

Cave Canem

by Chris Huff

The Black Dog phenomenon remains an enduring connection to our ancient history. But many of the 'facts' we thought we knew about the phenomenon may not be true after all.

Black Dog (henceforth BD) legends and folk tales are known from most counties of England, there are a few from Wales and one example that is known to the author, from the Isle of Man. There are many tales about these spectral animals. Few are alleged, in the popular sources, to bode well for the witness, and there has grown a misleading folklore around the phenomenon which is largely unsubstantiated by the scanty evidence. What exists is a collection of folk tales, spread across the length and breadth of Britain, about large spectral hounds, with black fur, large glowing eyes and perhaps an ethereal glow around them, which may explode, emit sulphurous breath, augur death and misfortune and produce poltergeist-like activity. At the outset I must take pains to point out that any recorded examples of BDs which may be a genuine haunting by a dog which happened to be black have (bar one at Ivelet in Swaledale) been screened out. The evidence presented below is not comprehensive but is believed to be a representative sample of the available recorded cases and thus may produce an insight into the phenomenon, or promote further in-depth study.

Some common misconceptions or misrepresentations about the BDs include the following three statements:

(1) It has frequently been claimed that the BDs are to be found in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking areas of Britain.

The first problem with this sweeping statement is that all of England was at one time under Saxon kingship; at first smaller kingdoms, Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria in the Saxon Hegemony, and later under Athelstan and his successors as a unified whole. Viking areas are even more difficult to properly define, their extent very much depending on the time period at which the researcher looks. At the time of Alfred, for instance, there is a division of the country to define the Viking or Dane lands as being north and east of the Thames. Under Cnut, one can argue that all of England was Viking. Yet another problem is that Wales and the Isle of Man also have versions of the BDs. These areas were neither Saxon nor, apart from a brief Viking interlude on the Isle of Man, Viking centres. The accompanying map of locations clearly demonstrates that this locational belief is false. BD phenomena have been reported from almost everywhere, the exception so far noted in the course of this study being Scotland.

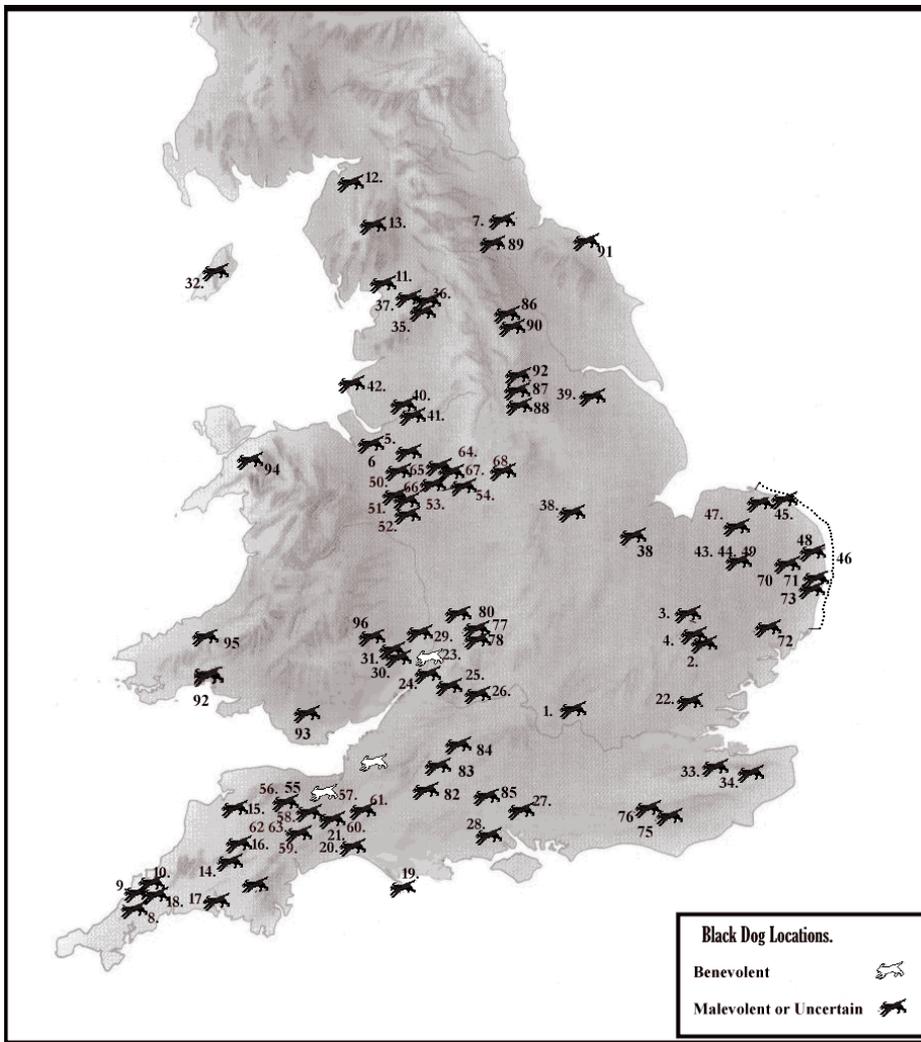
Should, however, this Germanic origin for the phenomenon be true, then we may place the start of reports of BDs in the British landscape at either the fifth and sixth centuries, when there is evidence of Saxon settlement in the archaeological record, or the ninth to tenth centuries for the Vikings. The Lindisfarne raid of 793, which opened the 'Viking' Age in Britain, cannot count as settlement.

(2) being Anglo-Saxon or Viking in origin, the phenomenon is clearly associated with the Germanic pagan religion.

The place of the BD in the pagan Germanic religion is something that has been repeatedly stated 'parrot fashion' by authors on the paranormal for decades. Brooks (1994:282), for example, strongly asserts this Saxon/Viking link to the phenomenon, when he writes that:

'Black Dogs represent evil, having derived from Odin's Black Hound in Viking Mythology'.

While the origin of the BD as a phenomenon may indeed be Germanic, Odin did not have a BD as a companion. Odin is accompanied in the world of man (Midgard) by his two ravens, Huginn and Muninn (thought and memory) and his two wolves Freki and Geri (both terms generally translated as 'greedy one'). The Germanic origin for the BD is a generally accepted 'folklore fact' which must be treated with considerable scepticism. If we accept it and have to seek a candidate for Germanic tales to identify the BD, then such a more fitting one is perhaps Garm, the hound that guards the gates to the underworld. Garm is described in the Lay of Grimnir as being the fiercest hound, who is chained in the cave Gniphellir at the entrance to the land of mists (Niflheim) and the land of Hel.



The association of the BD phenomenon and the Germanic pagan tradition is far more likely to stem from the later medieval period, when pagan gods and beliefs were being blamed for all manner of occurrences, both natural and supernatural, by the zealots of the Christian church.

(3) BDs are most prolific in the counties of East Anglia.

From the accompanying table and map you can see that the phenomena are not outstandingly prevalent in East Anglia and the eastern counties. Only 23 eastern county locations have been identified as having phenomena reported, which represents only 26% of the total recorded areas and far less than would be expected should the assumption be true.

One statement which may, however, have some justification is that BDs are always detrimental to the witness. In this sample of the phenomena, there are a very few examples where the sighting of a BD is beneficial (only 4 percent), and a large number where the associated folklore is non-committal (52 percent). But it may be observed that the proportion of BDs which are reported to be harmful to the witness is disturbingly large, at 44 percent of cases. While it is true that in many accounts the phantom is accredited with being a bad omen, a harbinger or a servant of evil, only sometimes is the BD identified as a harbinger of death (see Black Shuck, Wootton Bassett and Foxham, Hergest Court, Whitmore Park and Sedgley examples below). It is clearly an erroneous statement when the Gurt Dog of the Quantocks is perceived as a benevolent force. Physically the phenomenon has consistently been described as a large black dog of the mastiff or great dane variety, often having a luminosity which

marks its paranormal nature. In some cases the dog has been credited with breathing a sulphurous breath, and in others it has been witnessed to explode violently, thus causing damage to property and persons in proximity. It may be tentatively concluded that the general assumption that, to meet a BD in the British countryside is an ill omen, is largely confirmed.

The witnessed phenomenon itself may be split into a number of sub-types, each of which are linked by the central theme of the visualisation of a 'black dog', which has been generally perceived as an evil omen. Some of the phenomena included in this study are of a dangerous exploding type, some are portents of death, some are family retainers of a sinister kind, a very few are seen as beneficial and finally there are the packs of dogs associated with the wild hunt.

The individual dogs, although sharing many features which group them under the BD banner, have been assigned a plethora of names. In Norfolk and Suffolk it is called Black Shuck or Old Shock (from Scucca) meaning demon; in Winchester it is the Black Dog; in Wakefield it is Padfoot, while in Burnley and Manchester it is Barghest. These are common names to be found elsewhere in the country, as are Galleytrot, Gabriel Hounds, Glassensykes, Trash and Guytrash. In the Quantock Hills area of Somerset we find the term Gurt Dog being used, while in other parts of the country the generic term Black Dog is a constant. The names given to the phenomena for the BDs outside England are: the Gwyllgi and Cwn Annwn in Wales and the Mauthe or the Moddey Dhoo (Mauthe Doog) on the Isle of Man.

Perhaps the classic example of the most dangerous type of this phenomenon, and certainly the most written about and commented on, is to be found in a case from Bungay in Suffolk, which occurred on Sunday 4 August 1597 between 9 and 10am, during a service in the church. The events were said to have occurred during a storm. As it worsened and produced lightning, a BD suddenly appeared inside the church. With the interior of the building illuminated by the electric storm overhead, the dog was seen to run down the centre of the aisle, between the assembled villagers. Two of these were struck dead as the beast passed by, and another was described as shrivelling up as he was touched. The phenomenon is recorded on the market weathervane at Bungay, where the usual cock or arrow is replaced with the figure of a wild BD. At the same time as the example in Bungay, the people of Blythborough also witnessed the same form of phenomenon in their church. As before, some people were killed and the dog is alleged to have scratched at the church door, leaving deep gouges which are visible to this day.

Other phantom dogs seem just as dangerous to encounter. On Dartmoor, a farmer in the moor area is alleged to have heard a padding sound from behind him which was, when the farmer turned to investigate, a large BD. When he attempted to stroke the beast (a dangerous thing to do if other examples are to be believed), the dog ran off emitting a sulphurous breath. As the dog approached a stream of running water it exploded violently. In Essex, a volatile BD is described as occurring in Hatfield Peverell. A wagon was set alight upon striking the BD, which exploded. In Suffolk, on the heathland adjacent to Walberswick and the remains of Dunwich, the variety is called the Galleytrot, an interesting account of which is rendered by Boar & Blundell (1983). During the second world war an American serviceman and his wife were living in one of the remote houses (a flat-topped hut to be precise) which bordered the Walberswick marsh. On a stormy night the couple were frightened by a loud banging on the door to the building. Looking through a window, the serviceman saw a BD, the Galleytrot, trying to enter and causing a lot of noise. The attack lasted for hours, the door had been barricaded from within and would not yield to the dogs assaults. The sound of the barrage was heard from all the walls and even the roof. After the attack had faded away, daylight gave the couple courage to investigate. Expecting to find a great deal of damage to the property, they were astounded to find that no damage had been caused and furthermore there were no prints in the area to suggest

that a dog had been there at all. Another tale, from Snitterfield in Warwickshire, of a BD seen racing across gardens was reported by Palmer (1976) as leaving no trace of its passing.

Often the sighting of a BD is taken to herald some forthcoming calamity. Possibly the most prolific of this type of BD appears in East Anglia, where it is termed Black Shuck, Old Shock or Skeff. The Fens are a favoured haunt of this variety, as is the coastline from Felixstowe to Hunstanton, around Cromer, the area around Wicken Fen (Newmarket) and the Norfolk Broads. Interestingly, the BD is seen to patrol the Peddars Way across the forested Breckland. Hundreds of incidents have been reported, alleging a sighting in the lanes and small roads in these areas at night. The hound is described in some of these reports as having a single eye in the centre of its forehead which blazes red, orange or yellow and is accompanied by the clanking of his chain. This version is always viewed as a portent of death and disaster. Porter (1974) relates the tale from Garveston in Norfolk where the dog was termed Skeff. Here the dog was the size of a small pony, with a shaggy coat and saucer sized eyes burning as though on fire. In Thetford in the last century a blind boy and his sister were standing on the bridge over the river, when the boy distinctly felt a large dog pushing him from behind towards the river. The sister could not see any dog and asserted this when her brother asked her to get rid of it. She realised that this must be the Black Shuck when her brother was thrown forwards towards the river. She managed to catch her brother and they both ran home.

In the west of the country, Somerset has a couple of examples of the BD phenomenon. The first is located at Budleigh Hill and the second on the Audries to Perry Farm road. The first of these was seen in 1907 and described as a large BD with fiery eyes the size of saucers. The second account is more vague and is alleged to appear only to those about to die. Whitlock (1976) relates the tale of two villages in Wiltshire, Wootton Bassett and Foxham, which have BD phenomena. In both cases the sighting of the creature is taken as an omen of death, illness or calamity to the witness. Simpson (1976) records that Herefordshire has a BD tale which occurs at Hergest Court. Here the BD heralds a death in the Vaughan family. The Glassensykes of Darlington in County Durham is of the mastiff type, a huge black beast which pads through the streets of Darlington or its outlying districts at night. It is described as having huge glowing eyes, the size of saucers, and is alleged to bring bad luck to anyone unfortunate to be confronted by it. Fortunately for most perhaps, the dog is only supposed to appear to the people of Darlington. The BD was recorded in the *Northern Echo* as being last seen in October 1989. Increasing traffic in the Darlington area at all hours seems to have greatly diminished the phenomena. An interesting example, which may be a BD, is revealed by John and Anne Spencer as haunting a bridge in Swaledale. At Ivelet there exists a humpbacked bridge which is alleged to cross the river at the point where the old corpse way ran. This was a path used to convey the dead for burial at a churchyard. The haunting takes the form of a headless BD which glides on the bridge and disappears over the edge. As with other BD legends, this example is alleged to foretell doom and tragedy for those who witness it. Palmer (1976) records an example from Whitmore Park in Warwickshire, where a BD with shaggy matted fur and green eyes is alleged to foretell a death in the family of the witness. At Sedgley in Staffordshire, Raven (1978) reports a local BD which is meant to bring death to the witness. One man is alleged to have been followed to his house by this beast. As the man entered, the dog started howling. Very soon the house fell down, killing the man inside.

Other examples are not apparently seen as dangerous or harbingers. The tales merely record details of a sighting. Deanne & Shaw (1975) relate a tale, originally collected by the folklorist William Painter at the turn of the century, concerning a stretch of road which had a BD between Bodmin and Launceston in Cornwall. This BD was described as being as big as a calf and had eyes as large as saucers, while its mouth foamed. Buckinghamshire has a BD story from Aylesbury, where a farmer saw one of these dogs and struck at it with his stick, whereupon the dog vanished. Padfoot is a large BD who has saucer eyes and allegedly backwards-pointing feet. The Barguest of Trollers Gill in

Yorkshire is similar in that it has large, burning eyes and follows travellers. In Burnley there is the variety known as Shriker or Trash, a large dog whose feet make a splashing, padding sound as it passes the onlooker. Simpson (1976) records that Bunbury, the lanes near Barthlemy and the Stretton Hills have BDs, the latter described as having fiery eyes. Brooks (1994) records BDs at Bunting Nook near Norton in South Yorkshire, and East Riddlesden, Keighley in West Yorkshire, among many others.

In contrast to the above, there exist at least two examples where the BD is viewed as a good influence. The Gurt Dog of the Quantocks was believed to be responsible for keeping children from harm on the hills. A second instance of a benevolent BD is an unusual tale related by Simpson (1976), which was centred on woods near Withington. In the tale, a woman was being approached by a man of ill or dangerous repute while walking through the woods, when at her side there appeared a large BD. The BD kept her company and safe until she reached the end of the trees, whereupon the creature vanished.

Also to be mentioned briefly, although they represent a whole genre of their own, are the packs of dogs associated (once more) in folklore with our pagan heritage and which form a part of the Wild Hunt. This is a subject largely outside the scope of the current article and is a topic worthy of its own study. However, a few cases are included to illustrate that they are a different phenomenon from the BDs of this study. In the south of the country, this plural variety of BD phenomena occurs on Dartmoor and especially around the area of Whistman's Wood. In this case a pack of BDs (the Whisht Hounds) are to be heard emitting fearsome howls. Of a similar nature are the King John's Hounds around Purse Caundle in Dorset.

There are a number of northern accounts of this phenomenon. One is alleged to occur near to the old Pele Tower of Cresswell, which has a Viking legend associated with it and is supposed to be haunted by a White Lady. The BD phenomenon occurs in the area of the beach of Druridge at the southern end of Cresswell, which is well attested to be haunted. Here there are phantoms of dogs described as big, black, hairy retrievers by one author, and as sporting dogs by another. They are alleged to appear when the weather is wild and a stiff wind is coming from the North Sea. A more definite identification with the Wild Hunt is to be found in the local tales of the Gabriel Hounds. These hounds, of County Durham, are to be seen on wild nights, especially when storms rage, and their howls and cries are to be plainly heard. They are supposed to be large dogs with humanoid heads and are always associated with calamities for the watcher. They are also supposed to hover around the house of someone who is about to die. Perhaps the same phenomenon is witnessed at Todmorden in West Yorkshire, once more termed the Gabriel Hounds. They are perceived to fly down the Cliviger Gorge and vanish into the ground. It is only since the advent of Christianity in the north that they have been associated with the angel Gabriel, the spirit of truth, and also of fire and lightning.

Exactly what these large BDs are, in terms of paranormal classification, remains somewhat of a mystery. Except for a few 'family retainer' cases and the Ivelet phenomena, which have been included for the portents of death associated with them, the included accounts (see table) of BDs are certainly not the manifestations of a deceased animal. Their destructive or ominous nature has little in common with a benign, if not friendly, wandering animal ghost. Neither do they seem to be corporeal animals, for they share no affinities with that other mystery animal, the alien big cats, that roam parts of our countryside. Corporeal animals are not liable to explode on contact. The closest parallel to some of the reported occurrences may be ball lightning, especially in the Bungay case, or the Jack O' Lanterns that have been reportedly witnessed on the remoter moors and fens.

Overall, while there are always caveats which must be applied, there are a number of similarities between all the examples. The large size, colour and large burning eyes are common denominators. They tend to have a remarkable affinity for track ways, especially older tracks such as Peddars Way, Roman roads, barrows and Iron Age hill forts (areas where emotion has been spent in the past). They seem to be wary of water. Even the Swaledale example (which may be no more than an ordinary haunting) disappears over the bridge where it finds water. One recurrent association has been the location of the BD with that of UFO activity. Whether the association is meaningful or just circumstantial, in that a remote area is more conducive to both phenomena, is unclear. The topic of UFO phenomena and their connection with the appearance of BDs is not one in which the author has enough experience to offer a comment.

As the author has not witnessed any of this phenomenon, nor heard of any recent accounts, it would be of interest should any members of the association have such a sighting. Please write in, perhaps with a short piece in *ASSAP News*, to aid the continuation of the research. With communications improving year on year, travel becoming easier and people venturing further into the remoter places in Britain, it might have been expected that more sightings of this phenomenon would have been forthcoming. This has, as far as the author is aware, not been the case. No recent accounts (within the last 20 years) have come to light. Perhaps the BD is no longer to be witnessed in the British countryside. Perhaps it never was and the tales of BDs are merely that, tales to frighten children or to explain accidents and unexplained deaths on the highways, or a variety of other mundane reasons.

However, during the course of this study, one single factor has been made clear to the author: the BD phenomenon, if it exists, should not be approached in a cavalier fashion by the curious under any circumstances. Be warned, Cave Canem*!

**Editor's Note: I suppose it was my fault for introducing Latin in volume 28. I believe the title of this article translates as 'beware of the dog'.*

County	Location	Name	Details	Notes
Bucks	Aylesbury		Farmer struck out at dog with glowing saucer eyes, it vanished	Mitchell, J, & Rickard, R J M, 1977 122
Cambs	Balsham	Shuck-Monkey	Encountered on Wrattling Road. Has face of monkey, otherwise as Black Dog	Brooks, 1984 84
	Wicken Fen	Black Shuck	Black Dog	Brooks, 1984 105
	Wandlebury		Black Dog	Brooks, 1984 105
Cheshire	Bunbury			Simpson, J, 1976
	Lanes near Barthlemy		Black Dog	Simpson, J, 1976
Co Durham	Darlington	Glassen-sykes	Black Dog. Glowing eyes the size of saucers, harbinger of ill fortune	Newton, A C, 1993 13
Cornwall	Bodmin to Launceston road		Black Dog	Deane, T, & Shaw, T, 1975 110
	Whitborough Barrow, St Stephens Down, Launceston		Black Dog	Deane, T, & Shaw, T, 1975 110
	Botterell, Berriow Bridge		Black Dog	Deane, T, & Shaw, T, 1975 110
Cumbria	Beetham	Cappel	BD Blazing eyes & ferocious	Brooks, 1984 178
	Caldbeck - Lane to Braithwaite		Black Dog	Brooks, 1984 180

	Shap		Black Dog. Runs for a short distance then plunges over edge of sheer drop. Accident spot. Harbinger of accident	Brooks, 1984 192
Devon	Dartmoor		(A) Farmer tried to stroke large black dog, it ran off emitting stream of sulphurous vapour from mouth, exploded. (B) Lanes through area have sightings of Black Dogs	(A) Spencer, J, & A, 1992 349 Mitchell, J, & Rickard, R J M, 1977 122 (B) Whitlock, R, 1977 61
	Great Torrington		Seen in villages to the SE along Torridge Valley	Brooks, J, 1984 22
	Okehampton Castle			Brooks, J, 1984 22
	Plymouth		Walker in C19th tried to pat a large Black Dog that was keeping him company. Hand went through the dog. Nearer to Plymouth there was a flash and explosion as of lightning & thunder, the man ended up in the ditch unconscious	Whitlock, R, 1977 60
	Yealmbridge Boynton to Egloskerry Road		Black Dog Seen at midnight when the moon is full	Whitlock, R, 1977 61
Dorset	Portland	Tow Dog	BD Shaggy with large blazing eyes, blocks way but not harmful	Brooks, J, 1984 24
	Uplyme (A) Black Dog Lane		Black Dog which gets larger as the witness approaches. Herald of death to witness within a year	Whitlock, R, 1977 61
	Uplyme (B) Black Dog Pub		Black Dog appeared in building, owner tried to strike it with a poker, dog escaped through the ceiling releasing a shower of gold coins as it did so. Now haunts lane to the side of the pub. Benevolent	Brooks, J, 1984 22
Essex	Hatfield Peverell	Shane's shaggy dog	Explosive variety, set light to wagon after waggoner tried to hit it. Allegedly not seen since advent of petrol engine	Brooks, 1984 93 Spencer, J, & A, 1992 349 Mitchell, J, & Rickard, R J M, 1977 122
Glos	Withington		Black Dog	Simpson, J, 1976 91
	Fairspeare		Black Dog	Briggs, K, 1974 147
	Birdlip Hill		Black Dog	Briggs, K, 1974 75, 147
	Wilcote		Black Dog	Briggs, K, 1974 147
Hampshire	Winchester		Black Dog	
	New Forest	Tyrrell's Dog	Black Dog. Huge. Once rushed into a forest cottage and out through a wall	Boase, W, 1976 106-7
Hereford & Worcester	Alfrick		Black Dog	Brooks, 1984 110
	Eardisley		Black Dog	
	Hergest Court & Area		Black Dog. Associated with ghost of Black Vaughan	Simpson, J, 1976 90 Brooks, 1984 120-1
Isle of Man	Roads on Isle of Man & Peel Castle	Moddey Dhoo	As big as a calf, with eyes like pewter plates suddenly appearing to travellers on lonely roads at night	Killip, M 1975 150
Kent	Trottscliffe (Pilgrims Way)		BD - said to be gigantic	Brooks, 1984 57

	Leeds Castle		Black Dog. Considered as a harbinger of death to members of family in residence	Brooks, 1984 49
Lancs	Burnley	Shriker, Trach	Large shaggy dog, broad feet, made splashing noise as it ran. Disappears	Spencer, J, & A, 1992 350
	Dobb Park Lodge		Black Dog. Guards treasure	Simpson, J & Roud S, 2000 25
	Wycoller Hall, Colne	Guytrash Lightfoot	Black Dog	Brooks, 1984 195
Leics	Holwell Mouth Wood	Black Shug	Haunts wood called Holwell Mouth, seen at dusk or dawn, death to witness	Brooks, 1984 163
Lincs	Grayingham to Hemswell		Black Dogs as big as tables	Brooks, 1984 92
Manchester	Godley		Yellowish-brown, as big as a bull fierce, appears and disappears spontaneously	Brooks, 1984 183
	Manchester		Large shaggy dog. Headless, witnessed 1825 outside church	Spencer, J, & A, 1992 350
Merseyside	Formby		Enormous BD witnessed on beach, never leaves footprints	Brooks, 1984 183
Norfolk	Breckland and Broads (especially coast)	Black Shuck	Calf-sized dog, huge glowing saucer eyes, sometimes single eye, sometimes headless, sometimes invisible, hot breath, clanking chains, footsteps. Howls. Smell of brimstone	Spencer, J, & A, 1992 349 Porter E, 1974 89 Brooks, 1984 90
	Breckland (Peddars Way)	Black Shuck	See description above	Porter, E, 1974 89
	Cromer to Overstrand	Black Shuck	See description above(A). Runs with head over one shoulder. (B) Death within a year to witness	Porter, E, 1974 89 Brooks 1984 90
	Felixstowe to Hunstanton	Black Shuck	See description above	Porter, E, 1974 89
	Garveston	Skeff	Small pony-sized, coat shaggy (skeffy) like an old sheep, eyes as big as saucers, blazing with fire. Vanishes	Porter, E, 1974 89
	Norfolk Broads	Black Shuck	See description above	Porter, E, 1974 89
	Thetford	Black Shuck	Blind boy claimed big dog around him, pushed into river, sighted sister did not see dog	Porter, E, 1974 89-90
Shropshire	Baschurch		Black Dog	Simpson, J 1976 89
	Bishops Castle		Black Dog	Simpson, J 1976 89
	Broomfield		Black Dog	Simpson, J 1976 89
	Mountford Church		Black Dog	Simpson, J 1976 89
	The Stretton Hills		Fiery-eyed. Associated with ghost of Wild Erdric	Simpson, J 1976 89
Somerset	Budleigh Hill		Black Dog. Seen 1907. Fiery eyes as big as saucers	Palmer, K, 1976 87 Spencer, J, & A, 1992 350
	Audries to Perry Farm road		Black Dog. Appears just before death of witness. Allegedly last seen 1960	Spencer, J, & A, 1992 349 Mitchell, J, & Rickard, R J M, 1977 122
	The Quantocks		Black Dog	Mitchell, J, & Rickard, R J M, 1977 122
	Westport		Black Dog	Palmer, K, 1976 86
	Dommett		Black Dog	Palmer, K, 1976 86
	Hinton St George		Black Dog	Palmer, K, 1976 86

	Stapley		Black Dog, with eyes the size of saucers	Palmer, K, 1976 86-7
	Bishop's Lydeard			Palmer, K, 1976 87
	Buckland St Mary		White Dog/Donkey Harbinger of death to family at the Grange	Palmer, K, 1976 87
Staffordshire	Comberford Hall		Black Dog, brings death to the witness	Raven, J, 1978 22
	Ipstones (A) Lane to Hermitage Farm (B) Indefont Well		Black Dogs	Brooks, 1984 164
	Sedgley		Black Dog, huge with eyes like teacups Followed man home, howled loudly, whereby the house fell down and killed him	Raven, J, 1978 23
	Swinscoe	Padfoot	Black Dog	Brooks 1984 172
	Wolverhampton		Black Dog, huge with eyes like teacups. Followed man home, howled loudly whereby the house fell down and killed him	Raven, J, 1978 23
Suffolk	Area	Old Shock	Calf sized Black Dog, frequenting highways and footpaths at night. Witnesses get thrown about, bruised and suffer trauma	Spencer, J, & A, 1992 349 Mitchell, J, & Rickard, R J M, 1977 122
	Bungay		4 Aug 1577 during great storm Lightning, Black Dog appeared and raced down nave. Wrung necks of 2 praying parishioners, shrivelled but did not kill another	Porter, E, 1974 90 Brooks 1984 105 Mitchell, J, & Rickard, R J M, 1977 122 Spencer, J, & A, 1992 350 Simpson, J & Roud S, 2000 25
	Blythborough		4 Aug 1577 during great storm Lightning, marks of claws on door	Porter, E, 1974 90-1 Brooks, 1984 105 Spencer, J, & A, 1992 350 Mitchell, J, & Rickard, R J M, 1977 122 Simpson, J & Roud S, 2000 25
	Clopton Woolpit Road		Two saucer eyes. Would not move out of way, grew larger, spoke 'I want you within a week'. Man who witnessed it died next day	Porter, E, 1974 89
	Walberswick	Galleytrot	Black Dog (see description for Black Shuck)	Brooks, 1984 105
	Wicken Fen (Newmarket)		Black Dog (see description for Black Shuck)	Brooks, 1984 106
Sussex	Alfriston Road to Seaford		White Dog. Appears every 7 years on Misdsummer Eve Visible to men	Simpson, J, 1973 40
	Black Dog Hill, between Ditchling & Westmeston		Headless Black Dog	Simpson, J, 1973 50
Warwickshire	Lower Quinton		Black Dog running down hill, turned into a woman	Palmer, R, 1976 78

	Alveston		Black Dog witnessed on 9 successive occasions by boy walking home, last occasion appeared as woman, headless and in silk gown. When he got home his sister was dead	Palmer, R, 1976 78
	Whitmore Park		Matted shaggy coat. Green eyes. Harbinger of a death in the family of the witness	Palmer, R, 1976 79
	Snitterfield		Garden of Brook House during WWII. Large BD seen crossing garden but left no tracks on the freshly turned soil	Palmer, R, 1976 79
Wiltshire	Area		Black Dogs often seen dragging chains or headless	Brooks, J, 1984 42
	Chapman-slade		Black Dog. Large dog with fiery eyes	Whitlock, R, 1976 129 Brooks, J, 1984 42
	Foxham		Black Dog	Whitlock, R, 1976 129
	Wooton Bassett		Black Dog	Whitlock, R, 1976 129
	Pewsey at Bridge		Large Black Dog on glittering chain, led by a woman in black	Whitlock, R, 1976
Yorkshire	Appletree-wick (Trollers Gill)	Barguest	(A) Fiery eyes as big as saucers (B) Yellow coat, large eyes	Spencer, J, & A, 1992 349 Brooks, 1984 163
	Bunting Nook near Norton		Black Dog. Fiery eyes as big as saucers	Brooks, 1984 213
	Riddlesden, Keighley		Black Dog. Size of a donkey Harbinger of death to witness	Brooks, 1984 206
	Ivelet		Headless BD, runs onto bridge & disappears over edge Bridge on corpse way	Spencer, J, & A, 1992 349 Brooks, 1984 210
	Ilkley	Guytrash	Black Dog	Brooks, 1984 210
	Kettleless		Black Dog	Brooks, 1984 211
	Wakefield		Black Dog	