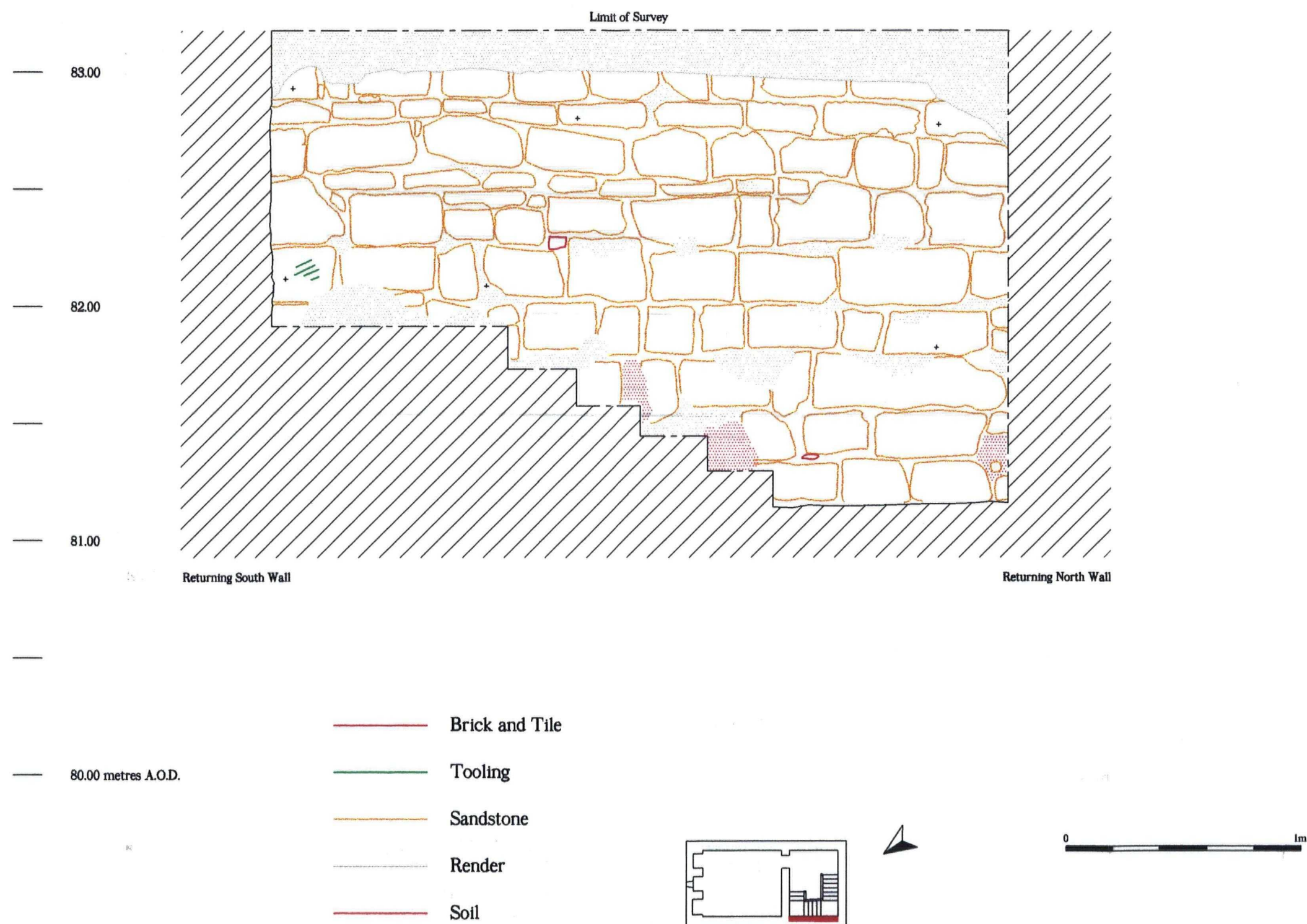


Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House North elevation of basement stairwell showing stonework after removal of surface renderings

Scale 1 20

Figure 3



Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House West elevation of basement stairwell showing stonework after removal of surface renderings

Scale 1 20

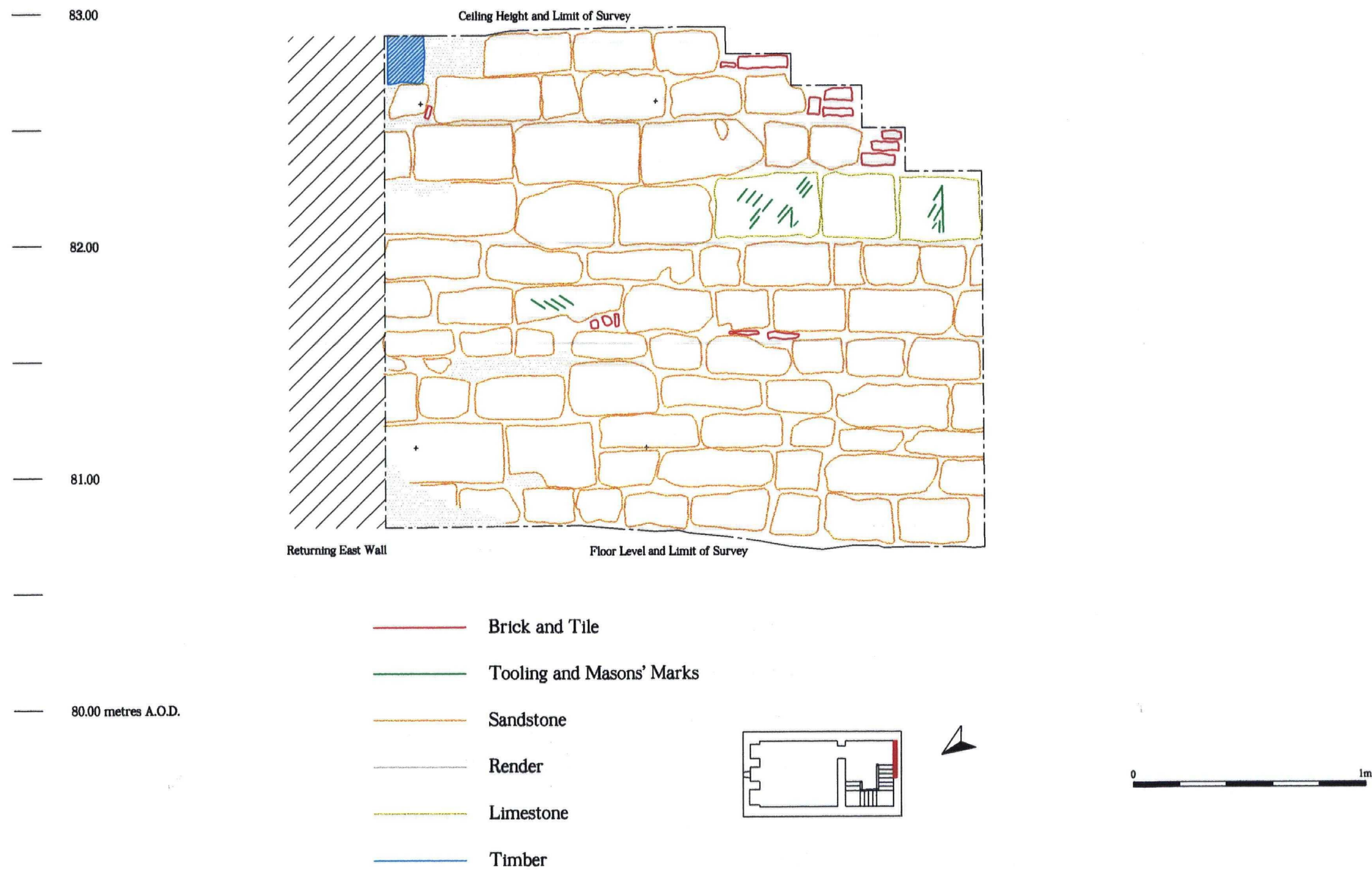
Figure 4

building was originally erected at a contemporary date with the Master Gunner's House as it appears on Captain Philips' plan of 1716. This indicates a two-ceiled building consisting of a 'Brew House' to the west and 'Stable' to the east, with separate means of access. No lean-to building at the east end of the complex is indicated on the plan at this date.

The 1716 survey indicates a 'Privy' at the southern end of the Master Gunner's, but no other buildings (EH 1/42). The 'Privy' was reached via a door through the south gable wall of the Master Gunner's. By 1746 a more substantial building had been built on the site of the 'Privy' (WORKS 31/1139). The elevations and plans of the 1821, 1823 and 1830 surveys (PRO WO55/2490, WO55/1605 and WO55/2667 respectively) indicate the form of this new building. A survey of 1823 describes it as the 'ordnance barrack'. Occupied by Jonathan Fisher, Bombadier (and during the late war by one of the Invalid Artillery), built by the Ordnance' (PRO WO55/1605). Thereafter it is referred to as the 'Royal Invalid Artillery Barracks'. The elevation of 1821 depicts a small, single-storey brick-built structure with a chimney stack in its southern wall. The main room was apparently lit by two small sash windows in the eastern elevation. A description of the building in 1823 indicates that it consisted of one main room, an attached privy, and two small bedrooms. One of these bedrooms was probably the 'garrett' in the loft referred to by the survey of 1830. In 1821 the building was itself abutted by two small store rooms. One was used as a 'Small Store room for Spears, Pikes, Small Arms in Chests &c' (PRO WO55/2490) but had been converted into a 'wash-kitchen' by 1830 (PRO WO55/2667). That at the southern end was used as a coal house. A small wall linking the two ranges is shown in the south-eastern elevation of 1821 (PRO WO55/2490).

Both the Royal Invalid Artillery barracks and the Storehouse range were still standing in 1914, when they are visible on photographs showing shell damage to the keep, but appear to have been demolished by the middle of this century. In 1947 it was recorded that the 'museum building immediately south of the custodian's cottage has now been demolished'. This probably refers to the Storehouse range. Photographs of the site shortly after the building's removal show two roof scars of differing heights in the south gable wall of the Master Gunner's house. The highest and freshest of these can be associated with the then just demolished Storehouse range. The lower and earliest perhaps with the same building, but with a lower roof line.

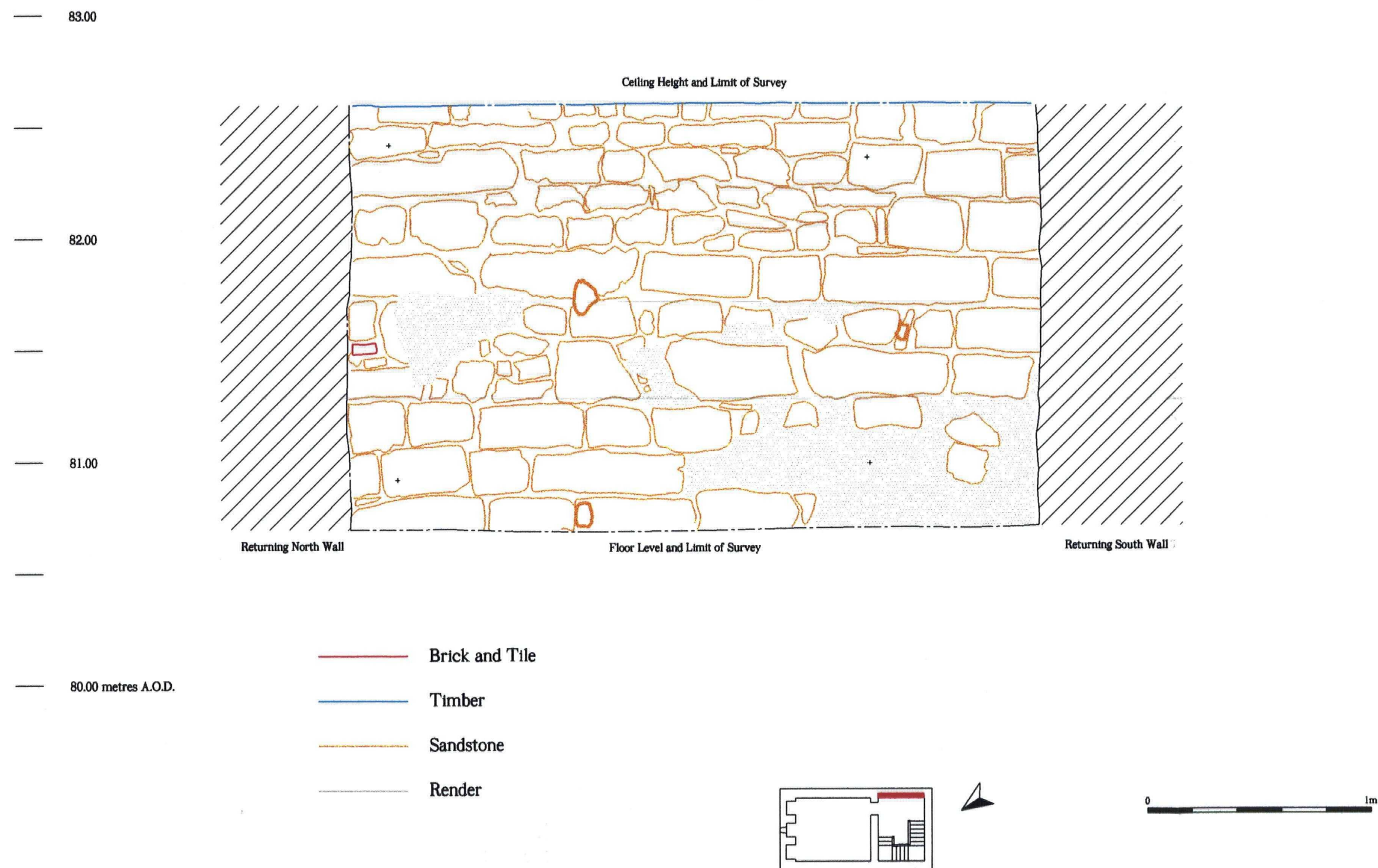
One further building needs to be considered to the north of the Master Gunner's House. No structures are indicated on the 1742 map in this location (WORKS 31/1138) but a building is clearly shown on Vincent's map of 1745, and in 1746 (WORKS 31/1139 and WORKS 31/1137) where it is labelled 'magazine'. This suggests that the structure was erected between 1742 and 1746, possibly as a result of the 'old magazine' in the Mosdale hall (shown on WORKS 31/1137) being converted into a barracks block. An elevation of this now-demolished structure was included in the survey of 1821 (PRO WO55/2490), and it is this, together with a view of the corner of this structure from the early nineteenth-century, which gives the impression of being a medieval structure. The building is constructed up against the curtain wall, and this may well explain the inordinately steep pitch of its roof. But there are other features, notably the round-headed doorway and window with hood moulding which are also suggestive of a twelfth century date. The likeliest explanation is that



Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House South elevation of basement stairwell showing stonework after removal of surface renderings

Scale 1 20

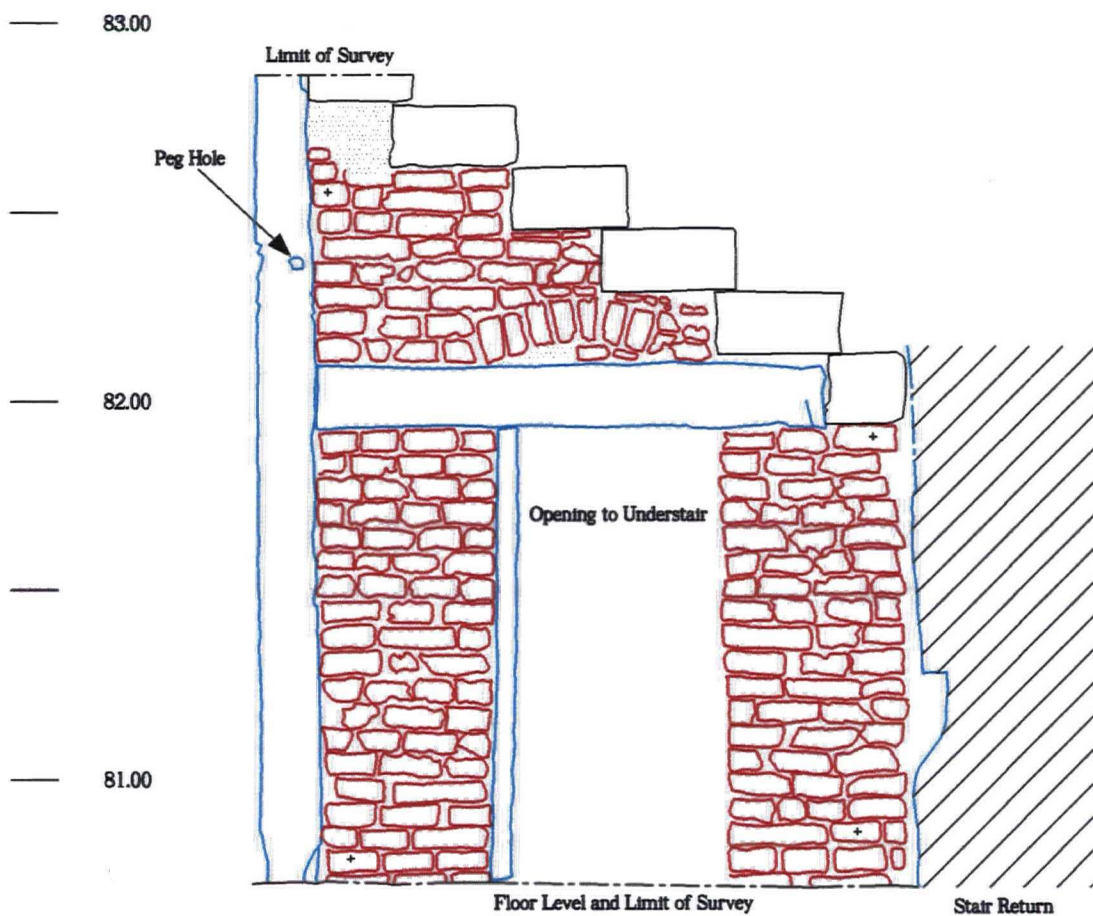
Figure 5



Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House East elevation of basement stairwell showing stonework after removal of surface renderings

Scale 1 20

Figure 6



Master Gunner's House South elevation of under stair wall

Scale 1 20

Figure 7

although it is an eighteenth-century building, twelfth-century architectural details have been reused. The 1823 survey notes that iron staples in the 'Stonework of the Entrance' required repair, which suggests that the masonry had already been repaired by the insertion of ironwork. Moreover, the building itself is described as being of stone, and area 'A' is described as bombproof and appears to have some form of vault. Of course, the north magazine was a powder store, and it is likely that such a structure would have been designed to be substantial. It is interesting, however, that the survey of 1823 does not suggest that the magazine was built by the Board of Ordinance (PRO WO55/1605).

A further building which is described in 1823 as the 'Shifting Room' built by the Ordnance in 1813 for £77 4s 7d, was designed for the airing of ammunition and was located immediately north of the north magazine. In 1851, when the Board of Ordnance was seeking to create a library and reading room at Scarborough, this building was proposed as a possible location. It was rejected on the grounds that it was only 11 feet square and 10 feet high and 'excessively damp' (PRO WO55/568). Both of the 'Shifting Room' and 'magazine' appear to have been demolished during the later nineteenth century.

Unpublished excavations by Pacitto in 1977-8 carried out before the construction of toilets immediately to the north of the Master Gunner's house did not apparently discover evidence for the north magazine, or any other buildings. However, the trenches concerned were probably too close to the house for Pacitto to have located this structure. They did suggest, however, the preservation of good eighteenth century deposits c.1.3m below the present ground surface.

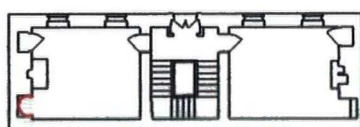
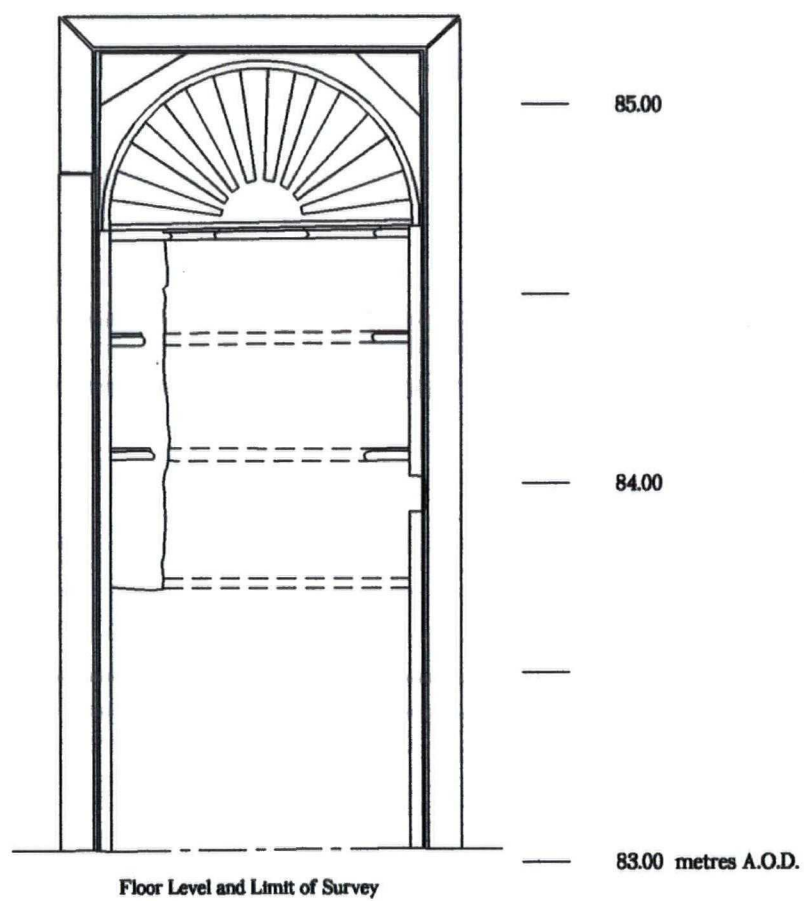
2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

Areas of masonry that were exposed after the removal of renderings were photographed using scaled rectified photography. The photographs were digitised into AutoCAD to provide a base survey for enhancement. Drawings thus generated were plotted at a scale of 1:20 for on site enhancement. After enhancement, details from the site drawings were added to the digital drawings, although due to the nature of the rendering it was not always possible to record the fabric type on some elevations.

3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 BASEMENT (Fig.3, 4, 5, 6 and 7)

Wall rendering was removed from all surfaces of the basement stairwell. The north, east and west walls were constructed largely of sandstone, with occasional tile or brick packing. The north elevation (Fig.3) includes a doorway which appears to be contemporary with the surrounding fabric. The lintel of the door consists of a timber that has clearly been reused in this context, indicated by two redundant peg holes. It was not possible to examine all faces of this timber to establish if there were mortices cut into the timber, making it difficult to offer an answer as to its previous use. The west



Master Gunner's House Recess in north room ground floor

Scale 1 20

Figure 8

elevation (Fig.4) presented a homogenous piece of work. However, there were some indications of the method of construction of the wall at this point. Several deposits of soil were identified towards the bottom of the elevation, suggesting that the wall was of no great thickness and was simply acting as a revetment.

The south elevation (Fig.5) was mainly made of irregular courses of sandstone. However, part of one course utilised several well squared blocks of limestone. Two of these bore masons' marks. Masons' marks do not generally survive on the medieval fabric at Scarborough Castle, other than on some sheltered parts of the keep. In addition, it should be noted that limestone used in the medieval fabric tends to be of a hard calcareous geology, obtained from the headland that the castle is built on, and not a good free-stone. The blocks in question are not of this geology and are presumably not quarried from the immediate vicinity. It can be concluded that this reused material may have come from a building within the castle that no longer survives, built of stone imported to the site for the purpose, or from a building in the locality. It is clear that substantial amounts of medieval masonry were reused in the construction of the cellar.

The fabric of the east elevation (Fig.6) was consistent with that observed in the other elevations of the stairwell. It was mainly constructed of large blocks of irregularly shaped sandstone, in a soft lime mortar. No evidence for tooling remained on the blocks so it was difficult to establish if the material was reused in this context.

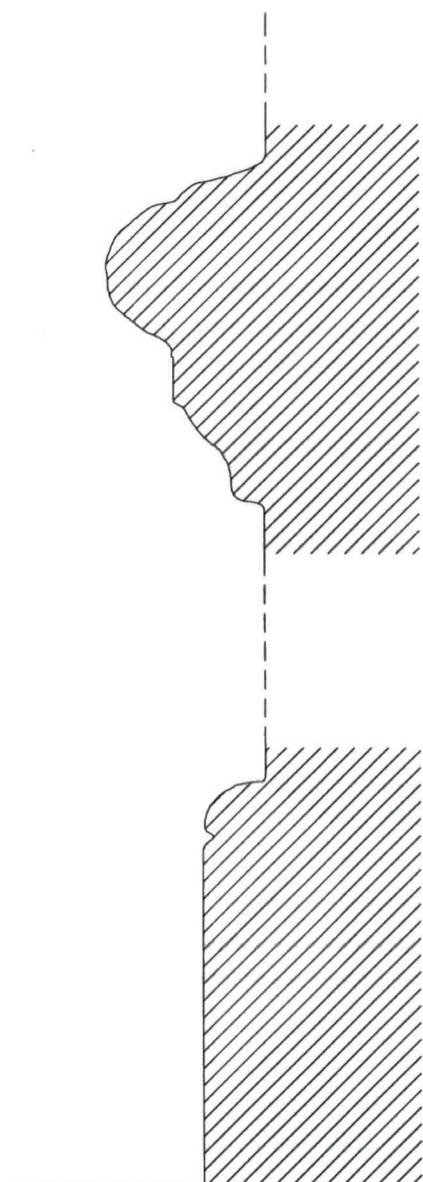
A short stretch of wall built to support the staircase and to form an under stair cupboard was also examined (Fig.7). This was constructed mainly of bricks but included two reused timbers; one of which was used to form a lintel and the other, at the eastern end, an elongated newel post. This timber retained a peg hole and chamfers on two corners and can be tentatively identified as a reused common rafter. The brick structure appeared to be contemporary with the staircase risers it supported.

No recording was undertaken in the northern basement room as all the wall surfaces were to remain exposed. However, the provision of three recesses with a ventilator at the north end of the cellar would perhaps suggest that it was intended as a powder magazine or arms store. This use would date from before the conversion or construction of a building known as the 'north magazine' further north along the curtain wall, at some point between 1742 and 1746. It should be noted that before 1745 there was also an additional magazine located in the 'Mosdale hall' (early thirteenth-century chamber block), which is indicated on the Board of Ordnance map of 1742 (WORKS 31/1138).

3.2 GROUND FLOOR (Fig.8, 9, 10 and Plate 1)

The northern room

There was little additional archaeological exposure in the northern room, other than the discovery of a recess in the north-west corner (Fig.8). This can be dated to the early eighteenth century on the basis

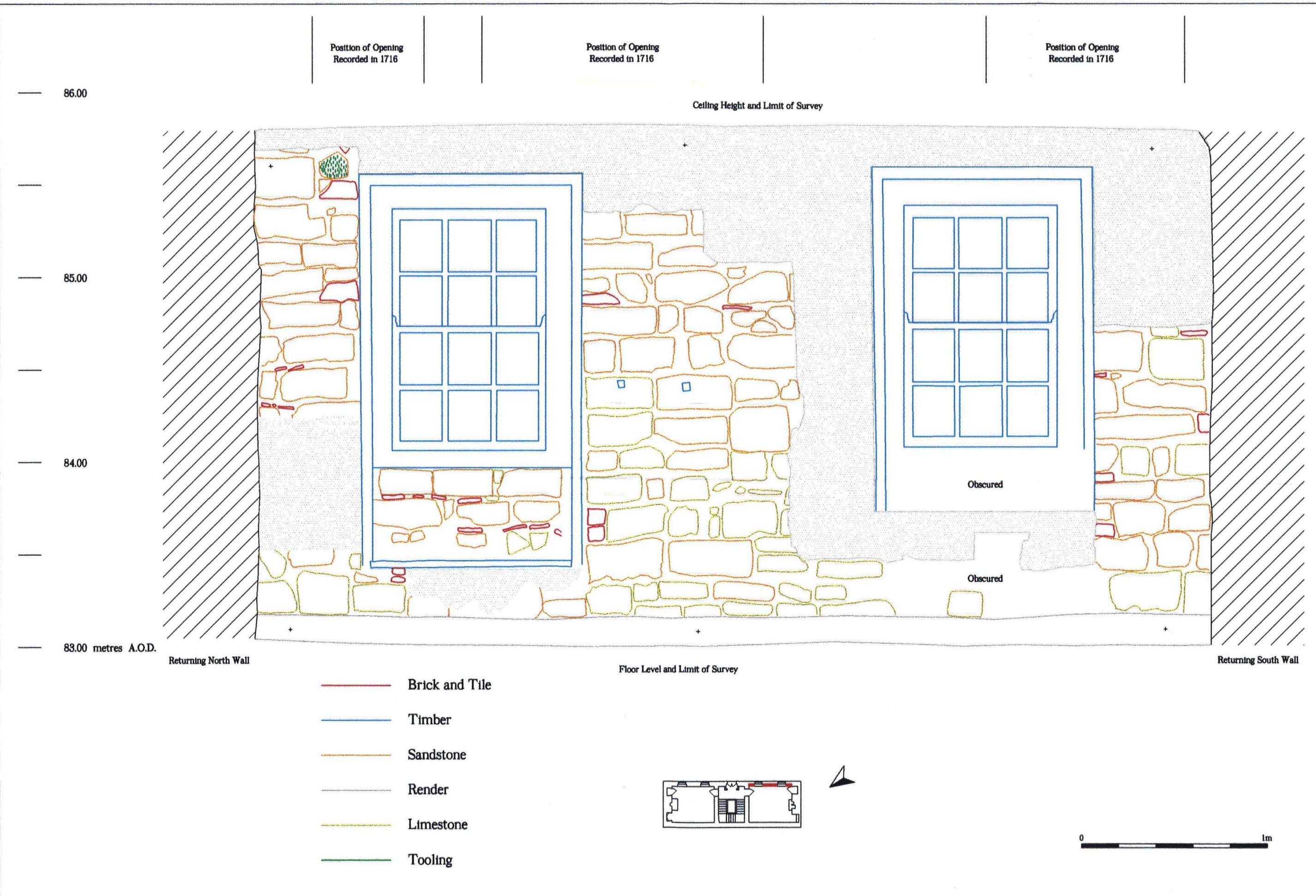


Moulding Profile of Dado Rail and Skirting
on South and West Walls of Ground Floor
North Room



Moulding Profile of Ceiling Cornice on
North and South Walls of Ground Floor
South Room

0 5cm



Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House East elevation of south room ground floor showing stonework after removal of surface renderings

Scale 1 20

Figure 10