

## CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS – 19

By John R. Kenyon

### Introduction

Shaun Tyas of Paul Watkins Ltd has confirmed that he is ready to accept the *Bibliography* of British and Irish medieval and later fortification studies, which lists material published from 1945 until 2006. It is hoped that the material will be submitted in the autumn of this year, but no date for publication has been suggested yet.

Although the *Bibliography* will include material for 2006, I am fully aware that not all 2006 items will be listed, especially as some county archaeological societies will not be publishing their journals for 2006 until 2007 and beyond. However, there comes a time when the book has to close, and I will be compiling the annual list for CSG for about another three or four years, so new material will get listed that way. It will then be up to someone else to carry on the work, although I am not holding my breath!

The *Bibliography* will not include a ‘review’ of all the literature that has been published since 1945. For that a reader would need to consult the introduction in each of the three bibliographies published by the Council for British Archaeology (research reports 25, 53 and 72, published in 1978, 1983 and 1990 respectively), as well as the CSG’s bibliography series.

This CSG series of studies and listings of recent publications is usually completed in May each year, for submission in early June, but helping to organize and assist at a four-day librarianship conference in May and taking a week’s holiday in Dublin in June have delayed matters. Whilst in Dublin, a day was spent in the excellent library of the Royal Irish Academy in order to update the bibliography, although the RIA library staff has kindly been supplying me over the past year with photocopies of items that come to my attention, particularly periodical articles listed in John Bradley’s very useful occasional series in the magazine *Archaeology Ireland*. Two other libraries in Dublin were also used.

This current listing was looking very thin on the ground until very recently. However, there has been a flurry of activity in late May and in June, whilst I have been compiling this, although the problem here is that one does not have enough time to analyze these publications in time to make Neil Guy’s deadline; all I can give is a taster. Amongst these new titles are several books from Logaston Press, including an expanded edition of the Ludlow Castle book that first appeared in 2000, a volume of essays in the Ludlow format on Chepstow Castle, which I have described in great detail below, and a volume on the Romanesque architecture of Wales. There are new English Heritage guidebooks to Kenilworth and Old Sarum, as well as a new edition of the Cadw guide to Chepstow. The British Archaeological Association’s transactions of the Rochester conference has just appeared (the Cardiff conference 2004 is to be published in July), including papers on the castle by Jeremy Ashbee and John Goodall. A new edition of Tom McNeill’s *Castles* has just been issued, whilst Tempus has published a book on the castles of Shropshire. A copy of a book that reached me just in time is the Festschrift in honour of the late Ann Hamlin, which has three castle papers. So, all in all, the typescript of this year’s compilation is only a few pages

shorter than those submitted in 2003 and 2005, and just a bit more than what was sent in 2004.

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.

## **General Monographs**

The following new books are examined in alphabetical order by author/editor.

Mark Adkin's book on Britain's military heritage is largely concerned with battlefields, museums and post-medieval forts, but there are sections on castles, thus it has been included here. Robert Connolly looks at five castles/houses in Ireland, including Kilkenny and Carrickfergus.

I suppose the publication of the year must be the third volume of Anthony Emery's truly magisterial examination of the greater medieval houses of England and Wales. This book covers southern England, dividing this area of the country into three regions: the Thames Valley, London and the south-east, and the south-west. The core of each part is the gazetteer, but that is prefaced by a number of chapters that examine, for example, the architecture of the region in general. The book ends with an index to the castles and houses in all three volumes, volumes that total over 1900 pages.

The second item is 'Based on the classic book by Plantagenet Somerset Fry'. This is *Castles: England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland*, published by David & Charles, and claiming to be the 'definitive guide to the most impressive buildings and intriguing sites'. Fry, whose archive is now in Reading University Library, died in 1996, and I am sure that readers will be familiar with previous editions of this book. After some short introductory chapters, there are the country gazetteers, for example England, beginning with the south-west and ending with the north, each section with the sites in alphabetical order and described briefly. Scattered throughout the text is a range of topics, such as 'King, barons and society' and 'Sieges'. The descriptions of the castles listed are so short as to be only of interest to someone wanting a brief outline of what is to be seen, but the book is a useful source of illustrations for those wanting a flavour of what a site looks like, although not every entry is illustrated.

Christopher Gravett and David Nicolle have published a book on the Normans, subtitled (on the dust jacket only) 'warrior knights and their castles'. The text would appear to be based on, or even the same as, that in the authors' various other Osprey publications, especially as the 'ownership' errors in the gazetteer are repeated from one of Gravett's volumes in the 'Fortress' series – Pembroke is not in the care of Cadw, nor is Corfe in the care of English Heritage.

Lise Hull has had two books published. The first is *Great castles of Britain & Ireland*, with photographs by Stephen Whitehorne. This heavily illustrated book of 160 pages has a brief introduction, and this is followed by a look at eighteen sites in England, twelve in Scotland, twelve in Wales and eight in Ireland. It is unfortunate that the entries for some

sites, such as Chepstow and Kidwelly, are out of date; the information on the dates of the construction of the outer gate at Chepstow and the main gatehouse at Kidwelly have been in the public domain for four years or more. The book did provide me with details of an American publication of which I was unaware: *Siege: castles at war*, by Mark P. Donnelly and Daniel Diehl. Many of the re-enactment illustrations were taken using Caerphilly as a base.

Hull's other book is more of an in-depth look at Britain's castles (*Britain's medieval castles*). Chapters cover castles as offensive weapons, defensive strongholds, residences, and status symbols. The fifth chapter examines Raglan in some detail. The prologue looks at what a castle is, and this theme is revisited in the sixth chapter. Those not familiar with Britain's castles will find the book a useful introduction to the subject.

As intimated last year, Continuum has re-issued my *Medieval fortifications*, in a rather garish orange and white cover, so the publisher must feel that there is still a market for such a book, although for a post-1990/91 analysis of the archaeology of the castle one needs to refer to the CSG bibliographies. The reprint is of the 1991 paperback edition, which included an extended preface in order to highlight certain publications that had appeared whilst the hardback edition was in press. The illustrations in the 2005 'edition' have not been reproduced to the standard of the original book. For those new to castle studies and not familiar with the book, it examines the information on castles that has come to light with post-1945 archaeological excavations, with parts 1 and 2 looking at the defensive and domestic roles of castles respectively, whilst part 3 covers town defences and part 4 the future of castle studies.

Although only touching on castle studies, mention must be made of the handsome publication from Cadw entitled *Living rooms* published at the end of last year. Written by Charles Kightly, it examines interior decoration in Wales from 400 to 1960, and a number of pages cover examples taken from castles.

Batsford, in association with English Heritage, has published a new edition of Tom McNeill's *Castles*, first issued in 1992. There is no statement from the publisher that this is basically a second edition or perhaps a corrected re-issue, there being no edition statement on the reverse of the title page. Tom's preface does, however, mention that this is a re-issue, but that does not really do the book justice, as he has updated sections, for example the Chepstow outer gatehouse, whilst recent publications are cited in 'Further reading'. However, it has not been possible to take into account other recent advances in our knowledge of some castles, and taking Chepstow again as an example, the kitchen in fig. 35 is still referred to as the lesser hall, although the caption to the colour plate of Bigod's range (fig. 36) does state '... the lesser hall (or kitchen) ...'.

Colin Nutt has written *The English castle story*, a miniature book in size and length, looking at a number of English Heritage sites. Richard Oram and Geoff Stell have edited a collection of essays under the title of *Lordship and architecture in medieval and Renaissance Scotland*, the results of a research programme undertaken by members of the Baronial Research Group. I have not extracted the various chapters, for there is much to be gleaned from all of them. The chapters focus 'on a collection of noble families and peer groups, each broadly representative of a period or a region, and examine the development and projection of their lordship and authority through their architectural patronage.' The book had the added advantage for me in that it sorted the confusion that existed in my mind regarding the Caithness site of Castle Sinclair and Girnigoe!

A little pocket book on Irish castles by Terence Reeves-Smyth appeared in 1995, and has just been re-issued.

Back to Scotland, Osprey has just published in their Fortress series Stuart Reid's *Castles and tower houses of the Scottish clans 1450-1650*, with several illustrations by Graham Turner. Many other illustrations used are taken from nineteenth-century publications, such as those by Billings, as well as MacGibbon and Ross, which give the volume a rather old fashioned look, not helped by a few poor quality modern photographs, such as the rather murky views of Dunnottar. I must confess that something new to me was the 'fact' that the primary purpose of dove-cotes (or doo-cots) was to provide bird-lime for the use in mortar – caption, page 22!

I should mention that Historic Scotland published a revised edition of Chris Tabraham's *Scottish castles and fortifications* as far back as 2000, with a number of reconstruction drawings by David Simon. I only became aware of this new edition last December.

Finally, the first of a number of new Logaston Press books. Several readers will be aware of Malcolm Thurlby's much reprinted book on the Herefordshire school of Romanesque architecture, published by Logaston in 1999. Malcolm is Professor of Visual Art at York University in Toronto, but he and I go back to the early 1970s when I used to give the lectures on castles as part of a medieval architecture class he took at Morley College in London. His latest book was launched at the Hay Festival a few weeks ago, entitled *Romanesque architecture and sculpture in Wales*, and some might be surprised that a book of over 380 pages (at the bargain price of £17.50) could be written on Romanesque architecture in Wales, but there is in fact plenty to be written about, from Urban's arch at Llandaff Cathedral to the priory at Penmon on Anglesey. Although it is these and other ecclesiastical buildings that dominate the book, of course, there is much on castles, including comparisons with Ludlow. The castles of Chepstow, Newcastle Bridgend, Ogmore and Tretower are some of the sites covered.

## General Articles

What is often one of the longest sections of the CSG bibliography is, for this issue, going to be one of the shortest, with only a few papers, and one of these appeared in the last issue of our excellent new *Journal*, Lawrence Butler's look at eight Duchy of Lancaster castles.

In the recent volume of the Society for Medieval Archaeology's monograph series on town and country in the Middle Ages, Oliver Creighton, using evidence from documents, excavation and the landscape, looks at differences and similarities between castle building in the urban environment and the country. In his conclusion, the author makes the plea that 'castellologists must continue to develop more holistic approaches to the study of castles – looking beyond the ramparts to appreciate more fully the contribution of fortifications and related sites to their contemporary surroundings.'

In the Ann Hamlin Festschrift, Bob Higham comments on how castle studies have evolved in the last thirty years or so, in the period since Hamlin included castellology in her undergraduate teaching at Exeter University.

Peter Humphries has looked at heritage interpretation and Cadw, with particular emphasis on Caerphilly, in a collection of essays edited by Alison Hems and Marion Blockley, stemming from a seminar held quite a few years ago. The author provides a summary of the processes undertaken by Cadw in the production of interpretative panels at Cadw's sites, covering the initial research, then the designing and production.

An article by Mary Miers, in *Country Life* for 22 September 2005, looks at the problem in Scotland of whether to restore tower-houses and castles or not, to make them contemporary homes, even if permission were to be granted by the powers that be. Of course, many tower-houses were restored in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but much of the recent debate stems from the Castle Tioram controversy. Here an inquiry upheld, in 2002, the 1999 Historic Scotland decision to refuse Scheduled Monument Consent to allow this Highland stronghold by Loch Moidart to be restored as a home and clan centre. The author would appear to favour the restoration party, especially as Scotland has 'more than its fair share of moss-grown ruins surrounded by fallen stones.'

Another paper on Scotland has just appeared in the May issue of volume 79 of *Historical Research*, so I have not read 'A Scottish problem with castles' from beginning to end. Charles McKean appears to suggest that classing the great tower-houses and other buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as castles has done them a great disservice, and led to them often being excluded from overviews of British Renaissance architecture. McKean stresses that the martial appearance of many of these 'castles' was proclaiming status rather than fortification, contrary to the theories being espoused in the nineteenth century.

Just published is a paper by our Treasurer, Peter Purton, in the latest issue of the Royal Armouries' journal *Arms & Armour*. In it Peter examines the mangonel, and writes to dispel the myth that the torsion-powered late Roman onager continued in use for another thousand years in the form of the mangonel. He argues that the only torsion weapon in the Middle Ages was the springald, the term mangonel being used for a form of perrier.

## **Regional/County Surveys**

The following items are basically in alphabetical order by historic county, starting with England.

Websites do not appear in my bibliography, but I will mention here the Thoroton Society's Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway, kindly brought to my attention by Sarah Speight - <http://www.thorotonsociety.org.uk/gateway/places/castles>. The castles section has been written by Sarah, with sections headed Overview, Structural, Cartographic, Graphic, Archival/Written, Printed and Artefactual. The site, and leads from it, is an ideal start for anyone wishing to research the castles of this area of midland England.

As this compilation was beginning to be assembled, the 68th issue of *Oxbow Book News* appeared on my desk, and listed in it was Peter and Anne Duckers' book *Castles of Shropshire*, published by Tempus. Peter Duckers has produced a number of books for Tempus relating to my county, mainly in the collections of old photographs series, such as that on the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. It is basically a gazetteer of sites, mostly visited and

photographed recently, with a mere five-and-a-half page introduction. Many of the plans are generally useless, mainly having been taken from a volume published almost a century ago, the first volume of the county's Victoria County History (1908), but the photographs give an excellent idea of the modern state of the numerous earthwork mottes and ringworks to be seen in the county. The authors do not seem to be aware of the recent theories about Whittington (currently under scaffolding prior to re-opening in the autumn), where one of the mounds has been interpreted as a 'garden mount', a theory which received much publicity in the national press. The collection of aerial views held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has also been used by the authors. As only just published, I have not read the book, just dipped into it, but anyone with an interest in the county's castles will find this book of value. The one disappointment is the bibliography, with some surprising omissions, which makes one wonder whether the authors actually visited some of the major sites such as Ludlow and Stokesay! The Logaston Press book on Ludlow published in 2000, edited by Ron Shoemith and Andy Johnson, is not cited, nor is the English Heritage guidebook to Stokesay, just Mason's out-of-date 1974 booklet. David Cathcart King's books appear under King and Cathcart King.

For Sussex we have Bill Woodburn and Neil Guy's summary of the CSG's excellent Worthing conference, which appeared in the *Journal* last December. A series which I have only recently come across is on the castles of Yorkshire, written and produced by Alan Whitworth. The first two volumes cover North Yorkshire and York with East Yorkshire. West Yorkshire, advertised for 2004, has yet to appear. These A5 books are mainly illustrated with borrowed plans and old engravings acknowledged at the end of both books; the few photographs are not well produced.

Jeremy Knight's Logaston book entitled *Civil war & restoration in Monmouthshire* is worth consulting for the role of that county's castles in the 1640s.

In a paper in *Post-Medieval Archaeology* Chris Dalglish has examined castles and the Scottish Highland estate (Argyll and Perthshire) at a time of transition in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, taking the nine castles of the Campbells of Glenorchy, including Kilchurn, and the creation of one large landed estate.

Any new volume in the 'Pevsner' buildings series is always to be welcomed as far as architectural studies are concerned, and I have included the new volume for Scotland here as it covers four of the historic counties – Berwickshire, Peeblesshire, Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. The book is *Borders*, and is written by Kitty Cruft, John Dunbar and Richard Fawcett, and a number of castles are described. These entries and also an introductory section on mottes, castle and tower houses, are the work of John Dunbar.

The fourth in the series of castle touring guides by Graham Coe covers Edinburgh and the Lothians; the three previous volumes were listed in last year's look at recent publications. The Lothians book of over 200 pages is in the same format. Most sites are covered in a page or two, with a photograph and sometimes a plan.

In 2004 the Royal Archaeological Institute's summer meeting was in the Channel Islands, and the proceedings of the visit appeared as a supplement to volume 161 of *Archaeological Journal*, edited by Mark Gardiner and Jacqueline McDowell. A number of medieval and post-medieval fortifications were visited.

R. Ua Cróinín and Martin Breen continue their survey of the tower-houses of County Clare. Two areas in County Galway have been studied by Cathal Stanley, namely Kilconieran and Clostoken; I have not seen this publication, but came across the details in the Royal Historical Society's bibliography. Michael Carroll has produced another book on castles, this time on County Limerick.

In a collection of essays published in memory of Leo Swann, David Sweetman contributed a chapter on ringwork castles in County Meath. There has been debate for some time whether castle ringworks, as opposed to the older ringforts which serve to complicate the archaeology, actually existed in spite of the fieldwork undertaken by the archaeological Survey of Ireland. There are doubters, including Tadhg O'Keeffe and Tom McNeill, but Sweetman argues that a number in County Meath are different to the numerous ringforts through their form and location, e.g. their proximity to medieval churches.

In an issue of *Irish Sword* Linda Doran examines Anglo-Norman settlement in the counties of Longford and Roscommon, with sections on mottes, ringworks and stone castles.

## **Education**

This section usually covers teachers' handbooks etc, such as those published by English Heritage. Nothing has come to light, however, in the last twelve months.

## **Guidebooks**

A sprinkling of new guidebooks has appeared to discuss this year, two of which, on Old Sarum and Chepstow, have just been published.

### *Castles in the care of the State*

John McNeill's *Old Sarum* is in the new 'narrow' format in the English Heritage series. The front cover is a view of the site looking *south* to the city of Salisbury and the countryside beyond, which means that the bank and ditch in the foreground are in complete shadow, and the 'black' unfortunately detracts from the cover design (see also the lower illustration on page 24) – a similar problem can be seen regarding the front cover of the new, large format guidebook to Rievaulx Abbey. The narrow format is the same as that used for the new guide to Goodrich Castle, reviewed last year, where I made the comment that the reproduction of some of the 'marginal' illustrations had been over-reduced. That problem appears to have been resolved with *Old Sarum*, unless it is just that I am getting used to the narrow format. Besides the tour of the site, there are features on Roger of Salisbury/Sarum and the demolition of the cathedral.

Just as this compilation was about to be sent off to our editor, Richard Morris's EH guidebook to Kenilworth appeared, in the larger of the two formats. The glorious sandstone of which this castle is built makes for a very handsome guidebook, and it does not disappoint. My slight quibble is over some of the reconstruction drawings, those by Stephen Conlin, a name new to me in terms of guidebook reconstruction drawings. I have no problems whatsoever with the interior of the great hall on page 19, but the series of general views of how the castle looked at different periods has to me an air of what might be de-

scribed as 'naïve art'. On page 7 there is an actual example of naïve art, a painting that is an eighteenth-century version of a seventeenth-century wall-painting, and Conlin's drawing on page 9 is similar in style.

The new edition of Rick Turner's Cadw guide to Chepstow includes more on the castle in the Tudor and Stuart periods, especially in the history section, where particular attention is paid to Charles Somerset, 1st earl of Worcester (d. 1526), and also to the post-Civil War period, when, in the 1660s, the castle was refortified to take cannon and musket. Stephen Priestley's work on the documentation has been important here, and more will be said about this monument in the section below on individual sites in Wales.

The one Historic Scotland guidebook that has come to my attention is the revised edition of Chris Tabraham's *Threave Castle*. The A5 series remains steadfastly monochrome, and is the worse for that, especially when compared to what is being published in England and Wales.

In Ireland, the Stationery Office has published a second edition of Denis McCarthy's *Dublin Castle*.

#### *Castles not in State care*

Bryan Cleary has written a guide to Bamburgh Castle, subtitled '*The finest castle in England*', but I have not actually seen a copy.

In Wales, new colour guidebooks have been published for Caldicot and Manorbier castles. I have managed to discover that the attractive Caldicot publication (Anon.), which I stumbled upon at Chepstow Museum last September, slightly taller and narrower than EH's 'narrow' format, appeared in 2005, although Neil Ludlow has told me that his reconstruction drawings were prepared ten years ago! The text would appear to have been the responsibility of Monmouthshire County Council's museum service, with Andrew Helme at Monmouth and Anne Rainsbury at Chepstow. For more examples of Neil's work, see Narberth (Pembrokeshire), below.

The guide to Manorbier has been written by the owner, Caroline Dashwood, and appears to have been published about the year 2003 – information supplied by the castle's shop.

Undated folded leaflets on two Jersey sites, Elizabeth and Mont Orgueil (Anon.), have been passed to me, produced by the Jersey Heritage Trust. However, hot off the press is Warwick Rodwell's *Mont Orgueil Castle, Jersey: history and architecture*, published by the Jersey Heritage Trust. For those who have been following the Mont Orgueil saga, and the quest to improve the interpretation and facilities, Rodwell is project archaeologist for the scheme, with others such as Phil Dixon and Pamela Marshall in his camp, with the opposition to the work being led by Colin Platt and several others. The booklet consists of 59 well illustrated pages, although I do not like particularly the blue/grey drawings by Richard Bryant – nothing wrong with the drawings, just the colour tone used for their reproduction. From an academic point of view, in terms of the illustrations, it would have been useful if the Jersey Heritage Trust had followed English Heritage and Cadw's format in providing the



references to the actual manuscripts used from the collections of the British Library etc., rather than just crediting the BL.

### **Individual sites - England**

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

Jeremy Oetgen, in one of the issues of *The Archaeologist*, the journal of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, outlines the project which led to the improvement of the presentation of what is left of Bedford's motte. In another issue of the same publication Polydora Baker summarizes the information to be derived from the bone assemblages recovered from the Round Tower of Windsor Castle, Berkshire, in 1987 and in the north-east area of the upper ward following the fire in 1992. The results were not totally surprising, with the remains indicating high status occupancy of the Round Tower (?the Constable), but assemblages in the upper ward of even greater status, reflecting occupancy by the royal household. Sarah Brown has edited a volume on the history of the stained glass in St George's Chapel, Windsor, ranging from the medieval glass to the stunning John Piper windows in the George VI memorial chapel.

In the 2005 volume of *Records of Buckinghamshire* Tony Brown and Paul Everson outline the fieldwork undertaken at three earthworks at Lavendon – the castle, abbey and the Uphoe moated site. The surveys were undertaken by students on a field survey course in 1983. The castle consists of a level platform (formerly a motte, ringwork?), with a large bailey, perhaps added later.

An impressive castle, today mainly an earthwork, is Pilsbury in the Peak District of Derbyshire, a site about which little has been researched, hence the subtitle of the paper by Nick Landon, 'a forgotten castle'. A motte with two baileys, the site was the subject of a detailed survey; documentary evidence for the castle is non-existent.

Mention was made in last year's publication of Jeremy Ashbee's paper on gloriottes. At the time that it was published, a paper on King John's Gloriette at Corfe Castle in Dorset was in press, published in the USA in the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*. The authors are Matthew Reeve of the University of London and Malcolm Thurlby, mentioned earlier, and they make a plea in the opening paragraph for greater integration of studies of castle architecture into researches into medieval buildings, still, not surprisingly, dominated by work on ecclesiastical architecture. The Gloriette at Corfe was the palace in miniature built by the king in the opening decade of the thirteenth century, and the authors detail the documentary evidence, as well as describe the surviving remains. The paper includes a section on 'Design sources and authorship', and as with so much else at this time, the roads lead to Wells in particular, as well as Glastonbury, as far as parallels are concerned.

In the issue of *Essex Archaeology and History* for 2002, which I have only just come across, there is a note by Rachel Clarke on a contour survey of Mount Bures Castle. The motte has recently been cleared of some of its undergrowth, with a flight of wooden steps built to enable the summit to be reached with ease.

A second edition of James Russell's *Civil War defences of Bristol* (Gloucestershire) was published in 2003. Neil Guy's analysis of Thornbury in the same county appeared in the latest CSG journal – Renaissance palace rather than stronghold in my view.

Roger Stirling-Brown has written accounts of field meetings in Herefordshire in *Herefordshire Archaeological News*, the newsletter of the Archaeological Research Section of the Woolhope Club, and a number of minor sites in the county are covered. In the latest issue of the IFA's *The Archaeologist*, the theme of which is the archaeology of medieval Britain, George Nash looks at the Weobley Castle project, particularly the interaction of the amateur volunteers with those involved professionally at this Herefordshire site (see also Bibliography 17).

In EH's *Heritage Today* Dan Snow, in 'King of the castles', looks at Dover. Remaining with Kent, Alan Ward has kindly brought to my attention a wealth of material written by him and others that has appeared in the annual reports of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, as well as the newsletter of the Kent Archaeological Society. It led me to search for other material in both publications, and in some cases it proved quite hard to locate copies. I have listed only some of the items here, but have included the castles of Kent series (five to date), four of which are written by Alan (Stockbury, Thurnham, Rochester and Sandwich), with one by Christine Hodge (Queenborough).

Rochester was the theme of the British Archaeological Association's summer conference in 2002, and the proceedings have just been published, and there are a number of papers to highlight here. Tim Tatton-Brown sets the scene by examining the topography and the buildings of medieval Rochester. Bernard Worssam contributes a paper on the building stones of both the castle and the cathedral, and this article includes an appendix by Jeremy Ashbee which transcribes and translates a document of 1374 in The National Archives, which is an inventory of the building materials, tools and so forth in the castle on 14 May of the year in question. Ashbee's main contribution to the volume is a study of the medieval buildings and topography of the castle. He provides an idea from documentary evidence of the layout of the buildings in what is now a very bare inner bailey. These buildings suffered great damage in the siege of 1264, which was led by Simon de Montfort, and it was not until the following century that any new works were undertaken. When one thinks of Rochester Castle, it is the keep or great tower that immediately springs to mind and it is this magnificent structure that John Goodall describes in the BAA volume. Not only does John describe this building in depth, but he also tries to reconstruct the twelfth-century internal arrangement of the building, and attempts to work out the functions of the various chambers.

A paper on Clitheroe in Lancashire appeared in our last journal, by Paul Adams, whilst in C. Paul Christianson's *The riverside gardens of Thomas More's London* there is a section on the Tower of London's gardens. Stories associated with the Tower feature in a book by two authors mentioned earlier, Daniel Diehl and Mark P. Donnelly. Jeremy Ashbee has examined the Tower in connection with the expulsion of the Jews by King Edward I in 1290. Oxford Archaeology has just published Graham Keevill and Steve Kelly's report on the 1997-2000 excavations at the New Armouries and the former Irish Barracks site, situated either side of the inner curtain wall on the east side of the Tower of London. The New Armouries was built as a small arms store in 1663-64, but was soon to be used for displays; it has now been converted into a conference and catering facility, and the excavations preceded

the conversion. Some medieval features came to light during the work, and also post-medieval, including evidence for the eighteenth-century Irish Barracks.

Philip Wood has had a note on a geophysical survey of Bamburgh Castle in Northumberland published in *Medieval Archaeology*. Apart from possible evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation, there was evidence for a crypt within the post-Conquest chapel. Anthony Emery examined Grey's Court in Oxfordshire in our journal, an Elizabethan house standing in the grounds of an earlier building – castle or fortified house? Also in the CSG's journal Neil Guy has looked at the history of Oxford Castle and its buildings.

Another book just published by Andy Johnson's Logaston Press is an extended edition of *Ludlow Castle: its history & buildings*, edited by Ron Shoesmith and Andy, first published in 2000. It is available in both hardback and paperback. The main addition to the description of this great Shropshire castle is a chapter by Shoesmith on Castle House (formerly Castle Flats), bought by the Powis Estate after the first edition of the book was published, and currently undergoing conservation and restoration in order to provide additional facilities for visitors. The opportunity has also been taken to add material to some of the chapters and to correct various errors, e.g. the figure numbering in Chapter 19.

The analysis of the animal remains of the medieval and post-medieval periods from excavations at Dudley Castle in Staffordshire has been published as a British Archaeological Report; the author is Richard Thomas. Staying with Staffordshire, Malcolm Hislop has a summary of recent work on Tutbury in the CSG journal, whilst the castle also features in the issue of *Current Archaeology* that appeared in May, with a summary of the results to date by Gareth Williams.

An article on Framlingham by Marc Morris appeared in the latest issue of English Heritage's *Heritage Today*, the magazine for members of EH.

A major report has been published by the Surrey Archaeological Society on the 1990 to 1994 excavations at Guildford Castle, and it takes the form of a monograph by Rob Poulton. Other work undertaken at the castle in the twentieth century has been incorporated into the report. The excavations were located in the bailey, but the size of the ditch was discovered in the 1972-3 excavation, whilst a study of the supposed shell-keep on the motte has indicated that the masonry here probably represents the remains of a hall and chamber that were built in 1247. It is the reign of King Henry III (1216-72) that is the heyday for the castle, when it became a favoured royal residence or palace, with £1,800 being spent on the buildings by the king, including the whitewashing of the keep and the curtain walls in the 1250s. The discovery of a thirteenth-century tile kiln was one of the notable features of the excavation. Chapter 7 gives an overview of the development of the castle and palace. Poulton also has something on the castle in the latest issue of *The Archaeologist*.

Also in *The Archaeologist* is the sorry tale, by Martin Wilson, of Hartshill Castle in Warwickshire. Here a scheme of repairs at this motte and bailey, with thirteenth-century curtain, under the guidance of English Heritage, 'negated a scheme of archaeological building investigation and recording.' For example, the members of the trust in which the castle had been placed in care in or soon after 2000 discovered that excavations were being undertaken without archaeological supervision. Repairs to the masonry were also being carried out

in an astonishing way. The final paragraph states that ‘The castle’s owner and guardian have appealed to DCMS via the House of Commons in order to get a satisfactory response.’

A desktop survey of Hickleton castle in Yorkshire was published in 2001, written by John Dabell, but it has proved to be impossible to track down a copy, in spite of appearing on Amazon! Ian Roberts has written a booklet on the medieval cellar at Pontefract Castle, in use and extended through much of the Middle Ages. It contains a number of Civil War inscriptions and carvings made by prisoners held there; many of the inscriptions are dated 1648, and in several cases the names can be linked with Parliamentarians known to have been in the castle in 1648-49. For Pontefract, see also Peter Burton’s article in the last issue of the CSG journal.

Colin Hayfield and Tony Pacitto have written up the excavations of the great hall at Scarborough Castle, whilst for York’s castles, see the section below on town defences and Wilson and Mee’s book on the pictorial evidence in the Archaeology of York series.

### **Individual sites - Wales**

The 24th monograph in the National Museum of Wales’s geological series is a second volume on urban geology in Wales. Douglas Nichol, one of the editors, also contributed a chapter examining the provenance of the building stone of Caernarfon’s castle and town walls. The bulk of the stone is Lower Carboniferous Limestone, but there is much use of sandstone for the castle’s ashlar; nevertheless, the proportion of sandstone used in the town walls is greater than in the castle.

Richard Avent’s contribution to the Ann Hamlin Festschrift is an examination of the conservation and restoration of Caernarfon Castle from 1845 to 1912. Initial work was undertaken through the architect Anthony Salvin, with much effort being undertaken during the time that Sir Llewelyn Turner was Deputy Constable, from 1870. After Turner’s death in 1903, it was a case of less restoration of the castle and more conservation, particularly in the run up to the Investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1911.

Staying with the same county, the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain holds an annual symposium at which ‘discussion of current directions being taken in architectural historical research by younger or newer scholars in the field’ is the main objective. The 2004 proceedings were published last year, and the slim A4 booklet contains Jeremy Ashbee’s paper on the form and function of the inner ward of the Conwy Castle (Jeremy’s work here was invaluable in the preparation of Conwy entry in the forthcoming Gwynedd volume in the Buildings of Wales series, and I am sure that the next edition of the Cadw guidebook will reflect recent discussions). The inner ward is an important survival, a virtually intact set of royal apartments that has been unaltered since it was abandoned in the seventeenth century. Ashbee highlights the problem of terminology where a site has been oft studied, and cites the example of a room which has been described at various times as ‘the queen’s chamber, the king’s great chamber, the king’s hall, the king’s presence chamber and the audience hall.’ What is stressed is that the function of the rooms changed over the years – the original thirteenth-century usage cannot be expected to have been respected over the ensuing years.

Oliver Jessop has contributed a section on the unusual socketed, starheaded mace-head that was found in a latrine pit during excavations at Dryslwyn Castle, Carmarthenshire, in Mélanie Steiner's *Approaches to archaeological illustration: a handbook*.

Phil Evans has produced an account of the rather limited excavations at Cardiff Castle in Glamorgan in 2003, in the area of a proposed disabled ramp on the west side of the castle.

In the latest issue of the *Monmouthshire Antiquary* Sian Rees and Michael Anthony have looked at the recent conservation, excavation and interpretation of the Roman town of Caerwent. Included in this paper is a summary of the work on the Norman motte, which was suffering from erosion. The motte was returned to the circular plan that it was assumed it had originally, with the southern half being reconstructed. Thus, the motte is now much larger than it has been over the last few decades, as a result of this work.

The issue of *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 2003, published at the end of last year, contains a very important paper by Stephen Priestley and Rick Turner. It is on three castles of the Clare family in Monmouthshire in the Middle Ages, namely Caerleon, Llangibby and Usk. Stephen Priestley, who has undertaken some outstanding work on the documentation of castles in Wales, and elsewhere (e.g. Windsor), both published and unpublished, covers the documentation of these castles, with Rick Turner responsible for the architectural study. The article is not meant to be a detailed architectural analysis of the castles, but concentrates on the period 1250 to 1350, particularly the first half of the fourteenth century. From 1307 to 1320 we see Gilbert III de Clare and his widow, Matilda, improving the domestic accommodation at Caerleon and Usk, as well as rebuilding Llangibby on a truly magnificent scale. In the early 1320s, Elizabeth de Burgh completed the work on all three castles, and also made improvements to their defences, and then from 1327 to 1350 Elizabeth improved the domestic buildings at Llangibby and Usk. Llangibby is an amazing building, even in its ruinous and vegetation-covered state, a hunting lodge on a truly grand scale rather than a fortress. It is to be hoped that CSG will be able to visit it in the spring of 2008, during the conference in south-east Wales, but in the meantime this is a paper that should be read by all students of medieval architecture.

Staying with Monmouthshire, Rick Turner and Stephen Priestley surface again, together with a number of other authors, in a new Logaston Press book on Chepstow Castle, edited by Turner and Andy Johnson, launched on 20th May this year. There are twenty-four chapters, which are illustrated with 214 figures and fourteen colour plates, and I have yet to read it, so can only summarize the contents. The programme of research initiated by Cadw in 1998 has seen, besides new guidebooks to the castle and major papers in *Antiquaries Journal* and *Château Gaillard*, three one-day conferences and now this excellent book. The book, some of whose chapters have been adapted from previous papers, such as those in *Château Gaillard*, opens with an Introduction by Ron Shoemsmith and John Allen (the latter omitted from the contents page), setting the scene, as well as detailing the building stone used throughout the castle. One of the leading historians on the Norman period, David Bates, considers William I and William fitz Osbern and their involvement with Chepstow. Bates stresses that although fitz Osbern is unlikely to have built the Great Tower, he had singled out Chepstow as an ideal location for a borough, castle and priory; the Conqueror built on the foundations laid by fitz Osbern, in every sense.

Regarding the Great Tower itself, its construction is examined by Turner, Chris Jones-Jenkins and Priestley; it is unfortunate that the line drawings in this chapter (and others) have a somewhat blurred appearance – if shown on a screen, they would be considered out of focus. The fourth chapter, by David Crouch, considers Chepstow under the Marshal family, and this is followed by Richard Avent on the outer gatehouse and its date. Avent and Turner cover the middle bailey in Chapter 6, a bailey not referred to in any documentation until the late seventeenth century. Parchmarks indicate some buildings, possibly traces of an earlier phase of the bailey's defences, and there is a detailed description of the bailey's walls and towers. Turner considers the upper bailey and the early thirteenth-century Marshal's Tower, the new name for that bailey's south-west tower (Ch. 7), and Avent examines William Marshal's castle and its place in military architecture (Ch. 8). In Chapter 9 Turner, Priestley and Jones-Jenkins turn their attention to the Great Tower in the time of the Marshals, whilst in the following chapter Nicola Coldstream and Richard Morris study the stunning quality work undertaken in the Great Tower during the period of the Marshal sons – again the road leads to Wells.

Chapter 11 is a look at the upper barbican by Turner, and includes a detailed description of the upper gate. It is now thought that the rear of the south-west tower was originally open. A feature of the castle of which I was unaware until the 2002 edition of the guidebook appeared was the cistern at the foot of the cliff, below the north-east corner of the upper bailey. Work on this cistern was noted in Bibliography 17 (a paper by Turner), but the author has been able to develop this paper further in Chapter 12, not least due to the purchase by the National Museum of Wales of an album of 1911, which includes photographs of the cistern being excavated as part of Dr Orville Owen's search for Shakespeare's manuscripts!! Marc Morris's book on the Bigod earls of Norfolk appeared last year, and Ch. 13 is his look at the life of Roger, the fifth earl, who undertook a major rebuild at the castle, including Marten's Tower. Turner, Priestley, Coldstream and Bevis Sale examine Bigod's work in the lower bailey in Chapters 14 and 15, including the Gloriette and the New or Marten's Tower. The latter is such an imposing structure, seemingly built to house high status guests, such as the king, and comparisons are made with the role of the Eagle Tower at Caernarfon and the south tower of Stokesay, as well as Clun. Bigod's work on the Great Tower forms the subject of Chapter 16 (Turner, Jones-Jenkins and Priestley), and the suggestion is made that the eastern upper extension could have been the chapel, a Bigod building yet to be identified, in spite of the documentary evidence.

In Chapter 17, Priestley considers the documentary evidence for the castle from the reign of Edward II to the later Middle Ages. For example, a substantial sum of over £350 was spent on the castle in 1308-10, although the accounts are not specific, and it was also re-provisioned at the same time with arms and armour, as well as other items. The hunting lodge aspect of some Monmouthshire castles was mentioned above, and Turner and Priestley, in Chapter 18, examine this important pastime in the lordship, including the lodge of Cas Troggy in the Forest of Wentwood, on the old Chepstow to Usk road; this was Roger Bigod's last building (c. 1303). Also discussed in the chapter is the Old Lodge in Chepstow Park, a circular moated site with evidence for buildings on the platform, perhaps built in the early seventeenth century when the park was re-enclosed to 'provide an ornamental building in a moated setting for visitors to the park'.

Shoesmith, in Chapter 19, looks at the town itself, with its priory, as well as the town defences (Port Wall), whilst in the following chapter Turner examines the castle in the

Tudor period, when one of the most important figures in the reign of Henry VIII, Charles Somerset, 1st earl of Worcester (d. 1526), made major alterations to the domestic buildings in the castle, of which only traces remain. The wooden doors that still remain in situ in various parts of the castle, including Marten's Tower, belong to this period. Chepstow in the Civil War and Commonwealth periods is discussed by Jeremy Knight in Chapter 21, whilst George Gear, Priestley and Turner look at the modifications made to the castle after the Restoration (Ch. 22), when the battlements of the walls and towers were altered to take musket and cannon.

Anne Rainsbury, in Chapter 23, looks at the castle as a Picturesque ruin, the final stopping-off point for those undertaking the Wye tour, following the lead set by the Revd William Gilpin towards the end of the eighteenth century. We learn that at this time the castle was being used by smallholders, that there was a kitchen garden within the walls, and by the 1760s a glass factory had been built within the walls, depicted in a view of 1786 (fig. 189). Although several old views of the castle are shown, Chepstow in art would have been worth exploring further if space had permitted. In the final chapter, Rainsbury and Turner explore the use of the castle in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with the Chepstow festivals, the never to be forgotten filming of *Ivanhoe* (1913), starring King Baggot, as well as the story of Owen's search for the Shakespeare manuscripts, mentioned above, and the coming of the castle into State care.

The book is a splendid joint effort, and one that I look forward to reading this summer from cover to cover!

Staying with Chepstow, Kevin Trott and Kevin Blockley have published in *Archaeology in Wales* an account of the 2003 excavations in the middle bailey, referred to in the book above, prior to the stabilization of the north wall, overlooking the Wye. Nothing was found that related to the door jambs in the adjacent wall, perhaps part of a sixteenth-century porter's lodge, although phases associated with the original creation of the bailey by William Marshal were uncovered.

David Austin returns to Carew and that area in a paper in *Landscapes*, Windgather Press's excellent journal, looking at 'Little England beyond Wales', suggesting that settlement in this area of Pembrokeshire is in fact based on a pre-Norman pattern, rather than large scale settlement by the Norman and English. Excavations at Haverfordwest in 1978 and 2003 have been written up by Peter Crane, the report appearing in *Archaeology in Wales*. Part of the castle's counterscarp was found, probably dating to the late thirteenth century.

In *Heritage in Wales* Dylan Iorwerth highlights the recent work done to conserve Narberth Castle and make it accessible to the public, and the article includes reconstruction drawings by Neil Ludlow (see Caldicot above).

### **Individual sites - Scotland**

In 1991 the National Trust for Scotland initiated an excavation at its property Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire, to elucidate the early history of the castle. The upper level of the tower, the Laird's Hall, was found to be later than the main body of the old tower, built in the thirteenth

century. Alterations to the hall included the insertion of a screen, probably in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. The report is by Moira Greig.

In one of the issues of *History Scotland* Harry Potter looks at Dumbarton (Dunbartonshire) and its capture in April 1571, and in another issue the same author examines the siege of Edinburgh Castle, Midlothian, in 1573. The Council for British Archaeology, in association with Historic Scotland, has started to publish the Scottish Burgh Survey. One of the volumes covers Dunbar in East Lothian, looking at archaeology and development, and the authors are E. Patricia Dennison, Simon Stronach and Russel Coleman. There are sections on the castle and later defences.

### **Individual sites - The Channel Islands**

The only item for this section is Neil Rushton's detailed examination of the documentary evidence for the remodelling of Mont Orgueil in Jersey in the sixteenth century, the period which saw the medieval castle transformed into an artillery fortress.

### **Individual sites - Ireland**

I have included here some papers that have been around for a few years, but which I only came across this June whilst in Dublin.

Colm Donnelly and others present new insights into the first phase of Carrickfergus Castle (Antrim), light shed by excavations undertaken in 1993 and 2002 against the east and south sides of the great tower respectively. John de Courcy established his castle in 1177/81, the initial courses of the castle's inner curtain being built first, although work was started on the keep soon after. Evidence was found for a grand open staircase that led up to the first floor.

Cathleen Delaney has published a short paper on Castlemore motte and bailey in County Carlow in the journal *Carloviana*. Denis Power, in the issue of the *Mallow Field Club Journal* for 1999, examines the fortified house and bawn of Dromaneen in County Cork. Diarmuid Ó Seaneachain looks at the debate over the precise location of the two castles of Caol Uisce in County Donegal. One was founded in 1211 and destroyed the next year, whilst the second was built about 1247, being destroyed in 1257.

Many readers will be familiar with the 'Heritage Guide' series that comes with issues of *Archaeology Ireland*, and number 33, by Chris Corlett, looks at medieval Dalkey, to the south of Dublin, in the 1760s, a town that still possesses a number of its tower-houses. For the city of Dublin itself we have the almost 800-page "Pevsner" – Christine Casey's *Dublin (The buildings of Ireland)*, published by Yale University Press. The book is a great achievement, and pages 348-61 cover the castle. For those, like the compiler, with interests in later periods, the description of the still deteriorating eighteenth-century bastioned Magazine Fort in Phoenix Park is on pages 305-6. The book covers the buildings within the circuit of the two canals (Grand and Royal), as well as Phoenix Park.



Ian Doyle reports on an excavation in Kilkenny, across the river Nore from the castle, where the remains of a circular tower on timber foundations was uncovered. It is unlikely to have been a dovecot, and could have been associated with the castle, built to control river traffic. At Purcell's Inch in the county of Kilkenny, Patrick Neary has proposed that a recently discovered earthwork was a Norman ringwork castle.

I picked up at the RIA one of the recent fascicules of the C series of the Academy's *Proceedings*, as here in Cardiff we have yet to receive recent issues. Number 1 in volume 105C is Tom McNeill's well illustrated study of three medieval buildings at Ardglass in County Down. These are the so-called castle of Ardglass, Horn Castle and Cowd Castle. Ardglass Castle itself is now seen as a row of late medieval shop units, with a show façade with three small towers. Cowd is more of a watchtower, whilst Horn was used for storage, but had an upper hall.

I was alerted to Dominic Delany's article on Watercastle in the second issue of *Laois Heritage Society Journal* by one of John Bradley's surveys of recent Irish journal literature mentioned above. It took some tracking down, for it appears that the only library to hold it in Dublin is at Trinity College. The paper describes Delany's discovery of the 'lost' castle of Watercastle, the tower-house being found to have been embedded within a much later, now ruined, country house. The constables of Limerick Castle are the subject of the paper contributed by Ken Wiggins to the Ann Hamlin Festschrift.

A recent issue in the RIA's Irish Historic Towns Atlas series is *Derry – Londonderry*, being number 15, written by Avril Thomas. On the subject of this series, it appears that abbreviated versions, with the same numbering, have been issued with the magazine *History Ireland*; they are equivalent to the Heritage Guides that come with *Archaeology Ireland*. Unless Wordwell are able to provide me with a complete set (I never appear to have any success when trying to deal direct with Wordwell!), I do not intend to list these versions.

Turning to County Meath, Paul Gibson and Rebekah Breen report on the geophysical survey of the motte at Galtrim, scientific techniques showing that the motte is not composed of the same material as the glacial moraine on which it sits. There may have been a ring of stones at its base as a foundation for the compacted layers of soil that was the motte's make-up. Mark Hennessy is the author of the fourteenth volume of the Irish Historic Towns Atlas series, and this covers Trim. Remaining with Trim, we have Michael Potterton's *Medieval Trim: history and archaeology*, published by one of the finest academic publishers in Britain and Ireland, Four Courts Press. Chapter 6 in this book is a detailed examination of the castle, and I assume summarizes our current knowledge of this great castle, rather than adding anything new, but I may be doing the author an injustice.

The recent report on the work of the Discovery Programme covers the later medieval period in north County Roscommon. In the volume Niall Brady and Paul Gibson examine the raised earthwork at Tulsk, seemingly an early medieval ringfort. It was the subject of a survey in 2002-4, and in 2004 there was the first season of excavation, when the battered façade of a later medieval rectangular tower was uncovered. It is to be hoped that further work here will elucidate this site's history further.

Brian Hodkinson has a note on Castle Amery in the North Munster journal. Westropp, in his 1906 listing of County Limerick castles, has this site as lost, although its site is

probably in modern County Tipperary, a suggestion first made in 1981. Hodkinson suggests that Derryleigh could be the location for this castle. Timothy Foley's contribution to the Swan Festschrift is on Carnew castle, County Wicklow, a fortified house of the early seventeenth century consisting of two conjoined towers.

## Urban Defences

A paper by Timothy Longman covers the excavations in 1998-2000 at Malmesbury in Wiltshire, which includes evidence for the town defences. A monograph by Trevor Pearson is a report on Scarborough and how excavation and research in the period 1987 to 2004 has advanced our knowledge of this Yorkshire town. In the 'Archaeology of York supplementary series', of which volume one covers the pictorial evidence, Barbara Wilson and Frances Mee examine the pictorial evidence for the city walls and York's castles in the third fascicule of this volume. The catalogue in this excellent monograph, if it had appeared earlier, could have served as a model for a more detailed chapter in the Chepstow volume. There are 410 catalogue entries to the illustrations, and this section is preceded by eighty pages of historical introduction. The catalogue is broken down into sections, beginning with the walls, bars and posterns, entries 22 to 69 covering Micklegate Bar itself, beginning with the earliest depiction and ending with undated views. One of the final sections of the book is a select index of artists, which has proved a very useful research tool.

In Wales, Richard Jones has reported on the recent recording work undertaken on the Brechmaenchine Tower at Tenby, Pembrokeshire – a short paragraph, but accompanied by a plan and elevations.

Turning to Scotland, the saga of Annan's town defences (Dumfriesshire) continues, with a rebuttal of the fifteenth-century date by Ronan Toolis.

In Ireland, J. Feeley and J. Sheehan examine the evidence for medieval buildings in Carlow (Co. Carlow), including the defences. One of the Heritage Guides that comes with *Archaeology Ireland* is a look at Kilkenny's medieval walls, by Ian Doyle. This publication cites Julian Munby and Ric Tyler's heritage conservation plan for the city walls, prepared by Oxford Archaeology and issued last year by the Heritage Council, but as I have been unable to see this, I have not added it to the bibliography. I do not know whether it is a 'proper' publication, or whether it just had a limited issue; **I would be most grateful if someone could lend/sell me a copy – all enquiries made to obtain a copy have been in vain!** Staying with Kilkenny, Ben Murtagh reports on the conservation of the Talbot Tower, situated at the south-west corner of the defences, one of the last surviving mural towers here.

Brain Hodkinson writes on a possible gunport in Irishtown, Limerick, and Tadgh O'Keeffe has compiled the volume on Fethard, County Tipperary, in the Irish Historic Towns Atlas series. Brian Mac Domhnaill reports on an excavation in Waterford, where the remains of the Colbeck Gate and the walls were found. Aideen Ireland's contribution to the Swan Festschrift is on the demolition in the nineteenth century of the North Gate of Athlone, County Westmeath.

## 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 e-mail: [john.kenyon@museumwales.ac.uk](mailto:john.kenyon@museumwales.ac.uk)

One of the more important books to mention here is Daniel de Raemy's two-volume *Châteaux, donjons et grandes tours dans les Etats de Savoie (1230-1330). Un modèle: le château d'Yverdon*, a massive work of over 800 pages. Anyone working on the Edwardian castles of north Wales, for example, needs to be aware of this book, particularly the first volume.

The third edition of Luis de Mora-Figueroa's *Glosario de arquitectura defensiva medieval* is now available.

David Nicolle has written one of Osprey's 'Fortress' series on the Crusader castles in the Holy Land, from 1192 to 1302, with illustrations by Adam Hook, and a useful 'Further reading' section. I notice that the reverse of the title page has a section on the Fortress Study Group – perhaps the CSG committee should think of having something similar in future 'Fortress' volumes.

Staying with the Crusades, the latest issue of *Bulletin Monumental*, the journal of the Société Française d'Archéologie, has as its main theme the architecture in the Holy Land at the time of King Louis IX, in the mid-thirteenth century. There are papers on the castle at Arsuf, as well the defences of the cities of Acre, Caesarea and Jaffa.

## Forthcoming Publications

Some items mentioned in this section last year have yet to appear, but I will refrain from mentioning them again. If they are not discussed in this issue, then they have either still to appear (e.g. the Buildings of Wales volume on Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire, which is due this summer) or I have not yet come across them. The following items are in no particular order.

The second edition of *Shropshire* in the Buildings of England series is due this autumn, the original volume by Pevsner being published as long ago as 1958. John Newman has been responsible for the revision.

Although the British Archaeological Association has already published one of its conference volumes this year, another is on its way, due out in July. This latest title covers the Cardiff 2004 conference, but there is little on castles in it, apart from Richard Morris's paper on late Gothic architecture in south Wales, as several of the castle papers presented in 2004 have been, or are due to be, published elsewhere. The Cardiff volume has been edited by CSG's 'bibliographer' and Diane Williams of Cadw.

The next volume of *Château Gaillard* is due soon, being issued by Brepols, and covers the conference at Voiron in France in 2004. If everything listed in the publicity is actually going to appear in print, it must either be a large volume or the papers are short. British/Irish papers include Terry Barry on tower-houses as part of larger settlement complexes, Oliver Creighton on late medieval town defences, Richard Oram on castles in Scotland, and Sarah Speight on three sites in Nottinghamshire (or, as Brepols has it, Nittinghamshire!).

English Heritage guidebooks are due this year for Farleigh Hungerford, Peveril, Prudhoe and Warkworth, the latter due out July, whilst Cadw is producing new editions of Denbigh and Dryslwyn/Dinefwr, as well as pamphlet guides to Carreg Cennen and Llanstefan.

In the BAA Rochester volume, John Goodall cited as forthcoming from Yale University Press *The White Tower, Tower of London*, edited by Edward Impey. John's own Yale (probably) book is still a few years off publication, I believe.

The report on the excavations of the medieval postern gate in London's defences, by the Tower, is due soon. Written by David Whipp, it is one of the Museum of London Archaeology Service's series of 'MoLAS monographs'.

Two books that cover Crusader castles are due, though that by Adrian Boas on the archaeology of the military orders may have been published already. The other is by Ronnie Ellenblum, *Crusader castles and modern histories*, due later this year.

Osprey are publishing further titles in the 'Fortress' series, for example Cathar castles and Indian castles.

The latest in the Medieval Dublin conference proceedings from Four Courts Press is very imminent, if not published, and the book includes a paper on Swords Castle.

Andrew Saunders's report on his excavation at Launceston Castle is due out soon, as one of the Society for Medieval Archaeology's monograph volumes.

### **Corrections to Bibliography 18**

In the Endres and Hobster entry, the latter's initial is G, not H. G. The paper on Chepstow by Turner ends on page 317, not 318, whilst for *castles* read *castle* in the title of White's guidebook to Belsay.

### **Acknowledgements**

My sincere thanks to the library staff of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and Trinity College, all in Dublin, for allowing me in June to consult journals that they held, the latter two enabling me to consult material either missing or not yet received at the RIA. It is largely due to the library of the RIA that I have been able to cover Ireland since the 1980s.

Each year a number of people send me details of publications, and sometimes copies of the booklets or articles themselves. Bruce Coplestone-Crow sent me the Manorbier guidebook; Geoff Evans gave me a copy of the Bristol Civil War defences booklet; Neil Guy drew McKean's paper to my attention; thanks to Brian Hodkinson for some Irish material; Chas Holwey told me about the Mount Bures note; Peter Purton sent me an offprint of his mangonel piece; Derek Renn told me about the Corfe Gloriette paper, and Malcolm Thurlby kindly supplied me with an offprint of it; David Robinson has kept me up to speed with English Heritage guidebooks; Steve Sneyd mentioned the Culva House books on Yorkshire castles; Sarah Speight sent me details about the Thoroton Society's website; Alan Ward gave me a large quantity of leads to follow on sites in Kent; Diane Williams gave me copies of the leaflets on two Jersey sites, and lent me a copy of the Rodwell guide to Mont Orgueil as this compilation was being finalized.

Andy Knight gave me details of an Arundel Castle publication; this has gone into the main bibliography, rather than listed here, as it was written many years ago.

Apologies to anyone that I have omitted inadvertently!

## **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 and the forthcoming [hopefully] "CBA4" 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.

**WILL READERS PLEASE NOTE: As I am getting close to producing the bibliography from 1945, it is vital that I am informed of any errors and omissions that you may have spotted in the three CBA volumes and the CSG bibliographies, so that I can ensure that the cumulative volume is as infallible as humanly possible! Many thanks.**

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