

# Castle Studies Group



**Bibliography No. 22 2009**

## CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS – 22 (2009)

By John R. Kenyon

### Introduction

It has been some fifteen months since the launch of the *Bibliography 1945-2006*, and quite a number of reviews and short notices have appeared in a variety of journals. All, I am glad to say, have been very positive and congratulatory about the book, although the American medieval military history website, De Re Militari, had a few niggles. These included the use of the historic counties, which was considered ‘mildly anachronistic’, albeit ‘refreshing’. Although the reviewers understood the need for a geographical approach, the *Bibliography* is not so easy to use if one wants to look up references to a particular field of studies, such as the Henrician forts. I fully accept that, but then a second volume, a subject index etc, would have been needed!

It is disappointing that sales have not been great, according to the publisher. Even though the membership of the CSG and FSG is not exactly small, the number of those requiring the book for research is probably not great, so one is relying more on university and public libraries to acquire the volume. It would have been good to see greater sales, not that the compiler receives royalties on the book, so those of you out there who are uncertain whether to purchase the book, dither no more! Oxbow Books in Oxford or the publisher himself (Shaun Tyas) are the best sources for copies.

As with last year’s annual bibliography, I have divided this issue into two parts, A and B; there are not so many items as far as new material is concerned this year when compared to the previous issue. Part A is the usual annual update, covering material that has come to my attention since last year’s issue was sent off to Neil Guy. Part B covers any errors that have come to light in the *Bibliography 1945-2006*, as well as details of publications of which I was unaware until recently, including post-medieval/early modern. For example, at the excellent York meeting in May, organized by the Royal Archaeological Institute and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Stephen Moorhouse mentioned a couple of Yorkshire publications that did not strike a chord, and on checking when back in Cardiff, they were indeed missing from the book.

I know that at times one can be hesitant about contacting an author to point out errors and omissions, but as I have made clear before, I welcome all such information, no matter how galling it may be to me! There is nothing worse than an incorrect bibliography.

Scanning the bookshelves by my desk, a number of publications stand out in the batch for 2008 and 2009. There is of course the sumptuous Yale University Press book on the White Tower, edited by Edward Impey. Also, we have Ollie Creighton’s *Designs upon the land*. Just published is Terry Wardle’s *England’s first castle*, of which I am not sure what to make – early days yet, as a copy has only just reached me, although there has been much publicity in *History Today* and the *BBC History Magazine*. Historic Scotland has just launched a new series of archaeological reports, the first two covering the castles of Rowallan and Cadzow. Amongst non-United Kingdom and Irish sites, pride of place must go to Jean Mesqui’s study of the castle of Lillebonne published last year, and of course there is the wealth of papers in the twenty-third volume of *Château Gaillard*.

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, Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales, etc.

The format remains as in previous issues, although I am aware that some publications under General Articles could equally appear in the Regional/County Surveys section, and vice versa. Once more, readers will have to bear with my idiosyncrasies! 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. Information on important post-1660 material is being fed into the Fortress Study Group's *Casemate*.

## Part A

### General Monographs

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

The first to consider is a recent title in Osprey's Fortress series, number 82. This is Michael Brown's *Scottish baronial castles 1250-1450*, with illustrations by Adam Hook. It is in the usual format, with plenty of colour photographs and drawings. It is a pity that we cannot get the CSG mentioned on the reverse of the title page in the same way that the Fortress Study Group is mentioned, CSG being more relevant to this volume than the FSG.

One of a number of Boydell Press books considered this year is Stephen Bull's *The furie of the Ordnance*, an examination of artillery during the seventeenth-century civil wars. The author is Curator of Military History and Archaeology in Lancashire Museums. This is a most useful study, and I draw the attention of readers to the fourth and fifth chapters in particular, on artillery fortifications and siege warfare respectively. Bull has been updated re his comment in Note 1 in Chapter 4, where he refers to my 'good, though now dated' bibliography of 1978, the first of the three CBA publications!

A Cadw publication, not part of the usual guidebook sequence, is Nicola Coldstream's *Builders & Decorators*, examining medieval craftsmen in Wales. The author will be well known to members through her paper on the role of Master James of St George in Edward I's building campaigns in Wales, and also through her 1994 book, *The decorated style*. Profusely illustrated, and to the usual high standard that we have come to expect from Cadw, the book covers the work of masons, sculptors, carpenters, tillers, painters and glaziers, and ends with a section on craftspeople in Wales today. There are also eight box features, including one on James of St George and another on building stone.

I have the same problem this year as in previous – many of the best items to appear do so just as I am about to prepare the bibliography, so in many cases there has been no time to read such publications thoroughly, not that one has much time anyway! A case in point is Oliver Creighton's *Designs upon the land: elite landscapes of the Middle Ages*. Ollie was one of those who gave a paper at the York conference in May, sharing the platform with Bob Higham and examining the recent history of castle studies. Published by Boydell Press, this is far more than a book to do with castles, but covers a wide range of aspects concerned with 'designed landscapes', an 'in-phrasé' at the moment. It is a book that is a 'must' for any serious student of castle studies, among other things. The book is well produced, something that cannot be said of all Boydell's publications, with an excellent bibliography. It is not cheap, but then all Boydell's

titles seem to be around the £40 or £50 mark, but hopefully the publisher will bring out a paperback version in due course.

One of Yale University Press's recent fine productions is *Design and plan in the country house*, written by Andor Gomme, who died last September, and Alison Maguire. The subtitle of the book is *From castle donjons to Palladian boxes*, hence its inclusion here. The first chapter, 'Building high', will be of most interest to members, covering such castles and houses as Chepstow, Castle Rising, Kidwelly, Nunney, Chipchase, Belsay, Acton Burnell, Alloa, Cawdor, Borthwick, Aughnanure and Bunratty, finishing with some great houses such as Treowen, Oxwich and Sherborne (new) Castle, as well as 'romantic castles', for example Ruperra and Lulworth, not forgetting Bolsover's Little Castle. Superbly illustrated, the book is a pleasure to own – who said that the age of the book is over? There is plenty in the other chapters to interest members, so do not concentrate on the first.

Graffeg, the Welsh publisher that has produced a number of handsome books, has a series entitled 'Pocket Wales'. A recent booklet is *Castles of Wales* (listed under Anon.). It is a 48-page taster of some of the country's finest castles, but at £3.99 expensive for something that is 15 x 12 cms. Well illustrated, but with little text, it is aimed at the new visitor to Wales.

Lise Hull has produced another book, and she tells me that she has started another. At the beginning of this year McFarland and Company published her *Understanding the castle ruins of England and Wales*. The subtitle is *How to interpret the history and meaning of masonry and earthworks*. There are five chapters, each with a glossary of terms used, with an appendix of sites mentioned at the end. The main themes are as follows: Castle development, From the outside, Exploring the interior, The manorial estate, and The castle experience. The photographs are not of the highest quality, and several do not name the site, e.g. on page 51, which depicts part of Caerphilly, so readers will have fun in trying to 'spot the site'!

The latest book by Simon Jenkins, Chairman of the National Trust, is *Wales: churches, houses, castles*. It is in the same format as his *England's thousand best churches and England's thousand best houses*, also published by Allan Lane/Penguin. As with the previous titles, it covers only those sites open to the public, and each section (Anglesey, Clwyd etc) is divided into two parts: one on houses and castles, the other on churches.

I have to try and remain objective concerning Gerald Morgan's *Castles in Wales: a handbook* as it is similar to the book that I have recently submitted to the University of Wales Press, for its Pocket Guide series. Morgan's book covers fewer sites than mine, and there is a tendency for Morgan to concentrate on the history as opposed to the surviving remains. The Pocket Guide volume, for which I do not claim great originality, is primarily aimed at those visiting castles and wanting summaries on what to see.

Chris Tabraham, Historic Scotland's Principal Historian, tipped me the wink regarding his new booklet, published to mark the festival 'Homecoming Scotland 2009'. The publication looks at the country's great families, their lives and lands, and is arranged round royal castles and those of seven great clans: Stewart, Campbell, Douglas, Fraser, Gordon, Kennedy and Donald.

The year 2008 marked the centenary of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), and as well as a series of programmes on BBC2 Wales, narrated by Huw Edwards (a new series is being filmed now), a very handsome volume was published, edited by Peter Wakelin and Ralph Griffiths, with separate editions in English and Welsh. Castles are touched upon in *Hidden histories: discovering the heritage of Wales*,

while interesting aspects from the television series are covered in picture captions, for example, the dating of the wooden doors at Hay on Wye Castle p. 295), which surely is in Breconshire, not Radnorshire.

I will cover the final book under ‘Individual sites – England’, namely Terry Wardle’s (unprovable) suggestion that the site at Burghill, north-west of Hereford, is where England’s first castle was built, before the Norman Conquest.

## General Articles

Retaining the alphabetical sequence of authors, we begin with the late Richard Avent’s presidential address to the Cambrian Archaeological Association, delivered a few weeks before his tragic death in 2006. The paper was published earlier this year in the volume of *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 2007. Readers might like to know that on p. vi of the volume, before Richard’s paper, there is a picture of the memorial arbour dedicated to Richard’s memory at Laugharne Castle, the circular base of which incorporates stones from castles throughout Wales.

Richard’s address to the Cambrians examined the restoration of castles in Wales as ruins, the philosophy and practice behind such schemes. It is a development of his paper on the early work done on Caernarfon, in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, published in the Ann Hamlin Festschrift (see Bibliography 19). Castles covered by Richard include Dolwyddelan and Manorbier, and there is an interesting account of the work undertaken at Caerphilly in the 1920s and 1930s by the fourth marquess of Bute, and the correspondence that ensued, particularly resulting from the visit to the castle by the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Wales, Raleigh Radford, in the company of Cyril Fox, Director of the National Museum of Wales.

A paper close to my heart, mirroring my contribution to the David Sweetman Festschrift edited by Con Manning (see Bibliography 21, p. 23), is Terry Barry’s bibliographic survey of the study of medieval Irish castles. The article is in the new format of Section C of the Royal Irish Academy’s *Proceedings*, and the author stresses that, as in Britain, castles studies are increasingly being integrated into the wider picture of medieval settlement. The paper is divided into various sections, one of which is on castle ringworks, an area of great debate still in Ireland (note that Barker’s and Higham’s Christian names have been transposed here).

In an issue of English Heritage members’ magazine *Heritage Today* Tracy Borman’s article, ‘Privy’s progress’, examines the humble lavatory, citing a number of examples from EH sites of all periods. Illustrations include those at the castles of Middleham and Orford, several examples from the latter being shown.

The National Museum of Wales has missed out on a number of issues of the *Europa Nostra Scientific Bulletin*. In issue 61 for 2007 (mis-numbered on the title page, reading 60 (2006)) Jonathan Coad looks at the nineteenth-century revival of military symbolism in the architecture of the period, ranging from Castell Coch to the Victorian forts.

The theme of English Heritage’s *Conservation Bulletin* no. 58 was ‘Presenting historic places’, and rather than look at various relevant pieces by author and scattered through this section, I will consider the issue itself. It is of interest in the light of the recent programme of EH’s work at Kenilworth Castle and the forthcoming conference in London on the recent work at Dover. Bearing in mind the work of Historic Royal Palaces at the Tower of London and the ‘creation’ of royal apartments in the late thirteenth-century style, I suppose that it was only to be

expected that similar projects would be undertaken at EH sites such as Dover, as those at a senior level charged with progressing such work seem to be ex-HRP staff! However, as this issue emphasizes, there is more to presentation than the creation of pseudo-medieval apartments (I use the phrase guardedly, not having seen Dover, and bearing in mind work that may happen at Chepstow, as well as what is happening at Stirling – see below).

So, in this issue Robert Liddiard examines the problems in the presentation of castles, emphasizing the progress EH has made with its guidebooks and welcoming the improvement in levels of interpretation through panels (this was reprinted in the last volume of the CSG journal). One might say where Cadw led, EH has followed, although I am uncertain whether interpretation panels are going to have a future at Cadw sites. Andrew Hann looks at the presentation of the later history of medieval buildings such as Framlingham. Chris Watkins of Historic Scotland features the work being undertaken at Stirling Castle's palace, including the manufacture of seven great tapestries, four of which are on display already, with a further three due for completion by 2013. Other work on the interiors has been undertaken, creating a magnificent idea of what James V's mid-sixteenth-century palace looked like, and more work is to follow. Two short pieces by Anna Keay, Director of Properties Presentation at EH, are on the Elizabethan garden at Kenilworth and the project involving Dover's great tower, in an attempt to evoke the tower as it was late in the twelfth century.

In the latest *Château Gaillard* Ollie Creighton looks at archaeology and castle studies in England, highlighting some of the potentially promising directions that castle research could take, at least as far as archaeology is concerned, especially in programmes that are not exclusively castle-centric. Notable current examples are urban archaeology, designed landscapes and domestic planning, and in the future more work is needed on castle baileys, the publication of past excavations, and also the examination of poetic and literary evidence. The richness of the latter in Welsh poetry is emphasized in an excellent paper in the forthcoming proceedings of the Bangor conference – see Forthcoming publications, below.

Ollie Creighton and Robert Liddiard have published a riposte in the recent issue of *Medieval Archaeology* to Colin Platt's paper in the previous volume of this journal. Rather than take Platt's comments point by point, it is an expansion of the *Château Gaillard* piece mentioned above. There are strengths to both sides of the argument, of course, and what Platt has done is to remind us that there is more to castles than looking at them in a regional or wider picture, or even local, as in their 'designed landscape', and that the military nature of numerous examples should not be lost sight of, however, no matter whether the 'military' aspect is symbolic as opposed to pure 'fortress'. Nevertheless, castle studies have undoubtedly been invigorated by such works as Liddiard's *Castles in context* (2005).

Phil Davis contributed another useful paper to our journal on licences to crenellate, with some additional date, analysis and comment, including a response to Colin Platt's paper in volume 21 of the CSG journal. The sections in Phil's paper cover various aspects of the issuing of licences, such as expression of royal favour.

Penny Dransart's contribution to the recent *Château Gaillard* concerns earthwork castles in Scotland, including episcopal residences, examining in particular those sites from the late twelfth to the fourteenth century that had moats. The fourth part of Malcolm Fry's saga on the preservation of ancient and historic monuments in Ulster has been published.

A handsome three-volume work on the history of British art was published last year by Tate Publishing in association with Tate Britain and Yale Center for British Art. The first volume covers the period from 600 to 1600, and John Goodall's chapter examines patronage, function

and display in the secular world as a whole, with sections on the hall, apartments, the castle and the great tower. Amongst the features at the end of the chapter is a piece by Richard Fawcett on Stirling Castle. This is a superb book, well worth acquiring, and much pleasure can be found in either dipping into it or reading it more thoroughly.

With 2009 being hailed as the year of King Henry VIII, *Heritage Today* has a feature on the Henrician forts of the 1540s, written by Nigel Jones. Tom McNeill has looked at some key developments in castle studies, such as the dendrochronological studies that have revised our thinking of Chepstow and Loches, and has stressed that a single line of architectural development in castles will not work, whether motte or stone castle. In his concluding paragraph in this *Château Gaillard* paper, Tom states: ‘Neither the old certainty of military purpose nor the newer assertion of display and status get to grips with the complexity of the daily life of the community occupying the castle which we see now. We have to face the public or our funding masters who ask the simple question: what was a castle for? The answer is that this is a question we cannot answer en masse, for each castle represented a different agenda. Removing the simple chronological narrative ... liberates us as researchers but it leaves [us] unable to give a simple answer to what is in fact a very complex question.’

The perception of the castle in nineteenth-century Ireland is the subject of a paper by Con Manning, emphasizing that the term ‘castle’ meant different things to the varying strata of Irish society. In the latest *Château Gaillard* Jean Mesqui, Derek Renn and Laurens Smals have looked at the portcullis in great towers, following the study of Heenvliet, built 1230, which showed that it had a ground-floor entrance with a portcullis. The earliest surviving example of such a feature in great towers is possibly that at Colchester, dating to the late eleventh century, and the evidence for other examples in great towers are detailed in this paper.

Marc Morris highlights various castles in a BBC History Magazine publication, *Historic days out*. Kieran O’Conor in *Château Gaillard* suggests avenues of research in Irish castle studies, including the long-term excavation of a motte and bailey. He uses the fine castle of Roscommon as an example where the architecture has to be interpreted both in the military and the domestic senses in order to fully understand the monument. Richard Oram, in the same volume, examines the study of the castle in Scotland, how it has developed and the agenda for future work, where function rather than form becomes the order of the day.

Richard also has a paper in *Antiquaries Journal*, a review and critical revision of lordly and royal residence in Scotland from around 1050 to about 1250. Again this is part of the movement away from the militaristic approach that has tended to characterize studies in the past. ‘Focused fieldwork and targeted research excavation’ are needed to be linked with the current work of documentary historians, especially as the studies of the latter can be seen as fresh and invigorating, whilst medieval archaeology needs to break out from its later twentieth-century framework.

The use of reconstruction drawings to assist in the interpretation of ancient monuments, whether on site or in guidebooks, is featured in an article by Louisa Sherman and Susan Westlake of English Heritage in an issue of *Interpretation Journal*, and the two sites featured are Grime’s Graves and Ashby de la Zouche Castle.

Sarah Speight’s paper in the last CSG journal is a development of the paper she gave at the Château Gaillard conference in 2006; this was an examination of castles in the English Midlands in the post-medieval period, whether as centres of leisure, income generators, etc. For the benefit of those following up references in the CSG paper, please note that for Austen read Austin, and for O’Keefe read O’Keeffe.

Keeping to this later period in the history of our castles, Geoff Stell examines the Scottish castle in the nineteenth century, looking at new 'castles' of the period, such as Inveraray, as well as the reconstruction of the ruins of others, Eilean Donan being a case in point.

### **Regional/County Surveys**

The Pevsner Architectural Guides continue to go from strength to strength. The revised edition of north Lancashire has just appeared (Clare Hartwell and Nikolaus Pevsner), a volume that includes the castles of Lancaster and Clitheroe, for example. On the front cover of the final volume for Wales, covering Gwynedd, is Plas Mawr, the amazing Wynn family townhouse in Conwy, a building in the care of Cadw. It is from this house that *Gwynedd* was launched by Simon Jenkins in the heat of the glorious first of June! The main authors are Richard Haslam, Julian Orbach and Adam Voelcker, and amongst the other contributors the CSG's bibliographer provided the medieval castle entries and introductory castles chapter. Powys, the first volume for Wales, published thirty years ago, is to be revised in due course.

Andy King is a Research Fellow at the University of Southampton, and has a particular interest in the nobility and gentry of Northumberland. Gentry castles in that county in the fourteenth century are the subject of an excellent paper in the *Journal of Medieval History*, where the view that the increase in castle building was due to unrest with Scotland is challenged, with social pretensions of a number of castle owners playing a major role. Anyone with an interest in later medieval architecture, as well as licences to crenellate, should read this paper.

Commons, castles and regional settlement in East Anglia are examined by Robert Liddiard. I mentioned in last year's Bibliography, at the foot of the first page, that Paul Remfry has taken up the pen again, producing a number of new works or revised editions. The production standards have improved, in that the pages are easier on the eye. However, even after a brief examination, the so-called perfect binding began to fall apart, and our museum library copies had to be rebound in buckram to keep them in a format that is usable. His *The castles of Radnorshire* is a new edition of the book first published by Logaston Press in 1996. The book is not cheap by any manner of means, but as Paul is self-employed, the sales help to fund his future researches. Other books by him are covered in the sections on England and Wales.

The history and liberties of Limerick up to about 1650 are discussed by Brian Hodkinson, with castles in particular treated on pages 49-52, and Kevin Grant has shed some light on the Butler tower-houses in County Tipperary.

### **Education**

This section usually covers teachers' handbooks etc, such as those published by English Heritage. However, once again, nothing has come to light in the last twelve months, although there remains much that is web-based.

### **Guidebooks**

This again has been a good twelve months for guidebooks, notably for sites in England and Scotland.

*Castles in the care of the State*



Readers should be aware that English Heritage now asks all its authors of the red guides to provide two typescripts when submitting text, the second one to be fully referenced with footnotes. EH is depositing copies of these referenced versions in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London, according to *Salon* issue 197, p. 16. *Salon* is the electronic newsletter sent every fortnight to Fellows of the Society.

Three of the new guidebooks are in the standard (narrow) format, one in the large, and the internal arrangement is as previous titles in the series. It was whilst checking some drawings in an earlier guide to Castle Acre Castle (see below) that I was reminded that the EH guides of the 1990s were attractive publications. On the whole, each change in format of the guides produced by Cadw have made major improvements, so much so that the previous format looks very 'old hat'. This is not so much the case with the EH guides. Of course those produced in the 1990s, such as the Acre guide and that to Stokesay, were infinitely superior to what came before.

The larger format example of the new EH red guides is Henry Summerson's guide to Carlisle Castle in Cumberland, and it is well illustrated with a range of views, plans, reconstruction drawings, and so forth. The modern military history of this castle is also featured.

John Goodall's guide to Portchester, Hampshire, replaces his 2003 edition, and features drawings by a number of people, including Terry Ball and Peter Dunn. Special features include a page on the use of the castle to house prisoners of war in the wars with France and the use of unemployed Welsh miners in order to 'excavate' the moats of the castle during the depression.

Edward Impey has written the guide to Castle Acre in Norfolk, the priory and castle, Liam Wales's series of drawings of the development of the priory being very useful. Turning to the castle, I was surprised, as I am sure the excavator was, to see the inner ward being described as a motte. There is a series of reconstruction drawings on page 27 of how the buildings in the inner ward developed, and these must have been taken from the excavation report and the first EH guidebooks to the castle by Jonathan Coad. Although not credited in the new guide, they were the work of Richard Warmington.

The final EH guide is also on a priory and castle, Grace McCombie's Tynemouth, not a site that I know much about. The only substantial building of the medieval castle to survive is the fourteenth-century gatehouse, and a reconstruction drawing on page 27 provides a clear image of what it looked like when first built. The gate was converted into a barracks in the late eighteenth century, although the additions were later removed by the Ministry of Works. Nick Hardcastle provides a cutaway reconstruction of the 6-inch gun battery and magazines at Tynemouth in the First World War.

EH has issued a four-page supplement or insert to the red guide to Kenilworth, on the Elizabethan garden that featured on BBC2 this year in a memorable programme. The author is Bronwen Riley.

The only castle guidebook from Cadw is basically a reprint, but in the current format, of Jeremy Knight's guide to the Three Castles in Monmouthshire – Grosmont, Skenfrith and White – visited by the CSG last year.

Since the last Bibliography there have been six official colour souvenir guidebooks from Historic Scotland. Not so detailed as the English Heritage and Cadw series, they are infinitely better than the old HS publications, especially with the greater use of colour reconstructions. For Aberdeenshire we have Chris Tabraham's guide to Corgarff, its sixteenth-century tower best

known as the core of an eighteenth-century barracks, and in the same county we have Chris's guide to Kildrummy, which includes a section on Glenbuchat.

Iain MacIvor and Chris Tabraham have written the new guide to Craignethan in Lanarkshire, and Ann McSween is the author of the guide to the sixteenth-century tower-house of Elcho in Perthshire, built about 1560. Finally, we have Chris Tabraham's souvenir guide to Hermitage Castle in Roxburghshire, that forbidding mid-fourteenth-century hulk of masonry in Liddesdale.

In Ireland, Jane Fenlon has written guides to two sites: Kilkenny Castle, County Kilkenny, and the revised edition of that to Ormond castle in Carrick on Suir, County Tipperary. The former appeared in 2007, but I did not manage to obtain a copy until the end of last year. The nearest in style to these handsome publications from the Office of Public Works are the National Trust's square full-colour guides, such as that to Bodiam. The Ormond guide has a detailed tour, followed by a history of the Butler family, whilst other sections cover the decorative plasterwork, the household, and the restoration work that has been undertaken. The Kilkenny guide also starts with the tour, Part I, followed by Parts II and III on the construction of the castle and a history of the owners over the centuries, from the Marshal to the Butler families.

### *Castles not in the care of the State*

Matthew Williams, the curator of Cardiff Castle, has written the new guidebook to that castle, obviously with particular reference to the work of William Burges in the nineteenth century.

One of the highlights of the CSG conference in Ireland arranged by Kieran O'Connor a few years ago was the visit to Roscommon Castle, albeit on a gloomy day. Nevertheless, the weather did not spoil the magnificence of this great, almost Harlech-like structure. Now we have a guidebook that does the building justice, published by Roscommon County Council, justice to both the medieval phase and the alterations in the sixteenth century. The authors are Margaret Murphy and Kieran O'Connor, and there are a number of detailed reconstruction drawings by Daniel Tietzsch-Tyler who a number of us met for the first time at the Limerick conference. The preface states that 'It was decided to use the recent award-winning guidebooks written by Cadw; Welsh Historic Monuments on castles in their care as templates for the Roscommon Castle booklet.' The guide is illustrated profusely, and I recommend it to anyone with an interest in thirteenth-century castle architecture.

## **Individual sites - England**

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

From November 2005 to March 2006 excavations were undertaken on a Civil War bastion ditch at Cambridge Castle, and the report has appeared, written by Craig Cessford. The ditch had been visible through into the nineteenth century, and its excavation enabled the location and alignment of the defences to be reconsidered.

Simon Ward, senior archaeologist with Chester's Archaeology Service, is the author of a book just published on this fine city. The castles and the defences are considered in Chapter 4, 'The walled city'. Amongst the illustrations is a view of the Flag Tower, the castle's keep, and, I must admit, a building that was new to me. Staying with Cheshire, a paper by Michael Fradley examines Newhall Tower, first documented in 1275 and still visible in the early sixteenth

century, but whose location has since been lost. The analysis of aerial photographs has revealed earthworks and cropmarks that may well mark the site of Newhall.

The last issue of that always enjoyable publication, *English Heritage Historical Review*, has a paper by Denis Perriam on Penrith in Cumberland. The paper examines William Strickland's tower in the town, Strickland being bishop of Carlisle from 1400 to 1419. It had been thought that the bishop's tower was Penrith Castle itself, but it is now thought that Hutton Hall in the middle of Penrith was the bishop's home, and that the castle itself was indeed built by the Nevill family in 1386.

Returning to the English Civil War, an aspect of the 1947 report *Camulodunum* by Hawkes and Hull has been reconsidered. A study of the excavation archives and the post-medieval finds from Colchester in Essex has suggested that they came from another part of the parliamentary line of circumvallation, Colonel Ewer's Leaguer, not from the fort to the south. The excavations undertaken in 2004 at Hadleigh Castle have been published by Trevor Ennis and Mike Roy. This work was undertaken to assess the potential damage to the castle's archaeology from any further landslip following the slips in 2001/2. A sequence of levelling deposits was found dating to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but little in the way of structural remains.

Beverston Castle in Gloucestershire is a building that I have always wanted to visit, if only for the larger of two chapels. John Goodall has written an account of this castle, transformed in the fourteenth century by Thomas, 8th Lord Berkeley (1326-61).

As far as Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are concerned, I just have two pieces concerned with Carisbrooke on the Isle. Both are in English Heritage's Research News and concern work in the Privy Garden, to be transformed into the Princess Beatrice garden (Princess Beatrice became governor in 1896). The first article is by Annabel Brown and others, the second by Michael Russell. The garden occupies the south-west corner of the inner ward, and was a garden in 1723, and possibly earlier as a 'herbary' is referred to in a document of 1287-88. Excavations last October and February in the area of the future new garden uncovered a twelfth-century building and later walling, and it probably remained standing until the seventeenth century.

Terry Wardle's *England's first castle* has only just appeared and I have not read it. It attracted much attention in the media, and also featured in *History Today* and the *BBC History Magazine* for this summer. It is really stretching it to make a book out of the pre-1066 castles in Herefordshire, and from what I have seen of the book, this is very apparent, with much padding. One cannot prove at all what the first castle was, nor what it looked like originally – the site itself, Burghill, north-west of Hereford, has little or nothing left. If an author wants to be taken seriously as a local historian, then comments like 'professional historians, despite their usual squabbles and endless reservations' have no place in a work if the author wants readers to give it due consideration. Anyway, read and form your own opinion.

Paul Remfry has published a second edition of *The Herefordshire Beacon*, the original edition appearing in 1997.

I have touched on English Heritage's work at Dover earlier, but Edward Impey, EH's Director of Research and Standards, has provided more details in a contribution to an issue of the *Conservation Bulletin*. The interiors of the great tower are to 'evoke their appearance on the occasion of a great royal event in the late 12th century.' School must be out until later this year, following the conference and site visit. Staying in Kent, work at Queenborough Castle at the

time of the Time Team visit, with geophysical survey and evaluation trenching, has been reported on by Vaughan Birbeck and Rob Chelu.

Work at Buckton (Lancashire (D. J. C. King) or Cheshire? – Tameside, Greater Manchester) made the national press, excavation being undertaken by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit. A summary was published in an issue of *Current Archaeology*, which states the castle is in Cheshire (Mike Nevell, Norman Redhead and Brian Grimsditch), while an interim report for 2007 was produced by the Unit itself (Grimsditch, Nevell and Redhead). The *CA* article covers the 2008 season of excavations as well, and illustrations of the various trenches at this castle ringwork show the curtain wall, as well as the impressive ditch around this hilltop site. A final season was scheduled for April this year, but I have no additional information.

The book of 2008 as far as castles are concerned was *The White Tower*, edited by Edward Impey and published by Yale University Press. This weighty tome, physically and in content, has a number of essays by such people as Jeremy Ashbee, Philip Dixon and Anna Keay, and I hope to get my review of it into the next issue of our journal. The first part looks at the period before the Tower was built, with the second part analyzing the Tower, its structure and function, up to the year 2000. Part III examines the context and significance of the White Tower, including a chapter by Abigail Wheatley on the Tower in medieval myth and legend. The fourth part covers methodological and technical appendices, including Dan Miles on the dendrochronology programme, and part V provides transcripts of the primary documents, Ashbee covering the medieval sources, Keay the post-medieval.

Another article by John Goodall in *Country Life* is on Alnwick Castle in Northumberland, and the modern Harbottle Castle in the same county, which may have earlier antecedents, is looked at by Karenza Storey in a local journal, some of the stone coming from the medieval castle.

If I had known in 2007 about a new book by Paul Remfry on Whittington Castle, Shropshire, which appeared in April of that year it would have been included in the Appendix of *Bibliography 1945-2006*, but although it could be placed in Part B in this issue, I think that mention here is better. Consisting of over 340 pages, this is a more than thorough introduction to this Marcher castle that is now in the care of the community, and has seen much work done on it regarding accessibility. A criticism of Remfry's recent books is the index. No-one should index people by their title, such as Archbishop Walter of Canterbury, Earl Roger of Shrewsbury, etc., and where there are surnames about which we can be sure about, it is under these that people should be indexed, unless Welsh. So Roger Picard under Picard, etc.

Moving on to Warwickshire, Martin Wilson reports on recent conservation and research at Hartshill Castle, near Nuneaton, now in the hands of a charitable trust for its protection and maintenance. Considerable restoration of the masonry was undertaken from the late eighteenth century. Turning to Kenilworth, Nicholas Molyneux examines the survey of the castle, made for Robert Dudley, probably in the summer of 1563, the year before he became earl of Leicester. The survey is compared with other, published, primary sources, such as a survey of about 1545 and the inventory of around 1578. The 1563 survey is amongst the Chirk Castle manuscripts held by the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth. One of the most important aspects of the survey is that it contains measurements of the buildings.

Staying with Kenilworth, Chris Catling has taken a look at the new garden that English Heritage has created at the castle.

Several members of CSG attended the York conference a few weeks ago, and had a memorable visit to Sheriff Hutton Castle in Yorkshire. A description of the north-east tower at this castle appeared in last year's CSG journal, written by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison.

### **Individual sites - Wales**

My comment re the listing above of Whittington, Shropshire, also applies to Paul Remfry's *Castell Bwlch y Dinas* (or Castell Dinas / Bwlchyddinas), a ruinous hilltop castle in Breconshire; it was published in February 2007. The steep climb up to this hillfort and castle is well worth the effort just for the views alone.

Chris Caple's monograph on the excavations at Dryslwyn Castle in the Tywi Valley of Carmarthenshire was mentioned in last year's Bibliography. The salient features of the work on this castle also appear in the Cadw guidebook, and a summary now appears in an issue of *Current Archaeology*.

Turning to Monmouthshire, the Three Castles of Monmouthshire have all been the subject of monographs by Remfry. The first editions of all three were published in 2000, and now we have revised editions published in 2008 (Grosmont and Skenfrith) and 2009 (White Castle). My comment above re the indexes in these books still applies. For example, in the Grosmont volume we have various earls listed under 'E' for earl, such as Earl Roger Clare, but Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk appears under 'Hugh Bigod of Norfolk'. Life is too short to have read all these new editions, but I think that most will take issue with Remfry over his assigning all of White Castle's thirteenth-century masonry to Hubert de Burgh.

Staying with Monmouthshire, Stephen Clarke has written a popular account of the recent archaeology of the town of Monmouth, particularly from 1986. Both the castle and the town defences are included. It is published by the Monmouth Archaeological Society, a group that has won two archaeology awards, including the Silver Trowel. The book is an exhilarating read, and goes to show that small groups can work wonders, especially with the enthusiasm of Steve Clarke, not forgetting two former Shropshire teachers, Keith Kissack and 'Sox' Sockett.

The 2003-7 excavations undertaken in advance of the construction of the new ticket office and shop (a.k.a. the visitor centre), built adjacent to the White Gate at Raglan, have been written up by Chris Smith. The main features and structures found, including culverts, belong to the early seventeenth century. The report appears in the latest *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, and in the same issue Phil Evans and others have produced a report on the excavations at Skenfrith Castle undertaken prior to the construction of a river defence scheme. Discoveries included the uncovering of a stone wharf, which members may recall seeing during the visit the CSG made to the castle in April 2008.

Remaining in Monmouthshire, in the tradition of the volumes on the abbeys of Dore and Tewkesbury and the castles of Ludlow and Chepstow, Logaston Press has recently published a collection of essays on the town of Usk, edited by Jeremy Knight and Andy Johnson. Jeremy has two chapters on the castle, the subject of a memorable visit by the CSG last year, the first of which examines the castle from 1136 to 1245, with the following chapter on the castle from the time it passed from the Marshal family to the Clares to the modern day.

David Stephenson has continued his studies on the history of the Welsh Marches in the Middle Ages by looking at Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, the Great, and the Shropshire March, with the construction of Montgomery Castle. Llywelyn, even if not brought up at some time in the Shropshire March, clearly had contacts and influence in this area, where there were Welsh

communities, and it is suggested that this could be one of the reasons behind the establishment of Henry III's Montgomery castle, with its views east, into lands which Llywelyn could influence.

The final publication in this section is Bob Silvester's study of a map of 1629 of Welshpool, one of the earliest maps of a town in Wales; it includes what must be the earliest view of Powis Castle.

### **Individual sites - Scotland**

Rowallan Castle in Ayrshire is the subject of the first in a new series of publications from Historic Scotland – *A palace fit for a laird*. After an initial glance at this report and the second in the series, on Cadzow (see below), one might wonder why such relatively slim volumes were not published as articles in journals, but a more thorough perusal shows that a monograph format has been able to do full justice to the work of the authors and contributors. There is no indication of what other titles are proposed, but I wish HS every success with the series – it would be interesting to see just how well they sell; Rowallan costs £14.95 and Cadzow £9.95, and can be acquired by contacting Natasha Troitino at HS on 0131 657 8469 or [natasha.troitino@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:natasha.troitino@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

Rowallan Castle was a country seat of the Muirs for over four centuries, the family being middle-ranking Scots nobility, but from the eighteenth century the castle fell into neglect. MacGibbon and Ross's great work of 1887-92, *Castellated and domestic architecture of Scotland*, described in some detail the fine woodwork in the castle, such as the panelling. Rowallan passed into State care in 1950, and so is now in the care of Historic Scotland. Work on the fabric revealed a Bronze Age burial, but the report by Gordon Ewart and Dennis Gallagher is of course mainly on the building. After the introduction, the first part covers the archaeology and building survey (four chapters), with the second part devoted to the historical research (five chapters). There is a long technical appendix by Ewart that analyses the components of the castle.

The ruinous north-east tower of Rowallan was excavated, but has been difficult to date. It could be as early as the late thirteenth century. Part of the south range is seen as being late fifteenth or early sixteenth century on the evidence of the dumb-bell gunloops, and then in the sixteenth century Mungo Mure, followed by John Mure, built the Renaissance house we see today, including the twin-towered entrance. There were later additions and alterations made by the family, and the excellent colour plans on pages 54-57 (figs 48-51), together with the elevations (pages 58-59, figs 52-55), enable one to see at a glance how the building developed.

The study of the late sixteenth-century Monimail (or Beaton's) Tower in Fife undertaken from 1983 to 2000 examined its history and architecture, and there were also archaeological excavations. The report has been edited by Stuart Farrell. The tower was part of the palace of the archbishops of St Andrews that Sir James Balfour acquired and developed in 1564. The tower bears Balfour's initials and a date (1578), although these may be insertions in earlier fabric.

*The castle in the woods* is the second of Historic Scotland's Archaeology Reports, covering excavations at Cadzow from 2000 to 2003. This highly ruinous and once tree-covered sixteenth-century castle in Lanarkshire was purchased by the State in 1978, together with part of the surrounding designed landscape, and many castle students, certainly those outside Scotland, would have only become familiar with the site from reading Denys Pringle's article on it in

*Château Gaillard* volume 15. Viewed from the south-west before the excavations, the low remains of the inner ward of the castle almost give the appearance of a small rounded bastioned fort, but this is a totally misleading impression, although the south-west tower does have two wide-mouthed gunports. The precise date of its construction in the sixteenth century is uncertain, but the ruinous nature of the inner ward must be the result of the siege of 1579 and the thorough demolition that ensued.

The excavations at Cadzow preceded the stabilization, consolidation and presentation of the monument. The limited excavation of the interior revealed much of the collapsed original upper levels, and amongst the masonry were several fragments of stonework with painted plaster, giving an indication of the high quality of the interior decoration.

Anne Crone and Dennis Gallagher's paper on the late medieval hammerbeam roof of the great hall at Edinburgh Castle, Midlothian, appeared in the latest issue of *Medieval Archaeology*. The roof was the subject of a detailed study in 1999, in advance of cleaning. Dendrochronological analysis has dated the structure to 1509/10. The date of the stone corbels has been much discussed by architectural historians, but as a result of this recent study, they have been shown to be contemporary with the timberwork. The corbels are thus amongst the earliest use of Renaissance ornament in Britain.

There is one final item to mention under Scotland. This is Richard Fawcett's note on Stirling Castle, to be found at the end of John Goodall's contribution to the volume on the history of British art mentioned above, under General Articles.

### **Individual sites - The Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Isles of Scilly**

There is nothing to report in this section.

### **Individual sites - Ireland**

Philip Macdonald has considered the archaeological, cartographic and historical evidence for medieval Belfast, County Antrim, including a long section on the vanished castle and its associated settlement. Dalway's Bawn in the townland of Ballyhill, also in Antrim, is one of the best preserved early seventeenth-century bawns in Ulster, but only a part is in State care. The part in care is the east façade, together with the north-east and south-east turrets or flankers; this façade was altered in the nineteenth century for farm buildings. The flankers consist of a ground floor with gunloops and two upper floors with mullioned windows. This paper is by Clare Mc Granaghan.

Damian Shiels has assessed the potential for siege archaeology at Dún an Óir, Smerwick in County Kerry. This fort was besieged by the English in 1580 and its garrison put to the sword after the capitulation, and erosion is a threat to the remains. A number of military finds have come to light over the years, and the whole site has great potential in the field of battlefield archaeology. The paper after Shiels's is by Aoibheann Mullan who examines an Italian account of the siege and massacre at Smerwick.

A ringwork at Clonard, County Meath, not far, and across a river, from a motte and bailey, has been the subject of fieldwalking following recent ploughing. A report has been written by Niall Kenny.

Burnscourt Castle, County Tipperary, was a large fortified house (gunloops etc) that only lasted a few years before it was burnt and abandoned. It was occupied from 1641 until 1650. It consists of a narrow three-storey central block with a basement, and there is a substantial four-storey square tower at each corner, two with basements. Excavations were undertaken here in 2003-05 on behalf of the Heritage Service in advance of remedial work, and Rose Cleary is the author of the report. The house was situated within a bawn, part of which remains.

A short paper has been published in the *Journal of the Butler Society* by Helen Skrine on the well-preserved Butlerstown Castle, one of the Butler tower-houses.

## **Urban Defences**

Part of the city wall in Worcester has been recorded, the inner face of which was abutted by a bank when first constructed in the thirteenth century. There was evidence for later medieval construction, which may relate to a rebuild. The report is by Darren Miller.

A small section of Kircudbright's wall was observed in 2005, and a note has been published, written by David Devereux.

The rest of the material that I have relates to Ireland. John Givens has written a book called *Irish walled towns*, published last year. This provides an introduction to the twenty towns in the Irish Walled Towns Network, a Heritage Council initiative, and is primarily written for the general public. It is well illustrated, and it provides a useful introduction to what survives.

The series *Medieval Dublin*, published by Four Courts Press, goes from strength to strength. In the latest volume (8), the proceedings of the 2006 symposium of the Friends of Medieval Dublin, Linzi Simpson reports on recent investigations at a small site on the southern line of Dublin's defences, part of the Anglo-Norman circuit, as opposed to the Hiberno-Norse. The upper part of the fill of the city moat was also uncovered.

Ben Murtagh and Christiaan Corlett have published a paper on St Patrick's Gate, Kilkenny, and its history, following the discovery of two photographs in the collections of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. The gate was demolished in 1897.

Brian Hodkinson kindly sent me last summer a copy of the conservation and management plan for Limerick's city walls, written by T. Collins of ÆGIS ARCHAEOLOGY and others. This thorough document is an example of what is termed 'grey literature', and I only tend to list such items when I am given copies or stumble across them, as there is a mass of this type of commissioned literature produced by archaeological consultants which has been excluded from my various bibliographies.

The third volume in the Irish Landscapes series is Billy Colfer's *Wexford: a town and its landscape*. Although a chapter covers the castle and town walls, I have included it here as nothing remains of the castle, while plenty can be seen of the town walls. The book is a handsome production from Cork University Press.

## **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 from information supplied. Other information can be found in listings



compiled by Neil Guy for our journal and newsletter.

The books and articles mentioned are not listed in the Bibliography below; further information can be obtained from the compiler, either through the post or by email: [john.kenyon@museumwales.ac.uk](mailto:john.kenyon@museumwales.ac.uk)

The recent volume of *Château Gaillard* has, of course, a wealth of material on castles. Once again, I have avoided listing the various papers, but I am happy to send a photocopy of the list of contents to anyone who wants one. The same applies to the three issues of the *Europa Nostra Scientific Bulletin* that the Museum has received, after much chasing (see also Part B).

In the Association Normande's *Annuaire des cinq départements de la Normandie: Congrès de Condé-dur-Noireau 2007* there are a number of short articles on castles. Amongst these are Christian Corvisier's paper on the castle of Condé-dur-Noireau and Anne-Marie Flambard Héricher's on the work undertaken from 2004 to 2007 at the Château Ganne.

The Château Ganne is also the subject of a small monograph by Flambard Héricher, published by the CRAHM in Caen, where parallels with its gatehouse is made with those to be seen at the castles of Exeter and Berry Pomeroy in Devon.

Of Jean Mesqui's recent publications, the first is a new vision of the château of Pierrefonds, best known for the Viollet-le-Duc restoration from 1859 to 1870. Mesqui extrapolates what survives of the eleventh-century *castrum*, as well as the fortress palace built by Louis d'Orléans from 1396 to 1407. The article appears in *Bulletin Monumental* for 2008.

Non-UK publication of the past twelve months is Mesqui's *Le château de Lillebonne des ducs de Normandie aux ducs d'Harcourt*, published by the Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. The castle is best known for its great round keep, 'tour Phillipienne'. A second large tower was added later, but only three sides survive of this octagonal structure.

A recent volume in the series Documents d'Archéologie Française is the result of two decades of research on motte and bailey castles in Provence. Some sixty sites have been recorded, some of which have been excavated. Although most date to the eleventh century, evidence was found that indicated that some were erected in the early thirteenth century. The book is by Daniel Mouton (*Mottes castrales en Provence*).

A book that I have only just come across is *Holz in der Burgenarchitektur*, an examination of timber in castles edited by Hartmut Hofrichter, and published in 2004. I picked this up as a result of seeing that our founder had a paper in it on timber castles in Britain, details of which appear in Part B.

Finally, I need to mention Bill Woodburn's *The Bala Hissar of Kabul*, a publication of the Institution of Royal Engineers, a fortress at its peak in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and still in military use.

### **Forthcoming Publications**

Possibly out by this time next year will be my little book on castles mentioned earlier. Christopher Gravett is the author of another title in the Fortress series from Osprey, this time examining English castles of the thirteenth century.

A new edition in the Buildings of England series will be on West Yorkshire, due out later this year. Peter Purton's *magnum opus* on siege warfare is due to be published in two volumes by Boydell Press, also this year. The proceedings of the Bangor conference on Edward I will hopefully be out by the end of 2009, published by Oxbow Books, and hopefully the next issue of the CSG journal will have further information on this.

The volumes on the excavations and survey in Norwich on the castle area are due to appear in September. Four separate parts are planned, although parts 3 and 4 will be on CD, part of the East Anglian Archaeology series.

English Heritage guidebooks scheduled for 2009 are as follows: Framlingham, Stokesay, Berry Pomeroy, and Tintagel. In 2010 we should see the publication of Kenilworth (2nd edition), Carisbrooke, Clifford's Tower in York, Old Wardour and Berwick upon Tweed. There is also the guide to Pendennis and St Mawes, and this has been published already but I have yet to see a copy.

The next guidebook from Cadw should be a new edition of Cricieth; for the first time a site will have both English and Welsh versions. Possibly by this time next year Rick Turner's new guide to Caerphilly will have been published.

John Goodall's book has been accepted by Yale University Press, he tells me, and is scheduled for publication in the autumn of 2010. Also due in 2010 is another collection of essays compiled by Robert Liddiard and to be published by Boydell. The title is *Late medieval castles*.

I would welcome news of any other forthcoming books and articles; this will help me in keeping an eye out for such publications.

## **Corrections to Bibliography 21**

None notified.

## Bibliography

The bibliography may include some material not mentioned in the above review. The dates cited for periodicals are those years for which they have been issued. An author's initials appear as published.

**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](mailto: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**

There are a number of omissions in this section which are particularly galling! For example, there is the paper by Miles and Saunders on their work on King Charles's Castle, Tresco in the Scillies. This was listed in the first volume of the CBA Bibliography, but somehow got dropped when the cumulative edition was being prepared. Also, not seeing the Suffolk county archaeological journal on a regular basis meant that two 2005 papers on the castle were missed. I was fully aware of another paper, published in 1963 and on the White Castle bone pipe, but this never seems to have made any of the bibliographies. How I came to omit the entry under H Glamorgan, I will never know.

Hopefully next year Part B will be shorter!

## **Corrections to the *Bibliography* 1945-2006**

Page 35: Wheatley:- for 'ideas' read 'idea'.

Page 41: Counihan, first entry:- volume number should be 6, not 5.

Page 128: Totnes. S. E. Rigold's paper:- for 'excavation' read 'excavations', and the volume details should read 86 (1954), 228-56.\*

Page 166: 4th line up:- for 'Ravelin' read 'The Redan', which would make the following entries needing to be integrated in *The Redan* entries on page 167.

Page 338: Knaresborough, 3rd item:- for 'of Knaresborough' read 'at Knaresborough'.

Page 636: penultimate item, Lynn, C.J.:- for 'ibid' read '*Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*'.

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Once again, John Bradley's summary in *Archaeology Ireland* of the contents of Irish journals has been a great help, and has enabled me to obtain copies of relevant articles from the ever-helpful library staff of the Royal Irish Academy and various local societies.

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My apologies to anyone that I have omitted inadvertently!

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**Front Cover:**

Caldicot Castle, exterior of Woodstock Tower, showing machicolations and angled outer face. Identified from the castle building accounts as the 'new tower' with a record of payment for £54 to Robert Mason for two years work 1385-87.

**Back Cover:**

Raglan Castle. Steps leading down to basement storeroom beneath the Kitchen Tower. A 17th century document refers to this room as the Wet Larder and it may have been used as a cool store for meat, fish and dairy produce.





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