



Plate 1: Brick fireplace support in the ceiling void of the south room, ground floor
(Scale 0.5m)



Plate 2: Brick fireplace support in the ceiling void of the north room, first floor
(Scale 0.5m)

of parallels in York. The evidence of Captain Phillips' plan of the Master Gunner's house in 1716 (EH 1/42) suggests that an existing cupboard recess in the north-eastern corner of the room was formed out of a former door opening. The moulding profile of the skirting and dado rail surviving on the south and west walls were consistent with a mid-eighteenth century date (Fig.9). No evidence for the fenestration scheme in the 1716 plan on the east elevation was observable. The thick south wall and recess probably represent a fireplace and stack. It has to be assumed that this structure was either cut back and thinned to a considerable degree or alternatively totally dismantled.

The southern room

A greater degree of exposure was provided in the southern room, with the partial stripping of render on the east elevation. Comparison between the 1716 and the contemporary plan of the building would suggest that this room had been shortened to create more space for the current lobby and staircase. It is possible to reconstruct the position of the window openings on the 1716 plan in relation to those that exist today (Fig.10). As can be seen generally, the position of the earlier windows have been obliterated by the later fenestration scheme. However, one jamb might survive under an area of rendering that was not removed. The south wall of this room has been thickened with the installation of a fireplace and chimney breast, but it is possible that the door to the 'privy' indicated on the 1716 plan is now represented by the cupboard recess in the south-western corner of the room. There was no archaeological exposure of the west wall of the room, but it can be assumed that this is a rebuild dating to when the building was detached from the curtain wall. The 1716 plan indicates that this wall stepped back or had a long recess towards the northern end of the room. Taken with the fact that this room was divided into a larder and kitchen, it can be tentatively suggested that this recess might have accommodated a cooking range. Partial removal of the ceiling of this room exposed a brick and timber structure in the ceiling void that supports the fireplace at first floor level (Plate 1). There was no evidence that this feature had been cut into the surrounding fabric.

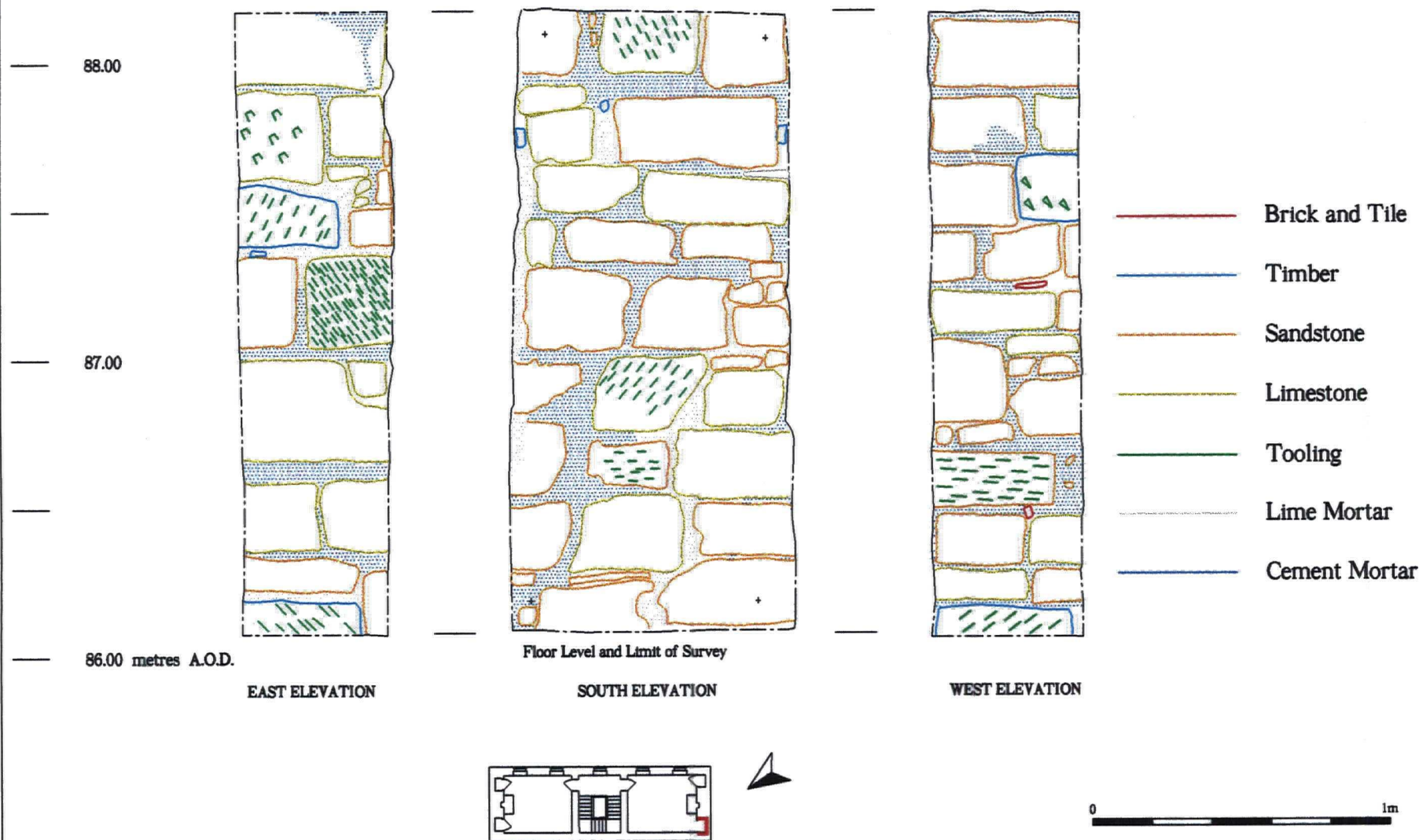
3.3 THE FIRST FLOOR (Fig.11 and 12)

The southern room

In the southern room a cupboard recess in the south-western corner was fully exposed after removal of render (Fig.11). Examination of the fabric indicated that the stonework (a mixture of limestone, sandstone and occasional tile fragments) was largely of reused material. There was no evidence to suggest that the fireplace had been built against the south gable wall and so the whole must be viewed as one building campaign.

The northern room

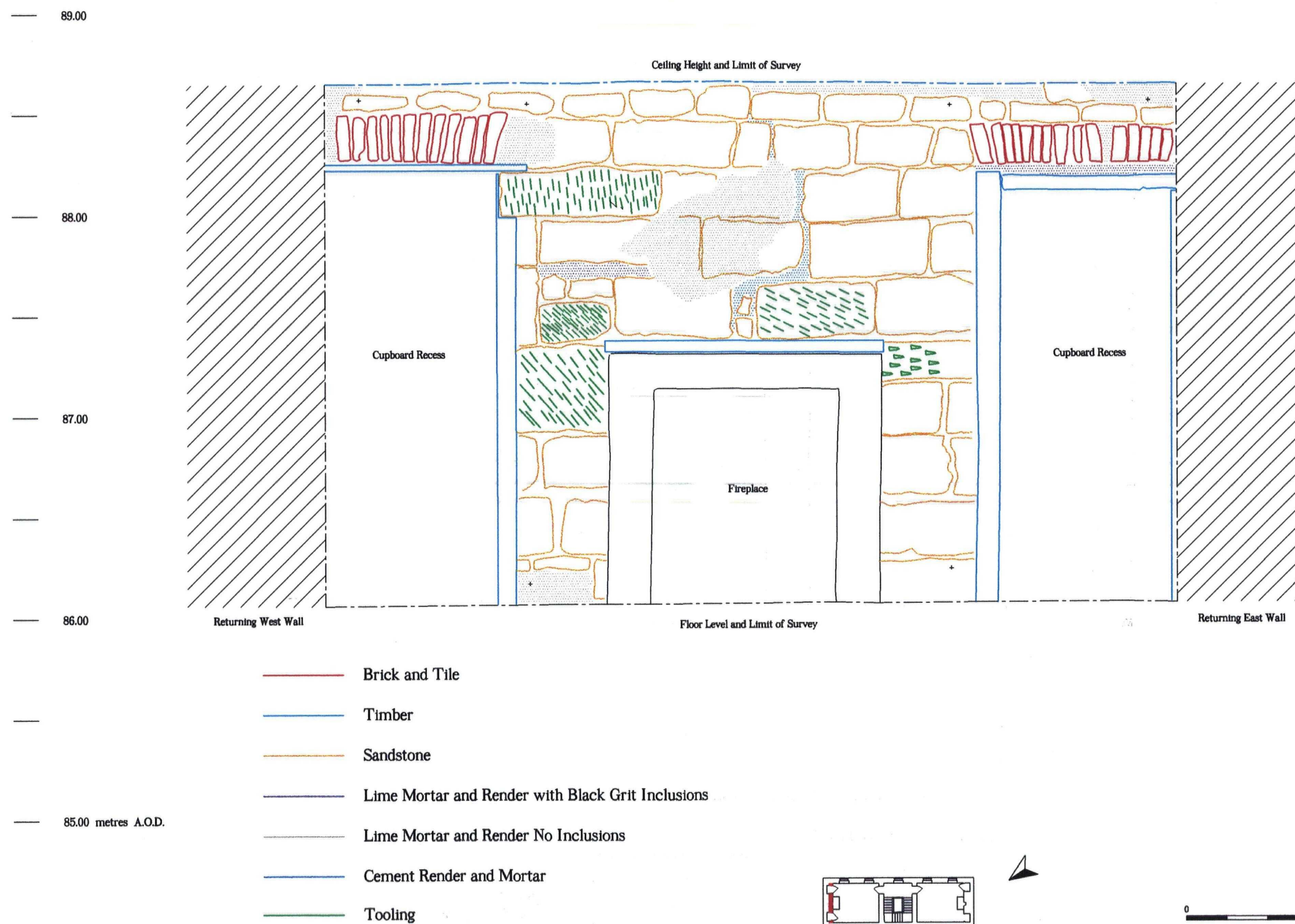
The north elevation of the northern room was stripped of render and provided the maximum archaeological exposure. (Fig.12). Large blocks of well squared limestone and sandstone had been used in the majority of the fabric. The tooling and pecking on the surface of the blocks indicated that



Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House Elevations of south-west recess in south room first floor

Scale 1 20

Figure 11



Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House North elevation of north room first floor showing stonework after removal of surface renderings

Scale 1 20

Figure 12

the material had been reused in its current context. The heads of the two cupboard recesses were formed by bricks set to act as voussoirs, in a manner consistent with an eighteenth century date. Partial removal of the ceiling in this room revealed the brick and timber support of the fireplace at second floor level, a similar arrangement to that observed in the southern room of the ground floor.

3.4 THE SECOND FLOOR (Fig.13 and 14)

Both gable walls were stripped of rendering in the northern and southern rooms (Fig 13 and 14). Both of these elevations revealed a mix of reused masonry including blocks of sandstone, limestone, brick and tile. The fabric of both elevations was of one phase of development, apart from some comparatively modern interventions. However, like the evidence from elsewhere in the building the large quantity of reused material suggests that perhaps a single building had provided the source of construction materials. Both fireplaces had been blocked, but judging from the exposed surrounds they could have been of either eighteenth or early nineteenth century in date.

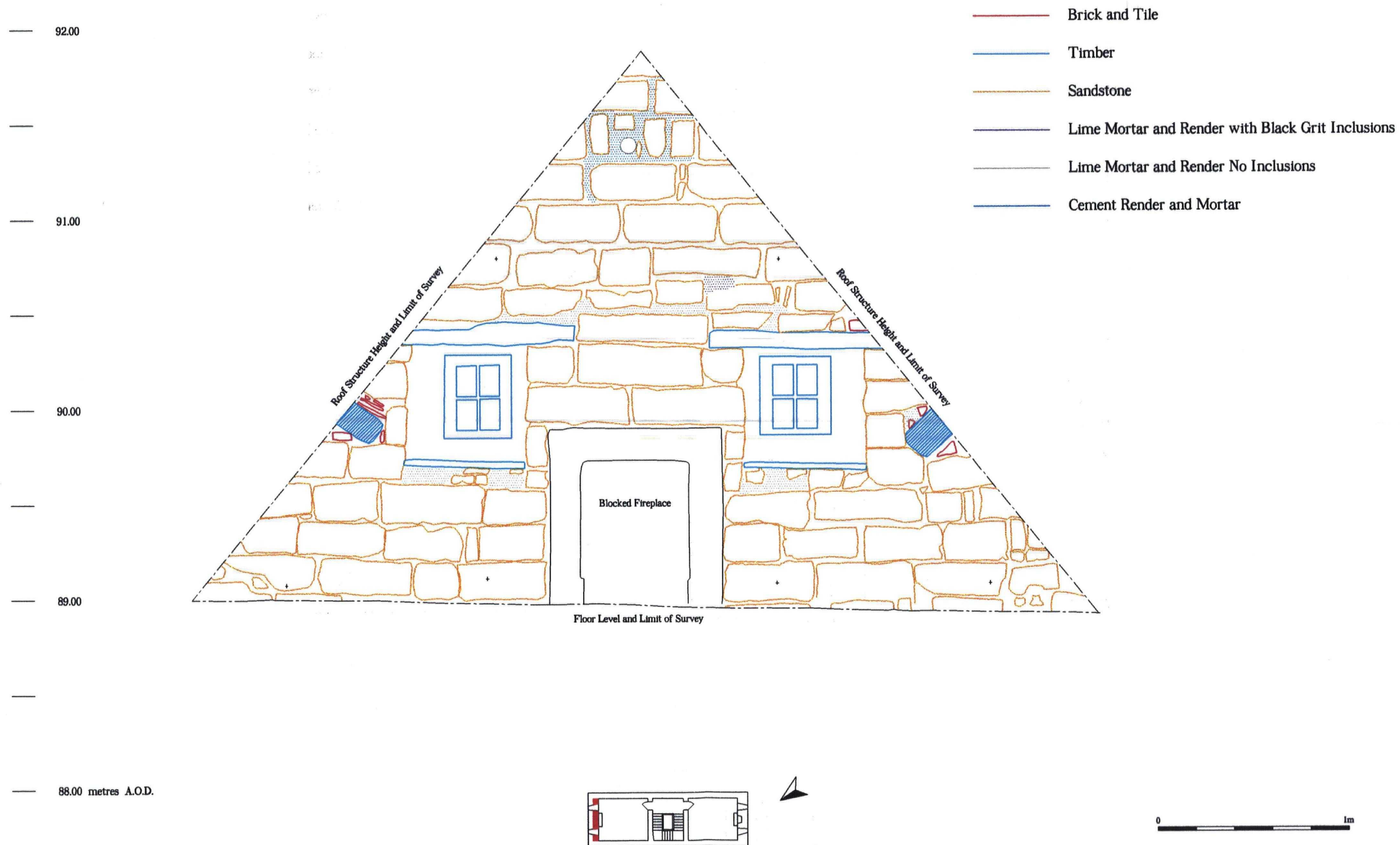
3.5 THE EXTERIOR

Formal recording of the exterior was not possible, but several observations were made. It has already been noted that the Master Gunner's House is now a detached structure from the curtain wall. Examination of the void between the curtain wall and the western wall of the building, showed that the lower part of the wall of the Master Gunner's House was built largely of rubble, presumably as a hidden face, the well cut sandstone blocks of the rest of the building were not viewed as necessary here. As already noted, the curtain wall has been cut back in this area to accommodate the Gunner's House in its mid-eighteenth century form. This has effectively removed any evidence for structures that might have been built against it. The curtain wall at this point is largely of the early thirteenth century, contemporary with the curtain wall further to the south that encloses the western side of the inner bailey. Externally it has the same multiply chamfered plinth and sandstone facing. However, the top of the curtain wall has been altered to accommodate a series of splayed ports, designed for guns of modest calibre.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

It can be postulated that the building recorded in 1716 was a building of two stories with a basement at its northern end and a single storey structure at its southern end. It remained in this form until at least 1742 (WORKS 31/1138), but must have been reconstructed by 1746 (WORKS 31/1139). That the southern end of the building was perhaps of one storey is of some interest. This would have been ideal in providing a means of access to the gun ports noted on the curtain wall, acting like a gun platform.

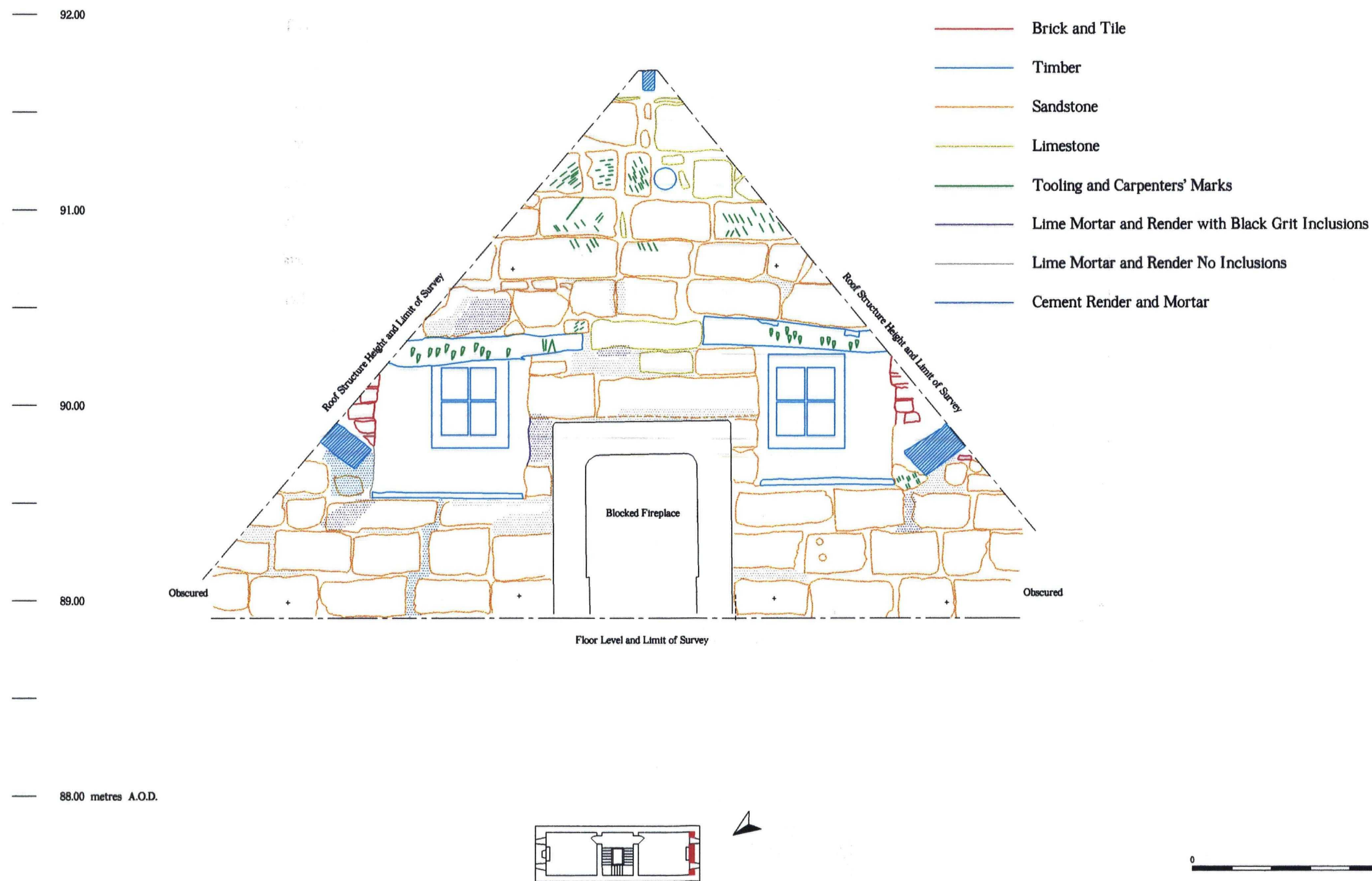
Establishing the original construction date of the building is more problematic. No building is mentioned in this location in either of the detailed surveys of 1361 or 1538, but clearly a building was



Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House North elevation of gable wall second floor showing stonework after removal of surface renderings

Scale 1 20

Figure 13



Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House South elevation of gable wall second floor showing stonework after removal of surface renderings

here by 1716. The evidence of Captain Phillips (the Duke of Marlborough's chief engineer) in his plan of the castle and the Master Gunner's house in 1716 (EH 1/42 and WORKS 31/1138) suggests that it is in essence a seventeenth century building (Fig.15). It may have been built by the Board of Ordnance to provide a replacement Governor's residence after the collapse of the western wall of the keep had rendered it redundant in 1645. Phillips was responsible for the construction of the most extensive and monumental range of barracks in early eighteenth century England, at Berwick, and he may well have made recommendations for the adaptation of this building to form a separate Gunner's house.

Between 1742 and 1746 this building was drastically altered (Fig.16). The curtain wall which formed the western wall of the building was cut back, leaving exposed the rubble core which is still visible today, and a new wall was built in approximately the same location as the inner face of the curtain. The eastern wall was partly reconstructed to form a homogenous fenestration scheme and the northern and southern walls were partly rebuilt and heightened.

The basement of the northern part of the building was retained largely as it existed. However, that section of the western wall that was to form the stairwell was removed and rebuilt in sandstone. The internal arrangement that existed in 1716 was swept away and a new symmetrical plan imposed.

The Board of Ordnance's plans and elevations of c.1821 suggest that the eighteenth century subdivision of the Master Gunner's house was retained in the early nineteenth century (PRO WO55/2490 No.5.) Access to the basement, ground and first floor was then, as now, provided through the central entrance lobby. The Gunner's parlour was located at the northern end of the house, overlying the cellar beneath, whilst the kitchen was located at the southern end of the ground floor. Both rooms are shown with fireplaces in their current position in the gable ends. Moreover, although the drawing only provides a plan of the ground floor, it notes that the first floor was divided into two bed chambers, and the attic into three small garrets, each being lit presumably by one of the dormer windows. This confirms the fact that the plasterboard partitions within the two main rooms at first floor level are fairly recent additions which mask the historic arrangement of this space and perform no structural function within the building.

The c.1821 description of the Master Gunner's house is supported by a contemporary survey of the building, made in 1823 by the Board of Ordnance (PRO WO55/1605). The Master Gunner's house is described as the 'Governor's House', consisting of four floors (including the cellar and garrets). The kitchen, parlour and two first floor bed chambers are all noted, but only two garrets in the attic are described. This may indicate that the attic had been altered in the intervening years, but there is no clear archaeological evidence for this, and since the staircase rises in the centre of the southern elevation, it is more likely that the landing space between the two attic rooms was being used in 1821 as some form of storage or accommodation and that the dormer window was simply designed to light the landing itself, and provide added symmetry to the facade.

The privy indicated on the 1716 plan had either been removed or included in a much larger building by 1746 (WORKS 31/1139), presumably after the Master Gunner's had undergone reconstruction.

SCARBOROUGH.

PLAN of the Master Gunners house which is in sufficient repair for the use applied to being in the hands of the person renting the Kings ground in the bounds in the plan general being of no use to the Government (ving to far from anything which can happen of service in the old Castle in the North angle.

*(Signed) Tho^t Phillips.
Scarborough.*

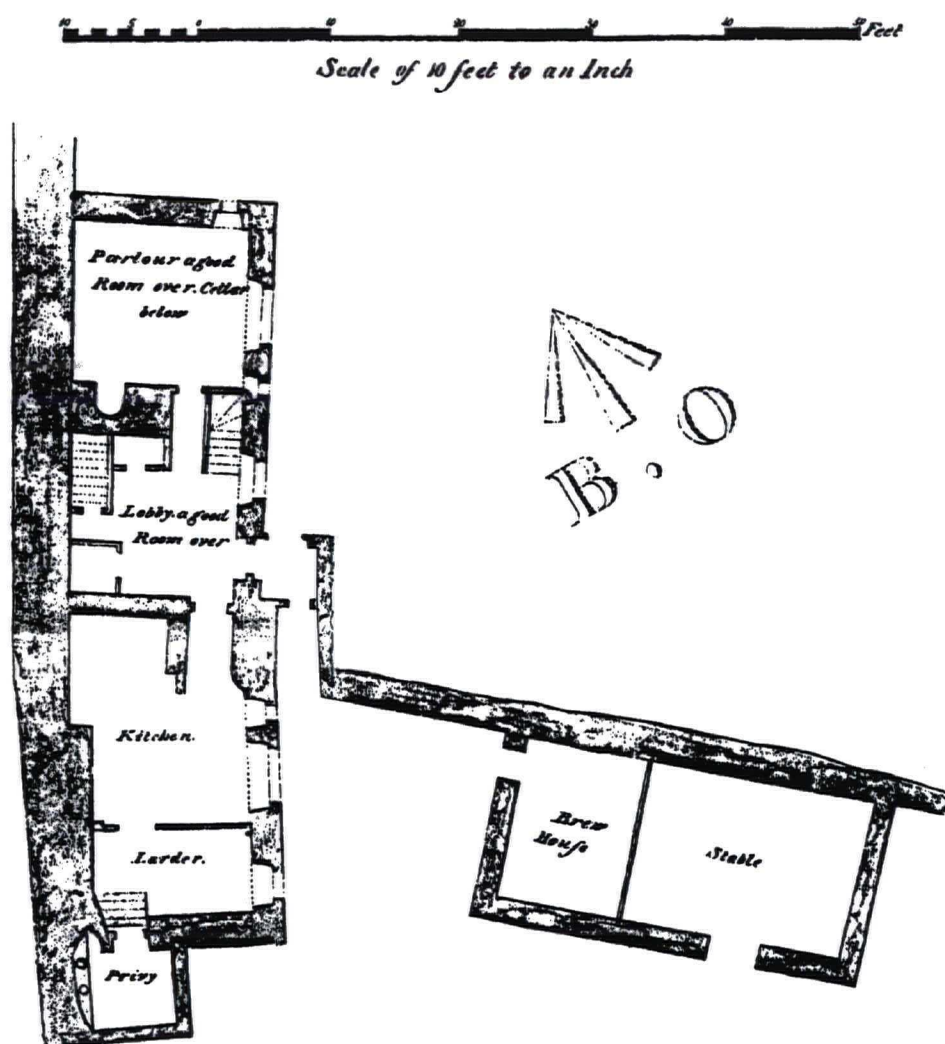
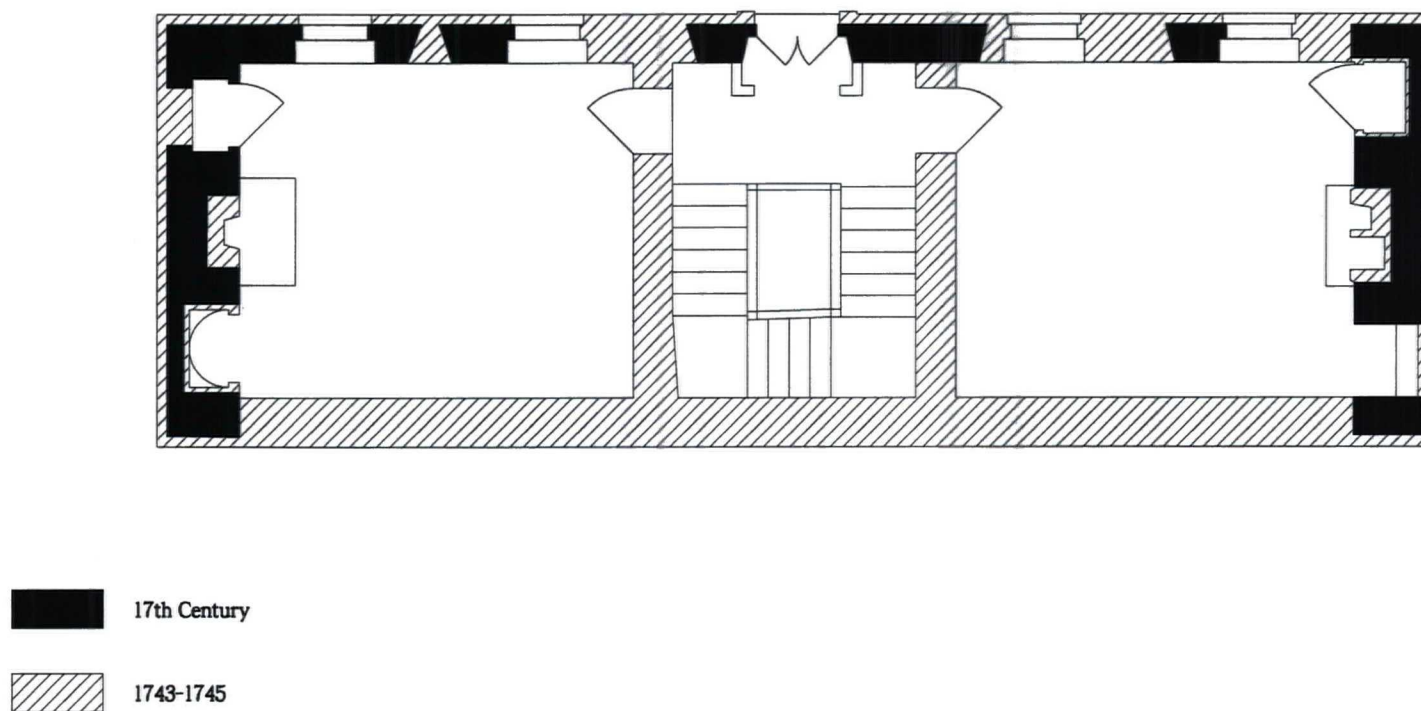


Fig.15: Plan of the Master Gunner's House according to Captain Phillips' survey of 1716 (EH1/42)



0 5m



Scarborough Castle Master Gunner's House Ground plan showing provisional phasing

Scale 1 100



Figure 16

This replacement structure appears to be the same building referred to in the early nineteenth century as the Royal Invalid Artillery Barracks noted above.

The continued use of the building as a Master Gunner's house is indicated on nineteenth and early twentieth century maps and plans, as well as in correspondence dating to 1849 (PRO WO44/56), and on a plan of 1851 (PRO WO44/568), concerning the provision of a library in the shifting house, clearly shows the position of the Master Gunner's house and its associated ancillary buildings. It is again depicted in 1879 (PRO MPH 364), and in 1914 (PRO MPH 982/2) on a plan showing damage caused by shells to the keep. The Ministry of Works File (AM/4841/6I AA/6228/3/Pt.I - 12/10/03) indicates that the building was occupied by a caretaker in 1947. The enclosure associated with the Master Gunner's house appears on all of the early plans, and its retaining wall on early twentieth century photographs. By this date an elaborate detached garden shed had been constructed in the small enclosure around the Master Gunner's house, and in 1961 a detached temporary tea 'pavilion' was erected immediately to the north (EH File AA 1961).

The provision of accommodation for the Master Gunner was clearly a priority for the Board of Ordnance at Scarborough, whilst it was not until 1745 that an enlarged barracks was provided for the garrison. It is intriguing that the survey of 1823 (PRO WO55/1605) refers to the building as the 'Governor's House'. It is possible that the building was originally constructed to accommodate the castle Governor himself. However, it is more probable that the term was simply a corruption of 'Gunner's house', and that the building was a purpose-built eighteenth century gunner's house. The closest parallel for Scarborough appears to be the Master Gunner's House in the outer ward of Carlisle Castle, now called the Arnhem block. In terms of the internal layout and fenestration scheme this building is nearly identical although largely constructed of brick.

APPENDIX A: PRIMARY DOCUMENTARY AND PICTORIAL SOURCES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

PRO WO55/2490 1821 returns with elevations/plans of Master Gunners House and ancillary buildings

PRO WO55/2489 c.1806-21 returns containing Plan similar to MPH 529

PRO WO55/1605 c.1823 Return by William Travis (see also PRO WO55/2435)

-descriptions and measurements of the 'Governor's House' and 'Ordnance Barrack'

PRO WO55/2667 Returns 1830

-description of Royal Invalid Artillery barracks and storehouses

PRO WO55/2831 Returns 1841

-details of stores, mention of Master Gunner's house and Invalid gunners' accommodation.

PRO WO44/565 1-18th September 1851. Correspondence to Master Gunner's gardens

PRO WO44/56 1849. Correspondence concerning provision of library in the shifting house

PICTORIAL SOURCES

1742	Plan of the castle headland dated 1742 red-drawn from Captain Phillips Survey of 1716	WORKS 31/1138
1745	William Vincent <i>A Plan of Scarborough 1743</i>	
1746	Plan of Scarborough Castle, pier and part of the town	WORKS 31/1139
c.1746 ? - undated	Plan of part of the town	WORKS 31/1137
early C19th	Plan of MGH redrawn from Philips survey of 1716.	EH 1/42
1821	Plan to accompany Board of Ordnance returns	PRO WO55/2489
1821	Plan to accompany Board of Ordnance returns with elevations of MGH, storehouse, north magazine etc	PRO WO55/2490
1830	Plan to accompany Board of Ordnance returns	PRO WO55/2667
1841	Plan to accompany Board of Ordnance returns	PRO WO55/2831
1849	Sketch to accompany engineer's report	PRO WO44/565

1742	Plan of the castle headland dated 1742 red-drawn from Captain Phillips Survey of 1716	WORKS 31/1138
1745	William Vincent <i>A Plan of Scarborough 1743</i>	
1851	Plan concerning the location of the B of O library	PRO WO44/568
1852		1852 OS MAP
1879	Plan - annotated	PRO MPH 364
1892		1892 OS MAP
1914	Plan showing location of shell damage 1914	PRO MPH 982/2
early C20th		MOW postcards
early C20th	Shows corner of Storehouse range	EH/MOW Photographs of works to keep
1914	Photographs of shell damage to keep	EH/MOW
early C20th	Photographs of front of MGH	EH/MOW
mid C20th ?c.1947	Photographs of front of MGH	EH/MOW
1961	Photographs of MGH	EH/MOW