

Rathfarnham Castle Organic artefacts



GIACOMETTI

10-06-2016

E4468



OPW
Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí
The Office of Public Works

archaeology plan
HERITAGE SOLUTIONS

SITE NAME

Rathfarnham Castle, Phase 6 renovation works, Rathfarnham Road, Dublin 14

CLIENT

Office of Public Works, 52 St. Stephen's Green Dublin 2

LICENCE

Ministerial Consent E4468 (C562)

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DATE

10 June 2016

RATHFARNHAM CASTLE 2014 EXCAVATIONS REPORT SERIES

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Archaeological work funded by Office of Public Works.

Contents

1	Introduction Antoine Giacometti	1
2	Leather and shoe related artefacts John Nicholl	4
3	Bone artefacts Alva Mac Gowan	35
4	Shell and marine artefacts Alva Mac Gowan and Antoine Giacometti	41
5	Wood artefacts Antoine Giacometti and Alva Mac Gowan	45
6	Wax artefacts Alva Mac Gowan	63
7	Paper documents Antoine Giacometti and Siobhan Scully	65

Illustrations by Alva Mac Gowan

Photographs by Alva Mac Gowan and Antoine Giacometti

Introduction

Antoine Giacometti

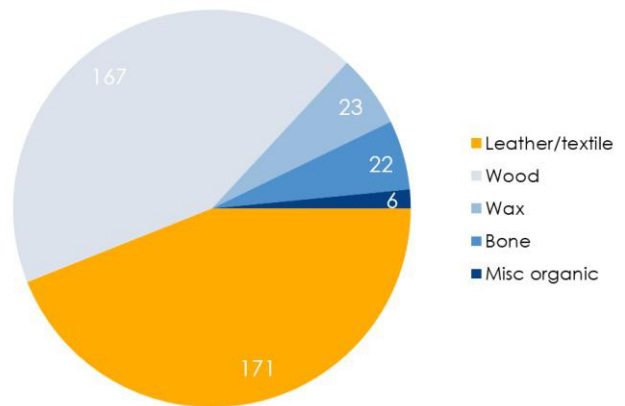
389 artefacts made from organic materials were identified during the 2014 Rathfarnham Castle excavations. This represents 2% of the artefacts recovered. The majority of these are leather and wood shoes, buttons and other costume-related artefacts.

Categories of organic artefacts

Wood	167
Leather	137
Textile	34
Wax	23
Bone/ivory	22
Other*	6

Total **389**

**(marine shell, tortoiseshell, sponge & paper)*



Organic artefacts by material

The leather, textile, and shoe-related artefacts (including metal buckles and lace-chapes) are described by John Nicholl in a detailed and extensive report. John identifies complete shoes and shoe fragments that he dates to between 1660 and 1700, and he shows how they are of European/English rather than Irish style. He differentiates between shoes for both men and women, and also for children, and notes very little differentiation within the groups possibly suggesting they belonged to a small number of individuals (which is consistent with them belonging to the immediate Loftus household). John also notes that almost all of the shoes were deliberately cut or damaged before being discarded. John also describes non-shoe leather and textile artefacts including fragments of leather belts, a leather scabbard hanger, silk ribbons and fragments of canvas, lace and linen.

The worked bone artefacts are described by Alva Mac Gowan, who describes the bone toilet implements, cutlery, and tiny worked bone pegs and cogs from an unidentified composite

artefacts. Osteologist Ruth Cardon has examined the bone artefacts and has identified animal bone, ivory (elephant or walrus) and possible turtle-shell.



Alva Mac Gowan also describes the tortoiseshell folding fan. The shell and marine artefact report also includes a shell button and an extraordinary survival: a cosmetic sponge, which was identified by Emmanuel G. Reynaud, Biology Department University College Dublin.

The wooden bobbins, buttons and games counters are described by Alva Mac Gowan. An ebony needlecase identified by Anne Keller of the Guild of Irish Lacemakers is particularly interesting. Alva explains the significance of the costume-related artefacts by placing them in a late 17th century context, and her work on these wooden artefacts should be read with reference to her discussion of the costume-related copper alloy artefacts. The furniture offcuts and a large variety of sharpened wooden points, many recycled from other artefacts, were catalogued with assistance from Patrick Boyle at the National Museum of Ireland. Information on structural timbers found within the washpit are described at the end of this report.

Ellen O'Carroll identified oak, willow, elm, birch and pomoideae (apple, pear, hawthorn or mountain ash) in the wooden artefacts.

The wooden pencil is described in the metal artefacts report.



Context	Description	No. organic artefacts
1	rubble	2
2	washpit	29
3	washpit	2
4	washpit	3
6	washpit	294
7	washpit	48
8	washpit	1
9	washpit	8
12	outofcontext	2
Total		389

The wax seals are catalogued by Alva Mac Gowan. A large number of wax seals for identified during the excavation. These began to degrade almost immediately. Carol Smith, Conservator at the National Museum of Ireland took the seals and tried to preserve them, but many of them could not be saved. Alva documented the seals photographically immediately after excavation and catalogues them here. A stick of red sealing wax was also identified.

Finally, two early 20th century documents found resting on a window sill on the top floor of the castle were retained as part of the assemblage to illustrate the more recent history of the castle and are described by Giacometti and Siobhan Scully.

Alva Mac Gowan's beautiful photographs and illustrations are a key part of the finds reports. The photographs of the shoes, bone artefacts, tortoiseshell fan, wood costume-related and leisure-related artefacts, and wax seals are by her.

Context

The organic artefacts come from three features. A 19th century bone toothbrush and wood sauce bottle stopper come from a mixed 18th-20th century rubble layer in the southwest flanker [C1]. Two early 20th century paper documents (a postcard and a religious calendar) were collected from a window sill on the top floor of the castle [C12].

The remaining 385 artefacts (99%) came from a single feature, a 16th century washpit in the

southwest flanker that was sealed in the early 18th century [C2-C9]. The organic artefacts were unevenly distributed throughout the washpit deposit. Only 1% of organic artefacts came from the highest context C4, and only 6% came from the second highest context C2. The remaining 91% of organic artefacts came from the lowest fills.

Based on the distribution of other artefact types within the assemblage (notably glass and ceramic) this differentiation is not due to stratigraphy. The uppermost contexts were the driest (with C4 being particularly dry) and the lowest were waterlogged. The waterlogged conditions in the lower half of the washpit allowed the survival of a much higher proportion of organic artefacts. Conversely, artefacts made of iron are relatively over-represented in the driest contexts (C4 has 12% of the iron nails).

Function

The organic artefacts can be categorised by function. This is shown in the chart below.

As noted above, costume-related artefacts dominate the organic assemblage (77%). This includes leather shoes, wooden shoe heels and shoe tacks, other leather items such as fragments of bags and belts, textile laces and

ribbons, wooden buttons, lace-making bobbins, lacemaking lifters, a needle case, a marine-shell button and a tortoiseshell fan.

6% of the organic artefacts relate to documents and seals, comprising for the most part of wax seals and a possible wooden wax seal stamp handle.

Fittings and furnishings (4%) are made up of a leather upholstery panel and various wooden furnishings and furniture offcuts, which appear to have been stored for intended reuse.

Tableware (4%) is represented by bone, ivory and wood cutlery handles and bottle corks.

Gaming-related artefacts (2%) include a wooden doll's hand, gaming counters, and sharpened sticks possibly associated with the game 'tip cats'.

Toiletry and hygiene related artefacts (1%) include bone toothbrushes and razor handles and a cork phial stopper.

The remaining artefacts comprise fragments of a bucket, a jar stopper and a wooden bung; and a leather scabbard hanger from a military costume.

Function	Bone	Leather	Textile	Wood	Wax	Misc	Total	%
Costume		135	34	128		3	299	77%
Documents/seals				1	23	2	26	6%
Fittings/furnishings		1		15			16	4%
Tableware	10			5			15	4%
Games/doll				7			7	2%
Toiletry	4			1		1	6	1%
Vessel (non-table)				3			3	1%
Military		1					1	1%
Unidentified	8			7			15	4%
Total	22	137	34	167	23	6	389	100%

Leather and shoe-related artefacts

John Nicholl

Illustrations and photographs by Alva Mac Gowan

Introduction

There was a total of 130 footwear related items recovered from the flanker-tower pit as well as a leather scabbard-hanger with an incomplete matching belt and two objects, originally included as part of the footwear assemblage and subsequently identified as a metal sheath chape for a dagger/bayonet sheath (E4468:6:4696) and a spring-catch frame for a leather purse (E4468:6:4665).

The footwear related items included two almost complete suede shoes (E4468:6:8050 & 6:8116) as well as incomplete vamps, soles and quarters, a number of stacked-leather and wooden heels of various designs, toe puffs, belt or strap fragments, lace tags made from thin metal sheet or foil, complete and fragmentary alloy buckles, a small quantity of leather off-cuts and unidentifiable scrap pieces and some textile fragments which possibly derived from women's shoes.

All of the shoe parts can be identified with styles of footwear which were fashionable during the years from C. 1610-1710. However, the majority of the finds can be assigned to the years 1680-1720 based on the patterns for quarters, vamps, buckles, toes and heels which were found and included examples for men, women and children. The bulk of the shoes or shoe-parts recovered were from women's shoes with very little variation in the dimensions of the soles although the heel designs and heights varied widely. All of the footwear showed evidence of being very heavily worn and damaged at the heels and tread areas before being discarded.

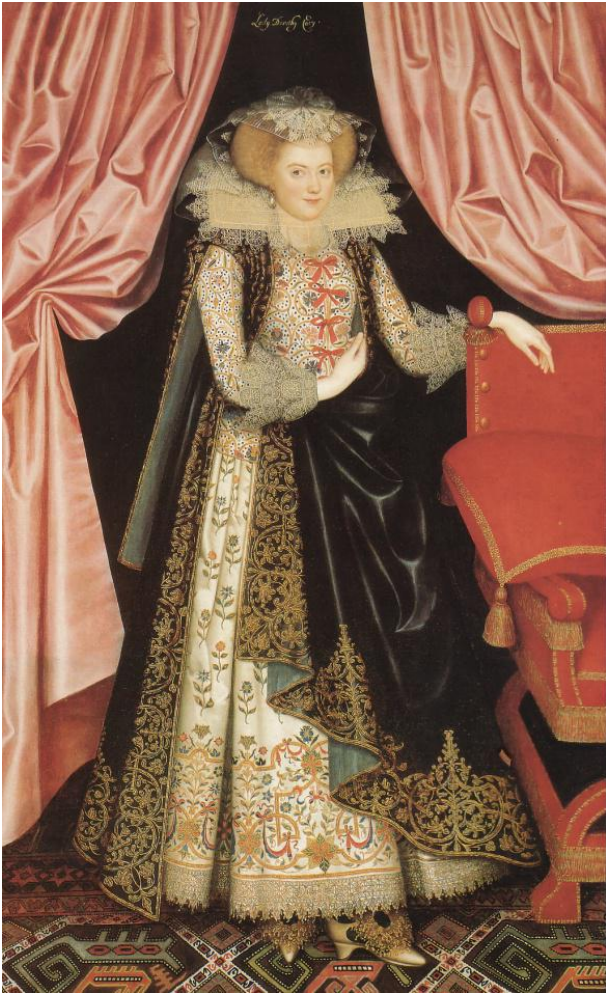
Some of the shoes were also deliberately cut or damaged before being thrown away and may reflect the work of Translators, tradesmen who specialised in cutting up old shoes to re-use the parts for repairing others (Sagudo 2009).

Equally, deliberately damaged shoes could reflect the practice of cutting up shoes before concealing them for good luck or to ward off evil. Such shoes were often concealed in cavities in the walls, or under the floors of buildings and the practice was especially common during the period 1640-1660 (Swann 1996).

With the exception of two wooden heels, all of the top-pieces were missing and the wooden heel-tops worn down considerably. Given that footwear in this period was made straight as opposed to a left or right fitting pattern, such damage is a useful indicator as to whether the shoe was worn on the right or left foot. Women's shoes in this period were often made with uppers of textile or soft, alum-tawed leathers which require very dry conditions in order to survive. Such uppers would have quickly decomposed in the wet conditions of the castle pit (J. Swann, pers. comm.). This may explain the number of soles and heels found and the almost total absence of matching uppers. The wooden heels were usually finished with leather or textile heel-covers in a combination of silk, hessian, linen, and embroidery threads. Despite the number of sole units recovered, only a single possible textile quarters and some fragments and threads survived.

Footwear manufacture C16-C17

In the last quarter of the sixteenth century, shoe-making in Europe underwent a rapid development. The first major innovation was the introduction of the welt which allowed shoes to be made right way round on a last as opposed to the medieval turnshoe method which required shoes to be made inside-out and then turned for wearing. The welt, a refinement of the medieval rand, was stitched outside the upper to the insole as opposed to the rand which was placed between the upper and insole. This simple re-positioning allowed a second and



portrait of Lady Dorothy Cary from c. 1614 sporting a Rathfarnham Type A shoe

sometimes a third sole to be added to the shoe. It also facilitated the development of an equally significant innovation, the heel.

Heel development began in the late 16th century as a simple wedge placed at the rear of a shoe between the insole and the outsole. It then shifted to the outside where it was fixed with wooden pegs to the outsole. These early heels were simply pieces of thick leather placed one on top of the other and secured with pegs. Derrick's depiction of "Donolle O'Breane The Messenger" in his *Image of Ireland* shows the messenger wearing low-cut shoes with a single low heel (McClintock 1943). A further innovation was the introduction of the wooden heel which could be better hollowed and shaped to suit the profile of the heel of the foot. The main problem to be overcome was the correct

positioning of the heel and the angle of the seat to allow the wearer to walk comfortably. By the early seventeenth century these problems had been overcome and the heeled shoe was here to stay.

By the time of the accession of Charles I to the Throne in March 1625 the methods for shoe-making were well established and controlled through a system of master and apprentice shoe-makers regulated by strong trade guilds (Webb, 1925). The shoes themselves were standardised and consisted of right and left quarters with narrow latches, vamp, toe-puff, inner lining, insole, midsole, outsole and either a wooden or stacked leather heel. Men's and women's shoes utilised the same component parts but could differ widely in the materials used, with men's shoes generally assembled from leather and women's shoes, especially for the aristocracy, having fabric or soft leather upper parts and tanned leather soles (Swann 1982, Saguto 2009).

Shoes for men, women and children were made to the same design although there were variations in the materials used. These variations were a reflection of the current fashions as well as the wearer's position and status in society. Children's shoes were simply smaller versions of adult shoes and were sometimes made from parts cut from adult's discarded shoes. Footwear for working people tended to be more robust, simpler in design and made from stout leather and examples have been recovered from sites such as New Street (Nicholl, unpub. ex. rep.) and Patrick St. (O'Rourke 1997) in Dublin, Phillips lane in Cork (Gleeson, 2003) and Merchant's Road in Galway (Gleeson and O'Rourke 2004). For the ruling elite such as the Loftus Family of Rathfarnham Castle footwear was designed for both indoor and outdoor wear. Indoor shoes for both sexes were made with textile or very soft leather uppers and leather soles which sometimes had a suede outer finish. Outdoor shoes were of leather to be more weather resistant with pattens and galoshes for use in wet weather (Swann 1982).

During the reigns of James I and Charles I colour, especially white, became an important feature of footwear design for both sexes as can

be seen from contemporary portraits such as Van Dyke's portrait of Charles I in 1636 (ibid). The King is depicted wearing a pair of white shoes, with low-cut sides, heels and a squared toe. He is reflecting the fashion for men which lasted until the Civil War when the demands of campaigning armies called for more durable footwear in the field. The low-sided shoe disappeared and was replaced by a more durable closed shoe with a higher instep tongue and heels. This style continued in use until the first quarter of the eighteenth century with variations in the shape and height of heels and the length and width of latches (ibid, Wilson 1974).

Buckles began to replace laces for closing shoes in the 1660s and the changes in latchet design were in response to the increasing popularity of larger, wider and more ornate buckles as the century progressed (Swann 1982). This transition is evident in the assembly with both buckles and lace tags represented. Significantly, there are more lace tags, however as they were also used for the ends of laces and drawstrings on clothing the increased number should not be taken to represent a larger quantity of lace-tied shoes. Similarly, small buckles were also used for garters at the knee and some of the Rathfarnham finds might have had such a use (Thursfield 2001, Swann 1982, Goubitz 2001, Wilson 1972, Saguto 2009). Allied to these changes in the manufacturing process was a growing awareness of the use of footwear as items of fashion and a means of expressing identities and allegiances. Such fashion trends tended to be set by the reigning monarch and the court and Dublin took its lead from London and Paris.

Discussion of finds

The shoes recovered from Rathfarnham Castle span the reigns of five English monarchs, James I 1607-1625, Charles I 1625-1649, Charles II 1660-1685, James II 1685-1688 and William III 1689-1702 and one French monarch, Louis XIV 1643-1715. Some of these shoes are similar to footwear portrayed in royal portraits of the monarchs painted during their lifetimes. They are all the same basic type with upper assemblies comprising vamp, quarters, welt and



Portrait of Louis XIV by Hyacinthe Rigaud 1701, sporting a Rathfarnham-type shoe

latches secured with laces or buckles and lower assemblies of soles and leather or wooden heels. This type of shoe was classified as a Tie-Lace Fastening on Latchet Shoe Type 130 or Detachable Buckle on Latchet Shoe Type 135 by Goubitz (2001) and has parallels throughout Europe and beyond at this time. Following the introduction of heels it had become the standard design for making shoes by about 1630 and is described in detail in Saguto's (2009) translation of Garsault's text *L'Art du Cordonnier* published in 1769 by the *L'Academie Royale des Sciences* in Paris. This text was part of the Academie's project to document all of the 'ancient arts' of manufacture which had developed in the preceding century.

There are, however, several variations of this basic design in the assemblage which reflect the changing fashions in dress and footwear for men and women from c. 1610-1710. The Rathfarnham shoes illustrate the method described in *L'Art du Cordonnier*. They were assembled on



a last with the uppers, insole and welt stitched together. The midsole and outsole were then stitched to the welt. There are two types of welt used in the assemblage, a simple welt and a folded welt which was braced with threads across the outer face of the insole. In two examples the soles are continuous and curve down the heel breast and over the heel top to form the top-piece. The leather heel-covers are sewn at their edges to the sole edge. Shoes with similar sole and heel construction have been recovered from early 17th century levels at Lincoln (Mould 2008). In others the sole curves downwards to cover the heel breast and a separate top-piece is pegged in place to complete the construction. The remaining examples have soles which are continuous and do not curve downwards to cover the heel breast but have the heel pegged and stitched to the rear part of the outsole.

Outside of Dublin and the main urban centres an Irish tradition of footwear manufacture continued and sometimes competed with the imported fashions. There are frequent references in the Calendar of State Papers to the

Shoe 6:850





Shoe 6:8048

merits of the Irish Brogue over the English shoe for equipping infantry on campaign (Lucas 1956). The records of the trade guilds refer to ‘country shoe-makers’ being given access to city markets as a means of controlling prices - the Irish Brogue being cheaper to make (Webb 1925). Recent excavations at Chancery Lane and New Street in Dublin have revealed examples of both the Irish Brogue and the English Shoe (Nicholl unpub. ex. reps). The New Street excavations in particular produced some examples of both wooden and stacked leather heels similar to the finds from Rathfarnham Castle although no Irish style footwear was recovered from Rathfarnham. The finds from the Castle can be firmly placed in the wider European tradition of manufacture.

Shoes

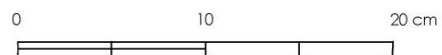
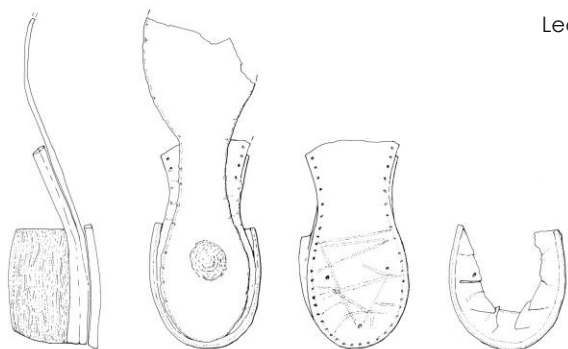
There are six different shoe styles in the assemblage which can be differentiated by changing designs in Toe shape, Sole shape, Quarters, Latchets and Heels. Some of these changes in design are reflected in contemporary portraits and are referred to for dating purposes. Only portraits known to have been

painted during the lifetime of the sitter and which are firmly dated, have been used for reference, e.g. Louis XIV painted by Hyacinthe Rigaud in 1701. The portraits are listed in a separate appendix.

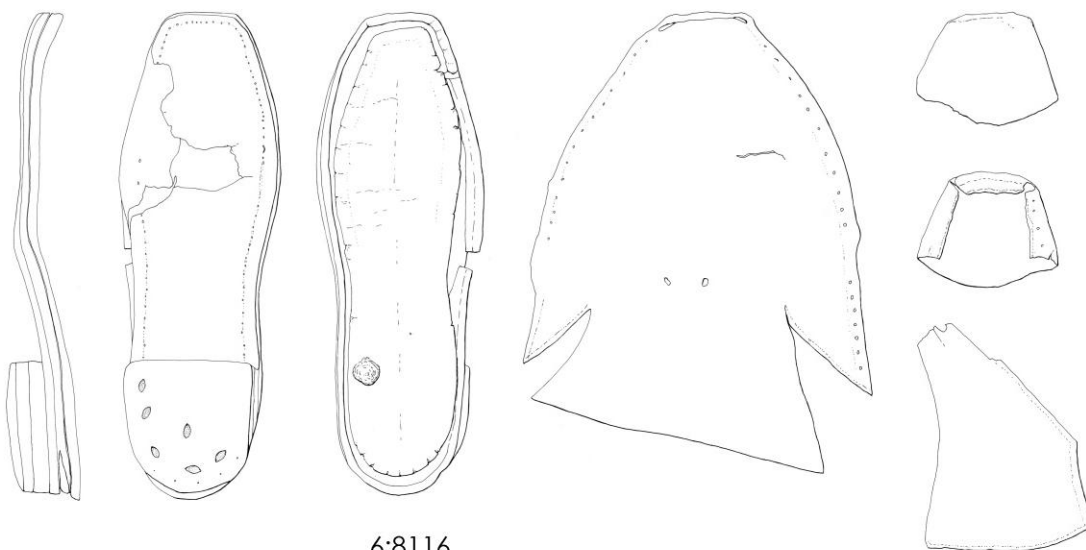
Style A

Narrow oval toe, wide waist, folded welt, downwards curved sole extending to top-piece and medium-high wooden heel with heel cover c.1610-1700.

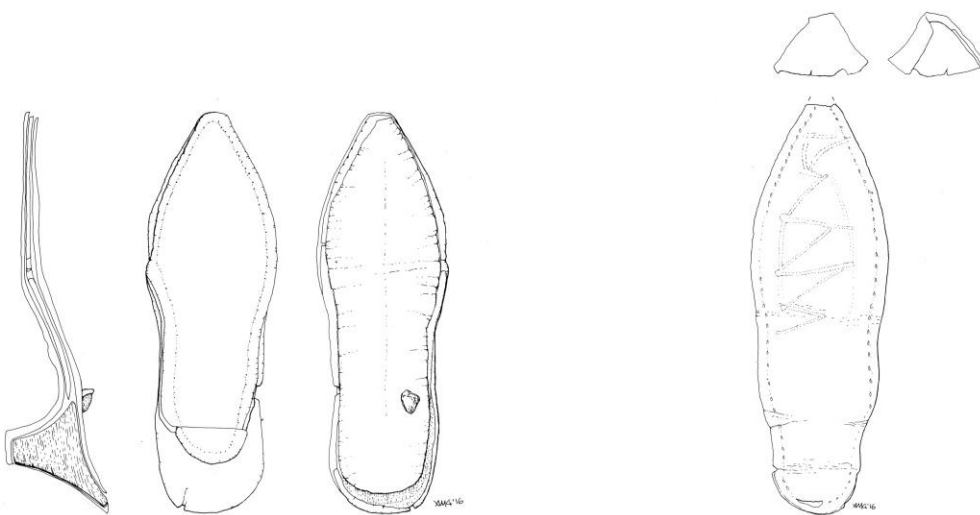
There is one example of this type of shoe E4468:6:8051 and the continuous sole is similar to E4468:6:8082. It is a woman’s shoe and consists only of the sole and heel assembly. The wooden heel block tapers sharply to a narrow top. The outer sole curves downwards at the front of the heel-breast and extends under the heel to form the top-piece which was pegged in place and sewn to the heel cover. This method of sole assembly was generally replaced by the use of a separate top-piece by the 1620s but still continued in use until the late 17th century (J. Swann pers. comm). No trace of the textile upper has survived. A shoe of this style can be seen in a portrait of Lady Dorothy Cary from c. 1614 (Swann 1982).



6:8088



6:8116



6:0851

6:8082



Shoe 6:8051

Style B

Narrow square toe, wide waist, folded welt, downwards curved sole extending to top-piece and medium-high wooden heel with heel cover c.1610-1700.

There is one example of this type of shoe

E4468:6:8082, similar to the Type A shoe with the outer sole being continued to form the top-piece but having a narrow square toe instead of an oval shape. It was probably a child's shoe. Only the outer sole and toe-puff remain but the inner surface of the top-piece carries the impression of a heel with a D-shaped top similar

Shoe 6:8051





Shoe 6:8052-8054

to the Type A. The heel would have been approximately 30mm high.

Style C

Pointed Toe, toe puff, wide waist, folded welt, downward curved sole, wooden 'Louis' heel with heel cover, separate top-piece c.1670-1710.

There are 6 examples of this style E4468:6:8047, E4468:6:8115, E4468:6:8182, E4468:6:8158, E4468:7:3056 and E4468:7:3057 as well as 5 individual toe-puffs. The sizes suggest they were a woman's or girl's shoes. The separate top-piece was developed as a solution to the difficulties presented by the continuous soles of the Type A and Type B and was in common use by the 1630s. An incomplete shoe of this style was recovered from Carrickmines Castle which was sacked and destroyed in March 1642 (Nicholl, unpub. ex. rep.).

Style D

Rounded toe, toe-puff, narrowed waist, welt, short curved side-seam, continuous outer sole, stacked heel, suede finish c.1660-1710.

There are two finds E4468:6:8086, E4468:6:8087, which can be positively assigned to this category as having all four identifiers present as well as a single isolated toe-puff E4468:6:8117. E4468:6:8088 has a short, curved side-seam, narrowed waist and stacked heel although the forepart and toe are missing. Significantly, 4468:6:8086 retains its right and left quarters with high sides and short wide latches which serve to distinguish it from earlier shoes of the period 1610-1640, which had narrow waists and heels but open sides and long narrow latches. All three examples are very heavily worn and appear to have been prepared for repair by having the worn outer soles and midsoles cut away at the waist/tread joint. The missing parts would have been replaced by a clump sole which would have been pegged and stitched in place. E4468:6:8153 and E4468:6:8095 are examples of such repair soles and may indicate that shoes were repaired on the site when taken in conjunction with the small amount of off-cut scrap, E4468:6:8130-8132, also recovered.

Style E

Broad Square Toe, wide waist, welt, long curved side-seam, continuous outer sole, high stacked heel, suede finish: c.1680-1710.

There are 8 examples of this type of design E4468:6:8090, E4468:6:8116, E4468:6:8050, E4468:6:8056, E4468:6:8067, E4468:6:8068, E4468:6:8074, E4468:6:8097 (3 incomplete quarters), of which E4468:6:8116 is the most complete with just the left quarters missing. It too shows evidence of heavy wear with the outer sole worn through to the midsole and the heel top-piece almost completely gone. Despite the damage it has not been repaired. The heel is composed of large, 70mm x 70mm lifts of 2.5mm thick leather and has been stained with a red dye which is still quite visible. Two examples of similar stacked heels were recovered from the Phase 5 Siege Ditch at St. John's Castle in Limerick and can be dated to 1691 (Hodkinson, B.J. unpublished report). The vamp tongues on E4468:6:8116 and E4468:6:8090 are high and wide on the instep and may have folded down over the lachets to show a contrasting lining. The quarters are complete with short lachets which retain the anchor hole for a buckle chape. There are also 5 individual toe-puffs E4468:6:8083, E4468:6:8091, E4468:6:8094 and E4468:6:8130-8132 which consists of two broad square toe-puffs which have been cut in half with only one half of each remaining. Variations on the Style C and Style D shoe can be found from 1660-1702 in portraits of Charles II, James II, William III and Louis XIV.

Style F

Oval toe, narrowed waist, welt, continuous outsole, high stacked heel c. 1680-1710

There is one example of this type E4468:6:8111. None of the upper parts survive but the thick leather lifts of the stacked heel are similar to the Type E heels and suggest a similar date range.

Stacked Leather Heels

There are 8 stacked leather heels, 5 of which have sections of outsole still attached but the foreparts are missing. As such they cannot be

positively assigned to Style D, Style E or Style F shoes. However, they can be subdivided into two distinct heel types. The heels are heavily worn and are lower than when originally manufactured.

Leather Heel Type A c.1640-1660

E4468:6:8088, E4468:6:8092 and E4468:6:8095, are assembled from a stack of thin leather lifts which are pegged tightly together. The outermost lifts which were in contact with the ground are of much thicker leather, from 5-6mm thick and are pegged with large diamond shaped wooden pegs. E4468:8092 is almost round in shape with a straight heel breast. E4468:6:8088 remains pegged to its outsole which has been cut at the waist/tread joint for probable repair. This type of sole was common in the period 1640-1660 (Wilson 1972, Swann, 1982).

Leather Heel Type B c.1680-1710

E4468:6:8060, E4468:6:8065, E4468:6:8111, E4468:6:8164, are assembled from a smaller number of thick leather lifts which are pegged together with large wooden pegs. The topmost lift on each heel shows evidence of heavy wear damage. E4468:6:8164 is intriguing as it appears to have a hollowed out centre. E4468:6:8066 and E4468:6:8065 remain pegged to the rear section of the original outsole of the shoe. Both have been cut at the waist/tread joint. E4468:6:8065 has been repaired at the waist/tread joint although the repair sole is now missing with only the repair pegs remaining. E4468:6:8111 is in situ with its complete round-toed midsole and outsole and can be grouped with Style C. E4468:6:8165 is made from thick lifts secured with oval pegs. The outer edges of the lifts have been decorated by cutting deep grooves all around. Examples of stacked heels have been recovered from the Phase 5 Siege Ditch at St. John's Castle in Limerick and can be dated to 1690s (Hodkinson, B.J. unpublished report), from Phillip's Lane in Cork (Gleeson, 2003) and Merchant's Road in Galway (Gleeson and O'Rourke 2004) and from Patrick's Street in Dublin (O'Rourke 1997).

Wooden heels

There are 20 individual wooden heels in the assemblage. They can be divided into 5 Types based on the top shape and measurements. Some of the heels retain their leather heel covers which are all of one piece without a back seam. There is a single example of a back-seamed heel cover E4468:6:8075, found in isolation from its heel, which is similar to a Louis Heel cover found in a 17th century layer from a well in Lincoln (Mould 2008).

Ellen O'Carroll analysed the wood from five heels, one from each type (6:8110 Type 1; 6:8085 Type 2; 2:635 Type 3; 6:8093 Type 4; 6:8142 Type 5). All five heels were made from Birch, and it is very likely that all wooden heels from Rathfarnham Castle are Birch.

Wooden Heel: Type 1: c.1610-1700

There are 4 examples of the Type 1 heel, E4468:6:8051, E4468:6:8061, E4468:6:8110 and E4468:6:8148. Allowing for wear and tear they are broadly similar in size with a sharply angled back and small D-shaped top. E4468:6:8151 is still in-situ with its outsole, midsole and insole. Significantly, the outsole is bent to curve downwards at the heel breast and then bent again to continue under the heel as the top-piece. As such it is a good example of the early 17th century method of shoe construction which continued in tandem with the simpler means of a separate top-piece which meant the outsole only had to be bent once when being assembled (Swann 1982). The angled back placed the pressure of walking towards the arch of the foot as opposed to the heel itself. Shoes of this style can be seen in early 17th century portraits such as the 1619 Portrait of a Lady by Robert Peake and Richard Tanfield's Portrait of a Lady (17th century British School).

Wooden 'Louis' Heel: Type 2: c.1670-1710

The 'Louis Heel' originated in France in the early 1660's and was made popular in Britain and Ireland by Charles II. There are 7 examples of this heel Type 2 E4468:6:8047, E4468:6:8048, E4468:6:8058, E4468:6:8069, E4468:6:8073, E4468:6:8081, E4468:6:8085. They are slightly higher than the Type 1 but have a more gently sloped back, curved breast and larger top. This change in profile places the



Wooden heel

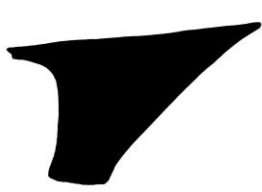
top in a better position below the heel of the foot which would have made for more comfort when walking. E4468:6:8048, E4468:6:8058, E4468:6:8081 and E4468:6:8073 retain most of their heel covers but are missing the top-pieces. The lower margins of the heel covers have been rolled back up the heel from contact with the ground once the top-pieces were lost. An attempt was made to repair the heavy wear on the back edge of E4468:6:8081 by nailing a small piece of wood in place to compensate for the wear damage. E4468:6:8047 and E4468:6:8069 are in-situ with their soles and narrow square toe puffs which suggests a possible date of 1680 -1710.

Low wooden 'Louis' Heel: Type 3: c.1670-1710

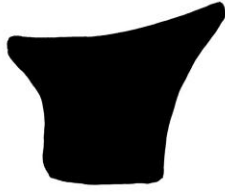
There are four examples of this low 'Louis' heel E4468:2:648, E4468:2:635, E4468:6:8107 and E4468:6:8108. They are a low, chunky type of heel with an almost square D-shaped top. E4468:2:648 retains its heel cover and two peg holes are visible in the top which shows signs of wear. E4468:2:635 retains its top-piece, secured with two pegs and only slightly worn.

Wooden Heel: Type 4: c.1660-1690

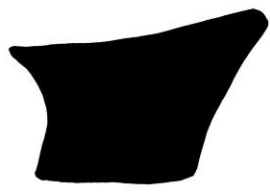
There are 3 examples of the Type 4 heel E4468:2:636, E4468:6:8052 and E4468:6:8093. They are the highest in the assemblage at 70mm with sharply angled seats. E4468:2:636 retains



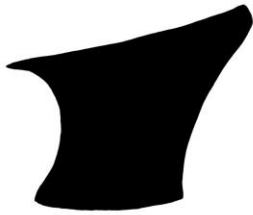
6:8143



6:8085



6:8180



2:635

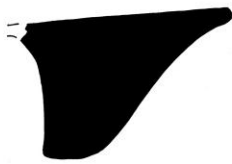


2:648



6:8073

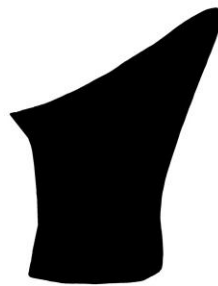
Wood block heels c. 1640-1690



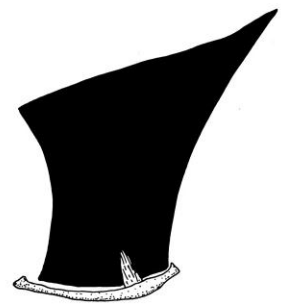
6:8110



6:8092

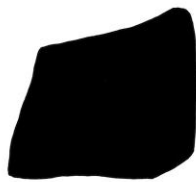


6:8093



2:236

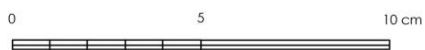
..Wood block heels c. 1690



6:8145



6:8142



Wooden heel illustrations, by Alva Mac Gowan, Archaeology Plan

its top-piece which is secured by 2 wooden pegs although its heel cover is missing. E4468:6:8093 is badly damaged and a section of the seat is missing. Similar heels can be seen on shoes surviving from the period 1660-1690 after which time heels began to decline in height again (Wilson, 1974).

Wooden Heel Type 5: c.1680-1710

There are 2 examples of the Type 5 heel, E4468:6:8142 and E4468:6:8145. Both were carved from a single block of wood and resemble the stacked leather heels in outline. The heel sides are vertical, heel backs are rounded and the heel breasts are concave. Each heel has been drilled at its centre to take a nail for fixing it in place. Garsault mentions that heels for men's shoes were always pre-drilled for this nail when they were supplied to the shoemaker (Saguto 2009). E4468:6:8142 has split as a result of this nail-hole and only one half remains. E4468:6:8145 has an almost complete heel cover in-situ which may have been coloured originally. In each case the leather top-piece is missing and the heel top shows signs of heavy wear after its loss. A heel of this type can be seen in the portrait of Louis XIV by Rigaud from 1701.

Soles

There were a total of 24 complete or incomplete soles recovered of which 14 were insoles, 5 were outsoles, 2 insole and outsole matching pairs and 3 outer repair soles. Of the insoles, 8 have pointed toes, E4468:6:8063, 6:8071, 6:8100, 6:8101, 6:8103, 6:8104, 7:3062, and 7:3063 as do outer soles E4468:3056 and E4468:7:3054.

Insoles E4468:7:3062 and E4468:7:3063 are significant as they show the impression of the vanished fabric uppers along the lasting margins of the sole foreparts.

Three of the outer soles E4468:6:8084, E4468:6:8153 and E4468:6:8155 are repair soles for the forepart of shoes with both square and oval toe shapes. Outer sole E4468:6:8082 also has a narrow square toe and continues to form the heel top-piece. This was an early form of sole/heel construction which, though it evolved into the use of a separate top-piece in the 1620s, continued to be used throughout the 17th century and can be dated 1610-1700 (June Swann pers comm).

Shoe 6:8081 & 6:8083



Quarters

There were 8 separated shoe quarters recovered E4468:6:8056, E4468:6:8088, E4468:6:8067, E4468:6:8068, E4468:6:8097 (3 quarters), E4468:6:8143, with a variety of side-seam styles which reflect the intact vamp side-seams. All were of suede finish and it should be possible to match vamps and quarters post conservation. In the assemblage as a whole, there was a total of 6 curved side-seam quarters and 3 straight-angled seams which can be dated 1685-1710 and a single example of a dog-leg seam which was common in the mid-17th century.

Lace Tags

There were a total of 45 complete or partial lace tags recovered from Rathfarnham Castle. At this period, shoe laces were just that, lengths of narrow lace fabric with each end enclosed in a metal or wire restraint to allow the lace be inserted through holes in the latches (Swann 1982, Wilson 1974). The tags in the assemblage were all made in the same manner although there was some variety in the finished article. They can be divided into 4 types. The basic method of manufacture for all 4 types involved cutting a small rectangle of thin foil or metal, placing the lace on top, folding the foil sides to crimp the lace before rolling it into a tight tube, sometimes with a slight taper towards the point. These tubes are consistently 2mm in diameter with some tapering to 1mm at the tip. Three larger but similarly made lace tags were recovered from the Courthouse Lane excavations in Galway (Scully, 2004) and from 17th century deposits in the St. Peter's Church excavations in Waterford (Scully, 1992).

Lace tag E4468:6:4631, which is not tapered, still retains a stub of fabric at one end while the rest of the examples are empty tubes. Lace tags E4468:6:4630, E4468:9:296, 306, 312 and 314 are possibly of gold foil. They are very thin and with the exception of E4468:9:312 have been flattened in such a way as to suggest this may have been deliberate before deposition. E4468:6:4630 and E4468:9:312 seem to have been decorated with a closely-spaced, overall pattern of small diamond impressions. This could equally have been the result of a tool used



Lace tag Type 4

to crimp them shut as opposed to deliberate decoration. This particular group show no signs of surface tarnish. The remainder of the lace-tags were either made from a thin metal core which was then gilded for effect or else were formed from a copper alloy.

Lace Tag Type 1

Type 1, of which there are 19 examples, range from 20mm - 34mm in length and 2mm in diameter, tapering to a 1mm point. E4468:3:163, E4468:6:4628, 4631, E4468:9:287, 288, 291, 293, 294, 296, 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 309, 311, 316, 320.

Lace Tag Type 2

Type 2, of which there are 10 examples, range 20mm-35mm in length and 2mm in diameter without any tapering. E4468:4:177, E4468:6:4629, E4468:9:289, 290, 292, 295, 297, 302, 305, 308.

Lace Tag Type 3

Type 3, of which there are 6 examples, range in length from 20mm-25mm in length and 2mm in diameter, tapering to 1mm at the tip which is closed. They have also been decorated with a pair of parallel hoops inscribed at either end and can be considered as coming from matching laces. E4468:6:4632, E4468:9:286, 307, 310, 316 and 321.

Lace Tag Type 4

Type 4, of which there are 2 examples measure 18mm in length, tapering to 1mm at the tip and are decorated with a pattern of small diamond shapes. E4468:6:4630, E4468:9:312.

There are 9 fragmentary examples which are too damaged to assign to any type. E4468:2:187,188, E4468:9:306, 313, 314, 315, 317, 318, 31.

Sheath Chape

E4468:6:4696 was originally included as a lace tag. However it is a chape for a dagger or bayonet sheath and is typical of those worn in the 17th century (Roberts 2002).

Spring-catch framed purse

E4468:6:4665 is heavily encrusted with soil but can be identified as a metal spring-catch frame for a small purse. It is U-shaped with what appears to be a hinge set into each terminal. Such frames are usually of copper-alloy or silver and are richly decorated. The body of the purse would have been of fabric or thin leather and secured with small rivets. Two rivet holes are visible on either arm. There is a small round fastener on the outside frame centre with which the purse would have hung on a decorative chain. Spring-catch framed purses are usually dated to the 15th and 16th centuries. The U-shaped frame represents the final development and is probably late 16th to early 17th century in date (Goubitz, 2007).

Buckles

There was 1 complete and 5 incomplete buckles as well as 1 strap adjuster recovered. All are typical of 17th and early 18th century Buckle design (Goubitz 2001). During this period, buckles were made from a variety of metals including silver and gold, but the majority, such as the Rathfarnham examples, were of copper-alloy (Whitehead, 2003, Ribeiro, 1984). From about 1660 buckles began to replace laces for closing shoes and were often accompanied by smaller, matching buckles which were used for securing garters at the knee and are portrayed in paintings of the period (Swann, 1982).

E4468:7:598 and E4468:2:198 are similar in size and design and were probably used for attaching knee garters. E4468:7:598 is the more complete of the two with its anchor chape and spindle in-situ but missing its pin. E4468:6:4663 is larger and heavily encrusted with soil. The pin is in-situ with no evidence of an anchor chape which suggests it was used as a belt buckle. E4468:7:566 is the side-arm of a copper-alloy buckle and is highly decorated with a shell and foliage pattern, typical of late 17th century buckle ornamentation (Whitehead, 2003). E4468:7:564 / 565, an undecorated strap-adjuster is rectangular in shape and neatly broken into two parts. It was probably used with a narrow belt.

Buckles, from left 2:197, 2:198, 6:4416, 7:564-5, 7:566, 7:598



Heel top-pieces

There were 5 heel top-pieces recovered E4468:6:8099, 6:8119, 6:8125, 6:8126 and 6:8127. They vary in size and thickness. E4468:6:8126 and E4468:6:8125 have wooden pegs still in-situ while peg holes are visible in the other three.

Belts and Straps

There were 12 finds of leather belt or strap lengths. E4468:6:8151 consisted of five sections of the same original belt. Two of the sections are tied into knots and there is no evidence for buckle holes, stitching or decoration. E4468:6:8077 is a narrow strap, possibly a latchet, torn at one end, rounded at the other and with pin holes at intervals for a buckle. E4468:6:8080 is a short length with rivet holes at intervals of 20mm and two rivets in-situ. E4468:6:8136 is the remnant of a leather belt, now in three pieces. One of the lengths consists of two lengths of leather stitched together. E4468:6:8160 is a narrow length of thick leather with stitch holes at one end with remnants of thread in the stitches. The other end is roughly torn. The piece has been decorated with an impressed line which runs down





Textile fragment

the centre from end to end. The last piece of note E4468:6:8163, a 25mm wide strap, is torn at one end while the other has been finished with a serrated edge. There are pairs of holes punched at 50mm intervals along its length for use with a double-pin buckle. The remaining strap pieces are fragmentary and in poor condition.

Scabbard Hanger

E4468:6:8089 consists of three lengths of a soft, folded leather belt which has a central seam on the reverse side but with no signs of stitching on the seam. Instead there are two lines of stitch holes running along each edge of the outer face. With the belt are two panels of similar leather which were once stitched together, folded and then sewn to the belt. A line of double stitch holes on the belt match with a similar line of stitch holes on the leather panel. The folded leather is similar to bayonet or sword hangers of the period (Roberts 2002).

Textiles

There were 25 fragmentary pieces of woven fabric or lengths of thread recovered. The most significant pieces are E4468:7:3058, a rectangular piece of heavy canvas or hessian like material, possibly the remnants of a shoe quarters. The edges are hemmed and the dimensions and seams are similar to other quarters in leather although the latchet is missing. E4468:6:8168 a triangular shaped piece of silk is the largest of the silk remains.

E4468:6:8172 is a folded length of hemmed silk fabric which was possibly used as a lace and E4468:2:653 a short length of silk ribbon. The remaining textiles consist of small scraps of fabrics including linen (E4468:6:8180) canvas / hessian (E4468:6:8178, E4468:7:3068, E4468:2:651-652) and various lengths of single or two-ply threads of silk, wool or linen. Given the number of soles and heels of women's shoes recovered and the absence of fabric uppers it is possible that all of the textile pieces derived from women's shoes. Similar textile fragments were recovered from 17th century levels from a well in St. Paul-in-the-Bail, Lincoln (Walton Rogers 2008).



Shoe 6:8086

Catalogue

Measurements

The various shoe parts were measured in mm as follows:

Soles: Length from toe to heel (L), Tread Width (T), Waist Width (W), Seat Width (S), Thickness (TK).

Heels: Breast height (HBR), Heel height (HH)

Heel top: D-shaped and measured from front to rear (DL), from side to side (DW)

Heel seat: Seat length from front to rear (SL), Seat width (SW)

Quarters: Heel seam (HS), Side seam (SS), Lasting margin (LM), Thickness (TK).

Vamps: from toe to top of tongue (L), from side seam to side seam (W), Thickness (TK).

Lace Tag E4468:2:187 of thin copper-alloy sheet rolled into a tube. Surface tarnished. L: 22mm x 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:2:188 in two parts, of thin copper-alloy sheet rolled into a tube and tapering slightly. Surface tarnished L: 22 x 2mm

Buckle E4468:2:197 cast copper-alloy buckle with concave sides drilled for a separate spindle with a moulded ribbon-bow over each spindle hole. Pin-rest recessed on each loop with decorative lines engraved on both sides of rests. Chape, spindle and pin are missing. L: 25 x 14mm. Early 17th century.

Buckle E4468:2:198 a flat, A-shaped buckle or strap mount of thin copper alloy metal. Opposing arms pierced with rivet/nail holes and top surface decorated with a raised twisted cord motif.

L: 45mm W: 40mm TK: 1mm

Wooden heel E4468:2:635 with concave seat, curved

heel-breast and D-shaped top. Signs of wear on outside left edge of top indicate shoe was worn on left foot.

SL: 60mm SW: 55mm BH: 50mm BrH: 40mm DL: 40mm DW: 45mm

Wooden Heel E4468:2:636 high, wooden heel-block, concave seat, curved heel-breast and D-shaped top with a heavily worn leather top-piece held in-situ by two wooden pegs. Remnants of a thin leather heel covering in-situ in places but part of the seat is missing.

HH: 70mm HBR: 60mm SL: 70mm SW: 35mm (inc) DL: 50 DW: 50

Insole E4468:2:637 incomplete insole with impressions of bracing cords on the lower flesh surface, torn at tread and forepart missing with closely spaced E/F stitch holes along the lasting margin and two lasting nail holes. Species: Cow L: 115mm

Textile E4468:2:638 irregularly shaped small textile fragment. Non-diagnostic.

Insole E4468:2:639-644: six small fragments of a delaminated insole of woman's shoe with pointed toe and matching toe-puff. Edge/flesh stitch holes along the lasting margin. TK: 3mm Species: Cow

Leather Scrap E4468:2:645 fragment of de-laminated leather. Non-diagnostic.

Leather scrap E4468:2:646-7 two leather scraps consisting of a rectangular piece L: 20mm x 12mm with grain/flesh awl holes and a short length of folded welt with grain/flesh awl holes L: 70mm x 10mm

Wooden Heel E4468:2:648 for a man's shoe or boot with fragments of a leather heel cover in situ. Medium height heel with curved heel-breast. Top-piece is missing and exposed top is worn on rear left edge indicating it was worn on the left foot. Seat is slightly damaged at rear.

HH: 35mm HBR: 30mm SL: 70mm SW: 68mm DL: 50mm DW: 45mm



Shoe 6:8088

Textile E4468:2:649 finely woven silk fragment, irregularly shaped and measuring approximately L: 45mm x 25mm

Textile E4468:2:650 tiny fragment of tabby woven textile, three finely spun threads per mm. L: 8mm x 5 mm.

Textile E4468:2:651-2 two small fragments of a stiff, tightly woven fabric measuring L: 75mm x 25mm and L: 75mm x 12mm

Textile E4468:2:653 short length of silk ribbon L: 75mm x 17mm

Lace Tag E4468:3:163 of thin, gilded, folded copper-alloy sheet with tapering profile. L: 31mm x 2mm-0.5mm

Off-cut E4468:3:1309 triangular shaped leather off-cut measuring 45mm x 55mm x 30mm.

Lace Tag E4468:4:177 of very tarnished, rolled and flattened, thin copper-alloy sheet. L: 28mm x 3mm no tapering.

Stacked Heel E4468:4:693 of at least four heel lifts pegged with wooden pegs and shaped to form a heel. Very fragile SL: 50mm SW: 60mm HH: 25mm

Lace Tag E4468:6:4628 of thin copper-alloy sheet folded along both edges and rolled into a tapering tube. Very tarnished. L: 37mm x 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:6:4629 of very thin and tarnished copper-alloy sheet rolled into a tube with no tapering L: 30mm x 2mm.

Lace Tag E4468:6:4630 of thin, possibly gold foil, stamped with a pattern of tiny diamonds, folded along both edges and rolled into a tapering tube L: 19mm x 4mm-1mm.

Lace Tag E4468:6:4631 of thin, tarnished, copper-alloy sheet folded along both edges and rolled into a tapering tube with fragments of textile in-situ. L: 30mm x 2mm-1mm.

Lace Tag E4468:6:4632 of thin copper-alloy sheet folded along both edges and rolled into a tapering tube decorated with two parallel incised bands at both ends.

L: 25mm x 2mm-1mm.

Buckle E4468:6:4663 cast copper-alloy double-loop buckle with slightly concave sides. Pin and spindle in-situ but chape missing. Any detail is obscured by encrustation. L: 45mm x 25mm.

Copper-Alloy Mount E4468:6:4664 fragment of a cast copper-alloy mount L: 15mm x 15mm

Spring-Catch Purse Frame E4468:6:4665 broad, U-shaped, copper-alloy frame with deep recesses for securing the edges of a leather purse with small rivet holes visible at the frame edges. The remains of a spring mechanism are visible at each arm terminal. A corroded knob-shaped protrusion at the centre of the outside edge of the frame probably served to close the purse. Frame width: 65mm Frame depth: 40mm

Sheath Chape E4468:6:4696 of gilded copper-alloy for a dagger or bayonet sheath. Oval in profile and made from thin copper-alloy sheet folded and sealed along the overlap with a rounded metal button plug sealing the base. The gilded finish is tarnished in places. L: 54mm x 15mm tapering to 4mm

Shoe E4468:6:8047 consisting of the sole and heel assembly of a woman's high-heeled shoe with a narrow squared toe. Assembly consists of toe-puff, pointed insole, vamp lining, folded welt, concave seated wooden heel with D-shaped top, complete leather heel cover and square-toed outsole. Heel top-piece is missing. Possible traces of red pigment on the heel cover. The heel block extends under the arch of the foot and is heavily worn on the exposed top. The lining of thin goat-skin has stitch holes spaced at 10mm intervals along the outer edge where it was whip-stitched to the vamp. It extends on both sides from the heel seam to the toe-puff. Deep impressions of bracing threads on the lower flesh face of the insole and traces of bracing thread remain in-situ on



Shoe 6:8090

the welt. The toe part of the welt is squared to match the outsole. Stitch channels on the outer face of the outsole which is heavily worn at the forepart and curved downwards under the arch of the foot to cover the heel-breast. Species: Cow, Calf

Outsole: L: 250mm T: 70mm W: 60mm S: 60mm TK: 3mm

Insole: L: 235mm T: 60mm W: 50mm S: 60mm TK: 3mm

HH: 40mm HBR: 35mm DL: 25mm DW: 40mm

Shoe E4468:6:8048 consisting of the incomplete sole assembly of a woman's high-heeled shoe comprising insole with a pointed toe and a damaged wooden heel. Edge/flesh stitch holes along the lasting margin of the lower surface of the insole with impressions of bracing threads and heel block. Seat of heel block is damaged, heel breast curved with D-shaped top. Heel cover is in-situ in places. Heel top-piece also in-situ and extends over edge of breast to cover missing outsole edge. Species: Cow

Insole L: 235mm T: 65mm W: 55 S: 55mm TK: 3mm

HH: 35mm HBR: 30mm SL: 70mm SW: - DL: 45mm DW: 35mm

Soles E4468:6:8049 consisting of oval shaped insole and outsole of a child's shoe, heavily worn on the outer tread surface with G/F stitch holes in stitch channels. A section of the outer edge of the outsole and the seat are missing. The insole has E/F stitch holes along the lasting margin. Soles are straight with a narrow waist. Rough tear across the insole waist and the seat is missing. Species: Cow

Insole: L: 135mm T: 70mm W: 35mm S: - TK: 3mm

Outsole: L: 125mm T: 80mm W: 45mm S: - TK: 3mm

Suede shoe E4468:6:8050 consisting of insole and vamp of a straight shoe. The insole has a broad rounded toe with a narrow waist. E/F stitch holes through the holdfast along the lasting margin and impressions of heel-lift and bracing

threads on the lower flesh surface. Vamp with a squared-toe and G/F stitch holes along the lasting margin. No evidence for side seams. Vamp tongue and quarters cut away in antiquity. Toe-puff and reinforcement piece in situ. Quarters lined with calf skin on the inside. Species: Cow, Calf

Insole: L: 220mm T: 65mm W: 27mm S: 50mm TK: 3mm

Shoe E4468:6:8051 consisting of insole, half-midsole, wooden heel block, leather heel cover, and outsole of a woman's straight shoe with medium high-heel and oval toe. The outsole continued over the heel breast to form the top-piece. The heel-breast is straight and tapers to a small D-shaped top. Species: Cow

Insole: L: 220mm T: 60mm W: 50mm S: 50mm TK: 3mm

Heel: HH: 45mm HBR: 45mm DL: 40mm DW: 20mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8052 with curved breast, damaged seat and fragments of heel cover in situ. Top-piece is missing but two retaining pegs remain in situ.

HH: 65mm HBR: 40mm SL: 60mm SW: 55 (inc) DL: 35mm DW: 35mm

Shoe E4468:6:8053 woman's straight shoe in poor condition. Assembly consisting of insole with pointed toe, half-midsole, outsole, high heel-block and leather heel-cover. Bracing-cord and welt impressions on lower flesh face of the insole. Outsole is with flesh face to the ground and has stitch channels along the lasting margin. An extra arch support is in-situ on inner grain face with G/F stitch holes and impressions of bracing cords visible. Matching heel block with leather heel cover is in-situ. Top-piece is missing and the heel shows signs of heavy wear after its loss. Species: Cow

Insole: L: 220mm T: 65mm W: 50mm S: 50mm TK: 3mm

Heel: HH: 50mm HBR: 40mm SL: SW: DL: DW:

Outsole Arch E4468:6:8054 Thick leather outsole arch,



Shoe 6:8115

rectangular in shape and folded at centre. Bracing cord impressions on grain surface with two stitch channels along flesh surface edges. G/F stitch holes along three sides. Species: Cow. L: 75mm W: 60mm TK: 3mm

Insole E4468:6:8055 incomplete, with narrow waist, forepart is missing. A circular disc has been cut out of the seat. E/F stitch holes at lasting margin and heel impression on lower seat surface. Species: Cow
L: 110mm (inc) T: - W: 25mm S: 45mm TK: 2mm

Shoe Quarters E4468:6:8056 incomplete right-side quarters for latchet type suede shoe. G/F stitch holes at the lasting margin. E/F stitch holes at back seam and curving side-seam. Tip of latchet is missing. Species: Cow
Heel Seam 80mm Side Seam: 70mm

Shoe Inner Lining E4468:6:8057 thin calf leather lining strip for quarters. G/F stitch holes at lasting margin
L: 180mm W: 25mm TK: 1mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8058 large wooden heel-block with leather heel-cover in-situ. D shaped top-piece is missing and exposed top damaged by heavy wear. Deep concave seat and curved heel breast.
HH: 55 BRH: 40mm SL: 70mm SW: 55mm DL: 25mm DW: 35mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8059 medium height wooden heel-block, concave seat with large piece missing and a single peg hole in top. No top-piece or heel-cover.
HH: 50mm HBR: 35mm SL: 55mm SW: - DL: 35mm DW: 35mm

Shoe E4468:6:8060 incomplete straight shoe, forepart missing, consisting of insole, fragmentary welt, outsole and stacked heel of three lifts. Heel has separated from sole and heel lifts are very worn down on left side indicating shoe was worn on left foot. Traces of E/F stitch holes on insole. Stitch channel with G/F stitch holes on outsole continues under the heel lifts which were pegged in place with 22 wooden pegs, some still in-situ. Species:

Cow

Sole L: 130mm T - W: 45mm S: 60mm TK: 7mm
Heel HH: 15mm SL: 60mm SW: 60mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8061 for right shoe with leather cover in-situ. Top-lift missing and the exposed wood of the top is heavily worn on the right side. Concave seat and straight heel breast.

HH: 40mm HBR: 35mm SL: 70mm SW: 50mm DL: 15mm DW: 30mm

Heel Lift E4468:6:8062 single heel lift with 14 peg holes. Species: Cow. L: 60mm W: 68mm TK: 5mm

Insole E4468:6:8063 delaminated and incomplete, grain side of straight shoe insole with pointed toe, seat missing. Species: Cow

L: 160mm T: 65mm W: 60mm S: - TK: 1mm

Leather Pouch E4468:6:8064 irregular five sided piece of thin worked-leather, delaminated in places and with G/F stitch holes along one side. Species: Goat

L: 160mm x 115mm x 120mm x 120mm x 90mm TK: 1.5mm

Shoe E4468:6:8065 consisting of repair outsole, heavily worn on outside left, forepart missing with stacked heel in-situ. The heel is constructed of thin lifts and wedges pegged together. The original outsole of thick leather continues under the heel which is pegged in place. The repair sole is skived, pegged and sewn in place across the waist with three pegs still in-situ. G/F peg holes along the lasting margin. Species: Cow

Sole L: 120mm (inc) W: 50mm S: 60mm TK: 3mm

Heel: HH: 25mm SL: 55mm SW: 60mm

Quarters E4468:6:8066 incomplete quarters for shoe with buckle fastening latchet. Two slits at base of latchet for stud type buckle. E/F stitch holes at side seam. Lasting margin cut away in antiquity. Species: Cow

Latchet L: 175mm W: 15mm Side Seam: 45mm TK: 2mm

Quarters E4468:6:8067 right quarters for suede leather shoe with buckle closing latchet and curving side seam.



Shoe 6:8115

E/F stitch holes at back and side seams. G/F stitch holes at lasting margin. Species: Cow

BS: 65mm SS: 55mm TK: 2mm Latchet 60 mm x 15mm

Quarters E4468:6:8068 right quarters for suede shoe with slot for buckle anchor chape on short latchet. Straight angled side seam, lasting margin is missing. Species: Cow
BS: 85mm SS: 30mm (inc.) TK: 2mm

Shoe E4468:6:8069 incomplete sole assembly of woman's straight shoe consisting of insole, outsole, toe-puff, fragmentary heel block with partial top-piece in-situ. Narrow squared toe-puff overhangs pointed sole. Matching bracing-cord and folded-welt impressions on insole and outsole opposing faces. Heel too damaged for accurate measurement. Species: Cow

L: 235mm T: 70mm W: 60mm S: 60mm TK: 3mm

Shoe E4468:6:8070 consisting of outsole and insole of woman's shoe, straight with pointed toe. Extra arch support in-situ with matching bracing-cord impressions on opposing faces. Outsole bends to cover heel breast. Both soles are in poor condition. Species: Cow

L: 210mm T: 60mm W: 45mm S: 45mm TK: 3mm

Insole E4468:6:8071 of woman's straight, high-heeled shoe with pointed toe, skived at lasting margin around waist and seat. Holdfast with E/F stitch holes. Impressions of criss-crossed bracing threads and heel block on lower flesh surface. Species: Cow

L: 235mm T: 73mm W: 62mm TK: 3mm

Shoe E4468:6:8072 consisting of repaired outsole in two parts and insole of waisted shoe with rounded toe. Outsole assembled from two sections, skived and pegged at waist. Forepart is heavily worn and stitch channels are almost worn away. Single heel lift in-situ at seat, bracing thread impressions on facing surfaces of soles. Species: Cow

Overall length: 240mm T: 80mm W: 50mm S: 60mm TK:

3mm

Insole: L: 150mm (inc) T: - W: 30mm S: 55mm TK: 3mm

Repair outsole: L: 140mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8073 concave heel breast and small D shaped heel-top with fragment of top-piece pegged in-situ, some damage at arch, almost complete heel cover in-situ

HH: 40mm BBR: 35mm SL: 60mm SW: 50mm DL: 25mm DW: 35mm

Shoe E4468:6:8074 with narrow waist consisting of repaired outsole, heel-cover, single heel-lift, folded welt with square toe and right side quarters. Repair clump was skived at waist, pegged and stitched in place and shows evidence of heavy wear. G/F stitch holes in channels. Original outsole was curved and nailed to heel-breast with a single nail in-situ. Extra arch support piece on inside face. Nail channel visible on heel lift. Heel-lift pierced with wooden peg holes and matching heel cover is 50mm high. Right side quarters with curving side seam and wide latchet strap with impressions of buckle pin and chape. E/F stitch holes at back and side seams and G/F stitch holes at lasting margin. Late 17th century.

Sole: L: 265mm T: 85mm W: 40mm S: 80mm TK: 3mm

Heel lift: SL: 70mm SW: 80mm TK: 6mm

Heel seat cover E4468:6:8075 right side of a leather heel seat cover seamed at the back with E/F stitches. Back seam measures 50mm, evidence of G/F stitches along top edge. Lower edge is damaged and worn. No grain pattern is visible.

Stacked heel E4468:6:8076 parts consisting of three heel lifts with large wooden peg holes, two heel wedges, seven heel lift fragments including one with a bent nail in-situ, one top-piece with stubs of three wooden pegs in-situ and pieces of leather off-cut scrap. Species: Cow
SL: 70mm SW: 70mm



Shoe 6:8115

Strap E4468:6:8077 short length of narrow leather strap with pin-holes and rounded at tip. Species: Cow
L: 105mm W: 12mm TK: 5mm

Heel Lift E4468:6:8078 very damaged, with six large peg holes remaining and one peg in-situ. Species: Cow
SL: - SW: 80mm TK: 3mm

Stacked heel E4468:6:8079 consisting of two heel lifts with five large peg holes, very worn at rear edges. Species: Cow

SL: 45mm SW: 50mm HH: 3mm x 2

Strap E4468:6:8080 short length of thin leather strap with four rivet holes, two rivets in-situ. Species: Cow/Calf
L: 85mm W: 11mm TK: 1mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8081 with leather heel cover in-situ. Left side of top damaged by wear and repaired with a wedge of wood nailed in place to compensate. Fragment of outsole in-situ at heel breast. Concave seat and breast with seat cover pegged in-situ. Species: Cow
HH: 40mm HBR: 30mm SL: 65mm SW: 55mm DL: 25mm DW: 35mm

Outsole E4468:6:8082 of child's straight shoe with narrow square toe and matching squared toe-puff. Sole continues through to form the heel top-piece. Folded welt, bracing thread and small D-shaped heel-top impressions on inner grain surface, G/F stitch holes at lasting margin with stitch channels on outer flesh surface which is heavily worn.

L: 210mm (fully extended) T: 75mm W: 65mm S: - TK: 4mm
L: 135 mm with heel DL: 35mm DW: 20mm HH: 30mm

Mule Vamp E4468:6:8083 of incomplete suede mule, left wing missing, broad square toe with toe-puff in-situ, G/F stitch holes at the lasting margin and short rounded tongue. Species: Cow

VL: 185mm VW: 150mm TK: 2mm

Outer repair half-sole E4468:6:8084 heavily worn, G/F stitch holes at lasting margin but stitch channels worn away, pegged at waist with two wooden pegs still in-situ. Also, two upper fragments and two heel-lift fragments. Species: Cow

L: 125mm T: 75mm W: 50mm S: - TK: 3mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8085 with cover and top-piece missing, concave seat and heel-breast. D-shaped top is heavily worn down

HH: 50mm HBR: 35mm SL: 65mm SW: 55mm DL: 25mm DW: 40mm

Shoe E4468:6:8086 in fragile condition and consisting of incomplete left and right quarters, vamp with rounded toe, insole, midsole, outsole, stacked heel, welt and inner lining in-situ with stitching intact. Outsole and midsole have been cut and skived at tread/waist junction. Foreparts of outsole and midsole are missing. Quarters have short latches and long curving side-seams. E/F stitch holes at side-seams and heel-seams and G/F stitch holes at lasting margins. Stacked heel assembled from layers of thin lifts and wedges pegged together. Species: Cow, Calf

Insole L: 220mm T: 80mm W: 40mm S: 50mm

Curved side-seam: 80mm Back seam: 70mm

HH: 40mm HBR: 30mm SL: 55mm SW: 50mm

Shoe E4468:6:8087 incomplete suede shoe with broad rounded toe consisting of waisted insole, toe-puff, vamp forepart, heel-wedge with cupping and heel-lifts in-situ. Traces of bracing threads are in-situ on lower flesh face of insole. Heel-lifts are nailed and pegged together. Outsole and midsole have been cut and skived at tread/waist junction. Stitch-channels and G/F stitch holes on outer face of outsole which extends under the heel. Species: Cow, Calf



Shoe 6:8116

L: 235mm T: 65mm W: 35mm S: 55mm

Shoe E4468:6:8088 consisting of insole with narrow waist, midsole, repaired outsole, vamp fragment, welt fragment, inner lining, heel-cup, stacked heel. The leather lining is in-situ along the lasting margin on right and left sides. Holdfast, E/F stitch holes and bracing thread impressions on lower flesh face of insole. Midsole and outsole have been cut and skived at waist/tread joint and foreparts are missing. A stacked heel of multiple lifts was pegged to lower face of outsole. Bracing thread impressions on lower flesh surface of seat and upper grain surface of midsole match holes on heel cupping. Remnant of vamp wing on left side with curved side-seam. Species: Cow

L: 120mm (inc) T: - W: 25mm S: 50mm TK: 3mm
Scabbard Hanger E4468:6:8089 consisting of three lengths of a soft, folded leather belt, seamed centrally on reverse and with decorative stitch lines on outer face. Two panels of similar folded leather with matching seam stitching. Species: Goat

L: 180mm + 220mm + 300mm W: 25mm TK: 1mm
Shoe E4468:6:8090 consisting of insole, left quarters, vamp, and toe-puff of a suede shoe, made straight. Insole has a narrow square toe and is waisted with E/F stitch holes at holdfast and slight traces of bracing thread impressions on lower flesh surface. Quarters have a short latchet with buckle chape hole and a straight, angled side-seam, E/F stitching at back and side seams and G/F stitches at lasting margin. Vamp has a squared, overhanging toe and matching angled side-seams to the quarters. E/F stitches at side seam and G/F at lasting margin. Wide, high vamp tongue with two lace holes at the instep. Species: Cow

Insole: L: 240mm T: 65mm W: 50mm S: 57mm TK: 3mm
 Quarters: BS: 80mm SS: 55mm Latchet: 50mm TK: 2mm
 Vamp: L: 220mm W: 200mm TK: 2mm Toe to Side seam:

200mm

Shoe Vamp E4468:6:8091 fragments consisting of vamp toe piece for a squared toe, suede shoe with toe lining in-situ, length of inner lining and heel welt. Species: Cow

Heel E4468:6:8092 stacked heel of approximately nineteen layers of thin lifts and wedges nailed and pegged together with large wooden pegs. HH: 50mm HL: 70mm HW: 75mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8093 very damaged, high and tapering heel block, Rectangular top and with a very steeply angled seat. Heel-cover and top-piece are missing. HH: 70mm HBB: 45mm DL: 30mm DW: 35mm

Shoe E4468:6:8094 consisting of the insole and outsole of a heeled shoe with square toe. Matching bracing thread impressions on lower flesh face of insole and upper flesh face of outsole. Folded welt impressions on lasting margin of outsole. E/F stitch holes at lasting margin of insole. G/F stitch holes and matching channels on outsole which bends to cover heel breast. Species: Cow

Insole: L: 230mm T: 65mm W: 55mm S: 60mm TK: 4mm
 Outsole: L: 235mm T: 70mm W: 60mm S: 65mm TK: 4mm
 Insole Toe: W: 35mm Outsole Toe: 45mm

Shoe E4468:6:8095 consisting of a low stacked heel of thin lifts and wedges pegged together with large wooden pegs and an outer repair half-sole. Heel top-piece is heavily worn as is the sole, with stitch channels and G/F stitch holes and wooden pegs at the waist. Species: Cow
 L: 135mm T: 90mm W: 60mm TK: 5mm
 HH: 30mm HL: 60mm HW: 60mm

Leather Fragments E4468:6:8096 irregularly shaped, of worked leather. Non-diagnostic.

Quarters E4468:6:8097 three incomplete quarters of suede shoes with latches missing. E/F stitch holes on partial curving side seams and back seam, G/F stitch



Shoe 6:8116

holes at lasting margin. Species: Cow

Heels E4468:6:8098 fragmentary low wooden heel with thirteen nail holes and one nail in-situ and remnants of stacked heel in poor condition.

HH: 12mm SL: 55mm SW: 42mm

Heel Top-piece E4468:6:8099 heel top-piece with wooden pegs in-situ. Species: Cow
SL: 50mm SW: 50mm TK: 5mm

Insole E4468:6:8100 slightly waisted with pointed toe. Impressions of bracing threads on lower flesh face which is heavily worn at tread. Species: Cow

L: 215mm T: 65mm W: 45mm S: 50mm TK: 2mm

Insole: E4468:6:8101 forepart with pointed toe, torn across the tread. Species: Cow

L: 130mm TK: 2mm

Insole E4468:6:8102 rear part of insole torn across the waist. Species: Cow

L: 70mm S: 50mm TK: 3mm

Insole: E4468:6:8103 forepart with pointed toe torn at waist. Species: Cow

L: 80mm T: 65mm TK: 2mm

Insole E4468:6:8104 grain face of delaminated and torn insole of straight shoe with pointed toe. Species: Cow

L: 225mm T: 70mm W: 65mm S: 70mm TK 1mm

Shoe E4468:6:8105 incomplete, consisting of insole and outsole of straight shoe with oval toe. Part of insole seat missing with bracing thread and folded welt impressions on lower flesh face with E/F stitch holes at the lasting margin. Outsole has a diagonal cut across tread, forepart missing and arch curving down to cover heel breast. Stitch channels and G/F stitch holes on outer face. Species: Cow

Insole: L: 145mm T: 70mm W: 50mm S: - TK: 4mm

Outsole: L: 110mm W: 45mm TK: 3mm

Strap E4468:6:8106 two lengths of roughly cut leather strap. Species: Cow

L: 240 mm W: 25mm TK: 4mm L: 60mm W: 20mm TK: 4mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8107 with concave seat and curved breast. Heel set under with broad D-shaped top. HH: 45mm HB: 35mm SL: 70mm SW: 60mm DL: 40mm DW: 40mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8108 concave seat, slightly curved breast and large, almost square, D shaped top. Heel cover and top piece are missing and top is worn.

HH: 40mm HBR: 35mm SL: 70mm SW: 60mm DL: 45mm DW: 45mm

Harness Belt E4468:6:8109 short length of thick leather belt with four buckle pin holes. Species: Cow L: 95mm W: 25mm TK: 5mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8110 concave seat, curved breast, rear of heel tapers sharply to a small D shaped top. Heel cover and top lift are missing.

HH: 40mm HBR: 45mm SL: 60mm SW: 50mm DL: 15mm DW: 35mm

Shoe E4468:6:8111 consisting of a man's shoe, made straight with a waisted insole, outsole with oval toe, and stacked heel of six thick leather lifts pegged in-situ. Outsole continues under the heel. Stitch channels with G/F stitch holes on the outer face which is very worn at the forepart. Also, heavy wear on the heel top-piece. E/F stitch holes at the lasting margin of lower flesh face of insole. Species: Cow

Outsole L: 245mm T: 85mm W: 60mm S: 70mm TK: 3mm

Insole L: 220mm T: 70mm W: 45mm S: 60mm TK: 3mm



Shoe 6:8116

Heel HH: 35mm HBR: 20mm SL: 65mm SW: 70

Insole E4468:6:8112 three fragments of insole, delaminated and in poor condition.

Outsole E4468:6:8113 consisting of arch and seat section of a heeled shoe, stitch-channels with G/F stitch holes on outer flesh face and curved to cover heel breast. Grain surface is delaminated.

L: 115mm T: - W: 35mm S: - TK: 5mm

Shoe E4468:6:8114 consisting of shoe insole with oval toe and narrow waist. Bracing cord impressions on lower flesh surface with E/F stitch holes along the lasting margin. Some damage at seat. Two lengths of stand leather lining with G/F stitch holes at the lasting margin and whipped stitch on upper edge. Species: Cow, Calf.

Insole L: 210 T: 65mm W: 25mm S: 45mm TK: 3mm

Lining L: 145mm W: 20mm

Shoe E4468:6:8115 woman's straight shoe with pointed toe consisting of insole in two pieces, midsole, outsole and toe-puff. Insole is bent at tread, consistent with a high heel. E/F stitch holes and holdfast along the lasting margin. Midsole, of thick leather, extends from arch to toe with folded welt and bracing cord impressions on lower surface which match with bracing cord impressions on upper grain surface of outsole. Heavily worn at tread where outsole has worn away. Outsole bends at arch to cover heel breast. Stitch channels on outer flesh face with G/F stitch holes. Heavily worn and damaged across the tread.

Insole: L: 230mm T: 65mm W: 45mm S: 50mm TK: 3mm

Midsole: L: 180mm T: 75mm W: 55mm S: - TK: 5mm

Outsole: L: 230mm T: 75mm W: 55mm S: - TK: 3mm

Shoe E4468:6:8114 Scraps of leather associated with 8112-8115.

Shoe E4468:6:8116 man's suede shoe, made straight with square toe, consisting of vamp, outsole, midsole, insole,

stacked heel in-situ, toe-puff, two lengths of leather lining, welt and right quarters. Parts are in a good state of preservation although showing signs of wear. Heel assembled with large wooden pegs and showing signs of heavy wear with top-piece almost worn away and with traces of red dye on heel surface. Wear pattern suggests shoe was worn on left foot. Bracing thread impressions on upper grain face of midsole match impressions on lower flesh face of insole. Midsole and outsole have not separated although forepart of outsole is worn away to expose the lower face of midsole to heavy wear. Stitch channels with G/F stitch holes on outsole. Heel is composed of four thick lifts pegged to outsole and midsole. Welt was folded and braced during shoe assembly. Toe-puff is broad and square. Right side quarters have an angled side-seam and a short latchet which is torn across the lace/buckle anchor hole. Lining extended from heel to toe-puff. Vamp is intact but heavily worn at toe, with wings and a complete tongue, wide, high and folded on the instep with two lace tie holes. Species: Cow, Calf

Insole L: 240mm T: 65mm W: 50mm S: 55mm TK: 3mm

Midsole: L: 250mm T: 85mm W: 65mm S: 70mm TK: 3mm

Outsole L: 250mm T: 85mm W: 65mm S: 70mm TK: 3mm

Heel HH: 25mm HBR: 25mm SL: 70mm SW: 70mm

Vamp L: 240mm W: 180mm SS: 60mm TK: 2mm

Quarters BS: 80mm SS: 60mm LM: 45mm TK: 2mm

Linings L: 280mm W: 20-25mm

Toe Puff E4468:6:8117 for man's shoe with a broad rounded toe shape.

Shoe Latchet E4468:6:8118 long strap, torn at quarters and with buckle chape impressions. Species: Cow

L: 140mm W: 40mm tapering to 10mm at tip

Top-piece E4468:6:8119 single top-piece with peg holes. Species: Cow



Shoe 6:8116 heel detail

DL: 40mm DW: 50mm TK: 2mm

Heel Lifts E4468:6:8120-8122 three fragmentary heel lifts from a stacked heel with large peg holes and three sole fragments.

Welts E4468:6:8185-8187 three welts associated with shoe 8117-8122

Shoe E4468:6:8123 remnants of child's shoe consisting of a fragmentary vamp in two pieces with a wide, high tongue and curved side seams, forepart missing, also two incomplete quarters and a length of lining. E/F stitch holes at back seam and side seams and G/F stitch holes at lasting margin. Species: Cow, Calf

Quarters Back Seam: 70mm Side Seams: 30mm

Leather Scrap E4468:6:8124 delaminated and broken pieces of leather. Non-diagnostic

Top-Piece E4468:6:8125 D-shaped top-piece with wooden peg in-situ.

DL: 30mm DW: 40mm TK: 3mm

Top-Piece E4468:6:8126 D-shaped top-piece with G/F stitch holes and wooden peg holes

DL: 47mm DW: 50mm TK: 2.5mm

Top-Piece E4468:6:8127 incomplete D-shaped top-piece with peg holes

DL: 30mm (inc) DW: 40mm TK: 2.5mm

Toe Puff E4468:6:8128 for woman's shoe with pointed toe

Scrap leather E4468:6:8129 irregularly shaped small pieces of de-laminated leather. Non-diagnostic

Off-Cuts E4468:6:8130-8132 leatherworking waste and two off-cut parts of square toe-puffs

Outsole E4468:6:8133 of square-toed shoe, lasting margin missing and in poor condition. Species: Cow L: 130mm T: - W: 55mm

Outsole E4468:6:8134 with peg holes and skived at waist junction. Species: Cow

SL: 95mm SW: 75mm TK: 3mm

Insole E4468:6:8135 seat section with traces of heel lift

and wood pegs in-situ. Insole is in very poor condition. Species: Cow

SL: 110mm SW: 55mm TK: 3mm

Belt E4468:6:8136 three short sections of leather belt. One piece composed of two layers of leather sewn together. Species: Cow

A: L: 90mm W: 30mm TK: 3mm B: L: 80mm W: 25mm TK: 2mm x 2

C: L: 45mm W: 20mm TK: 4mm

Toe Puffs E4468:6:8137-8141 five fragmentary toe-puffs for woman's shoes with narrow square toes.

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8142 right half only, vertical sides, concave seat with central nail/peg hole and four peg holes in top.

HH 40mm HBR: 35mm

Quarters E4468:6:8143 right side quarters of suede shoe with dog-leg side-seam and narrow latchet broken at tip measuring 60mm x 20mm tapering to 12mm, E/F stitch holes at Back Seam and Side Seam, G/F stitch holes at lasting margin. Species: Cow

BS: 75mm SS: 70mm TK: 2mm

Leather Scrap E4468:6:8144 consisting of various small fragments of de-laminated scrap. Non-diagnostic. Species: Cow

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8145 with vertical sides, concave seat and breast. Heel cover in-situ but the top-piece is missing and the exposed top heavily worn.

HH: 45mm HBR: 40mm SL: 45mm SW: 60mm DL: 50mm DW: 60mm

Strap E4468:6:8146 delaminating length of thick leather strap. Species: Cow

L: 140mm W: 25mm TK: 3mm

Strap E4468:6:8147 length of thick leather strap. Species: Cow

L: 105mm W: 25mm TK: 3mm

Wooden Heel E4468:6:8148 concave seat extends under

arch of foot, curved breast, rear of heel tapers sharply to a narrow half-moon shaped top.

HH: 40mm HBR: 35mm SL: 70mm SW: 55mm DL: 15mm DW: 30mm

Leather upholstery panel E4468:6:8183 to be examined by Susannah Kelly.

Heel lifts E4468:6:8149 two fragments of thick heel lifts nailed together with hob-nail still in-situ.

Heel Lift E4468:6:8150 small fragment of heel lift with peg holes.

Leather Belt E4468:6:8151 incomplete and in five pieces two of which are knotted. Species: Cow

L: 185mm + 145mm + 370mm + 120mm + 80mm TK: 3mm W: 20-22mm

Leather Strap E4468:6:8152 piece of roughly cut leather strap with traces of stitch holes. Species: Cow

L: 155mm W: 25-20mm TK: 2mm

Outsole E4468:6:8153 consisting of curved arch-support and waist area of a half-outsole, skived and pegged together at the waist with four wooden pegs in-situ. Bracing thread impressions on upper grain face of arch-support which curved downwards to cover the heel breast. Stitch channels on outer face of outsole and arch-support with G/F stitch holes. Outsole is torn across tread and toe part missing. Species: Cow

L: 70mm W: 65mm

Soles E4468:6:8154 consisting of complete insole and toe-part of an outsole of a woman's shoe, made straight and with narrow square toe. Faint stitch channels on outer face of outsole with G/F stitch holes. Bracing thread and heel impressions on lower face of insole with E/F stitch holes and holdfast along the lasting margin. Species: Cow

Insole L: 215mm T 60mm W: 50mm S: 50mm TK: 3mm

Outsole L: 80mm T: 75mm

Repair half-Outsole E4468:6:8155 convex half-outsole with oval toe, very worn and with right side lasting margin missing. Skived at waist joint. G/F stitch holes at lasting margin. Probably from a child's shoe. Species: Cow

L: 130mm T: 65mm W: 45mm TK: 4mm

Outsole E4468:6:8156 waist section of thick leather outsole, skived at waist junction, cut across inside face, bent to cover heel breast and secured with a single large peg and stitching. Stitch channel with G/F stitch holes continues under arch and down heel-breast front. Species: Cow

L: 95mm T: 65mm W: 45mm HBR: 40mm TK: 6mm

Outsole E4468:6:8157 of thick leather, bent to cover heel breast and stitched. Channels with G/F stitch holes. Species: Cow

L: 130mm T: 80mm W: 60mm TK: 4mm

Shoe E4468:6:8158 consisting of insole, piece of inner lining and toe section of vamp of a woman's shoe, made straight and with a pointed toe. Bracing thread, welt and heel impressions on lower flesh face of insole. Vamp fragment with G/F stitch holes at lasting margin. Lining with G/F stitch holes at lasting margin and whipped stitch at top edge. Species: Cow, Calf

L: 235mm T: 70mm W: 50mm S: 55mm TK: 3mm

Welt and Heel-Lift E4468:6:8159 welt, folded at lasting margin with G/F stitch holes for shoe with oval toe and one thin heel-lift

Heel-lift SL: 55mm SW: 60mm Welt L: 300mm W: 20mm

Leather Handle E4468:6:8160 narrow strip of thick leather with an impressed line running along the centre of the front face. One terminal is torn, other with stitch holes and thread in-situ. Species: Cow

L: 640mm W: 7mm TK: 3mm

Heel Top-piece and Outsole E4468:6:8161 top-piece with crescent shaped curve at front edge and worn at rear. Stitch channels with G/F stitch holes. Inside face of curved front edge is skived and shows bracing thread

impressions, also, fragment of outsole with oval toe.

SL: 50mm SW: 70mm TK: 3mm

Shoe Fragments E4468:6:8162 consisting of outsole forepart, folded welt with pointed toe, heel-lift fragment and narrow square toe puff.

Leather Strap E4468:6:8163 with paired holes punched at 50mm intervals, torn at one end, other end intact and finished with a serrated edge. Species: Cow L: 230mm W: 25mm TK: 2mm

Stacked Heel E4468:6:8164 in poor condition, composed of four lifts assembled with wooden pegs still in-situ and with convex breast. SL: 70mm SW: 70mm HH: 23mm

Stacked Heel E4468:6:8165 incomplete, of three lifts with pegs in-situ and convex breast front.

SL: 60mm SW: 70mm HH 20mm

Outsole E4468:6:8166 waist section, very damaged and in two pieces.

Textile E4468:6:8167 textile fragment folded for hemming, possibly silk. L: 65mm W: 35mm Folded width: 8mm

Textile E4468:6:8168 triangular shaped textile fragment possibly silk with sides measuring 60 x 37 x 37mm

Fabric Lace E4468:6:8169 length of folded and sewn fabric, possibly a lace or tie-string.

L: 80mm W: 5mm

Textile E4468:6:8170 small rectangular silk fabric piece frayed along three sides but fourth intact. L: 40mm W: 35mm

Thread E4468:6:8171 short length of spun thread.

L: 120mm TK: 1mm

Lace E4468:6:8172 length of silk fabric folded to form a narrow flat lace or cord with hemming stitch impressions visible. L: 62mm W: 4mm

Lace Fabric E4468:6:8173 two lengths of worked thread, possibly lace with stitch-loops visible.

Textile E4468:6:8174 rectangular fragment of silk textile, frayed along three sides, fourth side intact, three threads per millimetre. L: 40mm W: 30mm

Thread E4468:6:8175 length of two ply spun thread, possibly silk. L: 220mm

Thread E4468:6:8176 length of 1mm thick thread, possibly linen. L: 110mm

Textile E4468:6:8177 rectangular fragment of textile, frayed on three sides, fourth side intact

L: 30mm W: 10mm

Textile E4468:6:8178 rectangular piece of folded textile, heavy canvas like material. L: 60mm W: 30mm

Textile E4468:6:8179 rectangular strip of textile, possibly silk, evidence of stitching along shorter side, possible inner lining of woman's shoe. L: 60mm W: 50mm

Textile E4468:6:8180 rectangular shaped fragment of woven linen, folded and very fragile.

L: 90mm W: 30mm

Silk Ribbon E4468:6:8181 rectangular length of finely woven silk ribbon torn at both ends, sides intact and unfrayed. L: 160mm W: 25mm

Shoe E4468:6:8182 consisting of a vamp in several pieces, delaminated and fragile including oval toe part, torn latchet strap and part of short, round tongue, incomplete insole with bracing thread impressions on lower flesh surface and heel top-piece with impressions of heel block on inner flesh face and G/F stitch holes at edges. Species: Cow DL: 40mm DW: 50mm

Strap Adjuster E4468:7:564-565 rectangular strap adjuster broken in two parts at centre. There are two projecting lobes on opposite corners of one half. Each lobe has been centrally pierced to take a rivet with a third rivet hole located in between. Three rectangular openings, L: 16mm x 4mm, allow the adjusting of a narrow strap. Possibly part of a sword scabbard harness. L: 29mm W: 27mm

Buckle E4468:7:566 arc-shaped fragment of copper-alloy

shoe buckle decorated with raised floral motifs. L: 35mm W: 10mm

Buckle E4468:7:598 small sub-rectangular copper-alloy buckle. Slightly concave sides pierced centrally for a spindle. Anchor chape still in-situ but the pin is missing. Ribbon-bow motif moulded above each spindle hole and three engraved lines at pin rest. L: 25mm W: 14mm

Outsole E4468:7:3056 almost complete, for pointed-toe shoe assembled from two sections joined and pegged at the waist with five pegs, one still in-situ. Sole curved down to cover heel-breast and is heavily worn on outer surface with traces of stitch channels and G/F stitch holes. Species: Cow

L: 187mm T: 80mm W: 65mm S: - TK: 5mm

Outsole E4468:7:3057 outsole and inner seat of a child's straight shoe with pointed toe. Impression of welt and seat on inner flesh surface with closely spaced G/F stitch holes along the lasting margin. Tread surface very worn with remains of stitch channels visible. Impressions of bracing cord on seat underside and fragment of heel lift. Species: Cow

L: 170mm T: 75mm S: 55mm TK: 2mm

Textile Shoe Quarters E4468:7:3058 rectangular section of shoe quarters of heavy canvas material, hemmed at edges and latchet missing.

L: 110mm x 65mm HS: 65mm SS: 30mm (inc)

Outsole E4468:7:3059 waist section of thick, folded leather secured with four pegs (in-situ) and stitched. Stitch channels on outer flesh face. Inner grain face shows bracing margin and bracing cord impressions. Species: Cow L: 60 x W: 50mm TK: 4mm

Leather Fragment E4468:7:3060 of de-laminated leather, rectangular in shape with 3 G/F stitch holes along one edge L: 60mm x 20mm TK: 1mm

Heel Lift E4468:7:3061 almost complete from a man's shoe or boot. Two wooden pegs in-situ and five empty peg holes. Very fragile L: 94mm W: 75mm TK: 3mm

Insole E4468:7:3062 of woman's straight shoe with pointed toe. Two leather arch supports fixed with wooden pegs. Impressions of fabric and bracing cords on the outer flesh surface of the forepart of the sole. E/F stitch holes along the lasting margin holdfast and the outer edge is slightly skived. Inner grain surface bears impression of foot and creasing consistent with a high heel. Species: Cow

L: 240mm T: 80mm W: 60mm S: 60mm TK: 3mm

Insole E4468:7:3063 of woman's straight shoe with pointed toe and skived along the lasting margin. E/F stitch holes with thread in-situ on inside of holdfast. Impressions of bracing cord across the waist and impressions of arch support and heel block at seat of outer flesh face. Textile impressions on lasting margin either side of pointed toe. Impressions of foot and creasing on inner grain surface consistent with a high heel. Species: Cow

L: 230mm T: 70mm W: 65mm S: 65mm TK: 3mm

Wooden Heel E4468:7:3064 with no heel cover remaining and small D-shaped top is damaged.

HH: 50mm HBR: 40mm SL: 65mm SW: 60mm DL: 25mm DW: 30mm

Arch Support E4468:7:3065 Kite shaped arch support, skived along its edges and originally fixed with five wooden pegs. Impressions of rectangular leather lift and bracing cords on the outer flesh side. Species: Cow L: 70mm W: 45mm

Insole E4468:7:3066 incomplete straight insole of woman's shoe, forepart missing, creasing on grain surface consistent with high heel. Impressions of heel-seat cover and bracing cords on outer flesh face. Holdfast along the lasting margin with some stitching threads in-situ. Species: Cow

L: 220mm T: - W: 60mm S: 60mm TK: 3mm

Strap E4468:7:3067 short length of strap folded at one

end. L: 30mm W: 20mm

Textile E4468:7:3068 small fragment of closely woven textile, possibly canvas. L: 30mm W: 15mm

Textile E4468:7:3069 tiny fragment of textile L: 25mm W: 3mm

Thread E4468:7:3070 short length of thread L: 30mm W: 1mm

Thread E4468:7:3071 length of two-ply thread. L: 300mm W: 1mm

Textile E4468:7:3072 textile fragment with copper-alloy pin attached.

Leather E4468:7:3073 fragment of de-laminated leather. L: 25mm W: 20mm

Textile E4468:7:3074 rectangular fragment of woven textile, three sides frayed and fourth intact. L: 30mm W: 9mm

Metal Container E4468:7:3075 with Susannah Kelly

Lace Tag E4468:9:286 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Two incised parallel bands at either end L: 27mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:287 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. L: 26mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:288 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish L: 33mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:289 rolled tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy sheet. Some tarnish L: 37mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:290 rolled tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy sheet. Very tarnished L: 23mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:291 flattened tapering tube of gold foil, folded at edges and rolled. L: 32mm W: 4mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:292 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish L: 30mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:293 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Very tarnished and bent slightly. L: 29mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:294 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish L: 28mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:295 rolled tube of copper-alloy sheet. Very tarnished. L: 25mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:296 tapering tube of gold foil flattened at wider end. L: 26mm W: 4mm-1mm.

Lace Tag E4468:9:297 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish and point missing. L: 17mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:298 incomplete tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish L: 21mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:299 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish L: 23mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:300 tapering tube of thin, gold sheet, folded at edges and rolled. L: 31mm W: 2mm-1mm

Nail E4468:9:301 corroded and bent nail L: 30 mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:302 incomplete tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish L: 21mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:303 incomplete gold foil lace tag, edges folded and rolled L: 19mm W: 1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:304 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish L: 23mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:305 of gilded copper-alloy foil, edges folded and rolled into a tube, very tarnished. L: 27mm W: 3mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:306 flattened lace tag fragment of gold foil. L: 10mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:307 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Two incised parallel bands at either end L: 27mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:308 flattened tube of thin copper-alloy sheet. L: 27mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:309 flattened tube of thin gold foil, edges folded L: 22mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:310 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish L: 20mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:311 broken and with slight taper, gold foil. L: 17mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:312 incomplete and with slight taper, gold foil impressed with diamond shaped motifs L: 17mm W: 2mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:313 incomplete and in poor condition, gilded copper-alloy. L: 17mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:314 flattened tube of gilded copper-alloy foil L: 20mm W: 4mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:315 incomplete tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Some tarnish L: 20mm W: 2 - 1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:316 of gilded copper-alloy foil, edges folded and rolled into a tube. No tapering L: 23mm W 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:317 of gilded copper-alloy foil, edges folded and rolled into a tube. No tapering L: 16mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:318 incomplete, of gold foil, flattened, edges folded and rolled into a tapering tube. L: 12mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:319 very fragile, copper-alloy tube, edges folded and rolled, tarnished. L: 25mm W: 3mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:320 of gilded copper-alloy foil, edges folded and rolled into a tube tapers to 1mm L: 25mm W: 3mm-1mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:321 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Two incised parallel bands at either end L: 27mm W: 2mm

Lace Tag E4468:9:3516 tapering tube of thin, gilded, copper-alloy metal sheet, folded at edges and rolled. Two incised parallel bands at either end L: 27mm W: 2mm

Buckle E4468:9:346 section of annular buckle composed of a central metal core which has been gilded. Diameter: 17mm TK: 1mm

Thread E4468:9:3517 single length of thread L: 160mm
Welt E4468:9:3518 fragment of folded welt with G/F stitch holes L: 80mm W: 10mm

Note from A. Giacometti

The following leather and textile artefacts were not examined by John Nichol as part of the leather and shoe report, and are added here.

Leather Upholstery Panel

This leather upholstery panel from a chest or chair (E4468:6:8040) is in excellent condition and bears the impressions of upholstery tacks. This artefact was not examined by John Nichol as part of the leather and shoe report.

Leather Upholstery Panel E4468:6:8183

Leather panel from a chest or chair. Top rear corners cut at sharp right angles, the lower two corners at front are rounded. Three linear rows of upholstery tack impressions on the right hand side. Single linear pattern pricked down the centre running from the back to the front, possibly just decorative, single linear row of tack impressions on the left side. Possibly cut down and re-used from a larger piece. Excellent condition. To be further investigated upon cleaning and conservation. Cowhide?

Textile fragments E4468:6:8797-8799

Three very small fragments of textile. One of them has a woven fabric and may be linen/cotton.

Textile fragments E4468:2:679

Very small fragment of textile with woven fabric, may be linen/cotton.

Leather fragments E4468:6:8800-8804

Four very small fragments of leather. Leather is hardened as it was not preserved. The finest piece has four sewing perforations.

Glossary of Footwear Terms

Bracing margin: the edge of a folded welt through which the bracing threads pass.

Bracing thread: a thread which passes from side to side across the lower face of the insole, holding a folded welt in place and usually leaving an impression on the surface.

Domed sole: sole is rounded upwards at the edges.

Flesh side: inner surface of leather or hide.

Folded welt: a broad welt strip which is folded under the insole and braced with criss-crossing threads.

Forepart: front part of shoe or sole.

Grain: outer surface of leather with hair follicles.

Heel: stacked leather lifts or a shaped wooden block.

Heel breast: the front surface of a heel.

Heel cover: a thin leather or fabric cover which was placed over a wooden heel.

Heel Lift: a single flat piece of leather which formed one layer of a stacked heel.

Heel peg: a pointed wooden 'nail' for securing heel lifts in place.

Heel seat: part of shoe on which the heel of the foot rests.

Holdfast: ridge created along the edge of the flesh side of the insole by the stitching threads.

Insole: the inside sole of the shoe on which the foot rests.

Latchet: top edge of the quarters extended into straps for tying the shoe with laces or buckles.

Midsole: sole placed between the insole and the outsole.

Outsole: sole in contact with the ground.

Quarters: parts of the shoe which wrap around the heel, joining the vamp at the side seam and each other at the back seam.

Rand: narrow strip of leather between the upper and sole.

Shank: reinforcement piece of wood or leather in the waist of a heeled shoe.

Skive: an angled cut to thin the edge of a piece of leather.

Sock: Material inside the shoe covering the insole.

Stand leather: strips of thin leather sewn along the lower part of the vamp to support its shape.

Straights: shoes made for either foot, not left and right. All

footwear was made straight from 1600-1800.
 Tag: metal covering for reinforcing a tie-lace end.
 Toe-puff: a piece of leather to reinforce and shape the vamp over the toes.
 Tongue: extension of the vamp above the instep.
 Top-piece: final piece of leather fixed to the heel which rests on the ground.
 Upper: consists of the vamp, quarters and lining.
 Vamp: front part of the upper covering the toes and instep.
 Waist: narrow part of the shoe under the arch of the foot.
 Welt: a strip of leather stitched along the outside of the upper and insole to which the midsole and outsole can be stitched.
 (Goubitz 2001, Swann 1982)

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Portraits used for reference

King James II by Sir Godfrey Kneller	1684
Louis XIV by Hyacinthe Rigaud	1701
King William III by Thomas Murray	(1650-1702)
Charles I by Van Dyck	1636
Portrait of a Lady by Richard Tanfield	17th century British School
Portrait of A Lady by Robert Peake	1619
Mary Curzon Countess of Dorset	c. 1619

Conservation, photography and illustration

Leather and wood

E4468: 2:648, 6:8047, 6:8048, 6:8049, 6:8050, 6:8051, 6:8053, 6:8055, 6:8056, 6:8058, 6:8061-8064, 6:8065, 6:8067, 6:8068, 6:8069, 6:8072, 6:8074, 6:8081, 6:9082, 6:8083, 6:8086, 6:8087, 6:8088, 6:8089, 6:8090, 6:8092, 6:8094, 6:8095, 6:8111, 6:8115, 6:8116, 6:8123, 6:8151, 6:8158, 6:8163, 7:3056, 7:3057, 7:3063.

Textiles

4468:2:649, 2:653, 6:8167, 6:8168, 6:8169, 6:8172, 6:8178, 7:3058

Metal

All the metal finds should be considered for cleaning and display, especially: E4468:2:197, 2:198, 3:163, 6:4632, 6:4663, 6:4665, 6:4696, 7:564, 7:565, 7:566, 7:598, 9:286, 9:287, 9:289, 9:312

Bone and Ivory artefacts

Alva Mac Gowan

Photographs and illustrations by Alva Mac Gowan

Toilet implements

Many artefacts relating to personal hygiene were recovered from the excavation. One of the most personal items is a hand-carved bone folding 'necessaire' grooming kit (E4468:2:204 & E4468:6:4793). This consists of a toothbrush and earwax spoon which folds out from a 'P-shaped' handle. The brush part contains twelve drilled holes for the bristles spaced roughly 1mm apart. Another interesting object is part of a bone handle for a razor (E4468:7:624) decorated with an incised floral pattern, presumably belonging to a man.

Other toiletry items discussed in other specialist reports include the marine sponge fragments (E4468:6:8040) may have been part of a ladies toilette, perhaps used to apply powder, or as a tampon; a large collection of fine glass apothecary phials were found, one (E4468:6:8039) sealed with a cork contained a liquid; numerous small yellow ointment pots and larger polychrome tin-glazed pharmaceutical/drug jars; deposits of a hard red material (E4468:6 Samples 15 & 16) may have been rouge for lips or cheeks, perhaps carmine made from Central American cochineal insects; and many chamber pots and a stool pot.

Toothbrush E4468:1:53

Unusual double ended bone toothbrush; originally had bristles at both ends and a handle in the centre. The bristles on one end were finer, consisting of just 10 holes spaced roughly 5-7mm apart. On the other end and opposite side, the bristles were much thicker, consisting of 34 holes spaced 1mm apart. There are some tiny bristles left in some of the holes. It is most likely that these are horse, boar or cow tail hair. Suggested date: eighteenth-nineteenth century.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone 'abrasive working marks visible on the surfaces.'

L 129mm, W 10mm

Bone necessaire grooming kit E4468:2:204 & E4468:6:4793

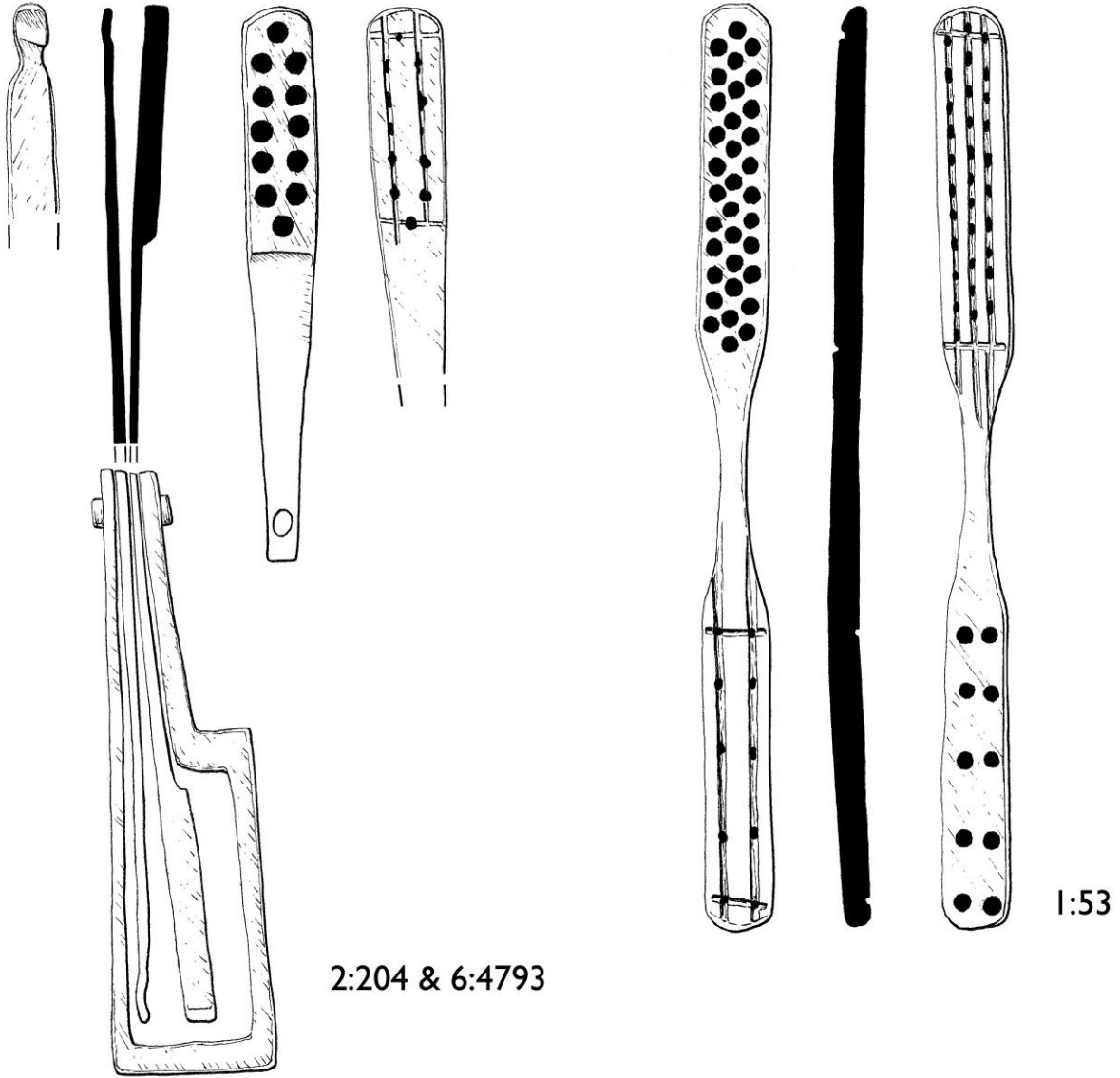
Hand carved bone composite "necessaire" grooming kit, consisting of a toothbrush and earwax spoon which folds



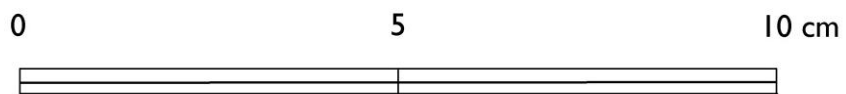
Necessaire 6:4793

Toothbrush 1:53





E4468 Objects of bone.



out from a "P-shaped" handle. The brush part contains twelve drilled holes for the bristles spaced roughly 1mm apart. Folded, it is broken into two main parts; the brush, earwax spoon and handle (6:4793) and the lower part and hinge (2:204). This is because they were found in two different contexts, nevertheless the two parts re-fit perfectly. The metal pins that hold the hinge in place are 6mm wide.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone (both fragments) 'abrasive working marks visible; two pieces in 'square/rectangle' artefact, residue still attached to both fragments though.'

Complete measurements when folded: L 84mm, W 25mm.

Razor handle mount E4468:7:624

Fragment of shaped ivory (or bone) mount with three tiny screw holes. The upper surface is decorated with an incised floral pattern, but has since faded considerably due to dark staining from the deposit it was found in. The underside is flat and roughly textured so that it may be attached to another surface. The shape resembles that of a 17th century pistol shape razor blade handle. The iron and copper alloy sharp end of the razor may also have been discovered (E4468:6:5559)

Identified by Ruth Cardon as ?ivory / ?animal bone 'abrasive working marks visible on inner rough surface; outer surface smooth with polish and decorated motifs; possible schrenger lines visible on polished decorated side but faint.'

L 56mm, W 13mm, T 3mm

Cutlery

Spoons and knives, some of silver or gilded in gold, were recovered from the excavation. People often carried their own cutlery with them, deeming them highly personal objects. The absence of forks is worth noting, as even though forks had been used in Italy by nobles and wealthy merchants for eating delicacies from the 15th century onwards, the custom did not spread to France, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and finally Britain and Ireland until as late as the 17th century.

A bone apple corer (E4468:6:8038) was identified, as well as a very lovely and delicate bone marrow spoon (E4468:6:4781). Most likely one of the earliest eating utensils, the apple corer has been around since prehistoric times, enabling those without teeth to eat foods like apples and pears. They were regarded as very personal items and it was even said that it was bad luck to share one. Most scoops were made from animal bone and tended to be quite plain. Occasionally, more elaborate ones seem to have been given as love tokens (www.vam.ac.uk)

In the latter half of the seventeenth-century, due to the high cost of meat, bone marrow became a delicacy. In the 17th century the bone marrow spoon was invented as a valuable tool to extract the tasty jelly from the centre of the bone whilst adhering to the new fashion for table etiquette. In the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries bone marrow spoons were mostly made from silver plated stainless steel with a narrow scoop at one end and a rounded spoon at the other (www.vam.ac.uk)

Ivory knife E4468:2:200

Dinner knife; handle made from elephant ivory. Silver plated blade. Sub rectangular in section with expanded flattened end. Blade incomplete and highly corroded, possibly made from silver plated steel. Suggested date: seventeenth-eighteenth century.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as ivory (elephant/mammoth) 'appears to be Ivory (schrenger lines visible; cannot tell if elephant or mammoth) handle with polish and smooth finish, residue on partial attached blade.'

Handle: L100mm, W19mm. Blade: L54mm, W 25mm.

Ivory/bone handle E4468:3:188

Bone handle mount fragment, square in shape, containing a minute metal screw inserted into the top end in the centre. Stained a very dark brown colour.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as ?ivory / ?animal bone 'possibly Ivory (possible faint schrenger lines); working marks visible.'

L 24mm, W 17mm, T 2mm

Ivory handle E4468:6:4701

Ivory (elephant) cutlery handle. Sub rectangular in section, expanding flat-buffed end. Central single hole in both ends for lathe manufacturing.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as ivory (elephant/mammoth) 'appears to be Ivory (schrenger lines visible; cannot tell if elephant or mammoth) handle with polish and smooth finish, residue within handle space but no blade.'

L 71mm, W 12mm

Bone handle E4468:6:4702

Round section. Complete handle. Rounded expanding butt end. Flat top with central hole for tang.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone. 'Bone handle with polish and smooth finish, residue within handle space but no blade.'

L71mm, W 14mm

Bone knife handle E4468:6:4782

Bone knife handle fragment. Oval in profile, hollow inside, flat base. Charred from burning.

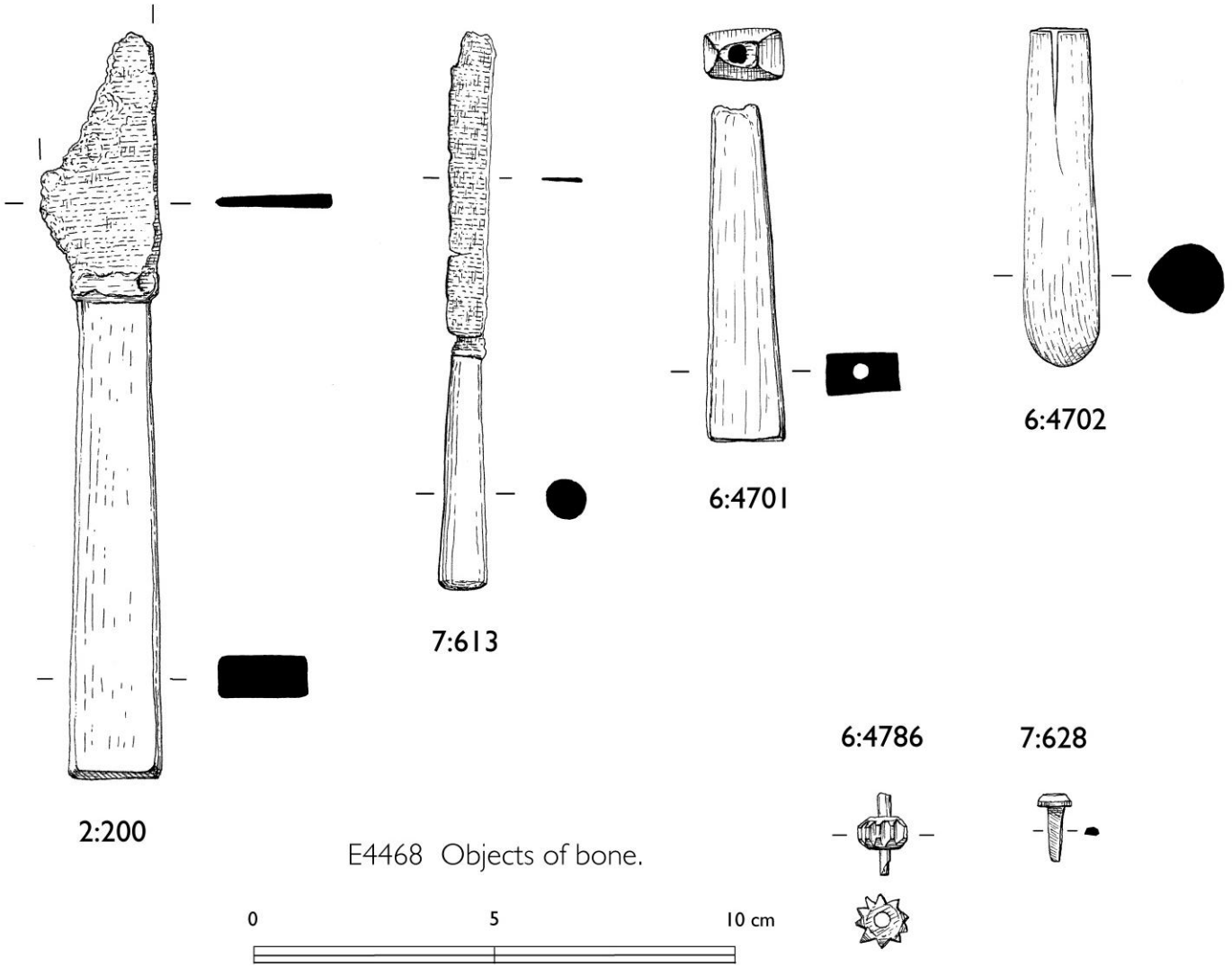
Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone.

L 63.1mm, W 16.8mm

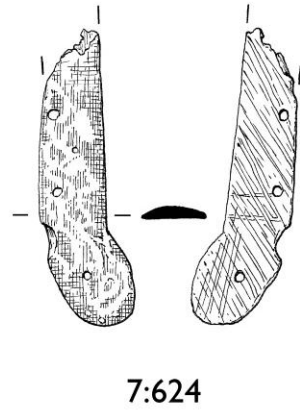
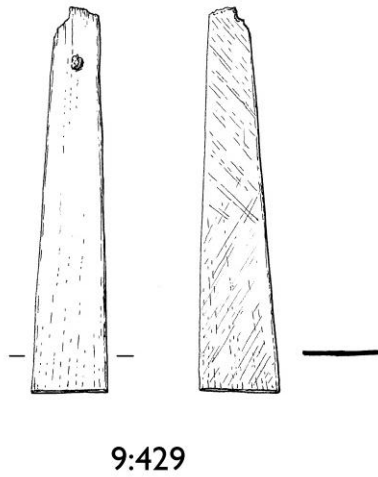
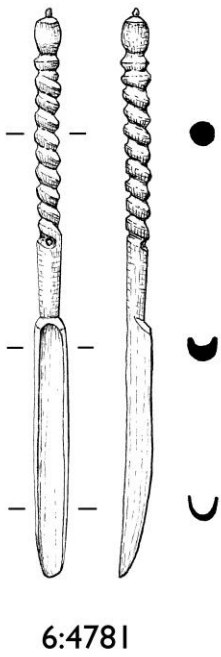
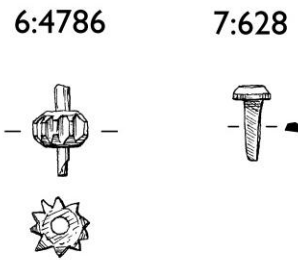
Bone handled knife E4468:7:613

Small complete knife. Haft made from bone or horn, tapered form with round profile and flat base. Thin blade, rounded at the tip, made from iron plated with mild steel?, heavily corroded. A small butter knife or child's knife?

Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone. 'Bone (polished and smooth finish) handled knife with residue



E4468 Objects of bone.





Bone marrow spoon 6:4781

encrusted metal blade that is partially broken and bent.'
L 115.2mm, W 10mm

Bone handle E4468:9:429

Broken bone handle mount, squared but tapered in shape with straight sides. Small screw at narrow end for attaching to metal fork or knife handle. Polished on one side and rough on the other for adhering to opposite side. Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone. 'working marks on rough side clearly visible, smooth polished surface on reverse; very thin, no visible schrenger lines'
L 72.5mm, W 14.6mm max, 9mm min, T 1.2mm

Bone marrow spoon E4468:6:4781

Bone marrow spoon with twisted handle and long bolster

made from animal bone and stained a dark colour most likely from the dark deposit it was found in. Turned on a treadle lathe, the lower half is a long and narrow scoop, L 47mm, for extracting the marrow and the handle, L 41mm, is twist turned with a rounded head. This style is typical of bone cutlery made from 1580 to 1630 (Simor Moore pers. comm 2015).

Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone 'abrasive working marks visible, one piece of bone (long bone of some sort); highly ornate with polished finish.'

Complete: L 106mm, W 6mm

Apple corer E4468:6:8038

Fragment of apple corer made from animal bone. Only a section of the scoop survives. Handle missing.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as a worked medium mammal

long bone. 'worked bone, semi rounded at one end of the long bone shaft with rounded/worked edges. Bone edges (worn) thinned down somewhat relative to remainder shaft bone. ?sheep/goat/pig long bone shaft frag.'

L 55mm, W 11mm

Bone cog and pegs

A small bone cog and two bone pegs, from the same composite object, form part of a mechanism. The object has not been identified.

Bone peg E4468:7:628

Small peg made from animal bone. One side of shaft is straight and the other side is carved at an angle, narrowing at the tip.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as mammal bone 'clearly worked (small bevelling and abrasive marks observed under microscope).'

L 14.5mm, shaft: W 4mm, head: W 7mm

Bone cog E4468:6:4786

Cog wheel carved from animal bone with 10 teeth measuring. L 6.5mm, D 11mm. Found with the shaft of a peg (6:5577) inserted into its central hole. The peg, is missing its head, one side is straight and the other is carved at an angle, L 17.5mm, W 4mm. Not dissimilar to E4468:7:628. Both pegs (6:5577 & 7:628) may be related and come from the same composite object.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone 'abrasive working marks evident and visible in both wheel and peg.'

Bone peg shaft E4468:6:5577

Peg fragment found inside bone cog 6:4786. Found with the shaft of a peg inserted into its central hole. The peg, is missing its head, one side is straight and the other is carved at an angle, L 17.5mm, W 4mm. Not dissimilar to E4468:7:628. Both pegs (7:628) may be related and come from the same composite object.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone 'abrasive working marks evident and visible in both wheel and peg'

Miscellaneous Bone

Five miscellaneous bone items were recovered. Two of these are slivers or strips that are probably part of handles or bone toiletries. The ring is part of an unidentified composite object.

Worked bone sliver E4468:6:4794

Irregularly shaped, possibly worked thin slice of bone. The top surface is smoothly polished, whilst the underside naturally undulates. L 40mm, W 9mm, T 12mm.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone 'abrasive working marks visible on rough surface, polished smooth surface on other side with rounded edge.'

Unidentified worked ivory/bone strip E4468:6:4795

Strip of worked animal bone or ivory, broken on one end but carved on the other end to form a forked fishtail shape.

L 46.5mm, W 12mm, T 2mm.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as ?ivory / ?animal bone 'possibly Ivory (possible faint schrenger lines); working marks visible and v-shaped indentation.'

Bone ring or ring fitting E4468:9:427

D-shaped in section. Polished outer surface. L 14mm Wth 4.5mm T 2mm.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as mammal bone. 'clearly worked (small bevelling and abrasive marks obs under microscope).'

Worked bone point E4468:6:8201

Fragment of worked animal bone. One end has a roughly-fashioned point.

Identified by Ruth Cardon as animal bone. 'may be worked into point, unusual symmetry to point and indentations left and right just behind point on bone - highly unlikely naturally to occur; bagged separately to other mammal bone'

L 41.8mm, W 8.88mm T 6.27mm

Ivory inlay E4468:6:8246

Fragment of worked ivory inlay. Flat fragment of elongated diamond shape

Identified by Ruth Cardon as ivory (walrus or elephant L 40mm, W 17mm T 1mm

	ID	Weight (g)	NISP	Comments
E4468: 1:53	Animal bone	7.80	2	18 th Century double ended tooth brush. Abrasive working marks visible on the surfaces.
E4468: 2:200	Ivory	55.80	1	Appears to be ivory (schrenger lines visible; cannot tell if elephant or mammoth) handle with polish and smooth finish, residue on partial attached blade (silver plaited).
E4468: 2:204	Animal bone	5.87	1	Bone handle of carved folding tooth brush. Abrasive working marks visible on bone.
E4468: 3:188	?Ivory/?Animal bone (turtle shell)	1.44	1	Possibly ivory (?faint schrenger lines); working marks visible. ?turtle shell - bone plate/inlay with tiny screw.
E4468: 6	Fallow deer	48.10	1	Partial right metacarpal. Prox shaft worked into point (bevelled edges and wear visible). Tool. Polish on bone evident, as is striations associated with fashioning tool.
E4468: 6:8038	Mm	3.17	1	Worked long bone object (?apple corer), semi rounded at one end of the long bone shaft with rounded/worked edges (point). Bone edges (worn) thinned down relative to remainder shaft bone. ?sheep/goat/pig long bone shaft frag.
E4468: 6:4782	Animal bone	11.90	1	Bone handle. Lamellae of bone layers visible but may be artefact of manufacture of bone handle. Burnt.
E4468: 6:4702	Animal bone	15.46	1	Bone handle. With polish and smooth finish, residue within handle space but blade absent.
E4468: 6:4701	Ivory	14.30	1	Bone handle. Appears to be ivory (schrenger lines visible; cannot tell if elephant or mammoth), with polish and smooth finish, residue within handle space but no blade.
E4468: 6:4793	Animal bone	11.87	2	Abrasive working marks visible; two pieces in 'square/rectangle' artefact, residue still attached to both fragments. ?toothbrush.
E4468: 6:4786	Animal bone	1.03	2	Bone cog wheel and peg shaft. Abrasive working marks evident and visible in both wheel and peg.
E4468: 6:4781	Animal bone	3.82	1	Bone marrow spoon. Abrasive working marks visible, one piece of bone (long bone of some sort); highly ornate with polished finish.
E4468: 6:4794	Animal bone	0.48	1	Bone inlay fragment? Abrasive working marks visible on rough surface, polished smooth surface on other side with rounded edge.
E4468: 6:4795	?Ivory/?Animal bone (turtle shell)	1.28	1	Bone inlay plate. Possibly ivory (?faint schrenger lines); working marks visible and v-shaped indentation. (?turtle shell).
E4468: 7:628	Animal bone	0.40	1	Bone peg. Clearly worked (small bevelling and abrasive marks observed under microscope).
E4468: 7:613	Animal bone	n/a	1	Bone (polished and smooth finish) handled knife with residue encrusted metal blade that is partially broken and bent. No weight taken.
E4468: 7:624	?Ivory/?Animal bone	2.39	1	Bone plate inlay (?razor blade handle). Abrasive working marks visible on inner rough surface; outer surface smooth with polish and decorated motifs; possible schrenger lines visible on polished decorated side but faint.
E4468: 9:427	Animal bone	0.23	1	Circular bone object. Clearly worked (small bevelling and abrasive marks observed under microscope.)
E4468: 9:429	Animal bone	2.08	1	Bone handle. Working marks on rough side clearly visible, smooth polished surface on reverse; very thin, no visible schrenger lines.
E4468: 11	Fallow deer	44.55	1	Partial left radius, distal plus about 2/3 shaft, but (prox) shaft is worked (unnatural) into point, the edges of which show some working - with small area of black/white residue (burning/charred).

Details of the identified worked pieces of animal bone. From Ruth Cardon animal bone report, table 5.

Shell and marine artefacts

Alva Mac Gowan and Antoine Giacometti

Tortoiseshell folding fan

The skeletal remains of a lady's folding fan made from tortoiseshell (E4468:6:4704) is one of the highlights of the excavation.

Inspired by oriental prototypes brought from the Far East by merchant traders, the first folding fans were produced in Europe in the 17th century. As the century progressed the folding fan quickly superseded the fashionable fixed fan, which was made by attaching exotic feathers to an ornate handle. The folding fan became

an important status symbol and exclusive accessory of royal and noble ladies. They can be seen in the delicate hands of high status portraits of the period. European fan-makers copied Asiatic fashion in their choice of materials. 'Montures' (i.e. sticks and guards) were made from exotic materials such as ivory, mother of pearl or tortoiseshell, and 'leaves' were made from silk, lace, velum or kid skin and would have been hand-painted by specialist craftsmen. A fan like this could have commanded a price equal to one third of a gentleman's suit.

Tortoiseshell folding fan 6:4704, closeup





Totoiseshell folding fan 6:4704

Inlaid tortoiseshell folding fan 6:4704

The remnants of a seventeenth-century carved inlaid-tortoiseshell folding fan. The surviving components are as follows: the head (L 18.5mm, W 9mm) with the surviving base stubs of twelve montures and one guard, all still attached via a metal rivet (L 13mm) some montures and the other guard are missing; fragments of seven carved montures (L 54.5mm-24mm, W 5-6mm) and five broken fragments of ribs (L 62.5-19.5mm, W 4mm), one of which possesses its original terminal which was carved into a point. No leaves survive. The seven surviving montures have a distinctive design; they are carved into wavy lines with sets of four notches cut alternatively into both edges. The montures could also have been painted with a gilded decoration; there is some evidence for this around the rivet opening on the outer surface of the guard stub. When

complete, together with the inlaid tortoiseshell this simple design would have given the fan an exotic Oriental style. The leaves may have been made from silk, velum or indeed bobbin lace of which we already have evidence for its production at the castle. Fragments of silk were also recovered from the excavation, and may be associated.

Tortoiseshell fan fragment E4468:7:625

Symmetrically carved into a tapered shape, rounded at one end with straight sides, this thin sliver of non-bone material has been highly polished to produce a smooth surface on both sides. Identified by Ruth Cardon as not animal bone. Almost certainly part of tortoiseshell folding fan 6:4704.

L 28mm, W 11mm, T 0.5mm



Marine shell button 9:322

Marine shell button

A single marine shell object was identified at Rathfarnham, in the form of a button. Most of the Rathfarnham buttons were either brass or wood-core.

Sew-through shell button E4468:9:322

Circular in form; front face is slightly concave and decorated with a circular line of ten pitted circles around four drilled central holes which follow a square formation. May have been used to fasten a shirt. Shell buttons were often called pearl buttons due to their pearl-like lustre. They were made from mother of pearl or shell e.g. oyster. Shell was an expensive material and much in demand in the eighteenth century. Much of it was imported from East India.

D 9.5mm, T 1mm

Natural sponge fragments

These fragments of marine sponge (E4468:6:8040) may have been part of a ladies toilette, perhaps used to apply powder, or as a tampon. The sponge was examined by Dr Emmanuel G. Reynaud, BSc, MSc, PhD, Palmes Academiques (Principal Investigator, Integrative Biology, UCD School of Biomolecular and Biomedical Science, University College Dublin) who was able to confirm that the object was indeed a marine sponge, most likely of the common European variety *Spongia officinalis*.

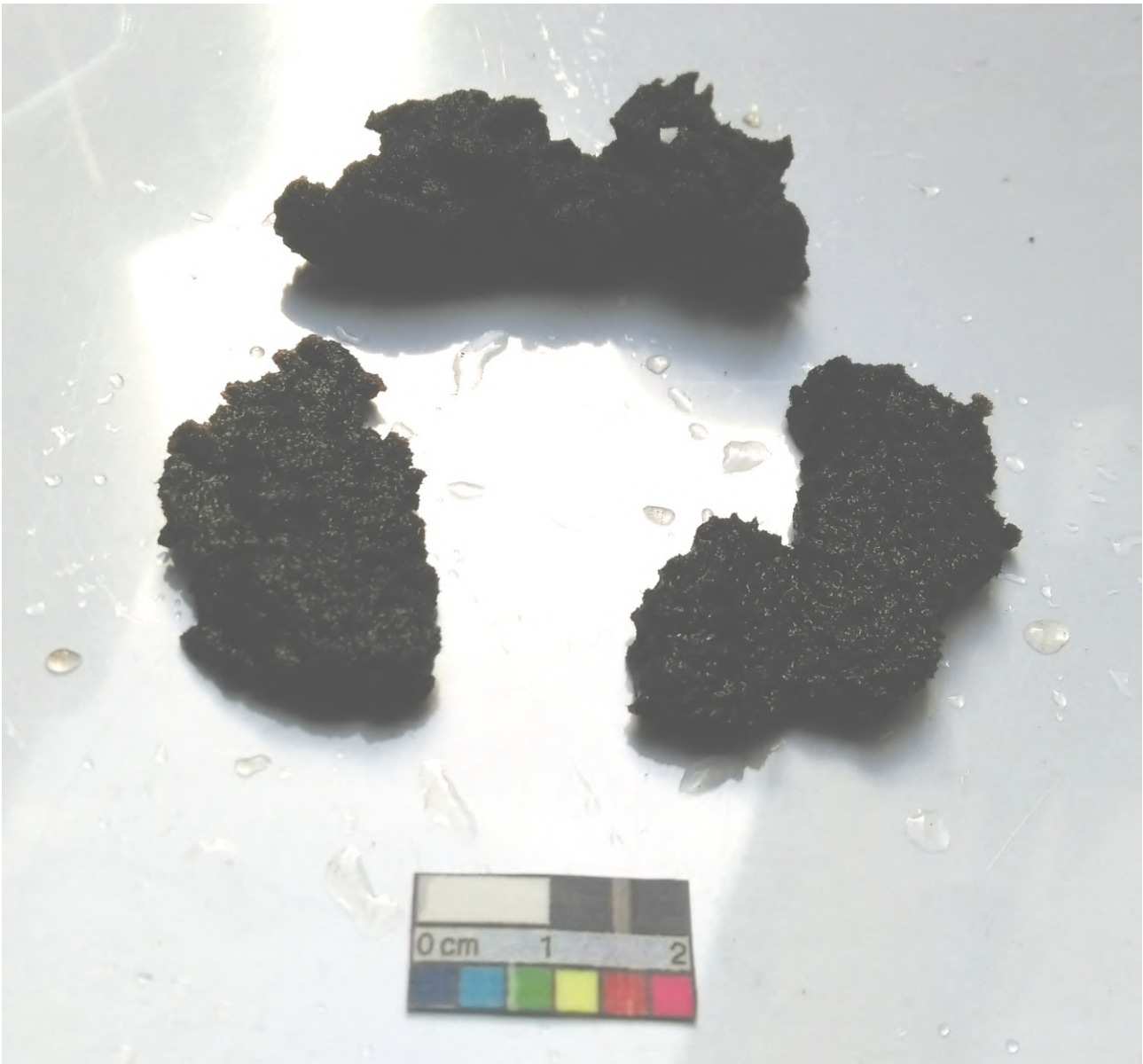
Sponge fragments 6:8040

Three fragments of natural sponge, probably used as a cosmetic sponge.

Animalia (phylum)
Porifera
Demospongiae (class)
Dictyoceratida (order)
Spongiidae (Family)
Spongia (Genus)
officinalis (Specie)

1: L 50mm W 22mm T 15mm; 2: L 50mm W 20mm T 5mm; 3: L 40mm W 20mm T 15mm

Sponge 6:8040



Wood artefacts

Antoine Giacometti and Alva Mac Gowan

The 167 wooden artefacts are the most numerous category of organic artefact identified at Rathfarnham Castle. The wood types have been analysed by Ellen O'Carroll and include oak (*Quercus* spp), willow (*Salix* sp), elm (*Ulmus* sp), birch (*Betula* sp) and pomoideae (apple/pear/hawthorn/mountain ash).

Costume-related artefacts

Lace bobbins

Seven 'South Bucks' style wooden lace bobbins were uncovered. The shank of the 'South Bucks' lace bobbin is decorated on its lower half with four bands of parallel lines. It narrows near the waist. It has a collar near its neck, which is preceded by a single line and tapered band. The head is flat in shape. This style of bobbin was originally made in South Buckinghamshire, hence the name. The bobbins found at Rathfarnham vary slightly in size, presumably to do with their function in the manufacture of bobbin lace.

Also known as 'pillow lace', bobbin lace is made with a number of threads, each fastened to a wooden bobbin. A pattern is drawn on parchment paper and pricked with a pin and attached to a pillow. The pattern is then outlined with pins and inserted into the pillow. The threads, with the bobbins hanging from them, are attached to the pillow. The lace is worked with each hand holding a pair of bobbins, which are moved from side to side to form a twist. This style of lace making was often used for cuffs and collars in the 16th and 17th centuries. The wooden lace bobbins were turned on a treadle lathe, which would have been motored manually with a pedal.

Due to the delicate nature of lace, very little of it survives from this period. Whether it was being produced by the ladies of the house or their



Lace bobbins from Rathfarnham

Lace bobbins being used in lacemaking
from sophieploeg.blogspot.ie 2013/



maids, the presence of so many brass pins and lace bobbins at Rathfarnham provides us with some of the earliest evidence of lace making in Ireland.

We cannot say for sure where lace making originated as it evolved from other techniques, however, we do know that the first lace pattern books (*Le Pomp*) were printed in Venice in the 1550s, and the city acted as a hub for lace making in the early years. The technique quickly spread and by 1600 high quality lace was being produced in Flanders, Spain, France and eventually England. Women who were already skilled in textile crafts appear to have picked up the techniques and skills of lace making with relative ease. The fashion for lace spread rapidly with intermarriage between royal families and travelling noblemen. Lace was traded and, indeed smuggled across borders, political upheavals across Europe in the 17th century meant that skilled lace-makers turned refugees, took their crafts elsewhere and so the new fashion circulated widely.

7:632 was identified as *Maloideae* by Ellen O'Carroll, and it is likely all of the bobbins were made from the same wood.

Needle cast 6:4784

Lace bobbin E4468:6:4796

A 'South Bucks' style wooden lace bobbin. The bulbous shank is decorated on its lower half with four bands of parallel lines. It narrows near the waist: W 7mm. The neck has two collars, with a single line carved in between them. The head is flat in shape. There is some damage to the shank tip in the form of two chips where it may have been dropped or impaired when discarded. Otherwise it is in good condition.
L 75mm, shank: W 11mm

Lace bobbin E4468:6:4797

A 'South Bucks' style wooden lace bobbin decorated in precisely the same manner as 6:4796, however slightly longer. The two collars are chipped. Otherwise it is in good condition.
L 88mm, W 6mm

Lace bobbin E4468:6:4800

Same form as E4468:6:4796. The head and collar have been chipped. Otherwise it is in good condition.
L 88mm, shank: W 13mm, waist: W 6mm

Lace bobbin E4468:6:4801

A 'South Bucks' style wooden lace bobbin. The shank is decorated on its lower half with four bands of parallel lines. It narrows near the waist. It has one collar near its neck which is preceded by a single line and tapered band. The head is flat in shape. There is some damage to the shank in the form of a slice which has been shaved off, possibly with a blade of some sort. There is also a chip in the collar. Otherwise it is in good condition.
L 79mm, shank: 11mm, waist: W 6mm

Lace bobbin E4468:6:4802

A 'South Bucks' style wooden lace bobbin, the same form as E4468:6:4796. This bobbin is bent due to pressure between the two collars on its neck which caused it to bend. This could have been caused by the weight of the deposit it was found in. The bulbous shank is also shaved on one



side, possibly by a blade and both collars are chipped.
L 90mm, shank: W 11mm, waist: W 7mm

Wooden lifter point

Lace bobbin E4468:7:631

The head and neck fragment of a wooden 'South Bucks' style lace bobbin. It is decorated with a flat head and two collars with a single line carved between the collars. Complete, it probably would have been similar in form to E4468:6:4796, however due to damage only the top section remains, the break occurred at the waist, directly below the lower collar. Both collars are significantly chipped and only one third of the flat head remains.
L 31mm, W 7mm

Lace bobbin E4468:7:632

The bottom tip of a wooden 'South Bucks' style lace bobbin. The carved banded decoration is identical to E4468:6:4796, which would indicate in its entirety it might have looked the same. The break occurs in the shank, in the middle of the bulbous end in the third band of parallel lines. There is further damage in the form of a chip off one side. L 20mm, W 10mm
Identified as Maloideae by Ellen O'Carroll.

Wooden needle case E4468:6:4784

Wooden needle case, circular in cross-section. Turned on a treadle lathe. The entire length is screw turned and the head is thicker than the shank. Unscrews to form hollow cylinder. Found closed and empty once opened. The needle case wood type was not positively identified by Ellen O'Carroll, but she suggested it could be ebony. Identified by Anne Keller.
Head: L 90mm, W 11mm, shank: L 44mm, W 9mm. Complete: L 70mm, W 11mm.

Wooden lifters

Several wooden points were identified as wooden lifters for groups of threads during lacemaking by Anne Keller of the Guild of Irish Lacemakers. Generally, these comprised crude thin pointed objects resembling chopsticks. They are similar to the wooden pins identified in Phase IV at 48 New Street (04E1286; Giacometti 2008 Vol. II, 113-4 & illust. 24) which were dated to the mid-17th to early 18th century.

Ellen O'Carroll identified point 2:205 as Maloideae and point 6:4788 as alder.

Wooden point (complete) E4468:4:179

Complete wooden point with oval section, sharp point and flattened straight end.
L 197mm, max section oval 10mm x 6mm

Wooden point (complete) E4468:6:8044

Complete wooden point with oval section, sharp point and flattened straight end.
L 125mm, max section oval 6mm x 4mm

Wooden point (complete) E4468:2:205

Complete wooden point with oval section, sharp point and gently rounded end.



L 165mm, max section oval 9mm x 6mm
Identified as Maloideae by Ellen O'Carroll.

Wooden point (complete) E4468:6:4798

Complete wooden point with oval section, sharp point and gently rounded end.

L 98mm, max section oval 8mm x 4mm

Wooden point (complete) E4468:6:4799

Complete wooden point with oval section, sharp point and flattened straight end.

L 101mm, max section oval 7mm x 5mm

Wooden point (fragment) E4468:6:8045

Broken wooden point with oval section, sharp point, top end broken off. Possibly same artefact as 7:627 but no refit noted.

L 107mm (broken), max section oval 8mm x 6mm

Identified as Maloideae by Ellen O'Carroll.

Wooden point (fragment) E4468:7:627

Broken wooden point with oval section, flattened straight end, pointed tip broken off. Possibly same artefact as 6:8045 but no refit noted.

L 75mm (broken), max section oval 10mm x 5mm

Wooden point (fragment) E4468:7:3054

Broken wooden point with oval section, flattened straight end, pointed tip broken off. No tapering so may be derived from a straight piece of worked wood rather than a point. Faceted sides. Very similar to 7:3055.

L 30mm (broken), max section oval 8mm x 9mm

Wooden point (fragment) E4468:7:3055

Broken wooden point with oval section, flattened straight end, pointed tip broken off. No tapering so may be derived from a straight piece of worked wood rather than a point. Faceted sides. Very similar to 7:3055.

L 53mm (broken), max section oval 8mm x 9mm

Wooden point/tool (complete) E4468:9:430

Complete wooden point with sub-oval section, sharp point and flattened, widened straight end. This object is different from the other wooden points, due to its increased thickness and flaring end. Sides are faceted, and end is rectangular and cut at an angle. Identified as a bolstered lifter for lace-making (Anne Keller of the Guild of Irish Lacemakers 2015).

L 188mm, shaft section oval 13mm x 9mm, rectangular widened end 20mm x 9mm

Wooden tool/object (complete) E4468:6:8043

Complete wooden object/tool with sub-oval section, blunt point and unsymmetrical widened end cut at an angle. This object is different from the other wooden points, due to its lack of sharpened point and flaring end. Object resembles a miniature oar, and may be from a child's toy or diorama. Sides are faceted, and end is rectangular and cut at an angle. May be bolster end of lifter? Possibly reused from a different object?

L 94mm, shaft section oval 8mm x 6mm, rectangular widened end 11mm x 6mm

Unidentified object E4468:6:4788

This appears to be a broken section of a wooden artefact. The top part is rounded and the bottom narrows to a point. There is a square shaped hole pierced in the centre that has been cut by the break. May be bolster end of lifter? Possibly reused from a different object?

Identified as Alder by Ellen O'Carroll.

L 74mm, W 20.5mm

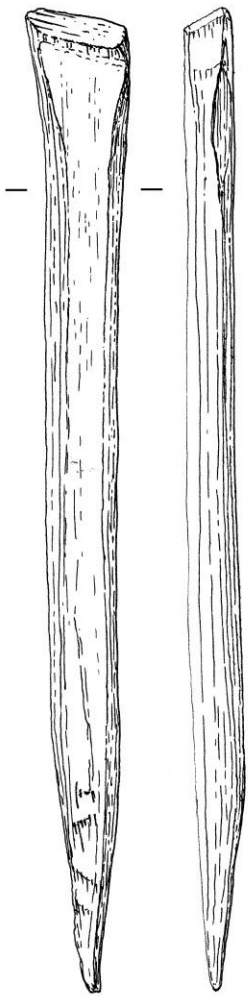
Wood core buttons

In the 17th and 18th centuries buttons were primarily worn by men (White, 2005). Buttons had the dual purpose of being both functional and decorative and were a popular form of embellishment on men's clothing. The Rathfarnham excavation exposed buttons made from wood, metal and shell.

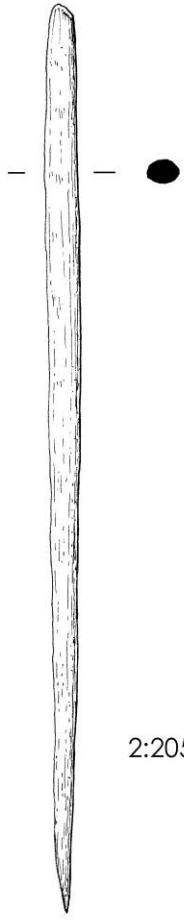
In 1660 Charles II popularised a new set of basic garments for men, which continued in use right into the late 18th century. This consisted of a long waistcoat, long skirted coat and narrow tight fitting breeches. The waistcoat was fastened with numerous buttons down the front and the coat, though rarely closed, was embellished from neck to hem by a row of buttons and buttonholes. After 1690, the waistcoat stopped above the knee and was only buttoned at the waist to allow for freer movement. Breeches were tight fitting and closed at the knee with buttons, a tie or a strap and buckle. They were fastened at the waist with a fall, a central flap or were buttoned or tightened at the back with a strap and buckle. Coats were buttoned to the hem, however only some of the buttons were functional as they were usually worn unbuttoned, the unused buttons are known as 'sham buttons'. The vents of the coat were trimmed with buttons and buttonholes. More buttons fastened at the waist, but after 1730 a 'fall', a type of flap was used at the front and the back was tightened with buttons or a strap and buckle. Buttons were also worn on cloaks, sleeves and handkerchiefs.

The wood core buttons from Rathfarnham Castle were originally covered in a wrapping of threads. The threads would have been wrapped in patterns and woven through a central hole to form an attachment shank. The type of thread used varied from simple linen to expensive silk or gold; by the late 17th century they were becoming a symbol of status. One button (E4468:6:4705) was found with some of the original threads still attached.

Thirty eight of the wood core buttons found at Rathfarnham are large and would have adorned a coat or waistcoat, and 45 are medium and functioned as waistcoat or breeches buttons. The two smallest buttons retrieved from Rath-



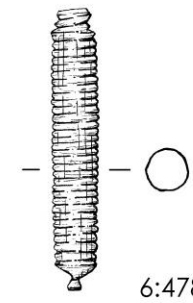
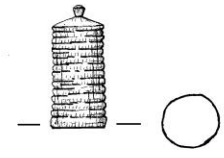
9:430



2:205

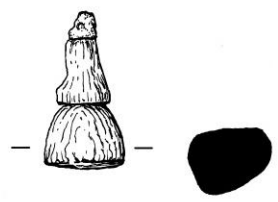


6:5572



6:4784

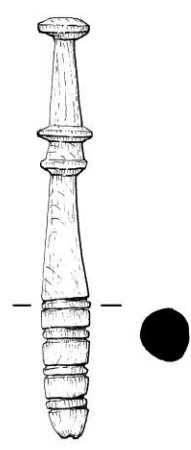
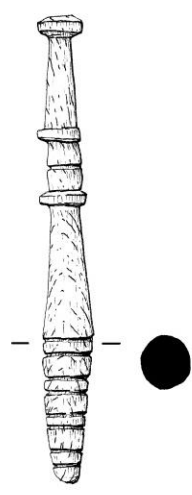
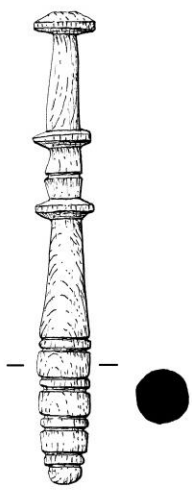
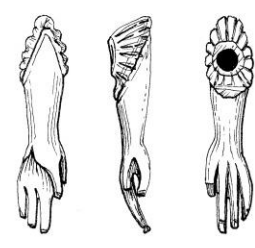
6:14



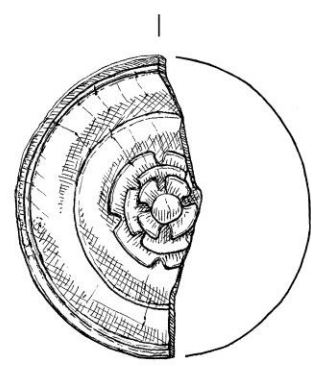
E4468 Objects of wood.



6:4783



6:4792





farnham could have been used to embellish accessories like a pair of shoes or a handkerchief, or to fasten a young boy's waistcoat. During the 17th and 18th centuries children tended to be dressed like miniature adults with the same set of clothing.

Ellen O'Carroll identified button 6:4708 as Maloideae

List of wooden buttons

E4468:2:202 (1), E4468:6:4705 (1), E4468:6:4707-4779 (73), E4468:7:617-621 (5), E4468:9:328 (1), E4468:9.428 (1)

Wooden shoe peg and leather shoe fragment E4468:2:203

Fragment of thick curved leather. Two small holes are evident, one with an in-situ wooden peg. The peg is rect-

angular in section, flat ended and tapers to a point. Probably from a shoe. Not examined by John Nicholl or present in shoe report.

Leather fragment: L 40mm W 20mm T 4mm

Wood peg: L 22mm D 5mm by 4mm

Categories of wood core buttons after White (2005)

Context	Small (-12mm)	Medium (12-18mm)	Large (18mm+)
2	-	3	1
6	2	41	29
7	-	-	2
9	-	1	1
Total	2	45	33

Games and entertainment

The artefacts from the castle associated with games and entertainment give some insight into how the castle's residents chose to pass their leisure time. A wooden doll's hand (E4468:6:4783) may be the first evidence for the presence of children at Rathfarnham Castle, however sometimes these dolls were owned by ladies and functioned as ornaments dressed in the latest fashions. A large turned wooden disc gaming piece (E4468:6:4792) is carved with a beautiful Tudor rose. This would have been a 'tableman' from a board game like tables or backgammon.

Three pointed sticks have been identified as possibly belonging to a game of tipcats. Tipcats were used in a game played using two sticks, one large and one small: the smaller is the 'cat,' often pointed at one or both ends, is hit into the air using the larger, before being hit a second time with the larger stick to drive it forward (Adrienne Corless 2013, in A hoard of 16th and 17th century children's toys, www.irisharchaeology.ie).

A large hoard of tipcats and other children's toys were found at Market Harborough parish church, England and dated to 1570-1630 (Baxter, J. E., 2005, *The Archaeology of Childhood; Children, Gender and Material Culture*, AltaMira Press).

Several other of the miscellaneous wooden points from Rathfarnham may also have been used as 'cats', but the three below are the best match for the Harborough examples.

Games piece/ tableman E4468:6:4792

Fragment of discoïd wooden games piece. Turned and decorated with the same pattern on both faces, the center is carved with a Tudor rose, which spreads out for three petals and is then encircled with two circular bands and a third, finer one running along the outer edge. It was probably stained when it was first produced as it would appear to be a games piece or "Tableman" from a board game like Tables or Backgammon, which would have included 24 games pieces; 12 dark coloured and 12 light. (www.vam.ac.uk).

D 58mm, outer rim: T 8.5mm, centre: T 5.5mm
Identified as oak by Ellen O'Carroll.

Games counter? E4468:6:4706

Fragment of wooden coin-sized disc. D 24mm, T 3mm
Identified as pine or a similar softwood by Ellen O'Carroll.



Doll hand 6:4783



Games piece 6:4792

Games counter? E4468:7:616

Fragment of wooden coin-sized disc. D23mm, T 2mm
Identified as larch or spruce by Ellen O'Carroll.

Doll's hand E4468:6:4783

Lower left arm and hand with broken index finger. The arm reaches only to the elbow which has a hole inserted into it so that it may be attached to the doll's body, which would have been made of fabric. The hand has been stained black and mottled with a lighter colour that could be a paint residue. Usually, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth-centuries, the face and hands of dolls of this period were coated with gesso, painted and then varnished. Their bodies resembled those of adult women, even when they represented children. (www.vam.ac.uk)
L 40mm, W 9mm

Tipcat? E4468:7:629

Complete wooden object/tool with thick circular section and two pointed ends. This is quite different from the other wooden points and may be from a child's toy, such as the cat from a game of tipcat. Manufacture is very crude.

L 99mm, D 20mm

Identified as Maloideae by Ellen O'Carroll.



Tipcat? 7:629

Tipcat? E4468:7:630

Tip of crudely sharpened twig, with knots and other natural marks visible. Very crude. May have functioned as a stake or similar.

L 76mm, D 15mm

Identified as Ash by Ellen O'Carroll.



Tipcat? 7:630

Tipcat? E4468:6:5573

Crudely sharpened curved branch, with knots and natural bark visible. Very crude. May have functioned as a stake or similar.

L 190mm, D 32-40mm

Identified as Maloideae by Ellen O'Carroll.



Tipcat? 6:5573

Tipcats found at Market Harborough parish church, England, and dated to 1570-1630 (Baxter, J. E., 2005), photograph courtesy of Leicester County Council





Stamp handle 6:14

Tool and cutlery handles

Three wooden handles were recovered from Rathfarnham Castle. One of these is possibly from a wooden seal stamp. The second handle is most likely made of walnut and comes from either a seal stamp or other tool. It is covered in a thick layer of resinous red material imbedded with coarse sand, which may have assisted with the grip.

The most impressive of the cutlery handles is a yew knife handle (E4468:7:612) decorated with gold leaf with twisted silver wire around the bolster, typical of the early 17th century.

Yew and gold knife handle 7:612



Wooden stamp handle E4468:6:14

Possible wooden handle from wax seal stamp.

Wood and gold knife handle E4468:7:612

Wood table knife haft and bolster. Circular in section, expanding at terminal. Decorated with sheet of gold leaf. Upper ferrous part highly corroded, only base of fork or knife blade? The shape looks to be early 17th and there appears to be twisted wirework (silver?) around the bolster, typical of this period when knife cutlers were enjoying a Golden Age (Simon Moore pers. comm.).

L 75mm, W 10.5mm

wood Identified as Yew by Ellen O'Carroll.

Wooden tool handle E4468:7:614

Wooden cutlery or tool handle; round section with expanding end. Rounded butt end, top terminal flat with central hole to hold metal blade, which is now missing. Intentionally scratched all over, covered with red residue, resin and coarse sand for grip? Possible fungal growth?

L 62mm, W 19mm

Identified as Maloideae by Ellen O'Carroll.

Handle 7:614



Fixtures and fittings

Bungs and pegs

One wooden bung, probably from a basin or large jar, was identified. Two wooden pegs may be structural.

Wooden bung E4468:6:4785

Bung with rectangular head, which is perforated by a small single central hole near the top L 34mm. It is decorated with two parallel bands on one side. The other side, which is now damaged, shows faint traces of the same decoration. The shank, round in section, is screw turned, L 29mm, D 15mm. It is likely that this peg was used as a screw bung, in a basin, large jar, or boat.

Complete: L 69mm, D 26.5mm

Identified as Cherry by Ellen O'Carroll.



Bung 6:4785

L-shaped wooden peg E4468:6:5566

L-shaped wooden peg, with round section, one sharpened end and one straight flattened end. Angled protrusion at flat end is damaged. Might be informal dibber tool, or one of trio of pegs to form trivet to sit a pot on, or more likely a structural peg or part of a coat hook. Same as 6:5576 but diff size. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.

L 145mm D 23mm

Identified as Oak by Ellen O'Carroll.



Peg 6:5566

L-shaped wooden peg E4468:6:5576

L-shaped wooden peg, with round section, one sharpened end and one straight flattened end. Angled protrusion at flat end is damaged. Might be informal dibber tool, or one of trio of pegs to form trivet to sit a pot on, or more likely a structural peg or part of a coat hook. Same as 6:5566 but diff size. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.

L 123mm D 28mm

Identified as Ash by Ellen O'Carroll.



Peg 6:5576

Furniture (wood)-panels or staves

Several fragments of wooden panelling, frames or bucket staves were identified. The majority of these had been crudely re-used, either by sharpening to a point or by nailing. They include a carved wooden panel with foliate decoration from a section of wall panelling or a piece of furniture like a box or chest (E4468:6:5572).

Bevelled frame (fragment) E4468:6:4787

Fragment of bevelled shaped carved wood. One end is cut straight, the other at an angle, denoting a possible corner. Might be part of a frame from a painting, mirror or panelling. Possibly reused as a stake.

L 62mm, D 19mm

Identified as Pine by Ellen O'Carroll.



Frame 6:4787

Reused stave/timber with nail (fragment) E4468:6:5563

Fragment of rectangular wood sub-rectangular in shape, cut at an angle at one end, with an iron nail near one side. Resembles a barrel stave which has been reused by cutting at an angle and inserting a nail. May also be from wooden panelling.

L 145mm W 90mm T 11mm

Identified as Oak by Ellen O'Carroll.

Timber strip (fragment) E4468:6:5564

Strip of timber from fragment of panelling or bucket stave. One end cut straight, other end broken. Rectangular section. Ferrous corrosion at one end indicates presence of an iron nail.

L 180mm (broken) W 25mm T 8mm

Identified as Oak by Ellen O'Carroll.

Section of carved wooden panel E4468:6:5572

A slice of oak, carved and punched with a foliate decoration. Possibly from a section of wall panelling or a piece of furniture like a box or chest? Possibly reused as a stake?

L 16mm, W 15mm

Identified as Oak by Ellen O'Carroll.



Stave/timber 6:5563

Carved panel 6:5572 & see illustration page 46

Reused panel/joint (fragment) 6:5575

Narrow thin section of panel with central fat protrusion for fitting onto larger wooden frame. Possibly part of wood panelling, or a carpentry joint. May have been sharpened at one end for reuse as a stake at some point.

L 133mm W 21mm T 10mm & 38mm (in centre)

Identified as Maloideae by Ellen O'Carroll.

Bucket stave (fragment) 6:8188

Fragment of bucket stave with possible hole. Tapering timber with rectangular section. May also be from wooden panelling.

L (broken) 150mm W 33-49mm T 13mm

Identified as Oak by Ellen O'Carroll.

Wood ornamental fitting fragment E4468:7:626

wood handle or fitting fragment, perhaps could be attached to tool/cutlery handle, or to furnishing. The upper surface is arched and smooth, while the underside is flat and roughly scratched so that it may be attached to another surface.

L 41mm, W 22.5mm, T 4.5mm



Panel/joint 6:5575





Stave 6:6188



Reused panelling 7:728



Handle/bracket 2:217

Furniture finial 6:5565



Reused wood panelling with red pain (fragment) E4468:7:728

Fragment of wooden panelling or other furnishing. Item is a rectangular-sectioned strip of wood, one end sharpened to a rounded point and the other end is broken. One face of the strip is flat and here an iron nail protrudes, sharp side out. The other face is bevelled and bears traces of red pain, which also extends to both sides. The sharpening of the end of the stake appears to post-date the red pain. The item is likely to have formed part of a wooden panel, perhaps for a room, later re-used as a crude stake or other pointed object.

L 125mm W 36mm T 13mm

Identified as Larch or Spruce by Ellen O'Carroll.

Furniture (wood)-feet and finials

A number of offcuts from wooden furniture, mostly simple chairs and tables, were identified. These must have been stored in the tower and intended for re-use. One item (E4468:6:5567) has been identified (Patrick Boyle 2015, pers. comm.) as a fragment of a rotten table leg, something that might have been sitting in a basement for a while, sawn off and re-used as a rush light holder. The foot of a chest or box (E4468:6:5571) and a wooden finial from a bedpost of chair (E4468:6:5565) were also noted.

Wood handle/bracket (complete) E4468:2:217

Wooden tool handle (eg. plane), or bracket from furnishing, with small oval hole. Nicely finished. Not oak, may be ash, yew or alder. Extensive ferrous adhesion. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.

L 125mm W 115mm T 25mm Hole D. 33mm

Identified as Elm by Ellen O'Carroll.

Furniture Finial E4468:6:5565 (or bowl?)

Tear drop shaped wooden finial with flat base. Hole pierced into centre of base used when turning with a lathe and later used to attach the finial to a bedpost or



Table leg offcut/rush light holder 6:5567



Furniture leg offcut 6:5568

banister backrest from a chair. Ellen O'Carroll identified this piece as a core from the manufacture of a wooden bowl.

H 62mm, D 59mm

Identified as Alder by Ellen O'Carroll.

Reused furniture leg offcut (complete) E4468:6:5567

Furniture leg offcut, rectangular sections, probably from a table, slightly rotten at base, perhaps indicating a basement kitchen table? A hole has been cored part way into the cut side of the offcut, indicating a reuse of the offcut. Possibly reused as a rushlight base, supporting the cast-iron element. Rushlights (a type of candle) are recorded in use in 1673 in England (Aubrey, J 1673 Bodleian MS Aubrey 4 & Rawlinson, R. (ed) Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey 1718-1719) Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.

L 100mm W 90mm T60mm. Hole: Diam 250mm Depth 280mm

Identified as Oak by Ellen O'Carroll.



Furniture leg offcut 6:5569

Furniture leg offcut 6:5571



Furniture leg offcut 6:5570



Furniture leg offcut (complete) E4468:6:5568

Circular sectioned furniture leg offcut. Possibly from a table or chair. Rust corrosion on outside may indicate presence of iron nail.

L 135mm D45mm

Identified as Oak by Ellen O'Carroll.

Furniture leg offcut (complete) E4468:6:5569

Bevelled furniture leg offcut with hexagonal section. Possibly from a chair or other smaller piece of furniture.

L 50mm W 25mm-35mm

Identified as Ash by Ellen O'Carroll.

Furniture leg offcut (complete) E4468:6:5570

Bevelled furniture leg offcut with hexagonal section. Base looks rotten and there is raised lip suggesting cut at other end. Not oak, could be pine or ash. Possibly from a kitchen table. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.

L 75mm W 61mm-64mm

Identified as Ash by Ellen O'Carroll.

Furniture Foot E4468:6:5571

Turned bobbin-shaped foot from chest/table or box? Remarkable condition, displaying very little wear.

H 74mm, W 45mm

L255mm, W 300mm, T 3.1mm

Identified as Alder by Ellen O'Carroll.

Corks

Nine corks are wooden stoppers were identified. These are from five wine bottles, two phials, a jar, and a 19th century sauce bottle. Four of the corks are still in situ in the glass vessels and were not given a separate find number to the vessel. As a result only five of these corks appear on the register of wooden artefacts (the other four appear as glass artefacts).

E4468:1:54 Cork (sauce bottle)

Cork sauce bottle top, red colour, 'E. LAZENBY & SON London', c. 1790-1850 date.

E4468:6:3729 Cork (bottle)

This cork is in wine bottle 6:3729 (both objects given same find number).

E4468:6:3732 Cork (phial)

This phial stopper is in phial 6:3732 (both objects given same find number).

E4468:6:4780 Wood stopper (phial)

Cork stopper from glass phial. Complete, 17mm diam on upper side tapering to 12mm on underside, circular in section with clear tool marks, 20mm long. Material is wood, not cork.

E4468:6:5574 Cork (jar)

Very large wooden jar stopper [200mm internal diameter]. Material is cork.

E4468:7:353 Cork (bottle)

This cork is in wine bottle 7:353 (both objects given same find number).

E4468:7:356 Cork (bottle)

This cork is in wine bottle 7:356 (both objects given same find number).



Sauce bottle cork 1:54

E4468:7:622 Cork (bottle)?

Cork stopper from wine bottle? Fragment, min diameter 20mm, 21mm thick surviving. Material is uncertain, but includes some unidentified wood. Object very damaged and requires careful cleaning.

E4468:7:623 Cork (bottle)

Cork stopper from wine bottle. Fragment, stained green. Max diam (upper side) 33mm, 9mm thick surviving. Material is cork.

Miscellaneous wood.

E4468:6:2 Unidentified object

Four small timber fragments associated with armour E4468:6:1

E4468:6:4789 Unidentified object

Cut section of round wood branch with bark intact. Stained black most likely from the deposit it was found in. Possibly an off-cut. No obvious re-working. L 23mm, D 21mm

E4468:6:4790 Unidentified object

8mm thick section of an 11mm wide round wood branch. Possible off-cut. Cut at angle, no obvious re-working. L 8mm, D 11mm

E4468:6:4791 Unidentified object

Worked piece of a round wood branch. One side contains an obvious 19mm worked facet cut at a 15-degree angle. The other side is damaged. May have been a section of a peg. L 28mm, W 12mm

E4468:6:8804 Unidentified object

Worked fragment of dark fine-grained wood. Appears to be the corner fragment of an object such as a picture frame. Seems to be intentionally cut at the diagonal, possibly for reuse as a peg or stake. L 85.67mm, W 21.2mm, TK 8.76mm

E4468:6:8805 Unidentified object

Worded fragment of wood. Appears to be the corner fragment of an object such as a picture frame. One of the breaks along the diagonal could be intentional (though this is not apparent) similar to 8804 above.
L 76.13mm, W 20.98mm, TK 5.10mm

E4468:6:8806 Unidentified object

Fragment of wood. Strip of grey bark, may be natural. No evidence for work.
L 93mm, W 9.46mm, TK 1.25mm

	Gaming Piece	Wood	cf Pine??	Very dried out and hard to identify. Det softwood
	Button	Wood	Indeterminate	
	Button	Wood	Maloideae	
	Doll	Wood	Indeterminate	
	Needlecase	Wood	Indeterminate	Possibly Ebony???????
	Bung	Wood	Cherry	
	Fitting	Wood	Pine	
	point	Wood	Alder	
	counter	Wood	Yew	
	pointed piece	Wood	Birch	
	Gaming piece	Wood	Oak	
	Fitting	Wood, Iron	Oak	20 annual tree rings, Radial split, fast grc
	Fitting	Wood, Iron	oak	10 annual tree rings, Radial split, burnt
	Bowl	Wood	Alder	Turned core from wooden bowl
	Fitting	Wood	Oak	Fast growth - bracket?
	Object	Wood	Oak	
	Fitting	Wood, iron	Oak	Post
	Fitting	Wood	Ash	25 annual tree rings, some fast growth
	Fitting	Wood	Ash	
	Fitting	Wood	Alder	Turned object
	Fitting	Wood	Oak	
	Point	Wood	Maloideae	
	Fitting	Wood	Maloideae	Needs to be cleaned
	Point	Wood	Ash	5 annual tree rings , fast growth
	Point	Wood	cf Maloideae	
	Heel	Wood	Birch	
	Heel	Wood	Birch	
	Heel	Wood	Birch	
	Heel	Wood	Birch	
	stave	Wood	Oak	50 + annual tree rings, slow growth
	Cutlery	Wood, gold, silver	Yew	
	Cutlery	Wood	Maloideae	
	Gaming Piece	Wood	Larch/Spruce	microscopically you can not differentia
	Fitting	Wood	Indeterminate	
	Point - Spindle?	Wood	Maloideae	
	Point	Wood	Ash	9 years
	Tool	Wood	Maloideae	
	Fitting	Wood, Iron	Larch/Spruce	microscopically you can not differentia
ple 24	Timber	Wood	Larch/Spruce	microscopically you can not differentia
ple 9	Timber	Wood	Larch/Spruce	microscopically you can not differentia

Extract from wood identification Report by Ellen O'Carroll
Refer Plant and Animal remains report for full wood identification report

Timber samples

Insect remains examined by Steve Davis, UCD, identified a large amount of insects that thrive on rotting wood, suggesting that many timbers had decayed within the washpit. Samples of the artefact-rich deposit were dominated by structural pests - woodworm, ptinids and deathwatch. Davis (pers. comm. 2015) also identified grain beetles which in such small numbers often originate from dung, and some meadow taxa.

Ten timber planks were identified in the washpit. These had been used to shore up the sides of an early 18th century drain during its construction, but there is a high chance that the timbers were reused for this purpose and had previously been part of the structural 17th century woodwork of the southwest flanker tower.

The timbers were numbered 1-10 (refer plan). Each was drawn and recorded on timber sheets, and samples were taken for future identification. As these ten were being raised four further timbers (11-14) were identified below at a lower level.

Timbers 1 and 9 were identified as Larch or Spruce by Ellen O'Carroll.



Timbers in situ in washpit

E4468: Timber 1

Split plank, relatively straight grained except for one knot. No tool marks evident. Possibly a barrel stave fragment. Possibly pine. Moderate to poor condition.

A sample of this timber was retained as E4468: Sample 9.
L 468mm W 115mm T 13mm

E4468: Timber 2

Split plank with four iron nails intact. No tool marks evident. Poor condition, wood worm on underside. Possibly oak. Possibly reused floor board plank.

L 930mm W 185mm T 30mm

E4468: Timber 3

Incomplete split plank with one iron nail intact, straight grained. No tool marks. Very poor condition. Possibly oak. Reused floor board timber with nails intact.

L 690mm W 205mm T 40mm

E4468: Timber 4

Split plank. No tool marks evident. Poor condition. Possibly oak. Moderately straight grained. Reused timber plank, possibly from section of floor board.

L 780mm W 280mm T 60mm

Timbers in situ in washpit, excavation plan





Timber 1



Timber 2



Timber 3



Timber 4

E4468: Timber 5

Split plank. No tool marks evident. Section of plank that was in drain wall (and therefore not in C7 deposit) is in much better condition and not discoloured. The section that was in the deposit C7 is blackened and in poor condition. Possibly pine, visible knots noted.
L 1540mm W 220mm T 35mm

E4468: Timber 6

Timber piece, possibly fragment of a split plank. No tool marks evident. Very poor condition and broken. No wood ID suggestions. Roughly broken fragment of split plank.
L 575mm W 80mm T 37mm

E4468: Timber 7

Fragment of splint plank, original width was 270mm. No tool marks are evident, sides shaven at an oblique angle. Poor condition, slightly knotty grain visible. Possibly oak. Reused floor board timber.
L 940mm W 270mm T 32mm

E4468: Timber 8

Fragment of split timber plank. One edge shaven straight, the other edge broken off. The good end is cut by a saw. Some dents are evident in the wood. Plank is in poor condition. Grain is knotty. Possibly pine. Reused wooden broken plank.
L 1065mm W 65mm T 30mm

E4468: Timber 9

775mm long section of a split plank. One original sawn edge is visible along long side. Top and bottom ends have been cut straight by a saw. Condition is good, with three cleanly cut edges. Moderately straight grained. Split plank, possibly reused but in good condition. A sample of this timber was retained as E4468: Sample 24.
L 775mm W 270mm T 35mm

E4468: Timber 10

Rectangular cut timber with two iron nails on one end in situ. No tool marks evident. Good condition, nails are rusted. No wood ID possible. Could be part of a structural wood or even from a barrel.
L 225mm W 750mm T 25mm

E4468: Timber 11

Split plank section, incomplete width. No tool marks evident. Poor condition. Straight grained. Reused broken section of small plank.
L 403mm W 110mm T 23mm

E4468: Timber 12

Split plank fragment. No tool marks evident. Poor condition. Possibly pine, straight grained. Reused broken timber, possibly from a floor board.
L 435mm W 143mm T 25mm

E4468: Timber 13

Too decayed to sample. Timber was lower down deposit than others and had turned to mush.
L 600mm W 150mm T 35mm (approx.)

E4468: Timber 14

Too decayed to sample. Timber was lower down deposit than others and had turned to mush.
L 600mm W 150mm T 35mm (approx.)



Timber 6



Timber 10



Timber 7



Timber ref.



Timber 8



Timber ref.



Timber 9

Wax Artefacts

Alva Mac Gowan

In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, letters and important documents were sealed with wax, which served two purposes: firstly to authenticate the document with the sender's initials, emblem or coat of arms, and secondly to securely seal it, ensuring it would be received unopened. Documents and letters were sent via a courier on horseback, which was not the most secure mode of postage as the rider could be bribed or could accidentally lose the letter. Another method was by carrier pigeon, and indeed one sample of eggshell at Rathfarnham (E4468:6 Sample 18) contained pigeon shell (N. Hatch pers. comm. 2014).

In medieval times sealing wax was made from bees wax, and by the 16th century shellac was used and vermilion added to produce the red pigment. Black-coloured wax was also used, though its survival is much rarer. The impression could be made with a range of different types of stamps. Signet rings were popular because they could be worn permanently on the sender's hand, making it difficult to copy and therefore more secure. Metal stamps could also be used.

The fragments of sealing wax found at Rathfarnham are some of the earliest known wax seal impression fragments recovered from an excavation in Ireland, which rarely survive in archaeological contexts. Three of the wax seal impressions possess decipherable heraldry markings and a portrait. One is complete and shows a side profile portrait of bearded gentleman in 16th century attire (E4468:6:10). Another has the initials 'RH' (E4468:6:8042). Another has a small heart in the centre of a larger diamond (E4468:7:2). All of these seals presumably belong to the sender of letters addressed to Rathfarnham Castle. Identifying the sender could reconstruct a network of correspondence of enormous archaeological and historical significance. Unfortunately, numerous



Clockwise from top right: wax seal 2:3, wax seal 6:10, wax seal 7:2 and stick of red wax 6:13

Wax seal 6:10



designs were used in Dublin and the owner may have never received the legal rights to the impression in the first place, which along with the sheer lack of comparable wax seal impressions from 17th century contexts, make it almost impossible to match the designs to their owner.

Two seal-related items are likely to have belonged to the occupants of Rathfarnham Castle. These are a stick of red wax (E4468:6:13) and a wooden wax seal stamp handle (E4468:6:14) with the metal seal unfortunately missing. No Loftus family seals were identified: letters with these were probably posted off to other large houses in Dublin, England, France and beyond.

E4468:2:181 Red wax seal fragments

Minute in size, no details.

E4468:2:2 Red wax seal fragments

Minute in size, no details.

E4468:2:3 Red wax seal

Impressed with a coat of arms.
D22.2mm

E4468:6:10 Red wax seal

Complete. Stamped with impression of a side profile portrait of bearded man in sixteenth century attire.
D 26mm

E4468:6:11 Red wax seal fragments

Minute in size, no details.

E4468:6:12 Red wax seal fragments

Minute in size, no details.

E4468:6:13 Stick of red wax

L 24mm

Red wax seal fragments E4468:6:4363; E4468:6:4364; E4468:6:4365; E4468:6:4366; E4468:6:4367.4368; E4468:6:4369; E4468:6:8189.8191

10 small fragments of wax seals. Minute in size, no details.

E4468:7:2 Wax seal fragment

Impressed with diamond shaped with heart shape in relief.
H 7.7mm, W 13mm

E4468:7:3 Red wax seal fragments

Minute in size, no details.

E4468:7:4 Red wax seal fragments

Minute in size, no details.

E4468:7:5 Red wax seal fragments

Minute in size, no details.

E4468:7:6 Red wax seal fragments

Minute in size, no details.

E4468:8:1 Wax seal fragment

Small fragment of wax seal with impression of single heart shape in relief. As E4468:7:2.



Wax seal 6:10



Wax seal 6:10 and wooden stamp handle 6:14

Wax seal 6:8042 with 'R.H.' Monogramme



Paper documents

Antoine Giacometti and Siobhan Scully

These two 20th century documents were found resting on a window sill on the top floor of the castle. They were retained as part of the assemblage to illustrate the more recent history of the castle.

In the early 20th century Rathfarnham Castle was owned by the Jesuits, who acquired it around 1912-13 and its main function from then on was as a retreat house. The Jesuits built a great 'wing' on the west side of the castle running north and south from the northwest and southwest flankers, and constructed the staircase in the southwest flanker. The castle grounds were cut through in 1979 to construct the present dual carriageway, demolishing several associated structures. Further garden features were demolished by the golf club, and at around this time large parts of the former grounds were developed for residential estates.

In 1985, the Jesuits sold Rathfarnham Castle to a developer, but it was eventually acquired by the Office of Public Works. The OPW demolished the early 20th century 'Jesuit' wing and are in the process of restoring the castle for the public.



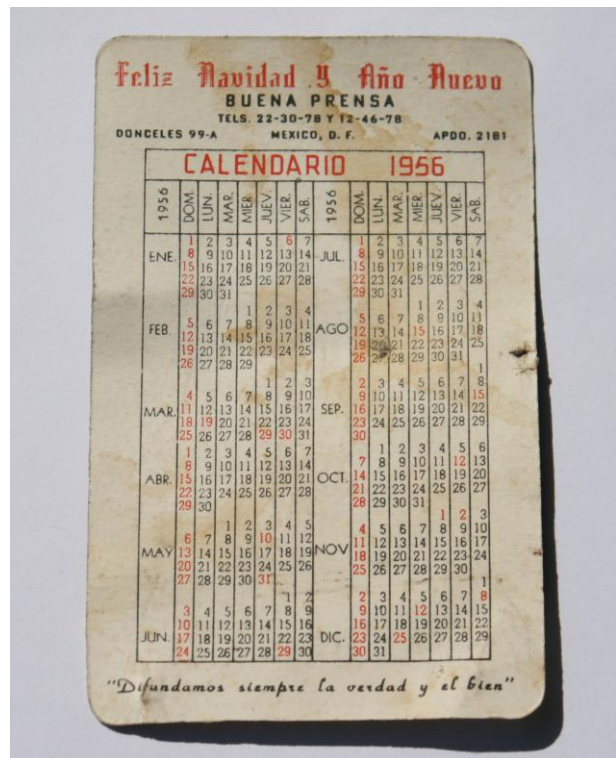
Calendar 12:21

Postcard E4468:12:20

Cardboard. Printed side: 'POST CARD / THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE', right upper corner 'STAMP HERE', handwriting 'JAMES ...HAM / EDWARD DOYLE' line '.... / 1929'. Other side of postcard is embossed with 'RATHFARNHAM CASTLE, CO. DUBLIN / TELEPHONE RATHFARNHAM (3?)6' handwriting 'N...R / 16 V 2(9) line'. L 139mm Wth 88.5mm T 0.2mm.

Calendar E4468:12:21

Cardboard. Front: colour portrait 'SAN IGNACIO DE LOYOLA / 40 CENTENARIO DE SU MUERTE / 1556-31 DE JULIO-1956 / BUENA PRENSA -MEXICO / G.CARRASCO, S.J., PINX. Reverse: printed calendar, 'FELIZ NAVIDAD Y AÑO NUEVO / BUENA PRENSA TELS. 22-30-78 Y 12-46-78 / DONCELES 99-A MEXICO, D.F. APDD. 2181 / "DIFUNDAMOS SIEMPRE LA VERDAD Y EL BIEN"'. L 102mm Wth 64mm T 0.1mm.





Postcard 12:20

