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Introduction

Hello and welcome to the latest edition of the CSG annual bibliography and my first as Gillian Scott!

After a bit of a slow start this year has turned out to be another bumper year for castle-related publications with over 150 entries in the bibliography at my last count and a healthy crop of forthcoming publications as well. Online publications and publications available online (there is a difference) have featured strongly this year and I have included links to all of these within the review section. One issue with online sources is that these links will not always remain active, so I encourage you to download any available material that you are interested in sooner rather than later.

As detailed last year, the format of the bibliography was presenting me with a problem as to where to list items that have been missed in the years between the publication of John’s Bibliography 1945-2006 and the CSG Bibliography from the previous year. I have rectified that this year by adding a ‘Part 3’ to Part B to allow me to list these items. These, and the correction to last year’s bibliography, are not discussed in the review section, so do make sure to check these sections as they may have just the thing you were looking for.

As always I have been, and will be, very reliant on the support of members to draw my attention to recently published articles and books. I encourage people to let me know if they spot a castle-related publication, regardless as to whether you think I should have seen it. Contact details are provided in this document and on the Castle Studies Group website: www.castlestudiesgroup.org.

I have a lot of publications to get through this year, so please excuse my brevity in places; it is not a reflection on the quality of the work.

Part A

General Monographs

There have been a number of popular books published this year that may appeal to members. The first is a small book covering The Welsh castles story by Marc Alexander which looks at Welsh castles as a backdrop to events in Welsh. A similar book by the same author was published last year on Scottish castles and this is listed in the corrections to Bibliography 27 section before the main bibliography. The second popular book, by Edd Morris, focuses on English castles and provides a guide to some of the best known sites, again in relation to historical events in Wales. It promises to delight ‘any armchair historian, travel aficionado, or fan of historical fiction’. Moving to an Irish context Marie Ashe Fitzgerald has published Castles of
Moving on to a more scholarly production, Fiona Beglane published the results of her PhD studies in a fine volume from Four Courts Press entitled *Anglo-Norman parks in medieval Ireland*. In it Fiona investigates the evidence for Irish deer parks from a wide range of sources including extensive fieldwork. Fiona’s findings point to all of the major parks being associated with nearby castles, shedding light on the wider hinterlands surrounding many of Ireland’s castles. The book contains detailed case studies on the parks at Earlspark, Co. Galway; Maynooth, Co. Kildare; Dunamse, Co. Laois; Carrick, Co. Wexford; Nenagh, Co. Tipperary; Glenree, Co. Wicklow; and Balydonegan, Co. Carlow. Fiona has also published two related papers this year, the first, an overview paper, is published in the edited volume by Vicky McAlister and Terry Barry *Space and Settlement in Medieval Ireland*, also from Four Courts Press. The second paper is in the most recent edition of *Medieval Archaeology* and focuses on Earlspark, Co. Galway. This concludes that although Earlspark is approximately 2km from Loughrea, it is would have been clearly visible across the lake from the castle and town. The park’s setting would have been further enhanced if the surrounding land was unenclosed pasture or open field arable. By contrast, anyone passing close to the wall would not have been able to see in, so creating a sense of private space within and demonstrating the manipulation of the surrounding landscape to provide an elite setting for the castle and town.

Staying with the subject of the wider setting of castles, the soon to be united RCHMS and Historic Scotland have published *Scotland’s Lost Gardens* by Marilyn Brown. This includes the pleasure parks of James IV and James V, the royal and noble refuges of Mary Queen of Scots, and the ‘King’s Knot’ below Stirling Castle, which graces the book’s attractive cover.

In a further landscape-based study, Owain James Connors’ PhD thesis, completed in 2013, is now available to download in full from Exeter University [https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/handle/10871/14641](https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/handle/10871/14641). Entitled *The effects of Anglo-Norman Lordship upon the landscape of Post-Conquest Monmouthshire*, the study uses GIS to build a picture of the post-conquest landscape and interrogates the data using a series of detailed case studies of individual lordships in the county. The author also has a paper on the same subject in the most recent *Château Gaillard* volume which focuses of the ‘county-wide’ element of the study and demonstrates that areas of Anglo-Norman influence appear to be in the coastal and border areas of the county which had the strongest ties to England. Isolated ‘islands’ of Anglo-Norman influence were also noted in the immediate vicinity of major centres of lordship and castles, but these were surrounded by largely ‘Welsh’ methods of landscape management. Also worth mentioning here is Jacqueline Veninger’s paper, also in *Château Gaillard*, looking at the related topic of patterns of Welsh resistance to the Anglo-Norman conquest of North Wales. Jacqueline is a PhD candidate at Exeter University. Also based in Wales, Ian Thomas has published a history of the quarrying industry which includes a short section on castles and their geology.

Before moving on, note should be made here of Mike Salter’s latest book on *Castles of Ireland* which should have been listed in last year’s bibliography. This
follows the usual Folly Publications format and includes many plans and colour photographs.

**General Articles**

General articles abound this year with the publication of four major collections of individual papers; the latest volume of *Château Gaillard*; Vick McAlister and Terry Barry’s edited volume on *Space and Settlement in Medieval Ireland*; Richard Oram’s edited volume ‘*A House Such as Thieves Might Knock At*’ covering the first two ‘Towers’ conferences; and Richard Oram’s edited volume on *The Lordship of the Isles*.

It is a good year to be a ‘tower house’ with a large number of investigations published studying various aspects of this building type. Kicking us off is Penny Dransart with her study of the placement of Alma Christi in the towers of north-eastern Scotland which is published in Oram’s edited towers volume. Also in this volume there are papers by Rory Sherlock and I looking at differing aspects of Irish tower houses. We also each have a paper in the edited *Space and Settlement* volume, and I have a further paper on tower houses in the latest *Château Gaillard*. The late Charles McKean also has a paper in Oram’s towers volume, a volume which he himself instigated prior to falling ill. McKean’s paper recounts the difficulties encountered when trying to produce a taxonomy of Scottish towers. These are difficulties which I and others have shared when looking at these castle ‘types’ across Europe, as the towers volume serves to illustrate. The volume is dedicated to Charles’ memory. Staying in Scotland, one of Richard Oram’s contributions to the Towers volume is a general paper looking at ‘Towers and Households in later medieval Scotland’. The origin of the tower house is investigated in Tom Finan’s paper on Co. Roscommon in the Towers volume. Here he uses the evidence uncovered at Kilteasheen to contribute to the wider discussion as to whether the hall house should be viewed as the ‘parent’ of the later tower house type buildings. At the other end of the spectrum, the decline of the tower house is the subject of Vicky McAlister’s paper in her jointly edited *Space and Settlement* volume. She investigates the link between a decline in trading prosperity and the abandonment of tower houses in County Down, Northern Ireland. Tom Finan also has a paper in the latest *Château Gaillard* looking at a statistical analysis of moated sites in Co. Roscommon.

Before leaving the towers volume mention should also be made here of Pamela Marshall’s paper on ‘The Angevin donjon and its legacy in post-conquest Britain’. This first highlights that difficulties of classification are not limited to the study of tower houses, in fact many apply also to the study of the donjon. That said Pamela analyses the donjons of Anjou as the precursors to the Anglo-Norman donjons in post-conquest Britain and finds that many of the essential elements of post-conquest donjon design were already in place at Anjou. Also looking at post-conquest England, Richard Eales has a paper in the latest *Château Gaillard* examining the difficulties of studying the castles of the conquest and highlighting the fluidity of borders during this initial period after 1066. Also in *Château Gaillard*, Peter Purton has a paper on ‘The medieval engineer castles at war’ which presents the range of knowledge and skills that would be expected from an ‘engineer’ and suggests that such a knowledge base should argue for there having been a professional class of engineers, or a post of royal military engineer, in England since 1066.
Another committee member’s publication is Tom McNeill’s contribution to Oram’s edited *Lordship of the Isles* volume. This is a volume which has matured for almost 20 years and, like any fine whiskey, this is reflected in its price. McNeill’s paper focuses on the Gaelic lordship of the MacDonalds of Dunivaig and the Glens of Antrim. The paper investigates the use of castles within the lordship and provides a counter to the often cited view of Gaelic lordships as unstable, militaristic and economically undeveloped. He presents a picture of an organised lordship engaged in sea trade. On a similar vein, the organisation of Gaelic kingship is the focus of Mary Valante’s paper in the *Space and Settlement* volume. Looking at Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair’s bid for high-kingship in the 12th century she presents the evidence for Ua Conchobair having erected a strategic network of pre-Norman caistél sites, as well as formulating a naval fleet in order to win the high-kingship of Ireland from his rivals.

The final general paper in this year’s *Château Gaillard* comes from Kate Buchanan who recently received her PhD from Stirling University. Her paper examines the conference theme of castles and borders and looks at how Scottish castles, in particular Baikie Castle in this case, encouraged interactions in the border zone that overcame social and environmental constraints.

Rachel Swallow continues her publishing marathon this year with a major paper in the *Archaeological Journal* looking at the castles of Ranulf III of Chester and Llywelyn the Great of Gwynedd. Here she examines the relationship between the two men as an influence on the castles constructed by both. Thus she argues that the very specific political allegiance they formed with one another allowed for the construction of similar castles at similar times. Rachel also has a paper in *Cheshire History* on survey work at Dodleston Castle which concludes her series of three articles of Cheshire’s castles at Alford, Shocklach and now Dodlestston.

In the *Antiquaries Journal* Sara Perry and Matthew Johnson have a further paper on Alan Sorrell to add to those detailed in last year’s bibliography. This one looks at the Sorrell archive which was briefly deposited with the Society of Antiquaries, and that is now accessible through the Sorrell family. In a further archival study, Mark Redknap has a paper in the *Sculpture Journal* on ivories from medieval Wales that includes details of a shield brooch from Caerleon Castle, discovered in the nineteenth century, and a ‘Presentation at the Temple’ plaque from Lawrence Butler’s excavations at Dolfowyn Castle.

Moving on to Magazine publications, John Goodall introduced the recent BBC series on ‘How to build a medieval castle’ in *BBC History Magazine* at the end of last year. He highlights nine pointers regarding the building of a castle. In *Archaeology Ireland* James O’Neill has a piece entitled ‘Half-moons and villainous works’. This examines the evidence for temporary fieldworks dating to the Nine Years’ War of 1593-1603 in Ireland, based on map and manuscript evidence, with a plea for workers in the field to keep an eye out for possible surviving structures. A further paper by Patrick Duffy, also in *Archaeology Ireland*, looks at Carrickfergus Castle and Trim Castle as part of an examination of the ‘The architecture of defiance’ The author cites Baudry’s major paper on Le Coudray-Salbart (in French), but Peter Curnow’s paper in English in the proceedings of the second Battle Conference 1979 (published 1980; pp. 42-62, 171-73) should also be consulted.
There are a number of articles in the most recent issue of the *Castle Studies Group Journal* which are all detailed in the bibliography below. I will list them here quickly, without going into much detail, as the majority of readers will be familiar with them already. Charles Coulson has a paper Licences to fortify in Gascony, whilst Neil Guy has a paper introducing Lancaster Castle, the subject of our recent Study Day. On a related theme Richard Nevell looks at castles used as prisons. Richard Hulme investigates strategic aspects of William the conqueror’s rural castles, whilst, moving to Cyprus, Nicholas Morelle looks at the castle of Kantara. Konstantin Nossov has a paper looking at the origin of machicolation. He also has a paper in the latest *Château Gaillard* on Russian medieval fortresses. In response to Tadhg O’Keeffe’s paper in last year’s journal on ‘Halls, ‘hall houses’ and tower-houses in medieval Ireland’, Geoff Stell details the Scottish version of events in his paper on ‘hall houses’; the originals and development of a modern castellological concept’. These two papers can be added to the theme of the difficulties of typology that have been noted in the general papers already discussed in this section. Tadhg O’Keeffe has a further paper in this year’s journal looking at Roesia de Verdun and Castleroche Castle in Co. Louth. Shaun Richardson also returns to the journal, this time in a joint paper Ed Dennison providing an interim report on recent work on the gardens at Wressle Castle funded by the Castle Studies Trust. The final report on this work is now available to download from the Castle Studies Trust’s website at [http://www.castlestudiestrust.org/Wressle-Castle.html](http://www.castlestudiestrust.org/Wressle-Castle.html). Also in Yorkshire, Eric Matthews has a paper on work ongoing at Hornby Castle.

**Regional/County Surveys, Histories etc**

In the *Buildings of England* series, this year sees the publication of revised and updated new guides to *Suffolk: east and Suffolk: west*, by James Bettley, a volume on *Cambridgeshire*, one on *Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Peterborough* and one on *Somerset: south and west*, all by Charles O’Brien. All follow the normal format and contain entries on the castles of their region. All are, of course, listed as co-authored with Nikolaus Pevsner. Also in England, Della Hooke has a paper in the *Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeology Society*. This is divided into three section presenting a roundup of castles and moated sites, forests and deer parks, and ecclesiastical sites. It has broad remit for what is a relatively short paper, but it is detailed and provides a solid discussion of the spectrum of sites within the country and highlights differences in the distribution of these features between Arden in the north-west and Feldon in the south-east.

In Scotland Alistair Maxwell-Irving follows up on his 2000 volume with *The border towers of Scotland 2: The evolution and architecture*. This volume is focused on the West, Middle and East Marches of the Borders and covers all towers whether they are complete or ruinous. Unlike the first volume, which dealt with the West March, this volume concentrates primarily on the architecture of the towers, with only passing references to their families. The first half of the book describes the towers in roughly chronological order with maps showing their location, whilst the second half of the book provides detailed descriptions of various elements such as yetts, gateways, turrets, barmkins etc.

Moving to Ireland, Linda Shine’s contribution to the edited *Space and Settlement* volume is a detailed study of the later medieval barony of Overk in County
Carlow resulting from her PhD studies at Trinity College, Dublin. This provides a survey of mottes, manorial centres, and tower houses. In her concluding remarks Linda notes a correlation between the density of moated sites and areas where there is the most significant evidence for Gaelic-Irish involvement. She is cautious to read too much into this, but it is an interesting finding nonetheless and one that it would be interesting to test in other areas.

**Education**

Nothing to report here.

**Guidebooks**

*Castles in the care of the State*

There have been two new English Heritage Red Guides this year. The first is a new guide to *Bolosver Castle* written by Paul Drury. Although this is mostly focused on the 17th century buildings, it includes new plans attempting to reconstruct the medieval layout of the site. Steven Brindle and Agnieszka Sadraei’s new guide to *Conisborough Castle* has also been published following the redevelopment of the interpretation and visitor facilities at this site completed last year. This will be reviewed in the forthcoming journal. Alongside this new guidebook, the *English Heritage Members’ Magazine* contained a piece by Jeremy Ashbee on Conisborough Castle which stresses the sophistication of the great tower, with facilities such as washbasins, its ample staircase, and the quality of its masonry.

Historic Scotland have produced two new guides this year. The first by Adrian Cox and Chris Tabraham on *Newark Castle*, the second by Nicki Scott and Chris Tabraham on *Crichton Castle*. These follow the usual format. After reporting last year on John’s breakthrough with Historic Scotland, that we thought would allow him to keep track of new publication more easily, we have this year been informed that he will no longer be able to place wholesale order. This, he thinks, will make it almost impossible to keep up-to-date with new editions of their guidebooks. Perhaps the forthcoming merger with RCHMS will change things. We will wait and see what the next year brings.

The guidebooks for the four main Edwardian castles in North Wales are due to be getting a facelift in the form of new covers, as detailed in the most recent CSG Bulletin. As far as I am aware the content will remain the same so I will not list these in the bibliography.

*Castles not in the care of the State*

Nothing to report here.

**Castles and Conservation**

The *Building Conservation Journal* this year carried a short piece by Tony Dent looking at the restoration of Astley Castle in Warwickshire that won the RIBA Stirling Prize and a RICS regional award for building conservation. The paper details
the materials used in the innovative restoration project and provides detail on the decision-making process and cost balance of the Landmark Trust’s works on the site. The castle is now available for holiday let through the Landmark Trust’s website as are a few other castle sites throughout Britain, as I am sure members are aware.

Following the publication her book on the topic which was detailed in last year’s bibliography, Janet Brennan-Inglis’ PhD thesis, on which the book the was based, is now available to download in full from the University of Dundee’s website here [http://discovery.dundee.ac.uk/portal/en/theses/scotlands-castles-rescued-rebuilt-and-reoccupied-1945--2010(5a909afd-4af9-4ef0-bc15-2c9f9393bb).html](http://discovery.dundee.ac.uk/portal/en/theses/scotlands-castles-rescued-rebuilt-and-reoccupied-1945--2010(5a909afd-4af9-4ef0-bc15-2c9f9393bb).html). This runs through a series of case studies of Scottish Castles that have been restored by private buyers, councils, ‘old’ owners and more, since 1945. These run alongside a discussion as to why restoration is quite so popular in Scotland, as well as a discussion of the politics of restoration. I had intended to review Janet’s book for the journal last year, but, alas, I haven’t found the time, so let me say here that it is a thought provoking and engaging study and well worth the read. As a note Janet is listed as Inglis, rather than Brennan-Inglis on the cover of this thesis, so I have followed this in the bibliography below. On the subject of restoration, Mary Miers had a piece in Country Life Magazine entitled ‘Life among the battlements’. This talks to the owners of Kelburn Castle, Ayrshire; Fingask Castle, Perthshire; Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye; and Oxenfoord Castle, Midlothian. Some of these also featured in Inglis’ survey. The paper draws out some of the motivations noted in Inglis’ survey. It is interesting to see how all five of the owners provide some form of public access to their creations, which appears to be one of the most common ways to ensure the future survival of these buildings.

**Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – England**

There have been a large number of publications on individual English castles this year a lot of which report on the results of survey and excavation work that has taken place in recent years. The fieldwork-related publications listed below cover the length and breadth of the county with sites in Cornwall, Dorset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Essex, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Cumbria and Northumberland.

Starting off with the major publications, we have the Wigmore Castle monograph published by the Society of Medieval Archaeology and written by Stephanie Rátkai. The excavations at Wigmore were a precursor to repair and consolidation of the castle by English Heritage. Two areas were excavated in the inner bailey. Part of the clay rampart of the earth and timber castle was uncovered, as well as a 12th century timber building, part of which was a kitchen. The existing curtain was built c. 1300. The history and architectural overview was written by C. Davidson Cragoe (Chapter 2). Amongst the finds were ballista and trebuchet shot. Another detailed monograph has been published by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeology Society (CWAAS) on Brian Davidson’s excavations at Aldingham motte in 1968. The excavations were carried out on the eroding seaward side of the motte, where Brian uncovered evidence of the first phase of the castle having been a ringwork, whilst its final phase in the early 13th century saw the construction of a timber revetment around the outside of the motte similar to that identified at South Mimms. The excavations never reached full publication and over
last couple of years Dan Elsworth and Thomas Mace have been working on the
archive, with funding from CWAAS, to publish these important results. The
monograph will be reviewed by John Kenyon in the forthcoming journal. This
publication reminds me that I should probably draw attention to the many Rapid
Coastal Zone Assessment (RCZA) Reports that have been commissioned by Historic
England over the last 15 years or so that cover almost the full length of the English
coastline, assessing archaeological sites at risk of erosion. As part of the day job I
undertook the North-West RCZA, available here
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/nwrcza-phase2-project-
report. I looked at Aldingham as one of the sites at risk of ongoing erosion. Piel
Castle, Cumbria, was also featured, alongside many other medieval sites. All RCZA
reports are available to download from the Historic England website. Also in
Cumbria, Eric Matthews has a paper on Lammerside Castle in Richard Oram’s edited
Towers volume, presenting the results of detailed survey of the castle.

The full back catalogue of Historic England’s Research Series Reports are
now available online for free download from the Historic England website. The back
catalogue includes very important survey and research work at Dunstanburgh and
Dover, for example. I will not undertake to provide a bibliography of the back
catalogue of these reports, but will report each year on any new work published in this
way. This year Clare Howard and Rebecca Pullen have a Research Series Report on a
building and earthwork survey at Castle Heaton in Northumberland, available here
n%3d10%26ry%3d2014%26p%3d2. Castle Heaton was reduced to a ruin in 1496 and
its former appearance is mainly known from a drawing dating from around 1570. The
report concludes that the surviving medieval fabric is restricted to elements of the
former curtain wall of the castle. Landscape and documentary evidence suggest that
the remainder of the castle stood to the east, north and south.

In another online publication, Carenza Lewis and Alex Pryor have published
their excavations on the earthworks at Castle Close in Sharnbrook, Befordshire as part
of a Heritage Lottery Funded Project on ‘Sharnbrook’s moated earthwork – castle,
manor house, or what?’. The report is available to download from Access Cambridge
Archaeology here http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/bedfordshire/sharnbrook-
castle/2013/2013 and concludes that the site is most likely a 12th century ringwork
castle. The majority of finds were domestic in character.

In the last of the major English monographs we have Peter White and Alan
Cook’s Sherborne Old Castle, Dorset: archaeological excavations 1930-90 published
by the Society of Antiquaries of London. The publication of this report means that
arguably only one major castle excavation of the second half of the 20th century
remains to be published, that of Winchester. Peter White’s work at this fortified
residence of Bishop Roger of Salisbury in the 1970s will be familiar to many
members, and the site was visited by CSG in 2010. Various ‘explorations’ of the site
were undertaken by Charles Bean in 1932 to 1954, apart from the war years, some of
which were published, but his extensive notes were not available to Peter White when
he excavated, but later Alan Cook was able to undertake a thorough study of the
records, coupled with additional recording of the castle with the erection of
scaffolding. This publication brings together all of these threads and it will be
reviewed in the next issue of the CSG Journal.
Last year I listed the online publication of Michael Fradley’s PhD thesis, this year he has two co-authored papers on English castles. The first is an earthwork survey of Torpel Manor Field in Cambridgeshire published by the Medieval Settlement Research Group. It is a fairly short piece, co-authored with Steve Ashby and Alexandra McClain. The paper is illustrated with google earth air photos and plan showing three phases of earthworks beginning with a 1st phase ringwork. Philip Davis sent me his thoughts on the site, suggesting that there is the potential for the first phase to be a Saxon castle pre-dating 1066. The authors plan to do a geophysical survey of the site, but fine dating of the earthworks will not be possible without excavation. The second of Michael’s papers is co-authored with Duncan Wright and Oliver Creighton, and looks at the ringwork on Cam’s Hill near Malmesbury. The paper presents the results of a thorough geophysical and earthwork survey of the site and argues that its siting was focused on views eastward over the River Avon and southwards towards the Marlborough Downs. It also finds that the castle may have had a tower and gatehouse in its second phase.

Further survey work is detailed in Peter Sharp and David McOmish’s paper on and earthwork mound at Magdalen Laver in 2010. The mound has been thought of in the past as a motte or windmill mound, though its origin as a prehistoric barrow is suggested here, later used for a mill. Mike Napthan has a major paper in the Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society presenting the results of archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief in advance of construction of a new sports facility for King’s School Worcester. The school occupies much of the site of Worcester Castle. The excavations have confirmed Philip Baker’s prediction in the 1965 that the castle ramparts were in fact part of a large Iron Age enclosure. In the same journal Chris Clarke reports on excavation at Shrawley Castle between 2008 and 2009 which have uncovered the remains of a possible great tower, curtain tower and hall, together with a large assemblage of pottery dated from the 12th to the 14th century. Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison have a paper in the latest edition of Landscape History on the gardens at Ravensworth Castle in Yorkshire. Readers will be familiar with their work at Sheriff Hutton and Harewood castles etc. Although little remains above ground of Ravensworth Castle, remodelled in the later 14th century, apart from the gate tower, the earthworks of substantial gardens are apparent. Anyone interested in the settings of castles within the landscape should not miss reading this fine paper.

Small-scale excavations are the focus of the next two papers. The first, Carl Thorpe’s paper in Cornish History, details the results of watching briefs undertaken on Tintagel Castle in 2006 and 2007. These uncovered remains of terracing that mainly pre-dated the castle, along with some medieval post holes and pottery. A single trench is the focus of the second paper by Stuart Prior and Mark Horton in Current Archaeology. This was excavated at Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire and uncovered remains from the Roman period to the Civil War of the 1640s.

Archaeology in Northumberland is the magazine published by Northumberland County Council highlighting some of the most interesting work going on in the county in the preceding year. It is supposed to be annual, but the volume for 2012 was published in 2014 and has been made available to view online here http://issuu.com/northumberlan dcc/docs/archaeology_in_northumberland_2014 as will all subsequent volumes. This volume contains various papers by Peter Ryder and
Richard Carton as single authors, but also includes one jointly-authored paper by the pair on Cockle Park Tower detailing the results of a watching brief and building recording on the 14th century tower/hunting lodge. This provides phased floor plans and a section through the structure. Richard Carton then has a paper on Wark Castle this provides a history of the multi-phase castle site before moving on the suggest avenues for further research with a view to providing public access to the castle site with interpretation. Peter Ryder has a further two papers. The first looks at Coquet Island lighthouse and describes the remains on the island of a medieval chapel of probable 13th or 14th century date, as well as the addition, probably in the 15th century, of a monastic building range and a detached fortified tower. His second paper on St Cuthbert’s Church in Corenside, Hexham, includes the suggestion that the nave was fortified in c.1600.

This year www.medievalists.net have begun producing a new, weekly, hard copy and digital magazine which was initially named Medievalverse, but had its name changed to The Medieval Magazine after Issue 26. Given its remit the magazine will contain items of interest to the membership and has carried short pieces of places to visit and short news items on castles throughout the year. Of the more lengthy castle-related features there is a piece by Sandra Alvarez, one of the magazine’s editors, on ‘The tower of London ceremony of the keys’ which draws attention to this daily ritual; apparently the longest running military ceremony in the world. In more recent issues the magazine has begun running a weekly feature by James Turner on ‘Ten castles that made medieval Britain’. At the time of writing seven castles have been featured, three on which are in England; Dover; Bamburgh; and Dunstanburgh. The contents page of the magazine can be viewed prior to purchase and once purchased the digital edition opens in a .pdf viewer. Personally I would rather receive a downloadable .pdf rather than needing to log in to access the content every time, but perhaps this is something that will be available in the future.

Also focusing on The Tower of London, Arms and Armour carried a paper this year by Bridget Clifford detailing the displays at the Royal Armories marking the centenary of the First World War and the role that the Tower played in the War. It explore the links between the site, its staff and the great event are described and the importance of Charles ffoulkes as curator in developing the collection is emphasized. The choice of display content and the way the exhibition will change to reflect each year of the war is described, starting with material from 1914 displayed during 2014 in ‘Foreman Buckingham goes to war’.

Country Life magazine has had a number of castle features throughout the year. John Goodhall has contributed three papers, the first of which looks at Allington Castle in Kent. The art historian, Sir Martin Conway, and his wife purchased and restored this castle in the early 20th century. Originally founded in the 12th century (its destruction was ordered in 1175-6 by the king), the earliest surviving fabric is from the late 13th century, consisting of a curtain wall with mural towers. It is now the home of Sir Robert and Lady Worcester. His second paper looks at Trematon Castle in Cornwall and presents an examination of the late 13th century gatehouse and shell-keep, but concentrating more on the early 19th century house in the interior. His final paper is Part 1 of a 2 part series on Bamburgh Castle. John’s paper covers the the medieval fabric of the castle, noting the Henry II rectangular towers of the 1160s, as well as the work of John Lewyn and the 1380s range. The second part of the series is written by
Gavin Stamp and focuses on one of the great castle restoration projects of the 19th century, with work commissioned by Lord Armstrong in the 1890s. History Today also carried a paper this year on Lady Bankes and her defence of Corfe Castle. In this paper Patrick Little researches the castle’s household accounts and casts doubt that Lady Bankes was present at the second siege, though she seems to have defended Corfe in the shambolic Parliamentarian attack in 1643. Subscribers to Postern will have seen Barry Crisp’s short piece of Duffield Castle. The footings of an almost square keep were uncovered in 1886 and Barry proposes that the castle of the Ferrers family was demolished in the 12th century, rather than the 13th, perhaps in the 1170s, on the orders of Henry II.

Following the publication last year of the Society for Medieval Archaeology’s Wallingford monograph Oliver Creighton has a paper in the latest Château Gaillard detailing some of the results of the same project. Also in Wallingford, however, Katherine Keats-Rohan has paper in an edited collection of essays in honour of Professor Edmund King. In this she focusses on the defence of the castle during the reign of the King Stephen and argues that the men responsible for its defence were integral to the success of the future King Henry II.

One of the more unusual papers that I came across this year was John Clark’s contribution to the edited volume Deer and People from Windgather Press. This is an expansion of the author’s report on the animal bone finds from South Mimms published in the 2013 monograph. Focusing on a perforated right antler found at the castle which had signs of having had a metal pin, he surveys the evidence for other such finds from medieval contexts as well as looking at the customs surrounding the wearing of antlers and/or their use in ritual. Using this evidence, the author implores us to look beyond the simple ‘hunting trophy’ interpretation when assessing such finds.

Julian Munby has a paper in the Antiquaries Journal analysing a set of drawings recently discovered in the storeroom’s of Tattershall Castle. The drawings are copied made from originals by Lord Curzon. It was discovered that the original drawings had been commissioned by Sir Joseph Banks in 1783, the draughtsman being John Lees Johnson. These represent the finest set of drawings of a medieval monument for the time. The original drawings were later traced in Lincoln, in the Local Studies Collections of the Central Library (Banks Collection of Lincolnshire Views). Discoveries like these always have me wondering what other gems are hidden in dusty storerooms, or private archives, waiting to be brought to light.

The final English paper was written by the late Dennis Turner and is published in the Surrey Archaeological Collections. The paper examines the owners of Bletchingley Castle, the de Clares, from the 13th century onwards and thus continues on from his 1996 paper on the de Clare’s ownership of the castle in the 11th and 12th centuries. Bletchingley is usually said to have been slighted in 1264 in the Civil War, but Dennis has suggested that the slighting occurred a few years later (1267) as a result of the feud between the de Clares and Roger de Leyburn, steward to the Lord Edward (later Edward I).
Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – The Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Isles of Scilly

Nothing to report here.

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Ireland

Tadhg O’Keeffe’s paper on Coonagh Castle, detailed as forthcoming in last year’s bibliography, has been published by the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. The paper contains a survey and detailed description of the building, followed by a discussion of comparative buildings. It concludes that Coonagh most likely dates to the 1220s and is so similar to Corcomohide that it was probably built by the same master mason. He suggests that the two castles were built by two of Geoffrey de Marisco’s sons.

Paul Naessens has a paper on Aughnanure, Co. Galway in Richard Oram’s edited Towers volume. This focuses on the redevelopment of the castle under Murchadh Ó Flaithbheartaigh after 1572. He assigns the expansion of the bawn and the addition of turrets on its circuit, the insertion of larger windows and a fourth floor fireplace into the tower house, and the addition of an external hall to this phase of work. He states that it is difficult to assign these additions architecturally, but he reasons that the documented history of Murchadh’s involvement with the site makes it most likely that these alterations were carried out during his ownership. A phased plan of the site would have been helpful. Owing to the importance of the hall-tower relationship to the understanding of tower house complexes more widely, I would argue that a more robust excavated chronology of the site is necessary before it can be used as a model on which to interpret others. Paul also has a paper, co-authored with Kieran O’Connor and Rory Sherlock in an edited volume on Lough Ree: historic Lakeland settlement from Four Courts Press. The paper looks at Rindoon Castle, Co. Roscommon as does the trio’s contribution to the latest Château Gaillard volume, which presents a detailed reassessment of the site and its purpose and phasing.

Also within the latest Château Gaillard volume David Newman Johnson has a paper on Dundrum Castle, Co. Dublin. He presents a description of the excavated and upstanding gate-tower complex of this lesser known site, identifying three phases of construction; the Anglo-Norman castle; the addition of later medieval twin-towers; and a 17th century extension. In the same publication, Ben Murtagh has a paper on Enniscorthy Castle, Co. Wexford. The dating of this castle has been debated since its initial classification as part of a group of 13th century castles in the south-east of the country, but the authors work confirms that the present building was constructed in the 16th century. His paper then places the site within its wider historical context and argues that it should be viewed alongside other Plantation era fortified houses in the country.

Archaeology Ireland magazine contained a a short article by Grace McAlister and Andrew Gault this year detailing the results of the latest season of excavation work at the settlement site outside Dunluce Castle. This year’s excavation uncovered remains dating to the MacQuillan phase of the extra-mural settlement dating to the 15th and 16th centuries, as opposed to the 17th century MacDonnell Plantation town that has been the focus of the recent excavation programme up to this point.
A new e-magazine has been launched this year by the Office of Public Works in collaboration with the department of Arts Heritage and Gaeltacht called Heritage Ireland. In the first issue an anonymous author detailed new discoveries at Rathfarnham Castle, whilst in the second issue Marie Gibbs has a short piece on Portumna Castle and Gardens In it she summarised some of the information contained in Jane Fenlon’s book listed in Bibliography 26. It highlights the site and its history and architecture. The magazine is free to view here http://www.heritageireland.ie/en/

The final Irish site to be the focus of published research this year is Ballintober Castle which has been surveyed by Nail Brady with funding from the Castle Studies Trust. His report on the site is available to download from the Castle Studies Trust website here http://www.castlestudiestrust.org/Ballintober-Castle.html. Niall’s survey revealed a number of high status rooms in some of the towers, calling into the question the accepted view of this site as a ‘frontier’ castle.

**Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Scotland**

This year Historic Scotland published Gordon Ewart and Denis Gallagher’s *Fortress of the kingdom: archaeology and research at Edinburgh Castle*. This covers the numerous excavations undertaken at the castle from 1986 until 2010. Amongst the results was information on the great tower of David II lying within the Half Moon Battery. Also, other medieval towers were found to lie under the Renaissance buildings of James IV.

Richard Oram has a paper in the latest *Château Gaillard* looking in detail at Hermitage Castle. He highlights that much of the present appearance of the castle is due to a heavy handed restoration of the site in the 1830s when it as created as the grim border fortress that it was then believed to have been. Oram scratches beneath this surface to reveal a site with a complex history of development, also highlighting the results of recent investigation in the vicinity of the castle that has identified a potential deer-trap. Richard also has a paper in his edited Towers volume presenting the results of reassessment of Doune Castle which were introduced to us by the author at the CSG visit in 2013. The paper also highlights the significance of this new research in terms of the interpretation of other Scottish castles of the same era. This work is ongoing in collaboration with Tom Addyman, who also has a paper in the Towers volume, co-authored with Shannon Fraser, looking at the House of Muchall/Castle Fraser. This lays out the ambitions of Andrew Fraser and his campaign to enter into the nobility in the early 17th century. As part of this campaign he set about redeveloping the House of Muchall and its landscape setting, which is the focus of the paper presenting the results of detailed survey work. Geoff Stell has a paper in Oram’s edited *Lordship of the Isles* volume on Castle Tioram and MacDonals of Clanranald. This derives from the author’s work at the site in 2006, during protracted debates over its potential renovation following its purchase in the late 1990s by Anta Estates. It places Tioram within its wider historical and cultural context.

Dun Eisten, Isle of Lewis, is the focus of a paper by Rachel Barrowman’s paper in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. This is a small tower that acted as a place of refuge in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Aonghus MacKechnie has paper in *Architectural Heritage* on the Earl of Perth’s catholic chapel, constructed at
Drummond Castle in 1688. This was built during a brief period when Roman Catholicism was officially encouraged amongst Scotland’s elites, something which would end the following year. The paper looks at the contract for the chapel drawn up with Master James Smith.

In Magazines, Jeremy Musson has an article in Country Life on Culzean Castle in Ayrshire which is mainly focused on the work of Robert Adam, whilst James Turner’s series on ten castles that made medieval Britain in The Medieval Magazine from www.medievalists.net has so far featured two Scottish castles; Edinburgh and Stirling.

It is worth noting that short news items on Scottish castles regularly appear in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland each year.

**Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Wales**

This year John Kenyon has two papers on the Yellow of Tower of Gwent, Raglan Castle. The first was actually published second and is contained within Richard Oram’s edited Towers volume. Whilst the second, slightly updated, version was published in a volume, edited by Claire Donovan, dedicated to Colin Platt in honour of his 80th birthday. Both papers present a change to the guidebook content on the castles, namely that the turreted wall around the great tower may be Elizabethan/Jacobean, rather than c.1460. Also related to Raglan Castle, Ian Dawson, I has a piece in The Historian on ‘Anne Herbert: a life in the Wars of the Roses’. This is an interesting study of Anne Devereux, who married William Herbert, earl of Pembroke and lord of Raglan Castle. It provides a human aspect to any study of Raglan Castle, where she was chatelaine and custodian of the future Henry VII.

Also in Claire Donovan’s edited volume, Denys Pringle has a paper looking at potential ‘eastern’ influences on Edward I and his castles. He notes recent suggestions, such as by Abigail Wheatley, that the design of Caernarfon could be linked to Roman remains in Britain, but feels that such theories are not conclusive. He stresses that polygonal towers are not common in Britain before Caernarfon, and even rarer in France. Edward would not have seen major castles in the Holy Land, nor Constantinople, but the defences of Acre may have been an inspiration, although destruction of these defences in 1291 and late stone robbing has left little to see today. The English Tower built, or begun, by Edward in 1271/2 might offer a clue to Caernarfon’s design, but only archaeology can help here.

Archaeology in Wales has carried two papers on Welsh castles this year. The first is by Spencer Gavin Smith who is working on his PhD research in Manchester looking at designed landscapes in medieval north Wales and north-west Shropshire. This paper focuses on Dolbadarn Castle and looks at a walled area north of the round tower that he interprets as a garden. It is an interesting read in light of the work of Oliver Creighton and others in recent years. The second paper come from Neil Ludlow and Toby Driver and reports on the parchmaks noted in the inner and outer wards of Pembroke Castle that were noted in the CSG Bulletin in last year. One mark was of a large stone building, excavated in the 1930s, but not planned. The most significant was parchmark G, with a detached rage (H) close by. It is postulated that
the complex may have been a late medieval domestic complex of hall and solar with a kitchen.

Audrey Thorstad, who received the student bursary for attendance at the CSG conference in Durham, has a paper in the *Journal of the Pembrokeshire Historical Society* on ‘St George, his pilgrimage to St David’s’, an account of Rhys ap Thomas’s tournament held at Carew Castle in 1506. This was to mark the first anniversary of his election into the Order of the Garter and author stresses his motivations behind the tournament being to advertise his loyalty, lineage and noble style.

James Turner’s series on ten castles that made medieval Britain in *The Medieval Magazine* from [www.medievalists.net](http://www.medievalists.net) has so far featured two Welsh castles; Caernarfon and Pembroke.

**Urban Defences**

The majority of papers on urban defences focus on English towns. Peter Saunders and David Algar have a paper on ‘Medieval Salisbury: new light on its eastern defences’ in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*. This describes the discovery in 1972 of the core of a rampart and traces of ditch cutting late 13th- or early 14th-century occupation levels. Alastair Fyfe gives a short introduction to Great Yarmouth town wall in *Casemate* which was visited as part of the Fortress Study Group’s annual conference in East Anglia. The walls contain some early gunloops, vertical slits with central oillets.

In the first of two papers on Civil War era defences, John Rhodes investigates a newly-discovered plan of the earthworks built around Gloucester in his paper published in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*. The defences date to between 1642 and 1646. Many authorities took part in constructing them, and in rebuilding the ancient wall and gates, work which continued until shortly before they were slighted in 1662. The author links the plan with other records to narrate the history of those defences, and to describe them anticlockwise. The second paper comes from Jonathan Worton and looks at the Civil War defences of Shrewsbury in *Shropshire History and Archaeology*. The siting of much of the town of Shrewsbury on a hill almost surrounded by the river Severn made for a strong defence. As Shropshire was generally a royalist centre, it is worth noting that the north-west of the county in particular was pro-parliament, with the Hunt and Mytton families, and the redoubtable inhabitants of Wem. Captured in early 1645, it then became a fortified base for Parliament. Little evidence remains of the fortifications of the 1640s, but contemporary documents, such as that quoted in the paper, provide some idea.

Finishing off in Ireland, Tadhg O’Keeffe and David Kelly have written the Historic Towns Atlas for Youghal. I have yet to see a copy, but it should contain details of Tynte’s Castle, a late 15th century tower house in the town, as well as details of the walled town.
Medieval Fortifications in Europe and Elsewhere

The international section of the bibliography does not purport to be exhaustive, but rather represents such works as I have come across, or been alerted to, in the past year.

To begin, the latest issue of *Château Gaillard* as usual contains a wealth of papers on sites from across Europe. The British and Irish papers have been discussed above and all English language papers are listed in the bibliography. Other papers featured are in French and German.

Taco Hermans, who also published in *Château Gaillard*, has two papers in Richard Oram’s edited Towers volume. The first is an introduction to tower houses in the Netherlands, whilst the second looks at excavations a Polanen Castle and what they can tell us about the occupants of a tower house. Also in Oram’s Towers volume Przemyslaw Nocun has a paper on the 14th century ducal tower of Seilecin in Poland, where new survey and excavation is slowly revealing the significance of this building.

*Castella Maris Baltici XI* is the proceedings of a conference held in Malmö in 2012, edited by Anders Gutehall and Chatarina Ödman. It contains a large number of English language papers all of which are listed in the bibliography. These include papers on the castles of Pińczó in Poland, Hammershus, Holbæk and Nykøbing in Denmark, and Bergkvara and Landskrona in Sweden. These sit alongside more general papers such as Vivian Etting’s paper on ‘Castles along the coast of Öresund’ and Anders Ödman’s paper on ‘Forty years of castle spotting’.

To add to the Danish papers above, Anders Reisnert has a paper in *Lübeck und der Hanseraum; Festschrift für Manfred Gläser* looking at the castles of the Scanian market. This one of only a few English-language papers in a mainly German-language publication, and the only one focused on castles.

Benjamin Štular has two important publications this year. The first is an edited volume on *Smlednik Castle* in Slovenia. Although this is an edited volume is mainly written by Štular with contributions in the form of small find reports. This is available to download from Benjamin’s [www.academia.edu](http://www.academia.edu) page for those members who happen to be registered on the site. The second paper looks at the ‘The social context of the 13th century castle in the landscape’ and was published in the edited volume *Raumstrukturen und Raumausstattung auf Burgen in Mittelalter und Früher Neuzeit*. This one of only a few English-language papers in a mainly German-language publication, and the only one focused on castles.

Sabrina Pietrobono takes us to Italy for her paper in *Medieval Settlement Research* entitled ‘Casale/villa or castello? Gallinaro and the Normans in the medieval Comino Valley’. The paper studies the historical development of the settlement of Gallinaro and argues that an early Norman fortification would have been located here.

Moving to Syria, the *Journal of Archaeological Science* contains a paper by Lisa-Marie Shillito and others on the Crusader castle of Margat (Qal’at al Marqab) presenting the results of micromorphological and geotechnical investigation of
formation processes in the castle’s refectory. This was used to test the hypothesis that a series of dark deposits uncovered through excavation in the refectory were the result of large-scale burning. The findings instead point to the deposit having been formed by the degradation of occupation debris and constructional material through cycles of wetting/drying and animal activity, rather than fire. The two interpretations are obviously very different in terms of the understanding of the history of the site.

Finally, another PhD thesis from the University of Exeter that has just become available is Martin Goffriller’s study of *The castles of Mallorca: a diachronic perspective of the dynamics of territorial control on an Islamic island*. Completed in 2011 and available here [https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/handle/10036/3228](https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/handle/10036/3228). The thesis aims to provide the first holistic and systematic study of the known Islamic fortresses of Mallorca, whilst also investigating the reasons behind the lack of the so-called hisn/qarya complex there. The core of the study is devoted to the relationship between the hinterland fortifications of the Islamic period and Mallorca’s capital city Madina Mayūrqa. Other areas of interest explored are the use of rammed earth and masonry in Andalusi Architecture, and the mechanisms of integration of the Islamic territorial setup of Mallorca into the Christian kingdom of Aragon from 1229 onwards.

**Forthcoming Publications**

A number of items listed as forthcoming in last year’s bibliography are still awaiting publication. By the time the bibliography is issued Tadhg O’Keeffe’s *Medieval Irish Buildings* will no doubt be available from Four Courts Press. Anthony Emery’s book entitled *Seats of Power during the Hundred Years’ War* is still scheduled for 2015, as is Leonie Hicks’ book *A Short History of the Normans*. Professor Martin Biddle and Beatrice Clayre’s *Winchester Castle: Fortress, Palace, and Garrison* is due for publication in 2016. I also listed a series of forthcoming guidebooks for the Irish castles of Dunamse, Lea and Athlone. I believe these are still in preparation.

John Davies and others are due to publish *Castles and the Anglo-Norman World* any day now with Oxbow. This promises to be a major synthesis with 20 papers by 26 French and English authors providing a summary of current knowledge and new research into the castles of England and Normandy. The work is the result of a conference held at Norwich Castle in 2012 under the banner of the Norman Connections Project. Another item which is probably going to be already available by the time this bibliography reaches you is the British Archaeological Association’s volume on *Medieval and Early Modern Art, Architecture and Archaeology in Norwich*. This will include a paper by James King on the date and context of Norwich Castle keep, as well as one by Philip Dixon looking at access and staircases to great towers including Norwich, Colchester, Scarborough and others.

Later this year Michael Osborne is due to be publishing *Defending Norfolk* with Fonthill Media and he is working towards publishing Leicestershire and Rutland in late 2016. Also in late 2016, The Royal Collections Trust is due to release a fine looking volume on *Windsor Castle* by Steven Brindle. It promises to be an authoritative history of the castle and its environs. The volume will include reproductions of historical drawings and photographs from the Royal Collection, but
will also include new 3D reconstruction drawings of the castle at key points in its
development.

In Ireland there are two books to look out for over the coming few months
from Four Courts Press. The first is an edited volume by Peter Crooks and Seán Duffy
on *The Geraldines and medieval Ireland*. This will include a paper by Linzi Simpson
on the ‘The built heritage of the Geraldines’, as well as others which are sure to touch
on castle subjects. The second is Adrian Empey’s *Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, 1190-1610*
which is likely to include discussion of the town walls and castle. Also forthcoming
from Four Courts Press in 2016 is and edited volume by John Bradley and Cóilín Ó
Drisceoil on *William Marshal and Ireland*. This will include a paper from Ben
Murtagh on ‘William Marshal’s castle at Kilkenny’, as well as one by Dan Tietzsch-
Tyler on his reconstruction drawing of said castle in 1395.

The Danish Castle Research Association is about publish an edited volume
entitled *Castles at War* that presents the proceedings if a symposium held at Nyborg
Castle in 2013. It will include a paper by Peter Purton, who was in attendance, as well
as many other interesting papers I am sure.

In guidebooks, Cadw are preparing a number of shorter pamphlet guides in
different languages (French, Italian, German and Spanish), John Kenyon has prepared
those for Kidwelly and Raglan, which are due any day now, and is starting
Laugharne. Other castles are no doubt receiving the same pamphlets from different
authors. A new full guidebook for Caerphilly by Rick Turner is also due next spring.
In England, John Goodhall’s English Heritage Red Guide for Richmond Castle should
be available next year and John Kenyon has also been working on one for Middleham
Castle which should be available by the end of the year.

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Corrections to Bibliography 27

I spelt Jeremy Ashbee’s name wrong last year; my apologies Jeremy.

Material that should have been included


Bibliography

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. An
author’s initials appear as published. In some cases it has not been possible to obtain
the page number references for the entries.
As usual, I list anonymous material first, and those with surnames beginning with ‘Mac’ or ‘Mc’ are treated as ‘Mac’, hence ‘Manning’ appearing after ‘McSparron’.

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 so much easier!

Information can be sent to me by e-mail bibliography@castlestudiesgroup.org.uk or posted to me at 163 Bamburgh Avenue, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE34 6SS


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Part B

Corrections to the Bibliography 1945-2006

None notified

Material that should have been included in the Bibliography 1945-2006

Part 1 – General: (a) Books and pamphlets

Nothing to add

(b) Periodical articles

Nothing to add

(c) Essays in books

Nothing to add

Part 2 – Topographical

Nothing to add

Part 3 - Corrections to Bibliography 2006-2013


Acknowledgements (Parts A and B)

I am very grateful to a number of people who provided me with information that appears in Parts A and B, and other assistance.

Fiona Beglane, Kristine Chapman, Philip Davis, Paul Drury, Morag Fyfe, Neil Guy, John R. Kenyon, John Moss, Tadhg O’Keeffe, Mike Osborne, Peter Purton, Derek Renn, Geoff Stell and Rachel Swallow.

My apologies to anyone that I have omitted inadvertently!