



# CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

Newsletter Number 4  
Autumn 1990

Dear Member,

The fourth issue of the Castle Studies Group Newsletter comes to you, as did its predecessors, from Exeter. This is the result of the Group's corporate unwillingness to elect a proper committee (see A.G.M. minutes, below), not of any ambition on your Secretary's part to monopolise C.S.G. business! We still need someone to make a proper job of collecting 'news' for our newsletters - potential volunteers need not be shy about coming forward. Crucial tasks such as managing the Group's subscriptions and finance should also, ideally, be handled separately. Our organization is still somewhat amateur at the moment!

The Steering Committee, therefore, remains as previously:-

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 INN.
6. Mr. D. Johnson, [REDACTED]

### CONFERENCES

#### Fourth Annual Conference: Castles in Ulster

The conference, attended by about thirty enthusiasts, was based at the Queen's University of Belfast and held from the 5th to 8th of April, 1990. The emphasis of the programme was on site visits rather than lectures, though on the first evening, Tom McNeill opened the proceedings with an illustrated lecture on the castles of Northern Ireland. Thanks are due to Dr. McNeill for organizing a very successful event, which has also been reported in Ulster Archaeological Society's Newsletter for May 1990.

The first of the two all-day trips went south of Belfast, to Co. Down: visiting the stone castles of Greencastle and Dundrum, then the mottes of Clough and Rathmullan (raised over an earlier rath site), the tower house of Kilclief and the earthwork enclosure of English Mount, Downpatrick. The second trip was to the north, to Co. Antrim, to the hall-house (or tower house) of Castle Carra, the small tower on a promontory below the cliff at Kinbane and the large late castle of Dunluce set on a rock stack.

In between these trips was a day at Carrickfergus, where members saw both the castle and the early 17th century town walls. They also heard a series of papers in the suitable surroundings of the castle keep. These started with Chris Lynn on the pre-Norman mound sites in Ulster and Con Manning on recent excavation at Clogh Oughter castle in Co. Cavan. There followed two general papers on Irish tower-houses from David Johnson and Terry Barry and four brief reports on regional studies of towers from: Kenneth Abraham (Meath), Colm Donnelly (Limerick), Mary McAuliffe (Kerry) and Frank Miles (East Clare). During this day members were generously entertained to a mediaeval lunch by the Northern Ireland D.O.E. presided over by Ann Hamlin and Marion Meek.

This lunch, together with the now customary Castle Studies Group sunshine, and the opportunity for somewhat furtive study by some members of more recent fortifications, were

among the highlights of the Conference. All who made the journey to Belfast felt the effort had been most worthwhile.

Postscript. Members may be interested to know that an account of Clogh Oughter (Cavan), one of the sites described in the short lectures given at Carrickfergus, has since been published by C.S.G. member Conleth Manning in the Irish journal Breifne, vol. viii, no. 1 (1989-90), pp.20-61.

#### One-day Conference: Castles of the West

This highly successful event was promoted by Bristol University's Adult Education Department in February 1990. Over a hundred people attended, about half of whom were C.S.G. members. Lectures were given by Jeremy Knight (on South Wales), Philip Barker (on Hen Domen and the central Welsh border), Michael Ponsford (on Bristol) and Robert Higham (on Somerset and Devon). The contributions stimulated much discussion, and there was a flourishing trade in related publications! Many thanks are due to Mick Aston for hosting this event and making all the necessary arrangements. Other offers of similar meetings will be gratefully received.

#### Proposed joint meeting with the Society for Landscape Studies

This was one of two suggestions to arise from the Bristol meeting, where castles in urban and rural landscapes had figured prominently. Discussions are currently in hand with a view to an event in 1992. Provisional date and venue Saturday, 14 November, Department of External Studies, Oxford University.

#### Proposed non-regional C.S.G. meeting

Another suggestion arising from the Bristol meeting was for C.S.G. to devote one of its events to a general, rather than a regional theme, perhaps on castle origins or definitions. This useful idea is being explored.

#### Fifth Annual Conference 1991: South West England

After successive meetings in Scotland and Ireland it seemed appropriate to return to England, and since our earlier English venue was in the north (Leeds) it seemed desirable to move south. Although the south west of England is a large region, to which justice could hardly be done in a weekend, members will at least have the opportunity to sample some of what it has to offer.

Comparisons of costs and other details between a residential and a non-residential event have favoured the latter. Those signing up will be provided with a list of Exeter's hotels and guest-houses, many of which are conveniently situated. The two evening events will take place in the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Queen Street, which is in the city centre. Exeter is well provided with coach services, inter-city rail links and also has a small airport.

Members who will not be at the Annual General Meeting, but who would like to submit any matters for discussion, should inform the Secretary not later than the end of February, so that such items can be included on the Agenda when it is drawn up in March. Similarly, members

not attending may receive an Agenda and the accompanying financial statement if they write to the Secretary in late March.

### Exeter, 12 - 14 April 1991: Outline Programme

#### Friday 12 April

6.00pm - 7.00pm: Arrival of Members at Royal Albert Memorial Museum; opportunity to view the museum galleries; sherry reception.

7.00pm - 8.30pm: C.S.G. Annual General Meeting; short illustrated introduction to the archaeology of Exeter and the conference itineraries.

8.30pm: Disperse for Dinner

#### Saturday 13 April

9.00am: Excursion, with on-site talks, west of Exeter, based mainly on Okehampton, Lydford and Launceston, and perhaps including other short stops.

5.30pm - 6.00pm: Return to Exeter

7.00pm: Re-convene at the Museum for illustrated lecture, The Castles of the South West.

8.00pm: Disperse for Dinner

#### Sunday 14 April

9.00am: Exeter castle gatehouse - site visit.

9.30am: Excursion, with on-site talks, south of Exeter, based mainly on Totnes, Compton and Plympton, and perhaps including other short stops.

Late afternoon: Return to Exeter in time for train departures to other regions.

#### Monday 15 April

Members who wish to stay overnight on Sunday may extend their visit to include a tour of the historic centre of Exeter on Monday morning. This tour will be provided at no extra cost, but will only be arranged if there is a reasonable level of demand. Members may, of course, stay on to visit Exeter privately.



### Cost

The enrolment fee, to cover the costs of transport, use of Exeter Museum, access to monuments, conference materials, packed lunches, reception, and other sundry expenditure will be approximately £30.

Please note that, as an experiment, the C.S.G. conference is being organized for the first time as an independent financial operation. Our previous meetings have been adopted by Adult Education Departments in various Universities, who have risked any losses and benefitted from any profits. If, by the end of winter of 1991, it seems likely that support from C.S.G. members will be insufficient to make the event financially viable, it will be advertized among local societies and adult education classes in Devon.

The economics of transport hire and the limitations imposed by on-site lecturing may make it necessary to limit participation in the conference to about fifty, though consideration will be given to hiring a minibus, to supplement the coach, if the total demand slightly exceeds a single coach-load. The provisional enrolment fee has been calculated on an attendance of about fifty.

Enrolment forms, with final details of arrangements, will be available after January 1st, 1991, from Dr. R.A.Higham, Queen's Building, Queen's Drive, Exeter EX4 4QH. Members may, of course, send requests for forms before that date, and enquiries will be dealt with in the order they are received.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1990

The A.G.M. at the Belfast conference took place in the suitably medieval surroundings of Carrickfergus castle on Saturday, 7th April. Since a relatively small number of the total C.S.G. membership attended, the Steering Committee took the view that no major changes in the organization of C.S.G. should be introduced as a result of this meeting (though, in fact, there has never been a decision as to what makes such a meeting quorate). An agenda was tabled and the discussion minuted as follows:

1. Apologies were received from John Kenyon, Joan Counihan, Ann Hamlin, Marion Meek, Chris Lynn.
2. The report on the Glasgow conference, reported in the 1989 Newsletter, was noted. Thanks were recorded to Denys Pringle, Geoffrey Stell. John Dunbar and others who had made the event such a success.
3. The minutes of the 1989 A.G.M. held in Glasgow, printed in the 1989 Newsletter, were re-circulated and accepted as a true record.
4. It was reported that membership stood at about 130. A financial statement, showing a balance of £503.26, was circulated.
5. It was reported that no responses had been received from members subsequent to the declaration in the 1989 Newsletter about the Data Protection Act. It was concluded that there were no objections to details being held on computer, and that C.S.G. had complied with the requirements of the Act. Inclusion within the exempted areas of the Act could be assumed.

6. It was reported that the Secretary continued to represent C.S.G. on the H.B.M.C. Liaison Committee on Mediaeval Archaeology, part of whose report was included in the 1989 Newsletter, and would report further in the 1990 Newsletter.

7. The one-day conference (February 1990) organized by Bristol Adult Education Department (Mr. M. Aston) on "Castles of the West" had been attended by nearly 120 people, of whom nearly half were C.S.G. members. Lectures had been given by Jeremy Knight, Michael Ponsford, Philip Barker and Robert Higham.

8. C.S.G. member Mrs. Margaret Pinsent had organized site visits in conjunction with F.S.G. members in the Oxford area.

9. A completely negative response had resulted from the request, in the 1989 Newsletter, for nominations for an elected committee. Enquiries by the Secretary had produced no other offers. It was decided that the Steering Committee should continue to function until such time as re-organization seemed appropriate. Statements of willingness to continue on the part of the Steering Committee members would be acquired for the records.

10. The Secretary reported that continuing production of the Newsletters in Exeter would involve considerably greater expense than hitherto. Owing to the growing needs of university departments to be financially self-supporting, charges for services, and not simply materials, would be incurred. The unit cost of a Newsletter, including its postage, would be £1.05p. It was agreed that these costs should be implemented as from November 1990. It was also noted that members had rarely sent in items of "news". The Secretary agreed that he would continue to reproduce the Newsletters, as documents containing the essential items of business, but that if "news" were to expand another member would have to undertake its gathering.

11. Attention was drawn to the death of David James Cathcart King. A short tribute to him had been written by John Kenyon for the 1989 Newsletter. The C.S.G. had been launched in 1987 at the Gregynog (Powys) conference organized in his honour.

12. It was agreed that the 1991 conference should be held in southern or eastern England. Exeter, Southampton and Norwich were suggested as possibilities. The Secretary would explore these and take action in consultation with other committee members.

13. The suggestion that the 1992 conference should be held in the Republic of Ireland was warmly received. The committee and others would make appropriate enquiries.

14. The Secretary reported that the Society for Landscape Studies had suggested a joint meeting with C.S.G. on the theme of castles in rural and urban landscapes. The idea was supported and S.L.S. would be contacted. The possibility of a weekend event hosted by Adult Education (Mr.T. Rowley) at Oxford was suggested.

15. The Secretary reported that after the Bristol conference a member (Nigel Ludlow, Dyfed Archaeological Trust) had suggested that one of C.S.G.'s meetings should be devoted to a non-regional theme, such as problems of castle origins or castle definition. The idea was well received and would be explored pending the outcome of arrangements for a SLS/CSG meeting.

received and would be explored pending the outcome of arrangements for a SLS/CSG meeting.

16. Since a fully-elected committee was still not forthcoming, some expenditure on headed notepaper was agreed by those present. Mr. David Johnson agreed to produce a design.

17. Mr. Andrew Saunders proposed a vote of thanks for the work which Dr. Tom McNeill had put into organizing the Belfast conference.

### **WINDSOR CASTLE ROUND TOWER; RESULTS OF RESCUE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING, 1989-90.**

In the last Newsletter recent excavations at Edinburgh were reported. Each issue will now contain at least one feature on this sort of research. Windsor, one of England's best known royal castles, has recently been the subject of repairs and associated research work. Brian Kerr reports:-

The Round Tower at Windsor is the shell keep assumed to have been built in the 1180s on top of the late 11th century motte as part of Henry II's rebuilding of the defences in stone. Although much altered in the 1830s with the addition of two storeys, it still retains the internal timber structures built for Edward III in 1354-61. Surrounding the base of the tower is a defence now known as the Carronade, formerly known as "le chemise", which was thought to date to the 14th or 15th century, with a substantial rebuilding in 1670.

The tower is currently undergoing stabilisation works; its foundations moved dramatically in January 1988, with cracks opening up in the stonework overnight. A thorough geophysical survey was subsequently carried out, which showed that the motte on which the tower stands is slipping; if left unchecked, further movement of the foundations was likely. The chosen solution, of a new ring-beam foundation resting on piles, would obviously involve extensive excavation inside and outside the tower, and so the decision was taken to excavate the threatened areas in the interior of the tower and the exterior encircling defensive platform known as the Carronade. As most of the partition walls on the ground floor were to be removed as part of the stabilisation work, recording of the interior of the tower was to form an important part of the project from the outset. The work was carried out by the Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage, under the direction of the present writer, with funding provided by the Property Services Agency of the Department of the Environment.

#### **Excavation and Survey**

The excavation split naturally into three parts. Firstly, the excavation of test pits inside and outside the tower to provide detailed information on the foundations for the structural engineers; these were excavated archaeologically, to minimise damage to, and evaluate the nature of, surviving archaeological remains. Secondly, the carronade platform was to be excavated; as water had to be kept out of the foundations, individual trenches were restricted to 2m in width so that they could be dug under cover. Most of the carronade was investigated in this way, with up to four trenches under excavation around the tower at any one time. Lastly, the interiors of the rooms around the circumference of the tower were to be excavated if the test-pitting showed that there were vulnerable remains within the tower; this proved to be the case. Building survey was carried out concurrently with these operations.

The excavation has been followed by a watching brief maintained during the stabilisation works. This is still continuing at the time of writing (October 1990), and will be followed next year by further building recording and excavation, and so this must be regarded as an interim statement of the results of the project.

## Results

### 1. Pre-tower structures

Most of the platform encircling the base of the tower was excavated. Together with evidence gained from the watching brief, it is now clear that the present tower was not the first stone structure on top of the motte. The earlier structure consisted of a battered plinth of coursed flints; towards the upper ward (to the east of the present tower) massive flints up to 0.5m diameter were used in this facing, which showed clear signs of having subsided. At three points rectangular foundations faced in ashlar chalk with chamfered offsets projected from the face of the plinth; it appears most likely that these were pilaster buttress foundations. This foundation could have formed the base of a free-standing wall, but it seems at present that it was a stone facing for the essentially timber defences. Evidence has been found for a substantial palisade trench underneath the present tower foundation; this feature has been located in several places, and seems to follow the course of the earlier stone structure rather than that of the present tower. Although the head of the well in the north range of the present building has been rebuilt, the mortar of the original shutter-built lining is similar to that in the early stonework, and it is likely in any case that the well was constructed as the motte was raised.

The present tower stands on a deep foundation of coursed heathstone blocks, which was cut through the earlier stone and timber features.

### 2. The Tower

#### a) Building survey

The building survey recovered a great deal of information on the existing timber-framed structure within the tower, which was assumed to date to the major rebuilding carried out from 1354-61 when the tower was used as temporary royal accommodation for Edward III while the Upper Ward was being rebuilt. This consisted of four ranges around a rectangular courtyard. The east and south ranges were two-storeyed, the north (kitchen) range had a central smoke-bay, and the west range formed an open hall until the insertion of a floor by Wyattville in c. 1830. The restoration of the upper part of this range in 1913-14 had left the medieval timbers exposed, so here a full survey was made of both floors, but elsewhere investigation was restricted to the ground floors, where evidence was found for the arrangement of doors, windows and walling in the north, west and south ranges. The east range timbers had been exposed in the past, and were thought to comprise an open arcade. On closer investigation, however, none of the arch heads in this range was original, the whole structure having been subject to "restoration". The original arrangement of this elevation is thus difficult to reconstruct.

Evidence was found for the decoration of these buildings. The exposed timbers were painted with ochre and varnished, and loose fragments of decorated floor tiles (made at Penn in

Buckinghamshire), painted window glass and ornamentally pargetted wall finishes were found. The glass and the tiles can certainly be dated to the mid 14th century.

All the partition walls within the medieval structure were found to be modern, dating to the 1830s, 1875 and 1913-14. Evidence for some 14th century room divisions was found, either in the form of stone wall foundations found in excavation or in individual posts enclosed within the later partition walls. Access to the roof space was limited, but evidence for some closed trusses was also found.

The dating of this building has been confirmed by dendrochronological cores taken from the timbers; the most complete of these, from an arch brace in the hall roof, gave a felling date of 1355 (D. Haddon-Reece, pers. comm.).

Attempts were made to analyse the stonework of the tower, but repointings (most recently in 1987) and the intractable nature of heathstone walling produced little new information. Medieval stonework only survived in the ground floor windows, all apparently of the 14th century; those at first floor had all been replaced or inserted in the 19th century. A blocked doorway was found, leading from the well room onto the Carronade. Examination of the internal window splays showed that the original chalk ashlar wall faces were exposed there, elsewhere being hidden behind Wyattville's inner wall. Most of the 14th century windows had been built in earlier window splays, but at least one had been cut through the chalk walling.

#### b) Excavation

The exact dating of the construction of the tower has been hindered by the extensive 19th century works. To support the additional storeys, the architect, Jeffry Wyattville, inserted an internal brick tower wall and destroyed all stratigraphic relationships between the tower and the internal floor deposits and features.

Excavation within the tower revealed a complex sequence of floors and structures. The basic sequence of buildings within the tower was established, and consisted of three phases, all following the same basic pattern of four ranges around a rectangular courtyard, as follows.

i) Foundations consisted of earthfast timber sill beams, with uprights rising from them. No wood survived, but voids were found where the timbers had rotted. Only one partition was found related to this period, which crossed the later hall.

ii) Shallow stone sleeper walls were built to support a timber-framed structure. These walls survived best under the later main walls facing the open courtyard, but some partition walls also survived. A humic floor deposit was encountered in most areas which belonged to occupation of this phase. The floor levels associated with this phase were very uneven, having been affected by subsidence, where they covered the remains of phase i) and earlier timbers.

The best-preserved floor deposits came from the area of the medieval kitchen in the north range, between the well and the presumed site of the hall. Successive ash floor deposits raised the level of the floor; these were full of pottery fragments, fish and bird bone and burnt plant remains, and will be subject to post-excavation analysis, having been extensively

sampled (as were foundation and occupation deposits throughout the building). The main hearths excavated formed open fires in the centre of the room, with ancillary cooking structures. Six successive hearths were identified in excavation, apparently spanning the period (i) and (ii) structures. Samples were taken from tiles in the surviving hearth surfaces for geomagnetic dating. In phase (iii), the kitchen floor was covered by a clay levelling deposit, which itself showed signs of burning to indicate the site of subsequent hearths. At a later date the hearths were evidently moved back to fireplaces in the outer wall, where they can be seen in an 18th century plan.

iii) The footings for the surviving timber-framed structure were built, consisting of deep mortared rubble walls faced externally with heathstone blocks. Internally, the uneven earlier floor levels were sealed by a thick levelling deposit of clay. Later truncation removed all floor levels belonging to this phase. A substantial stair foundation was excavated, leading from the high end of the hall to apartments at first floor level. The head of the well was re-lined as part of these works.

The dating of these phases has been provisionally identified as follows:-

- i) The primary internal buildings of the tower, built in the 1180s.
- ii) Early 13th century, the rebuilding of 1227 following damage sustained in the siege of 1216.
- iii) 1354-61, rebuilding started by Robert of Burnham and completed by William of Wykeham for Edward III.

Although this sequence appears to fit the documented building sequence, it must be stressed that its dating is provisional, and will remain so until the considerable quantities of finds recovered from floor levels and construction features have been analysed. However, the dating of phase (iii) at least is secure.

Subsequent alterations consisted of repairs to the timber structure, notably a replacement of the lathe-and-plaster external wall panel infill with brickwork, possibly in the 17th century. The samson posts on the ground floor supporting the floor above may also date to this period. Metal working features were found in the hall, dated to the mid to late 17th century by clay tobacco pipes, when bronze and lead were apparently being melted down. The bronze-working may date from the Civil War period, but the lead hearth and casting-pit are almost certainly related to re-glazing and repairs to the roof, part of the refurbishment of the tower for Prince Rupert, completed by 1670.

#### Carronade

The present parapet was shown to be entirely of 17th century date, the original wall having been much thicker. The date of this work is unclear; it may have been built in the 14th century, but there could have been an encircling defence from an earlier date. The wall consisted of mortared chalk blocks and slabs, faced with heath stone blocks. The gap between the tower and earlier foundations and the chalk internal face of the chemise foundation was filled with chalk rubble, forming a level platform around the base of the tower. Documentary evidence from 1670 shows that the carronade wall up to that time was 9

feet high from the platform, reduced at that date to 6 feet. As part of the 17th century works a stretch of the wall on the south was rebuilt from the foundation up, as recorded by the supervisor of these works (St. John Hope, p.309). The gun ports and firing steps also date from this period.

### HBMCLIAISON COMMITTEE

C.S.G. continues to function as a specialist group within the overall framework provided by the Society for Medieval Archaeology, and a brief summary of C.S.G. activities appears in each volume of the Society's journal. In addition, C.S.G. is represented on a liaison committee in which all the specialist groups are able to put forward views, on matters of common concern, to H.B.M.C. The C.S.G. contribution to the latter's five year plan on rescue archaeology funding and related matters was printed in our last Newsletter. May 1990 saw the publication by English Heritage of a substantial document entitled Developing Frameworks: Policies for our Archaeological Past 1979-1999. First reviewing the last decade of government spending on archaeology, and then laying out an outline of policy for the rest of this century, the document has attracted a considerable quantity of written comment from archaeologists and archaeological bodies. It would not be appropriate here to summarize either the document or the criticisms which it has received. But it is worth pointing out that, in the pages devoted to academic priorities within work to be funded in the 1990s, the main points of C.S.G.'s earlier submission to H.B.M.C. have been incorporated. It remains to be seen, however, whether priorities can, or should be turned into action in the face of real threats to the landscape, within the existing framework of legislation and in the face of a declining archaeological budget. A meeting on Developing Frameworks was set up in October by English Heritage and chaired by Professor Rosemary Cramp. This meeting confirmed the broad outline of the document, which we may next expect to see in a more refined form.

### CONSULTATION WITH C.S.G.

From time to time the Secretary receives correspondence requesting advice, or an independent opinion on some castle-related matter. This correspondence is too varied to summarize simply, but comes from a mixture of individual researchers, publishers, local government bodies and other institutions. So far it has proved possible for the Secretary either to answer such queries himself or pass them on to a more suitable member of the C.S.G. fraternity. This is a perfectly appropriate function for C.S.G. to carry out, and it is encouraging that we are, as a group, afforded this measure of respect.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

Mr. M. Jackson, [REDACTED] suggests that "through the Newsletter ...an index of castle photographs owned by members be compiled, and that any of the photographs could be used by members ..." Anyone interested in developing this idea should contact Mr. Jackson direct.

Members looking for photographs or other material relating to castles in their area should also bear in mind their local archive held by their county sites and monuments record, as well as national records held by bodies such as the Royal Commission.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CASTLES INSTITUTE

Andrew Saunders, formerly Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, now editor of the successful new journal Fortress, is well known to C.S.G., of which he was a founder member at the Gregynog conference in 1987. Although not technically a member of the Steering Committee created at Gregynog, he has nevertheless played an important role in C.S.G. development. Recently invited to a meeting of the International Castles Institute in Weimar, he took the opportunity of expressing a C.S.G. view on the main items of the meeting's business - the development of bibliographies and the categorization of fortifications, particularly with a view to publishing them in map form. He reports:

The 26th meeting of the International Castles Institute's (IBI) Scientific Council was held at Schloss Kochberg near Weimar, East Germany, 23-26 October last. A significant part of its proceedings was the discussion and endorsement of the proposal from the President of the Scientific Council, Professor Gianni Perbellini, for the creation of a European castles bibliography based on Verona, Italy.

The library on castellology of the late Professor Piero Gazzola was bequeathed to the Istituto Italiano dei Castelli which in turn has entrusted it to the library of Castelvechio Museum, Verona. The city and the museum have agreed to go further by providing an IBM computer and the services of a librarian for the development of a scientific castellological bibliography for the whole of Europe. While it is recognised that countries like the United Kingdom and Germany have well established bibliographic systems in the field of castles this is not true for the rest of Europe. Provisional categories of classification to cover the total range of fortification have been put forward, and the new cartographic symbology, adopted by the Italian Castles Institute has been proposed, though the latter is in need of further refinement and expansion to cover timber and earthwork castles and later artillery fortification. Publications from 1950 to the present will be covered initially. An appeal was made for collaboration in furnishing the Castelvechio Museum with material so that a start to cataloguing can be made before the end of 1990. Access to the computer may be obtained by means of print-out and discs. It is too early to see how soon the bibliography will be networked to university data-processing systems.

IBI's Scientific Council also proposes to work towards the publication of a multi-lingual, illustrated glossary of artillery fortification terms. Already steps on these lines have been taken by Professor Bogdanovski of Cracow, and much of the illustrative base is contained in Gianni Perbellini and Lino Vittorio Bozzetto, Verona, La Piazzaforte Ottocentresca Nella Cultura Europa (Verona, 1990). Following the completion of that initiative, it is hoped that the castles glossary, Glossaire Burgenfachwörterbuch des mittelalterlichen Wehrbaus in five languages and edited by the late Dr. Werner Meyer (Frankfurt am Main, 1975) will be revised.

## C.S.G. ABROAD

While C.S.G. is primarily a British-based organization, some of its members are also very active abroad. Denys Pringle, who recently published a new edition of T.E. Lawrence's famous work, Crusader Castles, carries out annual fieldwork and survey on the castles of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem. He reports on the work carried out in 1989:



A rapid survey of castles and other secular rural buildings dating from the period of Frankish occupation in Palestine was carried out by Matthew Pease and myself for 4 weeks in August and September, with the support of the Institute. The survey was undertaken in conjunction with the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem's excavations at the 12th-century Hospitaller castle of Belmont, which are directed by Richard P. Harper. The following sites were surveyed: Bait 'Itab (Bethaatap), 12c. hall-house, later incorporated into a courtyard building; Bait Jubr at-Tahtani, 12c. tower defending the Jerusalem-Jericho road; al-Buri, Qal' at Tantura, 12c. tower or hall-house, set in a quadrangular enclosure; Buri Bardawil, 12c. courtyard building with projecting turrets, with vaulted annexe added downhill on one side; Hunin (Chastel Neuf), rectangular 12c. castle, of which little remains except an impressive rock-cut ditch; Kafr Lam (Cafarlet), 8/9c. trapezoidal fort with projecting rounded turrets; "Khirbat Kurdana (Recordane), 12/13c. Hospitaller mill, with 3 wheel-chambers, dam and defensive tower surviving; Khirbat Rushmiya (? Francheville), large 12/13c. tower, 13.2 x 20.8m., with rectangular forebuilding containing entrances and a stair added to one corner; Latrun (le Toron des Chevaliers), large 12c. Templar castle, which developed from a keep and bailey; Mic'iliya (Castrum Regis), 12c. castle, 39.2 m. square, with rectangular towers projecting at the corners; Safad (Saphet), discrete elements of large 13c. Templar and Mamluk castle; Umm at-Taiyiba (Forbelet), 12c. Hospitaller tower-keep, 26.3 m. square with walls 4.1m thick; Yalu (Castellum Arnaldi), fragmentary remains of 12c. spur castle. Detailed publication of these sites is envisaged in a series of articles.

## REVIEWS

PONTEFRACT CASTLE, by Ian Roberts (West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 1990, 76pp, limp).

This is a most attractive item, combining a traditional emphasis on thorough research and analysis with a modern approach to presentation, which results in a most successful publication. The volume is readable, informative and a pleasure to look at. Text and graphics are used in harmony on every page, colour abounds, and the whole is contained in a sturdy, well-designed cover which also folds out to reveal a large, phased plan of the site.

The background to the Honour of Pontefract is explained, and a brief account of its lords contains sufficient detail to help the reader link Pontefract with well-known national developments. The reader is helpfully reminded of the interest the area holds in earlier times, and a synopsis of Pontefract's development from prehistoric times onwards is provided. The documented and physical history of the site is described, and further sections are devoted to the process of castle-building and the reality of life in a castle. The famous sieges of the 1640s are dealt with in detail, and the fate of the castle in subsequent generations outlined. The excavations, carried out from 1982-86, are related fully, and their results skillfully summarized.

This is more than a guidebook. It provides a good general background to what a medieval castle was about, and would be a valuable item for educational use even where a visit to the site might not be practicable. For any visitor, amateur or professional, the volume is a most helpful one. For the professional, the plans, reconstructions and up-to-date account of recent research are invaluable. Had this been available when members of the Castle Studies Group visited Pontefract in 1988 more than fifty copies would have been sold instantly. Members wishing to refresh the memories of that visit should send £3.85 (inc. p+p) to West Yorkshire

Archaeology Service, 14 St. John's North, Wakefield, WF1 3QA (cheques payable to Wakefield Metropolitan D.C.).

Castles, town defences, and artillery fortifications in Britain and Ireland: a bibliography. Volume 3, by John R. Kenyon (C.B.A. Research Report no. 72, 1990). Price £12.

Castle researchers will already be familiar with the first two volumes of this bibliography, published in 1978 and 1983. They have become a standard starting-point for many lines of enquiry. It is not simply their exhaustive listing of publications which makes them invaluable - though that alone would justify their existence: it is also their compiler's informed editorial essays, which help the reader understand how research in the subject as a whole is progressing. This third volume will be no less valued than its predecessors. It combines a substantial gathering of new references with an introductory essay of greater length than was included in the last volume. Workers at all levels, national, regional, county and local have reason to be thankful for this continuing enterprise.

Medieval Fortifications, by John R. Kenyon (Leicester University Press, 1990). Price £35.

Two major contributions to castellology from one author in the same year may seem improbable, but our well-known C.S.G. committee member does indeed deserve high praise in 1990. First to be published in a new series entitled The Archaeology of Medieval Britain, this book breaks new ground by looking at its subject (which includes urban defences as well as castles) primarily through the medium of excavation rather than of building study. Many important themes are thus fully explored, for example the minor structures inside castles, and environmental evidence. Another theme to benefit from this approach is that of timber castles, which can be studied only through excavation. This is the first adequate description of these structures to appear in a general book. It must be said, however, that the title of the volume does not make this approach clear, and a suitable sub-title (which, it is understood, the author tried, but failed to promote) would have helped. To gain an overall view of the subject, the would-be castellologist needs to read this volume in conjunction with another, probably the late R. Allen Brown's English Castles. The level of research which has gone into this book is deep indeed, and its bibliography provides an invaluable resource in itself. All in all, thoroughly recommended for professional and amateur alike - both have much to gain from it. It is well-illustrated and robustly produced. But readers must be prepared to work quite hard: to piece together a picture of any particular castle, rigorous use of the index is necessary. The thematic structure of the book dismembers each site into its component parts - defences, domestic buildings, ancillary structures et cetera. This criticism apart, Medieval Fortifications must be acknowledged as a highly important publication.

### CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS

John Kenyon also contributes his usual bibliographical up-date for C.S.G. members, and this year adds a valuable appendix on some recent French publications:

In this fourth survey of recent publications I have only included material that has come to my attention since January 1st 1990. The third volume of my Castles, town defences, and artillery fortifications in Britain and Ireland (CBA Research Report 72, £12.00) was published last August, and covers publications of which I was aware up to the end of 1989. Since the beginning of 1990 some 300 new items have already been recorded for the fourth volume of

the bibliography. However, many of these are minor references, such as those that appear in the "Medieval Britain and Ireland" section in the journal Medieval Archaeology, and only major publications have been selected for the list below.

Besides the bibliography cited above, the present writer has had published by Leicester University Press Medieval Fortifications, the first in a series on the archaeology of medieval Britain, and this is reviewed elsewhere in this newsletter. In the last issue two booklets by Salter were listed, covering three counties, and later in 1989 he published a similar survey of those sites in Hereford and Worcester. Jackson has also produced another county volume, and this covers castles in Cumbria. The castles of Montgomeryshire are discussed in a survey of the archaeology of that county by Arnold. An article by Hughes on the castles and the Hampshire landscape has enabled some additions and corrections to be made to David King's Castellarium Anglicanum, as has Higham's annotated list of Devon sites. Recently published is Miket and Roberts' examination of ten castles of Skye and Lochalsh: it contains some useful plans, although the modern photographs err on the dark side. The position and construction of Brochel certainly makes one admire the ingenuity of its builder!

Fewer guidebooks have appeared than before, but English Heritage's handbooks for teachers go from strength to strength and Copeland's *Kenilworth* is a particularly useful publication. Rochester has also appeared in this series, also by Copeland, as has one by Fairclough devoted to Framlingham and Orford. Cadw has produced a pamphlet guide to Dolbadarn by Williams, and a new guidebook to Denbigh by Butler. A second edition of Kenyon's guide to Kidwelly has also been published. In Scotland Craigmillar has a new guide written by Pringle. Castles not in State care for which new guides have been published include Colchester (Clarke), Stafford (Anon.) and Tutbury (Somerville). Roberts' booklet on Pontefract is well illustrated, and takes into account the recent excavations undertaken at this once great northern fortress.

General papers include Barker's on the timber castles of the Welsh border, largely concentrating on Hen Domen, Counihan on Ella Armitage, that pioneer of castle studies, and Williams on the castles in Wales during the Civil War. In the proceedings of the twelfth Battle Conference on Anglo-Norman studies there are two papers of interest. Strickland's article on the defence of the Anglo-Scottish border in the twelfth century includes an examination of the reasons behind the lack of action of several of the English border strongholds during Scottish incursions; small garrisons was one explanation, leaving enemy field armies free to harass the surrounding terrain. McNeill's survey of the great towers of early Irish stone castles built in the period up to about 1225 is an important contribution to castle studies, and particularly welcome for its analysis of Trim, with plans and elevation.

Various excavation reports and summaries have appeared, including Collard on Desborough Castle near High Wycombe, Gerrard on the work at Carew, Butler on Dolforgwyn, and Yeoman on Edinburgh. Higham has prepared a summary of the 1988-90 excavations at Hen Domen, featuring in particular the results to date of the excavations on the motte summit. Further work on Eynsford, first excavated by Stuart Rigold, has led Horsman to question some of the original theories regarding the development of this castle. For example, it now seems that the curtain wall and the "Old Tower" were not in fact contemporary. The so-called tower - more likely to have been a hall - has been shown now to date to a phase before the castle was built, possibly part of an early eleventh-century settlement.

The first part of the report on the small castle of Penhow has been written by Wrathmell, and examines the earthworks and standing buildings, as well as the results from the courtyard

excavations. McNeill has produced an account of the work in 1972 and 1974 on Tamworth Castle, notably the outer gate, and the report takes up the whole issue of the local archaeological journal. Drage's recent report on the excavations at Nottingham, although also forming the complete issue of the county journal, has been published in more of a monograph format as the cover indicates. The foreword by M.W. Barley and A.N.R. Hamilton stresses that the volume has been designed not to be 'a dry-as-dust report which would appeal only to other archaeologists'; nevertheless, the report is detailed, with sections on the finds, notably the fifteenth-century cannon found in the well of Richard's Tower. Finally, as far as excavations are concerned, mention must be made of Hodges' paper on the Danish contribution to the origin of English castles, an article stimulated by the excavations that took place at Goltho.

Various monographs and papers, besides excavation reports, have appeared on individual sites. Pride of place must go to the thorough survey and history of Carlisle by McCarthy *et al.*, published by English Heritage. It represents one of the most detailed studies of a single site. Two papers have been written on castle gardens; one covers the thirteenth-century documentary evidence for Carisbrooke (Jones), whilst the other examines the Tudor/early Stuart gardens at Raglan (Whittle), the layout of which is still visible. Webster has published a survey of the remains of the ringwork of Merdon Castle, Gillespie has examined the role of Dover in the reign of Richard II, and a re-examination of the great keep at Warkworth, usually considered to have been built around the year 1400, has led Milner to suggest that it may have been constructed in the early sixteenth century.

An exhibition by the National Library of Wales, prepared by Joyner, features Dolbadarn Castle in art through the age, and the thirteenth-century stronghold of Clonroad is the subject of a paper by O. Dalaigh.

Finally, a correction to the top line of page 16 in the last newsletter: for 'Belsay' read 'Aydon'.

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### FRENCH CASTLES: SOME RECENT BOOKS

Recently a number of French books on castles have come my way, all published within the last two years or so. They are well worth being drawn to the attention of CSG members, and one in particular should find a place on the shelf of any serious student of castles.

In 1988 the Société Archéologique de Douai started a series titled *Archaeologia Duacensis*, and the first two are concerned with castles. The first is by P. Demolon, E. Louis and J.-F. Ropital and is a survey and gazetteer of mottes and fortified manors in the Nord department in north-east France, the area known as Ostrevent in the Middle Ages (Mottes et maison-fortes en Ostrevent médiéval, 1988, price FF 100). One of the sites in this monograph is the castle of Hordain, and the excavations undertaken here form the subject of the second monograph, published in 1989 (E. Louis, Recherches sur le château à motte de Hordain (Nord), price FF 100). Amongst the features uncovered in the bailey were the principal timber buildings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and reconstruction drawings appear in the report. Both monographs have numerous illustrations, although some of the plans are somewhat crude.

The third book under consideration is a collection of essays edited by J.-P. Babelon, the second edition (or revised printing) being published in 1988. The title is simply Le Château en France (price FF 720). There are over thirty contributors to this volume of 448 pages, including three of the great names of French castle studies sadly now no longer with us - Michel de Boüard, Henry-Payul Eydoux and Pierre Héliot. The volume covers castles from the earth-and-timber period through to the chateau of the Renaissance and beyond, as well as more specialist chapters such as on interior decoration. The first eight chapters will be of particular interest to members, for they cover castles in a chronological sequence to the end of the fifteenth century, including a chapter on the Crusader castles in the Middle East. The book is well illustrated throughout, and has a detailed glossary, bibliography and indexes.

Babelon is the sole author of another book worth mentioning, although it basically covers the châteaux of the Renaissance as opposed to the medieval château forts. The title is Château de France au siècle de la Renaissance (1989, price FF 1250). A notable feature of the book, besides its weight, is the large number of excellent photographs throughout its 840 pages.

I have saved what I consider the best to the last. A survey of the gothic buildings of France is presently underway, and the first two volumes have concentrated on the Ile-de-France. Volume 1 concerns the churches in the Oise Valley and the Beauvaisis, whilst volume 2 is a study by Jean Mesqui of the castles, and is a further example of the excellent writings coming from this author (*Ile-de-France gothique. 2. Les demeures seigneuriales*, 1988, price FF 300). After the introductory chapters there are detailed studies of 31 castles, and briefer descriptions of a further 19, 400 pages with numerous photographs and plans makes this book extremely good value, and it is this volume which should be on the shelves of any serious student of military architecture. I do not know how the survey is progressing, but if it succeeds in covering the whole of France it will be a truly remarkable series.

If any readers are interested in acquiring one or more of the above volumes, then I would advise them to write to an archaeological bookshop in the south of France - Librairie Archéologique. B.P. 10, 34530 Montagnac, France. This firm has always provided an excellent service to the library of the National Museum of Wales.

### NEW INFORMATION ON MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

The following have been submitted information. As was the case with this section of last year's Newsletter, contributors' professional details and addresses are not included, but may be found in the original members' list printed in Newsletter No.2 (1988) or in the New Members lists given in subsequent issues. Recent subscribers not in possession of that list may write to the Secretary for a copy.

Submission of information for publication in the Newsletter does not, of course, guarantee any member's willingness to enter into correspondence about it.

Members wishing to submit information for the next Newsletter should return the enclosed form to the Secretary (address given at the beginning of this issue) not later than 1st October 1991.

**C. Aliaga-Kelly** is writing up for publication the excavations at Niddry Castle, West Lothian.

**Caroline Atkins** is carrying out an earthworks survey at Scarborough Castle.

**Christopher J. Arnold** continues excavation at Symons Castle, Powys, and masonry recording at Powys Castle.

**David Austin** is preparing the final publication of excavations at Barnard Castle.

**Brian S. Ayers** is directing excavations in the south bailey at Norwich castle, where a Visitor Centre is now open to the public.

**Philip Barker** acts as archaeological consultant for current work at Stafford Castle and Worcester Castle, and continues excavation (with R.A.Higham) at Hen Domen, Powys.

**David M. Browne** supervises post-excavation and renovation work at Aberystwyth Castle, and pursues survey work at Newport, Pembrokeshire and Cefnlllys, Radnorshire.



**Lawrence Butler** continues excavation at Dolforwyn castle, Powys, whose first excavation report will appear in the next volume of *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.

**Christopher Caple** continues excavation at Dryslwyn Castle, Dyfed, on which an article will appear in the next volume of the *Château Gaillard* proceedings.

**Jonathon Coad** is carrying out research on the 18th-20th century tunnels beneath Dover Castle, and is about to publish a study of the architecture and engineering of the royal dockyards, 1690-1850.

**Charles Coulson** is working on a book entitled 'Royal English Licences to Crenellate, c. 1200 - c. 1578', containing lists of sites and details of recipients of licences. A re-assessment of Bodiam castle is about to be published.

**Joan Counihan** is writing an article for *Fortress* on Scottish, Irish and Welsh castellologists at the turn of the century.

**Lionel Culatto** is carrying out a study of the fortifications in Gibraltar.

**David Freeke** continues excavation at castle Rushen, Isle of Man, and is preparing for publication the excavations at Peel castle, Isle of Man.

**Peter A. Harrison** is about to publish a study of fortified churches in Transylvania, and is extending this area of research into the Baltic.

**Robert A. Higham** continues excavation at Hen Domen, Powys (with P.A.Barker), and is carrying out further building recording at Okehampton castle, Devon.

**Malcolm J. Hislop** has recently completed a Nottingham University doctoral thesis devoted largely to the castles of Cumberland, Northumberland, Co. Durham and Yorkshire in the period 1360-1400.

**Martin Hoch** is preparing a doctoral thesis for the University of Freiburg on the security of the Crusader Kingdom in the second crusade.

**Kornelius Holstein** is compiling a gazetteer of European medieval castles.

**John Hunt** is studying the feudal geography of the west midlands from c. 1070 - c. 1350.

**Jeremy Hugget** continues (with C.J.Arnold) excavations at Symon's castle, Powys.

**John G. Hurst** is making a comparative study of the sources and quantities of imported pottery excavated from castles and other medieval sites.

**Michael Hughes** has recently published a study of Hampshire castles in their landscape context (see publications list), and is involved in preservation and management schemes for various castle earthworks in Hampshire.

**John Jones** is carrying out research into the castles owned by John Balliol in the late thirteenth century.

**Peter N. Jones** is researching into the use of longbows and crossbows with reference to the development of arrow-slits.

**John R. Kenyon** has recently published, together with other items described elsewhere in this Newsletter, a second edition of the CADW guidebook to Kidwelly castle.

**Brian Kerr** has been carrying out excavation, masonry and timberwork recording at the Round Tower, Windsor, and monitoring an underpinning of the structure, reported elsewhere in this Newsletter.

**Neil D. Ludlow** continues research at Pembroke and other castles in west Wales.

**Tor Morisse** is carrying out research into the role of castles in the growth of the Scandinavian medieval states, and is making a particular study, including excavation, of Svaneholm in Sweden.

**Conleth Manning** is carrying out excavation at the gatehouse of Roscrea castle, Tipperary, and post-excavation work at Dublin castle, Glanworth castle, Co. Cork and Clough Oughter castle, Co. Cavan.

**Peter Presford** is studying the early Norman and Welsh castle earthworks of Flintshire, and making a particular study of Yr Wyddgrug, Mold.

**Denys Pringle**, whose work on crusader castles is reported elsewhere in this Newsletter, is also pursuing research into the Scottish sites of Muness, Scalloway and Fort Charlotte.

**Norman Pounds** has recently completed a book entitled 'The Medieval Castle in England and Wales: a political and social history', whose publication is imminent.

**Paul Remfry** is studying the Mortimer family, castles and lands in England, Wales and Normandy.

**Derek Renn** is pursuing research into the castles at Lincoln and Arundel, and into the rectangular and shell keeps of the Welsh border.

**Ian Roberts**, whose recent publication on Pontefract Castle is reported elsewhere in this Newsletter, is carrying out further post-excavation research arising from the excavations there.

**Nigel Ruckley** continues his compilation of computer-data on the water supplies of medieval castles, on which he is writing an article for publication in the journal Fortress. He hopes to begin a comparable exercise on the identification of building stones used in British castles.

**Alan Rushworth** is planning a new edition of Cadwallader Bates' 'Border Holds of Northumberland', first published in 1891.

**Andrew Saunders**, editor of the journal Fortress, whose book Fortress Britain was published in 1989, continues post-excavation work on Launceston castle, Cornwall, and is making a study of Sir Bernard de Gomme, the seventeenth century military engineer.

**Ron Shoesmith** has been carrying out survey work at the Shropshire castles of Apley, Ludlow and Clun, and in Herefordshire at Bronsil. He is planning a monograph on Goodrich castle for publication by HBMC.

**Harry Gordon Slade** has published a study of Glamis Castle and an English Heritage guidebook to the recently-opened monument at Berry Pomeroy, Devon.

**Jack Spurgeon** has completed work on the eleventh and twelfth century castles for Vol. 3, part 1a of the RCAHM (Wales) Glamorgan Inventory, due to be published early in 1991, and is working on the later castles for a subsequent volume. He also has a forthcoming publication on the castle earthworks and moated sites of Clywd.

**Roger Stirling-Brown** is carrying out field survey of the castles of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester, the results of which are being published by the Woolhope Society.

**David Sweetman** continues the compilation of castle material within the county archeological inventories and sites and monuments records of the Republic of Ireland. Publication of an archaeological survey of County Louth is imminent, and others on counties Kildare, Wexford and Carlow are planned.

**David Thackray** continues to organize excavations at Corfe castle, Dorset, is preparing a new guide-book to Bodiam castle, Sussex, and is doing post-excavation work on Prudhoe castle, Northumberland and Marisco castle, Lundy Island.

**Michael Thompson** continues work on a book on 'The Rise of the Castle', concentrating on the residential aspects of the castle's development.

**Dennis Turner** is preparing excavation reports and other studies of Achadun castle, Argyll and Blechingley castle, Surrey.

**Colin Walmsley** is writing an M. Phil. thesis for York University on the castles and fortified towns of the northern marches, and has carried out excavation and survey at Bishop's castle, Shropshire.

**Alan Ward** is carrying out research on the castles of the Stockbury valley, Kent.

**Bruce Watson** presented a paper to the recent Château Gaillard conference on excavations and research related to castle studies in London.

**David Whitehead** is preparing research on the castles of Herefordshire for publication by the Woolhope Society.

**Mark Whitton** has commenced a five-season programme of survey, on behalf of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, on the castles of Anatolia.

**Peter Yeoman** is carrying out post-excavation work on Edinburgh castle and a moated site at Wardhouse, Grampian. The reports will appear in the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland monograph series and in the Proceedings of that Society respectively.

**Christopher Young** is preparing the excavations at Carisbrooke castle, Isle of Wight, for publication.

### MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SUMMARY

There are currently about 150 subscribing members, of whom over two-thirds now pay by standing order. It is encouraging to note that C.S.G. is attracting attention outside Great Britain and Ireland, and there are now several overseas members. Our funds continue to be held in an Exeter deposit account managed by the Secretary.

The following summary of C.S.G. finances, since its creation in 1987, was presented at the 1990 A.G.M.

#### April 1987 - April 1988

Subscription Income £247.47 (incl. £3.47 interest)

#### Expenditure

Xeroxing	£31.10 )	
Envelopes	£4.33 )	
Postage	£21.99 )	£67.42
Newsletter Design	£10.00 )	

Balance: £207.05

#### April 1988 - April 1989

Carried Forward: £207.05

Subscription Income: £272.18 (including some for 1989-90 and £10.18 interest)

Repayment of Conference Deposit: £100

#### Expenditure:

Glasgow Conference Deposit	£100 )	
Xeroxing	£57.45 )	
Envelopes	£5.36 )	£196.21
Postage	£33.40 )	

Balance: £383.02

#### April 1989 - March 1990

Carried Forward: £383.02

Subscription Income: £267.36

(includes some annual payments credited for April 1990 onwards, but excluding Standing Orders received, effective from 1st April 1990; also including £24.36 bank interest)

### Expenditure

Refunds on over-subscriptions	£24.00 )
Postage	£47.51 )
Xeroxing	£65.61 ) £147.12
Stationery	£10.00 )

Balance at 23 March 1990 £503.26p.

Since March of this year, most of the new financial year's subscriptions have been credited and some bills, mainly postage, have been paid.

The balance at mid-October, with bank interest is: £783.25p.

From the above balance, the costs of producing/distributing this Newsletter (see minutes of 1990 A.G.M. for details) will be paid towards the end of the calendar year.

### NEW MEMBERS

Fourteen new subscriptions have been received for 1990. For details of existing members, see the list in Newsletter No.2 (1988) and the New members list in No.3 (1989).

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