	.	.	DO1	DO	Powerstock, Wytherstone Fm. Bn. Mon. 6
SY742842	.	A	5	E K	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Poxwell, Manor Fm. Barn, Mon. 4
SY741840	.	A	4	E	.	.	.	S	DO2	DO	Poxwell, Poxwell House, Barn, Mon. 3
SY741841	.	A	3	FI	.	.	.	S	DO2 RMA	DO	Poxwell, Poxwell House, Stables, Mon. 3
SY758944	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Puddletown, Tudor Cott
ST692173	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Purse Caundle, Manor Fm. Mon. 6
ST581099	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	T	RMA	DO	Ryme Intrinseca, Caswell Fm. Barn
ST826110	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T	DO3	DO	Shillingstone, The Anchorage, Mon. 7
ST826110	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	TWF	DO	Shillingstone, Next The Anchorage
ST472055	.	D	8	E	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	South Percott, Pickett Fm
ST473068	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	South Percott, Mon. 24
SY901809	.	A	7	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Steeple, Lutton Fm. Barn, Mon. 12
ST453007	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Stoke Abbot, Raleigh Cott
ST714149	.	A	2	K	.	.	C	.	DO3	DO	Stourton Caundle, Manor Fm. Barn, Mon. 4
ST714149	D	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Stourton Caundle, Another, Mon. 4
SY652937	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Stratton, Church Farm
SY655936	D	D	2	B	.	.	.	.	MTD	DO	Stratton, Middle Fm. Cott. No.2
ST781135	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	RMA	DO	Sturminster Newton
ST786141	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T	DO3 RMA	DO	Sturminster Newton, Mon. 7
ST786140	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	DO3 RMA	DO	Sturminster Newton, Mon. 6
ST789139	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Sturminster Newton, Mon. 27
ST782134	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO3	DO	Sturminster Newton, Cott. Mon. 55
ST782134	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T S	DO3 RMA	DO	Sturminster Newton, Mon. 57
ST780137	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	DO3 RMA	DO	Strumminster Newton, Mon. 62
ST785138	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANT JWA	DO	Sturminster Newton, Barn, R. 31, 155
SY632995	D	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	MTD	DO	Sydling St. Nicholas, 39 High St.
ST628013	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	DO1	DO	Sydling St. Nicholas, Up Sydling Cotts, M17
SY445934	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Symondsbury, Ilchester Arms, Mon. 5
SY444936	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Symondsbury, Shutes Farm
ST366046	.	A	3	B	C	.	.	S	EHW	DO	Thorncombe, Ford Grange Barn
ST367026	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Thorncombe, Schoolhouse Cottage
ST337043	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 RMA	DO	Thorncombe, Westford Fm. Mon. 43
ST603132	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Thornford, Glebe Cott
SY767919	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Tinckleton, Tinckleton Farm
SY578973	.	A	6	E	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Toller Fratrum, Little Toller Fm, Barn, M. 2
SY79973	.	A	8	E	.	.	.	S	DO1 RMA	DO	Toller Fratrum, Little Toller Fm, Stables
SY577973	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 JTS	DO	Toller Fratrum, Little Toller, Barn, Mon. 21
SY579973	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Toller Fratrum, Pair of cottages
SY562978	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	RMA	DO	Toller Fratrum, Mary Janes Cott.
SY561978	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RMA	DO	Toller Porcorum, Adj. 15 High St.
SY792944	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Tolpuddle, 3 The Green
ST595186	R	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Trent, Home Farm
SY754860	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	RMA	DO	Warmwell, Mount Cott
SY742896	.	A	5	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	West Knighton, Lower Lewell Byre, Mon. 7
SY835816	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	West Lulworth, Burngate Fm. Barn. M. 4
SY836811	.	A	9	E	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	West Lulworth, St. Andrews Fm. Barn, M. 3
SY725896	.	A	.	E	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	West Staffrod, Barn, Mon. 10
SY680787	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Weymouth, 21 Hope St. Mon. 38
SY659855	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Weymouth, Upwey, Barn
SY806844	D	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	DO2 RMA	DO	Winfrith Newburgh, Cotts, Mon. 5
SY806845	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	DO2 RMA	DO	Winfrith Newburgh, Cotts, Mon. 11
SY807848	.	A	.	C	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Winfrith Newburgh, W. Fields Fm. Bn. M. 3
SY647889	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Winterbourne St. Martins, Barn, Mon. 13
SY856856	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	DO2	DO	Wool, WoolStreet Fm. Mon. 29
ST596107	R	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Yetminster, Bridge Ho
ST596108	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	DO	Yetminster, Gable Cott
ST595108	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 RMA	DO	Yetminster, Manor Ho. Mon. 17
ST594106	.	A	2	.	.	.	C	S	DO1 RFT	DO	Yetminster, Upbury Fm. Mon. 3

BASE CRUCKS

SY471921	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DO1 RMA	DO	Bothenhampton, Mon. 12, Barn
ST600146	ANB	DO	Castleton, Wyke, Lower Barn

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

ST472068	.	D	ARS	DO	South Percott, Near-by
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ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcocok, M. W. Barley
ANT	Antiquity
ARS	Archaeol. J. 115, 1958, J. T. Smith, Map
DO1	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Dorset, Vol. 1
DO2	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Dorset, Vol. 2
DO3	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Dorset, Vol. 3
DO4	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Dorset, Vol. 4
EHW	Comm. E. H. D. Williams
EVH	E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976
JTS	J. T. Smith
JWA	J. Walton

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

JWN	J. Walton, Unpublished Notes
MTD	Royal Comm. on Hist. Mon. Monuments Threatened or Destroyed
NMR	National Monuments Record
PDS	Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.
PNI	P. Nicholson
RCM	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Records
RFT	R. F. Taylor
RMA	R. Machin
RZH	Sir R. de Z. Hall
TWF	T. W. French

TRUE CRUCKS		DURHAM							FORMERLY	DURHAM	(DU)
EDITED VC NAM REVISION OF 6/79											
YORKS. NORTH RIDIN (YD)											
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE	ARCH-	OTHER	WALL	SOURCE	OLD	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
					CURVE	BRACE	ROOFS	ORIG NOW	PUBL NAM	COU	
NY96 19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	YD	Baldersdale
NZ273155	D	D	3	C	.	.	.	S	AND VC	DU	Darlington, 32-34 Cockerton Green
NZ01 50	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	AAE NAM	DU	Edmondbyers. R. 2 Pt. 2, 95
NZ189301	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	.	MTD	DU	Escomb, Escomb Hall
NZ30 10	D	A	3	C	.	.	.	S	SAN NAM	DU	Hurworth, Tithe Barn, R. 2S, 9, 55
NZ30 10	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	SAN	DU	Hurworth, R. 2S, 9
NZ051451	.	D	2	DA	TS	.	.	.	LTN	DU	Muggleswick, Waskerley, Fell Close Cott, 60

SHORT CURVED FEET

NY967154	.	D	1	D	S	.	.	S	NTV	YD	Bowes, Levy Pool, R. 191
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UPPER CRUCKS

NZ272149	D	D	2	C	.	.	.	S	AND VC	DU	Darlington, Field House Fm. Cott.
NY984211	D	D	1	D	.	.	.	S	AND VC	DU	Hunderthwaite, Gross fm.

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

NZ27 43	MNA	DU	Durham, Crook Ho.
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ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
AAE	Archaeol. Aeliana (Newcastle-on-Tyne)
ADN	Architect. And Archaeol. Soc. Durham North IV, 1978, 35
LTN	F. Atkinson, Life and Tradition in Northumberland and Durham
MNA	Mrs M. Natrass
MTD	Royal Comm. on Hist. Mon. Monuments Threatened or Destroyed

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
NAM	N. A. D. Molyneux
NYV	North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Group
SAN	Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newcastle-on-Tyne
VC	V. Chapman
X	Source now Unknown

BASE CRUCKS

EDITED NWA ESSEX REVISION OF 10/80

FORMERLY ESSEX (ES)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE	ARCH-	OTHER	WALL	SOURCE	OLD	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
					CURVE	BRACE	ROOFS	ORIG NOW	PUBL NAM	COU	
TL499082	ANB	ES	MAgdaLEN Laver, Wynters Armourie

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

TRUE CRUCKS

EDITED LFW GLOUCESTERSHIRE REVISION OF 3/80

FORMERLY GLOUCESTERSHIRE (GL)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE	ARCH-	OTHER	WALL	SOURCE	OLD	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
					CURVE	BRACE	ROOFS	ORIG NOW	PUBL NAM	COU	
SO813259	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	CFS	GL	Ashleworth, Maily Cott.
SO813259	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	T S	LFW	GL	Ashleworth, Vine Cott.
SO820260	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	T T	LFW	GL	Ashleworth, Steps Cott.
SO81 26	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	GL	Ashleworth
SO821259	.	D	2	F2 C	.	.	.	T S	LWF	GL	Ashleworth, Stonebow Cott.
SO712008	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	T	LFW	GL	Berkeley, Green Fm. Breadstone
ST861940	.	A	1	C	E	.	B	S	LFW	GL	Beverstone, Castle Barn
SP115066	.	D	3	CK	C	.	.	S	EVH LFW	GL	Bibury, Arlington Row
SO885049	.	A	4	C	.	.	.	S	LFW	GL	Bisley, Ferris Court, Barn
SO702166	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Blaisdon, Cotts. S. End of Vill. R. 10, 6
SO892171	.	A	6	C F1 V	C	*	.	T B	PBO	GL	Blockworth, Brockworth Court, Barn
SO895167	.	D	2	CV	C	.	.	T S	PBO	GL	Brockworth, Brockworth Mill
SO892164	D	D	S	H V	C	.	.	T	PBO	GL	Brockworth, 79-81 Ermine Street
SO890170	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Brockworth, Parsonage Fm.
SO838122	D	D	2	B	C	.	.	T	LFW	GL	Brookthorpe, Andrews Cott.
SO96 22	D	D	2	C	C	.	.	S	LFW	GL	Cheltenham, 285 High St.
SO77 19	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Churchham, Church Lane Fm. R. 10, 12
SO787278	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Corse, Corse Ho. Barn. R. 8, 273
SO788265	.	D	4	G B C	C	*	T	T	VCH DIN	GL	Corse, Corse Ct. R.8, 273
SO863284	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	T	VCH LFW	GL	Deerhurst, Apperley, Ringers Fm. R. 8, 34
SO87 30	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PRA	GL	Deerhurst, The Minstrels
SO88 28	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PRA	GL	Deerhurst, Walton Fm. Barn
SP050313	.	D	1	A	D	.	.	T	LLO NWA	GL	Didbrook, The Cruck Cott. R. 13
SP00 20	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	GL	Dowdeswell, Barn
SO698314	.	D	3	A	C	.	.	.	DDA CRO	GL	Dymock, Ye Olde Cott. R. 119
SO70 31	.	D	.	E	C	.	.	.	INN	GL	Dymock, R. 58
SO725322	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	T	NWA	GL	Dymock, N. of M50
SO79 07	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Eastington, Nupend, Cott. R. 10, 124
SO78 15	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	GL	Elmore, Barn
SO78 15	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Elmore, Another
SO839326	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Forthampton, Mitre Fm. Barn. R. 8, 198

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO858325	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Forthampton, Vine Fm. R. 8, 197
SO747075	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	.	VCH LFW	GL	Frampton On Severn, Advowson Fm. R. 10
SO746072	D	D	2	BC	D	.	.	T	LFW	GL	Frampton On Severn, Bendles
SO747075	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Frampton On Severn, Cott. to De Lacy Cott.
SO747076	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Frampton On Severn, Cott W. of Green
SO745068	D	D	4	F1 C	C	.	.	T	LFW	GL	Frampton On Severn, Denfurlong Fm
SO745069	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Frampton On Severn, Tanhouse Farm, Barn
SO746072	.	D	3	CE	C	.	.	T	LFW	GL	Frampton On Severn, Wildgoose Cott.
SO747076	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Frampton On Severn, Wonky Cottage
SO735095	.	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Fretherne With Saul, Luffinghams, R. 10
SO748090	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Fretherne With Saul, Saul Cnr. R10, 158
SO787029	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Procester, Procester Court
SO8416	.	D	1	.	T	.	.	.	CRC	GL	Gloucester, Painswick Rd. , Sw Side.
SO90 10	PEV	GL	Great Witcombe, Green Farm
SP00 30	PST	GL	Gretton, Walnut Tree Cott
ST684952	R	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	LHA	GK	Ham And Stone, Stone Court, Dairy
SO79 12	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Hardwicke, Old Fm. R. 10, 179
SO775132	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Hardwicke, Clarkes Fm. Barn, R. 10, 180
SO772152	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Hardwicke, Farley End Fm. R. 10, 183
SO772152	.	A	7	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Hardwicke, Farley End Fm. Barn, R. 10
SO772152	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Hardwicke, Farley End Fm. Outbld. R. 10
SO790135	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Hardwicke, Hardwicke Fm. R. 10, 183
SO838113	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Harescombe, Spring Fm.
SO815100	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Haresfield, Barn By Lower Green, R. 10
SO776112	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Haresfield, Oakey Fm. R. 10, 193
SO81 10	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Haresfield, Stansmead Farm
SO82 27	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Hasfield, Primrose Cott. R. 8, 282
SO812035	.	D	5	EC	E	.	.	T	VCH LFW	GL	Kings Stanley, Britannia Cott. R10, 243
SO760140	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Langney, Bowlane, House, R. 10, 199
SO87 26	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Leigh, Evington, Cyder Press Fm. Reused R. 8, 60
SO802033	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	MTD LFW	GL	Leonard Stanley, Tudor Cott.
SO685195	.	D	1	C	E	.	.	S	JPE	GL	Longhope, Cains Cott.
SO813213	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T	JPE	GL	Maisemore
SP16 43	LFW	GL	Mickleton, Medford House
SO843019	.	D	.	F1	.	.	.	.	APB	GL	Minchinghampton, St Loes
SP114233	.	D	1	E	C	.	.	S	NWA	GL	Nauton, 4 Dale St
SO688127	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Newnham, Hyde, Barn, R. 10, 39
SP114145	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	.	BAH	GL	Northleach, N. side of road
SO8624	.	D	.	C	T	.	.	T	JWN	GL	Norton
ST800984	.	A	5	E	T	.	.	S S	LFW	GL	Owlpen, Owlpen Manor, Barn
SO868098	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	TDC	GL	Painswick, Friday St.
SO86 90	TDC	GL	Painswick, Another
SO980239	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Prestbury, Bakery Stores, High St. R. 8
SO97 23	.	A	2	E	D	.	.	T	IBC JWN	GL	Prestbury
SO83 23	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Sandhurst, Base La, Cott
SO828225	.	D	3	C	C	.	T	T	LFW	GL	Sandhurst, Gardiners Fm.
SO83 23	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Sandhurst, Mayfield Cott.
SO83 23	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Sandhurst, Singletons Cott. Mussel End
SO9221876	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	T	PBO	GL	Shurdington, Home Farm
SO047969	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCM	GL	South Cerney, Old Farmhouse
SO791089	.	D	1	.	C	.	TJ	T	LFW	GL	Standish, Quintons
SO859046	D	D	1	C	E	.	.	S	LFW	GL	Stroud, Bakery, Bowbridge La.
SO89 32	.	D	1	C	S	.	P	T	VCH SRJ	GL	Tewkesbury, 81-2 Barton St. R. 8
SO8944325	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	GL	Tewkesbury, 10 Church Street
SO894325	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	GL	Tewkesbury, Lilleys Alley, Barn
SO76 22	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Tibberton, Cannons, Huntley La.
SO838285	.	A	3	AD	C	.	.	T T	LLO NWA	GL	Tirley, R. 14, Fig. 17
SO84 29	.	D	.	C	S	.	.	T	JWN	GL	Tirley
SO898369	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	T T	LFW	GL	Twynning, High St. Twynning Green
SO900368	.	D	.	E	D	.	.	T T	NWA	GL	Twynning, High St. Twynning Green
SO7692700	3	A	5	DF3	C	.	B	T	CRC RZH	GL	Upleadon, Upleadon Court, Barn
SO870140	.	A	7	C	F1 E	CD	.	T	CRC	GL	Upton St. Leonards, Manor Fm. , Barn
SO86 14	LFW	GL	Upton St. Leonards, Possible
SO74 12	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Westbury-On-Severn, Rodley, Yew Tree Fm. R. 10, 83
SO74 11	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	GL	Westbury-On-Severn, Rodley, Bury Ct. 10
SO77 08	VCH LFW	GL	Whitminster, School Lane, R. 10, 290
SP025280	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	AGT	GL	Winchcombe, Abbey/Priory Fm.
SO999268	.	A	.	F2	.	.	B	S S	SER	GL	Winchcombe, Postlip Hall Barn
ST65918	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	GL	Wotton Under Edge, Wotley, Cott
POSSIBLE CRUCKS											
SO96 20	NMR	GL	Charlton Kings, Home Fm, Herberts
SO77 01	LFW	GL	Coaley, Wall grooves only
SO81 14	NMR	GL	Quedgley
SO853050	.	D	.	F1	.	.	.	.	APB	GL	Stroud, Nelson House

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CONTINUED

UPPER CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO892171	.	A	3	E V	T	.	.	.	PBO	GL	Brockworth, Brockworth Court, Shelter
ST8699	LFW	GL	Nailsworth, 15th. Cent.
SO865091	.	D	.	F1	.	.	.	.	APB	GL	Painswick, Castle Godwin
BASE CRUCKS											
ST857942	ANB	GL	Beverstone, Castle Barn
SO958276	ANB	GL	Bishops Cleeve, Barn
SO892171	.	A	6	.	.	.	.	T	ANB	GL	Brockworth, Barn
SO787033	ANB	GL	Frocester, Barn
SO969256	ANB	GL	Southam, Barn
SP060324	ANB	GL	Stanway, Barn
SO998263	ANB	GL	Winchcombe, Postlip Hall, Barn

POSSIBLE DUPLICATES

.	VCH PEV	GL	Frampton On Severn, Greycroft Etc. R10
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VARIOUS

SO865091	.	D	1	.	E	*	.	S	APB LFW	GL	Painswick, Skinners Mill Ho. , Not cruck
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ABBR

FULL REFERNCES

AGT	A. G. Taylor
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, N. W. Barley
APB	A. P. Baggs
BAH	Mrs. B. Hutton
CFS	C. F. Stell
CRC	C. R. Currie
CRO	Crossley, Timber Building in England
DDA	J. E. Gethyn-Jones, Dymock down the Ages
DIN	D. Insall
EVH	E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976
ICB	Illustrated Carpenter and Builder, Nov 27, 1942, 590
INN	C. Innocent, Development of English Building Construction
JPE	J. Peters
JWN	J. Walton, Unpublished Notes
LFW	L. F. J. Walrond
LHA	Mrs. L. Hall

ABBR

FULL REFERNCES

LLO	N. Lloyd, History of the English House
MTD	Royal Comm. on Hist. Mon. Monuments Threatened or Destroyed
NMR	National Monuments Record
NWA	N. W. Alcock
PBO	P. Borne
PEV	N. Pevsner, Buildings of England
PRA	P. Rahtz, Excav. St. Marys Church, Deerhurst, 1976, p. 26
PST	P. Styles
RCM	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Records
RZH	Sir R. de Z. Hall
SER	S. E. Rigold
SRJ	S. R. Jones
TDC	G. L. Worsley, Traditional Domestic Archit. In Cotswolds, Thesis, Manchester
VCH	Victoria County History
X	Source no Unknown

TRUE CRUCKS

GREATER MANCHESTER

FORMERLY

CHESHIRE

(GC)

EDITED WJS JGM REVISION OF 7/80

LANCASHIRE

(GN)

YORKS. WEST RIDING (GY)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD932000	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	T B	PEV WJS	GN	Ashton-Under-Lyme, Taunton Hall
SD722088	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	WJS	GN	Bolton, Haulgh Hall
SD718117	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	B	RCC WJS	GN	Bolton, Firwood Fold, Cott
SD718117	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	RCC WJS	GN	Bolton, Firwood Fold, Cromptons Cott.
SD732072	M	A	.	C	C	.	.	.	PMA JEG	GN	Bolton, Gt. Lever Hall, Outbld. Now at Smithells Hall, R. 4, 181
SJ766864	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	GN	Bowdon, Moss Farm, Ho. South Downs Rd
SJ66864	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	GN	Bowden, Moss Farm, Barn
SJ919909	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	MJE	GC	Breedbury, Breedbury Hall
SD804109	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	B	JEG	GN	Bury, Two Tubs
SD896046	.	D	2	A	C	.	T	T B	WJS	GN	Chadderton, Foxdenton Hall Fm.
SD722057	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	T B	WJS	GN	Deane, Farnworth, Highfield Hall Fm, Cott
SJ85 90	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	FMC	GN	Didsbury
SD75 05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MOL	GN	Farnworth
SJ841882	D	D	4	A	C	.	.	T	WJS	GC	Gatley, Stone Pale Cott.
SJ945933	.	D	4	A	C	.	.	T	APA	GC	Hyde, Apethornfold
SJ943959	M	D	2	A	C	.	.	T	TMA	GC	Hyde, Newton Hall Fm. Now Reconstr.
SD58 05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	GN	Ince-In-Marketfield, Peel Hall
SD928161	.	D	4	A	C	.	.	T S	WJS	GN	Littleborough, Stubble Old Hall
SJ940887	.	D	3	A	CD	.	.	T	LCH WJS	GC	Marple, Old Manor Fm, R. 104, 88, 1952
SJ97 87	.	D	2	A	S	.	.	T	NMA	GC	Marple, Strines, Spout Ho.
SJ967870	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	T	NMA	GC	Marple, Strines, Strines Rd. Barn
SJ978897	.	A	3	E	CE	.	.	.	CHH NMA	GC	Mellor, Mill Brow, Peartree Fm. Barn A
SJ978897	.	A	3	A	CE	.	.	.	CHH NMA	GC	Mellor, Mill Brow, Peartree Fm. Barn B
SD872062	D	D	1	.	C	.	.	T S	WJS	GC	Middleton, Cott. New La.
SD868083	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	WJS	GC	Middleton, Hatters Fm.
SD878073	D	D	1	A	C	.	.	T B	WJS	GN	Middleton, Stannicliffe Hall
SJ993964	.	A	1	.	C	.	.	S	WJS	GC	Mottram, Mottram Old Hall, Barn
SJ993964	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	TMA	GC	Mottram, Mottram Old Hall, Second
SD937051	D	.	A	1	E	C	.	T S	TMA WJS	GN	Oldham, Off Vineyard La.
SD967041	.	D	.	A	C	.	.	B	WJS	GN	Oldham, Thornley Fm. Grotton

GREATER MANCHESTER

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD756062	.	A	4	A	C	.	.	T S	RCC WJS	GN	Prestolee, Seddons Fold
SD796076	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	T .	SBA WJS	GN	Radcliffe, Radcliffe Tower, R. 286
SD875139	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	GN	Rochdale, Catches Fm.
SD886146	D	D	3	A	C	.	.	T S	WJS	GN	Rochdale, Shawclough, Hollows Farm
SD901173	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S	WJS	GN	Rochdale, Wardle, Stidd Fole, Ruin
SJ945909	.	D	.	A	C	.	.	T .	TAY	GC	Romiley, Old House Fold, R. Xxiv
SD912083	D	D	1	.	D	.	.	SB	WJS	GN	Royton, Thorpefold, Cottage
SD912083	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	T SB	WJS	GN	Royton, Thorpefold, Farm
SE001044	D	D	2	.	C	.	.	S	WJS	GY	Saddleworth, Boarshurst, Cott.
SD977104	R	D	.	A	D	.	.	S	WJS	GY	Saddleworth, Denshaw
SD993065	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	S	WJS	GY	Saddleworth, Dobcross, Nicko Brow, Lower Ct
SE00 04	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	GY	Saddleworth, Drawing
SD968041	.	D	1	.	D	.	.	B	WJS	GY	Saddleworth, Grotton, Thornley La. Lane Fm
SE006059	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	S	WJS	GY	Saddleworth, Parsonage Farm
SJ835990	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	GY	Salford, Bulls Head Inn, Greengate
SJ898905	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	GC	Stockport, Staircase Cafe, Market Place
SD788132	.	A	3	A	C	.	.	T S	JEG	GN	Tottington, Bradlesholme Old Hall
SD52 05	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PCR	GN	Upholland, Owl Inn
SD52 05	.	D	1	D	.	.	.	.	PCR	GN	Upholland, 6 School Lane
SD535050	D	D	1	A	C	.	.	.	LCH WJS	GN	Upholland, School Ho. Fm. R. 1965
SJ703891	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	GC	Warburton, Bent Farm, Barn
SJ70 89	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	MMO	GC	Warburton, Birch Fm. Barn
SD69 05	D	A	4	A	C	.	.	T .	JWN FA	GN	Wigan, Just outside
SJ882833	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	GC	Woodford, Lodge Riding Sch, Blossoms La

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

SJ940935	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RWB	GC	Bredbury
SJ86 88	.	.	.	G	.	.	.	.	FMC	GC	Cheadle, Stone Pale Cott.
SJ835990	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	GN	Manchester, Bull Head=Salford

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

APA	A. Pacey
CHH	Cheshire Hist. 1975, Richbell and Wheeler
FA	Frank Atkinson
FMC	F. Moss, Pilgrimages, Cheadle
JEG	Mrs. J. E. Grundy
JWN	J. Walton, Unpublished Notes
LCH	Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire Cheshire
MJE	M. Jeffs
MMO	Mrs M. Moran
MOL	W. F. Price, Memorials of Old Lancashire
NMA	N. M. Adams, Thesis, Belfast, BA. 1973, Cheshire Crucks

ABBR

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NMR	National Monuments Record
PCR	P. Crookston, Upholland
PEV	N. Pevsner, Buildings of England
PMA	Post Medieval Archaeol.
RCC	R. C. Cross
RWB	R. W. Brunskill
SBA	S. Bamford, Walks in Shropshire and Lancashire, 1844
TAY	Taylor, Old Halls of Lancashire Cheshire
TMA	T. Marsden
WJS	W. J. Smith

TRUE CRUCKS

HAMPSHIRE

FORMERLY

HAMPSHIRE

(HA)

EDITED JHA ERL REVISION OF 10/79

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SU332437	.	D	3	F1 D	C	.	.	T .	RWA	HA	Abbots Ann, Fenny Marsh
SU383311	KST	HA	Ashley, Well Cottage
SU785440	.	D	3	C F1	C	*	.	T .	JHA	HA	Bentley, Somersets Cott.
SU785440	M	D	1	W	.	.	T	T .	ANB	HA	Boarhunt, Now at West Dean Museum
SU149182	.	D	2	F1 V	T	.	.	T .	ERL	HA	Breamore, Mrs Reads Cottage
SU159178	.	D	1	C	T	.	.	T .	ERL	HA	Breamore, Old Dairy Cott.
SU202043	.	D	4	C V F1	E	*	.	T .	NFS ERL	HA	Burley, Burley Street, Forest House
SU708375	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	B	HTR EMG	HA	Chawton, 3 Pond Cottages, R. 1977
SU793511	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	S .	ENH JHA	HA	Crookham, Two Ponds, R. 163
SU797488	.	D	4	C	C	.	.	T .	EVH NMR	HA	Cron dall, Lime Trees, R. 163
SU80 49	RTM	HA	Cron dall, Second
SU786529	.	D	4	W F1	.	*	.	T .	EVH NMR	HA	Dogmersfield, Lords and Ladies
SU584458	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	WFE	HA	Dummer, The Nook
SU587461	.	D	1	C	.	*	.	T .	WFE	HA	Dummer, Lime Tree Cottage
SU795616	.	D	1	W	T	.	U	T .	RWE	HA	Eversley, Dorneys
SU712353	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T .	JOL	HA	Farringdon, Cruck Cottage
SU575031	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR ERL	HA	Gosport Brookers Cottage, R. A38/8
SU643148	.	D	1	.	D	.	.	B	HNL ERL	HA	Hambledon, Green Man, R. Mar. 1976
SU645151	.	A	1	.	E	.	.	.	KBR	HA	Hambledon, Old Coach House
SU84389	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PBR	HA	Headley, Symondstone Farm
SU456468	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ADD HFC	HA	Hurstbourne Priors, Tufton, R. 46
SU151096	C	.	.	.	JTS	HA	Ibsley, Avon Cott, =The Nook
SU151095	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T .	ERL	HA	Ibsley, Old Beams Cafe
SU553612	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	.	WFE	HA	Kingsclere, Carey Lodge Farm, Ashford Hill
SU541555	.	D	3	C	.	*	.	T .	WFE	HA	Kingsclere, Hannington, Tan-Y-Bryn
SU524587	.	D	1	W	.	.	.	.	WFE	HA	Kingsclere, Old Brewery House
SU398211	.	D	3	C G	.	.	.	T .	EVH NMR	HA	Kings Sombourne, R. 165
SU398322	.	D	3	E V	T	.	.	T .	ERL	HA	Kings Sombourne, Upper Sombourne, Lovells Farm Cottages

HAMPSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SU384326	.	D	1	.	T	.	.	T	RWA	HA	Little Sombourne
SU752470	.	A	6	W	C	*	.	T	NMR	HA	Long Sutton, Summers Farm
SU684516	.	D	4	W	C	*	.	T	ERL	HA	Mapledurwell, Rye Cottage
SU609569	.	D	4	.	E	.	.	T	RWA	HA	Monk Sherbourne, Queens Meadow
SU563462	.	D	2	W	C	.	.	T	WFE	HA	North Waltham, Rose Cottage
SU574503	.	D	3	F1	.	*	.	T	ERL	HA	Oakley, Deep Well Cottage
SU728512	.	D	4	C V	C	.	.	T	JHA ERL	HA	Odiham, North Warnborough, Thatched Cottage
SU507494	.	D	4	C E H	T	.	.	T	RWA	HA	Overton, Southington, Tythe Cott.
SU113183	.	D	3	F1 C V	T	.	.	T	ERL	HA	Rockbourne, Cruck Cottage
SU116183	.	D	4	E V	T	*	.	T	ERL	HA	Rockbourne, Glebe Cottage
SU113185	.	D	2	E	T	.	.	T	ERL	HA	Rockbourne, Pennys Cottage
SU360178	FWI	HA	Romsey Extra, Lee
SU420504	D	A	4	W	C	*	.	T	DIN	HA	St. Mary Bourne
SU42 50	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	RWA	HA	St. Mary Bourne, The Cottage
SU682578	.	A	6	W	C	*	.	T	RWA	HA	Sherfield, Loddon Breach Farm
SU644626	.	D	3	W	C	*	.	T	OXF JMF	HA	Silchester, The Mount
SU581176	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	B	ERL	HA	Swanmore, Park Cottage
SU597602	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	.	WFE	HA	Tadley
SU572305	.	D	5	W	.	*	.	T	ERL	HA	Tichbourne, Park View Cottage
SU691469	.	D	3	W	.	*	U	T	WFE	HA	Western Patrick, Manor Farm
SU39 41	NMR	HA	Wherwell, Uncertain Location
SU463479	.	D	4	C	.	.	.	T	WFE	HA	Whitchurch, The Cott, The Hermitage
POSSIBLE CRUCKS											
SU365196	FCO	HA	Romsey Extra, Lower Ashfield
JOINTED CRUCKS											
SU353212	.	D	1	.	T	.	.	T	RWA	HA	Romsey, Tudor Rose
BASE CRUCKS											
SU329587	ERL	HA	Alresford, 3, 5, 7 Mill Hill
SU439551	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	HA	Lower Woodcott, Hook Fm.
SU64248	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NCO	HA	Wamford, Riverdown
VARIOUS											
SU4211009	CFS	HA	Southampton, Wool Hall, Not jointed
PROBABLE DUPLICATES											
SU114182	.	D	.	E	T	.	.	T	ERL ARD NWA BJA	HA HA	Pilcot=Dogmersfield Rockbourne, Staddle Stones=Cruck Cottage

ABBR	FULL REFERNCES
ADD	Addy Evoloution of English House, 1933 Ed.
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
ARD	A. R. Dufty
BJA	B. J. Anthony
CFS	C. F. Stell
DIN	D. Inshall
EMG	Miss E. M. Gardner
ERL	E. R. Lewis
EVH	E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976
FCO	F. Cottrill
FWI	F. Williamson
HFC	Proc. Hampshire Field Club, 14(1), 87
HNL	Hampshire Newsletter
HTR	Hampshire Treasures
JHA	Miss J. Harding
JMF	J. M. Fletcher

ABBR	FULL REFERNCES
JOL	J. Oliver
JTS	J. T. Smith
KBR	K. B. Roberts
KST	K. Stubbs
NCO	N. Cooper
NFS	New Forest Section of Hampshire Field Club, Ann. Rep. 1979
NMR	National Monuments Record
NWA	N. W. Alcock
OXF	Oxoniansia, 33, 1968, 82-3, J. M. Fletcher
PBR	Phillip Brooks
RTM	R. T. Mason
RWA	R. Warmington
RWE	R. W. Evans, Buckinghamshire C. C.
WFE	W. Fergie

TRUE CRUCKS

HEREF. AND WORCS

FORMERLY HEREFORDSHIRE (HR)

EDITED JWT RHA REVISION OF 9/79

WORCESTERSHIRE (WO)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO399711	.	D	3	B	C	*	.	T	WCT JWT	HR	Adforton, Old Hall, R. 1966, 285
SO410713	D	A	5	A	C	.	.	T	WCT	HR	Adforton, Wigmore Grange, R. 1938
SO332513	.	D	3	.	C	*	.	T	HR3 JWT	HR	Almeley, Castle Frome, R. 8
SO332526	.	D	2	.	C	.	T	T	HR3 JWT	HR	Almeley, The Summerhouse, R. 6
SO644416	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	HR2 JWT	HR	Ashperton, Cott. R. 4
SO998376	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	WO	Ashion Under Hill, Stanleys Fm. R(Glos)8
SO658377	.	A	6	B D	C	.	.	T	HR2 JWT	HR	Aylton, Court House, R. 9
SO394657	.	D	2	.	C	*	.	T	HR3 JWT	HR	Aymestrey, Upper Lye Fm. R. 14
SO692733	BWP	WO	Bayton, Old School House, Near Church
SO784345	.	A	5	A	C	.	.	T	PEV RHA	WO	Berrow, Holiday Fm. Barn
SO805348	.	D	2	.	E	.	T	T	CRC	WO	Berrow
SO808346	.	D	3	A	E	.	.	T	CRC	WO	Berrow

HEREF. AND WORCS

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE	ARCH-	OTHER	WALL	SOURCE	OLD	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE	
					CURVE	BRACE	ROOFS	ORIG NOW	PUBL NAM	COU		
SO80 35	D	A	3	.	C	.	.	T T	RHA	WO	Birtsmorton, Parsonage Fm.	
SO989515	PEV	WO	Bishampton, Court Fm.	
SO662484	.	D	1	B	C	.	.	T	IST	HR	Bishops Frome, Green Dragon	
SO662471	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	HR	Bishops Frome, Lower Vine Tree Fm. R.12	
SO261400	D	D	3	B	C	.	.	S S	JWT	HR	Bleanau, Cusop	
SO596647	.	A	5	A	C	.	.	T	AGT	WO	Bockleton, Birchley Farm, Barn	
SO922369	.	D	4	A	CD	.	.	T	JPE	WO	Bredon, Long Farthing	
SO322433	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1	HR	Bredwardine, Bottrell Fm. R. 27	
SO486392	.	D	1	.	C	.	T	T T	JWT	HR	Breinton, Warham Court	
SO581258	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1	HR	Bridstow, Ashe Fm. R. 34	
SO277515	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3	HR	Brilley, Fernhall, R. 24	
SO280496	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	S S	HR3	HR	Brilley, Little Pentre Coed, R. 24	
SO276501	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	T S	HR3	HR	Brilley, Llanhedry, R. 24	
SO243486	.	D	5	B	C	*	.	S S	HR3	HR	Brilley, The Wern, R. 25	
SO537674	.	D	3	.	C	.	T	S S	JWT	HR	Brimfield, Lower Drayton	
SO75 55	.	D	1	B	E	.	.	T T	FCH	WO	Broadwas, Butts Fm.	
SP095363	.	D	.	C	T	.	.	T	APA	WO	Broadway, Bury End	
SP095369	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	WO	Broadway, 43 Church Street
SP099375	.	D	3	C	T	.	.	S S	NWA	WO	Broadway, Priors Manse, North St.	
SO590296	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S S	HR2	HR	Brockhampton, Much Fawley, R. 35	
SO970723	BHM	CJB	WO	Bromsgrove, Crows Mill, R8-6-1959
SO97 73	AJM	WO	Bromsgrove, Lickey End	
SO95 70	D	D	2	L2	E	*	.	T	MCB	FCH	WO	Bromsgrove, Worcester Rd. Cott.
SO876342	.	.	1	A	T	.	.	T	PEV	WO	Bushley	
SO863348	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	CJB	WO	Bushley, Old Forge, Bushley Green
SO398428	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3	HR	Byforn, Fallsbrook Fm. R. 32	
SO783372	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	B	CRC	WO	Castlemorton, Main Rd.	
SO795373	.	.	1	A	C	.	T	T	CRC	WO	Castlemorton	
SO79 37	.	D	.	E	E	.	J	T T	FCH	WO	Castlemorton, Almshouses	
SO792375	.	.	1	.	E	.	.	T	PEV	CRC	WO	Castlemorton, Roughcast Fm.
SO87 74	D	.	.	.	D	.	.	T	APH	WO	Chaddesley Corbett, Harvington	
SO893735	D	A	7	B	C	.	.	T T	BAS	WO	Chaddesley Corbett, Barn, R. 65, 1943-4	
SP032508	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T T	CPA	WO	Church Lench, Atch Lench, Manor Fm. Cotts.
SP032508	.	D	3	C	D	.	.	T T	AJW	WO	Church Lench, Atch Lench, The Thatch	
SO322267	.	D	4	.	C	*	.	S S	HR1	HR	Clodock, Ty Mawr, R. 186	
SP114437	.	D	.	C	T	.	.	T	PEV	NMR	WO	Cow Honeybourne, High St. Old Thatched Tavern
SO724481	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	HR	Cradley, Upper Ho. R. 63	
SO282367	.	A	3	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1	HR	Craswall, Court Fm. R. 44	
SO296329	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1	HR	Craswall, Middle Blackhill, R. 46	
SO997448	.	D	1	D	E	.	.	T T	FCH	WO	Cropton, Main St, Little Findon Cott.	
SO887447	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CPA	WO	Cropton, Main St, Old House
SO922562	.	D	CJB	AJW	WO	Crowle, Church Road, Crowle Cottage
SO922559	.	D	CJB	AJW	WO	Crowle, Church St, Church Walk Cott.
SO924561	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHA	WO	Crowle, School Lane, Woodstock Cottages
SO919411	.	D	1	C	D	.	.	T	WPS	WO	Eckington, Court Gate	
SO928415	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHA	WO	Eckington, Upper End, The Croft
SO918431	.	D	3	A	C	.	.	T T	MCB	FCH	WO	Defford, Harpley Road, Noakes Court
SO917431	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	WO	Defford, Harpley Road, White House
SO920434	.	D	1	B	E	*	T	T T	MCB	FCH	WO	Defford, Upper St, Box Tree Cottage
SO393557	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	.	WCT	HR	Dilwyn, Luntley Ct. R. 1901
SO427557	D	D	3	B	C	*	.	T T	HR3	HR	Dilwyn, Middleton Ho. R. 41	
SO427557	.	D	2	.	C	*	T	T T	HR3	HR	Dilwyn, Yew Tree Cott. R. 44	
SO556577	.	D	1	.	C	*	.	S S	HR3	HR	Docklow, Westend Fm. Cott. R. 44	
SO90 63	NMR	WO	Droitwich	
SO90 63	NMR	WO	Droitwich	
SO418585	.	D	1	.	C	*	T	T T	HR3	HR	Eardisland, Knapp Ho. R. 48	
SO30 52	M	A	3	.	C	.	.	.	WJS	HR	Eardisley, Barn, Moved to Cloughton, Lancs	
SO310496	.	D	2	E	C	.	T	T T	HR3	HR	Eardisley, Broadlands, R. 53	
SO302519	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3	HR	Eardisley, Great Quebb, R. 55	
SO299517	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3	HR	Eardisley, Little Quebb, R. 55	
SO316475	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T S	HR3	HR	Eardisley, Old Crow Fm. R. 56	
SO311495	.	D	3	.	C	*	.	T T	HR3	HR	Eardisley, The Forge, R. 54	
SO308505	.	D	5	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3	HR	Eardisley, Eardisley Wootton, R. 55	
SO308505	.	A	4	B	C	.	.	T T	HR3	HR	Eardisley, Eardisley Wootton, R. 55	
SO800312	.	A	.	.	E	.	.	T	AGT	WO	Elderfield, Barn By Church	
SO807307	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	T	CRC	WO	Eldersfield, Berth Hill	
SO795315	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	T	CRC	WO	Eldersfield, Coles Farm	
SO833310	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	CRC	WO	Eldersfield, Corse Lawn, Cott.	
SO800311	.	A	6	.	C	.	.	T	CRC	WO	Eldersfield, Eldersfield Court, Barn	
SO816325	.	.	2	.	CS	.	.	T	CRC	WO	Eldersfield, Marsh, Marshlands	
SO824319	.	.	1	.	E	.	.	T	CRC	WO	Eldersfield, Marsh, Nashed Fm.	
SO838326	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CJB	WO	Eldersfield, Mitre Fm. , Barn
SO807313	.	A	3	.	TS	.	.	T	CRC	WO	Eldersfield, Rue Green, Field Barn	
SO900700	PEV	WO	Elmbridge, Purshall Green La. Purshall Hl.	
SO389282	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S S	WCT	HR	Ewyas Harold, House, R. 1968, 375	
SO58 34	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	JWT	HR	Fownhope	
SO597332	.	A	5	D	C	.	.	T T	HR2	HR	Fownhope, Caplar Fm. R. 83	
SO579350	D	D	2	B	.	.	.	.	IST	HR	Fownhope, Nupend Cottage

HEREF. AND WORCS

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE	ARCH-	OTHER	WALL	SOURCE	OLD	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
					CURVE	BRACE	ROOFS	ORIG NOW	PUBL NAM	COU	
SO582343	.	A	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Fownhope, Vicarage, R. 82
SO465234	.	A	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Garway, Trolway Fm, R. 72
SO571176	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Goodrich, Main Oaks, R. 82
SO963563	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	WO	Grafton Flyford, Rectory Fm. Barn
SO753644	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	T .	CRC	WO	Great Witley, Witley Manor
SO555383	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWY	HR	Hampton Bishop, Cott. R. 87
SO557379	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Hampton Bishop, Farm, R. 87
SO555379	.	D	3	V	.	.	.	T .	HR2 IST	HR	Hampton Bishop, Old House, R. 57
SO838425	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	T .	CRC	WO	Hanley Castle
SO837425	.	.	1	.	C	.	.	T .	CRC	WO	Hanley Castle
SO838420	.	D	3	A	C	*	.	T .	CRC	WO	Hanley Castle, Church End, 3 Kings
SO828442	R	.	.	C	D	.	.	.	JPE	WO	Hanley Castle, Sink Fm. Reused
SO847707	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CPA	WO	Hartlebury, Church Cottage
SP05 48	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	WO	Harvington, Anchor Lane, Manor Farm
SP056488	.	.	1	A	D	.	.	T .	CRC	WO	Harvington, Church Street, Crooked Walls
SP056488	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CPA	WO	Harvington, Church Street, Padmore
SP055490	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CJB	WO	Harvington, Cott. N. W. of church
SP055490	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CPA	WO	Harvington, Village Street, Dream Cott.
SP055490	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CPA	WO	Harvington, Village Street, Old Cottage
SO541239	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Hentland, Great Treadow, R. 87
SO542296	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T S	HR1 JWT	HR	Hentland, Treseck, R. 89
SO542296	.	A	1	.	C	.	.	S S	WCT FCM	HR	Hentland, Treseck, R. 1938, 108
SO514386	D	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Hereford, Putson Cott. R. 144
SO886404	.	A	2	A	D	.	.	T .	CRO CL	WO	Hillcroome, Dovecote, Pl. 126/R. 6. 1. 72
SO87 59	X	WO	Hindlip, Fernhill Heath
SO472538	.	D	1	B	C	*	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Hope-Under-Dinmore, Middle Hill, R. 70
SO943574	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T .	BWP	WO	Huddington, Priest Cottage
SO265522	.	D	3	.	C	*	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Huntingdon, Burnt Hengoed, R. 75
SO273520	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T S	HR3 JWT	HR	Huntingdon, Great Penlan, R. 76
SO272517	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Huntingdon, Little Penlan, R. 76
SO252527	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Huntingdon, Penlan, R. 76
SO447297	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Kilpeck, Dippersmoor Court, R. 159
SO530622	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	HR	Kimbolton, Upper Fm. Barn
SO438614	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kingsland, House on A4110, R. 85
SO438615	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kingsland, Malthouse Fm. R. 85
SO439617	.	A	5	.	C	.	.	T T	WCT JWT	HR	Kingsland, Old Hall, R. 1968, 375
SO438505	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kingspyon, Black Hall, R. 88
SO438505	.	A	4	A	C	*	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kingspyon, Black Hall, R. 88
SO421493	.	A	4	.	C	*	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kingspyon, Wootton, R. 88
SO285524	.	D	2	B	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kington, Apostles Fm, R. 95
SO285524	.	D	2	B	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kington, Apostles Fm, R. 95
SO270543	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kington, Maholland Cott. R. 95
SO302545	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kington, Rural, Lilwall, R. 95
SO307583	.	D	5	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kington, Rural, Old Ho. R. 96
SO289542	.	D	5	.	C	*	.	T S	HR3 JWT	HR	Kington, Rural, Pound Fm. R. 95
SO344494	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Kinnersley, Cott. R. 100
SO621705	CJB	WO	Knighton-On-Teme, Aston Bank
SO63 64	.	D	4	A	C	.	.	.	VCH	WO	Kyre Wyard, Old Rectory, R. 4, 281
SO709382	.	D	1	E	C	.	.	T T	WCT JWT	HR	Ledbury, The Homend, R. 1966, 265
SO695383	.	A	4	.	C	.	.	T T	IHO	HR	Ledbury, Rural, Wall Hills
SO690412	.	D	1	.	C	*	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Ledbury, Rural, Wood Ho. R. 116
SO784535	.	A	9	C F1	C	.	.	T T	JSA JPE	WO	Leigh, Leigh Court, Barn, R. 1973, 5
SO784507	.	D	1	.	E T	.	.	T .	AGT	WO	Leigh Sinton, Worcester Rd.
SO435697	.	A	3	.	C	.	.	T T	JWT	HR	Leinthall Starke, Barn
SO437698	.	D	3	B	C	.	.	T T	HR3 RFT	HR	Leinthall Starke, Marlbrook C. R. 105
SO496593	D	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Leominster, Broad St. R. 120
SO466594	.	A	5	.	C	*	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Leominster Out, Cholstrey Ct. R. 130
SO465583	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Leominster Out, Stagsbatch, R. 130
SO465583	.	A	5	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Leominster Out, Stagsbatch, Barn, R. 130
SO365673	.	D	3	B	C	*	.	T T	MMO	HR	Lingen, The Cottage and Tudor Cottage
SO659248	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Linton, Pinfold Fm. R. 122
SO531317	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Little Dewchuch, Court Fm. R. 48
SO354264	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T S	HR1 JWT	HR	Llancillo, Upper Ho. R. 165
SO533221	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Llangarron, Langstone Ct. R. 168
SO540195	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Llangarron, Ruxton Ct. R. 169
SO540195	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	S S	WCT FCM	HR	Llangarron, Ruxton Ct. R. 1938, 112
SO296304	.	D	4	E	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Llanveynoe, Black Daren, R. 174
SO300298	D	A	3	E	C	.	.	T T	HR JWT	HR	Llanveynoe, Daren Fm. R. 175
SO305298	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Llanveynoe, Great Tunant, R. 175
SO837355	.	D	2	F1 B	C	.	.	T T	JPE CRC	WO	Longdon, Rectory Fm.
SO837355	.	D	2	F1 B	C	.	.	T T	JPE CRC	WO	Longdon, Rectory Fm.
SO837355	.	A	3	.	C D	.	.	T .	CRC	WO	Longdon, Rectory Fm. Barn
SO845344	.	A	4	.	C D	.	.	T T	CRC	WO	Longdon, Wheypools, Barn
SO357296	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Longtown, Belpha, R. 189
SO337308	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Longtown, Celyn, R. 191
SO359293	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Longtown, Great Bilbo, R. 186
SO324297	.	D	3	E	C	.	.	S S	JWT	HR	Longtown, Llanwonnog
SO324297	.	A	4	B	C	.	.	S S	JWT	HR	Longtown, Llanwonnog
SO338303	.	D	4	B E	C	*	.	T S	HR1 RFT	HR	Longtown, Old Court, R. 184
SO335262	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Longtown, Welsh Hunthouse, R. 188

HEREF. AND WORCS

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO335262	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Longtown, Welsh Hunthouse, Cowshed, R. 188
SO486631	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Luston, The Hollies, R. 140
SO330562	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Lyonshall, R. 142
SO317561	.	D	4	B	C	.	.	T ST	JWT	HR	Lyonshall, Penrhos
SO336555	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Lyonshall, The Wharf, R. 142
SO424241	.	A	3	A	.	.	.	T .	HR1 IST	HR	Madley, Swinmoor, R. 198, Mon. 23
SO80 48	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CRC	WO	Madresfield, Barn on side road
SO689716	CJB	WO	Mamble, S. E. of church
SO863610	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CPA	WO	Martin Hussingtree, Ladywood, Brookhill Fm
SO340454	.	A	1	D	.	.	.	.	HR2 FCM	HR	Mathon, Town house, R. 143
SO740454	.	A	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Mathon, Town House, Cowshed, R. 143
SO308363	.	A	3	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Michaelschurch Elsley, Lower Ho. Fm. 202
SO291373	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Michaelschurch Elsley, Old Kates Bn202
SO310381	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T S	HR1 JWT	HR	Michaelschurch Elsley, Oldhay Fm. R. 203
SO308385	.	A	4	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Michaelschurch Elsley, Pen-Y-Park, R203
SO299364	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	T S	HR1 JWT	HR	Michaelschurch Elsley, Quakers Fm. R201
SO080470	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CPA	WO	Middle Littleton, Church House
SO459577	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Monkland, Cott. R. 150
SO482312	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Much Dewchurch, Church Fm. R. 52
SO466311	.	C	3	.	C	.	.	T .	IST	HR	Much Dewchurch, Ridby Court Farm
SO482312	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	WCT FCM	HR	Much Dewchurch, The Forge, R. 1938, 106
SO658326	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Much Marcle, R. 133
SO658327	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Much Marcle, Cott. R. 133
SO841508	.	A	2	A	C	.	.	T T	JPE	WO	Newland, Lodge Farm
SO341316	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Newton, Cwarelau, R. 206
SO349324	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1 JWT	HR	Newton, Upper Gwyrelodydd, R. 206
SO839669	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHA	WO	Ombersley, Comhampton, White House
SO844637	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	WPS	WO	Ombersley, Cresswells, R. 968, 5036-8
SO845638	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JTS	WO	Ombersley, E. of Kidderminster Road
SO859637	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T .	JWN	WO	Ombersley, Hadley, Cross Cottage
SO820652	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T .	RHA	WO	Ombersley, Hollies Farm
SO842660	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHA	WO	Ombersley, Sytchampton, Cottage
SO836646	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T .	RHA	WO	Ombersley, Uphampton, The Hinks
SO451253	.	A	4	A	C	.	.	S S	WCT JWT	HR	Orcop, Stoney Farm, R. 1968, 376
SO463257	.	A	4	B	C	.	.	T T	WCT JWT	HR	Orcop, Old Hall, R. 1968, 376
SO498678	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	T T	JWT	HR	Orleton, Comberton
SO356536	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, Bolton, R. 169
SO390584	.	D	3	B	C	.	T	T T	WCT JWT	HR	Pembridge, Bridge Cott. R. 1967, 168
SO360532	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, Bruton, R. 169
SO392582	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T B	JWT	HR	Pembridge, East St.
SO392582	.	D	.	B	.	.	.	.	HR3 RFT	HR	Pembridge, East St. R. 165
SO392582	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, East St. R. 165
SO391582	.	D	1	.	C	*	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, East St. R. 165
SO370583	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, Lowe Fm. R. 167
SO392582	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, The Smithy, R. 165
SO366534	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, Upper Broxwood, R. 169
SO365563	.	A	4	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, Weston Court Fm. R. 168
SO388581	.	D	4	.	C	*	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, West St. R. 166
SO382581	.	D	2	.	C	.	T	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, West St. R. 166
SO388581	.	D	2	.	C	*	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Pembridge, West St. R. 166
SO569552	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Pencombe, Lower Marston, R. 151
SO568548	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T S	JWT	HR	Pencombe, The maidenhyde
SO523267	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Pencoyd, Netherton, R. 209
SO792334	.	A	5	A	CE	.	.	T .	CRC	WO	Pendock
SO813344	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	T .	AGT	WO	Pendock, Sledge Green
SO937505	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CJB	WO	Peopleton, Bay Tree Cott
SO937505	CJB	WO	Peopleton, Second
SO937509	D	D	3	BV	E	*	.	T T	MCB FCH	WO	Peopleton, Lower Norchard Cotts.
SO937509	.	D	2	EV	C	*	.	T .	MCB FCH	WO	Peopleton, White House
SO879466	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CJB	WO	Pirton, Pirton Court, barn
SO545245	D	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1 JWT	HR	Peterstow, Little Perstow, R. 208
SO879465	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CPA	WO	Pirton, Pirton Court, Second Barn
SO885474	.	D	4	L1	C	.	.	T .	RHA	WO	Pirton, Pool Cottage
SO819516	.	A	3	E	C	.	T	T T	JPE	WO	Powick, Colletts Green Fm.
SO83 51	X	WO	Powick, Callow End, Glebe Cott
SO83 51	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	WPS	WO	Powick
SO642379	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Putley, lacons, R. 158
SO646374	.	A	4	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2 JWT	HR	Putley, newtons Fm. R. 157
SO880388	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T .	NWA	WO	Ripple, Stratford Bridge
SO764722	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T .	VCH RHA	WO	Rock, Deaseland Hall
SO317624	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Rodd, Upper Nash
SO322626	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3 JWT	HR	Rodd, Cott. R. 176
SO59 24	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	BMA	HR	Ross on Wye
SO59 24	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RMD	HR	Ross on Wye, Cottage W. of road
SO590236	.	A	2	C	C	.	.	T T	WCT JWT	HR	Ross on Wye, Cleeve Fm. R. 1965, 165
SP008548	.	D	1	F1	E	.	.	T .	JPE	WO	Rous Lench, Cott. Radford
SO375265	D	D	2	.	C	.	.	T S	HR1 JWT	HR	Rowlestone, Lower Mill, R. 222
SO874615	.	D	2	A	E	.	.	T .	FCH	WO	Sawarpe, Cooks Hill
SO454321	.	D	2	B	.	.	.	T .	IST	HR	St. Devereux, Dildley, White House Farm

HEREF. AND WORCS

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL N AM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO438209	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	T S	HR1	JWT	HR St Weonards, Caldicott Fm. 233
SO85 46		AJW	WO Severn Stoke, Clifton
SO802650	D	D	1	L2	C	.	.	.		CJB	WO Shrawley, Old Mill
SO327654	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T T	HR3	JWT	HR Stapleton, Carters Croft, R. 182
SO339609	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T S	HR3	JWT	HR Staunton-on-Arrow, Highkand, R. 183
SO597405	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	JWT	HR Stoke Edith, Perton, R. 173
SO950678	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		CJB	WO Stoke Prior, Cott. Near Church
SO903498	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		CJB	WO Stoulton, Old Smithy
SO719527	.	D	2	A	EC	*	J	.		CRC	WO Suckley, Haventree Cott
SO622398	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	JWT	HR Tarrington, Alders End, R. 185
SO627608	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	JWT	HR Thornbury, Freeth, R. 189
SO617596	.	D	3	B	C	*	.	T B	HR2	JWT	HR Thornbury, The Wooding, R. 188
SO617596	.	A	2	.	E	.	.	T T		JWT	HR Thornbury, The Wooding
SO509259	.	A	3	.	C	.	.	T T	HR1	JWT	HR Treetire, Treberon, R. 240
SO381397	.	D	3	.	C	.	T	T T	WCT	JWT	HR Tyberton, Bridges Fm. R. 1968, 377
SO696643	.	A	4	.	C	.	.	T T		IHO	HR Upper Sapsey, Dudshill Ct.
SO655290	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	JWT	HR Upton Bishop, Woodhouse, R. 195
SO852383	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T		NMR	WO Upton On Severn, Holdfast
SO845392	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T		ELU	WO Upton On Severn, Crutch Beams, Newbridge
SO343247	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	HR1	JWT	HR Walterstone, Court Fm. R. 247
SO351248	.	D	4	B	C	.	.	S S		JWT	HR Walterstone, Upper Goytre
SO88 56		NMR	WO Warndon, Trotshill, Artists Cott.
SO88 56		WPS	WO Warndon, Trotshill, R5209, 6131
SO701401	.	A	3	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	JWT	HR Wellington Heath, Burtons Fm. R. 204
SO400518	.	D	.	B	E	*	.	.	HR3	RFT	HR Weobley, Dairy Fm. R. 197
SO402517	.	D	2	E	C	.	.	T T	HR3	RFT	HR Woebly, Red Lion, R. 199
SO639220	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	HR2	JWT	HR Weston-Under Penyard, R. 212
SO723572	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	JWT	HR Whitbourne, Bradbournes Fm. R. 214
SO724569	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	JWT	HR Whitbourne, Cott. R. 214
SO721574	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	JWT	HR Whitbourne, Finchers Fm. R. 214
SO718558	.	D	3	B	C	.	T	T T		JWT	HR Whitbourne, Huntlands
SO709571	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T T	HR2	JWT	HR Whitbourne, Lower Poswick, R. 215
SO709571	D	A	2	.	C	.	.	T	HR2	JWT	HR Whitbourne, Lower Poswick, R. 215
SO718558	.	D	3	B	C	.	T	S S		JWT	HR Whitbourne, Upper Poswick
SO553175	.	D	1	B	C	.	.	S		JWT	HR Whitchurch, Old Court
SO960452	.	D	.	.	S	.	.	T	ELU	CJB	WO Wick, Gardiners Cottage
SO966454	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		CJB	WO Wick, Glenmore Cottage
SO960453	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		CPA	WO Wick, 1-3 Old School Cottages
SO735665	.	D	3	B	C	*	T	T T	HR3	JWT	HR Wigmore, Upper Limebrook, R. 210
SO297470	.	D	3	.	C	.	T	T T	HR3	JWT	HR Winforton, Cross Fm. R. 213
SO584571	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	T		NAM	WO Worcester, 66 Bilford Rd.
SO962473	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		CJB	WO Wyre Piddle, Church Street, Avonbank Farm
SO961473	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		CJB	WO Wyre Piddle, Church Street, Church Cott.
SO964474	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		CJB	WO Wyre Piddle, Church Street, Ivy, Avon Cott.
SO963474	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		CJB	WO Wyre Piddle, The Cott(Tan Pits Cott)

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SO84 39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		CRC	WO Upton Upon Severn, High St.
SO814429	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		CRC	WO Hanley Swan, The Lesters
SO879465	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.		AGT	WO Pirton, Pirton Court, Barn
SO719527	.	D	2	A	EC	*	C	.		CRC	WO Suckley, Haventree Cott, Possibly jointed

JOINTED CRUCKS

SO670427		JWT	HR Bosbury, Upleadon, Wing of House
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UPPER CRUCKS

SO788755		SPR	WO Bewdley, Wribbenhall, The Malthouse
SO789754		SPR	WO Bewdley, Wribbenhall, Old Coach House
SO789752	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		SPR	WO Bewdley, 26 Severn Side, Rear wing
SO785752	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		SPR	WO Bewdley, 4 Park Lane, Coldricks Warehouse
SO786752	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		SPR	WO Bewdley, 64 High Street
SO89 73	.	D	2	B	E	.	.	T T	RHA	FCH	WO Chaddesley Corbett, Cotts.
SO752652	.	A	3	A	DT	.	.	B		WHA	WO Freat Witley, Home Fm. Barn
SO844779	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		SPR	WO Kidderminster, Podmore Mill, Broadwaters
SO553175	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S		JWT	HR Whitchurch, Old Court
SO848550	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	B		NAM	WO Worcester, 19 Broad St.
SO849550	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	B		NAM	WO Worcester, Crown Hotel, Broad St.

BASE CRUCKS

SO789753	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		SPR	WO Bewdley, Wribbenhall, 9 Stourport Road
SP092375	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		ANB	WO Broadway, Abbots Grange
SO441531	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		ANB	HR Dilwyn, Swanstone Court
SO962563	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		ANB	WO Grafton Flyford, Rectory Fm.
SO508580	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		ANB	HR Leominster Rural, Eaton Hall
SO831381	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		FCH	WO Longdon, Eastington Hall
SO682546	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		ANB	HR Lower Brockhampton
SO546478	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		ANB	HR Marden, Amberley Court
SP081470	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		ANB	WO Middle Littleton, Barn

HEREF. AND WORCS

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO352386	ANB	HR Peterchurch, Wellbrook Manor
SO.382423	JWT	HR Preston-On-Wye, Upper House
SO557470	ANB	HR Preston Wynne, Court Fm.
SO630610	ANB	WO Stoke Bliss, The Hyde
SO401517	ANB	HR Weobley, Tudor Ho.
SO703411	ANB	HR Wellington Heath, Pegs Fm.

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

SO791334	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	BWP	WO Bromsgrove
SO92 56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CJB	WO Pendock, Barn Near The Grove
SP008548	.	d	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	WO Crowle
									FCH	WO Radford, Cott. = Rous Lench

ABBR FULLREFERENCES

AGT	A.G. Taylor
AJW	A. J. Woodley
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock M. W. Barley
APA	A. Pacey
APH	Amateur Photographer, April 11 1951
BAS	Trans. Proc. Birmingham Archaeol. Soc.
BHM	Birmingham Mail
BMA	British Museum Add. Mss. 36436(Buckler)
BWP	Birmingham Weekly Post
CJB	C. J. Bond, Woodstock Museum
CL	Country Life
CPA	C. Pancheri
CRC	C. R. Currie
CRO	Crossley, Timber Building in England
ELU	E. Lucas
FCH	F. W. B. Charles
FCM	F. C. Morgan
HR1	Royal Comm. on Hist. Mon. Herefordshire, 1
HR2	Royal Comm. on Hist. Mon. Herefordshire, 2
HR3	Royal Comm. on Hist. Mon. Herefordshire, 3
IHO	I. Homes
IST	I. Stainburn

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JPE	J. Peters
JSA	j. Soc. Architect. Hist. (uSA)
JTS	J. T. Smith
JWN	J. Walton, Unpublished Notes
JWT	J. W. Tonkin
MCB	F. W. B. Charles, Medieval Cruck Building
MMO	Mrs M. Moran
NAM	N. A. D. Molyneux
NMR	National Monuments Record
NWA	N. W. Alcock
PEV	N. Pevsner, Buildings of England
RFT	R. F. Taylor
RHA	R. Harris
RMD	R. W. Mcdowell
SPR	S. J. Price
VCH	Victoria County History
WCT	Trans. Woolhope Club(Herefordshire)
WHA	W. Hart, Merton Col. Oxford
WJS	W. J. Smith
WPS	Worcestershire Photo Survey, County Record Office
X	Source now Unknown

TRUE CRUCKS

HERTFORDSHIRE

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GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
TL017036	.	d	1	.	e	.	.	t	AGI	HE Bovington, Bull Cotts. 6-8 Church St.
TL029113	.	A	4	ACD	CD	.	.	T T	GBA	HE Great Gaddesden, Church Fm.
TL039102	.	D	2	W	C	.	B	.	BAH	HE Great Gaddesden, Waterend, Moor Cott.
TL075029	M	D	1	C	E	.	.	T	SAC	HE Kings Langley, Waterside, Mill La. Cott. Adj. William IV Pub, Now at Sarratt, Little Bragmans
TL094066	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T	BAH	HE St. Michael, Westwick Row Farm
TL113033	.	D	2	.	T	.	.	T	JTS	HE St. Stephens, Searches Farm
SP923113	.	A	1	W	C	.	.	T	BAH	HE Tring, 15 Akeman St. (Graces Corn Store)
SP924111	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	WAD	HE Tring, 65-66 Akeman St.
SP933123	.	D	3	W	T	.	.	T	JTS	HE Tring Rural, Grove Farm Cottage

BASE CRUCKS

TL143271	ANB	HE Offley, Court Ho. (Old Post Office)
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VARIOUS

TL01 03	JTS AGI	HE Bovington, Water lane Cott. Not Cruck
TL25 20	JRW	HE Knebworth, E. side of Village St. Believed to be spurious

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

AGI	A. Gibson
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
BAH	Mrs B. Hutton
GBA	G. Bailey

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

JRW	J. R. Whitfield
JTS	J. T. Smith
SAC	W. A. Dodd
WAD	W. A. Dodd

TRUE CRUCKS

HUMBERSIDE

EDITED VNE BAH REVISION OF 7/80

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
TA14 68	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HMA	HU Boyton
SE837465	D	A	.	F2	C	.	.	T	YML VNE	HU Burnby
SE895605	D	D	.	.	C	.	.	T	OYS	HU Fimber, Village Gr R. Ns2, 64. 1890

FORMERLY YORKS, EAST RIDING (HU)

HUMBERSIDE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SE89 60	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	OYS	HU	Fimber, Second
SE89 60	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	OYS	HU	Fimber, Third
SE89 60	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	OYS	HU	Fimber, Fourth
SE89 60	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	OYS	HU	Fimber, Fifth
SE89 60	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	OYS	HU	Fimber, Sixth
SE89 60	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	OYS	HU	Fimber, Seven in all
TA186445	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BAR	HU	Goxhill
TA12 59	D	.	1	.	.	.	.	RHJ	HU	Gransmoor
TA199477	.	D	1	.	C	.	S S	VNE	HU	Hornsea, Sunset Cott. Back Westgate
TA225440	D	D	.	C	S	.	S	ADD JWN	HU	Mappleton, First
TA225440	D	D	.	C	S	.	S	ADD JWN	HU	Mappleton, Second
TA225440	D	D	.	C	S	.	S	ADD JWN	HU	Mappleton, Third
TA225440	D	D	.	C	S	.	S	ADD JWN	HU	Mappleton, Fourth
TA225440	D	D	.	C	S	.	S	ADD JWN	HU	Mappleton, Five in all
TA162548	.	D	2	.	SCD	.	C	VNE	HU	Skipsea, Behind Bail Close
TA033698	.	D	.	CH	CD	.	S	VNE	HU	Thwing, Glebe Fm. Octon, Oubldg
TA071500	D	D	.	C	SE	.	C	HMU	HU	Watton, Nr. Abbey

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

.	FA	HU	Northdale, Southfield Ho. (Upper perhaps) (unlocated)
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---

ABBR FULL REFERENCES
 ADD Addy, Evolution of English House, 1933 Ed.
 BAR J. Bartlett, Director Hull Museums
 FA Frank Atkinson
 HMA H. G. Mann
 HMU Hull Museum, Photos

ABBR FULL REFERENCES
 JWN J. Walton, Unpublished Notes
 OYS Old Yorkshire(Journal)
 RHJ Ryedale Hist. Vol. 1, No. 1
 VNE Mrs V. Neave
 YML York Minster Library, Drawings/Prints

TRUE CRUCKS ISLE OF WIGHT
 EDITED JPE ERL REVISION OF 9/79

FORMERLY ISLE OF WIGHT (WT)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SZ485778	.	a	1	c	c	.	s s	AMS JPE	WT	Chale Fm. R. 1964, 12 61

BASE CRUCKS

SZ533867	.	a	ANB	WT	Arreton, Barn
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	----	---------------

ABBR FULL REFERENCES
 AMS Trans. Ancient Monuments Soc.
 ANB Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley

ABBR FULL REFERENCES
 JPE J. Peters

BASE CRUCKS KENT
 EDITED NWA REVISION OF 10/80

FORMERLY KENT (KE)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
TQ670685	ANB	KE	Cobham, Cobham College
TQ659514	ANB	KE	East Peckham, Little Moat Cottage
TQ891407	ANB	KE	Smarden, Hamden
TQ620606	ANB	KE	Wrotham, Town Farm
TQ700485	ANB	KE	Yalding, Benover, Burnt House

TRUE CRUCKS LANCASHIRE
 EDITED RWB WJS REVISION OF 7/79

FORMERLY LANCASHIRE (LA)
YORKS. WEST RIDING (LY)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD763276	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Accrington, Hollins Hall
SD586718	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Arkolme, Cort House
SD531382	.	A	4	A	.	T	B	WJS	LA	Barton-Preston, Barton Old Hall, Barn
SD524397	.	D	1	A	C	.	B	RCW	LA	Bilsborrow, Rabys Farm
SD317401	D	D	4	A	C	.	C	AH4 THF	LA	Bispham, Ivy Cottage, Date 1686, R. 752
SD683279	M	D	1	A	C	.	T B	AGI JEG	LA	Blackburn, 13-15 Darwen St. , P. O. , Moved
SD322364	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	THO WJS	LA	Blackpool, Layton And Merton, Several
SD776487	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	YAW	LY	Bolton By Bowland, Bolton Peel, Barn
SD77 49	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	LY	Bolton By Bowland, Hall, Now at Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle
SD782495	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	YAW NMR	LY	Bolton By Bowland, Howgill, Barn
SD543343	D	D	1	A	.	.	B	RFT	LA	Broughton, Preston, D'Urton Cottage

LANCASHIRE CONTINUED TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD529344	.	D	2	A	.	.	.	T B	RFT	LA	Broughton, Preston, School Cottage
SD404293	D	D	3	A	CE	.	.	T .	THF RCW	LA	Bryning-With-Warton, Kellamergh Cottage
SD435105	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ADD	LA	Burscough, R. 71
SD492468	D	D	2	A	.	.	.	S	RFT	LA	Cabus, Cabus Nook
SD543178	.	D	3	F1	.	.	.	.	EVH	LA	Charnock Richard, Commisarys Farm Back Lane, Barn(Formar house)
SD595185	D	D	2	A	C	.	.	T S	CRO	LA	Chorley, Crosse Hall, R. 124
SD587152	.	A	6	A	C	.	.	S	WJS	LA	Chorley, Duxbury Hall, Barn
SD541422	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Claughton, Bannister Hey
SD565665	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	S	CL	LA	Claughton, Claughton Hall. R. 14-12-40
SD532423	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	S	WJS	LA	Claughton, Duckworth Fm.
SD540425	.	D	3	D	D	.	.	S	WJS	LA	Claughton, Mount Pleasant Farm, Cottage
SD565221	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	B	TAY WJS	LA	Clayton, Clayton Hall Barn, R. 90
SD854334	.	A	3	A	C	.	.	S	RCC WJS	LA	Cliviger, Whitehouse Fm. , Barn
SD484556	.	D	3	.	D	.	.	T S	WJS	LA	Cockerham, Chapel Cottage, Galgate
SD451526	.	D	1	A	D	.	.	S	RCW	LA	Cockerham, Jagger Hill
SD402528	.	D	2	.	D	.	.	T S	THF RCW	LA	Cockerham, Ware Cottage
SD903418	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	LA	Colne, Foulridge, Barn
SD892401	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Colne, Nineveh St. Cott.
SD517211	M	A	3	A	C	.	.	T B	WJS	LA	Croston, Folds Farm Barn, Ulnes Walton
SD489190	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	RFT	LA	Croston, 43 Grape Lane.
SD494374	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	TC B	THF RCW	LA	Eaves, Adamson's Farm, 1620
SD520175	D	D	.	A	.	.	.	B	RFT	LA	Eccleston, Dole Cott 17 th C.
SD803205	D	A	1	.	.	.	.	S	WJS	LA	Edenfield, new Hall, Barn
SD731151	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Efworth, Turton Hall, Two Ranges
SD423384	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Elswick, Chapel Farm, Barn
SD421384	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	B	WJS	LA	Elswick, Cott
SD41 36	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCW	LA	Esprick
SD412359	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	MSH	LA	Esprick, Beech House
SD903418	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Foulridge, Causway Top
SD431291	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	B	RCC	LA	Freckleton
SD495452	.	.	1	A	D	.	.	S	WJS	LA	Garstang, Behind Town Hall
SD492450	D	D	1	F	.	.	.	B	RFT	LA	Garstang, 33 High Street, 17 th Cent.
SD492448	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	S	RFT	LA	Garstang, Harrison, S Barn
SD830489	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	YAW	LY	Gisburn, Barn near-by
SD443555	D	D	2	A	C	.	.	T S	WJS	LA	Glasson, Old Glasson
SD442395	D	A	4	A	S	.	.	T .	MTD	LA	Great Eccleston, Hodgkinson House, Barn
SD429405	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCW	LA	Great Eccleston, 100 Yds W.. Old Cott, Dem
SD580345	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH NMR	LA	Grimstargh, Red Scar, R. 8, 109
SD501648	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S .	JRA	LA	Halton With Aughton, Rectory Cottage
SD503648	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Halton With Aughton, Manor Ho, Halton
SD505653	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Halton With Aughton, Halton Green E.
SD374426	D	D	1	A	C	.	.	C .	THF RCW	LA	Hambleton
SD381419	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	B	RCW	LA	Hambleton, Mill Farm Cottage
SD345374	D	D	1	A	D	.	.	B	THF WJS	LA	Hardhorn-With-Newton, Normoss Cottage
SD352374	.	D	.	A	D	.	.	C	NMRRCW	LA	Hardhorn-With-Newton, Cott.
SD355078	.	D	2	V F1	.	.	.	T .	RWB	LA	haskayne, Stock Cott.
SD772156	.	A	2	A	D	.	.	T S	JPE	LA	Holcombe Brook, Hollingrove Farm, Barn
SD603676	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Hornby With Farleton, Wray, Hope Cottage
SD603676	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Hornby With Farleton, Wray, Church House
SD405294	D	D	2	A	C	.	.	TC SB	RCW	LA	Kellamergh, Cottage
SD565221	D	A	3	A	C	.	.	T B	WJS	LA	Leyland, Clayton Hall, Barn
SD536235	D	D	1	F2	E	.	.	B	WJS	LA	Leyland, Lower Farrington Hall
SD519213	.	D	1	F2	C	.	.	T B	WJS	LA	Leyland, Malt Kiln Fold
SD551259	.	D	1	F2	C	.	.	B	WJS	LA	Leyland, Pickerings Farm, Lostock Hall
SD416398	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	C B	RCC WJS	LA	Little Eccleston, Barn
SD414398	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	RCC WJS	LA	Little Eccleston, Corner Cott.
SD414398	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	B	THF RCW	LA	Little Eccleston, Hall
SD409407	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	C .	RCW	LA	Little Eccleston, Larbreck
SD414398	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	WJS	LA	Little Eccleston, Valley Cott.
SD414398	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	RCC WJS	LA	Little Eccleston, Walnut Cott.
SD325349	D	D	1	A	C	.	.	B	RCW	LA	Marton
SD487149	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	EVH	LA	Mawdesley, House
SD491146	.	D	.	V	.	.	.	C .	RCC	LA	Mawdesley, Lane End Cott.
SD595709	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Melling, Town End, Melling Green
SD600712	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Melling, Old Crow Trees, Barn
SD660712	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Melling, Old Crow Trees, House
SD678674	.	A	3	A	E	.	.	T S	WJS	LA	Mitton, Bailey Hall, Barn
SD421454	D	D	4	AD	C	.	.	B	RFT	LA	Nateby, York Terrace
SD502490	.	D	1	.	S	.	.	S .	AES	LA	Nether Wyresdale, Scorton, Inglenook
SD446303	.	D	3	.	D	.	.	C B	WJS	LA	Newton-With-Scales, Dagger Cott.
SD446306	.	D	3	A	.	.	.	B	RCW	LA	Newton-With-Scales, Hill House, ^Barn
SD45 30	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCW	LA	Newton-With-Scales, Several
SD39 18	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	C .	ADD	LA	North Meols. Ref. 72
SD35 09	.	D	1	F2	D	.	.	SB	LAL WJS	LA	Ormskirk, Leighs Cottage, Barton, R. 5/80
SD643344	.	D	2	.	D	.	.	T S	PEV WJS	LA	Osbaldeston, Hall
SD650334	.	A	4	A	C	.	.	T S	WJS	LA	Osbaldeston, Oxendale Hall, barn
SD500280	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RWB	LA	Penwortham, Marigold Cott. , Howick Cross Lane

LANCASHIRE CONTINUED TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD401483	D	A	2	.	.	.	.	TC	RCW	LA	Pilling, Opposite Carr Lane End
SD408488	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	S	THF RCW	LA	Pilling, Damside Cottage
SD408488	D	D	1	A	.	.	.	S	RCW	LA	Pilling, Damside Cottage
SD411484	.	D	2	A	D	.	.	B	RCW	LA	Pilling, Field House
SD399482	D	D	1	A	C	.	.	B	THF RCW	LA	Pilling, Grange Farm
SD388479	D	D	2	A	C	.	.	S	RCW	LA	Pilling, Grange Cottages
SD424481	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RCW	LA	Pilling, Off Horse Park Lane, Now Barn
SD410477	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	T S	RCW	LA	Pilling, Frank Jones Farm
SD390495	R	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	RCW	LA	Pilling, Kennedy Ridge Cottages, Barn
SD419479	.	D	3	A	C	.	.	B	RCW	LA	Pilling, Moss Gate, Moss Houses
SD383496	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	THF RCW	LA	Preesall, Cockers Dyke, 1629
SD533598	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	RCW	LA	Quernmore, Fell End Farm, Barn
SD806179	.	D	3	A	S	.	.	T S	JEG	LA	Ramsbottom, Dry Gap Fm. Shuttleworth
SD799201	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Ramsbottom, Lumb Old Hall
SD808197	D	A	1	.	C	.	T	S	JEG	LA	Ramsbottom, New Hall Edenfield
SD831215	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	JEG	LA	Rawtensall, Rough Hey Fm. Cowpe
SD651351	R	.	.	.	S	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Ribchester, 2 Church Street
SD638366	.	D	3	.	C	.	T	S	WJS	LA	Ribchester, Dinckley Hall
SD637380	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Ribchester, Knowl Green Manor
SD655388	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	LA	Ribchester, Saville Bottom, Barn
SD656390	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Ribchester, Smith Bottom, Dutton, Barn
SD651352	R	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Ribchester, 27 Water Street
SD635145	.	A	6	A	C	.	.	S	RFT	LA	Rivington Hall Barn
SD636146	.	A	4	A	C	.	.	S	RFT	LA	Rivington, Great House, Barn
SD613656	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Roeburndale, Outhwaite, Barn
SD466405	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCW	LA	St. Michael On Wyre, Cotts.
SD623306	.	D	3	F3	S	.	.	T	TAY	LA	Samlesbury, Upper Hall
SD607299	D	A	3	A	.	.	.	S	RCC	LA	Samlesbury, Uplands Fm. Barn
SD394107	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	EVH	LA	Scarisbrick, Diglake
SD561124	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	LA	Standish, Coppull, Bogburn Hall, Barn
SD554134	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	S	WJS	LA	Standish, Coppull, Elmhurst Farm, Barn
SD347364	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCW	LA	Staining, Barn
SD364450	.	A	.	A	.	.	.	.	RFT	LA	Stalmine-With-Staynall, High Gate Fm, Barn
SD386452	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	S	RCW	LA	Stalmine, Moss Side Lane, Barn adj. Cott
SD693388	.	A	4	A	C	.	.	S	TWF	LA	Stoneyhurst, Hall Barns
SD932393	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CGI	LA	Trawden, Wycoller, Barn
SD462545	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	T S	RCW	LA	Thurnham, Joiners Shop House
SD444334	D	D	5	A	S	.	.	C	RCW	LA	Treales
SD437329	D	D	1	A	C	.	.	B	RCW	LA	Treales, Part of house
SD455326	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	B	RCW	LA	Treales, Rear wing of house
SD499724	D	D	1	D	C	.	.	S	WJS	LA	Warton, Old Rectory
SD498722	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Warton, School House
SD399285	D	D	1	A	C	.	.	S	THF RCW	LA	Warton, West End Cottage
SD711391	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	LA	Whalley, Hacking Hall Barn
SD735365	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WHI	LA	Whalley, Lawson Steades
SD843404	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Whalley, Roughlee, Judsons Fold Farm
SD777344	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Whalley, Simonstone Hall, Barn
SD507350	.	D	2	A	D	.	.	B	WJS	LA	Woodplumpton
SD501353	.	D	1	F2	T	.	.	B	THF RCW	LA	Woodplumpton, Ambrose Hall, 1697
SD485358	.	A	6	A	D	.	.	SB	RCW	LA	Woodplumpton, Catforth Hall, Barn
SD504362	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	B	THF RCW	LA	Woodplumpton, Moons Farm, 1698
SD504362	.	A	1	A	T	.	.	B	THF RCW	LA	Woodplumpton, Moons Farm, Barn
SD512350	D	D	2	A	C	.	.	CT	RCW	LA	Woodplumpton, Newsham Hall Cott.
SD395315	D	D	4	A	C	.	.	C	LCH RCW	LA	Wrea Green, Pudding Pie Nook, 17 th C.
UPPER CRUCKS											
SD463215	.	D	.	E	.	.	.	B	NMR	LA	Bretherton, Carr Ho. 1613
SD518409	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	BS	RCW	LA	Claughton On Brock, Matshead Farm, 1705
SD517211	M	A	2	F1	E	.	.	B	WJS	LA	Croston, Folds Farm Barn, Extension
SD482428	.	D	2	F2	T	.	.	B	THF RCW	LA	Garstang, Churchtown, Churchgate Ho, 1698
SD443401	D	A	2	D	C	.	.	B B	RCW	LA	Great Eccleston, Cross House, Barn
SD522673	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Halton With Aughton, Aughton Ho. Fm.
SD552674	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Halton With Aughton, Aughton, Lune Cot
SD515653	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Halton With Aughton, Halton Green W.
SD345367	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	B	THF RCW	LA	Newton, Stanley Cottage
SD483258	.	D	1	F2	C	.	.	B	WJS	LA	Penwortham, Longton, Kitts Cottage
SD540293	D	D	1	E	.	.	.	B	RFT	LA	Preston, Maypole-Mkt Pl. C. 1700
SD540293	D	D	2	E	.	.	.	B	RFT	LA	Preston, New Cock Inn C. 1700
SD540293	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	B	RFT	LA	Preston, Rear 10-12 Fishergate
SD637380	.	A	2	A	C	.	.	S	WJS	LA	Ribchester, Knowl Green Mano, Barn
SD315305	D	D	1	A	C	.	.	S S	THF RCW	LA	St. Annes, Fisher'S Cottage
SD458410	D	D	1	D	C	.	.	B	THF RCW	LA	St Michaels On Wyre, Glebe Farm, 1713
SD458410	D	A	2	D	C	.	.	B	RCW	LA	St Michaels On Wyre, Glebe Farm, Barn, 1712
SD603284	D	D	1	E	.	.	.	B	RFT	LA	Samlesbury, Turners Fm
SD477660	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	.	JRA	LA	Slyne With Hest, Slyne Manor Ho.
SD475385	.	D	2	F2	D	.	.	B	THF RCW	LA	Sowerby, Hall

LANCASHIRE

CONTINUED

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE	
SD650334	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCC	LA	Burnley, Oxendale Hall=Osbaldeston	
SD688366	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LA	Dinkley, Hall. R. 6, 337=Ribchester	
SD573661	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	LA	Claughton, Claughton Hall, Moved c. 1933	
ABBR	FULL REFERENCES								ABBR	FULL REFERENCES		
ADD	Addy, Evolution of English House, 1933 Ed.								NMR	National Monuments Record		
AES	Mrs A. E. Smith								PEV	N. Pevsner, Buildings of England		
AGI	A. Gibson								RCC	R. C. Cross		
AH4	Agrarian Hist. Of England and Wales, Vol. IV								RCW	R. C. Watson		
CGI	C. Giles								RFT	R. F. Taylor		
CL	Country Life								RWB	R. W. Brunskill		
CRO	Crossley, Timber Building in England								TAY	Taylor, Old Halls of Lancashire Cheshire		
EVH	E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976								THF	R. Watson, M. MkClintock, Traditional Houses of The Fylde, 1979		
JEG	Mrs. J. E. Grundy								THO	Thornber, History of Blackpool		
JPE	J. Peters								TWF	T. W. French		
JRA	J. Ratter								VCH	Victoria County History		
LAL	Lancashire Life								WHI	Whitaker, History of Whalley		
LCH	Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire Cheshire								WJS	W. J. Smith		
MSH	M. Sherrington								YAW	Yorkshire Archaeol. J. 145, 1948, J. Walton		
MTD	Royal Comm. on Hist. Mon. Monuments Threatened or Destroyed											

TRUE CRUCKS

LEICESTERSHIRE

FORMERLY

LEICESTERSHIRE

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SK725321	.	D	1	C	T	.	.	S	EBR	LE	Ab Kettleby, Home Farm
SK550086	D	D	3	F1	C	.	.	C B	VRW	LE	Anstey, 12 Bradgate Rd
SK548086	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	B	LMP	LE	Anstey, Bradgate Rd. E. of Crown Inn
SK547086	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	S B	TLA EBR	LE	Anstey, Green Farm. R. 56
SK551087	D	D	3	F1	C	.	.	T B	SBD DSM	LE	Anstey, 25 The Nook. R. 1-8
SK316098	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	JAD	LE	Appleby magna, Post Office
SK71 19	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MWB	LE	Asfordby
SK35 17	JTS	LE	Ashby-De-La-Zouch
SK700111	.	D	2	F3 C	C D	.	T	.	DSM	LE	Barsby, White House Fm.
SK699113	.	A	1	C	C	*	.	B	VRW	LE	Barsby, White House Fm. Barn
SK720026	CGW	LE	Billesdon, 36 Church St.
SK72 02	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CGW	LE	Billesdon, Cray Cott. Back St
SK72 02	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Billesdon, 6 Front St.
SK72 02	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Billesdon, Old Manor Ho. Front St.
SK72 02	MWB	LE	Billesdon, Sherwood Cott, Ch. La.
SK595091	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	S	TLA VRW	LE	Birstall, Wents Cott. R. 56
SP84 92	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Bringhurst, Drayton, Road to Easton
SP84 92	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Bringhurst, N. E. of Church
SP44 92	RJA	LE	Burbage
SK426022	.	D	2	C H	C	.	T	B	TLA VWR	LE	Cadeby, Thatched Cott. R. 47
SP870937	D	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	RCM JTS	LE	Caldecott
SK446293	.	D	1	A	.	.	.	B	KMP	LE	Castle Donnington, 1 Apiary Gate
SK44 27	.	D	1	E	C	.	.	B	THR	LE	Castle Donnington, 71 Barroon
SK445275	.	D	2	D F1	C	.	.	.	THR	LE	Castle Donnington, 31 Bond Gate
SK44 27	.	D	2	D	.	.	.	T	THR	LE	Castle Donnington, 43 High St.
SK44 27	DRS	LE	Castle Donnington, 52 The Spiral
SP548948	.	A	3	C	C	.	T	T B	TLA VRW	LE	Cosby, Church Fm. R. 33, 55
SP547947	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	T	DSM	LE	Cosby, Cosby Grocers, The Nook
SK606135	D	D	5	C	C	.	.	B	LEM	LE	Cossington, Main St. R. 16. 1. 59
SK606134	.	D	1	D	C	.	.	B	TLA VRW	LE	Cossington, Pump Cott. R. 46
SK553109	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	T	TLA VRW	LE	Cropston, The Thatch. R. 57
SK48 03	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VRW	LE	Desford, Drapers Shop Main St.
SK45 24	.	A	1	F1	D	.	T	B	THR	LE	Diseworth, 13 Hallgate
SK45 24	DRS	LE	Diseworth, 54, 56 Hall Gate
SK452245	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	B	TLA VRW	LE	Diseworth, Plough Inn. R. 56
SK453247	.	A	3	C	C	.	.	B	TLA VRW	LE	Diseworth, Old Hall Fm. R. 55
SK455245	D	D	2	A	C	.	.	B	TLA VRW	LE	Diseworth, Clements Gate, R. 58
SK453245	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	T	TLA VRW	LE	Diseworth, Lilly's House R. 58
SK41 12	D	D	2	C	C	.	.	B	TLA VRW	LE	Donongton Le heath. R.. 26
SP537990	.	D	3	C F1	S E	.	.	S	TLA EBR	LE	Enderby, Broad St, Barclays Bank
SP57 87	.	D	1	D	C	.	.	B	LEM JAD	LE	Gilmorton, Main St. R. 2/62
SK53 06	.	D	1	D	.	.	.	.	LEM	LE	Glenfield
SP74 88	.	D	2	C	D	.	.	S	JCD	LE	Great Bowden, 21 Manor Rd.
SK745141	.	D	3	C	D	.	.	S	EBR	LE	Great Dalby, Pinfold Farm
SP85 93	VCH	LE	Great Easton, Banbury La.
SP85 93	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	MVS	LE	Great Easton, 13 Barnsdale
SP848933	.	D	4	E	D	.	.	S	TMA VRW	LE	Great Easton, 6 Church Bank
SP849929	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	VRW	LE	Great Easton Derelict remnant
SK523073	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	ST	DSM	LE	Groby, 23, 25, 27 Chapel Hill
SP79 97	VCH	LE	Hallaton, Churchgate, T-F. Stack

LEICESTERSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE			
SP79 97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Hallaton, High St. T-F. Stack
SP79 97	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Hallaton, Opp. Bewicke Arms
SP79 97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Hallaton, Hunts La.
SP79 97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Hallaton, S. of Green
SK74 31	D	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	MVS	LE	Harby			
SK504224	D	D	1	C	.	.	.	.	VRW	LE	Hathern, N. Side of Church, Remnant
SK455278	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	B	TLA VRW	LE	Hemington, Post Off. (Ex-). R. 47			
SK669173	.	D	4	C F	C	.	.	T	TLA VRW	LE	Hoby, Roof Tree Cott. R. 4			
SK575227	.	D	3	C	S C	.	.	B	TLA VRW	LE	Hoton, 11 Wymeswold Rd. 52			
SK68 04	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Houghton-On-Hill, Byrways
SK67 03	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	.	JEB	LE	Houghton-On-Hill, Redroofs, Main St.			
SK679036	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	B	DSM	LE	Houghton-On-Hill, 18 Scotland La.			
SK626058	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	TLA VRW	LE	Humberstone, Tennis Ct. Drive R57
SP641844	.	D	1	.	C	.	T	.	VCH VRW	LE	Husbands Bosworth, 3 Bell La. , Old Wheatsheaf			
SP647844	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	.	VCH DSM	LE	Husbands Bosworth, Hall, R. V, 29			
SK486267	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	B	TLA VRW	LE	Kegworth, 8 High St. R. 56			
SP58 86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JAD	LE	Kimcote, Mrs. Wills House
SP659891	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	B	DSM	LE	Laughton. Main St, White Cottage			
SK475236	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T	THR	LE	Long Whatton, 4 Main St. Ex Boot Inn			
SK507179	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DRS	LE	Loughborough, Holywell Fm, Cowshed
SK52 18	.	A	3	C	.	.	T	B	C	LAS	THR	LE	Loughborough, Knightsthorpe Hall, R. 9, 1967	
SK516182	.	A	3	A	MA	THR	LE	Loughborough, 19 Thorpeare. R. Pl. 23	
SP54 84	D	D	1	C	S	.	.	B	LMP	LE	Lutterworth, Regent St. N. Side			
SK881046	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	LE	Manton, 5 Stocks Hill(Butcher)
SK40 03	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HDA	LE	Market Bosworth
SP736873	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	VRW	LE	Market Harborough, 7 High St. Rear
SK489100	D	A	1	D	C	.	.	S	TLA VRW	LE	Markfield, Barn			
SK752192	R	D	1	.	T	.	.	S	S	EBR	LWC	LE	Melton Mowbray, 34 Market Pl.	
SP648889	.	D	3	.	C	VCH	EBR	LE	Mowsley, Millstone Ho.	
SP542975	D	D	.	F1	D	.	.	B	DSM	LE	Narborough, 18-22 Leicester Rd			
SP542976	.	D	.	C	C	.	.	B	TLA	EBR	LE	Narborough, 34 Coventry Rd. R. 56		
SK518101	.	D	LEM	VRW	LE	Newtown Linford, Orchard Cottage 59 Main Street, R. Aug. 1974		
SK518100	.	D	3	D	C E	.	T W	T	.	TLA	VRW	LE	Newtown Linford, Post Office Row, 60-64 Main Street, R. 48	
SK520099	.	D	2	S	TLA	VRW	LE	Newtown Linford, Rose Cott. , R. 51		
SK520099	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	S	TLA	VRW	LE	Newtown Linford, Vine Cott. , 9 Main Street, R. 48, 50		
SK377128	D	D	3	A C	C	.	T	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Normanton le Heath, Glebe Fm. R. 37		
SK856091	D	D	2	C	D	.	.	S	MWB	LE	Oakham, Barleythorpe Rd.			
SK358146	.	D	3	C A	D	.	.	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Packington, 16 Babelake St.		
SK647123	D	D	1	.	D	.	.	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Queniborough, 50 Main St. R. 51		
SK649122	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Queniborough, 76 Main St. R. 51		
SK562165	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	C	TLA	VRW	LE	Quorn, Church La. R. 53		
SK586126	D	D	1	C	D	.	.	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Rothley, Church St. R. 43		
SK586126	.	D	.	C	C	.	.	TS	VRW	EBR	LE	Rothley, 12 Church St.		
SK586127	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	TS	B	TLA	EBR	LE	Rothley, 13 Fowke St. R. 43	
SK580123	.	D	2	F	CS	.	.	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Rothley, Keepers Cott. R. 38		
SK583124	D	D	1	C	D	.	.	S	VRW	LE	Rothley, 34 Main St			
SK583126	D	D	3	T	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Rothley, 49 Main St, De Lisle Cott, R. 43	
SK584127	D	D	2	C	C	.	T	T	S	TLA	VRW	LE	Rothley, 3 North St. , R. 45, 46	
SK582124	.	D	5	C F1	D E	.	.	T	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Rothley, Old House. R. 39	
SK582124	.	D	3	F1	C	.	.	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Rothley, Town Green St. Adj. Old Ho. 40		
SK582125	D	D	3	S	TLA	VRW	LE	Rothley, Wellsic Lane. R. 42		
SK478199	D	D	3	C	C	.	.	B	JAD	LE	Shepshed, Pick St.			
SK68 93	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RFT	LE	Smeeton Westerby, Painting of 1861
SK778104	D	D	2	E	D	.	.	T	.	LWC	LE	Somerby, Chapel La. Mr. Wymers Ho.		
SK690102	D	.	2	C	.	.	.	.	DSM	LE	South Croxton
SP73 95	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Stonton Wyville, Pump Ho.
SK64 02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	LE	Stoughton, The Sycamores, Galby La.
SK549131	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	WPA	LE	Swithland, 124 Main St.
SK627117	.	D	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Syston, Fox Hounds, R. 56		
SK623118	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	SHO	LE	Syston, 72 High St
SK623117	D	D	1	C	C	.	.	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Syston, Turn St. R. 56		
SK566107	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	T	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Thurcaston, 37 Anstey Rd, Latimers Ho, R. 53	
SK728103	D	D	3	C	C	.	.	S	TLA	VRW	LE	Twynford, Main Rd. . R35, 52		
SP607988	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	B	TLA	VRW	LE	Wigston, 29 Bull Head St. R. 56		
SP605986	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	EBR	LE	Wigston Magna, 38-42 Bushole End
SK542156	.	D	2	.	C	.	T	.	S	VRW	LE	Woodhouse, 280 Forest Road, Golden Cott		
SK538152	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VRW	LE	Woodhouse, Opposite church
SK541155	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	T	TLA	EBR	LE	Woodhouse, 244 Forest Rd, Post Off, R. 56		
SK544174	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DSM	LE	Woodthorpe, Rentalls Fm.
SK604235	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T	.	VRW	LE	Wymeswold, Tudor Thatch, East Rd		
SHORT CURVED FEET														
SK851085	.	D	3	C	C	*	.	S	.	EBR	MWB	RU	Oakham, 17 Mill St, Mill Restaurant	

LEICESTERSHIRE

CONTINUED

BASE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SP785966	ANB	LE	Hallaton, Old Rectory
SK583043	ANB	LE	Leicester, Guildhall
SK536197	VRW	LE	Loughborough, Irish Menswear Shop
SK516182	ANB THR	LE	Loughborough, 19 Thorpacre
SP817937	ANB	LE	Nevill Holt, Hall
SK860088	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MWB	RU	Oakham, Flores House
PROBABLE DUPLICATES											
SP87 94	TLA VRW	RU	Caldecott(Uppingham Rd)R. 30. 35. 1954
SP85 93	TMA	LE	Great Easton Thatched Cott
SK52 18	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DRS	LE	Loughborough, Kingsthorpe Hall, Barn
VARIOUS											
SP800930	ANB	LE	Medbourne, Manor House, Short Principa
SK36 14	TLA VRW	LE	Packington. R. 57. Should Be Deleted
SK582124	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	B	TLA EBR	LE	Rothley, Town Green St. R. 42, Not Cru
SK420233	.	D	1	C	D	.	.	B	TLA VRW	LE	Tong. R. 57, Not A Cruck

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
CGWC.	G. Wykes
DRS	D. R. Sherborn
DSM	D. Smith
EBR	E. Bryan
HDAH.	Davey, Desford
JAD	J. A. Daniell
JCD	J. C. Davies, Market Harborough
JEB	J. E. P. Brooks (and N. E. Whall)
JTS	J. T. Smith
KMP	Mrs K. M. Pollard
LAS	Bull. Loughborough Archaeol. Soc.
LEM	Leicester Mercury, Photograph
LMP	Leicester Museum Photograph
LWC	L W. Cullen Drawing
MA	Medieval Archaeol

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
MVS	M. V. J. Seaborne
MWB	M. W. Barley
NWA	N. W. Alcock
RCM	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Records
RFT	R. F. Taylor
RJA	R. J. Abbott
SBD	Univ. Leicester, Survey of Buildings Under Threat
SHO	S. Howden, Cropston
THR	T. H. Rickman
TLA	Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. Hist. Soc.
TMA	T. Marsden
VCH	Victoria County Historo
VRW	V. R. Webster
WPA	W. Payne, Occupier

BASE CRUCKS		LINCOLNSHIRE		FORMERLEY		LINCOLNSHIRE		(LI)		
GRID REF	STATE USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
TF223580	ANB	LI	Coningsby, Church Close
TF363767	ANB	LI	Ketsby, Ketsby House
SK976721	MWB	LI	Licoln, 34 Bailgate
SK893757	MWB	LI	Saxilby, 76 High Street

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
MWBM.	W. Barley

BASE CRUCKS		LONDON		FORMERLEY		LONDON		(LN)		
GRID REF	STATE USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
TQ305791	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	LN	Lambeth, Lambeth Palace, Guardroom

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES

TRUE CRUCKS		MERSEYSIDE		FORMERLEY		CHESHIRE		(MC)		
GRID REF	STATE USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD308080	D	D	1	F	.	.	.	RFT	MS	Formby, Caves Cott.
SD300075	.	D	4	A	.	.	.	RFT	MS	Formby, Deans Cott. Ravensmeols La.
SD304088	.	D	2	.	.	.	B	EVH WJS	MS	Formby, 47 Deansgate La. North
SD295079	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	MS	Formby, 62 Gores La.
SD30 08	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	MS	Formby, Watts Cott. Bravery La.
SJ45 85	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	LGG	MS	halewood, The Old Hutt, Garton
SJ35 91	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	MS	Liverpool, Aigburth Hall Rd.
SD360040	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	MS	Lydiate, Scotch piper Inn
SJ586957	.	D	1	.	C	.	T	JEG	MS	Newton-Le-Willows, 159 Crow la.

GRID REF	STATE USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD308080	D	D	1	F	.	.	.	RFT	MS	Formby, Caves Cott.
SD300075	.	D	4	A	.	.	.	RFT	MS	Formby, Deans Cott. Ravensmeols La.
SD304088	.	D	2	.	.	.	B	EVH WJS	MS	Formby, 47 Deansgate La. North
SD295079	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	MS	Formby, 62 Gores La.
SD30 08	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	MS	Formby, Watts Cott. Bravery La.
SJ45 85	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	LGG	MS	halewood, The Old Hutt, Garton
SJ35 91	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	MS	Liverpool, Aigburth Hall Rd.
SD360040	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	MS	Lydiate, Scotch piper Inn
SJ586957	.	D	1	.	C	.	T	JEG	MS	Newton-Le-Willows, 159 Crow la.

MERSEYSIDE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD48 01	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	MS	Rainford, Cotefold, 118-20 Higher La.
SJ4846966	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	MS	Rainhill, Rainhill Hall Barn
SJ300935	D	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	LCH MTD	MC	Wallasey, Birds Eye Barn, R. 1965
SJ300935	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CHH	MC	Wallasey, Old House, Barn

ABBR . FULL REFERENCES
 CHH . Cheshire Hist. 1975, Richbell and Wheeler
 EVH . E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976
 JEG . Mrs J. E. Grundy
 LCH . Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire Cheshire
 LGG . Liverpool Group Gas News, 1(1951), 240

ABBR . FULL REFERENCES
 MTD Royal Comm. On Hist. Mon. Monuments
 Threatened or Destroyed
 NMR National Monuments Record
 PEV N. Pevxner, Buildings of England
 RFT R. F. Taylor
 WJS W. J. Smith

BASE CRUCKS

MIDDLESEX

FORMERLEY MIDDLESEX

(MX)

EDITED NWA Revision of 10/80

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
TQ052889	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	MX	Harefield, Moor Hall

ABBR . FULL REFERENCES
 ANB . Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley

ABBR . FULLREFERENCES

TRUE CRUCKS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

FORMERLEY NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

(NR)

EDITED BLF=G Revision of 9/79

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SP65 46	D	D	.	E	.	.	.	.	MSM	NR	Abthorpe, Post Office, Removed
SP794909	D	D	1	F1	E	.	.	S	AMC	NR	Ashley, Nr. Westhorpe Fm
SP798907	.	D	3	F3 C	E C	.	T	S	AMC	NR	Ashley, Yeomans Ho. Green Lane
SP797908	D	D	3	C	E D	.	.	S	AMC	NR	Ashley, The Poplars, Green Lane
TL057882	R	A	2	C	.	.	.	.	RFT	NR	Ashton, Ashton Green Farm, Barn
SP623501	.	D	1	F1	C	.	.	S	PWO	NR	Blakesley, 9 School Lane
SP906590	D	D	1	F1	E	.	.	S	BLG	NR	Bozeat, 55-57 High St.
SP542663	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T S	PWO	NR	Braunston, 32 High St
SP543663	D	D	1	.	C	.	.	S	PWO	NR	Braunston, High St
SP539663	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	S	PWO	NR	Braunston, High St. , Boadlands
SP945854	D	D	2	C	T	.	.	S	NPP MVS	NR	Brigstock, Bridge St
SP947854	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S	PWO CGR	NR	Brigstock, 1 Church St. (=Market Sq.)
SP948853	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	S	PWO	NR	Brigstock, Stable Hill, Barn
SP945853	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	S	PWO	NR	Brigstock, Manor House
SP49 44	.	D	2	C	D	.	.	S	BR RWJ	NR	Chacombe, Chinners Fm. R 37
SP90 89	D	D	1	C	T	.	.	S	MTD NPP	NR	Corby, 25 The Jamb
SP668683	.	D	3	C F1 F2	D	.	.	S	PWO	NR	East Haddon, Well House
SP543503	.	D	1	C	E	.	.	.	PWO	NR	Eydon, Barn Elms Cott.
SP54 50	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JBL	NR	Eydon, 2 High St.
SP758468	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S	CHU PWO	NR	Grafton Regis, Puddle Lane
SP667648	.	D	1	C	D	*	.	S	BLG	NR	Great Brington, Nos. 30-2, Last Straw
SP899942	D	D	1	.	T	.	.	S	RCM MVS	NR	Gretton, High St
SP898943	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	BLG	NR	Gretton, 16 Station Road
SP74 72	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NPP	NR	Hanging Houghton, Clint Hill Fm.
SP560711	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JSW	NR	Kilsby, Sundial, Essen La
TL007970	.	D	2	C	.	.	.	.	MBF	NR	Kings Cliffe, Hall Fm. Hall Yd
TL005972	.	D	1	C	*	.	.	.	RFT	NR	Kings Cliffe, 22 West Street
TL004972	D	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	NPP RFT	NR	Kings Cliffe, 43 West Street
SP50 36	D	D	2	C	T	.	.	S	BR RWJ	NR	Kings Sutton. Fig 11
SP50 36	D	D	2	C	T	.	.	S	BR RWJ	NR	Kings Sutton. Second. R. Fig 11
SP632542	D	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	HDR BLG	NR	Litchborough, N. W. of church
SP976808	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	AMC	NR	Lowick, The Cott
SP751603	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MA	NR	Northampton, Gregory St. R. 24, 229
TL000730	D	A	.	C	C	.	.	S	HRL BLG	NR	Raunds, Old Tithe barn
SP669705	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NPP MVS	NR	Ravensthorpe
TL021922	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	S	RFT	NR	Southwick, Southwick Hall, Kitchen
SP72 70	.	D	3	C	D	.	.	S	TMA	NR	Spratton
SP915868	D	D	1	C	E	.	.	S	AMC	NR	Stanion
SP74 49	.	D	2	F1	D	.	.	S	BLG	NR	Stoke Bruerne, Old Bakeho, Bakers La.
SP925897	D	D	1	F3	E	.	.	S	AMC	NR	Weldon, 32Chapel Rd
SP81 88	.	D	1	C	D	.	.	S	NPP MVS	NR	Wilbarston, Springfield Fm. Barlows La
TL035944	.	D	1	.	T	.	.	S	RFT	NR	Woodnewton, Spinney Farm Cottage

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SP764843.	D	D	.	.	C	.	.	.	BLG	NR	Braybrook, 12 Griffen Road
SP714815	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	NR	Clipston, Possible
SP714816	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	NR	Clipston, Possible
TL076910	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BWO	NR	Warmington, 22 Church Street

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

CONTINUED

BASE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SD48 01	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	NR	Newham, Church Farm.
UPPER CRUCKS											
SP795844	D	D	3	D	CD	.	.	C.	BLG	NR	Braybrooke, The Green
SP795844	D	D	3	D	CD	.	.	C	NPP MVS	NR	Braybrooke, The Green
SP77 84	D	D	1	.	E	.	.	C	NPP MVS	NR	Braybrook
SHORT CURVED FEET											
SP51 53	D	D	1	F	T	*	.	S	BLG	NR	Byfield, Cross Tree Fm
SP888587	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	S	BLG	NR	Easton Maudit, Nos. 23
SP926657	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BLG	NR	Irchester, 35 High Street
SP750602	D	D	4	B	E	.	S	.	BLG	NR	Nothampton, St Gregory St. Warehouse
SP753606	.	D	2	C	T	.	.	B	BLG	NR	Northampton, 18-20 Sheep St.
SP743603	.	A	1	B	E	.	.	S	BLG	NR	Northampton, St. James Mill Rd, Barn adj. St Thomas P. H.
SP999731	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	BLG	NR	Raunds, Rotton Row
SHORT-UPPER JOINTED CRUCKS											
SP899630	.	D	1	C	T	*	.	S	BGG	NR	Wollaston, The Hill
PROBABLE DUPLICATES											
TL00 97	D	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	NPP MVS	NR	Kings Cliffe, Blatherwick Rd=43 W. St

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

AMC A. MacCormick
 BLG B. L. Giggins
 BR R.B. Wood-Jones, Domestic Architecture of The Banbury Region
 CGR C.Groome
 EHW Comm. E. H. D. Williams
 HDR Sir Henry Drydens Notes, 1892
 HRL Lee, History of Raunds, 1624
 JBL J. Blair
 JSW Miss J. Swann
 MA Medieval Archaeol.
 MBF Mrs M. Batsford

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

MSM Mrs Small
 MTD Royal Comm. On Hist. Mon. Monuments Threatened or Destroyed
 MVS M. V. J. Seaborne
 NPP Northamptonshire Past and Present. 4, 6, 1971-2. 3, 4, 1963. 5, 1965
 PWO P. Woodfield
 RCM Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Records
 RFT R. F. Taylor
 RWJ R. B. Wood Jones
 TMA T. Marsden

TRUE CRUCKS NORTHUMBERLAND FORMERLEY NORTHUMBERLAND (NR)
 EDITED EME BJH REVISION OF 7/80

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
NT92 06	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HOD EME	NU	Alwinton
NY98 64	D	.	.	C	.	.	.	S	EVH	NU	Corbridge, R. 103
NY685607	.	D	1	C	D	.	.	S	EVH PDI	NU	Featherstone, Near Rowfoot
POSSIBLE CRUCKS											
NY974837	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	SWR	NU	Whwlpington, West Whelpington, Slots
NY855753	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR MWB	NU	Stokoe Crags, Pele Ho. Wall Slots

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

EME E. Mercer
 EVH E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976
 HOD J. Hogson, History of Northumberland
 MBW .M. W. Barley

ABBR FULLREFERENCES

NMR National Monuments Record
 PDI P. Dixon
 SWR S. Wrathmell

TRUE CRUCKS NORTH YORKSHIRE FORMERLEY YORKS. EAST RIDING (YE)
 EDITED EME BJH REVISION OF 5/80
 YORKS. NORTH RIDING (YN)
 YORKS. WEST RIDING (NW)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SE776858	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Aislaby(Pickering), Hall Fm. NYV301
SE777839	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	S	HRC	YN	Aislaby(Pickering), High Costa Mill
SE775856	.	D	1	E D	C C	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Aislaby(Pickering), Rose Cott. NYV331
NZ860086	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S	HRC MNA	YN	Aislaby(Whitby), Glebe Fm.
SE878828	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S	BAH	YN	Allerston, Grey Walls
SE878826	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YN	Allerston, White Cott.
SE58 78	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	TNI	YN	Ampleforth
SE73 87	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Appleton Le Moors, Manor Fm, Byre, R. 332
SE735877	.	D	1	D	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Appleton Le Moors, Rosemary Cott.
SE735876	.	A	1	C	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Appleton Le Moors, Low Fm
NZ389046	R	D	1	C	.	.	.	B	NYV	YN	Appleton Wiske, Church Farm, R. 2
SE052601	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Appletreewick, Fold Farm, Barn, R. 705
SE073644	D	A	.	A	T	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Appletreewick, Grimwith, High Laithe, R. 278
SE060649	D	D	.	.	S	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Appletreewick, Grimwith, Gate Up, R. 285
SE49602	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Appletreewick, Low Hall Farm, Barn, R. 710

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SE268726	R	D	3	C	C	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Azerley, Cowmyres, R. 272
SE051567	M	A	2	A	.	.	.	S	HYD HIN	NW	Barden, Barden Scale, Now at Shibden
SE053591	.	A	3	A	C	.	.	S	YAW APA	NW	Barden, Drebley, Corn Barn, NYV597
SE052590	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	S	BAH	NW	Barden, Drebley, Little Gate Fram
SE053592	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	YAW APA	NW	Barden, Drebley, Bombey Barn
SE052592	.	A	3	A	C	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Barden, Drebley, Other Barn, NYV598
SE054575	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	KMA APA	NW	Barden Bridge, Water Gate Barn
SE906498	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	S	WJS	NW	Barnoldswick, Langber Farm
SE652846	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	.	RHJ HRC	YN	Beadlam, Cliff Cott. R. I. 31, NYV302
SE652845	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Beadlam, , Opp. Cliff Cott. NYV333
SE652847	.	D	2	C	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Beadlam, Rose Cott. NYV304
SE652848	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Beadlam, White Cott. NYV303
SE637697	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Bentham, Holmes, R. 516
SE576949	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	S	HRC	YN	Bilsdale Midcable, High Crosset, Reused
SE558983	.	D	3	C	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Bilsdale Midcable, Low Orterly
SE574935	.	D	2	C	D	.	.	S	RHJ HRC	YN	Bilsdale Midcable, Old Sun, NYV132
SE563957	.	D	5	C	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Bilsdale Milcable, Stingamires, NYV334
SE561928	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	HRC	YN	Bilsdale West, Low Wethercote
SE561918	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Bilsdale West, Low Ewe Cote
SE558924	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Bilsdale West, Gimmer Cote
SE235578	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NID	NW	Birstwith, Tang Ho. R. 362
SE203660	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Bishopside, Fellbeck Old Hall, R. 115
SE192642	.	D	1	H	S	.	.	S	NID NYV	NW	Bishopside, High East Head Smelthouses, R362, 229(NYV)
SE188641	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	NW	Bishopside, Low East heads, Barn
SE196643	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	S	NID NYV	NW	Bishopside, Low Wood(=Wise Ing), NYV259
SE182649	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Bishopside, The Raikes, Barn, R. 466
SE170654	.	D	1	A	.	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Bishopside, Wheel House Farm, R. 663
SE192652	.	D	.	B	.	.	V	S	NYV	NW	Bishopside, White Houses, R. 299
NW SE191650	.	D	.	.	A	.	.	S	.	NW	Bishopside, Wilshill, Crag House
SE187646	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	S	NID NYV	NW	Bishopside, Wilshill, Kiln Ho, R362, NYV131
SE183646	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Bishopside, Wilshill, Manor Barn, R. 230
SE184649	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Bishopside, Wilshill, Raikes Cottage
SE260634	.	D	2	.	D	.	.	S	BAH	NW	Bishop Thornton, Presbytery
SE162554	R	A	3	.	D	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Blubberhouses, Barn, R. 670
SE072542	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	.	HIB APA	NW	Bolton Abbey, Dukes Barn, R. 22
SE627969	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Bransdale, Spout Ho.
TA01 93	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	YN	Burniston, High Fm.
SE783672	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	YAJ	YE	Burythorpe, Thornton Manor R23 442
SE907591	R	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	NW	Calton, Hall Farm, Barn
NZ508028	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJH	YN	Carlton In Cleveland, Upper Plane Tree Fm
SE78 90	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	MLM	YN	Cawthorne, R. 11026
SE904550	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	NW	Conistone Cold, Barn(1739 Date)
SE976600	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Cracoe, Coxons Farm, R. 553
SE979599	R	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Cracoe, Lumb Laithe, R. 555
SE979600	R	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Cracoe, Sunnyside, R. 554
SE243899	R	D	4	D	C	.	.	.	NYV BJH	YN	Crakehall, Manor Farm, R. 709
SE242902	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJH	YN	Crakehall, Unnamed Ho. , Corner of Green
SE238903	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJH	YN	Crakehall, Unnamed Ho. Third, Reused
SE733647	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S	NYV	YN	Crambe, Pond Farm, R. 252
SE730648	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S	NYV	YN	Crambe, Veritys, R. 424, Now Barn, Date 1680
SE756889	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Cropton, Bank Top, White Cott.
SE756890	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	.	NYV HAY	YN	Cropton, Cruck Cott. , R. 307
SE756890	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Cropton, Morley Cott.
SE757892	.	D	2	C	C	.	U	S	HRC HAY	YN	Cropton, Old Cott. NYV306
SE765888	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YN	Cropton, White Thorn
SE165605	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	YAW NYV	NW	Dacre, Banger Houses, NYV231
SE165606	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Dacre, Banger Houses, Barn, R. 232
SE196614	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Dacre, Dike Lane Head, Barn
SE159613	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Dacre, Foulshaw Lane Farm, Building, R. 207
SE193607	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Dacre, Hall Barn, R. 461
NZ704081	.	A	1	C	D	.	.	S	DAL HRC	YN	Danby, Beech Ho, Ainthorpe, NYV308
NZ705074	R	D	1	C	.	.	.	S	YAJ MNA	YN	Danby, Bramble Carr, R. 1956, 136, Reused
NZ715097	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	YAJ HRC	YN	Danby, Clitherbeck, R. 1956
NZ69 05	D	.	2	C	.	.	.	S	JCA	YN	Danby, Danby Dale, Several, R. 24
NZ72 05	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MNA	YN	Danby, Fryup, Morgans Intake
NZ71 08	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Danby, Honeybee Nest, R. 335
NZ702084	M	D	5	C	C	.	.	S	YAJ HRC	YN	Danby, Stang End, R. 1956, 136, Now at Hutton-Le-Hole, NYV336
NZ688044	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Danby, Stormy Hall, Danby Dale, Reused
NZ686064	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Danby, Thatch Ho. Danby Dale
NZ707082	D	D	1	C	.	.	.	.	HRC NYV	YN	Danby, Toadhole, Ainthorpe, NYV337
SE038524	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	KMA	NW	Draughton, Holly Cottage
SE898822	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	YN	Ebberston, Church Ho.
SE898825	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HAY	YN	Ebberston, Westwood Fm.
NZ808064	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Egton, Bugle Cott.
NZ790045	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	S	YAJ HRC	YN	Egton, Egton Bridge, Delves Cott. R1956 NYV309
NZ80 05	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC MNA	YN	Egton, Egton Bridge, Near Sawmill, R. 89
NZ746020	D	D	1	C	T	.	.	S	HRC MNA	YN	Egton, Glaisdale, Rigg Ho. , NYV242
SE018543	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	NW	Emsay With Eastby, Bower House, Barn
SE018545	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	NW	Emsay With Eastby, 32 Eastby

NORTH YORKSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SE017543	R	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Embsay With Eastby, Eastby, Park House, R.539
SE020545	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Embsay With Eastby, Eastby, Rookeries, Barn, R.558
TA025875	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PFA	YN	Falsgrave, By Former Tram-Sheds
SE682945	.	D	3	C	.	.	.	S S	DAL HRC	YN	Farndale East, Duck Ho. NYV312
NZ632009	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Farndale East, Middle Heads, Reused
SE678962	.	D	2	C	D	.	.	S S	DAL HRC	YN	Farndale East, Oak Crag, NYV313
SE667948	D	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Farndale, Green Lane
SE649983	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Farndale Westside, Ellers Fm. Reused
SE644988	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Farndale Westside, Frost Hall, Reused
SE651980	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Farndale Westside, Shottenhill, Reused
SE196813	.	A	2	C	C	.	.	S	NYV	YN	Fearby, Barn, R. 13
NZ944049	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Fylingdales, Fylingthorpe Hall, R. 525
SE683900	D	.	3	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Gillamoor, Barkers Fm. NYV339
SE684901	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Gillamoor, Church View, Byre, R. 93
SE682900	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Gillamoor, Dial Ho. Fm
SE68 90	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Gillamoor, Second
SE68 90	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Gillamoor, Third
SE68 90	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Gillamoor, Fourth
NZ743033	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Glaisdale, Harwood Ho
NZ735032	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Glaisdale, Highdale (Hardill)-Fm.
NZ754042	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Glaisdale, Plum Tree Fm. Date 1659
SE769047	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHJ	YN	Glaisdale, Quarry Fm. R. 1, 29, NYV
NZ748037	.	D	3	C	DS	.	.	S	HRC MNA	YN	Glaisdale, York Ho., Nyv314
NZ834013	R	D	2	D	.	.	.	.	HRC NYV	YN	Goathland, Breton House, NYV545
NZ831014	M	D	.	E	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Goathland, High Mortar Pits. Crucks Now at Fadmoor, Manor Fm. N
NZ840001	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Goathland, Thornhill
SE283937	.	D	.	C	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Great Fencote, Rose Cott. R. 16
SE206765	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Grewelthorpe, Low Bramley Grange, R
SE043539	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	KMA	NW	Halton East, barn
SE651822.	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Harome, East End(Mr K. Boyes), 11A NYV345
SE648821	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Harome, Forge Cott.
SE648821	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Harome, E. of Forge Cott.
SE648821	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Harome, W. of Forge Cott.
SE648820	M	A	3	C	S	.	.	S	RHJ HRC	YN	Harome, Manor Ho. R. 1, 31, Now at NYV316
SE646818	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Harome, Mill Green(Mr Binks)
SE647817	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Harome, Mill St(Mr Wright)
SE647817	M	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Harome, Mill St. (Mr Pickard), Now At Hutton-Le-Hole, NYV315
SE647	821	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Harome, N. of Rd. To Wombledon
SE648821	.	D	4	C	CD	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Harome, Orchard Ho.
SE646822	.	D	2	D	D	S	.	S	RHJ HRC	YN	Harome, Star Inn, R. 2, NYV343
SE651821	D	.	D	D	2	C	.	S.	HRC HAY	YN	Harome, White Rose Cott. NYV345
SE646820	D	D	5	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Harome, (Mr. Winspear)
SE646820	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Harome, 2 Cott. Opp. Mr. Winspear
SE757954	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Hartoft, Birch Ho.
SE208619	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Hartwith Cum Winsley, Cough Fm, R.
SE246615	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Hartwith Cum Winsley, Winsley Hall, Granary, R. 147
SE927723	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	NW	Hanwick, Barn
SE547940	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHJ TNI	YN	Hawnby, Syke Ho. R. 1, 29, NYV269
SE613838	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	HHE HRC	YN	Helmsley, 38Bondgate, Old Bakehouse NYV121
SE613838	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Helmsley, 19Bondgate
SE596906	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	S S	HHE HRC	YN	Helmsley, Broad Oak, NYV317
SE611839	D	D	1	.	C	.	.	S	NYV	YN	Helmsley, 22 High Stree, R. 100
SE615836	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	HHE HRC	YN	Helmsley, 22Ryegate, NYV109
SE960587	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	NW	Hetton, Manor Farm, Barn
SE962589	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Hetton, Rock Farm, Barn, R. 566
TA09 77	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHJ	YE	Hunmanby, Barn
SE706904	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Hutton-Le-Hole, Beck Garth Cott.
SE705901	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Hutton-Le-Hole, Hammer Hand, Reused
SE706898	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Hutton-Le-Hole, Moorside, Reused
SE706898	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Hutton-Le-Hole, Primrose Hill, Reused
SE705898	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Hutton-Le-Hole, Prospect Ho, Reused
SE705901	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Hutton-Le-Hole, Quaker Cott. Reused
SE705879	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Hutton-Le-Hole, Well Cott.
SE706899	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Hutton-Le-Hole, Woods Garage, Reused
SE512798	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	YN	Kilburn
SE273591	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Killinghall, Crag Hill Fm, Barns, R. 256
SE835858	M	A	4	CB	C	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Kingthorpe, Low Kingthorpe, R12, NYV
SE696865	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Kirbymoorside, Black Swan. Date 1632
SE69 87	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, Carters Foundry, Reused
SE694867	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, Dale End
SE69 87	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, Dale End, Others Dem.
SE69 87	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, The Green
SE696866	.	D	2	C	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Kirbymoorside, 14High Market Pl. NYV346

NORTH YORKSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SE696866	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, High Market Pl. Opp. 14
SE696866	.	D	3	C	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Kirbymoorside, 18High Market Pl. NYV319
SE696867	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Kirbymoorside, 20High Market Pl.
SE696866	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Kirbymoorside, George Dragon, Mkt. Pl.
SE69 87	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, Howe garth
SE703860	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Kirbymoorside, Keldholme, Ivy Cott.
SE695867	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Kirbymoorside, Manor Ho.
SE69 87	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, Piercy End, First
SE69 87	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, Piercy End, Second
SE69 87	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, Piercy End, 3 Dem.
SE693825	D	D	2	C	S	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Kirbymoorside, Southfield
SE695865	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	NYV	YN	Kirbymoorside, 42-4 West End, R. 512
SE694863	.	D	2	C	S	.	S	S	HRC HAY	YN	Kirbymoorside, 83 West End, NYV320
SE694863	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Kirbymoorside, West End, Others
SE348570	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Knaresborough, Kirkgate, R. 716
SE37 58.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJH	NW	Knaresborough Outer, Haya park
SE432878	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	NYV	YN	Knayton, Todds, R. 124
SE560887	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	RHJ HRC	YN	Laskill Pasture, Broadway Foot, R. 1, 28
SE577918	.	D	2	C	S	.	.	S	HRC MNA	YN	Laskill Pasture, Carr Cote, NYV143
SE565901	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Laskill Pasture, Featherholme
SE572928	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Laskill Pasture, N. Laverock Hall, Reused
SE571926	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Laskill Pasture, S. Laverock hall
SE729903	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Lastingham, Photo 1870
SE730903	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Lastingham, Farm(Mr Strickland)Reused
SE730904.	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Lastingham, Home Fm.
SD997627	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJH	NW	Linton, Barn Lintel, N. of Road, W. Of Stre
SE193532	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HTI	NW	Little Timble, Awinsty Hall, Barn
SE844900	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YN	Lockton, Square Fm.
SE844900	D	D	2	A	.	.	.	S	RIB HAY	YN	Lockton, Old Manor Ho. R1937, 613 NYV347
SE842899	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YN	Lockton, Sandersons Ho.
SE84 90	D	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	X	YN	Lockton, Levisham, Braywath
SE84 90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YN	Lockton, Levisham, Lowstead Fm.
SD832577	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	YN	Long Preston, Mill Bridge, Barn
SD932449	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HLO KMA	MW	Lothersdale, Nineveh
SD957460	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HLO KMA	NW	Lothersdale, Tith Barn
SE788915	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Castlegate, E. of Nav. Yard
SE788715	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Castlegate, E. of Above
SE786717	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, 2 Finkle St. Lath Pl. Chim.
SE787718	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Greengate
SE785717	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	TGM	YN	Malton, Market Pl. Behind Andersons
SE788714	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, 1Navigation Yd. Castlegate, Plan, P. 105
SE785726	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Newbiggin, N. Side
SE78 71	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Newbiggin, S. Side
SE785717	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	YAJ TGM	YN	Malton, 38 Newbiggin, R. XLII, 244,1969
SE785717	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	YN	Malton, 45 Newbiggin, R. 235
SE798725	.	D	1	.	C	.	S	.	NYV	YN	Malton, Old Malton, 14 Town St. , R. 599
SE79 73	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Old Malton, Town St.
SE798725	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Old Malton, Town St, N. of Abbey
SE79 73	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Old Malton, Town St, W. of Abbey
SE798729	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Old Malton, Westgate
SE78 71	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Spittal St.
SE78 71	D	.	2	C	C	.	S	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Wheelgate
SE787717	M	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	HUD HAY	YN	Malton, Wheelgate, Adj. Cross Keys. Re-erected at Swinton
SE734832	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Malton, The Croft
SE349863	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	YN	Maunby, Wayside
SE255770	D	A	1	A	C	.	.	.	BAH	NW	Mickley, Barn(Mr Martin)
SE123495	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	APA	NW	Middleton, Old Cottages
SE78 85	D	D	1	C	.	.	S	.	CMY	YN	Middleton
SE122492	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	APA RCC	NW	Middleton, Red Gables
SE785855	D	.	2	C	C	.	.	.	JWN HRC	YN	Middleton, A Ruin
SE785855	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Middleton, Old Post Off.
SE782853	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Middleton, Prospect Ho.
SE566871	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Murton, Barnclose Ho.
SE 656848	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Nawton, The Bield, NYV305
SE654849	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Nawton, Beech Cott.
SE812905	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YN	Nawton Upon Rawcliff, Pond Fm, Long Ho
SE747817	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	SB	HRC	YN	Normanby, The Rise, Barn, R. 72
SE369935	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Northallerton, 147-9 High St. R. 277
SE203507	D	D	2	A	T	.	S	.	NYV BAH	NW	Norwood, Norwood Bottom, R. 257A
SE13 60	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NID	NW	Padside, Hoodstorth, R. 362
SE26 52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	YAW	NW	Pannal, Bld. At Burnbridge
SE155665	.	A	2	A	T	.	S	.	NID NYV	NW	Pateley Bridge, Rose Cott, Goose Green R362(NID), 47(NYV)
SE796841	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, Bridge Inn
SE798841	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Pickering, Burgate, White Ho.
SE791841	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, Former Crown Anchor
SE850835	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, Eastgate, First
SE850835	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, Eastgate, Second
SE850835	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, Eastgate, At least three
SE798841	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Pickering, Gas Board, Castlegate

NORTH YORKSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SE790839	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Pickering, Keld Head
SE795840	M	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	YAW	YN	Pickering, Tallow Dip Factory, Now at Castle Museum, York
SE793840	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, 7 Westgate
SE792841	.	D	2	.	.C	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, 46-49 Westgate
SE792841	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, 126 Westgate
SE792841	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, 86A Westgate
SE798841	.	D	2	C	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pickering, 1 Westgate
SE798841	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Pickering, 4,7,9, Willowgate
SE636859	.	D	2	D	C	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pockley, Daleside
SE635857	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pockley, Old Post Off.
SE635857	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Pockley, Ivy Cott(Was Derelict)
SE635857	.	.	2	E	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Pockley, Rose Cott.
SE635859	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Pockley, West View
SE637859	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Pockley, Opp. West View
SE637859	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Pockley, Opp. West View, Second
SE636858	.	.	4	.	C	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Pockley, White House, NYV349
SE577852	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Rievaulx, Severadus
SE576851	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HRC	YN	Rievaulx, Swiss Cott, R. 1, 31
SE576851	.	D	2	C	.	.	.	.	RHJ HAY	YN	Rievaulx, Rose Tree Cott.
SE729963	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Rosedale East, Heygate Fm. NYV354
SE735954	D	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Rosedale East, Pry Hills, NYV354
SE729970	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Rosedale East, Stonebank, W. Ho, NYV3
SE691989	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Rosedale West, Moorlands Fm.
SE71 96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HRC NYV	YN	Rosedale West, Ruin, Thorgill East Side, NYV355
SE706961	D	.	4	C	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Rosedale West, Venoms Nick, Thorgill, Side, NYV355
SE695982	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Rosedale West, Hall Farm, R. 373
SE256688	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	YN	Sawley, Hungate Cott. Risplith
TA047888	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	PEV BAH	YN	Scarborough, Newcastle Packet, Sandsd
TA05 89	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JWA	YN	Scarborough, Old Town
SE833707	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Settrington, Barn, R. 637
SE829707	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Settrington, Barn, R. 637
SE654664	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	B	NYV	YN	Sheriff Hutton, Thatched Cott. R. 274
SE916822	R	A	3	.	.	.	S	S	NYV HAY	YN	Snainton, Byre at Holm Fm. R. 64
SE91 82	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	YN	Snainton, 2 Barns nearby
SE921822	D	D	2	C	.	.	.	.	NYV HAY	YN	Snainton, Old Post Off. R. 352
SE268843	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJH	YN	Snape, Castle Arms Inn
SE266843	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJH	YN	Snape, House
SE270843	.	D	1	C	C	.	S	.	NYV	YN	Snape, Springfield, R. 189
SE723899	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NYV TNI	YN	Spaunton, Woodmans Cott. R. 321
SE616815	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YN	Sproxtion, Forge Cott
SE082771	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Stonebeck Up, Low Woodale, R. 378
SE484834	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHJ	YN	Sutton-Under-Whitestonecliff Former 7 Stars Inn, R. 1. 29
SE216859	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	BAH	YN	Thirn, Truss Only Left
SE22 86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	YN	Thirn, Second
SE429822	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	B	BAH	YN	Thirsk, Cross Keys, Kirkgate
SE836832	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	NYV HAY	YN	Thornton Dale, Beck Isle, R. 323
SE839831	.	D	.	C	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Thornton Dale, Church Farm, R. 322
SE834826	.	D	.	C	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Thornton Dale, Dixons Cott. R. 324
SE835829	.	.	1	.	.	.	S	.	HAY	YN	Thornton Dale, The Forge
SE17 87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BAH	YN	Thornton Steward
SE836832	.	D	3	C	.	.	.	.	NYV HAY	YN	Thornton Dale, Woodland View, R. 325
SE843833	.	D	3	C	.	.	S	.	NYV HAY	YN	Thornton Dale, York House, R. 326
SE142584	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Thruscross, Whit Moor Barn, R. 214
SE151584	.	D	2	.	.	.	S	.	NYV	YN	Thruscross, Row, R. 250
SE985848	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHJ	YN	West Ayton
NZ678002	.	A	.	C	D	.	S	.	JWN	YN	Westerdale, Downeys Fm. Field Barn
NZ678056	D	A	2	C	D	.	.	.	NMR	YN	Westerdale, Hollins Fm.
NZ679058	D	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Westerdale, Ruin, S. of Quarry Fm.
NZ679058	.	A	1	C	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Westerdale, Byre, S. of Quarry Fm. Both NYV328
NZ900110	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHJ	YN	Whitby, Haggesslythe
SE860830	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YN	Wilton, Prospect Farm
SE860830	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YN	Wilton, Willows Farm
SE669838	D	A	2	.	.	.	S	.	HRC TWF	YN	Wombleton, Barn N. of Chapel, NYV 350
SE66 83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Wombleton, House, R. 356
SE669840	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HRC	YN	Wombleton, Manor Ho. Fm.
SE669841	.	D	2	D	S	.	.	.	RHJ HRC	YN	Wombleton, Plough Inn, R. 1, 31
SE669838	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	HRC HAY	YN	Wombleton, Rosslyn, NYV358
SE76 86	.	D	4	C	SD	.	.	.	PGD MWB	YN	Wrelton
SE766862	D	D	2	C	D	.	S	.	NYV HRC	YN	Wrelton, Cawthorn Rd. Corner, Bests Cottage, NYV359
SE765859	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RHJ HRC	YN	Wrelton, Cruck Cott. Date 1665, NYV330
UPPER CRUCKS											
SE07 52	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	KMA	NW	Beamsley, Norwood Cottage
SE265884	.	D	2	.	C	.	S	.	NYV	YN	Bedale, Plumers, R. 101
SE198630	.	D	.	E	.	.	S	.	NYV	NW	Bishopside, Fellbeck, Knoll Top Cott, R4
SE174649	D	D	2	E	.	.	S	.	NYV	NW	Bishopside, Wilsill, Kiln Cott, R. 298

NORTH YORKSHIRE

CONTINUED

UPPER CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SE428893	.	D	2	CD	D	.	.	S S	NYV	YN	Borrowby, Hall Farm, R. 7
NZ146127	.	D	1	.	C	.	V	S	NYV	YN	Caldwell, East Middleton, R. 382
SE757892	R	D	1	C	C	.	C	S S	HRC HAY	YN	Cropton, Old Cott. NYV306
SE185621	.	D	2	G	C	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Dacre, EastWoods, R. 557
NZ709073	.	D	1	C	D	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Danby, Ainthorpe, Coums Cott. R. 185
NZ813067	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DAL HRC	YN	Egton End Cott. R. 1950
NZ178135	D	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	AND VC	YN	Eppleby, Old Ho., High House
SE101734	.	D	2	C	D	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Fountains Earth, Holme Fm, R. 287
NZ947017	R	D	1	D	C	.	.	S	NYV	YN	Fylingdales, Thorney Brow, R. 233
SD932538	.	D	4	G	T	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Gargrave, Paget Hall, R. 576
SE326878	.	D	3	E	C	.	.	B	NYV	YN	Gatenby, Berry Garth, R. 106
NZ834012	R	D	2	D	C	.	.	S	NYV	YN	Goathland, Bereton House, R. 545
SE283937	.	D	.	C	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Great Fencote, Larch Cott. R. 15
SE235746	.	D	1	F	T	.	.	S S	NYV	NW	Kirkby Malzeard, Shoulder Of Mutton, R273
SE223807	R	D	.	E	T	.	.	.	NYV	NW	Masham, Market Place. Lingdale
SE158667	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Pateley Bridge, High St, R. 48
SE158657	.	D	2	E	T	.	S	.	NYV	NW	Pateley Bridge, Mr Skaife'S, R. 46
NZ140079	D	D	2	C	.	.	.	S	NYV	YN	Ravensworth, R. 52
SE047913	.	D	2	D	T	.	V	S	NYV	YN	Redmire, Elm House, R. 608
SE725977	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Rosedale East, Southfield House, R. 79
NZ676039	R	D	2	D	C	.	.	S	HRC NYV	YN	Westerdale, Anthony Ho. Reused, NYV327

SHORT CURVED FEET

SE048995	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	S	NYV	YN	Fremington, Bank House, R. 91
SE226633	.	D	5	E	E	.	.	S	NYV	NW	Hartwith, Brimham Lodge, R. 141
SE290652	.	D	3	E	C	.	V	S	NYV	NW	Markington, Hall, R. 377
SE315710	.	D	4	E*	C	.	V	B	NYV	NW	Ripon, St Agnes House, R. 127

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SD98 60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	EFC MWB	NW	Cracoe, R. 117, Documentary
SE24 90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJH	YN	Crakehall, Documentary
SE83 71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	YAR VNE	YE	Settrington, Documentary, R. 126, 1960
SE725900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	S	MWB	YN	Spaunton, Manor, Wall Slots

BASE CRUCKS

SE613839	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Helmsley, Canons Garth, R. 24
SE512752	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	NYV	YN	Husthwaite, Baxby Hall Farm, NYV618

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MNA	YN	Bilsdale, Spout Ho. = Old Sun
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DAL MNA	YN	Egton Bridge, Hutchinsons
SE705901	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	HRC HAY	YN	Hutton-Le-Hole, Folk Mus. =Danby
SE799728	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	TWF	YN	Malton, Old Malton, One or two
SE63 85	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RIB	YN	Pockley, R. 1937-8, 614
SE84 83	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	HOM	YN	Thornton-Le-Dale

VARIOUS

SE05 59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	YAW	NW	Derby, Club Nook, Not a cruck
SE235570	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NID BAH	NW	Felliscliffe, Long Lane Fm. R. 362 No cruck, wrong farm Name
SE21 59	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NID BAH	NW	Menwith Cum Darley, The Holme, R. 362, No crucks found
SE48 83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RHJ	YN	Sutton Under Whitestone Cliff, Mount Pleasant, Not a cruck

ABBR

FULL REERENES

ADN	Architect. And Archaeol. Soc. Durham North IV, 1978, 35
APA	A. Pacey
BAH	Mrs. B. Hutton
BJH	B. J. D. Harrison
CMY	Castle Museum, York, Building Notes
DAL	Dalesman
EFC	M. W. Barley, English Farmhouse and Cottage
HAY	R. Hayes
HHE	J. McDonnell, ed., History of Helmsley
HIB	Hartley and Ingilby, The Yorkshire Dales
HIN	Hartley and Ingilby, Life and Tradition in Yorkshire Dales
HLO	K. Wilson, History of Lothersdale, 1972, 44
HOM	Home, G. Evolution of An English Town (Pickering)
HRC	R. Hayes, J. G. Rutter, Cruck-Framed Buildings In Ryedale and Eskdale
HTI	W. Grange, History. Little Timble, Great Timble., 1895
HUD	N. A. Huddleston, History of Malton
HYD	J. Walton, Homestead of Yorkshire Dales
JCA	J. C. Atkinson, 40 Years in a Moorland Parish(1891)
JWA	J. Walton
JWN	J. Walton, Unpublished Notes

ABBR

FULL REFERENES

KMA	Mrs K. Mason
MLM	Royal Comm. On Hist. Mon. Emergency Records (Photot No.)
MNA	Mrs M. Natrass
MWB	M. W. Barley
NID	Jennings, ed. History of Nidderdale
NMR	National Monuments Record
NYV	North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Group
PEV	N. Pevsner, Buildings of England
PFA	P. Farmer, Scarborough
PGD	Picking Official Guide(1968)
RCC	R. C. Cross
RHJ	Ryedale Hist. Vol, 1. No. 1
RIB	J. Roy. Inst. British Architects
TGM	T. G. Manby
TNI	T. Nicholson(deceased)
TWF	T. W. French
VC	V. Chapman
VNE	Mrs. V. Neave
WJS	W. J. Smith
X	Source now Unknown
YAJ	Yorkshire Archaeol. J.
YAR	Yorkshire Archaeol. Soc. Record Series
YAW	Yorkshire Archaeol. J. 145, 1948, J. Walton

TRUE CRUCKS				NOTTINGHAMSHIRE				FORMERLY		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE	
SK522328	D	D	1	C	.	.	T	MWB	NO	Barton In Fabis, Ivy Cott	
SK545349	D	D	3	C	S	.	T	MWB	NO	Clifton	
SK553345	D	A	3	C	T	.	T	EFC MWB	NO	Clifton, Glapton	
SK644353	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	MWB	NO	Cotgrave, 1 Church Lane	
SK684357	D	D	2	A	C	.	T	MWB	NO	Croppwell Bishop, 4 Mill La.	
SK687355	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	MWB	NO	Croppwell Bishop, 1-3 Stockwell Lane	
SK498277	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	THR	NO	Kingston-On-soar, Kegworth Rd.	
SK493544	D	D	.	A	C	.	T	THS	NO	Kirby In Ashfield, Woodhouse. R. 43, 1939, Frontspiece	
SK54 61	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MWB	NO	Mansfield, Stockwell Gate	
SK505633	.	D	3	E	C	.	T	SHS	NO	Pleasley, Sampsons Lane Farm	
SK499609	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	MWB	NO	Skeby, Old Rd.	
SK499609	.	A	F1	.	.	.	.	MWB	NO	Skeby, Old Rd., Barn	
SK50 25	D	.	1	C	D	.	T	HME	NO	Sutton Bonnington	
SK568375	D	D	1	C	C	.	T	THS	NO	Wilford, R, 1912, 83	

BASE CRUCKS

SK777592	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	NO	Bathley, The Hollies	
SK546349	ANB	NO	Clifton, Til House	

VARIOUS

SK69 91	PFR JVI	NO	Everton, Hall Fm, Not a cruck	
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ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

ANB	Antiq, J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M> W. Barley
EFC	M. W. Barley, English Farmhouse and Cottage
HME	W. G. Hoskins, Midland England
JVI	J. Vickers
MWB	M. W. Barley

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

PFR	P. F. Ryder
SHS	Sherwood Archaeol. Soc.
THR	T. H. Rickman
THS	Trans. Thoroton Soc. Nottinghamshire

TRUE CRUCKS				OXFORDSHIRE				FORMERLY BERKSHIRE		(BO)	
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE	

SU558842	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	PA	BO	Aston Tirrold, Lower Hill Barn	
SU554864	.	D	1	K	.	.	.	OXF JMF	BO	Aston Upthorpe, Stockwell Cott.	
SP392418	.	D	1	W	.	.	.	BR ANB	OX	Balscott, Priory Fm. Fig. 9	
SP31 03	.	A	.	F2*	.	.	.	BMB	OX	Bampton, Castle Barn, F. 9	
SU620918	.	D	1	W	E	.	T	S OXB	OX	Benson, Crossways, Crown Square	
SP287039	.	D	1	.	E	*	.	S NMR	APA	Black Bourton, Manor Ho	
SU528856	.	D	4	W	C	.	T	CKE	BO	Blewbury, Croydon House	
SU534861	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	OCF JMF	BO	Blewbury, South St.	
SU530857	.	D	1	V	.	.	.	OXF JMF	BO	Blewbury, Watery La. Stocks	
SU578910	.	D	2	.	C	.	T	OXF MRA	BO	Brightwell-Cum-Sotwell, Woodleys Cottage	
SU670929	.	D	3	AV	E	.	T	SB MRA	OX	Britwell Salome, Home Farm	
SU344979	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	OXF JMF	BO	Buckland, Arnhem Cott.	
SP252124	.	D	1	F1	E	.	.	MLA	OX	Buford, High St. Opp. Old Vicarage	
SP252123	.	D	2	C	.	*	S	EUH PEV	OX	Buford, High St. Antony Nielsen Antiques	
SP253124	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	MLA	OX	Buford, High St. E. Adj. 18	
SP253123	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	MLA	OX	Buford, High St. E. Golden Ball	
SP252123	.	D	1	E	E	.	S	MLA	OX	Buford, High St. Hollis Old Shop	
SP252122	.	D	2	DA	E	.	.	MLA	OX	Buford, High St. W. Pethers Shop	
SP250122	.	D	.	.	E	.	S	MLA	OX	Buford, Rear of Wychcote/The Lodge	
SP250122	.	D	2	C	E	.	S	MLA	OX	Buford, Sheep St. Bay Tree Hotel Annex	
SP250122	.	A	.	.	C	.	S	MLA	OX	Buford, Sheep St. Titcombs	
SP250120	.	D	A	.	E	.	.	MLA	OX	Buford, The Hill, Gabled House	
SP252121	.	D	1	C	E	*	S	EUH PEV	OX	Buford, Whitney St. S. Bull Cott. R. 520	
SU637969	.	D	2	.	C	.	T	S JBL	OX	Chalgrove, High St. Red Lion P. H.	
SU663832	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	CHA PA	OX	Checkendon, Court Cottage	
SU664830	.	D	1	.	E	.	T	PA CHA	OX	Checkendon, Forge Cottage	
SU663828	.	D	1	V	C	.	T	PA CHA	OX	Checkendon, Four Horseshoes	
SP378250	.	A	5	C	E	.	S	BR RWJ	OX	Church Enstone. R. 15	
SP456043	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	CJB	OX	Cumnot, Leys Farm, Barn	
SU667952	.	D	.	.	C	.	T	JBL	OX	Cuxham-With-Easington, Brookside	
SU521904	.	D	2	CF1	E	*	T	APA	BO	Didcot, 26 Manor Rd. , Hall	
SU521904	.	D	2	.	C	.	T	OXF JMF	BO	Didcot, 26 Manor Rd. , Cross-Wing	
SU578948	.	D	.	C	.	.	T	MRA	OX	Dorchester, 13-19 High St.	
SU577945	.	D	.	.	.	.	T	MCO	OX	Dorchester, 76 High St. Tudor Cott.	
SU476942	.	.	1	F2	D	.	T	CRC	BO	Drayton, 1 Gravel Lane, Outhouse	
SU482941	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	OXF JMF	BO	Drayton, 69High St.	
SU60 96.	A	.	E*	C	.	.	T	BMA MA	OX	Drayton St. Leonard, R. F. 605, R. 8, Pl.	
SU419930	.	D	1	F3	.	.	.	OXF MLM	BO	East Hanney, The Green. R. 4958	

OXFORDSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SU458888	.	D	2	.	CD	.	.	T	OXF	NAM	BO East Hendred, Catte St. Briar Cott.
SU459888	.	D	3	E	D	.	.	T	.	CRC	BO East Hendred, Catte St. Penny Green
SU458885	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	B OXF	JMF	BO East Hendred, Catte St. Old Forge
SU458886	.	D	3	F1	CE	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO East Hendred, Church St. Wythe Cott.
SU457888	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	.	CRC	BO East Hendred, Hick mans Cott.
SU459884	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	ERM	BO East Hendred, Newbury Rd. Featherbed C.
SU460885	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO East Hendred, 2 Newbury Rd.
SU458884	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO East Hendred, Horn La. The Cottage
SU461885	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO East Hendred, 2 St. Marys Rd.
SU652785	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	B OXF	JMF	OX Goring Heath, Path Hill, Pilgrim Cott
SP642018	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	OX Great Haseley, Crucks (= R. NMR)
SP396293	R	D	2	E	T	.	.	S	.	JMS	OX Great Tew
SU401901	.	D	4	C	C	.	.	T	.	BAJ	BO Grove, Ivy Cott, R. 38. 171
SU491887	.	D	4	CF3	CE	.	C-P	T	B	CRC	BO Harwell, Abbey Timber. Crown-Post
SU493891	.	D	2	C	E	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO Harwell, Church La. Dell Cott
SU493891	.	D	2	F1	E	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO Harwell, Church La. Le Carillon
SU493891	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO Harwell, Church La. Lockton Fm.
SU493895	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO Harwell, High St. Drewetts Shop
SU494893	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO Harwell, Jennings La. School Ho.
SU492893	.	A	5	CF2	E	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO Harwell, Middle Fm, Barn. R. 79
SU492894	.	.	2	C	E	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO Harwell, Middle Fm, Out house
SU494897	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO Harwell, Townsend, Pomander Cott.
SU492888	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO Harwell, Wellshead La. Holywell Cott.
SU492888	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO Harwell, Wellshead La. H. s. Baker
SU376992	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO Hinton Waldrist, Rectory
SU 375850	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	T	.	BAJ	BO Letcombe Basset, Rectory Barn, R1956
SU548953	.	D	4	V	E	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO Long Whittenham, Barley Mow
SU548939	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO Long Whittenham, Church Fm. House
SU548939	.	.	2	.	E	.	.	T	B	OXF	BO Long Whittenham, Church Fm. Tractor Shed
SU545937	.	D	3	CV	T	*	.	T	.	OXF	BO Long Whittenham, Cruckfield Cott.
SU545937	.	D	2	.	T	.	.	T	.	MCO	BO Long Whittenham, 18 High St. May Tree
SU548938	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO Long Whittenham, 33 High St.
SU547938	.	D	2	.	T	.	.	T	.	MCO	BO Long Whittenham, High St. Terret Close
SU546937	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	B	MCO	BO Long Whittenham, 19 The Cross
SU688768	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DRS	OX Mapledurham, Noke End Cott.
SU676777	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	MRA	OX Mapledurham, Mill Farm
SU694764	.	D	4	F1	CE	*	.	T	.	PEV	OX Mapledurham, Three Chimneys, Jacksons Lane
SU486934	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	S	CRC	BO Milton, High St.
SU481926	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	BO Milton, The Mill
SU591837	.	D	4	W	C	.	.	T	.	CKE	BO Moulsoford, Pye Corner
SP624305	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	.	S	PWO	OX Newton Percell, S. of Village
SP549129	.	D	2	B	S	.	.	S	.	JMS	OX Noke, Orchard Cottage
SP386134	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	S	CJB	OX North Leigh, Church Farm Cottage
SP421028	.	A	4	C*	C	.	T	T	.	APA	OX Northmoor, Rectory Farm, Barn
SU671792	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MRA	OX Nunney Green, Fir Tree Cottage
SP493077	.	D	1	A	D	.	.	.	S	APA	OX Oxford, Binsy, Perch Inn
SP510065	.	D	.	D*	C	.	.	.	.	BMA	OX Oxford, Nr. Beaumont Palace, F. 663
SP51 06	D	A	.	E	E	.	.	S	.	BMB	OX Oxford, Holywell, F. 541
SP528037	R	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	.	JAS	OX Oxford, Iffley, 81 Church Way
SU532990	D	D	5	C	CE	.	.	T	.	OXA	BO Radley, Lower Radley
SU485980	.	A	4	C	E	.	.	S	.	OXF	BO St. Helen-Without, Shippon, Calcott Pl.
SP279181	.	A	2	.	C	*	.	S	.	MRA	OX Shipton-Under-Wychwood, Old Prebendal House, Barn
SP51 04	INN	BO South Hinksey, R. 76
SP385035	D	D	4	.	.	.	.	T	.	OXF	OX Standlake, Brighthampton, Old Cott
SP413058	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	S	OXF	OX Stanton Harcourt, Smithy Cott.
SP420062	.	D	2	C	EC	*	.	T	.	APA	OX Stanton Harcourt, Sutton, Duck End Ct.
SP44 25	.	A	.	K	C	.	.	S	.	BMA	OX Steeple Barton, Barn Near MANOR, F659
SU470918	.	D	2	C	CD	.	.	T	.	NDF	BO Steventon, 39 Causeway, R. 1958
SU467917	.	D	4	W C	C ED	.	.	T	.	OXF	BO Steventon, 83-5 Causeway
SU469918	.	D	3	.	CE	.	.	T	B	CRC	BO Steventon, Folly Ho. 53 The Causeway
SU474920	R	A	.	.	CD	.	.	.	.	NDF	BO Steventon, Green Fm. Barn, R. 1958
SU474920	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	T	.	JMF	BO Steventon, 22-24 Milton La.
SU474920	.	D	1	C	E	.	.	T	.	CRC	BO Steventon, Old Fm.
SU737887	STO	OX Stonor, Almshouses
SU736885	.	D	1	W	C	.	.	T	.	MRA	OX Stonor, Nos. 16-17, Cromwell Cottage
SU499933	.	A	3	C	C	.	.	T	.	CKE	BO Sutton Courtenay, Uptown Fm. , Barn
SP377378	.	A	6	C	E	.	.	S	.	APA	OX Swalcliffe, Second Barn
SP729017	.	D	3	W	C	.	.	T	.	MRA	OX Sydenham, Vicarage End
SP707059	.	D	2	W	C	.	.	T	.	JBL	OX Thame, 14 Cornmarket
SP705060	.	D	4	W	C	.	.	T	.	JBL	OX Thame, 22 High St. (=Langstead Cott.)
SP704061	.	D	2	W	C	.	.	T	.	JBL	OX Thame, 29-30 High St. , Thatchers Bistro
SP702063	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	.	OXF	OX Thame,40 High St. , The Cruke
SP705061	.	D	1	W	S	.	.	S	.	JBL	OX Thame, 82 High St.

OXFORDSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG	NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SP705061	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T	B	MRA	OX	Thame, 87 High Street
SP708062	.	D	1	W	E	.	.	T	.	MRA	OX	Thame, Tripps Cott, 1 Moor End Lane
SP25 12	.	D	.	C	.	.	.	S	.	MLA	OX	Upton, Upton Fm.
SU399881	.	D	2	.	T	.	.	T	B	LAR	CKE	BO Wantage, 57 Grove St., R. 103
SU598935	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	.	MRA	OX	Warborough, 109 Thame Road
SU598935	.	D	2	C	.	.	.	T	.	MRA	OX	Warborough, 119 Thame Road
SU600935	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	.	MRA	OX	Warborough, The Green South, 6 Bells
SP638057	.	D	3	W	E	.	.	T	T	OXB	OX	Waterstock, Orchard End
SU688946	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	JBL	OX	Watlington, Chapel St, Black Horse Ct.
SU51 88	BFR	JWN	BO West Hagbourne, Pl. 42
SU40 93	MLM	BO	West Hanney, Drayton, Sutton Courtenay Rd. R. 4941
SP536182	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	JMF	OX Weston-On-Green, Knowle La. The Cott.
SP355097	.	.	.	C*	D	.	.	S	.	BMA	OX	Witney Market Pl. F. 688
SU65 82	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	OXF	JMF	OX Woodcote, Exclade St, Carters Cott
SP535120	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	S	OXF	JMF	OX Wood Eaton, The Green
SP485020	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	S	.	JMS	BO	Wooton, Yew Tree Cott, Old Boars Hill
JOINTED CRUCKS												
SU460886	CRC	BO	East Hendred, The Stores
BASE CRUCKS												
SU199969	ANB	BO	Abingdon, Thames St.
SU618892	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	.	NJO	OX	Crowmarsh, Queens Head
SU578945	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	VCH	OX Dorchester, R. 7, Opp. P. 92
SU491892	ANB	BO	Harwell, Lime Tree Ho.
SU492894	ANB	BO	Harwell, Middle Fm.
SU560880	ANB	BO	South Moreton, Sanderville Manor
SU468918	ANB	BO	Steventon, Tudor Ho.
SU742892	VCH	STO	OX Stonor, Stonor Park
SU503940	ANB	BO	Sutton Courtenay, Abbey Grange
SU504942	ANB	BO	Sutton Courtenay, Manor Ho.
SHORT CURVED FEET												
SP472355	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	S	.	BR	RWJ	OX Adderbury, R. 20
SP430357	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	.	BR	RWJ	OX Bloxham, Joiners Arms, R. 61
SP428354	.	D	4	D	E	.	.	S	.	BR	RWJ	OX Bloxham, Seal Cott(Blue Gates), R. 60
SP428356	.	D	1	E	E	*	.	S	.	BR	RWJ	OX Bloxham, Sycamore Terrace, R. 226
SP362096	.	D	3	E	S	.	.	S	.	JMS	OX	Cogges, Manor Farm, Dairy
SP467313	.	D	4	C	E	*	.	S	.	BR	RWJ	OX Deddington, Leadenporch Ho. R. 31
SU737887	.	D	4	W	E C	.	.	.	S	MRA	OX	Stonor, Former Almshouses
SP377378	.	A	9	C	E	*	.	S	.	BR	RWJ	OX Swalcliffe, Tith Barn, R. 20
SP392379	.	A	5	C	E	*	.	S	.	BR	RWJ	OX Tadmarton, Barn
SP494258	.	A	8	C	E	.	.	S	.	BR	RWJ	OX Upper Heyford. R. 20
UPPER CRUCKS												
SP453405	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	OX	Banbury, Flying Horse, 44 Parsons, R. 29
SP454405	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MLA	OX Banbury, Rear of 12-13 Parsons, R. 29
SP253123	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	S	.	MLA	OX	Burford, Church Green, Fysshers Croft
SP445318	D	D	1	.	T	.	.	S	.	BR	RWJ	OX Deddington, Hempton, Parishes Fm. R. 229
SP520062	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BMA	OX	Oxford, Gravel Walk, Magdalen, F. 425
SP415056	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	APA	OX	Stanton Harcourt, Nos. 14-15
SP413067	.	D	1	C	S	.	.	.	S	CRA	APA	OX Stanton Harcourt, Sutton. Nichols Fm.
SP415066	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	.	CRA	OX	Stanton Harcourt, Sutton. Tudor Cott.
SU605895	.	A	1	.	E	.	.	S	.	MRA	BO	Wallingford, High St, Flint Cott, Outbld
PROBABLE DUPLICATES												
SU60 96	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BR	RWJ	OX Drayton. R. 22
SP642018	OXL	OX	Great Haseley
SU49 89	BMA	BO	Harwell
SU379989	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DRS	BO	Harwell, Kings Manor. Prob=Pomander Co
SU69 77	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	OCC	BO	Hinton Waldrist, Possibly Rectory
SP395036	OXF	JMF	OX Mapledurham, Chazey Heath
SU50 94	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	EVH	OX	Standlake, Brighthampton, Old Fm, R. 194
SP728016	.	D	4	.	E	.	.	T	.	MLM	BO	Steventon, R. 4924
SU65 82	OXF	JMF	BO Sutton Courtenay, Ramseys Fm. = Uptown
SU65 82	AGT	OX	Sydenham
SU65 82	OXL	OX	Woodcote, Exlade Street
VARIOUS												
SP453407	D	D	2	C	S	.	.	.	.	VCH	APA	OX Banbury, 35-6 North Bar, R. X, 29
SP43 35	AMS	RWJ	OX Bloxham, House A, Not a cruck
SU53 88	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MRA	DRS	BO East Hagbourne(12 Main Rd. ?), Doubtful
SP512065	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ERM	BO	East Hendred, One cruck incorrect.
SP39 38	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	APA	JBL	OX Oxford, 25 New Inn Hall St. Not cruck
SP359047	BR	RWJ	OX Tadmarton, Old Malthouse-Not a cruck
SP359047	PEV	APA	OX Yelford, Manor, Not cruck

ABBR	FULL REFERENCES
AGT	A. G. Taylor
AMS	Trans. Ancient Monuments Soc.
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
APA	A. Pacey
BAJ	Berkshire Archaeol. J.
BFR	Batsford and Fry, The English Cottage
BMA	British Museum Add. Mss. 36436(Buckler)
BMB	British Museum Add. Mss. 36437(Buckler)
BR	R. B. Wood-Jones, Domestic Architecture of The Banbury Region
CHA	C. Hart
CJB	C. J. Bond, Woodstock Museum
CKE	C. Kennedy
CRA	C. Rayson
CRC	C. R. Currie
DAH	D. A. Hinton
DP	D. Portman
DRS	D. R. Sherborn
ERM	E. R. Manley, A Descriptive Account of East Hendred
EUH	E. Everitt(ed.)Perspectives in English Urban History
EVH	E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976
INN	C. Innocent, Development of English Building Construction
JAS	J. Ashdown

ABBR	FULLREFERENCES
JBL	J. Blair
JMF	J. M. Fletcher
JMS	J. M. Steane
JWN	J. Walton, Unpublished Notes
LAR	Landscape Archeology, M. Aston, T. Rowley
MA	Medieval Archaeol
MCO	M. Cornish
MLA	M. Laithwaite
MLM	Royal Comm. on Hist. Mon. Emergency Records ("Photo No)
MRA	M. R. Aird
NDF	Trans. Newbury Dist. Fld. Club
NJO	N. Joyce
NMR	National Monuments Record
OCC	Oxfordshire C. C. Sites and Monument Record
OXA	Oxoniensia, 32(1967)
OXB	Oxoniensia, 44(1979)
OXF	Oxoniensia, 33, 1968, 82-3, J. M. Fletcher
OXL	Oxfordshire Landscape, F. Emery
PA	P. Anderson
PEV	N. Pevsner, Buildings of England
PWO	P. Woodfield
RWJ	R. B. Wood Jones
STO	Miss G. Stonor
TRA	T. Rayson
VCH	Victoria County History

TRUE CRUCKS

SHROPSHIRE

FORMERLY SHROPSHIRE

(SH)

EDITED JWT MMO REVISION OF 3/80

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE	ARCH- CURVE	BRACE	OTHER	WALL	SOURCE	OLD	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
								ROOFS	ORIG NOW	PUBL NAM	COU	
SO635956	.	E	2	B	C	.	.	.	T T	SER	SH	Acton Round, Church Porch
SJ373116	.	D	5	.	E	.	.	.	T .	VCH	MMO	SH Alberbury, Little Woolaston, Grange Fm
SJ376140	.	A	2	E	C	.	.	.	S S	VCH	MMO	SH Alberbury, Lower Eyton Fm.
SJ316119	.	D	2	EH	C	.	.	T	T B	VCH	JWT	SH Alberbury, Winnington Green
SO526705	.	D	3	B	C	.	.	.	T S	MMO	SH	Ashford Carbonell, Nos. 8, 9, 10
SJ375070	.	D	6	BV	E	.	.	.	T .	VCH	JWT	SH Asterley, Upper Ho. Fm. , Now Barn
SJ423220	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	.	T .	MMO	SH	Baschurch, 7 Church Rd
SJ422212	.	D	4	V	E	.	.	.	T .	MMO	SH	Baschurch, Milford Cotts.
SJ426210	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JTS	SH	Baschurch, Prescott
SO422219	.	D	2	A	E	.	.	.	T .	JTS	SH	Baschurch, The Hollies
SJ367757	.	D	1	B*	E	.	*	.	T .	PEV	MMO	SH Bedstone, Manor Fm
SO520081	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	T .	VCH	MMO	SH Berrington, Betton Abbots, Cott.
SO323885	D	D	1	G	.	.	.	.	.	MMO	SH	Bishops Castle, 61 Church St.
SO319871	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	.	T .	MMO	SH	Bishops Castle, Colebatch, Ivy Cott.
SO323887	D	D	2	.	C	.	.	.	T .	JWT	SH	Bishops Castle, 4 Harley Jenkin Street
SO719930	.	.	1	B	C	.	.	.	. B	MMO	SH	Bridgenorth, Low Town, British Legion
SO492753	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	T .	BRA	SH	Bromfield, Priors Halton Farm
SO322742	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	. SB	MMO	SH	Bucknell, Lower House Fm
SO485964	.	D	3	.	E	.	*	.	T .	MMO	SH	Cardington, Comley Cott.
SO514953	.	A	4	.	C	.	.	.	T .	MMO	SH	Cardington, Gretton, Court Fm, Barn
SO456914	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	S .	MMO	SH	Church Stretton, Ragdon Fm
SO606795	.	D	1	F2	E	.	*	T	. S	MMO	SH	Cleeton, Cleeton Court
SO303808	.	D	2	E	C	.	.	.	T S	MMO	SH	Clun, 17-19 High St
SO270824	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	. S	MMO	SH	Clun, Little Hall
SO247823	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	. S	MMO	SH	Clun, Newcastle-On-Clun, Old Plough
SO303808	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	.	S S	MMO	SH	Clun, Sun Inn
SO360828	.	D	3	C	E	.	*	.	T S	SMA	MMO	SH Clunbury, 25 Kempton, R. April 1957, 32
SJ51 03	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	SH Condober, Cantlop Lightgreen Coppice
SJ195057	.	D	1	L2	C	.	.	.	T .	VCH	MMO	SH Condober, Church Ho.
SJ495058	.	D	2	L2	C	.	*	.	T .	VCH	MMO	SH Condober, 4-5 Church Street
SJ495058	.	D	3	L2	C	.	*	.	. B	VCH	MMO	SH Condober, 7 Church Street
SJ495061	.	D	4	L2 V	C	.	*	T	T .	MMO	SH	Condober, Condober Court
SJ488035	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	SH Condober, Great Ryton Grange Cotts. 2
SJ494060	.	D	1	.	C	.	*	T	T .	VCH	MMO	SH Condober, Old School Ho.
SJ198038	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	. B	VCH	MMO	SH Condober, Wheathall Fm.
SJ495060	.	D	3	L2	C	.	*	T	T .	VCH	MMO	SH Condober, Yew Tree Cott.
SJ544034	.	A	4	B	E	.	.	.	T .	VCH	JWT	SH Cound, Golding Barn
SJ558050	D	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	SH Cound, Rectory Tithe Barn
SJ684059	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	.	. B	MMO	SH	Dawley, Little Dawley, Nos. 15, 15A
SO498867	.	D	2	E	C	.	.	.	T .	JWT	SH	Diddlebury, Fernhall Mill
SJ335384	.	D	2	G	C	.	.	.	T S	MMO	SH	Duddeston, Old Vron Fm
SO567953	.	D	4	A*	C	.	.	.	T .	PEV	MMO	SH Easthope, Crowthers Ho.
SO468903	.	D	1	L2	E	.	*	T	T .	MMO	SH	Eaton-Under-Heywood, Marshbrook, Hatton Fm
SO471879	.	D	F2	E	*	T	.	T	T .	MMO	SH	Eaton-Under-Heywood, Wolverton
SJ7221794	.	A	1	.	C	.	.	.	T .	MMO	SH	Edgmond, Stackyard La. Sunnyside, Outbld
SJ342343	.	D	2	G	C	.	.	.	T .	CRY	SH	Ellesmere Rural, Newnes, Dick Whittingtons Cottage
SJ631175	.	D	2	F1	C	.	.	.	T .	CRY	SH	Ercall Magna, 29 Crudgington
SJ415138	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	T .	VCH	JTS	SH Ford, Oak Cott.
SJ522234	.	D	1	L2	C	.	.	.	T .	ASN	SH	Grinshill, Bromhaul

NORTH YORKSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG	NOW	SOURCE PUBL N AM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SJ398036	.	D	3	B	C	*	T	T	.	EBE	SH	Habberley, 1 Habberley Rd.
SJ403036	D	D	.	.	C	.	.	T	T	MMO	SH	Habberley, Mill Cott.
SJ631176	.	D	2	.	E	.	.	T	.	MMO	SH	High Ercall, Crudgington, 29 Whitchurch Road
SJ570178	.	A	3	C	C	.	.	T	.	MMO	SH	High Ercall, Poynton Manor, Barn
SO440809	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	T	.	MMO	SH	Hopesay, Aston-On-Clun, 2 Broome
SO654784	.	D	3	C	C	*	.	T	TS	MMO	SH	Hopton Wafers, Catherton Cottage
SJ672034	R	D	1	.	C	.	.	B	.	SHN	MMO	Ironbridge, 23 High St. R. 38, 1970
SJ563008	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	S	.	MMO	SH	Kenley, Old Post Office
SO715775	.	D	3	L2 V	E	*	.	T	T	MCB	FCH	Kinlet, Silligrove
SJ313212	.	D	4	G V F3	E	*	.	T	.	EVH	MMO	Kinnerley, Maesbrook, Llwyn-Y-Go Fm
SJ323228	.	D	3	B	E	.	T	T	.	MMO	SH	Kinnerley, 1-2 Osbaston
SJ324193	D	D	3	.	C	*	.	T	.	SHA	SRJ	Kinnerley, Tir-Y-Coedr. 56, 2, 1959
SJ545273	D	A	2	A	C	.	.	T	T	MMO	SH	Lee Brockhurst, Manor Farm, Barn
SO475985	.	D	3	E	E	*	T	T	T	VCH	MMO	Leebotwood, Pound Inn
SJ604062	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	B	.	ASN	SH	Leighton, Garmston, Pear Tree Cott
SO444916	.	D	1	.	E	.	T	T	S	MMO	SH	Little Stretton, Bircher Cott.
SO443919	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	T	.	MMO	SH	Little Stretton, Ragleth Inn
SO239799	R	A	1	.	C	.	.	S	.	MMO	SH	Llanfair Waterdine, Llantroft, Byre
SO256757	.	D	3	L1	C	*	.	T	S	MMO	SH	Llanfair Waterdine, Trebert
SJ239229	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	.	PSM	SH	Llanyblodwel, Ewbant
SJ428058	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	Longdon, Longdon Hall Fm.
SJ424047	.	D	2	.	C	.	T	T	.	VCH	MMO	Longdon, Oaks, Lower Fm.
SJ465298	.	D	2	.	C	.	T	T	TB	MMO	SH	Loppington, Brown Heath, Old House Fm.
SJ469293	.	D	2	G	S	.	.	T	.	PEV	MMO	Loppington, Holly Cott.
SO35 86	D	A	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	MMO	SH	Lydbury North, Leas Meadow Fm. Barn
SJ696044	.	D	1	C	C	.	T	T	.	MMO	SH	Madeley, 44 Church Street
SJ312246	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	.	MMO	SH	Maesbury, Coed-Y-Rae
SJ676341	R	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	B	MMO	SH	Market Drayton, Old School Ho. Reused
SJ674343	R	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	S	MMO	SH	Market Drayton, Frogmore Rd. Barn
SJ375051	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	T	S	JWT	SH	Minsterley, Crown Sceptre
SO431908	.	D	2	L2	C	*	T	T	S	PEV	MMO	Minton, Longmynd House Fm.
SO623998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HEF	MMO	Much Wenlock, 27 High St
SJ623000	.	D	3	G H	S	.	T	T	.	HEF	MMO	Much Wenlock, St. Owens Well House
SJ647022	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	T	.	MMO	SH	Much Wenlock, Wyke Farm Cott.
SO522877	.	E	2	C	C	.	.	T	.	JWT	SH	Munslow, Church Porch
SO510867	.	D	2	B	C	*	T	T	S	SHA	JWT	Munslow, Aston Munslow, White Ho. R. 58, 2
SO539895	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	B	MMO	SH	Munslow, 21 Hungerford
SO639882	.	A	5	.	C	.	.	T	.	MMO	SH	Neenton, New House Fm, Barn
SJ373195	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	T	TS	MMO	SH	Nescliff, Kinton, Kinton Cott
SO246820	.	D	5	B	C	.	.	.	S	JWT	SH	Newcastle-On-Clun, Lower Spoad
SO246820	.	A	4	E	C	.	.	T	.	JWT	SH	Newcastle-On-Clun, Lower Spoad, Barn
SO369906	.	D	3	HC	C	.	.	.	S	MMO	SH	Norbury, Hardwick Hall
SJ299246	.	D	2	.	C	*	.	T	.	ASN	SH	Oswestry, Morton, 2 Redwith Cott
SJ215239	.	A	3	H	C	.	.	.	S	PSS	MMO	Oswestry, Pen Y Bont, Pentre Mawr, Barn
SJ238260	.	D	2	G62	C	*	.	T	S	MMO	SH	Oswestry, Trefonen, Bryn Pentre
SJ530043	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	Pitchford, Mill Cott.
SJ399059	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	EVH	MMO	Pontesbury, Birch Row
SJ425068	.	D	3	E	C	.	T	T	.	VCH	JWT	Pontesbury, Plealt, Brookgate Farm
SJ399060	.	A	3	B	E	.	.	T	.	VCH	JWT	Pontesbury, Challoners Barn
SJ423069	.	A	3	B	C	*	.	T	S	VCH	JWT	Pontesbury, Galliers Fm. , Plealy, Barn
SJ401061	R	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	Pontesbury, Old Rectory Tithe Barn 1
SJ39 05	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	Pontesbury, Old Rectory Tithe Barn 2
SJ425067	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	Pontesbury, Plealy Fm(Old Fm), Fragment
SJ401059	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	Pontesbury, Plough Inn
SJ426076	.	D	4	L2 DV	C	*	.	T	.	VCH	JWT	Pontesbury, Sibberscot, Barn was house
SJ415085	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	Pontesbury, Lea, Lea Fm.
SJ425024	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	Pulverbatch, White Horse Inn.
SJ425011	.	D	4	B	CE	*	.	T	.	JWT	SH	Vchverbatch, Shepton Fields
SJ558333	D	D	3	B	C	.	.	T	.	SHN	JWT	Prees, Cross End, R. 36, 1969
SJ589155	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	.	MMO	SH	Rodington, Rodenhurst Hall
SJ589155	.	A	1	E	C	.	.	T	B	MMO	SH	Rodington, Rodenhurst Hall, Barn
SJ39 22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JTS	SH	Ruyton-XI-Towns
SJ307363	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	.	B	MMO	SH	St. Martins, Escob Farm
SJ327384	.	A	1	B	C	.	.	S	.	GOR	MMO	St. Martins, Ifton Hall Fm.
SJ340370	R	D	4	.	E	.	.	.	B	MMO	SH	St. Martins, Pentre Morgan
SJ565214	D	D	2	G	C	.	T	T	.	JWT	SH	Shawbury, House
SO563917	.	D	3	BV	E	.	.	T	.	JWT	SH	Shipton, Cott.
SJ498125	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	.	JWT	SH	Shrewsbury, 18-19 Abbey Foregate
SJ498125	.	D	3	F1	C	.	.	T	.	JWT	SH	Shrewsbury, 20-21 Abbey Foregate
SJ487129	.	D	2	B	E	*	.	T	.	PEV	MMO	Shrewsbury, 92 Frankwell
SO435988	.	A	4	L1	C	.	.	T	.	VCH	JWT	Smethcott, Middle Farm, Betchcott (Perhaps house, now barn)
SO435988	.	A	3	B	C	.	.	T	.	VCH	JWT	Smethcott, Middle Farm, Betchcott, Barn
SO574909	.	D	3	A	E	.	.	T	TS	MMO	SH	Stanton Long, The Malthouse
SO567823	.	E	2	B	C	.	.	T	T	SER	SH	Stoke St. Milborough, Church Porch
SJ640278	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	.	CRY	SH	Stoke Upon Tern, Stoke, Farmhouse
SO436817	.	D	3	E*	C	*	T	S	.	ABC	SH	Stokesay Castle
SJ383095	.	D	3	.	C	.	T	T	S	VCH	JWT	Stoney Stretton, Manor Fm.

SHROPSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL N AM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO644856	.	D	3	A G	.	*	.	T S	MMO	SH	Stottesdon, Wrikton Mill Cott
SJ664202	.	D	3	B	E	*	.	T .	MMO	SH	Tibberton, Cherrington Green, Long Are
SJ664202	.	D	3	A	E	.	.	T .	MMO	SH	Tibberton, 7 Cherrington Green
SJ664202	.	D	3	L2	E	.	.	T .	SHN	MMO	SH Tibberton, 8-9 Cherrington Green, R. 1973
SJ600095	.	D	1	A	C	*	.	B	MMO	SH	Uppington, Avenue Fm.
SJ553125	.	D	1	.	S	.	.	T T	JTS	H	Upton Magna, No. 3
SJ553125	.	D	2	V	E	.	.	T T	JTS	SH	Upton Magna, No. 12
SJ554126	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JTS	SH	Upton Magna, Third
SO509925	.	D	3	H E	C	.	.	T .	JWT	SH	Wall-Under-Haywood, Hall Fm
SJ529287	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	T .	MMO	SH	Wem, Aston Bridge Fm.
SJ372068	.	D	2	C	E	*	.	T .	VCH	MMO	SH Westbury, Westly, Upper Lake
SJ343235	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T B	GOR	MMO	SH West Felton, Sanford, Home Fm.
SO620818	.	D	1	.	E	.	T T	S	MMO	SH	Wheathill, Doctors Cottages
SJ543413	.	D	1	.	C	.	T T	.	CRY	SH	Whitchurch Urban, 6 Dodington
SO434995	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	T .	VCH	JWT	SH Woolstaston, Picklescott
SO453984	.	D	2	L2	C	*	T T	.	VCH	JWT	SH Woolstaston, 38
SO453984	.	A	4	H	C	.	.	T .	VCH	JWT	SH Woolstaston, 38, Barn
SJ301042	.	D	5	L2 V	C	*	.	T .	MMO	SH	Worthen, Binweston Fm, Now Barn
SJ301042	R	A	1	F3	C	.	.	.	MMO	SH	Worthen, Binweston Fm, Barn
SJ563082	.	D	1	G	C	.	.	T .	ASN	SH	Wroxeter, 1-2 Glebe Cottage
SJ398102	D	A	6	.	C	.	.	T .	VCH	JWT	SH Yokleton, Manor Fm. , Barn

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SJ42 21	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	JTS	SH	Baschurch, Elsdon, Probable
SJ52 05	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	SH Berrington, Cantlop, Bendigo, Doc. R. 8, 18
SJ494059	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	SH Conover, Conover Green, Arbour Ho.
SJ443062	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	SH Longden, Hall Farm, Outbuilding

JOINTED CRUCKS

SO702968	.	D	1	E	C	*	T T	.	PEV	MMO	SH Astley Abbots, Great Binnall Farm
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SHORT CURVED FEET

SO323889	.	.	1	.	E	.	.	S	MMO	SH	Bishops Castle, 2 The Square, Rear
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UPPER CRUCKS

SO455896	.	A	4	B	ASN	SH	Acton Scott, Hall Fm Museum, Barn
SO629854	.	A	2	.	E	.	.	S	MMO	SH	Aston Botterell, Chatmore Fm Barn
SJ594174	.	D	3	E*	E	*	.	S	HEF	ASN	SH High Ercall, High Ercall Hall
SO394834	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	MMO	SH	Hopesay, Brook Ho
SJ408080	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	B	VCH	MMO	SH Lea Cross, Hinton, Hinton Fm , R. 8
SJ443062	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	MMO	SH Longden, Hall Farm
SO512745	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	.	LRP	MMO	SH Ludlow, 5 Broad St. , De Greys Café
SO513749	.	A	3	.	E	.	.	B	MMO	SH	Ludlow, 139A Corve Street
SJ240299	.	D	3	D	C	.	.	S S	MMO	SH	Llanyblodwel, Tanat Ho.
SJ493212	.	A	3	.	E	.	.	B	ASN	SH	Preston Gubbals, Lea Hall, Outbuilding
SJ498128	.	A	2	.	E	.	.	T	MMO	SH	Shrewsbury, Frankwell, Fellmongers
SJ554127	.	D	1	.	E	.	.	T	EVH	MMO	SH Upton Magn, No. 8

BASE CRUCKS

SO642848	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MMO	SH	Aston Botterell, The Bold
SO376866	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MMO	SH	Lydbury North, Plowden Hall
SO624999	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	MMO	SH	Much Wenlock, 23 Barrow Street

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

SO568952	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	PEV	SH	Easthope, Opp. Manor Ho, And = Brockton
SJ40 06	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	FRA	SH	Pontesbury, Old Viarage, R. I, 48

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

ABC	R. A. Cordingley, Art Bulletin, 1963(45)
ASN	A. Snell
BRA	British Architect, May 1881
CRY	Miss C. Ryan
EBE	E. Beaton
EVH	E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1976
FCH	F. W. B. Charles
FRA	Fox and Raglan, Monmouthshire Houses
GOR	L. Gore
HEF	H. E. Forrest
JTS	J. T. Smith
JWT	J. W. Tonkin
LRP	Ludlow Research Papers

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

MCB	F. W. B. Charles, Medieval Cruck Building
MMO	Mrs M. Moran
PEV	N. Pevsner, Buildings of England
PSM	P. Smith, From master lists for Wales
PSS	P. Smith, Supplements to Welsh Lists after HWC
SER	S. E. Rigold
SHA	Trans. Shropshire Archaeol. Soc.
SHN	Shropshire Archaeol. Soc. Newsletter
SMA	Shropshire Magazine
SRJ	S. R. Jones
VCH	Victoria County History

TRUE CRUCKS

SOMERSET
 EDITED RGG EHW REVISION OF 3/80

FORMERLY

SOMERSET

(SO)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
ST431545	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	FJA	SO	Axbridge, Spinning Wheel Café, Moorland St.
ST056251	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Bathealton, Hurstone Fm.
ST801517	.	D	2	BC	E	.	U	S	EHW	SO	Beckington, Four Gables
ST656263	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	RGG	SO	Blakford, Chapel Cott.
ST523337	.	D	4	K	E	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Butleigh, Bridge Fm.
ST520340	D	D	.	E	E	.	.	S	BMA	SO	Butleigh, Court
ST625312	.	A	3	C	C	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Castle Cary, Lower Cockhill Farm, Building
ST301113	.	D	1	C	E	.	J	S	RGG	SO	Combe St Nicholas, 7 Vicarage Hill
ST486330	.	A	2	L2	C	*	W	S	LFW	SO	Compton Dundon, Castlebrook Fm. Barn
ST489327	D	D	2	F2	E	.	.	S	LFW	SO	Compton Dundon, Cottage
ST141367	.	D	2	.	E	*	.	C	RGG	SO	Crowcombe, Old Rectory
ST327218	.	.	5	.	E	.	.	S	NMR	SO	Curry Mallet, Manor Ho.
ST382257	.	D	1	C	E	.	J	C	EHW	SO	Curry Rivel, Strangmans, Heale
ST647430	.	A	12	E	E	.	B	S	EHW	SO	Doulting, Abbey Barn, Porches
ST407247	.	D	2	H	E	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Drayton, Brick Ho. Wing
ST411264	.	D	2	L2 F1	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Huish Episcopi, Pound Cott.
ST550306	.	A	3	E	E	*	.	S	FJA	SO	Keinton Mandeville, Manor Ho. Fm. Barn
ST597310	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	MTD	SO	Lovington, Manor Farm
ST455178	.	D	1	C	E	*	J	S	RGG	SO	Martock, Bower Hinton Fm.
ST465193	.	D	1	C	E	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Martock, East St., The Yews
ST729491	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	S	FJA	SO	Mells, Tithe Barn
ST429249	.	D	4	C	E	*	.	S	MMD	SO	Muhelney, Priests Ho.
ST635273	.	D	1	E	E	*	J	C	SAS	SO	North Cadbury, 21 Woolston Road
ST308228	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	North Curry, Wrantage, Weavers
ST775559	.	D	2	E	E	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Norton St Philip, Fleur De Lys Inn, Solar wing
ST775558	.	D	1	C	E	*	.	.	EHW	SO	Norton St Philip, 1, 2 High St.
ST775558	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Norton St Philip, Mrs Watts Ho.
ST774559	.	D	1	.	E	.	W	S	EHW	SO	Norton St Philip, Vanity Park Cott
ST775557	.	D	3	C	E	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Norton St Philip, Westmead Cott
ST774558	.	D	2	.	E	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Norton St Philip, White Ho.
ST788572	.	D	3	B	E	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Norton St. Philip, Wik Fm.
ST587426	.	D	1	.	E	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Pilton, West Compton, Knowle Farm
ST224209	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Pitmaster, Poundisord Fm.
ST598388	.	D	2	.	E	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Pylle, Cockmill Farm
ST595244	.	A	2	C	C	.	W	S	NWA	SO	Queen Camel, Rectory Farm, Barn
SS927462	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Selworthy, East Lynch Fm.
ST495287	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Somerton, Cockspurs
ST823508	.	D	2	E	C	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Standerwick, Red Bridge Cott.
ST384174	.	D	1	.	E	.	JU	C	RZH	SO	Stoklinch, Brakes Cott
ST384174	.	D	3	.	C	.	U	C	RZH	SO	Stoklinch, Johnsons Acre
ST473173	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	S	WP	SO	Stoke-Sub-Hamdon, Priory
ST549459	.	D	1	K	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Wells, 8 Chamberlain Street
ST579246	.	D	4	H	E	.	.	S	EHW	SO	West Camel, Old Rectory
ST578246	.	A	5	F2	C	.	.	S	RZH	SO	West Camel, Rectory Barn
ST409189	.	D	1	C	E	*	JU	S	RGG	SO	West Lambrook, Rodwell Manor
ST712285	.	D	6	E	E	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Winanton, 7 Church St.
ST479463	.	D	3	EM	C	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Wookey, Marhey Fm
ST516458	.	D	4	B	E	.	.	S	MBA	SO	Wookey, Yew Tree Fm.

JOINTED CRUCKS

ST406312	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Aller, Nightingale Fm.
ST054238	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Ashbrittle, Hagley Bridge Fm.
ST056228	.	A	3	E	.	.	W	C	EHW	SO	Ashbrittle, Tucks Fm. Outbld. Was Ho.
ST056228	.	A	2	E	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Ashbrittle, Tucks Fm. Outbld. 2nd.
ST046226	.	D	3	E	.	.	W	CS	EHW	SO	Ashbrittle, Waldrons Fm.
ST338169	.	D	2	E	.	.	U	S	EHW	SO	Ashill, Rapp Cottage
ST344163	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Ashill, Rowlands, Former Ho.
ST389183	.	D	2	E	.	*	U	CT	RZH	SO	Barrington, Allenbury Cott.
ST391181	.	D	1	.	.	.	U	C	EHW	SO	Barrington, Rose Cott.
ST392181	.	D	2	.	.	*	U	C	CAU	SO	Barrington, The Knapp
ST387183	.	D	4	EM	.	*	U	S	EHW	SO	Barrington, The Priory
ST391181	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	CS	CAU	SO	Barrington, Vincés Cott
ST056242	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Bathealton, Surridge Fm.
ST801517	D	D	.	.	.	.	U	S	EHW	SO	Beckington, Glebe Cottage
ST289188	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Bickenhall, Bridge Ho.
ST097398	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Bicknoller, Woolston, Grange
ST095398	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Bicknoller, Woolston, Westralia
ST106381	.	D	3	E	.	.	U	SC	EHW	SO	Bicknoller, Yard, Farm House
ST106381	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Bicknoller, Yard, Former Farmhouse
ST161311	.	D	3	E	.	*	U	S	EHW	SO	Bishops Lydeard, E. Combe, Yeomans
ST173227	.	D	2	.	.	*	U	C	EHW	SO	Bradford, Risbons
ST300365	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	T	LFW	SO	Bridgewater, Blake Ho. Blake St.
ST321154	D	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	CAU	SO	Broadway, Manor Ho.
ST318154	.	D	3	E	.	.	U	C	CAU	SO	Broadway, Porch Ho.
ST321155	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	RGG	SO	Broadway, Shattrick House
ST321155	.	D	3	E	.	.	U	S	RZH	SO	Broadway, Tudor Cott.
ST322155	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	CAU	SO	Broadway, Yatford Fm.

SOMERSET

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE COU
ST086323	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	MMD	SO Brompton Ralph, Oddwell Cott.
ST236338	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	RRG	SO Broomfield, Durretts Fm.
ST212316	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	.	RCE	SO Broomfield, Raswell Ho.
SS889269	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	CHU	SO Brushford, Beer
SS903245	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	CAU	SO Brushford, Higher Langridge, Cott
S891246	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	CS	CAU	SO Brushford, Higher Sowerhill
SS893246	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO Brushford, Sowerhill Fm.
SS904252	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	CAU	SO Brushford, Upcott Cottage
ST685349	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Bruton, Quaperlake Ho, Bld, Ex-Ho
ST280148	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Buckland St. Mary, Dommett Fm.
ST268132	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO Buckland St. Mary, Little Hill Cott
ST256397	D	D	10	E	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO Cannington, Almshouses
ST245387	.	D	11	E	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO Cannington, Blackmoor Fm.
ST001422	.	D	2	B	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Carhampton, Aller Farm
ST006425	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Carhampton, Old Forge
SS995449	.	D	5	.	.	*	J	S	RGG	SO Carhampton, Old Manor Ho, Hall
SS995449	.	D	6	E	.	*	J	S	RGG	SO Carhampton, Old Manor Ho, Wing
SS995449	.	D	3	.	.	.	J	S	RGG	SO Carhampton, Old Manor Ho, Barn(Ex Ho.)
ST625312	.	D	4	.	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO Castle Cary, Lower Cockhill Farm
ST350102	.	D	2	E	.	.	U	S	RGG RJB	SO Chaffcombe, Old Rectory
ST323086	.	D	5	E	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO Chard, Court Ho. Wing
ST327058	.	D	3	H	.	.	E	S	FNE	SO Chard, Dairs Barton, Tatworth
ST323086	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Chard, 9A High Street
ST323086	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Chard, 11 High Street
ST322084	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO Chard, Holyrood St., Chapter Cott.
ST322084	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO Chard, Holyrood Wool Shop
ST327056	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Chard, Lakehays
ST332051	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	RGG	SO Chard, South Chard, Scasa Cott.
ST328057	.	D	2	.	.	.	C	CS	RGG	SO Chard, Tatworth, Gulwell Ho.
ST255376	.	D	3	E	.	*	W	S	EHW	SO Charlinch, Gotherney House, Extension
ST255376	.	D	3	E	.	.	W	S	EHW	SO Charlinch, Gotherney House, Solar
ST255376	.	D	1	E	.	.	U	S	EHW	SO Charlinch, Gotherney House, Wing
ST526282	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO Charlton Mackrell, 2-Room Ho.
ST342376	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO Chedzoy, Myrtle Cott.
ST388111	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	RGG	SO Chillington, 2 Green Cott.
ST051242	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Chipstable, Severidges Fm. Waterrow
ST048261	.	D	6	.	.	.	E	S	RZH	SO Chipstable, Trowell Fm.
ST219123	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Churchstanton, Churhingford, Fairhouse Fm
ST213126	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Churchstanton, Churhingford, York Inn
ST195134	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Churchstanton, Lower Willand
ST062315	.	D	1	E	.	*	.	SC	MMD	SO Clatworthy, Hudford, Farm
ST052308	D	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	WLO	SO Clatworthy, Touts Cott.
ST151318	.	D	3	.	.	.	W	C	EHW	SO Combe Florey, Farmers Arms
ST161304	.	D	4	.	.	.	U	.	EHW	SO Combe Florey, Old Forge
ST156314	.	D	1	L1	.	*	U	C	EHW	SO Combe Florey, Sholers
ST317113	R	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	RGG	SO Combe St Nicholas, Clayhanger, Old Fm
ST301113	.	D	3	E	.	.	C	S	RGG	SO Combe St Nicholas, 7 Vicarage Hill
ST309105	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	SO Combe St. Nicholas, Wadeford, Fforden
ST309105	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RMA	SO Combe St. Nicholas, Wadeford, Manor Ho.
ST311107	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	CS	RGG	SO Combe St Nicholas, Willhayne Ho
ST480321	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Compton Dundon, Badgers Cott
ST480323	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Compton Dundon, Lollover Cott
ST358402	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO Cossingotn, Cossington Park
ST358403	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO Cossingotn, Old Dairy Ho
ST276293	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Creech St. Michael, Adsborough, Godfrey'S
ST268268	.	D	3	C	.	*	W	S	EHW	SO Creech St Michael, Langaller Manor Ho
ST442098	.	D	3	.	.	*	W	S	EHW	SO Crewkerne, Candle Cott.
ST442098	.	D	3	.	.	*	.	S	CAU	SO Crewkerne, 23 Market Square
ST442098	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	CAU	SO Crewkerne, White Hart Inn
ST135369	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO Crowcombe, Forge Cott
ST120371	.	D	.	E	.	.	W	S	EHW	SO Crowcombe, Quark Hill Fm.
ST324219	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Curry Mallet, Old Bakery
ST390251	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Curry Rivel, Ho.
ST382257	.	D	1	.	.	.	C	S	EHW	SO Curry Rivel, Strangmans, Heale
ST401272	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Curry Rivel, Wick, Lake Ho.
SS942404	.	D	1	.	.	.	U	S	EHW	SO Cutcombe, Oaktrow
ST403128	.	D	5	E	.	*	.	S	RGG	SO Dinnington, Parsonage Fm.
ST626349	.	D	3	E	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO Ditcheat, Alhampton, Laurel Ho.
ST626349	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO Ditcheat, Alhampton, Laurel Ho., Barn
ST339140	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO Donyatt, Horseys
ST375127	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Dowlish Wake, Cider Mills
ST376126	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Dowlish Wake, Higher Fm.
ST377127	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO Dowlish Wake, Mill Cott
ST407247	.	A	.	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO Drayton, Brick Ho. Barn
ST405247	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO Drayton, Duck Cott.
ST406248	.	D	2	E	*W	.	.	S	EHW	SO Drayton, Palfreys
SS919279	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO Dulverton, Woodliving
ST536133	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO East Coke, Burton Cott.

SOMERSET

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
ST539130	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	East Coker, The Forge
ST543122	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	East Coker, Little Slades
ST542124	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	East Coker, Orchard Cott.
ST542123	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	East Coker, Mrs Rays Cottage
ST543123	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RWD	SO	East Coker, Slades Fm.
ST540123	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	East Coker, Tellis Fm.
ST541123	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	East Coker, Whites Cottage
ST138430	.	D	2	.	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO	East Quantoxhead, 43,45 Ducks Puddle
ST104336	.	D	3	D	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Elworthy, Willett, Cowmans Cott.
ST110296	.	D	2	.	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Fitzhead, Burrow Hill Farm
ST114286	D	D	2	C	.	.	.	C	SAS	SO	Fitzhead, Chicks Cotts. R.1970,114
ST127289	.	D	1	.	.	.	U	S	EHW	SO	Fitzhead, Holcombe
ST116287	.	D	5	E	.	*	.	C	EHW	SO	Fitzhead, Meadow Gate
ST123285	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	LFW	SO	Fitzhead, rosebank (site of)
ST342228	.	A	6	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Fivehead, Cathanger Fm. Barn
ST352233	D	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	LFW	SO	Fivehead, Granges
ST337239	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	LFW	SO	Fivehead, Lower Listoke Fm. Cott
ST367233	.	D	3	E	.	.	W	S	EHW	SO	Fivehead, Swell, Cottage
ST254337	.	D	7	.	.	.	.	S	RDA	SO	Goathurst, Halsewell Ho. Wing
ST139277	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	C	MWB	SO	Halse, Manor Fm. Barn
ST145288	.	D	3	E	.	*	U	S	MWB	SO	Halse, Stoford Fm
ST145288	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	MWB	SO	Halse, Stoford Cott.
ST512115	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Hardington Mandeville, 342-3 High St.
ST511115	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Hardington Mandeville, Grass Hill
ST513118	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Hardington Mandeville, Midway
ST473111	.	D	1	E	.	.	W	S	CAU	SO	Haslebury Plucknett, Brooks Fm.
ST475107	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	CAU	SO	Haslebury Plucknett, Clay Castle Fm.
ST472109	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Haslebury Plucknett, Oak Ho.
ST472111	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Haslebury Plucknett, Thatchcombe
ST300202	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	RZH	SO	Hatch Beauchamp, Perris
ST430295	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	LFW	SO	High Ham, The Cott. Low Ham
ST434295	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	High Ham, Dobbins, Low Ham
ST425312	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	High Ham, Hall Fm
ST429323	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	High Ham, Henley Fm. Henley
ST426310	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	High Ham, Hillbourne
ST427304	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	High Ham, Long Street Fm.
ST427322	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	High Ham, Windsor Fm. Henley
ST428139	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	RGG	SO	Hinton St. George, Bridge Fm
ST422126	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	CAU	SO	Hinton St. George, Fosseway
ST419125	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Hinton St. George, Old Fm.
ST420126	.	D	1	E	.	*	.	C	RGG	SO	Hinton St. George, Old Malthouse
ST418125	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Hinton St. George, Oldway Lodge
ST419125	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Hinton St. George, Tetts Fm
ST420126	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Hinton St. George, The Priory
ST023297	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Huish Champflower, Catford Fm Cott
ST438263	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	SO	Huish Episcopi, Fm. , Pibsbury
ST427264	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	LFW	SO	Huish Episcopi, Pound Fm
ST346128	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	LFW	SO	Iminster, Sea Mill Fm.
ST347129	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	C	RCE	SO	Iminster, Longcroft, Sea
ST353174	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Ilton, Frost Ho.
ST356170	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Ilton, The Gables
ST367176	.	D	1	.	.	.	U	C	EHW	SO	Ilton, Ilford, Ho.
ST365176	.	D	2	E	.	.	U	S	EHW	SO	Ilton, Old Cider Ho
ST354174	.	D	5	E	.	*	W	C	EHW	SO	Ilton, Wayside
ST356190	.	D	2	E	.	.	U	C	RZH	SO	Isle Abbots, Ashford Old Fm Ho
ST352108	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Isle Abbots, Brooms Fm. Date 1627
ST351208	.	D	2	.	.	.	U	S	CAU	SO	Isle Abbots, Colliers
ST348204	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Isle Abbots, Northall Fm
ST357208	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Isle Abbots, Pitts Cotts.
ST349205	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Isle Abbots, Two Steps
ST366186	D	D	3	E	.	.	U	T	SAS	SO	Ilse Brewers, S. Bradon Cott. R1970,114
ST432186	.	D	5	.	.	*	.	S	CAU	SO	Kingsbury Episcopi, East Lambrook Manor
ST432208	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Kingsbury Episcopi, Kingsbury Garage
ST409189	R	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	RGG	SO	Kingsbury Episcopi, West Lambrook, Rodwell Manor
ST51263	D	A	2	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Kingsdon, Stoneley Farm, Barn
ST211294	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Kingston St. Mary, Fulford, Baytree Cot
ST218284	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	SO	Kingston St. Mary, Old Malthouse Nailsbourne
ST217282	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Kingston St. Mary, Dodhill Cott
ST215285	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Kingston St Mary, Pendyn
ST220296	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	SNQ	SO	Kingston St. Mary, Quantock Cott. R.66
ST095217	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Langford Budville, Higher Wellisford
ST111229	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	MMD	SO	Langford Budville, Old Vicarage
ST483251	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	CAU	SO	Long Sutton, Mill Cott. Knole
ST592318	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Lovington, Old Rectory
SS899461	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Luccombe, Burrowhayes
SS911443	.	A	2	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Luccombe, Wychamger Barton, Barn
ST144341	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	so	Lydeard St Lawrence, Wallcombe Fm

SOMERSET

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
ST115339	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Lydeard St Lawrence, Keepers Cott
ST107306	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Lydeard St Lawrence, Lower Tarr Fm.
SS95224	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	FJA	SO	Marston Magna, Kingsland Ho.
ST594226	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SO	Marston Magna, House
ST453204	D	D	2	E	.	.	.	C	MTD	SO	Martock, Coat, Bakers Farm
ST455178	.	D	1	E	.	*	C	S	RGG	SO	Martock, Bower Hinton Fm.
ST463210	.	D	2	E	.	.	U	S	RGG	SO	Martock, Stapleton Fm
ST446129	.	D	1	E	.	.	U	S	RGG	SO	Merriott, Laurel Cott.
ST377327	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HDH	SO	Middlezoy, Perhams
ST136263	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCE	SO	Milverton, The Chantry, Preston Bowyer
SS969462	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Minehead, Manor Court Ho.
SS986463	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Minehead, Smugglers Cottage
SS946464	.	A	9	E	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Minehead Without, Bratton Court, Gatehouse
SS946464	.	D	4	E	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Minehead Without, Bratton Court, Chapel
SS946464	.	A	5	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Minehead Without, Bratton Court, Barn
ST073376	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Monksilver, Derelict House
ST073375	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Monksilver, Half Moon Cottage
ST065383	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Monksilver, Woodford, Court Cott.
ST496172	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Montacute, Monks Ho.
ST399368	.	D	1	.	.	*	.	.	EHW	SO	Moorlinch, Pilgrims Rest
ST441238	D	D	3	.	.	*	.	C S	EHW	SO	Muchelney, Dairy House
ST429245	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Muchelney, Tudor Ho.
ST430234	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Muchelney, The Pottery
ST428244	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Muchelney, School Fm.
ST430245	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Muchelney, Tudor Cott.
ST191397	.	D	3	E	.	*	.	S	RGG	SO	Nether Stowey, 30 Castle Street
ST635273	.	D	1	E	.	*	C	C S	SAS	SO	North Cadbury, 21 Woolston Rd.
ST537132	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	North Coker, Burton Cott.
ST320254	.	D	3	E	.	*	.	C S	RZH	SO	North Curry, Old Vicarage
ST295295	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	RGG	SO	North Newton, Lower Rydon Farm
ST285341	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	C C	MMD	SO	North Petherwin, Balls Farm
ST300294	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	North Petherton, Hedging Barton
ST299307	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	North Petherton, Former Inn. N. Newton
ST299307	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	North Petherton, House, N. Newton
ST304306	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	North Petherton, North Newton, Cox Hill Farm
ST298332	.	D	3	E	.	.	U	.	EHW	SO	North Petherton, Parkers Field
ST200270	.	D	3	E	.	*	.	CS	EHW	SO	Norton Fitzwarren, Farthings, Langford
ST161264	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Norton Fitzwarren, Heathfield, Manor Farm Cott.
ST046407	.	D	13	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Old Cleeve, Cleeve Abbey Dorter
ST037418	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	MMD	SO	Old Cleeve, Myrtle Cott.
ST048412	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Old Cleeve, Lower Washford, The Croft
ST383314	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HDH	SO	Othery, Keens Fm.
ST383315	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HDH	SO	Othery, Gunters
ST385316	.	D	4	L1 L2	.	*	.	C	HDH	SO	Othery, Little England, Farmhouse
ST384317	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HDH	SO	Othery, Little England
ST384315	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Othery, Post Office
ST383315	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HDH	SO	Othery, Westlakes
ST207206	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Pitminster, Canonsgrove Fm.
ST210204	.	D	3	.	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Pitminster, Fulwood Farm
ST213194	.	D	2	M	.	*	U	S	LFW	SO	Pitminster, Goose Hill, Sellicks Gr.
ST187191	.	D	3	.	.	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Pitminster, Lower Coombe Fm.
ST202183	.	D	2	E	.	.	W	S S	EHW	SO	Pitminster, Woodbrook Farm
ST452283	D	D	3	E	.	.	.	CT	SAS	SO	Pitney, Beechams Cott. R. 1952
ST446285	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	CS	EHW	SO	Pitney, Court House
ST377183	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	.	RZH	SO	Puckington, Farndon Thatch
ST375182	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Puckington, Manor Fm. Barn
ST596245	.	D	3	.	.	*	.	S	RGG	SO	Queen Camel, Kings Fm.
ST025271	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S S	RGG	SO	Raddington, Nutwell Farm
ST025271	R	A	1	E	.	.	.	CS	RGG	SO	Raddington, Nutwell Farm, Barn
ST264250	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	RWD	SO	Ruishton, Acklands, Bushycross La.
ST089401	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Sampford Brett, No. 19
ST090402	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Sampford Brett, Rose Cott.
ST089402	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Sampford Brett, Woodburns
ST397161	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Seavington St Mary, Hurcott Fm. O $\frac{1}{3}$ B
SS905470	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C CS	RGG	SO	Selworthy, Allerford, Hillside
SS899479	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Selworthy, Bossington, House
SS912463	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S S	RGG	SO	Selworthy, Holnicote, Gatehouse
SS912463	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	S S	RGG	SO	Selworthy, Holnicote, Gatehouse, Cott
SS912463	.	A	6	E	.	.	.	S S	RGG	SO	Selworthy, Holnicote, Barn
SS901477	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	S S	RGG	SO	Selworthy, Holnicote, West Lynch Farm
SS920468	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Selworthy, Zeals
ST490285	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RWD	SO	Somerton, Unicorn Hotel
ST490285	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Somerton, White Hart Hotel
ST437167	.	D	1	E	.	.	U	S	RGG	SO	South Petherton, Hayes End Manor
ST436151	R	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RGG	SO	South Petherton, Over Stratton, Stratton Farm
ST436151	.	D	4	E	.	.	U	C	RGG	SO	South Petherton, Over Stratton, Stratton Farm

SOMERSET

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
ST435165	.	D	2	E	.	.	U	S	RGG	SO	South Petherton, 25 South St.
ST603263	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	C S	RZH	SO	Sparkford, Oak Cott.
ST225371	.	D	1	E	.	.	W	S	MMD	SO	Spaxton, Court Fm.
ST225371	.	A	.	.	E	.	.	S	MMD	SO	Spaxton, Court Fm., Barn
ST190354	D	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Spaxton, Holcombe, Aisholt
ST201350	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LFW	SO	Spaxton, Lower Aisholt Fm.
ST206277	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Staplegrove, Cott. Near Higher Yard
ST211276	.	D	5	.	.	.	U	C	RCE	SO	Staplegrove, Smokey
ST072213	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	RZH	SO	Stawley, Appley, Court Fm.
ST072214	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C S	NDR	SO	Stawley, Appley, Everlongs, Outbld.
ST072214	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Stawley, Appley, Another
ST058229	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Stawley, Bennett
ST085213	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	CS	EHW	SO	Stawley, Cothay, Annexe
ST063218	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Stawley, Hill Fm.
ST063218	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Stawley, Hill Farm, Outbuilding
ST062212	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	NDR	SO	Stawley, Tracebridge Mill, Outbld.
ST384174	.	D	1	.	.	.	C	C S	RZH	SO	Stocklinch, Brakes Cott
ST384175	.	D	1	.	.	.	U	CT S	CAU	SO	Stocklinch, Chantry
ST384174	.	D	2	.	.	.	U	CS S	CAU	SO	Stocklinch, Crockers
ST382173	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Stocklinch, Elwell Ho.
ST382173	D	A	1	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Stocklinch, Elwell Ho. Barn
ST383173	.	D	1	E	.	.	U	CS S	RZH	SO	Stocklinch, Mannings Old Fm Ho
ST388170	.	D	2	.	.	.	U	S	RZH	SO	Stocklinch Ottersey, Underhill Fm.
ST081394	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Stogumber, Capton, Croft Cott. (6)
ST081394	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Stogumber, Capton, Rose Cott. (11)
ST097372	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Stogumber, Derelict Barn
ST098372	.	A	6	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Stogumber, Hall Fm. Barn
ST098375	.	D	3	E	.	.	E	CS	MMD	SO	Stogumber, James Barton
ST115339	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Stogumber, Keepers Cott.
ST104378	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C CS	EHW	SO	Stogumber, Kingswood Fm.
ST097373	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	MMD	SO	Stogumber, Old Vicarage, Out Building
ST098373	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	MMD	SO	Stogumber, Old Vicarage
ST119345	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	C CS	EHW	SO	Stogumber, Rexton Fm. Cott.
ST203429	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	ADH	SO	Stogursey, 1 Cross Cotts.
ST335268	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Stoke St Gregory, Poplar Fm.
ST264224	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Stoke St Mary, Furse Cott.
ST473174	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	VCH RWD	SO	Stoke Subhamdon, Priory
ST226258	D	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Taunton, The Cott, Greenway Rd.
ST213238	.	D	1	E	.	*	U	S S	RWD	SO	Taunton, 115-117 Galmington Road
ST227224	.	D	5	E	.	.	B	T	RFT	SO	Taunton, 15 Fore St. Rear Building
ST227244	.	D	1	E	.	.	U	T	SAS RFT	SO	Taunton, 16 Fore St, R. 1966
ST227224	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	T	RFT	SO	Taunton, 17 Fore St.
ST226223	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	MTD	SO	Taunton, 51-2 High St. 3 Mariners
ST232263	.	D	3	E	.	*	W	S S	EHW	SO	Taunton, Lyngford, Manor Farm Cottage
ST108323	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	MMD	SO	Tolland, East Town, Barn (Ex House)
ST112319	.	A	5	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Tolland, Grove Fm., Barn
ST188195	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	CS	EHW	SO	Trull, Budleigh Fm.
ST198221	.	D	6	E	.	.	.	S	EHW LFW	SO	Trull, Chilliswood, Fm.
ST216223	.	D	2	E	.	.	U	CT CS	EHW	SO	Trull, Church Cott.
ST213223	.	D	1	E	.	*	U	T TC	EHW	SO	Trull, Gathell Cott.
ST198221	.	A	5	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Trull, Chilliswood, Outbld.
ST182203	D	A	4	E	.	.	.	T	SAS LFW	SO	Trull, Cutsey, Steart Ban, R. 1971, 115
ST213222	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	C	RZH	SO	Trull, Kings Gatchell
ST293085	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Wambrook, Bartletts
ST300069	.	D	3	E	.	.	V	S S	RGG	SO	Wambrook, Cotley, Ho.
ST300069	.	A	7	E	.	*	.	S S	RGG	SO	Wambrook, Cotley, Barn
ST297078	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Wambrook, Dinnetts Fm.
ST293087	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Wambrook, Drakes Fm
ST275081	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	CS	RGG	SO	Wambrook, Loomcroft
ST293085	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Wambrook, Woolmorton Fm, Cott
ST123215	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	FHA	SO	Wellington, Derelict Bld.
ST140206	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	C	MMD	SO	Wellington, High St. Store Bld.
ST140207	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	SC	MMD	SO	Wellington, Rear 24 High St.
ST277377	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Wembdon, Cokerhurst Fm.
ST162193	.	A	9	E	.	.	U	T S	RZH	SO	West Bucklnd, Gerbestone Manor Barn
ST473133	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	West Chinnock, Virgins Living, Middle Chinnock
ST287211	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	West Hatch, Hunters Lodge
ST275206	D	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	West Hatch, Three Elms Fm.
ST409189	.	D	3	E	.	.	UC	S	RGG	SO	West Lambrook, Rodwell Manor
ST255253	.	D	7	E	.	.	U	SC	RGG	SO	West Monkton, Hankridge Farm
ST352347	.	D	2	E	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SO	Westonzoyland, Court Fm. Barn(Ex. Ho.
ST352348	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	TC	HDH	SO	Westonzoyland, Sedgemoor Inn
ST265094	.	A	3	E	.	.	.	S S	RGG	SO	Whitestaunton, Howley Farm, Barn
ST282122	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	C S	RGG	SO	Whitestaunton, Northay Fm.
ST266110	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Whitestaunton, Woodhayes Farm
ST080412	.	D	1	E	.	.	U	S S	EHW	SO	Williton, Honeysuckle Cottage
ST077407	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	C	EHW	SO	Williton, Old End
ST711285	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Wincanton, 17/19 Mill St.

SOMERSET

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SS912343	.	D	3	E H	.	*	.	S S	RGG	SO	Winsford, Edbrooke
SS874362	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SO	Winsford, West Nethercote
ST392057	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CAU	SO	Winsham, Bere Chapel Fm.
ST375065	.	D	4	E	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Winsham, Lullingstone
ST063270	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	C	CHU	SO	Wiveliscombe, Fleed Farm
SS938421	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	C	SAS	SO	Wootton Courtney, Lower Burrow, R.1950
ST535163	.	A	11	E	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Yeovil, Preston Plucknett, Abbey Fm.

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

ST811527	.	D	8	E	.	*	.	S S	EHW	SO	Beckington, Seymours Court
ST803521	.	D	1	K	.	*	.	S S	EHW	SO	Beckington, Old House
ST022429	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Carhampton, Marshwood Farm
SS995449	.	D	6	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Carhampton, Old Manor Ho, Wing 2
ST006428	.	D	2	E	.	*	.	.	EHW	SO	Charhampton, 1, 2 The Bridge
ST323086	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SO	Chard, 9 High St
ST323086	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SO	Chard, 9A High St
ST323086	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SO	Chard, 11 High St
ST340375	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Chedzoy, Court Farm
ST30 10	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RMA	SO	Combe St. Nicholas, Wadeford, House
ST30 10	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Combe St. Nicholas, Wadeford, Whitehall
ST140365	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	RGG	SO	Crowcombe, Timewell
ST124285	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Fitzhead, Hills Farm
ST098429	.	D	3	E	E	*	.	S	EHW	SO	Doniford, Doniford Farm
ST114235	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MMD	SO	Langford, Budville, Chipley, Fursdons
ST109230	.	D	5	E	.	.	.	S	MMD	SO	Langford, Budville, Langford Court
ST102227	.	D	3	.	.	.	W SC	.	MMD	SO	Langford, Budville, N. Gundenham
ST457268	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SO	Long Sutton, Upton, Garland House
ST436424	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Meare, Westhay, Cross Farm
ST774558	.	D	3	B	E	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Norton St. Philip, Malt House
ST079397	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Sampford Brett, Aller Fm, Outbl
ST079397	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Sampford Brett, Aller Fm, Barn
SS931457	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	S S	RGG	SO	Selworthy, Tivington, The Knapp
ST287209	.	D	1	S	RGG	SO	West Hatch, Virgins

SHORT CURVED FEET

ST460190	.	D	EHW	SO	Martock, Treasurers House
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BASE CRUCKS

ST457532	.	D	2	S	RGG	SO	Cheddar, Hannam Manor
ST647430	ANB	SO	Doultling, Barn
ST505395	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	SO	Glastonbury, Barn
ST465260	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	SO	Long Sutton, Court Ho.
SS946464	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	EHW	SO	Minehead Without, Bratton Court. Hall
ST592405	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	SO	Pilton, Barn
ST226245	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	SO	Taunton, 15 Fore St.
ST709223	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	EHW	SO	Temple Combe, Loins Gate
ST549457	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RGG	SO	Wells, High St, Kings Head
ST548455	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SO	Wells, Priory Of St. John
ST546370	ANB	SO	West Bradley, Court Barn

SHORT CURVED FEET

ST430545	.	A	1	M	.	*	.	S	MBA	SO	Axbridge, Manor Ho. Outbl.
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SHORT $\frac{1}{3}$ UPPER JOINTED CRUCKS

ST430545	.	A	1	M	.	*	.	S	MBA	SO	Axbridge, Manor Ho. Outbl.
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VARIOUS

ST428248	.	D	3	K	.	.	.	S	RZH	SO	Muchelney, Abbots Ho. Kitchen. Not Cruck
ST636295	.	D	2	C	.	.	.	S S	EHW	SO	North Cadbury, Galhampton, Manor Ho. Collar Truss, Not Cruck

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

ADH	A. D. Hallam
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
BMA	British Museum Add. Mss. 36436(Buckler)
CAU	Mrs. C. Austin
CFF	Sir Cyril Fox
CHU	C. Hulland
EHW	Comm. E. H. D. Williams
FHA	F. Hawtin
FJA	F. Jarmany
FNE	Mrs F. Neale
HDH	H. D. G. Humphreys
LFW	L. F. J. Walrond
MBA	M. Batt
MMD	M. B. McDermott
MTD	Royal Comm. On Hist. Mon. Monuments Threatened or Destroyed
MWB	M. W. Barley

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

NDR	N. Drinkwater
NMR	National Monuments Record
NWA	N. W. Alcock
RCE	R. C. Edmunds
RDA	R. D. Ansdell
RFT	R. F. Taylor
RGG	R. G. Gilson
RJB	R. J. Bush
RMA	R. Machin
RWD	Dr. R. W. Dunning
RZH	Sir R. de Z. Hall
SAS	Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Soc.
SNQ	Somerset Dorset Notes Queries, 28, 1966
VCH	Victoria County History
WLO	Mrs W. Lorraine
WP	Medieval Arhaeol. 1957, W. Pantin

TRUE CRUCKS				SOUTH YORKSHIRE				FORMERLY		YORKS. WEST RIDING (YS)	
EDITED PFR				REVISION OF 4/80							
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFSORIG	WALL NOW	SOURCE PUBL	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE	
SK444835	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Beighton, Cowhouse (Dem.)
SK267925	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	MOH TWF	YS	Bradfield
SK265932	.	A	3	D	C	.	S	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Bowsen/Rocher, R. 78	
SK291951	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	KUP PFR	YS	Bradfield, Brightholmlee, High Lee Fm
SK291951	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	KUP PFR	YS	Bradfield, Brightholmlee, Lee Fm. Shed
SK291951	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	KUP PFR	YS	Bradfield, Brightholmlee, Old Hall Fm
SK267926	D	E	.	.	.	.	.	JWB DHE	YS	Bradfield, Churchyard Gatehouse
SK277941	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Cote House Farm, Barn
SK277911	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	LHB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Damflask, Barn
SK280900	.	A	2	A	T	.	.	INN APA	YS	Bradfield, Dungworth, Barn, R. 48	
SK279905	.	A	4	A	C	.	T	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Dungworth, Briers Ho. Barn, R. 76	
SK273898	.	A	4	CD	CS	.	T	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Dungworth, Hall Broom Barn	
SK278900	.	A	4	ADC	C	.	.	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Dungworth, Tom Hill A, R. 73	
SK278900	.	D	2	C	C	.	S	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Dungworth, Tom Hill B, R. 73	
SK258956	.	A	2	.	D	.	.	INN BCB	YS	Bradfield, Dwarriden, Barn, R. 49	
SK260918	.	A	4	AD	C	.	.	SYL PFR	YS	Bradfield, Fair House Fm. Barn	
SK278956	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Fairhurst, Barn, R. 77	
SK278956	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Fairhurst, Cott., R. 77	
SK278956	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Fairhurst, Cott., R. 77	
SK234915	.	A	4	AD	CS	.	T	LHB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Hallfield, Barn	
SK237904	.	A	3	A	C	.	S	LHB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Hoyles Wood, Barn	
SK238997	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	INN	YS	Bradfield, Midhope, Dykeside Ho. R.43
SK239993	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	SYL PFR	YS	Bradfield, Midhope, The Oaks, Barn
SK297934	.	A	3	D	.	.	.	BCB	YS	Bradfield, Onesacre, Low Hall Barn R78	
SK297934	.	A	2	D	C	.	.	BCB BAH	YS	Bradfield, Onesacre, Low Hall	
SK297934	.	A	1	A	C	.	P	BCB BAH	YS	Bradfield, Onesacre, Low Hall	
SK30 93	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	BJW	YS	Bradfield, Oughtibridge Hall, Byre
SK275956	.	A	4	AD	.	.	T	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Reynor Ho., Barn, R. 77	
SK267876	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CRH	YS	Bradfield, Rivelin, Swinglee Ford
SK283887	.	A	3	BDE	C	.	T	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, Hill Fm, Barn	
SK304886	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, KnowleTop, Shed
SK300881	D	A	1	.	C	.	.	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, 66 Nethergate, Shed	
SK301882	.	A	2	A	C	.	.	LHB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, Well House Fm, Barn	
SK305882	.	D	3	A	C	.	.	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, Parkside Fm. R. 71	
SK306886	.	D	3	C	C	.	T	SYL TSY	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, Pond Farm	
SK297884	.	D	1	E	C	.	.	LHB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, Townhead, Cott	
SK289897	.	A	4	ABE	C	.	T	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, Thostlenest	
SK300885	D	D	1	D	C	.	T	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, 110 Uppergate	
SK300885	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Stannington, 102 Uppergate	
SK325933	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	HWA	YS	Bradfield, Stubbing Ho., R. 180
SK259928	.	A	2	C	T	.	T	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Sunnyside Fm., Barn, R. 77	
SK279896	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Sykehouse Farm, Barn, R.72	
SK286953	.	A	2	D	D	.	T	LHB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Thorn House, Barn	
SK259904	.	A	4	ACD	CE	.	T	BCB PFR	YS	Bradfield, Ughill Manor, Barn, R. 75	
SK239905	.	A	4	AC	C	.	.	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Upper Hoyles Farm, Barn	
SK212999	D	A	.	D	.	.	.	KUP PFR	YS	Bradfield, Upper Midhope,	
SK214997	.	D	3	.	.	.	S	ADD	YS	Bradfield, Upper Midhope,	
SK214997	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	KUP PFR	YS	Bradfield, Upper Midhope, Town Head Fm
SK251919	.	A	4	A	S	.	S	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Walker House Farm, Barn	
SK217996	.	A	5	A	.	.	.	BCB	YS	Bradfield, Upper Midhope,	
SK217996	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	BCB	YS	Bradfield, Upper Midhope,
SK291948	.	A	3	A	C	.	T	KUP PFR	YS	Bradfield, Wharcliffeside, Swinnock, Barn	
SK248597	D	D	.	A	D	.	T	INN	YS	Bradfield, Wigtwizzle, Ho, R53	
SK248957	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	KUP	YS	Bradfield, Wigtwizzle, Barn
SK249925	.	A	3	C	S	.	S	SYL PFR	YS	Bradfield, Woodseats Farm, Barn	
SK531944	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	DVS	YS	Braithwell, Cottage
SK486882	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Brampton En Le Morthen, Town End Fm.
SE284080	M	.	1	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Byre
SE263068	.	A	4	BDE	C	.	.	PFR	YS	Cawthorne, Museum, From Cawthorne	
SE263068	.	A	1	E	C	.	.	SYL PFR	YS	Cawthorne, Upper House, Barn	
SE394052	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Cawthorne, Upper House, Byre	
SE316051	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Darfield, Newhall Fm, Barn
SE303060	.	A	3	A	C	.	T	PFR	YS	Dodworth, Cott	
SE303060	.	A	2	A	C	.	P	PFR	YS	Dodworth, Fieldhead Fm, Barn	
SE316052	.	D	1	A	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Dodworth, Fieldhead Fm, Barn, 2 nd	
SK36 95	D	A	2	.	AD	C	.	INN	YS	Dodworth, Old Smithy	
SK338936	.	A	4	A	.	.	T	BB	YS	Ecclesfield, Cowley Manor Barn, R. 47	
SK325940	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Ecclesfield, Grenoside, Hill Top,
SK338936	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Barn, R. 79
SK322958	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Ecclesfield, Grenoside, Holly House
SK354940	.	A	4	A	C	.	S	SYL PFR	YS	Ecclesfield, Grenoside	
SK329941	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Ecclesfield, Grenowood Head, Barn
SK329941	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Ecclesfield, High Street, Barn
SK329941	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Ecclesfield, Grenoside, Prior
SK329941	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Royde Farm, Barn

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE	ARCH-	OTHER	WALL	SOURCE	OLD	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
					CURVE	BRACE	ROOF	ORIG NOW	PUBL NAM	COU	
SK343974	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Ecclesfield, Mortomley Hall, Barn
SK358936	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Ecclesfield, The Cross, Barn
SK345947	.	A	2	A D	C	.	.	S	BJW	PFR	Ecclesfield, Whitley, Holly House
SE223056	.	A	4	A	C	.	.	S	SYL	BAH	Gunthwaite, Ingbirchworth, Field Farm, Barn
SE238065	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	T S	TGM	YS	Gunthwaite, Old Hall, Shed
SK411862	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	1	PFR	YS	Handsworth, Old Rectory
SE262006	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Hunshelf, Snowden Barn, R. 66
SK395927	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	INN	YS	Kimberworth, Kimberworth Hill Top,
SK389955	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Kimberworth, Scholes
SE223008	.	A	3	B	C	.	.	T S	KUP	PFR	Langsett, Aldermans Head Cote, Barn
SE228007	.	A	1	A	S	.	.	T S	KUP	PFR	Langsett, Aldermans Head Farm, Barn
SE203003	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Langsett, Dikeside
SE232001	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	KUP	YS	Langsett, Handbank, Barn
SE212004	D	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	INN	KUP	Langsett, Mates Farm, Barn, R. 41
SE245004	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	KUP	YS	Langsett, Sheephouse, Hobsons Fm. Barn
SE245004	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	KUP	YS	Langsett, Sheephouse, Stanleys Fm. Barn
SE235033	D	A	3	A	C	.	.	S	YAW	TSY	Penistone, Hornthwaite, Barn, R. 49
SE232039	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	TGM	YS	Penistone, Thurstone, Hill Ho. Fm.
SE233036	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	TGM	YS	Penistone, Thurstone, Main St.
SK388882	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Attercliffe, Old Hall, Cott.
SK334923	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Birley Carr, Foxhill Fm. Brn.
SK332921	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Birley Carr, Midhurst, Barn
SK325922	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Birley Carr, Underhill Fm. , Barn
SK332925	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S	PFR	YS	Sheffield, Birley, The Orchard
SK32 80	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	INN	YS	Sheffield, Bradway, R. 67
SK315874	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Crosspool, Bell Hagg Fm. Brn.
SK319877	.	A	1	C	D	.	.	.	HAS	PFR	Sheffield, Crosspool, Clough Field Barn, R. 5, 36
SK307810	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	S	BCB	DCL	Sheffield, Dore, Mr Wilson, Barn, R. 33
SK320847	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Sheffield, Ecclesall, High Storrs, Ho.
SK320847	D	A	4	C D	C	.	.	S	HWA	BCB	Sheffield, Ecclesall, High Storrs, Barn, R. 173
SK4 9	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	BJW	YS	Sheffield, Fox Hill
SK295853	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	ADD	YS	Sheffield, Fulwood, Barn, R. 104
SK285845	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Fulwood, Bassett Houses
SK290854	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Sheffield, Fulwood, Bennet Grange, Barn
SK299842	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Sheffield, Fulwood, Hangram Lane Fm.
SK308858	.	D	4	A	C	.	.	.	BCB	PFR	Sheffield, Fulwood, Stumperlowe, Cott. 64
SK308860	.	D	2	D	C	.	.	S	MOH	PFR	Sheffield, Fulwood, Stumperlowe Grange Farm, House
SK308860	.	A	3	D	S	.	.	S	MOH	PFR	Sheffield, Fulwood, Stumperlowe Grange Farm, Barn
SK300846	.	D	5	A	.	.	.	S	BCB	YS	Sheffield, Fulwood, White Ho. Fm. R63
SK376830	.	D	3	A	C	.	.	S	BCB	BAH	Sheffield, Gleadless, Herdings Community Centre, R. 37
SK376830	D	A	3	A	.	.	.	.	DAM	BCB	Sheffield, Gleadless, Herdings Brn, R35
SK344813	D	A	2	C	.	.	.	S	BCB	YS	Sheffield, Greenhill, Manor Ho. Brn, R34
SK324854	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Greystones Hall, Barn
SK416835	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Hackenthorpe, Barn
SK365920	.	A	2	A D	.	.	.	S	BCB	YS	Sheffield, Hatfield Ho. R86
SK354850	.	A	2	C	S	.	.	S	LHB	PFR	Sheffield, Heeley, Wilson Place, Barn
SK370825	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Hemsworth, Barn
SK369821	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	YS	Sheffield, Hemsworth, Grange Farm
SK360816	.	A	2	E	C	.	.	T S	BCB	PFR	Sheffield, Jordanthorpe Hall, Barn, R35
SK375885	D	D	2	D A	.	.	.	T S	INN	YS	Sheffield, Little Attercliffe, Cotts. , R. 32, 51
SK35 81	D	D	.	C	.	.	.	.	PFR	YS	Sheffield, Little Norton, Park Fm.
SK376865	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Meersbrook, Bishops Ho. Brn.
SK426807	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	MOH	YS	Sheffield, Mosbrough, 29-31 South St.
SK429808	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	YS	Sheffield, Mosbrough Hall, Shed, R. 40
SK360820	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	LHB	Sheffield, Norton Ho. Barn, R. 37
SK360840	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	DAM	FMA	Sheffield, Norton, Norton Lees, Barn
SK344822	.	D	2	A	.	.	.	.	BCB	YS	Sheffield, Norton, Meadowhead, Old Cott. , R. 34
SK303845	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Ringinglow, Priest Hill, Cow House
SK358877	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Sheffield City, Bld.
SK373922	.	A	4	A D	CS	.	.	T S	BCB	YS	Sheffield, Shiregreen, Concord Park Park Store, R. 81
SK4 9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BJW	YS	Sheffield, Shire Owlery
SK307799	.	A	2	.	E	.	.	S	BCB	FMA	Sheffield, Totley, Cannon hall, Barn, 32
SK331887	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAS	YS	Sheffield, Walkley, Orchard Place, Cotts. , R/ 5, 38
SK328891	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	YS	Sheffield, Walkley
SK311831	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	S	BCB	YS	Sheffield, Whirlow Hall, Barn A, R. 66
SK311831	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	YS	Sheffield, Whirlow Hall, Barn B, R. 66

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOF	WALL ORIG	NOW	SOURCE PUBL	OLD NAM	COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SK298862	D	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	BCB		YS	Sheffield, Wiggins Farm, B, R. 70
SK298862	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BCB		YS	Sheffield, Wiggins Farm, A, R. 70
SE278059	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		PFR	YS	Silkstone, Bull Haw Hall, Barn
SE298038	.	A	4	A F1	C	.	.	T	S	INN	PFR	YS	Silkstone, Dodworth Moor End, Brn, R. 57
SK265980	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	S	KUP	PFR	YS	Stocksbridge, Deepcar, Bate Green, Cott.
SK280973	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB		YS	Stocksbridge, Deepcar, Green house
SK285978	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	KUP		YS	Stocksbridge, Deepcar, Lane End Fm. Brn
SK285978	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	KUP		YS	Stocksbridge, Deepcar, Lane Fm. , Brn.
SK282973	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	KUP		YS	Stocksbridge, Deepcar, Pen Nook, Ho.
SK279974	.	A	2	C	C	.	.	T	S	KUP	PFR	YS	Stocksbridge, Deepcar, The Royd, Barn
SK276980	.	A	1	A	S	.	.	.	S	YAW	CL	YS	Stocksbridge, Deepcar, Watson Ho. Fm. , Barn, R. 19 June 1942
SK273960	.	A	.	.	S	.	.	.	S	INN		YS	Stocksbridge, Ewden, Barn, R. 40
SK279965	.	A	3	C	C	.	.	.	S	KUP	PFR	YS	Stocksbridge, Ewden, Edge End Fm. Barn
SK293958	.	A	3	C	C	.	.	.	S	MOH	JWA	YS	Stocksbridge, Ewden, More Hall Fm. Barn
SK284962	.	D	3	A D	C	.	.	.	S		PFR	YS	Stocksbridge, Ewden, Peasbloom
SK284962	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	KUP	TWF	YS	Stocksbridge, Ewden, Peasbloom, Barn
SK282963	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	.	S	MOH	TWF	YS	Stocksbridge, Green Fm. , Barn, R. 75
SK250993	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	INN	APA	YS	Stocksbridge, Underbank
SK246984	.	A	3	D	C	.	.	T	S	KUP	PFR	YS	Stocksbridge, Windhill Fm. Barn
SK246984	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	KUP		YS	Stocksbridge, Windhill Fm. Cott.
SK514890	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	.		PFR	YS	Thurcroft, Brookhouse, Walnut Cott.
SK432898	D	A	.	H	C	.	.	.	S	ADD		YS	Treeton, Jacksons Fm. R. 53
SK43 87	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	INN		YS	Treeton, Manor Ho. Cott. R. 218
SK459834	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		MJD	YS	Waleswood, Old Post Office
SE432009	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		PFR	YS	Wathondearne, Cott.
SK447901	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		PFR	YS	Whiston, Whiston Hall, Barn
SE375044	.	A	4	A	C	.	.	.	S		PFR	YS	Worsbrough, Swaithe hall, Barn
SK322975	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB		YS	Wortley, Ruggen House, Shed
SK30 99	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		TMA	YS	Wortley (Sheffield)
SK314972	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB		YS	Wortley, Smithy Fold, Barn

UPPER CRUCKS

SK360816 . A 2 E S BCB PFR YS Sheffield, Jordanthorpe Hall, Bld. R35

PROPABLE DUPLICATES

SK27 96	.	A	4	H	C	.	.	.	S	ADD	APA	YS	Bolsterstone, Aisled Barn. R. 75 = Stocksbridge, Green Fm.
SK267925	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	S	MOH	TWF	YS	Bradfield = Fairhurst
SK267925	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MOH	TWF	YS	Bradfield, Cott. = Fairhurst
SK300845	.	D	5	A	.	.	.	.	S	BCB		YS	Ecclesall, White Ho. Fm. , R.68
SK36 95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWA		YS	Ecclesfield, Stubbing Ho. R.180
SK273960	.	D	.	.	S	.	.	T	S	INN		YS	Ewden, Renold House, R. 117 =Raynor Ho.
SE31 03	.	A	3	A	C	.	.	.	S	INN		YS	Falthwaite, Barn, R. 57 = Dodworth Moor
SK4 8	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAS		YS	Greenhill Barn, R. 5, 36
SE21 00	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	INN	APA	YS	Langsett, R. 39=Hawksworths Cote
SE21 00	D	A	3	E	C	.	T	T	S	INN	KUP	YS	Little Don Valley, R. 41, 42=Mates Fm.
SK29 88	.	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	HAS		YS	Rivelin, Hagg Green Fm. R. 5, 36
SK395929	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	INN		YS	Rotheram, Kimberworth Hill Top, R. 66
SK35 87	.	A	2	C	S	.	.	T	S	HWA		YS	Sheffield, Hagg Green, R. 175=Bell Hagg
SK4 9	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	BJW		YS	Sheffield, Southey, Hadfield Ho.
SK276981	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	SYL		YS	Stocksbridge, Broomfield rd. , Barn= Watson
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		PFR	YS	Many Parishes Have Been Reassigned From The First Edition.

VARIOUS

SK280891	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	LHB	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Dungworth, Barker Ho. , Barn Apparently does not exist.
SK271897	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BCB	PFR	YS	Bradfield, Dungworth Hall Broom, Building B, R. 74 Not a cruck
SK330928	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MOH	PFR	YS	Ecclesfield, Birley Old Hall, Not a cruck

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

ADD	Addy, Evolution of English House, 1933 Ed.
APA	A. Pacey
BHA	Mrs. B. Hutton
BCB	Mrs. B. Bunker, Cruck Building, 1970
BJW	Builders J. 18, 25 Feb. 1896, T. Winder
CL	Country Life
CRH	Clarion Ramblers Handbook, 1939-40 (G. Ward)
DAM	Derbyshire Archaeol. J. 77, 1967, 117, F. Marston
DCL	David Clark, Huddersfield
DHE	D. Hey
DVS	Doncaster Village Survey, Doncaster Museum
FMA	F. Marston
HAS	Trans. Hunter Archaeol. Soc. (Sheffield)
HWA	S. O. Addy. Hall of Walthoef Building Construction

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

JWA	J. Walton
JWB	John Wilson of Broomfield Hall, Papers Vol. 159, F. 68
KUP	J. Kenworthy coll. Sheffield City Lib.
LHB	L. H. Butcher Coll. Sheffield City Lib.
MJD	M. J. Dolby
MOH	Ministry of Housing Lists (Dept. of Env.)
PFR	P. F. Ryder
SYL	South Yorks. Listed Buildings Register
TGM	T. G. Manby
TMA	T. Marsden
TSY	P. F. Ryder, Timber-Framed Buildings In South Yorkshire, 1979
TWF	T. W. French
YAW	Yorkshire Archaeol. J. 145, 1948, J. Walton

EDITED SRJ REVISION OF 3/80

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOF	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SK173150	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	CRC	ST	Alrewas, Main St. , North Side
SK167153	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	CRC	ST	Alrewas, Silver Birches
SK07 42	NMR	ST	Alton, Nr. Watermill
SK082154	.	D	2	H	C E	.	.	T	LSS	PRS	Armitage, Hood Lane Fm. R. 1961-2
SK185184	.	A	4	C	C	.	.	T	FMA	ST	Barton-Under-Needwood. Barn Cott.
SJ751493	.	D	1	F1	C	.	.	T	AGT	ST	Betley, Beehive Cott. , Buddisleigh
SJ885586	.	D	1	H	C	.	.	.	AGT	RMS	Biddulph, Gillowfold Fm. Mow Lane
SJ878580	.	D	1	.	E T	.	.	T	AGT	ST	Biddulph, Whitehall, Akemoor Lane
SJ809123	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	NMR	Blymhill, Parsonage Barn, R. 4. 65
SJ888207	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	SRJ	ST	Bradley, Glebe Fm, Billington. R4. 74
SJ890189	.	D	1	A	T C	.	T	T	VCH	ST	Bradley, Littywood. R4. 75
SJ88 08	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	CHS	Brewood, Dean St. R5. 21
SJ885083	.	A	3	C	C	.	.	T	VCH	MTO	Brewood, Deans Hall Fm. R5. 36
SJ884008	.	A	1	.	C	.	.	T	VCH	MTO	Brewood, Stafford St. Outldg. R5. 23
SJ892212	.	D	4	F1	D	.	.	B	JPE	ST	Castlechurch, Billington Fm.
SJ872293	.	D	2	H	S	.	.	T	AGT	ST	Chebsey, Greenhill Cott. , Shallowford
SJ847175	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	VCH	MTO	Church Eaton, W. of Post Off. R. 92
SJ89 22	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	MTO	ST	Derrington, The Steps, Wilberick
SK257110	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	RMS	ST	Clifton, Campville, Green Man, Main Rd.
SK212199	.	A	4	F1	E	.	.	T	FMA	ST	Dosthill, Church Fm. Old Barn
SJ983413	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	B	AGT	ST	Draycott-In-The-Clay, Brookside
SJ817298	.	D	1	.	C	.	T	T	AGT	ST	Eccleshall, Barn End, Pershall
SJ832293	D	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	AGT	ST	Eccleshall, Brook Ho. , Castle St.
SK188105	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	RMS	ST	Elford, Post Office
SJ982286	.	D	1	.	E	.	T	T	AGT	ST	Gayton, Manor Farm
SJ82 20	VCH	ST	Gnosall, Chatwell Ct. R. 4, 113
SJ794144	.	E	3	C	C	.	.	T	AGT	ST	Great Chatwell, St. Annes Cott. (Possible former chapel)
SK064540	.	A	1	.	S	.	.	T	AGT	ST	Grindon, Ford, Old School
SJ86 20	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	T	VCH	MTO	Haughton, Woodhouse Fm. R4. 138
SJ86 20	.	D	T	F1	C	.	T	T	VCH	MTO	Haughton, Heysham Cotts. R4. 138
SJ833544	.	D	1	C	C	.	T	T	AGT	ST	Kidsgrove, Woodshutts Fm, 2 nd Ave
SK123170	.	A	4	F	C	.	.	T	JPE	ST	Kings Bromley, Church Fm.
SK119168	.	D	1	.	S	.	.	T	AGT	ST	Kings Bromley, Millers Thatch, Manor Rd.
SK042272	.	D	1	F1	C	.	T	T	RMS	ST	Kingsstone, Lower Booth Farm
SJ875129	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	VCH	SRJ	Lapley, Hall Fm. R4. 144
SJ854128	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	VCH	SRJ	Lapley, Health Cott, Wheaton Aston. R4
SJ984566	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	AGT	ST	Leek, Black Swan, Sheep Market
SJ983567	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	AGT	ST	Leek, 2-3 Clark Bank
SK122096	D	D	1	F1	C	.	.	B	LSS	PRS	Lichfield, 4 Green Hill. R. 1959-60
SK121096	.	D	1	F3	C	.	.	B	FMA	ST	Lichfield, 11 Greenhill
SK117096	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	CRC	ST	Lichfield, Johnson Birthplace, Reused
SK122100	D	D	2	F1	C	.	.	T	LSS	PRS	Lichfield, Stowe St(Prob.)R. 1959-60
SK121099	.	D	5	F1 F3	C	.	.	T	LSS	PRS	Lichfield, 71-77 Stowe St. R. 1959-60
SK081179	.	D	2	A	C E	.	T	T	LSS	PRS	Mavesyn Ridware, Hill Ridware, The Thatch. R. 1961-2
SJ90 15	VCH	ST	Penkridge, 2Steps, Market St. R5. 107
SJ921142	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	VCH	SRJ	Penkridge, Church Fm. R5. 106
SJ899167	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	VCH	SRJ	Penkridge, Salem, Lavedale. Original Framed Stack. R5. 108
SO843948	.	D	3	H A	CD	.	.	T	RMS	JAR	Seisdon, Meadow cott. , The Fold
SK108046	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	.	RMS	ST	Shenstone, The Cott. Main St.
SK108048	D	D	1	F1	C	.	.	T	PRS	ST	Shenstone, Main St.
SK109046	.	D	1	E	C	.	.	T	RMS	ST	Shenstone, Plough And Harrow
SJ922231	D	D	1	.	C	.	.	B	JPE	ST	Stafford, Mill Bank
SJ922231	.	D	1	.	S	.	.	B	AGT	ST	Stafford, 35 Mill St. , Addison's Shop
SJ920233	D	D	1	F	D	.	.	.	JPE	ST	Stafford, 3 Queen St.
SK003273	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AGT	VRW	Stone, Old Thatch
SJ817298	.	D	1	.	E	.	T	T	AGT	ST	Stone Rural, Meaford Old Hall Fm.
SK003273	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	.	RMS	ST	Stowe-By-Chartley
SK258275	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	AGT	ST	Stretton, Dove Cliffe House
SK224014	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	RMS	ST	Wilnecote, Greens Heads Inn, Waiting Stree

BASE CRUCKS

SK090157	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	ST	Armitage, Handsacre Hall
SK065260	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	ST	Bagots Bromley
SJ885084	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	ST	Brewood

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

SJ76 50	.	.	.	F1	.	.	.	.	NMR	ST	Blymhill, Grt Chatwell Ct. =Gnosall
SJ75 48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JTS	ST	Balterley, Beehive Cott =Betley
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	ST	Betley

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

AGT	A. G. Taylor
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
CHS	Colls. For Hist. Staffordshire, 1939, 224-6
CRC	C. R. Currie
FMA	F. Marston
JAR	J. Archer, Walsall
JPE	J. Peters
JTS	J. T. Smith

ABBR FULL REFERENCES

LSS	Trans. Lichfield South Staffordshire Archaeol. Soc.
MTO	Mrs M. Tomlinson
NMR	National Monuments Record
PRS	P. R. Sheppard
RMS	R. Meeson
SRJ	S. R. Jones
VCH	Victoria County History
VRW	V. R. Webster

TRUE CRUCKS				SURREY				FORMERLEY SURREY		(SU)	
EDITED DJF JHA REVISION OF 1/79											
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SU982474	.	D	1	V	E	.	T	T	JHA	SU	
SU906438	.	D	1	V	.	.	.	T	OWS DJF	SU	
SU827421	

ABBR FULL REFERENCES
 DJF D. J. Fowler
 JHA Miss J. Harding

ABBR FULL REFERENCES
 OWS E. S. Rhodes, Old West Surrey

BASE CRUCKS				SUSSEX(E. AND W.)				FORMERLEY SURREX(E. AND W.)		(SX)	
EDITED NWA REVISION OF 10/80											
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE

TQ247227	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	SX	
TQ189331	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	SX	
TQ347225	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	SX	
TQ610261	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DMA	SX	
TQ689324	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	SX	
TQ366356	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	SX	

ABBR FULL REFERENCES
 ANB Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 32, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley

ABBR REFERENCES
 DMA D. Martin

TRUE CRUCKS				TYNE AND WEAR				FORMERLEY DURHAM		(TD)	
EDITED VC NAM REVISION OF 6/79											
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE

NZ39 60	D	.	1	C	.	.	.	S	SAN NAM	TD	Fulwell(Sunderland), R. 5S, 1, Pl. 13
NZ39 58	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	SAN NAM	TD	Sunderland, R. 5S, 1, 148

ABBR FULL REFERENCES
 NAM N. A. D. Molyneux

ABBR REFERENCES
 SAN Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newcastle-on-Tyne

TRUE CRUCKS				WARWICKSHIRE				FORMERLEY WARWICKSHIRE		(WA)	
EDITED VC NAM REVISION OF 6/79											
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE

SP311704	.	D	1	A	C	.	T	T	NWA	WA	Ashow, Trinity Cott.
SP344747	D	D	2	A	C	.	.	T	NWA	WA	Baginton, Kimberley Road
SP345752	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	B	PWO	WA	Baginton, Rear cottage on Lunt
SP18 60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	JWN	WA	Bearly, Elmdene
SP261878	D	A	1	C	C	.	.	T	SRJ	WA	Fillongley, Stone House Farm
SP259850	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T	SRJ	WA	Great Packington
SP125582	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	SRJ	WA	Hazelor, Walcot, Trio
SP278726	D	D	2	C	C	.	.	T	JDR	WA	Kenilworth, 111 Clinton Lane
SP284725	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PWO	WA	Kenilworth, High St. Clerendon
SP265742	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	WA	Kenilworth, Redfern Manor Barn
SP303687	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	T	NWA	WA	Leek Wooton, Hill Wooton, Old Thatched Cott.
SP303687	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	WA	Leek Wooton, Hill Wooton, 2 Others
SP211845	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AYL	WA	Little Packington
SP474762	.	D	1	F2	.	.	.	C	PWO	WA	Long Lawford, 86-8 Main St.
SP256530	.	D	4	C F1	.	.	.	T S	NWA	WA	Loxley, Loxley Farm
SP226882	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	T	VCHSRJ	WA	Maxstoke, Woodbine Cot. R. 4 137. Original framed stack
SP465835	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	PWO	WA	Monks Kirby, Catkins
SP465834	.	D	1	F1	C	.	.	T	NWA	WA	Monks Kirby, Kingsley Cott.
SP464611	.	D	1	D	C	.	.	S	NWA	WA	Napton, Old Bakery
SP488773	D	D	2	C	C	.	.	B	PWO	WA	Newbold On Avon, 115 Main St.
SP531782	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	JB	WA	Newton-And-Biggin, Stag Pheasant
SP243924	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	WA	Over Whitacre, Butts Green, Cotts
SP316457	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S	NWA	WA	Oxhill, Odcott
SP316459	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	S	NWA	WA	Oxhill, Old Post Office
SK264025	.	D	2	F1	C	.	.	T	VCH	WA	Polesworth, 34 High St. R. 4. 187
SK265025	.	D	1	C	S	.	.	T	NWA	WA	Polesworth, 64 High St.
SP208702	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	JWO	WA	Rowington, Quarry Fm. Barn
SP198665	.	D	2	.	C	*	T	.	JWO	WA	Rowington, Holywell Farm
SP22 90	.	D	3	F1	E	.	.	T	FCH	WA	Shustoke, Old Rectory
SP214598	.	D	1	.	C	*	.	.	NWA SRJ	WA	Snitterfield, Fernside, Ferncroft
SP417617	.	D	1	.	C	.	T	S	NWA	WA	Southam, Sunnycroft

WARWICKSJIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SP332728	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	WA	Stoneleigh, Bridge/Van Dieman Cott.
SP329728	.	D	4	C	D	.	.	T	NWA	WA	Stoneleigh, 1 Birmingham Road
SP329729	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	NWA	WA	Stoneleigh, Torridon, 3 Birmingham Road
SP328729	.	D	2	E	C	.	.	T	NWA	WA	Stoneleigh, Croom Cott.
SP329728	.	D	3	.	C	.	.	T	NWA	WA	Stoneleigh, 23-5 Birmingham Road
SP331727	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T	NWA	WA	Stoneleigh, 3 Church La.
SP328727	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	WA	Stoneleigh, 10 Vicarage Road
SP184546	.	D	2	A	E	.	.	T	VCH	WA	Stratford, Ann Hathaways, R. 3, 233
SP410726	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	WA	Stretton-On-Dunsmore, Brookside
SP298373	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	WA	Sutton Under Brailes, 17 Green. R5 157
SP242434	.	A	1	F	C	.	.	S	RFT	WA	Tredington, Blackwell Barn In Vill.
SP641443	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	TVR	WA	Tysoe, Saddleton Street
SP379696	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	PWO	WA	Wappenbury, Camp Cottages
SP412476	.	A	2	C	.	.	.	S	BR RWJ	WA	Warmington, Manor House, Barn, R. 23
SP167926	M	D	3	C	E	.	.	T	BCM BVT	WA	Water Orton, Minworth Greaves
SP177913	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	WA	Water Orton, The Chesnuts
SP15 52	.	D	1	EPH	WA	Welford-On-Avon

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SP360692	.	d	PWO	WA	Weston Under Wetherly, Opp Ch.
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UPPER CRUCKS

SP174724	.	A	B	VCH	WA	Packwood Ho. R. 5, 130
SP082722	.	A	2	B	SPR	WA	Tanworth In Arden, Portway Farm, Byre

BASE CRUCKS

SP344683	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	WA	Cibbington, Manor
SP320966	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	WA	Mancetter, Manor
SP225891	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	WA	Maxstoke, Castle
SK263023	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	WA	Polesworth, Vicarage
SK265587	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	WA	Wasperton, Manor Fm.

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

SP126582	NWA	WA	Hazelor, Walcot, Cruck Cott. Prob =Trio
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VARIOUS

SP3057	.	D	1	PWO	WA	Newbold Pacey, Ashorne=Ashow
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ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

ANB	Antiq. J. 52,1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
AYL	Lord Aylesford
BCM	Birmingham City Museum Files
BR	R. B. Wood-Jones, Domestic Architecture of The Banbury Region
BVT	Bournville Village Trust, Selly Manor and Minworth Greaves
EPH	E. A. Phipson, Drawing at Shakespeare Birth-Place Trust, Stratford
FCH	F. W. B. Charles
JBj	J. Braithwaite and M. Jeffs

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

JDR	J. Drew, 19 Forge Rd. Kenilworth
JWN	J. Walton, Unpublished Notes
JWO	J. Woodall, From Hroca To Anne, 1974
NWA	N. W. Alcock
PWO	P. Woodfield
RFT	R. F. Taylor
RWJ	R. B. Wood Jones
SPR	S. J. Price
SRJ	S. R. Jones
TVR	Tysoe Village Research Group
VCH	Victoria County History

TRUE CRUCKS

WEST MIDLANDS

FORMERLY

STAFFORDSHIRE

(WS)

EDITED PSM HBR REVISION OF 5/80

WARWICKSHIRE

(WW)

WORCESTERSHIRE

(WR)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SK058008	D	D	3	C F1	S	.	.	T	SRJ	WS	Aldridge, 23-25 High St
SP113907	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	B	BCM	WW	Aston, Lad In Lane Inn, Erdington
SP12 92	D	D	2	C F1	E	.	T	T	INN	WW	Aston, Erdington
SP115917	D	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	BCM	WW	Aston, Moor End
SP074866	D	D	5	F2	.	.	.	B	BM BCM	WW	Birmingham, 10 Bull Ring, R. 8-2-1928
SK005032	D	D	1	F3	C	.	.	T	LSS VFP	WW	Bloxwich. R. 1963-4(Walsall C. B.)
SP314815	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	VCH NWA	WW	Coundon, Alveston Cottage, R. 56
SO999804	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CJB	WR	Frankley, Cott. By Church, Dem. 1907
SO983812	.	D	1	A	D	*	.	.	WAS	WR	Frankley, Warstone Farm, R. 5, 75
SO96 83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR	WR	Halesowen
SP19 84	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	AYL	WW	Hampton-In-Arden, Diddington
SP044907	.	D	4	BEV	C	.	.	T	ADD VCH	WW	Handsworth, Old Town Hall, R56, R7, 50
SP18 78	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	JWL	WW	Knowle, Barn
SP178779	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	SRJ	WW	Knowle, Knowle Farm
SO91 94	D	D	2	E	C	.	T	T	CHS	WS	Sedgley, 70 Gospell End Rd
SP165789	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	SRJ	WW	Solihull, S. E. of Sandals Br.
SP166950	.	D	5	C	C	.	.	T	BAS	WW	Sutton Coldfield, The Grove, Wishaw, R. 64, 4
SP134942	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	MHO	WW	Sutton Coldfield, New Shipton Farm, Barn
SP123964	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	SRJ	WW	Sutton Coldfield, Opposite Church
SP118953	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	T	BCM	WW	Sutton Coldfield, Smithy, Maney. R65. 5
SP122967	D	.	1	C	E	.	.	.	BCM	WW	Sutton Coldfield, Truss auctioned
SP097746	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	SPR	WW	Tanworth In Arden, Kidpile Fm, Earlswood

WEST MIDLANDS

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SP379809	D	D	1	C	C	.	.	B	PWO	WW	Walsgrave, 10 Hinckley Rd.
SP380809	.	D	3	C	C	.	.	T	VCH SRJ	WW	Walsgrave, 16 Hinckley Rd. R. 8, 114
SP380810	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	B	PWO	WW	Walsgrave, 22 Hinckley Rd.
SP380811	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PWO	WW	Walsgrave, Manor Ho. Hinckley Rd.
SP379810	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	B VCH	SRJ	WW	Walsgrave, Village Fm. R. 8, 114

BASE CRUCKS

SP026794	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BCM	WW	Northfield, The Rectory
SP003915	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	WS	West Bromwich, Manor Ho.

UPPER CRUCKS

SP300830	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NWA	WW	Corley, Grove Farm
SP135863	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	B	SPR	WW	Yardley, 451 Church Road

VARIOUS

SO96 98	D	D	1	CHS	WS	Wilenhall, Wakeground, Post Rafter
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	----	------------------------------------

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

ADD	Addy, Evolution of English House, 1933 Ed.
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
AYL	Lord Aylsford
BAS	Trans. Proc. Birmingham Archaeol. Soc.
BCM	Birmingham City Museum Files
BM	Birmingham Mail
CHS	Colls. For Hist. Staffordshire, 1939, 224-6
CJB	C. J. Bond, Woodstock Museum
INN	C. Innocent, Development of English Building Construction
JWL	Mrs J. Woodall

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

LSS	Trans. Lichfield South Staffordshire Archaeol. Soc.
MHO	M. Hodder(Sutton Coldfield)
NMR	National Monuments Record
NWA	N. W. Alcock
PWO	P. Woodfield
SPR	S. J. Price
SRJ	S. R. Jones
VCH	Victoria County History
VFP	V. F. Penn
WAS	Trans. Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc.

TRUE CRUCKS

WEST YORKSHIRE

FORMERLY

YORKS. WEST RIDING (YW)

EDITED DJM CGI REVISION OF 1/80

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SE077487	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	APA	YW	Addington, Small Banks, In-Barn
SE154144	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	S	HDS DCL	YW	Almondbury, Ashes Fm.
SE17 15	D	D	4	H	C	.	T	T	THD JWA	YW	Almondbury, Thorpe Cott. R. 35
SE170151	.	A	6	H	C	.	T	T	S THD APA	YW	Almondbury, Thorpe Ho. Fm. R. 33
SE15 39	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YW	Baildon, Braken Hall, Ho.
SE142395	D	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	CGI HAY	YW	Baildon, Hope Farm
SE067208	.	D	3	A	E	.	.	S	WJS	YW	Barkisland, Shaw Head
SE125067	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	S	CGI	YW	Cartworth, Waterside, Dobb
SE228086	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	CGI	YW	Denby, Denby Dale
SE248079	.	A	4	A	C	.	.	T	S THD JWA	YW	Denby, Nether End, R. 28
SE108210	R	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	APA	YW	Elland, Adj. Wellington Inn, Southgate (Dem.)
SD969247	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	WJS	YW	Erringden, Stockley Edge, Barn
SE164128	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	HMS TGM	YW	Farnley Tyas
SE246312	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	CGI	YW	Farnly, Wellholme Cottage
SE188166	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	DCL	YW	Gawthorpe, Cott.
SD715389	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	YW	Great Milton, Hall, Barn
SE042277	.	A	1	A	C	.	.	S	CGI	YW	Halifax, Warley, Bullace Trees Farm, Outbid
SD987281	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS CFS	YW	Heptonstall, School Lane Fm. Reused
SE162067	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	CGI	YW	Hepworth, Barn
SE163069	.	A	.	D	.	.	.	.	THD FA	YW	Hepworth, Carr Ho. Fm. R. 14
SE158063	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	S	THD APA	YW	Hepworth, Dean Head, R. 16
SE155053	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	THD JWA	YW	Hepworth, Far Field Head Cott. R. 18
SE133102	D	A	.	A	C	.	.	S	JWN MLM	YW	Holmfirth, Oldfield, Tithe Barn
SE177088	.	A	2	A	.	.	.	S	THD WJS	YW	Holmfirth, Snowgate Head Barn, R. 28
SE133102	.	A	2	A	D	.	.	S	HDS DCL	YW	Holmfirth, Upper Oldfield, Small Barn
SE133102	.	D	3	A	S	.	.	S	HDS DCL	YW	Holmfirth, Upper Oldfield, House
SE102479	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	APA KMA	YW	Ilkley, Hollin Hall, Barn(Dem.)
SE06 41	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HAY	YW	Keighley, Gomerils
SE042357	M	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	YAW CGI	YW	Keighley, Haworth, Crock House, Crucks at Cliffe Castle Museum, Keighley, R49
SE042357	.	A	.	D	C	.	.	S	YAW JWN	YW	Keighley, Haworth, Crock House, Barn(CGI)
SE210133	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	CGI	YW	Kirkburton, Thorncliffe
SE182182	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	DCL	YW	Kirkburton, Ivy Hall
SE084140	D	A	3	A	C	.	T	THD	CRO	YW	Linthwaite, Hall Barn, Slaithwaite
SD956233	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	YW	Lumbutts, Lee Fm.
SE03 26	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CFS	YW	Midgley, New Heath Head, Reused
SE162084	D	D	.	A	.	.	.	S	THD JWA	YW	New Mill, Greenhill Bank, R. 24
SE162084	.	A	2	A	C	.	.	S	WJS	YW	New Mill, Greenhill Bank Farm, Barn
SE041198	.	D	1	C	.	.	.	S	EWC BAH	YW	Ripponden, Bridge Inn, R17-4-1964
SE159079	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	THD APA	YW	Scholes, Croft Ho.
SE12 29	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	YAW	YW	Shelf, Southey Barn
SE042464	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	YAW	YW	Silsden, Old Hall Barn, R. 49

WEST YORKSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SE 233106	.	A	2	B	B	.	.	S	YA DJM	YW	Skelmarthorpe, Lodge Street, R1976, 14
SE070140	D	D	1	A	C	.	.	.	THD JWN	YW	Slaithwaite, Blakestones, R, 19
SE055129	.	D	1	A	T	.	.	T	HWE CGI	YW	Slaithwaite, Slaithwaite Old Hall
SE058146	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	S	DJM	YW	Slaithwaite, Tyas Lane, 1 Birks
SE042208	.	A	2	A	C	.	.	.	WJS	YW	Sowerby Bridge, Ivy Cottage, Barn
SE183384	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WJS	YW	Thackley, Park Hill Farm
SE256190	.	A	2	.	C	.	.	S	HMS TGM	YW	Thornhill, Cott, Nr. Hall Fm.
SE164104	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	CGI	YW	Thurstonland, Outbuilding
SE162103	.	A	2	A	C	.	.	.	HMS JWN	YW	Thurstonland, Upper Fold Fm. Barn
SD934219	.	D	4	A	E	.	.	S	WJS	YW	Todmorden, Inchfield Ho.
SD934219	.	A	1	A	E	.	.	S	WJS	YW	Todmorden, Inchfield Ho. Barn
SD933253	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	FLI WJS	YW	Todmorden, West Ashenhurst
SE152087	.	A	1	.	C	.	.	S	THD APA	YW	Wooldale, Wooldale Hall, R. 27

UPPER CRUCKS

SE198238 . A 1 F3 C . . . S WJS YW Liversedge, Haigh Hall

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

SE133102 . A MLM YW Holmfirth, Oldfield, Two others

VARIOUS

SE025259 . D CGI CFS YW Brearley, Hall, Decorative Brace
SE37 40 . D CGI HAY YW Thorne, House and barn, both doubtful

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

APA A. Pacey
BAH Mrs B. Hutton
CFS C.F. Stell
CGI C. Giles
CRO Crossley, Timber Building in England
DCL David Clarke, Huddersfield
DJM D. J. Michelmore
EWC Elland Weekly Courier
FA Frank Atkinson
FLI Folk Life, 3, 1965, 6, C. F. Stell
HAT R Hayes
HDS Trans. Huddersfield and District Archaeol. Soc.

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

HMS Huddersfield Museum Drawings and Photos
HWE Huddersfield Weekly Examiner, Aug. 9, 1953
JWA J. Walton
JWN J. Walton, Unpublished Notes
KMA Mrs K. Mason
MLM Royal Comm. On Hist. Mon. Emergency Records (Photo No.)
TGM T. G. Manby
THD J. Walton, Timbered Buildings of Huddersfield District
WJS W. J. Smith
YA Yorkshire Archaeology
YAW Yorkshire Archaeol. J. 145, 1948, J. Walton

TRUE CRUCKS

WILTSHIRE

FORMERLY

WILTSHIRE

(WI)

EDITED PNI NMO REVISION OF 8/79

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SU265756	D	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	NMR PNI	WI	Aldbourne, Barn
SU262757	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	T	PNI	WI	Aldbourne, Old Priest Ho., West St.
ST859632	.	A	1	A	.	.	.	S	EHW	WI	Atworth, Gt Chalfield Manor, Barn
ST858658	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	NMR JTS	WI	Atworth, S. of Church, Barn
SU05 31	CL	WI	Barford St Martin, R1943
SU042644	.	D	3	F3 V	E	.	.	T	PNI	WI	Bishops Cannings, Boughton Green Cottage
ST902439	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	WI	Bishopstrow, Shirley Ho. R. 8, 6
ST825610	.	A	13	K	.	.	.	.	WAM	WI	Bradford-On-Avon, Tithe Barn, R. 37, 489
ST824605	.	A	10	C	T	.	.	S	BAH	WI	Bradford On Avon, Barton Fm. Byre
ST824605	.	A	4	K	.	.	.	.	RFT	WI	Bradford On Avon, Barton Fm. Granary
ST927889	.	A	12	CF2	.	.	.	S	NWA	WI	Brokenborough
ST958668	.	D	2	F1F2	.	.	.	T	NJM	WI	Bromham, Park Cott, Chittoe
ST962653	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	NMR VMC	WI	Bromham, S. of Church
SU083312	.	D	2	.	E	.	.	.TS	PNI	WI	Burcombe, Cott. At Ugford
SU070310	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PNI	WI	Burcombe, Jasmine Cott
ST91 74	JTS	WI	Chippenham, Public Ho.
SU175805	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	WI	Chiseldon, Hodson Fm. R. 9, 9
ST817710	.	D	4	E	S	.	W	S	PNI	WI	Colerne, Daubneys, High St.
SU0371	VMC	WI	Compton Bassett
SU113261	.	D	3	F1 V	T	*	.	B	NJM	WI	Coombe Bissett, The Meadens
SU125260	.	D	2	F1	T	.	.	S	NJM	WI	Coombe Bissett, Shepherds Cott., Homington
SU098934	D	A	5	F2	.	.	.	.	CHB JTS	WI	Cricklade, St. Sampsons Tithe Barn
SU006615	D	D	1	E	D	.	.	.	TNS DGK	WI	Devises, 16 Monday Market St.
SU005613	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	WFO	WI	Devises, 22 St. Johns St.
SU007613	D	D	1	F2	D	.	.	B	WFO	WI	Devises, 59-61 Southbrook Rd.
SU020318	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	WI	Dinton, Cotts. Opp Manor Fm. R. 8, 27
ST886295	.	A	6	.	.	.	.	ST	APB	WI	East Knoyle, Upper Leigh Farm
ST92 53	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	TNS	WI	Edington
SU152474	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	PNI	WI	Ficheldean, Cott.
SU229280	.	A	5	V	T	.	.	B	NJM	WI	Grimstead, Green Close, Bugmore Lane
SU135293	.	D	2	.	T	.	.	T	PNI NJM	WI	Harnham, Old Cott, Lower St.
SU048634	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	T	PNI	WI	Horton, Batchelors Mead

WILTSHIRE

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG	NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SU13 29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	TNS VCH	WI	Keevil, Little Talboys, R. 8, 25
SU13 29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	TNS VCH	WI	Keevil, Manor Fm. R. 8, 25
ST914685	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	T	.	EHW PNI	WI	Lacock, 3 Church St.
ST917686	.	D	1	.	E	*	.	.	S	NJM	WI	Lacock, 8 Church St., West End
ST917686	.	D	1	K	T	.	.	.	S	NJM	WI	Lacock, 8 Church St., Middle Part
ST917685	.	D	2	C	E	*	.	.	S	EHW	WI	Lacock, 21 Church Street
ST916685	.	D	1	F1	.	.	J	T	S	NJM	WI	Lacock, 12A East St
ST917684	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	PNI	WI	Lacock, 2-3 High St, Post Office
ST915684	.	A	9	F2	E	*	.	.	.	CL NMR	WI	Lacock, Tithe Barn, R22-8-1903
SU259199	.	D	4	K F1 V	T E	.	.	T	B	NJM	WI	Landford, Bridge Farm
SU035780	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	WI	Lyneham, Cotts. S. Preston West Fm. R. 9
SU165599	.	D	1	.	T	.	.	T	.	NMR NJM	WI	Pewsey, 1 Ball Road
SU213314	.	D	4	E	T	.	.	T	.	NJM	WI	Pitton, Appletree Cott. High St.
ST997583	.	D	4	B W	C	.	.	T	.	NJM	WI	Potterne, 10 Coxhill Lane
SU245194	.	D	4	WEV	.	*	.	.	B	NJM	WI	Redlynch, Manor Fm. Hampworth
SU25 19	R	D	1	W	.	.	.	.	.	NJM	WI	Redlynch, Smallbrook Cott.
SU146295	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCM PNI	WI	Salisbury, 12 St. Ann St.
SU140301	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RCM	WI	Salisbury, 93 Fisherton St.
ST95 60	.	D	2	F1	C	.	.	T	.	TNS	WI	Seend, Hill Fm. Ho.
ST908569	.	D	2	.	E	.	.	T	.	NJM	WI	Steeple Ashton, Box Cott. Dark Lane
ST908566	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	.	VCH NJM	WI	Steeple Ashton, 43 High Street
ST907568	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	.	.	VCH PNI	WI	Steeple Ashton, Old Rectory, R. 8, 200
ST908570	.	D	2	.	E	*	.	T	.	VCH NJM	WI	Steeple Ashton, The Sanctuary, Dark La
ST976384	.	A	4	E	T	.	.	T	T	PNI ORA	WI	Stockton, Manor Fm, Stable
ST976384	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ORA	WI	Stockton, Manor Fm. Barn, Re-used
SU093265	.	D	3	CV	T	.	.	.	B	NJM	WI	Stratford Tony, Lavender Cott.
ST952297	.	A	12	F1	.	.	.	.	.	AJ	WI	Tisbury, Place Fm. R. 104, 168
SU042569	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VMC	WI	Urchfont, Wedhampton Rd.
SU04 57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VMC	WI	Urchfont
SU06 57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	VMC	WI	Wedhampton
ST918528	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	VCH	WI	Westbury, Brattan, Court Ho. R. 8, 144
SU235227	.	D	4	VD	E	.	.	T	.	NJM PNI	WI	Whiteparish, Newton Cott.
SU10 57	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	.	PNI	WI	Wilsford
SU10 57	.	D	1	E	.	.	.	.	.	PNI	WI	Wilsford, Crick End
SU176348	.	D	4	CV	.	.	.	T	.	NJM	WI	Winterbourne, Peacock Cott., Winterbourne Dauntsey
SU125366	.	D	1	D	C	.	.	.	S	NJM	WI	Woodford, Heale Park Cottage
SU125350	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	.	S	NJM	WI	Woodford, 16-17 Lower Woodfrod
SU16380	.	A	3	E*	.	.	T	T	.	PNI	WI	Wylye, Bathampton House, Barn
BASE CRUCKS												
SU038702	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	WI	Cherhil, Manor Fm. Barn
VARIOUS												
SU143297	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ANB	WI	Salisbury, Old Deanery, -Short Principals
PROBABLE DUPLICATES												
SU125261	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	BMA	WI	Chippenham, R36431, F662, Perhaps Dup.
SU25 19	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	PNI	WI	Homington = Coombe Bissett
ST997584	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	NJM	WI	Landford, Smallbrook Cott. = Redlynch
										TNS PNI	WI	Potterne
ABBR FULL REFERENCES												
AJ	Archaeol.J.											
ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972,132,N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley											
APB	A. P. Baggs											
BAH	Mrs. B. Hutton											
BMA	British Museum Add. Mss. 36436(Buckler)											
CHB	Cricklade Hist. Soc. Bull. 2, 1965											
CL	Country Life											
DGK	D. Grant King											
EHW	Comm. E. H. D. Williams											
JTS	J. T. Smith											
NJM	N. J. Moore											
ABBR FULL REFERENCES												
NMR	National Monuments Record											
NWA	N. W. Alcock											
ORA	O. Rackham											
PNI	P. Nicholson											
RCM	Royal Comm. Hist. Mon. Records											
RFT	R. F. Taylor											
TNS	Trans Newcomen Soc. 16(1935-6)											
VCH	Victoria Country History											
VMC	V. M. Collins											
WAM	Wiltshire Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Mag											
WFO	W. Ford, Wiltshire County Council											

WALES

TRUE CRUCKS

CLWYD

FORMERLY DENBIGSHIRE

(DB)

EDITED PSM HBR REVISION OF 5/80

FLINTSHIRE
MERIONETH

(FL)
(CR)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SH912751	.	.	4	B	T	.	.	S	PSM	DB	Abergele Rural, Brynffanigl-Ganol
SH967748	.	D	.	B	E	.	.	S	PSM	DB	Abergele Rural, Dinorben
SH958728	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	DB	Abergele Ruaral, Pant-Glas
SJ462360	R	D	1	E	C	.	.	.	PSS	FL	Bettsfield, Bettsfield Hall Farm
SH919719	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	DB	Betws Yn Rhos, Tycelyn
SJ131460	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	DB	Bryneglwys, Blaen-Ial, Barn
SJ111465	.	D	2	B	T	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Bryneglwys, Bryntangor
SJ177485	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	DB	Bryneglwys, Hen Eglwys
SJ135473	.	D	3	L2	T	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Bryneglwys, Pentre-Isaf
SJ132471	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	.	PSM	DB	Bryneglwys, Ty-Gwyn
SJ132471	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	DB	Bryneglwys, Ty-Gwyn, Barn
SJ361581	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Burton, Balls Hall
SH944509	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	DB	Cerrig-Y-Drudion, Llechwedd Llfm
SH954487	.	D	2	B	E	.	.	.	HWC	DB	Cerrig-Y-Drudion, Queens Hotel
SH922511	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HNO	PSM	Cerrig-Y-Drudion, Tai-Fry
SJ299392	.	D	.	B	D	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Chirk, Ley Fm.
SJ184662	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	FL	Cilcain, Cefn-Isaf
SJ184662	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	FL	Cilcain, Cefn-Isaf, Barn
SJ107529	.	D	3	B	E	.	.	T	PSS	DB	Clocaenog, Drylliau
SJ083540	.	D	2	B	.	.	.	T	PSS	DB	Clocaenog, Paradvys
SJ067456	D	A	1	B	C	.	T	T	HWC	CR	Corwen, Bryn-Briith, Barn
SJ143413	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	CR	Corwen, Cwm-Canol
SJ045386	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CR	Corwen, Llanerch, Barn
SJ144409	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	CR	Corwen, Tan-Y-Graig
SJ154419	.	D	3	L2	E	*	T	T	PSM	CR	Corwen, Tyn-Llwyn
SJ048381	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CR	Corwen, Tyn Y Parc, Barn
SJ052659	.	D	.	.	C	.	.	S	PSM	DB	Denbigh, Frieseland Hall
SJ075505	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	DB	Derwen, Coed-Y-Foel
SJ063514	.	D	2	B	C E	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Derwen, Pyllau-Perl
SJ299487	.	D	1	G	T	*	T	T	PSM	DB	Esclusham, Plas Cadwgan
SJ284481	.	D	1	C	E	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Esclusham Above, Tan-Y-Llan Cott.
SJ304482	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	DB	Esclusham Below, Llwymbro
SJ267710	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	FL	Flint, Oakenholt Fm.
SJ150427	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CR	Glyndyfrdwy, New Inn, In-Barn, Reused
SJ223393	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Glyntraian, Llety Ifan
SJ223368	R	a	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	DB	Glyntraian, Llwyn Mawr
SJ219378	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	DB	Glyntraian, Tyn-Y-Rhos, Barn
SJ071479	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CR	Gwyddelwern, Hendre
SJ070474	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	CR	Gwyddelwern, Maerdy-Mawr
SJ445401	T	PSM	FL	Hanmer, Wern
SJ293644	.	D	2	B	C	.	.	T	PSM	FL	Hawarden, Balls, Now Barn
SJ315658	.	D	.	.	D	.	.	T	PWH	PSM	Hawarden, Cott.
SJ313677	.	D	2	A	C	.	.	T	PSM	FL	Hawarden, Clayhills La.
SJ309644	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	FL	Hawarden, Dingles Cott.
SJ301643	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	FL	Hawarden, Drury Barn
SJ314664	.	D	2	L1	C	.	.	T	PSM	FLO	Hawarden, Golden Grove, Now Barn
SJ315679	.	D	1	A	C	.	.	T	PSM	FL	Hawarden, Unwins Cott.
SJ302643	.	D	3	B	E	.	.	T	PSM	FL	Hawarden, White Cott.
SJ030675	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Henllan, Foxhall-Newydd
SJ186758	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	FL	Holywill Urban, Cott. Near car park
SJ402501	.	D	1	L2	C	.	T	T	HWC	DB	Isycoed, Chapel House Fm.
SJ405501	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Isycoed, Plough Inn
SJ495411	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	FL	Isycoed, Chapel Cottage
SJ508408	R	A	.	.	C	.	.	.	PSS	FL	Isycoed, The Beeches, Barn
SJ20 56	.	A	.	B	E	.	.	S	PWH	PSM	Llanarmon, Barn, R. Pl. 68
SJ134274	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Llanarmon-Mynydd, Bryn-Coch
SJ128279	.	D	5	BL2	T	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Llanarmon Mynydd Maur, Ty-Draw
SJ016374	.	D	5	B	T	*	.	T	PSM	CR	Llandrillo, Branas-Ucha
SJ034356	*	.	T	PSM	CR	Llandrillo, Cadwst
SJ042385	.	A	3	BE	T	.	.	S	PSS	CR	Llandrillo, Heudur, Barn
SJ032349	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CR	Llandrillo, Tycerrig
SJ032347	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CR	Llandrillo, Tyddynfamaeth
SH829775	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	DB	Llandrilloyn Rhos, Graeanllyn, Barn
SJ099660	.	D	.	L2	E	.	.	T	PWH	PSM	Llandyrnog, Glan-Y-Wern
SJ107678	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	DB	Llandyrnog, Plas Ashpool, Barn
SJ107678	.	A	4	B	C	.	.	T	PSS	DB	Llandyrnog, Plas Ashpool, Barn
SH864764	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Llanelian-Y-Llan, Farm
SH864764	.	D	5	E	T	.	.	T	HWC	DB	Llanelian-Yn-Rhos, Llan Fm.
SH865761	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	DB	Llanelian-Yn-Rhos, Ysgubor Newydd
SJ153572	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Llanfair D. C., Bacheirig, Barn
SJ146518	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	DB	Llanfair D. C., Dingle
SJ119543	.	D	2	BL2	T	*	.	S	PSM	DB	Llanfair D. C., Pwllycallod

CLWYD

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SJ11157	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	DB	Llanfwrog, Barn
SJ112578	.	D	.	D	.	.	.	T	PSS	DB	Llanfwrog, Glanrafon
SJ113577	.	D	.	.	.	.	T	.	PSS	DB	Llanfwrog, Hafal
SJ301569	.	D	4	B	T	*	.	T S	PSM	FL	Llanfynydd, Bryniorcyn
SJ063416	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	CR	Llangar, Bryn-Ilwyn
SJ067424	.	D	.	B	.	*	.	T	PSM	CR	Llangar, Hafod-Yr-Afr
SJ053428	.	D	3	G	T	*	.	S	PSM	CR	Llangar, Plas-Ucha
SJ060415	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	CR	Llangar, Ty-Nant
SJ187234	.	D	3	BL2	E	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Llangedwyn, Hendre
SJ186233	.	D	1	B	E	.	.	T S	PSS	DB	Llangedwyn, Mount Pleasant
SH982445	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	DB	Llangwm, Llwyn Y Saint, Barn
SJ122635	M	D	4	A B D	CD	.	T	T	DHS PSM	DB	Llangynhafal, Hendre R-Ywydd-Uchaf, At St. Fagans, R. 1962
SJ129633	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	DB	Llangynhafal, Plas Iago
SJ129638	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Llangynhafal, Ty-Coch, Barn
SJ170238	.	D	1	L2	C	*	T	T	PSM	DB	Llanrhaiadr Ym Mochnant, Henblas
SJ170238	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Llanrhaiadr Ym Mochnant, Nr. Henblas
SJ169234	T	PSM	DB	Llanrhaiadr Ym Mochnant, Pen-Y-Graig
SJ202316	.	.	.	B	T	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Llanrhaiadr Ym Mochnant, Pen-Y-Bryn
SJ110273	T	PSM	DB	Llanrhaiadr Ym Mochnant, Tan-Y-Ffordd
SJ177270	.	A	3	L2	C	.	.	T	PWH PSM	DB	Llansilin, Lloran-Ganol, Barn
SJ175295	D	D	2	BC	T	*	.	T S	PSM	DB	Llansilin, Pant-Glas-Isaf
SJ157304	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	DB	Llansilin, Pant-Y-Maen
SJ202271	.	A	2	B	C	.	.	T S	PSM	DB	Llansilin, Pen-Y-Bryn, Barn
SJ185267	.	D	1	.	.	.	T	S	PSM	DB	Llansilin, Priddwl-Bach
SJ212304	.	D	3	BL2	T	*	.	T S	PSM	DB	Llansilin, Tyddyncynnar
SJ198306	.	.	D	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Llansilin, Ysgwennant
SJ093610	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	DB	Llanynys, Bachymbyd-Fawr
SJ093596	D	A	4	EL2	T	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Llanynys, Pant-Glas-Isaf Barn
SJ141444	.	D	3	B	C	*	.	T S	PSM	DB	Llantysilio, Ty-Canol
SJ365483	R	D	1	.	C	.	.	.	PSS	DB	March Weil, Five Fords
SJ359565	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	FL	Marfod, Springifield Farm
SJ268518	T	PSM	DB	Minera, Ty-Brith
SJ258647	PSM	FL	Mold Rural, Isaf Fm.
SJ263604	.	D	5	BE	T	*	.	T	PSM	FL	Mold Rural, Leeswood Green Fm.
SJ263604	R	A	1	E	T	.	T	T B	PSS	FL	Mold Rural, Leeswood Green Fm. Barn
SJ221649	.	D	5	L2	T	*	.	T B	PSM	FL	Mold Rural, Rhual
SJ140711	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	FL	Nannerch, Ddol
SJ141710	.	D	2	B	C	.	.	S	PSM	FL	Nannerch, Plas-Yn-Crwmp
SJ24 68	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	FL	Northop, Cott.
SJ216689	.	A	3	GE	C	.	T	S	PSM	FL	Northop, Plas-Yn-Rhos, Barn
SJ381413	.	D	2	G	E	*	.	T B	PSS	FL	Overton, Corner Farm, Now Cowhouse
SJ356411	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	FL	Overton, Llan-Y-Cefn
SJ429398	M	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	DHS	FL	Penley, Stryt Lydan, Barn, Now at St. Fagans, R. 1962
SJ02 78	D	D	.	B	C	*	.	S	HWC	FL	Rhuddlan, Blackmoors Head
SJ02 78	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	FL	Rhuddlan, Kings Head
SJ289436	T	PSM	DB	Ruabon, Plas Madog
SJ124582	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Ruthin, Nanclwyd House
SJ127582	.	D	2	BL2	T	*	.	T S	PSM	DB	Ruthin, Old Ship Inn
SJ126582	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	DB	Ruthin, 53 Well Street
SJ385484	.	D	3	G	T	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Sesswick, Parkey Hall
SJ249595	.	D	1	L3	E	*	.	T S	PSM	FL	Treuddyn, Plas-Y-Brain
SJ153771	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	FL	Waen, Barn
SJ054733	.	A	3	E	C	.	.	T B	PSS	FL	Waen, Cilowen, Barn
SJ176791	.	D	3	B	C	.	.	S	PSM	FL	Whitford, Hen Dafarn
SJ181784	PSM	FL	Whitford, Isglan
SJ158777	.	A	.	B	.	.	.	S	PSS	FL	Whitford, Mertyn Abbott, Barn
SJ169784	.	A	4	A	.	.	.	S	PSS	FL	Whitford, Mertyn Crew, Barn
SJ170785	.	A	3	A	.	.	.	S	PSS	FL	Whitford, Mertyn-Is-Glan, Barn
SJ3335502	.	D	4	G	T	*	.	T	PSM	DB	Wrexham, Gerrads Café
SJ335502	T	PSM	DB	Wrexham, House

JOINTED CRUCKS

SH937752 D PSM DB Abergele Rural, Ty-Mawr

UPPER CRUCKS

SJ113711 . D 1 B E . T T S PSM DB Aberwheeler, Fron-Ucha

Base Crucks

SJ310479 ANB DB Esclushan, Hafod-Y-Bwch
 SJ227615 G . * . T . PSM FL Nercwys, Plass-Onn

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

AND Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
 DHS Trans. Denbighshire Hist Soc.
 HNO H. Hughes, H. North, Old Cottages of
 Snowdonia

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

PSM P.Smith, From master lists for Wales
 PSS P.Smith, Supplements to Welsh Lists after
 HWC
 PWH I. Peate, The Welsh House

TRUE CRUCKS

DYFED
 EDITED PSM HBR REVISION OF 5/80

FORMERLY CARDIGANSHIRE

(CD)

CARMATHENSHIRE
 PEMBROKESHIRE

(CM)
 (PM)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SN680869	R	D	3	D	C	.	.	S	HWC	CD	Ceulanymaesmawr, Cefn-Gwyn
SN518239	.	D	2	DH	C	.	J	S	PSS	CM	Llanegwad, Bwicheyradwy
SN536345	.	D	2	B	T	.	.	S	ACF	PSM	Llanfihangel Rhos-Y-Corn, Esgairfyn-Went
SN666760	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	C	PSM	CD	Llanfihangel-Y-Creuddyn, Preswylfa
SN643737	R	D	1	D	C	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Llanilar, Pen Lan
SN416585	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	CD	Llanina, Wern-Newydd, Barn
SN640313	.	.	D	.	.	.	J	.	PSM	CM	Talley, Gelli-Cefn-Y-Rhos
JOINTED CRUCKS											
SN606582	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Betws Leucu, Capel Betws
SN567569	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Betws Leucu, Gwastod
SN372568	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Caerwedros, Blaen-Ffos
SN152479	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Cardigan, Manian
SN177459	D	D	2	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Cardigan, 7 High Street
SN044028	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	PM	Carew, Old Rectory, Barn
SN719582	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PWH	PSS	Caron-IsClawd, Berwyn, R. 187
SN73 66	PSM	CD	Caronuwch Clawdd, Ancient House, Strata Florida
SN614499	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Cellan, Bryn Awel, Farm Bld.
SN500595	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Cilian Aeron, Felin Tyglyn
SN668372	.	D	3	H	C	.	.	S	PSM	CM	Conwil Gaio, Cwm – Bach-Stel
SN692371	.	D	4	H	E	.	.	S	PSM	CM	Conwil Gaio, Maestwynog
SN696462	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Conwil Gaio, Ty-Llwyd
SN711401	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Cilycwm, Erwdomi
SN574570	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Gartheli, Tai-Yn-Y-Coed
SN574570	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Gartheli, Tai-Yn-Y-Coed, Barn 1
SN574570	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Gartheli, Tai-Yn-Y-Coed, Barn, 2
SN578563	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Gartheli, Trefynor-Isaf
SN578562	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Gartheli, Trefynor-Ucha, Barn
SN571565	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Gartheli, Tyn-Y-Fron
SN632590	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Gwynfil, Derlwyn-Fach, Barn
SN406547	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llanarth, Gnwcpwrpas, Barn
SN635599	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PWH	PSM	Llanbadarn-Odwyn Rhys
SN479639	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Llanddewi Aberarth, Aberarth Cottage
SN499599	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llanddewi Aberath, Tyglyn
SN49600	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llanddewi Aberath, Tyglyn, Barn
SN637295	.	D	6	E	E	.	.	S	PSM	CM	Llandeilo, Ty'Rcelyn
SN643299	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llandeilo-Fawr, Cefnhendre
SN604286	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llandeilo-Fawr, Nant-Y-Ffin
SN671282	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llandeilo-Fawr, Pen-Y-Cefn
SN267427	PSS	CD	Llandygwydd, Coed-Y-Cwm-Isaf
SN26 41	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llandygwydd, Coed-Y-Cwm-Uchaf
SN281416	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llandygwydd, Penwenallt, House
SN281416	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llandygwydd, Penwenallt, Out-Blds.
SN435464	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llandysul, Cott.
SN403430	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llandysul, Cwm-UI
SN406455	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llandysul, Dyffyn-Llynod
SN425469	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llandysul, Pen-Walken
SN407469	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llandysul, Porth-Rhyd
SN407447	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llandysul, Tre-Groes, House
SN519240	.	D	1	H	C	.	.	S	HWC	CM	Llanegwad, Bwlchyradwy
SN632509	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	CD	Llanfair Clydogau, Derlwyn-Fach, Barn
SN453393	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	CM	Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth, Cross Inn-Fach
SN433381	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth Talgoed-Uchaf
SN531339	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	CM	Llanfihangel-Rhos-Y-Corn, Burfa
SN525341	.	D	6	ED	E	.	.	S	ACF	PSM	Llanfihangel-Rhos-Y-Corn, Caedwgan
SN547345	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	ACF	PSS	Llanfihangel-Rhos-Y-Corn, Pantybetws Lean-to cruck in rear dairy
SN524546	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	CD	Llanfihangel Ystrad, Pen-Wern
SN744278	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llangadog, Coedweddu
SN745273	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llangadog, Rhiwiau-Isaf, Barn
SN266215	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	CM	Llangynin, Cotts.
SN364442	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llangynllo, Comins
SN378443	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llangynllo, Pant-Ley
SN582692	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llanrhystud Mefenydd, Wern-Fawr
SN671308	.	D	2	H	E	.	.	C	PSS	CM	Llansadwrn, Aberdaunent
SN672307	.	D	3	.	E	.	.	C	PSS	CM	Llansadwrn, Aberdaunent, Barn
SN696321	.	D	4	DL2	E	.	.	C	PSM	CM	Llansadwrn, Bwlch-Gwynt
SN682318	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	C	PSS	CM	Llansadwrn, Coumymynydd Fach
SN683319	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CM	Llansadwrn, Crofts Near Waun-Clyn
SN684336	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llansadwrn, Cwmeilath
SN676291	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llansadwrn, Ffos-Ddu
SN688331	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	CM	Llansadwrn, Maes-Y-Rhiw
SN705324	.	D	2	L1	E	.	.	C	PSM	CM	Llansadwrn, Penrhiw-Hir
SN690314	R	A	2	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	CM	Llansadwrn, Tirsieneyn, Barn
SN695360	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llansadwrn, Tyn-Coed
SN517666	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	CD	Llansantffraid, Tyn-Cwm

DYFED

CONTINUED

JOINTED CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SN486478	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llanweong, Pensarn, Barn
SN523484	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llanwnen, Beilicadarn
SN498454	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llanwnen, Llwynecelyn-Bach
SN524481.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Llanwnen, Llwyn-Y-Groes
SN710355	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llanwrda, Blaen-Cwm, Barn
SN702355	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llanwrda, Cwmcynwal, Barn
SN667321	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Llanwrda, Cwmsiglan-Fawr
SN712319	D	D	4	D	C	.	.	S	PSM	CM	Llanwrda, Ffrwydlo
SN564329	.	D	9	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	CM	Llanybyther, Maesybidiau
SN589750	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llanychaiarn, Penyrallt, Barn
SN630794	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	CD	Lower Llanbadarn Y Creuddyn, Tynewydd
SN744318	PSM	CM	Myddfai, Cwm-Gwyn
SN743286	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Myddfai, Llethydod
SN575398	.	A	3	C	E	.	.	S	PSM	CM	Pencarreg, Rhiw Rerfin, Barn
SN640313	.	D	3	C	E	.	.	S	PSM	CM	Talley, Gelli-Cefn-Y-Rhos
SN643308	.	A	6	.	.	.	.	.	PWH PSM	CM	Talley, Glanrafon-Ddu-Ganol, R161, 2Ed
SN651319	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	CM	Talley, Llwyneclyn
SN646317	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CM	Talley, Pant-Yr-Esgair
SN566569	PWH HWC	CD	Trefilar, Abermeurig, Gwastod, R. 81
SN546573	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Trefilar, Geli, Barn
SN545563	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Trefilar, Talsarn, House 1
SN545563	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Trefilar, Talsarn, House 2
SN545544	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	C	PSS	CD	Trefilar, Ty-Mawr, Barn
SN716739	.	D	2	D	E	.	.	S	PSM	CD	Upper Llanfihangel Y Creuddyn, Cwmnewidion, Ho
SN723693	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	CD	Ysbyty Ystwyth, Bwlchryndre

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SN62 64	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	PWH	CD	Blaenpennal, R. 184
SN63 22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	PWH	CM	Llandeilio, Cwm Crymlyn
SN6 2	PWH	CM	Pant-Mawr, New Inn

UPPER CRUCKS

SN608844	.	D	3	E	E	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Llangorwen, Porthangel
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SHORT CURVED FEET

SN13 00	.	D	PSS	PM	Tenby, Tudor Merchants House
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SHORT $\frac{1}{3}$ UPPER JOINTED CRUCKS

SN583816	D	D	6	D	E	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Aberystwyth, 22 Great Darkgate Street
SN582815	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Aberystwyth, 4-6 Princess Street
SN404597	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llanarth, Llanina House, Outbld.
SN429101	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CM	Llandyfaelog, Llechdwnni
SN281415	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Llandygywydd, Penwenallt
SN281415	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Llandygywydd, Penwenallt, Barn
SN578231	.	D	4	E	E	.	.	S	PSS	CM	Llangathan, Llethrcadfan
SN355375	M	E	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CM	Llangeler, Dre-Fach, Capel Pen-Rhiw, Now at St Fagans
SN486497	.	D	1	G	C	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Llanwen, Glymheran
SN590750	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	CD	Llanychaiarn, Pen-Yn-Allt
SM994348	.	D	4	E	C	.	.	S	PSS	PM	Llanychar, Garn
SM787302	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	PM	St. Davids, Pwllcaerog
SN789740	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Upper Llanbadarn Y Creuddyn, Cwmystwyth Cottage
SN707789	.	D	1	D	E	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Upper Llanbadarn Y Creuddyn, Ffrwd-Ddu
SN630793	.	A	2	E	E	.	.	C	PSS	CD	Upper Llanbadarn Y Creuddyn, Ty Newdd
SN722693	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	S	PSS	CD	Ysbyty Ystwyth, Bwlchryndre

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

ACF	Archaeol, Cambrensis, 1951, 106, C. Fox
HWC	Houses of the Welsh Countryside, P. Smith
PSM	P. Smith, From master lists for Wales

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

PSS	P. Smith, Supplements to Welsh Lists after
HWC	
PWH	I. Peate, The Welsh House

TRUE CRUCKS

GWENT

FORMERLY

BRECONSHIRE

(GB)

EDITED PSM HBR REVISION OF 5/80

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
MONMOUTHSHIRE (MO)											
SO317221	R	D	1	A	C	.	.	.	FR1 PSM	MO	Crucorney-Fawr, Little Llwygwy, R. 95
SO328203	R	A	5	E F1	E	.	.	S	PSS	MO	Crucorney-Fawr, Llanvihangel Court, Stable
SO329218	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	FRA PSM	MO	Crucorney-Fawr, Lower Tre-Fedw, R. 3, 73
SO324204	R	A	4	C	C	.	.	S	PSS	MO	Crucorney-Fawr, Pen Y Dre, Barn-Byre
SO311225	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	FR1 PSM	MO	Crucorney-Fawr, Pont Rhys Powell, R. 105
SO326206	R	A	2	E	C	.	.	S	PSS	MO	Crucorney-Fawr, Skirrid Mountain Inn, Barn
SO327227	.	A	.	C	.	.	.	T	PSS	MO	Crucorney-Fawr, Trewyn, Barn
SO310037	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	FR1 PSM	MO	Goetre-Fawr, Pentre, R. 104
SO362173	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	MO	Grosmont-Fawr, Gelli House

GWENT

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO3922334	.	D	2	C	C	.	.	T S	PSM	MO	Grosmont-Fawr, Great Birches
SO358207	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Grosmont-Fawr, Hendre, R. 34
SO372210	.	D	2	C	D	.	T	T S	FR1 PSM	MO	Grosmont-Fawr, Lower Celliau, R 35
SO372210	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	FR1	MO	Grosmont-Fawr, Loer Celli, Barn R. 105
SO408241	.	A	2	.	.	.	T	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Grosmont-Fawr, Lower Tresenni, Barn, R. 65
SO380227	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S .	PSM	MO	Grosmont-Fawr, Old Campston
SO362201	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	FR1 PSM	MO	Grosmont-Fawr, Old Forge, R. 35
ST263914	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Henllys, Pantyreos, R. 103
SO349047	.	D	1	EL3	E	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Kemeys Commander, Church House, R. 48
ST465983	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Kilgwrrwg, Lower Kilgwrrwg, R. 103
SO368094	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanarth-Fawr, Chapel Fm, Barn, R. 105
SO369099	.	D	1	V	E	.	T	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanarth-Fawr, Pit, Cott. R. 55
SO363108	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanarth-Fawr, Pwllrhwyaid, R. 102
SO387177	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	PSM	MO	Llandeilio United, Berth-Glyd, R. 104
SO372183	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	T .	FRA PSM	MO	Llandeilio United, Cymerau, R. £, 64
SO376178	.	A	2	E	T	.	T	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llandeilio United, Great Tre-Rhiw, R62
SO367207	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T .	PSM	MO	Llandeilio United, Little Cekkiau, Barn
SO399187	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llandeilio United, Porth-Wyn-Isaf, 104
SO381178	.	A	6	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llandeilio United, Upper Tre-Rhiw, R59
SO423029	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llandenny, Lower Rhyd-Y-Maen, R. 22
SO405055	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llandenny, The Pant, R. 46
SO471013	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanfihangel Tor-Y-Mynydd, Ty-Mawr, R.102
SO424141	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanfihangel Tstern Llewern, The Pant,R52
ST303946	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T .	PSS	MO	Llanfrechfa Lower, Llanrafon
ST280966	.	A	2	C	E	.	.	TS .	PSM	MO	Llanfrechfa Upper, Maendy, Barn
SO453166	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llangattock Vibonavel United, Grange, R. 104
SO426174	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MO	Llangattock-Vibonavel, Little Mill Fm
SO446176	.	D	3	E	T	.	.	T S	FR1 PSM	MO	Llangattock-Vibonavel, United, Pool, R. 17
SO411006	.	D	3	F	.	.	.	T .	PSS	MO	Llangwm, Allt-Y-Bella
SO441013	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	FR1 PSM	MO	Llangwm, Ucha, Perthrethog, Barn, R. 105
SO309092	.	D	3	E	T	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanover-Fawr, Court Fm. R. 101
SO368139	.	D	1	E	E	.	T	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanvapley, Little Ton, R. 44
SO449016	.	D	4	E	T	.	.	T S	FR1 PSM	MO	Llansoy, Cwrtybrychan, R. 60
ST325963	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanthewi-Fach, Pen-Twyn, R. 103
SO339136	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanthewy Rytherch, Lower Pant, R. 102
SO339129	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MO	Llantilio Pertholey, Ffawyddden
SO396115	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Mitchell-Troy United, Llwynycelyn, 104
SO427124	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Mitchell-Troy United, Lower Beiliau, R. 102
SO453116	.	D	6	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Mitchell-Troy United, Lower Llan- Trothy, R. 35
SO451088	.	D	3	C	E	*	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Mitchell Troy United, Lower Tal-Y-Fan, R31
SO451088	.	A	3	A	E	.	.	T .	FRA PSM	MO	Mitchell Troy United, Lower Tal-Y-Fan, Barn, R. 2, 98
SO435096	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Mitchell Troy United, Newland, R. 31
SO438099	.	A	2	E	E	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Mitchell Troy United, Ty-Mawr, Barn, R. 67
SO452088	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Mitchell Troy United, Upper Tal-Y-Fan,
R34SO322245	PSM	MO	Old Castle, Ty-Cenol
SO413130	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	MO	Penthros, The Commins
SO409112	.	D	2	E	C	.	.	T .	FR1	MO	Tregare, Pistyll, R. 42
SO410097	.	D	3	E	T	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Tregare, Pwll, R. 27
SO284274	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T .	FR1 PSM	MO	Upper Cwmyoy, Cwmbwchel, R. 104
UPPER CRUCKS											
ST356911	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	S	FR1 PSS	MO	Christchurch, Little Bulmore
SO327060	.	D	1	C	E	.	.	S	FRA PSS	MO	Goetre-Fawr, Church Farm, Vol. 3
TRUE CRUCKS											
SO405127	.	A	4	E	E	.	.	T .	PSS	MO	Llandeilio United, Pretty Hedges, Barn
UPPER CRUCKS											
ST340985	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	FR1 PSM	MO	Llanbybi-Fawr, R. Cilwrgi, R. 106
ST202998	.	D	1	C	E	.	.	S	PSS	MO	Llanhilleth, Cefn Coch
ST223996	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	S	PSS	MO	Llanhilleth, Swffryd Ganol
ST407965	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	S	FR1 PSS	MO	Llantrisant, Tump Farm
ST228893	.	D	3	C	E	.	.	S	PSS	MO	Machen, Bouhil
ST193941	.	D	1	E	E	.	.	S	PSS	MO	Mynyddislwyn, Coed Y Ridder
ST194993	.	D	1	C	E	.	.	S	FRA PSS	MO	Mynyddislwyn, Nant Gau Isaf, Vol. 2
SO439083	.	A	4	E	E	.	.	T .	PSS	MO	Raglan United, Lower Pen Y Clawdd, Barn

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

FRA Fox and Raglan, Monmouthshire Houses
FR1 Fox and Raglan, Monmouthshire Houses, Vol. 1
PSM P. Smith, From master Lists for Wales

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

PSSP. Smith, supplements to Welsh Lists after
HWC

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SH672728	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S S	HNO PSM	CV	Aber, Bodsilin
SH597208	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Barmouth, Hendre-Einion, Barn
SH605494	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	S .	HNO PSM	CV	Beddgelert, Beudy Maesyrefail
SH591454	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S .	PSM	CV	Beddgelert, Oerddwr-Isaf
SH657536	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S .	PSM	CV	Beddgelert,tadannas
SH782567	.	D	1	E	D	.	.	S .	HNO PSM	CV	Betwys-Y-Coed, Dolyweunydd
SH771166	R	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Brithdir, Gwanas-Fawr
SH782775	.	E	2	A	E	.	.	T .	PSM	CV	Conway, Parish Church Porch
SH196386	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	S .	PSM	CV	Cricieth, Parciau-Uchaf, Barn
SH531468	.	A	.	E	D	.	.	S .	PSM	CV	Dolbenmaen, Y Gilfach
SH576427	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S .	PSM	CV	Dolbenmaen, Gorllwyn-Uchaf
SH685153	.	A	2	D	C	.	.	S .	HWC	MR	Dolgellau, Cefnyrwen-Isaf, Barn
SH75 50	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S .	HNO	CV	Dolwyddelan, Buarthau
SH740769	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S .	HNO PSM	CV	Dwygyfylchi, Tyn-Y-Wern
SH802688	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	GD	Eglwysbach, Cefn-Coed, Barn
SH794702	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	GD	Eglwysbach, Meddiant-Uchaf, Barn
SH820683	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T S	PSM	GD	Eglwysbach, Ty-Mawr
SH733413	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Ffestiniog, Cwm, Cwm Cynfal, Barn
SH703407	*	.	.	PSM	MR	Ffestiniog, Cynfal-Fawr
SH725432	.	D	4	E	E	.	.	S .	PSM	MR	Ffestiniog, Hafodysbyty
SH57 31	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	MR	Harlech, In Mill N. E. of Castle
SH661205	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	MR	Llanaber, Ffridd-Du, Barn
SH661210	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanaber, Hafod-Fach
SH660210	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanaber, , Hafod-Uchaf
SH599190	T .	PSM	MR	Llanaber, Plas-Canol
SH621272	.	A	.	E	.	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanbedr, Caergynog Bendy, Barn
SH602283	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Llanbedr, Coed-Mawr, Barn
SH611279	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanbedr, Dol-Y-Bebin
SH755699	D	A	2	.	.	.	.	S .	PSM	CV	Llanbedr-Y-Cenin, Llwynyngwayw
SH605582	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	S .	PWH	CV	Llanberis, Tyn Y Weirglodd, R. 185
SH996401	.	D	.	E	.	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llandderfel, Cwm
SH998422	PSM	MR	Llandderfel, Gwernbrychdwr
SH997422	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Llandderfel, Gwernbrychdwr Barn
SH989378	.	D	2	B	T	*	.	T S	PSM	MR	Llandderfel, Henblas
SJ010416	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T .	HWC	MR	Llandderfel, Merllyn-Gwyn, Barn
SH57 52	D	D	2	E	E	.	.	S .	HNO PSM	CV	Llandwrog, Is-Y-Coed-Isaf
SH551717	.	E	3	.	.	.	.	S .	PSM	AN	Llandysilio Church, Church Island
SH690192	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MR	Llanelltyd, Maestryfer
SH604266	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanenddwyn, Tyddyn-Bach
SH591230	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Llanenddwyn, Tyddyn-Du
SH808221	.	A	3	B	T	.	.	S .	PSM	MR	Llanfachreth, Cefnhenfaes, Barn
SH797221	R	A	2	D	T	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanfachreth, Hengwrt Farm, Barn
SH293862	.	D	3	B	T	*	.	T S	PSM	AN	Llanfaethlu, Trefadog
SH575288	.	D	2	E	C	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanfair, Isaf
SH683748	D	D	1	E	T	.	.	S .	HNO P	CV	Llanfairfechan, Y Plas
SH694055	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanfihangel-Y-Pennant, Bryneglwys, Barn
SH672089	.	E	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	MR	Llanfihangel-Y-Pennant, Church, Raised
SH675066	.	A	2	B	C	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanfihangel-Y-Pennant, Hendre Cott, Barn
SH687062	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Llanfihangel-Y-Pennant, Hendrewallog
SH674095	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Llanfihangel-Y-Pennant, Tyn-Y-Fach
SH669063	.	D	1	D	e	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llanfihangel-Y-Pennant, Tyrefail
SH964402	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T s	PSM	MR	Llanfor, Coedybedo
SH964402	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Llanfor, Coedybedo, Barn
SH951398	.	D	2	B	T	.	.	T S	PSM	MR	Llanfor, Cwmonen
SH848413	PSM	MR	Llanfor, Gwerndelwau
SH977413	.	D	2	L2	D	*	.	T S	PAM	MR	Llanfor, Llwyn-Onn
SH972407	.	D	2	B	T	*	.	S	PSM	MR	Llanfor, Rhydywernen
SH765748	D	D	U	E	.	.	.	S .	HNO PSM	CV	Llangelynin, Bryntudur
SH751735	D	D	U	.	.	.	.	S .	HNO PSM	CV	Llangelynin, Cae-Iol
SH582088	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	OSM	MR	Llangelynin, Gors-Wen, Barn
SH589093	.	A	.	E	.	.	.	S .	PSS	MR	Llangelynin, Henblas, Barn
SH767736	D	D	1	E	C	.	.	S .	PSM	CV	Llangelynin, Merchlynbach(Henferchlyn)
SH904395	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MR	Llangower, Fron-Goch
SH907319	.	D	2	L2	T	*	.	S	PSM	MR	Llangower, Tycerrig
SH640657	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S .	PSM	CV	Llanllechid, Gwernsaeson-Fawr
SH322932	.	E	2	A	T	.	.	S .	PSS	AN	Llanrhydrys, St Rhwydrys
SH515617	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S .	PSM	CV	Llanrug, Pryscol
SH806602	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T .	PSM	GD	Llanrwst, Caer Berllan, Barn
SH807588	M	D	3	EB	C	.	.	T S	AMS PSM	GD	Llanrwst, Hendre-Wen, R. NS21, 1976, 23 Now at St. Fagans Museum
SH821595	.	A	3	B	C	.	.	T S	HWC	GD	Llanrwst Rural, Llwynau, Barn
SH908244	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MR	Llanuwchillyn, Blaenau Cwm
SH879289	.	D	2	B	C	.	.	S	PSM	MR	Llanuwchillyn, Cott.
SH880300	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	MR	Llanuwchillyn, Melin Pen-Y-Genlan, Stable
SH880279	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MR	Llanuwchillyn, Plas Morgan
SH846326	R	A	.	B	C	.	.	S	PSM	MR	Llanuwchillyn, Trawscoed, Barn

GWYNEDD

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SH885402	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Llanycil, Ty-Isaf
SH885161	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Llanymawddwy, Esgair Adda, Barn
SH886164	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MR	Llanymawddwy, Llanerch
SH890173	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MR	Llanymawddwy, Plasau
SH868171	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	MR	Llanymawddwy, Sarnau- Newyss, Barn
SH788755	.	D	2	E	E	.	.	S S	HNO PSM	CV	Llechwedd, Tyddyn Cynnal
SH794651	.	D	1	.	.	*	.	T S	HWC	CV	Maenan, Maenan
SH86 15	.	D	.	.	D	.	.	S	CMA	MR	Mallwyd, Dinas Mawddwy
SH894125	.	D	3	L2	C	*	.	T S	PSS	MR	Mallwyd, Dugoed-Mawr
SH86 12	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Mallwyd, Tyn-Pwll
SH766495	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	S	PSM	CV	Penmachno, Blaenglasgwyn
SH790499	D	A	2	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	CV	Penmachno, Hafodwryd
SH743089	.	D	1	E	C	.	.	S	PSS	MR	Taltlyn, Castell
SN635986	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	MR	Towyn, Bryndinas
SH623035	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Towyn, Dolau-Gwyn, Barn
SN657975	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Towyn, Glygyrog-Wen-Fawr
SN597983	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MR	Towyn, Rhownair
SH751575	.	A	6	B	CE	.	T	TS	PSM	CV	Trewydir, Ysgubor-Y-Glyn, Barn
SH504598	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	T S	PSM	CV	Wunfawr, Glanrafon, Barn

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SH60 76	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	AN	Beumaris, Henblas, Possibly Base or J ₁ c
SH615592	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	CV	Llanberis, House, Slot
SH761829	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	CV	Llandudno, Gogarth, Slot
SH342259	D	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	CV	Llanengan, St. Tudwals Is. Settlement, Slot
SHD E	HNO	CV	Llanfairfechan, Old Church

JOINTED CRUCKS

SH792759	.	A	1	E	C	.	T	S	INN PSM	CV	Llechwedd, Cymryd-Isaf, barn
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UPPER CRUCKS

SH625660	.	D	2	S	HNO	CV	Bethesda, Tyn Twr
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PROBABLE DUPLICATES

SH67 07	D	.	.	E	T	.	.	.	PWH	MR	Llanfihangel, Y-Gilfach -Caerns.
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ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

AMS	Trans. Ancient Monuments Soc.
CMA	The Countryman, 58, No. 2, 280
HNO	H. Hughs, H. North, Old Cottages of Snowdonia
HWC	Houses of the Welsh Countryside, P. Smith

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

INN	C. Innocent, Development of English Building, Construction
PSM	P. Smith, From master lists for Wales
PSS	P. Smith, Supplements of Welsh Lists after HWC
PWH	I. Peate, The Welsh House

TRUE CRUCKS

MID GLAMORGAN

FORMERLY

BRECONSHIRE (GR)

EDITED PSM HBR REVISION OF 5/80

GLAMORGAN (GM)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
ST165886	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	GO	Bedwas, Bedwas-Fawr, Barn
ST046857	.	D	2	B	E	.	.	S S	PSM	GM	Llantrisant, Llwynau
ST016870	D	D	1	.	C	.	.	S S	PSS	GM	Llantrisant Tylcha-Fach

ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

PSM	P. Smith, From master lists for Wales
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ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

PSS	P. Smith, Supplements to Welsh Lists after HWC
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TRUE CRUCKS

SOUTH GLAMORGAN

FORMERLY

GLAMORGAN (GR)

EDITED PSM HBR REVISION OF 5/80

MONMOUTHSHIRE (SM)

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SS977773	.	D	1	E	E	.	V	S	HWC	SG	Penllyn, Ty-Fry

ABBR

Houses of the Welsh Countryside, P. Smith

JOINTED CRUCKS		WEST GLAMORGAN						FORMERLY	GLAMORGAN	(WG)	
EDITED PSM HBR REVISION OF 5/80											
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE COU	
SN709065	.	D	2	.	E	.	.	S	PSM	WG Llanuiche, Godre R-Gart	
ABBR	FULL REFERENCES						ABBR	FULL REFERENCES			
PSM	P. Smith, From master Lists for Wales										

TRUE CRUCKS		POWYS						FORMERLY	BRECONSHIRE	(BR)
EDITED PSM HBR REVISION OF 5/80										
GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE COU
SO077915	.	D	5	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY Aberhafsep, Gogan Cottage
SO077933	.	A	2	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY Aberhafsep, Fachwen, Barn
SO066926	.	D	1	.	.	.	T	T	PSM	MY Aberhafsep, Plas-Yn-Pentre
SO066926	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY Apenbury, Pentre, Cotts.
SO204785	.	D	2	F2	T	*	.	T	PSM	RD Beguildy, Bryndraenog
SO184780	D	.	5	B	T	.	.	T	PSM	RD Beguildy, Cwmyrhingyll
SO142836	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	RD Beguildy, Llethrau
SJ164024	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY Berriew, Y Bryn, House, One stub only
SJ164024	.	D	3	BL2	C	.	T	T	PSM	MY Berriew, Y Bryn, Was house
SO113576	.	D	2	B	C	.	.	T	PSM	RD Bettwys Diserth, Glanrafon
SO127394	.	D	3	E	T	.	.	T	PSS	RD Broughood Court
SO128393	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	RD Broughood, Forge Cott
SO128392	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	RD Broughood, Village Fm
SO151385	.	D	1	.	T	.	.	T	PSM	RD Broughood, Pistyll
SO179483	.	D	2	B	C	.	.	T	PSM	RD Bryngwyn, Great House
SO155493	.	D	3	B	T	.	V	T	PSM	RD Bryngwyn, Hondon
SO116616	.	A	3	B	T	.	.	T	PSM	RD Cefnlllys Rural, Nant-Du, Barn
SO097764	.	A	4	B	C	.	.	T	PSS	RD Cefnlllys Rural, Pobayon, Barn
SO067620	.	D	3	E	T	.	.	T	PSM	RD Cefnlllys Urban, Neuadd
SH838055	D	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MY Cemmaes, Abercaedidwyl, Barn
SO295942	.	D	0	L2E	LC	*	T	T	HWC	MY Churchstoke, Hurdley Hall, Farm
SO208428	.	A	1	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	RD Clyro, Court Farm, Barn
SO185466	.	D	1	.	T	.	.	T	PSM	RD Clyro, Glyn
SO219456	.	D	2	B	C	*	.	T	PSS	RD Clyro, Ty'N Y Wern
SO180453	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	RD Clyro, Wern-Newydd, Barn
SO197527	.	D	2	.	T	.	.	T	PSS	RD Colva, Pentwyn
SN885247	BH5	PSM BR Crai, Llwyn-Onn
SH836033	.	D	3	B	C	*	.	S	PSM	MY Darowen, Cefn-Coch-Uchaf
SH854028	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	MY Darowen, Cwmbychan-Bach, Barn
SN833984	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY Darowen, Graig-Lan-Bach
SH837011	.	D	1	.	.	.	T	T	PSM	MY Darowen, Pen-Y-Bach
SH837011	.	D	2	F3	C	.	T	T	PSM	MY Darowen, Pwll-Iwrch
SH857027	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	MY Darowen, Ysgubor Uchaf, Barn
SO271651	.	D	1	L2	T	.	T	T	PSS	RD Discoed, Yew Tree Farm
SO279613	.	D	3	B	T	.	.	T	PSM	RD Evenjobb, Burfa
SO263624	.	D	3	.	T	.	.	T	PSS	RD Evenjobb, Courtyard Cotts.
SO277534	.	D	2	B	T	.	.	S	HWC	RD Gladestry, Hengoed
SO226534	.	A	3	B	T	.	.	T	PSS	RD Gladestry, Hengoed, Barn
SO233564	D	A	3	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	RD Gladestry, Llan Howell, Barn
SO251543	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	RD Gladestry, Lower Rabber
SO177411	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	RD Gladestry, Maesyrnonen, Now Chapel
SO178390	.	A	2	B	T	.	.	T	PSM	RD Gladestry, Old Vicarage Barn
SJ237132	.	D	3	L2	C	.	T	T	PSM	MY Guilsfield, Bridge Fm
SJ250137	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY Guilsfield, Wern Fawr
SJ254143	.	D	3	L2V	C	*	T	T	PSM	MY Guilsfield, Wern Fm.
SJ202113	.	A	4	BA	E	.	.	T	PSS	MY Guilsfield, Without, The Park
SO245403	.	D	4	B	C	*	T	T	BH2	PSM BR Hay Rural, Llangwathen
SO224415	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	BR Hay Urban, Greenpit Farm
SO229425	.	D	2	.	C	.	.	T	PSM	BR Hay Urban, Three Tuns
SJ064225	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	MY Hirnant, Foelortho
SN723987	.	D	4	D	.	.	.	S	PSM	MY Isygarreg, Bontyryrfa
SO152916	.	D	.	B	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY Kerry, Cefn Caled
SO150873	.	A	3	B	E	.	.	.	PSM	MY Kerry, Cefnymynach, Barn
SO119885	.	D	.	B	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY Kerry, Cwm-Wig
SO106861	.	D	3	B	C	.	.	S	MMO	PSM MY Kerry, Dolfor, Crugyn
SO228915	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY Kerry, Lower House
SO223904	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY Kerry, Paulm, Barn
SO084866	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY Kerry, Pen-Y-Bryn, Barn
SO287723	.	D	1	L2	T	.	P	T	HWC	RD Kington, Old House
SN968558	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	BR Llanafan-Fawr, Red Lion Inn
SN936550	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	BH1	PSM BR Llanafan-Fawr, Tynybeili
SO85748	.	D	2	B	T	.	.	.	PSM	RD Llananno, Bwlch
SO078744	.	D	2	BL2	T	*	.	T	PSM	RD Llananno, Crychell
SO086760	.	D	2	B	D	.	.	T	PSM	RD Llananno, Maes-Yr-Helm
SO108669	.	D	3	.	T	.	P	T	HWC	RD Llanbadarn Fawr, Blaen-Y-Cwm

POWYS

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH- BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO112657	.	D	2	B	T	.	.	T	PSS	RD	Llanbadarn Fawr, Brynhunllef
SO114804	.	D	3	B	T	.	.	S	PSM	RD	Llanbadarn Fynydd, Gwenlas
SO166463	.	D	1	E	T	.	.	T	HWC	RD	Llanbedr Painscastle, Old Shop
SO244208	.	D	4	E	E	.	.	T	BH4	BR	Llanbedr Ystrad Yw, Henbant-Fach
SO244208	.	A	4	E	E	.	.	T	BH4	BR	Llanbedr Ystrad Yw, Henbant-Fach Barn
SO236213	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	BH4	BR	Llanbedr Ystrad Yw, Tredomen
SO166714	.	D	1	.	E	.	W	T S	HWC	RD	Llanbister, Lower Coxhead
SO130733	D	D	1	L2	E	.	.	T S	PSM	RD	Llanbister, Lower Croescynon
SO127734	D	D	1	B	C	.	.	T S	PSM	RD	Llanbister, Upper Croescynon
SN884959	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanbrynmair, Belan
SN879975	.	A	.	.	E	.	.	.	PSM	MY	Llanbrynmair, Plas Pennant, Barn
SO133630	.	D	2	B	T	.	.	T S	HWC	RD	Llandegley, Ffaldau
SO106678	.	A	4	BC	C	.	P	T	PSM	RD	Llanddewi Ystradewy, Dol-Y-Dre, Barn
SO048492	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	BH1	PSM	Llanddewi R Cwm, Maes-Y-Cym
SN997861	.	A	4	B	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llandinam, Berth-Ddu, Barn
SO014837	.	A	5	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llandinam, Bryn-Coch, Barn
SN814975	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MY	Llandinam, Cefnrosan
SN989878	.	D	2	L2	E	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llandinam, Dolgwenith
SO015848	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llandinam, Glynfach, Barn
SO014838	.	D	2	B	C	*	.	T	PSM	MY	Llandinam, Glynfeinion
SO011842	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llandinam, Gwerngigfran
SO000850	.	D	2	B	C	*	.	T	HWC	MY	Llandinam, Lower caerau
SO000847	.	A	3	D	C	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Llandinam, Upper Caerau, Barn
SN999845	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llandinam, Wern
SO075615	D	A	2	B	C	.	.	T S	PSS	RD	Llandrindod Rural, Llwynbongam, Barn
SO064590	.	D	3	B	T	.	V	T S	PSS	RD	Llandrindod Rural, Llwyn-Y-Ceubren
SJ246168	.	D	4	L2E	C	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Llandrinio, Llwyn
SO169944	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llandysul, Bryn
SO164953	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	MY	Llandysul, Brynderwen
SH90 00	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	MY	Llanerfyl, Bryn-Gwyn
SJ03 10	.	D	3	D	T	.	.	S	PWH	MY	Llanerfyl, Bryn-Mawr
SJ067109	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Llanfair Caereinion, Berth-fawr
SJ080112	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MY	Llanfair caereinion, Gwernynog
SJ132091	.	D	5	L2V	C	*	T	T	HWC	MY	Llanfair Caereinion, Henllan-Uchaf
SO059518	.	D	4	.	C	.	.	S	PSM	RD	Llanfarred, Gelligadwgan
SJ202194	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Llanfechain, Bryncynfelyn
SJ163174	.	D	3	D	E	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanfechain, Coedoerle
SJ166178	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY	Llanfechain, Coedoerle, Barn
SJ173198	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanfechain, Pentre
SJ178213	.	D	5	B	.	*	.	T	PSS	MY	Llanfechain, Pen-Y-Llys
SJ189204	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T S	PSS	MY	Llanfechain, Plas Yn Dinas Inn
SJ176210	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY	Llanfechain, Ty-Canol
SJ192203	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Llanfechain, Ty-Coch
SJ178193	.	D	1	L2	.	.	.	T B	PSS	MY	Llanfechain, Ty-Coch(2 nd House)
SJ073150	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanfihangel Yng Gwynfa, Dolwar Hall
SO170218	R	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	BR	Llanfihangel Cwmdu, Middle Gaer, Barn
SO027649	.	D	3	A	C	.	.	T S	HWC	RD	Llanfihangel helygen, Gwerncynydd
SJ090142	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanfihangel Yng Gwynfa, Halfen-Uchaf
SJ120216	.	D	3	B	.	*	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanfyllin, Bodyddan-Isaf
SJ117206	.	D	5	L2 B V	C	*	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanfyllin, Glanfeiglo
SJ115207	.	D	2	L1	E	.	.	T	PSS	MY	Llanfyllin, Hendre
SJ101184	.	A	1	D	C	.	.	T	PSS	MY	Llanfyllin, Llwynderw, Barn
SJ106180	.	D	1	B	D	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanfyllin, Ty-Brith
SJ106180	.	A	3	B L2	D	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanfyllin, Ty-Brith, Barn
SH983061	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MY	Llangadfan, Bryn-Mawr
SO148268	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	BH1	PSM	BR Llangors, Gilfach
SO152295	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	BH1	PSM	BR Llangors, Middle Penllanafel
SN872808	.	D	1	L2	C	*	.	T S	PSM	MY	Llangurig, Ty-Mawr
SN956801	.	A	1	E	C	.	.	T S	PSS	MY	Llangurig, Tyn-Y-Dderw, Barn
SJ017270	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Llangynog, Blaen-Y-Cwm
SJ017270	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	MY	Llangynog, Blaen-Y-Cym, Barn
SJ073257	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MY	Llangynog, Glanhafan-Fawr
SJ072262	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Llangynog, Llwyn-Onn
SJ056264	.	D	2	.	.	*	.	T	PSM	MY	Llangynog, Tan-Y-Graig
SJ026262	.	D	2	B	C	.	.	T S	HWC	MY	Llangynog, Trefechan
SJ025261	.	A	2	B L2	E	.	T	T	PSS	MY	Llangynog, Trefachan, Barn
SJ016267	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	T	HWC	MY	Llangynog, Tynycabld
SJ096120	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llangynyw, Cynhinfa
SN94 84	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Llanidloes, Cotts.
SN956844	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanidloes, White Lion
SO213373	.	D	5	L2	T	*	.	T S	BH2	PSM	BR Llanigon, Middle Maestorglwyd
SO232381	.	D	1	C	T	.	.	S	JTS	BR	Llanigon, Old House, Now Barn
SO220389	.	D	3	B	C	*	.	T S	BH2	PSM	BR Llanigon, Wenallt Isaf
SO225379	.	D	4	.	.	.	.	S	PSM	BR	Llanigon, Wenallt Uchaf
SN933497	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	BR	Llanlleonfel, Maes-Llech
SJ047012	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY	Llanllugan, hendai, Barn
SO096899	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanllwchaiarn, castell-Y-Dail
SO077911	.	D	1	.	.	*	T	T	HWC	MY	Llanllwchaiarn, Lower Sgafell
SO140925	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	T	HWC	MY	Llanmerewig, Penarth
SJ097216	.	D	3	L2 V	T	*	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanrhaiadr, Rhos-Fawr
SJ072262	.	D	3	C L2	T	*	.	T S	PSM	MY	Llanrhaiadr-Yn-Mochnant, Llwyn-Onn

POWYS

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE	
Sj081216	.	D	.	B	D	*	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanrhaidr-Yn-Mochant, Tan-Y-Ffordd	
SJ081286	.	A	2	L2	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY	Llanrhaidr-Yn-Mochant, Tan-Y-Graig, Barn	
SJ087214	.	D	.	B	D	*	.	S	PSM	MY	Llanrhaidr-Yn-Mochant, Ty, Cerrig	
SN882630	.	A	.	.	T	.	.	.	PWH	PSM	RD	Llansantffraed Cwmdeuddwr, Cilewent, Barn
SN949680	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	RD	Llansantffraed Cwmdeuddwr, Middle Ochr Cefn
SN942714	.	D	3	B	C	.	.	S	PSM	RD	Llansantffraed Cwmdeuddwr, Nannerth-Ganol	
SN906748	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	RD	Llansantffraed Cwmdeuddwr, Nantllemysten
SN950682	D	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	RD	Llansantffraed Cwmdeuddwr, Ochr-Cefn Uchaf
SN950682	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	RD	Llansantffraed Cwmdeuddwr, Ochr Cefn Uchaf, Barn
SO099548	.	D	2	.	T	,	,	S	PSM	RD	Llansantffraed-In-Elfel, The Landre	
SO117546	D	D	1	C	T	.	.	S	HWC	RD	Llansantffraed-In-Elfel, Pen-Y-Bont	
SO117546	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	HBR	RD	Llansantffraed-In-Elfel, Bryn Crach
SJ195184	.	D	3	B	C	*	.	T	PSM	MY	Llansantffraid, Cefnlyfnog	
SJ207212	.	D	1	L	C	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llansantffraid, Ffynnant	
SJ207212	.	A	3	B	.	.	.	.	PSS	MY	Llansantffraid, Ffynnant, Barn
SJ254143	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llansantffraid, Wern
SO132429	.	D	3	E	C	.	.	S	PSM	RD	Llanstephan, Celyn	
SO129415	.	D	2	B	T	*	.	S	PSS	RD	Llanstephan, Dolwen	
SO000917	.	D	.	A	.	.	.	T	PSS	MY	Llanwog, Fudd-Isaf	
SO048929	.	D	.	B	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanwog, Llwyn-Y-Brain	
SO011937	.	D	1	B	C	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanwog, Pontdolgoch Cott.	
SO052931	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanwog, Trecastell
SH808054	.	D	2	BE	C	*	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanwrin, Brynmelyn	
SH813041	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Llanwrin, Grofft
SH782009	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Llanwrin, Maesllwyni
SN902615	.	D	2	C	E	.	.	.	BH1	PSM	BR	Llanwrthwl, Llanerch-Y-Cawr
SN973617	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	T	PSM	BR	Llanwrthwl, Llethr	
SN942640	.	D	1	BH1	PSM	BR	Llanwrthwl, Talwrn
SJ222222	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MY	Llanyblodwell, Yew Tree Cott.
SO171436	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	RD	Llowes, Lower Gogia
SO171436	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	RD	Llowes, Lower Gogia, Barn
SO185423	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSS	RD	Llowes, Lower Travly, Barn
SO180429	.	D	2	B	T	.	V	T	PSS	RD	Llowes, Upper Travly	
SH748008	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	T	PSS	MY	Machynlleth, Owen Pughs House	
SH745008	R	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	PSS	MY	Machynlleth, The Pharmacy
SJ131034	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Manafon, Lower Glyn
SJ132173	.	D	3	L1	E	.	T	T	PSS	MY	Meifod, Allt-Goch	
SJ130163	D	D	3	L2V	C	*	T	T	PSM	MY	Meifod, Cwm Nant Meichiaid	
SJ194157	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Meifod, Pontysgawryd
SO081848	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Mochdre, Cwmrhiwdre, Barn
SO071868	.	D	3	B	C	*	.	T	PSM	MY	Mochdre, Esgairgeiliog	
SO043671	.	D	2	B	T	.	.	S	PSM	RD	Nantmel, Bwlch-Mawr	
SN984682	.	D	4	GB	T	*	.	T	PSM	RD	Nantmel, Cefnceido	
SO033664	.	D	2	B	C	.	V	T	PSM	RD	Nantmel, Church Cott.	
SO022665	D	D	2	B	C	.	.	S	PSM	RD	Nantmel, Dolau	
SO022665	.	A	2	B	C	.	.	T	PSM	RD	Nantmel, Dolau, Barn	
SN991681	.	A	.	B	C	.	P	T	PSM	RD	Nantmel, Esgair Rhiw, Barn	
SO021658	.	A	2	E	E	.	P	T	HWC	RD	Nantmel, Llwynbarried, Barn	
SN993681	R	A	1	D	T	.	P	T	PSS	RD	Nantmel, Pen Y Banc, Barn	
SO018644	.	D	3	B	C	.	.	T	PSM	RD	Nantmel, Treflyn-Ucha	
SN999672	R	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	RD	Nantmel, Upper Esgair Rhiw
SO025672	.	D	2	B	C	.	W	T	PSM	RD	Nantmel, Upper Llwyn, House	
SO025672	D	A	4	B	T	.	.	S	HWC	RD	Nantmel, Upper Llwyn, Barn	
SN997642	.	D	1	D	S	.	.	T	PSS	RD	Nantmel, Ynys	
SO217507	.	D	4	B	T	*	.	T	PSM	RD	Newchurch, Great House	
SO205496	R	A	2	.	T	.	.	T	PSS	RD	Newchurch, Tyn Y Cwm, Barn	
SO211608	.	D	2	BL2	.	*	.	T	PSS	RD	New Radnor, 8 Church Street	
SO304672	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	RD	Norton, House
SO284225	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	PSM	BR	Partrisiko, Tyn-Y-Pant
SO282231	.	D	1	C	C	.	.	T	BH4	PSM	BR	Partrisiko, y Coed
SN798988	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	MY	Penegoes, Cae-Gogrydd
SJ096252	.	D	3	L2	E	*	T	T	PSM	MY	Pennant, Cileos-Isaf	
SJ098243	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Pennant, Parc Bach
SJ098243	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Pennant, Parc Bach, Barn
SJ076244	PSM	MY	Pennant, Peniarth Uchaf	
SO263718	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	RD	Pilleth, Cwmgilla
SO142368	.	D	2	B	T	*	.	T	BH2	PSM	BR	Pipton, Pentresolers
SO316645	.	D	2	B	T	*	.	T	PSS	RD	Presteigne, 1-3 Broad Street Cottages	
SO312646	T	PSM	RD	Presteigne, Scotland Rd	
SO131503	.	D	3	B	C	.	.	T	PSM	RD	Rhulen, Cwmfillo	
SN957762	.	D	.	L2	E	.	.	T	PSM	RD	St. Harmon, Cwmyrychen	
SN970700	.	D	2	B	T	.	.	S	HWC	RD	St. Harmon, Middle Nantserth, House	
SN970700	.	A	3	E	T	.	.	T	HWC	RD	St. Harmon, Middle Nantserth, Barn	
SN976773	.	D	1	D	T	.	.	S	HWC	RD	St. Harmon, Sychnant Fawr	
SN967774	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	RD	St. Harmon, Tan-Y-Coed
SO967774	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	S	PSS	RD	Walton And Wormerston, Walton Court Farm

POWYS

CONTINUED

TRUE CRUCKS

GRID REF	STATE	USE	NO	APEX	BLADE CURVE	ARCH-BRACE	OTHER ROOFS	WALL ORIG NOW	SOURCE PUBL NAM	OLD COU	PARISH, NAME, REFERENCE
SO082339	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	BH3	PSM BR	Talach-Ddu, Llwynycnog
SO074337	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	.	BH3	PSM BR	Talach-Ddu, Neuadd
SO140326	.	D	1	.	.	.	.	.	BH2	PSM BR	Talgarth, Pen-Twyn
SN965907	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Birchen house, Barn
SN970919	.	D	3	.	.	.	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Bryndderwen
SN978917	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Ffinant
SN977914	.	A	4	.	.	.	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Ffinant, Barn
SN945898	.	A	.	B	D	.	.	T S		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Goetre, Barn
SN912908	.	D	.	B	D	.	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Llechwed
SN912908	.	A	3	.	.	.	.	T		PSS MY	Trefeglwys, Llechwed, Barn
SN964925	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Nantgelynnin, Barn
SO083864	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Old Neuadd
SN988916	.	D	3	E	.	.	.	T		PSS MY	Trefeglwys, Penrhos, Now Barn
SN979920	.	D	3	.	.	*	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Pen-Y-Ddol
SN898867	.	D	2	.	.	.	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Pwll-Pridd(=Pandy)
SN884935	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	HWC	MY	Trefeglwys, Rhos-Goch
Sn957908	.	D	3	L2	C	*	.	T		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Rhydycarw
SN957899	.	D	3	L2	C	*	.	T S		PSM MY	Trefeglwys, Ty-Mawr
SO189379	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	BH2	BR	Tregyd-And-Velindre, Pen-Twym
SJ210113	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MY	Welshpool, Guilsfield, House
SJ220116	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	T	PSM	MY	Welshpool, Guilsfield White Ash
SJ288112	.	D	.	.	.	*	.	T	HWC	MY	Welshpool, Llwynmelyn
SJ287108	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MY	Welshpool, Middle House
SJ166049	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MY	Welshpool, Pen-Y-Bryn
SJ283115	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	HWC	MY	Welshpool, Trewern Fm.
SJ276114	D	A	T		PSM MY	Welshpool, Trewern, Gate Fm. , Barn

POSSIBLE CRUCKS

SN96 55	.	D	BH1	BR	Llanafan-Fawr, Penygarreg
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JOINTED CRUCKS

SN907439	.	D		PSM BR	Penbuallt, Cwmffynnon
SN863298	BH5	PSM BR	Traenglas, Llwynccelyn

UPPER CRUCKS

SN982234	.	D	1	.	C	.	.	S		PSS BR	Glyn, Carno
SO151264	.	D	4	E	E	.	.	S		PSS BR	Llangorse, Coed Y Perthi

SHORT¹/₅ UPPER JOINTED CRUCKS

SN849308	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	BH5	PSM BR	Traenglas, Pantmadog, Upper
BASE CRUCKS											
SJ173044	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		PSM MY	Castle Caereinion, Ty-Mawr
SO167461	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.		PSS RD	Llanbedr Painscastle, Upper House
SO139925	.	D	ANB	MY	Newtown, Penarth

PROBABLE DUPLICATES

SN902615	PWH	RD	Cwm Elan, Llanerch-Y-Cawr(Brecon)
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VARIOUS

SJ204028	.	A	T		PSM MY	welshpool, Wernlwyd, Not a cruck
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ABBR

FULL REFERENCES

ANB	Antiq. J. 52, 1972, 132, N. W. Alcock, M. W. Barley
BH1	Brecon Houses, Pt. 1, Brycheiniog
BH2	Brecon Houses, Pt. 2, Brycheiniog
BH3	Brecon Houses, Pt. 3, Brycheiniog

ABBR

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JTS	J. T. SMITH
MMO	Mrs m. Moran
PSM	P. Smith, From master lists for Wales

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Index

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R J Darwe

References to figures are in bold type eg: **40**

Aachen (West Germany) 40, **41**
 Abney Grange (Derbys) 31
 Alps 55
 Alresford (Hants) 33
 Alveringem (Belgium) 40
 Amplingham see Emplingham
 Anglesey, 55, 75, 77
 Angos, nr Tarbes (France) 48
 Apethornfold, Hyde (Ches) 63
 architecture, vernacular 29, 38, 39, 41, 42,
 50, 55, 56, 57, 61, 77, 78, 79, 80, 87,
 89:
 aisle construction 8, 16, 17, 18, 27, 57
 60n, 61, 73;
 arbalétrier 39;
 ‘arched houses’ (arcuales) 54;
 box framing 1, 57, 73, 75, 78;
 buildings other than crucks vii, 1;
 capanna, 53;
 Dach-hütten 53;
 framed buildings 16, 27;
 gamme 53;
 Gothic arch 18, 26;
 greniers-à-sel 48, **49**;
 Grubenhäuser 24n;
 hipped gable 24n, 73, 82;
 kata 53;
 longhouses 8, 37, 51;
 medieval houses and roofs 1, 57;
 queen post 73;
 skali 53;
 stridsuler 50, 51, 53, 55;
 timber buildings 16, 27, 40, 45, 55, 61,
 64, 73, 75, 78, 81n;
 upper floors 1, 58, 74, 78;
 walling 2, 3, 26, 38, 58, 59, 61, **65**, 75,
 78, 79, 80, 81n, 82, 87, 89, 91
 Arden, Forest of (Worcs) 75
 Armagh, county 86, 89
 Audenarde (Belgium) 40, 54
 Austria 54
 Avon, county 71, 73, 77, 81n
 Avranches (France) 45
 Ayrshire 32

 H S Baker’s House, Harwell (Oxon) 5, 60n
 Baldersdale (Durham) 79
 Ballymultimber (Londonderry) 89
 Barlow Woodseats Hall (Derbys) 78
 Barton Blount (Derbys) 57, 60n
 Basingstoke (Hants) 37
 Bedfordshire 73, 81n
 Belgium 40, 54, 55
 Benson (Oxon) 24n
 Berkshire 8, 23, 72, 81n
 Bernewood (Bucks) 33
 Berwickshire 80
 Birmingham (Warwicks) 73
 1 Birmingham Road, Stoneleigh (Warwicks)
 62
 Bishop’s Clyst (Devon) 33
 Bishop’s Palace, Hereford (Herefs) 60n
 Blackpool (Lanes) 30
 Blackwell (Warwicks) 33
 Blisworth (Northants) 24n
 Blokzijl (Netherlands) 40
 Border counties 79-80, **80**
 Borrowby (North Yorks) 31
 Bouleguy (France) **27**, 50
 Bowland Chase (West Yorks) 30
 Bowland, Forest of (Lams) 79
 Bray (Berks) 36n
 Bremen (West Germany) 39
 Brill (Bucks) 33

Bristol (Avon) 73
 Bristol Channel 77
 Britain, British Isles 5, 18, 39, 54, 55, 56,
 57, 58, 59, 89
 Brittany 36, 43, 44, 45, 48, 51, 54, 55, 59
 Brompton (North Yorks) 34
 Buckinghamshire 8, 23, 61, 73, 81n
 Bury Barton, Lapford (Devon) **3**, 4
 Bulgaria 42, 55
 Burnt Hengoed, Huntington (Herefs &
 Worcs) **63**

 Caen (France) 45
 Caermarvonshire 75
 Calvados (France) 48
 Cambridgeshire 73
 Canlers (France) 48, **50**
 Catholme (Staffs) 37
 Catterick (North Yorks) 34
 83 The Causeway, Steventon (Berks) 5, 8,
 60n
 Cavan, county 87
 Chalton (Hants) 37
 Charente (France) 43
 Cheddar (Som) 38, 39n, 60n
 Cheriton (Hants) 33
 Cheshire vii, 4, 20, 61, **63**, 77, 78, 81n, 93
 Chester (Ches) 29
 Chiltern Hills 73
 2 Church Lane, Stoneleigh (Warwicks) **62**
 8 Church Street, Lacock (Wilts) 73
 21 Church Street, Lacock (Wilts) **3**, 4, 73
 Clackwood, Osmotherley (North Yorks) 32
 Cleveland 60n, 77, 78, 81n
 Cliffe (Northants) 33
 Cloppenburg (West Germany) 39
 Cologne (West Germany) 39
 Corbridge (Northumbs) 60n
 Cornwall 18, 55, 61, 71, 72, 81n
 Corrèze (France) 36, 42, 43, 59
 Corrimony (Inverness-shire) 36, **59**, 59
 Cotswold Hills 75
 Cotherstone (North Yorks) 31
 Côtes-du-Nord (France) 44
 Cound (Shrops) 33
 counties, new 94
 Coventry (West Midlands) 33
 Cowdereys Down, nr Basingstoke (Hants)
 37
 Cracoe (North Yorks) 29, 30, 31
 Crakehall (North Yorks) 32
 Crawley (Hants) 33
 Crequy (France) 48
 Creuze (France) 43
 Crossways, Benson (Oxon) 24n
 crucks:
 apex 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23,
 23n, 24n, 25, 28n, 39, 42, 45, 58,
 89, 96;
 apex form vii: 7, 8-16;
 A7, 8, 11, **15**, 20, 42, 43, 89, 95, **96**,
 97;
 B7, 8, 11, **14**, 20, 95, **96**, 97;
 C7, 8, **9**, 11, 20, 28n, 42, 58, 59, 89,
 91, 95, **96**, 97;
 D7, 8, 11, 16, 20, 28n, 43, 45, 89,
 95, **96**, 97;
 E7, 8, **9**, 11, **13**, 20, 95, **96**, 97;
 F 95, 97;
 F17, 8, **10**, 11, 20, 22, 28n, 58
 89, 95, **96**, 97;
 F27, 8, 11, **14**, 22, 95, **96**, 97;
 F37, 8, **10**, 11, 22, 45, 95, **96**, 97;
 G7, 8, **10**, 11, 22, 42, 45, 89, 95, **96**
 97;
 H7, 8, **9**, **10**, 11, 20, 22, 89, 95, **96**
 97;
 J91;
 K7, 8, **10**, 11, **96**, 97;
 L 20, 97;
 L1 7, **19**, 20, 22, **96**, 97;
 L2 **19**, 20, 96, 97;
 L3 97, 97n;
 M 20, **96**, 97
 R 91;
 T 7;

U 91;
 V 7, 97;
 W 4, 7, 8, 20, **21**, 22, 23, 97;
 X 7;
 Y 7;
 z 7;
 apex, jointed 8-16;
 apex, linked 8, 16;
 apex, yoked, 20, 43;
 archaeological evidence vii, 5-8, 18,
 37-9, 39, 48-50, 56, 57, 59;
 postholes 37, 38, 48, 50, 54, 57;
 buildings 5, 24n, 36, 38, 50, 51, 61, 73,
 78, 79;
 barns **frontispiece**, 2, 11, 20, 27, **35**,
 36, 38, 40, 42, 43, **47**, 48, 58,
 59, 59, 61, **62**, **69**, 71, 74, 75,
 78, 79;
 dwellings 1, 4, 5, 16, 26, 27, 28n, 38,
 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, **46**, 48, 51,
 52, **53**, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58,
 60n, **62**, **63**, 71, 73, 75, 77,
 78, 79, 80, 89;
 ecclesiastical use 5, 18, 24n, 38, 54,
 77;
 farm use 36n, 40, 42, 44, 45, 50, **52**,
 53, 54, 56, 58, 61, 73, 75, 77,
 78, 89;
 other 36, **42**, **43**, **44**, 48, **48**: **50**,
 50;
 carpentry vii, 1, 25-8, 50-4, 54, 58, 61,
 75, 78;
 chronology vii, 1, 18, 23, 37, 38, 41, 42,
 43, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57,
 58, 59, 60n, 61, 71, 73, 74, 75,
 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 87;
 construction vii, 1, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23,
 37, 38, 42, 45, 82, 87;
 blades 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20,
 22, 23, 24n, 25, 26, 28n, 38,
 44, 48, 58, 61, **68**, 71, 75, 80,
 87, 89, 91, 97;
 crown post 17, 20;
 end cruck 36, 36n, 59, 60n, 97;
 erection 25, 26, 27;
 foundations 26;
 king post 8, 16, 17, 22, 24n, 40, 48,
 55, 78;
 passing-brace 17;
 pegging 25, 26;
 prefabrication 25-8;
 principals 2, 3, 4, 48, 54, 77;
 principals with short curved feet,
 vii, 4, 39, 40, 41, 42, 61,
 66, **71**, 72, 74, 87;
 ridge-piece 2, 8, 11, 17, 20, 22, 23,
 24n, 40;
 sill-beams 1, 2, 3, 4, 26, 38, 39n;
 tie-beam 11, 17;
 trusses 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 24n, 25,
 26, 27, 41, **45**, 72, 73, 74, 77,
 78, 86, 87, 89, 91;
 wall-brace 26;
 wall-plates 22, 23, 25;
 wind-braces 17, 23, 24n, 25;
 yoke (collar) 8, 11, 17, 20, 22, 23,
 24n, 39, 48, 58, 72, 74;
 distribution; regional variation vii, 1, 5,
 8, 11-16, 54-6, 82;
 in England 17-22, 37, 38, 56-60,
 60-75, 77-81, Gazetteer;
 in Europe vii, 5, 18, 37, 39-56, 57;
 in Ireland vii, 5, 18, 38, 57, 87-192
 in Scotland vii, 82-6;
 in Wales 75-7, Gazetteer;
 maps **6**, **9**, **10**, **12**, **13**, **14**, **15**, **19**, 20, **21**,
 22, 56, 57, **64**, **65**, **66**, **67**, **68**, **69**,
70, **71**, **72**, **73**, **74**, **76**, **77**, **79**, **80**,
83, **88**;
 documentary evidence vii, 1, 28-36, 56,
 57, 58, 59, 60n, 82, 87;
 cruck 28, 29-31;
 fork, *fourche*, *furca*, *gavelfork*, *postestortos*
 28, 32-6, 36n;
 sile 28, 31-2;
 couple 28

- fieldwork on identification vii, 11, 16, 22, 23, 37, 39-48, 55, 56n, 71, 72, 73, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81n, 82, 87;
- data handling and computing methods 93-4, 97n;
- origins and diffusion vii, 1, 2, 5, 5-8, 8, 11, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 37, 38, 48, 50, 54, 54-6, 56-60, 75, 82, 86n, 89;
- timber 26, 51, 55, 59, 75, 82;
- type:
- arch-braced 61, **67**, 73, 74, 75, 97;
 - base 4, 4n, 5, 8, 11, **12**, 16, X-17, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24n, 27, 36n, 39n, 39, 41, 48, 56, 57, 60n, 73, 74, 87, 97;
 - earth-fast 16, 38, 42;
 - full 39, **40**, 40, 42, 44
 - jointed vii, **3**, 4, **9**, 11, 56, 57, 59, 61, 71, **72**, 72, **76**, 77, 81n, 87, 97;
 - jointed (scarfed) 1, 4, 27, 36n, 43, 44, 48, 87, 89, 91;
 - raised **3**, 4, 41, 48, 74;
 - reused **70**, 71, 74, 78, **79**, 79, 80;
 - 'sawn-off' 11, 22;
 - short/upper jointed cruck **71**;
 - true 4, **6**, 8, 11, 16, 43, 50, 51, 56, 57, 58, 61, **71**, 72, **73**, **74**, **76**, **77**, 78, **80**, 81n, 97;
 - truncated 22, 23, 40, 41, 43;
 - truncated upper 4, 4n, 39, **40**, 40, **41**, 41, **43**, 48, **51**, 73;
 - two tier 16, 20;
 - upper vii, **3**, 4, 27, 39, 40, **41**, 42, 44, 45, 48, 61, **66**, 73, 75, 77, 78, 87, 91, 97;
 - upper base 4
- Cumberland 11
- Cumbria 58, 61, 79, 81n
- Czechoslovakia 54
- Danby (Cleveland) 32
- Dee, River 11
- dendrochronology 8, 23, 73, 75, 78, 92n
- Denmark 28n, 50, 51, 54, 55
- Derbyshire 4, 16, 18, 20, 57, 73, 75, 77, 78, 81n
- Derrybrughas (Armagh) 89
- Deventer (Netherlands) 40
- Devon 11, 20, 22, 36, 55, 58, 59, 60n, 61, 71, 72, 77, 81n
- Donegal, county 87, 89
- Dordogne (France) 43, 45, 48, **48**, 55
- Dorset 56, 71, 72, 81n
- Down, county 87, 91
- Drayton (Oxon) 20, 23, 38n
- Dublin (Eire) 38;
- county 87
- Duclair, nr Rouen (France) 48, 56n
- Dunsoghly (Dublin) 87
- Durham (Durham) 31, 32;
- Bishopric of 34
- county 78, 80
- Eakring (Notts) 30
- East Anglia 11, 16, 17, 18, 24n
- Edam (Netherlands) 40
- Eifel, the (West Germany) 39
- Ellerton (North Yorks) 31
- East Hall, Cheddar (Som) 39n
- Elisenhof, Schleswig-Holstein (West Germany) 50
- Elmwolf (North Yorks) 33
- Emplingham (Leics) 33, 34
- England 1, 5, **6**, **9**, **10**, 11, **12**, **13**, **14**, **15**, 16, 17, **19**, 20, **21**, 22, 24n, 28, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, **64**, **65**, **66**, **67**, **68**, **69**, **70**, 73, 75, 89;
- eastern 20, 38, 61:
 - north-east' 20, 36, 38;
 - northern 22, 28, 31, 34, 38, 57, 58, 61, 77, 77-9, 79;
 - north-east 20, 36, 38;
 - south-east 16, 17, 18, 38, 72-3, 73;
 - southern 28, 31, 38, 57, 60n, 61;
 - south-west vii, 11, 20, 57, **71**, 71-2, 72;
 - western 20, 27, 38, 77
- English Channel 54, 55
- Eppingen (West Germany) 39
- Eskdale (North Yorks) 32
- Essex 24n, 31
- Europe 5, 39, 42, 54, 55, 56, 57
- European Economic Community 53
- Eynsham (Oxon) 37
- Farleys End, Hardwick (Glos) 75
- Feckenham, Forest of (Herefs & Worcs) 75
- Feilsdorf (West Germany) 40
- Fermanagh, county 87
- Fery (Durham) 31
- Finnmark 53
- Flanders 40, 41, **42**, 54, 55
- Fontaines-des-Hermans (France) 48
- France 4n, 18, 34, 36n, 39, 40, 41, 42-g, 50, 53, 54, 55, 59
- Friesland 41
- Forcester (Glos) 26
- Fulwell, Durham 34
- Fylde, The 39n, 79
- Galicia (Spain) 41
- Gallarus (Eire) 54
- Galway, county 87
- German Street, Winchelsea (East Sussex) 38
- Germany 16, 22, 37, 39-40, 41, 53, 54, 55
- Gestel (France) 48
- Glamorgan 75
- Glastonbury (Som) 11, 16, 34;
- Abbey 32
- Gloucestershire 61, 73, 74, 75, 81n
- Goathland, Eskdale (North Yorks) 32
- Gomeldon (Wilts) 5, 36, 38
- Gourdon (France) 48
- Grange Farm, Widmer End (Bucks) 24n
- Graveling, Groveley Wood (Wilts) 36n
- Great Canfield (Essex) 29
- Greater Manchester 77, 79, 81n
- Great Fencote (North Yorks) 39n
- Great House Barn, Rivington (Lanes) 31
- Greetland (West Yorks) 30
- Groslejac (France) 48
- Groveley Wood (Wilts) 36n
- Guénin (France) 43
- Guesten Hall (Worcs) 23
- Guidel, Morbihan (France) 50
- Guisborough (Cleveland) 60n
- Guyenne (France) 43
- Gwynedd 75
- Haldern, nr Wesel (West Germany) 50
- Halifax (West Yorks) 30, 78
- Hallstatt (Austria) 55
- Halton (Lanes) 79
- Hamm, the Ruhr (West Germany) 48
- Hampshire 23, 33, 61, 72, 73, 81n, 93
- Hanover (West Germany) 39
- Hardwick (Glos) 75
- Harlech (Gwynedd) 36n;
- Castle 29.
- Harome (North Yorks) 78
- Harwell (Oxon) 5, 36n, 58, 60n
- Haute-Vienne (France) 43
- Herefordshire 6, 60n, 73, 75, 81n
- Hereford & Worcester **63**, 73
- Hertfordshire 18, 73, 81n
- s'Hertogenbosch (Netherlands) 41
- Higher Farm, Stockland (Devon) **35**
- Holland 18
- Honfleur (France) 36, 48, **49**
- Hornby Castle (Lanes) 30
- Hughenden (Bucks) 24n
- Humberside 77, 78, 81n
- Hummling (West Germany) 39, **40**
- Hungary 42, 55
- Huntington (Herefs & Worcs) **63**
- Hyde (Ches) **63**
- Ille-et-Vilaine (France) 45, 48
- Inch (Kerry) 33
- Ingleby Arncliffe (North Yorks) 32
- Ingleby Greenhow (North Yorks) 31
- Inverness-shire 59
- Insula, Inch (Kerry) 33
- Ireland 1, 5, 18, 33, 34, 38, 57, 87-92
- Irish Sea 54, 57
- Italy 41, **44**, 55
- Kent 11, 24n, 38
- Kerspec, Plumelin (France) 50, 51, 52, 53
- Kildwick Grange (West Yorks) 29
- Kirkby Malham (North York) 29
- Knayton (North Yorks) 34
- Kintton (Staffs) 29
- Koh-Coët, Guénin (France) 43, **46**
- Lacock (Wilts) **3**
- La Gandoufflais, Poligne (France) 51
- Lancashire 20, 23, 28, 58, 61, 71, 77, 78, 79, 81n
- Lapford (Devon) **3**
- Lapland 53
- Latimer (Bucks) 5, 18, 37, 57
- Leeds (West Yorks) 29
- Leek Wootton (Warwicks) 32
- Le Hough (Durham) 31
- Leicestershire 16, 18, 61, 73, 75, 81n
- Leigh Court (Herefs & Worcs) **frontispiece**, 2, **27**, 27
- Leitirín 87
- Le Monteil, Corrèze (France) 36
- Limburg (Netherlands) 40, **43**, 55
- Limousin (France) 42, 43, **45**, 45, 54, 55, 57, 59
- Lincolnshire 11, 29;
- Kesteven 16, 24n;
 - Lindsey 31
- Lisled (Londonderry) 91
- Little Moreton Hall, Old Rode (Ches) 78
- Liverpool (Merseyside) 78, 79
- Llanigon (Powys) 63
- Lleyn Peninsula 55
- London 18, 54, 73
- Londonderry, county 87, 89
- 17-19 London Street, Reading (Berks) 81n
- Long Crendon (Bucks) 24n, 73
- Lorn (Argyll) 36n
- Low Countries 4n, 39, 40-1, 54, 57, 73
- Lulworth (Dorset) 56
- Lune, River 79;
- valley 79
- Lydford (Devon) **3**
- Magdalen Laver (Essex) 24n
- Magherana, nr Waringstown (Down) 91
- Maisnil Saint-Pol (France) 48
- Manchester 77, 78
- Manor House, Kings Cliffe (Northants) 24n
- Marches, The Welsh 11, 77, 78
- Marston Mortaine (Beds) 73
- Marzan (France) 43
- Massif Central (France) 42
- Maxey (Cambs) 37
- Mediterranean Sea 55
- Mehring an der Mosel (West Germany) 40
- Merseyside 77, 78, 81n
- Mickleton (North Yorks) 31
- Middleburg (Netherlands) 54
- Middle Maestorglwyd, Llanigori (Powys) **63**
- Middle Rasen (Lines) 29
- Middlesex 73
- Midlands 11, 16, 38, 72, 73-5, **74**, 78;
- West 26, 61, 73
- migrations of peoples and settlement patterns 37, 54, 55, 57, 75, 78, 79, 81n, 89
- Mille (Netherlands) 50
- Moat Farm, Marston Mortaine (Beds) 73
- Monmouthshire 16, 23, 39
- Morbihan, Brittany (France) 36, 44, 45, 48, 51
- Moulin d'Haroult, Saint-M'Herve (France) 48, **51**
- Moulin Le Verger, Gestel (France) 48, **51**
- Mucking (Essex) 37
- Needwood Forest (Staffs) 75
- Netherlands 18, 37, 40, 41, **43**, 50, 54, 55

- Newbury (Berks) 33
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Tyne & Wear) 33, 34
 New College, Oxford (Oxon) 74
 New Forest (Hants) 72
 New Wintles Farm, Eynsham (Oxon) 37
 Nidderdale (North Yorks) 30
 Nienborg (Netherlands) 41
 Nijmegen (Netherlands) 41
 Norfolk 24n, 73
 Normandy (France) 34,45,48,54
 Normoss Farm, Poulton-le-Fylde (Lanes) 63
 Northamptonshire vii, 11, 61, 73, 75, 81n
 North End Barn, Long Crendon (Bucks) 24n
 North Newbald (Humberside) 32
 North Sea 37
 Northumberland, 79, 80
 North York Moors 16, 77-8, 79
 Norton St Philip (Som) 72
 Nottinghamshire 73, 75, 81n
 Nun Stainton (Durham) 31, 34
- Oakham (Leics) 33
 Old Rode (Ches) 78
 Oldenburg (West Germany) 39
 Osmotherley (North Yorks) 32
 Ovenden, nr Halifax (West Yorks) 30
 Oxford (Oxon) 22, 58, 74
 Oxfordshire 2n 23, 60n, 61, 73, 81n
- Pas-de-Calais (France) 48, 54, 55
 Peak District 78
 Pen-er-Malo, Guide1 (France) 50
 Penhap, nr Marzan (France) 43, 47
 Pennine Hills 80
 Pickering (North Yorks) 31
 Pilliven, Witheridge (Derbs) 58, 62, 72
 Pinhoe (Devon) 58
 Pizwell, Lydford (Devon) 3, 4
 place-names 18, 57
 Pleasley (Notts) 75
 Plechatel, Ille-et-Vilaine (France) 51
 Pleshey (Essex) 36n
 Plumelin (France) 43, 50, 53
 Pockley (North Yorks) 58, 78
 Poitou (France) 43
 Portovecchio, nr Venice (Italy) 41
 Poulton-le-Fylde (Lanes) 63
 Powys 63
 Pyrenees 48
- radiocarbon dating 5, 8, 58, 73
 Ramskapelle, Flanders (Belgium) 40
 Rawmarsh (South Yorks) 29
 Reading (Berks) 81n
 Rhee (Netherlands) 50
 Rhine, River 50
 Rhineland 55
 Ribble, River 79
 Rimpton (Som) 33
 Rivington (Lanes) 31, 78;
 Hall 78
 Rochester Castle (Kent) 33
 Romanby (North Yorks) 34
 Romania 42, 55
 roofing 2, 3, 17, 82, 87, 89;
 form 2:
 classification 1;
 crown-post 73;
 mansard 40;
 passing-brace (scissor brace or crown-
 post) 16,24n;
- post and rafter truss 4,17;
 post and truss 4n;
 purlins 2, 20, 22, 23, 24n, 25;
 queen post 73;
 rafter(s) 2, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24n, 43, 48,
 75, 77, 78, 82;
- Rofen 22;**
Sparren 22
 Rouen (France) 40, 45, 48
 Roxburgh, county 80
 Ruhr 48
 Rutland 16
- Saddleworth (Lanes) 29
 St Anthony's Hall, York (North Yorks) 29
 Saint-Guyomard, Morbihan (France) 44
 St John's Hospital, Bruges (Belgium) 41, 43
 St MacDara's Island (Galway) 54
 St Mary Bourne (Hants) 24n
 St Swithun's Priory, Winchester (Hants) 33,
 34
 Salaj (Romania) 42
 Salisbury Plain (Wilts) 72
 Sampford Courtenay (Devon) 81n
 Sampsons Lane Farm, Pleasley (Notts) 75
 Sarmersbach Körrig (West Germany) 40
 Sauerland (West Germany) 39
 Scandinavia 18, 50, 53, 54
 Schleswig (West Germany) 5, 18
 Schleswig-Holstein (West Germany) 41, 50
 Scofield (Lanes) 29
 Scotland 1, 31, 36, 57, 59, 82-6, 89
 Seine, River 55;
 valley 48
 Settrington (North Yorks) 29, 31, 32; 57
 Severn, River 11, 20;
 valley 16, 20, 75
 Shantallow (Londonderry) 91
 Sheep Street, Stratford-upon-Avon (War-
 wicks) 3 2
 Sheffield (South Yorks) 78
 Shetland Isles 54
 Shropshire 73, 75, 81n
 Shudy Camps (Cambs) 24n
 Skipton Castle (North Yorks) 29
 Snaaskerke (Belgium) 40
 Somersset 4, 20, 36n, 61, 71, 72, 81n
 Southampton (Hants) 72
 Sowerby (North Yorks) 34
 S p a i n 4 1, 5 5
 Staffordshire 31, 73, 75, 81n
 Steventon (Berks) 5, 58, 60n
 Stockland (Devon) 35
 Stokesay Castle (Shrops) 25, 75
 Stokken, Wylre (Netherlands) 40
 stone, use for buildings 61, 72, 73, 74, 75,
 77, 78, 80, 81n, 87
 Stoneleigh (Warwicks) 58, 62, 75
 Stowmarket (Suffolk) 24n
 Stratford-upon-Avon (Warwicks) 32
 Suffolk 24n
 Surrey 72, 73, 81n
 Sussex 11
 Swalcliffe (Oxon) 3, 62, 74
 Swaledale (North Yorks) 78
 Swineshurst, Bowland Chase (West Yorks)
 30
 Switzerland 54
- Talforest, Plumelin (France) 43, 45, 53, 53
 Tarbes (France) 48
 Thames, River; valley 73
 Thirlings (Northumbs) 37
 Thirsk (North Yorks) 34
 Thornton (North Yorks) 34
 19 Thorpeacre, Loughborough (Leics) 23n
- Tithe Barn, Swalcliffe (Oxon) 3, 4
 Torcy (France) 48
 trade 18, 54
 Transylvania (Romania) 42
 Trelleborg (Denmark) 28n
 Trent, River; valley 20
 Trier (West Germany) 40, 40
 Troisvaux (France) 48
 Turton Tower (Lanes) 78
 Tyne & Wear 79
- Ulster 89
- Venezia (Italy) 41
 Venice (Italy) 41
 villages 57, 58, 73, 75, 78
- Wales vii, 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
 15, 19, 20, 21, 26, 31, 34, 55, 56, 58,
 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 75-7,
 76
- Waringstown (Down) 87, 91
 Warley (Worcs) 33
 Warwickshire 4, 58, 61, 73, 75, 81n
 W a s h, T h e 1 1
 Waterstock (Oxon) 23
 Weaver, River (Ches) 78
 Wemmergill, Lunedale (Cumbria) 31
 Wensleydale (North Yorks) 78
 Wesel (West Germany) 50
 Westick, nr Hamm (West Germany) 48
 Westkapelle (Belgium) 40
 West Kerry 87
 Westminster Hall, Cheddar (Som) 60n
 Westphalia (West Germany) 37, 50
 Westrick (Netherlands) 50
 West Stow (Suffolk) 24n, 37
 Westwick, nr Kamen (West Germany) 37
 Weybridge (Surrey) 33
 Whalley (Lancs) 30
 Wharram Percy (North Yorks) 29, 38, 157,
 60n
 Whitby (North Yorks) 60n
 Wicken Bonhunt (Essex) 37
 Wick Farm, Norton St Philip (Som) 72
 Widmer End (Bucks) 24n
 Wigston (Leics) 32
 Wijster (Netherlands) 18, 37, 50
 Wiltshire 33, 72, 73, 81n
 Winchester (Hants) 36;
 Bishopric of 34, 36
 Windsor (Berks) 36n
 Wirral, The 78
 Witheridge (Devon) 62, 72
 Woodplumpton (Lanes) 58, 63
 Worcestershire 1, 17, 33, 58, 75
 Worfield (Shrops) 32
 Wrington (Som) 32
 Wynnters, Magdalen Laver (Essex) 24n
 York (North Yorks) 29, 39n
 Yorkshire 20, 29, 31, 58, 61, 78, 79;
 North 17, 18, 31, 34, 57, 58, 71, 77, 78,
 79, 81n, 93;
 South 16, 18, 20, 28, 39n, 61, 77, 78,
 81n, 93:
 West 17, 77, 78, 81n;
 Vale of 78
 Ypres (Belgium) 41
- Zala (Hungary) 42
 Zalau (Romania) 42
 Zalaegerszeg, Zala (Hungary) 42
 (Belgium) 40
 Zutphen (Netherlands) 40
 Zwolle (Netherlands) 40