

Castle Studies Group



Bibliography No. 25 2012

CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS – 25 (2012)

By John R. Kenyon

Introduction

This is the final issue of the Bibliography, at least as far as a ‘JRK compilation’ is concerned, and it is one of the shortest. It owes its origin to the time of the CSG’s founding, when Bob Higham, then the general secretary, following the 1987 Gregynog symposium, asked me to provide a list of recent publications for the *Newsletter* that appeared in the autumn of 1987. A list continued to appear up to the tenth issue, and then from No. 11, the Bibliography appeared as a supplement to the original *Newsletter* that is now the *CSG Journal*.

The format has basically remained the same from *Newsletter* no. 8, when the various headings were created in order to break up the introductory text into more manageable sections.

Thus some forty years of compiling (with the first publication, under the auspices of the CBA, appearing in 1978) comes to an end. I will continue to note new material for my own interest, and will forward anything that I come across to Gillian Eadie, who is taking over from me, especially as I will continue to have first sight of material that comes into the Library of the National Museum of Wales, as retirement is likely not to be until late 2013.

Being involved with castle studies has been very stimulating and enjoyable, and I owe a great debt to many for their assistance and friendship over the years, not least such scholars as Derek Renn, Colin Platt, Bob Higham and the late Richard Avent. One of the most enjoyable experiences has been becoming involved with guidebooks, and I must thank David Robinson (and Jeremy Knight) and David’s successor at Cadw, Diane Williams, for entrusting me with Kidwelly to start with, and especially Raglan. David was not only instrumental in overseeing a succession of very successful ‘yellow’ guides for Cadw, but also had a prominent role in the development of English Heritage’s excellent ‘red’ guidebooks. He also kept me in the picture regarding new and forthcoming EH guides, which made my bibliographic life so much easier, and I was very sorry to see that he has parted from EH due to recent restructuring (I am grateful to Bronwen Riley, the overall editor of the red guides, for updating me regarding those due out this year and in 2013). For a recent article by David, see the ‘Wales’ section for a look at Tretower Court and the neighbouring castle.

I must also thank Neil Guy for all his help in producing the bibliography over the years, and Peter Burton who took over the reins in producing it. Neil also keeps me up to date with new material in case I had not seen a range of items, and also spots any shortcomings in the draft bibliographies, which are always sent to him as well as Peter. For example, although I had read Richard Morris’s paper on Kenilworth in the British Archaeological Association’s Coventry transactions, I had forgotten to list the reference, and Neil picked this up when the draft was submitted.

It is a little while since Yale University Press published John Goodall’s *The English castle*, a book that has been collecting awards and favourable reviews as the months go by.

Three long reviews or review articles that are worth members reading are as follows: Steven Brindle in *English Heritage Historical Review* 5 (2010), 175-78, published last December; Richard K. Morris in *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society* 56 (2012), 129-36, published last March; Robert Liddiard in *Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain Newsletter* 106 (2012), 12-14. See also my review in *The Burlington Magazine* 153 (2011), 825.

The format of the Bibliography 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 have continued to cover material published on defences up to the Restoration of 1660 – i.e. I include Henrician forts and the English Civil War period etc. 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 detail regarding those papers.

I mention here, as it is not listed at the end, a recent paper in volume 42 of *Vernacular Architecture*. This is on the detached bell tower of St Mary's Church in Pembridge, Herefordshire, written by Andrew Boucher and Richard K. Morriss (pp. 22-35). Reference has been made in the past re the structures of such towers and the light they may shed on timber towers on mottes. Also worth a mention here is Sean McGlynn's *Blood cries afar: the forgotten invasion of England 1216*, published by Spellmount/History Press, covering as it does the siege of Dover and other events. Although very poorly indexed, and with author errors in the bibliography (such as Vries, K. de for DeVries, K.), it is a fascinating account of that period when numerous castles were besieged, taken or held out.

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 or Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales.

Part A

General Monographs

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

Ollie Creighton has written a book entitled *Early European castles: aristocracy and authority, AD 800-1200*, and it appeared in May, published by Bristol Classical Press, an imprint of Bloomsbury Academic. I have yet to read this (although when I opened a copy, my eyes alighted on an error in the caption to Fig. 1), but to paraphrase the back cover, the book looks at above- and below-ground evidence at a range of sites in western Europe in order to explore the emergence of the earliest castles, as well as examining what impact lordly authority had on the landscape. I know from a quick glance at the bibliography that I will find this book very useful indeed, as a number of important papers on early castles in France and Germany etc are listed, many of which I have not come across. The book is the latest in the series 'Debates in archaeology'.

Toby Driver and Oliver Davis have compiled *Historic Wales from the air*, a series of images from the National Monuments Record of Wales. The contents are arranged thematically, castles, along with earlier and later defences, being found under 'Prestige and power' and 'Conflict and defence'. Amongst the castles covered are Swansea, Raglan, and Dinas Brân, whilst the photo of Oystermouth shows the castle in its 1947 state, all covered in dense vegetation. Although not a castle, one of the saddest images is of Baron Hill on Anglesey, an early seventeenth-century house remodelled in the late eighteenth century, and then used as a billet for Royal Engineers in World War 2. It was abandoned after a fire, and now stands 'lost' amongst the trees.

A second book of important moment to discuss here is *Scotland's castle culture*, a series of articles edited by Audrey Dakin, Miles Glendinning and Aonghus MacKechnie, which was published last year by John Donald, an imprint of Birlinn. It follows closely on from the CBA research report that also appeared last year, *Renewed life for Scottish castles*, by Richard Fawcett and Allan Rutherford, mentioned in the last Bibliography. Several of the papers in the recent volume should be read in conjunction with the Fawcett/Rutherford book. The Dakin volume consists of two parts, with a total of sixteen chapters.

The first six chapters examine, chronologically, eight centuries of castle culture. It may be invidious to highlight just a few of the contributions, but so be it. Geoff Stell contributed the first chapter, and it is an excellent overview of the development of Scottish castle studies and a castle culture pre-1603 (see also General Articles, below). Diane Watters examines the refurbishment of castles in the last century, while this theme is taken further by David Walker, who gives his personal recollections of various restoration projects, including Fawside in East Lothian, which I think CSG visited a few years ago and at which we were well entertained – the restored castle shown from the air in 1997 in fig. 123 does look familiar (see fig. 122 for the castle in its unrestored state in 1978).

The second part highlights ten case studies in terms of landmarks of castle culture. Allan Rutherford and John Malcolm's paper examines Bothwell Castle in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries and reassesses the phasing of the existing remains, showing that the castle, with its great round tower, was 'more extensive and more sophisticated than hitherto suspected.' The restoration in the last century of Duart and Eilean Donan castles is examined by Iain Anderson. An important theme running through castle studies and restoration in Scotland is the problem of two opposing views: 'the evolving attitudes and knowledge within archaeology and architecture, fuelled by critical debate' versus the 'romanticising of Scottish history, landscapes and traditions', the work on these two castles representing the 'coming together of these opposing cultural trends.' At £25 (£21.25 on Amazon), this book is well worth acquiring by anyone interested in the conservation and restoration of our built heritage in the twentieth century, whether one is a castellologist or not.

Three other books are just basic introductions and guides to various castles in the UK or parts thereof. Lise Hull's *Castles of Britain and Ireland*, with photographs by Stephen Whitehorn, highlights eighteen castles in England, twelve in Scotland, twelve in Wales and seven in Ireland. There is a brief introduction, and before each section a map locates the various castles, although the names on the Irish map are set too far from the red location dots to be certain what each dot represents. It is good to see a book of this type with a reasonable index. One of my gripes re anything popular that mentions the English Civil War is that all military

activity is generally assigned to Oliver Cromwell, a junior general in Fairfax's New Model Army until well after the first civil war, and Hull falls into this trap. Cromwell was not at the siege of Raglan, for example, although the commander-in-chief, Thomas Fairfax, was present for the closing stages.

The same mistake is made in *Exploring Britain's castles*, edited by Donna Wood for the AA (Automobile Association). Six chapters cover Britain, featuring the castles of south-west England, Wales and the Marches, central England and east Anglia, northern England (how can anyone omit Helmsley Castle!), and Scotland and the borders.

The third general book is on the castles and fortifications of Wales. The author, Alan Phillips, is more at home with writing books on aviation history, for this book is strewn with errors and typos, many of which should have been sorted at copy editor and first proof level. For example, Edward I's castle at Builth was built in 1219. Errors in gazetteer headings include Skenfirth for Skenfrith and Llawaden for Llawhaden. At least it is Fairfax, not Cromwell, who is mentioned regarding the siege of Raglan, but then Phillips may have had access to Cadw's rather good guidebook to the castle! The book also covers post-medieval/early modern fortifications, such as the defences around Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock.

Finally, a booklet that I downloaded from the internet is Rob Liddiard's *Medieval castles*. Published in February 2010, with an ISBN, it was issued by the History at the Higher Education Authority at the University of Warwick. It forms part of the series 'Historical insights: focus on teaching'. Besides the nine teaching topics, such as 'The "battle for Bodiam"' and 'The castle at war', the initial sections include the examination of the military orthodoxy debate. The booklet concludes with references and useful websites ('The Castle Studies Group has an excellent website and anyone interested in castles is well advised to become a member').

General Articles

As mentioned above, 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 should be familiar with them already.

One of my great interests in the 1970s as far as medieval archaeology was concerned was in deserted medieval villages, and it was marvellous to visit for the first time last year the site of Wharram Percy in the Yorkshire Wolds (I am still a member of the Medieval Settlement Research Group). Windgather Press, now an imprint of Oxbow Books, published at the beginning of this year *Medieval rural settlement: Britain and Ireland, AD 800-1600*, edited by Neil Christie and Paul Stamper. Ollie Creighton and Terry Barry contribute a chapter in Part 1 of the book (Contexts, chronologies and forms) on seigneurial and elite sites. Taking examples from Britain and Ireland, the authors show how archaeologists and landscape historians are shedding further light on such sites, changing many a past perception. The authors draw attention to the importance of combining landscape and castle studies, and how much more common such combined research projects are in other countries, for example Italy.

Philip Davis submitted some additions and corrections to his series on licences to crenellate in the last issue of our journal.

On the day the text of this Bibliography was submitted to Peter Burton my copy of a new book arrived on my desk. This is a collection of essays edited by Helen Fulton on urban culture in medieval Wales, published by the University of Wales Press. One of the contributions is by Dylan Foster Evans on castle and town in medieval Wales as reflected in poetry. I have yet to read this, of course.

In the latest issue of the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* Jane Fenlon of University College Dublin has examined room usage in early modern Ireland, 'an exploratory overview drawing on material from a select number of high-status dwellings belonging to those of the rank of earl and above.' The sixteenth- and seventeenth-century castles and great houses examined include Ormond in Carrick on Suir, Maynooth and Bunratty. By and large, the pattern of change reflects what is happening in Britain and on the Continent, with the move away from old hall and chamber to new sets of lodgings.

Returning to our journal, Neil Guy published a detailed paper on newel stairs, particularly the use of anti-clockwise examples. He also contributed an article on Sidney Toy, an architect who really ought to merit an entry in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Neil was instrumental in having the Toy archive donated by the family to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and when I went through the diaries a few months ago, the plans at that time were being conserved. The diaries make an interesting read, especially as there are drawings throughout the volumes. I had not realized that Toy had worked for the RCHME for a brief period, and also the Victoria County History.

Those who attended the Royal Archaeological Institute/Yorkshire Archaeological Society conference in York in May 2009 will recall Bob Higham and Ollie Creighton's paper on castle studies. This has now been published in *The Archaeological Journal*, and written by Bob, who incorporated aspects of Ollie's contribution on landscapes and other issues. The article is entitled 'Castle studies in transition: a forty year reflection', and the emphasis is on England, with a nod to Wales. Along with Geoff Stell's paper on Scotland mentioned above, Bob's article is of great interest to those studying the development of our subject, and perhaps one day a book will be written on the history of castle studies in Britain from the early nineteenth century onwards; indeed Bob urges the writing of a paper (presumably), examining castle studies since the 1960s in more detail.

Bob's paper examines castle studies from the time of the RAI's project on the origins of the castle through to the present day. He stresses that when looking back at castle studies and associated publications it is easy to forget that certain issues and theories highlighted in a published work may have been around for a considerable time, as opposed to the year in which they are fully exposed to public gaze through publication. The work at Okehampton by Bob and his team is a case in point. Bob's personal view of castle studies is distilled into five themes: the timber castle revolution; the hey-day of 'guardianship' site exploration; castles in settlement and landscape study; castles and status; and castles in political and military history, this last theme being an addition to the original lecture in York.

Gwilym Hughes, assistant director at Cadw, has emphasized the work of the Welsh Government's historic environment service through the Welsh Cultural Initiative, highlighting the care of the abbeys and castles of the Welsh princes. The work undertaken by Cadw and its predecessors on these monuments has often been overlooked by the Welsh public, and still is,

judging by a letter in the *Western Mail* at the end of last March!

In the last CSG journal, Richard Hulme examined the royal castles built from 1066 to 1272 in terms of war and strategy.

A paper by Tom McNeill (in French) looks at the past forty years of castle studies since the Davison/Brown debate on the origin of castles. The papers in the whole volume (see below, the section that follows Urban Defences) resulted from a celebration in 2007 and 2008 of fifty years of the Centre de recherches archéologiques et historiques anciennes et médiévales in Caen, founded by Michel de Boüard.

The journal *Vernacular Architecture* is not one that one thinks of in terms of castle studies, although I always peruse it for papers on post-medieval archaeology and also Welsh buildings in connection with two other lists that I produce for publication. However, in volume 42 Kate Newland has a paper on the acquisition and use of Norwegian timber for building construction in seventeenth-century Scotland. The use of longer-span timbers enabled larger buildings to be built, thus creating larger rooms, and amongst the buildings considered are Castle Fraser and Methven Castle.

In an issue of the Windgather Press's *Landscapes*, published for autumn 2010 but appearing in the following July, Tadhg O'Keeffe, in the light of the Bangor conference of 2007 on the Edwardian settlement in Wales, offers some thoughts on Edward I and where Ireland fitted into his reign, and gently takes the organizers and editors (JRK being one) of the conference to task regarding the omission of Ireland from the proceedings. English kings, and not just Edward I, used Ireland as a source of supply, but with Edward grain exploitation would seem to have been a major factor. The proliferation of moated sites, especially in the south-east, in Leinster, may well be a manifestation of this demand. O'Keeffe also looks at planned towns, notably Buttevant in Co. Cork, possibly laid out in a regular pattern in 1260.

However, O'Keeffe opens with Roscommon Castle, and anyone familiar with that castle, especially after the CSG visit some years ago, will always have in mind the design of Edward I's castles, especially Harlech and Beaumaris. Roscommon was built around 1277-78 by Edward and although its general plan and its great gatehouse have links with the Edwardian castles in Wales, it should not be seen as influencing the latter, but more that the king's masons of the king's works in the late thirteenth century had a large portfolio to draw on in terms of castle design, an aspect of the development of the English castle explored fully in John Goodall's book.

In the RAI's *Archaeological Journal* that included some of the York papers, we have Colin Platt's article on moated sites, and although my bibliographies have tended to exclude homestead moats for obvious reasons, Colin poses the question whether these moats were built for status or security. It is suggested that as a result of the declining economic situation in the early fourteenth century and local acts of unrest, many homestead moats may have been built by the gentry for self-preservation and the need to protect family property.

Nigel Saul, Professor of Medieval History at the University of London, has written a book with the title *For honour and fame*, examining chivalry in England in the Middle Ages (1066-1500). Chapter 13 covers chivalry and fortification, and gives an overview of castle

buildings, as well as examining castles, symbolism and lordship. He is dismissive of Colin Platt's theory (in vol. 21 of our journal) that licences to crenellate were connected with defence, but that condemnation is probably somewhat sweeping.

A paper by Rory Sherlock on the analysis of the tower-house in Ireland as a domestic space, based on his doctoral research, has appeared in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. Sherlock presents a classification of tower-houses 'on the basis of their halls and the relationships between these spaces and the principal vaults and private apartments with the buildings.' He also stresses that researchers now need to turn their attention to the bawns associated with many of these towers.

Another examination by Geoff Stell of castle studies in Scotland appeared in the twelfth volume of *Castellologica Bohemica*. Finally, the last volume of our journal included a paper by Dennis Turner on barbicans, designed to give us food for thought regarding the function of these structures, 'a collection of informal ideas' that fly a few kites. Besides acting as an outer defence to an entrance, another function may have been as a holding area, allowing 'visitors' to be vetted before being granted access to the main part of a castle.

Regional/County Surveys, Histories etc

In the Buildings of England series, a new edition of the volume on Cheshire was published last year, written by Clare Hartwell and others. There was also a new edition of the Somerset volume covering the north of the county and Bristol, written by Andrew Foyle and Nikolaus Pevsner. The new edition of the volume on Herefordshire, by Alan Brooks and Pevsner, appeared at the end of May. A number of major castles are covered in these volumes of course, such as Beeston, Chester and Goodrich.

The Cornwall Archaeological Society's golden jubilee volume of *Cornish Archaeology* includes an article by Peter Herring and others on later medieval Cornwall, and within it Nigel Thomas and others look briefly at castles and defended houses.

English Heritage published last year Phil Newman's book on the field archaeology of Dartmoor, a companion volume to that on Exmoor by H. Riley and R. Wilson-North (2001). Chapter 6 looks at castles and status around medieval Dartmoor, taking in the castles at Lydford, as well as those of Hembury and Okehampton. Chapter 14 covers security and defence in the modern period, such as training areas and practice trenches.

Mike Osborne's *Defending Hampshire* examines fortifications in the county from prehistory to the Cold War. Chapters 2 and 3 cover the Middle Ages through to the end of the Tudors.

John Grehan and Martin Mace's *Battleground Sussex*, being a military history of the county from the Iron Age to modern times, has a chapter on castles. It is the Sussex equivalent to Mike's book on Hampshire.

Stimulated by the National Eisteddfod being held in north-east Wales last year, near Wrexham, historian John Davies featured some of the castles in the area in the magazine

Cambria. Linked to this event was a piece in *Heritage in Wales* by David Gwyn on sites associated with Owain Glyndŵr, for example Sycharth.

The Powysland Club and Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in collaboration with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, have published Chris Musson's *Montgomeryshire past & present from the air*. Chris, formerly a director of CPAT and then having special responsibility for aerial photography at RCAHMW, presents a wide range of sites from the air, with many of his photographs and those of Toby Driver, Chris's successor, and others. The book is divided into four parts, most of the castles appearing in part 4, 'From the Breiddens to the Kerry Ridgeway'.

The summer meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 2010 took in a variety of sites in Pembrokeshire and western Carmarthenshire. The booklet covering the meeting was published last year, compiled by JRK, and edited by Patrick Ottaway. I contributed most of the castle entries, with Chris Caple summarizing his work at Nevern. There is nothing original in my castle pieces, as they are largely based on existing guidebooks and the work that I prepared for my castles of Wales book.

John Gifford has written the latest Pevsner Architectural Guide covering Scotland, and this is on Dundee and Angus, featuring such castles as Claypotts and Edzell.

Alastair Maxwell-Irving posed a question in the last issue of our journal, asking how many tower-houses there were in the Scottish borders, a question that has proved hard to answer.

Education

In endeavouring to find something on guidebooks on Historic Scotland's website, and failing miserably, I came across a resource for teachers written last year by Elspeth Mackay for HS's Education Unit. *Investigating castles in Scotland*, if printed out, is a 40-page A4 booklet in full colour.

A reference in this resource led me to a sister publication (2010) from the Education Unit, namely Calum Price's *Investigating objects from the past: medieval castle life*, a 24-page booklet, also downloadable from the Historic Scotland website.

Guidebooks

Castles in the care of the State

There have been three guidebooks in English Heritage's series of red guides. For Kent we have Steven Brindle's guide to Dover Castle, replacing the original red guide by Jonathan Coad published in 2007. Jonathan Coad's booklet on Dover Castle as a frontline fortress, together with its wartime tunnels, has also been published. It deals largely with the post-medieval and modern periods of the castle's history, and like Brindle's guidebook, it is in the large format.

A new edition in the standard format of John Goodall's guide to the Leicestershire castles of Ashby de la Zouch and Kirby Muxloe has been published, the original edition appearing in 2007. I think that English Heritage has been carrying out some work on the fabric of Kirby Muxloe, hence the rather brief treatment in the 2007 guide of Lord Hastings's unfinished building. The second edition (revised) provides a much longer study of the castle, although 'canon loops' caused a certain amount of amusement (p. 23). The typos on the plan of Ashby after p. 40 remain uncorrected: for south-east tower read south-west tower, and vice versa, with regard to the sixteenth-century garden structures.

In Wales a new edition of the late Richard Avent's guidebook to Criccieth Castle has appeared, the original edition dating to 1989. The introduction has been written by David Longley, director of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust until recently, and Richard Suggett of RCAHMW has described Penarth Fawr hall-house. Dylan Foster Evans of the School of Welsh in Cardiff University, a contributor to the 'Bangor' volume on the Edwardian settlement mentioned earlier, is the author of a two-page feature on Criccieth Castle in medieval Welsh poetry.

I have nothing new regarding the castles of Scotland in State care. The sourcebook for teachers by Elspeth Mackay, mentioned above, states that guidebooks are available at the various sites, so it would appear that they are not available to buy online, unlike those for Cadw and English Heritage properties. If I am mistaken, then I hope that someone will inform me, for although this is my last bibliography, I would like to maintain my set of guidebooks with new titles and editions.

Castles not in the care of the State

Neil Guy showed me the current guidebook to Newcastle on Tyne Castle at the Durham conference. There is no author and no date, but it is an expanded version of the 1998 guide which was based on an earlier booklet (1977) by the late Barbara Harbottle. The front and rear fold-outs depict reconstructions of the castle in the early and late thirteenth century, and there are plans and elevations of the great tower, as well as a cutaway view.

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – England

Although the book *The archaeology of destruction* was published back in 2008, it would have been too late for the magnum opus, so that is why details appear here, rather than in part B. In the book, edited by Lila Rakoczy, there is a chapter by Brian Kerr, with contributions by others, on the fire of 1992 at Windsor Castle, Berkshire, and the salvage operation that followed. Reminiscences of that day by Geoffrey Parnell appeared in *Stereo World* in 2010, published by the National Stereoscopic Association in the USA, Geoff being at the time of the fire about to move from English Heritage to the Royal Armouries at the Tower of London as keeper of Tower history.

In Cornwall, an excavation in 2000 at Launceston exposed a previously unrecorded length of outer edge of the ditch that separates the motte from the town, and Andrew Passmore has published the report of this work. An event in the history of Tintagel Castle was the

reception of Dafydd ap Llywelyn by his uncle, Earl Richard of Cornwall, an account of which is given by Matthew Paris for the year 1245 in his *Chronica Majora*. Professor Beverley Smith discusses this meeting, one that is largely unnoticed in other contemporary chronicles.

With a new exhibition recently opened, Carlisle Castle, Cumberland, is featured in last May's issue of *Heritage Today*, in an article by Imogen Rowland.

I am sure that many members will recall the rediscovery of Danes Castle in Exeter, an earth-and-timber siege castle of the twelfth century. A number of preliminary reports were produced by the late Chris Henderson, at the time Director of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit, and the story even made the national press in 1993. Bob Higham, with Henderson as co-author, has just published the report of the excavation in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*. The earthwork was thought to have been destroyed by a reservoir built in 1852, but when that reservoir was due to be replaced, an evaluation revealed that a considerable amount of Danes Castle survived. The most likely context for the construction of this ringwork is as a siege castle when Exeter's Rougemont Castle was being besieged by King Stephen in 1136.

Excavations at Danes Castle uncovered the site of the timber gatehouse, a structure that may not have been finished. A drawing by Piran Bishop made soon after the excavation (on page 146 of the report [Fig. 12(a)]) gives an idea of how the castle may have looked, with an additional drawing made more recently for the article showing the castle with a prefabricated belfry-like tower in the interior, which would have left little trace. The paper has an interesting section concerning the absence of a mention of a siege castle in the *Gesta Stephani*, and Bob also notes that the *Gesta* is also silent about another siege castle, The Rings at Corfe, although the *Gesta* mentions several such castles built by Stephen. This paper is a 'must' for anyone interested in siege warfare, especially Bob's 'Commentary'; fascinating reading and an important contribution to the 'military' side of timber castles, no matter how short-lived such structures were. Bob will be speaking on Danes Castle at the one-day conference on timber castles in London next October.

The latest issue of *Postern* has an article by David Dorkin on the possible castle at Sturminster Newton in Dorset. In his recent article in *Country Life* on Corfe Castle, John Goodall suggests that the great tower (The King's Tower) may have been built by William I, thus contemporary with those other early secular works, Chepstow, Colchester and the Tower of London. I think that this may be two or three generations too early, however. The article includes a full page cutaway reconstruction of the tower as it may have been about 1600; the illustration is by Chris Jones-Jenkins.

Neil Guy asked me if I had seen John Goodall's piece on Durham Castle in *Country Life* when we were at Durham last April, and I realized that I had not, as I keep a file on such articles in the magazine. It appeared for 6 April 2011, and for once I must have not perused the Museum's copy. Goodall looks at the castle as part of the celebration of the publication of his new book.

Pat Ryan has examined Pleshey Castle in Essex through the information contained in various fifteenth-century building accounts of the duchy of Lancaster, as well as the information that is provided on other duchy properties in the county.

The work of Hampshire County Council at Basing House is outlined by Dave Allen. Although concentrating on the Tudor mansion and the sieges in the 1640s, the site did start off as a ringwork castle.

Moving to Kent, Paul Pattison's paper in the fifth volume of *English Heritage Historical Review* is concerned with the Admiralty Lookout and the defences of Dover harbour in the first half of the twentieth century, but its association with the castle means that mention must be made here. In the same volume, Roy Porter's contribution is on the Cinque Ports Prison situated in the south-west corner of Dover Castle, a building that incorporates a rectangular medieval tower, Fulbert de Dover's Tower. The first part of a study of Scotney Castle has appeared in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, examining the medieval period, and written by David Martin and others. For Sandwich, see the section on town defences, below.

John Schofield's new book *London 1100-1600* is a synthesis of the recent work undertaken in the capital, and the third chapter covers castles, palaces and royal houses.

Nigel Jones has written an 'epic history' of the Tower of London, mainly a history of people and events associated with the castle. Four more articles by Geoff Parnell are all concerned with the Tower, and we return to that journal *Stereo World*, and go on to mention something in *Ripperologist!* I am indebted to the author for bringing these publications to my attention, otherwise they would have passed me by, not surprisingly – not titles on a bibliographer of castellology's hit list. The *Stereo World* article examines the 1861 photographic survey of the Tower of London undertaken by Henry Dages and Alfred Harman. The importance of the survey is that it was carried out at a time when the Tower was being restored by Victorian architects. The end of the Victorian 'mutilation' is covered by the article in *Ripperologist*, and it is illustrated with a number of nineteenth-century views of the Tower of London, including the earliest one known, c. 1851/2, an image by George Hilditch. I was sent an advance copy of the article, and it is possible that the page numbering in the final publication may have altered from what is given in the bibliography.

The third paper by Geoff Parnell appeared in the *London Archaeologist* for autumn last year, and going by the first paragraph and the final section, 'Aftermath', the writer cannot be loved by those at English Heritage and Historic Royal Palaces! This article is concerned with the New Armouries at the Tower. The fourth paper appears in another issue of the same journal, and starts with the discovery some years ago by the writer of some shallow brick walls under the floor of the former Jewel Chamber that related to works carried out after Thomas Blood's theft of some of the jewels in 1671. The article then continues as a prequel to Parnell's forthcoming paper in *English Heritage Historical Review* on the Ordnance Drawing Room at the Tower.

A recent volume in the British Series of British Archaeological Reports is a report on the archaeological and historical investigations (2004-07) at the Staffordshire castle of Tutbury, owned by the duchy of Lancaster. The report, by Malcolm Hislop and others, also forms part of the monograph series of Birmingham Archaeology. Members will have been aware of the work being undertaken at this castle through the article by Gareth Williams listed in Bibliography 23, Williams being one of the co-authors of the new book. The report includes a study of what survives of one of the largest coin hoards ever found in Britain, silver coins probably lost in 1322.

The Tutbury report examines the castle in its setting, the possible park pale, and there is a section on the castle's history and a report on the excavations, as well as a detailed study of the surviving remains, much of which date to the fifteenth century, including the North and South Towers. The project, run under the auspices of the Tutbury Castle Trust, was a collaborative one between Birmingham Archaeology and the British Museum.

Martin Higgins has written a note on the ruined fortified manor of Betchworth in Surrey, a monument that he owns. Betchworth had licences to crenellate in 1379 and 1449, although much that remains may be sixteenth century.

Another monograph on an excavation is concerned with the work undertaken at Pevensey Roman fort and medieval castle in Sussex in 1993-95, on and around the keep, the authors of the report being Michael Fulford and Stephen Rippon. The excavations found that amongst the repairs to the keep, the north-east 'tower' had been totally rebuilt, and a new east 'tower' added, probably in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, a period when numerous repairs are documented. At the time of the Armada (1588), Pevensey was ruinous, but a ramp and mound against and over the keep had been thrown up to enable ordnance to be hauled into position and mounted on a platform.

Kenilworth Castle in Warwickshire features once more in an issue of *English Heritage Historical Review*. The siege of the castle in 1266 is the subject of a paper by Benjamin Wild, the household accounts revealing some of the logistics involved in the siege. Anna Keay examines the castle in the years from 1588, the year of the death of Robert, earl of Leicester, to 1722, a year when a full survey of the Kenilworth estate was undertaken for the Hyde family. Marc Morris features Kenilworth in an issue of EH's *Heritage Today*, whilst the arrowloops in the great tower featured in a paper by Derek Renn in the last issue of our journal.

Richard K. Morris contributed a paper on Kenilworth to the British Archaeological Association's Coventry conference in 2007, published last year. The paper repays a 'longstanding debt' that the author felt he owed to the architectural historian, John Harvey, who published a paper in 1944 entitled 'Sidelights on Kenilworth Castle'. Morris, however, concentrates on the fourteenth-century buildings, emphasizing that not all the fabric need be attributed to John of Gaunt, but to his predecessors. The article is particularly useful for the analysis of the Water Tower.

Finally in this section, there are four Yorkshire sites to mention. At the RAI York meeting mentioned above, Shaun Richardson talked on Sheriff Hutton, and was one of those who took delegates around the site. However, his article in *Archaeological Journal* is concerned with another site, namely Harewood Castle, a later medieval building, of around 1370-80 (both castles in fact featured in an issue of our journal, no. 21). Although the fabric of Harewood is described, the author is concerned with a current theme in castle studies, the designed landscape, but not so much as the landscape itself, but those parts of a castle from which the building's occupants viewed the landscape beyond – the windows in particular, and also the wall-walks.

Shaun, along with Erik Matthews, examined Harlsey Castle in the last issue of the CSG journal. Lila Rakoczy's own contribution to *Archaeology of destruction* is on destruction, reuse and profiteering in the English Civil War, with Pontefract Castle as the example chosen.

Peter Brears's paper on Wressle (built in the 1390s) at the York conference was fascinating, and this has also appeared in *Archaeological Journal*, looking at the functions, fixtures and fittings when Wressle was refurbished for the fifth earl of Northumberland, Henry Percy (1498-1527). Many of the illustrations are in colour, including Peter's excellent cutaway drawings. The analysis of the distribution and functions of the rooms of this great house, of which only one wing of four survives, is a key feature of this paper and makes fascinating reading.

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Wales

The work on the fine late eleventh-century motte of Castell Aberlleiniog on Anglesey, undertaken in 2004-09, has been published, in a paper written by Tim Morgan. The motte was used in the Civil War of the 1640s, but the square structure with corner towers on the motte today dates to the eighteenth century, and later use includes a garden, with one tower being used as a summer house.

Not far from Aberlleiniog, and on the coast, is another mound, which Frances Lynch Llewellyn visited and planned in 1998, her work now published. Geoffrey Holmes in the 1920s considered the mound to be Norman, David Cathcart King had it down as a possible motte in his *Castellarium Anglicanum*, and it was mentioned as such in the Buildings of Wales volume on Gwynedd (2009, p. 185).

David Robinson has written about Tretower, Breconshire, particularly the Court, in a recent issue of *Country Life*, taking in the recent re-display of the interior of the hall area, where the 'conservation and presentation have left a puzzling array of questions for today's visitors.'

As a result of the successful bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund for funds to help rescue Cardigan Castle, Edward Holland, Senior Projects Advisor at The Prince's Regeneration Trust, has outlined the project that has just begun on this castle, and the later house within its walls. It is not just a case of conserving the ruins, but also developing the economic, social and educational benefits that should follow from the work. The castle was acquired by Ceredigion County Council in 2003, but is now administered by the Cadwgan Building Preservation Trust.

A note, with plan, on the motte (Tir-y-dail) in Ammanford, Carmarthenshire, has been written by P. Poucher, as part of the summaries of recent work in *Archaeology in Wales*. Staying with the same county, Bruce Coplestone-Crow has examined Llandovery Castle through its long association with the Clifford family, an association that was often interrupted when the castle fell into Welsh hands before Llandovery passed permanently into English possession following Edward I's first Welsh war of 1277.

Derrick Pratt has just published a summary of the 1495 inventory of Holt Castle in Denbighshire, the manuscript being housed in The National Archives. The contents of the towers and ranges show that in 1495 Holt was a grand house.

Vicky Perfect, who acts as Cadw's key-keeper of Flint Castle, has written an illustrated account of the castle that sits at one end of the town of which she has been mayor. Published by Alyn Books, it is, of course, no replacement for the Cadw guide (which is not

listed in the bibliography), but then it was not designed as such. However, the main sources for the construction of the castle were consulted, particularly the works of Arnold Taylor. The book has a useful illustrated section on the range of masons' marks to be found at Flint, and later chapters examine the development of the town and events associated with the castle.

The recent work at Oystermouth Castle in Glamorgan has been briefly summarized by Edith Evans and Andrew Sherman, and also by Rob Dunning et al. Swansea Castle has recently undergone reinterpretation, and excavation revealed a number of buildings, including a seventeenth-century tower (C. E. Smith).

A note by Tudor Davies in the Society for Medieval Archaeology's newsletter reports on work undertaken in 2008 on Pen-Ucha'r Llan ringwork, Llanfor, in Merioneth. Samples for radiocarbon dating suggested a tenth- or early eleventh-century date, but based on typology of the site, it is suggested that the samples were contaminated from older charcoal, and that the earthwork is a Norman ringwork. However, I still think that we need to be careful assessing this site, and not dismiss a pre-Norman period date.

Dylan Iorwerth reflects on the work at Chepstow Castle, Monmouthshire, an article marking the retirement of Neil Daniels, senior architectural officer at Cadw, with Neil commenting on the influence that one of the stonemasons, Maurice Llewellyn, had on him.

I mentioned above the RAI's booklet on the sites visited in 2010 in Pembrokeshire. One contribution worth highlighting here is Chris Caple's summary of the work to date (2010) at Nevern Castle or Castell Nanhyfer. No doubt we will hear more about this important work at the timber castles one-day conference in London later this year. Chris also has a lengthy contribution on Nevern in the fieldwork highlights section of *Medieval Archaeology*.

James Meek's brief account of Roch in Pembrokeshire appeared whilst the Bibliography was in proof. Work has been undertaken on the thirteenth-century castle by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, in preparation for the D-shaped tower becoming an up-market, five star, corporate retreat managed by The Retreats Group. The author suggests a date in the early part of that century, rather than later (for G. T. Clarke read, of course, G. T. Clark).

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Scotland

Edzell Castle, Angus, featured in *Country Life* last November, Tim Longville examining the walled garden that was originally created in the early seventeenth century.

Colin Breen and others have published an account of the survey and excavation at Dunstaffnage in Argyll in 2007 and 2008, summarizing also recent published work. To the north of the castle two limekilns were examined, associated with the medieval development of the castle. A ditch that showed up on a geophysical survey proved, on excavation, to be too shallow to be defensive, and it is suggested that it may have been a trench for scaffolding.

The excavations at Alloa Tower in Clackmannanshire in 1988-93 largely concentrated on an area adjacent to the Tower that was known to have been occupied by a mansion of the early eighteenth century. The report by Allyson Bailey and Tamlin Barton has now been

published.

Penny Dransart informed me, just as the Bibliography was about to go to press, about the series of fascicules on the excavations at Perth's High Street. I have not seen the volumes, obviously, and nothing is listed below, but members may like to follow this up. The publisher's website gives details. There is a discussion on Perth's medieval fortifications and the site of the castle in the first volume; it is in the first chapter: 'Historical introduction,' by Tom Beaumont James with the late Nicholas Quentin Bogdan and others. The report is published by the Tayside & Fife Archaeological Committee: <http://www.tafac.org.uk/phseflyer.pdf>

Another paper that appeared when the Bibliography was in proof is Thorsten Hanke's on the sixteenth-century roof of Newark Castle, Renfrewshire. Kirkdale Archaeology undertook a major research project on the castle or strong house in 2007 and 2008. The article 'analyses the roofs over the north, east and west ranges', and 'discusses the roof carpentry ... and illuminates important aspects of building construction in 16th-century Scotland'.

The final two articles in this section are on Stirling. In the 2011 issue of *Architectural History* Ian Campbell and Aonghus MacKechnie examine the chapel built at the castle in 1594 for the baptism of Prince Henry, son of James VI, a building modelled on the Temple of Solomon, the dimensions of which are given in the Bible. The other article is another piece by John Goodall in *Country Life*, looking at the recreation of the sixteenth-century royal apartments, a visit to which will no doubt form part of the CSG's conference in 2013.

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

The only item here is by Allan Brodie, the co-author of a book on the Scilly defences mentioned in last year's Bibliography. He has examined the Tudor defences of the islands in *English Heritage Historical Review*. As with other papers in this excellent journal, it is well illustrated with colour plates and plans.

Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Ireland

An attractive and informative synthesis of the archaeology of Belfast, Co. Antrim, has been written by Ruairí Ó Baoill, and published by Tandem Design. *Hidden history below our feet*, with five chapters covering prehistory to the present century, has sections on medieval and post-medieval defences, such as mottes around Belfast, tower-houses, and the later defensive ditch.

Colin Breen and others describe Dunluce, also in Co. Antrim, apparently Northern Ireland's most visited archaeological site, perhaps not surprising, seeing that it not far from the Giant's Causeway. Four seasons of excavation have been undertaken to date, both within the castle and outside in the early seventeenth-century town, where the footings for a merchant's house were uncovered, as well as a blacksmith's workshop. Inside the castle, the interior of Randal MacDonnell's handsome Jacobean house was excavated. Four Courts Press is due to publish this year a book on Dunluce by Colin Breen.

Four Courts Press published in 2011 a monograph on Blarney Castle, Co. Cork, written by James Lyttleton, with a foreword by Con Manning. The five chapters include

an examination of Irish tower-houses in context, and the layout of the castle, as well as the chronology of the castle's development. The book includes a number of excellent plans and sections drawn by Hugh Kavanagh.

In the issue of *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* issued for 2009, but published in 2011, there is a paper on Bagenal's Castle in Newry, Co. Down, a site that has featured in brief articles in previous issues of the Bibliography. The castle, built in the sixteenth century, was rediscovered in 1996 after the closure of a bakery, and now houses the Newry and Mourne Museum. Claire Foley's paper examines the various fortified structures that existed in Newry as well as Bagenal's itself. The illustrations include an elevation and plan of the tower dating to the 1570s, housed in The National Archives, Kew.

The *Medieval Dublin* series from Four Courts Press continues to go from strength to strength. In the eleventh volume Linzi Simpson has produced a synthesis of fifty years of medieval excavations in Dublin and its suburbs. The castle and the town defences are featured. Dublin Castle features in another collection of essays published by Four Courts, edited by Michael Potterton and Thomas Herron. The title of the book is *Dublin and the Pale in the Renaissance c. 1540-1660*. Jane Fenlon's contribution concerns Jigginstown House and Dublin Castle, the former being Thomas Wentworth's major building project in Ireland when lord lieutenant of the country from 1632 to 1641. Thomas also made improvements to Dublin Castle, especially to the interiors.

During the rebellion of Silken Thomas (Thomas Fitzgerald, lord of Offaly) in 1534, various safeguards were implemented to the defence of Dublin. The leading figure in this defence was John Whyte, and Randolph Jones has contributed an account of these events in the latest volume of *Medieval Dublin*.

White Castle in Athy, Co. Kildare, commands the east end of the present bridge, one of two or more 'castles' built to protect the bridge, and Ben Murtagh has published a very detailed examination of this tower-house, which has a substantial extension of about 1802. The tower was built in the first half of the sixteenth century, possibly on the site of an earlier tower, of 1415-17.

The gatehouse of Rathcoffey Castle in Co. Kildare is another site that features in the *Dublin and the Pale* volume, with a paper by Sinéad Quirke, the structure virtually all that is left of a substantial building. It dates to the fifteenth century. What remains rises to three storeys, with some evidence surviving for a fourth storey.

Brian Hodkinson chronicles the use of the word 'castle' as assigned to various buildings in the city of Limerick in the latest issue of the *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*. For example, an entry in a diary of 1642 mentions three castles, and that is besides King John's Castle, one of these being a gatehouse by the bridge.

One of the memorable visits during the CSG conference at Limerick was to the Desmond castle of Newcastle West, a castle in two halves, when we examined the restored banqueting hall and adjacent buildings, and then proceeded to make our way through the undergrowth to the other, private, half, with the gunlooped sixteenth-century tower-house. In the same journal as Brian's paper there is an article by Daniel Tietzsch-Tyler which analyses

the remains of this stronghold, and which includes Daniel's reconstruction drawing of the impressive castle as it stood in the middle of the fifteenth century.

The most substantial item in this section is the monograph on the excavations at Trim Castle, Co. Meath, that were undertaken from 1995 to 1998, a volume running to over 450 pages. The report, in the series of archaeological monographs from the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, is by Alan Hayden. Seán Duffy contributes a history of the castle, and William Cumming examines the conservation and presentation of the castle, an interesting chapter for those who specialize in heritage interpretation. The next two chapters cover a summary of the previous studies of Trim, and a reassessment of the excavations undertaken in the 1970s.

The remainder, and bulk, of the report is concerned with the thirteen phases of the site's history, from the pre-Norman settlement through to the last century, followed by all the reports on the finds. This is an impressive work, although some of the plates vary in quality, perhaps due to the age of the originals, and as I write I can only recall a handful of really major castle excavations that await publication, such as Laugharne and Winchester, but no doubt readers may well correct me regarding that statement.

Urban Defences

In *Medieval Settlement Research*, the journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group, there is a paper by David Harrison and others on England's fortified bridges and bridge chapels, being a new survey. The questions asked in the survey are how many medieval bridges possessed chapels, fortifications and other buildings, and how many examples survive, or are known from survey or excavation. No definitive conclusions have been reached yet, but it is now thought that more fortified bridges existed in England than had been thought previously.

Andrew King has produced possible evidence for a royalist bastion added to Bristol's defences in the Civil War.

As a result of a major survey and publication on the town of Sandwich in Kent by Helen Clarke and others, two booklets include the defences. These are *Walks through historic Sandwich* and *Discover medieval Sandwich: a guide to its history and buildings*, both produced by Oxbow Books. In the latter there is a section on the castle and also the Bulwark, a new defence with ordnance erected in 1451, and taken by the French in the raid of 1457. It was maintained until the middle of the eighteenth century, and was situated in the north-east corner of the town.

London's defences are included in John Schofield's synthesis of recent work in London.

A book on the archaeology of bridges from prehistory to modern times, produced in Germany, has a paper by Bruce Watson on the medieval Welsh Bridge in Shrewsbury, Shropshire. The footings of the old bridge were revealed when work commenced on the Severn Theatre in Frankwell.

The evidence for the medieval defences of Ruthin, Denbighshire, has been examined by David Evans, and Jean-Yves Robic has a note on town walls of the Glamorgan town of Cowbridge.

Ian Archibald has examined two eighteenth-century maps of Burntisland in Fife which appear to show the line of defences erected by around 1650 for protection against the forces of Parliament under Oliver Cromwell. David Flintham has written a piece in *Casemate* on the walls surrounding Edinburgh, Midlothian, in the period 1427-1764.

Medieval Fortifications in Europe and Elsewhere

I do not have anything to mention here other than a new book brought to my attention by Tom McNeill, mentioned above. This book is *Château, ville et pouvoir au Moyen Âge*, edited by Anne-Marie Flambard Héricher and Jacques Le Maho, published in Caen and distributed by Brepols. “La question de la formation des bourgs et de leurs rapports avec le castrum intéresse les historiens et les archéologues depuis de nombreuses décennies. Loin d’aboutir à un épuisement des thématiques, cette attention des chercheurs sur une longue durée les a amenés à enrichir sans cesse leurs approches. La relecture des textes, l’archéologie, l’essor de l’analyse morphologique ont ainsi achevé de battre en brèche l’image d’un développement spontané des bourgs du Moyen Âge : la volonté seigneuriale de s’assurer des rentrées d’argent apparaît bien aujourd’hui comme la véritable raison du regroupement de populations. Cependant, la complexité des relations entre pouvoir, économie et peuplement amène à interroger plus avant les stratégies mises en place par les puissants pour contrôler des communautés d’habitants plus mobiles qu’on ne l’a souvent imaginé.”

The book has abstracts, but everything is in French, with no summaries in English. If anyone wants details of the contents, either contact me or look at the Brepols website.

Forthcoming Publications

New English Heritage guidebooks should include Mark Girouard on Old Wardour Castle, Jeremy Ashbee on Rochester Castle, and John Goodall on Scarborough. In 2013 guides should appear on Dartmouth and Hurst castles.

James Petre’s *The castles of Bedfordshire* is imminent, the publisher, Shaun Tyas, printing it as this Bibliography was in proof stage.

A Cadw pamphlet guide to Flint Castle, by Derek Renn, is in proof stage at the moment.

In the August issue of *History Today* Marc Morris will explore why castle building by William I was a key feature of his conquest of England.

Jane Fenlon has a guide to Portumna due out this summer.

Late medieval castles, edited by Rob Liddiard, is still forthcoming from Boydell Press, and Colin Breen’s *Dunluce Castle* is due this summer from Four Courts Press, as mentioned above.

Anthony Emery has mentioned, via Neil Guy, that HarperCollins is producing a book next September on some of the leading castles of Europe, including Conwy and Dover. It may be linked to a Dan Snow programme on the Discovery channel. Anthony's contribution to the book is on Malbork in Poland.

John Goodall has two forthcoming items that I know about. The first is a paper on Alnwick castle c. 1100-1400, to appear in the British Archaeological Association's Newcastle conference transactions, in press. The second is on the English gatehouse for the journal *Architectural History*, also in press.

Ben Murtagh has told me that things are now moving with Wordwell regarding the publication of the David Newman Johnson Festschrift, and this should appear in 2014.

James Petre's work on Bedfordshire castles should be published soon, produced by Shaun Tyas.

Derek Renn has been arranging for the publication of the late John Kent's work on South Mimms, to be published by the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. No doubt we will hear more at the timber castles conference next October.

In the hundredth volume of *Montgomeryshire Collections*, due this year, John Kenyon has reviewed castle studies in the county.

Corrections to Bibliography 24

None notified.

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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*

Neil, in the summary of the 2011 conference in the last journal, cited a number of publications

on Colchester Castle in *The Colchester Archaeologist* that do not appear in my compilation. Although I have arranged for copies to come to me from the Colchester Archaeological Trust, some months ago, they have yet to arrive, so I have not included the references here.

I spotted in Archaeology Plus's book catalogue for September last year a copy of Philip Payton's booklet on the nineteenth-century forts and railway of Tregantle and Scaesdon that formed part of the Plymouth defences, and knew straightaway that it was not included in the *Bibliography 1945-2006*. Although the copy had been sold, I was able to acquire one from elsewhere, and the details are given below.

I had reason to examine last year the output of the Dovecote Press in Dorset, and came across the 'Discover Dorset' series. One of the titles in this series of booklets is *Castles and forts*, written by Colin Pomeroy, and it covers castles and post-medieval/modern defences. At the CSG conference in Durham I picked up the 1980 guidebook to Witton Castle, for what it is worth.

Philip Davis gave me details last August of two notes on earthwork castles in West Yorkshire, available on the website of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. They appeared in 2006 and 2007 in the Service's newsletter, *Archaeology and Archives in West Yorkshire*. The first part should have appeared in the main body of the *Bibliography*, the second part in the Appendix.

In June last year, after I had submitted the bibliography to Peter Burton, I visited Snape Castle whilst holidaying in North Yorkshire. The house is occupied and not open to the public, but one can use a path to one side of the house to visit the Anglican chapel that forms part of Snape, and the path enables you to view the 'castle' and the ruined courtyard. The chapel displays a copy of an article in *Country Life* by the architectural historian Giles Worsley, and although I would not claim to have memorized all the references in *Bibliography 1945-2006* (!), Snape rang an alarm bell. Worsley's article is indeed not cited, so it may be that I rejected it as a castle. Some might call Snape a castle, others a fortified manor or strong house, so it should have been included. It is described in Emery's first volume. The chapel and the fragmentary remains of the hall range are all that date to the later Middle Ages, with the appearance today of much of the house being the result of the transformation in the late sixteenth century by the Cecil family, at the same time as Burghley was being built.

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

ENGLAND

Cornwall

Tregantle

Tregantle & Scraesdon: their forts & railway. P. Payton. Redruth: Dyllansow Truran, 1987*

Dorset

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Snape

'Snape Castle, Yorkshire', G. Worsley, *Country Life* 179 (1986), 570-75*

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My apologies to anyone that I have omitted inadvertently!

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Front Cover:

Castle Hedingham. 12th century Great Tower.

Rear Cover:

Tower of London. Interior of lower vaulted chamber of the Bell Tower, c1180.

