

CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS – 16

By John R. Kenyon

Introduction

I wrote last year, and I quote: 'I seem to find very little time to actually read many of these items in order to make constructive (or otherwise) comment, rather than rely on authors' abstracts etc. However, I simply convince myself that the main purpose of this compilation is to let readers know what is new, providing some idea regarding content; it is then up to the readers of this bibliography to track down copies of anything they want to see and to read those items for themselves.'

The same holds true of this year, especially as it has been a truly bumper year for material of excellent quality, whether one agrees with everything committed to the page or not. These items of 'quality' are both monographs and articles, and although in the past I have grumbled 'Not another book on castles', they are all very different, and are generally sound academic publications. I wish that the term 'quality' could be applied across the board in terms of actual book production; one author (Oliver Creighton) has not been served well by his publisher as far as the reproduction of the images are concerned, but more on that below.

I mentioned last year that I was due to spend a few days in the peace and calm of the library of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. This I managed to do, and added some sixty publications, old and new, to "CBA4", some of which are included here. Before going to Dublin, Con Manning had passed a number of new references onto me, and I am most grateful to him. On the subject of "CBA4", I have yet to take the plunge to start the author index; I plan now to submit text in 2005 or 2006, so that the bibliography can cover 1945 to 2005.

As in all previous issues of this review-cum-bibliography, the views expressed here are entirely my own, and do not necessarily represent those of the Castle Studies Group.

General Monographs

The following new books are examined in alphabetical order by author/editor.

The first item is aimed at the younger reader, and is Philip Ardagh's *Why are castles castle-shaped?*. Basically it is a book that asks, and answers, 100½ questions about castles and related matters, ranging from 'Didn't any castle windows have glass in them?' to 'Why are some

towers square and others round?'. Although a French publication, I have included Renaud Beffeyte's booklet on medieval siege artillery as it is just as relevant to readers in this country, and it includes two pages on the trebuchet trials undertaken not so long ago close to Castle Urquhart on the shore of Loch Ness. A map at the end (p. 32) pinpoints those sites in France where the public can see reconstructions of medieval artillery. The booklet is well illustrated, and certainly should be acquired by anyone with an interest in this field. As usual, with books published in France, I obtained my copy from Librairie Archéologique in France - see their website www.librairie-archeologique.com

Charles Coulson's *Castles in medieval society* is a truly weighty tome of scholarship, but not for those who prefer their castle books to be architectural studies, as opposed to social histories. There is no doubt that the work is a major contribution to the subject, once one gets passed the berating of those who study, or have studied, castles as military architecture, a feature of several of the recent 'new thinking' publications. However, I have found it too hard going to read from cover to cover in a few sittings, especially with all the other material to examine over the last twelve months, but have dipped into it often. Nevertheless, I am determined to sit down with it over the summer and read the whole! The book is divided into four parts: castles - ancient, various, and sociable; castles and the public interest; castellans, colonization, and rural community; castles and circumstances of widows, guardians, and heiresses. I would hope that we need reminding less and less now that there is more to castles than military architecture, but for those not so convinced, then do take the time to read this book. I found the last part to be one of the most interesting sections of the book, and the formidable Elizabeth de Burgh, who was mentioned in last year's bibliography in connection with Usk Castle (J. C. Ward), appears on several pages. One of the other Clare castles that Elizabeth held was Llangibby, and a future paper by Stephen Priestley will highlight just how much building work she was responsible for at this castle, as well as Usk.

Many readers will be familiar with Oliver Creighton's series of papers in county archaeological journals, work largely based on his University of Leicester doctorate. His book *Castles and landscapes* is ultimately based on his Ph.D. and is a most valuable study of medieval England, for it is on that country that the volume is concentrated. The book forms part of the series 'The archaeology medieval Europe, 1100-1600', and this series is a direct descendant of the series on medieval Britain that was initiated by the University of Leicester Press. As the dustjacket emphasizes, this is more than just a book on castles and their architecture. After examining them and how they fit into the landscape, the author takes in various other features that are to be found association with castles, such as deer parks, mills, as well as ecclesiastical foundations and towns, not forgetting gardens. Of course gardens and castles have been attracting much attention the press of late, for example Peter Brown's work at Whittington in Shrop-

shire (visited by CSG last April), notably with a double-page spread in the gardening section of an issue of *The Daily Telegraph*.

The second chapter examines how castles and landscapes have been examined in the past, with the next three covering the relationship between the castles and its 'military, symbolic, and administrative rôles in respect of their hinterlands'. Chapters 6 to 8 look at the castle and church, town and countryside, with an overview forming the final chapter. Both this book and Coulson's have, not surprisingly, an excellent bibliography. My one gripe about Oliver's book has nothing to do with the author himself whatsoever. I do not object to paying a considerable sum for a book that I am interested in if it is well written and well produced, but the publisher of *Castles and landscapes* has let the author down badly. The first intimation of this was as soon as I picked up my copy. The cover illustration, an aerial view of Corfe Castle, is reproduced appallingly, and alarm bells really began to ring when I saw that it was a National Monuments Record (English Heritage) photograph, and most readers will be aware of the high quality of the images that NMR holds. Many of the photographs inside have also suffered from bad reproduction (e.g., 4.1, 4.4 and 4.4), and I know full well that the author's images are good (see the next book discussed), and could, or should, have been reproduced far better. I hope that Continuum, the publisher, takes better care with the rest of the series (it seems to have done with the general editor's second edition of his book on towns).

The second book by Oliver Creighton was written with his colleague Bob Higham. *Medieval castles* is the 83rd title in the Shire Archaeology series, and basically replaces R. Allen Brown's *Castles* in the same series, published in 1985. The emphasis is on England and Wales, as emphasized by the section on sites to visit. It is more than a book on the introduction to castle architecture, as one of the chapters covers castles in their rural and urban contexts, and the volume is well worth its £5.99. There are 58 illustrations, some of which are figures, and include a large number of colour photographs, as well as some black and white aerial views from the National Monuments Record, reproduced as they should be!

A book that I enjoyed very much indeed is Christopher Gerrard's *Medieval archaeology: understanding traditions and contemporary approaches*, published this year by Routledge. Of course, castle studies have played a prominent role in the development of medieval archaeology, and there are several references to such work throughout the book. The box features throughout the volumes are very interesting and informative, and include 'Acquiring medieval heritage', with a section on William Randolph Hearst's acquisition of part of Bradenstoke Priory for his home, St Donat's Castle in Glamorgan.

Peter Harbison is the author of a number of publications on antiquarian views of monuments in Ireland. His latest work, *'Our treasure of*

antiquities', examines the sketching tour of Connacht undertaken by Gabriel Beranger and Angelo Maria Bigari in 1779. The collection of drawings in the National Library of Ireland forms the basis of the book, with supplementary material from the Royal Irish Academy. Harbison follows the route undertaken by Beranger and Bigari, and their views are reproduced in the book, usually with a modern view taken from the same vantage point. For example, see p. 33, which depicts Enniskillen, visited by some of us who took part in an excellent *Château Gaillard* last year.

A new Tempus book, mentioned last year as just published, is *Landscapes of war* by Paul Hill and Julie Wileman, which studies the archaeology of aggression and defences. The authors take their examples from all periods and from throughout the world, including hillforts, castles, and the Maginot Line.

A chapter in *The Mortimers, lords of the March*, written by Charles Hopkinson and Martin Speight, examines the castles and boroughs associated with this great Marcher dynasty. The sites include Cefnlllys, Chirk, Ludlow and Wigmore, and mention is made of Usk and the new outer ward with its gatehouse, although the documentary evidence now points to this work dating earlier in the fourteenth century, and built by Elizabeth de Burgh, not the Mortimers. I note, as an aside, that the authors cite in connection with Ludlow the later Eric Mercer's forthcoming book on Shropshire's architecture, to be published by Logaston Press. Originally written to form part of the Victoria County History series, Mercer's work is eagerly awaited, and not just by fellow Salopians!

I mentioned on p. 14 of last year's compilation that Matthew Johnson's *Behind the castle gate* had just come out, but published too late to include in the 'review'. I was able to read this book through twice on the trot courtesy of severe delays on the Paddington to Cardiff line! The volume has met with mixed responses (curate's egg etc.) judging by conversations that I have had over the past year, but there is no doubt that it is an important contribution to castle studies, and fully merited its runner-up place in the recent British Archaeological Awards. Two or three people have wondered whether it is the book of a seminar or lecture course, as that is how it reads, and certainly comment on two members of CSG should not have found any space within its covers. If it did one thing for me, it was to make me re-read my article on Raglan in the David Cathcart King Festschrift (*Castles in Wales and the Marches*, 1987), for Johnson has certainly misunderstood my views on the gunloops at that fortress-palace. Andrew Saunders and I have always disagreed about these loops, as I say that they are all show, whilst Andrew views them as more functional. A review of the book by David Stocker has just been published in *Archaeological Journal* (159 (2002), 336-37).

To return to literature for children, we have Beryl M. Jones's *Raise the drawbridge*, first published in 1938, and re-issued in 1999, although I have only just come across it. It looks at the stories associated with a number of castles in Wales and the Marches, such as Pembroke, Abergavenny and Dinefwr, and is very much a product of juvenile literature of the '30s!

Jean-Denis G. G. Lepage has written an illustrated history of castles and fortified cities in Europe. Grossly overpriced by its American publisher at more than £60, it is not a book that I would recommend anyone trying to get to see – at least certainly not to purchase. Although fairly expensive (£45), I would recommend Robert Liddiard's compilation *Anglo-Norman castles*. Bob Liddiard has put together nineteen important papers that have been published elsewhere, many of which are seminal, and the book is extremely useful just for that, especially as many members will not have easy access to the original books and journals. For example, there is R. Allen Brown's 'Royal castle-building in England 1154-1216', first published in 1955 in *English Historical Review* and Sandy Heslop's paper on Orford Castle from the 1991 issue of *Architectural History*. The book opens with an introduction and overview by the editor. Full credit to the publisher, Boydell Press, for re-setting all the papers so that the appearance is uniform, a lesson that could be learnt from one or two other publishers of similar compendiums, such as Ashgate. I have not commented on the other contents elsewhere, but all the articles are listed in the Bibliography itself.

Another book that I had missed is Roland Morant's *The monastic gatehouse*, which appeared in 1995. I include it here as the defences of Ewenny Priory are mentioned, etc..

In the last year's 'Forthcoming' section mention was made that Marc Morris's book that was linked with a forthcoming Channel 4 series was no longer to be published (ex inf. author at the second Chepstow conference). I am sure that all readers are aware that a book of the series 'Castle' did eventually appear. The volume is very much the book of the television series, although not quite the scripts, with most of the chapters considering one castle in particular (Rochester, Bodiam) or a small group of castles, such as those of Edward I in north Wales. I must admit that I thoroughly enjoyed the series and Marc Morris's style of presentation, especially the programme/chapter on Bodiam – it was good to see the ineffective (so called by some) gunloops put to the test! For those new to castle studies who watched the series, the book contains a good selection of further reading, chapter/episode by chapter/episode.

Readers interested in military history will no doubt be aware of the vast range of series and titles published by Osprey, a feature of which is reconstructions of personnel and hardware by a wide range of artists. In the New Vanguard series, David Nicolle, the author of that very useful two-volume work *Medieval warfare source book*, has written on medieval siege

weapons in western Europe in the period 585 to 1385, with illustrations by Sam Thompson. There is more on Osprey books in the 'Forthcoming' section.

On the subject of archaeological and historical reconstruction, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales held an exhibition in 2002-3 entitled 'Re-creations: visualizing our past'. Mark Redknap wrote the book, of which there are versions in English and Welsh, and it was co-published by the NMGW with Cadw. Its format, especially with the black covers, is reminiscent of English Heritage's Gatekeeper series, but that is just coincidental, and in fact the format follows Cadw's occasional publications such as *Chieftains and princes*. As well as examining reconstruction as used today in publication and re-enactment, the author looks how such work was carried out in the last two centuries, for example the drawings undertaken by Alan Sorrell.

Another book from Boydell Press is John Rickard's *The castle community*, a work of reference that lists the personnel of castles in England and Wales in the period from 1272 to 1422. I assume from the acknowledgements that this massive book (over 560 pages) stems from a thesis. It will be regarded as an extremely useful piece of work, listing owners, constables etc. castle by castle within the historic counties. In connection with an aspect of Coulson's book, it is interesting to note that one fifth of all private owners of castles in the period covered by the book were women.

A number of new or revised Folly Publications books by Mike Salter have been issued (see below), and his coverage of England has now led him to produce an index to these volumes, as well as a number of amendments and new entries.

Finally in this section, another title in the Shire Archaeology series is Kenneth Wiggins' *Siege mines and underground warfare*, which covers medieval and modern warfare in the main. Readers will no doubt be familiar with his *Anatomy of a siege*, a study of the siege of King John's castle in Limerick City and the discovery of examples of the mines and countermines dug there in 1642. It is a useful and well illustrated introduction to the subject.

General Articles

As mentioned above, I do not propose to detail here the contents of the book edited by Robert Liddiard, as all the material has appeared already, but the papers appear in the Bibliography. .

Keeping to an alphabetical sequence by author, the first paper to mention in this section is one by Richard Avent, who recalls the work of the late Arnold Taylor, who died last October, in an issue of *Heritage in Wales*.

On the subject of Taylor, I refer readers to the 'Forthcoming' section where mention is made of a forthcoming paper with, I believe, a reappraisal of the role of Master James of St George in Edward I's castle-building campaigns in North Wales.

At the end of March this year, a Festschrift was launched in honour of Jeremy Knight, a former Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Cadw. Published by Four Courts Press in Dublin, the majority of the articles in the book, *The medieval castle in Ireland and Wales*, are Irish in content, with a few on Wales and the Marches. Terry Barry's contribution examines the defensive nature of a small proportion of moated sites in Ireland. In the annual survey of dendro dates that appear in the journal *Vernacular Architecture*, a note by D. M. Brown looks at some dated buildings from Ireland. Staying with Ireland, James Burke has contributed a chapter on siege warfare to a volume on warfare in seventeenth-century Ireland in Brill of Leiden's series 'History of warfare'.

The issue for May last year of the *BBC History Magazine* included an article by Hugh Costello on the native Welsh castles. Linked to the publication of his book *Castles and Landscapes*, Oliver Creighton has written an article in *History Today* on the siting of Norman castles and their effect on the landscape. In a collection of essays on the seigneurial residence in western Europe from 800 to 1600, published as a British Archaeological Report, Philip Dixon writes on the misuse of the word 'keep'. He argues that people are using the wrong words for certain castle structures, and 'to call a building a keep is to start, not to end, the discussion.' In the same volume, John Dunbar looks at aspects of domestic planning in some royal residences in Scotland in the later Middle Ages, the inner cores of which were the monarch's chapel, hall and chamber, with accommodation for other members of the royal household close by. Lesser residences tended to be more loosely grouped, and with halls and main chambers at first-floor level, or higher, unlike the typical ground-floor hall to be found in England.

Kenneth Ferguson, writing in *Irish Sword*, the journal of the Military History Society of Ireland, looks at the placename 'Pallas', and whether it has any German connotations in its use for a hall or some other substantial building within a castle. A book that I came across only recently is Roberta Gilchrist's *Gender and archaeology* (1999). A considerable chunk of the book (ch. 6) is devoted to 'gender, space and metaphor in the medieval English castle', and a number of case studies provided, such as Portchester, Castle Rising and Chepstow. Goodrich, where there is good documentary evidence for the household of Joan de Valence in the late thirteenth century, is not mentioned. Gilchrist mentions that writers have tended to emphasize the 'masculinity' of the castle, although, as we have seen above regarding Coulson's book, many castle owners were female. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that by far the greater majority of household staff in a palace, castle or manor was male.

Bob Higham, in a paper published in Italian in *Europa Nostra Bulletin*, but with a summary in English, gives a brief consideration of castles and how they fit into the wider framework of building traditions in the Middle Ages. This particular issue of the bulletin was not issued outside Italy as all the text is in Italian. Thus, it has been quite a struggle to obtain a copy for the NMGW's run of the journal, but the publishers eventually found us a copy; my thanks to Bob Higham in the interim for providing me with photocopies of his paper and that of Andrew Saunders (see below). In another issue of the same journal Bob examines the role of archaeology in the study of castles in the last century, emphasizing the decline in large-scale excavations as a whole in Britain since the 1980s. Mention has been made of the exhibition 'Re-creations', and in *Heritage in Wales* Dylan Iorwerth reviews the show and the work of the archaeological illustrator. In the series 'One world archaeology', Susan Lawrence has edited *Archaeologies of the British*, and the book contains a chapter by Eric Klingelhöfer. This is on country houses in Ireland in the later sixteenth century, and although such structures are more domestic than military, the fact that that many have some semblance of defences (pistol holes etc) makes the paper worth listing here.

Charles McKean, whose book on the Scottish 'château' I mentioned last year, has a paper on the same subject in *Review of Scottish Culture*. In the seigneurial residence volume, Tom McNeill looks at those buildings in Ireland that rank below a castle. Whilst in England at the end of the thirteenth century there are a number of examples of what might be termed manor houses, the Irish equivalent of this form of residence does not exist today, although documentary evidence shows that medieval manors did exist. It is possible that fieldwork has yet to identify such sites, for the location of known hall-houses and moated sites do not correspond with the distribution of manorial sites. Tom was also a contributor to what the editors referred to as the 'Knightschrift'. In this paper he examined the flooring of the great round towers in Ireland and Wales such as Cloch Oughter and Tretower, and suggests that differences in techniques were designed to be appreciated by the visitor, with a finely constructed timber ceiling playing as much a role in reflecting status as elaborate windows and fireplaces.

The matter of roofs in Irish great towers is explored by Con Manning in the latest volume of *Château Gaillard*. He emphasizes that many of these towers just consisted of a first-floor hall over a basement, but that the walls of the towers were carried up to a great height, above the roofs, to make the buildings stand out in the landscape. In the same volume, Pamela Marshall examines the ceremonial function of the great towers or donjons, paying particular attention to those at Loches, London, Norwich and Rochester. At these towers there were audience chambers or reception rooms on a public and more private scale, with larger numbers being received in a hall, whilst smaller, audience, chambers provided a more personal atmosphere. The donjon or great tower as residence is the theme of

one of Pamela's papers in the seigneurial residence volume, with the emphasis on the purpose of these buildings being symbolic, a theme of which we have heard much in recent years. She stresses that the donjons 'served as visible, permanent, architectural statements of lordship in an age when the feudal lord might, in practice, be absent for most of the time.'

The first issue of the new magazine *Living History* contains an article by Marc Morris in connection with the Channel 4 series, mentioned above. Kieran O'Connor argues in a paper in *Château Gaillard* that Irish mottes were not weakly defended, as some have argued in the past, but could have displayed almost Hen Domen-like earth and timber defences. What made these mottes different from contemporary Gaelic-Irish fortifications of the same period was the use of sophisticated wooden (or clay and wood) defences. Staying with Ireland, Tadhg O'Keefe has published a paper in *Irish Geography* on the concept of 'castle' and the construction of identity in medieval and post-medieval Ireland. It appears in an issue of *Irish Geography*, so I must have seen it in Dublin last year. However, I seem to have forgotten to have it photocopied, so I cannot comment on the article. It does not appear to have been abstracted yet in the *British & Irish Archaeological Bibliography* (where the author's name is consistently misspelt).

Richard Oram has examined lordly symbolism in ecclesiastical residences in Scotland in the Middle Ages, where a number of fine towers and gatehouses were built by bishops, such as David Stewart's work at Spynie. Readers should be familiar with Peter Purton's thoughts on donjons in the last CSG *Newsletter*, and in the last issue of *Postern* he looks at the disappearance of the torsion as siege artillery. We return to the great tower or donjon again with Andrew Saunders' paper in an issue of the *Europa Nostra Bulletin* (in Italian with English summary), where he poses the question as to whether the tower is fortress or palace. He summarizes the debate that has gone on in Britain and elsewhere over the last few years on the function of the great tower.

David Sweetman's contribution to *The medieval castle in Ireland and Wales* is on the hall-house on Ireland. These buildings usually consist of a hall over a basement, and tend to be isolated structures, which has led some to view them as not being castles at all. Sweetman argues that they should be seen as castles due to their date (early thirteenth century) and the fact that it is often hard to distinguish them from 'hall-keeps'.

Finally in this section, Kenneth Wiggins looks at medieval and later siege warfare in the latest issue of *British Archaeology*.

Regional/County Surveys

Last year I listed four items by Mike Salter of Folly Publications, and seven publications the year before that! One new booklet has been mentioned already, and a further four need to be brought to the attention of readers. His *Castles of the east midlands* covers Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, not forgetting Rutland. *The castles of the Thames Valley and the Chilterns* lists those sites in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, London, Middlesex and Oxfordshire. The third booklet covers just one county, Durham, and a new edition of the volume on Glamorgan and Gwent/Monmouthshire was published last year.

The second volume on Gloucestershire in the 'Buildings of England' series has appeared in a third edition, by the late David Verey and Alan Brooks, covering the Vale and the Forest of Dean. This was one of the first volumes to be produced by the series' new publisher, Yale University Press. Michael Watson has written a very useful guide to the archaeology of Shropshire, with twenty pages covering nineteen castles. Moving north to Westmorland, Beryl Lott discusses the development of castles and manor houses in that historic county, many of them built for social and status reasons, rather than any concern over possible depredations from the north.

The volume on Stirlingshire and central Scotland for the 'Buildings of Scotland' series has been written by John Gifford and Frank Walker.

There are a number publications on Ireland to mention, some old, some new. The buildings of County Armagh and north County Down have been covered by two of the series published by the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society (C. E. B. Brett), in which the first chapter of each book is the most relevant here. V. Hadden has looked at the castles of County Carlow, and M. Breen and R. ua Cróinín have continued their series on the tower-houses of County Clare, with four articles.

Colm Donnelly continues his work on towerhouses (see last year's compilation), returning to Limerick, with a paper on a typological study of these structures in the county. He has identified a group of twenty-one towers that share similar Irish gothic features. This group has been subdivided into five types, based on the location of their ground-floor entrance lobbies. Donnelly has also written on the Limerick towerhouses for the volume *Archaeology and buildings*, the papers of a 1999 conference. Two years ago I listed Christiaan Corlett's book on Rathdown, and he has written a similar volume on the antiquities of West Mayo. It is arranged chronologically, from the Stone age to the modern era. The Anglo-Normans in Wexford from 1169 to 1400 is the subject of a new book by B. Colfer.

Education

In English Heritage's education magazine for teachers (primarily) there is an article by Hilary Catchpole on the use of a castle as part of the curriculum, in this instance Berkhamsted, the focus of the Year 7 activities in 2001. It has been some time since there has been a new title in the 'Teacher's Handbook' series, but now we have Rosemary Cooper's handbook to Carisbrooke Castle. It replaces her resource book, which was published in 1988. One on Dover is to follow later this year.

Guidebooks

Castles in the care of the State

Heritage unlocked is a new series published by English Heritage that aims to give brief descriptions of a number of free sites in a particular area. The first volume, edited by Sarah Yates, covers the north-west, and is well illustrated, with contributions from a number of people. The booklet includes a section of further reading and an index, both commendable.

Besides the new teacher's handbook to Carisbrooke, there is also a new guidebook, by Chris Young (I lost count of the number of times I kept being sent the old guidebook, even though EH admitted that the new one was out!). It is in the souvenir guide format, and includes a rather fine reconstruction by Peter Schofield of what the castle may have looked like around 1600. The new edition to Stokesay in the colour handbook format is by Julian Munby and Henry Summerson, and although the reader does not discover the fact until turning to page 35, the guidebook also covers Clun, albeit very briefly. Two handbooks have just appeared, first advertised some time ago. The first is Nicholas Molyneux's *Restormel Castle*, and although the castle was included in Derek Renn's *Three shell keeps* (1969), this must rank as the first proper guide to this Cornish castle. Moving to the neighbouring county, we have Alan Endacott's guide to Okehampton Castle, replacing, in a manner of speaking, Bob Higham's guidebook published by English Heritage in 1984 (re-issued in 1988). Both booklets follow the normal EH pattern, with colour plans and numerous illustrations, including reconstruction drawings, although, of the latter, those in *Restormel* are not credited (one would appear to be by Terry Ball).

In Wales, a folded, bilingual, pamphlet guide by Lawrence Butler (not credited, however) was produced for the opening of Dolforwyn Castle in September last year; a more detailed guide is due later this year, early next, written by Lawrence, sharing space with Jeremy Knight's Montgomery Castle. However, it is on the new series that we should concentrate, and I am sure that most readers will now be familiar with this latest format, even if it is only by reading *Trench One* and *Heritage in Wales*, and of course the guide to Kidwelly was mentioned last year. New guides to castles have been published for Chepstow, Conwy and Harlech, whilst the monuments in

south-west Wales have a guide to themselves in Welsh by Roger Turvey, and this includes summaries of Carreg Cennen, Dryslwyn and Dinefwr.

For an excellent review of the current state of play with guidebooks to monuments in State care in England, Scotland and Wales, I really do recommend members to read Martin Henig's review in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* (volume 155 (2002), 329-31). It is a review of Cadw's new series, but with comment on the guidebooks published by English Heritage and Historic Scotland. It is slightly unfair that Henig cites the souvenir guides for England and Scotland, such as Dover and Stirling; English Heritage's colour handbooks are a step in the right direction, but the well does seem dry in Scotland (please inform me if I am wrong!).

In Northern Ireland there is the 1997 guide to Dunluce by Marion Meek, whilst in Ireland we have the guidebook to Trim Castle by Kevin O'Brien and Jane Fenlon, published by Dúchas The Heritage Service. The Trim guide is a handsome production of 72 pages, with numerous photographs, as well as reconstructions by Uto Hogerzeil, and is based on the work over the years by people such as David Sweetman and Alan Hayden.

Castles not in State care

The National Trust has just published a colour souvenir guide to Corfe Castle, in the same format as John Goodall's Bodiam. It is written by Anne Yarrow, with artistic impressions by Ivan Lapper.

At the CSG conference this year photocopies of the new guidebook to Whittington Castle by Pete Brown were distributed on site. I am happy to report that the guide itself to my 'local' castle is now available. The work at Whittington, supported by English Heritage, does credit to the Preservation Trust. A new version of the guide to Tutbury, published in 2000, was available to us at the conference also, whilst in 1999 a guidebook to Guildford Castle was published by the Borough Council, and I am grateful to the author, Mary Alexander, for giving me a copy earlier this year. I gathered from Mary at this year's conference that the keep at Guildford was about to be shrouded in scaffolding, enabling a thorough examination of the structure to be undertaken.

Also available at the spring conference this year, during our visit to the truly majestic Maxstoke Castle, was an unillustrated guide to the site by the Fetherston-Dilkes, and there was also a 2002 edition of the guide, if that is the right term to use, to Warwick Castle. Richard Bell has written a concise guide to Sandal.

Hot off the press is Charles Kightly's bilingual booklet (38 + 38 pages) on Castell Dinas Brân, published by Denbighshire County Council. The Council has the knack of acquiring European funds which has enabled it to

publish a number of archaeological and historical publications aimed at the visitor, all of which, including the guide to Dinas Brân, are *free*. The guide-book is well illustrated, making use of the manuscript collections in the British Library and the National Library of Wales, and includes a number of artistic impressions by Tim Morgan.

England

The arrangement of the information that follows in these sections on individual countries is in alphabetical sequence by historic county, beginning with Bedfordshire.

Boydell Press has just issued the first volume of the *Journal of Medieval Military History*, and one of the papers, by Emilie Amt, examines the military logistics of the siege of Bedford in 1224. She includes an outline plan of the castle on which is plotted the possible positions of the siege artillery deployed, such as mangonels. At Windsor the recording of a medieval tiled pavement in the Governor's Tower, the south tower of the gatehouse to the north of the Round Tower, is summarized by Tom Cromwell and Ian Betts. Staying with Windsor, Tim Tatton-Brown has examined the canons' houses and cloister.

Simon Ward has written another note on the work at Aldford in Cheshire, where in the summer of 2002 the remains of a D-shaped tower were found on the motte. Work at Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire, uncovered a medieval building and also possible evidence for Civil War refortification (R. Sheppard), and the work on the interpretation, presentation and restoration of Okehampton in Devon from the late nineteenth to the late twentieth century is analysed in an excellent paper by Bob Higham in an issue of the *Europa Nostra Bulletin*. The author highlights such aspects as when restoration had to be undertaken in the interests of conservation.

An old reference that I picked up from Rickard's *Castle community* was Andrew Ayton's paper on William de Thweyt, deputy constable of Corfe Castle in the 1340s. Staying with Corfe, I should mention David Hinton's paper on the economy of the Isle of Purbeck from the Conquest to the mid fourteenth century. One of the new books from Tempus is David Sivier's volume on Bristol in the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods. Chapter 9 examines the castle and the town defences, although very little is said about the latter, much more being written on the fragmentary remains of the castle, of which part of the keep survives, and BPT pottery fabrics. R. Howes looks at the sieges of Gloucester in 1262-65.

David Tomalin's paper 'Wihthgarasbyrig' explored' is a review article that examines the report on the excavations of Carisbrooke Castle by Christopher Young published by Wessex Archaeology three years ago. Tomalin concentrates mainly on the Roman and Anglo-Saxon phases, but has some

useful information to impart on the towers of the castle in the later Middle Ages, as well as the development of the motte and bailey. In one of the weekly issues of *British National Bibliography* last year, R. Willoughby's book *A key to Odiham Castle* was listed. I have not seen this, in spite of trying to acquire a copy, so if anyone has one to lend me, or can tell how to obtain a copy (+ price), I would be grateful. I cannot even be certain that the book is relevant to CSG, in spite of its title.

More has been written on the conservation work undertaken at Wigmore, the definitive, substantial, account. Robert Tolley, with contributions from a number of others, including Glyn Coppack, outlines the state of the monument before treatment, the consolidation programme (1996-99), ecological and structural considerations, and archaeology and masonry repair.

The archaeology of medieval London is studied by Christopher Thomas in a new book for Sutton Publishing, and includes sections on the castles built there, as well as the city defences. An inscription in the Tower of London with an Irish connection has been written up for the Cork county archaeological journal (N. Buttimer). Moving to Norfolk, I mentioned in the eleventh issue of the bibliography (for 1997-98) that a typescript copy of the report on Baconsthorpe Castle, by Carolyn Dallas and David Sherlock, had been lodged in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. As envisaged, this report has now appeared as the 102nd issue of *East Anglia Archaeology*, and looks at the excavations undertaken at this fortified manor house from 1951 to 1972, especially the finds. There is an analysis of the standing remains and also the earthworks, much of them representing an Elizabethan and Jacobean garden.

Staying with Norfolk, we have Trevor Ashwin's report of the 1987 excavations at Middleton Mount, a motte and bailey castle. The excavations in the bailey were limited, and not much information came from the work. The castle, once in private hands, is now maintained by the local Borough Council as a public amenity. Norwich's great tower is the subject of two papers in the seigneurial residence volume mentioned earlier, which I have yet to read fully. The first is by Paul Drury, largely based on an analysis of the fabric undertaken in the 1980s, and the author emphasizes that the work carried out in 2000 may well alter some of his conclusions. Drury's article is followed by one written by Philip Dixon and Pamela Marshall, based on an examination of the keep in 1997, and highlights a difference of opinion regarding the interior arrangements, with the route from the great hall to the royal great chamber being via a suite of rooms that included an anteroom.

Two years ago I listed T. A. Heslop's article on Weeting Castle in Norfolk, published in *Architectural History*, and a version appears in the proceedings of conferences held in Rouen and Norwich in 1998-99 on the medieval house in Normandy and England. In Oxfordshire James Bond has

written two papers on Ascott d'Oilly Castle, and I am grateful to him for sending me copies. The first paper appeared in the journal of the Wychwoods Local History Society, but this has been modified for inclusion in the journal *Oxoniensia*, to gain wider circulation. Background information is given on the castles of Oxfordshire, as well as on past work on the castle itself. This is followed by the results of the survey of the earthworks at Ascott d'Oilly that was undertaken in 1999, particularly the outer enclosure. The latter is likely to have been contemporary with the castle, and probably contained a village community.

Derek Renn's contribution to the Jeremy Knight Festschrift compares similarities in features to be seen at Stokesay and Conwy, notably the contemporary battlements in the main towers at both castles. He emphasizes that although the main tower at Stokesay was built as an impressive residential block, the defence from the roof was built as effectively as that on any of Conwy's towers. A feature on the gardens at Whittington appeared in *Current Archaeology* (Anon.).

The CSG visited Dudley Castle in Staffordshire last April, and I have recently acquired from The Castle Bookshop near Montgomery a copy of P. Boland's report on the excavations of 1983-85, published in 1985. Orford Museum in Suffolk is to be congratulated in publishing in translation the Pipe Rolls for 1163-78 on the building of this castle. The translation was by Valerie Potter, with research by Margaret Poulter, and Jane Allen wrote the commentary and editorial notes, all three committee members of Orford Museum.

In Surrey, Gabby Rapson has made an attempt to identify the location of Black Hawes Castle, with an earthwork at Westcott being a possibility; I am indebted to Derek Renn for this reference. Amberley Castle in Sussex, now a rather exclusive hotel, is the subject of a book by David Asrcott, with historical research by Annabelle Hughes. The book is not cheap at £20, but is attractively produced, and includes features on the local landscape and its natural history. Following subsidence in 2001 of part of one of the mottes at Lewes (Brack Mount), some excavation was undertaken prior to consolidation. Gabor Thomas reports on a well or cistern and other features found on the Mount, although it was difficult to date anything accurately.

Clack Mount in Wiltshire has been thought to be a Norman motte, although Oliver Creighton suggested that it was a garden feature. A note by Steven Hobb raises the possibility that it may have been raised in 1645 as a gun battery in the Civil War. John Goodall has written a number of articles on castles for *Country Life*, and last May published an account of Richmond Castle in Yorkshire (John's EH guidebook to the castle was mentioned in last year's compilation). A detailed account of Skipton Castle has been written

by Richard Spence, historian of the Clifford family, who died soon after publication.

Wales

Professor Ralph Griffiths has written on the fleeting connection between Brecon Castle and Bishop John Morton of Ely, imprisoned in the castle in 1483. The remains of the Norman keep on the motte is known as Ely Tower. I have already mentioned Derek Renn's paper on Conwy in connection with Stokesay. In the summer meeting programme of the Cambrian Archaeological Association for 2002 Martin de Levandowicz looks at Criccieth Castle, suggesting that the main gatehouse was built after the outer ward had been formed.

The campaign to save Cardigan Castle, a castle more important for its historical associations than its architecture, was led by the Tivy-Side Advertiser, amongst others, and a bilingual booklet was published last year charting the castle's history and the campaign (Anon.). A summary of the new phasing of the development of Kidwelly Castle appears in *The medieval castle in Ireland and Wales* (John R. Kenyon). In the same volume Richard Avent examines the work of William Marshal the elder at Chepstow Castle, the paper being one of the best contributions to castle studies in recent years. Remaining with Chepstow, Richard Avent's paper in the last volume of *Château Gaillard* is on the outer gatehouse, and the implications of the recent dendrochronology dates. Most readers will be aware that the gatehouse has now been dated to the end of the twelfth century, although there are some sceptics who feel that the date is too early.

Lawrence Butler's contribution to the Jeremy Knight Festschrift is on Dolforwyn, examining the planning and room usage of the castle through access and spatial analyses. With the opening of the castle to the public, Butler has also written an account of the work on the castle in *Heritage in Wales*, which was reprinted in the last issue of our *Newsletter*. Remaining in Montgomeryshire, Jack Spurgeon has published a history and description of the ringwork Old Hall Camp, otherwise known as Hubert's Folly. This abortive castle was built by Hubert de Burgh in 1228, during the English campaign in Kerry.

Neil Ludlow, who took the CSG around Carmarthen Castle a few years ago, has had a lengthy paper published on the castle and lordship of Narberth. He mentions that the castle 'has long been neglected ... as a topic for study'. Indeed so, but it is unfortunate that David King's study of it in the castles chapter for the county history had to be curtailed, with the gazetteer of sites removed for a brief survey of the development of the county's castles (see last years' compilation). The remains at Narberth are fragmentary, but Neil Ludlow has produced an excellent account of the his-

tory and architecture of this site, and he was able to make use of David King's field notebooks in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries in London.

Remaining with Pembrokeshire, I am grateful to Ian Stevenson for mentioning to me last April that David King's description of the castle and town walls of Pembroke, first published in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, has been reprinted in booklet form. This is on sale at the castle's bookshop (my thanks to the castle's shop and the Trustees for giving me copies).

Scotland

Unless I have lost some records, which I doubt, I have nothing to report on Scotland whatsoever (!), although see Town Defences. I would welcome any information that I may have missed, as I find it hard to believe that there have not been any major articles published recently. However, I should say that there is nothing on the shelves besides me.

The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man

A new section this year, mainly as a result of the Gorey/Mont Orgueil Castle debate! As a result of the summary of this debate in *Current Archaeology* by the editor Andrew Selkirk (see also our last *Newsletter*, pp. 48-51), I made contact again with my former tutor at Southampton, Colin Platt, as various publications were mentioned in *CA* of which I had not heard. I recommend members to read the summary in *CA*, to form their own opinion between one school of opinion, led by Philip Dixon and Warwick Rodwell, and another school of thought, championed by the Friends of Mont Orgueil and Colin Platt.

A debate was held in April 2002, chaired by Pamela Marshall, and a review of the open meeting was published last June as a duplicated typescript. I am indebted to Colin Platt for allowing me to copy the text, and also for giving me a copy of his two books, one of which has just been published. These books are *Mont Orgueil Castle and the defence of Jersey 1540-1630* and *The Mont Orgueil dossier*. The first book is a summary of the key documents, with a short narrative at the end and conclusion. The second book also summarizes key documents, in response to the request for the 'further codifying' of the records of the post-medieval period, but it begins with the two schools of chronology of the later development of the castle, the archaeology-based and the document-based.

The Friends of Mont Orgueil Castle have also issued a series of studies in duplicate typescript format, the majority by M. T. Myres; my thanks to him for providing me with a set. Other issues have been written by John McCormack, Colin Platt and John Renouf; I have excluded Mark Patton's paper on the prehistory.

Finally on Gorey, there is the report from M. B. Finlaison on the lower room of the south-west 'keep tower' at the castle published in the Société Jersiaise's annual journal or bulletin (see also Forthcoming Publications, below).

A major monograph by David Freke has been published by Liverpool University Press on the excavations on St Patrick's Isle, Peel in the Isle of Man. The excavations were undertaken in the 1980s, and the report is multi-period, and has a large number of specialist reports. The author provides an analysis of the standing masonry fabric, and this is followed by an architectural interpretation by Harry Gordon Slade.

Ireland

David Johnson's contribution to the Jeremy Knight volume is on Carncastle in County Antrim, a rather unspectacular tower built on a spectacular site, a rocky outcrop and only accessible at low tide, and then with difficulty. Tom McNeill has written an account of Dunineny in County Antrim, which also has a bearing on Gaelic castle building generally, but especially in Argyll. The article arose from excavations at Dunineny, a building constructed by a Scot, which is basically a sham castle of the early seventeenth century.

Cahermore in County Clare is a circular stone fort which was still being used, or was re-used, in the fourteenth century when a gatehouse was added to strengthen the cashel wall (Martin Fitzpatrick). M. J. Carroll has written a book on the castles and fortified houses of West Cork, covering older 200 sites, with brief descriptions and sketch drawings. Remaining in Cork, we have P. Ó Laoghaire's unillustrated study of the tower castles of the O'Mahonys in the *Mizen Journal*, and in the same journal J. Hawkes has written an account of Dunmanus Castle, and also of Kilcoe Castle.

In a paper in the *Dublin Historical Record* B. McCabe has described Colmanstown Castle and church sites, and the latest in the Royal Irish Academy's Irish Historic Towns Atlas is the first part of Dublin, by H. B. Clarke. P. Costello produced a book on Dublin Castle in 1999, whilst the book by H. B. Clarke and others titled *Dublinia* is an illustrated account of medieval Dublin.

Although I might be accused of being biased, Four Courts Press in Dublin does produce some excellent books, but not just with the content, but the actual physical production of them. The series edited by Seán Duffy, *Medieval Dublin*, is a case in point. These handsome volumes are the papers given at an annual conference, and are published so promptly after each conference that I have two volumes to consider this year, *Medieval Dublin IV* having just come out. The one drawback to the series is that the volumes lack an index. In the third volume we have James Lydon's historical account of Dublin Castle, 'the seat of government and the symbol of English

authority in Ireland.' Readers of *Archaeology Ireland* in Britain will no doubt be aware of the controversy surrounding the road being built by Carrickmines in County Dublin; Emmett O'Byrne has looked at the castle and its frontier role in Gaelic Leinster. A more detailed article on Carrickmines and the Dublin marches by the same author appears in the latest *Medieval Dublin*.

Con Manning has published a detailed account of the Record Tower at Dublin Castle in another Four Courts book, *The medieval castle in Ireland and Wales*. The tower, the largest in the castle, has been much altered in modern times, but there is enough evidence surviving to understand its plan. The article concludes with a transcription of the 1585 survey of the castle.

A remarkable series of wall paintings has been discovered and conserved in the towerhouse of Ardamullivan in County Galway (it was this tower that appears on the dustjacket of David Sweetman's book on Irish castles). A well illustrated article on them has been written by the conservator Karena Morton, and appears in the 2002 issue of the *Irish Arts Review Yearbook*. The date of the wall paintings is uncertain, other than that they are either fifteenth century or were painted in the first half of the sixteenth century.

Galway and Kilkenny have been covered in the O'Brien Press's 'City Guides' series, written by P. Walsh and John Bradley respectively. Kilmurry Castle and other sites in Slieverue parish feature in a paper by Ben Murtagh in *Old Kilkenny Review*, and Ben and John Bradley have looked at Brady's Castle in Thomastown (Kilkenny); this account of a fortified fourteenth-century town house appears in the Knight Festschrift.

Remaining with the collection of essays in honour of Jeremy Knight, Brian Hodkinson's paper is a summary of the work undertaken at the Rock of Dunamase in County Laois. The report of the total excavation of the medieval castle ringwork at Ballysimon in County Limerick might have been expected to appear in a journal, but Aegis Archaeology has produced it as the first of its archaeology reports. Written by Tracy Collins and Anthony Cummins, the remains of two huts were found in the interior, as well as a furnace and a cooking pit, and another hut and a corn-drying kiln lay outside the defences. The ringwork was occupied in the late thirteenth century through to the following century. Any evidence for the ringwork bank and palisade had been removed by later cultivation.

In a new journal, *Offaly Heritage*, R. Loeber and others report on the remains of a defensive mud enclosure wall at Castletown. In County Roscommon, Tom Finan and Kieran O'Connor have examined the possible Gaelic-Irish moated site at Cloonfree, possibly dating to the fourteenth century. There is literary evidence for this moated site being the stronghold of

Aodh O'Connor in the early fourteenth century through two bardic poems, and that it had an earth bank surmounted with a palisade, with a gate-tower. In County Tipperary, R. Clutterbuck has written a short article on Farrenroy towerhouse, and a summary of the recent work at Roscrea Castle in the same county forms Con Manning's contribution to an issue of the *Europe Nostra Bulletin*. Excavations were carried out at Roscrea in advance of conservation, and it is to be hoped that a major monograph on the results of the work will follow in due course.

Kieran O'Connor's own contribution to the book he co-edited, *The medieval castle in Ireland and Wales*, is a reinterpretation of the two earthworks at Baginbun, County Wexford. The smaller earthwork is seen as a refortification of a prehistoric promontory bank, the re-strengthening being the work of Raymond le Gros and his fellow Normans in the spring of 1170. In the following months another, larger, bank was built to cut off Baginbun Head from the main approach. Envisaged as a base for the Norman expedition, events moved so swiftly and successfully for the Normans that the encampment would appear to have been soon abandoned.

An excellent paper by Tadhg O'Keeffe and Margaret Coughlan explores the chronology and affinities of the Ferns Castle donjon in County Wexford. Two corner towers and three walls survive of what had been a building of three storeys; the other two towers and the west wall have long since disappeared. Scholars differs in their dating of this fine building, other than agreeing that it is thirteenth century, but it may well be the work of William de Valence, after 1247.

Finally, turning to County Wicklow, K. Ferguson looks at the little stronghold of Three Castles. In *Medieval Dublin IV* Linzi Simpson has written a lengthy paper on Kindlestown Castle, a fragmentary hall-house. The historical background is explored in depth, along with the evidence for early depictions of the remains, and this is followed by a description of the remains and the excavation report.

Town Defences

I have already mentioned the new books on Bristol and London, both of which have something on city/town defences. The latest volume of the Devon Archaeological Society's *Proceedings* includes a very detailed examination of the development of Exeter's South Gate, written by the late Chris Henderson, an appreciation of whom opens this particular volume. The archaeological and documentary evidence of the gate from its Roman origins to the modern day is explored, with fifteen phases identified up to the gate's demolition in 1819. The medieval gate had been built c. 1100, and this was to last until the early fifteenth century, when the twin-towered gatehouse was constructed. The appendix to the paper charts the documentary evidence for the development and use of the gate.

In the fourth volume on the excavations in Hereford, chapter 8, by Ron Shoemith and Richard Morriss, examines the later medieval fortifications. The defences in London at Aldersgate are the subject of a paper by Jonathan Butler. Excavations were carried out in this area of London's city defences in the late 1990s, and fragments of a medieval bastion were located, as well as six phases of the medieval and later ditch.

The re-use of ballast from the Baltic area in King's Lynn walls is explored by P. G. Hoare and others, and the documentary sources for the course of Northampton's walls is explored by T. C. Webb. A *Tempus* volume on Bath by Peter Davenport includes a section of the city walls, and R. Jackson has published evidence for the thirteenth-century defences of Worcester in Friar Street. The remains of the Myton Gate in Hull are discussed in an issue of the *East Riding Archaeologist*, a journal for which an issue has not appeared for some time. The gate was one of the four main entrances into Hull, and its history is summarized, as well as the features that were revealed for two hours (!) in July 1976. The remains were in good condition, and included the drawbridge pit (B. S. Ayers and D. H. Evans).

Steve Clarke has published the results of a watching brief on the Norman defences at Abergavenny, and the evidence for the burgh ditch at Annan in Dumfriesshire, possibly dating to the sixteenth century, is the subject of a paper by R. Toolis and C. Cavanagh. *Medieval Dublin III* includes a paper by Georgina Scally on the rampart and walled defences in the north-east corner of medieval Dublin, a study based on excavations in the 1990s. W. Kelly has edited a volume on the sieges of Londonderry (or Derry), and in the 'City Guides' mentioned earlier, there are volumes on Derry (B. Lacey) and Waterford (E. McEneaney).

Forthcoming Publications

I mentioned in this section last year Rockwell's *Enemy at the gates*, but this title has been withdrawn by the publisher.

Amongst the forthcoming publications in English Heritage's latest catalogue are guidebooks to Aydon Castle by Henry Summerson, Framlingham Castle by Moraig Brown, Orford Castle by John Rhodes and Julian Munby, and Portchester Castle by John Goodall. The second volume in the series on free sites will cover Yorkshire and the Humber.

In Wales, Cadw guidebooks are expected on Raglan, by the compiler, a new edition that will give greater prominence to the Renaissance period, especially the remains of the gardens, with Ivan Lapper's reconstructions of how the gardens may have looked. The drawings really serve to emphasize just how impressive Raglan was as an Elizabethan and Jacobean country seat. A combined guidebook for Dolforwyn and Montgomery castles is also due, written by Lawrence Butler and Jeremy Knight, and

the new edition of Richard Avent's guide to Dolbadarn and Dolwyddelan will include Castell-y-Bere. Still no sign of Tretower, however.

The new catalogue of Osprey's books list Peter Harrington's *English Civil War fortifications*, due this August, Stephen Turnbull's *Crusader castles of the Teutonic Knights*, part 1, due in October, and Christopher Gravett's *Norman stone castles (1): the British Isles 1066-1216*, also due in October. These are all in the relatively new series called 'Fortress'.

A book on castles is expected from Tadhg O'Keeffe (*Castles in Britain and Ireland ... 1050-1300*), and Robert Liddiard is preparing a volume to be published by Windgather Press – *Castles in context: a social history of fortification in England and Wales, 1066-1500*. Also, many of us are aware that John Goodall is writing a book for Yale University Press. I have no idea when any of these titles are expected; possibly not for some time yet, and any updates that the authors can give me would be appreciated greatly.

In the Buildings of Wales series, the volume on west Wales (Dyfed) has now been divided into two volumes (Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire/Ceredigion). The Pembrokeshire volume is meant to be out this summer (proofs have just reached me), with the other following on soon after.

A book on the defences of Exeter from 1485 to 1660 by Mark Stoye is due from Exeter University Press in July this year. Its title is *Circled with stone: Exeter's city walls 1485-1660*.

The architectural historian Nicola Coldstream is writing a paper for *Architectural History*, which, I believe, challenges to some extent Master James of St George's role in the construction of the Edwardian castles of north Wales. I expect the issue of this journal to be out by the autumn. Neil Rushton's article on the evidence for the sixteenth-century remodelling of Mont Orgueil Castle will appear in a future issue of the Société Jersiaise's annual bulletin.

In 1997 a conference was held in France on the use of wood in medieval stone castles, and the book containing the papers is expected soon (*Le bois dans le château de pierre au Moyen Age*, edited by Jean-Michel Poisson and Jean-Jacques Schwein).

Medieval Fortifications in Europe and elsewhere

The following is in no particular order; I am simply working my way down through a stack of books on the desk besides me! The items are not listed in the bibliography itself. If anyone requires information on how to obtain copies, then contact me by post or e-mail - john.kenyon@nmgw.ac.uk

The 24th volume of *Anglo-Norman Studies* includes Marie-Pierre Baudry's paper on Plantagenêt fortification in Poitou (1154-1242), the subject of her recent book mentioned last year, and also Dominique Pitte's study of the role of Château Gaillard in the defence of Normandy, 1196-1204.

I picked up at Maynooth last year, at the Château Gaillard conference, Jacques Le Maho's excellent and profusely illustrated booklet on the excavations of Notre-Dame-de-Gravenchon, a small ringwork in Seine-Maritime, dating to the eleventh to thirteenth centuries. The report is a model of its kind, to quote the words of Jean Mesqui in translation. The annual conference of the British Archaeological Association in 2000 was based in Angers, and the *Transactions* appeared this spring. Annie Renoux's paper examines the relatively few donjons that still exist in Maine, and the role played by the Angevins in the construction of these towers between the tenth and thirteenth centuries. The castle of the dukes of Anjou at Saumur, 1360-1480, is the subject of Mary Whiteley's contribution.

The journal *Bulletin Monumental* is always worth consulting for castle material, for even if there are no articles in this field, there are always summaries of recent work undertaken, as well as reviews of books. In part 4 of volume 160, for 2002, we have Pascal Langeuin's paper on the construction of the castle of Arques-la-Bataille, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century. Much of castle we see today had been built before the loss of Normandy, although in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries artillery fortifications were added.

There are a number of papers in the two recent issues of the *Europa Nostra Bulletin*, besides those by Bob Higham, Con Manning and Andrew Saunders, all mentioned above. I am not going to highlight them all – a copy of the content pages can always be supplied. There are papers on Cracow, castles in southern Italy, fortifications in Sicily, Czech castles, Warsaw's town walls, as well as a number of papers on the restoration/conservation of monuments. In volume 20 of *Château Gaillard* papers include recent work on Crac des Chevaliers, Belgian castles as residences, and castles in Maine.

Annie Renoux has edited the proceedings of a conference on the medieval palace that was held in France in 1999 ("*Aux marches du palais: qu'est-ce-qu'un palais médiéval?*", Université du Maine, 2001). One of the papers is by Alain Salamagne, and considers arrowslits, machicolations and towers in the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, and whether they were as much symbolic as functional.

The series *Castella Maris Baltici* looks at fortification in the Baltic region, as the title implies, and volumes 3-4 and 5 were on display at Maynooth last year. The earlier volume publishes the proceedings of symposia

held in 1995 and 1997, with volume 5 the papers of the 1999 conference. Again, I can supply photocopies of the content pages.

Stop Press!!

Just as I was finalizing the text to send off to Neil, my copy of *Archaeological Journal* came in. There is an article by Edward Impey on the great tower at Avranches in Normandy, and this is followed by Beric Morley and Stephen Speak on excavation and survey at Hylton Castle, Sunderland. There is also a section by Brian Dix and Liz Thomas on the castles and plantation sites in north-west Ulster, forming part the RAI's summer meeting programme for its summer meeting in 2002. Needless to say, I have yet to read any of these items!

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The bibliography does include some material not mentioned in the above review. The dates cited for periodicals are those years for which they have been issued.

Please notify me of any omissions from, or errors in, the following listing. Also, I would welcome offprints of any papers that I have listed in this and previous issues, and please could authors note this request re. forthcoming material. Having such material to hand makes the compilation of the CSG bibliographies and the forthcoming "CBA4" so much easier!

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