

## CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS – 29 (2016)

By Dr Gillian Scott  
with the assistance of Dr John R. Kenyon

### Introduction

Hello and welcome to the latest edition of the CSG annual bibliography, this year containing over 150 references to keep us all busy. I must apologise for the delay in getting the bibliography to members. This volume covers publications up to mid-August of this year and is for the most part written as if to be published last year. Next year's bibliography (No.30 2017) is already up and running.

I seem to have come across several papers this year that could be viewed as on the periphery of our area of interest. For example the papers in the latest *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* on the forts of the Nine Years War, the various papers in the special edition of *Architectural Heritage* and Eric Johnson's paper on moated sites in *Medieval Archaeology*. I have listed most of these even if inclusion stretches the definition of 'Castle' somewhat. It's a hard thing to define anyway and I'm sure most of you will be interested in these papers. I apologise if you find my decisions regarding inclusion and non-inclusion a bit haphazard, particularly when it comes to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and so-called 'Palace' and 'Fort' sites. If these are your particular area of interest you might think that I have missed some items. If so, do let me know.

In a similar vein I was contacted this year by Bruce Coplestone-Crow regarding several of his papers over the last few years that haven't been included in the bibliography. This is largely a result of the titles not featuring the castle's name, or the castle not being the key focus of the paper. As much as I have to draw the line somewhere lest I would be including all sorts of general histories, Bruce's papers do provide more than just a few sentences on the castles concerned. I have listed one of Bruce's papers on Abergavenny Priory in the corrections to last year's bibliography as it provides details on the foundation of the castle. There are others covering the wider history of the development of Llanfihangel Abercywyn, Portskewett and Llangain. These papers have not been listed, but members can contact me for details if interested in these.

I have also come across a number of items that should have been in last year's bibliography. Please do pay attention to the corrections sections of the bibliography to get these references. Two items that I must flag up that I missed last year are Rachel Moss' edited volume on *Art and Architecture of Ireland* and Claire Foley and Ronan McHugh's edited Volume 1 of the *Archaeological Survey of County Fermanagh*. Moss' volume covers the medieval part of a major five volume series spanning from the medieval period to the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It has sections covering Irish castles, providing a broad overview of current thinking on the topic. The Archaeological Survey of Fermanagh will be in two volumes. Volume 1, now published, is in two parts; the first dealing with prehistoric archaeology and the second dealing with the early-Christian and medieval periods. This contains a paper by Terence Reeves Smith on *Lordship Architecture in Medieval County Fermanagh* which provides an introduction to the county's fortified sites. The volume also

contains a gazetteer of crannogs and ringforts. The gazetteer of castles, tower houses and fortified houses of County Fermanagh is due to be contained in Volume 2, which presumably is in preparation, but I have no information on a likely publication date.

Staying with items that should have been in last year's list, the following paragraphs on *Césarée maritime: ville fortifiée du Proche-Orient* are written by John R. Kenyon.

'In July 2014 Jean Mesqui, a name that will be familiar to students of castle studies, sent me a copy of *Césarée maritime: ville fortifiée du Proche-Orient*, written with the contribution of Jocelyn Martineau, Nicolas Faucherre and others, and published by Picard in 2014. It was too late to include the details of the book in the 2014 Bibliography, but I then made the mistake of shelving the book after a detailed examination, instead of providing the details to Gillian for the 2015 Bibliography. So, humble pie and profuse apologies to Jean for the omission, and thanks once again for the copy of the book; we regularly exchange publications.

Caesarea Maritima, is now in Israel, and this substantial book (over 370 pages) is not only a detailed study of the urban fortifications of the Crusader and later periods, but also the castle, churches etc, as well as a detailed examination of tower 6, 7 and 9 on the urban defences. The book ranges from the Hellenistic and Herodian periods, the Roman and Byzantine eras, and its capture by the Muslims in the seventh century. Taken by the Crusaders soon after 1100, the fortified town and port remained in Crusader hands until taken by the Mamluks in 1265, although it was lost for a few years from 1187.

The report is superbly illustrated, mainly in colour, both photographs and figures. Although the book is in French, the captions to the line drawings are in French and English. Several of the figures are colour phased, which helps us understand the complicated nature of Tower T3 in particular, a tower excavated from 23002 under Yoseph Porath, built by Louis IX of France (St Louis) in the mid-thirteenth century. If you are a student of the fortifications of the Middle East, then this is a book for your shelves. As of autumn 2015, copies are available through the Abebooks website, at £52.50 + postage. [JRK]'

I have continued to list online publications and grey literature in the bibliography, but I think I should point out that many county/regional archaeological societies are making their extensive back catalogues available online, most running as recent as 2008-10. Some societies even have their new issues available to download electronically, either as the full volume, or as individual papers. Although this sounds wonderful, many have a hefty fee, sometimes only for 24 hours of access. It can be much cheaper to contact the organisation and join, or order a copy direct.

As always I have been, and will be, very reliant on the support of members to draw my attention to recently published articles and books. I encourage people to let me know if they spot a castle-related publication, regardless as to whether you think I should have seen it. Contact details are provided in this document and on the Castle Studies Group website: [www.castlestudiesgroup.org.uk](http://www.castlestudiesgroup.org.uk)

## Part A

### General Monographs

Tadhg O’Keeffe’s *Medieval Irish Buildings 1100-1600* was available from Four Courts Press by the time the bibliography was circulated to members last year. It is part of their Maynooth Research Guides series which aims to give readers the tools necessary to embark on independent research. As the title suggests, it covers more than just castles, looking as well at urban and ecclesiastical buildings. Castles and plantation-era buildings are covered in the final two chapters of the book. A full review will be undertaken by John Kenyon for the forthcoming CSG Journal, but this is a great book for anyone starting in castle studies, or wanting to get to grips with the current thinking and some new ideas on Irish Castles and medieval buildings more generally. Another good introduction to the study of castles and medieval society comes from Leonie Hicks in *A short history of the Normans* which aims to place the Normans within the context of early medieval society. The book is aimed at general readership and entry-level university students and therefore provides a very good overview which is ambitious in its scope. It, of course, covers castles and ecclesiastical buildings amongst a host of other topics including the first Crusade and the founding of the Kingdom of Sicily.

The Landmark Trust celebrated its fiftieth year in 2015 with a very engaging TV documentary series that followed their work refurbishing and restoring such places as Belmont in Lyme Regis and Hougoumont Farm. The series left me wanting to pack in my job and go and work for them for free! Putting that to one side for the moment, Landmark has followed up the series with a beautifully illustrated coffee-table book celebrating their achievements in restoration over the past fifty years. In *Landmark: a history of Britain in 50 buildings*, Anna Keay, Landmark’s Director, and Caroline Standford, take us through descriptions of fifty of their properties and a number of castles are covered, such as Saddell, Kingswear and Rosslyn.

The Worcestershire Historical Society has published a household account book covering the daily expenses and purchases of Edward Plantagenet, cousin of King Henry IV and second duke of York. It is edited by James Toomey and the account begins in 1409 when the household was still in Cardiff, up to the time it left Hanley, a fortified hunting lodge/manor house, in 1410. The volume also includes the Hartlebury visitation court book. The author uses the account to discuss *Noble household management and spiritual discipline in fifteenth-century Worcestershire*.

### General Articles

In 2015, Many Publishing was bought over by Routledge, Taylor and Francis group. Along with several other archaeology titles, *Medieval Archaeology* will now fall within Taylor and Francis’ archaeology portfolio. Those of you that are members will know that this move also coincides with the journal moving to two issues per year. So this year we have already been issued with *Medieval Archaeology*, Volume 60.1 and we can expect Volume 60.2 in November. Research papers and reviews will appear in both issues although fieldwork highlights will now feature in Issue 2 each year. This leaves with two volumes of *Medieval Archaeology* to report on in this bibliography; Volume 59 for 2015 and Volume 60.1 issued in 2016. The latter

contains no papers of relevance to this bibliography; however, the former contains three papers of note.

The first, as mentioned in the introduction, is by Eric Johnson and focuses on *moated sites and the production of authority in the eastern weald of England*. Using this region as a case study the author combines site survey with historical documents to investigate how moated sites may have been perceived by different groups of people in medieval society. He concludes that by altering the physical and symbolic landscape, moated sites ‘constituted the authority of their owners and contributed to the maintenance, or in some cases contestation, of medieval structural inequalities’. This last sentence could easily have been written about any type of medieval castle and it emphasises the key role that moated sites would have played within the contemporary social and structural landscape that more traditional ‘castle’ sites occupied. Despite the confines of our group and this bibliography, this paper is a reminder of the importance of having a holistic view of the medieval landscape and not forgetting what else was going on outside the castle walls.

The second paper of interest in *Medieval Archaeology* comes from Elaine Jamieson and Rebecca Lane and presents a detailed study of the pleasure at Kenilworth which has been the focus of much research, and a few shorter papers, in recent years. The third piece of interest appears in the Medieval Britain and Ireland fieldwork section and is a multi-authored piece from Duncan Wright, Oliver Creighton, Steve Trick and Michael Fradley reporting on survey work undertaken as part of their *Anarchy? War and Status in Twelfth-Century Landscapes of Conflict* research project. This group, or iterations thereof, have published a number of popular and academic papers together this year and have a book on the same topic due out imminently from Liverpool University Press. For the sake of completeness I will cover these papers here; regardless of in which section they truly belong. As well as this overview in *Medieval Archaeology* then, Oliver Creighton and Duncan Wright had a general piece in *Current Archaeology* describing the project and some initial results and some of the difficulties faced. The group has a more detailed paper in *Landscape History* focusing on the incomplete Burwell Castle in Cambridgeshire. As well as examining the castle, the paper covers the archaeology of the area before the castle was built and its subsequent history as the site of a chapel built by the abbot of Ramsey. The group stress that the surviving remains should not necessarily be seen as representing the Stephanic castle. Their final paper is in *Medieval Settlement Research* and focuses on Castle Carlton in Lincolnshire, believed to have possibly been a castle of the anarchy period. Their paper provides evidence that the motte and bailey castle and the planted town were established at distinctly separate sites and dates. The castle is seen as twelfth century (perhaps earlier), with the town dating to the thirteenth century, probably the 1220s.

Rachel Swallow has a major paper in the *Archaeological Journal* focusing *Cheshire Castles of the Irish Sea Cultural Zone*. Over 50 pages in length, this paper details some of the results of Rachel’s PhD thesis. It highlights the disconnected nature of previous studies of Cheshire whereby the castles west of the River Dee, within medieval west Cheshire, have been studied separately to those in the rest of the county. Swallow argues that this has diminished the importance of what she terms the Irish Sea Cultural Zone. In an inter-disciplinary study, she draws attention to evidence for continuity of purpose in monuments from the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-

Saxon periods with Cheshire's Anglo-Norman castles and demonstrates the hitherto unrecognised strategic importance of the castles in the western part of the county.

*The British Archaeological Association Conference Transactions* this year took Norwich as their focus. The volume contains several papers pertinent to this bibliography and many more besides. Aside from papers looking specifically at the castle and town, that are detailed in other sections of this bibliography, there is a paper by Philip Dixon entitled *Steps to lordship* that examines the staircases and fore buildings of major 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century castles in Britain, and a small number in France, and argues that in some cases unnecessarily complex, and sometimes defensively questionable, staircase and access arrangements are in place that must be designed to showcase the status of the castles' owners. He lists a number of staircase 'types' to aid discussion and makes a preliminary observation that differences between the 'types' appear to be down to differences in status between baronial and royal patrons, rather than being a chronological development from one form to another.

Staying in Norwich, another major publication this year, is the result of a conference held in Norwich in 2012 as part of the Norman Connections project. An edited volume with eighteen castle-related papers in French and English has been published this year by John A. Davies, Angela Riley, Jean-Marie Levesque and Charlotte Lapiche. Entitled *Castles and the Anglo-Norman World*, the monograph is jam-packed with papers of interest to members. Those written in English have summaries in French, whilst the French papers have summaries in English. The papers in this volume are mainly discussed in the individual sites section of the bibliography, or the European section, but two papers of note for this section are those by Pamela Marshall on *some thoughts on the use of the Anglo-Norman donjon*, and Jon Gregory and Rob Liddiard on *the setting of the Anglo-Norman donjon*. Marshall's paper continues the argument to change our perception of the role of the donjon. It provides a survey, with case studies, of the different kinds of uses for which different donjons were designed and the challenges of trying to understand these uses from our modern standpoint when it comes to investing in construction. She concludes that there were no hard and fast rules when it comes to usage, instead there were many shades of grey. Gregory and Liddiard investigate the siting of castles with regard to views of the castle in its landscape, and from the castle across the landscape. To do this they draw on evidence from GIS viewshed analysis of Castle Rising and Castle Acre. It tests the visibility of these castles against the visibility of other points in the landscape where these castles could have been built, but weren't. The results suggest that whilst prominent locations were chosen, they were not necessarily the most prominent locations available. Instead locations that offer perhaps particular kinds of prominence, or the opportunity to create managed vistas were chosen. The symbiosis of architecture and landscape being a key, but not the only, consideration in castle siting.

There are several general papers looking at aspects of Irish castles this year. Vicky McAlister's paper in *Speculum* was of course of key interest to my own studies. It looks at the late-medieval trading economy of County Down and attempts to locate the county's tower houses within this network to address how tower houses would influence, and indeed form, economic networks. It takes on the difficult task of relating tower houses with documented evidence of trade in the absence of documents

that particularly link the two. It therefore uses the physical siting of the tower houses, their associated buildings and their architectural embellishments to provide this link and in doing so draws out subtle elements of each that may get overlooked, but which point to their owners being very much engaged with the local economy.

Also in Northern Ireland, Colin Breen, Gemma Reid and Max Hope have a paper in the *International Journal of Heritage Studies* on the community engagement aspects of the excavations at Dunluce Castle which members will remember uncovered the 17<sup>th</sup> century plantation town associated with the castle. The paper highlights the role that these excavations, and heritage more generally, have played, and can play, in forming cross-community bonds in the province and challenging aspects of accepted local histories and identities.

Tadhg O’Keeffe has a number of papers this year; the first of which, in the *Journal of the Galway Archaeological Historical Society* looks at the terminology used to describe pre-Norman ‘castles’ in Connacht. It builds on the historian Donncha Ó Corráin’s comment in his book *Ireland before the Normans* (1972), that there is evidence for feudal characteristics in some parts of Ireland before 1169, and that some small castle-like structures, particularly in west Connacht, might be attributed to this period. O’Keeffe’s second paper appears in the journal *Virtus*. It continues and expands upon the line of argument that O’Keeffe introduced in his paper in the CSG journal in 2014. It examines the hall and chamber in Irish castles in relation to notions of ‘public’ and ‘private’ and argues for a reappraisal of how we describe and/or understand the ‘*aula*’ and ‘*camera*’. Arguments close to my own heart. A third general article from O’Keeffe is joint authored with Rob Liddiard and provides a short biography piece on King John to mark the 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his death in 1216. It appears in *Archaeology Ireland* and review King John’s buildings activities in Dublin, Limerick, Kilkenny and so on. O’Keeffe’s final paper is co-authored with Pat Grogan and appeared in a Four Courts Press volume edited by Martin Browne and Colmán Ó Clabaigh, *Soldiers of Christ: The Knights Hospitaller and the Knight Templar in Medieval Ireland*. O’Keeffe and Grogan’s contribution, ‘*Building a frontier? The architecture of the military orders in medieval Ireland*’, is sure to have some castles content and Kieran O’Conor and Paul Naessens also have a jointly-authored piece in the same volume entitled ‘*Temple House: from Templar Castle to New English Mansion*’. The most recent Chateau Gaillard conference visited this site of a Templar ‘hall house’ later modified into a ‘tower house’, including the addition of a stone bawn and gatehouse. Features of the nearby landscape include an earlier crannog, possibly a Gaelic antecedent to the Templar’s site and a small harbour area and dry-stone possibly contemporary with one or more the castle’s phases.

Moving to Wales, John Wiles has a paper in the journal *Landscapes* looking at the designed landscapes around Owain Glyndŵr’s residences at Sycharth and Glyndfrdwy. He argues that the two had features comparable to sites throughout the area at the seats of county gentry and Welsh barons, as well as those of English lords. The understanding of Sycharth and Glyndfrdwy within this landscape allows for appreciation of Glyndŵr’s position in border society in the years leading up to his proclamation as Prince of Wales in 1400. Staying in a Welsh context Hugh Brodie looks at the *Apsidal and D-shaped towers of the princes of Gwynedd* in his paper in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. He examines the well-known apsidal towers as well as the more ‘English-like’ D-shaped towers of the castles of the Welsh princes, suggesting

that the true apsidal ones are more likely the work of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth (d. 1240), rather than his grandson, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd. The latter may have added the small D-shaped towers to castles such as Carndochan and Bryn Amlwg. This paper feeds in nicely with that by David Stephenson in in the same journal where he re-examines Ewloe Castle and ascribes its building to Llywelan ab Iorwerth, rather than to his grandson, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd. He argues that all ap Gruffudd might have done was some rebuilding; the Latin *affirmare* does not imply a new build, but more a strengthening of the castle by ap Gruffudd.

Staying in Wales, Peter Brown has an interesting article looking at the impact of Aeolian sand on British medieval coastal communities in the *European Journal of Post-Classical Archaeologies*. He looks at the various methods used to try to arrest the inundation, but shows how the overexploitation of land from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards led to sand-drifting becoming a major problem in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. He discusses the village of Kenfig in Bridgend that had to be relocated further inland, whilst its original village and castle were subsumed by sand dunes and still are to this day, designed as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Moving to Scotland, a special edition of *Architectural Heritage* was produced this year in honour of the late Charles McKean. Naturally this volume contains several papers of interest to members. The first isn't a paper as such, but is instead a presentation of several of Charles' watercolour reconstruction sketches of castles, published at the beginning of the volume with a short introduction by Alan MacDonald. The sketches show Charles' passion to showcase Scotland's renaissance architecture; a theme that is carried in the papers throughout the volume. Aongus MacKechie's paper entitled *For friendship and conversation': martial Scotland's domestic castles* emphasises the difference in purpose between castles and military forts, arguing that Scotland's 17<sup>th</sup> century castles were designed as peacetime residences in contrast to forts whose sole purpose was military. Ian Campbell's paper *'From du Cerceau to du Cerceau: Scottish aristocratic architectural taste, c. 1570-c.1750'* is just on the boundary of being relevant to the group, but looks at the possible use of printed pattern books of Jaques Androuet du Cerceau in Scotland's renaissance buildings, particularly at Careston Castle. More obviously in our area of interest is Richard Oram's paper on *Living on the level: horizontally planned lodgings in fifteenth- and early sixteenth-century Scotland*. It looks in detail at evidence from Bothwell, Stirling, Castle Campbell and Caerlaverock to argue for late-medieval origins for horizontally arranged lodgings in Scotland, as per those seen in England in the late 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, and in contrast to any assertion that such lodgings represent a Scottish renaissance tradition. The splendid and varied volume is a fitting tribute to a real character in Scottish castle studies. Two further papers from this volume are discussed in the individual sites section of the bibliography.

Richard Oram has another paper, entitled *Monastic gatehouses and regality jurisdictions: the gatehouse as representation of secular authority in Scottish monasteries*, in an edited volume on *Medieval and Early Modern Representations of Authority in Scotland and the British Isles* edited by Kate Buchanan and Lucinda Dean. The paper examines the design of monastic gatehouses as places of secular jurisdictional authority. Regalities were granted throughout the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries as a delegation of authority to determine cases such as murder, theft, rape and arson. Monasteries were frequently endowed with these rights and Oram's paper attempts to

define how monastic gatehouses were designed to facilitate these rights. In the same volume Kate Buchanan has a paper focusing on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century minor noble residences in Angus and the importance of rights to milling and fishing and how these rights were manifested in the wider landscape setting of four case study towers at Inverquhar, Panmure, Brechin and Finavon.

Our new Scotland Representative on the CSG committee, Penny Dransart, has a paper in the published conference transactions of the British Archaeological Association *Medieval Art, Architecture and Archaeology in the Dioceses of Aberdeen and Moray*, edited by Jane Geddes. The volume is largely focused on church architecture, but Penny's paper on *Bishops' Palaces in the medieval Dioceses of Aberdeen and Moray* is of relevance to the group as is the paper by Fern Insh on *From Relegation to Elevation: the viewer's relationship with painted ceiling from the medieval to renaissance eras in north-east Scotland*. In a final Scottish paper, Michael Stratigos and Gordon Noble investigate two crannog sites in Lock Kinord, Upper Deeside in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. The area has seen comparatively little extensive research into its crannogs, due to the lower concentration of such sites in this part of Scotland. The paper present the results of limited site investigation and dating of two crannogs, one of which, Castle Island, later housed a castle visited by James IV in the 1505. The crannogs, Prison Island and Castle Island were dated to the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> century AD respectively.

In a July edition of *Country Life* John Goodall presented interviews with five architectural reconstruction artists, Liam Wales, Chris Jones-Jenkins, Peter Urmston, Jill Atherton and Stephen Conlin. Chris Jones-Jenkins is well known to us of course and his drawing of the 14<sup>th</sup> century harbour of Beaumaris is featured. Peter Urmston has done reconstructions for English Heritage including the new Richmond Castle guidebook and forthcoming Helmsley guidebook. His reconstruction of Framlingham Castle in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century is featured.

The final two papers in this section come from a new 2015 volume, *Castles at War*, published by the Danish Castle Research Association resulting from their 2013 symposium. I have not got my hands on a copy of this volume, published in English, but it contains a range of papers of interest, discussed in the relevant sections of this bibliography. Relevant to this section is a paper by Rainor Atzbach investigating *the legend of hot tar or pitch as a defensive weapon* and one by our very own Peter Purton looking at *mines and miners in medieval siege warfare*.

There are a number of articles in the most recent issue of the *Castle Studies Group Journal* which are all detailed in the bibliography below. I will list them here quickly, without going into much detail, as the majority of readers will be familiar with them already. Phillip Davis has a paper looking in detail at the roof and upper levels of Conisbrough Castle and Penny Dransart has a paper looking at the reconstruction of a chamfered doorway from a 16<sup>th</sup> tower at Feternear. Neil Guy continues the review of castle's parts by looking at the portcullis between 1080 and 1260, whilst Chas Hollway provides a study of polygonal towers. Charles Coulson looks at Duchy of Gascony Licences between 1290 and 1317. Finally James Petre has three papers in the journal; one short piece on Philippe Chenart and castles in Cyprus and Italy and two longer pieces looking at Kenworth Castle and Sir Howard Colvin respectively. The latter is also co-authored with Neil Guy and Philip Davis.



## Regional/County Surveys, Histories etc

In the *Buildings of England* series, this year sees the publication of revised and updated guides to *Derbyshire* (3<sup>rd</sup> edition) by Clare Hartwell and Elizabeth Williamson and *Warwickshire* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) by Chris Pickford. Both follow the normal format and contain entries on the castles of their region and are, of course, listed as co-authored with Nikolaus Pevsner. Also in England, Mike Osbourne has continued his 'defending' series with *Defending Norfolk* published this year and *Defending Leicestershire and Rutland* due out shortly after this bibliography will be issued. Mike Salter has also continued his series of regional publications, this time looking at the *The Castles of Kent, Surrey and Sussex*. The format of each of these latter series will be well known to members and these continue in the same style. Staying in Kent, I should also mention the edited monograph by Shiela Sweetinburgh on *Early Medieval Kent, 800-1220*, published by Boydell and Brewer. A follow on to her 2010 *Later Medieval Kent 1220-1540*, a scan of the volumes contents does not suggest any papers with a notable castles focus, but mention is sure to be made of the importance of Kentish castles in this period, with the papers providing valuable wider contextual information.

Two regional archaeological surveys have also been published this year with a wider remit than simply castles. The first is by Keith Ray, the former county archaeologist for Herefordshire (1998-2014). He has published *The archaeology of Herefordshire: an exploration* by Longaston Press. He is well placed to have written this book and Chapter 7 focuses on the medieval lordship of Herefordshire and its castles. The second volume is edited by Dudley Moore, Michael J. Allen and David Rudling and presents a series of chapters by individual authors running chronologically through the *Archaeology of the Ouse Valley, Sussex, to AD 150*. This is a tribute volume to Dudley Moore and Archaeology at Sussex University CCE. Chapters 10 and 11, written by David H. Millum and David J. Worsell respectively, cover the medieval period. Whilst I haven't seen the volume these chapters will undoubtedly be of interest and the walled town of King's Lynn is likely to feature.

The final regional survey based in England is by John Kinross, the author of Shire's *Discovering Castles*. Entitled *Castles of the Marches*, this volume covers castles in Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire and other adjacent areas, as well as some moated manors, where there are still visible remains. It provides a list with very brief descriptions of each site aimed at the popular audience. John Kenyon's initial review of this volume noted a number of errors in the figure captions and text, such as Merton Tower at Chepstow, as opposed to Marten's Tower, and Ruyton-XI-Towns spelt in the text as Ryton. The more serious reader is directed to Keith Ray's volume on Herefordshire discussed previously.

Moving to Scotland, a new edition of Martin Coventry's *The castles of Scotland* was published in 2015 providing a gazetteer with over 4100 entries, covering castles, tower houses and fortified houses, as well as stately homes and other historic houses in Scotland. The book contains over 1000 new entries and is available in paperback and hardback; the latter contains colour images. Taken together with Alastair Maxwell-Irving's second volume on border towers, noted in last year's bibliography, Scottish scholarship is setting an example in the production of these

inventories that are invaluable for people starting out research in, or visiting, new areas.

In the *Buildings of Scotland* series this year sees the publication of *Aberdeenshire: north and Moray* and *Aberdeenshire: south and Aberdeen* by David Walker and Matthew Woodworth, and for the latter volume also Joseph Sharples. These follow the usual format and provide information on the castles of the region. One such, Auchindoun, was the subject of the CSG small projects grant for 2015/16. These volumes can be added to the BAA conference transactions volume, edited by Jane Geddes, focused on Aberdeen and Moray, mentioned in the previous section.

## **Education**

Nothing to report here.

## **Guidebooks**

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

There have been a number of new English Heritage Red Guides this year. The first is a new guide to *Walmer Castle*, the Henrician artillery fort, written by Jonathan Coad and Rowena Willard-Wright. It largely focuses on the site's later history and gardens. The late Richard K. Morris produced a guide to *Kenilworth Castle* taking account of recent work on Leicester's Building with its new access and interpretation. A new guide to *Goodrich Castle* has been produced by Jeremy Ashbee that uses the new phasing plan used in Ron Shoesmith's Logaston Press book as its basis. This is very different to the phasing used in the 2005 edition. This new re-phasing of the site is still the subject of debate as shown at the most recent CSG conference visit to the site. Worth noting here, Goodrich is also the focus of a paper in the *Herefordshire Archaeological News* by Rosalind Lowe who investigates the list of Richard Tyler who was the sometime Constable of Goodrich. It mentions his repairs to the castle, details of which are in MS Selden 113 in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

John Kenyon has provided a new guide to *Middleham Castle*, one of the sites on our list for the 2017 CSG conference, so a good one to read in advance. Finally, John Goodall has produced the new guides to *Ashby de la Zouch Castle and Kirby Muxloe Castle*, and several new guides are planned for 2017 including Richmond Castle (also by John Goodall), Sherborne Old Castle, Portchester, Clifford's Tower, Tintagel and Helmsley (by John Kenyon).

I've had no details on new Historic Scotland guides this year, but moving to Wales one new large format guide to *Caerphilly Castle* has been produced by Rick Turner this year. It has one change to the phasing of the square kitchen tower (west of the south-east leaning tower) which is now attributed to the Despenser period in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. As stated last year, Cadw is now publishing pamphlet card guides to its monuments in a number of languages. The plan seems to be for Cadw to concentrate on 2,300 word pamphlet guides from now on, as opposed to the large format series. New guides for Beaumaris and Harlech will be produced in large format, but thereafter pamphlet guides will be provided in Welsh, Spanish, French, Italian and German. They unfold to eight pages. Welsh language pamphlets are

available for *Raglan* (John Kenyon), *Beaumaris* (Diane Williams), *Caernarfon*, *Caerphilly* (Rick Turner), *Chepstow* (Rick Turner), *Conwy* (Jeremy Ashbee), *Harlech* (David Robinson), *Laugharne* (Dylan Iorworth, although John Kenyon has also prepared text for Laugharne based on the late Richard Avent's guidebook), *Rhuddlan* (Dylan Iorwerth) and *Tretower Court and Castle* (Dylan Iorworth), whilst the following guides are also available in French, German, Italian and Spanish: *Beaumaris*, *Caerphilly*, *Chepstow*, *Harlech*, *Conwy*, *Caernarfon* and *Kidwelly* (John Kenyon). They are all available on the online Cadw shop, but shops at Cadw sites will only sell the pamphlet for that particular site. John provides the following note of caution in the event, however unlikely, that people go online to order several copies of these non-English language pamphlets, the postage costs are added per guide, rather than per order, making it disproportionately expensive to buy several.

Rory Sherlock kindly passed me a copy of his new guidebook for Athlone Castle at the most recent Chateau Gaillard conference. The new full colour guidebook was designed and written by Rory and also features three reconstruction drawings by Dan Tietzch-Tyler of the castle as it would have appeared in 1211, 1400 and 1600. It has a colour phased ground floor plan and illustrations by Victor Ambrus which are also on display within the castle. The text begins with the historical background to the castle, before presenting the architectural development of the site and an extensive bibliography is provided.

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

Following on from the extensive works carried out under the Lincoln Castle Revealed project, completed in 2015, Jessica Hodge has written an attractive new popular guide to the site on sale at the castle. Also worth noting here is a paper by Carly Hilts, the deputy editor of *Current Archaeology*, entitled *finds fit for a king?; uncovering signs of luxury living at Lincoln Castle*. This details some of finds that came out of the Lincoln Castle Revealed project including a bone comb, a Roman seal box, a shale bracelet, playing pieces, a bone flute, painted mortar and Anglo-Saxon and Norman burials in the vicinity of the Anglo-Saxon chapel.

In Wales, John discovered two undated guides this year that we haven't listed before so I include them here. The first is by Neil Ludlow on *Pembroke Castle*, whilst the second is an A3, 4-page, foldout guide to *Swansea Castle* without a listed author. It includes the history and description of the site alongside plans and Dale Evans' 1998 reconstruction, reproduced courtesy of the RCAHMW.

#### **Castles and Conservation**

Janet Brennan-Inglis has an interesting paper in the *Transactions Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society* looking at the fate of castles in Drumfries and Galloway that were described by McGibbon and Ross in 1887–92. She presents a statistical survey, with case study examples, to compare the status of castles in 1892 versus present under the groupings of 'inhabited', 'roofless ruins' and 'roofed but inhabited' with qualification of their condition under the headings of 'same', 'better' and 'worse'. There is an element of subjectivity, of course, but the overall findings point to slightly over a quarter of castles having deteriorated, whilst around half have improved.

In Wales, Chris Wilson has a paper entitled *conservation in action*, looking at recent conservation and access improvements at Caerphilly Castle in *Heritage in Wales*. This has resulted in the wall walk being fully open to visitors between the inner north-west and north-east towers and then on the inner east gatehouse. In a similar vein Ken Wiggins had a short paper in *Archaeology Ireland* to coincide with the release of his monograph on the excavations of King John's Castle, Limerick (discussed later in this bibliography). His paper, entitled *how to transform as castle* presents a summary of the background and vision behind the ambitious and long-running project to rescue King John's and present in a way that befits its status as one of Ireland's principle castles. Running since 1988 the works are now complete, integrating the castle and town. Of course members will recall our visit to this important site in 2009 and the ongoing works that we witnessed there.

Before leaving this section I should also mention a short piece by Tom Addyman in *The Building Conservation Directory* focused on *the archaeological investigation and digital documentation of historic buildings*. The paper showcases techniques of analysis and presentation of the results of examination and includes a section on work carried out at Lindisfarne Castle.

### **Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – England**

Following on from Oliver Creighton and Neil Christie's recent Burh to Borough research project in Wallingford, this year sees several further publications on the site by a number of authors. Creighton himself has a paper in the final set of conference transactions from the RANK research project which took an interdisciplinary, European approach to investigating how rank developed in medieval Europe from 500 to 1500. Creighton's paper entitled, *Castle, landscape and townscape in thirteenth-century England: Wallingford, Oxfordshire and the 'princely building strategies*, discusses Wallingford alongside other castle-building activities carried out on his English estates such as Launceston, Lydford, Restormel and Trematon, Berkhamsted, Chippenham, Isleworth, Oakham, Mere and Tintagel. This serves to highlight the variety of forms that Earl Richard employed, or which Wallingford, with its elaborate concentric-style defences was quite forward-looking in comparison to others. In a second paper on the site, Chris Catling summarises the history of the Wallingford Castle in *Current Archaeology*, highlighting the castle's former glory as can be revealed through survey and excavation.

The final offering on Wallingford is a BAR monograph edited by Katharine Keats-Rohan, Neil Christie and David Roffe. Sitting alongside their previous 2009 BAR on the origins of Wallingford, this BAR looks at *Wallingford: the castle and the town in context*. It will be reviewed in detail by Richard Hulme for *CSG Journal* 30, but it focuses predominantly on the detailed analysis of the extensive documentary evidence relating to the castle and town and in so doing argues for a square, Henry I keep c.1120s-30s or earlier on top of the motte, as opposed to the assumed shell keep. The monograph contains papers by all three editors, one of Neil Christie's also being joint authored with Oliver Creighton. Chapters are also provided by Michael Fradley, David Pedgley, Jane Dewey and the late John Loyd. Two chapters also deal with Oxford Castle, one on recent findings by Andrew Norton and one by Katharine Keats-Rohan translating a 1327 survey of the castle to accompany it. I haven't yet seen a

copy of the book, but the general consensus from those that have is that it offers important food for thought and sparks the desire, and necessity, for further archaeological investigation of the site.

Another site receiving much attention this year is Norwich, with the publication of *The British Archaeological Association Conference Transactions* together with the edited monograph on *Castles of the Anglo-Norman World*, both introduced previously. These amount to four separate papers focused on the evidence for the construction and development of the castle, as well as Steven Ashely's paper on finds discovered in Norwich castle and elsewhere in the town. In the BAA transactions James K. King provides a detailed reassessment of the dating of the castle keep based on detailed investigation of the fabric and comparisons with Norwich Cathedral and other buildings, particularly Castle Rising. He concludes that the keep dates to between 1120 and 1157. The first phase of construction beginning perhaps in 1121-2 and the second phase taking place in the 1130s after a brief pause. Unsurprisingly this new dating is not followed in the three papers published in *Castles of the Anglo-Norman World*. These, written by Elizabeth Popescu, Brian Ayers and Sandy Heslop, follow the conventional thinking, based on Sandy Heslop's 1994 dating of the keep, which sees it complete by 1121. Leaving aside the dating for the now, the three papers in *Castles of the Anglo-Norman World* present summary results of excavations within the castle and its environs. Popescu uses these to chart of the history and development of the whole site, whilst Ayers presents a study focused entirely on excavations within the keep itself. Heslop's paper uses the evidence from Ayers' excavations, together with a detailed examination of the fabric, to provide a detailed chronology of the development of the keep. Comparison of this paper with King's in the BAA transactions presents points of commonality and some points of contention. No doubt further debate will follow.

A similar debate may be sparked in relation to the Tower of London with Roland Harris' and John Crook's papers in *Castles of the Anglo-Norman World* and a paper by Derek Renn in the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*. Harris's paper, *recent research on the White Tower: reconstruction and dating the Norman building*, presents the results of detailed architectural analysis on of the tower and its phasing with very informative illustrations, including 3D cutaway models. Similarly Crook's paper looks in detail at the capitals throughout the tower as a method of dating its constituent parts. The two papers complement each other very well. Renn's paper presents a detailed reinterpretation of the timing and reasoning behind a building break noted by Harris (2008) during its construction. Harris' and Crook's papers date the break to between 1083 and 1090, but state that it could have lasted as long fourteen years, whilst Renn shortens the break, perhaps to 1085-7, based on a reinterpretation of Harris' dendrochronological results and critical review of the capitals and comparison between those found elsewhere. Renn has a second paper this year, this time focussing on *The Turrus de Pensuel* in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. Similar to his paper on the tower of London, this shorter paper counters the phasing of the building presented following excavations in the 1990s and argues instead for the phasing first put forward by Sands in 1910 and restated by the author in 1971.

*Castles of the Anglo-Norman World* also includes papers by Marc Morris on Rochester Castle and Peter Berridge on Colchester Castle. Similar to the detailed

examinations of the Tower of London and Norwich presented in the volume these papers follow the trend. Berridge gathers evidence in the hope of determining the original height of Colchester Castle, arguing that it was only ever two-storeys high. Whilst Morris' paper presents an overview of Rochester from inception to the present day. Morris' has a second publication, this time focused on *the siege of Rochester* in *History Today*. Here he argues, amongst other things, that the castle was occupied against the king earlier than usually accepted, in mid-September, rather than mid-October 1215.

Three further papers on the Tower of London have also been published this year; two by Malcolm Mercer and one by Geoffrey Parnell. Mercer's the first paper is published in the jointly-edited volume between Mercer and Anne Curry entitled *The battle of Agincourt*. Mercer's chapter in this volume looks at the tower in the time of Henry V, focusing on its role as the base of preparations for the invasion of France. Mercer's second paper is jointly-authored with Tom Richardson in *Arms and Armour* and presents a history and analysis of the Greek armour to be found in the royal armoury at the castle. Parnell's paper is published in the *London Archaeologist* and focuses attention on *the earliest stereograph of the tower of London: the history of the tower of London from old photographs*. A stereograph is of course a pair of photographs, which when viewed together through a stereoscope, present a 3d image. I haven't been able to see a copy of this paper, so I do not know how early the images are, but I'm sure they will be of interest to anyone looking the developments of the castle and its surroundings in the last hundred years or so.

Also, in the London Borough of Hillingdon, Sadie Watson has published a paper on Ruislip Manor Farm in the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, synthesising the results of various archaeological observations carried out at the site between 1997 and 2008. The line of the northern bailey rampart and ditch was confirmed in 2005 by a resistivity survey at this short-lived, and potentially unfinished, motte and bailey castle.

*Taunton Castle* is the focus of monograph by Chris Webster published by the *Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*. It is a substantial monograph of 378 pages, bringing together the evidence from both archaeological and historical investigation undertaken dating from 1876 to date. An important part of the book concerns the investigations, directed by Webster between 2008 and 2010, during the refurbishment of what is now called the Museum of Somerset.

Naomi Brennan has been busy this year publishing the results of some of Time Team's interventions at castle sites. The first article focuses on Hopton Castle and is published in *Shropshire History and Archaeology*. The title of the article references 'Hopton quarter', the murder of all but one of the parliamentarian garrison by the royalists after the castle fell in 1644. The excavations in 2009 uncovered three phases of activity: medieval; early post-medieval; and the 1640s. Amongst the buildings uncovered were a large cellared building and a tower, as well as the remains of defensive works raised in the Civil War. Brennan's second paper covers Time Team's 2011 geophysical survey and excavations at King John's Palace, Clipstone in the *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire*. These revealed a complex sequence of building at the site of King's Houses from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The

buildings lay within a ditched enclosure and represented a royal hunting lodge associated with the deer park.

The discussion of Brennan's second paper leads nicely on to the next monograph, *A Palace for Our Kings: The History and Archaeology of Mediaeval Royal Palace in the Heart of Sherwood Forest*, published this year by James Wright. The monograph details the results of over 12 years of research into the site involving documentary research, landscape studies and excavation. Several interim papers on this research have been published over the years, some in our own journal, so it a pleasure to see this monograph published. It tells the story of the site from its beginnings to the present day, placing it within the context of other hunting palaces such as Clarendon and Woodstock, but importantly it also tells the story of the community around the palace. The synopsis of the book highlights this 'above all this is a story of the people whose lives have been shaped for centuries by an extraordinary structure standing in a remarkable landscape'.

In the south of England, Corfe Castle is the focus of a paper in *Archaeology in Dorset* by the National Trust archaeologist, Martin Papworth, presenting the results of an evaluation in the West Bailey. Whilst Carisbrooke Castle in the Isle of Wight is the focus of a paper by David Flinham in *Casemate* looking at its artillery defences. The paper examines the Tudor bastioned defences added to the castle in the Elizabethan period, but the later medieval keyhole gunports in the gatehouse are not covered.

Moving to Suffolk, Rob Liddiard has a chapter in *Wingfield College and its patrons: piety and patronage in medieval Suffolk*, jointly edited by Peter Bloore and Edward Martin. Liddiard's chapter looks at *Reconstructing Wingfield Castle*, a late 14<sup>th</sup> quadrangular castle associated with the chantry college and church. The remains of the castle are described alongside its landscape context and a number of reconstruction drawings are presented. And in West Yorkshire Rachel Askew has a paper in the *European Journal of Archaeology* focusing on Sandal Castle during the English Civil War of 1642-51. Askew argues that the decision to reoccupy Sandal at the outbreak of the Civil War was linked to its importance in the Battle of Wakefield in 1460. Askew argues for a biographical approach to the study of castles that acknowledges how their history can influence their present, and arguably also their future.

An online *Historic England Research Report* became available this year on Morrelhirst Bastle in Hollinghill. Written by Cara Pearce it provides a the results of aerial photograph interpretation, landscape survey and documentary research into the site as part of a larger study by Historic England on the border farmsteads of England. The results of this survey suggest that the bastle was not a solitary structure, but had a second building of similar shape and size located immediately south-east. Whether bastle, pele tower, tower house, or hall house, recent studies of these lesser fortified buildings are coming to a consensus that these were small fortified complexes rather than isolated buildings. The research report can be downloaded here: <http://research.historicengland.org.uk/PrintReport.aspx?i=15423&ru=%2fResults.aspx%3fp%3d1%26n%3d10%26t%3dmorrelhirst%26ns%3d1>

A notable grey literature report that became available online this year is the Conservation Management Plan for Clun Castle, Shropshire. It was written by

Headland Archaeology for English Heritage and authored by Luke Craddock-Bennett, Richard K. Morris, Andy Boucher and Hilary Smith. It covers the history, archaeology, architecture and landscape context of the castle and is a vital resource for those carrying out research on the site. It is available for download here: <http://docslide.us/documents/clun-castle-conservation-management-plan-report.html>

Staying with grey literature, Derek Renn kindly sent me references for three grey literature reports pertaining to Betchworth Castle in Surrey. The first two reports, published in 2014, detail the results of archaeological evaluations and watching brief, whilst the third, published in 2016, provides the results of an archaeological borehole survey. All are written, or co-written by Geoff Potter of Compass Archaeology. I haven't seen them to be able to describe any results, but the volumes have been added to the library of the Surrey Archaeology Society.

In Magazines, Lympne Castle in Kent, visited by the CSG some time ago, probably during the Canterbury trip, is the focus of a two-part study in *Country Life*. The first part by John Goodall looks at the 14<sup>th</sup> century castle of the archdeacons of Canterbury, whilst the second part, published a week later, looks at the Robert Lorimer restoration of the castle, written by Gavin Stamp. Also, the online *Medieval Magazine*, formerly *Medievalverse*, continued its series on the top ten castles in Britain with papers on Warwick, Windsor and Tintagel. Tintagel is also the focus of a paper by Mark Bowden in *Historic England Research*. It looks at the castle in relation to the legend of Tristan and Yseult and is available for download here: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-england-research-2/>. In *English Heritage Historical Review* there is a paper by Alexandra Buckle on *the painted musicians at Longthorpe Tower*. It examines the instrumentalists painted on the vault of the first-floor room of the surviving tower of Longthorpe Manor, built by Robert of Thorpe in about 1330. It is currently being reinterpreted by English Heritage, and, as a result, new photos of the wall paintings have been taken, which allow greater clarity of content. The examination of the role of music within the iconographical scheme of Robert of Thorpe's tower shows how it adds to the portrayal of Thorpe as a religious and learned man of high station.

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

Nothing to report here.

### **Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Ireland**

This year Irish castles scholarship benefits from the long-anticipated monograph by Ken Wiggins detailing his work at King John's Castle, Limerick between 1990 and 1998. Over nearly 550 pages, *A Place of Great Consequence*, charts the excavation results by phase, then provides a chronological discussion of the results from the Viking and Hiberno-Norse town all the way to the castle barracks in 1922 and into the future. The final section is devoted to the finds with contributions by Eileen Whyte, Andrew Halpin, Brian Hodkinson, Judith Carroll Ellen O'Carroll, Joanne Wren, Laureen Buckley and Emily Murray. The monograph is illustrated with colour photos, reconstruction drawings, excavation plans, sections and finds illustrations. My one criticism is that there are very few overview plans showing the



excavated remains within the context of the wider site and developments therein, but it is a minor point. The monograph is a high-quality output, befitting such an important series of excavations over the course of nearly 10 years.

As detailed in the autumn 2015 CSG Bulletin, the Lea Castle Conservation Project launched the *Lea Castle: preliminary report* detailing the current state of knowledge on the site, to act as a baseline for further work. It includes contributions by Karen Dempsey on the architecture of the castle, P.J. Goode on the site's historical context, Frank Myles on its landscape context, and Margaret Quinlan and David Kelly on its landscape context. Other chapters of the report deal with the site's ecological value and recommendations for further works at the site. The individual chapters are assigned authors in this way, but the feeling throughout is that the work is a group process, therefore the chapters are not listed individually in the bibliography, rather the report as a whole is listed under the authorship of the Portarlinton Arts & Heritage Committee,

I don't get to see copies of *The Other Clare*, but the journal now has an online contents page so I have noted in the amendments section some items that have been missed in past bibliographies. Provided that the website is kept up-to-date I should be able to report on new content going forward. This year Martin Breen and Ristéard UaCróinín have a paper focused on *Knappogue Castle* as the stronghold of the MacNamara Fionn in West Clan Cúilein. The website contents page also lists these two authors as having a paper on *Craggaunown Castle* in the same volume (Vol 40), although this is also listed as having been published in the previous volume (Vol 39). If anyone can enlighten me on which is correct it would be most appreciated. Suffice it to say that a paper most likely exists on Craggaunowen, possibly split over two volumes!

In Northern Ireland, Colin Breen and John Raven have a paper in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* focused on *Archaeological investigations at Kinbane Castle*. The paper presents the results of architectural analysis, GPR survey and the excavation of six trenches across the site in 2011. The trenches uncovered a feature interpreted as the base for a brasier, but otherwise little of significance. The pottery recovered, combined with the historical narrative, suggests early-mid 16<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site with a notable absence of 17<sup>th</sup> century early modern pottery suggesting the site was abandoned shortly after it was constructed. The paper appears in the PSAS due to the connection with the MacDonalds of Islay who, they argue, constructed Kinbane in an attempt to establish themselves as a major force amongst the Gaelic lordships of west Ulster. The paper briefly explores the castle's place in the late-medieval Gaelic world, comparing its architecture to contemporary examples in the Western Isles.

Staying in Northern Ireland, *The Ulster Journal of Archaeology* for 2012, published this year, has two papers of interest, both looking at forts of the Nine Years War. The first, by Aiden Fee and Frank Mayes, focuses on *Mountjoy Fort and Mountjoy Castle in County Tyrone* and presents an analysis of Richard Bartlett's map of the site, together with historic Ordnance Survey maps in an attempt to plot the location of the lost fort. It concludes that the shoreline of Lough Neagh has changed since the late 16<sup>th</sup> century so the site of the fort is further inland than it appears on Bartlett's plan. Also focused on locating a lost fort, Philip MacDonald's paper focuses

on Inisloughlin and presents the results of a project to locate and investigate the site of the Gaelic fort of 'Enishlanghen'. The research, like Fee and Mayes' paper, begins with assessment of Richard Bartlett's map of the site, but that assessment was followed by geophysical survey and archaeological excavations in 2008. The results present, firstly an alternative site for the fort, and secondly, confirmation that the newly identified site does indeed host archaeological remains of the fort comprising a ditch and palisade.

In magazines, Christine Baker has a piece in *Archaeology Ireland* on the excavations at Swords Castle in Fingal, presenting the results of a community archaeology project at the site in 2015. It followed geophysical survey in 2011 that suggested the presence of internal structures within this episcopal residence. Detailed presentation of the results is reserved for other project outputs, but the summary points to a number of metallised surfaces, medieval pits and structural remains having been uncovered. Last year I referenced the new *Heritage Ireland* e-magazine from the Office of Public Works. In a further two issues this year there are number of features on castles. Pádraig Ó Ruairc looks at *Desmond Hall and the Irish Revolution*, Karlos Brady focuses on *Trim Castle; reality more fantastic than fiction*, Breda Lynch looks at Tintern Abbey, New Ross, converted into a tower house in the late-medieval period, and Jenny Young presents *The Ferocious O'Flaherty's of Aughnanure Castle*. There is also an anonymous piece on *Doe Castle Caisléan na dTuath Sheephaven Bay, near Cresslough in County Donegal* and a short note on the new display at Cahir Castle on 'Remembering the 1916 Easter Rising and the Irish War of Independence'. The magazine can be downloaded here: <https://issuu.com/obair>.

### **Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) – Scotland**

Historic Scotland have published another of their Archaeological Report series. This time Gordon Ewart and Dennis Gallagher detail the recent decades of work undertaken at Stirling Castle during its extensive restoration and re-presentation. In *With thy towers high: the archaeology of Stirling Castle and Palace* they bring together all the evidence gathered from the archaeological excavations, surveys, historical research and investigations undertaken from 1992 until 2011. The Chapel Royal was excavated, and work on the governor's kitchen revealed a hitherto unknown medieval chapel. The sixteenth-century palace was subject to comprehensive recording and buildings analysis before its major restoration, which we saw on our annual conference in 2013 of course.

The previously discussed special edition of *Architectural Heritage* produced in honour of Charles McKean also contains two papers on individual Scottish Castles, both of which focus on the grounds developed around the castles in their later history, and their meanings. The first, by Marilyn Brown, looks at the development of the gardens at Edzell Castle under Sir David Lindsay in 1604. The second paper is by Shannon Marguerite Fraser, entitled, *to receive guests with kindness': symbols of hospitality, nobility and diplomacy in Alexander Seton's designed landscape at Fyvie Castle* and looks at the gardens designed to accompany the castle in 1600.

The *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* contains a paper by James Scott Petre on *Mingary in Ardnamurchan: a review of who could have built the castle* which was prompted by recent work carried out at the site by the Mingary

Castle Preservation Trust. Part of this work was a reassessment of the architecture of the site and further research into its history and discussion of who could have built the castle. This work, by Tom Addyman and Richard Oram, is available online at <http://www.mingarycastletrust.co.uk/mingarycastletrust/history/analytical-and-historical-assessment> and is a significant body of information about the site. It was produced in 2012, but became available online this year. It put forward a strong case for the MacDougalls having built the castle. Petre's paper responds to this work by drawing attention to the range of possible kin groups who could have built the castle, concluding that there can be no certainty on the matter.

### **Individual Sites (other than guidebooks) –Wales**

Two papers on Welsh castles published this year deal with excavations that were undertaken some time ago in the 1960s and 1970s. The first is by John Ellis Jones and Angharad Stockwell and appeared in *Archaeology in Wales*. It focuses on Tomen Castell near to Dolwyddelan Castle in Gwynedd, north Wales. Those members aware of the work done on native Welsh castles post-1945 will know that a small excavation was undertaken on the rocky knoll across the road from Dolwyddelan Castle in 1963-64. This paper presents the results of those excavations. Footings for a tower were uncovered, but whether for a timber or stone tower is not proven, nor was there any clue to the dating, although it remains a possibility that Llywelyn the Great was born here in the 1170s. The tower is referred to within the paper as a 'blockhouse' in inverted commas. This is unfortunate in the light of post-medieval use of the term in military manuals and so on. It is not generally how we would describe these types of towers. The second paper dealing with earlier excavations is Stuart Wrathmell's publication on Penhow Castle in Gwent that appeared in the *Monmouthshire Antiquary*. This paper is part two of the excavation and survey results and deals with the pottery finds from the site in particular. The first volume of the results was published in 1990.

Members will recall the visit and talk on Holt Castle at our 2015 annual conference and the research work that has been carried in order to develop a 3D model of how the castle would have looked, funded by the Castle Studies Trust. The YouTube video of the 3D model has received thousands of hits on YouTube and two short pieces have been published this year highlighting the work. The first, entitled *Castle Lion: Holt Castle, Denbighshire* was published in *Country Life* magazine, by Rick Turner. It includes a specially commissioned double-page spread of how the castle looked in 1495, by Chris Jones-Jenkins. The second was published in *Heritage in Wales* by Steve Greuter and focuses on the excavations carried out at the site. The work of Rick Turner, Chris Jones-Jenkins and Chris Marshall on the reconstruction is included, but apart from the captions' copyright statements, one would not be fully aware of their work on Holt from this piece.

The *Museums Journal* this year carried a paper by Essex Havard looking at Cardigan Castle which has just won Channel 4's Great British Buildings Restoration of the Year. Havard's paper presents a review of the castle's uses in terms of tourists and the local community in light of around £12 million of grant monies having been spent on the site in recent years from the HLF and other bodies. A new guidebook for the site is also on its way. The *Antiquaries Journal* published a paper by the late Richard K. Morris, with Nicola Coldstream and Rick Turner, looking at *The west*

*front of Tintern Abbey church, Monmouthshire*. It includes a section on pp. 139-40 on the relationship of building works at the abbey and those at Chepstow Castle under Roger Bigod in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Finally it is worth noting Paul Remfry's page on [www.academia.edu](http://www.academia.edu), for those of you who are signed up. Paul has made available a number of seemingly self-published papers on castles going back a number of years on his page, including commentaries on Richard's Castle and Clifford Castle that we visited during our Spring Conference this year, as well as many others. I have not listed these items in the main bibliography, but I will endeavour to include anything newly published that he lists in future years.

## Urban Defences

In Wales, Naomi Brennan has another paper based on Time Team investigations, this time looking at their excavations in Kenfig, published in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. *The small evaluation included investigation of the medieval town defences when the town ditch sectioned*.

Moving to Ireland, Bernard Lowry has a paper in the latest edition of *Casemate* looking at Reginald's Tower in Waterford. It provides a description of the tower which is the best preserved example of a mural tower on Waterford's town walls. An *Archaeology Ireland Heritage Guide* for Ardee in County Louth was also produced this year by Tom Condit. It covers the remains of Ardee's town walls and its street plan, as well as providing an introduction to its urban tower houses, or fortified houses, within the walls at Courthouse and Hatch's Castle. It also covers the motte and bailey on the outskirts of the town, known as Castle Guard, or Dawson's Moat, and gives information on the town's other medieval buildings such as St Mary's Church and the enigmatic Chantry College. As usual a good basis on which to go and investigate an area further.

Turning to English walled towns, the first paper is by Jim Herbert and appears in the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalist's Club* as a summary of their *Autumn lecture 2014: the medieval walls of Berwick-upon-Tweed*. The paper provides a map and discussion of the surviving elements of Berwick's town defences as well as projections of the route of the defences and their features, through several phases of its history. It charts the progression of the town from a medieval fortification to a bastion. It is a short piece, but well worth reading. Also focused on Berwick, there is a grey literature PhD thesis that was submitted this year at Durham University by Catherine Kent, entitled *Beyond the defensible threshold: the house-building culture of Berwick-upon-Tweed and the East March, 1550-1603*. It covers the transition from defensive to non-defensive buildings within the walled town and it is available online at [http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/11631/1/Whole\\_document.pdf?DDD17](http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/11631/1/Whole_document.pdf?DDD17).

We have already noted Brian Ayers' paper on Norwich Castle in *Castles and the Anglo-Norman World*, but the author also has a paper on the town of Norwich in the *British Archaeological Association Conference Transactions* volume that also focuses on Norwich. Entitled *The development of an urban landscape: recent research in medieval Norwich*, the paper summarises the results of many small and large-scale excavations, investigations and building recordings within the town in

order to present the current state of knowledge regarding its medieval development. It is an authoritative piece that brings together evidence from a wide range of sources, including developer-funded archaeology, showcasing the value and range of knowledge that can be extracted from these more mundane investigations in terms of developing an in depth understanding of a place, particularly where the work is undertaken within the confines of a strong local authority research framework.

In relation to the paper detailed above John Kenyon also wrote the following: ‘in the British Archaeological Association’s recent publication (September 2015) of its Norwich conference, held in July 2012, there is a reference in Brian Ayers’s paper on Norwich to his 2010 paper *The fortifications of medieval and early modern Norwich*, given at a conference held in 2008. As I had not come across this paper, in a volume published in Lübeck, I contacted Brian and he kindly sent me a copy of the paper, and also provided details of the contents.

Every second year, the Hanseatic city of Lübeck invites about fifty archaeologists to a conference, each paper given having to answer specific questions on the basis of archaeological, historical and art historical sources.

Not only did the book also contain papers on the walls of Waterford and Cork (Maurice Hurley), Hull (David Evans), York (Richard Hall) and London (Andrew Westman), but there were also a huge number of papers on Northern European urban fortifications. Those on German towns tended to be written in German, with English summaries, but many other contributions, particularly those sites in Scandinavia, are in English. So, we have over fifty-five papers, in a book of over 900 pages. Certain of the papers are listed below, but if anyone wants more details of the contents, please contact me’. [JRK]

Manfred Gläser (ed.), *Lübecker Kolloquium zur Stadtarchäologie im Hanseraum VII: die Befestigungen*. Lübeck: Verlag Schmidt-Römhild, 2010.

Hurley, M. F. ‘The fortifications of Waterford and Cork from the 11th to the 17th century’, 13-28.

Ayers, B. ‘The fortifications of medieval and early modern Norwich’, 29-46.

Evans, D. H. ‘The fortifications of Hull between 1300 and 1700’, 47-70.

Hall, R. ‘The defences of York’, 71-85.

Westman, A. ‘The defences of medieval and early modern London’, 87-97.

### **Medieval Fortifications in Europe and Elsewhere**

Several papers in the Oxbow’s edited monograph *Castles and the Anglo-Norman World: proceedings of a conference held in Norwich Castle in 2012* cover European castles. To papers cover specs of Caen Castle, that by Edward Impey and John McNeill looking at its great hall and that by Bénédicte Guillot providing an overview of the results of recent excavations at the site. Aside from these, Nicola Coulthard looks at the work of the Calvados Departmental Council (Conseil Général

du Calvados) in Lower Normandy and how it engages with castles sites in terms of site enhancement, particularly in rural areas. Whilst, also focusing on Lower Normandy, François Fichet de Clairfontaine provides an overview of the state of archaeological research in the castles of the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. These papers are written in English and are listed in the bibliography below. A small number of other papers in the monograph are written in French, looking at Caen Castle and Falaise, in particular, as well as the Bayeux Tapestry. Members can contact me for more information on the contents if they wish to know more.

Also noted previously, the volume produced by the Danish Castles Research Association, entitled *Castles at War* and edited by Rainer Atzbach, Lars Meldgaard Sass Jensen and Leif Plith Lauritsen, contains a large number of papers, all in English, covering several European castles. These are all listed in the bibliography and feature investigations of the castles of the Polish nobility by Aleksander Anderzejewski and Leszek Kajzer, the siege of Stockholm castle by Vivian Etting, two papers on Livonian castles by Carsten Selch Jensen and Ieva Ose, and a paper on the use of LIDAR in castles research by Olaf Wagener, among many others.

Anthony Emery has a major publication this year, *Seats of power in Europe during the Hundred Years War: an architectural study from 1330 to 1480*, which I have chosen to place in this section, although it does also cover some English and Scottish Castles such as Windsor, Kenilworth and Linlithgow. Looking at sites constructed or altered during the period, Emery begin his study with the years 1330-1400, covering all of Europe except Italy. The middle section deals with 1380-1420 and puts more emphasis on French sites, whilst the final section takes us up to 1480 and extends out to English and Scottish sites. An impressive book in size, scope and depth and a must read for those interested in the period of the Hundred Years War.

As usual *Bulletin Monumental* contains several items of interest on French castles. This year Stéphane Guyot provides a short review of the results of recent excavations in the château de Chaux-des-Crotenay in the département of Jura as well as providing a second paper looking at the construction of the north lodgings of the château d'Oricourt in the département of Haute-Saône. Mathieu Vivas has published a note on the interdisciplinary study of castles in the Alpes-de-Haute-Provence focusing on the residential and military functions of castles from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The final paper in *Bulletin Monumental* comes from Alexandre Cojannot and Étienne Faisent, focusing on the Château de Limours. It looks in detail at the 17<sup>th</sup> alteration of the core medieval castle, firstly under Salomon de Brosse and then under François Mansart and the young André Le Nôtre, later famous as the principal landscape architect for Louis the XIV. Nothing of the medieval castle survives above ground.

In Spain, the Fortress Study Group's journal, *Fort*, carries a paper by Santiago Quesada-García and Luis José García-Pilido investigating the sixteen medieval Islamic towers of Segura de la Sierra, on the frontier between the Christian and Islamic kingdoms. Their construction was of rammed earth with internal timber reinforcement and shuttering, reflecting building techniques elsewhere in the Islamic world.

The *International Journal of Archaeological Science* this year carries a paper by Maxime Poulain, Jan Baeten, Wim De Clercq and Dirk De Vos looking at organic

residue analysis of pottery remains uncovered at the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, Middelburg Castle in Belgium. The castle was excavated between 2002 and 2004 and the large pottery assemblages uncovered dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The analysis of animal and vegetative food residues provides information on the dietary and medicinal practices at the site as well as serving as a methodological piece for the use of Gas chromatography mass spectrometry as a technique in ceramic residue analysis. Wim De Clercq also has another co-authored paper on the Middleburg site in *Al-Masāq: Journal of the Medieval Mediterranean*. This one looks at the blue and white painted and glazed floor tiles uncovered at the site and their place within the wider gift exchange system in 15<sup>th</sup> century Europe centred around the diplomatic network of Alfonso V “the Magnanimous”, King of Aragon, and Philip “the Good”, Duke of Burgundy.

The Archaeopress BAR series has a volume this year looking at medieval Syria. The volume, by Balázs Major is entitled *Medieval rural settlements in the Syrian coastal region (12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries)*. Chapter 5 covers medieval settlement and includes discussion of towns, fortified sites and infrastructure networks. The discussion of fortified sites includes castles, towers and fortified cave sites. It makes use of a number of case studies as well as providing gazetteer-style information. Other chapters provide a review of the available sources, a historical narrative and geographical context, and an overview of the different communities that occupied the region during the medieval period. I’ve already mentioned Creighton’s paper in Jorg. Peltzer’s edited volume *Rank and order: the formation of aristocratic elites in western and central Europe, 500-1500*, 309-41. The RANK research project took an interdisciplinary European approach to investigating how rank developed in medieval Europe from 500 to 1500. I haven’t seen the contents of this last volume in the series, but given the title I’d imagine it will be of interest to those studying castles from further afield.

In Dutch castellology, the only English language work I have been made aware of this year are English summaries in Taco Herman’s published two-volume PhD thesis on ‘towers’ in the Netherlands, *Middeleeuwse wootorens in Nederland* and in his abridged guide to the 44 still standing residential towers of the Netherlands, *Wootorens in Nederland*. The summaries give enough information for me to wish I was able to read Dutch!

### **Forthcoming Publications**

I considered removing this section altogether in light of the delay in getting this bibliography out to members, however I will provide a short commentary on this that I had noted down for this section in August 2016. Readers should be aware that some of the following are available now. Full commentary will be provided in Bibliography 30.

Kicking us off in Ireland Jacinta Prunty and Paul Walsh have been working towards producing the historic towns atlas for Galway. This is sure to be a wealth of information on the medieval development of the walled town with old maps, plans and views, reconstructions and thematic maps alongside an explanatory text section and historical gazetteer of features of the townscape such as streets, schools, town walls, mills etc. Four Courts have a new volume forthcoming to mark the upcoming

anniversary of William Marshall's death, entitled *William Marshall and Ireland* and edited by John Bradley, Cólín Ó Crisceoil and Michael Potterton. It has papers by David Crouch, Dan Tietzsch-Tyler and Ben Murtagh among others. A forthcoming volume from Brepols entitled *Carrickfergus to Carcassonne; the epic deeds of High de Lacy during the Albigensian Crusade* contains papers by Dan Tietzsch-Tyler, on Carrickfergus and castle-design, Tadhg O'Keeffe, on Trim and castle-design, Phil MacDonald, on de Lacy's work at Dundrum Castle, and one in French by Jean Catalo on Chateau Nabonnais of Toulouse. Finally in Ireland, I'm told a new extended guidebook to Dunamais is also forthcoming.

The proceedings of the Island Castles conference held in Barra last year are due to be published at some stage by the Island Books Trust, although I'm unsure when. Tom McNeill spoke at the conference and should have a paper in the volume along with others. Audrey Thorstad also has a paper entitled '*Establishing a Royal Connection: Tudor Iconography and the creation of Dynastic Grand Narrative*' in an edited volume on the Typology of Heraldry in State Rooms in medieval and early modern Europe resulting in a conference held in Münster in Germany earlier this year. Again I'm certain when this one will be ready for publication.

Malcolm Hislop has a book due for publication entitled *Castle Builders: Approaches to Castle Design and Construction in the Middle Ages*. The synopsis promises a chronological and thematic introduction to the castles from the perspective of design and construction. Themes will include earth, timber and stone construction techniques, the evolution of the great tower, the development of military engineering, the progression of domestic accommodation, and the degree to which aesthetics contributed to castle design. The publisher is Pen & Sword.

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## Corrections to Bibliography 28

I made an error in the title of Penny Dransart's paper from Richard Oram's Towers volume last year on pages 3 and 21 of the bibliography. The correct reference is supplied below.

Dransart P. 'Arma Christi in the tower households of North-Eastern Scotland', in R. Oram (ed.), *Tower Studies*, 1&2 '*A House Such as Thieves Might Knock At*'; *Proceedings of the 2010 Stirling and 2011 Dundee Conferences on 'the Tower as Lordly Residence and 'the Tower and the Household'*. 154-173. Donington: Shaun Tyas, 2015.

Also an error in the title of Bas Aarts and Taco Hermans' paper in the Chateau Gaillard volume on page 19. The correct reference is below.

Aarts, B. and Hermans, T. 'Castles along the border of Brabant and Holland (c.1290-c.1400)', *Château Gaillard* 26 (2014), 17-26.

And finally County Life in the references to Mary Miers' paper and Jeremy Musson's paper on page 25, should of course be *Country Life*.

## Material that should have been included



Breen, M. and UaCróinín, R. 'Castlefergus, or Ballyhannon Castle—a living stronghold', *The Other Clare* 38 (2014) 5-11.

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As usual, I list anonymous material first, and those with surnames beginning with 'Mac' or 'Mc' are treated as 'Mac', hence 'Manning' appearing after 'McSparron'.

**Please notify me of any omissions from, or errors in, the following listing. Also, I would welcome offprints of any papers that I have listed in this and previous issues, and please could authors note this request re. forthcoming material. Having such material to hand makes the compilation of the CSG bibliographies so much easier!**

**Information can be sent to me by e-mail**

**[bibliography@castlestudiesgroup.org.uk](mailto:bibliography@castlestudiesgroup.org.uk) or posted to me at 163 Bamburgh Avenue, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE34 6SS.**

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## **Part B**

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

None notified

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

### **Part 1 – General: (a) Books and pamphlets**

Nothing to add

### **(b) Periodical articles**

Nothing to add

### **(c) Essays in books**

Nothing to add

### **Part 2 – Topographical**

Nothing to add

### **Part 3 - Corrections to Bibliography 2006-2014**

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This looks at the form and function of the staircase, the various attempts in the past to recreate it, and the work involved that led to the re-opening of the stairs in 2011.

Pluskowski, A. *The archaeology of the Prussian crusade: holy war and colonisation*. London. Routledge, 2013.

Peter Purton drew this one to my attention. It contains a great deal of the castles of the Teutonic Knights and bishops in Prussia. A valuable resource on these sites, in English for those not able to read current Russian and Polish research on the topic (which is sizable and listed in the book's bibliography).

Manfred Gläser (ed.), *Lübecker Kolloquium zur Stadtarchäologie im Hanseraum VII: die Befestigungen*. Lübeck: Verlag Schmidt-Römhild, 2010.

This reference is described fully within the main review text above. It contains the following papers in English and much more besides.

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Email: [Bibliography@castlestudiesgroup.org.uk](mailto:Bibliography@castlestudiesgroup.org.uk)

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