

CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS – 20

By John R. Kenyon

Introduction

Shaun Tyas of Paul Watkins Ltd has received the *Bibliography* of British and Irish medieval and later fortification studies, which lists material published from 1945 until 2006. As I mentioned at the AGM in Edinburgh in April, the text was submitted at the beginning of the year. Proofs have yet to arrive, but Shaun is looking to publish later this year. Both the Castle Studies Group and the Fortress Study Group are making grants towards the cost of production, and members of both groups will be able to obtain copies at a special rate.

The arrangement of the *Bibliography* may need to be altered somewhat, and that could take some time, and of course proof reading a vast list of references will also take many days. Hopefully a flyer can be run off to be included in the next volume of our journal.

Although the *Bibliography* will include material for 2006, I am fully aware that not all 2006 items will be listed, and in fact a number of items have appeared over the last few months that technically should be in the book. However, I am listing these as a separate appendix, including some 2007 items. A good example of an entry in this appendix is the paper on the fine motte in Anglesey, Castell Aberlleiniog, which appeared in the Anglesey Antiquarian Society's transactions for 2004, published 2005. My library had not received this issue, nor the issue for 2005, and it was only by chance that I learnt about the paper – an unfortunate lapse, especially as it concerns a site in Wales! I also acquired several items whilst on a short holiday in Jersey in June, ranging from the medieval period through to the German fortifications of the Second World War, some just published, whilst others had been published a few years ago.

I do not list reviews in my compilations, and maybe I should be, as no doubt readers would be interested to read them, and it might be beneficial to those without easy access to an academic library, but who might be able to obtain copies as inter-library loans. I will just mention here Colin Platt's review of Robert Liddiard's *Castles in context* that appeared in the *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society* 51 (2007), 137-38. It just emphasises that the differences between the 'militarist' and revisionist' camps are not as black-and-white as sometimes portrayed.

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, on the whole, in alphabetical order by author/editor.

Regular viewers of Channel 4's Time Team programmes, which began in 1994, will be aware of the reconstruction drawings made by Victor Ambrus. A new Tempus book of his work appeared last year, namely *Drawing on archaeology: bringing history to life*, and one of the chapters covers life in forts and castles. Thus, we have scenes at Beaudesert

Castle and Queenborough Castle, as well as a look in another chapter at the siege of High Ercall Hall in the English Civil War.

A number of books or booklets on castles in Scotland are listed on the Historic Scotland website, but not necessarily published by that body. Two were published a few years ago and are basically photographs with limited text, with little or no academic value, but listed for the sake of completeness. One of these is *Scottish castles* (1995), basically colour photographs by Colin Baxter. Another is David Cook's *Castles of Scotland* (2002). Slightly more substantial is Richard Dargie's *Scottish castles and fortifications* (2004).

Rodney Castleden's guide to some of the main castles in Ireland, Scotland and Wales has been published by Quercus (*Castles of the Celtic lands*).

Martin Coventry's *The castles of Scotland* is already in its fourth edition; it was first published in 1995 by Goblinshead. Quite a number of new sites have been added, but not all are what would be considered castles. I have mainly used the various editions of Coventry to confirm the location of a number of lesser sites, in order to trace the historic county.

Paul Davis's *Castles of the Welsh princes* was published by Y Lolfa at the end of June. It arrived within hours of sending off the Bibliography to Neil, so I have not had much time to peruse it. Although the author is aware of some Cadw guidebooks, he is clearly unaware of Richard Avent's guide to Dolbadarn and Dolwyddelan, as he cites the old Radford guides. Nor does he cite the Dinefwr/Dryslwyn publication and Richard Avent's general works on these castles. But is the author really unaware of the current editions of Cadw guides? If you look at the cutaway illustrations of Dolwyddelan (p.28) and Ewloe (p.63) they are remarkably similar, although with subtle differences, to those that appear in Cadw's guidebooks, particularly the one of Dolwyddelan. There are no acknowledgements in the book at all, at least none that I could find, not even to the Caerphilly school that first produced the reconstruction of Castle Morgraig, also used to some extent by the RCAHMW in the Later Castles of Glamorgan volume.

A book on architecture from Yale University Press is always to be welcomed, if only for aesthetic reasons – their books are generally so well produced, and in these days of e-books and e-journals, it is heartwarming, at least to this librarian, to be able to handle and read such books. A good example is a volume by Peter Draper, Visiting Professor in architectural history at Birkbeck College, London, who has written a book entitled *The formation of English Gothic*. Of course church architecture dominates, but it is a book of which anyone working on architecture of the century following c. 1150 should be aware.

Anthony Emery has distilled his knowledge of the medieval houses of England and Wales (Cambridge University Press, 3 volumes) into one of the Shire 'Discovering' series, and castles do feature, of course. The book has fourteen chapters, two of which examine architectural developments 500-1300 and 1300-1500. Town houses are also covered, as are yeoman and peasant houses. As one would expect from the author, a very valuable and well illustrated summary of the subject.

A book published in the USA to which I have only recently seen a reference is Christopher Gravett's *The history of castles*, which appeared in 2001. It is profusely illustrated, with a small amount of text, and looks at castles around the world, chapter by chapter.

So, for example, there are eight pages on Wales, six on Ireland, and so one can see that the book is just a very basic introduction to the subject. Later chapters cover siege warfare and post-medieval fortifications.

Over the last few years Oxford University Press has published a number of titles in its series Oxford Archaeological Guides, under the general editorship of Barry Cunliffe, including England, Scotland and southern France. The latest to appear is Andy Halpin and Conor Newman's *Ireland*. It is a guide to sites from the earliest times to AD 1600. After a fifty-four page introduction, Ireland is divided into eight areas, and there are entries on the major castles, such as Trim and Dundrum.

Paul Johnson has written *Castles from the air*, with photographs by Adrian Warren and Dae Sasitorn. This folio (coffee table) book highlights some of Britain's finest sites, and there are some stunning views, although some are spoilt by running across two pages and also where deep shadows ruin the overall effect (Skenfrith, to name one site). A slimmer book in a similar vein is John Mannion's *Castles from above*, published in 2005. Bernard Lowry's *Discovering fortifications*, primarily on post-medieval artillery fortifications, has been mentioned in previous CSG literature.

The observant reader will have noticed by now that already quite a number of items have been included in this survey that were published before the twelve-month period that is mainly under review in this publication. Another good example is a book by Wolfgang Metternich on castles in Ireland, published in 1999. I forget how I came across this publication, and assume it was in a footnote somewhere, but none of my usual sources in Dublin appear to have a copy (National Library, Royal Irish Academy, Trinity College). I acquired a copy via the internet, through abebooks. Metternich's book is entitled *Burgen in Irland*. I cannot vouch for its authority, not reading German, but the author's bibliography seems quite exhaustive, certainly regarding comparable sites to those in Ireland – there are references to various articles, books and guidebooks on sites in England and Wales. There are thirteen chapters, of which the ninth is a gazetteer of major sites. It is certainly a book that should be in the major libraries in Ireland.

A guide to siege weapons and tactics has been written by Konstantin Nossov, who also writes for Osprey, and published by Spellmount in Staplehurst, Kent, but first published in the USA in the previous year. Part one consists of surveys of siege warfare in various parts of the world, whilst part 2 examines the various types of siege weapons, such as battering rams, siege towers and cannon.

I have to admit that I have not yet examined Stuart Prior's *A few well-positioned castles: the Normans art of war*, as I am meant to be reviewing it for our journal, and it has been put aside for reading later this summer with two other castle books. It is based on the author's doctoral thesis, to be published as a British Archaeological Report, and is a study of what seems to be a disparate group of castles, namely those in Somerset, Monmouthshire and Meath. Bearing in mind certain revisionist theories that have been doing the rounds of late, it is a brave man to mention 'castles' and 'war' in the same breath, even if it is the Norman period that is being considered! The book is an examination of the strategies and tactics that lay behind castle warfare in the Norman period – not so much what was built, but where and why. Prior's book cited a publication of which I was unaware, to the best of my memory. This is W. H. St J. Hope's article in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, vol.

55 (?1910), 286-303., on the strategical aspects of English castles, cited as a booklet by Prior.

Another thesis that has been published recently is Hanneke Ronnes's study of architecture and elite culture in the United Provinces, England and Ireland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is a revised and abridged version of her 2004 University College Dublin Ph.D. The first part of the book is an examination of how scholars (i.e. archaeologists), tourists and museum curators interpret castles and country houses. In the second part the author draws on contemporary sources regarding various buildings, such as diaries and letters.

Henri Stierlin's *Castles, fortresses and citadels*, which has been translated from the French, in Thames & Hudson's 'Unfolding history' series has entries for just two British castles, the Tower of London and Caerphilly, but I mention it here rather than in the 'sites' sections. For those unfamiliar with this format, each entry has a double-page spread, and then one lifts up the double pages to reveal a full aerial view of the site in question.

Another book that I picked up from Historic Scotland's website late last summer is Chris Tabraham's *Castles of Scotland: a voyage through the centuries*. Many readers will recall Chris's contributions last April that helped to make the annual conference organised by Geoff Stell so enjoyable. This book was published in 2005 by Batsford in association with Historic Scotland. The illustrations are drawn from the latter's collection, as well as those from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Chris looks at thirty sites close to the coast of Scotland, although many others are mentioned, and the history associated with them, basically following the route of the artist William Daniell in the years from 1813 to 1823. Daniell's illustrations are used in the book, as well as historic photographs.

Mike Thompson's *Ruins reused* looks at those people, and their motives, who were involved in ancient monuments and their preservation, running through to the time when the State became involved, up to the creation of English Heritage and its sister bodies. The book was 'prompted by some of the fervent support of 'restoration' among archaeologists'.

I have included Chris Woolgar's *The senses in late medieval England*, another fine book from Yale, because medieval households are covered in some of the chapters.

Over the past few years Canon David Yerburgh of Salisbury has been publishing a variety of A5 booklets concerning Wales, based on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century drawings and engravings, mainly drawn from the collections of the National Library of Wales and the National Museum of Wales. His latest offering is *An attempt to depict the castles of the Welsh princes*, and as well as the drawings and engravings there is a number of modern photographs.

General Articles

Retaining the alphabetical sequence of authors, the latest issue of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* is thematic, its contents being based on a conference held in Oxford in 2004 on the medieval cloister in England and Wales. Whilst the volume concentrates,

naturally, on the cloisters of our cathedrals and monastic houses, there is a chapter by Jeremy Ashbee on twelfth- and thirteenth-century cloisters in English palaces, paying particular attention to Old Sarum and Sherborne Old Castle, as well as Windsor.

In the latest volume of *Château Gaillard*, the theme of which is castles and population or settlement, Terry Barry examines tower houses in Ireland as part of larger settlement complexes. He emphasises that Harold Leask and others, both before and after him, often studied the tower house in isolation, not all towers still having obvious evidence for associated bawns and buildings, especially if they were of earth/mud and timber. Readers who might follow up the references in Terry's bibliography should note that Colm Donnelly's forthcoming paper on the domestic life of tower houses in *Historical Archaeology* will not be published, or at least not in that periodical (ex. inf. CJD).

Philip Davis has summarised recent work on bastle houses in northern England in the last issue of our journal, and in the same volume has also examined licences to crenellate. Apart from Charles Coulson's *magnum opus*, there is more to come on these licences, as I believe that a paper will appear in the next volume of our journal on this very topic.

In an issue of *Annales de Normandie* Daniel Etienne has produced a study (in French) of the castles of William fitz Osbern in the Welsh Marches, based on a thesis. There would not appear to be anything new in this paper, and it does not take into account recent work, some of which was in the public domain before Etienne published, such as the first edition of Rick Turner's guidebook to Chepstow (2002). Some of the sites may have been associated with fitz Osbern's lords, but in many cases what can be seen on the ground is certainly much later than the immediate post-Conquest period.

In a book of essays on Muslim architecture in greater Syria there is a paper by John France that looks at fortifications in the east and the west. The volume is based on the contributions given at a conference held in Aleppo in 2003. A few years ago France published a paper that examined the adaptation of western style warfare to eastern conditions during the crusades, but for reasons of space could not consider fortifications; this he does in *Muslim military architecture*. The key word in his studies is 'adapt', as opposed to 'copy'. Both sides had their own architectural traditions, and France also emphasises the superior resources the Muslim world had compared to the occupying Crusaders.

Malcolm Fry has examined the preservation of ancient and historic sites in State care in Northern Ireland from around 1921 to 1955, with the first part covering the establishment of a system of care (part two to follow). Peter Harrington's paper in a new periodical, *Journal of Conflict Archaeology*, the third issue of which is due later this year, examines a number of small sieges in what I still call the English Civil War or Wars. Peter takes a number of attacks on castles and country houses, his main concern being the areas around these sites where evidence may still remain, whereas the buildings themselves have often been rebuilt or the ruins sanitised.

In Prior's book mentioned above he cites a publication of which I had been unaware. This is Trevor Halsall's examination of the geological constraints on the siting of fortifications, using examples from medieval Britain. Included are Edinburgh, Dunstanburgh, Beeston, Harlech, Windsor and Corfe castles.

In an issue of *In Britain* Lise Hull looks at a number of her favourite castles in south Wales, such as Gomore and Dryslwyn.

Geoff Stell is very good at keeping me informed of forthcoming publications on the architecture of Scotland, but there must have been a breakdown in the lines of communication at my end, as I was not aware that the book *Scotland's buildings* had been published until I saw it cited in the CSG conference handbook. This volume is part of a series that is going to be a huge achievement, the series being in this case 'Scottish life and society: a compendium of Scottish ethnology'. Fourteen volumes are envisaged, and by 2003 three had been published, volume three being *Scotland's buildings*. It is edited by Geoff, John Shaw and Susan Storrer, and contains 29 chapters. The first of two to be extracted for the *Bibliography* is Charles McKean's 'Castles, palaces and fortified houses', a brief survey of castles and tower houses through to the Renaissance period.

Richard Morris's contribution to the British Archaeological Association's conference in Cardiff in 2004 was an examination of later Gothic architecture in south Wales. Castles are included, with mention of such buildings as Caldicot and Raglan, both to be visited by the CSG in April next year. Harman Murtagh has written an article in *Irish Arts Review* on Thomas Phillips's delightful and informative views of forts in Ireland in the 1680s, mainly post-medieval of course, but still worth a mention here.

Staying with Ireland, in a collection of essays in honour of Michael Adams, publisher and bookman, Tadhg O'Keeffe has contributed a study of Leask's *Irish castles*, and the 'influences that shaped his approach to the study of Irish castles'. The historiography of Irish castellology before Leask is summarised before O'Keeffe examines the Leask view on the development of the castle in Ireland, interspersed with information taken from the books by Tom McNeill and David Sweetman. Still with Ireland, the journal *Archaeology Ireland* has an occasional series on 'Know your monuments', and in the first issue for 2007 it was on mottes (Muiris O'Sullivan and Liam Downey).

In the volume on Scotland's buildings mentioned above, Nigel Ruckley contributed a chapter on public defences, which, as one might imagine, is concerned mainly with post-medieval artillery fortifications. However, mention is made of castles such as Blackness which were strengthened for ordnance, hence the inclusion of this paper here.

Mike Salter, writing in an issue of *Postern*, contributes a summary survey of Irish castles, following the completion of his series in 2004. Every so often the British Academy's *Proceedings* is an issue devoted to obituaries of Fellows of the Academy. In the fifth biographical memoirs of Fellows, Andrew Saunders has contributed nineteen-page article on Arnold Taylor who died in 2002. Andrew also wrote the recent entry on Arnold in the online edition of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*.

Finally in this section, Gruffydd Aled Williams has studied aspects of Welsh raids in the Cheshire/Shropshire area of the Marches.

Regional/County Surveys

In 2006 the publisher Collins published eight volumes on England's landscape in association with English Heritage. Some of them were written by single authors, others contained a

number of contributors, with one or more editors. The volumes were broken down into regions: (1) the south east (Brian Short); (2) East Anglia (Tom Williamson – who else!); (3) the south west (Roger J. P. Kain, editor); (4) the west (Barry Cunliffe, editor); (5) the east midlands (David Stocker); (6) the west midlands (Della Hooke); (7) the north east (F. H. A. Aalen and Colm O'Brien, editors); (8) the north west (A. J. L. Winchester (editor)). The treatment of castles varies from volume to volume, but anyone conducting regional surveys should be aware of these titles.

Several volumes in the *Buildings of ...* series (or 'Pevsners') have been published by Yale University Press, including the penultimate volume on the counties of Wales. I would hope that no one needs me to explain the format of this magnificent series! The Isle of Wight has been extracted from the original Hampshire volume and appears in its own right in a new edition (David Lloyd). Carisbrooke, the Henrician forts and those of the nineteenth century all appear in this book. Richard Pollard's volume on that part of Lancashire that covers Liverpool and the south-west also appeared in 2006, but the highlight for me as far as the series on England is concerned is John Newman's edition of Shropshire. This had been one of the early Pevsner volumes, and a new edition was needed badly, especially as Pevsner was not thorough in his treatment, even by the standards of the books of the 1950s, of the north-west of the county, with several important buildings omitted. Hot off the press are James Bettley's volume on Essex, the original volume appearing even before the first Shropshire edition, and John Gifford's study of the buildings of Perth and Kinross.

The penultimate Welsh volume in the Buildings of Wales series, by Tom Lloyd and others, covers the historic counties of Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. As with the companion volume on Pembrokeshire JRK has written the introductory section on castles and contributed the entry on Kidwelly Castle. The late Richard Avent wrote the entry on his beloved Laugharne Castle – as of June this year the castle's gardens now contain a memorial to Richard. The final volume for Wales will be on Gwynedd, and is due 2008/9.

In the latest *Château Gaillard* Robert Liddiard examines the landscape of East Anglia and its early castles (pre-1300), stressing the close relationship that such castles as Rising and Hedingham had with existing settlement patterns, especially commons.

David Hey's history of Yorkshire, that 'county of broad acres', was published by Carnegie in 2005, and the fourth chapter includes castles. In Helmsley last summer I came across a bookshop of remainders, and discovered Sir Bernard Ingham's 2001 book on Yorkshire's castles, published by Dalesman. In spite of shelves at home groaning with castle books, this was worth acquiring as on Yorkshire, it was cheap, and there are some good images! Remaining in Yorkshire, Palatine Books has published Peter Williamson's *Castle walks in Yorkshire*, a series of fifteen walks taking in a number of castles, both earthwork and masonry.

Neil Phillips's *Earthwork castles of Gwent and Eryngy AD 1050-1250* is another book that I have yet to read (and review). It is his doctoral thesis awarded by the University of Wales, Newport, and is published as a British Archaeological Report. The name Eryngy relates to southern Herefordshire north of the river Monnow, but to the south and west of the river Wye. The core of Neil's research was to compile as complete a list as possible of the earthwork castles in these areas, to survey and attempt a classification, to identify owners, and so on. A CD contains such information as the plates, surveys, spreadsheets. The

core of the book is the gazetteer, which includes sites not surveyed as masonry buildings from the start. The chapters before the gazetteer cover earth and timber castles in general, classifications systems for such castles and their pitfalls, castle distribution, etc. It looks a thorough piece of work, and was one of the reasons why I largely concentrated on castle architecture in Monmouthshire as my contribution to the forthcoming second volume of the *Gwent County History*, on the Middle Ages.

A revised edition of Bernard Morris's booklet on the castles of Gower appeared in 2005, prepared by Malcolm and Ruth Ridge, and published by the Gower Society. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales has just published Toby Driver's *Pembrokeshire: historic landscapes from the air*. The author is Project Manager for the Commission's Aerial Survey. A number of photos depict castles and later fortifications.

Turning to Scotland, Richard Oram's paper in *Château Gaillard* examines settlement in the province of Moray in the north-east of the country. From the 1130s onwards castles and colonists helped to assert royal authority over this Gaelic area, but the men of this new era were not necessarily Norman, for much of the territory was divided up amongst prominent Gaelic earls. A book that I spotted on the library shelves at the Royal Commission during the CSG visit in April was Michael Davis's *Castles and mansions of Ayrshire*, published in 1991, which goes to show that there are still some substantial relatively local publications out there that have not come my way! Then, what bibliography can honestly say that it is 100 per cent complete?

In Ireland, Peter Harbison has produced further work on J. J. Barralet's antiquarian views dating to the late eighteenth century, this time looking at his work in County Tipperary in 1780. This article led me to an earlier paper by the same author that I had somehow missed, on Barralet and Beranger's sketching tour through Wicklow and Wexford in the same year.

Two other Irish items that I had seen reference to, but which it took some time to track down, were short articles in the 2004 issue of the *Mallow Field Club Journal* (County Cork). One is by Paul MacCotter on the Anglo-Normans in the Mallow area, and the other is by Tadhg O'Keeffe on the Anglo-Norman settlement in north Cork.

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 is much that is web-based.

Guidebooks

This has been a good twelve months for guidebooks, including Scotland.

Castles in the care of the State

The final two volumes in the 'Heritage unlocked' series published by English Heritage have now appeared, although I must admit that I had missed one of them for it is dated 2005. Edited by Julia Elliott, it covers those free sites in London and the south-east, including

Eynsford Castle, St Leonard's Tower, Sutton Valence Castle, Bramber Castle and Donnington Castle. There is a feature on medieval coastal defences of the south-east. The 2006 booklet, edited by Sarah Yates, is devoted to the midlands, with coverage of Bolingbroke Castle, Longtown Castle, Wigmore Castle, Acton Burnell Castle and Clun Castle. One of the features is on the recent conservation of Wigmore.

The four English Heritage guidebooks that I have are all in the standard, as opposed to the larger souvenir format, the standard being narrower. For Derbyshire we have Richard Eales's guide to Pevensey, the last to appear in EH's series for 2006. The castle was of masonry from the beginning, which is not surprising given its location in the Peak, and was started soon after the Conquest. Its keep is dated to the late twelfth century. The various sections in the descriptive tour are numbered, the numerals relating to small plans that appear regularly at the top of the odd-numbered pages. These make for easy reference, and are a feature of the series as a whole.

John Goodall is the author of the guide to Warkworth and the hermitage in Northumberland. Besides the tour and history, it has features on the Percy family household, its feeding, and memories of Warkworth. Readers familiar with the Cadw guidebooks will no doubt have always admired Chris Jones-Jenkins's reconstruction drawings, and CJJ was also commissioned by EH to work on the Warkworth guide, providing two drawings, one of the late fifteenth-century hall range, the other of the great tower itself. Another Northumbrian stronghold is Prudhoe, and Susie West has written this guidebook. Much of the castle's fabric dates to the later Middle Ages and beyond, but there is a fine gatehouse with chapel of c. 1150, and a keep built later in the same century.

Charles Kightly, who has written, amongst other things, various books for Cadw, is the author of the guidebook to Farleigh Hungerford in Somerset. A fourteenth-century quadrangular castle with a chapel in the outer court, the church being famous for its wall-paintings and its seventeenth-century 'death mask' lead coffins.

Inside the front flap of these guides there is a view with a numbered key to orientate visitors, much in the way of the Cadw guides, but in addition there are details of parking, any problems regarding access in and around the monuments, and a listing of special facilities.

The first two Cadw castle guidebooks of the last twelve months to consider are pamphlet guides (English Heritage is about to start its own series in this format). The format does not preclude a fuller guide in due course, especially as one of the castles, Carreg Cennen, had a guidebook in one of the earlier Cadw formats. Cadw has produced pamphlet guides before, but the latest ones mirror their current format. The two castles are Carreg Cennen by John Lewis and Llansteffan by Peter Humphries, a third edition, the first being published in 1988.

Two full guidebooks to three castles have also just appeared in revised editions. The first is Lawrence Butler's *Denbigh Castle*, the previous edition being way back in 1990, in one of the early, full colour formats. At the start of the tour details of access are given in a distinct piece of print, and in this guide, as with the EH ones above, we have small plans on several pages which are numbered with reference to the text. The guidebook also covers the town defences, Lord Leicester's Church and St Hilary's Chapel.

The other new guidebook is that to the castles of Dinefwr and Dryslwyn in Carmarthenshire, by Sian Rees and Chris Caple, first published in 1999. There have only been minor modifications to this and the Denbigh guidebook, although there is a bit more on the Civil War regarding Denbigh, and there is a feature on the landscaped park of Dinefwr.

It is a pleasure to be able to write something about the guidebooks published by Historic Scotland, as several new editions have been published. Chris Tabraham has been a very busy man! I have ten of them, four being in HS's souvenir format (Caerlaverock, Huntly, Dirleton and Tantallon), and the other six being in the smaller, standard size, the traditional size of the old 'ministry' guides, a format that I know still finds favour with many people! Both formats lack the traditional title page – the first page in each is a 'Welcome', along with the contents. The use of colour throughout has been a feature of the souvenir guides for some time, so it is the standard format that now looks fresh and attractive, from the covers onwards, especially with full colour inside. I should mention, however, that the plans and their keys are monochrome.

The core of the guide to Edzell in Angus is still the text of W. D. Simpson, but revised by Chris Tabraham. Edzell is a gem of a site, with its Renaissance features and restored garden, perhaps my favourite site in Scotland. The revised edition of the guide to Caerlaverock in Dumfriesshire was written by Doreen Grove and Peter Yeoman, and includes a section on the old castle, excavated in the late 1990s. Chris Tabraham's guide to Tantallon in East Lothian is also a revised edition, but I note that it lacks a plan.

Huntly in Aberdeenshire, with its superb Renaissance architecture, is written by Alan Rutherford and was published in 2006. Dumbarton (Dunbartonshire) is a revised edition published this year, and written by Chris Tabraham. Hot off the press are his guides to Craigmillar (Midlothian) and Dirleton (East Lothian) that he told CSG members about at the Edinburgh conference, both revised editions.

The final three guidebooks, all in the standard format, are all revised editions. We have Chris Tabraham's Threave (Kirkcudbrightshire), Denys Pringle's Huntingtower (Perthshire), revised by Chris, and Chris's Smailholm (Roxburghshire).

So, congratulations to Historic Scotland. I think that the covers in particular surpass those of Cadw and English Heritage guidebooks.

Castles not in the care of the State.

Tempus Publishing is now handling the general distribution of National Trust guidebooks – it used to be more efficiently done at the Trust's London headquarters! The strong or fortified house of Compton in Devon had a new guidebook in 2005 (W. R. Gilbert and O. Garnett). In the same year Anne Yarrow's guide to Corfe in Dorset was reprinted with corrections, as was John Goodall's to Bodiam in Sussex.

Recently, I came across a leaflet, anonymous and undated, on Caergwrie Castle in Flintshire. It was produced for the county council by the Central Graphic Design unit of neighbouring Cheshire County Council.

The Jersey Heritage Trust has just published Doug Ford's souvenir guide to Mont Orgueil Castle, a much needed companion to the Rodwell publication mentioned in last year's Bibliography. Both booklets suffer from the lack of a phased plan, a feature which would have been enormously helpful in the understanding of this fortress, even if it is basically one of the best examples of a sixteenth-century artillery fort, although with medieval antecedents.

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 Berkshire.

In 2001 Royal Collections Enterprises published the official illustrated history of Windsor Castle (Berkshire), written by John Martin Robinson. At 160 pages with 111 colour illustrations, it is not a guidebook, hence its mention here. Staying with Windsor, members may recall Time Team's *Big Royal Dig* of August 2006, one of the most boring television archaeological events to hit our screens – with apologies to those who salvaged some interesting tidbits! The one exception lay with the features revealed at Windsor, in the upper ward, namely the foundations of the House of the Round Table, the building which Edward III ordered to be constructed in 1344, and which was demolished in 1360. Incredibly, for there was only a little archaeological evidence, a very interesting book on this short-lived building has just been published, written by Julian Munby, Richard Barber and Richard Brown, with contributions by others, including Tim Tatton-Brown. Appendix C gives details of the building accounts for the House of the Round Table, extracted, I believe, by Stephen Priestley. As this book arrived at the Museum just as the compilation of the Bibliography was complete, there has not been time to fully assess the book, other than to glean that Ollie Creighton apparently has an aptitude for mimicry (p. 8)!

One of the few major castle excavation reports awaiting publication has now appeared. This is Andrew Saunders's hefty volume (xvii + 490 pages) on Launceston in Cornwall, which has been published by the Society for Medieval Archaeology, as part of its monograph series. The excavations ran from 1961 to 1983, and as Bob Higham mentions in his preface, much of the information on the development of the castle has appeared in interim reports and guidebooks. Nevertheless, to obtain the full story one needs this report, especially with the sections on the variety of finds. The castle has a long history, even if it did lose its significance after 1300, but its use as a prison until 1840, a Victorian public park and then as the site of a Second World War hospital for American troops, all added to the story of Launceston. The nineteen chapters cover such topics as the structural sequence, structural features, phase by phase analysis, a number of finds reports, concluding with a synthesis of the work on the castle.

I mentioned above the National Trust guidebook to Compton; an issue of a magazine called *Heritage* had an article on the site, by Carolle Doyle.

I had been trying to contact David Sherlock earlier this year to discover the state of progress of Dave Austin's report on the Barnard castle excavations, as he had told me some time ago that it was not going to be an English Heritage monograph as such, but was to be published by the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland. Returning from some leave in Jersey in mid-June, I discovered on my desk a review copy for *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. I have not had time to digest the report – it is in two volumes,

costs £65 + £8 postage for non-members of AASDN (£50 + postage for members), and at that cost I do not see many individuals purchasing it. The report was largely written by 1999, but difficulties in handling the publication led to the delay since that time. The Barnard excavations were undertaken from 1974 until 1981, and interim reports appeared in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. Volume one is the main report, with the finds detailed in the second volume (I like the reference to the Yorkshire castle on p. 38 that was the centre of the medieval footwear industry!).

In Essex, David Andrews has published a study of the fifteenth-century fortified Nether Hall.

Work in Hereford, at the Castle Pool, possibly located evidence for a bridge abutment (A. Boucher), whilst John Eisel has examined the post-Civil War history of the site of the castle. It has often been thought that the castle was systematically demolished, including the motte, after 1652, the year in which the castle was surveyed, but this is not the full story. Although demolition did occur in 1660, there is enough documentary evidence to show that parts of the castle were still standing for some considerable time afterwards.

Remaining in Herefordshire, Bibliography 17 and 19 had mention of the Weobley Castle project. A full report has now appeared as a British Archaeological report, edited by George Nash and Brian Redwood. In 2000 the Weobley & District Local History Society formed a committee to discover as much as possible about the fragmentary remains of the castle. The project ran from 2002 to 2004, largely funded by the Local Heritage Initiative. There is much information in this book, not just on the castle, but the local landscape and buildings. Joe Hillaby's lengthy chapter on the Lacy and Verdun family legacies is well worth consulting by anyone working on the Marches, although the author seems to be unaware of the recent developments at Chepstow, the Logaston book on Ludlow regarding Mortimer's Tower, and there is no excuse any more for citing manuscripts as being in the British Museum when the collection has long been in the British Library.

In an issue of *The Archaeologist* Sarah Newsome summarises the excavations undertaken last year at Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire, work that was concentrated on the late medieval/renaissance gardens. The results will be incorporated into the new English Heritage guidebook by John Goodall, due out this summer. Members will be aware of this work from pages in our last journal. Ashby also features in a issue of EH's *Research News*, where Paul Pattison and others also summarise the 2006 survey and excavation.

Pamela Marshall's contribution to the latest *Château Gaillard* is a short paper which examines three urban castles – Lincoln, Nottingham and Newark – and their relationship with their associated towns over the centuries.

Moving on to London, Mary Miers describes the recent work at the Tower of London by Historic Royal Palaces that has recreated Edward I's bedchamber and chapel in St Thomas's Tower (Traitor's Gate). Many will recall the work undertaken by HRP and Simon Thurley in the early 1990s, which attracted some criticism. This attempt at reconstruction and reinterpretation pays greater attention to the archaeological and documentary evidence, even if the final result is imaginative and subjective. Presumably because of cost, the expensive wooden floor of 1993 was not lifted and replaced with replica medieval tiles to simulate the original flooring. One gets the flavour of the work from the colour illustrations in

Miers's *Country Life* article, but an actual visit is clearly needed to get a real feel of HRP's work in St Thomas's Tower.

Staying with the Tower, Jessica Freeman has studied officials and moneyers there in 1433, whilst H. O'Regan and others have examined the remains of medieval big cats from the royal menagerie there.

An English Heritage publication that was particularly welcome, and which I much enjoyed reading from cover to cover, was the first issue of *English Heritage Historical Review*. I do not know how many individuals would acquire a copy, but I certainly did, for myself and for the Museum's Library, and I wish it every success. Of course, for anyone with an interest in fortifications it was a good first volume, for not only is there something on Dunstanburgh, but there are papers on the artillery forts of Landguard and Calshot.

Dunstanburgh, soon to have a new EH guidebook, is dominated by its great gatehouse, and this is the subject of Jeremy Ashbee's paper in *EHHR*. The author concludes that the building was a piece of vanity, a white elephant, facing as it does out to sea, rather than either of the approach routes – Thomas of Lancaster's two fingers to his cousin, King Edward II. Defence was not so much a consideration as other factors, and the same has been shown regarding another great gatehouse, contemporary with Dunstanburgh, namely Llan-gibby in Monmouthshire (see Bibliography 19). The castle also features in EH's *Research News*, in an article by Alastair Oswald and Jeremy Ashbee which looks at the landscape around the castle, which has features from the Bronze Age (barrow) through to the Second World War (anti-tank ditch and pillbox), not forgetting the wreck of a Cold War 'spy trawler'.

Marc Morris writes on Castle Acre in Norfolk in the English Heritage members' magazine *Heritage Today*. Castles and settlements in rural Nottinghamshire are the subject of a paper by Sarah Speight in *Château Gaillard*. She looks at Laxton, Egmonton and Greasley. There is a piece on Laxton by Keith Challis and Sarah in the round-up of archaeological work in the county for 2004-5. Nottingham Castle and its parkland is covered in a paper by Trevor Foulds.

A belated reference to a paper that appeared some time ago – somehow I missed it when scanning the contents! This is Paul Booth's article in *Oxoniensia* on the excavations around the west gate of Oxford Castle, where the position of the gate may have been located.

Hopton Castle in Shropshire is another site that features in English Heritage's *Research News*. Mark Bowden led a survey which was organised to help with the presentation of this small castle with its tower of c. 1300. The survey concentrated on the earthworks surrounding the great tower, possibly associated with gardens, all part of a designed landscape that is increasingly being recognised as being part of a castle landscape. Some of the banks may relate to the defences erected by the good solid parliamentarian Samuel More during the siege of 1644, the aftermath of which, following a spirited defence, saw virtually all the garrison murdered by dastardly royalists, an event that led, at least in Shropshire, to the phrase 'Hopton quarter' – i.e. no quarter at all! Moreton Corbet Castle, in the north of the county, features in *English Heritage Historical Review*, in a paper by Elaine Harwood, but is, naturally, primarily concerned with the Elizabethan mansion.

Lucinda Lambton writes about Stokesay in *Heritage Today*. Henry Summerson has published a paper on Laurence of Ludlow, the builder of Stokesay, in *Midland History*. In *West Midlands Archaeology*, the CBA West Midlands journal, there are notes on recent work at Stokesay by D. Rouse, and also a note by Malcolm Hislop on Tutbury in Staffordshire, a site that we read much about in the last issue of our journal.

Going back to Shropshire, Pete Brown and others provide an unillustrated overview of Whittington Castle, with a history of the site and of its owners. A plan at least would have been useful, even for someone who knows the site backwards. It is hoped that a full report of the archaeological work carried out at this castle will appear either in *Archaeological Journal* or *Medieval Archaeology*.

Guildford Museum published last year an account of the early history of the castle, written by Mary Alexander, a shortened version of her Ph.D. thesis for public digestion, although she has been able to take account of the later conservation work which was undertaken in 2003-4. It has twelve figures and twelve colour plates. In the neighbouring county of Sussex, a ground penetration radar survey has been carried out on the summit of Lewes's second motte, Brack Mount, and Andy Gammon gives an account of the work. The survey certainly indicated that remains or foundations of a structure do exist, some fifteen metres in diameter.

Three separate notes in *West Midlands Archaeology*, by Bryn Gethin, Chris Jones, and Catherine Coutts, report on work at Kenilworth in Warwickshire.

In Yorkshire, Ed Dennison has published a survey of Hood Hill Castle in the *Ryedale Historian*. In the manner of Weobley in Herefordshire, Sheriff Hutton Castle and its parkland has been studied in great detail as a result of a community project. This was led by the Sheriff Hutton Women's Institute Community Pale Project, and the results have been published in a handsome A4 monograph, edited by Ed Dennison, and supported by the Local Heritage Initiative. There are two castles here, the editor writing about the earthworks of the first castle at the east end of the village, with the quadrangular late fourteenth-century castle described in a following chapter. The park and gardens associated with the castle are also described in a further chapter.

Individual sites - Wales

Castell Aberlleiniog on Anglesey, which I mentioned in the Introduction, is an intriguing site. I visited it in June 2004, whilst undertaking fieldwork on Gwynedd's castles for that county's volume in the Buildings of Wales series. It is a late eleventh-century Norman motte, on which sits what appears to be a folly of the Picturesque period (which may itself overlie the remains of a Civil War fort), the folly being adapted in the Second World War. Spencer Smith has compared it with the motte on the Isle of Man known as Cronk Howe Mooar, suggesting that their date of construction and their context are close.

Bob Silvester and others have examined the castle of Blaenllynfi in Breconshire, a site where the then owner in the 1970s and 1980s undertook a certain amount of excavation, repairs, etc., with others continuing the work until 1986. From what I can remember from visiting the site with Richard Avent in the 1980s, it was a castle with odd bits of upstanding masonry, much of it crumbling, trenches still open from 'excavations', and so forth. As a re-

sult some conservation and restoration was initiated in 1990 by Cadw, with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust undertaking a detailed survey. This survey and the conservation project has enabled a greater understanding of this castle, and the results duly appeared in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. It is a rectangular castle, built in the thirteenth century, with two small mural towers. There is evidence for ranges of domestic buildings, including hall, kitchen, bakehouse and brewhouse. Earthworks close to the castle may relate to fishponds and garden features.

In the fiftieth volume of *Medieval Archaeology* Michael Fradley has presented an analysis of the space and structure of Caernarfon, and the relationship with the town and later church in the north-west corner of the town. ‘The central aim of this paper has been to argue that space and structure were manipulated at Caernarfon to produce a consciously royal spectacle of power’ – I do not think that anyone has ever thought otherwise.

In the last Bibliography, I mentioned Jeremy Ashbee’s paper on the royal apartments in Conwy Castle. Since then, Jeremy has published a fuller analysis in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, and this will also form the basis of the re-examination of the castle in the next edition of the Cadw guidebook, written by Jeremy, the first of the Arnold Taylor north Wales castles to be looked at with fresh eyes. The accommodation is ‘The most complete surviving set of apartments belonging to the medieval English monarchy’.

Gwilym Hughes, now Richard Avent’s successor at Cadw, has written a bilingual booklet on Carmarthen, published by Cambria Archaeology. There is a section on the castle, with a plan.

Bruce Coplestone-Crow has contributed a paper on Llanilid Castle in Glamorgan, a small ringwork castle belonging to the Reigny family that survives close to the church. The article is largely an historical account of the family in twelfth-century Glamorgan.

The remote castle of Rhyd yr Onen in Montgomeryshire is studied by David Stephenson, with an examination of politics and land ownership in the late twelfth century in an area of Arwystli, part of southern Powys. The castle is in a secluded spot, and may have been built by a Welshman, although the possibility that Roger Mortimer constructed it cannot be ruled out.

The final entry for Wales concerns Cefnlllys in Radnorshire. The publication was reviewed in our last journal (p. 255), and is a freely downloadable pdf file from the RCAH-MW.

Individual sites - Scotland

The main publications of sites in Scotland appeared in our last journal, with Fetternear and the summary of the Castle Tioram debate, Penny Dransart, Neil Guy, Malcolm Cooper and Geoff Stell being the authors.

However, we have one major report, occupying the whole of volume 26 of the *Scottish Archaeological Journal*. This is Gordon Ewart and Denys Pringle’s report on the excavations of Dundonald Castle, the Ayrshire retreat of two Scottish kings. The excavations were undertaken from 1986 till 1988 in advance of the conservation of the monument. The

first phase of the castle was possibly a twelfth-century motte and bailey with a timber hall, and this was succeeded by a masonry castle in the following century, with opposing twin-towered gatehouses. A tower house and courtyard wall or barmkin was then built by King Robert II by the late fourteenth century, the tower house incorporating part of the earlier twin-towered west gatehouse. The castle was abandoned towards the end of the sixteenth century.

The Dundonald report is broken down into seven chapters, including historical background, the excavation report itself, the artefacts, scientific studies, and discussion and interpretation. This latter section goes into great detail regarding twin-towered gatehouses, and is a discussion of which anyone working on similar structures in England and Wales should be aware. The towers of the west gatehouse were more circular than D-shaped – in other words more akin to those at Edward I's Rhuddlan of the 1270s, which also has opposing gatehouses.

Individual sites - The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man

Three papers have been published on Mont Orgueil in Jersey, but as they only came my way last June, I have not digested them yet fully. Colin Platt and Rosemary Mesch examine General Henry Conway's role in the rearming of Mont Orgueil Castle in the late eighteenth century, prior to the French invasion. John McCormack considers one of the contentious areas of the castle, the room that is interpreted as the medieval hall in the guidebook (with post-medieval alterations), but which he sees as the chapel, whilst Colin Platt looks at the chapels of St Mary and St George.

For the Isle of Man we have Spencer Smith's paper mentioned in the first paragraph of the section on Wales, concerning the motte at Aberlleiniog in Anglesey and Cronk Howe Mooar motte on the Isle of Man.

Individual sites - Ireland

Heritage Outlook is the magazine of the Heritage Council which is based in Kilkenny. The organization covers the built heritage, flora and fauna, landscapes, gardens, waterways, amongst other things. In a recent issue Jason Bolton looks at the fortified house known as Kanturk Castle in Co. Cork, one of a number of great fortified mansions in that county. It appears to date to the early seventeenth century, built by Dermot MacOwen MacDonagh MacCarthy, who was ordered to discontinue its building by the Privy Council in London. Building may well have been discontinued, as there is no evidence for a roof ever having been in position.

Bagenal's Castle in Newry, Co. Down, is an Elizabethan tower house, and there is an article on the monument in *Archaeology Ireland* by Giles Dawkes and Laureen Buckley. The tower house had been thought to have been destroyed, but much of it was discovered incorporated into a nineteenth-century bakery, and many of the features could be related to plans (or proposals) in The National Archives, Kew. Associated with the house were a number of burials bearing sword blows, and the skeletons were probably associated with an event or events in the Elizabethan wars. However, readers of the *Sunday Telegraph* for 17 June (p. 15) will have noted some discord over whether the tower was actually ever built, with the headline 'Lottery's £1.5m to restore 'fake' castle'.

The controversy over the construction of a motorway near Carrickmines in Co. Dublin, which could see the destruction of this site, is examined by Tadhg O’Keeffe in a book on Ireland’s heritage that was published in 2005. Visually there is nothing much to see of this site, certainly prior to the excavations that revealed a series of ditches and low walls. O’Keeffe examines the various issues that have arisen in the light of the controversy.

Roger Stalley has continued a paper on Swords Castle, Co. Dublin, in the latest (as of June this year) volume in the series *Medieval Dublin*. He asks the question as to whether the archbishop’s residence at Swords is a castle or country retreat. It certainly was a major residence, but its defences are hardly formidable, even with the gatehouse, and the tower house added in the fifteenth century.

Brian Hodkinson has reviewed the evidence, both documentary and cartographic, for Tom Core Castle, a building that once stood in the Irishtown part of Limerick City. His conclusion is that it was a fourteenth-century urban tower house.

Urban Defences

A paper that I missed last year, published as I was compiling the annual Bibliography and, embarrassingly, one that appeared in a journal taken by the National Museum, was David Bruce and Oliver Creighton’s ‘Contested identities’, published in the *International Journal of Heritage Studies*. Thankfully, an offprint was sent to me. The authors gathered evidence from walled towns across Europe in an examination of the transformation of these linear monuments from civic buildings to ‘cherished cultural resources’, often via neglect and partial destruction. The authors also review the attitudes to these monuments of the local inhabitants, as well as heritage bodies.

Creighton also contributed a paper on town defences in the latest *Château Gail-lard*. He has been involved in a British Academy funded research project that will lead to the compilation of a database of fortified towns in the period from about 1050 to 1550. His paper provides a ‘summary of key data regarding the number of fortified towns in England and Wales and the character of their defences; and, second, it presents a case study of the defences of bastide towns in England, Wales and ‘English’ Gascony.’ The map of England and Wales on page 76 with the accompanying list has 230 places with town defences, whether earthwork or stone. The author stresses, and quite rightly too, that the study of town defences should not be seen as an adjunct to castellology, but ought to be fully integrated into castle studies.

Recent work in the centre of the city of Cambridge found evidence of the King’s Ditch (Alison Dickens), and observations in an area of Bridport in Dorset found evidence for the thirteenth-century defences (Peter Bellamy).

The main publication in this section is David Whipp’s report on the medieval postern gate by the Tower of London, the 29th monograph in the Museum of London Archaeology Service’s monograph series. Built late in the reign of Edward I, from 1297, the south side of the gate was uncovered in excavations as far back as 1979, together with a stair turret, and if memory serves me correctly, the gate was included in the ‘Ministry blue guide’ to the Tower written by Allen Brown and Peter Curnow. That the gate survived later developments was remarkable, and was largely due to it having slipped some three metres down the

slope of the Tower of London's moat some time in the fifteenth century. Its remains have been conserved and are visible to the public, the only fragment of one of London's medieval gates to be so. The remains include arrowslits and part of the chase for a portcullis.

A paper on the gates of London in the seventeenth century has been written by Emily Mann.

Remains of Civil war defences have been reported at Newark in Nottinghamshire (Richard Cuttler). In *West Midlands Archaeology* Pat Frost has summarised work on the town walls of Oswestry in Shropshire and P. Mason has done the same for Coventry in Warwickshire.

In Ireland, Brian Hodkinson has looked at the medieval St John's gate and the seventeenth-century Citadel in Irishtown, Limerick City, and in the *Journal of Conflict Archaeology* Paul Logue and James O'Neill report on the excavations on the seventeenth-century defences of Londonderry/Derry.

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

There are, of course, a number of papers in this category in the latest *Château Gaillard*. For example, Johnny de Meulemeester and Denys Pringle's report on the survey and excavations in 2000-3 on Al-'Aqaba Castle in Jordan. Remaining in the East, John Zimmer and Werner Meyer's work on Le Krak des Chevaliers has shed more light on this great monument. Thirteenth- and fourteenth-century finds from castles in Germany and Switzerland have been analysed by Christof Krauskopf. Virtually all the papers have summaries in English, as well as in French and German.

In a bumper year for castles and the crusading period, mention has already been made of the book of essays on Muslim military architecture in greater Syria. Others with an Eastern theme include Adrian Boas's *Archaeology of the military orders*, published by Routledge, with part three containing several chapters on military architecture, construction techniques, and weaponry. There is also Ronnie Ellenblum's *Crusader castles and modern histories*, published by Cambridge University Press, which 'presents an interpretation of Crusader historiography that instead defines military and architectural relations between the Franks, local Christians, Muslims and Turks in terms of continuous dialogue and mutual influence.'

Three Osprey titles in the 'Fortress' series are David Nicolle's *Crusader castles in Cyprus, Greece and the Aegean 1191-1571*, Marcus Cowper's *Cathar castles: fortresses of the Albigensian crusade 1209-1300* and Konstantin Nosssov's *Indian castles 1206-1526*.

The theme of the first 2007 issue of *Bulletin Monumental* is medieval and renaissance Beaugency. The town's castle with its keep ('Tour de César') is covered in the first paper, written by Christian Corvisier. The keep was built in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, with its foundations dated to 1015-39 by dendrochronology. Originally having two main floors, a further stage was added in the late twelfth century. A further storey was added in the first decade of the fourteenth century, and the tower was re-fenestrated.

Bulletin Monumental is published by the Société Française d'Archéologie, and the Société has also published as its first supplement Jean Mesqui's examination of the castle of Tancarville in Normandy, a 150-page study enhanced by computer generated reconstructions and colour plans (2007). The initial phase of this promontory castle was in the years from 1250 to 1370, with a curtain wall on two sides, including a twin-tower gatehouse that was thickened later in the fifteenth century. A huge tower, the Tour de Lion, was built in the early sixteenth century.

Also on French castles, but written in English, is Stéphane Gondoin's *Hundred years war: castles*, largely a picture book, published this year, of some of the major castles of that period such as la Ferté-Milon, with its great façade.

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 Tower of London volume) or I have not yet come across them. The following items are in no particular order.

A Festschrift to Mick Aston has just been published by Oxbow Books (*People and places*, edited by Michael Costen), a copy arriving in Cardiff just as I was about to send Neil the text of this bibliography. Rather than rush into reading the relevant chapters, I will go into them more fully next year. However, readers should note Stuart Prior's paper on three Somerset castles, Tadhg O'Keefe's on Angevin lordship and colonial Romanesque in Ireland, and Paul Stamper's on Tong Castle in Shropshire and its landscapes.

Soon to appear in Osprey's Fortress series is Christopher Gravett's study of the Edwardian castles of north Wales and Peter Harrington's look at the forts of Henry VIII.

Amongst the guidebooks to castles in State care, English Heritage will publish those to Ashby de la Zouch and Kirby Muxloe in one booklet, Dunstanburgh, Beeston, Tynemouth and Dover in 2007, whilst those planned for 2008 include Carlisle, Portchester, Castle Acre and Tintagel, as well as Pendennis. EH will also be piloting a pamphlet series, but I am not sure that any castles are planned for this series at the moment. Cadw will be bringing out a slightly revised edition of the Kidwelly guidebook, taking into account Peter Brears's analysis of some of the features, and also a revised Criccieth, as well as Jeremy Ashbee's new guide to Conwy.

Also in English Heritage's list as imminent is Julian Humphrys's *Enemies at the gate: English castles under siege from the 12th century to the Civil War*. The latest list from Tempus mentions a book due out last April, namely John Norris's *Medieval siege warfare*. In the light of my comments about the author's last book on Welsh castles at war (basically,

it should never have seen the light of day), I hesitate to obtain a copy, and would welcome feedback from members if it is indeed published.

Carmarthen County Council will be publishing a guidebook to Carmarthen Castle some time this summer, and an academic monograph will follow at a later date, possibly to be published by the University of Wales Press.

This summer Birlinn will be publishing a book on the castles of Skye and Lochalsh, written by Roger Miket and David Roberts. In July Yale University Press will be publishing Alan Brooks's new edition of *Worcestershire* in the Buildings of England series, and in November Yale are down to publish Andor Gomme and Alison Maguire's *Design and plan in the country house: from castle donjons to Palladian boxes*.

Two collections of essays in honour of two men who have been involved in castle studies in Ireland over a number of years may well appear in the next year or so.

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 19

In the last paragraph on page 18, for 'Brain' read 'Brian'!

Acknowledgements

My sincere thanks once again to the library staff of the Royal Irish Academy for some photocopies, and also to David Robinson who continues to keep me up-to-date with the English Heritage guidebook programme. Also I owe a debt to Adrian James of the Society of Antiquaries of London, who has always supplied me with books and journals from that great library that I needed to consult.

Each year a number of people send me details of publications, and sometimes copies of the booklets or articles themselves. Alan Aberg provided me with the reference to the Compton article and Mary Alexander gave me a copy of her Guildford booklet. Ollie Creighton sent me an offprint of his town defences paper and Richard Eales sent me a copy of his guidebook to Peveril. John Goodall sent me his guide to Warkworth and Brian Hodgkinson gave me offprints of his articles. Jeremy Knight supplied me with the reference to the fitz Osbern article in *Annales de Normandie* and Tadhg O'Keeffe sent me a copy of his Mal-low article. Colin Platt gave me copies of two recent issues of the *Société Jersiaise Annual Bulletin* when I was in Jersey. Andrew Saunders gave me an offprint of his biography of Arnold Taylor, whilst an offprint of his Laurence de Ludlow article was sent to me by Henry Summerson.

Finally, I am grateful to Jean Mesqui who so generously gave me a copy of his book on Tancarville.

Apologies to anyone that I have omitted inadvertently!

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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] Bibliography so much easier!

Information can be sent to me by e-mail john.kenyon@museumwales.ac.uk or posted to me at The Library, Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NP.

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Abbey of Clare with Claregalway Castle in the foreground. engraved by J. Cousen after a picture by W. H. Bartlett, published in *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, about 1841. Steel engraved print with hand colouring. Size 18 x 14.5 cms including title, plus margins