

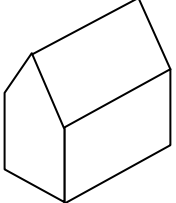
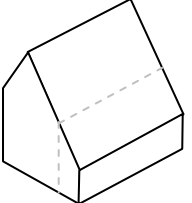
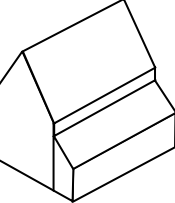
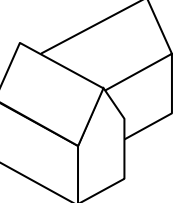
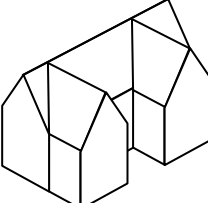
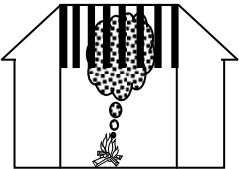
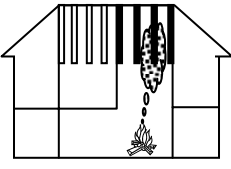
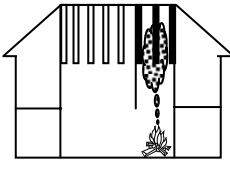
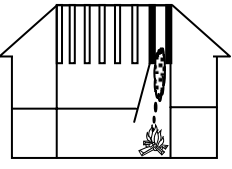
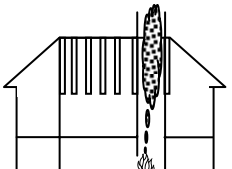
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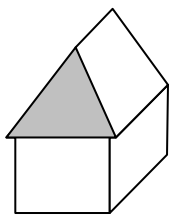
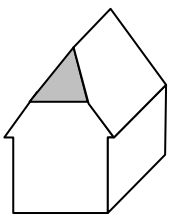
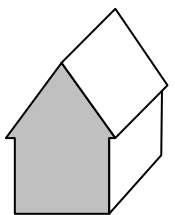
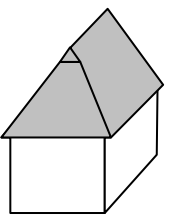
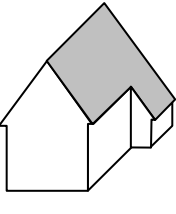
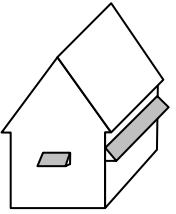
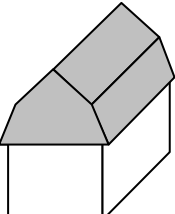
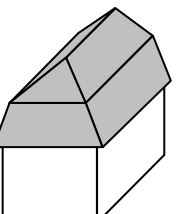
# RECORDING KEY BUILDING FEATURES: AN ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY

This Glossary & the Tick-box building summary sheet are  
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[www.buildingarchaeology.com](http://www.buildingarchaeology.com)

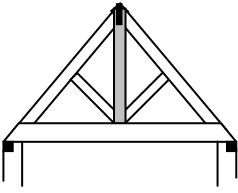
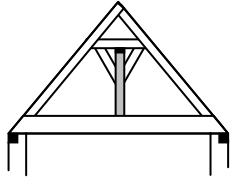
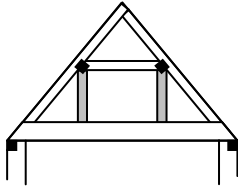
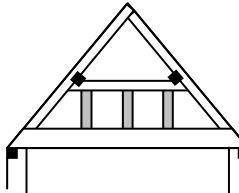
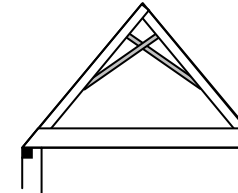
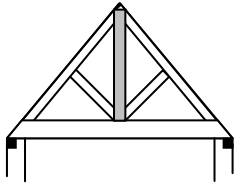
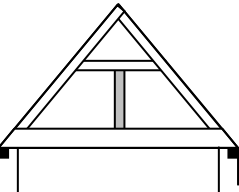
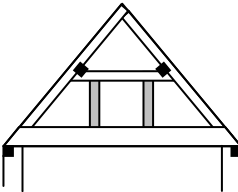
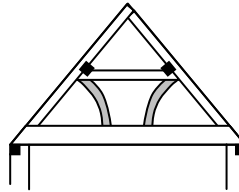
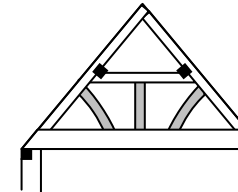

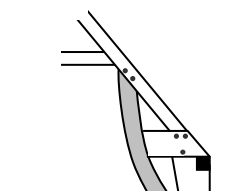
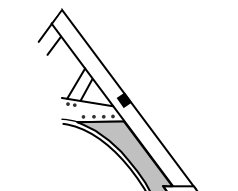
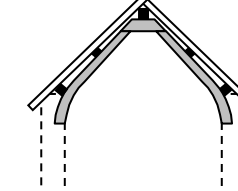
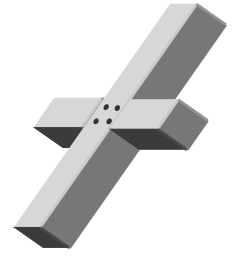
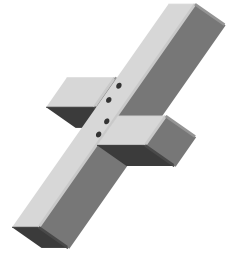
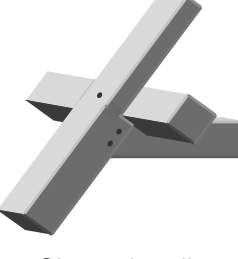
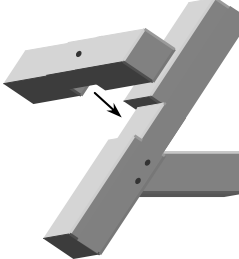
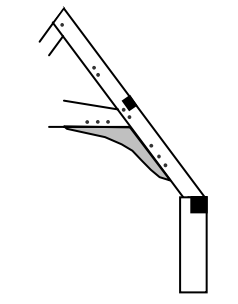
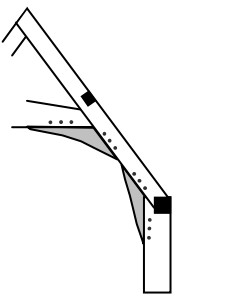
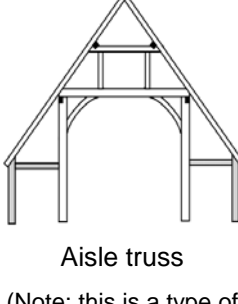


This illustrated glossary is intended to help with the identification of features on the tick-box building summary sheet. The tick-box sheet helps systematically record buildings and includes date ranges (calculated from tree-ring data) for many features. This glossary does not cover all features and the booklet Recording Timber Framed Buildings (see further reading below) should be consulted for additional types. The features here mainly cover c.1400 to c.1700. Known examples of these features can be searched for on BARD and new examples entered.

<b>Main plans &amp; building types</b>				
				
Basic house – one room deep	House with outshot	House with lean-to	House with cross wing	House with two face wings (front or rear)
				
Open Hall (smoke blackened rafters)	Half-floored hall (1/2 roof smoke blacked)	Smoke-Bay (limited smoke blackening)	Floored house with smoke-bay	Chimney House (no blackened rafters)

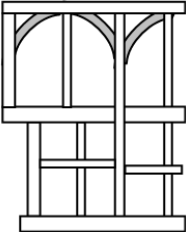
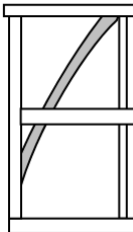
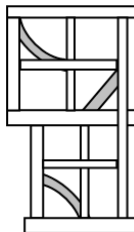
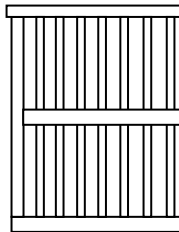
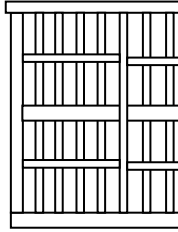
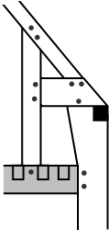
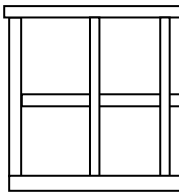
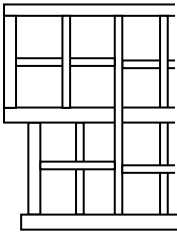
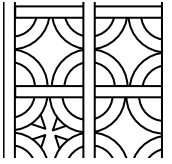
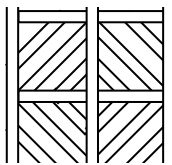
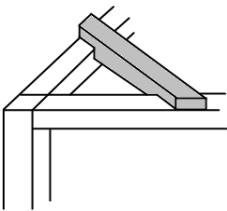
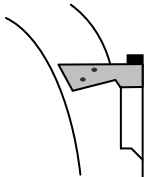
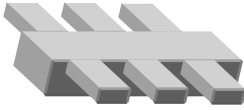

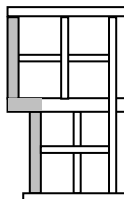
<b>Roof types</b>				
				<p>Note: Narrow gablets (supporting 1 rafter) are typical for Surrey. However, mid Suffolk has examples of wide gablets (supporting 3 rafters), so the thickness of thatch did not block the escaping of smoke through the gablet opening.</p>
Hipped	Half-hipped	Gable	Hipped with gablet	
				
Catslide over outshot	Pentice (projects from the wall)	Gambrel	Mansard	

# Roof and Roof Structure

				
King Post	Crown post	Queen Post	Queen strut (3)	Scissor brace
				
King strut	Crown strut	Queen strut (2)	Raking Queen strut	Fan truss
			Post & Rafter truss - comprises of principal rafters and wall posts secured by knee braces or sling-braces, but with only stub tiebeam (or none at all).	
Common rafter roof - has no purlins or other longitudinal timbers.	Sling brace	Post & Rafter truss (see notes left)		Curved principal rafters (Note: if they start below the wall top, they should be noted under crucks)
				
Butt purlins in-line (horizontal) at join with principal rafter (sloping)	Butt purlins staggered (horizontal) at join with principal rafter (sloping)	Clasped purlin (horizontal) between diminished principal rafter (sloping) & collar	Trenced purlin (horizontal) & principal rafter (sloping)	
			Note: <b>Struts</b> do not support a longitudinal timber which is shown here in black, except raking struts which may support a purlin.	
Single arch braced	Double arch braced	Aisle truss (Note: this is a type of framing)		

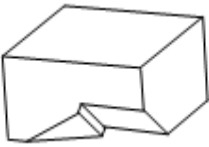
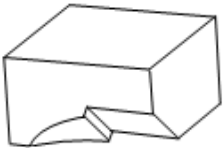

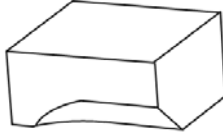
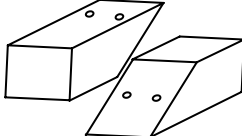
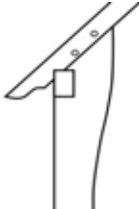
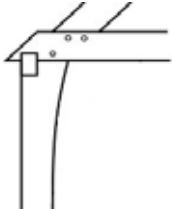
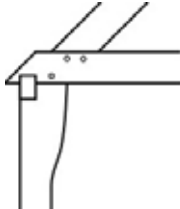
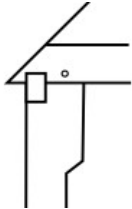
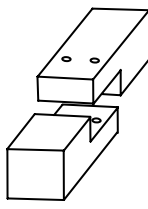
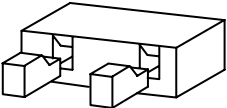
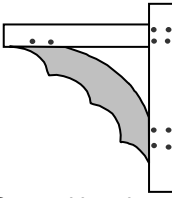
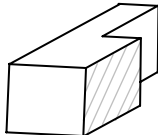
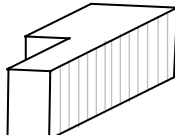

**Roof truss other** is on the tick-box list and on the database this field has a drop down list from which you can choose from the following types: Collar truss (i.e. without posts or struts, just a collar or collars, aka – A-truss), King post, King strut, Queen post, Hammer beam, False hammer beam, Single arch braced, Waggon roof (i.e. a row of double arch braced common rafters), Braced collar, Fan truss and 7-canted roof.

# Framing

				
Arch braces	Passing wall brace	Down braces	Close studding	Close studding with rail
				
Dropped tiebeam	Large panels	Small square panels	Decorative panelling (quatrefoil, bottom left panel shows spikes)	Decorative panelling (herringbone)
				
Dragon tie	Spur (jointed to cruck blade)	Joists flat (six joists joining into a spine beam)	Joists on edge (six joists joining into a spine beam)	Jetty

Notes: **Full Wealden** (floored bays and both ends of hall) and **Half Wealden** (Floored bay at one end of hall only) can be distinguished by listing their full type under key features. **Stud & Panel** (AKA Plank-and-muntin) consists of vertical planks held by studs with grooves (commonly used internally, external use is rare)

# Carpentry 1 (See Carpentry 2 later for additional stops & scarf types)

				
Stops - flat step (straight)	Stops - curved step	Stops - Lamb's tongue (scroll)	Stops - run-out	Splayed scarf
				
Post - extended	Post - splayed	Post - jowled	Post - gunstock	Scarf Side-halved
				
Joist joint - Diminished haunch	Cusped bracing or cusping on other timbers	Trestle saw marks (c. 45° do-not record if only found on cruck blades)	Pit saw marks (c. 90°)	Tracery

**Carpenter' Marks:**

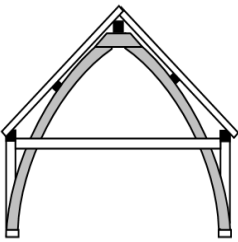
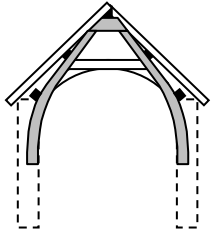
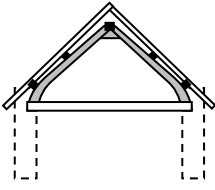
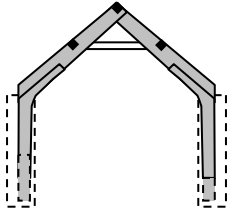
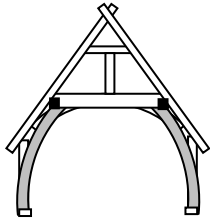
In this field you can either simply type in Scribed or Chiselled if they are present, or for more detail please use the following annotation:

1st figure to identify the length in centimetres

2nd letter to identify type: (K) = Knife lines, (S) = Scribed, (C) = Chiselled or (B) = both Scribed & Chiselled.

3rd letter to describe the characters used: (R) = Roman numeral, (A) = Arabic or (O) = Other.

4th & 5th letters to identify the use of additional details: (H) = half circles, (F) = Full circles, (T) = Tags or Flags.

<b>Cruck types</b>				
				
Cruck	Raised cruck	Upper Cruck	Jointed cruck	Base cruck

**Notes:**

**Cruck** = a single piece of timber, straight or curved, serving as the principal roof, and stretching from a point at, or close to, the apex of the roof to a point substantially down the side walls.

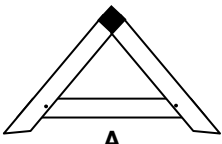
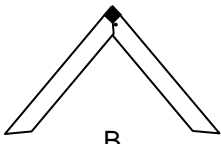
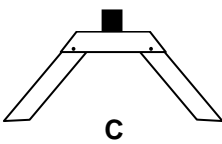
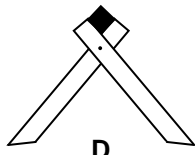
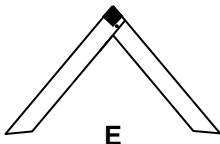
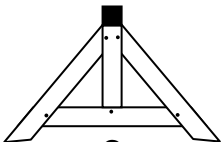
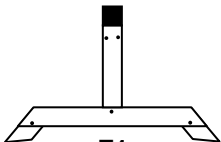
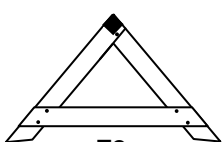
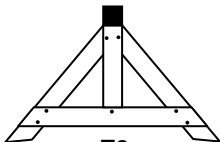
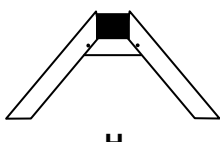
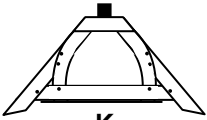
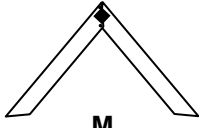
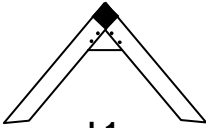
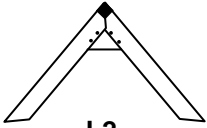
**Raised Cruck** = where blades start some way up the wall, crucks in buildings with solid walls are virtually without exception of raised form.

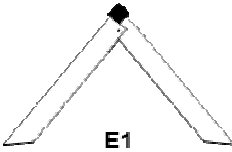
**Upper Cruck** = feet tenoned not to cill, but into the ends of the main ceiling beam, restrict usage to blades that reach well below the wall-top.

**Jointed Cruck** = rafter & post separate timbers jointed at the elbow (Either post or rafter must be curved at end).

**Base Cruck** = single baulks of timber which start well below the eaves and rise to the lowest transverse member.

**Two-tier Cruck** = supports a small pair of cruck-shaped blades over the collar (and should be recorded as Cruck apex type K, see below)

<b>Cruck apex types</b> (after Alcock 1981)				
 A (Collar shown)	 B (Poss. collar not shown)	 C (Saddle shown not poss. collar)	 D (Poss. collar not shown)	 E (Poss. collar not shown)
 G (Collar or yoke shown)	 F1 (Saddle shown)	 F2 (Saddle shown, with rafters above)	 F3 (Saddle shown)	 H (Yoke shown, not poss. collar)
 K (AKA: Two-tier cruck, saddle & collar shown)	 M (Poss. collar not shown)	 L1 (Poss. collar not shown)	 L2 (Poss. collar not shown)	V = Half-hipped or full-hipped cruck in an end wall.

<p><b>W</b> = Blades truncated above collar, passing the collar but with no upper structure (contrast F)</p>	<p><b>W1</b> = Blades truncated above collar, passing the collar which carries a short king-post (contrast F1)</p>	 <p><b>E1</b></p> <p>New variant (Poss. collar not shown)</p>	<p><i>Note: Please e-mail any other variants that might be added</i></p>	
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#### Cruck Apex Notes:

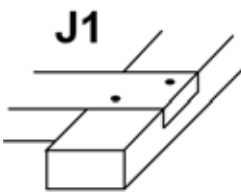
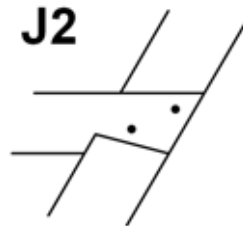
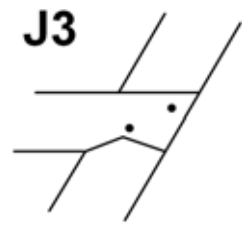
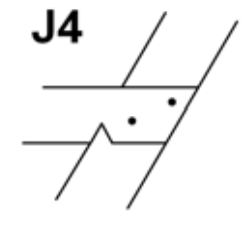
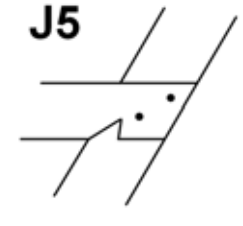
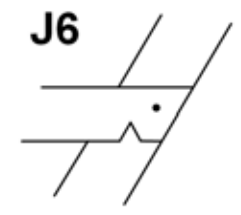
The symbol \* should be add after the entry letter if no ridge piece present


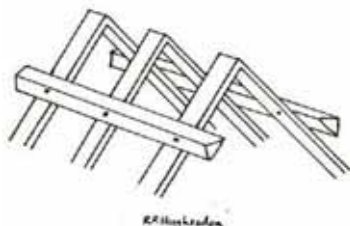
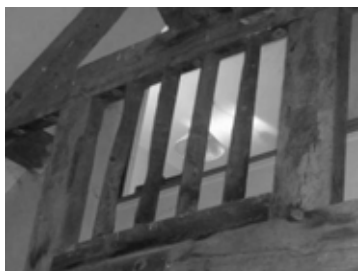
The cruck blades of all F types stop at the collar and have separate structures above.

H also shows an example of a Yoke, which is a short timber linking two pieces of timber, such as cruck blades.

C & K show Saddles (the short timber set on top of two cruck blades).

L1 and L2 also show examples of a Block, which is a small piece of timber occupying the angle between two other timbers, such as in a cruck apex.

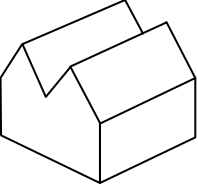
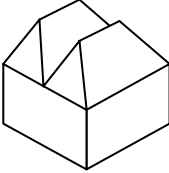
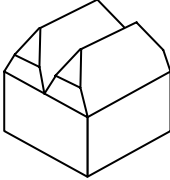
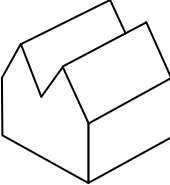
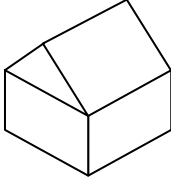
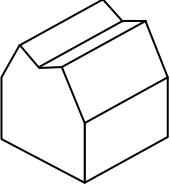
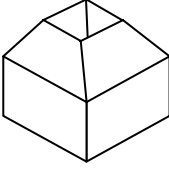
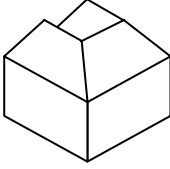
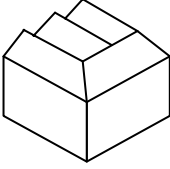
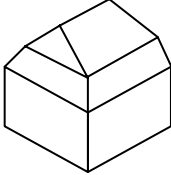
<h3>Halved joints</h3> <p>(typically occur where tiebeams, collars spurs &amp; saddles meet crucks, but may also occur on arch braces and other timbers in non-cruck buildings)</p>				
<p><b>J1</b></p>  <p>Basic halving</p>	<p><b>J2</b></p>  <p>Bare-faced dovetail</p>	<p><b>J3</b></p>  <p>Bare-faced dovetail with refined profile</p>	<p><b>J4</b></p>  <p>Notched-lap joint with simple entry</p>	<p><b>J5</b></p>  <p>Notched-lap joint with refined entry</p>
<p><b>J6</b></p>  <p>Notched-lap joint with central notch</p>				

<h3>Miscellaneous Features</h3>		
 <p>Smoke louvre – an opening with a hood for smoke to escape (very rarely survives)</p>	 <p>Evidence of a smoke louvre includes – pegs holes at top of rafters, charred short collar &amp; smoke blackened cut rafters</p>	 <p>Mullion window (timber), with diamond mullions</p>

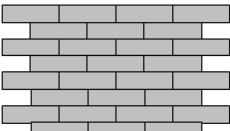
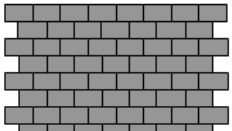
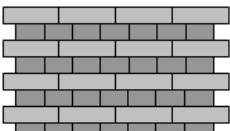
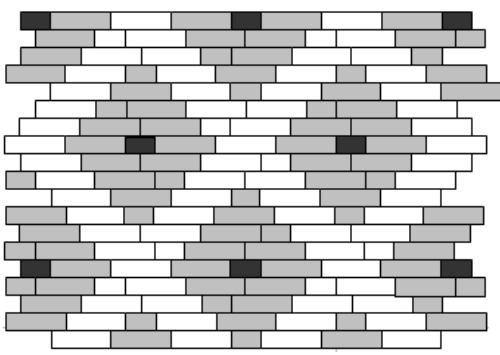
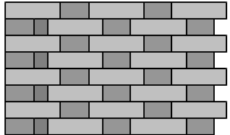
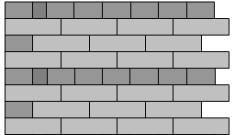
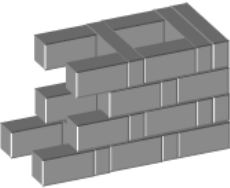
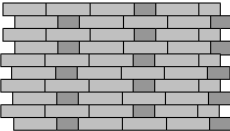
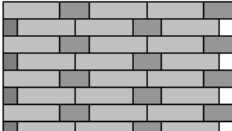
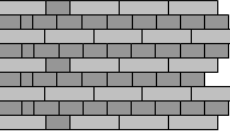
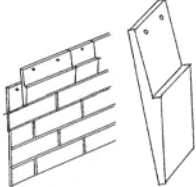
Notes: Features normally associated with a **louvre** include: horizontal peg holes towards the top of a few rafters (typically three pairs) which would have held its frame; a lap joint high up a rafter for an additional short collar (where the collar survives, it can often be charred from sparks drawn up by the airflow); or the tops of the rafters are cut out and smoke blackened. Evidence for a louvre is normally found in the lower bay, set towards the central truss, but can often be destroyed by the later insertion of a chimney stack.

**Overshot cross entry** - has a ceiling at first floor level, even though it faces into a hall without a partition.

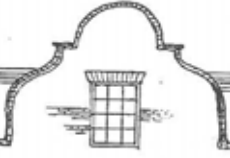



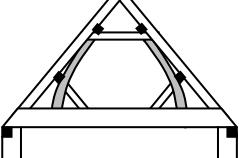
## Double pile - roof types (\*may be also be gabled, hipped or half-hipped)

				
Double pile	Hipped	Half-hipped	Gable	Double Span Gable*
				
M-Shape*	Truncated Pyramid (valley open)	2 rear Wings*	3 Rear Wings*	Mansard

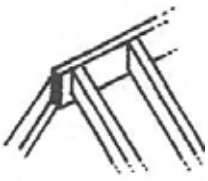
## Brick bonds & Wall coverings

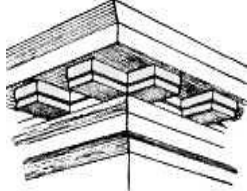

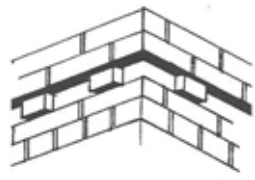


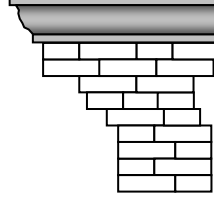
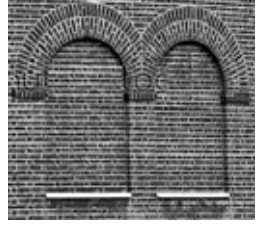
				
Stretcher Bond	Header Bond	English Bond	Flemish Garden Wall	
				
Flemish Bond	English Garden Wall	Rat Trap		
				Note: <b>Mathematical tiles</b> = also known as brick tiles. They are designed to look like brick work and can be quite difficult to detect
Flemish Stretcher Bond	Monk Bond	English Cross Bond	Mathematical tiles	

## Roof structures

				
Dutch Gable (1)	Dutch Gable (2)	Jacobean Gable (1)	Jacobean Gable (2)	Cranked inner principal

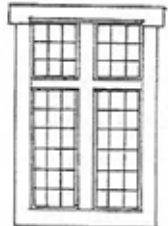
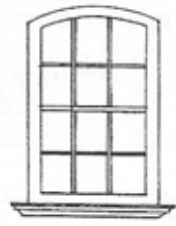
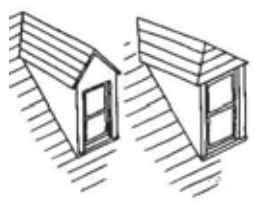
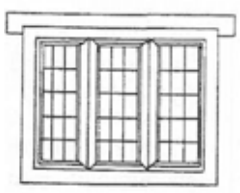

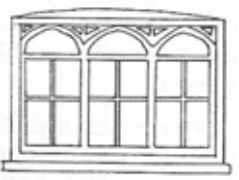





 <p>Ridge board</p>	<p><b>Butted vertical purlins:</b> are butt purlins which are horizontal in the normal way but set square to the ground: their width is vertical and their depth horizontal.</p>	<p><b>Butt rafters:</b> are rafters which tenon into their purlins rather than pass over them. They usually go with butt purlins.</p>	<p><b>Level assembly:</b> is where the tiebeam is tenoned into the wallplate so that the top faces of both are level.</p>	
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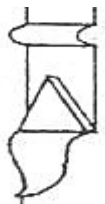
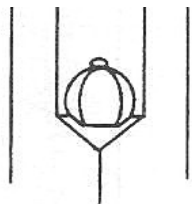


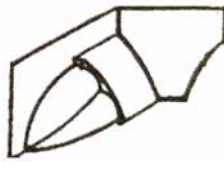
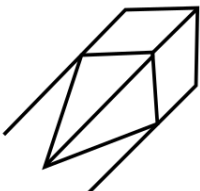
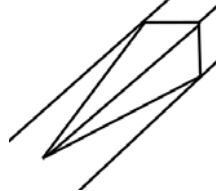
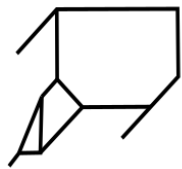
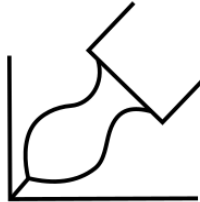
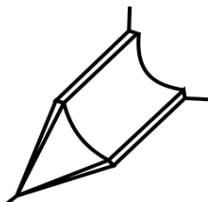
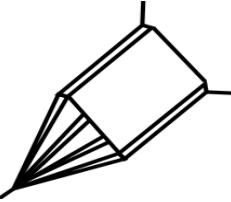
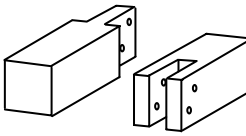
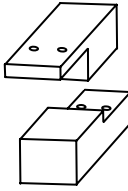
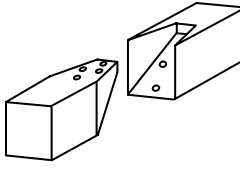
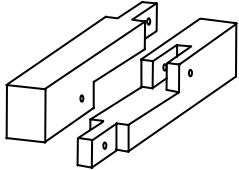
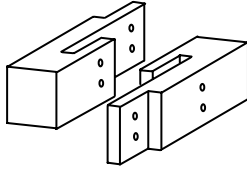
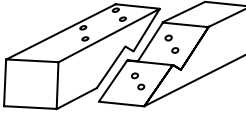
<b>Façade Features</b>				
 <p>Modillions (block)</p>	 <p>Parapet (with moulded bricks modillions below)</p>	<p><b>Parapets:</b> are upward extensions of the wall, sometimes with a coping at the top and corbel below.</p>	 <p>Dentils</p>	 <p>Dentils (Dog-tooth)</p>
 <p>Porch of 2 storeys</p>	<p><b>String course</b> is a decorative, horizontal course of brick or stone set in the wall of a building. Typically 3 courses of bricks slightly proud of the wall surface at the levels of the upper floors.</p>	 <p>Cornice</p>	<p><b>Cottage ornee style:</b> is a highly decorative Regency style including such things as Gothic windows, arched doorways, verandas, leaded lights, thatch and exposed external woodwork.</p>	 <p>Blind arches</p>

Notes:

**Parapets** surrounding roofs are extremely common in London. This dates from the Building Act of 1707 which banned projecting wooden eaves in the cities of Westminster and London as a fire risk. Instead an 18-inch brick parapet was required, with the roof set behind. This trend was continued in many Georgian houses, as it gave the appearance of a flat roof which accorded with the desire for classical proportions.

<b>Windows</b>				
 <p>Mullion &amp; Transom</p>	 <p>Arched (1)</p>	 <p>Dormers</p>	 <p>Mullion</p>	 <p>Gothic</p>
 <p>Gothic effect in a rectangular opening</p>	 <p>Gothic Ogee</p>	 <p>Bay</p>	 <p>Bow</p>	

## Carpentry 2

				
Stops – broach (with bar)	Stops - pumpkin	Stops – curved bar	Stops – jewel?	Stops – keel
				
Stops - pyramid	Stops - spear	Stops - diagonal	Stops - leaf	Stops – converging
	NOTE: Not all stops are shown & those shown can often have additional embellishments including: nicks, flats & bars which can be recorded (+bar, etc)			
Stops – converging		Scarf – face bridled	Scarf – side $\frac{3}{4}$ depth joint	Scarf – socket
				
Scarf Side-halved & bridled	Scarf Face-halved & bladed	Through-splayed & tabled scarf (AKA: trait de Jupiter)		

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### Further reading:

Recording Timber Framed Buildings: An Illustrated Glossary by Alcock, Barley, Dixon and Meeson. A Council for British Archaeology booklet.

The Smaller Brick, Stone and Weatherboard Houses of Surrey, 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century: A Statistical Analysis by George Howard. Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey).

Discovering Timber-framed Buildings by Richard Harris. From the Shire "Discovering" series.

Fixtures and Fittings in Dated Houses 1567-1763 by Alcock & Hall (1994) A Council for British Archaeology booklet.

### Useful links:

Building Archaeology Research Database (BARD) web-site at: [www.buildingarchaeology.com](http://www.buildingarchaeology.com)

Tree-Ring Analysis web-site at: [www.tree-ring.co.uk](http://www.tree-ring.co.uk)

Domestic Building Research Group Surrey - Illustrated glossary of architectural terms:  
<http://www.dbrg.org.uk/GLOSSARY/INTRO.html>