

Wardour Castle (ST938263) Old Wardour Castle, the principal seat of the Arundell family, was held for the King at the outbreak of the Civil War. The garrison was a small one – probably less than 30 men – but the mighty outer walls of the castle made Wardour a formidable stronghold. In late April 1643 Sir Edmund Hungerford laid siege to the place with his 1,300-strong force but neither a week-long bombardment nor the Parliamentarians' vast superiority in numbers had any impact on the Royalist defences. Tunnelling operations brought better results and when sections of the outer wall were breached on 8 May the Royalists surrendered on terms. The damage was quickly repaired and the castle garrisoned for Parliament by Edmund Ludlow. In the following December the Royalists returned to retake the fortress but Wardour again proved a formidable obstacle. The King's men besieged the castle for three months, throwing up earthworks and an earth and turf fort on the hillside above the outer gate, but not until March 1644 were the Royalists able to get close enough to the walls to lay mines and thus break the stalemate. The mines were sprung in mid-March and brought down two of the six angle turrets and opened large breaches in the walls. Although Ludlow repulsed one Royalist assault, the ruined castle was all but indefensible and the 75-man garrison surrendered to Sir Francis Doddington. Wardour had been damaged beyond repair and played no further part in the war. Indeed, the damage was never made good and when the

Arundells returned to the area in the eighteenth century they lived not in the medieval castle but in New Wardour Castle, a Georgian mansion built for them nearby.

The fourteenth-century castle was built to a curious and probably unique plan. Within the walled bailey stood a large hexagonal keep, the six ranges enclosing a central courtyard. The exterior was not a perfect hexagon, for a very large rectangular gatehouse, extended in the sixteenth century, projected to the east. The extensive ruins are open daily.

Warminster (ST8745) By the churchyard path of the Minster Church is the weathered gravestone of Capt. Gourden, an officer fatally wounded at Edgehill.

Wilton House (SU099310) Wilton House, the Earl of Pembroke's Tudor mansion, stood on the site of a medieval nunnery. It was garrisoned for the King in 1643–44 but evacuated without a fight towards the end of 1644. Cromwell stayed here on 10 April 1645. The house was accidentally gutted by fire in 1647 and subsequently restored; it was again restored and extensively remodelled in the nineteenth century. With the exception of the Tudor Holbein Gate, which is detached from the main house and stands in the grounds, very little of the original sixteenth-century work is now visible. House and gardens are open from Tuesday to Saturday throughout the summer.

WALES

CLWYD

Although the county was secured for the King in 1642 and remained overwhelmingly Royalist throughout the war, it saw considerable action as the trio of Brereton, Middleton and Mytton launched repeated Parliamentary raids across the border from Cheshire and Shropshire. Brereton invaded north-east Clwyd in autumn 1643 but fell back in December when Royalist reinforcements from Ireland landed at Mostyn. Not until 1645–46 did most of the county finally fall to Mytton. Clwyd remained fairly quiet during the second Civil War. Cromwell was never in the area.

Chirk Castle (SJ269381) The Edwardian border castle was owned in the mid-seventeenth century by the Parliamentary politician and soldier Sir Thomas Middleton. He secured and garrisoned the fortress at the outbreak of war but on 15 January 1643 it fell to a Royalist raiding party under Col. Robert Ellis. Chirk remained in the King's hands until 23 February 1646, when Sir John Watts surrendered the castle to besieging Parliamentary forces, allegedly in return for a £200 bribe. Middleton declared for the King in summer 1659 but his castle was quickly bombarded into submission by Lambert's men.

The thirteenth–fourteenth-century fortress was quadrangular, with round corner towers and semicircular mural towers; the domestic ranges were grouped around a central courtyard. Although the medieval work survives in good order, parts of the exterior and most of the interior date from the eighteenth and nineteenth century, when Chirk was extensively renovated and modernised. Now owned by the National Trust and open during the summer, the castle contains many relics from the Civil War.

Sir Thomas Middleton was born in 1586 and served in several Parliaments during the 1620s. Despite his age, he was one of the most active and successful regional commanders during the Civil War and worked closely with Brereton and Mytton to retain or capture Shropshire, Cheshire and North Wales for Parliament. His efforts for the King in 1659 ensured his safety at the Restoration and he continued to live in retirement at Chirk. He was buried in 1666 in the parish church beneath an inscribed tablet; nearby are monuments to many other members of the family.

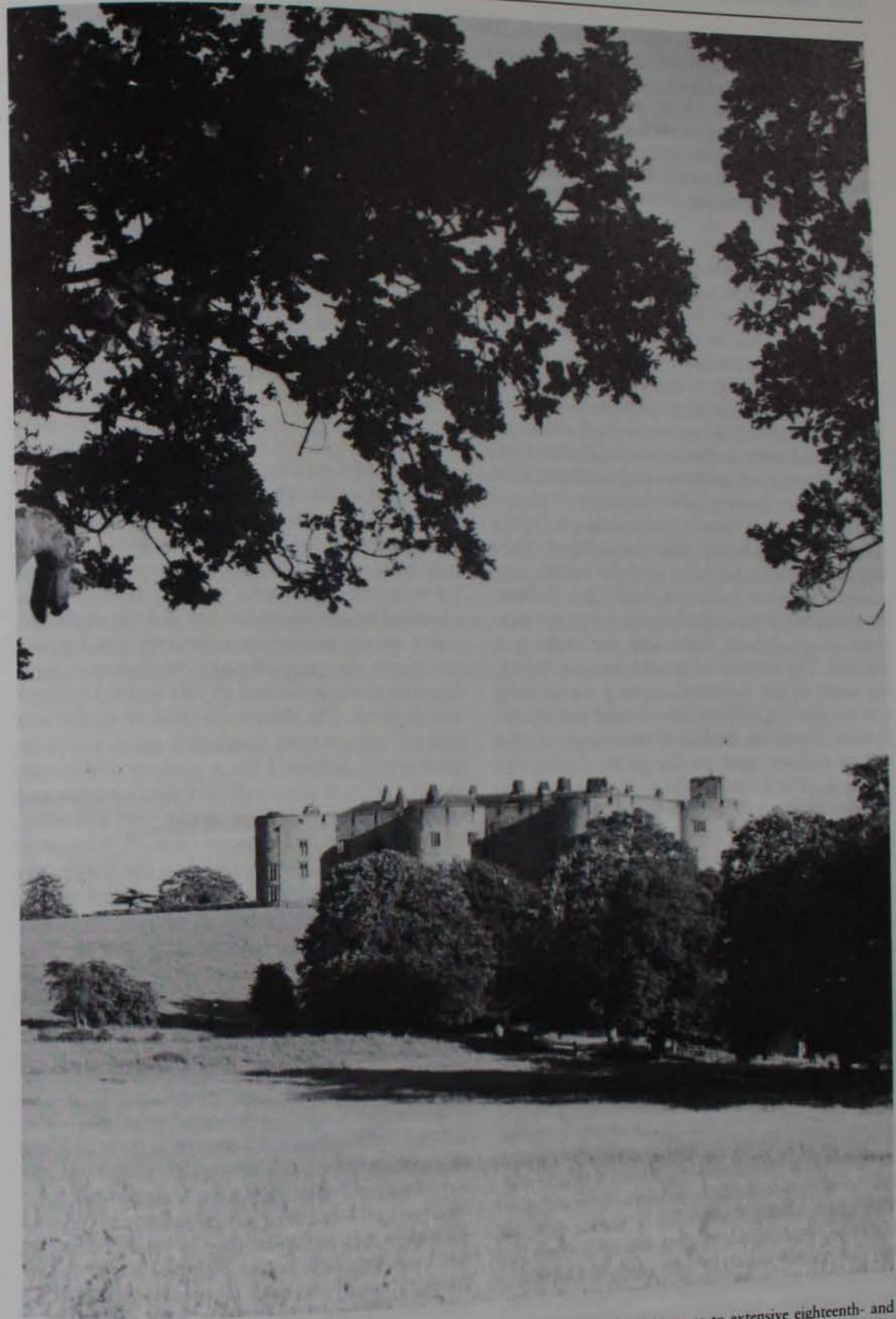
Denbigh (SJ0566) The hilltop castle, built by the Earl of Lincoln in the 1280s, was held by Col. William Salisbury and his Royalist garrison throughout the Civil War. Charles I visited the castle in 1645 and lodged in the tower which now bears his name. The castle and walled town were besieged by Mytton's Parliamentarians from late 1645 until 26 October 1646, when the garrison finally abandoned the hopeless strug-

gle. The castle was then held for Parliament and in July 1648 Col. Twistleton beat off a Royalist attempt to free Sir John Owen, the leader of the North Wales rebellion, who had been lodged here after his capture at Aber. It was briefly held by the Royalist rebels in 1659.

The castle (SJ052658) was partly demolished after the Restoration and is not as well preserved as some of the Edwardian castles in the region. The remains comprise parts of the double curtain walls with round and octagonal mural towers, the three storey gatehouse and the domestic buildings within the roughly oval bailey. The ruins are open daily. The castle stood in the south-west angle of the thirteenth-century town walls, long stretches of which still stand. By the foot of the Goblin Tower are the remains of a crescent-shaped earthwork thrown up by the Royalists during the Civil War.

On 1 November 1645 Mytton and Brereton intercepted a unit of 2,000 Royalists just outside Denbigh. Sir William Vaughan and his men were moving north in the hope of relieving Chester but were caught by the pursuing Parliamentarians at Denbigh Green, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of the town centre, near Whitchurch. Mytton and Brereton quickly cleared the musketeers lining the road and then engaged Vaughan's main force in open ground around the ruins of the medieval friary (SJ060667). The Royalists were routed; 100 were killed and 400 captured and the remainder, including Vaughan, fled to Conway. Despite the subsequent expansion of Denbigh, the area of the main fighting around the friary ruins is still open ground.

Flint Castle (SJ246733) The medieval castle was garrisoned for the King from the beginning of the war. In mid-November 1643 Brereton besieged the fortress and may have taken it – contemporary accounts are rather vague – but he fell back into England in December when Royalist reinforcements landed at Mostyn, and the King's men held the castle without challenge for a further 2½ years. Mytton besieged Flint from spring 1646 until 24 August, when Col. Mostyn's garrison abandoned the struggle and surrendered on terms. The castle was subse-



Chirk Castle, Clwyd. Although the castle owes its present, decidedly non-medieval appearance to extensive eighteenth- and nineteenth-century restoration, it remains at heart the thirteenth–fourteenth century quadrangular fortress held for the King for much of the Civil War and recaptured by its Parliamentarian owner, Sir Thomas Middleton, in 1646.

quently slighted and is now very ruinous. The late thirteenth-century Edwardian fortress comprised a large outer bailey and a smaller square inner ward protected by curtain walls linked by three corner towers; at the fourth angle stood a detached round keep, quite separate from the two baileys and protected by its own moat. The ruins overlooking the Dee Estuary are open daily.

Hawarden Castle (SJ319654) The thirteenth-century castle was secured for the King at the outbreak of the Civil War but fell to Brereton on 16 March 1643. In the following November most of the Parliamentary troops evacuated the region on the landing of Royalist reinforcements and a skeleton garrison was left in the castle to try and hold the place or at least delay the Royalist advance. In the event, the Parliamentarians offered little resistance and surrendered on 4 December. In May 1645 Brereton tried and failed to retake the castle and it held out for the King for a further year until the collapse of the Royalist cause in Cheshire and the border area rendered further resistance futile. Sir William Neale surrendered to the besieging Parliamentarians on 16 March 1646 and the castle was slighted. The remains of the old fortress, including parts of the thirteenth-century round keep and banqueting hall and later round and square towers, stand in parkland south-east of the village and are open to the public during the summer. (The other 'castle' at Hawarden is, in fact, an eighteenth-century mansion.)

Holt (SJ4053) This small and undistinguished village was of crucial importance during the Civil War because it guarded one of the few crossings between England and North Wales. Indeed, in the mid-seventeenth century only two bridges spanned the lower reaches of the Dee – one, at Chester, was firmly under Royalist control for most of the war; the other was at Holt.

The Royalists secured the place at the outbreak of war, garrisoned the small medieval castle and established an outpost in St Chad's. They knocked down one of the arches of the bridge and replaced it with a movable drawbridge, defended by a gatehouse on the Welsh side. Brereton approached Holt in November 1643 and although heavy fire forced him to abandon an attempt to cross the river by boat, his troops managed to take the bridge itself, cutting the ropes and thus bringing the drawbridge section crashing down. After further fighting the Royalists were expelled from castle and church. This was but the first of several serious clashes here, for bridge and village

changed hands at least thrice more in 1644–45 before Mytton finally secured the passage for Parliament in spring 1646. Even then, the Royalist garrison within the castle held out and not until 13 January 1647 were Sir Richard Lloyd and his men starved into surrender.

The fifteenth-century eight-arched bridge still spans the Dee here (SJ412544); the missing arch was rebuilt after the war and no trace of the drawbridge or gatehouse survives. The late thirteenth-century castle stood on a rocky outcrop above the river, 1/3 mile south of the bridge (SJ412537); the curtain walls and angle towers which defended a pentagonal enclosure are now very ruinous and only odd fragments of masonry survive above ground. Marks on the aisle walls of St Chad's are usually attributed to Civil War bullets.

Rhuddlan Castle (SJ023779) In common with most of the Edwardian castles of North Wales, Rhuddlan had a rather uneventful Civil War. It was secured for the King unopposed in 1642 and held without serious challenge or incident until the very end of the war. In May 1646 Mytton appeared before Rhuddlan but did not attempt a direct attack, preferring to besiege the fortress and starve the garrison out. Col. Byron surrendered on terms at the end of July and the fortress was slighted. The thirteenth-century castle was laid out on a simple concentric plan, a square inner ward defended by a curtain wall, with round towers at the north and south angles and double-towered gateways at the east and west, all protected by an outer curtain wall. The outer wall has largely disappeared but the inner curtain and corner towers survive in good order. The castle is open daily.

Ruthin Castle (SJ124578) The late thirteenth-century castle was held for the King throughout the first Civil War. Col. Sword and his garrison resisted occasional Parliamentary raids, including an attack by Sir Thomas Middleton on 19 October 1644 which was repulsed with heavy losses. The Parliamentarians returned in strength in January 1646, quickly overran the town and laid siege to the fortress. Cols Trevor and Raingold and their garrison were eventually starved into submission on 12 April 1646. The castle, which was in the form of an irregular pentagon, with curtain walls linked by five angle towers and a double-towered gatehouse, was slighted after the war and by the eighteenth century was very ruinous. Most of the remains were incorporated within a grand castellated mansion, also known as the 'castle', which is

now a hotel; further fragments of walling and towers stand in the hotel grounds.

Wrexham (SJ3349) Although seventeenth-century Wrexham was the largest town in North Wales, it possessed neither stone walls nor a castle; street barricades and hastily erected earthworks afforded only limited protection and in consequence the town changed hands several

times and never became a major base. The area was held by the King during the opening year of the war and Wrexham served as a recruiting and rendezvous point. In November 1643 Brereton occupied the town, but the Parliamentary garrison was later withdrawn and Sir John Owen reoccupied Wrexham for the King in February 1645. It was not formally secured for Parliament until late 1646.

DYFED

Much of this large modern county comprises bleak and mountainous territory which largely escaped bloodshed during the Civil War. With the exception of Aberystwyth, Kidwelly and the coastal plains, the conflict was confined to the south-west, particularly former Pembrokeshire. This area saw some of the most dramatic and frequent changes of fortune of the whole Civil War. Secured for Parliament at the outbreak of war, all but a handful of bases fell to Carbery's Royalists during 1643. In the following February and March the region was invaded by Laugharne's Parliamentarians, only to be retaken by Gerard's Royalists in June and July. It was gradually reconquered by Parliament once more from late 1644. Even then the process was far from smooth and repeated Royalist raids during 1645 caused several bases to change hands yet again and fighting continued well into 1646. Thus most strongholds in the area changed hands four times in the course of the first Civil War, and some as many as six. In 1648 Pembroke became one of the centres of the second Civil War and Cromwell was in the area from May to July to oversee the Parliamentary operation against the town; he passed through again in summer 1649 on his way to Ireland.

Aberystwyth Castle (SN579815) The concentric, double-warded castle was built by Edward I in the 1270s to protect the newly-founded walled town which lay below it. Although semi-derelict by the early seventeenth century, the castle was still defensible and was garrisoned for the King by Col. Whiteley throughout the first Civil War. The mint was withdrawn but the castle remained an important bullion store as well as a base for Royalist raids in the surrounding area. One such attack, on a Parliamentary unit at Llanbadarn (SN6081), ended in disaster when the Royalists were fiercely repulsed and struggled back to Aberystwyth with heavy losses – 13 drowned in Mill Pond. Town and castle were attacked several times by Powell and Laugharne in the latter half of 1645 but the garrison held out for another winter, finally surrendering to Powell's besieging army on 14 April 1646. The castle was slighted in 1649 and, despite recent excavation and consolidation, is one of the most ruinous of Edward I's Welsh fortresses. The remains of the curtain walls, gatehouse and internal apartments stand in parkland freely accessible to the public.

Boulston (SM9712) Boulston House, the seat of the Wogan family, was garrisoned for the

King at the outbreak of the war but was evacuated without a fight in February 1644 at the approach of Laugharne. The ruined shell of the three storey fortified manor-house stands on the north bank of the Cleddau, a little south of the later, Georgian Boulston house; a public footpath runs past the ruins.

Cardigan Castle (SN177459) The medieval castle overlooking the Teifi and guarding the town bridge changed hands several times in the course of the first Civil War. It was taken by Gerard's Royalists in summer 1644 and retaken by Laugharne's Parliamentarians in December, following a brief bombardment. Gerard attacked the newly returned garrison in January 1645 but was beaten off by a relieving party under Col. Laugharne. The Royalists returned five months later and succeeded in capturing the fortress, which was then held for the King until the end of the year, when it changed hands for the fourth and last time. Laugharne slighted the castle in 1646–47 and little remains today. The fragmentary ruins of the circular keep and curtain wall with two mural towers, all probably thirteenth-century, stand by the road; the interior is not open to the public.

Carew Castle (SN046037) Although the Normans erected a stronghold at Carew, the present spectacular remains above the tidal creek are probably no earlier than the thirteenth century. The medieval quadrangular stronghold, with round corner towers and an eastern gatehouse, was remodelled in the early sixteenth century, when the west front was largely rebuilt, and again towards the end of the century, when Sir John Perrott greatly extended the northern range in exuberant Tudor style. The Royalists established a garrison here sometime in 1643 but Carew surrendered to Col. Poyer in March of the following year. In summer 1644 and 1645 the castle was twice retaken and briefly garrisoned by Gerard's Royalists. Now a grand and extensive ruin, the castle is open to the public during the summer. The southern curtain is particularly ruinous, probably the result of Civil War bombardment. Traces of several earthworks around the castle, particularly the remains of a ravelin (a 'V'-shaped trench) beyond the eastern gateway, may date from the Civil War.

In 1643–44 the Royalists also garrisoned the Old Rectory at Carew, a fifteenth-century mansion which stood about 100 yards from the church. The house was largely rebuilt in the nineteenth century but a low square tower and part of the embattled outer wall escaped demolition and survive in fairly good order.

Carmarthen (SN4120) The town and its thirteenth-century castle changed hands repeatedly during the latter half of the Civil War as first Gerard, then Laugharne, gained the upper hand in the area. They were finally secured for Parliament by Laugharne on 12 October 1645; the castle was subsequently slighted.

The Norman motte and bailey on a high bluff overlooking the river was rebuilt in stone in 1223; the remains, including most of the motte and the ruins of a gatehouse and a tower with adjoining walls, are partly hidden by modern council offices. The site is not open to the public.

In 1643 the Royalists threw up earthwork defences around the town, a small section of which survives to the west of the town in the suburb of St Peter's. The bank and ditch, known as 'The Bulwarks', lie north of the Tywi and immediately north-west of the site of the medieval friary.

Cromwell passed through Carmarthen on 22 May 1648 *en route* to Pembroke, but according to tradition lodged for the night outside the town at Golden Grove (see below). He did, however, stay in Carmarthen on 31 July or 1

August 1649 on his way to Milford Haven and lodged at the Nag's Head in St Mary Street; the building does not survive.

Colby Moor (SN043174) On 1 August 1645 1,100 Royalist Foot and 450 Horse under Col. Stradling were routed by Laugharne's Parliamentarians on open ground to the east of Haverfordwest. The Royalists were marching from Haverfordwest towards Narberth but around 6 p.m. they were intercepted by the Parliamentarians at Colby. After a brief fight the King's men broke and fled back west, some occupying and trying to hold the Rath, an ancient earthwork three miles north-east of Haverfordwest (SM985188). One hundred and fifty Royalists perished and 700 were captured.

Colby Moor remains an area of flat, open high ground, now encircled by minor roads. Those who fell in battle supposedly lie beneath the field immediately north of the present Colby Moor Farm.

Golden Grove (SN5920) To the east of the village stood a large mansion, the seat of the Earl of Carbery, the Royalist commander in South Wales during the opening years of the Civil War who was later replaced by the more dynamic Gerard. According to tradition, Cromwell visited the place on 22 May 1648, was entertained by the Countess – the Earl was absent – and spent the night there. The great house was destroyed by fire and a post-seventeenth-century building, now an agricultural college, stands on the site.

Haverfordwest Castle (SM954158) In common with most of the strongholds in the area, the late thirteenth-century castle above the Cledau changed hands several times during the first Civil War. A Parliamentary garrison in 1642, it was in the hands of Carbery by autumn 1643 but the nervous Royalists evacuated the place in the following February on seeing what they believed to be the Parliamentary army crossing a hilltop above the town. It was, in fact, a herd of cows and when Laugharne arrived in earnest a day or two later he was able to occupy the fortress unopposed. It was retaken by Gerard on 22 August 1644 and held for the King for a year; the small garrison surrendered to Laugharne immediately after Colby Moor. Although the shell of the castle appears very imposing and quite complete from most angles, one of the curtain walls has, in fact, almost completely disappeared and the internal ranges are very ruinous. The castle is currently closed to the public while excavations and restoration are in



Above: Carew Castle, Dyfed. Sir John Perrott's grand Tudor range overlooking the tidal creek survived the Civil War intact; the medieval ranges behind it were not so fortunate and the southern, in particular, was badly damaged in the bombardments of 1644–5.



Left: Laugharne Castle, Dyfed. The thirteenth-century castle above the Taf estuary was restored in the sixteenth century and survived a week-long Parliamentary siege in 1644 before a heavy bombardment compelled the garrison to submit.



Below: Pembroke Castle, Dyfed. The huge clifftop castle was a major Parliamentary base throughout the first Civil War and the centre of Royalist rebellion in South Wales during the second. Cromwell mounted a long and successful operation against the medieval stronghold from May to July 1648.

progress but the interior can be viewed from a point near the museum.

In a field one mile south of the town stand the remains of Haroldston, a thirteenth-century fortified manor-house garrisoned for the King in 1643 but abandoned without a fight in the following February. Parts of one tower and several sections of walling survive above ground.

Kidwelly Castle (SN409071) Although still defensible in the seventeenth century, the medieval castle above the tidal estuary at Kidwelly lay well east of the area of bitterest fighting and played only a minor role in the Civil War. Laugharne took the fortress in April 1644 and left a small garrison here; in the following month, however, Gerard besieged and bombarded the Parliamentarians into submission. There is no record of further fighting here. The extensive ruins, open daily, comprise a fourteenth-century gatehouse opening onto a semicircular outer ward, protected by well-preserved curtain walls and mural towers; the rectangular inner ward contains the remains of a thirteenth- or fourteenth-century chapel.

Laugharne Castle (SN302107) The medieval castle, extensively restored and modernised in the sixteenth century, was occupied by Gerard's Royalists in summer 1644. The Parliamentarians approached the castle in the following October and captured the outer ward after a week-long siege and bombardment; the Royalist garrison then surrendered on terms. Laugharne played little further part in the conflict. Sections of the medieval castle, including the thirteenth-century keep, a round tower and gatehouse and sections of the outer curtain, were retained when the building was converted into a grand fortified Tudor mansion. The interior of the castle is temporarily closed while a programme of excavation and consolidation is in progress, but the impressive shell can be viewed from several vantage-points, including the area of flat marshland by the estuary at the lower end of the town.

Llandeilo (SN6322) In late April 1648 a Parliamentary unit under Col. Flemming, operating against Royalist rebels in the area, was ambushed just outside Llandeilo and took refuge in the town church. The Royalists proceeded to surround and attack the church and the Parliamentarians surrendered. Over 100 troops were captured but Col. Flemming was found dead from a bullet wound in the head – it is not clear whether he committed suicide or was murdered by the Royalists.

Manorbier Castle (SS064977) The castle apparently played only a minor role in the Civil War, possibly because it was already semi-ruinous by the seventeenth-century. It may have changed hands several times as the conflict ebbed and flowed in the region but the only recorded action here took place in September 1645, when the castle fell to Laugharne's Parliamentarians. The extensive remains of the double-warded castle include parts of the original twelfth-century fortress – chiefly a hall, a small square tower and a gatehouse – but most of the present ruins date from the thirteenth–fourteenth century. Earthworks around the castle are sometimes ascribed to the Civil War. The castle is open daily.

Milford Haven (SM9006) The natural harbour was one of the principal ports for passages to Ireland, south-west England and other points around the Welsh coast. Unlike most of the strongholds in the region, it remained under Parliamentary control throughout the Civil War: Parliament's almost unchallenged control of the sea and the support and protection afforded by the fleet made Milford almost impregnable. Cromwell spent the first two weeks of August 1649 here before boarding the *John* on 13 August and sailing for Dublin.

In January 1644 the Royalists had begun constructing a counter-stronghold at Pill, one mile east-north-east of the town. The Parliamentary garrison quickly launched a combined land and sea operation to crush the threat. Laugharne posted men in St Cewydd's Church at Steynton (SM918078) to cover any attempt by the Haverfordwest Royalists to come to the aid of their colleagues, while his main force and the fleet pounded the Royalist position at Pill. The King's men hastily abandoned their incomplete fort and fled east. The remains of the fort are still visible at the head of the inlet (SM919064), the foundations of the tower standing amid a small enclosure protected by a ditch to the east and an earth bank to the north.

Newcastle Emlyn (SN311407) The thirteenth-century quadrangular castle within a loop of the Teifi was strengthened in the following century when a gatehouse and polygonal tower were added; it was again renovated and partly rebuilt in the fifteenth century. It was held for Parliament from the outbreak of the Civil War until its capture by Gerard in summer 1644. Laugharne besieged the castle in spring 1645 but was routed by Gerard's relieving force on 23 April in a fierce engagement below the castle walls. It was finally taken by Parliament in December 1645 after a

brief siege and was subsequently slighted. Now very ruinous, the crags of masonry standing on the weathered motte are freely accessible to the public.

Pembroke (SM9801) The clifftop castle and the walled town to the east were Parliamentary strongholds throughout the first Civil War, resisting attacks by Gerard's Royalists in summer 1644 and 1645 and remaining Parliamentary even when the surrounding area had fallen to the King.

In marked contrast, Pembroke became one of the major Royalist bases during the second Civil War. In March 1648 the new governor, Col. Fielding, was denied access to the castle and he and his small Parliamentary unit were expelled from the town. Pembroke declared for the King under Col. John Poyer, a former Parliamentary officer, and he was soon joined by many other ex-Parliamentarians, including Cols Rice Powell and Rowland Laugharne. By mid-May, however, the South Wales rebellion had suffered a fatal reverse at St Fagans (South Glamorgan) and Pembroke was under siege. Cromwell arrived on 24 May to oversee operations in person and established his base just outside the town, on a hill overlooking Underdown. At first the Parliamentarians possessed only light artillery, which could make little impact on the well-maintained medieval walls. Attempts to storm the town on 4 and 24 June were equally unsuccessful. The stalemate was broken on 1 July when heavy cannon, brought by ship from Gloucester, were landed at Milford Haven and by the second week of July several breaches had been opened in the walls of the town and castle. By this stage the garrison was also very short of supplies and the King's men abandoned the struggle and surrendered on the 11th. (A later story that the garrison was forced to surrender through lack of drinking water after Cromwell had cut the external supply which ran via Monkton appears unfounded, and the remains of pipes in Monkton Bridge probably have no Civil War associations.) Cromwell immediately entered the town and gave orders for the defences to be slighted – parts of the Barbican Gate, Foss Bastion and the Bygate, Henry VII, Westgate and Northgate Towers were subsequently brought down by mines. He stayed in Pembroke for five days, lodging at the 'York Tavern' in Main Street and attending a Thanksgiving service in the church on Sunday the 16th. Later that day he left Pembroke and began the long journey north to meet the Scottish Royalists. Meanwhile Poyer, Laugharne and Powell were taken to London, where in due course they were court martialled

and sentenced to death; two were reprieved, but Col. Poyer was shot in Covent Garden on 25 April 1649.

Pembroke Castle is now a spectacular and extensive ruin, open daily. Although the internal wall which divided the baileys has largely disappeared, the castle originally comprised a large outer ward, defended by a curtain wall, five round mural towers and a southern gatehouse, and a separate triangular inner ward to the north in which stood and stands an enormous round keep.

The town gates have all disappeared but long stretches of Pembroke's medieval walls survive, particularly along the southern side of the town.

Picton Castle (SN009134) The medieval castle was held for Parliament from the outbreak of war until 1645, with a short interlude in 1643 when it was captured and briefly garrisoned by Carbery. The fortress was stormed and taken by Gerard in summer 1645, only to be retaken by Laugharne three months later. Now an extensive ruin, the remains of the thirteenth- and early fourteenth-century quadrangular fortress with round angle towers and a doubled-towered gatehouse, stand in private parkland. The park, though not the castle, is occasionally open to the public during the early summer.

Pwllcrochan (SM921026) In late March 1648 Col. Flemming and 350 Parliamentary troops sailed from Bristol and landed on the peninsula west of Pembroke. They intended to attack the Royalist rebels in that town but were themselves surprised by Poyer's forces. On 29 March the King's men raided the temporary Parliamentary quarters in St Mary's Church, Pwllcrochan. After a brief skirmish the Parliamentarians escaped south-west and occupied Henllan House, which was, in turn, attacked and captured by Poyer. The old house has long since disappeared and a modern building, renamed Hentland, now stands on the site.

Roch Castle (SM880212) The medieval castle was held for the King from 1643 until 1645, excepting a few weeks in spring 1644 when it was taken and briefly garrisoned by Laugharne. The derelict and ruined fortress was restored and remodelled in the twentieth century and remains a private residence. The thirteenth-century 'D'-shaped tower survives in good order and is visible for miles around; the exterior can also be viewed from the road and public footpath which run close by.

Stackpole Court (SR977962) The Elizabethan

manor-house west of the village was held by a 60-strong Royalist garrison from 1643 until its capture by Laugharne in the following February. The Tudor building has been completely demolished and nothing remains except traces of the foundations and associated earthworks on private land.

Tenby (SN138005) The Norman fortress and the circuit of medieval town walls at Tenby were semi-derelict but still defensible in the mid-seventeenth century and town and castle changed hands several times during the Civil War. The castle declared for the King in 1642 but was quickly bombarded into submission by a combined land and sea attack. In August 1643 town and castle were taken by Carbery's Royalists, only to fall to Laugharne once more in the following March. They remained in Parliamentary hands for the rest of the first Civil War, despite two attempts by Gerard's men to take the town by siege and by storm.

In March 1648 Tenby Castle was secured by a unit of Royalist rebels. Col. Horton had the place surrounded and under siege by the end of the month but the King's men held out for over ten weeks. They were still resisting when Cromwell passed through the town on 23 May on his way to Pembroke; he may have returned during the following week to inspect progress. The Royalist garrison was finally starved into surrender on 31 May.

The ruins of the clifftop castle, including parts of the Norman keep, thirteenth-century 'D'-shaped barbican and a later watch-tower, stand in parkland freely accessible to the public. Several sections of Tenby's thirteenth-century town walls also survive.

GWENT

There was little major fighting in Gwent during the first Civil War and the conflict soon developed into a struggle for control of a handful of castles and castle towns. The area remained overwhelmingly Royalist until 1645-46. Chepstow figured briefly in the second Civil War and Cromwell oversaw the capture of the town in May 1648 while en route to Pembroke. He travelled through Gwent again in July 1649 on his way to embark for Ireland.

Abergavenny Castle (SO299140) The Norman motte and bailey castle at Abergavenny was strengthened in the thirteenth-fourteenth century when a curtain wall, mural towers and a gatehouse were added. It was garrisoned for the King from the outbreak of war until 1646, when

it was bombarded into submission and then slighted. The fragmentary remains of four towers and of the gatehouse and barbican are open daily.

Chepstow (ST5394) Town and castle were se-

Trefloyne House (SS106998) Only fragments of the late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century mansion survive, now incorporated within a modern farm complex, visible from the road or public footpath which run close by. The old house was held for the King in 1643-44 and at one time a 200-strong garrison was based here. The main force was withdrawn at the approach of Laugharne in February 1644 and the small garrison which remained surrendered the house without a fight.

Welston Court (SN032022) In summer 1648 Cromwell established his base at Welston Court, the country house of Capt. Walter Coyney, while directing operations against Pembroke. Cromwell was here for much of the six weeks of the siege, reportedly suffering from gout. The house was completely demolished in the nineteenth century and the present Welston Court is a private nineteenth-twentieth-century building.

Wiston Castle (SN022182) In 1643 the Royalists established a small outpost at Wiston, presumably refortifying the substantial motte and the remains of the twelfth-century castle. They withdrew, however, without a fight when Laugharne renewed operations in the area in spring 1644.

When the Church of St Simon and St Jude, Wiston, was restored in 1864, many bodies were found in shallow graves beneath the floor of the nave. They were thought to be the remains of some of those who fell at Colby Moor.



Chepstow Castle, Gwent. The medieval castle high above the Wye (*above*) was held for the King throughout the first Civil War and became a major Royalist outpost during the second. It was neither slighted nor abandoned after the war and instead became a garrison, prison and administrative centre during the Interregnum and after the Restoration. The regicide and republican Henry Marten spent twenty years of uncomfortable captivity in the round tower which now bears his name (*right*).

cured for the King in 1642 and, although briefly evacuated in April 1643 at the approach of Waller, were retained without serious incident until autumn 1645. In October a 1,300-strong Parliamentary force approached Chepstow, overran the town and besieged and bombarded the castle; the 64 Royalists within promptly surrendered.

In spring 1648 Sir Nicholas Kemeys siezed Chepstow for the King and established a 120-strong garrison in the castle. Cromwell and his army arrived here on 11 May and took the town with minimal opposition. The Royalist force within the castle proved more troublesome and three days later Cromwell and most of his troops marched on, leaving a unit under Col. Ewer to continue the siege. A heavy bombardment eventually brought down parts of the curtain wall near Marten's Tower but the Royalists still refused to surrender. Ewer's men then took the castle by storm, in the course of which most of the garrison, including Kemeys, perished. The castle was not slighted but maintained as a garrison and prison throughout the Interregnum. It remained a prison after the Restoration and for 20 years Henry Marten was held in the tower which now bears his name.

One of the most radical and outspoken opponents of the King in the Long Parliament, Marten was briefly expelled from the House in the mid-1640s, during which time he served in the Parliamentary army and became governor of Aylesbury. Readmitted in 1646, he was prominent during the trial and execution of the King but fell from favour during the 1650s and spent much of the Protectorate in prison. He surrendered in 1660 and eventually escaped with his head, but spent the rest of his life in prison in Chepstow Castle, where he died in September 1680. He was originally buried in the chancel of St Mary's, but the remains were later moved into the nave and now lie beneath an inscribed slab near the west door.

The extensive castle ruins stand on a spectacular site, a rocky spur almost sheer above the Wye. Begun by the Normans – their Great Tower survives – and greatly extended over the following centuries, the present three bailey fortress is long and narrow, adapted to fit the irregularly shaped knoll. Marten's Tower stands on the east side of the lower bailey; to the west and north-east the curtain wall has been repaired where breached by Parliamentary cannon in 1648. The castle shows further signs of Interregnum renovation – the medieval battlements on most of the towers were replaced with stronger parapets designed for artillery and the southern curtain wall was thickened and the

parapet looped for musketry. The castle is open daily.

Much of the thirteenth-century wall, the Port-wall, which encircled Chepstow still stands, together with a sixteenth-century town gate.

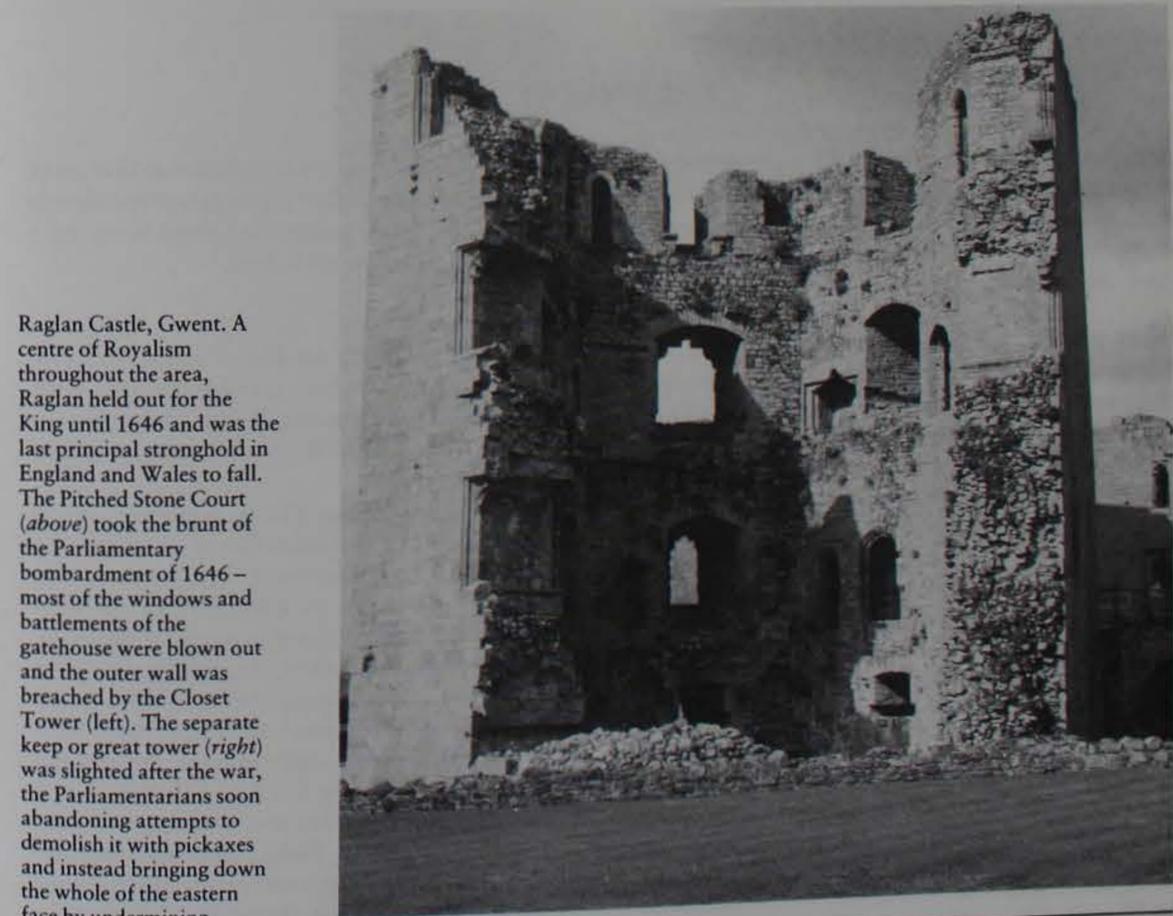
According to tradition Cromwell lodged on 11–14 May 1648 at 'Cromwell House' in Bridge Street; possibly fifteenth-century in origin but extensively restored and refurbished since, the building is now a leather and craft shop.

Llangibby (ST3797) West of the village, beneath the ruins of the old castle, stands Llangibby House or Castle, the seat of the Williams family. The two storey house, built in the first half of the seventeenth century and possibly designed by Inigo Jones, was garrisoned by Sir Trevor Williams for Parliament at the start of the war. The area was overwhelmingly Royalist, however, and Williams soon switched allegiance to the King; Llangibby became a minor Royalist base, surviving several Parliamentary raids during the latter half of the war. Llangibby House survived the war intact and remains a private residence.

Monmouth (SO5113) Town and castle changed hands at least four times during the first Civil War as Royalist troops fell back before raids led by Waller and Massey only to return a few days or weeks later when the Parliamentarians themselves retreated from an overwhelmingly hostile area. Monmouth was finally secured for Parliament in October 1645 when 3,000 troops besieged, captured and garrisoned the place. Its only part in the second Civil War was to play host to Cromwell and his troops on 10 May 1648 as they travelled through the region.

The twelfth–thirteenth-century castle was slighted and largely destroyed in 1647, though parts of the Great Tower and medieval domestic buildings remain, south-east of the Monnow near the post-Civil War Great Castle House; the ruins are open daily. Odd fragments of the medieval town wall also survive.

Raglan Castle (SO415083) One of the last great castles of medieval Britain, Raglan served as the centre of Royalism in south-east Wales throughout the first Civil War. The Marquis of Worcester put his fortress and his fortune at Charles I's disposal and frequently played host to the King, particularly during the latter half of 1645, after Naseby. Not until 1646 was Raglan under serious threat. Throughout the spring and summer it was closely besieged by Col. Morgan's Parliamentarians, who dug trenches around the castle and threw up several gun



Raglan Castle, Gwent. A centre of Royalism throughout the area, Raglan held out for the King until 1646 and was the last principal stronghold in England and Wales to fall. The Pitched Stone Court (above) took the brunt of the Parliamentary bombardment of 1646 – most of the windows and battlements of the gatehouse were blown out and the outer wall was breached by the Closet Tower (left). The separate keep or great tower (right) was slighted after the war, the Parliamentarians soon abandoning attempts to demolish it with pickaxes and instead bringing down the whole of the eastern face by undermining.

positions. The bombardment did little damage – the battlements and windows were knocked out and a small breach opened in the wall of the Pitched Stone Court near the Closet Tower. The garrison eventually surrendered on terms to Sir Thomas Fairfax on 19 August, long after the submission of the King and the collapse of his cause. Raglan was not the last base in mainland Britain to hold out for the King – Harlech, for one, stood until 1647 – but it was the last major stronghold which posed a real threat to security and Parliament held a day of Thanksgiving for its fall. The castle was looted and then slighted. It played no part in the rebellion of 1648.

The extensive and picturesque ruins of the fifteenth-century fortress stand on high ground $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of the village. They comprise two courts, separated by a great hall, each defended by its own gatehouse, curtain wall and mural and angle towers, with apartments ranged around the inside of the wall. The massive hexagonal keep stands in isolation on an island; its southern face was brought down by mines after the Civil War.

Traces of several offensive and defensive Civil War earthworks survive around the castle, parti-

cularly to the north-east, on rising ground beyond Castle Farm, where there are substantial remains of an earthwork bastion and adjoining breastwork; probably built in 1642–43 to strengthen the defences, it was taken by the Parliamentarians during the siege and served as a battery. Nearer the castle, in a clump of trees adjoining the farmyard and at several points near the present car park, are slighter remains of earthwork defences.

Wonastow Court (SO485107) The hilltop Tudor mansion occupied a strong site overlooking the road between Monmouth and Raglan. Garrisoned for the King at the outbreak of war by the Herberts, Wonastow was betrayed to Parliamentary forces in 1644. Thereafter it served from time to time as a minor Parliamentary outpost, covering any movements from the Royalist base at Raglan and withstanding several raids by the King's men. The late fifteenth-century mansion has been largely demolished, though parts of the old house were incorporated in modern Wonastow Court, which stands by the small church overlooking the main road.

GWYNEDD

The county was secure for the King throughout the first Civil War and saw no significant action until the very end of the war, when the Royalist garrisons in the mighty Edwardian fortresses were slowly starved into surrender. Fighting broke out again in May and June 1648, when Sir John Owen led a short-lived Royalist rebellion in North Wales. Cromwell was never in the area.

Aber (SH6572) The second Civil War on the North Wales mainland ended on the coastal plain to the west of Aber. In May 1648 Sir John Owen marched around North Wales, gathering forces for the King and skilfully eluding Parliamentary troops. On 5 June, however, he was finally caught between Aber and Bangor at a site known locally as Y Dalar Hir. With 140 Horse and 120 Foot Owen outnumbered Twisleton's detachment and initially gained the upper hand in the fierce exchange, but a counter-charge by the professional and experienced troops surprised and broke Owen's motley army and the Royalists scattered. Thirty were killed and 60 more, including Owen, captured.

Anglesey Anglesey was a Royalist stronghold throughout the 1640s, secure for the King in 1642–46 and a centre of Royalist rebellion of 1648.

Holyhead (SH2482) on Holy Island was one of the principal ports for communications with Ireland. Defended by a small fort and garrison during the first Civil War, the town escaped major bloodshed.

Anglesey's main stronghold, however, stood in the south-east of the main island, overlooking the straits and the mainland. Beaumaris Castle (SH607763) was built by Edward I in the thirteenth century and, although never completed, was one of the most perfect concentric castles in Britain. The roughly square inner bailey is defended by a double circuit of walls, each with mural towers and two gatehouses. Beaumaris was held for the King by Lord and Col. Bulkeley from 1642 until the garrison was starved into surrender on 14 June 1646. Col. Bulkeley returned in 1648 and the castle was again seized and held for the King. It surrendered without a fight in October 1648 when Mytton threatened

to execute the prisoners taken at Red Hill (see below). The extensive and well-preserved remains are open daily.

On the western outskirts of Beaumaris, 300 yards west-south-west of the parish church, stood Bryn Britain, a triangular earthwork, probably of ancient date, refortified during the Civil War to defend the harbour and the approaches to the castle. The banks and ditches have been mutilated and largely destroyed by a modern housing estate.

To the west again (around SH5976) lies Red Hill Park, where the Royalist rebellion in North Wales was finally crushed. Mytton and Twistleton had defeated Sir John Owen's Royalists near Aber in June and had thus effectively ended the mainland rising, but the King's men held on to Anglesey for a further three months. On 15 September Mytton crossed the Menai Straits with 1,500 Horse and Foot and set about trying to bring the Anglesey Royalists to battle. The major engagement took place two weeks later, on 1 October, when Mytton clashed with Bulkeley's Royalists in parkland around Red Hill House. The rebels proved no match for Mytton's professional troops and although the casualties were fairly equal – around 30–40 killed on each side – the Royalists were routed; 400 were captured and the remainder scattered. Some, including Cols Bulkeley and Whitely, sought refuge in Beaumaris Castle but the fortress surrendered soon after without further bloodshed. The private parkland survives, though Tudor Red Hill House has long since disappeared and the present great house is post-seventeenth-century.

Two and a half miles north-north-east of Beaumaris, south-east of Llangoed, stands Castell Aberllienwag (SH616793). The weathered eleventh-century motte is surmounted by the remains of a later medieval defensive work, a square stone blockhouse with round corner towers. The place was garrisoned during the first Civil War as an outpost of Beaumaris, but apparently saw no fighting.

Barmouth (SH6115) On 23 May 1648 Mytton and 80 Parliamentary Horse intercepted a detachment of Royalist rebels heading north along the coast road to join Owen's army around Caernarvon. After a brief fight outside Barmouth, Col. Lloyd and 40 of his men were captured and the rest of the Royalist force scattered.

Caernarvon (SH477627) Caernarvon Castle, the largest and most magnificent of Edward I's Welsh fortresses, had become rather dilapidated by the mid-seventeenth century but remained a

formidable stronghold. It was held for the King by Col. Byron throughout the first Civil War, excepting a short interlude in 1644 when the town and possibly the castle too may have briefly fallen to a naval attack under Col. Swanley. It was besieged by Mytton in spring 1646 and surrendered on 4 June. The castle was then garrisoned for Parliament and held out in spring 1648 against a brief siege by Owen's Royalist rebels. Although most of the buildings within the bailey were demolished during the Interregnum, an order for the destruction of the outer walls was not implemented. The mighty curtain wall, polygonal mural towers and northern gatehouse survive in fairly good order. The castle is open daily.

Conway (SH783774) Edward I built the castle above the river Conway in the late thirteenth century to command and protect the adjoining walled town; eight almost identical round towers were linked by massive curtain walls enclosing two wards. In the mid-seventeenth century the derelict castle was owned by John Williams, Archbishop of York, and he paid for the place to be renovated and refortified in 1642–43. Town and castle were held for the King throughout the first Civil War. Col. Carter's Parliamentarians overran the town on 9 August 1646 but Sir John Owen and the Royalist garrison retreated into the castle and held out for a further three months. The beleaguered fortress surrendered on 18 November after a heavy bombardment.

The roofs and fittings of the internal apartments have disappeared, but otherwise the castle is almost intact; it is open daily. The thirteenth-century town walls, mural towers and town gates also survive in good order.

Gwydir Castle (SH799613) The restored castle on the west bank of the Conway stands on the south-west outskirts of Llanrwst. The original sixteenth-century fortified mansion on the site was occupied by Vaughan's 900-strong Royalist force in November 1645 after the defeat at Denbigh. They evacuated the place and moved on at the approach of the Parliamentarians a few days later. The Tudor house was gutted by fire in the 1920s and most of the present 'castle' is modern restoration.

Harlech Castle (SH580313) The rectangular concentric castle was built by Edward I on a rocky outcrop above the sea. The curtain walls are linked by large round corner towers and a massive gatehouse stands on the east side. It was held without challenge for the King throughout the first Civil War, its great distance from



Top: Harlech Castle, Gwynedd. The superb Edwardian castle on the west coast was far removed from the main theatres of action during the Civil War and its isolated Royalist garrison survived longer than any others on the English and Welsh mainland. It apparently escaped slighting after the war and survives as an extensive ruin. *Bottom:* Caernarvon Castle, Gwynedd. The largest, grandest and most expensive of Edward I's string of castles in North Wales, Caernarvon was hastily repaired in 1642 and garrisoned for the King. The jumble of domestic buildings within the bailey was swept away during the 1650s but a Parliamentary order for the slighting of the curtain walls and towers was never executed.

England and the poor roads in the area making it almost impossible to bring up heavy artillery. The garrison thus survived until March 1647, when John Jones and his men appeared before Harlech. They fought their way into the town and laid siege to the fortress; Col. William Owen and his 28-man garrison surrendered on 15 March. Harlech was thus the last base in England and Wales to hold out for the King during the first Civil War. The extensive remains of the castle are open daily.

Maes y Garnedd (SH6427) John Jones was born and brought up in this low, two storey

farmhouse which still stands four miles east of Llanbedr beyond Pont Cerrig. Jones served in the Parliamentary army in Wales during the Civil War and was a colonel by 1646. He became MP for Merioneth in 1647 and a regicide two years later, and served in Ireland during the early 1650s. Despite his Republicanism and his opposition to the Protectorate, he married Cromwell's widowed sister, Catherine, in 1656. He was executed in London in October 1660, and thus it is most unlikely that the John Jones buried at Llanenddwyn church (SH5823) was Cromwell's brother-in-law and fellow regicide.

MID GLAMORGAN

The county played very little part in the Civil War. The valleys and mountains did not figure in the conflict and in the seventeenth century the coastal plain possessed no important town or castle to detain the armies which occasionally marched by. Cromwell travelled through in summer 1648, on his way to and from Pembroke, and again in the following year en route to Ireland, but apparently he never broke his journey here and no location within mid-Glamorgan is reliably linked with him.

Caerphilly (ST157871) The medieval castle was neither garrisoned nor attacked during the Civil War. The already ruinous defences may have been further slighted sometime during the 1640s, for around this time the dam was breached at the southern end and several mural towers mined, including the famous leaning tower.

A modern bridge leads between the lakes and

across the north-west or outer moat to the site of a Roman fort. A Civil War artillery emplacement was thrown up here, presumably to guard against the possible occupation of the castle itself. The fortlet now comprises a square earth platform, eroded at the south-east, but with projecting bastions at the other corners, defended by a parapet. There is no record of any fighting here.

POWYS

Much of the huge modern county is bleak upland and mountains which escaped serious fighting during the Civil War. Although garrisons – usually Royalist – were established in most of the important towns in 1642–43, only those in the north-east of the county, part of old Montgomeryshire, saw major bloodshed. Most fell to Brereton, Middleton and Mytton in 1644. Cromwell never visited Powys.

Abbeycwmhir (SO055712) The Cistercians founded an abbey in this isolated, wooded valley in the twelfth century. It was laid out on a surprisingly grand scale – the abbey church possessed the longest nave in Wales – but the buildings were probably never completed and only excavation would reveal the precise plan. Parts of the church and adjoining buildings

escaped demolition at the Dissolution and survived in sufficiently good order to house a Royalist garrison from autumn 1642. In December 1644 Cwmhir Abbey was attacked by Middleton's Parliamentarians, Col. Fowler's 70-strong garrison was overwhelmed and the outpost was lost. The fragmentary remains of the great abbey church stand ¼ mile south-east of

St Mary's; almost nothing of the cloisteral buildings is now visible.

Montgomery (SO2296) Montgomery has long been a key border base guarding the main routes between England and mid-Wales, and a succession of strongholds have stood on the ridge above the town. The present ruins are the remains of the thirteenth-century castle which once covered the whole hilltop; curtain walls and numerous mural towers defended a string of five separate wards. The castle was secured for the King in 1642 but fell to Parliament on 7 September 1644 when Sir Thomas Middleton besieged the place and frightened its feeble governor, Lord Herbert, into surrender; in return, Herbert was assured that his London library would not be seized and sold, as Parliament had intended. Rupert immediately despatched Lord Byron and Col. Erneley from Shrewsbury to recover the castle and a Parliamentary force was hurriedly raised amongst local garrisons to counter the threat. By mid-September the two armies – Byron's 2,000 Royalists and a combined force of 3,000 Parliamentarians led by Brereton – were closing on Montgomery and on the 18th they clashed somewhere on the hillside above the town. Contemporary reports of the battle are rather vague and neither the precise location of the conflict nor its course can be discerned with certainty. It is clear, however, that the Royalists were routed and Byron's army effectively destroyed – 500 men were killed and over 1,000 captured. The threat to the castle had been lifted and it remained in Parliamentary hands until the end of the war. It was slighted very thoroughly in 1649 and most of the stone carted away. Today only one tower survives to any height, surrounded by several stretches of ruined curtain wall. The site is freely accessible to the public.

New Radnor (SO212610) The thirteenth-century fortress at New Radnor was still defensible in the mid-seventeenth century and housed a small Royalist garrison from 1642. It fell to Parliament two years later after a heavy bombardment which caused extensive damage to the already derelict building. Although substantial earthworks remain – including the ditched motte and the bailey entrenchment – on

the northern outskirts of the town, no masonry survives above ground.

Newtown (SO1091) On 3 September 1644 Middleton and his troops left Oswestry (Shropshire) and marched into Wales overnight, taking care to avoid Royalist scouts. Early on the 4th they launched a dawn raid on Sir Thomas Gardiner's small garrison at Newtown, catching them completely by surprise and quickly overwhelming and capturing the ill-prepared Royalist force. More important, perhaps, for the Parliamentary cause was the large quantity of arms and ammunition found in the town.

Welshpool (SJ2207) In August 1644 Middleton and Mytton led a combined party of over 500 Cavalry in a dawn raid on Welshpool, surprising Sir Thomas Dallison's troop of Royalist Horse temporarily stationed in the town. The Parliamentarians returned to Shropshire heavily loaded with booty.

Middleton returned in the following month to attack the Royalist garrison based just outside Welshpool. The town itself was weakly defended – the Norman motte and bailey on the eastern outskirts was derelict and indefensible by the seventeenth century – and the main stronghold stood one mile to the south. Powis Castle (SJ215064), too, began as a simple Norman motte and bailey, but the Powis family acquired the site in the late thirteenth century and built a double-warded castle in red sandstone, with curtain walls, gatehouses and a round keep in the inner ward. Extended and modernised in the sixteenth century, Powis Castle was garrisoned for the King from 1642 and became an important store for arms, ammunition and valuables. Middleton's 300 Horse and 100 Foot launched a surprise attack at 2 a.m. on 3 October, blowing – and largely destroying – the west gate with a petard and quickly overpowering the dazed garrison. The castle yielded a rich haul of prisoners, military supplies and treasure. Although Powis was not slighted, much of the present building is post-Civil War. The medieval and Tudor work survives but is now incorporated within the extensive late seventeenth–nineteenth-century remodelling and rebuilding. Powis Castle is owned by the National Trust and is open at weekends and on certain weekdays during the summer.

SOUTH GLAMORGAN

The small modern county possessed only one stronghold of any significance in the seventeenth century and thus largely escaped bloodshed during the first Civil War. In 1648, however, the decisive battle of the second Civil War in South Wales and one of the largest and bloodiest engagements of the whole conflict in the Principality was fought outside Cardiff. Cromwell passed through the county in 1648 and 1649 and usually broke his journey in Cardiff.

Cardiff (ST1877) Although town and castle changed hands several times in the course of the war, they were usually under Royalist control from 1642 until September 1645, when a large Parliamentary garrison was installed. Royalists returned once more and besieged the castle in January–February 1646 but on this occasion the Parliamentarians held out and were eventually relieved. Philip Jones was appointed governor of the castle and its garrison after the war.

The present castle, off Castle Street, is an amalgam of many periods. The Normans built a motte and bailey stronghold here in the corner of a Roman fort; the present shell keep on the mound is twelfth-century in origin, though it has been remodelled on many occasions since and owes much to large-scale nineteenth-century restorations. Charles I stayed here in 1645 and Cromwell may have lodged in the castle on 15–16 May 1648, when he stopped in Cardiff *en route* to Pembroke; he was here again in late July 1649. There is, however, an unconfirmed tradition linking Cromwell with the Griffin Inn at Lisvane (ST1983), on the north-east outskirts of Cardiff; the fifteenth-century buildings have recently been modernised and a plaque added recording the Cromwellian connection.

Fonmon Castle (ST047682) Philip Jones acquired Fonmon Castle after the Restoration and set about renovating the dilapidated thirteenth–fourteenth-century fortified house. He greatly extended the castle to the north and converted it into a grand mansion. He lived here until his death in 1674. The buildings survive in good order and remain a private residence.

Penmark (ST059689) Philip Jones was laid to rest in Penmark church in September 1674.

From humble beginnings, Jones rose spectacularly during the 1640s and acquired not only political dominance in South Wales but also a large fortune. Appointed governor of Swansea and Cardiff, he became a close friend and political ally of Oliver Cromwell and in due course served as a Protectoral Councillor and MP and as Comptroller of Cromwell's Household. He survived the Restoration and several bitter lawsuits with his fortune more or less intact and spent the last years of his life in retirement at Fonmon. He lies buried near an inscribed tablet.

St Fagans (ST1177) One of the largest battles of the Civil War in Wales was fought at St Fagans on 8 May 1648, when Col. Horton's 3–4,000 Parliamentarians routed up to 8,000 Royalist rebels under Col. Laugharne. The two forces clashed in the early morning on the gently sloping ground between St Fagans Castle and the river Ely. The professional Parliamentarians overwhelmed their opponents, some of whom were experienced soldiers but others raw recruits and all poorly disciplined. Many were killed – according to tradition the Ely flowed red – 3,000 were captured and the rest scattered in all directions; Laugharne and a few others struggled back to Pembroke.

St Fagans House or Castle (ST118772) is an Elizabethan manor-house, built on the site of a Norman castle and incorporating parts of its medieval predecessor; it is now the centre of the Welsh Folk Museum though, unlike the surrounding buildings, it remains *in situ*. The land between the castle and the river, where fighting was fiercest, is now crossed by a made up road bordered by modern houses.

WEST GLAMORGAN

West Glamorgan largely escaped bloodshed during the Civil War – there was little fighting in the hills and valleys, and of the towns and villages on the coastal plain, only Swansea was of any significance in the seventeenth century. Cromwell broke his journey there when travelling along the coast in 1648 and 1649.

Llangyfelach (SS6499) Philip Jones, friend and councillor of Oliver Cromwell and the leading Parliamentarian in South Wales, was probably born and brought up at Pen y Waun farm, south-east of the village. The early seventeenth-century building, which stands near Clase House, survives in good order and remains a private residence.

Swansea (SS6593) Seventeenth-century Swansea was a small and weakly defended town and it played a correspondingly limited role in the Civil War. The town was garrisoned for the King from the outbreak of war until August

1644, when it surrendered under threat of a combined land and sea attack. Thereafter it was held by Parliament without serious challenge. Governor Philip Jones entertained Cromwell in Swansea on 19 May 1648 and 30 July 1649. Jones probably owned and occupied property in the town centre, but almost nothing of seventeenth-century Swansea survives and no building in the modern city centre can be linked to Jones or Cromwell. Swansea Castle, a fourteenth-century fortified manor-house owned by the Bishops of St David's, was probably semi-derelict by the early seventeenth century and was largely demolished in 1647; a section of ruined masonry still stands in Castle Street.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

Fast Castle (NT862710) The fragmentary ruins of Fast Castle, the former stronghold of the Logans of Restalrig, stand on a promontory above the sea, protected on the landward side by a wide ditch. The small medieval fortress fell to Parliamentary troops in February 1651 after a brief siege and bombardment.

Hume Castle (NT705413) Hume Castle, the principal seat of the Hume family, stood on high ground above the village and guarded one of the main inland routes between England and Edinburgh. In late January 1651 the castle and its 300-strong Royalist garrison were attacked by a Parliamentary detachment under Cols Fenwick and Slyer and Governor Cockburn surrendered the badly damaged fortress on 2 or 3 February, following a heavy bombardment. The ruins are incorporated within a private eighteenth-century mansion which now stands on the site.

Mordington House (NT950560) Lord Mordington's mansion just over the border was Cromwell's usual base while waiting around Berwick for men and supplies. He was here in September 1648 and on 22–24 July 1650, prior to his two Scottish campaigns. The present Mordington House is largely post-seventeenth-century; it is not open to the public.

Neidpath Castle (NT236405) The Fraser stronghold, begun in the fourteenth century and repeatedly extended and modernised over the following 200 years, stands above the river Tweed to the west of Peebles. It was held for the King by Lord Yester in the mid-seventeenth century and survived several sieges during summer and autumn 1650 before surrendering to Parliamentary forces in February 1651. The castle has recently been restored and is now open to the public during the summer.

Newark Castle (NT421294) The roofless shell

of the stark rectangular tower-house stands on a hill above the main A708. Built in the fifteenth century, the former royal hunting lodge became a slaughterhouse in September 1644 when over 200 Irish soldiers, members of Montrose's army captured at Philiphaugh, were shot in the castle courtyard and their bodies tipped into a mass grave, 'Slain Men's Lee'. Secured for the King at the end of the decade, Newark fell to Cromwell's troops in summer 1651.

Philiphaugh (NT4528) On 13 September 1645 Montrose's brilliant Royalist campaign came to an end in a field by Ettrick Water, near Philiphaugh. He had marched south towards England during August but desertions reduced his army to less than 1,000 and he faced almost certain defeat at the hands of Leslie's experienced and far larger force which was marching north to intercept him. Montrose turned about and attempted to return to the Highlands, and by 12 September had reached Philiphaugh. The Marquis and his 200 Horse spent the night in Selkirk, his Foot camped in a meadow along the northern bank of Ettrick Water, just below the junction with the Yarrow, south of the village of Philiphaugh. Under cover of the dawn mist, Leslie fell upon the Infantry camp in the early hours of the 13th, surprising the Royalists and overrunning their weak earthwork defences. In the ensuing skirmish – 'battle' is hardly appropriate – some of the Foot were killed outright and many more captured, only to be executed soon after. By the time Montrose and his Cavalry arrived from Selkirk, all was lost and they were repelled and scattered by the victorious Parliamentarians.

The main A708 now skirts the northern edge of the site and industrial works have encroached to the south-east but most of the battlefield is still open, flat meadow. The Ordnance Survey battle symbol is at NT454282.

CENTRAL

Blackness Castle (NT056802) The fifteenth-century rectangular tower-house dominates the village of Blackness, once a thriving port of the Forth. The royal castle frequently served as a prison and in the mid-seventeenth century was

one of the principal goals for captured Covenanters. Blackness was besieged by Parliamentary troops in late March 1651 as part of a wider operation to clear the south bank of the Forth; the garrison surrendered on 1 April. Maintained



Newark Castle, Borders. The stark tower house above the Yarrow was the scene of a bloody massacre in 1644 after the battle of Philiphaugh. Scores of Montrose's Irish troops, captured in battle – possibly on the offer of quarter – were systematically put to death in the castle courtyard.

long after as a military base and store, the castle is still in a good state of repair. It is open to the public throughout the year.

Callendar House (NS898794) Although Cromwell frequently marched through and quartered in Falkirk in autumn and winter 1650–51, a small and inactive garrison survived at Callendar House, just south-east of the town, until summer 1651. Cromwell summoned the place to surrender on 16 September 1650 but soon moved on and not until mid-July 1651 did he seriously attempt to oust the garrison. Governor Galbraith and most of his men perished when Cromwell bombarded and stormed the house on 15 July. The late medieval tower-house, comprising a square central block with round angle towers and a towered gateway, had been renovated and extended by the Livingstones in the early seventeenth century. It was extensively remodelled again after the Civil War and is now a long, thin, symmetrical range of several dates and incorporates the remains of the medieval castle near the west end. The restored house and surrounding park are open to the public.

Callander (NN6207) On 13 February 1646 Royalist troops surprised and scattered a Covenanter detachment under Campbell just outside Callander; over 500 Covenanters perished.

Castle Campbell (NS962993) The simple four storey tower-house built by the Earl of Argyll in the fifteenth century was repeatedly extended and strengthened over the following two centuries, when a walled enclosure, further ranges and a northern gateway flanked by gunports and gunrooms were added. Castle Campbell was one of the seats and an occasional residence of Archibald, 8th Earl and 1st Marquis of Argyll, and in consequence was repeatedly but unsuccessfully attacked by Montrose in 1644–45. Repaired and regarrisoned in 1648, it fell to Monck's Parliamentarians six years later. The castle and the surrounding glen are open daily throughout the year.

Castlecary (NS7878776) Built in part from Roman stones robbed from the nearby fort, the castle was begun by the Livingstone family in the late fifteenth century; their tower-house was extended 200 years later when an east wing and outbuilding were added. The fortress was owned by the Baillie family in the mid-seventeenth century and was one of the residences of General William Baillie, a senior officer in the Scottish army who fought for Parliament at Marston Moor, was defeated by Montrose at Alford and

Kilsyth and took part in the Scottish Royalist invasion of 1648. The castle has been restored and is still a private residence.

Doune Castle (NN7301) Doune Castle was probably founded in the late fourteenth century by Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, but was never completed. The great tower in the north-east corner of the walled enclosure served as both gatehouse and principal residence and contained a hall, living quarters and a chapel. Although there were other buildings within the courtyard – a second hall to the south and a kitchen block nearby – the ranges planned to stand against the curtain walls were never, in fact, built. Restored in the sixteenth century, the incomplete castle was occupied by Montrose in 1645 and held for the King as one of the bases guarding communications to and from the Highlands. Restored again in the nineteenth century, Doune is one of the best-preserved late medieval castles in Scotland. It is open daily during the summer.

Larbert Bridge (NS859819) On 2 July 1651 Cromwell and the English army marched to Falkirk and faced the Scottish forces across the river Carron by Larbert Bridge. There was minor skirmishing and exchange of cannon- and musket-fire throughout the day, but the Scots refused to be drawn into a general engagement and Cromwell withdrew on the 3rd. The Parliamentary army approached the area again on 14 July, causing Scottish scouts to hurry north across the bridge, but once more Leslie refused to give battle. The present eighteenth-century bridge spans the Carron a little east of the demolished medieval crossing.

Loch Dochart Castle (NN406256) The ruins of the late sixteenth-century Campbell stronghold stand on a small island in Loch Dochart. The island fortress covered the main road west and in December 1644 heavy artillery fire from the castle temporarily halted the Royalist advance into Strathclyde and the Highlands. Montrose eventually overcame the obstacle by deceit: a party of Royalists approached the island by boat claiming to be carrying letters from Argyll himself and were admitted into the castle, whereupon they overpowered the small and gullible garrison. The castle was slighted and Montrose resumed his march west.

St Ninians (NS796918) On 17 September 1650 Cromwell and the English army approached the Scottish base at Stirling and established a temporary HQ at St Ninians. The troops quar-

Right: Doune Castle, Central. The Stewarts' fourteenth-century castle survived the Civil War intact but fell derelict during the nineteenth century. Carefully restored by the Earl of Moray in 1883–6, Doune is now one of the best preserved late medieval castles in the country.



Below: Stirling Castle, Central. The mighty fortress, which served as the Royalists' base from September 1650, was too strong for direct attack and Cromwell never seriously attempted to take it. Stirling was eventually starved into surrender by George Monck.



tered for the night in the village church and on the following day Cromwell viewed the Scottish defences from the church tower before abandoning the operation and marching back to Edinburgh. The old church was largely destroyed in 1746 when Jacobite powder stored there exploded; the early eighteenth-century tower survived intact but the rest of the building was wrecked. The ruined chancel and nave remained in use for some time for burials and still stand 50 yards west of the new church.

Stirling (NS7993) Following their defeat at Dunbar and evacuation of Edinburgh in September 1650, Leslie and the Scottish army established their base in the mighty royal castle and palace of Stirling. Cromwell approached the town on several occasions – he was in St Ninians in September 1650 and on 20 July 1651 pursued Leslie as far as Bannockburn – but was never

strong enough to attempt a direct assault and lacked the artillery and supplies necessary to maintain a prolonged siege. Town and castle eventually fell in the latter half of 1651, long after the main Scottish and Parliamentary armies had departed. Monck besieged the place with 5,000 troops and finally starved the small garrison into submission. The spectacular fortress, begun in the thirteenth century but dating mainly from the sixteenth and early seventeenth century, survives in good order and is open all year.

Torwood Castle (NS835843) Cromwell and his troops quartered in and around Torwood Castle on 17 July 1651 before pursuing Leslie's army back towards Stirling. The roofless shell of the sixteenth-century tower-house survives in fairly good condition but little remains of the quadrangular domestic ranges added in the seventeenth century.

FIFE

Burntisland (NT2385) On 29 July 1651 Cromwell crossed to Burntisland and rejoined his army, which had been ferried across the Forth during the previous week. A brief bombardment persuaded the small Scottish garrison in Rossend Castle to surrender and Cromwell spent the night within the fortress; the early seventeenth-century fortified house, overlooking the shipyards, has recently been restored.

Fordell Castle (NT146854) According to some accounts, Cromwell and Lambert spent the night of 30–31 July 1651 at Fordell Castle *en route* from Burntisland to Perth.

Inverkeithing (NT1383) On 17 July 1651

Overton and Lambert were sent across the Firth of Forth at the head of 4,500 troops to cut Leslie's supply lines to Fife and the north-east and so lure him out of Stirling. Alive to the threat, the Scottish commander despatched 4,000 men under Browne and Holbourne to dislodge the Parliamentarians. The Scottish force approached Inverkeithing on 20 July but Browne attempted to fall back and await reinforcements before attacking the larger than expected English force. Okey, however, fell upon the retreating Scottish rear and compelled Browne to give battle. Lambert attacked and routed the Royalist army in a fierce and bloody battle just outside the town, killing 2,000, including Browne, and capturing 1,500.

GRAMPIAN

Aberdeen (NJ9406) Montrose and his growing Royalist army made for Aberdeen in September 1644, pursued by Argyll. The Royalists appeared before the town on 13 September and summoned the Covenanter garrison to surrender; in response, the Covenanters shot and killed Montrose's drummer and then marched out,

confident of defeating the outnumbered and inexperienced Royalists. The 3,000 Covenanters deployed just outside the town along the crest of a slight hill north of How Burn and straddling the road which ran away south. Montrose advanced towards the Covenanter line and drew up just north of the Burn. The Covenanter Cavalry

charged the Royalist flanks but was repulsed by heavy fire. Montrose then charged up the slope, hitting his opponents' line at speed and quickly breaking the Covenanters, who fell back in disorder into the town. Aberdeen was secured without further opposition and there followed three days of plunder and mayhem before Montrose marched on. Argyll and his forces entered the shattered town unopposed two days later. Over 1,000 Covenanters had died in the battle and at least 100 more perished during the ensuing violence.

The area of the battle has been completely built over and lies under the urban sprawl, a little south-west of the town centre. Modern Hardgate and Holburn Street cross the Civil War battlefield.

Alford (NJ5717) On 2 July 1645 Montrose's Royalists engaged and routed a Covenanter army under Baillie on open ground one mile west of Alford. Montrose drew up in an east-west line along or just below the brow of a slight hill overlooking the Don valley to the north; the left wing lay in front of Gallows Hill, a little east of Leochel Burn. Baillie advanced from the north, crossing the river Don and the low, marshy ground beside it and then deployed along the rising ground a little north of the Royalist line. Both armies numbered around 2,500. Tactics and strategy played little part in the ensuing clash. Montrose threw his main line down the hill into the Covenanter army, which resisted fiercely but was forced to give ground, at first in a slow and orderly fashion. The retreat turned to rout, however, when the Royalist second line, kept in reserve behind the brow of the hill and thus concealed from Baillie, advanced and charged. Baillie's men fled back across the Don and away north as best they could, but over 1,500 fell in the battle and the retreat; the few Royalist casualties included Montrose's close friend and adviser Lord George Gordon.

Most of the battlefield is still open farmland and common outside Alford. The lane along which Baillie advanced is now a made up road, crossing the Don by a modern bridge, around which a small village, Bridge of Alford, has grown up. The Ordnance Survey battle symbol is at NJ562164.

Balvenie Castle (NJ326408) In the thirteenth century the Comyn family built a quadrangular stone fortress beside the Fiddich, just north of Dufftown. It was extended and modernised in the late fifteenth and sixteenth century and a three storey fortified block, the Atholl building,

was added. Balvenie was occupied by Montrose's Royalists at the beginning of November 1644, following the operation around Fyvie, but was later evacuated without a fight. The roofless remains are open daily.

Dunnottar Castle (NO882839) The ruins of Dunnottar Castle stand in splendid isolation on a clifftop 160 feet above the North Sea. Although the great rectangular tower was built in 1392, most of the present fortress, including the massive gatehouse and four domestic ranges enclosing a courtyard, date from the fifteenth and sixteenth century. Montrose approached Dunnottar in March 1645, but the Earl Marischal refused to join his former ally and his garrison successfully resisted a brief Royalist siege and bombardment. Five years later the Earl changed allegiance once more and declared for the new king; the Scottish regalia were temporarily lodged here. Overton besieged the place from September 1651 and Sir George Ogilvy and his garrison were eventually starved into surrender on 24 May 1652. The castle was slighted in 1718 after the Jacobite rebellion. The ruins are open daily.

Fyvie Castle (NJ763393) Fyvie Castle was begun around 1400 by Sir Henry Preston and was repeatedly extended over the following 150 years. The river Ythan and adjoining water-meadow protected the fortress to the north and west; the southern and eastern approaches were defended by a high curtain wall with flanking towers and a huge central gatehouse. Montrose occupied Fyvie Castle unopposed on 27 October 1644 but on the following day Argyll and the Covenanter army approached the fortress – it is not clear whether Montrose was taken by surprise or whether he had deliberately lured Argyll into battle. For two days the rival armies skirmished inconclusively around Fyvie, with a series of attacks and counter-attacks on the hillside below the castle where the Royalists had dug several lines of defensive banks and trenches. After two days of futile manoeuvres, Argyll withdrew and Montrose resumed his march towards Huntly. Fyvie Castle has recently been opened to the public.

Huntly Castle (NJ532407) A succession of medieval castles stood on the site above the river Deveron, each grander and stronger than the last. Around 1600 the 1st Marquis of Huntly built the present 'castle', really a grand renaissance palace with round corner towers, elaborate doorways and windows, ornate chimneys and various heraldic embellishments. Montrose

occupied Huntly several times in 1644–45, usually meeting little or no resistance. The Royalist garrison he left here was starved into submission by Covenanter forces towards the end of 1645. The roofless but otherwise well preserved shell of the palace is open to the public daily.

Kildrummy Castle (NJ455164) The thirteenth–sixteenth-century castle which replaced an earlier motte and bailey timber stronghold stands on a ridge covering the main road north from the Grampian mountains. It was occupied by Montrose in September 1644 and became his temporary HQ while he gathered reinforcements in the area; he left a small garrison here when he and his men marched on into the Highlands. Kildrummy was captured and slighted by Parliamentary troops in 1654. It was subsequently repaired, served as a Jacobite stronghold in 1715 and was slighted once more. The extensive ruins comprise a medieval curtain wall with mural towers and a double-towered gatehouse defending a bailey in which stand several domestic ranges. The remains are open daily.

HIGHLAND

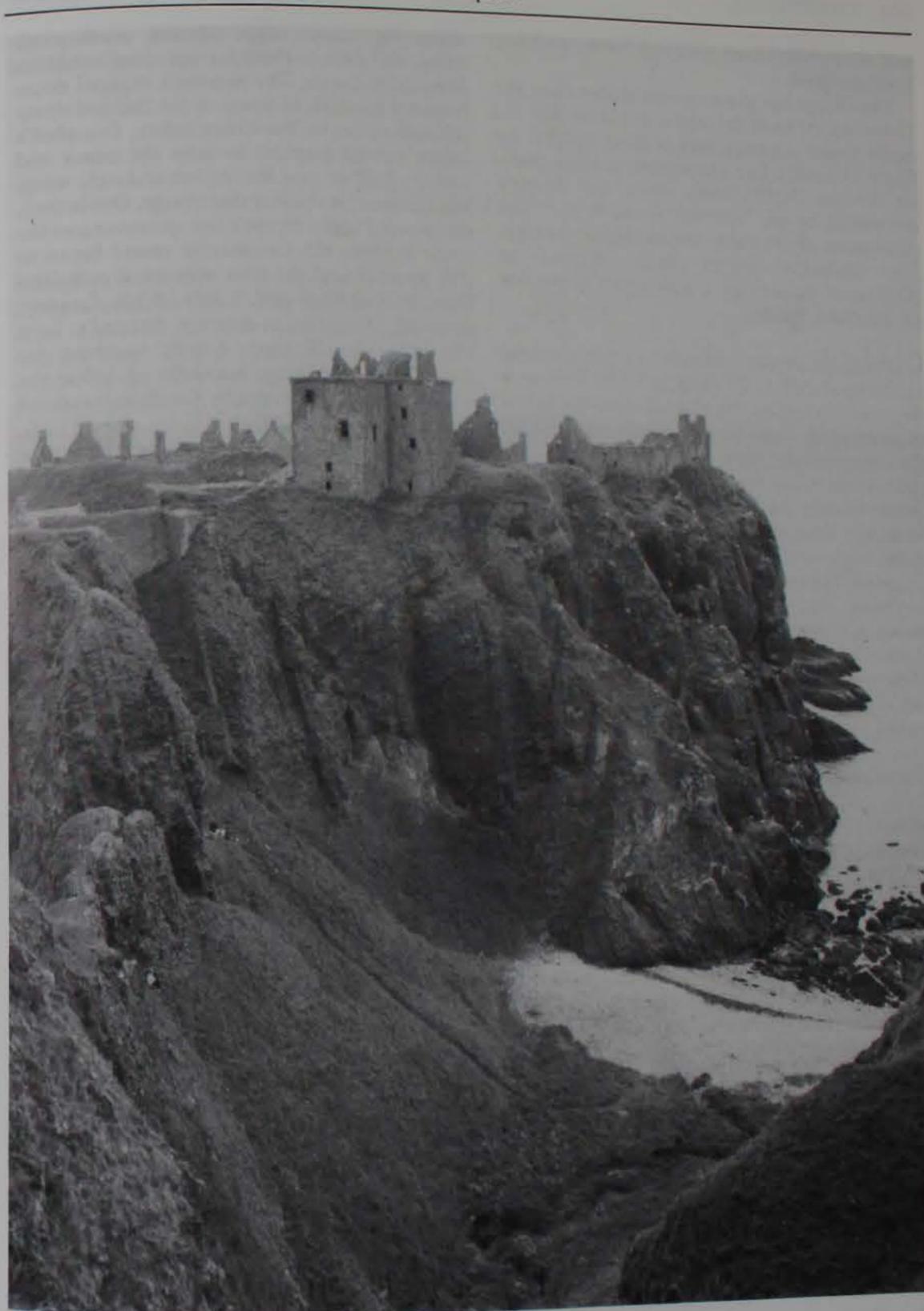
Ardvreck Castle (NC240236) Montrose sought refuge in this MacLeod stronghold in spring 1650 after the Battle of Carbisdale. The details of what followed are unclear and hotly disputed – did MacLeod simply arrest the Royalist leader or did he first welcome him as an honoured guest and then betray him for reward? Certainly, Montrose was handed over to a Covenanter patrol at Ardreck on 4 May and taken to Edinburgh for execution. The ruins of the late sixteenth-century three storey tower-house overlooking Loch Assynt are freely accessible to the public.

Auldearn (NH9155) On 9 May 1645 Montrose's Royalists engaged and routed Sir John Hurry's Covenanter army outside the village of Auldearn. Baillie had sent Hurry and 4,600 men to cover Montrose's movements around the south bank of the Moray Firth. After several days of minor skirmishing, they came upon Montrose's 2,700-strong army quartered at Auldearn. The village stands on a ridge running south from St John's Church, with a distinct hollow to the south and the motte of the long-

Kincardine Castle (NO671751) William the Lion's twelfth-century fortress was garrisoned for the King by Napier in 1645–46. It was besieged by Middleton on 2 March 1646 and fell fifteen days later after the external water supply had been cut. The Royalist officers were promptly executed and the castle slighted. No trace of the medieval fortress remains and the small village which grew up in its shadow has also largely disappeared – the disused graveyard of the demolished Chapel of St Catherine is almost the only part of the former settlement to survive.

Ratray Head (NK1057) Little trace remains of the once flourishing medieval port and royal borough of Ratray; in the eighteenth century a storm sealed Loch Strathbeg from the sea and the land-locked town went into rapid decline. Montrose's spectacular campaign of 1644–46 formally ended here in August 1646 when he paraded and disbanded his few remaining troops outside the town before surrendering to General Middleton.

demolished Norman castle to the north. Warned of the Covenanters' approach – Hurry had carelessly let his men fire off their muskets to clear them for battle – Montrose placed part of his army to the west of the village to attract the enemy, but kept large detachments in reserve, hidden from Hurry in the hollow to the south and in enclosures to the north. Advancing from the west along the south bank of a small burn and surrounding marsh, Hurry fell upon the small Royalist force stationed before the village. Montrose's plan seems to have been to let the Covenanters through the visible but small centre and then attack them on both flanks with the concealed units held in reserve. The plan went astray, however, for the northern Royalist unit under Macdonald moved too soon and Hurry was able to swing left and engage them head on. A fierce fight developed in which the Covenanters began to break up the outnumbered Royalist force. The appearance of the second Royalist force, previously concealed in the southern hollow, and the unexpected attack on the right flank and rear of Hurry's army saved the day and the Covenanter assault collapsed. Hurry



Dunnottar Castle, Grampian. The cliff-top castle above the North Sea was one of the few major strongholds left in Royalist hands by summer 1651 and various items, including precious documents, money and the Scottish crown and sceptre, were moved here for safekeeping. By the autumn Dunnottar too was under threat, and it eventually fell after a nine month siege; the regalia, however, were smuggled out and eluded the Parliamentarians.

and most of his Horse got away but up to 3,000 Foot perished.

The village has grown considerably since the 1640s but the lie of the land is still clear. The old castle motte survives and is now topped by Boath Doocot, a late seventeenth-century circular dovecot (NH917556); motte and dovecot are owned by the National Trust. A plan and description of the battle are on display nearby. The Ordnance Survey battle symbol at NH916550 is, perhaps, a little south of the site of the main fighting.

Carbisdale (NH5795) Montrose's brief second campaign ended on 27 April 1650 on the lower slopes of Carbisdale. He had halted in the valley to await reinforcements supposedly gathering in the surrounding area. A Covenanter army approached from the south, a small troop of Horse leading the way in the hope of luring Montrose from his camp, which had been protected with earthworks. The ploy worked and the main Covenanter army then fell upon the Royalists on the slopes around Culrain. Strachan's army heavily outnumbered the 1,200 Royalists and the battle was brief and one-sided. Montrose and his small Cavalry unit escaped but the Royalist Foot were routed and destroyed.

Dunbeath Castle (ND158283) The cliff-top castle, one mile south of the village, was attacked and captured by Montrose in 1650, the only significant success of his second campaign. The fortress was besieged on 17 April and surrendered four days later; a small garrison was installed but dispersed without further fighting after Carbisdale. The early seventeenth-century tower-house, which replaced a late medieval keep, was restored and extended in the nineteenth century and is still a private residence.

Inverlochy (NN1275) In January 1645 Argyll and the Covenanter army gathered around Inverlochy in an attempt to block Montrose's expected line of advance north from Inverary. Montrose, however, turned into the Highlands and gathered reinforcements before doubling back unexpectedly. In deteriorating weather he surprised and fell upon Argyll's 3,500 men in Inverlochy before they could reunite with Bailie's forces, then stationed around Inverness. Montrose approached on the night of 1–2 February, driving in Covenanter outposts from the hills above the town. Argyll took to his galley in the loch, leaving Duncan Campbell to command the army. He deployed his troops

along the slight ridge running north–south above the estuary flats; his left wing rested on Inverlochy Castle. The Royalists charged down from the foothills at dawn on the 2nd and threw themselves on to the Covenanters. Campbell's centre moved forward to meet the attack and initially held its own but the left and right wings were broken by the Royalist charge. Outflanked, surrounded and with their line of retreat into the castle broken, the Covenanter centre began to give ground and the rout was soon complete. Duncan Campbell and 1,500 of his clansmen perished; Montrose, in contrast, claimed to have lost less than 20 men. Argyll, watching the disaster on board ship, hurriedly set sail as the small garrison in Inverlochy Castle surrendered without further resistance.

The extensive remains of the thirteenth-century quadrangular castle have recently been restored and incorporated within a modern building, now a hotel (NN122755).

Inverness (NH6645) In 1652 the Parliamentary forces in Scotland built a new stronghold at Inverness, a five-sided star-shaped fort above the Ness. It was largely demolished after the Restoration but a single isolated tower, 'Cromwell's Clock Tower', survives off Shore Street. Stone from the demolished Interregnum fort was used to build Dunbar's Hospital, the late Stuart almshouse in Church Street.

Kinlochaline Castle (NM693477) The fifteenth–sixteenth-century fortress at Kinlochaline was occupied in July 1644 by a force of Irish Royalists who had recently landed in Scotland; they soon marched on to join Montrose, firing the castle as they left. Partially restored in the nineteenth century, the extensive remains of the rectangular four-storey block stand on a rocky crag overlooking the head of Loch Aline.

Mingary Castle (NM502632) This small thirteenth-century castle on the Ardnamurchan peninsula was the scene of the first serious fighting of what became Montrose's first Scottish campaign. In July 1644 the newly arrived Irish army besieged the castle and starved the Covenanter garrison into submission. The small Irish Royalist force left to hold Mingary was itself besieged during the winter of 1644–45 but held out and eventually evacuated the place without further fighting in the latter half of 1645. The ruined castle is open all year.

Rhu of Ardnamurchan (NM4267) The Rhu is the most westerly point of the Scottish mainland and affords fine views over the Western

Isles and the Atlantic. Alastair and his 1,100 Irish Royalist troops landed here on 5 July 1644

with their wives, children and cattle.

LOTHIAN

Bass Rock (NT6087) The volcanic island rising dramatically from the North Sea served for many centuries as both religious centre and military base. The island and its castle were secured by the Royalists in 1650 as a naval base for operations in the Firth of Forth. They were taken by Monck in April 1652 following a long blockade. The ruins of the sixteenth-century fort stand above the sea on the gentle southern slope of the island and are visible from the mainland; partly restored in 1902, they are now dominated by a modern lighthouse.

Borthwick Castle (NT370597) The fifteenth-century stronghold, comprising a massive five-storey tower-house, a curtain wall and southern gatehouse, was held by Lord Borthwick's Royalists in 1650. It was besieged by Parliamentary troops in the autumn; Cromwell wrote to Lord Borthwick from Edinburgh on 18 November, demanding the prompt surrender of the fortress and warning that 'if you necessitate me to bend my cannon against you, you may expect what I doubt you will not be pleased with'. The cannon, indeed, opened fire – the large scar on the east wall is often attributed to Parliamentary artillery – but the garrison was short of supplies and, with little hope of relief, soon acceded to Cromwell's demand. Borthwick Castle survives in good order as a private residence.

Dalhousie Castle (NT3263) Cromwell stayed at Dalhousie Castle on 8–9 October 1648 *en route* from Edinburgh back to England. The fortress was begun by the Ramsays in the fifteenth century as a simple 'L'-shaped tower-house with an adjoining enclosure defended by a curtain wall and mural towers. Several ranges were added within the bailey during the sixteenth and early seventeenth century and the fortress was remodelled and extended again in the following two centuries. Dalhousie was recently redesigned as a hotel, but much of the early modern work and the lower levels of the fifteenth-century tower-house were retained.

Dirleton Castle (NT517840) The medieval castle, begun by John de Vaux around 1225,

was held by Royalist forces in 1650. Besieged by Parliamentary troops in the autumn, the garrison was starved into submission on 8 November, whereupon several officers were executed and the castle slighted. The impressive ruins, including part of three drum towers, the shell of the sixteenth-century hall block, a dovecot and sections of curtain wall, are open daily.

Dunbar (NT6878) Dunbar was one of Cromwell's bases during the early stages of his Scottish campaign and the site of the only major battle which he fought north of the border.

Cromwell and his troops were frequently stationed here during late July and August 1650 for Dunbar formed a convenient base on the main road to Edinburgh, well east of the Royalist positions; it also possessed a sheltered harbour where the Parliamentary fleet could safely land supplies. Cromwell garrisoned and usually lodged at Broxmouth House, the Earl of Roxburgh's mansion, which stood to the south of the town (NT697776); nothing remains of the old house and the present Broxmouth dates from the eighteenth and nineteenth century.

On 1 September Cromwell fell back on Dunbar, pursued by Leslie, whose troops occupied Cockburnspath and thus blocked the English line of retreat. Trapped in Dunbar, the 11,000 Parliamentarians had little choice but to stand and fight the 22,000 Royalists drawn up on Doon Hill. On the night of 2–3 September Cromwell deployed his army on flat ground around the Cockburnspath road, south-east of Dunbar and north of Broxburn. Soon after 4 a.m. the English attacked Leslie's right, which had drawn up on the narrow coastal strip. Leslie's Horse stood their ground and only when Cromwell himself led a third English charge did they collapse and scatter. The Parliamentary army then swung right or south-west and tore into the flank of the now undefended Scottish Infantry crowded onto the lower slopes of Doon Hill; surprised and demoralised, they surrendered *en masse*. Within three hours Leslie's army had effectively ceased to exist: 3,000 Scots were dead and up to 10,000 captured and Leslie struggled back to Edinburgh with less than

5,000 men. Dunbar was a stunning victory – not surprisingly Cromwell saw it as a miracle and described it as ‘one of the most signal mercies God hath done for England and His people’. The Parliamentarians had not only destroyed a far larger army but also opened Edinburgh and most of the Lowlands to the English.

The battleground has changed little since 1650 and is still open ground outside Dunbar. The Ordnance Survey battle symbol is at NT696766. By the A1 nearby (NT705768) stands a Cromwell Association monument to the battle, bearing a quotation by Thomas Carlyle.

Dundas Castle (NT118767) Cromwell visited the castle on two occasions during his Scottish campaign, on 20 September 1650 to confer with Deane, and on 24 July 1651, when he lodged here for one or two nights before returning to Leith. The fifteenth–sixteenth-century ‘L’-shaped tower-house survives in good condition and now adjoins a massive nineteenth-century mansion. Both castle and mansion are private.

Dunglass (NT766718) The Parliamentary army quartered at Dunglass on 25 July 1650 and Cromwell spent the night in Dunglass House. The seventeenth-century building has long gone and the present Dunglass House, the latest in a succession of great houses on the site, is largely nineteenth-century.

Edinburgh (NT2573) Cromwell visited the Scottish capital on several occasions. He entered the city unopposed in autumn 1648 as the honoured guest of Argyll and the Covenanters and stayed here on 4–7 October, lodging in Moray House, Canongate, and attending a banquet in the castle.

His next visit was not so peaceful, for in summer 1650 he led a Parliamentary army north against Leslie’s Royalist force based in Edinburgh. From late July to late August Cromwell marched backwards and forwards around the city, too weak to launch a direct attack and unable to lure the Scots out to give battle. On 29 July Cromwell advanced to Restalrig and skirmished with the Scottish garrison on St Leonard’s Hill before falling back. He returned in August and established his HQ and camps on Braid and Blackford Hill, south of the city; on the 18th he took Colinton Castle and a week later he besieged, bombarded and then stormed Redhall Castle. Still Leslie refused to give battle and at the end of the month the Parliamentarians evacuated the newly won bases and returned to Dunbar. Lambert secured the city without serious resistance after the Battle of

Dunbar and Cromwell entered Edinburgh on 7 September; it became his base for the remainder of the Scottish campaign. A Royalist garrison in the castle held out for a further 2½ months, resisting a siege and bombardment, but on 24 December Cromwell’s numerous letters to Governor Dundas, combining dire threats with generous offers and political propaganda, bore fruit and the well-supplied fortress was surrendered to the English.

Throughout his frequent and lengthy visits to the city Cromwell lodged at 174 Canongate, the Edinburgh residence of the Earls of Moray, often known as ‘Moray House’. Cromwell spent much of winter 1650–51 here and lay seriously ill in Moray House in February–April and May–June 1651. The rather severe, two-storey rubble and ashlar house, built by Mary, Dowager Countess of Home in 1625, was originally quadrangular, but two of the seventeenth-century wings have been demolished. Of the house known to Cromwell only the north block, facing the road, and part of the west range survive; the southern sections of the present building are eighteenth-century and later. The once extensive gardens at the rear have also largely disappeared.

The present castle is a much larger and more imposing building than its seventeenth-century predecessor and owes much to extensions and rebuildings of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Of the fortress which saw action in the Civil War, there survive the Great Hall, Royal Palace, and the Half Moon and Farewell Batteries. In November 1650 Cromwell tried to bring down the defences by driving tunnels into the crag below the southern walls, but the rock proved too hard and the operation was soon abandoned; several scars and indentations on the south side of the crag, visible from Johnston Terrace, were supposedly made during these tunnelling operations. The Half Moon and adjoining sections of the castle were damaged by fire from the battery which Cromwell established in Ramsay Gardens. Edinburgh Castle is open daily.

In mid-November 1650 fire badly damaged parts of the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century royal palace of Holyrood, one of the many buildings in Edinburgh used as winter quarters for the Parliamentary army. Repaired after the Restoration, Holyrood is open to the public daily unless the royal family or the Lord High Commissioner are in residence.

Restalrig (NT2874) has been built over and absorbed into Edinburgh. Blackford and Braid Hill (NT2570 and NT2569 respectively) remain open ground, though both are now surrounded

Below: Dunbar, Lothian. Carlyle’s lyrical phrase adorns a Cromwell Association memorial to one of the most remarkable battles of the entire Civil War. *Right:* Tantallon Castle, Lothian. The spectacular castle above the Firth of Forth, defended by sheer cliffs and a huge landward wall, resisted repeated sieges in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries but proved more vulnerable to Monck’s heavy artillery in February 1651. *Bottom:* Edinburgh, Lothian. Skyline and city are dominated by the castle, a complex of medieval, early modern and modern buildings crowded onto the basalt outcrop. Cromwell was an honoured guest in 1648; two years later he returned and took the castle by force.



by the southern suburbs of the city. Colinton Castle (NT2169), a three storey 'L'-shaped fortified hall dating from the sixteenth and early seventeenth century, has been largely destroyed and is now but a fragmentary ruin above the Leith. Redhall Castle (NT2170), once the baronial stronghold of the Otterburn family, has fared no better; the remains of a single angle turret and of the adjoining walls survive north-west of the present, much later Redhall House.

Hailes Castle (NT576758) Begun by the Earl of Dunbar and March in the thirteenth century, the fortified manor-house was strengthened 100 years later when high curtain walls and a square tower were added. The castle was captured by Parliamentary forces in 1650 and subsequently slighted. The extensive ruins on the south bank of the Tyne are open daily.

Leith (NT2776) In summer 1650 Leslie prepared to face Cromwell behind a line of defensive earthworks running from Edinburgh to the then separate port of Leith. From September the town became one of Cromwell's bases and he was frequently in Leith, consulting with his naval commanders and overseeing the landing of supplies. In 1651–52 Monck erected a new fort here, a £10,000 pentagonal stronghold with angle bastions; it has long since disappeared under the docks and dockland redevelopments. The Royalist earthworks have similarly vanished, obliterated by the eastward and northward expansion of Edinburgh.

Linlithgow (NT0077) Linlithgow served as a convenient base between Edinburgh and Glasgow to the west and Falkirk and Stirling to the north-west, and Cromwell and his troops frequently quartered here during 1650–51. The soldiers usually camped in the grounds of Linlithgow Palace, while Cromwell lodged in the royal palace itself. The fifteenth–sixteenth-century building, with its great rectangular central block and adjoining ancillary ranges, fell derelict in the eighteenth century and was gutted by fire. The roofless and ruined shell stands on a knoll overlooking the loch (NT002774) and is open daily.

Livingstone or Livingston Village (NT0366) The old village, west of the large new town, was a favourite stopping place for Cromwell and the army on their journeys to and from

Edinburgh. Cromwell was here on 15 October and 27 November 1650 and on 17 April 1651. The Lord General lodged in 'Livingston House', presumably the old hall which in the seventeenth century stood amid extensive gardens to the north of the village. It was demolished in the early nineteenth century and no trace of it now remains.

Musselburgh (NT3472) Cromwell and the Parliamentary army were frequently based here in July and August 1650 during the operations around Edinburgh. Cromwell repaired the sixteenth-century defensive earthworks around the town and strengthened the rampart and battery at the west end of Musselburgh, around St Michael's churchyard, to protect his quarters against possible attack from Edinburgh. Detachments from Leslie's army did, indeed, attack the English camp on several occasions, but they were repulsed without serious incident. No trace of the sixteenth–seventeenth-century earthworks survives.

Niddry Castle (NT096744) The Parliamentary army quartered in and around the castle on 14 September 1650 *en route* to face Leslie at Stirling. The officers probably lodged in the castle itself but Cromwell was not amongst them – he had returned to Leith to confer with Deane and rejoined his troops on the march on the 15th. The ruined shell of the four storey tower-house, built by the 4th Lord Seton around 1500, stands south-east of Winchburgh.

Tantallon Castle (NT596851) The spectacular and extensive ruins of the fourteenth-century Douglas stronghold stand on the clifftop above the Firth of Forth. Garrisoned by Royalists in 1650, the castle was viewed by Monck and Lambert in the autumn but not until February 1651, when heavy cannon became available, was a serious attack launched. Tantallon was besieged and bombarded by Monck for twelve days until the Royalists surrendered the badly damaged fortress on 23 February. The castle was left derelict and fell into further decay in the eighteenth century. The ruins, which are open daily, include substantial remains of the massive curtain wall, with flanking towers and a central gatehouse, which defended the southern, landward approaches; little survives of the domestic buildings which stood within the clifftop enclosure.

ORKNEY

Noltland Castle (HY429487) In summer 1650 the remnant of Montrose's defeated army, including many senior officers, sought refuge in this fifteenth–sixteenth-century fortress in the north-west Orkneys. Although the massive outer walls and south-western tower offered considerable

protection, the castle and its demoralized and outnumbered garrison were quickly captured by local Covenanters. The castle, parts of which are still in good order, is open at all reasonable times on application to the custodian.

STRATHCLYDE

Ayr (NS3321) In the early 1650s the Parliamentary army in Scotland built a new fort or citadel in Ayr; it stood on the site of the twelfth-century Church of St John the Baptist and incorporated parts of the medieval building. The tower of St John's still stands off Eglinton Terrace but the Interregnum fort was demolished after the Restoration and today nothing more than odd fragments of masonry remain in parkland around the church tower.

Brodick Castle (NS015379) The principal stronghold on the Isle of Arran, Brodick Castle was built by the Hamiltons in the fourteenth century to command Brodick Bay and the sea route from the mainland. It was held by Royalist forces from 1650 until 6 April 1652, when it surrendered to besieging Parliamentary troops who had been shipped across from Ayr. Much of the present building is Victorian but the original north wing and tower survive in good order. Brodick Castle is now owned by the National Trust and is open during the summer.

Castle Sween (NR713788) Castle Sween was built in the mid-twelfth century and was thus one of the earliest stone castles in Scotland. Raided by Sir Alexander Macdonald's Royalists in 1647, it was plundered, burnt and left in ruins. The extensive remains of the great rectangular tower-house and adjoining keep are open daily.

Dumbarton (NS400744) A succession of strongholds, Roman, Celtic and medieval, have stood on the high volcanic plug above Dumbarton. The medieval royal castle, repaired and extended in the early seventeenth century, was garrisoned by Royalist troops in 1650 and fell to Monck on 29 December 1651 after a long siege. By the end of the century the building was in ruins and although fragments of the medieval Wallace Tower

survive, most of the present castle is post-Civil War rebuilding. Dumbarton Castle is open all year.

Dunaverty Castle (NR6908) Dunaverty Castle was an early medieval stronghold of the Lord of the Isles and stood at the southern end of Kintyre on a rocky outcrop above the sea. Secured for the King in 1645, it was captured by Leslie two years later and its garrison put to the sword. The castle is now very ruinous and only two small sections of the tower-house survive above ground. The remains stand on land freely accessible to the public.

Glasgow (NS5965) Cromwell visited Glasgow on three occasions during his Scottish campaign, on 11–14 October 1650 and 20–30 April and 6–12 July 1651. There is no contemporary evidence to indicate where he lodged, though several later traditions have sprung up, including one that he stayed at the former Silver Craigs House on the east side of the Salt Market. More reliably, Cromwell's letters show that he attended several services in the High Kirk.

Inverary (NN095092) In the seventeenth century the small fishing village was dominated by the whitewashed castle, the principal seat of the Campbells. In winter 1644–45 Montrose's Campbell-hating Scottish-Irish soldiers persuaded him to launch a daring raid on their enemy's base. Taking advantage of unseasonably mild weather, Montrose swooped on Inverary in December 1644, surprising Argyll and his colleagues who hastily withdrew into the castle. Without artillery, Montrose could do little to threaten the mighty fortress, but for over two weeks he and his men plundered the village and surrounding land while Argyll watched helplessly from the castle. The sixteenth-century fortified mansion was demolished in the 1770s

when the present grand house, also known as the 'castle' was built on the site.

Kilsyth (NS7278) On 15 August 1645 Montrose's Royalists routed a Covenanter army on open ground to the north-east of Kilsyth. Montrose had been marching south for several days, closely followed by Baillie's men. On 14 August the Royalists halted around Kilsyth and prepared to engage their pursuers before they had a chance to unite with a second Covenanter force to the south. On the following day Baillie approached the town from the east to find the Royalists deployed in a natural amphitheatre outside Kilsyth with hills rising to the north and east of their position. Baillie halted his advance and began flanking round to the right along the high ground in an effort to secure the northern ridge, but the manoeuvre was complex and poorly executed. Montrose sent a detachment up Banton Burn valley, effectively cutting Baillie's army in two, isolating the van, who had already crossed the burn and were on the northern ridge, from the main Covenanter force still lining the eastern hill. The northern Covenanters

TAYSIDE

Blair Atholl Castle (NN865662) The present Blair Castle is a Georgian mansion, 'fortified' and given a medieval appearance in the nineteenth century; open during the summer, items on display include arms, armour and documents of the Covenanter period. The original thirteenth-century Atholl stronghold on the site was occupied by Montrose in summer 1644; on 30 August he unfurled the royal banner ½ mile away in a field near Tilt. Eight years later it was bombarded and captured by Parliamentary forces. The foundations and lower levels of Comyn's Tower survive but the rest of the medieval fortress was destroyed after the 1745 rebellion.

Dundee (NO4030) On 4 April 1645 Montrose and his 750-strong Royalist force attacked Dundee, gained an entry through a breach in the sixteenth-century town walls near the north-west angle, swept aside the feeble resistance of the town militia under gouty Lt. Cockburn and proceeded to sack the town. They made a hasty exit that afternoon, leaving via the east gate as Baillie and his Covenanter army entered from the west. Baillie pursued the Royalists beyond

were attacked and, despite fierce resistance, were eventually routed. Montrose then threw his main force against Baillie's position on the eastern ridge. The tired and indisciplined Horse quickly turned and fled leaving Baillie's Foot to their fate – up to 6,000 perished.

Most of the battlefield, including the low ground in which Montrose initially deployed and the hillsides on which much of the fighting took place, is now underwater, covered by a modern reservoir. The Ordnance Survey battle symbol at NS742787 lies amid the water. Many relics from the battle are on display at Colzium House nearby, open to the public on Sundays and certain weekdays throughout the year.

Five years later Kilsyth saw further fighting, for Cromwell's troops besieged and captured Kilsyth Castle, the sixteenth-century fortified hall of the Livingstone family. Cromwell and his troops quartered in and around the fortress on 10 October 1650 and again on 6 February 1651. Nothing now survives except odd fragments of wall standing in open ground on the outskirts of the town (NS717786).

the town, but Montrose doubled back unexpectedly and escaped into the hills west of Dundee.

In 1651 Monck led 4,000 Parliamentarians to Dundee to crush Royalist unrest. The town was once more sacked and burnt – books and documents from the church library were used to smoke out a group of soldiers and civilians who had taken refuge in the tower of St Mary's.

Little remains of seventeenth-century Dundee. The town walls have been demolished, though one gateway, the Cowgate or East Port, survives in Cowgate Street. The fifteenth-century tower and steeple of St Mary's still stands in Overgate – it is now a local museum – but the rest of the church has completely disappeared.

Perth (NO1123) Perth was taken without opposition by Montrose on 1 September 1644 after the Battle of Tibbermore. The Royalists remained here for four days, lodging their Covenanter prisoners in St John's Kirk.

The walled town was held by Royalists in 1650–51 and was the scene of Cromwell's last military operation in Scotland before heading south. On 1 August 1651 the Lord General



Castle Sween, Strathclyde. The ruined fortress on a rocky promontory above the waters of Loch Sween is probably the oldest medieval stone castle in Scotland of which substantial parts remain. Sween was sacked by Macdonald's Royalists in 1647 and they rendered the place indefensible before moving on.

arrived before Perth and summoned the garrison to surrender. The Royalists submitted on terms on the following day, and Cromwell and most of his army quickly marched off in pursuit of Prince Charles and the Scottish invasion force. Monck remained in Perth and supervised the erection of a new fort or citadel here, a quadrangular stronghold with corner bastions surrounded by a moat, which stood at South Inch on the site of the Grey Friars' medieval convent. Although fragments of the old town wall remain, the Parliamentary fort was demolished after the Restoration and has completely disappeared.

Tibbermore (NO0523) On 1 September 1644 Montrose and his 2–3,000 Royalists engaged and routed Lord David Elcho's 7,000 Covenanters near Tibbermore (or Tippermuir). Marching east along the Strathearn valley and then swinging north towards Perth, Montrose found Elcho's army blocking his way, deployed in open, flat ground below Methven Hill, west of Tibbermore. Montrose drew up in a line south of and parallel to Elcho's army. Battle began

around noon when the Irish Infantry on the Royalist right engaged the Cavalry on Elcho's left wing. The whole Royalist line then charged forward and although their opponents at first stood their ground, the Highlanders eventually broke the inexperienced Covenanter centre. Elcho's Infantry turned and fled towards Perth but were cut down in large numbers *en route*. The Covenanter right under Sir James Scott was still intact but was now isolated and surrounded and was quickly destroyed. Elcho had lost 2,000 dead and 1,000 captured; Montrose claimed to have lost just one man.

Weem Castle (NN837496) In the sixteenth century the Menzies family established their principal seat at the newly built fortress of Weem. Alexander Menzies allied with Argyll in 1644 and harried Montrose as he marched past in August; the Royalists returned four months later in search of vengeance and successfully stormed and captured the castle and its garrison. Extended and renovated in the nineteenth century, the castle is still a centre for the Clan Menzies.

IRELAND

(The six-figure map references relate to the Irish National Grid, which is quite separate from the British Ordnance Survey's grid used elsewhere in this volume)

COUNTY CORK

Bandon (149055) Bandon or Bandonbridge was a planted town of English Protestants, founded by the Earl of Cork in 1608 and defended by a circuit of well-maintained walls. Cromwell visited Bandon in late December 1649 or early January 1650 to inspect the defences and Ewer's Parliamentary garrison. Most of the walls and mural towers were destroyed in 1688–89 and only fragments of the early seventeenth-century defences now remain.

Cork (167072) The main Parliamentary army quartered in and around Cork during winter 1649–50 and the town became one of Cromwell's bases for much of late December and January. According to tradition, he lodged at the house of a Mr Coppinger in South Main Street, where he spent Christmas; the house has long since disappeared.

Glengariff (092056) There is an unsupported tradition that Cromwell visited Glengariff in January 1650 during his tour of southern bases and that 'Cromwell's Bridge', west of the village, was built by locals at an hour's notice when Cromwell threatened to hang them for destroying the old crossing; the bridge is now ruinous. However, no contemporary evidence confirms the colourful tale and it seems unlikely that Cromwell would have marched so far west for no pressing reason in the middle of winter.

Mallow (155098) According to his report to Lenthall, Cromwell marched to Mallow on 29 January, at the beginning of his 1650 campaign, and visited the English garrison here. Parliamentary troops had secured and occupied Mallow Castle, a large late sixteenth-century fortified mansion which stood on the site of a medieval fortress, in the south-east corner of the old town. A four-storey rectangular block with polygonal towers at two corners and a projecting entrance tower in the west front, the exten-

sive remains of the castle are open to the public. The later castle outbuildings, which stood nearby, have been extended and converted into a separate, mock-Tudor manor-house.

Youghal (210078) Refortified as an English stronghold in the 1640s, Youghal became one of Cromwell's bases during winter 1649–50. He entered the town on 6 or 7 December and remained here until the 17th, when he moved on to Cork; he was here again during the latter half of January. He returned on 26 May to embark for England. During his visits, Cromwell lodged at the castle, known as the 'Magazine', which has been completely demolished, and at College House. The latter was built by Richard Boyle in 1608 on the site of an earlier building used as a residence and training centre for parish clergy; parts of Boyle's house, including the flanking towers and a chimney, survived the subsequent demolition and were incorporated in New College House, a late Georgian mansion which still stands on the site.

Two prominent Parliamentarians lie in St Mary's Church. Michael Jones fought for Parliament in Cheshire and North Wales during the latter stages of the first Civil War, was appointed virtual commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1647 and served as Cromwell's second-in-command in autumn 1649; he died of fever at Dungarvan in December and was buried in the Cork transept of St Mary's. Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, 1st Earl of Orrery, was a Royalist who accepted Parliamentary service in Ireland in 1649–50 and actively supported Cromwell during the Protectorate; he was elected to Parliament in 1654 and 1656 and served as President of the Protector's Scottish Council. In 1660 he helped secure Ireland for the King, was rewarded with titles and land and spent most of the remainder of his life in southern Ireland. He died at Youghal in 1679.

COUNTY DUBLIN

Dublin (315234) Cromwell landed at Ringsend, Dublin, on 15 August 1649 after a rough crossing from Milford Haven, and stayed in the city for a fortnight, awaiting the arrival of Ireton and the rest of the Parliamentary army. He

returned to Dublin on 16 September after the capture of Drogheda and remained here for 1½ weeks before marching south. According to tradition he lodged in a house which stood on the corner of Castle and Werburgh Street; it was



Dublin, Co. Dublin. During the Protectorate, Ireland was administered by a Lord Lieutenant or Deputy based in Dublin, and the castle remained the official seat of government. Almost nothing remains of the quadrangular fortress known to Cromwell and his ministers and the present castle (*above*) is largely eighteenth century and later. Charles Fleetwood (*bottom left*) and his wife Bridget (*top left*) – the Protector's daughter and Ireton's widow – were based in Dublin during the opening years of the Protectorate. Fleetwood was rather weak and easily led and deceived, and his administration was marked by growing unrest amongst some elements of the Parliamentary army stationed in Ireland. Fleetwood was replaced in 1655 by Henry Cromwell (*bottom right*), the younger but abler of the Protector's two surviving sons. Despite his youth, he proved a skilled administrator and soon took a firm grasp on colonial government and army politics.



demolished in the early nineteenth century. It is clear from his letters, however, that Cromwell was using Dublin Castle as his official residence and HQ. He supposedly stabled his horses in St Patrick's Cathedral.

Throughout the 1650s Dublin served as the military and administrative base of the various commissioners and officers appointed to govern Ireland. Ireton was on campaign during most of his 18 months in office, but the more peaceful days of the mid and late 1650s enabled Charles Fleetwood and Henry Cromwell to spend most of the year in Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant or Deputy lived at Cork House in the city centre and used the adjoining castle for business and as the official seat of government; Phoenix House, a country residence west of the city, was also available and often served as a summer retreat. Cork House was completely destroyed during the redevelopment of the city in the eighteenth century and the street name Cork Hill alone preserves the memory. Phoenix Park survives, one of the largest parks in Europe, but the great house, a sixteenth-century mansion extended by

Henry Cromwell in the 1650s, fell derelict after the Restoration and was demolished at the end of the seventeenth century. Dublin Castle, begun in the thirteenth century as a simple quadrangular fortress with corner towers but repeatedly extended and rebuilt since, survives in good order. Although sections of the medieval and early modern stronghold survive – chiefly parts of the original south-east and south-west corner towers, now the Bermingham and Record Towers respectively – most of the present building is post-seventeenth-century. Parts of the castle are open daily for guided tours.

Rathfarnham (314229) Retreat House, next to Rathfarnham Castle, incorporates a late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century barn, now known as 'Cromwell's Barn', in which the Parliamentary commander supposedly held council during his Irish campaign. He was certainly in the area south of Dublin on several occasions during the early stages of the campaign, but no contemporary evidence links Cromwell to this building.

COUNTY KILKENNY

Callan (241143) The medieval walled town was defended by three castles, an Anglo-Norman motte and bailey stronghold built by William the Marshall in the thirteenth century, a late fourteenth- and early fifteenth-century fortified hall built by the Butlers, and a western gatehouse known as Skerry's Castle. The town was held by Irish Royalists in 1649–50 but fell to Col. Reynolds's Parliamentarians on 7 or 8 February 1650. The west gate was bombarded by heavy artillery and Skerry's Castle fell after a fierce fight; the Royalists within were put to the sword. The motte and bailey castle to the north-west was then bombarded and stormed and the garrison again massacred. The troops in the adjoining Butler castle decided to abandon the struggle and surrendered on terms. Cromwell marched to Callan at the end of the first week of February but his letters do not make clear whether he reached the town in time to oversee the operation in person or whether Reynolds had already taken Callan in his absence. Parts of all three medieval and early modern strongholds survive – the remains of Skerry's Castle stand in West Street, fragments of masonry from William the Marshall's fortress lie on and around the great motte by the river and a Georgian mansion

in West Court incorporates the remains of Butler's medieval fortified house.

Castle Eve (247144) To the west of Kells and north of King's River stand the remains of Castle Eve, the medieval and Tudor stronghold of the Swetman family. According to tradition, a sniper within the castle shot at Cromwell as he marched past in early February 1650 *en route* to Callan. The Parliamentary troops captured and plundered the fortress but the would-be assassin, a simpleton, was spared on Cromwell's orders.

Gowran (263153) The plague-ridden town of Gowran fell to Hewson's Parliamentarians without serious resistance in early March 1650. The Royalists, however, retained control of the medieval castle which stood outside the town walls and were still holding out when Cromwell arrived here on 19 March. The siege was stepped up and when heavy cannon were placed before the castle on the 21st the Royalist garrison lost heart and surrendered. The soldiers, members of Ormonde's own regiment, were allowed to march away, but their officers were shot and the castle burnt. The shell of the

fortified tower-house stands by a large motte in Pigeon Park.

Kilkenny (250156) Kilkenny had been the centre of the Catholic Confederacy during most of the 1640s and became one of Ormonde's principal bases in 1648–49. Cromwell approached the town in early February 1650 but did not attack the strongly defended base; instead Parliamentary troops spent the following six weeks campaigning in the surrounding region, overrunning outlying towns and castles in an attempt to isolate and encircle the place. By late March Cromwell felt strong enough to launch an attack on Kilkenny itself. He appeared before the town on 22 March, summoned the garrison to surrender and overran parts of the extra-mural suburbs. William Butler and his large Royalist garrison were protected by a circuit of medieval town walls and a twelfth–fifteenth-century castle and rejected the initial summons to surrender, though the governor did enter into prolonged negotiations with Cromwell. Fighting continued as the talks dragged on – Parliamentary cannon in St Patrick's Church bombarded the west gate, the suburb of Irish Town was taken and on 25 March a breach was opened in the town wall, though a subsequent attempt to enter the town was repulsed and the breach made good. On 27 March terms were agreed and the town was surrendered and garrisoned for Parliament by Col. Axtell. Cromwell did not lodge in Kilkenny for fear of the plague but stayed for several days at Dunmore, two miles north, before marching away at the end of the month.

The medieval castle, a quadrangular stronghold with massive cylindrical corner towers, stood in the south-east angle of the town walls, south of the Nore. Three of the towers attached to the present castle are original but the fourth and most of the three connecting ranges – the

courtyard is now open to the east – are post-Restoration work, renovated or rebuilt again in the nineteenth century. The castle is open all year. Stretches of the medieval town wall survive on the east and west side of the town centre and one gateway, the Town Gate in Abbey Street, still stands.

Knocktopher (253137) Cromwell entered the town on 18 March 1650, marching south from plague-infested Thomastown. According to tradition, he met minor resistance from the small garrison in the Anglo-Norman castle, but the fortress and its Irish occupants were soon bombarded into submission. Today little survives of the former Butler stronghold except fragments of masonry on an earlier motte – 'Knocktopher Moat' or 'Garrison Castle' – by St David's churchyard. Cromwell's stay here was brief, for on the 19th he turned north once more and headed towards Kilkenny.

Thomastown (258141) Cromwell spent much of early March 1650 overseeing operations from Cashel but on the 16th or 17th he returned to the field, joining Col. Reynolds and his troops who had just taken Thomastown. Despite the town's formidable defences – a complete circuit of town walls and separate fortifications guarding the bridge over the Nore – the Royalist garrison had put up little resistance and quickly evacuated the town and fled across the bridge to Grenan Castle. The medieval fortress, south-east of the town on the west bank of the Nore, was promptly besieged and the garrison surrendered on terms on 18 March after two days of negotiation enlivened by occasional exchanges of fire. Cromwell had been present during the early stages of the siege but may have marched away south before its successful conclusion. The extensive ruins of the former Den stronghold still stand outside the town.

COUNTY LIMERICK

Kilbehenny (185116) On 31 January 1650 Cromwell took 'a castle called Kilbenny, upon the edge of the county of Limerick, where I left thirty Foot'. The ruins of the medieval fortress stand north-west of the village.

Limerick (158157) Cromwell made no attempt to take the county town and kept well away from the Royalist stronghold throughout his

Irish campaign. In 1651 his son-in-law, Henry Ireton, laid siege to the walled town, which was betrayed to him in October, following a six-month investment. Many of the Irish officers and civilian leaders were immediately executed but the operation also cost Ireton his life for he fell ill with the plague during the latter stages of the siege and died on 26 November. His body was carried back to England.

COUNTY LOUTH

Drogheda (309275) The ancient town at the mouth of the Boyne was one of Ormonde's principal strongholds; it occupied a vital position on the main road to Ulster and was a possible embarkation point for an invasion of the British mainland. In consequence, it became the first target of Cromwell's Irish campaign. Cromwell appeared before Drogheda on 2 September 1649 at the head of a 12,000-strong Parliamentary army. The town was held by the veteran Sir Arthur Aston and his 3,000 Royalists; they had hastily repaired and strengthened the circuit of medieval walls which protected Drogheda. Cromwell bombarded the town for a week, pounding the south-east angle of the walls near St Mary's Church. The church itself was used as a Royalist look-out point until Parliamentary cannon brought down the steeple. On 10 September two breaches appeared in the south wall and the Parliamentary army stormed the town on the following afternoon. Although the first two attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, a third charge, led by Cromwell himself, carried the earthworks which Aston had thrown up behind the breached wall and forced the Royalists back. Aston and some of his men sought refuge on Mill Mount, an artificial hill-ock protected by a bank and ditch and a timber pallisade, but the flimsy defences were soon broken down and the Royalists put to the sword; Aston was battered to death with his own wooden leg. The rest of the garrison fled across the Boyne into the northern half of the town but Parliamentary troops took the bridge before the movable sections could be raised and the slaughter continued up Ship Street and St Peter's Street. Many were cut down in and

around St Peter's Church and those who took shelter in the church perished when Cromwell's men set fire to the building. Parties of Royalists sheltering in the mural towers were starved out on the following day. Over 2,000 people perished in Drogheda, including all the Royalist officers and most of their troops, Catholic priests and a few civilians; the surviving members of the garrison were transported to Barbados. Cromwell and his troops probably stayed in or around Drogheda for several days before returning to Dublin.

The medieval town gates of Drogheda have long since disappeared but the barbican of St Lawrence Gate, an embattled and double-towered foregate, survives at the junction of King and St Lawrence Street. Sections of the thirteenth-century walls still stand in several places around the old town, particularly to the south near Mill Mount. The latter, the motte of a long-demolished twelfth-century castle, lies off Barrack Street and is now surmounted by a cross. St Mary's Church in Mary Street incorporates parts of the medieval friary church badly damaged by Cromwell's bombardment. Protestant St Peter's Church by William Street, north of the Boyne, is an eighteenth-century and later successor to the medieval building in which so many Irish Royalists perished.

Dundalk (304307) Col. Coote secured the town for Parliament without serious opposition in mid-September 1649 – Ormonde's men had fled on hearing news of the fall of Drogheda. Although Cromwell addressed a letter of summons to Dundalk, there is no evidence that he visited the place either during or after its capture.

COUNTY MEATH

Athboy (271264) Persistent but unconfirmed traditions have Cromwell briefly campaigning in County Meath between the fall of Drogheda and his return to Dublin on 16 September. He and his troops supposedly camped on Hill of Ward, an ancient meeting place surmounted by the remains of a hill-fort, which stands one mile east of Athboy. Cromwell then besieged, bombarded and captured Rathmore Castle, the fifteenth-

century Plunkett stronghold, the ruins of which stand three miles north-east of Athboy.

Bective (286259) According to tradition, Cromwell and his troops were active in the area around Bective in the days after the fall of Drogheda. They allegedly captured Trubly Castle with little opposition – Ormonde's garrison had withdrawn on news of the fall of Drogheda

– and Cromwell lodged here for the night; he slighted the fortress and marched away on the following day. The remains of the square tower keep with round flanking towers stand on a crag east of the Boyne, 1¼ miles south-west of Bective.

Trim (280256) Trim Castle on the banks of the Boyne was the largest Norman military con-

struction in Ireland. A massive square keep with small projecting square towers in each face stands amid a large bailey defended by a curtain wall with interval and angle towers and two gatehouses and barbicans. According to tradition, Cromwell and his troops marched to Trim in mid-September 1649 and captured the fortress. The extensive remains are open to the public throughout the year.

COUNTY TIPPERARY

Burncourt (194117) The ruins of Burncourt or Clogheen Castle stand to the south of the Mitchelstown to Caher road and north of the village of Burncourt. The great embattled house built for Sir Richard Everard in 1641 – the datestone is now incorporated within a wall near the entrance to the adjoining farmyard – was captured by Cromwell and the Parliamentary army as they marched past on 2 February 1650. Cromwell left a small garrison here but the troops were soon withdrawn and the house was burnt and gutted. The impressive shell of the three storey rectangular block with projecting square corner towers survives in fairly good condition.

Caher (205125) The small market town and castle on the river Suir were held by Irish Royalists in 1649–50. In early February 1650 Cromwell and his troops marched through the area but they carefully avoided the town and crossed the Suir with difficulty a little to the south. They returned, however, on 24 February, and besieged the island fortress; Cromwell summoned the garrison and threatened that 'if I be necessitated to bend my cannon upon you, you must expect what is usual in such cases'. Governor Matthews initially ignored the summons and the Parliamentarians unsuccessfully tried to scale the outer walls, but when Cromwell brought up his cannon the garrison promptly surrendered on terms. The magnificent twelfth-thirteenth-century castle stands on an island formed by a loop of the Suir. The massive stronghold, one of the largest medieval castles in Ireland, was considered impregnable until the advent of gunpowder and cannon. Restored in the nineteenth century and now in good order, Caher comprises a massive keep overlooking three irregularly-shaped wards defended by curtain walls with mural towers and gatehouses. The castle is open to the public throughout the year.

Carrick on Suir (240122) In November 1649 Parliamentary troops under Jones and Ireton captured the market town without serious resistance. Cromwell lodged here during the first half of April 1650 while overseeing negotiations for the surrender of minor Royalist bases in the surrounding area. He probably established his HQ in Carrick Castle, a late medieval quadrangular fortress partly rebuilt in the sixteenth century as a fine, two storey Elizabethan manor-house. The latter survives in good condition east of the town centre off Castle Street; beyond stand two ruined towers belonging to the medieval Ormonde fortress.

Cashel (207140) Cashel had been attacked and taken by Parliamentary forces in 1647 and the inhabitants massacred, and when Cromwell approached the place two years later the residents were in no mood to risk a repetition. The town surrendered to Parliamentary troops without resistance on 3 or 4 February. Cromwell stayed here on 15–17 February and was based at Cashel for a week or more during the first half of March while overseeing operations in the area, including the capture of castles at Golden Bridge and Dunderum.

Clonmel (220122) On 27 April 1650 Cromwell rejoined his troops besieging Clonmel and summoned the garrison to surrender. Hugh Duff O'Neill's garrison was running short of supplies but the summons was nonetheless rejected and the Royalists survived another three weeks of siege and bombardment. On 9 May the town wall was breached on the north side and Parliamentary troops rushed in, only to be repulsed with very heavy losses. O'Neill repaired the breach with stone and timber barricades. A second attempt to storm the town on 17 May was also fiercely repulsed. O'Neill realised that it was only a matter of time before town and garrison would fall to the far larger besieging

army and he and his men slipped away that night under cover of darkness; on the 18th the Mayor and civilian authorities surrendered on terms. Several sections of the medieval town wall still stand, particularly to the north and west of St Mary's churchyard, where the north-west angle tower and two flanking towers also survive in fairly good order. The medieval town gates have all perished – the present West Gate is a nineteenth-century reconstruction.

Fethard (222134) Cromwell described Fethard as 'most pleasantly seated, having a very good wall with round and square bulwarks'. His first view of the town was less pleasant, for he and his troops arrived in a downpour in the middle of the night of 2–3 February 1650. Despite the hour, the garrison was immediately summoned to surrender and after brief negotiations Governor Butler delivered Fethard to the Parliamentarians. Thereafter it became one of Cromwell's bases for operations in Tipperary and he was here on 3–4 and 9–14 February and on 23–26 April. He usually lodged in the former fourteenth-century Augustinian friary which stood to the east of the town centre, outside the walls; the cloisteral buildings are now very

ruinous but the medieval church has been renovated and reroofed. Several sections of Fethard's fourteenth-century town walls also survive, complete with gates and mural towers.

Kiltinan Castle (223133) The remains of Kiltinan Castle stand on a rocky outcrop above the Clashawley, three miles south-east of Fethard. Described by Cromwell as 'a very large and strong castle', the medieval Butler fortress comprised a rectangular tower-house with corner towers. Cromwell and his troops appeared before Kiltinan on 27 February 1650 and bombarded the small garrison into submission – scars and breaches supposedly made by the Parliamentary cannon are still visible. The ruined shell of the castle survives, though one of the angle towers has completely disappeared and two more have been incorporated within a modern private house.

Rehill Castle (200120) The medieval Butler stronghold, known in the seventeenth century as Roghill or Raghill Castle, fell to Cromwell and the Parliamentary army as they marched past on 2 February 1650.

COUNTY WATERFORD

Dungarvan (226093) On 4 December 1649 Cromwell and his troops marched south-west from Kilmacthomas and entered the small port of Dungarvan unopposed – the Irish Royalist force within the small Norman castle had surrendered to Broghill on the previous day. The thirteenth-century castle was later incorporated within a military barracks, wrecked in 1921, the remains of which still stand. The Parliamentary army was based here on 4–7 December while Cromwell rested and consulted with Broghill. Most of the troops moved on to Youghal on the 7th, but Cromwell's ailing Lieutenant-General, Michael Jones, was too ill to be moved; he died at Dungarvan on the 10th.

Kilmeadan (251110) Cromwell and the army marched through the small village on 2 December 1649 *en route* from Waterford to Kilmacthomas. Kilmeadan Castle was captured and, according to tradition, its governor was immediately hanged. The ruins of the medieval fortress stand on the outskirts of the village.

Passage East (270110) The small port on the west bank of Waterford harbour has long been a base for a ferry across the Suir Estuary. On 24 or 25 November, at the beginning of the siege of Waterford, Cromwell sent Jones and Ireton at the head of one troop of Horse and three of Dragoons to take the village. The fairly large but outnumbered Royalist garrison was routed – 100 were killed and 350 captured – and the village was secured for Parliament.

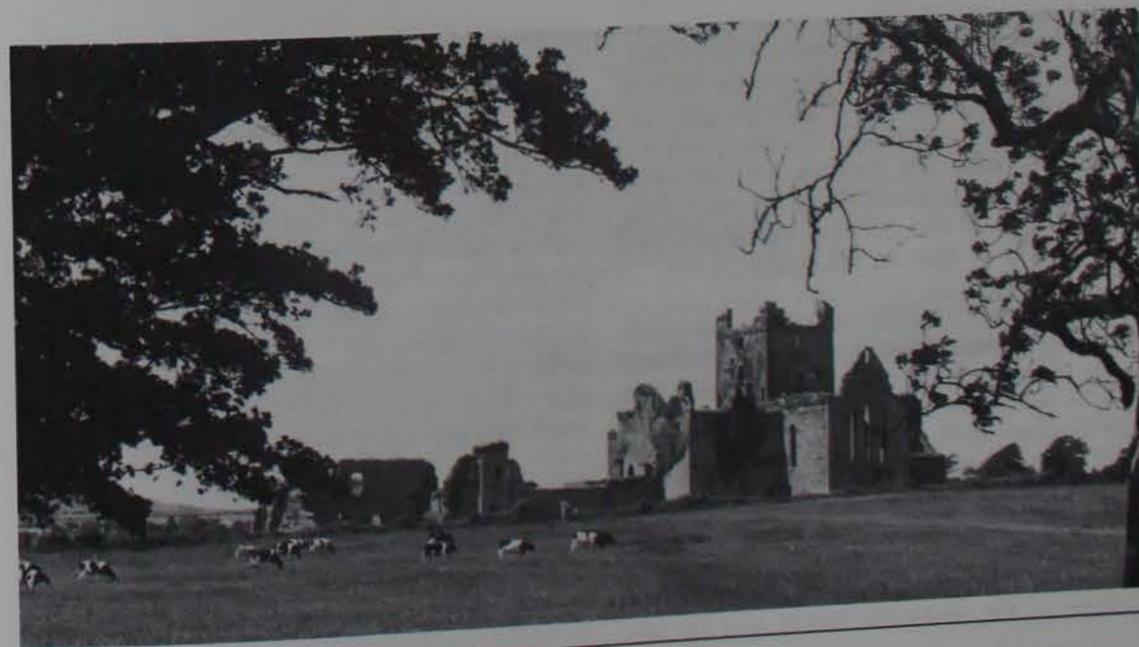
Two miles north-west, outside the village of Faithlegg, stand the ruins of the Ailwoods' medieval stronghold; the castle was held by Royalists in 1649 but it, too, fell to Cromwell's troop sometime in late November as part of the operation against Waterford.

Waterford (260112) In late November 1649 Cromwell left his base at New Ross and moved against the Catholic Royalist stronghold of Waterford. He arrived before the walled town on 24 November and summoned the governor to surrender it; Lieutenant-General O'Farrel refused but opened prolonged and probably insin-

Top: Trim Castle, Co. Meath. Tradition has it that Cromwell captured Trim in September 1649, after the fall of Drogheda. The well-preserved keep is surrounded by the scattered remains of the walls, towers and gatehouses which defended the bailey.

Middle: Caher Castle, Co. Tipperary. Despite its formidable appearance, the island fortress commanding the Suir and the town bridge was vulnerable to artillery attack and the garrison quickly surrendered to Cromwell in February 1650. The present castle owes much to nineteenth-century restoration work.

Bottom: Dunbrody Abbey, Co. Wexford. Abbey and garrison were quickly overwhelmed by Parliamentary troops in October 1649 as part of the operation to isolate Wexford. The large, rather plain cruciform church is roofless but otherwise almost complete; the cloistral ranges to the left have not survived so well.



cere negotiations. The Parliamentary army had been greatly reduced by sickness and by the need to garrison towns and castles captured earlier in the campaign, and Cromwell felt that he could not storm the strongly defended town. Instead he settled down for a formal siege and sent out units to take the surrounding villages and strongholds. The Royalist garrison was well supplied and by the beginning of December it was clear that the siege would have to be maintained for several weeks. The onset of bad weather brought renewed sickness in the Parliamentary army – around this time Cromwell wrote that he had ‘not above 3,000 healthful Foot in the field’ – and Cromwell abandoned the operation and marched away on 2 December. Amongst those who had perished of disease before Waterford was Major Oliver Cromwell, son of Sir Philip Cromwell, and thus a first

cousin of the Parliamentary leader. The town eventually fell to Henry Ireton in August 1650 following a second siege.

Unlike many Irish towns, Waterford retains most of its medieval defences. Much of the town wall survives, complete with interval and angle towers; there are well preserved sections around St Patrick’s churchyard and Patrick Street, by Bachelor’s Walk and Newgate Street and along the north side of Castle Street. At the north-east corner of the old town, by the junction of The Parade and Adelphie Terrace, stands Reginald’s Tower, a massive twelfth-century cylindrical tower, restored in the nineteenth century and now a museum. ‘Cromwell’s Rock’, high ground overlooking the town, is traditionally the site of the Parliamentary HQ during the unsuccessful siege of 1649.

COUNTY WEXFORD

Ballyhack (271111) A medieval tower-house at Ballyhack guarded the ferry across Waterford harbour. It was held by Irish Royalists in 1649 but the garrison was bombarded into submission by Cromwell’s troops in November in preparation for the unsuccessful attempt on Waterford itself. The castle was badly damaged and is today very ruinous.

Dunbrody Abbey (271115) In mid-October 1649 a detachment from the Parliamentary army was sent to Dunbrody to expel the small Royalist force which had garrisoned the medieval Cistercian abbey. The Irish Royalists fell back at the approach of Cromwell’s troops and Dunbrody was taken unopposed. The abbey is now a picturesque ruin, the roofless but otherwise complete church surrounded by the more fragmentary ruins of the cloisteral buildings. Dunbrody Abbey is open to the public.

Duncannon (272108) A sixteenth-century fort, the latest in a succession of strongholds to stand on the rocky promontory west of the town, was held by Ormonde’s Royalists in 1648–49. In mid-October 1649, immediately after the fall of Wexford, Ireton was sent with 2,000 men to reduce the outpost. The garrison, however, held out, even when Cromwell and reinforcements from New Ross arrived on 27 October. A week later the disease-ridden Parliamentarians abandoned the operation; Ireton and his men

marched away on 5 November though Cromwell, ill with malaria and dysentery, had probably returned to New Ross some days before. The fort was eventually taken by Ireton in the latter half of 1650, long after the departure of Cromwell and the main Parliamentary army. The Elizabethan stronghold has been repeatedly remodelled and the present building on the site is largely nineteenth-century.

Enniscorthy (297139) An important market town at the head of the navigable reaches of the Slaney, Enniscorthy grew up around the thirteenth-century castle which commanded the tideway. After a stormy medieval history, the fortress was repaired and largely rebuilt by Sir Henry Wallop in the late sixteenth century. It was garrisoned for the King during the 1640s but surrendered without resistance to Cromwell on 30 September 1649. The Parliamentary army probably spent the night quartered in and around the castle and left a small garrison here under Capt. Todd. The fortress was retaken by local Irish at the end of the year and the garrison massacred. Derelict by the nineteenth century, Enniscorthy Castle has since been restored and is now in good order. The original plan – that of a rectangular keep with large corner towers – has been retained and much of the medieval and early modern masonry survives. The castle now houses a small museum.

Ferns (301149) Now a small, quiet town, Ferns was once an important political and religious centre, the capital of the Kingdom of Leinster. In the north-west corner of the town stand the remains of a quadrangular Norman Irish castle, built in the thirteenth century on the site of an earlier royal fortress. Partly demolished in 1641, it was held by a small Irish force in 1649 but was promptly surrendered on 29 September as Cromwell and the main Parliamentary army marched through. Three of the four angle towers remain, including the south-east tower, which contains one of the finest surviving medieval chapels in Ireland.

New Ross (272127) The medieval port, defended by a circuit of thirteenth-century walls, was garrisoned in 1649 by Sir Lucas Taaffe and 2,500 Irish Royalists. Cromwell arrived before New Ross on 17 October and immediately summoned Taaffe to surrender. Negotiations were stepped up on the following day when Parliamentary cannon began to pound the walls, opening a breach near Bewley or Three Bullet Gate, and the town surrendered on terms on the 19th. Cromwell remained here during the latter half of October and returned after a trip to Duncannon in early November suffering from malaria and dysentery. According to tradition, he lodged at Francis Dormer’s house in the main street; the building has long since disappeared. Most of the town’s defences have also been demolished and today only odd fragments of the medieval walls remain.

Tintern Abbey (279110) The Cistercian abbey was founded in the thirteenth century by William the Marshall as a daughter house of its namesake in South Wales. Most of the monastic buildings were demolished soon after the Dis-

solution but parts of the abbey church – the west end of the nave, the crossing tower and the presbytery – were preserved and converted into a Tudor mansion, also known as Tintern Abbey. The house was held by Irish Royalists in 1649 but surrendered without serious resistance at the approach of Parliamentary troops in October. Remodelled in the eighteenth century, the house survives in good order.

Wexford (304121) The county town at the mouth of the Slaney had served throughout the 1640s as a base for regular Irish Royalist forces and for pro-Royalist pirates, and its capture became Cromwell’s first major objective in the south. He arrived before the walled town on 1 October 1649 with 9–10,000 men and established a base on a rocky outcrop south of the town still known as ‘Cromwell’s Fort’. Rosslare fort at the mouth of the harbour had been evacuated at the approach of the Parliamentary army and Deane’s fleet was able to enter the bay unopposed and give Cromwell naval support throughout the operation. Governor Sinnott spun out negotiations for over a week until Cromwell lost his patience and ordered his guns to open up on Wexford Castle on 11 October. The garrison within the castle promptly surrendered and Cromwell’s men swept into the panic-stricken town. The soldiers and civilians put up some resistance, particularly around the barricaded market place, now the Bull Ring, but the Parliamentarians carried all before them and took a fearful revenge. The bloodletting of Drogheda was repeated and up to 2,000 soldiers and civilians perished during and after the fall of Wexford.

Cromwell stayed in Wexford on 11–15 October; according to tradition, he lodged at Kenny’s Hall, a castellated house in Main Street.

COUNTY WICKLOW

Arklow (324173) Arklow Castle was besieged by the main Parliamentary army as they marched through on 27 September 1649 and was surrendered on the following day soon after

Cromwell had rejoined his troops here. The ruins of the small medieval fortress survive on the outskirts of the town.