



BERKELEY BUTTRESS

AUTUMN 2022

FRIENDS OF BERKELEY CASTLE NEWSLETTER

From the Chairman

Dear fellow Friends,

After two years of our events calendar being curtailed by Covid, we have made up for it this year. The Friends marked the Queen's Platinum Jubilee by purchasing three magnolia trees for the Castle grounds, which have been planted in different locations (the one in the Visitor Car Park has a plaque explaining that the tree was planted as part of the Queen's Green Canopy). More memorable was the wonderful Platinum Jubilee party held in the Castle in June. As always, the ladies of the Berkeley Women's Institute provided a scrumptious tea in the Great Hall, which was followed by Historic Tours of the gardens, led by Committee members Eleanor Garratt-Taylor and Jane Handol. The evening talk by Tracy Borman was a fitting end to the day of celebrations. Thank to my fellow Committee members, who worked tirelessly to make the day a success and a special 'thank you' to the Committee member whose idea it was (and who wishes to remain anonymous).

Taking place in the Autumn are a talk by the always entertaining and informative Professor Mark Horton and a talk by Sarah Wordsworth. There are details inside the Buttress (and an enclosed order form). I hope to see you there.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David" with a flourish at the end.



The FoBC cake at the cake at the Queen's Platinum Jubilee party.

(Photo: Valerie Moores.)

The Queen's Platinum Jubilee FoBC Party

by Valerie Moores

Some seventy Friends were blessed with very pleasant weather to celebrate the Jubilee, after the sweltering heat of the previous day. The event included bubbles and strawberries, afternoon tea, Historic Garden tours, and a fascinating talk by Tracy Borman, Joint Chief Curator at Historic Royal Palaces.

Early arrivals had an opportunity to see a display in the Inner Bailey of various books and other material which provided a walk through time with our Queen through pictures and stories from 1952 to the present day. Guests also contributed to a Common Book, a record of thoughts and events for posterity.



Members writing in the Common Book and leafing through the various documents relating to the Queen's Coronation and 70-year reign. (All photos by Valerie Moores.)



Committee members Eleanor and Jane grew very adept at pouring Prosecco.

We were welcomed with a glass of bubbly on arrival in the Great Hall and admired the marvellous celebration cake, later cut by Charles Berkeley. Everyone quickly sat down at tables laid with a comprehensive spread of delicious sandwiches including smoked salmon and cream cheese, and cucumber, of course! Melt in your mouth sausage rolls and a marvellous selection of cakes, were also provided by the ladies of Berkeley W.I., followed by strawberries and cream, tea and coffee, and the celebration cake, with more bubbles for those who wished.

We then either joined one of the Historic Garden tours (with committee members and guides Eleanor and Jane) or sat in the Inner Bailey having a more relaxed look through the historic documents with a drink from the bar.

Tickets were also available for the exceptional Royal Raffle with prizes from the Royal Palaces Shop and from Highgrove.



FoBC President, Charles Berkeley, cutting the celebration cake, watched by Diana Merrett and David Bowd-Exworth.



At the start of Afternoon Tea in the Great Hall, FoBC members and guests looked on (hungrily!) as Charles Berkeley cut the celebration cake.



Above: Charles Berkeley signing the Common Book.

Below: The ladies of Berkeley W.I. who provided and served Afternoon Tea.



‘Crown & Sceptre’, a Talk by Tracy Borman, Joint Chief Curator, Historic Royal Palaces *by Valerie Moores*

During the evening of our Platinum Jubilee celebrations, the Friends were delighted to welcome Tracy Borman to speak to us again. On this occasion we heard some of Tracy’s highlights from her latest book on the English, British and United Kingdom Monarchy, from William the Conqueror to Queen Elizabeth II. Tracy’s book (reviewed as a “sparkling chronicle”) describes the forty-one kings and queens who have sat on Britain’s throne as “shining examples of royal power and majesty alongside a rogue’s gallery of weak, lazy, or evil monarchs”.

Tracy’s entertaining presentation brought to life some of her favourite tales, starting with Edward III and the Battle of Crecy, leading on to Henry V and Agincourt, and which in turn led to Henry VI and the Wars of the Roses. Tracy’s favourite story is that of the Princes in the Tower, and she brought to life its complex background and convoluted ramifications. Intriguingly, when Charles II had the old Palace at the Tower of London demolished, two skeletons wearing velvet



were discovered under a staircase. These were exhumed in the 1930s and in future might be investigated using modern methods.

Henry VIII, with his six wives, is one of our most well-known kings. Tracy reminded us that the three-part story of Anne Boleyn was filmed here at Berkeley Castle. Despite loving Anne, Henry needed to secure the succession but then hated to be reminded of what he had lost. He therefore removed all traces of her from his life, an example being the removal of the 150 stone falcons (Anne's emblem) from Hampton Court's Great Hall, one of which was discovered there last October.

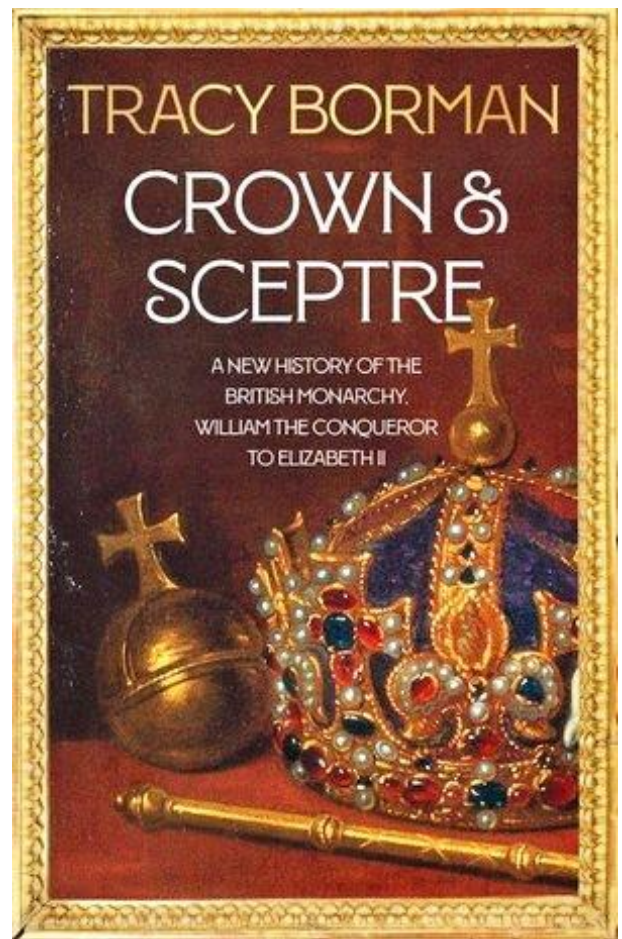
The Armada was Philip of Spain's way of getting back at Elizabeth for having Mary Stewart executed. Mary's son James I subsequently came to the throne. The Stewarts had a "different" way of operating, which in turn led to Cromwell and his Protectorate. As Tracy put it, "had that been it, this would have been a much shorter book!".

Tracy described 1689 as a pivotal moment in the history of the monarchy: following an invasion, James II fled and Parliament invited Mary and William of Orange to take his place. A Bill of Rights was agreed, vesting power with Parliament and a Constitutional Monarchy was established, "they don't rule, they reign". As a result, our monarchy remained; it developed and adapted to the needs and opinions of the people, and avoided the troubles that monarchs experienced in other countries.

Victoria can't claim much credit for the Great Victorian Age as, after the death of Prince Albert, she retired from royal duties for many years, although she came back with gusto. As a comparison, our Queen was back at work within four days of the death of Prince Philip, but in Tracy's view Elizabeth I comes first as our greatest monarch.

Tracy believes that our best monarchs were those who would not normally have held the throne, but only as a result of outside influences. She gave many examples and in particular felt it was a lucky escape that Edward VIII abdicated, as we then had 'the reluctant king' George VI, followed by our own Elizabeth II. We were reminded of her 21st birthday speech in 1947 that included the words, "my whole life shall be devoted to your service....".

Our Queen has upheld the greatest traditions of the monarchy, always changing but always the same. Under her reign the British Empire has developed into the Commonwealth of Nations, sex equality has been implemented in the Royal Succession, and the Queen has provided a sense of certainty over many decades: the power of the monarchy continues in support of good causes.



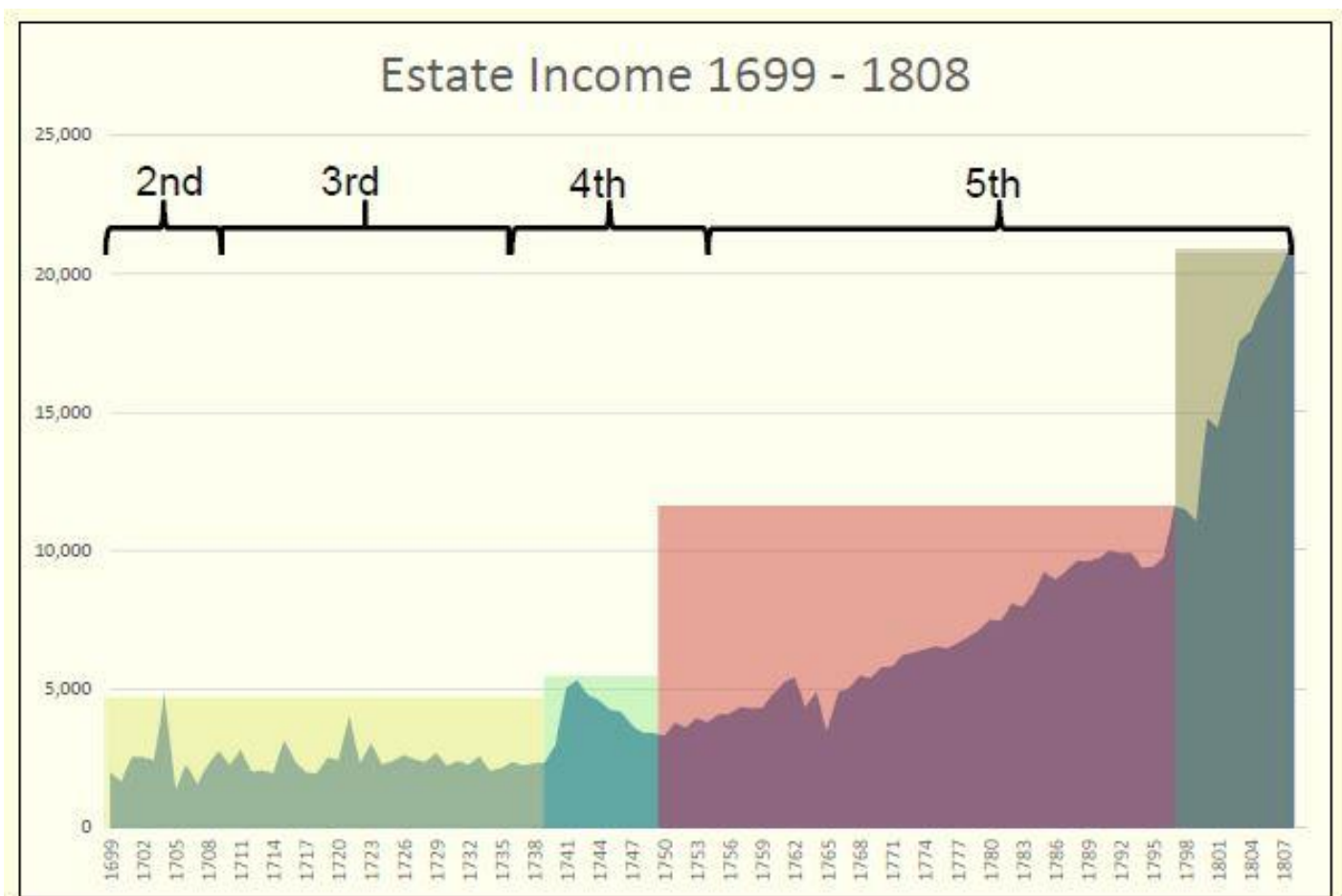
The Berkeley Estate in the 18th Century

A talk to the Friends by Dr Jim Pimpernell

The focus of Jim's fascinating talk was the development of the Berkeley estate in Gloucestershire, in particular the Manor of Ham, from the period of the 2nd earl in 1698 through to the death of the 5th earl in 1810. It covered the changes made, the driving forces behind those changes, and the resulting financial and organisational outcomes. The role of the family in those changes was also explored as were the actions of the Estate Stewards responsible for implementing the changes.

The first question Jim asked was, "How did the landscape of the estate develop over that period?" to which the answer was, "It didn't!". So, if the landscape remained the same, how did the estate develop as a business?; what were the main changes?; why did the changes take place?; who was involved?; how were they achieved?; when did the changes take place?

The big change that put the estate on a more secure financial footing was the change of tenancy types. At the beginning of the C18 there were three sorts of tenancy and each was often for only one or two fields: (1) a lease for a period of 99 years or for three lives (whichever was shorter) (2) a copyhold for the same



A graph showing the marked increase in rental income between 1699 and 1807, during the time of the 2nd-5th Earls. The estate rent roll rarely rose above £5,000 per year until the changes in tenure outlined in this article started to take make a difference from the late 1760s onwards and then increased dramatically from the 1790s onwards. (© Jim Pimpernell.)

period(s) (3) a lease for a fixed number of years, e.g. 21 years (4) a tenancy 'at will', renewable at fixed periods, usually annually. An example was the 1715 lease to Henry Heathfield for three acres of pasture ground 'commonly known as Cowlwell'. There was a 'Fine' of £31 payable at the start of the lease, an annual rent of 3/- and a 'Heriot' (a fee payable on the death of a tenant or on giving up the lease) of £1. The 1st Life was John Heathfield (son of Henry), the 2nd Life was Mary Williams (daughter) and the 3rd Life was to William Clutterbuck. As could be seen from this example, there was a welcome addition to the estate income when a new lease was granted, a very modest annual payment thereafter and another payment at the expiry. Therefore, the estate was depending on low annual rents for its income. To add insult to injury, some of the life-hold tenants sub-let their land to another person, who might the sub-let it to a third person who actually farmed the land.

As the life-hold tenancies fell in the present make-up of the estate farms became more apparent in the estate accounts. For example, in 1737 the various fields which comprised Comely Farm were rented by seven separate tenants, but by 1799 it was all rented by one tenant, Thomas Merrett.

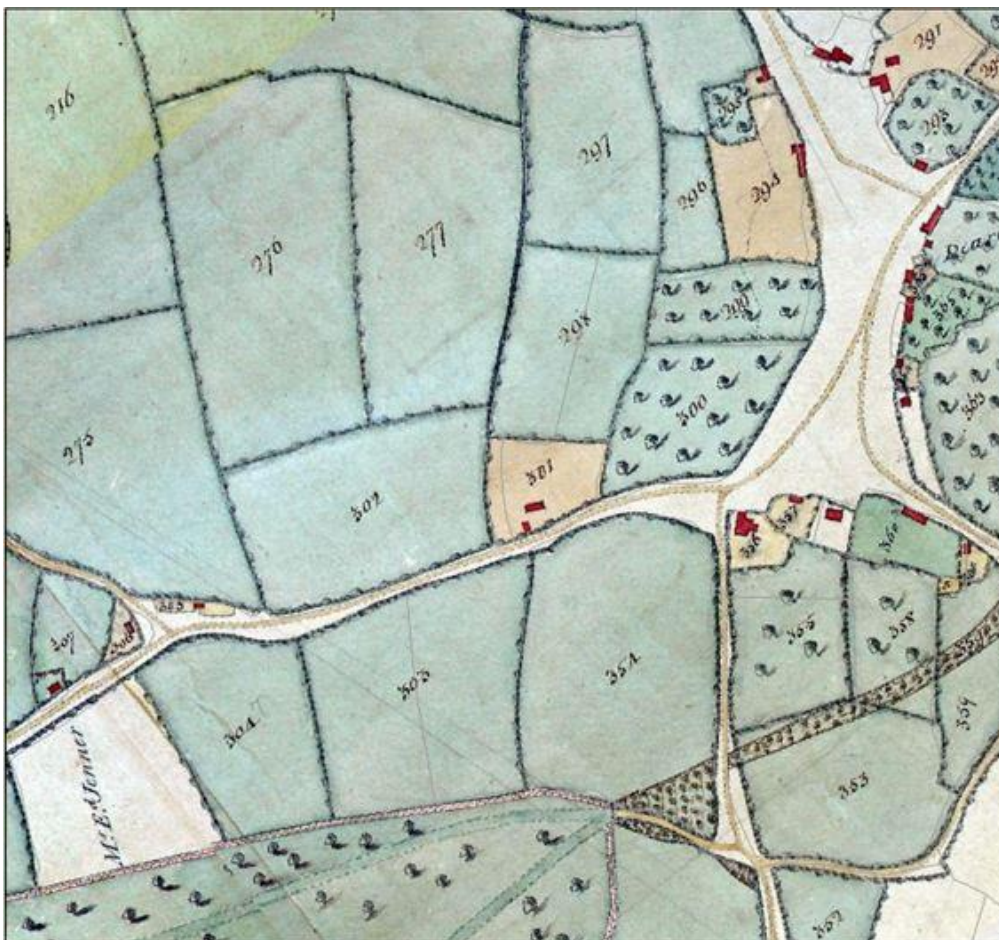


*Detail from the 1737 map of Ham, showing plots of land listed by tenant before the name of the property.
(Photo: © Berkeley Castle Muniments.)*

The first changes were made from 1746 onwards: when life-hold tenants died their tenancies were not renewed and any sub-tenants became direct tenants at will of the estate. However, at the end of the C18 the farms comprised mostly the same land as at the start of the century.

Despite some increases in estate revenue brought about by the earlier changes, the 5th Earl's finances were in a parlous state by the end of the C18. The 2nd Earl had left the estate saddled with a £5,000 mortgage on his death in 1710 and the 5th Earl was one of the Prince of Wales' set and spent lavishly on entertainment, gambling and foxhunting. The estate was used as collateral for the huge debts accumulated. From the estate records Jim consulted, it seems clear that it was Mary Cole, Countess of Berkeley who introduced a new rigour into the estate management. She arranged for a new map of the estate to be drawn up in 1798. Based on these maps, valuations of the different land holdings were drawn up and market rents suggested. The existing tenants were only paying about half! Rents were increased and the estate income rose from £1,829 in 1700 to £22,483 in 1809, thus putting the estate on a more secure financial footing.

A note on an 1808 Schedule of estate Deeds says, "...Rules laid down by a Woman who has devoted every hour of her life to the Care of the Old Castle and the Estate..." Jim Pimpernell agreed and told us that Mary Cole's intervention probably prevented the estate from being broken up or reduced in size.



Detail from the 1799 map of Ham, showing estate land now listed by plot numbers instead of tenants' names. Land not owned by the estate gives the landowner's name, e.g. Mr Ed. Jenner. (Photo: © Berkeley Castle Muniments.)

AUTUMN EVENTS

An Events Order Form is included with this e-mail

Thursday 13th October: Talk by Professor Mark Horton

Berkeley & Lydney in the Golden Age of Elizabethan Seafaring, and did Drake visit Berkeley Castle?

Mark Horton is always an interesting and stimulating speaker and now he has moved to the Royal Forest of Dean his interest has been revived in the Berkeley legend that Sir Francis Drake visited Berkeley Castle (there is 'Drake's Chest' in the Picture Gallery) and had a house for his mistress in the Forest. Fact or Fiction?

7.30pm. £12 (non-members £15).

Sunday 27th November: Talk by Sarah Wordsworth.

The Battles of the Berkeleys.

The Berkeley family were involved in a number of battles and skirmishes, from the disputes between Stephen and Matilda; Bannockburn; Flodden and Nibley Green, to the naval and military exploits of later members of the family in the C17-C19. Sarah will highlight the family's involvement in a number of battles with which the family were involved, drawing on the exhibition she mounted in the Castle during the 2022 open season.

Followed by Mulled Wine and Mince Pies, with music by Harmonix.

3.pm. £15 (non-members £18) including refreshments.

CASTLE VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Sarah Wordsworth is looking for volunteers to join the friendly team during the visitor season (April to October) at Berkeley Castle.

Volunteer duties include helping to staff the Castle and answering visitor enquiries.

When the Castle is closed, there are social events for the team, such as monthly coffee mornings and organised trips.

Sarah can be flexible in terms of how much time you are able to volunteer. If you are interested, please contact

Sarah Wordsworth:

10453 810303 or

sarah.wordsworth@berkeley-castle.com

for further information.

How to Capture a Castle: a talk by Julian Humphrys *by Althea Hamlyn*

Julian is an historian and author specialising in battlefields and is a member of the Battlefields Trust. Having acted as the historical expert in a number of TV programmes, he is known to have an engaging and entertaining manner. On a warm evening, he didn't disappoint!

As far as attack on, and defence of, castles was concerned, he spoke of events from 1066 until the end of the 15th century. After this, the use of gunpowder changed the dynamics.



Julian Humphrys with his photo of Rochester Castle, a square keep. (Photo: Editor.)

The earliest version of a castle was a wooden tower on a Motte (earthen mound) and Bailey (surrounding walled grounds containing chapel, stables, brewery and living areas).

Then a castle became a fortified residence (as distinct from a fort, which was for defence only, and not lived in), designed to demonstrate wealth and influence. From Norman times, about 500 such castles are known (some pre-dating the Norman conquest). Since a wooden castle was very susceptible to fire, they were soon replaced by stone towers, in which there was little ability for active defence – stay inside and hope attackers went away!

It was found that round towers on outside walls were more easily defensible and multiple “layers” of walls, one inside another, provided many sites for defence. Such castles were common by the end of the 13th century.

Then, increasingly, castles were built to show status even more, having larger windows and looking more impressive. This led to castles being surrendered rather than being damaged by capture. Treachery, diplomacy and marriage all played their part in arranging surrender.

To achieve this, castles were besieged, sieges usually lasting a few weeks or in some cases, several months. Attackers initially used ladders to attempt entry. Contrary to popular opinion, defence was not boiling oil (oil was expensive and in short supply) but building materials such as stones, sand and lime. Cumbersome siege towers were employed from which to shoot down into a castle. Walls could be battered down by repeated stone throwing, using enormous catapults and trebuchets, making sure the stones were of harder material than the castle’s walls.

Sometimes, tunnels (supported by combustible wooden ‘pit props’) were built just beneath the castle walls in order to set fires which would cause the walls to collapse. With all these methods, the aim was to achieve surrender by attacks, by lowering the morale of the defenders, and by starving inhabitants into submission.

Despite all these military methods of seizing a castle, the most common was either treachery from someone inside the castle or, more often, negotiations. Sometimes, as with a siege of Stirling Castle, a date was set when (if no relief had arrived to help the defenders) the castle would be surrendered. On other occasions, the garrison commander was able to negotiate favourable terms of surrender and march out with banners flying and retaining some arms and horses. It all sounded very chivalrous and gentlemanly.

The alternative to not surrendering was the possible slaughter of everyone inside the castle. This often consisted not only of the soldiers, but also of local residents who had fled to the castle for protection. Julian explained that these were ‘unproductive mouths’: young children, women and the aged and infirm. He recounted one incident in France, one batch of these civilians was sent out of a besieged castle and they were allowed to pass safely through the French lines. However, the next batch to be sent out were not allowed through, nor were they allowed back into the castle to eat up diminishing supplies of food. The unfortunate civilians were left beneath the castle walls (in the direct line of any missiles) until they starved to death!

Throughout his talk, Julian illustrated his points with pictures of various castles both in Britain and on the continent.

He declined to be specific on how he would capture Berkeley Castle!

Great Hall Stained Glass: part 2

by Josh Nash, Castle Custodian

The stained glass windows in Berkeley Castle's Great Hall are split into two different sections. The largest section depicts the pedigree of Randal, 8th Earl of Berkeley. Starting with Eadnoth The Staller (no. 1 on the plan) in the bottom right hand corner of the north window above the Minstrel's Gallery, the line reads from right to left and up a row through that window finishing at the apex, then from the bottom right hand corner of the west window nearest the Minstrel's gallery, right to left and up a row. This pattern follows through the window to the left and ends with George, 7th Earl of Berkeley (no. 25 on the plan).

The two windows nearest the fireplace end of the Great Hall, using the same pattern of right to left and up a row, give a chronological account of the people who held the Castle but were not a direct ancestor of the 8th Earl. The installment of these 'non-ancestral' windows gives us an interesting insight into the motives of the 8th Earl; he was not just displaying his own claim to the Castle, but also trying, in some small way, to tell the story of the Castle itself.

The stained glass was designed by Arild Rosenkrantz, Baron Rosenkrantz, and was manufactured at The Glass House, Fulham, by Lowndes and Drury during a lengthy process that spanned the 1920s. Rosenkrantz was born in 1870, his father a Danish diplomat and his mother a spiritualist Scot. He studied art in Rome, Paris and New York. It was during the 1890s in America that he first worked with stained glass at the workshop of John la Farge, the long-term contemporary, collaborator and eventual arch-rival of Louis Comfort Tiffany. In the workshop of la Farge, Rosenkrantz made one of his best-known windows, which made its way from New York to St. Andrew's church, Wickhambreaux, Kent; this was the first American stained glass window to leave the country of its manufacture. Settling in London in 1898, Rosenkrantz quickly established himself as a decorative artist and designer, notably being commissioned by the architects George and Yeates to paint twelve large ceiling panels in the dining room at Claridge's, and it is through George and Yeates that he first crosses paths with Lord Berkeley.

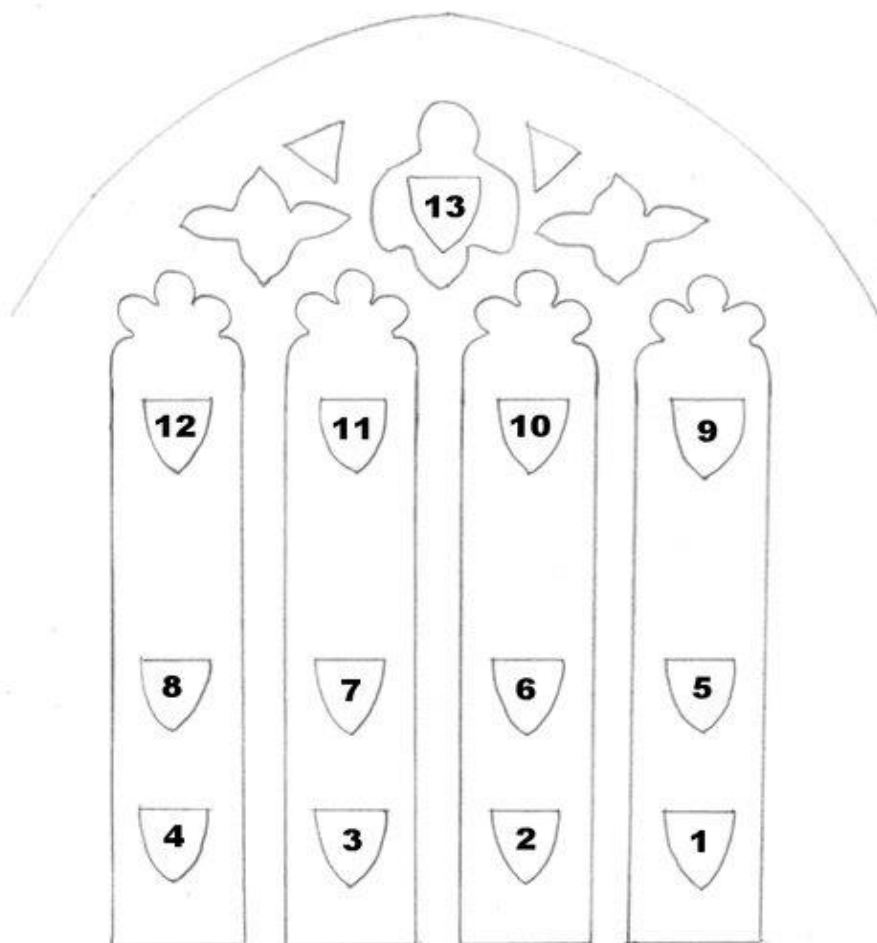
Whilst living in London, after resigning his commission from the Royal Navy in 1887, Randal Berkeley began his study of chemistry, focusing firstly on crystallography and latterly moving onto osmosis. The city air did not agree with him and after a bout of double pneumonia he was persuaded to leave London. In 1893 he purchased the Foxcombe Estate, just outside Oxford. The 8th Earl commissioned George & Yeates to carry out extensive alterations and additions to Foxcombe Hall, one of which was the construction of a Great Hall with stained glass windows designed by Baron Rosenkrantz, these windows depicting the 8th Earl's pedigree back to Eadnoth. It is worth noting that the some of the heraldry used at Foxcombe has been changed in the later Berkeley windows, believed to be a result of subsequent research. The scope of the Foxcombe Hall windows is not as

grand as the Berkeley design, nor is it as thorough, with two direct ancestors missing from the lineage.

It is possible to say that the 8th Earl used the Great Hall at Foxcombe Hall almost as a prototype for what he wanted to achieve through his remodeling of Berkeley's Great Hall after he inherited the Castle in 1916.

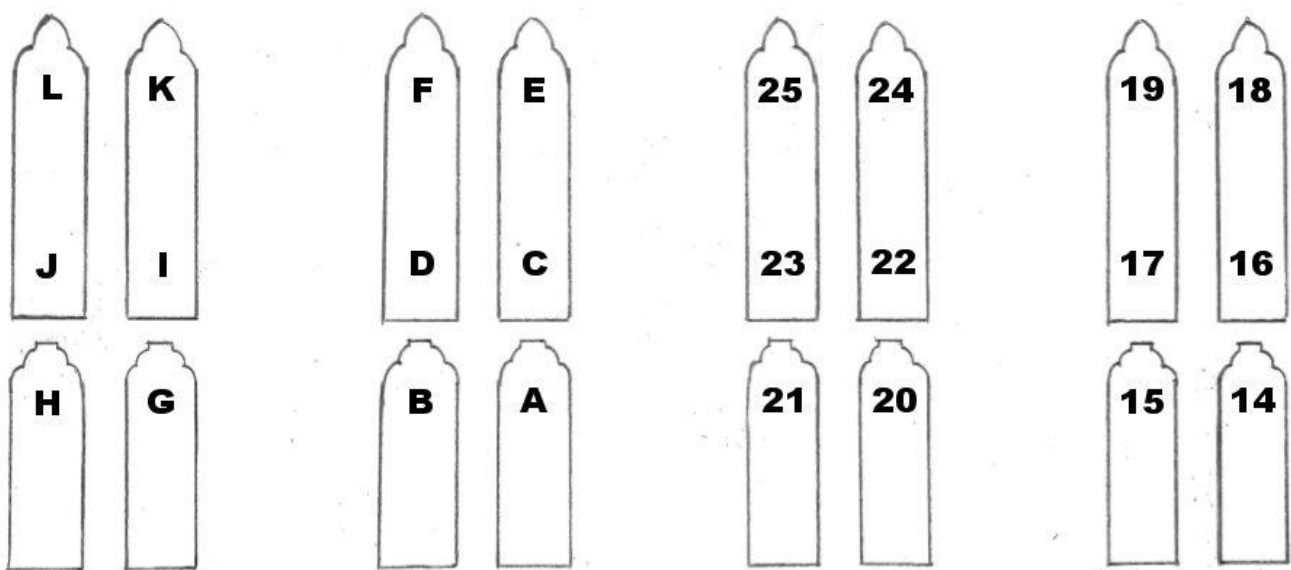
The stained glass windows in Berkeley Castle's Great Hall are split into two (see the diagram below, by Edmund Howe, of the window over the Minstrel's Gallery):

1. Eadnoth The Staller d.1068
2. Harding d.1115
3. Robert The Devout, 1st Baron by tenure d. 1170
4. Maurice The Makepeace, 2nd Baron d.1189
5. Thomas The Observer, 4th Baron
6. Maurice The Resolute, 5th Baron d.1281
7. Thomas The Wise, 6th Baron d.1321
8. Maurice The Magnanimous, 7th Baron d. 1326
9. Thomas The Rich, 8th Baron d. 1361
10. Maurice The Valiant, 9th Baron d.1368
11. Sir James Berkeley, Brother of James The Magnificent, 10th Baron d. 1405
12. James The Just, 11th Baron by tenure & 1st Baron by writ d.1463
13. Maurice The Lawyer, 3rd Baron by writ d.1506



See the diagram below, by Edmund Howe, of the West windows of the Great Hall, facing the Inner Bailey, for the continuation of the scheme (14-25 and A-L).

14. Thomas The Sheepmaster, 5th Baron by writ d.1532
15. Thomas The Hopeful, 6th Baron by writ d.1534
16. Henry The Harmless , 7th Baron by writ d.1613
17. Sir Thomas Berkeley d.1611
18. George The Linguist, 8th Baron by writ d.1658
19. George, 1st Earl of Berkeley d.1698
20. Charles, 2nd Earl of Berkeley d.1710
21. James, 2nd Earl of Berkeley d.1736
22. Augustus, 4th Earl of Berkeley d.1755
23. Admiral Sir George Cranfield Berkeley d.1818
24. General Sir George Henry Berkeley d.1857
25. George, 7th Earl of Berkeley d.1888



- A. Robert The Rebellious, 3rd Baron by tenure d.1220: *excommunicated along with other rebellious barons. Castle seized by King John. Died without surviving issue.*
- B. King John: *seized the Castle in 1216.*
- C. King Henry III: *inherited the Castle in 1216 and returned it to Thomas The Observer in 1224.*
- D. King Edward II: *seized the Castle in 1322, recovered by Thomas The Rich upon the flight of the King in 1326.*
- E. Thomas The Magnificent, 10th Baron by tenure d.1417: *his nephew (the 8th Earl of Berkeley's direct ancestor), James The Just (No 12) inherited the Castle upon his death in 1417. Thomas' Daughter married Richard Beauchamp and began the inheritance lawsuit which became known as 'The Great Dispute'.*
- F. Richard Beauchamp: *seized the Castle in 1417 as part of 'The Great Dispute'.*
- G. John Talbot, 1st Viscount Lisle: *seized the Castle, as part of 'The Great Dispute', from James The Just in 1452, recovered by James in 1455.*

- H. William The Waste-all, 2nd Baron by writ d.1491: *died without male issue and left the Castle to King Henry VII and his male heirs in a bid to settle 'The Great Dispute'.*
- I. King Henry VII d.1509.
- J. King Henry VIII d.1547.
- K. King Edward VI d.1553: *died with no male heirs, so the Castle returned to the family through Henry The Harmless.*
- L. Frederick, 5th Earl of Berkeley: *his eldest legitimate son died without any heirs so the Castle and lands were inherited by the descendants of his younger brother, Admiral Sir George Cranfield Berkeley (no. 23).*



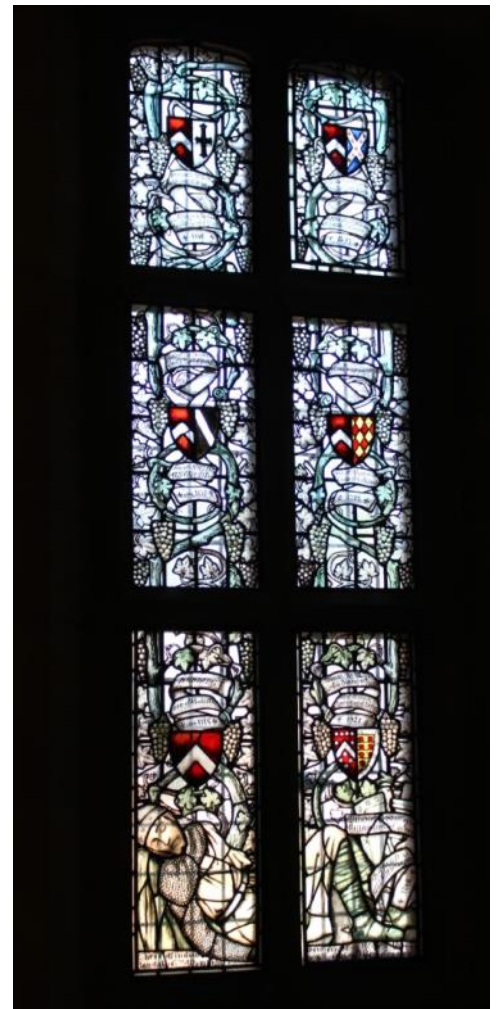
The Great Hall, Foxcombe Hall, Oxfordshire, when owned by the 8th Earl of Berkeley. Note the electroliers ('chandeliers' fitted out for electric light at the time they were manufactured), which now hang in the Great Hall of Berkeley Castle.

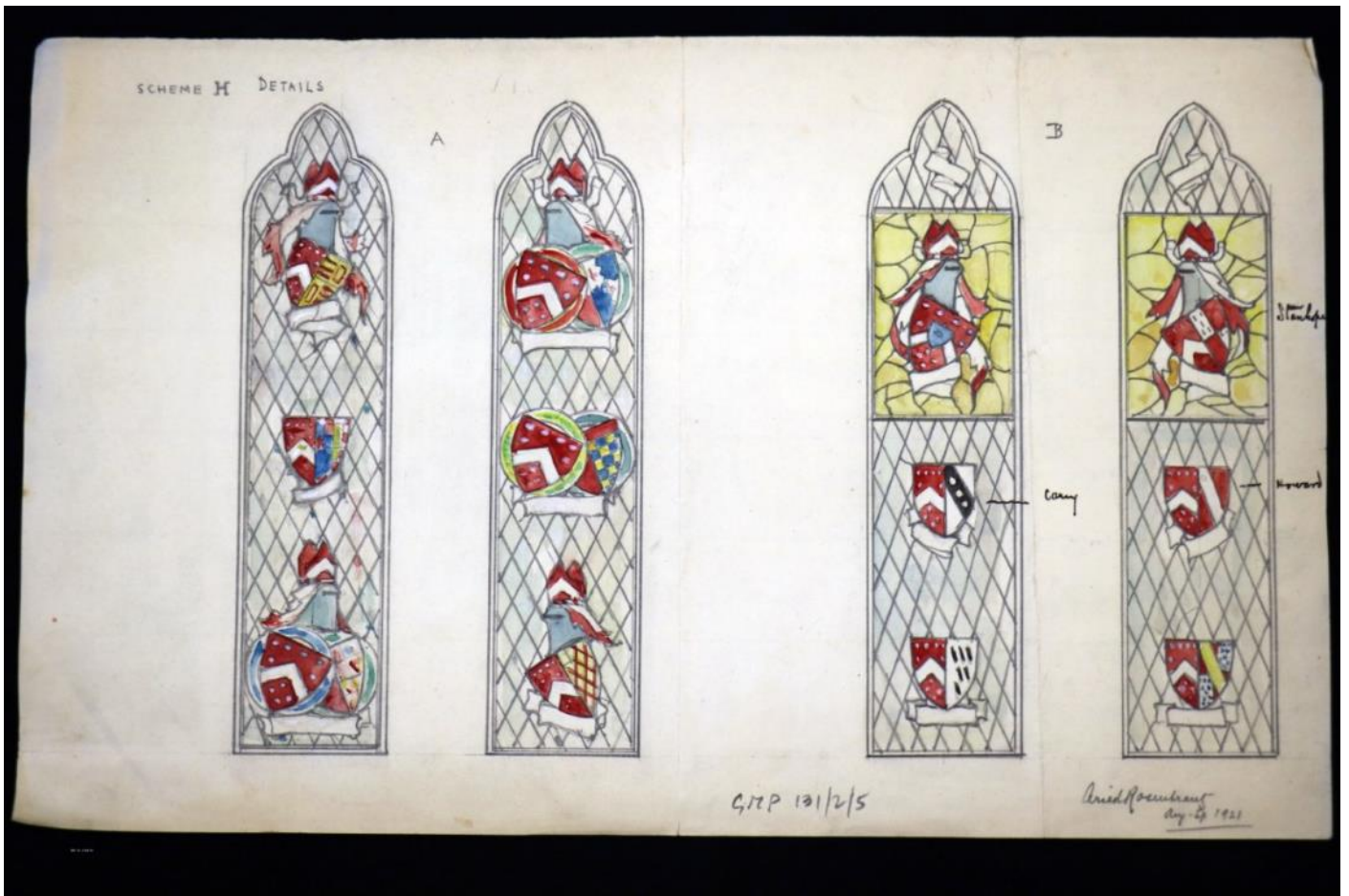


Above: The North windows in the Great Hall, Foxcombe Hall, Oxfordshire, in 2022.

Left: The East window at St Andrew's church, Wickhambreaux, Kent, designed by Baron Rosenkrantz. © Ian Hadingham.

Below: The West window in the Great Hall, Foxcombe Hall, designed by Rosenkrantz, 1902-04





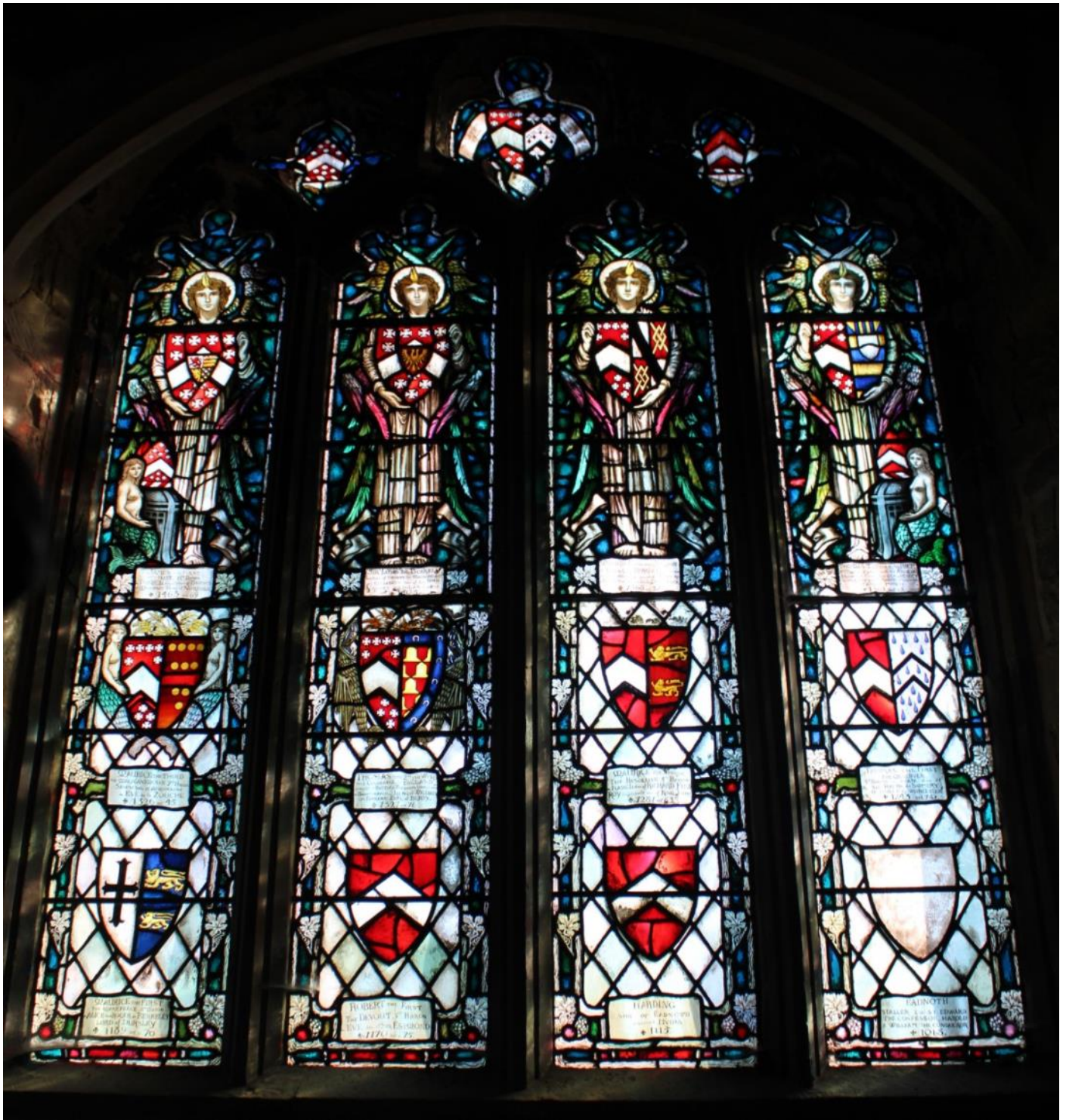
Designs by Baron Rosenkrantz, for the windows in the Great Hall at Berkeley Castle.

Top: this design, not implemented, was one of several early examples of the design process. 1921.

Left: full size cartoon for 4th light from the fireplace end of the Great Hall, Berkeley Castle by Rosenkrantz. 1923-24.

Centre: full size cartoon for the 8th light from the fireplace end of the Great Hall. 1923-24.

(All these photographs are © Berkeley Castle Muniments.)



*The West window of the Great Hall at Berkeley Castle (above the Minstrels Gallery).
The design, by Arild, Baron Rosencrantz, shows the arms of:*

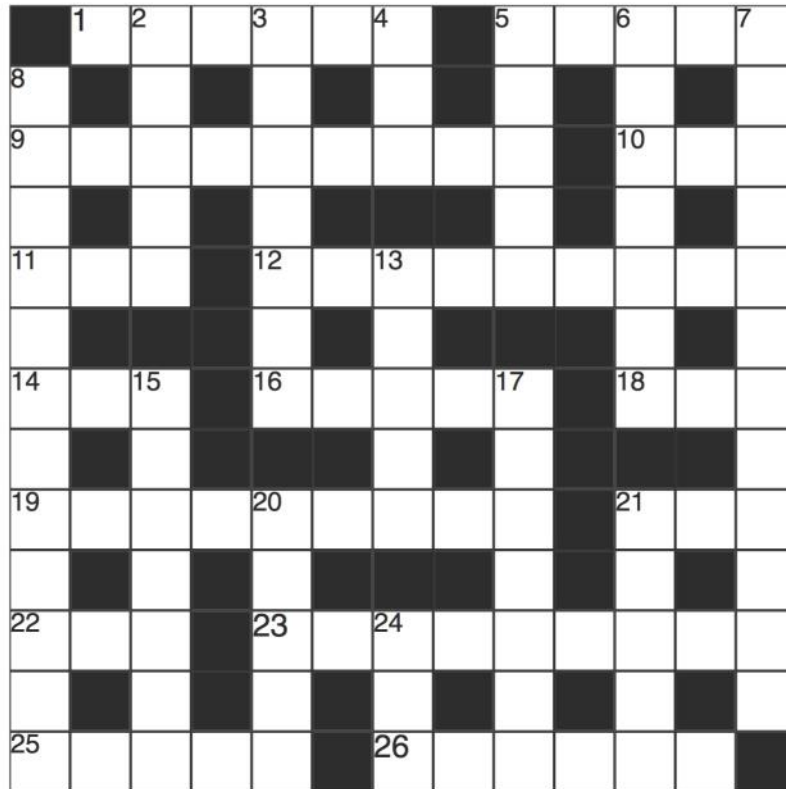
*(bottom row, r-l) Eadnoth The Staller; Harding; Robert The Devout, 1st Baron by tenure; Maurice The Makepeace;
(middle row, r-l) Thomas The Observer; Maurice The Resolute; Thomas The Wise; Maurice The Magnanimous;
(top row, with seraphims, r-l) Thomas The Rich; Maurice The Valiant; Sir James Berkeley; James The Just, 1st Baron by writ;
(centre top) Maurice The Lawyer.*

(Photo: Josh Nash.)

Crossword Puzzle

(answers at the foot of the last page)

(‘BC’ is an abbreviation of Berkeley Castle in the crossword clues and is not part of the clue)



Across:

1. The muzzle-loaded gun used in the re-enacted soldiers' drill at Berkeley Castle (BC) August Bank Holiday 2019 (6)
5. Stretch, part of the river (5)
9. Musicians that entertained at BC in the gallery above the Great Hall; Mrs Silent (anag.) (9)
10. A piercing tool (3)
11. River inlet, flooded valley (3)
12. Inhabitant or freeholder of the ancient division of a shire, Berkeley comprised two, Lower and Upper (9)
14. Mythological goblin (3)
16. Old French word for an annoyer, to hurt, harm or damage (5)
18. Poor quality of light, e.g. candle light, bad for the eyesight (3)
19. Way of identifying cattle to prove ownership when grazing common land (9)
21. Age, an eternity (3)
22. A sixth sense (anacronym) (3)
23. A summer house (9)
25. A brush-footed butterfly without ID! Possibly one at BC? (5)
26. See 4 Down (6)

Down:

2. A type of lichen (5)
3. A medieval one remains at BC complete with ladders, buttery and unique spider-web ceiling (7)
4. — *Other 26A Girl*, filmed at BC in 2008 (3)
5. The part of the trip stairs at BC that causes the problem to intruders (5)
6. Berkeley Castle ——— Best UK Wedding Venue 2015 (7)
7. Author of *Wolf Hall*, made into a film with scenes shot at BC in 2014; Ah terminally (anag.) (6,6)
8. Ladies who recently refurbished damaged tapestries at BC; bride remorse (anag.) (12)
13. Disaster if printing and you run out (2,3)
15. Balustrade overlooking the lower lawn at BC (7)
17. Wax used to endorse many historic documents at BC (3,4)
20. Fossilized resin used in jewellery since ancient times (5)
21. Lament for the dead (5)
24. Method of delivering balls from BC's canon (3)



*The plaque beside one of the Magnolia trees planted in the Castle grounds, by the Friends, to mark
The Queen's Green Canopy: The Platinum Jubilee 2022
(Photo: Editor.)*

The Editor (e-mail address below) will be pleased to hear from any members who have relevant pictures or articles to contribute to The Berkeley Buttress.

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www.berkeley-castle.com/friends.html

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Chairman: David Bowd-Exworth Deputy: Diana Merrett
Treasurer: Mary Frost Secretary: Jane Handoll

Editor of the Berkeley Buttress

David Bowd-Exworth: E: palladio55@hotmail.com

Crossword Solutions

Across: 1. Musket 5. Reach 9. Minstrels 10. Aul 11. Ria 12. Hundreder 14. Imp 16. Noier 18. Dim 19. Earmarked 21. Eon 22. ESP 23. Belvedere 25. Satyr 26. Boleyn
Down: 1. Usnea 3. Kitchen 4. The 5. Riser 6. Awarded 7. Hilary Mantel 8. Embroiders 13. No Ink 15. Parapet 17. Red Seal 20. Amber 21. Elegy 24. Lob