

Castle Studies Group



Bibliography No. 24 2011

CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS – 24 (2011)

By John R. Kenyon

Introduction

This is the penultimate issue of the Bibliography, at least as far as a 'JRK compilation' is concerned. However, Dr Gillian Eadie, formerly of Queen's University, Belfast, whom I met at Richard Oram's excellent conference at Stirling University last year, has offered to take up the cudgel. Her interest, and her doctorate, concerns tower houses (see the paper in the latest volume of *Château Gaillard*). We had a meeting last December in order for her to gain a greater understanding regarding what is involved. Of course Gillian's taking over the reins is dependent on access to a good library, and hopefully I will continue to be involved in castle studies, so any new material that I come across will be passed on to her.

Well, it has arrived! John Goodall's book on the English castle, a great tome in more ways than one, and one that follows in the tradition of other notable works in that it appeared only a month or two before I started work on the bibliography and therefore I have had no chance to read the book from beginning to end. Anyway, more on John's work below, but please bear in mind that I have only had a cursory look.

Then in April appeared Richard Fawcett and Allan Rutherford's *Renewed life for Scottish castles*, examining a number of examples of conservation and restoration. In the list of further reading there is a book published in 2000 which I have not come across, one that I have added to Part B – Robert Clow's *Restoring Scotland's castles*.

An even more recent arrival [early May] is a volume from Shaun Tyas, the publisher of my *Bibliography*. He has published, as the first volume in a new series, Rewley House Studies in the Historic Environment, a volume edited by Malcolm Airs and P. S. Barnwell, *The medieval great house*, a book that is a must for anyone with an interest in medieval architecture, including castles. The papers were given at a conference in Oxford in 2008. So, like John Goodall's book, there has been no time other than to quickly peruse it to give a flavour of the contents.

This will be a shorter issue this year; there has not been the usual quantity of material published – perhaps not a bad thing!

The format remains the same as in previous issues, although, as before, I am aware that some publications under one section could equally appear in another section. I will continue to cover material published on defences up to the Restoration of 1660 – i.e. I will include Henrician forts and the English Civil War period etc, such as the booklet on the Scilly Isles published by English Heritage. Information on post-1660 material is still being fed into the Fortress Study Group's magazine *Casemate*. I have also given details of certain items that appeared in the last issue of the CSG journal, and as members will have read the volume for themselves, I do not plan to go into a great amount of detail regarding these papers.

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 Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales.

Part A

General Monographs

The following new books are examined, on the whole, in alphabetical order by author/editor.

I will deal with *The medieval great house*, edited by Malcolm Airs and Paul S. Barnwell, here, rather than in General Articles. It contains fourteen chapters, the majority directly relevant to anyone just examining castles, and I highlight a number of these. Barnwell states in his concluding chapter that, apart from castles, medieval great houses in general have not attracted the attentions of art historians in the way that churches have done, picking up from a comment made by Anthony Emery in his contribution. Indeed, it is only comparatively recently that castles have gained such attention. Of course there has been some fine work on individual buildings, but Emery's three massive tomes, attracting very large sums on the second-hand book market, heralded a new era. The book opens with introductory reflections by Emery himself. He makes the point that until fairly recently castle studies were dominated by a military wing, until about the time of the 'battle of Bodiam', and that studies of great houses were dominated by planning and form, to the exclusion of social and cultural aspects. He highlights a number of areas that need to be explored in future studies.

Emery's reflections are followed by Philip Dixon's paper on the pacification of castles. This is not concerned with siege warfare, but with later medieval developments that saw the change 'to brick and stone houses with large windows and battlements and arrow and gun loops which would be difficult to use except in the direst emergency', a period that 'Allan [sic] Brown once stigmatized as 'decline''. Looking at a combination of fortification and display, Dixon begins with Flint and Caernarfon, with their two great towers designed for royal officials, although at Flint later improvements were clearly designed for the benefit of the future Edward II. He goes on to discuss what are, to all intents and purposes, fine courtyard houses set within castle walls, such as can be found at Edward III's at Windsor.

The next two chapters cover Scotland. Richard Oram examines fourteenth-century courtyards and towers, stressing that in spite of welcome interpretive revision by scholars such as Geoff Stell, the view still persists in some quarters that lordly residences are best seen as fortifications, and that domestic improvements were a sixteenth-century novelty. Oram highlights Threave in that Chris Tabraham's work showed that the tower house was not necessarily a structure on its own, but associated with a hall in a courtyard, a tradition that continued in the Middle Ages in the upper echelons of Scottish society, as exemplified at Spynie Palace. Charles McKean proposes a chronology for the Scottish medieval country seat, stressing that little in Scotland compares to developments in England, the 'inescapable consequence' being 'to heap further difficulty upon any discussion of the notion of a 'British' non-religious architecture in the medieval period.'

Andrea Kirkham's paper on painted decoration in houses from the mid-fifteenth century to around 1550/60 does touch on Belsay's tower house in Northumberland, and Berry Pomeroy in Devon. Kent Rawlinson examines the place of the chapel in greater medieval households, suggesting that their use was not on an ad hoc basis, but as a basic requirement for any medieval household. The subject of Peter Brears's chapter is the administrative role of gatehouses in the north of England in the fourteenth century, in particular their use by financial administrators such as cofferers, the internal organization of rooms often being for clerical ease as well as places for the security of monies. Two examples highlighted by Brears regarding secure strongrooms, and both very different, are the castles of Warkworth and Bolton. Some of these 'safes' have in the past been interpreted as dungeons, such as those at Kidwelly, Alnwick and Cockermouth, but Brears provides good reasoning for an alternative use, although not dismissing evidence where a prison was the main use. This paper includes a number of plans, as well as cutaways in Brears's recognizable style.

Other papers cover social emulation in Wales, the courtyard house in the later Middle Ages and after, Markenfield Hall in Yorkshire, Apethorpe in Northamptonshire, Shute Barton in Northamptonshire, and medieval manorial complexes in Yorkshire.

In a Pen & Sword publication of 2009, John Barratt, the author of a number of books on the seventeenth-century civil wars in Britain, examines various sieges such as Bristol, Beeston, Lathom House, Goodrich (what is marked as the north-west tower on the outline plan is in fact the south-east tower) and Denbigh. There are introductory chapters on the military background, siege warfare and garrisons, and also sections on places to visit and a chronology of selected sieges.

Paul Davis, who has written books on the native Welsh castles, has just had an attractively produced book on Wales's 'forgotten' castles published by Logaston Press. The book is divided into five sections: north Wales; west Wales; mid Wales and the Marches; Glamorgan; and Monmouthshire. There is an appendix on lesser sites. There are numerous fine reconstruction drawings made by the author, including Llanybi/Llangibby, whether one agrees with all the interpretation or not, and also several plans, some of which must surely be based on those in various volumes of *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, although not acknowledged as such.

Another recent book, published last April, is *Renewed life for Scottish castles*, by Richard Fawcett and Allan Rutherford, published by the Council of British Archaeology as a volume in the research report series. I think that the easiest thing to do is to quote part of the blurb on the back cover: 'Castles, both ruined and occupied, are amongst the most deeply evocative buildings in the Scottish landscape. This book considers the history of the conservation and restoration of a number of these buildings against the background of what the idea of the castle has meant to Scots over the centuries. The authors draw on their extensive knowledge of castles across Scotland, as well as on their practical experience in advising on recent conservation and restoration projects. They begin by briefly considering the history of castles and by exploring their role in Scottish society, before moving on to consider the ways in which they were absorbed within later building complexes as domestic requirements and social aspirations changed.'

The background is covered in section one, with six examples of conservation detailed in section two, including Mugdock and Cessford. Section three is on restoring castles, for example Kisimul and Melgund, with conclusions drawn in section four.

Oxford University Press has published *The Oxford encyclopedia of medieval warfare and military technology* in three volumes. The editor-in-chief is Clifford J. Rogers of the history department at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. It is very much a production of the U.S. arm of OUP, especially regarding spellings etc. The book was going to be published by Garland, and then Routledge, but when the latter shed itself of its encyclopedia division, OUP stepped in.

The authors of the various entries come from a range of countries. There is a number of entries relating to castles and sieges, and amongst them is Oliver Creighton on castles 500 to 1100, urban defences and harbour defences. Michael Thompson covers castles from 1150 to 1350 and 1350 to 1500 (what about 1100-50?!). Robert Woosnam-Savage of the Royal Armouries contributes, amongst other things, a section on the Edwardian castles in north Wales (he has told me that the Bangor volume appeared just after the deadline for the submission of his text!). I have not been able to work out the logic behind some of the entries, such as individual entries for the castles of Alnwick (by Colm McNamee of Belfast) and Wark (by Mike Thompson). On the subject of Alnwick, it is a pity to see the original edition of the Northumberland 'Pevsner' being cited, as opposed to the much improved second edition of 1992. These three volumes are best used for the useful summaries of warfare, battles, sieges and technology, rather than for information on castles themselves.

Another OUP multi-volume title is the four-volume work edited by Robert Bjork, *The Oxford dictionary of the Middle Ages*. There are a few entries regarding castles, mainly by North American scholars, and the short biography of one of the contributors, Marilyn Stokstad, led me to a book published in 2005 (see part B, therefore). Stokstad wrote the entry 'Castles, fortifications, and fortresses'. Maria Teresa Agozzino, Assistant Professor in Folk Studies at Western Kentucky University, wrote the entry on Caernarfon.

What can one say about John Goodall's *The English castle*? Not much at the moment, apart from calling it the castles book of the decade – or longer! In order to comment and do this book justice, one needs to secrete oneself away somewhere to read it through from cover to cover, and then read it again. There is no doubt that anyone with an interest in castles generally, not just those in England and Wales, and to a small extent those on Ireland and Scotland, should acquire a copy of the book; it is a bargain at full price, let alone the price with Amazon. This is certainly not the last word on castles in general, nor would John claim it to be, and I am sure there are going to be several areas with which some will disagree, but that is all to the good, as the book will help stimulate debate and breathe life into castle studies.

In his preface, Goodall writes that 'The principal object of this book, then, is to offer an accessible, updated overview of the castle in the light of recent research', stressing that 'the picture of the castle that emerges is radically different from that which has so long been popularly accepted.' He goes on to write that 'the architectural history of the English castle is neither well understood nor well discussed in the current literature of the subject', hence the writing of his book. Also, what makes this book different from earlier overviews is that it takes the story up to 1650.

There are sixteen chapters, and I list their headings here for the benefit of those who have not yet had sight of a copy. They are: the English castle; the castles of the Conquest: William I; the castles of settlement: William I; the age of magnificence: William Rufus, Henry I, and Stephen and the Anarchy; the early Angevin castle: Henry II and Richard I; the gothic castle: King John and Henry III; the king's works and Wales: Edward I and Edward II; the king's servants and the architecture of war: Edward I and Edward II; the lion of England: Edward III; the genesis of the perpendicular style: Edward III; the triumph of the perpendicular: Richard II; the Lancastrian age: Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI; the Yorkist and early Tudor settlement: Edward IV, Richard III and Henry VII; the Renaissance castle: Henry VIII; the castle and the Reformation: Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth I; and, the Stuart castle: James VI and I and Charles I.

There are mentions of four castles in particular throughout the book, namely Dover, Durham, Kenilworth and Windsor, each having its own section in the bibliography.

Opening the book at the title page, one is confronted with a panoramic view of Bamburgh, which adds further to the guilt of the CSG's bibliographer, in that he drove past this castle several times last summer without visiting it, and ever since then, whether it is other books or television programmes such as Time Team, I have been plagued with bold images of this stronghold! Still, with just a week in Northumberland, and having visited Alnwick, Warkworth, Dunstanburgh, Edlingham, Lindisfarne, Etal and Belsay, and some lesser towers, I think that I can be excused the omission.

The University of Wales Press published my *Medieval castles of Wales* towards the end of last year. The National Museum of Wales was approached by UWP in the summer of 2006, asking if someone could produce a book on castles, and the request landed in my pigeon hole. Following the vetting of the proposal, work began and was submitted later in 2008, followed by the usual refereeing and tidying up. It is meant as a visitor's guide to the author's choice of key castles in Wales that it is possible to visit, and makes no claim to be a great original piece of work. Indeed some entries may be out of date already, such as Newport in Monmouthshire, a castle that may be much earlier than suggested.

I would not normally cite general medieval history books, even when castles crop up regularly in the pages, but I believe that an exception needs to be made with Max Lieberman's latest book. This is Cambridge University Press's *The medieval march of Wales* in the period 1066 to 1283, with much on Shropshire as perhaps the original march in early Norman settlement. There is much on castles on both sides of the border, and it is an essential read for anyone working on any aspect of the history of the Welsh Marches.

John Goodall's predecessor as architectural editor at Country Life was Jeremy Musson, and his love of ruins has led him to write *English ruins*, with photographs by Paul Barker. In the castles and forts section, Musson chooses Portchester, Dunstanburgh, Bodiam, Old Wardour, Drop Redoubt on Dover's Western Heights, and Orford Ness. A lovely book.

Sinéad Quirke has written a brief guide to Plantation-era castellated houses in Ireland as part of Archaeology Ireland's Heritage Guide series, and on this subject I will mention here Bill Wilsdon's *Plantation castles on the Erne*, published last year by The History Press in Dublin. The Erne catchment area straddles Northern Ireland's south-west border with

Ireland. After the opening introductory five chapters, the bulk of the remaining chapters cover the castles or strong houses in various parts of the area through which the Erne passes.

A book that few members will have seen, let alone bought, is Professor J. Beverley Smith's *Princes and castles: the legacy of thirteenth-century Wales*. The publisher is Gwasg Gregynog, one of the great 'private' presses in the UK, the publisher of Arnold Taylor's *Four great castles* in 1983, which I have just spotted never made it into my earlier bibliographies – somewhat embarrassing! With wood engravings by Hilary Paynter, *Princes* looks at a number of the castles of the Welsh princes, but not all, and is available at £350.

Alan Turton's *Castles of Wessex* is best mentioned in this section. At just over thirty pages, it looks briefly at castles from Berkshire to Somerset through various themes such as sieges and castle life.

A book published in paperback in 2009 (hardback in 2006) is *The English buildings book* by Philip Wilkinson and Peter Ashley. The book includes sections on castles (pp. 168-79) and forts (pp. 180-91).

Pitkin Publishing has just published in its usual format Brian Williams's *Life in a medieval castle from 1066 to the 1500s*.

General Articles

There are a few articles from the last issue of our journal which I will just mention, rather than go into any kind of detail, as the majority of readers will be familiar with them already.

Duncan Berryman expanded for our journal a piece in *Archaeology Ireland*, reported last year, regarding the defensibility of Irish tower houses. Also in our journal was Peter Burton's article on surviving gates and doors in castles, including portcullises. The paper forms a useful gazetteer of sites, some with which I am not familiar (Hay-on-Wye is in Breconshire, by the way, not Herefordshire).

Christopher Catling has written a piece in *Current Archaeology* on John Goodall's book and its significance, although the date for the discovery that Colchester's keep sits on a Roman temple should be the 1920s, not the 1990s. A clear theme through John's books is the debate on the castle and its functions, and Jonathan Coad touches on this in his paper in a recent issue of the *Europa Nostra Bulletin* (the theme of the issue for 2009, which only came my way at the beginning of this year, is towers and smaller castles). Coad summarizes the castle debate that will be familiar to us all in the UK and warns one and all regarding the danger of 'becoming ensnared in semantics'. This is a very useful paper on the battle lines that have been drawn up recently, and it should be read by all.

Most CSG members will be familiar with Ollie Creighton's books *Castles and landscapes* and *Designs upon the land*, published in 2002 and 2009 respectively. His paper in the latest volume of *Château Gaillard*, the Stirling conference of 2008, is on a similar theme, namely how the medieval landscape could have been viewed from castle windows, using three West Country case studies, the castles of Launceston, Okehampton and Restormel. Creighton

suggests that what is usually seen as a Renaissance innovation, the view out over an aesthetic landscape, has a much earlier origin.

Philip Davis continues his series on crenellation by examining in the last issue of the CSG journal the evidence of town houses in medieval England. A different approach to licences to crenellate is taken by John Dean in the same publication, the approach being statistical.

Tower house restoration in Scotland is the theme of books highlighted in Part A (Fawcett and Rutherford) and Part B (Clow), and applying conservation principles to such restoration in Ireland is the subject of Jacqui Donnelly's short paper in the *Europa Nostra Bulletin*. Staying with tower houses, Gillian Eadie examines evidence for privacy and private space in Irish examples, highlighting three aspects of life when privacy would be needed: private business; family life and bodily functions; and sleeping. She concludes that, based on examples of tower houses examined, there is a clear lack of a division between public and private areas, so that spaces must have been one or the other, Eadie favouring the private function.

John Harris continues to look at machicolation, publishing some postscripts in our journal, mainly with a non-UK flavour. Wendy Landewé, in *Château Gaillard*, takes a different approach to the castle by examining it as a motif in medieval marriage ideology. Also in *CG*, Charles McKean examines the arrival of a new great house style in the middle of the sixteenth century, with strong French influences, and a form that went into abeyance with the exile of Mary Queen of Scots until returning in the closing decade of the century with James VI in the throne. The Renaissance buildings of Scotland are also covered in two articles by Aonghus MacKechnie, Principal Inspector with Historic Scotland, in the magazine *History Scotland*.

Con Manning has a paper in the *Europa Nostra Bulletin* on Irish tower houses in general, liberally illustrated, including a cutaway reconstruction by Uto Hogerzeil of a tower house doorway with its defensive features. The appendix consists of some notes on Clara Castle in County Kilkenny, where dendrochronology has dated the floor beams to around 1540. Con also highlights nineteenth-century drawings of the castle which show structures around the tower which must have been removed during the 1929 conservation work under H. G. Leask's direction, although Leask makes no mention of these buildings.

Richard Oram emphasizes that recent work on castles in Scotland has seen a widening of the gap between professionals and the wider public as to how these buildings are perceived, a problem that is not unique to Scotland. Popular publications do not help in this respect.

Rory Sherlock's short paper in the *Europa Nostra Bulletin* touches on three issues regarding tower house restoration and archaeology that have become evident to him whilst researching these buildings. (1) the varying degrees of compromise that have to be made in a project; (2) recent restoration work has not added greatly to our understanding of these structures; (3) most private restoration projects have led to such towers being no longer accessible to the public. Sherlock calls for a code of practice. Perhaps we need initially a book that is an Irish equivalent to the Fawcett and Rutherford one on Scotland mentioned above.

Sherlock also contributed a paper to *Château Gaillard*, on spatial analysis and Irish tower houses, based on his doctoral researches. As part of his research Sherlock examined 120 well-preserved towers, and although some have argued in the past that the tower evolved very little over the centuries, the author suggests that between 1400 and 1650 the tower house evolved from small semi-public castle to a high status residence that was totally private.

Conflict archaeology in Ireland is the subject of Damian Shiels's paper in the issue of the *Journal of Irish Archaeology* for 2008 (published 2009, but the NMW library did not receive until late 2010). He examines a number of late sixteenth- and seventeenth-century battles and sieges, some of which have left traces of temporary defences behind, such as Kinsale.

Geoff Stell examines Scottish tower houses in the *Europa Nostra Bulletin*, especially what makes the towers in Scotland different to those in Ireland, such as the long survival of the tradition and its later revival. Topics covered include early design features c. 1359-1500 and variations on tower design after 1500.

Finally, for Bob Higham's paper on Devon's castles, which could equally find a mention here ('a Devonian emphasis in a wider context'), see below.

Regional/County Surveys, Histories etc

In the Buildings of England series, a new edition of Pevsner's Berkshire has appeared, written by Geoffrey Tyack and Simon Bradley, the latter being the editor of the series. It includes Wallingford, which now sits in Oxfordshire. The original volume was published in 1966. As far as castles are concerned, the key update concerns Windsor (pp. 616-74), Steven Brindle and Tim Tatton-Brown being acknowledged here for their assistance, the former for the main description of the castle, with the entry on St George's Chapel and College being the work of Tatton-Brown and Bradley.

Bob Higham's presidential address in 2009 to the Devon Archaeological Society was a personal reflection on Devon castle studies. As members will know, castles have formed a large part of Bob's academic life, particularly from 1971, when a postgraduate, although a few years earlier, in 1967, he had joined Phil Barker's team at Hen Domen – and the rest is history, as they say! It is a fascinating paper, showing just how much academia has changed over the last few decades, and not for the better, some would argue. This paper is well worth reading for the light that it sheds on the development of castle studies, coupled with Bob's forthcoming article in *Archaeological Journal*, basically the paper given at the RAI/YAS York conference the other year.

A new edition, the third, of Ray Baxter's booklet on Dorset castles associated with Anglo-Saxon burhs appeared in September last year.

Another new 'Pevsner' is that on Hampshire, by Michael Bullen and others. It is about the same length as the original edition of 1968, which included the Isle of Wight, but is in the taller format, and just covers Winchester and the north. The rest of the county is to be published later, and of course the Isle of Wight now has its own volume. Just how much

the series has changed in recent years is clearly emphasized by the appearance of *Hampshire: Winchester and the north*. Castles include Old Basing and, of course, Winchester itself.

Logaston Press has published a new edition of Ron Shoemsmith's *Castles & moated sites of Herefordshire*, which appeared originally in 1996. The book is billed as a completely revised edition – 'Every entry has been checked and many have been completely re-written', and is some seventy pages longer. However, on a minor point, I note that Jeremy Ashbee's 'red guide' to Goodrich is not listed; I think that it was the first of the new format English Heritage guides to a castle back in 2005. Also, the author appears not to be aware of the new information on Chepstow, in spite of the Logaston association.

The core of Mike Osborne's *Defending Lincolnshire*, published by the History Press, is the post-medieval/modern period, but two chapters cover the Middle Ages. Amberley Publishing has published Stan Beckensall's *Coastal castles of Northumberland*, which is merely a selection of photographs of Berwick, Lindisfarne/Holy Island, Bamburgh, Dunstanburgh, Alnwick and Warkworth.

The Oxfordshire Record Society has published an historical atlas of the county, and James Bond has contributed the section on castles and moated sites.

In the Buildings of Wales series, the volume on Pembrokeshire by Tom Lloyd and others has already gone out of print, so a corrected reprint has been published, and this includes an update on the work at Nevern castle (see also below).

Moving to Ireland, David Sweetman's short illustrated paper in the *Europa Nostra Bulletin* is on the tower houses of County Louth.

Two days before this text was submitted to Peter Burton, a copy of the British Archaeological Association's transactions of the Limerick conference came my way, so just a fleeting mention of the relevant papers here. Colm Donnelly gives an overview of tower houses in County Limerick, 174 buildings surviving today. In spite of general conformity in appearance, Donnelly stresses the variations in floor plan, and he also summarizes the evidence for sectionally constructed towers. In the same volume, Tom McNeill examines four later medieval castles in the county, namely Askeaton, Newcastle West, Adare and Carrigunnell, castles that show a balance of English and Irish features.

Education

There is nothing to report here in the way of teachers' handbooks and so forth.

Guidebooks

Castles in the care of the State

Not a great deal to mention here, other than five red guides from English Heritage, two in the large format (Carisbrooke and Kenilworth), three in the standard (Clifford's Tower, Berry

Pomeroy and Berwick upon Tweed). A new edition of the guide to Cricieth/Criccieth from Cadw is close to appearing, presumably for the summer.

The guide to Carisbrooke is written by Christopher Young. I have always had trouble in phasing the main frontage of the gatehouse to the castle with its keyhole gunports. It has always looked to be of one build, of the 1380s, but the guidebook stresses that the lower two-thirds date to the 1330s, with the upper storey with the gunports added in the 1380s. My difficulty is I have never been able to spot the evidence for the division in the masonry. Chris Jones-Jenkins, the stalwart provider of numerous excellent reconstruction drawings for Cadw, continues his work with English Heritage by providing the cutaway reconstruction of the great hall and adjoining buildings on pp. 12-13; Dominic Andrews provides two other reconstructions.

The other large format is the second edition of Richard Morris's guide to Kenilworth. The creation of the Elizabethan garden is now featured in six pages.

Jonathan Clark is the author of the guide to Clifford's Tower in York, which includes two reconstruction drawings by the late Terry Ball, whose obituary appeared in a recent issue of *The Guardian*. I first came across Terry Ball's work when Arnold Taylor used a reconstruction drawing of how Beaumaris Castle may have looked if completed to illustrate his contribution to the collection of essays compiled to honour David Cathcart King, published in 1987. I have always been an admirer of his work. I also like Peter Urmston's drawings that are to be found in both Kenilworth and Clifford's Tower.

The guides to Berry Pomeroy, by Charles Kightly, and Berwick, by Paul Pattison, arrived on my desk in late May, just before the draft went off to Peter Burton, so only a cursory look. The format is as the Clifford's Tower guide, well illustrated, and the Berry Pomeroy also has work by Terry Ball with Richard Lea. I am not sure why in the Further Reading just two pages are cited regarding the 335-page excavation report of 1996 on Berry Pomeroy by Stewart Brown. I think a little more work is needed in EH's reconstruction drawings of cannon mounted in embrasures; regarding securing carriages as pieces of ordnance are about to fire; I would not like to be standing too close to the embrasure shown on page 21 of the Berwick guide. The phasing on the plan of Berwick has a typo re Henry VIII's reign.

Castles not in the care of the State

David Allen and Alan Turton have written a new well-illustrated guidebook to Basing House in Hampshire, one of the great houses of Tudor England, but sadly largely destroyed following the sieges in the English Civil War. The house was built on the site of a Norman ringwork castle, and remains of fortifications thrown up in the 1640s by the defenders are amongst the best examples surviving in this country. The guide has been published by Pitkin for Hampshire County Council.

Philip Davis kindly lent me the 'new edition' of the Castle Rising guidebook. The text is virtually the same, although Rob Liddiard is not credited with the text this time (I have listed the details under his name in the Bibliography below). There is no date of publication given. The illustrations are better in this version.

Philip also brought to my attention the new, very handsome guidebook to Haddon Hall (2009), written by Bryan Cleary. Haddon in Derbyshire is not a site included in my *Bibliography*, although it has a licence to crenellate of the 1190s, so I have not actually listed the details below.

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – England

The latest issue of *Bedfordshire Archaeology*, the first for some years, includes a paper by Joe Abrams and Drew Shotliff on the remains of Robert de Waudari's adulterine castle in Luton, a site highlighted in the bibliography for 2005, but first discovered back in 1963. The castle was built in 1139, during the Anarchy period. Part of the castle ditch was uncovered.

The Dovecote Press has published a book of essays on St George's Chapel, Windsor, to mark the retirement of Dr Eileen Scarff, Archivist to the College of St George, edited by Nigel Saul and Tim Tatton-Brown. Amongst the contents we have Steven Brindle's paper on the first St George's Chapel, built by Henry III and completed in 1248. It was refurbished, along with the great hall, by Edward III, and then Edward IV started the new chapel, with the earlier building retained as the Lady Chapel. The rebuilding of Henry III's chapel was undertaken in the 1490s. However, there is a certain amount of the thirteenth-century fabric surviving, at the north and west end, and this is described by Brindle. David Carpenter and Julie Kantner examine the association of Henry III with Windsor Castle, and Peter Kidson considers the architecture of St George's Chapel. The first phase of the new chapel, under Edward IV, is described by Tatton-Brown. Bernard Worssam's contribution to the book is an account of the building stones used in the lower ward.

Moving to Cheshire, the latest issue of the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*, for 2006 but published last year, has two papers on Beeston by Rachel McGuicken, joint-author with Rob Liddiard of the English Heritage red guide to the castle. I am assuming that the papers stem from a dissertation with the University of Chester. The first article examines Earl Ranulf of Chester's castle and its significance, and also the other castles for which he was responsible – Chartley and Old Bolingbroke. The second paper is an analysis of the interpretation and presentation of the castle. Both articles are well worth reading, although if they do stem from a dissertation, the bibliography would not pass muster, at least not in my eyes! For example, Creighton and Liddiard's paper in *Medieval Archaeology* 52 is cited as being in *Medieval Knighthood* XLVIII or 48. One surprising omission in the discussion of gatehouses and mural towers is something on Chepstow, a castle which has some of the earliest examples of such features.

Michael Fradley's work in connection with the site of Newhall Tower in Cheshire, a thirteenth-century castle or fortified structure, was mentioned in the bibliography issued in 2009 (No. 22). He has now written up the subsequent field investigation undertaken in 2009 for the latest issue of *Medieval Settlement Research*.

Tintagel in Cornwall and its mythology features in an article by Richard Lea in an issue of *Country Life*, and Hilary Orange and Patrick Laviolette consider the archaeology of the site and its identity in the paper 'A disgruntled tourist in King Arthur's court' in the journal *Public Archaeology*. Based on fieldwork undertaken in 2006, the paper covers what was gleaned from the expectations of visitors, the English Heritage shop and exhibition, and

so forth. Part of the conclusion states: 'The affront to the site entry charge [sic; it is currently now £5 for adults, 3.50 for children - JRK] does not mean that a visit to Tintagel Castle is necessarily expensive. Rather for many, it does not appear to be good value for money. Those who paid to enter but did not buy the guidebook were left disappointed by the lack of authoritative on-site narrative.'

There is a little bit on the castle of Carlisle, Cumberland, in the two-volume report of the excavations of 1998-2001, but the core of the report is Roman. Volume one examines the stratigraphy, volume two the finds. A summary of the history of the castle by Henry Summerson appears in *The making of Carlisle: from Roman to railways* which has just been published.

Moving to Devon, Bob Higham has revisited Bishop Thomas Brantingham's licence to crenellate of 1379 for the palace at Chudleigh in Devon in the light of recent papers on such licences. The use of Gloucester Castle as a prison is chronicled by Russell Howes.

An eighty-page report on the 1981-85 excavations at Odiham in Hampshire has now been published, written by David Allen and Nick Stoodley. Although the octagonal great tower was built from 1207 to 1214, the excavations found evidence for buildings that pre-dated the tower, but contemporary with the castle moat. When the tower was built an additional moat was created, and the area between the new and original moats was fortified with a stockade. Stone buildings built shortly before the tower were uncovered, one with a doorway with decorative jambs. In the later Middle Ages the castle was more of a hunting lodge. The authors also discuss the setting of the castle in a designed landscape.

Bruce Coplestone-Crow has examined the early history of Wilton Castle and manor, near Ross on Wye, in Herefordshire. A slim book from the History Press by the late Roy Humphreys is on the Kent fortress of Dover Castle, perhaps of more use for the twentieth-century history of the castle.

A series of investigations were undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 1997-2000 at the Tower of London on behalf of Historic Royal Palaces. Geoffrey Parnell has written an article for *London Archaeologist* 'to highlight the poverty of the historical research associated with the HRP/OA New Armouries report and the misleading conclusions that it has placed on record.' If anyone should know about the post-medieval history of the Tower, then it is Geoff. The article ends with the words 'To be continued ...'

Brian Ayers's *Norwich: archaeology of a fine city* from Amberley is basically a third edition of his work on this city. The castle and town defences are covered.

The recent research and excavations at Bamburgh in Northumberland are summarized by Graeme Young in *British Archaeology*. The work is part of the Bamburgh Research Project, founded in 1996, and the article examines the investigations at St Oswald's Chapel, built in the twelfth century.

Turning to Oxfordshire (or Berkshire!), a further report on the Wallingford project has been published, written by Neil Christie and others. This is a summary of the work that ended in 2010 and looks at results and the questions raised.

An impressive volume on the archaeological assessment of Shrewsbury has been written by Nigel Baker and published by Oxbow Books, in association with English Heritage. The castle and town walls are covered. Excavations were carried out in 2009 at Fairfield House, Stogursey in Somerset, leading to a two page report by R. A. Broomhead and others.

Malcolm Hislop has written a major study of Dudley Castle in Staffordshire, being a reappraisal of the date, architectural context and significance of the great tower, to see where it sits in the development of great towers. He suggests that the origin of its plan can be found in buildings of the early to mid-thirteenth century, and thinks that the tower was probably begun in the 1260s by Roger de Somery, although it may not have been completed in his lifetime; he died in 1272. It might be seen as the missing link (my words) between circular buildings on mottes in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and a structure such as Warkworth built at the end of the fourteenth century. This re-thinking appeared too late for Goodall to take it into account, for in his book it is dated to the period 1300-21, the date span that has usually been ascribed to this tower, especially when the tower is compared to similar fourteenth-century structures, namely Stafford and Nunney. Hislop sees Clifford's Tower in York, built 1244-77, as the immediate influence on Dudley.

In Surrey, access to Farnham Castle's earlier keep is now possible once again, with a new viewing platform built to enable the public to examine the shaft of the square tower; see David Graham's note. Examination of the shaft prior to the work on the platform revealed joist holes (or possibly putlogs) and relieving arches, as well as ashlar quoins in two corners.

Drawings made by an uncle and nephew, both named James Lambert, of Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex in 1776-77 are discussed by John Farrant. They are now in the East Sussex Record Office; similar views held by Yale, for example, had originally been thought to have been by the Lamberts, but are now known to have been contemporary copies made by S. H. Grimm.

Jenny Coad in *Heritage Today* looks at the setting of Helmsley Castle in Yorkshire as a backdrop to the adjacent Duncombe estate. Staying in Yorkshire, the final site in this section, as it was last year, is Whorlton Castle, on the west edge of the North York Moors. Lesley Skipper has written an account of her personal memories of this castle with its fine gatehouse.

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Wales

As readers may be aware, Menter Môn has been undertaking work (2004-09) on the fine motte of Aberlleiniog in Anglesey, and a report was published earlier this year, written by Tim Morgan. I visited this site in, I think, 2006, when doing some fieldwork for the Gwynedd volume of the Buildings of Wales series, and Morgan's work has not altered the general view of this site. This is that it was a Norman motte refortified in the Civil War in the 1640s, with the extant stone structure with little towers being an eighteenth-century folly, and with some occupation in the Second World War, the folly being used as an observation point.

The Dyfed Archaeological Trust has published a bilingual booklet on the town of Cardigan, written by Phil Poucher, in the same format as Neil Ludlow's guide to Carmarthen

Castle. There is a section on the castle, on which a multi-million pound project is about to commence.

Paul Remfry has published another of his castle volumes, this one being on Carreg Cennen in Carmarthenshire, written with Nigel Ruckley. It appears that virtually the whole of the castle is Welsh built, according to the authors, including the north-east-tower (here called a keep) and the elaborate barbican. I am not convinced by any means.

Rick Turner's contribution to the Château Gaillard conference in 2008 was on changing the perception of Caerphilly in Glamorgan. He emphasizes that the Caerphilly that we see today is very much the result of work undertaken in the last eighty years, and he details what has been undertaken in the name of conservation. The work has given us Caerphilly the great fortress, to the exclusion of other aspects, and Rick also asks whether the restoration should be taken to its logical conclusion or treated as an important historical episode in its own right. Rick has prepared the text for a new Cadw guidebook to the castle, but it is not known when it will appear.

Penny Dransart also gave a paper to the conference, on Oystermouth in Glamorgan and Fetternear in Aberdeenshire. In 'Representing and reconstructing castles', she compares the ruins of Oystermouth, where in the nineteenth century the castle was left as a 'romantic' ruin beloved by artists and general visitors alike, with the bishop's palace at Fetternear, which was partly excavated and reconstructed.

Staying with Glamorgan, Swansea castle's western ditch was revealed in 2007, and a report has appeared in the recent volume of *Gower*, written by Jo Higgins and Andrew Sherman.

Members will have read Paul Remfry's account of White Castle in Monmouthshire in the last CSG journal. In Pembrokeshire, Chris Caple's work at Nevern is being followed with great interest. As far as I know, we are still looking at two Anglo-Norman building phases. See also a note in the spring issue of *Heritage in Wales* for how the recently discovered round tower has been conserved.

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Scotland

Tom Addyman and Richard Oram have summarized recent investigations undertaken at Brodick Castle on the Isle of Arran (Bute) on behalf of the National Trust for Scotland, giving us a clearer image of the thirteenth- and fourteenth-century fabric that has survived amongst the more modern accretions.

Jon Cooper has looked into Haddington's lost mid-sixteenth-century defences, built by the English in East Lothian as part of the War of the Rough Wooing. In the latest issue of Peter Presford's *Postern* (back to A5 size), Gordon Mason has reviewed Sir John de Graham's Castle in Stirlingshire, suggesting that a motte did not exist, and that the slight remains visible are of a later castle. Certainly the author is unhappy with some views that the castle as it exists today is a square motte.

In a recent issue of *Current Archaeology*, Gordon Ewart and Dennis Gallagher summarize the recent work at Stirling Castle, with the restoration of parts of the castle to its sixteenth-century grandeur. The reconstruction of the Queen's Bedchamber as to how it may have looked in 1550 in this fortress-palace looks amazing.

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – The Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Isles of Scilly

The only item here is mainly outside our date range, but does include pre-1660 fortifications. This is *Defending Scilly* by Mark Bowden and Allan Brodie, published as part of English Heritage's Informed Conservation series. Well illustrated with photographs and figures, the book charts Scilly's military heritage from the mid-sixteenth century to the Second World War. There is a gazetteer and maps of the key sites to visit and two pages of further reading, although it is a pity that Bryan O'Neil's 'ministry' guidebook to the Isle of Scilly (third edition, 1983) is not included here, even allowing for some changes of interpretation.

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Ireland

The excavations carried out at the grand battery in Carrickfergus Castle, County Antrim, are described by Emily Murray in an article in *Archaeology Ireland*. Footings of possible sixteenth-century storehouses were revealed, as were the remains of the eighteenth-century barracks.

In the BAA Limerick conference volume mentioned above, Rory Sherlock has provided an introduction to Bunratty Castle in County Clare, and Heather Gilderdale Scott covers an aspect of the restoration of this fine tower, the stained glass installed by Lord Gort in the last century.

The fifth volume of the archaeological inventory of County Cork was published in 2009 (Sheila Ronan and others), and there are some minor entries of relevance here.

Eamonn Cotter has examined the early seventeenth-century house called Dún na Séad Castle that overlooks the town and harbour of Baltimore in County Cork. It is a quasi-fortified rectangular building with a bawn on one side. It is suggested that it was built by Thomas Crooke between 1607 and 1610, Crooke being the founder of the English settlement at Baltimore.

A book called *Battles, boats & bones* examines archaeological discoveries in Northern Ireland from 1987 to 2008. The fifth chapter covers conflict and fortification, and Noreen Cunningham contributes a section on the sixteenth-century fortified house known as Bagenal's Castle, situated in Newry, County Down. It was 'rediscovered' in 1996, with excavations following from 2003. The building is now a museum.

In a recent book on Kilkenny, commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of it becoming a city, Ben Murtagh has contributed the interim report that first appeared in 1993 on the results of the 1990-93 archaeological project at the castle, with some minor amendments.

Returning to *Battles, boats & bones*, Nick Brannon looks at the bawn built by 1619 at ‘Vintners Towne’, Bellaghy in County Londonderry/Derry, first pictured in a map of 1622 housed in Lambeth Palace Library’s archives. Excavations revealed some traces under later build, as well as evidence of an earlier rath.

In an unillustrated article in *Château Gaillard*, Thomas Finan reports on the excavation of the mid-thirteenth-century hall house at Kiltasheen in County Roscommon. Staying with the same county, Finan has edited a book on medieval Lough Cé, and the chapter by Kieran O’Conor and others on the Rock of Lough Cé examines the medieval remains incorporated into the early nineteenth-century castellated folly. A tower house was built in the later Middle Ages, but before that there was a walled enclosure that could be viewed as a fortified lordly residence. The chapter includes a discussion on fortification in pre-Anglo-Norman eleventh- and twelfth-century Ireland.

Cormack McSparron has reported on the small excavation undertaken in 2007 at Castle Curlews, Kirlish, in County Tyrone, a seventeenth-century house built by Sir John Davies, attorney-general in Ireland in the reign of James I, a building that may also have had a flanked bawn. There is a section on O’Neill tower house and Sir Arthur Chichester’s early seventeenth-century fort at Dungannon, in the same county, in the *Battles* volume, written by Emily Murray and others. The article summarizes the work that Time Team undertook in 2007, and there is a reference at the end to an article published in 2008 by C. J. Donnelly and others that I have not seen, so have not included it in the bibliography below. However, I would welcome a photocopy if someone could send me one. It is in the journal/magazine *Dúiche Néill* 17 (2008), 11-24.

The final site in this section is on Enniscorthy in County Wexford. In a book of essays published last year to mark ‘Enniscorthy 1500 celebrations’, Ben Murtagh describes the castle, which in its present form dates to the late sixteenth century, and which has been an armoury, barrack, residence and store, and is now the County Museum. The castle as built in the Elizabethan period is rectangular with a small tower at each corner. Murtagh has not been able to trace any evidence of the medieval castle in the fabric whatsoever.

Urban Defences

Mention has been made above of books on Norwich and Shrewsbury which are relevant to this section.

In a note in *Current Archaeology* (Anon.) there is a report on the discovery of a section of the Civil War defences that surrounded London. David Flintham has written a paper for *Fort* on two of London’s Civil War forts, those at Hyde Park and St George’s Fields.

Evidence has been found of the medieval defences around Malmesbury in Wiltshire (Mark Collard and Tim Havard).

In *Heritage Outlook*, the magazine of the Heritage Council in Ireland, there is a report by James Howley, the architect involved, on the recent conservation work undertaken on a section of the defences at Athenry in County Galway. Athenry forms part of the Irish Walled Towns Network, established by the Heritage Council in 2005 to ‘unite and co-ordinate

the strategic efforts of local authorities involved in the management, conservation and enhancement of historic walled towns.’ Twenty-four walled towns are linked by IWTN. Three previous phases of conservation have seen work done on two towers and sections of curtain wall, and in 2010 it was the turn of the north-west tower.

Regarding County Limerick, Brian Hodkinson has written a short note asking ‘Was Castlegarde a walled town?’.

Medieval Fortifications in Europe and Elsewhere

As usual, the following items are in no particular order, the compiler simply working through the shelves beside him, or passing on information supplied by others. Some information may have already appeared in our journal and newsletter.

The books and articles that are mentioned below are not listed in the Bibliography. However, further information can be obtained from the compiler, either through the post or by email.

Apart from nine papers mentioned in sections above, there are, of course, a number of papers on non-UK sites in the latest issue of *Château Gaillard*, which appeared last August, and if anyone wants a photocopy of the contents pages, then contact me. The same applies to the latest issue of the *Europa Nostra Bulletin*.

Peter Purton sent me the following: ‘For those who can read German, the series published by Peter Lang (www.peterlang.de) entitled Beihefte zur Mediaevistik contains several volumes with castle themes. Vol. 15 (2010) has the papers from a conference on town defences, edited by Olaf Wagener. Called “umbringt mit starcken turnen, murn”, there are 24 papers from a conference last year, covering many different angles on the history, purpose (including symbolism) and financing of town defences, with many specific case studies from Germany but also Roumania, Slovenia, early Muslim Iraq, Egypt and the Byzantine empire.’

Joseph Decaëns and Adrien Dubois have edited a small book on Caen Castle, published last year. I have not seen Caen, though I am familiar with Michel de Boüard’s excavations of the 1960s. It would be worth seeing just for the fifteenth-century ‘English’ barbican with its gunloops.

Amongst the number of new volumes in Osprey’s Fortress series (most if not all get reviewed in the Fortress Study Group’s *Casemate* magazine) is Konstantin Nossov’s study of the fortress of Rhodes from 1309 to 1522, with illustrations by Brian Delf.

The publisher Brepols was, I think, due to publish a major monograph on Crac des Chevaliers, with both German and French editions. I think that either this publication has been abandoned, or just a German edition will appear. However, staying with Crusader fortifications, Infolio Editions in Switzerland published last year *Les châteaux des Croisades: conquête et défense des états Latins XIe – XIIIe siècles*, written by Jean-Jacques Langendorf and Gérard Zimmermann. The book consists of 366 pages of text and numerous illustrations, a few being plans.

Forthcoming Publications

The proceedings of the conference held in June 2010 at the University of Stirling on late medieval towers will be published by Shaun Tyas in due course. The call for the papers has just been issued by Richard Oram, so presumably publication will be 2012/13.

Rory Sherlock has a long paper due out in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* Volume 111C on the evolution of the Irish tower house as a domestic space. I mention it here, for although available as a pdf, it will not appear in print until later this year. (Stop press; this issue has just been published).

A book on Bedford was mentioned in the last issue of our journal as due in 2011. James Petre states: Yes, the position is that the booklet should appear in the 2nd half of 2011 courtesy of our pal Shaun Tyas. Briefly, Rob Liddiard will do the introduction, I will come in with a preface + acknowledgements. Then Part I on Bedfordshire Castles which is also mine (on the castles generally, historical/analytical) ; Jim Inglis (ex Bedford Museum and Keeper of Archaeology) with Part II – Blood, Bowls and Beer; The rise, fall and rise again of Bedford Castle (mainly historical but moving into the archaeological framework) ; Part III – The Search for Bedford Castle by Jeremy Oetgen of Albion Archaeology. (This summarises the latest digs not yet published, full report on which is yet to come, if it does at all). Finally a gazetteer and bibliography by me. Lots of illustrations and ground plans. Prob about 20,000 words in all.?

Jonathan Coad's EH red guide *Fortress Dover* should be published this summer. Other EH guides due over the next year or so are Rochester and Old Wardour. As mentioned above, the Cadw guide to Cricieth/Criccieth is due, but whether the English edition will appear before the Welsh edition is a moot point!

The excavation report on Trim Castle should appear in the next twelve months, assuming that the funding is still there.

The first four volumes of the *English Heritage Historical Review* have all, I think, had something on fortifications. Maney is now the publisher, and volume 5 is due out at the end of July, with volume 6 at the end of this year. Medieval and later articles on fortifications and related matters in volume 5 are as follows: Ben Wild on the siege of Kenilworth in 1266, Alan Brodie on the Tudor defences of Scilly, Anna Keay on Kenilworth Castle in the seventeenth century, Roy Porter on the Cinque Ports prison at Dover Castle and Paul Pattison on the Admiralty lookout and the defence of Dover Castle 1905-45.

Neil Guy has sent me some advance information. Audrey Dakin and others are editing *Scotland's castle culture*, to appear in July, John Donald being the publisher. The AA will be publishing in October *Exploring Britain's castles*, and a new book by Lise Hull due in the same month is *Castles of Britain and Ireland*, to be published by New Holland Publishers. In September *Castles in Europe* will appear, written by Wim Pauwels, and published by Beta-Plus.

Corrections to Bibliography 23

Re the EH guide to Tintagel, mentioned at the last moment on page 10, I forgot to actually add it to the listing itself.

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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 john.kenyon@museumwales.ac.uk or posted to me at The Library, Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NP.

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Part B

Corrections to the *Bibliography 1945-2006*

Page 340, the fifth entry for Pontefract; for *war* read *War*.

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

I was somewhat surprised to come across a reference last May to a publication that appeared in Scotland in 2000, but no-one had ever told me that I had missed it in recent bibliographies, let alone the 2008 work! This is *Restoring Scotland's castles*, edited by Robert Clow. The book was based on a conference that was held, I think, in 1991, and provides an account of the restoration or rebuilding of eleven tower houses, and begins with a review paper by Professor David Walker.

In 2004 Thames and Hudson published *Scottish architecture*, by Miles Glendinning and Aonghus MacKechnie, but as this book covers the complete history of architecture in Scotland, there are only a few pages on castles.

In 2005 the Greenwood Press in the USA published Marilyn Stokstad's *Medieval castles*, a volume in the series 'Greenwood guides to historic events of the medieval world'. Chapters include 'The great tower', 'The castle as fortress' and 'The castle as symbol and palace'. There are also short sections on castle builders such as Edward I of England and Louis IX of France, and a summary of examples of primary documents concerning castle construction, sieges and notable escapes from fortresses, with sources given.

In 1983 Gwasg Gregynog published Arnold Taylor *Four great castles* to mark the anniversary of the founding of Conwy etc, and 'intellectual overflow' must have led me to forget to ever add this to my records!

Clive Harfield had a paper published in 1996 on the archaeology of the Bayeux Tapestry, with a comment on the closing pages by Martin Gøjda.

I had inadvertently omitted from Bibliography 23 last year, for I had cited the paper in the Commentary that had to be submitted to Cardiff University re the PhD, the article by David Mercer in the e-journal *Archaeological Dialogues* on the development of castle studies. This journal is a publication for debating contemporary archaeology.

A major omission is Maurice Turner's book on Yorkshire's castles. I was aware of the book, possibly post-2006, but had not been able to get hold of a copy of this 274-page

book. Bob Woosnam-Savage of the Royal Armouries in Leeds pointed the omission out to me last summer, and encouraged me to track down a copy, and I had in fact looked for one in the bargain bookshop in Helmsley before I returned home and received Bob's correspondence. Abebooks eventually came up trumps later in August! There are fifteen chapters and a gazetteer, one of the chapters covering the 'ten most rewarding castles to visit'.

I can only assume that when I was going through the post-war volumes of *Montgomeryshire Collections* in the early 1970s, a paper in the volume for 1947-8 entitled 'Sycharth' would have meant nothing to me at that stage. Hence, the omission of the article by Robert Richards on this castle that is now in Denbighshire, and I am indebted to Max Lieberman's latest book on the March of Wales, mentioned in Part A, for directing me to this paper.

In the volume edited by Airs and Barnwell, discussed in Part A, Charles McKean's paper cites one of his own articles, on Edinburgh Castle, in a volume of *The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club* for 1997. The paper attempted to 'provide a definitive chronology of the buildings within the palace' at the castle, an attempt which the author admits was not entirely possible.

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(b) Periodical articles

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Part 2 – Topographical

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Yorkshire

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WALES

Denbighshire

Sycharth

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SCOTLAND

Midlothian

Edinburgh

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My apologies to anyone that I have omitted inadvertently!

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Front Cover:

Corfe Castle, Dorset. The 12th century Keep overlooking the South-west Gatehouse and curtain wall.



Back Cover:

Farleigh Hungerford Castle, Somerset. 15th century wall painting in the castle chapel of St. George slaying the dragon.

