

CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS – 17

By John R. Kenyon

Introduction

It may be a sign of old age, but, by pure chance, I am finding a number of things mentioned in the CSG bibliographies that I have not put on to "CBA4", such as various chapters in *Gaelic Ireland!* Obviously my system is not idiot-proof. So, the sooner I can get the final CBA bibliography published the better!

However, I have just learnt that the CBA is seemingly only willing to take the volume on as an electronic publication, and I am simply not prepared to see over thirty years of hard work vanish into the ether – I am too much of a 'bookman' not to want to have something more tangible to show for the effort. I will be sorry to see the break with the CBA; I will always owe Henry Cleere a great debt when he suggested that the CBA should take on the first volume, when negotiations broke down with the Royal Archaeological Institute.

The CBA would not want it as a hard copy supplement to *British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography* unless funded externally 100 per cent, so it will be a case of either trying to find another publisher (and I am sure that many of those will only be interested in an electronic bibliography), trying to publish it oneself, or not publishing it at all. At the moment my feeling is not to bother at all. However, if anyone has any ideas regarding possible publishers, then please let me know.

In spite of this setback, the work on the index of authors will continue. Part 1 has been completed, along with about two-thirds of the entries under England. Spending the first Tuesday of each month working at home on this project has made a major difference, and I am indebted to the NMGW for allowing me to do this.

It is always welcome to receive comments (whether praise or damnation), corrections etc. regarding the CSG Bibliography, and a comment in a letter of August 2003 from Professor Terry Barry of Trinity College, Dublin, sums up nicely how I view the publication. I quote (with Terry's permission!): 'I just wanted to write a short letter of congratulations on your recent CSG Bibliography. It's a Bibliography WITH ATTITUDE! ...' (Terry's upper case). I hope that my own 'attitude' does come through, although hopefully reasonably well balanced, and it is one reason why I always include a paragraph as a disclaimer!

2002/3 for the previous bibliography was truly a bumper year in terms of not only the number of general books published on this subject, but also with other material, with much on the Channel Islands, etc. However, this latest compilation will not be as long as No. 16. Last year thirty-seven pages of typescript were submitted to Neil, but this year only twenty-nine.

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 And on the subject of reviews, for those who read David Stocker's review of *Behind the castle gate* in *Archaeological Journal*, reprinted in

the last *CSG Bulletin*, now read Richard Morris's in *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. 156 (2003), pp. 188-90.

General Monographs

The following new books are examined in alphabetical order by author/editor. This section in particular is considerably much shorter than last year's.

The first item is Sean Davies' *Welsh military institutions 633-1283*. From the title readers will gauge that the book is more than one on castles, but the fifth chapter covers fortifications. I have yet to delve deeply into the volume to discover in what way the author disagrees with the compiler's paper for the 1994 Château Gaillard conference on siege warfare in Wales! The chapter is broken down into sections on castle-building strategies and siege tactics.

Stephen Friar's *The Sutton companion to castles* is in a similar vein to his books on heraldry, local history and parish churches, and in this A to Z of terms there is much that is to be found that is in the other books. Also, one would not think of automatically using the castle companion to find the definitions of many words, such as 'plaistow', 'divine right of kings', and 'vair'. However, once the reader becomes familiar with the content of the book, it will no doubt prove useful for quick reference. I have reviewed it for a forthcoming issue of *Welsh History Review*, so I do not want to go into too much detail, but one of the confusing sections of the book concerns keeps or great towers. Entries on keeps are scattered throughout the book, when they should have been cross-referenced to one main section; we even have a term new to me – 'clustered donjon', mainly referring to Alnwick.

Many members will be aware that Osprey has launched a new series called *Fortress*, highlighting a wide range of fortifications from the ancient world to modern times, such as Mycenaean citadels to the cave complexes of Afghanistan dating to the period 1979 to 2002. Kenneth Gravett, now curator at Woburn Abbey, but at the Royal Armouries before, if I remember correctly, has produced two of the series (numbers 13 and 18), illustrated by Adam Hook, and both are on Norman stone castles. The first covers the British Isles 1066 to 1216, whilst the second (not listed in the bibliography itself) looks at Norman castles in Europe from 950 to 1204. There seems to be more colour in this series, and the general production looks much less 'tired' than some of the vast range of titles that Osprey produce each year. What I have not done is to compare for interest's sake Hook's reconstructions with comparable drawings; for example, his view of the Tower of London in 1100 with the work of Ivan Lapper published by Osprey in 2000. The book concentrates on England, although some sites in Ireland, Scotland and Wales are mentioned; Clun, however, should have been omitted, the tower being much later than the Norman period.

Another title in the *Fortress* series, the ninth, is *English Civil War fortifications 1642-51*. The author is Peter Harrington, who wrote the Shire booklet on the archaeology of the Civil War (1992), and it is illustrated by Donato and Sarah Spedaliere. Naturally, the book covers the use of medieval castles in the wars, as well as the new fortifications that were built, and it is a good introduction to the subject. However, it would have been useful if someone in the UK had looked at the typescript (assuming no-one did), for there are some minor, but irritating, errors. The author's sojourn in the U.S.A. has led to a slight lapse in his knowledge

of English geography, with Tutbury and Wardour assigned to the wrong counties. I am assuming that he is referring to the castles in Staffordshire and Wiltshire respectively. As readers of the review by Andrew Saunders of this book in the Fortress Study Group's *Casemate* (no. 69) will be already aware, the picture on page 12 depicts one of the blockhouses at Dover, not Portsmouth, whilst that on the opposite page shows Southsea with its *square* tower, not circular. We await with interest to see whether a project, involving the author, on the physical evidence for the siege of Hawarden Castle in Flintshire gets off the ground.

John Norris's book on early artillery, i.e. pre-1600, from a publisher new to me (Crowood Press), is a useful quarry for anyone interested in medieval artillery fortification, and although seemingly very border-line to our subject, Anthony Quiney's handsome book on town houses in medieval Britain repays consultation.

Finally, in the series *England's living history* published by Countryside Books, we have *English castles explained*, written and illustrated by Trevor Yorke, and designed to plug the 'gap between too much information and too little' as far as books on castles are concerned. To summarize from the introduction, the author has broken the book down into three sections: origins and development; the individual parts of a castle; glossary of terms. It is an attractively produced little book, and to some extent is comparable to Brian Davison's book in the Observer series. It even has a photo of a gunloop of which I was totally unaware, in the gatehouse of Baddesley Clinton Hall in Warwickshire, which seems original (see Emery, vol. 2 for full description).

General Articles

With a new 'edition' of a book first published in 1987, *The story of Domesday Book*, R. Allen Brown's paper on the castles of the Conquest is more easily available again. In the last issue of our *Bulletin*, Neil Guy reviewed Nicola Coldstream's article in the recent volume of *Architectural History*, and I do not intend to say much more here. There is no denying that there are Savoyard elements in the Edwardian castles in north Wales, that there are elements in Edward I's castles that do not appear in Savoy, and that by the late thirteenth century the tradition of building great gatehouses had been around for about a century. Coldstream's premise that Master James of St George was mainly employed for his organizational skills is one that I can live with, but I am sure that we have not heard the last of this story.

For those interested in designed landscapes in general, then I recommend an excellent publication edited by Robert Wilson-North, *The lie of the land*, which, in a series of articles, looks at the archaeology of this subject in south-west England. One of the papers is by Paul Everson, which covers the medieval period, and he draws on examples throughout England to show what future research might bring to light in the south-west, an area of great potential.

One of the finest publications in form and content of 2003 was the book that was a companion to and catalogue of the Victoria & Albert Museum's exhibition *Gothic*. In the catalogue John Goodall looks at the architecture of war in the period covered by the exhibition (1400-1547), and it is this period of 'military' architecture that I believe he is covering for a book to be published by Yale University Press at some unknown (to me) date. John opens the piece with a superb quote

from the earl of Cumberland in 1538 when surveying Knaresborough, and goes on to argue that we need to reconsider our views on castle architecture of the later Middle Ages. In other words, the so-called 'decline' in castle-building is not evident from the buildings themselves.

Anna Keay, formerly of Historic Royal Palaces and now Director of Properties Presentation at English Heritage, has examined the history of presentation at sites now in the care of English Heritage as part of a discussion as to how buildings should be preserved and also displayed to the public. She obviously has an agenda for how EH can improve on mistakes in the past by its predecessors, and even by EH itself no doubt, and although the article is largely concerned with the sites themselves, maybe we will see a change in the other main form of presentation, that of the guidebook.

Charles McKean has contributed a paper to *Review of Scottish Culture* that develops various themes presented his book *The Scottish château*, particularly the setting of the country house/castle. He examines the various ancillary structures of the Renaissance country house to be found in the associated courts or closes and in the outer enclosures. Much has been lost in later alterations to these 'castles' and in changes to the landscape from the eighteenth century, but archaeology and engravings do shed some light on various structures such as summer-houses, gardens, etc.

In 1997 a conference was held in France on the use of timber in castles, and the proceedings have at last been published. The articles are mainly on sites in France and are written in French, with no summaries in English or German. The one paper in English (with a summary in French) is contributed by Tom McNeill, and concerns the flooring of the round towers or keeps to be found in Wales and Ireland in the early thirteenth century. This may/should ring a bell with readers, for the paper also appeared in the Jeremy Knight *Festschrift* (Kenyon & O'Connor (eds) – see *Bibliography* 16). It was offered for this volume on Irish and Welsh castles as it seemed at one stage that the proceedings of the French conference would not appear in print.

I am sure that in discussing English Heritage guidebooks I have mentioned the name of Peter Dunn regarding reconstruction drawings. In EH's magazine for its membership, *Heritage Today*, there is an article by Barty Phillips on Peter Dunn, primarily concerned with the artist's work on reconstructions of Old Sarum for a series of new information panels. Steve Sneyd, in the latest issue of *Postern*, looks at the reuse of barrows for mottes (one should add Tre Oda in north Cardiff to his corpus, a site excavated and published by Jeremy Knight and Eric Talbot).

Although British sites are not mentioned in the article, apart from Berwick on Tweed, I thought that it was worth including Stephen Turnbull's article 'The passing of the medieval castle' in *Medieval History Magazine*, which looks at the development of Renaissance castle fortifications, especially in Italy.

Regional/County Surveys

The second booklet in English Heritage's *Heritage unlocked* series has appeared, with several more due in the next few months. This issue, edited by Adèle Camp-

bell, covers the east of England, and includes such sites as Hadleigh, Berkhamsted, Castle Acre Castle, the Cow Tower in Norwich, and Baconsthorpe.

One of the advantages of working in a library which subscribes to the weekly issues of *British National Bibliography* is that it is possible to pick up details of a number of local publications which would normally have escaped notice. Sometimes it is even a year or two before *BNB* is able to present the information. An example of this is David Neville's book on the 'lost' castles of Essex, published last year. The word 'lost' is not used in the sense that the castles have vanished, more that they have lost their former glory. The sites include the reconstructed castle 'settlement' inside the ringwork at Stansted (Mountfitchet Castle) and the motte at Great Easton, as well as the major castles such as Hadleigh. The author refers to the Victorian excavations at Great Easton, but makes no mention of the work undertaken in the 1960s and reported locally (detailed in "CBA1").

Logaston Press published in 2002 a facsimile of the Revd Charles Robinson's book of Herefordshire castles and the men associated with them. There is no new introduction, but an index has been provided. Sites in Herefordshire and the adjacent county of Radnorshire were examined during a Society for Landscape Studies study weekend in the spring of 2003, and Brian Rich has produced a report of the study tour, covering such sites as Pipe Aston, Wigmore and New Radnor.

A recent issue of *East Anglian Archaeology* (no. 104) is concerned with the earthworks of Norfolk, and is written by Brian Cushion and Alan Davison. It is a corpus of the majority of the best preserved earthworks in the county, and much of the content relates to medieval settlements. Sixteen castles are included (pp. 162-86), however, including Mileham and Thetford.

A Council for British Archaeology research report published last April is on the archaeology in Northumberland National Park (RR 136). Its physical appearance is not A4, as most reports from the CBA have been for several years, but harks back to some of the first volumes published by the CBA – and a welcome return to that format it is! (247 x 186mm.). Funded by both the national park and English Heritage, the book is in two parts. The first is by the main author/editor, Paul Frodsham of the NNP, and consists of nine chapters introducing the archaeology of the park in chronological order, with chapter 7 on the medieval period, 'From castles to bastles'. The second part examines recent archaeological research undertaken in the park, and a couple of chapters will be highlighted below, under 'England'. However, mention must be made here of Peter Ryder's contribution (chapter 18), 'Towers and bastles in Northumberland National Park. The article's emphasis is not on the grand castles of that great county, but on the lesser structures, the fortified and semi-fortified houses or towers, largely dating from the late fourteenth century. Anyone with an interest in the archaeology of Northumberland should acquire a copy of this report. It is extremely well produced (and no double columns!), well illustrated, and for almost 400 pages an absolute bargain at £19.95.

For some years we Salopians have been looking forward to the appearance of a book on Shropshire's architecture by the late Eric Mercer, formerly of RCHME. It was planned to have formed part of the Victoria County History series, but that was not to be. Andy Johnson of Logaston Press bravely took up the cudgel, and the book was published last year, one of two books on Shropshire's architecture that Logaston published in 2003. Mercer's book covers the county's architecture up to 1900, and the chapter on defensible houses covers such castles as Hopton, Clun

and Ludlow. The other Logaston book is by Madge Moran, who has undertaken sterling work on the vernacular buildings of Shropshire, and does not include much on castles, understandably, although the first chapter covers defensive houses.

In a collection of essays on the archaeology of Sussex, edited by David Rudling, Richard Jones looks at the current state of castle studies in the county, with suggestions for future research. He draws attention to the lack of any attempt to try and understand how the castles developed across Sussex. The paper examines how many castles were built, and when, the reason behind the construction, and their distribution.

An examination of the custody of the de Clare castles in Glamorgan and Gwent/Monmouthshire in 1262-63 appears in the latest issue of *Studia Celtica*, written by the later Ron Walker and Jack Spurgeon. The death of Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, lord of Glamorgan etc., in the summer of 1262 had major repercussions for the Crown. The king had lost one of his key supporters, albeit only a recent adherence, at the time of the Montfortian challenge, and the rise of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd in Wales was also causing concern. It did not help matters that Gilbert's heir was still a minor. The article transcribes, with translation, the earl of Hereford's account for his custody of the de Clare lordships, providing details of the garrisoning and supplying of various castles. Following Hereford's account, the authors look at the earl's defensive strategy in 1262-63, examining the castles of Neath, Llangynwyd, Tal-y-fan, Llantrisant, Cardiff, Usk, Tre-grug and Newport.

Turning to Ireland, the summer meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 2002 was in north-west Ulster. Brian Dix and Liz Thomas looked at the castles and plantation sites in the region, including some the CSG visited this April – Monea, Tully and Donegal, and summaries of these and other sites appear in *Archaeological Journal*. I did list this last year with a 'Stop Press!' comment, but I thought it worth mentioning again following CSG's visits to these sites last April.

Last year I listed five items by Mike Salter of Folly Publications, four before that, and seven publications the year before that! A further four need to be brought to the attention of readers. The four cover Ireland, replacing the earlier one-volume work on the castles of that country, and are arranged by province, although, of them, only south Munster is covered, and within each book the format is by county. The books follow the usual Salter format. It remains to be seen whether north Munster will be published.

The publication of the archaeological surveys of the counties of Ireland continue apace, with the appearance of the volumes on Tipperary (vol. 1), produced under the aegis of the late-lamented Dúchas, and Leitrim, under the aegis of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The Tipperary volume, compiled by Jean Farrelly and Caimin O'Brien, covers the north of the county, and includes a number of mottes and ringworks, as well as a few masonry castles, such as Nenagh, Roscrea (of which more below), and Terryglass. Michael Moore compiled the Leitrim survey, and the county is not particularly rich in castle sites of note.

Education

The English Heritage teacher's handbook to Dover, mentioned last year, has still to appear. So, all that there is to comment on here is one item from Scotland. This is Marion Fry and Michelle McLuskie's teachers' aid to Urquhart Castle in Inverness-shire.

Guidebooks

I commented last year that 'the well does seem dry in Scotland (please inform me if I am wrong!)'. In one of life's little ironies, it was from an American working in Wales (as part of Cadw's publications section), who had been up for a visit to Scotland and picked up the Doune guidebook, that I learnt that the 'well' was not totally dry!! So, my thanks go to Bill Zajac. It may be that no-one in Historic Scotland consults the CSG's Bibliography!

Castles in the care of the State

Five English Heritage guidebooks have been published in EH's established colour handbook series. The first is the guide to Portchester Castle, Hampshire, written by John Goodall, which includes reconstruction drawings by Peter Dunn (see above) and Stephen Conlin, as well as views by Terry Ball that have appeared elsewhere. The second is on Framlingham Castle in Suffolk, written by Moraig Brown, which includes the Alan Sorrell view of how the interior of the castle may have looked in the Middle Ages. Remaining with Suffolk we have John Rhodes's guide to Orford, which also includes an Alan Sorrell reconstruction, the upper hall. The plan of the castle's immediate environs on the inside of the back cover is based on a survey undertaken by EH in 2002. Henry Summerson is the author of the new guidebook to Aydon in Northumberland, a superb manor house built in the 1290s, which later in the fourteenth century became semi-fortified with the addition of a curtain wall.

Just before this text was sent off to our editor, Jonathan Clark's new guidebook to Helmsley in Yorkshire arrived. It replaces Glyn Coppack's guide (1990; 2nd edition 1997), and although I have yet to read the new booklet, it is evident from the plan that the phasing has been revised. For example, the wall that divided the inner ward, dated to the early fourteenth century in Coppack, is now dated to the first half of the twelfth century, during Walter Espec's tenure. Amongst the illustrations are two fine reconstructions by Peter Dunn, whose work was mentioned earlier; gone is the Alan Sorrell from the Coppack edition. One of the special features of the guidebook is a double-page spread on the castle and its setting in the landscape, written by Paul Everson and P. S. Barnwell. I look forward to seeing this great castle for the first time this summer, along with Pickering!

In Wales, the new guide to Raglan was reviewed in the last issue of the *Bulletin*, and modesty prevents me from saying more! Our Editor may well bemoan the loss of the Sorrell in the new edition, but there was good reason for this. Earlier this year Cadw (which has now dropped 'Welsh Historic Monuments' from its name, as the observant may have spotted from the Raglan guide) published a further two guidebooks, covering five castles. The first of these is totally new, Cadw's first treatment of the castles of Dolforwyn and Montgomery

(Montgomeryshire), written by Lawrence Butler and Jeremy Knight, the former being responsible for the text on Dolforwyn, with Jeremy contributing Montgomery. Ivan Lapper and Chris Jones-Jenkins contributed a number of reconstructions. It now really goes without saying just how excellent this Cadw series is, and perhaps it may not be too long before we see a revised format for some of English Heritage's sites.

The third new Cadw publication is a 'new edition' of Richard Avent's guide to Dolwyddelan and Dolbadarn (Caernarvonshire), but one that includes Castell y Bere (Merioneth), previously only available as a pamphlet, with a new artist's impression by Chris Jones-Jenkins. By pure chance (!) I got to hear that Cadw is launching a series of full-colour pamphlet guides, in the same size as the main guidebooks, and the first to appear is an abridgement of Arnold Taylor's work on Rhuddlan. It is eight pages long.

I have five new Historic Scotland souvenir guides, one going back to 2001. That to Elcho, Perthshire, by Ann MacSween, is in the monochrome format with colour cover. The full-colour guides to St Andrews in Fife (2001) by Richard Fawcett (revised by Chris Tabraham and Doreen Grove), Urquhart in Inverness-shire (2002) by Chris Tabraham and Doune, Perthshire, (2003) by Doreen Grove are in the standard souvenir format used by HS and EH. Chris Tabraham's guide to Edinburgh Castle (2003) is in a slightly larger format to the previous three, and both it and Urquhart are thick enough to have a titled spine, something that Cadw brought in with its new format in 2002.

Castles not in State care

The first guidebook to be considered here caused all manner of confusion when Bob Liddiard, the author of it, told me about it. It is the new guide to Castle Rising Castle in Norfolk, so the first thing that I did was to check in English Heritage's list of publications, as it was news to me that EH was producing a new one. It was then that I discovered that Castle Rising is back to being administered by the Howard family, and is no longer an EH site! The publication was actually published in 2000 [ex. inf. author], and besides the history and description, there is a section on the castle in its landscape.

The National Trust has published a new edition of the guide to Dunster (Anon.) in Somerset, much of it based on the previous edition by Dudley Dodd, and David Calvert. Roger Martin's booklet on Herstmonceux (Sussex), the exterior of which CSG may well visit in 2005, has also been brought to my attention. It was published in 1994.

In Wales, a folded leaflet has been published on Dinas Brân, written by John Cole, and the National Trust's 2003 edition of its guidebook to Chirk (Anon.) also draws heavily on a previous edition, that by Richard Dean which was published in 1983. Both sites are in Denbighshire. Although Coity (or Coety) Castle, Glamorgan, is in the care of the State, there is a little guide to the history of the castle not published by Cadw. Undated, it has been written by David Pearce, and published by the Coity Village Association, and its illustrations are taken from the RCAHMW's early Glamorgan castles volume.

Kenneth Wiggins's guide to King John's Castle in the city of Limerick has just been published, with history, description, and highlighting specific aspects

such as finds from the excavations, and the countermines. It is in A4 format, and profusely illustrated.

England

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

Wallingford is now in Oxfordshire, but was in Berkshire. The summer of 2002 saw the start of the Wallingford Burgh to Borough Research Project, and a report on the work, by Oliver Creighton and others, appeared in the 2002 *Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual Report*. It is a five-year project, with the first season concentrating on geophysical and topographic survey of the Saxon *burh* and the castle.

Several recent books from Tempus are included in this issue. The first is one of two titles on the English Civil War, John Barratt's *The great siege of Chester*, reviewed with Peter Harrington's book mentioned above in *Casemate* by Andrew Saunders, together with the volume on Colchester in Essex (see below). The Chester conflict was one of the great sieges of the wars, and Barratt's book is a welcome addition to the wealth of recent material on these wars. It is a pity that, along with so many Tempus titles, the illustrations let the book down. Many seem to be reproductions of photocopies, or taken from photographs in old books. The same applies to a lesser extent to Phil Jones's account of the siege of Colchester in 1648. I know that it is extremely difficult for authors to fulfill the demands of publishers as far as illustrative material is concerned when little or no assistance is given towards the cost of obtaining good quality images, apart from using all one's royalties. Until publishers like Tempus realize this, then they will continually take flak – may be they are not bothered, as long as they are able to keep churning out titles.

Martin Roberts's Tempus volume on a 1000 years of Durham history is a new edition of the Batsford/English Heritage book on the city that was published in 1993. Thus, the illustrations are of a much higher quality anyway. The second chapter covers the castle. The 110th title in the wide-ranging series of local history pamphlets published by the Bristol Branch of the Historical Association is a political history of Bristol Castle (Gloucestershire), written by Peter Fleming.

Only occasionally do I include the summaries that appear in the pages of 'Medieval Britain and Ireland' in the journal *Medieval Archaeology*. As part of a Ph.D. project on the castles of Gwent and Eryngy Neil Phillips surveyed a number of sites in Herefordshire in 2002, and detailed illustrated summaries of the fieldwork on these earthworks appeared last December. Amongst the castles are Chanstone Tumps and Dorstone (or Dorestone). The entry in the bibliography is under Bradley and Gaimster. Staying with Herefordshire, a summary of a project involving Weobley Castle appeared in the CBA's *West Midlands Archaeology* for 2002, written by George Nash. A booklet on the project, edited by Nash and George Children, was published by Logaston Press in 2003. The work on Weobley was funded largely by the Local Heritage Initiative, and undertaken by Bristol University staff and local volunteers, and looked beyond the scheduled area of the castle, as well as the site itself. The Weobley Castle Project hopes to continue the work, possibly even excavating the castle mound itself.

One of the papers in volume 47 of *Medieval Archaeology* is by Amanda Richardson, and she has looked at gender and space in various royal palaces in England in the Middle Ages, a study in access analysis, as well as imagery. The article concentrates on the various apartments of the consorts of English monarchs, usually 'isolated from public buildings and from ceremonial routes through palace complexes' – no real surprise there, I suppose. One of the examples chosen is the Tower of London from the 1260s through to the 1280s.

Beside the new edition of the book on Durham, another former Batsford book that has appeared in a new Tempus edition is Brian Ayers's study of the archaeology of the great city of Norwich (Norfolk), originally published in 1994. The book is well illustrated, and the author has been able to update the story, such as the recent work on the castle. The quality of the illustrations in this Tempus publication must be a reflection of the resources that the author has been able to call on as the former city archaeologist, now the county's archaeologist.

A number of publications relate to sites in Northumberland. In 1996 a project was set up to study the archaeology of Bamburgh, one of the aims being to bring to publication Brian Hope-Taylor's work on the area in the 1960s and 1970s. A booklet has been produced by the project, written by Graeme Young, examining briefly the archaeology of Bamburgh Castle from the early Middle Ages through to 1500. A recent article by Jeremy Musson in *Country Life* explores Chillingham Castle, whilst Peter Ryder, in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, has written a study of the roofless fifteenth-century tower of Cresswell, following a thorough survey of the site in 2000 prior to repair and conservation. The majority of the county's tower-houses were either attached to a domestic building, usually a hall, so that the tower acted as a solar or private chambers, or the tower stood a short distance from the castle's or manor's other buildings, thus forming a place to which one could retreat in times of upheaval. The Cresswell tower falls into the latter category.

Staying with Northumberland, there are two chapters in the Northumberland National Park volume, mentioned above, to mention in this section. The first is by James Crow and is on the survey and limited excavation undertaken at Harbottle Castle from 1997 to 1999. One of the main features of the castle to be uncovered was the middle gate, first examined in 1934. Several courses of ashlar remained, together with portcullis grooves, and upper levels were intimated by existence of a latrine chute. Evidence was also found for the drawbridge pit, for a turning bridge, and a barbican in front of the gate. The article also describes the Tudor re-fortification of the site, with the gunlooped blockhouse on the motte, with its Scottish-style of openings. The other chapter in the book concerns Thirlwall Castle, a gentry residence (Alan Rushworth and Richard Carlton), recently consolidated and opened to the public. It is a defensible hall-house, probably built in the middle of the fourteenth century.

In Nottinghamshire, Sarah Speight and Geraint Franklin have produced a study of the motte and bailey at Egmanton, not far from Laxton. The summit of the motte is at two levels, the suggestion being that the lower area formed a reception area for anyone then progressing to whatever structure stood on the highest part of the mound. The article also examines the origin and decline of the manor. Gavin Kinsley has reported on the main discoveries made in the upper and middle bailey of Nottingham Castle between 1997 and 2000, as part of work carried out by the Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit, the results helping to elucidate the Smythson

plan of 1617, as well as evidence for a small keep on the line of the curtain. Some of the references cited in the article do not appear in the bibliography at the end.

The seventeenth volume in the Thames Valley Landscapes Monographs series, edited by Anne Dodd, is on Oxford 'before the university', examining the town, the Thames crossing and the defences in the late Saxon and Norman periods. A synthesis and discussion by the editor includes coverage of the castle and the defences, whilst chapter 4 is a detailed study of sites on the defences by Julian Murnby and David Wilkinson.

Brian Davison revisits his first excavation at a site in England, Castle Neroche in Somerset, in a periodical of which I was unaware until recently, *Council for British Archaeology South West Journal*. He stands by much of what he wrote in the report that was published in the early 1970s, but realizes now what a strong defensive structure the castle must have been when first built, probably by Count Robert of Mortain. In order for the sandy ramparts to have been of any use, the defences must have made use of massive timber revetments and caissons, although no evidence was forthcoming from the excavations.

The castles of Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, are discussed by Nicholas Riall in *Medieval Archaeology*, outlining the case against Farnham in Surrey. 1138 has been taken by Mike Thompson as the year for the start of the construction of the keep, whilst Riall, on examining the text of the 1138 Winchester Annal, suggests that the account may be no more than reference to the start of the construction of the castle in some form or other, as opposed to the keep itself. The author suggests that the keep may have preceded Henry's castle (the motte), and that the flange that has been seen as supporting the tower may have been constructed in the 1280s as a foundation for the well-house, the well being that in the keep.

Remaining with Surrey, a note by Mary Alexander on the conservation work at Guildford appears in an issue of the *Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin*, and in another issue of that publication Gabby Rapson makes some corrections to her note on castles at Westcott, listed in the last issue of the Bibliography.

Wales

In an issue of *Heritage of Wales/Etiffeddiaeth y Cymry* Richard Avent examines the repairs that were carried out at Caernarfon through the study of documents in The National Archives (PRO). Of particular interest is the work undertaken in the 1840s by the architect Anthony Salvin, and the article includes one of Salvin's views of the interior, now held by the RIBA, showing the motte at the east end of the castle.

The last site visited by CSG members at the Lampeter conference in 1999 was Carmarthen Castle, and Neil Ludlow, who guided us, has published an interim report on the work undertaken from 1993 to 2003. The castle was one of the more important of such buildings in south Wales, being in the hands of the Crown. The motte and shell-keep were investigated, and the remains of a circular structure on the motte may have been part of a twelfth-century half-timbered round tower. Amongst the post-medieval alterations made to the early fifteenth-century gatehouse were the infilling of the two ground-floor chambers with mortared rubble, possibly undertaken in the 1640s to strengthen the gatehouse against artillery. A full report is being prepared.

K. Lloyd Gruffydd has written about the sieges of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, in the English Civil War, and, moving south, another Coity Village Association publication, written by Ralph Griffiths, is on the siege of the castle by the adherents of Owain Glyn Dwr in 1404-5. An issue of the magazine *Cambria* features an article on Castell y Bere by Raymond Humphreys, and in the first newsletter of a new group called the Welsh Stone Forum/Fforwm Cerrig Cymru there is a note on the possible site of a quarry that produced stone (Egryn sandstone) for Harlech in Merioneth (Tim Palmer).

Turning to Monmouthshire, Neil Phillips's work on some Herefordshire sites was mentioned above, and as part of the project he has examined, through geo-physical survey, the Pen y Clawdd castle mound at Llanfihangel Crucorney. A small-scale excavation located evidence for the motte ditch. Phillips has also looked at the motte at Trelech known as Tump Terret. Two rock-cut beam slots were later excavated which would have taken supports for the bridge between the motte and the bailey (Ray Howell). C. E. Smith has published an article in *Gwent Local History* on the Newport castles, originally written as part of an undergraduate study, reviewing the documentary evidence. Also as part of undergraduate work a one-day survey was made of the interior of Caldicot Castle, with some interesting results (Ian Daintith). Elisabeth Whittle has highlighted the outstanding remains of the Elizabethan and Jacobean gardens at Raglan. It is worth mentioning here a news item in an issue of *Heritage in Wales* (Anon) on the wharf uncovered close to Skenfrith Castle following work on the riverbank, the collapse of which was causing concern. The castle quay has been preserved within the bank, and is accessible to visitors.

Rick Turner, following up his work for the Chepstow guidebook, has published an account of the sub-tidal water cistern below the great tower. Limited excavation and recording were undertaken, and although no firm evidence for the date of the structure was forthcoming, it is thought that it probably dates to the first half of the thirteenth century. The cistern was first excavated in 1909, as part of a search for Shakespeare's manuscripts (read Rick's paper!), and then again in 1998. Rick himself led a further investigation in the summer of 2001. The work in 1998 revealed that the cistern was constructed on a platform of timber beams.

Another Logaston book recently published is Ann and John Welton's volume on the town of Montgomery. Finally, for Wales, the Pembrokeshire volume in the Buildings of Wales series has now appeared, written by Tom Lloyd and others, with a contribution by the compiler. The original intention had been to cover west Wales (Dyfed) in one volume, but this would have been too large a volume. The intention is to publish the Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion volume by early 2005, from what I can gather.

Scotland

Scotland merits some entries this year! The late John Cornforth has written about Alloa Tower in Clackmannanshire in *Country Life*. Adrian Cox contributed a paper to the 2001 conference of the Institute of Field Archaeologists on the approach to providing the public with information on the interpretation of the excavation of a castle site. The castle in question was Caerlaverock Old Castle, Dumfriesshire. The most effective way, not surprisingly, was through guided tours, provided, of course, that the guide interacts well with his/her audience. The author also found, as has the

compiler, that to base a tour round first-rate information panels is one of the best methods of interpreting a site for the 'laity'.

In *Medieval History Magazine* Andrew Spratt has written about Dirleton and Tantallon castles in East Lothian. Turning to Midlothian, another Tempus book, written by Harry Potter, covers the siege of Edinburgh Castle in 1571-73. The castle was held by the Mary queen of Scots faction against a succession of regents, until Regent James Douglas called in the English. As a result the castle fell in a ten-day siege.

A number of publications produced by the Renfrewshire Local History Forum have only just come to my attention. In the Forum's journal for 1993 Derek Alexander has written up an initial survey of Duchal Castle. In a couple of publications Bruce Henry has studied Johnstone Castle, and Denis Topen has taken the castle and lands of Stanely for the theme of his monograph, the Forum's seventh occasional paper.

The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man

Between 1981 and 1990 extensive excavations were undertaken at Castle Cornet in St Peter Port, Guernsey. The earliest phase dates to the late thirteenth century, but in the following century the castle was extended with a barbican and gate with drawbridge were. The donjon probably dates to this time as well. The castle was transformed in the fifteenth century into an artillery fortress. Much of the inner core of the castle was destroyed in 1672 when the magazine blew up.

Elizabeth Castle on the island of Jersey is the subject of a paper by Ian Stevenson in the Palmerston Forts Society's journal *The Redan*. This artillery fort dates to the closing years of the reign of Elizabeth I. The article concentrates on the later armament of the castle. Gorey, or Mont Orgeuil, Castle is another castle that features in *Medieval History Magazine*, written by Douglas Ford.

Ireland

I thoroughly enjoyed dipping into a book edited by Joe Fenwick titled *Lost and found: discovering Ireland's past*, a collection of thirty-one short articles written by archaeologists, historians and scientists giving their personal insights into Irish archaeology. On seeing the book for the first time, I immediately recognized on the cover someone from my Southampton days at the Department of Archaeology in the university, even after thirty years! David Sweetman's contribution [not listed here] was particularly amusing, even if a bit hair raising! Tadhg O'Keefe's contribution, 'Discovering Versailles in the smallness of my own experience', is mainly about the castle of Ballymoon in Co. Carlow, a modest and unfinished castle of the later thirteenth or early fourteenth century. A possible builder may have even been Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, of Chepstow fame. One of the sentences that stand out in the article is 'But we have fetishised defence, and that has reduced our sensitivity to some of the other things which castle-builders had in mind.' (p. 222).

A note on the restored tower-house of Ballyportry, near Corofin, Co. Clare, appears in an issue of *Archaeology Ireland* (Nick Maxwell). In the latest *Mizen Journal* John Hawkes gives an account of Ardintendant Castle in Co. Cork, an overgrown

fifteenth-century stronghold consisting of a tower-house and a smaller, mural, tower, set within a ringwork or ring-fort. In *Lost and found* Connie Kelleher describes an early seventeenth-century map of the town of Baltimore in Co. Cork, now in Sheffield Archives, Yorkshire. It depicts a number of fortified sites around the harbour area such as Dunagall and Dunasead castles.

What appears to me to be an excellent project, accompanied by a variety of fine publications, is the work of the Barryscourt Trust, an organization set up in 1987 to work on the eponymous castle. Barryscourt Castle in Co. Cork has featured in previous bibliographies, for as part of the conservation, restoration and interpretation of this sixteenth-century tower-house and bawn of the Barry family there has been a series of biannual lectures, the Barryscourt Lectures. The tower has been floored and roofed, and furnished as it may have looked in the sixteenth century, whilst the bawn has been excavated. Amongst the lectures that have been published are Tadhg O'Keeffe's on Barryscourt and the Irish tower-house and David Sweetman's on the origin and development of the tower-house in Ireland. The publisher Gandon Editions (www.gandon-editions.com (N.B. under reconstruction)) has just issued for the Trust the first ten lectures (1-5 and 8 are those already published as single lectures), and at €35 I would recommend this to anyone with an interest in castles, castle conservation and restoration. The book is edited by John Ludlow and Noel Jameson.

Not all the lectures have been about castle-related matters; for example the third, Colin Rynne's on technological change in Anglo-Norman Munster. The sixth, seventh, ninth and tenth lectures are the newly published ones. Victor Chinery looks at the refurbishment of the interior of the tower-house with furniture, eating and drinking vessels, and so forth. Kieran O'Connor reviews medieval settlement in Munster, whilst Brian Graham's contribution is on Irish towns, and Karena Morton's is on Irish medieval wall painting from a range of ecclesiastical and secular sites. A second series of lectures has already started, and the publisher has promised a companion volume in a few years time, presumably after Lectures 11-20 have been given. Congratulations to the Trust, Gandon Editions and all those associated with site, especially Dave Pollock.

Carrickmines in Co. Dublin made the pages of *Archaeology Ireland* again, with Emmett O'Byrne's account of the 1642 massacre there. Recent excavations uncovered a number of skeletons, including women and children, and the dating evidence suggests that the burials relate to the massacre. Jane Fenlon has published an account of the strong house Portumna Castle in Co. Galway, looking at the buildings social and architectural history following an extensive programme of conservation and restoration. I have always been in two minds as to whether to include this site in the bibliography, and have yet to make up my mind!

In the latest issue of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* Con Manning has written a note on a mid nineteenth-century watercolour of Confey Castle in Co. Kildare; only a small part of the tower-house now remains. The sources for the history of Dunamase, Co. Laois, are documented by Brian Hodgkinson. In the *Lost and found* volume, referred to above, Kenneth Wiggins re-visits the excavations at King John's Castle in Limerick City where several seventeenth-century siege mines and countermines were found.

An account of Maghernacloy Castle, a sixteenth-century fortified house in Co. Monaghan, appears in a recent issue of *Clogher Record*, written by Larry McDermott. The second volume of *Clonmacnoise studies* has been published, edited by Heather King. One of the chapters is a detailed examination of the small castle built in 1214, written by Kieran O'Connor and Con Manning. Much of the castle was of earth and timber, but the inner core consisted of a hall-keep with an inner ward of masonry. I have yet to read this paper thoroughly, but it is clearly the most thorough study, in article form, of an Irish castle to have been published in the last twelve months, as one would expect from the authors.

Margaret Murphy examines the location of Roscommon, the castle being one of the highlights of the CSG conference this year. During the conference, as we drove through the town of Sligo, Kieran O'Connor showed us the site of the castle, and a paper by Kieran appears in *A celebration of Sligo*, a collection of essays edited by Martin Timoney. Two further short papers on the castle are to be found in the same volume, one by Eóin Halpin, the other by Patrick O'Brien and the editor.

If the Barryscourt volume is one of the highlights of the past twelve months in terms of Irish castle studies, then the other must be the report on Roscrea Castle, Co. Tipperary, edited by Con Manning. The book has been published by the Stationery Office in Dublin, and is the first in series Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government Archaeological Monographs. Titled *Excavations at Roscrea Castle*, it is more than an excavation report, for it includes a detailed description of the upstanding fabric by the editor. The castle was in the hands of the Butler family, earls of Ormond, from 1315 to 1703, and later it was a military garrison, and all this has helped to retain much of the fabric of the castle.

The first chapter provides the reader with a history of the castle, and then comes the analysis of the fabric. Con Manning summarizes the building phases, from around the middle of the thirteenth century through to the years after 1813, with work undertaken by the military. Jane Fenlon's contribution is on the fragments of seventeenth-century plasterwork that survive in the upper rooms of the south-west tower. Four further chapters cover the excavations (mainly in the 1990s) in- and outside the gatehouse, the south-east tower and the south-west tower, Con, Joanna Wren, Alan Hayden and Geraldine Stout contributing these reports. Aighleann O'Shaughnessy and Con Manning contribute an essay on the conservation and restoration of the castle, and here the reconstruction of the drawbridge is an aspect of the work to which I would draw the attention of readers. The editor concludes with a general discussion that includes a number of reconstruction drawings. One waits in anticipation for other such monographs; one would hope that the report on Trim would be a priority.

An article by Con Manning on Roscrea appeared in *Archaeology Ireland* this spring. The cover of this issue bears the volume and issue numbers of the previous issue (17 no. 4, issue no. 66); it should have read 18 no. 1, issue no. 67.

Robert Chapple's article in the autumn 2003 issue of *Archaeology Ireland* looks at the small-scale excavations at Castle Hill, Dungannon in Co. Tyrone. Some sections of medieval walling were found, but it was hard to interpret the remains due to the limited size of the trenches. I conclude this section with mention of Ben Murtagh's booklet on Fethard Castle in the south-east of the country, in Co. Wexford. The publication is no. 25 in the series of heritage guides published by Archaeology Ireland. The structure is a late medieval fortified episcopal residence attached

to a late fourteenth-century gatehouse that had been freestanding. At one end of the hall range stands a tall circular service tower.

Town Defences

The most important publication on town defences to appear is Mark Stoyles' *Circled with stone: Exeter's city walls 1485-1660*. The nucleus of the book is the transcription of the receivers' accounts detailing the maintenance of the walls, rather than a description of the existing fabric. However, the other half of the book examines the history of the walls, their repair and maintenance, summarizing what was undertaken under the Tudors and in the early Stuart years. Lists of the ordnance that the city possessed in 1556 and 1643 are also transcribed, and the guns were mainly small calibre pieces, although in 1643 there was a demi-culverin (a whole culverin lay near the castle, but with its muzzle broken). Two of the city gates were virtually rebuilt in the early sixteenth century, but remained medieval in appearance, although the East Gate was provided with gunloops.

In 2001 part of the Norman town defences of Abergavenny in Monmouthshire was examined. A V-shaped ditch was exposed containing much datable pottery, confirming the theory of Radcliffe and Knight that the town had a Norman enceinte. Both here and at Monmouth the Norman defences were abandoned and infilled in the twelfth century (Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray).

Part of the defences of Inverness was excavated in late 1999, early 2000 (Clare Ellis), whilst moving across the sea to Ireland, Con Manning has looked at artillery fortifications and town walls in Ireland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The report on the excavations carried out in Cork City from 1984 to 2000 has recently been published by the City Council (Rose Cleary and Maurice Hurley). Section 3 contains Hurley's discussion on the defences. David Edwards and Con Manning have examined a 1667 map of Inistioge in Co. Kilkenny in the National Library of Ireland. Produced for the duke of Ormond, the purpose behind the map was to depict the extent of the houses in the town, but it also showed the entire circuit of the town defences and the four gates.

Finally, another in the heritage guide series from Archaeology Ireland. This is Conor Brady's examination of the defences at Drogheda in Co. Louth. The walls themselves are not much to write home about, but the main surviving feature of a once very extensive circuit is the impressive St Laurence's Gate.

Forthcoming Publications

Some items mentioned in this section last year have yet to appear, but I will refrain from mentioning them again.

Many members will have a copy of the Logaston Press book on Ludlow Castle, a collection of essays by various scholars published in 2000 and edited by Ron Shoesmith and Andy Johnson. A similar compilation is being planned for Chepstow, edited by Rick Turner. I have no idea for when publication is planned, but I would imagine around 2006. I am told that a detailed analysis by Rick Turner and others of the great tower at Chepstow will appear in the next volume of *Antiquaries Journal*, due out at the end of this year, early next.

The Carmarthenshire/Ceredigion volume in the Buildings of Wales series was mentioned above. New editions of the Cadw guidebooks to Castell Coch, Beaumaris and Caernarfon are planned for this year. The appearance of the latter two will mean that the main north Wales Edwardian sites will be in the new format. Dare I mention Tretower! It is possible that Llansteffan will be included at some stage in Cadw's new pamphlet series. New EH guides to Goodrich by Jeremy Ashbee and Warkworth by John Goodall are expected in 2004/5.

David Sherlock has informed me that work is progressing steadily toward the publication David Austin's Barnard Castle report, and has also mentioned that the gates of Prudhoe Castle are the subject of a paper in the next issue of *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Bob Higham and Phil Barker's Batsford book *Timber castles* is being reprinted by the University of Exeter Press, with a new preface and, more importantly, the quality of the illustrations much improved. Bob and Oliver Creighton have been working on a book on town walls for Tempus, and publication is being planned for early next year, to coincide with a conference on the subject in Oxford next February. Remaining with town defences, Jean Mesqui was working on a book on this subject, *Les enceintes urbaines*, covering the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries, but publication has been abandoned apparently.

A booklet on the York defences is due next year, written by Barbara Wilson. Due out this summer is the next volume in the British Archaeological Association Conference Transactions. Covering Carlisle and Cumbria, it will include papers on the great tower of Carlisle Castle, by John Goodall, and Rose Castle, by Tim Tutton-Brown. Lise Hull is writing two books for Greenwood Press (USA) and its imprint, Praeger, one an encyclopaedia, the other on Britain's castles. The text for the former is not due to be submitted until the end of 2005, but the submission date for the latter is the end of this year.

Boydell Press is reprinting R. Allen Brown's seminal book, but one which may now seem somewhat dated. The publisher is also producing *The idea of the castle in medieval England* by Abigail Wheatley at the end of this year, a work based on her York doctorate. In the book the author 'examines literary and artistic evidence for the influence and response to contemporary castle architecture'. Due very soon is Peter Harrison's *Castles of God: fortified religious buildings of the world*.

Sarah Speight has brought to my attention an imminent e-journal called *History Compass*. In the launch 'issue' she has a paper on British castle studies in the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The journal is being produced by Blackwell's and the Institute of Historical Research.

Medieval Fortifications in Europe and elsewhere

The following is in no particular order; as usual, I am simply working my way down through a few books and journals on the desk next to 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@nmqw.ac.uk

The Osprey volume by Gravett, in the *Fortress* series, has been mentioned above. Stephen Turnbull has written another in this Osprey series, on the Crusader

castles of the Teutonic Knights. It is the first of two instalments, and covers the red-brick castles of Prussia 1230-1466. João Gouveia Monteiro and Maria Leonor Pontes are the authors of a little guide to castles in Portugal, published in 2002. The 32 pages are attractively produced, it is well illustrated, and there is an edition in English. It is the first in a series titled *Collection Themes*.

Stéphane Gondoin has written a book on some late twelfth- to early fourteenth-century castles, published by Editions Harnois in 2002. I suppose the book forms a supplement to the French magazine out of which grew *Medieval History Magazine*, and it may well be that the chapters were first published as articles. The castles covered include Château Gaillard, Angers, Villandraut and Caernarfon.

The conference on the use of timber in castles was mentioned above in connection with a paper by Tom McNeill. Amongst the other contributions (a total of twenty-eight, plus conclusion and glossary) there are papers on Château Gaillard, the hourding at Yverdon, the development of Polish castles (from timber to brick), and the use of timber in the supply of water in castles.

The double issue of *Europa Nostra Bulletin* contains papers from the two conferences held at Kotor (Serbia and Montenegro) in 2001 and Heraklion (Greece) in 2002.

Corrections to Bibliography 16

The page numbers to L. Simpson's article should have read 279-368, the '3' having been omitted. The guide book to Castell Dinas Brân is not free (Kightly), but costs the princely sum of £1.50.

Acknowledgements

Each year a number of people send me details of publications, and sometimes copies of the booklets or articles themselves. I always mean to list the names throughout the year in order to thank them 'in public' in this bibliography, and hopefully will do so from now onwards! However, I would like to thank this time round Sarah Speight for offprints from the latest issue of the Thoroton journal. I have yet to see the last three issues, as the Society of Antiquaries of London's library only seems to get the annual issue in batches every two or three years (I am ashamed to admit that I think Cardiff University Library may take the title!).

Thanks also to Con Manning for Clonmacnoise, and other assistance, and Kenneth Wiggins for a copy of the new guidebook to King John's castle in Limerick City. I reiterate my thanks to Bill Zajac for informing me about the Doune Castle guidebook. I am indebted to Bob Liddiard for telling me about his guide to Castle Rising, and to Norman Fahy of that castle's custodial team for sending me a copy of booklet.

John Goodall kindly sent me a copy of his EH guide to Portchester. Geoff Evans always keeps me up to date with West Country material – sometimes I beat him to it! Brian Hodgkinson sent me a photocopy of his Dunamase article, and David Robinson provided me with details of future English Heritage guidebooks. David Sherlock brought me up to date with the state of play of the report on the Barnard

castle excavations, and also gave me the details of the Prudhoe article. Diane Williams kindly collected a copy of the Herstmonceux guidebook for me.

Apologies to anyone that I have omitted inadvertently!

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The bibliography may 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 [hopefully] "CBA4" so much easier!

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