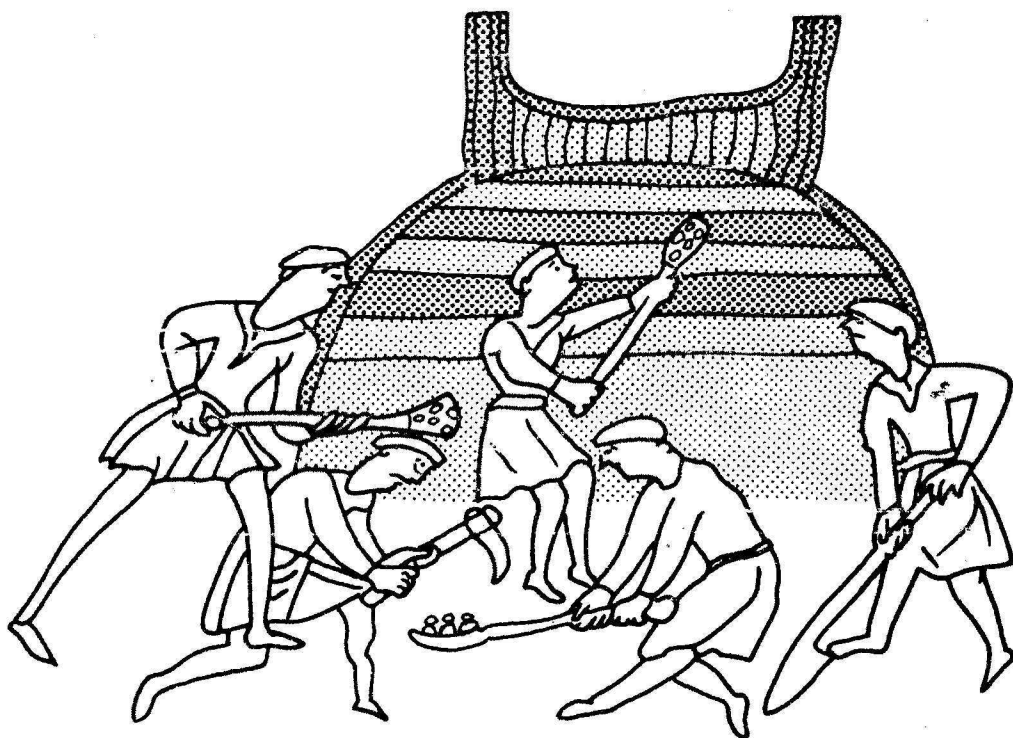


CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

NEWSLETTER Number 3



AUTUMN 1989

Dear Member

By the time you receive this 1989 will be drawing to a close. It has been a happy year for the visiting of, and writing about castles in all their forms. It has also been a sad year. We have lost two of the great British figures of castle studies, Allen Brown and David King, about whom more is said below.

You will find in this issue familiar sorts of information, on past and future conferences, publications, finances and membership. Also included are a few reviews, and an account of this year's Annual General Meeting. It continues to be a source of concern that members are reluctant to send in "news" items. Once again, the Newsletter is very businesslike.

This issue does not repeat all the information about the activities of current members. The 1988 issue will continue to be the basic point of reference, supplemented by the up-dated information to be found here.

The names and addresses of the Steering Committee are given below. Please note that there are two changes of address, for Lawrence Butler and David Johnson. At the 1989 Annual General Meeting (details below) it was decided that the Steering Committee would be replaced in 1990 by an elected body of officers performing separate functions. Up until now, your Secretary has acted as a one-man secretary, treasurer and Newsletter editor, which is in neither his, nor the Group's best interests! A few letters received in recent months have raised questions which are best kept for the attention of a full committee. If an item so raised by any member has not yet been settled, it will be on that "reserved agenda" for 1990-1991.

Your attention is drawn to an important item, below, concerning the Data Protection Act.

Depending on the composition of next year's committee, this third issue of the Newsletter could be the last produced in its present form in Exeter. It is therefore appropriate for thanks to be recorded to Jennifer Warren, who has word-processed the texts since 1987, and to Mike Rouillard, who has produced the finished items, including the covers.

STEERING COMMITTEE

1. Dr. R.A. Higham, Department of History & Archaeology, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QH.
2. Dr. L.A.S. Butler, Dept. of Archaeology, York University.
3. Mr. J.P. Kenyon, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP.
4. Dr. D. Pringle, [REDACTED]
5. Dr. T. McNeill, The Queen's University of Belfast, Department of Archaeology, Belfast BT7 1NN.
6. Mr. D. Johnson, [REDACTED]

Please note that Lawrence Butler has moved from the University of Leeds to that of York.

After twenty years as an Inspector of National Monuments for Ireland, David Johnson has now started his own three-partner consultancy business (Heritage International) aimed at covering all aspects of the man-made heritage through the excavation, conservation and restoration of sites of all ages.

CONFERENCES

Third Annual Conference: THE CASTLES OF WESTERN SCOTLAND

The second Annual Conference met at Wolfson Hall, Glasgow, on 14-16 April 1989, taking as its theme the Castles of Western Scotland. Thanks are due to Dr. Lionel Masters and Mrs. Vivienne Ennewoser of the Department of Adult and Continuing Education of the University of Glasgow for shouldering the administrative burden of organising the Conference, and to the Friends of the Scottish Monuments (Historic Buildings and Monuments, Scotland) for joining us as co-sponsors. The conference programme was organised by Dr. Geoffrey Stell and Dr. Denys Pringle, for whose efforts we are most grateful. Just over 50 people from all parts of the British Isles attended.

Because it was recognised that the west of Scotland would be terra incognita to many of those attending, the organisers undertook to ensure that as much time as possible was spent looking at castles in the field. The first full day was therefore taken up by a coach trip to Oban and back. Leaving Glasgow via Dumbarton, where the rocky fortress of the Strathclyde Britons with its later, medieval and 18th-century defences, dominates the lower course of the Clyde, members were taken to Kilchurn, on Loch Awe. Here Denys Pringle guided the party around the castle, built on an island in the loch by the Campbells of Glenorchy in the late 15th century and refortified circa 1690-98 to provide barrack accommodation for the private army of the first Earl of Breadalbane. From there, we proceeded to Dunstaffnage at the mouth of Loch Etive, where, after a picnic lunch, Mr. John Dunbar conducted us around the 13th-century "castle of enceinte" built by the MacDougall Lords of Lorn.

Another MacDougall stronghold was the next stop. Dunollie Castle stands on a pinnacle of rock overlooking Oban bay and the Sounds of Kerrera and Mull. The day was clear and sunny, and the castle-studded coasts of Lismore, Morvern, Mull and Kerrera, were pointed out to us by Dr. Geoffrey Stell. The importance of sea-borne communications in the siting of castles was emphasised by the entry into Oban harbour, below us, of the "Isle of Mull", pride of the Caledonian MacBrayne fleet! Dunollie itself is documented as a Scottish fortress in the late 7th and early 8th centuries; and excavations by Prof. Leslie Alcock in 1978 (recently published) not only shed light on the nature of these early defences but also provided evidence to suggest a possible late 12th/early 13th-century reoccupation before the construction of the existing tower and barmkin in the 15th century.

From Oban we made our way back to Glasgow by way of Inveraray, passing en route Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, and Dunderawe Castle, now being converted into a hotel. After dinner at Wolfson Hall, Geoffrey Stell gave an illustrated introduction to the Castles of Western Scotland in which we were able to see some of those too remote to be contemplated in a single day's field trip.

Sunday began with a series of shorter communications in which archaeologists presented the results of recent excavations carried out for HBM. Mr. Gordon Ewart spoke about the excavations at Dundonald Castle in Ayrshire and the light that they are shedding on the development of medieval lordships on the western seaboard. Mr. John Lewis took us inside the (otherwise still inaccessible) north tower of Dunstaffnage, until recently clogged with post-medieval debris, and showed us the evidence for the original form of this principal tower of the castle. Finally, although it could not by any reasoning be considered a castle of the west, it was felt that the CSG could not leave Scotland without learning something of the work being done at the country's principal fortress, Edinburgh Castle. Mr. Peter Yeoman therefore

reported on the most recent findings from the Castle Rock, including evidence confirming occupation in the Roman Iron Age and traces of the castle's mid-16th century artillery defences.

The chairman, Mr. Christopher Tabraham, drew the communications session to a prompt close at 10.30 a.m. and the conference embussed once more, bound this time north-eastward for Stirling. There we were met by Dr. Richard Fawcett, who gave us an entertaining and highly informative tour of the defences and of the complex of palace buildings constructed by the Stewart kings around the central courtyard. After a picnic lunch in the grounds of Doune Castle, Dr. Benys Pringle gave a brief introduction before turning the party loose to explore the remarkable fortified residence built by Robert Stewart, first Duke of Albany, who ruled Scotland on behalf of his father Robert II and brother Robert III from 1388 until his death in 1420.

Fourth Annual Conference: NORTHERN IRELAND

The Glasgow meeting has taken us, logically, to Scotland after our first and second meetings in Wales and England. At the Glasgow meeting it became obvious where our next gathering should take place! After several weeks of discussion about the pros and cons of venues in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, we are delighted to announce that Dr. Tom McNeill has put together a programme for a conference in Belfast.

Belfast 5-8 April 1990

Provisional Programme

Thursday 5 April 1990

5.30 - 6.30 p.m. Registration at Queen's Elms Halls of Residence
6.30 p.m. Dinner
8.00 p.m. T.E. McNeill: Introduction to Ulster castles.

Friday 6 April

9.00 a.m. Coach Tour to County Down castles
Greencastle, Dundrum, Clough, Rathmullan, Ardglass,
Downpatrick.

Saturday 7 April

9.30 - 1.00 p.m. Communications
2.30 p.m. Coach trip to Carrickfergus castle
6.00 p.m. A.G.M. of Castle Studies Group

Sunday 8 April

9.00 a.m. Coach Tour to County Antrim castles
Red Bay, Kinbane, Dunluce, Doonbought,
Returning via Aldergrove (6.00 p.m.) and
Harbour (6.40 p.m.) airports.

Cost

Residential - at Queen's Elms Halls of Residence: £80.00.

Non-Residential: £20.00.

Transport to Belfast from G.B.

Air - flights to Belfast on Thursday 5 April from:-

Birmingham, Blackpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds/Bradford, London Heathrow, London Gatwick, Luton, Manchester.

All of these services have a return flight on Sunday. Exeter is served by a flight from Belfast on Monday.

Car ferry - Stranraer/Larne. Liverpool/Belfast.

Further details and enrolment forms from Dr. T McNeill, Department of Archaeology, Queens University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1989

The first evening (14.4.89) of the Glasgow conference was taken up with an A.G.M., which was attended by about thirty members. An Agenda was tabled and the discussion was minuted as follows:-

1. Apologies: Dr.L.Butler, Mr.& Mrs.D.Couihan, Mr.K.O'Connor, Mr.J.Knight.
2. Report on the 1988 meeting in Leeds. This had also appeared in the 2nd Newsletter.
3. Membership and Finance: 100 members approx. had renewed their subscriptions to date including approx. 60 by standing order, and there was still a good mix of 'amateur' and 'professional'. The CSG had a healthy balance, and accounts to 10th April 1989 were circulated.
4. Steering Committee Business: Comment was made that if membership remained at c. 150 then CSG could do no more than at present. No need was seen to develop a publication policy and it was thought more appropriate to develop meetings.
The Secretary suggested that in the November 1989 Newsletter members would be asked to nominate officers to replace the steering committee, the officers taking up their posts at the 1990 A.G.M. This was agreed by all present. The new committee could explore expansion of CSG business, drafting a permanent constitution, perhaps nominating an honorary president et cetera.
5. Bank Account. Two signatures were now required. CSG to use the National Westminster Bank in Exeter. The Secretary and Mr. John Kenyon to act as signatories.
6. Data Protection Act: As the membership list is on computer, the members would be asked in the next Newsletter whether anyone has any objections to their records being stored in this way. This would ensure CSG falling in with the Exemptions to the Act.
7. Newsletter: The future of this will depend on the officers who will take post in spring 1990. A plea for further "news items" was made.
8. HBMC Liaison Committee: There had been two meetings at which the Secretary represented the CSG. This Committee had made various draft proposals in a document entitled Medieval Archaeology in the 1990s.

9. Headed notepaper: Various suggestions had been made; the Secretary to obtain quotes. Final decision to be implemented by the newly elected committee from 1990.
10. Research seminars, meetings, courses: It was suggested that members could arrange their own meetings during the year, such as that to be held in Bristol (Department of Extra-Mural Studies) in February 1990, and could report on their meetings in Newsletters.
11. R.A.Brown: The Secretary had expressed the condolences of the CSG to Mrs. Vivien Brown on the death of Professor Allen Brown in February 1989.
12. 1990 venue: General enthusiasm for a venue in Ireland was expressed. Tom McNeill and David Johnson would discuss whether the meeting might be in the North or Eire and to report. If Ireland as a whole proved impractical then a venue in England to be considered such as East Anglia. The value of meeting in different parts of the British Isles was agreed by all present.
13. A.O.B.: Various members drew the attention of the meeting to some recent publications. Mr. Nigel Ruckley (British Geological Survey) drew attention to services of BGS which might be of interest to archaeologists generally, including castellologists.

An A.G.M. will also be held during the 1990 Conference. An agenda will be circulated at the beginning of the Conference. If any members unable to attend the Conference would like to send written comments would they please write in advance to the Secretary for an agenda. This will avoid an unnecessary separate mailing of the Agenda to all members.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE

Item 4 in the above minutes refers to the election of a committee to replace the present steering committee. This was felt to be desirable on a number of grounds. It will spread the various tasks, which in turn will allow individual officers to expand their own particular piece of business and the activities of the Group generally can grow. In order that the officers can take up their duties as from the 1990 A.G.M., nominations for the following positions must be received by the Secretary (address on p.2) by the last day of January. If an election is needed, a ballot paper will be posted to all members early in February, to be returned by the end of that month. This procedure was agreed upon by the Steering Committee at the last A.G.M. In the current absence of a constitution (the production of which will be one of the new body's tasks) we hope that members will find it acceptable. Nominations should be in letter form (no special form is required), with the signatures of proposer and seconder, and a written agreement, by the person proposed, of willingness to serve if elected. The positions to be filled are as follows:

Secretary
 Treasurer/Membership Secretary
 Newsletter Editor/Distributor
 Three ordinary committee members

The Steering Committee has rarely found it necessary to meet in person, the bulk of its business being carried out by post/telephone. We anticipate that an elected committee would operate in a similar fashion, so there seems little point in the membership electing a chairman at the moment. When the new committee does meet, for example prior to or subsequent to an A.G.M., it can elect its own chairman for the occasion. Should more regular meetings prove necessary it can amend its practices and bring new recommendations to subsequent A.G.M.s.

The functions of Treasurer/Membership Secretary and Newsletter Editor/Distributor are obvious enough. The Secretary would deal with the Group's general business and correspondence, represent it when necessary on other bodies, send reports on the Group's activities to the appropriate journals, et cetera. The ordinary members would undertake tasks, as necessary, arising from the other business.

Since the Steering Committee has found it most valuable to have representation from each of England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, it is recommended that the new Committee be given the power to co-opt should the election not provide, by natural means, sufficiently wide geographical representation.

EXCAVATIONS AT EDINBURGH CASTLE

One of the communications at the Glasgow Conference concerned Edinburgh castle. Since the conference, devoted to western Scotland, did not visit Edinburgh it seems appropriate to include here a report on recent work. The following has been submitted by Peter Yeoman.

Excavations and watching briefs continued throughout the year, following on from the advance programme executed last year (Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1988, 18-19; Current Archaeology 112, 161-162). The main development contract began in January and is scheduled to be completed in January 1990. The location of archaeological sites has been governed by the building work on the vehicle tunnel, new giftshop, restaurants and toilets. In all cases the extent and quality of the buried archaeological remains surpassed expectations. Discoveries continued to attract considerable media interest, and HBM sponsored an exhibition of finds and results in the royal apartments which reached a large audience.

We are sadly none the wiser about the early historic fortress of Din Eidyn, occupied by Mynyddog the Luxurious.

AREA G: Guardhouse-Tattoo Store/New Shop (see plan)

Excavations in 1988 revealed a 7m depth of deposits in this area. These deposits were completely removed to create a new gift shop of four floors. The east end of this area produced evidence of a much larger angle-pointed bastion, the north part of which projected northwards into what is now Prices Street Gardens. This can be dated to the late 15th - early 16th centuries. Evidence was found to suggest that each successive construction phase occurred in direct response to damage caused during the sieges of 1544, 1573, 1640 and 1650.

This bastion contained an inner gateway which allowed the main access road to pass through it, before making a dog-legged turn south to follow the present road-line east of the Portcullis Gate. Part of the gateway survived in the outer face of the east end wall of the bastion. This can be seen today as a 4m high, infilled, flat pointed archway.

During the 17th century the road line was realigned at a higher level to the south of this area, on the route still in use. This necessitated the infilling of the bastion, which concurrently was reduced in size to form the slim-line flanker which survives in plan to this day. An interim phase of parapet, with slop-drain, steps and a pair of blocked gun-loops, were found on the interior face of the east end wall. These features, dating to the first half of the 17th century were associated with the blocking of the Coal Yard Gateway, and the first major phase of infill dumping. Evidence was produced to indicate that the 'Cromwellian Steps' in the southeast corner of this flanker, were 16th century in origin. The two phases of massive spoil dumps, which raised the levels inside the flanker to that of the new road, are likely to have originated from remodelling of the outer east defences and the new dry ditch.

AREA H: Mills Mount/West Cut-and-Cover Tunnel Section

Extensions were added to the east, west and north of the 1988 excavations due to widening of the original tunnel specifications. The main aim of these extensions was to recover further evidence of the prehistoric levels revealed in 1988.

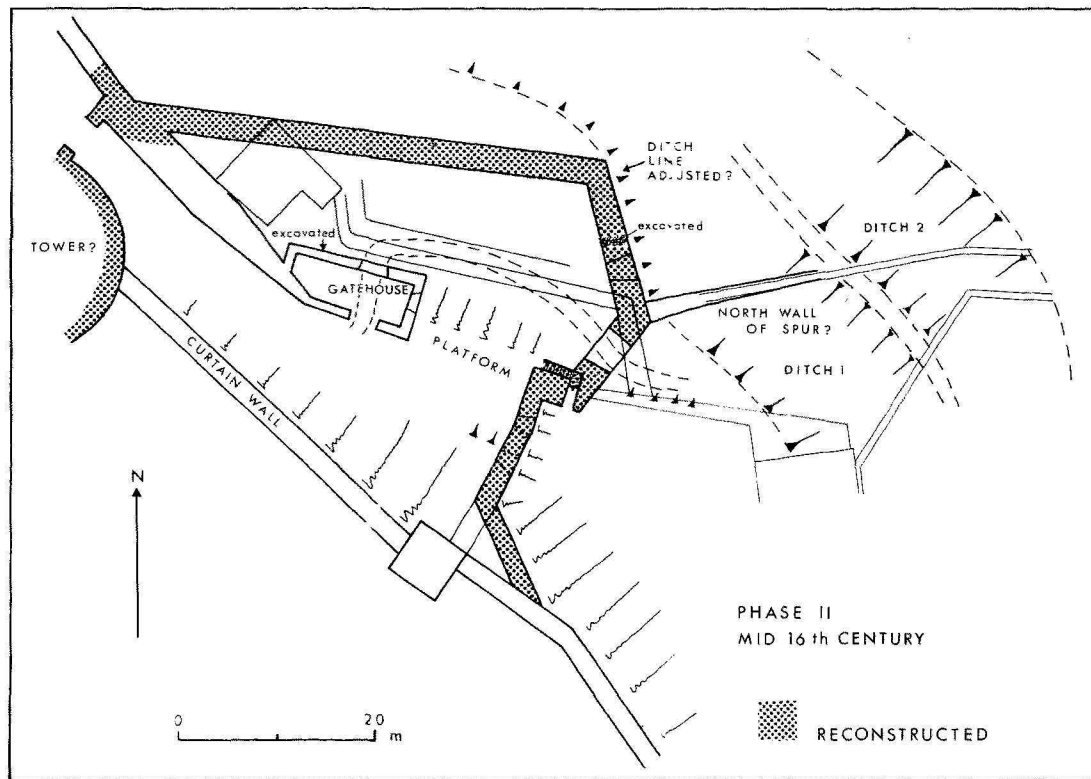
At the west end of this area the deposits were 4m in depth, the Roman Iron Age levels sealed 0.5m of anthropogenic deposits containing large quantities of animal bone and charcoal. A sample of the latter produced a radiocarbon date of c. 800 bc. One sherd of identifiable Bronze Age pottery and a saddle quern were also found. The structural evidence consisted of rough cobbled surfaces, which ran up to a post setting for what appeared to be the east side of a building presumed to be an Iron Age round house. This building contained a beaten earth floor with a square stone box-hearth. There were finds of animal bones, metal objects and worked stone, a whetstone and a spindle whorl. Over 80 sherds of native and Roman pottery were found in the limited extended excavations. Numerous soil and environmental samples await analysis. It should be remembered that this is a peripheral area of the rock, at some remove from the Citadel, and that the presence of houses here suggests that there were a great number on the rock as a whole. It may be that the Castle was a hillfort in the Iron Age, although as yet we have no pre-medieval ramparts.

AREAS J and K: CO's Stables Yard/New Shop (see plan).

Further evidence was found of the stone structure discovered in 1988. It is now interpreted as a 16th century inner guardhouse, aligned east-west, through which the late medieval road-line turned to the south before proceeding west to the base of the Constable's Tower. A latrine for the later guardhouse was built over this in the mid 19th century.

AREA L: Inner Barrier Forecourt/Eastern Cut-and-Cover Tunnel

Further remains of the Port Guard (c. 1700) were found to the south of the complex phases of 17th and 18th century inner defences. A ditch, as such, never existed at the Inner Barrier, but rather a set of three massive masonry-built pits formed the defences. These are accurately depicted in a drawing of the castle by Captain John Slezer dating to c. 1695, at the point where the



EDINBURGH CASTLE INNER ENTRANCE

Areas G, J and K: excavated and reconstructed remains of late medieval entrance arrangement.

drawn by M. O'Neil.

post-medieval raised road passes first over a timber bridge, then a central lifting bridge and finally over another flat, removable, timber bridge before passing through the Inner Barrier portal.

AREA M: Coal Yard/Tunnel Entrance

Archaeological excavations here produced the first evidence of the medieval outer defences. A pair of massive ditches, each approximately 15 m wide by at least 8 m deep, curved around from north to east in front of the late medieval gateway (Area G). 14th century pottery was found in primary fills of the inner ditch. These ditches may have enlarged upon earlier defences. Banks are presumed to have been formed from the upcast. The ditches were partially infilled by the construction of the Spur in the mid-16th century, the northern portions finally being infilled when access was realigned during the first half of the 17th century.

The top backfill was cut into by at least 16 graves laid out in rows with no intercutting. These burials were of young male adults some of whom were of above average stature. A number of these exhibited signs of healed traumatic injuries. The cemetery is dated to c. 1650 by which time Cromwell's troops were garrisoned in the Castle.

AREA T: Blacksmith's Shop/Tunnel Exit

Remains of the Charles II northwest perimeter defences were uncovered. Parts of these had been reused c. 1815 as the foundations for a powder magazine, with a barracks at first floor level. The steps up into the magazine were found intact with ventilators to allow air to circulate beneath the raised floor. A small external structure next to the steps was interpreted as the 'shifting room' where soldiers changed into spark-proof overalls.

AREA X: Storekeeper's House/Tunnel Exit

The north part of the continuation of the tunnel west from Mills Mount was excavated under the direction of Dr. S.T. Driscoll. Substantial remains of the fabric of the 17th century Storekeeper's House were found to lie intact beneath the Hanoverian Cart Sheds. A fine, stone-built and plaster-rendered fire-place was revealed in the east end wall. The construction of the Storekeeper's House, while removing some earlier deposits, did not totally destroy them. Medieval layers which had been observed on Mills Mount were identified. The quality of preservation was such that full scale excavation of the area beneath the shop floor has now been programmed into the work.

Post-excavation work will continue throughout 1990.

The author is pleased to acknowledge the help and co-operation received from James Williamson and Partners, Lilly Construction Ltd. and the Edinburgh Castle HBM works squad.

Sponsor: Historic Buildings and Monuments, Scottish Development Department.

SEMINARS - VISITS - MEETINGS

In the last Newsletter an appeal was made for members to organize events on behalf of, or in conjunction with C.S.G.

Margaret Pinsent, a C.S.G. member and also editor of the Fortress Study Group's Newsletter, 'Casemate', where a report of C.S.G. activities has recently appeared, reports that she has organized two visits in the Oxford area to sites of mutual interest to the two organizations. Anyone interested in further events should contact her at [REDACTED]

C.S.G. is happy to announce its association, with the **University of Bristol's Department of Continuing Education**, in the organization of a one-day event entitled **MEDIEVAL CASTLES IN THE WEST**. This will take place on Saturday 24th February, at Bristol University. Speakers will include R.A. Higham (CSG Secretary, Exeter University) P.A. Barker (formerly Birmingham University Department of Extra-Mural Studies), J. Knight (CADW) and M. Ponsford (Bristol City Museum). A full programme and enrolment form is enclosed with this Newsletter.

NEW VENUE ?

Mrs. Olwen Sherratt (8 St. Clement's Close, Romsey, Hants.) informs us that the thirteenth-century merchant's house, King John's House, Romsey, of which she is curator, would be most suitable for holding a small conference. It can accommodate up to 50 people and projection facilities are provided. Car parking, pubs and bed and breakfast are all available close by. Ploughman's lunches can be arranged.

Further offers to help put on events of any sort are warmly welcomed!

REPORT FOR INCLUSION IN THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The following paragraph has been submitted:-

"The group maintains its membership in excess of one hundred. The second Newsletter (November 1988) contained full details of the activities of those members actively engaged in research as well as of recent and forthcoming publications. In April 1989 a conference was organized in conjunction with the Department of Adult and Continuing Education University of Glasgow. Its theme was the Castles of Western Scotland, and there were over fifty participants. The Group is represented on an HBMC Liaison Committee concerned with future policy in medieval archaeology."

LIAISON WITH HBMC ON 'RESCUE' FUNDING

It was reported in the last Newsletter that C.S.G. is now represented (by its Secretary) on an HBMC - Medieval Archaeology Liaison Committee. As a result of meetings of representatives of ten specialist groups, a report was published in March 1989, which will form the basis of an HBMC five year plan, for 1991-1996. For the interest of C.S.G. members the following text provides

the detailed part of the Secretary's submission (paragraphs 5.7.1 concerns the general background of castles studies and of the formation of C.S.G.):—

Potential castle projects should be reviewed against the background of the following needs:—

- to achieve a balanced view of rural and urban sites;
- to achieve a balanced view of sites across regions with a view to establishing both similarities and differences of development.
- to achieve a balanced chronological spread of evidence, both within and across regions.
- to explore sites which are a part of a multi-period sequence in a particular location whether the sequence is continuous or broken.
- to explore sites where there is an expectation of evidence relating to castle origins.
- to explore sites where there is an expectation of evidence relating to castle decline and disuse.
- to redress the imbalance in the evidence surviving above ground by exploring sites with timber phases wherever possible.
- to consider sites not simply as defensive establishments but as a form of settlement containing the same range of evidence as other settlements: form and building-technique of domestic structures, artefactual evidence, environmental evidence, et cetera.
- to consider sites as settlements within a landscape framework, having a role in the development of settlement form and pattern as well as relationships with adjacent landscape features such as roads, field systems, et cetera.
- to cater for the application of dendrochronological and archaeomagnetic dating in the building up of chronological frameworks less exclusively reliant on documentary dating.

Further meetings of this committee will be reported as necessary in future Newsletters.

FINANCIAL AND MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

There are at present 130 paid up members including 66 paying by Standing Order. The management of C.S.G. funds and the major categories of expenditure are as described in the last Newsletter.

Balance at November 1988:	...	...	£213
Income November 1988 -- November 1989			
a) Subscriptions (incl. bank interest) and some advance subscriptions:			£300
b) Refund of deposit on Glasgow Conference:	...	...	£100
Expenditure since November 1988:	...	...	£109
Balance at November 1989:	...	...	£504

From the current balance will shortly be paid the major item of production and distribution of this Newsletter, plus one or two smaller bills.

DATA PROTECTION ACT DECLARATION

Since some C.S.G. data, namely membership details and Newsletter texts, is currently stored on a computer in Exeter (and is likely to be stored on a computer somewhere, regardless of committee developments next year) we are required to consider the implications of the Data Protection Act (1984). Since C.S.G. is essentially, in its use of its computer-stored information, a society with members rather than a business organization, it falls within the scope of exemptions from the Act. In order to be eligible for exemption we have to fulfil two requirements:-

1. all members must be asked whether they object to any personal information being held in this way.
2. all members must be asked whether they object to any such information being revealed to others.

If we can comply with these two points we are exempt from the provisions of the Act, thereby saving C.S.G. the registration fee otherwise required under the Act, which is currently about £60.00.

If any members do object to their name/address/activities (as for example in the list in the 1988 Newsletter) being held on computer would they please inform the Secretary (address on p.2). If such objections are few the details of those individuals will be taken off the computer and stored on paper only. If such objections are numerous C.S.G. will pay the registration fee from its funds and continue to hold all the data on computer.

On the second of the two requirements given above members should rest assured that our mailing list is revealed only on very rare occasions, where the Secretary is confident that the item to be mailed by another body will be of interest to C.S.G. members - for example items relating to a kindred society such as Fortress Study Group. If anyone objects to any such use of our mailing list would they please write to the Secretary?

REGINALD ALLEN BROWN

Reginald Allen Brown, who was born in 1924, died in February 1989. He was a founder member of C.S.G. and his enthusiastic response to our initial fact-finding questionnaire, full of helpful comments and names of other people to contact, was typical of his love of castle-studies. After a career at the Public Record Office in the 1950s he moved to King's College London in 1959. From 1975 he was Professor of Medieval History there. His doctoral thesis was on the Angevin castles and castle-building in England, and castles always remained among his central interest. His English Castles went through several editions and remains a standard work. He was a major contributor to The History of the King's Works. He also wrote numerous articles and guidebooks. In recent years he devoted much energy to his own creation, the conferences and their publication, on Anglo-Norman Studies held at Battle. Full obituaries appeared in The Independent and The Guardian. He was a forceful and vigorous man whose views on the medieval period often stimulated debate. Although he loved and had a detailed understanding of the architecture of castles he was primarily an historian. But he also insisted on a multi-disciplinary approach to the past. This comes across clearly in all his work, as well as being a reason why he thought the development of C.S.G. a good idea. A Festschrift, Studies in Medieval History presented to R. Allen Brown (eds. C. Harper-Bill, C.J. Holdsworth, J.Nelson) was published shortly before his death.

He was researching and writing even in illness. Earlier this year Cambridge University Press published his Castles from the Air. This contains a stimulating essay on castles generally, but primarily a wide selection of air photographs of castles with an historical and archaeological commentary on each. Castles in their rural and urban landscapes and in all their variety of size and form come across forcibly. The book will long remain as one of many published monuments to the energy of a great castle scholar.

DAVID JAMES CATHCART KING

With the death of David King, peacefully on 29th September, 1989 has robbed us of a second great castle historian. An appreciation of David appeared in his Festschrift (see pp.9-10, 1988 Newsletter) presented to him at the conference at Gregynog, written by Clifford Perks, his collaborator in many of the fine articles on Welsh castles in Archaeologia Cambrensis, and an obituary has appeared in the Independent. David's achievements are known to all those involved in castle studies and undoubtedly his great work Castellarium Anglicanum will continually be referred to. His work will be carried on in spite of his death. It was agreed a few years ago to maintain a record of additions and corrections to the Castellarium, David having already handed over relevant information that he possessed. It is intended that at some stage a supplement will be published in some form. As one of his literary executors the writer knows that David has at least three papers written, on the castles of Pembrokeshire (for one of the county history volumes), Cardiganshire and Merioneth and hopefully it will be possible to see all three into print.

When I began to become interested in castles whilst working at the Society of Antiquaries of London, David would often send me information on the castles of my native Shropshire taken from his field journals and it is fitting that these manuscripts will find a home in the library of the Antiquaries. They should provide a major source of information, particularly on the lesser known sites in England as well as those sites in Wales not covered by the county surveys written by Jack Spurgeon as well as David King.

David will be much missed particularly at the conferences of the Fortress Study Group where the eyes of an ex-gunner would make many a pertinent remark on the fortifications visited, both forts and castles. I, for one, will always be indebted to him for his scholarly generosity.

John R. Kenyon

SHORT REVIEWS

It is perhaps invidious to select particular items from the wide range of castle publications, but two are highlighted here, for quite different reasons.

Pieces of the Past: Archaeological Excavations by the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland, 1970-1986; edited by Ann Hamlin and Chris Lynn (HMSO Belfast 1988).

This volume is not really about castles at all, which is, in a sense, why it is worthy of mention here. From the thirty-four sites discussed only half a dozen are directly relevant, but this serves to emphasize the importance of seeing castles in the broader context of the history and archaeology of places and periods. And in Ireland it is particularly relevant because some of the excavations on mounds, of one sort or another, have stimulated important questions about castle origins. 'Motte'-like features in this landscape date not only from the Anglo-Norman settlement, but can be much earlier. The book is beautifully produced, lavishly illustrated (often in colour), and a pleasure to read.

Fortress: The Castles and Fortifications Quarterly; edited by Andrew Saunders (Beaufort Publishing Ltd; Issue no. 1, May 1989, Issue no.2, August 1989, Issue no. 3, November 1989).

Also unusual is the appearance of a new journal devoted to the interests of (among others) C.S.G. members! Its coverage is all-embracing, from prehistory to the twentieth century, and world-wide. It provides feature articles, news of activities of a variety of international and national organizations, book reviews, lists of publications, as well as a limited book ordering service. Given also the editor's intention to serve both specialists and non-specialists, this all constitutes a tall order indeed! So far, the results are very impressive - good design, interesting contents and plenty of illustrations. C.S.G. was well represented in the first issue - two of the Steering Committee had articles published! May we all wish this new venture every success.

CASTLE-STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS

John Kenyon provides the following to be used in conjunction with the lists in the previous two Newsletters:-

It must be emphasized that as with the two previous lists it is not my intention to list absolutely everything that has come to my attention over the last twelve months, particularly as the third volume of my C.B.A. castles bibliography should be published some time towards the end of 1990. Nevertheless, the list includes the main monographs, essays and periodical articles. The following paragraphs highlight some of the material cited in the list below.

As members are no doubt aware, Professor Allen Brown died in February 1989, but in January he had been presented with a copy of the Festschrift compiled, in his honour, Studies in medieval history presented to R. Allen Brown. Several chapters are concerned with castles, including an account by Peter Curnow of the tower house at Hopton Castle in Shropshire. A volume containing Brown's main articles on castles is due for publication shortly: it may have even appeared by the time this newsletter is distributed to members. Brown's Castles from the air was published posthumously; and includes a selection of the aerial photographs in the University of Cambridge collection. On the subject of aerial views of castles, some of the impressive colour shots taken from a fixed balloon by Skyscan have appeared in Burton's English Heritage from the air, as well as in some of the recent guidebooks published by Cadw. Though it is beyond British castle studies C.S.G. members will also be interested in Denys Pringle's new edition of T.E. Lawrence's Crusader Castles.

New guidebooks include Dixon on Belsay, Pringle on Linlithgow and Craigmillar, Renn on Caerphilly and Avent on Criccieth. Cadw have produced a revised edition of their guide to Caernarfon by Taylor, and second editions of two guides written by MacIvor have appeared, namely those to Balvenie and Blackness. English Heritage produced in 1988 two very useful publications for teachers Brown and Clutterbuck's handbook on Totnes and Cooper's resource book on Carisbrooke, the latter fortunately having the correct date for the main gatehouse, unlike the English Heritage souvenir guide!

General articles in periodicals include Yeoman's survey of mottes in northeast Scotland, Graham's examination of earth-and-timber castles in the west of Ireland, and articles by Higham and Ball in Fortress, a new journal reviewed elsewhere in this newsletter. Higham's contribution is a reassessment of our knowledge of timber castles whilst Terry Ball examines how castles have been treated in reconstruction drawings since the days of Villet-le-Duc. Ball's excellent work will be known to many through his illustrations in English Heritage and Cadw guidebooks and he also produced a conjectural reconstruction of the tower at Hopton for Curnow's article mentioned above.

The report of the 1970 excavation of the motte at Chalgrave has now been published (Pinder & Davison) and two groups of castles built very close to one another, Hamstead Marshall, Berkshire (Bonney & Dunn), and East Chelborough, Dorset (Lewis), have been examined by the RCHME. O'Mahoney has produced a report on the medieval pottery from Tintagel, and a series of papers on the site form an issue of Cornish Studies (vol. 16 for 1988), but are not listed below. Evidence seemingly points to the foundation of the castle in the thirteenth century as opposed to the twelfth century.

Part of the site of the Norman castle at Gloucester has been excavated (Darvill), and the report includes further discussion on the fine tabula set found in a pit. Fulford's report on the Roman amphitheatre at Silchester includes a section on the twelfth-century occupation when the site seems to have been used as stronghold during the Anarchy of the reign of Stephen (1135-54). Beresford's report on the excavations at Goltho was listed in the last newsletter and since then Everson has written a review article questioning some of the interpretations of the site, including the dating of the two phases of the castle.

The town defences at Denbigh are closely associated with the castle, especially the Exchequer Gate which stood only a few yards away, and it is for this reason that Smith's account of the excavations undertaken in 1982-83 has been cited below. A summary of Avent's work at Laugharne in the years 1976-86 has appeared in Archaeology in Wales and Hopkins' work on the ministers' accounts for Neath has provided some useful information on the garrisoning of this little known castle.

An article on Rosslyn Castle in Lothian has appeared in Country Life. The castle deserves to be better known south of the border although much of it has disappeared: three CSG members, including the writer, found that their visit following the Glasgow conference was well worthwhile. The castles of County Cork are the subject of a book by Healy and castles form the subject of papers by Johnson and Murtagh in a collection of essays published in memory of Tom Delaney. The medieval settlement in County Roscommon has been examined by Graham, whilst O'Keefe has studied three sites in County Carlow.

The historiography of castle studies has been usefully reviewed in a recent article by Joan Counihan.

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NEW MEMBERS

Since the printing of the full list of members in the last Newsletter the following twenty-four new subscriptions have been received:-

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NEW INFORMATION ON MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

The full list printed in the last Newsletter can be supplemented by the following information. For the relevant addresses see either last year's Newsletter or the new members' list in this issue.

- ADDYMAN** Dr. P.V. Addyman (York Archaeological Trust) is organizing further excavations at The Old Baile York.
- BOYSON** David Boyson is conducting a structural analysis of Aydon Castle, Northumberland.
- BROWNE** D.M. Browne is carrying out survey work at Newport Castle, Pembrokeshire and post-excavation work on Aberystwyth Castle.
- COPLESTON-CROW** B. Copleston-Crow is compiling an archive of the tenurial history of Herefordshire castles, some of which is being published in the Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club.
- CRUWYS** Dr. Liz Cruwys (Wolfson College, Cambridge) is prepared to carry out dental/skeletal analyses on material from castle excavations.
- COLE** John R. Cole has written a postgraduate thesis on the Anglo-Scottish border including its fortified houses, and works for John Manley on the excavations at Caergwle Castle.
- COUNIHAN** Mrs. Joan Counihan reports that her biography of Ella Armitage is nearing completion and that she is preparing a further volume on the work of British and continental castle-study pioneers in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- EMERY** Anthony Emery is preparing a survey, in three volumes, of medieval houses from c.1330 to 1500.
- HADLEY** C. Hadley is proprietor of Studio Books. His catalogues of second-hand archaeology books contain items of interest to C.S.G. members.
- HISLOP** M. Hislop is carrying out research into late fourteenth-century architecture in northern England.
- HUGHES** M.F. Hughes has an article in press (with Landscape History) entitled 'Hampshire castles and the Landscape'.
- JACKSON** M. Jackson is writing a series of county guides to English castles.
- JOHNSON** M. Johnson is researching into the architectural symbolism of castles and houses in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
- LUDLOW** Nigel Ludlow is preparing a reassessment of Pembroke Castle. Dyfed for exhibition and publication.
- MANLEY** John Manley is conducting excavations at Caergwle Castle.
- MOORHOUSE** Steven Moorhouse and Peter Ryder are writing a book on Yorkshire castles.
- NEWMAN** John Newman is organizing the public display of Eye Castle, Suffolk.
- NORMAN** P.G. Norman is carrying out part-time research on nineteenth-century colonial forts.
- PINSENT** Mrs. Margaret Pinsent is editor of Casemate, the Fortress Study Group Newsletter.
- PRINGLE** Dr. Denys Pringle has recently published a new edition of T.E. Lawrence's Crusader Castles and has carried out further excavations and survey work on crusader castles.
- ROBERTS** Ian Roberts is conducting post-excavation work on Pontefract castle Yorkshire.

RUCKLEY Nigel Ruckley is preparing a computer-stored gazetteer of wells and cisterns in British castles.

REDHEAD Norman Redhead has carried out a resistivity survey of the outer bailey of Wigmore Castle, Herefs. and Worcs. Members with other information about this site or about the application of geophysical survey in castles are invited to make contact.

REMFRY Paul Remfry has recently completed an M.Phil. thesis on Norman and Welsh castle building in Wales.

SNEYD Stephen Sneyd is carrying out research on castles in West Yorkshire.

STEANE Kate Steane is preparing excavations at Ratley Castle, Warwickshire for publication.

STREETEN Dr. A. Streeten is carrying out post-excavation work on Camber Castle Sussex.

THOMPSON Dr. M.W. Thompson is writing a book on the Rise of the Castle.

TURVEY Dr. R.K. Turvey has recently completed a (Swansea) doctoral thesis on later medieval Wales and is currently working on 'Llandovery Castle and the pipe rolls 1159-62'.

WATSON Bruce Watson is preparing for publication an excavation carried out on the site of Montfichet's Tower, London.

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PLEASE DO NOT FORGET TO RETURN YOUR 'REGISTER OF MEMBERS' FORM ENCLOSED WITH ANY ITEMS YOU WOULD LIKE TO APPEAR IN THE NEXT NEWSLETTER, AND PARTICULARLY ANY CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

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