

Rathfarnham Castle Excavations 2014



GIACOMETTI

24/04/2015

LICENCE E4468

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

24 April 2015

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Section 1 Introduction

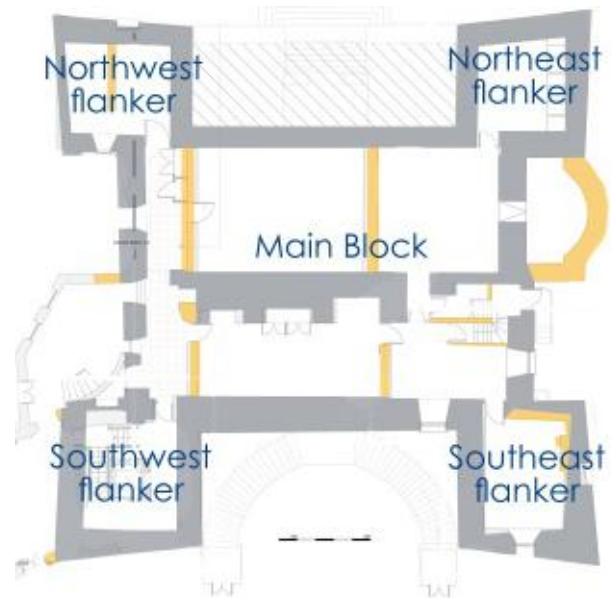
Report Summary

A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out at Rathfarnham Castle over six months from 25/06/2014 to 30/01/2015 under Ministerial Consent E4468 (C562) on behalf of the Office of Public Work.

The Office of Public Works manage the site and are undertaking a programme of restoration and conservation on the castle. The 2014 phase (Phase 6) of the OPW's restoration works focuses on providing additional facilities, ramps and a new lift in order to make the castle fully accessible in 2015.

A large number of interesting archaeological features were exposed and recorded during the monitoring programme. The highlight of the archaeological work was the discovery of 17,500 artefacts dating to the end of the 17th century in a washpit under the southwest flanker tower.

This document presents the Preliminary Report on the findings. A Final Report will be produced following specialist analysis of the artefacts and environmental samples.



Main findings

Outside the castle

Excavations outside the castle found no medieval artefacts and no evidence for a moat, supporting Carroll's (1994) conclusions that there is no pre-1583 phase at Rathfarnham Castle. Evidence for an earlier defensive gatehouse was found in the 18th century coach-house locally named 'Cromwell's Fort'. Sixteenth century foundations and surface level coping or batter were exposed around the castle, and excavation revealed a 16th century doorway into the northwest flanker at basement level. The remains of an 18th century brick clamp fire to manufacture low-quality bricks was found in the north, and a three-chambered 19th century water filtration system using tin screens to filter drinking water was identified in the western courtyard.

Two features previously noted by Carroll in 1993 were identified in 2014: the former 18th century double-stair entranceway, and an 18th century tunnel to the west of the castle. The 2014 monitoring confirmed Carroll's 1994 conclusion that much of the area around the castle has been raised up in the 18th or 19th century by just over 1m, and

that little archaeological stratigraphy survives outside the castle due to extensive later disturbance.

Main block

A 16th century doorway and a 16th century fireplace, both previously-known, as well as a possible 17th century window, were recorded in the upper floors.

The existing stone basement floor is not original, but rather dates to c. 1690-1740. The two existing fireplaces in the southern room of the basement are 18th century insertions, and a huge pair of original fireplaces were identified in the northern basement room, which was probably the 16th century kitchen. The location of a stone spiral staircase was identified in the east of the spine wall, and a thinner continuation of the spine wall was excavated to the west.

Northern flanker towers

The two northern flanker towers are smaller than the southern flankers, and no excavation work took place within them. Survey work recorded 16th century gunloops and blocked doorways in these flankers and suggested the presence of a blocked defensive room below the original entrance staircase to the castle.



Southeast flanker tower

An excavation took place in the southeast flanker basement in July-August 2014 in advance of the installation of toilet facilities. This exposed two gunloops, the 16th century floor level, and a 16th century oven that had been demolished in the 18th century. The location of the oven, combined with the evidence of the 16th century fireplaces in the southwest flanker, suggest that the ornate

Queen Anne-style chimney on the corner of the southwest flanker could be a remodelled 16th century chimney.



Southwest flanker tower

The demolition of a 20th century staircase and removal of plaster from the walls exposed many interesting features in the southwest flanker. Five 16th century gunloops (a sixth was found in the subsequent excavation) faced north and east, defending the castle. Three 16th century windows faced west, and two 16th century windows or garderobes faced south. Two 16th century yellow sandstone fireplaces were situated on the western side of the north wall, directly below the Queen Anne-style chimney. A possible 17th century wooden window was also recorded.

The original 1583 floor levels of the southwest flanker appear to have been the same as the main block at basement level and ground floor level. The upper storeys appear different, however, due to the addition of a possible mezzanine above the ground floor. The basement appears to have been roofed by a half-vault in the eastern half and a wooden staircase and platform in the western half, unlike the other flanker towers.

An excavation below the floor in order to insert a lift shaft identified two 18th century phases of renovation. The later phase was associated with the widening and raising of the windows and the replacement of the basement ceiling. The floor level was raised to match that of the kitchen extension, the doorway between the tower and main block was blocked up, and a new larger doorway was inserted to the kitchen extension. In effect, the tower became part of the kitchen extension. This phase is likely to date to the same

period as the construction of the new kitchen wing, which is tentatively dated to the Henry Loftus phase in or around 1770.

More surprisingly, an earlier 18th century phase of renovations was also identified. This was associated with the insertion of large basement-level windows (smaller and narrower than the later 18th century windows, but larger than the 17th century and 16th century windows) and a decorative cabinet, suggesting a complete change of function from service to living space. This phase also involved blocking the 16th century kitchen fireplaces in the main block and raising the entire basement floor by just under 1m, perhaps to deal with flooding problems from the blocked drain below, which was also repaired at this time. The new kitchen seems to have been moved to the southern side of the main block basement at this stage, though it is also possible that an earlier kitchen extension had been constructed directly to the west (Carroll pers. comm. 2014). Hayden (pers. comm. 2014) has pointed to a number of features in the upper stories of Rathfarnham Castle that could support an early 18th century phase of renovation. This may be associated with the arrival of Edward Worth as a tenant in the castle from c. 1705.

Below these two phases, the excavation exposed the original 16th century tower walls and floors. A large 16th century washpit with an open-air drain was excavated in the corner of the tower. This was filled with an extraordinary artefact-rich deposit. Preservation of environmental and organic remains was exceptional. The entire deposit of c. 9m³ was hand excavated by a team of archaeolo-

gists into large bags, then lifted by machine out of the tower and sieved by archaeologists through fine mesh. Over 17,500 artefacts were found and catalogued. A preliminary assessment of the material suggest that most of the artefacts date to c. 1690 +/- 30 years. It is possible that much of this material belonged to the personal household of Adam Loftus, First Viscount of Lisburne, who died in 1691.

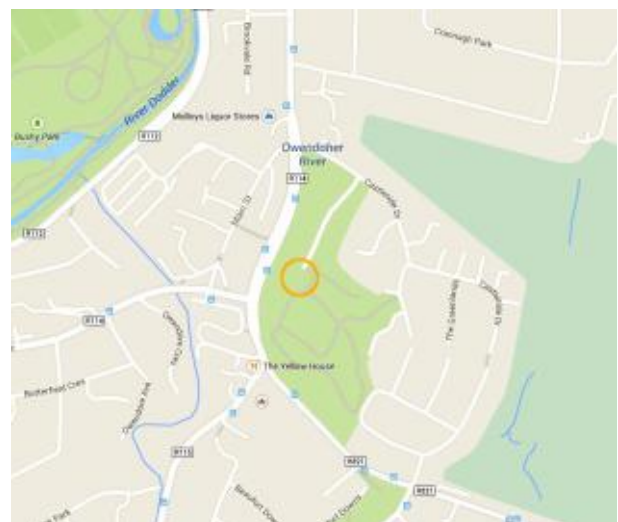
The artefacts

In Section 7 the artefacts from the washpit are described under three broad headings: fashion and toiletries, entertainment and diet; and trade, colonisation and conquest. The extraordinary range and exceptional preservation of this assemblage is described by focusing on the highlights. This is a preliminary discussion of the artefacts prior to specialist analysis. Section 8 sets out the specialist analysis proposals and the full finds register is presented in the appendix.

Site location

Rathfarnham Castle is situated on Rathfarnham Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14. It is a National Monument (RMP DU022-014; NM 628) owned by the State since 1987.

The castle comprises a main square three-storey over basement block with flanker tower with salient angles at each corner, four in total. Three extensions were added in the mid-18th century: a kitchen wing to the southwest (now the tearooms), a staircase extension to the west, and a semi-circular extension to the east.



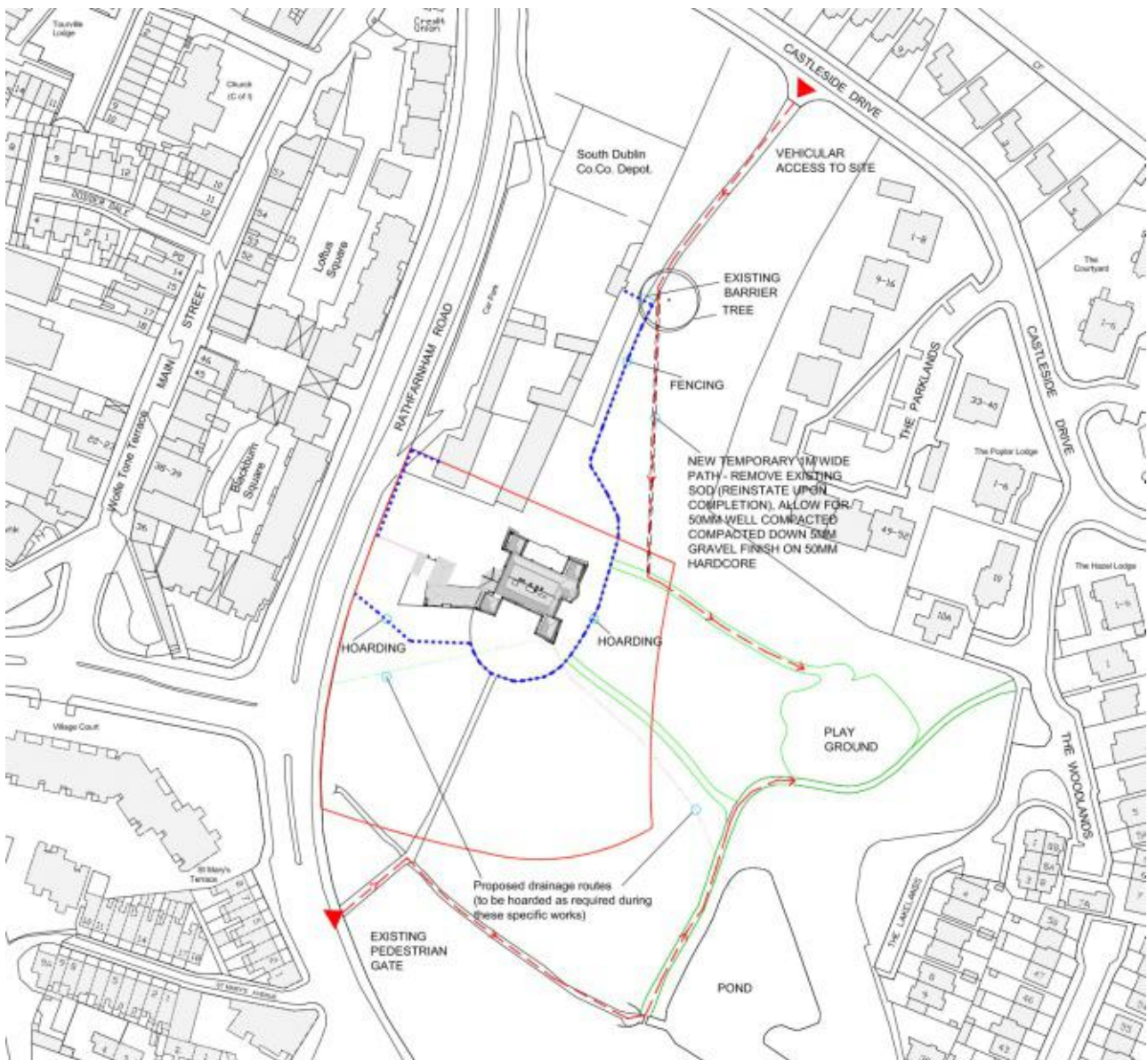
OPW groundworks

The archaeological work described in this report was conducted during a renovation project at Rathfarnham Castle to improve access. This was Phase 6 of a wider project of renovation at the castle by the OPW. Phase 6 involved works to two flanker towers and external works around the castle.

The southwest flanker floor was reduced to its original 1583 level and a lift pit and service duct was constructed below this level. The 20th century concrete and steel staircase, rising from lower ground to second floor, was demolished, including the wainscoting. New toilets were installed in the southeast flanker at lower ground level. This required the excavation of the existing concrete

floor to provide service routes, and required core drilling through the base of the flanker walls.

The project involved creating a lower level paved area in the west tearoom courtyard to enable wheelchair access to the lower ground level. A new ramp and steps required alterations to the main services route installed in the 1990s from the boiler house to the west lower ground level. Surface water and foul drainage from the toilets in the southeast flanker were installed. One surface water drainage trench ran to the lake. French drains were constructed around the castle, and a new connection to the manhole just outside the boundary wall on the Rathfarnham by-pass public path was installed. A ramp and steps from the south exit of the southwest flanker were also constructed.



Archaeological background

Rathfarnham Castle is a Recorded Monument (RMP DU022-014) and a National Monument (No. 628).

The RMP files describe the monument as follows:

Situated at the foot of the Dublin Mountains SE of Rathfarnham village. Built in the late 16th century by the Loftus family and re-modelled in the 18th century when in the hands of Speaker Connolly, the Hoadleys and the Earls of Ely (Ball 1903, 117-130). In the 20th century it was extended and refurbished with a kitchen wing, a Bowe window and a colonnaded front portico added.

The original 16th century castle was a large semi-fortified house of enlarged tower house type. It has a rectangular plan with a very thick central spine and four flanker towers (int. dims. L 20.3m, Wth 10.4m). A vaulted passage was exposed during excavation in the early 1990s, which tapers towards the southwest flanker (Carroll 1993, 33).

Built of calp limestone which has been plastered over, the building rises to three storeys which are offset at each level. The walls are battered. Originally entered at the west end where there is a great stone arch visible in the facade. The site of a dumb-waiter shaft adjacent to the west entrance may have been the site of the original stairwell. Ground floor was vaulted. It contains an original fireplace opening. The second floor also contains an original stone built fireplace with early brickwork. These bricks have been compared to examples from Hampton Court Palace.

Traces of stone mullioned windows have been exposed during plaster removal throughout the building. The present roof structure incorporated early oak trusses mainly in the north roof where rough adze marks are visible on the woodwork (Ball 1902, 252; Ball 1903, 134-44; O'Carroll 1987, 17).

A number of previous archaeological excavations have taken place at Rathfarnham Castle.

1986 excavation by Judith Carroll

The earliest documented archaeological excavation at the castle was carried out by Judith Carroll

(excav. ref. 1986:24, no license) for a private development in the northern castle grounds. The following description is from the excavation bulletin summary.

The purpose of the excavation was to test this area for archaeological remains in view of its close proximity to the castle built by Archbishop Loftus c. 1585. Facing northwards and at right angles to the castle stands a structure resembling a large medieval undercroft (which now forms the lower storey of the 20th century extension). This building may pre-date the castle but there is no definite architectural or historical proof of this. No remains of archaeological interest were apparent on the site before the investigation began.

A geophysical survey was initially undertaken at the site. This included infra-red photography (undertaken by Mr Leo Swan) and a magnetometer and resistivity survey (by Dr Martin Monro, Queen's University, Belfast, and Mr Damien MacGarry). On the western side, however, the instrument survey was much impeded by pits, bushes, metal rubbish, etc., and it was decided to extend a series of test trenches across this part of the site, using a mechanical digger.

The excavation on the east side was based on the results of the geophysical survey which had detected two anomalies. The first was a pathway which had been laid, according to map records, between 1778 and 1821. The second anomaly was due to a drop in the level of the ground at which point land-drains were found to have been concentrated.

Excavation revealed a network of drains, the largest of these running N-S for at least 20m. This was a simple ditch-type drain, approximately 3.5m wide and 60cm deep. Most of the other drains, arranged in a haphazard herringbone fashion, ran into it. These consisted of small 'coffin' or 'box' drains, with capstones roughly 30cm in diameter, and ditch drains, up to 2m wide and 1.1m deep.

A considerable amount of late 18th to early 19th century pottery was found in the topsoil around and above the drains but was not associated with them. This is significant as a few 17th-early 18th century sherds were found within the fill of the



Photograph of service tunnel excavated by Judith Carroll at Rathfarnham Castle in the 1990s (courtesy of Judith Carroll). This feature was also identified during the 2014 excavations

drains, suggesting that these structures, which are of types common during the 18th century, may date to no later than the middle of that century. On the west side of the area, a large 'coffin' drain with capstones c. 50cm in diameter had a sand base and extended at least 30m southwards towards a garden wall. The finds from the fill and parallels with other drains of this type indicate that it dates to the late 18th or early 19th century.

In all, over 1,800 finds were recovered, mainly from the topsoil. These consisted mainly of pottery sherds, bottle and window glass, iron fragments and pipe stems of 17th/19th century date. It is surprising that of these, only three small pottery sherds belonged to the 16th century or earlier.

1993 excavation by Judith Carroll

Carroll carried out a second phase of work at the castle in 1993 (excav. ref. 1993:100, License E341). The following description is from the excavation bulletin summary.

The works consisted of the monitoring of the service trenches during the reconstruction of the 'Kitchen Wing' and the general refurbishment of the castle. It also involved preliminary excavation of a hitherto unknown underground passage-way, probably of post-medieval date, which was found during work on the kitchen wing. This feature has yet to be fully investigated.

During the trenching, evidence of an earlier stepped stone entrance-way in front of the

present castle portico was found, as well as a further extension of the underground passage way and a variety of 18th and 19th century drains. There were, however, no other archaeological features or layers found and, apart from a few pieces of post-medieval pottery, no finds.

1994 trial excavation by Judith Carroll

Carroll also carried out a trial excavation in Rathfarnham Village, on the other side of the dual carriageway, in 1994 (excav. ref. 1994:098, License 94E161). The following description is from the excavation bulletin summary.

This land was once part of the Rathfarnham Castle gardens. The trial excavation was carried out prior to proposed development of the site because of the close proximity of the site to the 16th century castle as well as to the medieval church in the village of Rathfarnham. One of the main features expected to turn up during the trial trenching was an underground passageway on line with the 18th century kitchen wing of the castle. Because of its position in relation to the castle, and other features, it is thought that this passageway is post-medieval in date – but this is not certain.

The demolished remains of this passageway as well as a probable entranceway to it turned up during the trial trenching and further excavation was recommended prior to any development of the site.

1995 trial excavation by Judith Carroll

A second programme of trial trenching took place in 1995 on the same site as the previous programme, due to a change of development plans (excav. ref. 1995:107, License 95E200). The following description is from the excavation bulletin summary.

A passageway had been found in the earlier investigation, but this trial-trenching revealed no further archaeological finds, layers or features. The topsoil was a homogeneous stony, brown crumbly topsoil, on average 0.6m to 1m in depth, criss-crossed by drains, with post-medieval pottery, brick and mortar found at a low level.

1995 excavation by Judith Carroll

The excavation of the features identified in 1994 and 1995 was conducted in 1995 (excav. ref.

1995:108, License 95E200). The following description is from the excavation bulletin summary.

The passageway was most probably, during the latter phase of its use anyway, a 'servants' entrance' to the castle. It stretches from the castle kitchen wing across the grounds to the boundary walls of the estate at the village. Though the building of this passageway has not been closely dated, such passageways are very common in relation to castles and large country houses during the 18th/19th century. The passageway excavated on the development site was found to be in a completely collapsed state in this area, but had originally been similar to the part which remains still intact in the castle. It was approximately 2m high and, prior to its widening for drainage purposes, probably about 2-3m wide, with fairly rough stone and mortar walls. It also had a roof made of small stones and mortar mixed sporadically with pieces of brick. Pieces of 18th and 19th century pottery were found in the rubble collapse of the passageway. These indicate that it was demolished during the 19th century or later.

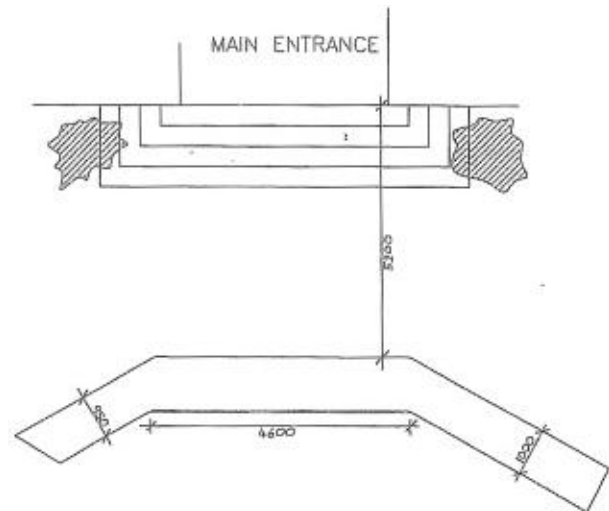
1996 Impulse Radar survey

The OPW commissioned an Impulse Radar survey of the central core wall and basement floors of Rathfarnham Castle in 1996 (King 1996, Unpublished Report by GB Geotechnics Ltd.). The following description is from the report summary.

The primary purpose of the investigation was to identify the presence of any structural openings or modifications within the central core wall and to provide information relating to any structures which may exist beneath the present basement floors. The castle [was] to undergo extensive internal redecoration and therefore there [was] a requirement to carry out any opening up works which may reveal useful information about the history of the castle before redecoration is begun.

Although at first impression the central core wall of the castle appears to be a single massive structural unit of great solidity, the number and size of the flues and fireplaces which are built into the wall, combined with the existing cupboards, passageways and other penetrations, results in a structure which, at any given level, contains a high proportion of formed voids within it.

In general, the structure of the wall consists of a



Drawing of 18th century entrance feature in front of Rathfarnham Castle identified by Carroll in 1993 (courtesy of Judith Carroll). This feature was also identified during the 2014 excavations

solid outer leaf at each face, of approximately 400-500mm in thickness, which surround a central core, or hearting, generally consisting of a mortared rubble fill with a high level of voiding within it. A large number of flues pass through this hearting which in general appear to have been well formed from either dressed stone or brickwork.

At ground and first floor levels, the majority of those areas of the wall which appear to be solid actually contain flues and therefore, assuming that the majority of the flues are likely to be contemporary with the original castle, there are very few locations where additional void spaces, rooms, or other piercings of the central wall could feasibly have existed.

Evidence of possible structures has been found beneath the rooms within the basement in some locations at a typical depth of 800mm below the present floor level. This may represent an earlier floor level or the location of structures remaining from an earlier building on the same site. Alternatively, the features detected may prove to be no more than a change in the natural material beneath the castle or disturbance to the natural materials caused by excavations for the original foundations. Some form of further investigation or opening up work is probably required in these areas.

The terrace at the top of the main entrance stairs at ground floor level has been found to be supported by a series of hidden barrel vaults which extend from the main external wall of the castle out to the parapet wall at the edge of the terrace and consist of a series of four approximately square spans between the north-east and north-west flankers.

2005 excavations by Dermot Nelis

Dermot Nelis conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring at Rathfarnham Castle in 1995 (excav. ref. 2005:520, License 05E1169) as part of SDCC Parks proposals to develop a formal garden in the northwest of the current park. The following description is from the excavation bulletin summary.

The development area consisted of a flat field measuring c. 70m east-west by 45m bounded by Castleside Drive to the north, Rathfarnham Road to the west and by walls to the south and east. All topsoil was mechanically excavated to the level of geologically deposited strata, with the exception of a band measuring c. 3m wide on all four sides

of the development area which was used to store topsoil. The development would not involve excavation in this area as it would be built up to create landscape mounds and as a result there would be no impact on any archaeological remains.

Monitoring revealed the site to consist of topsoil directly sealing geologically deposited clay. Topsoil was on average 0.5-0.65m deep and consisted of a loose dark-brown silty clay with occasional small stones (20-50mm) evenly distributed, along with occasional finds of small clay-pipe fragments, modern bottle glass, china pottery fragments and red brick. Further finds included plastic bags, wire, several large pieces of compacted metal and the remains of two separate car seats. These modern finds were revealed across the whole of the site, but the north-west corner contained the majority of the modern material.

It was noted by a number of local people that topsoil was imported and dumped into the site c. 20-25 years ago. As there was no evidence for a relict ploughsoil or topsoil under the imported





topsoil, it is considered that the site was fully stripped at the time of importing the modern topsoil and that this stripping probably extended into the natural subsoil, which would have removed any subtle archaeological features.

Natural was a friable to compact light-brown clay with occasional small stones (20-50mm) evenly distributed. Limited mechanical excavation into natural to ensure that it was a geologically deposited strata and not a redeposited soil revealed a much more stony layer 0.1-0.15m below it, but this was also in the same friable to compact light-brown clay matrix.

Two modern stone-filled drains were revealed. Drain 1 extended north-south across the stripped area, extending beyond the area of excavation in both directions. It was 1.4m wide and was cut into natural to a depth of 0.9m. It was sealed by a loose rubble layer containing small red-brick and mortar fragments which in turn was sealed by topsoil. It appeared to be dug by hand and was filled with on average 0.2m by 0.15m by 0.1m angular to sub-rounded stones. Drain 2 extended west off Drain 1 at a right angle at a point 3m south of the northernmost area of stripping and

extended beyond the area of stripping in a westerly direction. This drain was 0.9m wide and 0.95m deep as cut into natural. The drains did not truncate one another but appeared to be contemporary. The fill of Drain 2 was the same as Drain 1 and again it was sealed by a loose rubble layer containing small red-brick and mortar fragments, which in turn was sealed by topsoil.

No archaeological features or objects were revealed as a result of the monitoring.

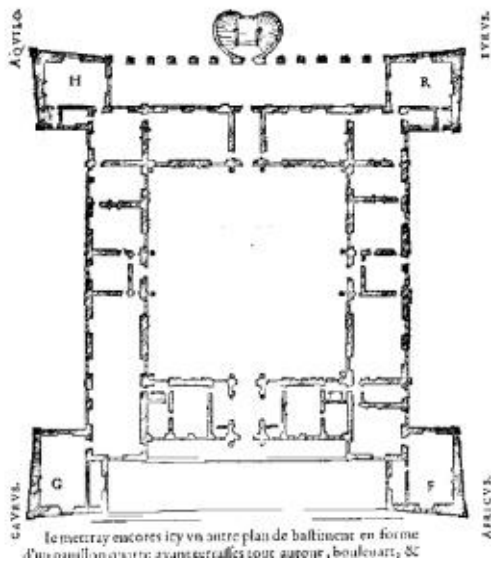
This page and last, aerial photographs of Rathfarnham Castle in the 1990s, courtesy of Judith Carroll



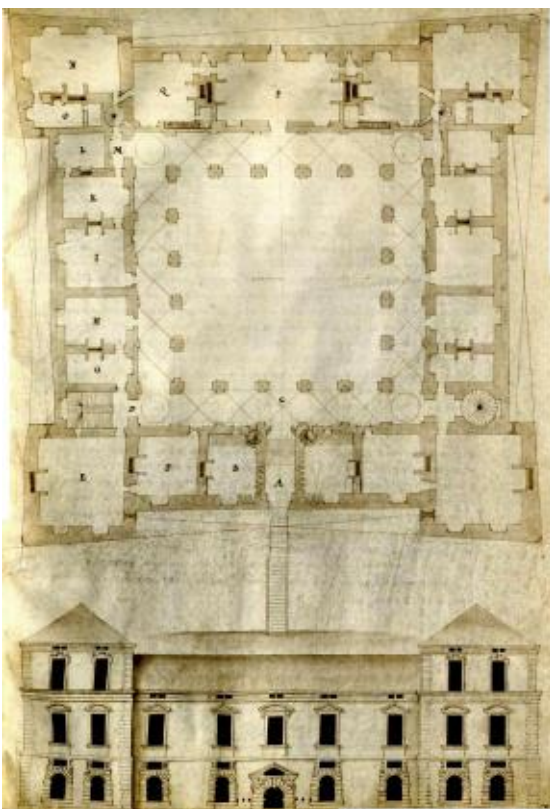
Fortified houses and architectural parallels

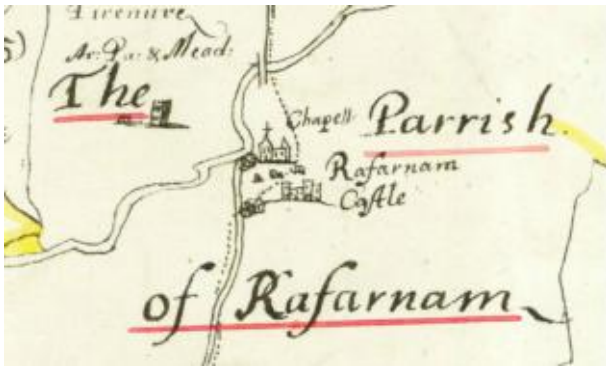
Rathfarnham Castle, constructed in 1583, is an example of a new kind of residential architecture which emerged in Ireland at the end of the sixteenth century. Nunan (2006) has pointed out how fortified house design 'reflects the passing of the Irish social, political, military and religious (Catholic) order and the rise of the new English elite determined to settle in Ireland' from 1580-1650. Kanturk, County Cork built in 1601-1618 (**above right**, courtesy of Bill Power 2010) and Portumna, Castle Galway built in c. 1618 (Fenlon 2012, below **right**) are good parallels. Another is the Bishop's Palace at Raphoe, Co. Donegal (**above left**, courtesy of Eileen (EMC) Pro 2013) constructed by John Leslie in 1633-1661 (Lacy 1983, 376-379)

The salient angled flanker towers derive from *trace italienne* military fortifications developed in Italy based on the introduction of gunpowder weapons, and used in forts (notably Henry VIII's later Device Forts) from the mid-16th century in Great Britain and southern Ireland, for example at Ticochan Castle and star fort, County Meath



Rathfarnham Castle is among the earliest *trace italienne* fortified houses in the region. Archaeologist Alan Hayden has pointed out parallels between Rathfarnham Castle and 16th century Renaissance châteaux being designed by leading French and Italian architects. This can be seen from floor plans by de'Lorme (**middle left**) and Serlio (**lower left**) and in the use of Renaissance divine proportions (Galletti 2014) in the facade. For example, the tiered facade of Rathfarnham Castle's southwest flanker is proportioned 6:3:7:9:12 from the chimney down





The Down Survey barony map (top) and parish map (middle) depict Rathfarnham Castle in the 1650s with crenellated towers. The church and a watermill on a small stream off the Dodder are shown nearby. Roque's map of 1760 has been rotated to show north at top. The castle is depicted with an extension centrally to the west, but the main access is from the north. An L-shaped building is shown to the northwest. A church and chapel are also marked in Rathfarnham village



Historical background

Archaeological excavation in the wider locality has demonstrated extensive occupation in the area through prehistory. The name 'Rathfarnham' may indicate an early medieval fort ('rath') had once stood here before the Anglo-Normans arrival. A Viking graveslab in the churchyard in the village (Breen 1981, 120-3) offers another early glimpse. An old route from Dublin to the south of the country, called the *Slighe Chualainn*, passed through Rathfarnham after it crossed the Dodder so it may have been an important location long before the medieval period.

The earliest historical references to Rathfarnham are from 1199, when the demesne was granted by King John to Milo le Bret, an Anglo-Norman (Ball 1903, 114). An Anglo-Norman castle may have been constructed at Rathfarnham, as at other Anglo-Norman holdings around the edges of the Pale. If so, years of archaeological excavation (Carroll 1993; 1995) at Rathfarnham Castle have demonstrated the Anglo-Norman fortification was not located on the same site (contra Ball 1903). A more likely location for an Anglo-Norman fort, perhaps a motte and bailey, is at the junction of modern Braemor Road, Dodder Road and Dodder Park Road on a high ridge of ground overlooking the confluence of the Dodder river and the stream that flows through the Rathfarnham Estate (Healy 2005, 6). A mound is marked here on Roque's map (see left) and two large mounds are marked here on the 1840s OS map, and are still visible on the 1910s Edition.

Rathfarnham village grew up around the Anglo-Norman manor, and the church dates to the medieval period (d'Alton 1838, 783-5). Historical references in the 13th and 14th centuries indicate that the Le Bret family maintained their ownership of the Rathfarnham manor, though the sources also mention the Harolds frequently, a clan of possible Danish origin who also occupied the area (Ball 1903, 116). In the 15th century the manor of Rathfarnham passed through several hands. Ball (*ibid.*) mentions the Fitzwilliams and the Eustaces, among other names. In the 16th century it came into the possession of Archbishop Loftus.

Rathfarnham Castle was constructed by Archbishop Adam Loftus. In the 16th century Loftus was Archbishop of Armagh and Dublin; Lord



Portraits of the Loftus Family

Top left: Dorothy Loftus, née Allen (?-1709), second wife of Adam Loftus 1st Viscount Lisburne, painted by unknown artist

Top right: Lucy Loftus, née Brydges, first wife of Adam Loftus 1st Viscount Lisburne, painted by Sir Peter Lely

Bottom right: Archbishop Adam Loftus (1533-1605), who constructed Rathfarnham Castle. Portrait of, artist unattributed, oil on canvas, Trinity College Dublin Art Collections

Bottom left: possible portrait of Adam Loftus 1st Viscount Lisburne (1625-1691), from 'Loftus Web: the Loftus Family Vault'



Chancellor of Ireland; First Provost and founder of Trinity College Dublin; and Queen Elizabeth's chief envoy to Ireland with the purpose of spreading the new state religion - Protestantism. He was a controversial figure, attracting many enemies, and he complained of feeling unsafe at his previous residence at Tallaght Castle.

Archbishop Loftus' new residence at Rathfarnham, built in about 1583, would be much more secure: an imposing castle with four salient-angled bastions defended with gunloops. A good parallel for Rathfarnham Castle's groundplan is the Bishop's Palace at Raphoe, Co. Donegal, constructed by John Leslie in 1633-1661 (Lacy 1983, 376-379), and Portunmna Castle (Fenlon 2012).

In 1600 the castle had to withstand an attack by the Wicklow clan. In 1641 it was garrisoned by the Royalists, held out against the Confederate army and was only handed over to the Parliamentarians in 1647 when the Duke of Ormonde returned from exile in France to Dublin. In 1649 it was garrisoned by the Parliamentary forces, and stormed and taken back by the Royalists again. Throughout this period the Loftus family somehow managed to retain Rathfarnham in their name (Ball 1903, 114-124), though Ball (*ibid.* 126) does go on to suggest that during the 1640s 'Rathfarnham Castle appears to have been derelict, except so far as it may have been occupied by the military.'

One of the descendants of the original Archbishop is of particular interest in the context of this report. This is Adam Loftus, Baron of Rathfarnham and 1st Viscount Lisburne (1625-1691). When not in London, where he had a grand house off Drury Lane, Adam Loftus lived at Rathfarnham Castle with his second wife Lucy, son James (died young) and daughter Lucia (married the notorious 'Rake of Rathfarnham'). Travelling often between London and Dublin, Adam was one of a dissolute circle at the court of Charles II - gaming, drinking and living a life of luxury - and both his beautiful wives provoked a good deal of scandal. He held a couple of ceremonial roles (as Ranger and Master of the Game of all the King's Parks in Ireland, and as Master of the Court of Requests) and was ennobled by James II, but rapidly switched allegiance to King William of Orange (Simon Loftus pers. comm. 2014). During the Williamite-Jacobite War in



Top: extract from a map of Rathfarnham Park in the County of Dublin for the Earl of Ely, by R. Frizell, 1779 NLI Manuscript 16 G. 40 (20), showing the castle (lower right) the church and watermill (upper left)
 Middle: Taylor's map of Dublin 1816. The main access to Rathfarnham castle is still to the north but is now curves. The depiction of the castle and L-shaped building to the northwest is similar to Rocque's map of 1760
 Below: First Edition 6" map 1835-42. The kitchen wing is depicted to the southwest of the castle. The L-shaped building to the northwest is replaced by a service block





Top: Extract from 1864-65 1:2,500 Scale OS map sheets XII.6 and XII.7, courtesy of South Dublin Libraries
 Below: Extract from 1910 1:2,500 Scale OS map



Ireland his head was blown off by a cannon as he left his tent at the Siege of Limerick in 1691. Ball (1903, 129) writes that 'he had directed his tent to be pitched as near the walls of the city as possible in the trenches, and when coming out of it one day in the month of September, 1691, he was killed by a cannon ball - a messenger of death which was afterwards carefully gilded and hung over the tomb of his family in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, where he was interred.'

Soon after Adam Loftus' death, the family appear to have lost possession of the castle. In the early 18th century Rathfarnham Castle was owned by Speaker Conolly of Castletown House, Archbishop John Hoadley and Bellingham Boyle. It was also leased by Edward Worth for a long period of time from about 1705 (Fenlon pers. comm. 2014). It was not until the 1760s that the Loftus family again owned the castle, after it was bought by Nicholas Loftus, Earl of Ely.

During the 18th century the castle and grounds were extensively renovated. Windows were inserted into the main block and towers, the interiors were remodelled, and extensions were constructed to the east (the bow window), west (octagonal stair) and southwest (kitchen wing). Even if the exterior retained its fortified character, the interiors, with their plasterwork ceilings, were designed by leading London-based architects of the time such as Sir William Chambers and James 'Athenian' Stewart, both brought in by Henry Loftus in the 1770s. The gardens were extensively landscaped, and became spectacular and commented upon in glowing terms by contemporary observers. Stables, coachhouses, yards, greenhouses and other outbuildings were constructed, particularly to the northwest of the house. Much of the early renovation work in transforming the castle into a house may have been done during Archbishop John Hoadley's tenure during c. 1740-1745. A second significant phase of renovation began in 1769 when Henry Loftus (also Lord Ely) inherited the property. It was Henry Loftus who constructed the new grand gate on the Dodder Valley Road and Lower Dodder Road junction.

The Loftus-Elys occupied the castle until the early 19th century, when it was sold to a family called Roper and in about 1852 it was in the possession of Chancellor Blackbourne. By 1838 'the



once beautiful grounds of Rathfarnham [were] now all eloquently waste, the undulating hills covered with rank herbage, the rivulet stagnant and sedgy, the ice houses open to the prying sun, the fish ponds clogged with weeds, mouldering architecture of the castle' (d'Alton 1838, 780).

The latest occupants of the castle were 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 at the same time, 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.



Above and left: 20th century photographs showing the great wing constructed by the Jesuits. Above: north-facing view of construction of southern junior wing 1925. Left: southwest facing view of front of the castle and the northern wing 1940. South Dublin County Council

2 Outside and around the castle

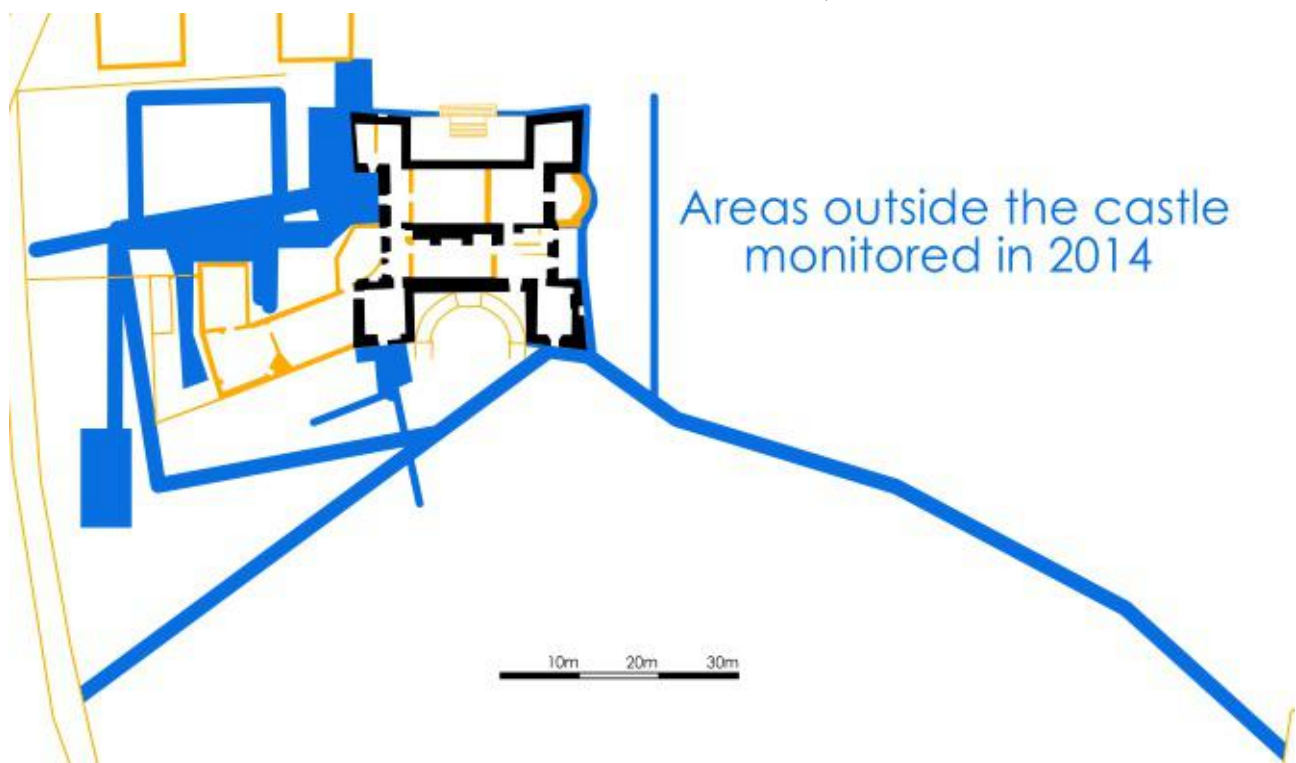
Introduction

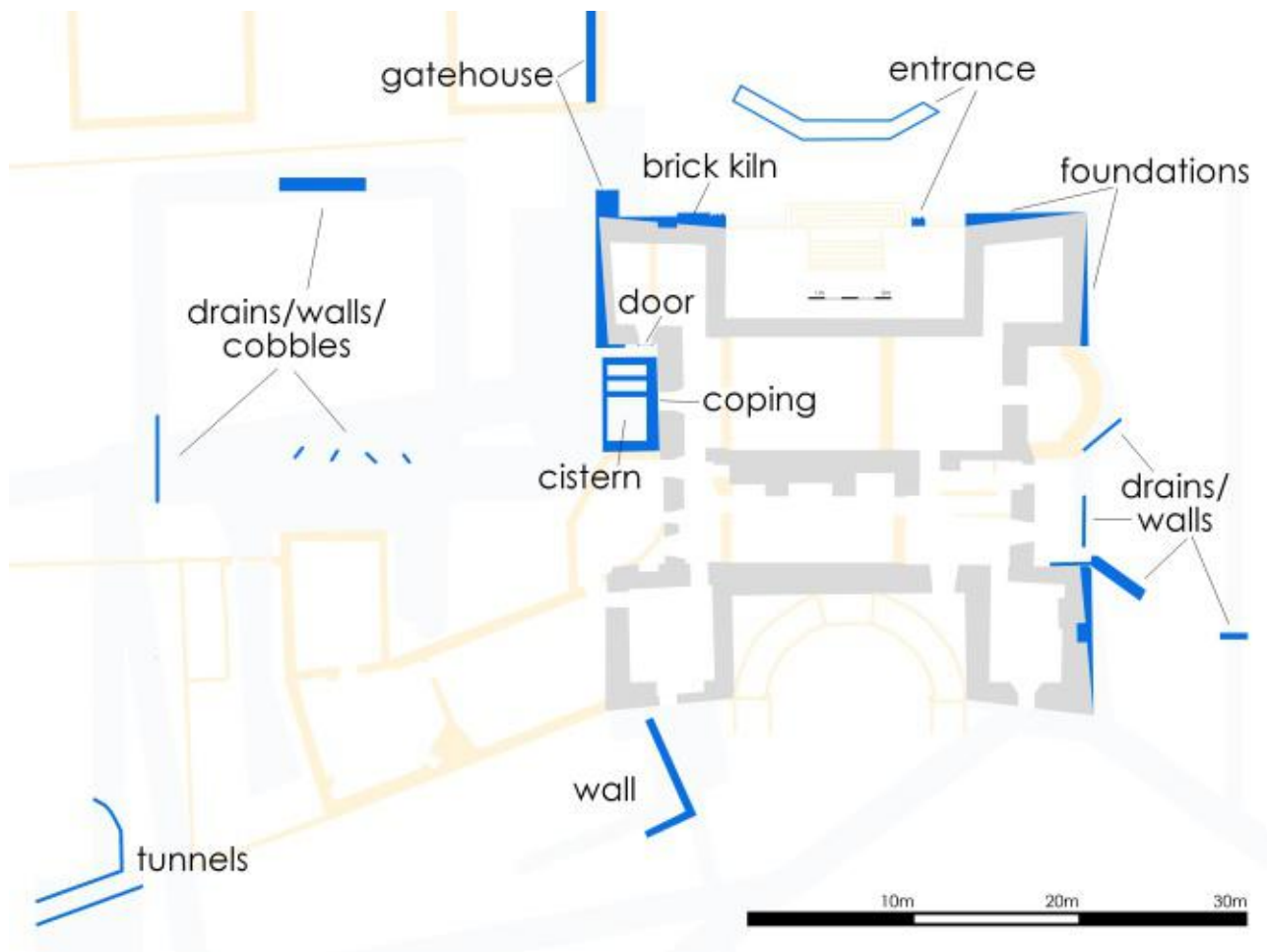
Much of the archaeological monitoring undertaken during 2014 took place in the grounds around Rathfarnham Castle, particularly just outside the castle walls for the construction of new drainage and access ramps. Overall the results of these excavations supported Carroll's (1994) conclusions that there is no evidence for a pre-1583 phase of Rathfarnham Castle. As per Carroll's 1993 excavations, no medieval artefacts were recovered anywhere around the castle and no evidence for a moat was identified.

Two features previously noted by Carroll in 1993 were identified in 2014: the earlier c. 18th century double-stair entranceway, and an 18th century tunnel to the west of the castle. The 2014 monitoring confirmed Carroll's 1994 conclusion that the area around the castle had been raised up in the 18th or 19th century by just over 1m, and that little archaeological stratigraphy survives outside the castle due to extensive later disturbance.

Natural subsoil and layers

Ground level around the castle in 2014 prior to the works varied, but was generally between 100.25m OD (to south), 100.55m (to west and east) and 101.25m (to north). As per Carroll's findings (1994) undisturbed natural subsoil was generally encountered approximately 1.05m below 2014 levels (at c. 99.50m OD to the west of the castle). Natural subsoil comprised hard, dense compact pale yellow-beige-grey clay with inclusions of unsorted limestone rocks. No cut features other than walls, drains and a tunnel were identified in the parts of natural subsoil that were exposed. As per Carroll's findings (1994) no stratigraphy was encountered over the majority of the external monitoring works: the material overlying the natural subsoil comprised just over a metre of disturbed brown topsoil with inclusions of post-medieval demolition rubble. One sherd of glazed roof tile (E4468:12:9) was found on the eastern castle foundations in topsoil, and may be 17th century in date.





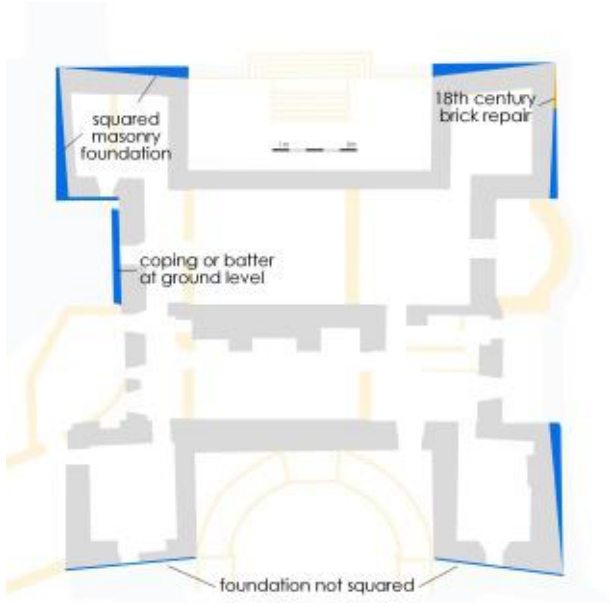
Above: overview of findings outside the castle
 Below: western foundations of the northeast flanker facing north, showing 18th century red brick cosmetic repair

Some stratigraphy was encountered adjacent to the western side of the castle. Here, an olive-green coloured clay c. 320mm in thickness abutted and overlay the castle foundations, and was cut by the 19th century cistern. Directly over it was a thin layer of black friable charcoal-rich sand with very frequent animal bone and post-medieval pottery (black-glazed earthenware and stoneware, E4468:12:4-5).

Castle foundations

The foundations of the SE, NE and NW flankers were exposed over the course of the works. The flanker towers are angled for defence and relate to the gunloops, and thus are oblique to the main block of the castle. Interestingly, the foundations were squared and aligned to the main block, unlike the flanker superstructure. The foundations extended between 200mm and 1m from the flanker superstructure in two steps. The upper spread varied in level from 100.50m OD to 99.93m OD, but the lower spread was more con-





sistent at 99.63m-99.83m. On the east façade of the SE and NE flankers lime plaster was found on the superstructure right down to the top of the upper foundation spread.

Above: foundations and ground-floor coping identified during the excavations, note how both southern flanker foundations are not squared
 Below: western foundations of the northeast flanker facing north, showing 18th century red brick cosmetic repair



The south side of the SE and SW flankers did not have the same foundation, probably due to later disturbance which 'shaved' them back to the line of the wall. No spread at all was found on the south side of these flankers, and instead the foundations extended vertically but very roughly down to c. 98.50m OD.

The northern 2.7m of the eastern foundation of the NE flanker was constructed of red brick, loosely placed in a line along the foundation alignment and at the same level (100.144m). The bricks were mostly orange with the occasional wine/grey oxidized example, handmade by clamp fire, in terrible condition with loose mortar. These bricks served no structural function, and are interpreted as purely ornamental, to replace damaged foundation, possibly following the construction of the semi-circular extension to the east of the castle in the mid-18th century. This would suggest the ground level to the west of the castle was at least c. half a metre lower in c. 1770. All foundations were preserved in situ.

16th century basement doorway

An original (1583) doorway was identified on the south external wall of the northwest flanker. This doorway had been blocked and buried to its mid-point, and the upper portion had been reused as a coal-chute when the northwest flanker basement was converted into a coal cellar, probably in the 18th century.

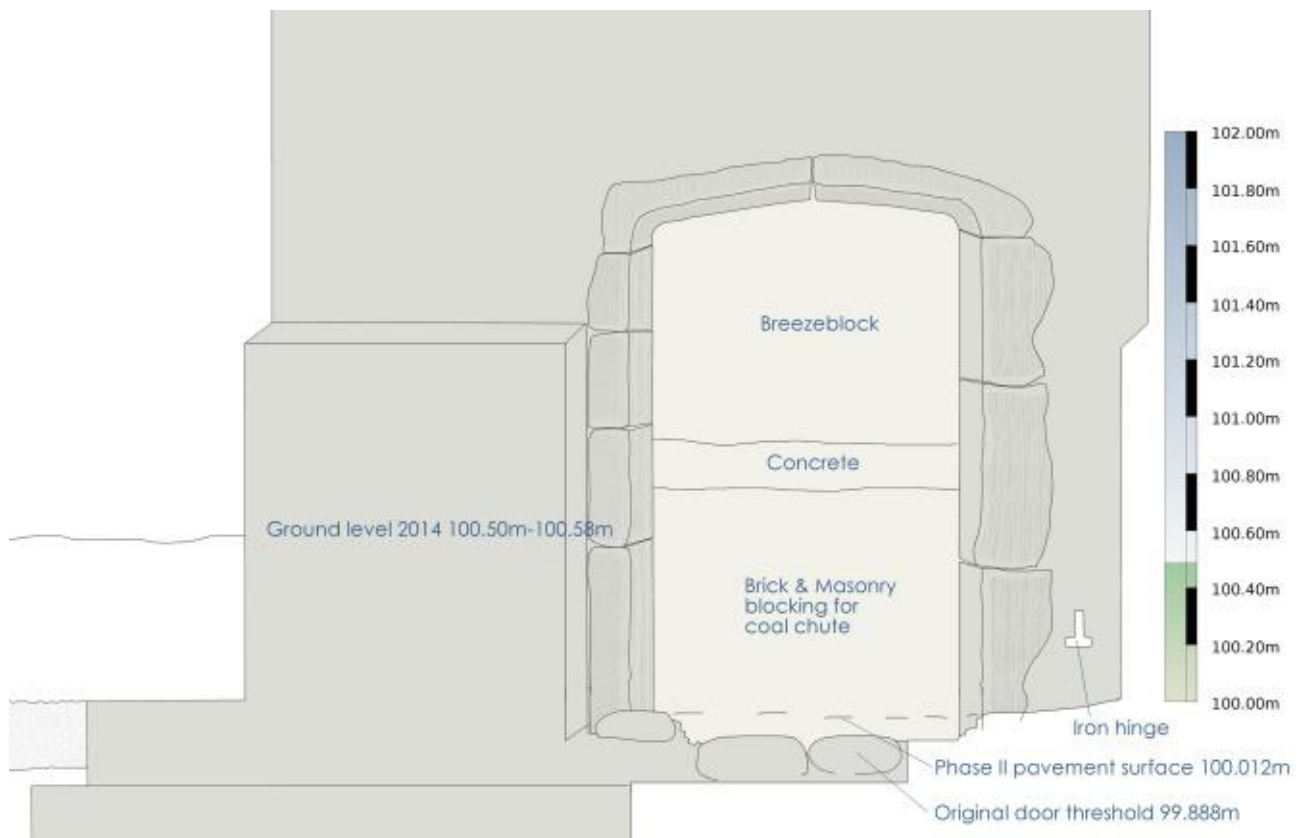
The doorway measured 1.8m high and 1.1m wide. The dressed and pecked limestone doorway jambs all survived. Two different types of dressed stone were evident, one on each side of doorway, and the tower wall bulges out at this point, both suggestive of some level of remodelling. A large rusty iron hinge identified to the east of the doorway has been identified as holding a yett by Jane Fenlon (pers. comm. 2014), who has pointed out a parallel with Portumna Castle. A yett is a reinforced metal gate, similar to a portcullis, that swings open and closed. The hinge measured 90mm wide and 130mm tall, and was situated 120mm from the corner, 320mm from the doorway, 230mm above the later mortar surface and 310mm above the original threshold stone. A second identical iron hinge (same dimensions)

was recorded on the inside of the doorway inside the tower. In the opinion of this archaeologist the iron hinge has been inserted later than the original doorway, perhaps during its remodelling, based on the way the hinge has been fitted into the castle wall (it does not look original).

Hand excavation of the area directly outside the doorway identified two possible phases of construction or use. The surface of the threshold stone forming the base of the original doorway was at 99.89m OD, and this surface extended outside the doorway into a damaged paved area at the same level as the base of the door jambs. A possible upper surface was represented by an uneven layer of lime mortar and one surviving paving stone just outside the doorway. The highest point of this upper possible surface measured 100.01m OD. A thin layer of charcoal-rich silt lay over both surfaces, sealed by the conversion of the doorway into an 18th century coal chute. This black silty layer contained a single sherd of a very fine white English stoneware cup (E4468:12:7) with simple incised decoration dating to the end of the 17th century (identified by Judith Carroll & A. Giacometti 2014; ID to be



Above: 16th century doorway facing north
Below: south-facing scaled profile of southwest flanker showing 2014 ground level and results of excavations



confirmed by R. Meenan in 2015), found sitting directly on the threshold stone.

This doorway is the only identified basement level entrance into the original castle. A double set of gunloops was identified in the southwest flanker directly opposite and defending this doorway, further supporting its identification as the only original basement entrance to the castle. It is not the primary entrance to the castle, however (which was always in the north, Alan Hayden pers. comm. 2014), and instead might have been used as rear or servant access.

16th century batter or coping

Part of the original batter of the main block was identified on the western side, near the doorway described above. This was not identified elsewhere, but may have been present at other locations around the castle. It comprised a batter 500mm thick and 600mm tall, at a 45 degree angle. The highest point is at 100.48m OD, and the lowest point of the 45 degree angle is at 99.90m OD, below which the castle wall or foundation extended straight down vertically. The 1583 ground level here to the west of the castle could not be determined (due in no small part to the 19th century cistern), but it seems probable it lay at 99.90m or lower (compared to 100.50-100.60m OD in 2014).

This feature is comparable to the coping at surface level found to the west of the Bishop's Palace at Raphoe, Co. Donegal. The mid-17th century



Above: pecking detail 16th century doorway
 Middle: iron hinge or 'yett' next to doorway
 Below left: batter or coping, facing north
 Below: batter or coping, facing southeast



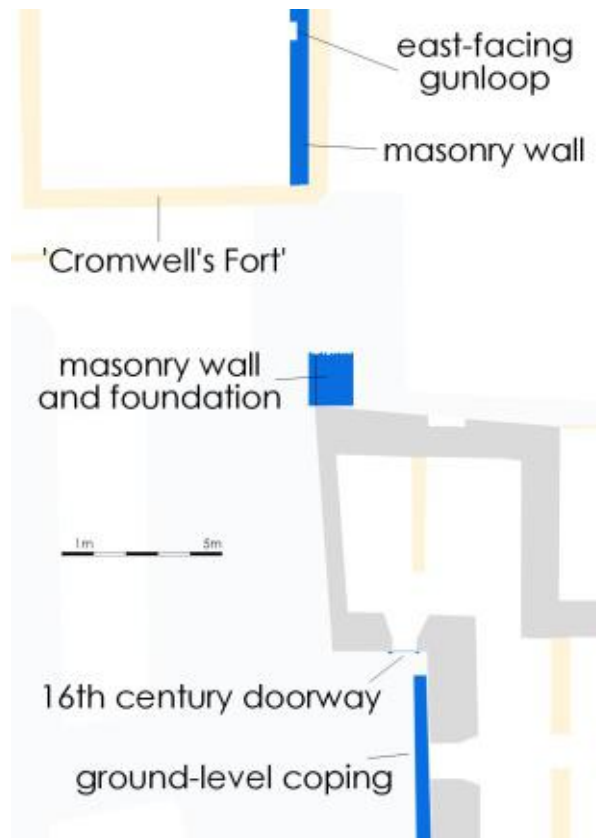
Raphoe Castle is directly comparable to Rathfarnham, with its four salient angled bastion towers at the corners protected by gunloops (Lacy et al. 1983, 376-378).

17th century gatehouse

The coach-house outbuilding known locally as 'Cromwell's Fort' was examined during the archaeological monitoring works. This structure is situated to the north of Rathfarnham Castle. Construction is of masonry and brick, and the external masonry is very different to that of the castle, and may be of 18th or 19th century date. The carriage arch is brick. The structure was extended a great deal by the Jesuits in the early 20th century, which has since been demolished.

Internal inspection of this heavily modified structure identified unusually thick walls and two probable gunloops in the east wall that are very similar to the 1583 gunloops in the castle. This suggests that part of this coach-house dates to the late 16th or 17th century, and functioned as a defensive gatehouse protecting the main access from the north.

This is further supported by the finding of a substantial masonry wall abutting the NW flanker. This runs north-south 1.6m before being truncated by service c. 1990s and rests on the spread foundation of the flanker. The wall is offset 110mm east of the flanker's NW corner, but the foundation of the wall is flush with the flanker wall. The top of the wall is 400mm below ground



level while the foundation begins 1.1m below ground level (99.75m OD). The foundation extends a further 200mm to 99.58m OD and spread 150mm to the east and west. Construction is of large shaped limestone blocks identical to those of the flanker, however the foundation of this wall is very different to the flanker foundation. This wall was preserved in situ.

The date of the wall is unclear. It abuts the 1583 castle and affects its symmetry, blocking a line of sight for a gunloop along the angle of the flanker.

Top: location map of Cromwell's Fort
 Below: 'Cromwell's Fort' facing northwest
 Below right: interior of 'Cromwell's Fort' facing north





This means it must have been constructed later than 1583. On the other hand, the construction of the wall is very similar to the massive construction of the castle, with its 1m thickness, identical limestone and lime construction, foundation spread, and absence of brick. It is likely that the wall predates the remodelling into a coach-house in the 18th century.

The gatehouse could be of late 16th century date, and the wall linking the castle and gatehouse could be of 17th century date. Another possibility is that the gatehouse and wall are contemporary and both postdate the main castle. The gatehouse may thus be of 17th century date, and its name 'Cromwell's Fort' could be less fanciful than originally thought, Cromwell's forces being recorded at Rathfarnham Castle in the mid-17th century.

18th century brick kiln

A possible brick kiln was identified over the northern foundations of the NW flanker along a length of some 2m east-west. The foundation spread c. 1m below the ground was covered in an olive-green sterile clay topped with packed stones

Above: wall abutting northwest flanker, facing south
 Middle: gunloop in 'Cromwell's Fort', facing east
 Bottom: brick kiln, facing south



possibly representing a temporary surface (at 99.93m OD) that extended northwards beyond the foundation spread. This was covered by a 20mm thick layer of dense brick dust and charcoal (the remains of a possible brick kiln). A thick lens of charcoal overlying this extended up the walls of the flanker 500mm, sitting directly against the masonry walls. Above this (100.43m OD) the external walls were plastered with lime. This is likely to be the remains of an 18th century brick clamp fire to manufacture low-quality bricks for use in the building.

18th century entrance

Two north-south running wall foundations were identified in front of the existing granite entrance portico. These comprised heavily damaged red brick and heavy lime mortar walls (late 18th or 19th century based on strength of mortar and bricks) at c. 100-300mm below ground level (100.43m and 100.28m OD). The western wall was situated between 3.4m and 4.95m west of the portico steps. The eastern wall was situated between 420mm and 1.24m east of the portico steps. Both ran below and were tied into the foundations of the existing granite portico. They were preserved in situ. These may be part of the 18th century entrance feature identified by Carroll in 1993 (her description is quoted in full below in the blue box), or else part of the foundations for the current granite portico.

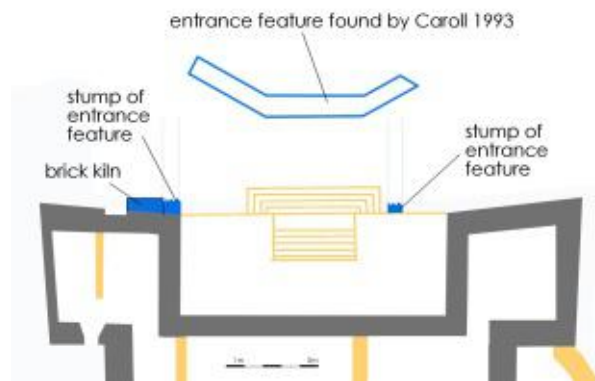
'The Earlier Entrance Way:

About 5m from and directly in front of the present stepped entrance way portico was found a heavy stone construction... This seemed at first to be a wall about a metre in thickness and 11m in length. Lengthways it was roughly parallel to that of the present portico...

At the front, i.e. facing the driveway, this entrance way feature was faced with finished stone slabs ... while behind, i.e. between it and the present entrance way, it could be seen to be partially constructed of loose stone and brick rubble... This rubble had also been used to raise the ground level in the entrance way area... [T]he foundations of this feature could be seen to be approximately 1.30m in depth – from the present ground level.



Above: granite portico in front of Rathfarnham Castle showing 18th century entrance feature, facing northwest
Below: location map of 18th century entrance and kiln, showing the entrance feature identified by Carroll in 1993



The feature is of post-medieval date and seems to be part of an earlier extension to the present entrance way portico – an earlier arrangement of entrance way. Because the front of the feature is faced with finished stone, the two side extensions which angle out northwards must have borne steps leading up to a wider entrance which may have been terraced and which would have incorporated the area of the present portico. Most interestingly, the other side of the case (the south side) has an entrance way of a pair of conjoining flights of steps. No architectural research for the purpose of parallels and reconstruction has yet been carried out on this feature.'

In addition, a line in the 19th century granite portico, below ground level, represents the jamb of an earlier opening, presumably into the earlier basement lightwells in the northern basement hall.'

18th century tunnel

A disturbed section of the 18th century kitchen tunnel previously identified by Carroll (1994) was identified during the digging of services to the west of the house. Two sections of this tunnel were identified: one leading westwards towards the village (this is the previously identified part of the tunnel) and a second one (not identified previously) running south from the east-west tunnel and curving northwards towards Rathfarnham Church and graveyard. This second tunnel was a significant structure with masonry walls that was presumably roofed with a brick arch judging from the large amount of brick demolition rubble within, measured at least 1.8m in breadth, and c. 1m high to the springers. A manhole (square, 500mm wide) providing access into the first section of tunnel was excavated.

This tunnel (or tunnels) was later replaced by a large brick-lined drain that led westwards from the kitchen extension along the same line as the previous tunnel (i.e. at the same specific angle as the kitchen extension) and re-used one of the pre-existing tunnel walls. It was capped by large limestone slabs each 900mm x 800mm x 90mm at 1.1m below the ground. The construction of this drain meant that both branches of the tunnel could no longer be used. The capstones of the drain were at 1.63m below the ground and the drain measured 950mm in depth.

Above right: curving masonry tunnel wall, from above facing north. Middle: capstones of brick-lined drain, facing north. Below Right: interior of brick-lined drain, facing west, showing original tunnel wall (left) and new wall (right)



19th century cistern

A three chambered water filtration system using sand and various grades of gravel on tin screens to filter drinking water was identified in the west courtyard. This type of system is first documented in 1804 and became very popular in the mid-19th century. The author excavated a similar cistern at Richmond Barracks, Inchicore. The Rathfarnham Cistern was emptied and drained by the main contractor to facilitate archaeological recording, then removed to facilitate the new lower courtyard.

The cistern was situated 900mm west of the main block of Rathfarnham Castle, inserted in the space between the northwest flanker (850mm away) and 18th century staircase extension (650mm-680mm away). It was built directly over the foundations of the 1583 main block and flanker, and slightly damaged the coping of the main building.



The cistern comprised three chambers arranged N-S: two narrow chambers and a sub-square chamber to the south. Construction was of red brick bonded and plastered with a very hard waterproof grey cement. The two narrow chambers measured 2.35m east-west and 590mm north-south internally, and the larger chamber measured 2.6m north-south and 2.4m east-west. The dividing walls between the three chambers were 350mm thick. The cistern survived to a depth of 1.5m. The top of the cistern survived to a height of 100.23-100.33m OD. The base of the chambers was consistent at 98.86m (north chamber), 98.861m (central chamber) and 98.85m (largest southern chamber).

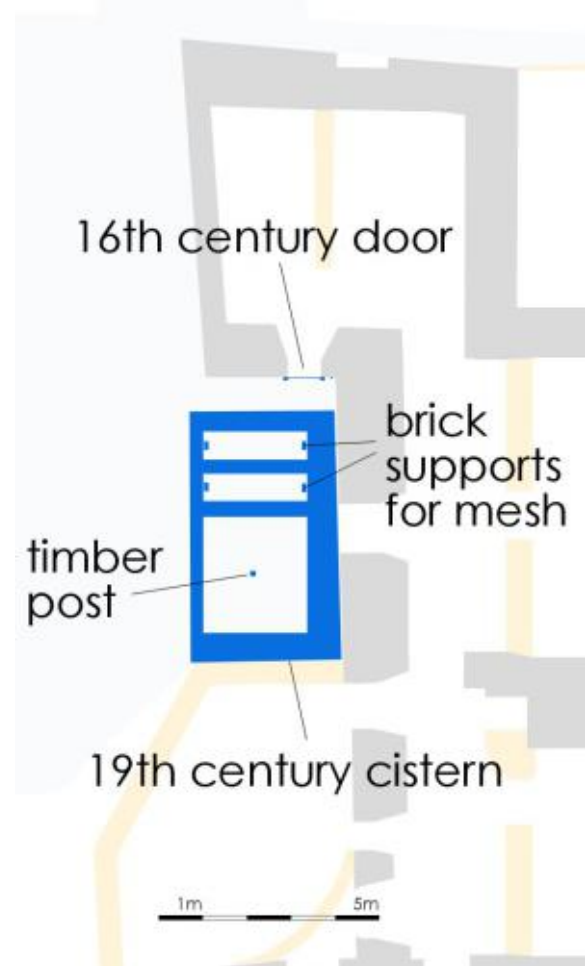
A series of five spaced holes, which tapered south to north from 3" (76mm) to 2", connected the bases of the northernmost two narrow cistern chambers. A sixth hole in the northernmost chamber did not come through to the central chamber, and may have returned east under the building but this could not be established.

The cistern chambers were backfilled by layers of sand, pea gravel of various grades, and fragments of heavy tin grating and iron supports to about a third of the depth, then mixed demolition rubble (slate, red brick, lime mortar, masonry and timbers, one cut sandstone jamb retained by the foreman) over this. The southernmost chamber had the finest gravel and also a layer of charcoal. A single fragment of an English brown stoneware jar (c. 19th century) was identified within the cistern backfill.

The base (only 50mm high) of a wooden post (120mm diameter) was located centrally in the middle of the larger cistern chamber, mortared in-

to a hole. This probably supported the cistern roof.

The long thin heavy tin grates are 6" wide and 5mm thick, and pierced with equally spaced circular holes in rows of six that are 5mm in diameter on one side tapering out to 10mm on the opposite side. These rested on built-in brick



supports and 1” square iron rods situated 280mm above the chambers’ base, narrowing the width of the two smaller chambers to 500mm at this point for 150mm before tapering back out to 570mm at the base. Samples of these tin grates were retained as E4468:12:22.



Other features to the east

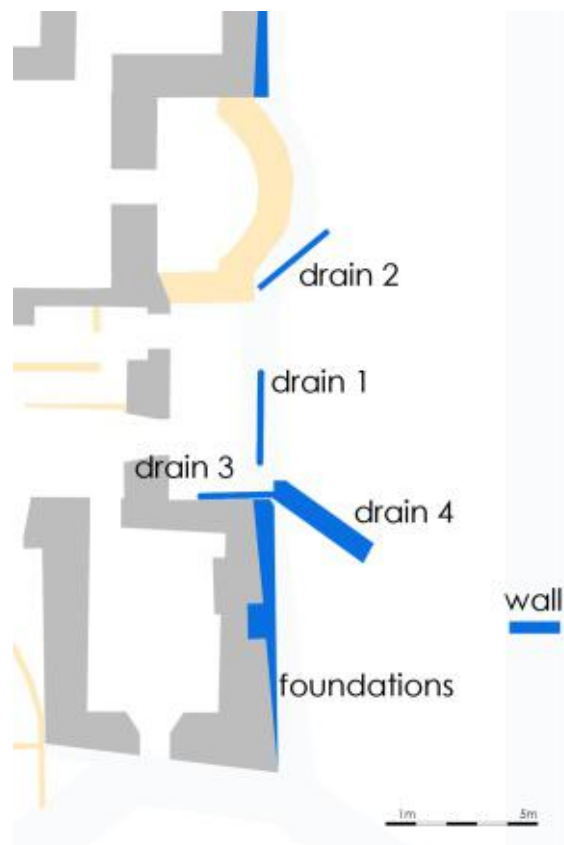
Five features were identified to the east of Rathfarnham Castle: four drains and a wall. The wall comprised a small east-west orientated footing identified in a trench 9m east of the centre of the southeast flanker. This footing was identified at a depth of 300mm below the ground and only extended 200mm in depth, comprising a single course of dry-laid masonry and lime 400mm wide. It is likely to be of 18th century date or later and represent a truncated field drain or minor garden feature.

The first drain was situated half-way between the southeast and northeast flankers at 99.85m OD (c. 700mm below topsoil). It was in very bad condition but construction appeared to be of red-brick walls and limestone capping, containing modern (c. 1930s) material. It is likely to be of 18th or 19th century date.

The second drain ran northeast-southwest and was truncated by the mid-18th century semi-circular extension to the east of the castle. Construction was a V-shaped brick channel made of three bricks on each side 230mm by 110mm by 50-60mm, handmade clamp fire bricks of varying colours, consistent with a pre-1750s date. The drain was capped with bricks laid side by side. It measured 200mm wide at the top and 200mm tall. This survived for at least 1.7m in length (truncated to SW) and was encountered at 1.05m below topsoil, 99.50m OD. This drain was preserved in situ.



Left: tin grates from cistern
Above right: drain 2 to east of castle, facing north
Below right: location map of features east of castle



The third drain ran east-west from the corner of the main block and north wall of the southeast flanker. Construction was of brick walls and stone base and caps, measuring 200mm tall and 150mm wide and 1.02m in length. The capstone was at 99.625m OD. This was a late drain of 19th or early-20th (pre 1930) century date that was still in use in 2014 to carry water from gutters on the east side of the castle into a modified manhole opening of the fourth drain (see below). This drain was preserved in situ.



The fourth drain was the most interesting one. This was a large stone-lined drain running south-east-northwest from the northeast corner of southeast flanker. This drain truncates the foundation of the southeast flanker so it is not original to the 1583 castle, and probably dates to much later. This drain was heavily modified by the insertion of a manhole for the third drain (see above). This drain is constructed entirely of stone and measures 750mm tall and c. 850mm (min) wide, with the top of the capstones at 99.425m and the base of the drain at 98.495m OD. It ran SE-NW and had a clear kink in the northeast wall returning to the west, situated 1.1m east of the east wall of the flanker and 620mm north of the north wall of the flanker. It is possible that this drain represents part of the 'canal' marked on 18th century cartographic sources near this location. This drain was also identified by Carroll (1994, 4).



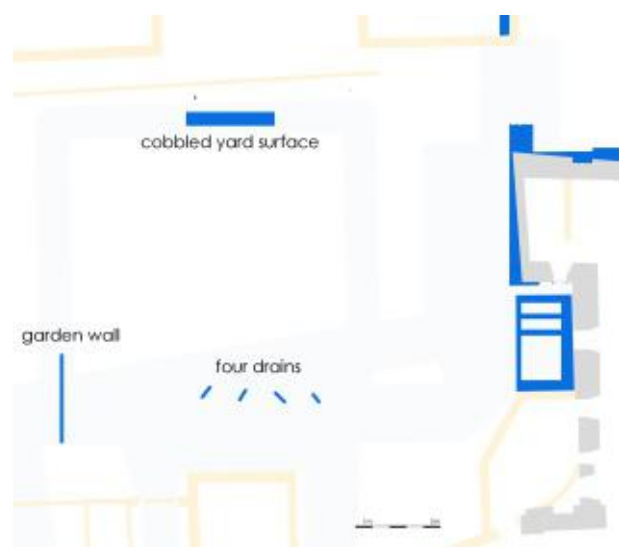
Above top: view into drain, 4 facing southeast
 Above middle: drain 4 capstones, facing south
 Below right: location map of features west of castle

Other features to the west

A small section of patchily-surviving cobbling was encountered to the west of the castle, near the existing ruined outbuildings to the north of the western courtyard, representing part of the 18th or 19th century western yard, and comprised 100mm diameter limestone cobbles and occasional red brick repair packed into sandy clay that contained fragments of red brick and mortar. This was identified 350mm below the ground at 100.04m OD. As per Carroll's (1994) findings, the entire western courtyard has been dug up for services over the 19th and 20th centuries many times and no earlier stratigraphy or layers survive.

Several drains and a small wall were also encountered to the west of the castle, in the western courtyard. The wall ran along the western line of

the courtyard, in line with the back of the westernmost outhouse building. This was a small red-brick footing over a dry-laid masonry foundation, haphazardly built as if for a garden wall rather than a structural feature. The brick was machine made and appeared late 18th or 19th century in date. The top of the wall was encountered



at 250mm below ground level and the base of the masonry foundation was at 900mm below ground level.

Four badly-disturbed drains were also identified below the western courtyard. These were all brick- and stone-lined, stone-capped with stone bases. They measured 230mm-360mm in width and 300mm-500mm in height and ran north-south and northeast-southwest through the courtyard. They were filled with greyish-black silt typical of drains. They were identified at c. 800mm below ground level, at 99.48m - 99.85m OD.

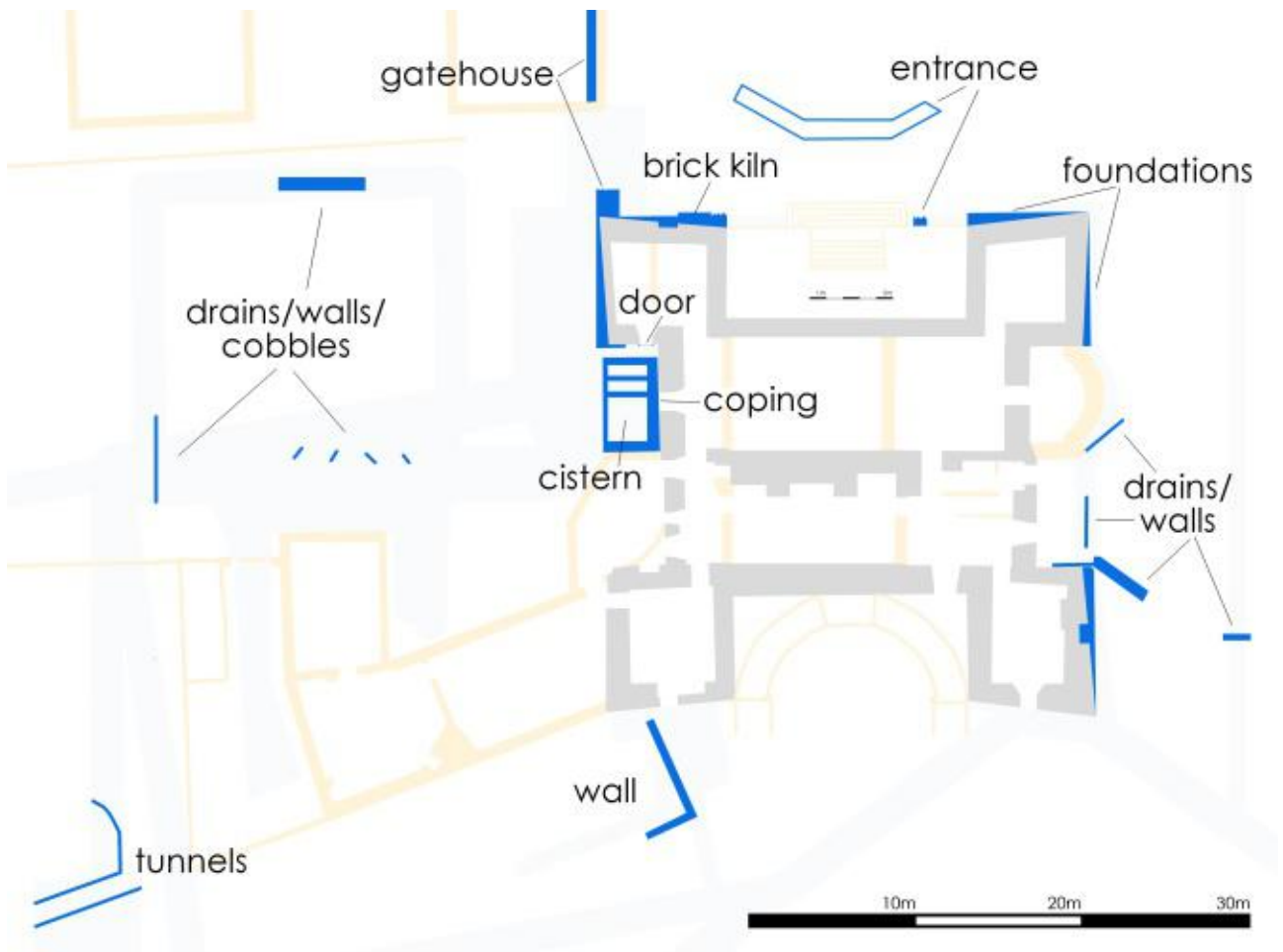


Top: masonry wall south of southwest flanker, facing nnnw
 Below: overall plan of findings outside the castle showing location of wall to south. Note how it matches the alignment of the 18th century kitchen wing extension, shown here in yellow in the lower left of the map

18th century structure to south

A corner of a masonry structure was identified 8m to the south of the southwest flanker. It survived for 3.2m in east-west and returned to the north for 7.4m towards the tower, but was badly truncated by the foundations of the Jesuit wing. It was almost exactly aligned to the 18th century

kitchen wing extension. It survived to two courses in height (520mm) and was encountered 220mm below the existing ground surface. It measured 500m in width. The foundations of the wall were not inspected. Despite the absence of red brick in its construction, its narrow width and alignment suggest is dates to the 18th century and is contemporary with the kitchen wing.



3 The main block

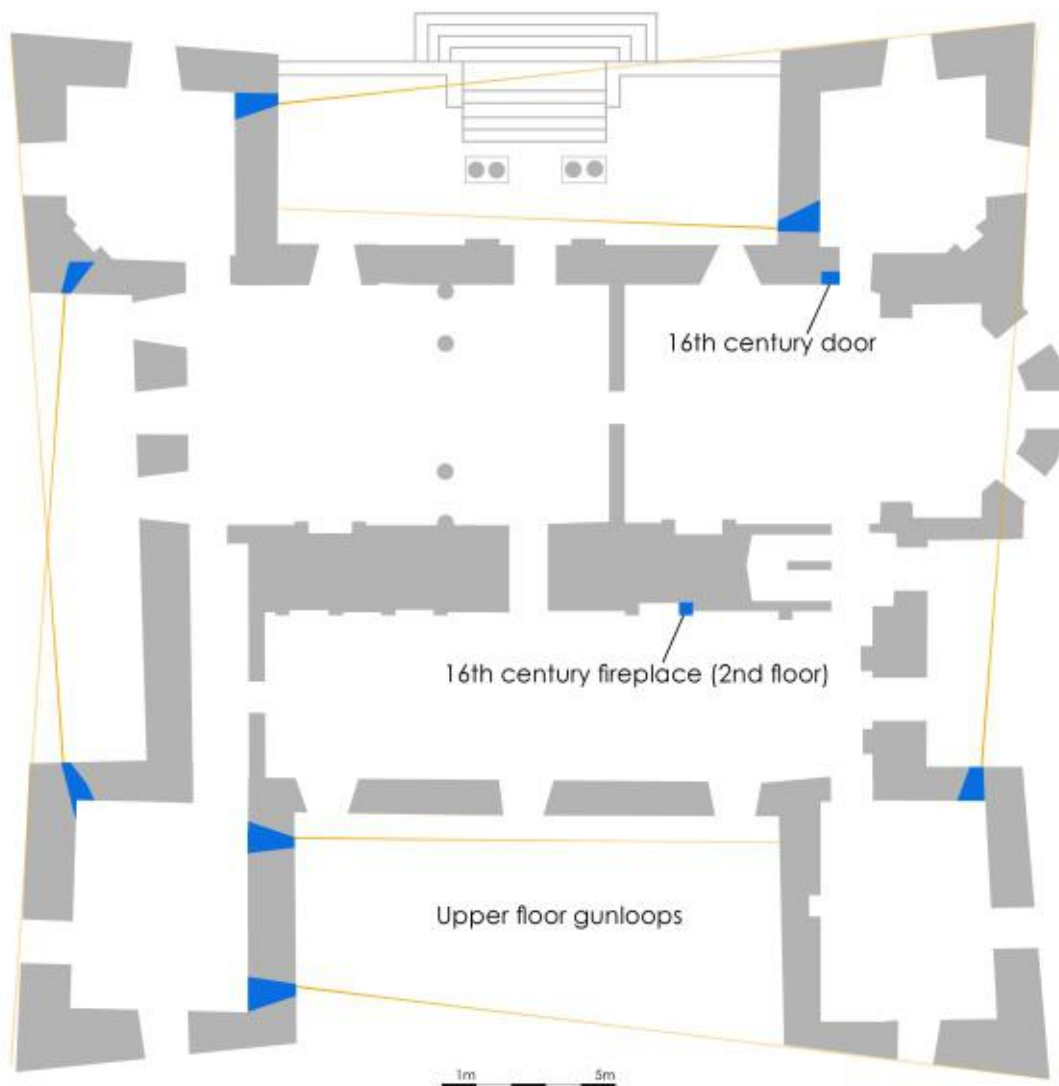
Introduction

The floor levels in the main block of Rathfarnham Castle are set out below. The floor levels in the main block are unlikely to have changed from 1583, as suggested by the spine wall survey flues (earlier fireplace flues match existing floor levels), and the exposed door in the dining room

(base approximately at ground floor level). The exception is the basement level, which did change.

Basement floor main block (current)	99.75m OD
Ground floor main block	103.64m OD
First floor main block	107.72m OD
Second (top) floor main block	113.13m OD

Findings in upper floors of castle. Compare to findings in basement level on page 32



Findings in the upper floors

Two previously-known features were recorded in the upper floors of the castle: a 16th century doorway in the ground floor dining room, and a possible 16th century fireplace on the second floor.

The 16th century doorway provided access to the SE flanker, and had been replaced by the current doorway in the mid-18th century or earlier. The door jambs are dressed and pecked limestone just like the 1583 doorway identified in the NW flanker basement. This doorway is almost certainly original to the castle, and it confirms that the 1583 floor level of the castle is approximately



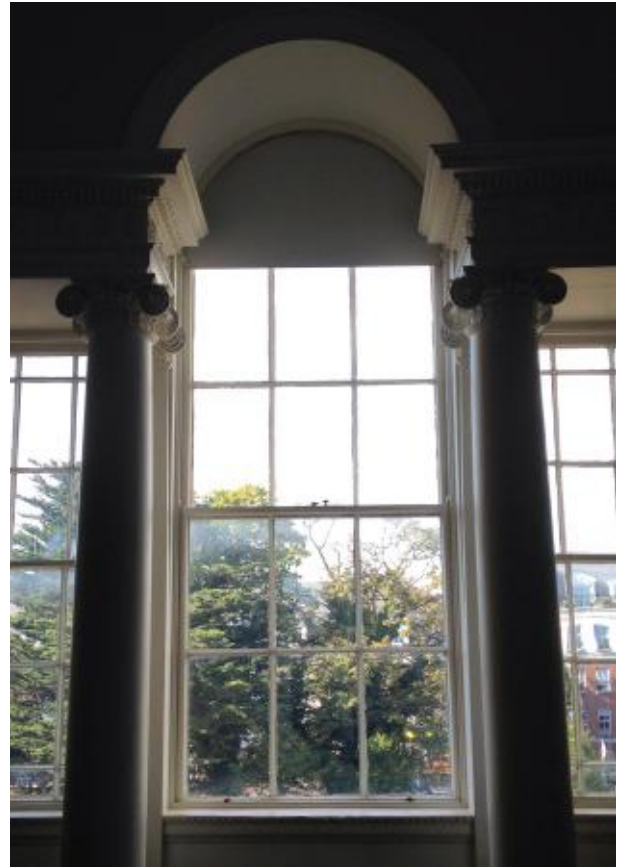
Above: archaeologist Alva Mac Gowan leans against the 16th century doorway in the main block ground floor, to the left. The 18th century doorway which replaced it is visible to the right. Facing north
Below: timber panelling in main block ground floor
Left: detail of 18th century plasterwork

the same as the existing ground floor level. The door measures 2.25m high. Barbara Kenny (pers. comm. 2014) has pointed out that the timber panelling set directly in front of the 16th century doorway has been placed upside down and has thus been re-used from elsewhere when placed here (perhaps in the mid-18th century).





The possible 16th century fireplace is situated in the top floor of the main block, set into the south-facing side of the spine wall adjacent to the SE flanker. Only the eastern part of the fireplace frame is visible, comprising three shaped chamfered jambs of yellow sandstone that make an opening c. 1.35m in height internally. It is unclear if the fireplace is in situ, as the spine wall

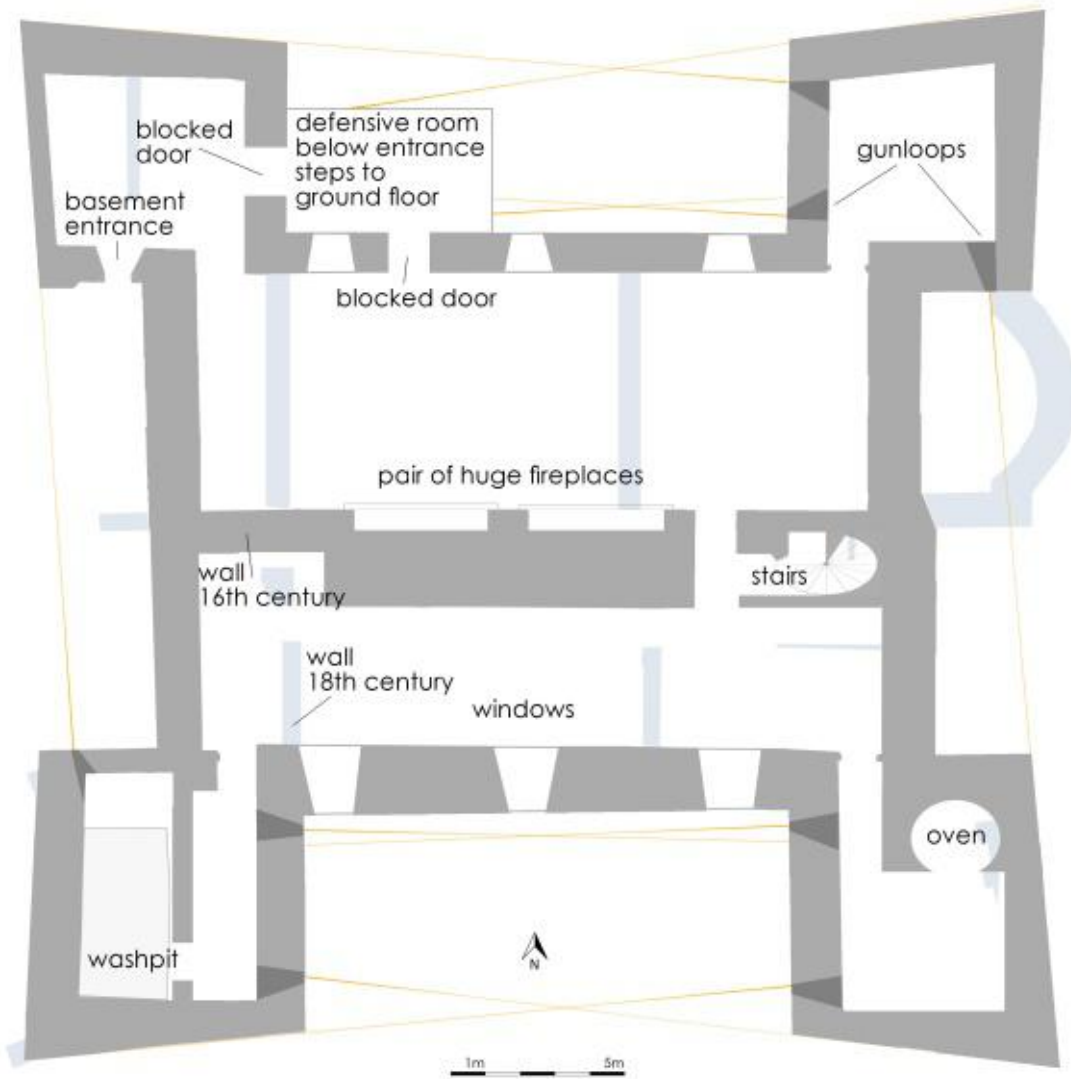


Above left: 16th century fireplace in main block
 Below left: west facade of main block
 Above: window in facade of main block, facing west



around the fireplace frame has been rebuilt in red brick. The red brick is very thin, however, and could be of 17th century date. If the fireplace is in situ, the basal stone of the fireplace would suggest that the existing second (top) floor of the main block is at the same level as in 1583.

Barbara Kenny, former OPW Senior Architect at Rathfarnham Castle, provided a photograph of the west façade of the main block during OPW works on the external render in 1993. Most of the external wall is masonry. A horizontal building line runs at ground floor level but continues along the mid-18th century staircase extension so is not original. Three round-headed windows on the ground floor and the round-headed window and two smaller flanking windows on the first floor are lined with brick. Brick arches are visible between the ground floor round-headed windows, probably to support the existing window arches. A large masonry arch is visible centrally in the western façade, located between the first and second floors. This may represent an original feature of the castle.



Findings in the basement

The remaining findings in the main block relate to the basement. Minor works on services under the basement floor allowed a reassessment of the dating of this surface, with profound implications for the interpretation of the building. The key finding is that the existing basement floor is not original, but rather dates to c. 1690-1740 (approximate date based on pottery sealed below the floor). The original 1583 floor was identified in the SE and SW flankers, and is situated between 700mm and 1m deeper than the existing floor (existing basement floor: 99.75m OD; 1583 floor in SE & SW flankers: 98.70m-99.05m OD).

The most significant implication of this finding relates to the basement fireplaces. The two existing fireplaces in the long southern room cannot be original. The central medieval-style fireplace with pecked limestone jambs is almost certainly an 18th century insertion, either newly-carved in a medieval style or else re-used from elsewhere. The style of carving on the frame is very different from the other 1583 fireplace and doorway jambs from Rathfarnham.

The revised understanding of floor levels allows a reinterpretation of two low curving features in the long northern room of the basement. Here, two low arches stretch across the spine wall, ex-



Above: 18th century fireplace
 Second from top: 1583 door jamb found below paved floor
 Third from top: blocked former opening in northern basement
 Bottom: possible step of former stone staircase



tending past a later N-S dividing wall in the east. These are spaced evenly on either side of the centre line of the castle and each measures 4m long and 1.2m high, and they are spaced 1.25m apart. Originally interpreted as low cupboards, they can now be re-interpreted as a pair of huge fireplaces or possibly ovens each 4m wide and 2m tall in the largest room of the basement, which probably functioned as the kitchen in 1583. This pair of fireplaces have been blocked with masonry, most likely when the floor level was raised. The raising of the basement floor level in the first half of the 18th century is therefore most likely associated with a major renovation to the basement kitchen, and its relocation from the north to the south of the castle.

A red brick surface was identified 700mm below the existing basement floor in the northern corridor of the main block. This was not investigated however it was most likely an 18th century re-roofing of the original 1583 stone-lined drain that ran through the castle.

The foundations of a 1.35m thick wall was identified in the basement, running east-west and tied into the original western wall. This is an extension of the spine wall running all the way to the west wall of the castle. It is pierced by 20th century services, and was preserved in situ. It's presence demonstrates that the eastern end of the spine wall does not match the western end, suggesting only a single internal stairs at basement level.

At the eastern end of the main block basement, a small chamber inside the spine wall is defined by quoins and dates to 1583. This contains a lump of masonry at an odd alignment in the south-facing wall, located 300mm above the existing basement floor. It measures 550mm E-W by 220mm N-S and is located 1.05m east of the spine wall access corner. This small chamber is directly below the existing 'servant' staircase and scars on the wall show that the servant staircase originally came down to basement level through here. The lump of masonry is likely to be part of the original 1583 circular stone staircase that ran up through the eastern end of the spine wall that predated the servant's staircase.

Four openings in the northern wall of the basement have been reinterpreted (Nos. 1-4 from west-east). Three of these openings (1-3) are cur-

rently located in the larger northern basement room, and the fourth (4) is located to the east beyond a modern partition, but in the past the four openings were probably located in a single room comprising the 1583 kitchens.

Openings 1, 3 and 4 form three equally-spaced window openings c. 1.25m wide and 3.44m wide above the current floor in the north wall, situated opposite the three similar openings in the southern wall of the castle. The westernmost window opening has been reconfigured in a later period as a basement access.

Opening 2 (c. 1.23m wide) does not form part of this arrangement, and is not matched by an opening on the south side of the castle. Furthermore, the wall below this opening is brick, rather than stone. This suggests this opening may have been a door rather than a window, leading into a basement-level chamber to the north, directly under the existing portico. A defensive room in this location was previously hypothesised by Alan Hayden (pers. comm. 2014) based on the absence of gun loops and blocked doorway in the NW flanker (described in more detail below).

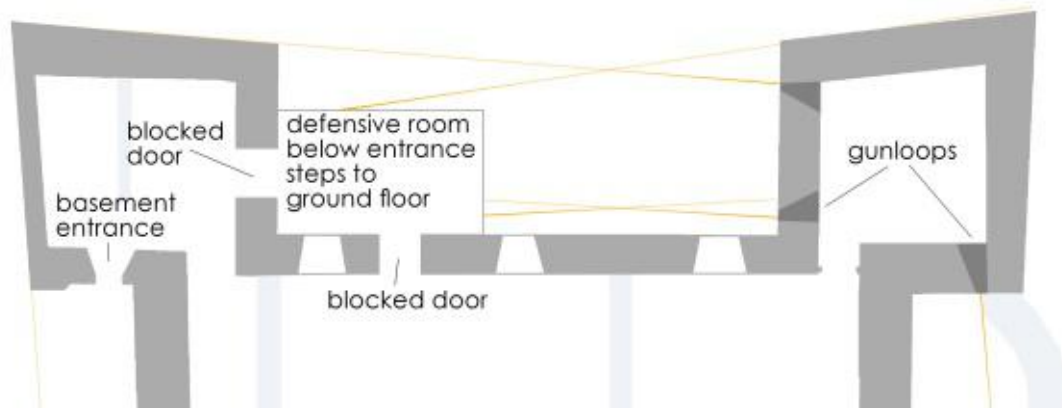
The final finding in the basement of the main block is a timber-framed small rectangular window at ground floor or first floor height with metal bars in the southern side of the west-facing external wall of the main block. This has been covered up by the mid-18th century staircase extension, and is only visible from within the basement. A very similar window in the SW flanker tower is visible between the basement and ground floor. The flanker tower timber-framed window probably replaced a 16th century gun-loop. Both windows may be 17th century in date.



Left: stump of wall in western part of basement
Above: possible 17th century in southwest flanker, identical to the one in the main block
Bottom: removal of 18th century floor



4 The northern flanker towers



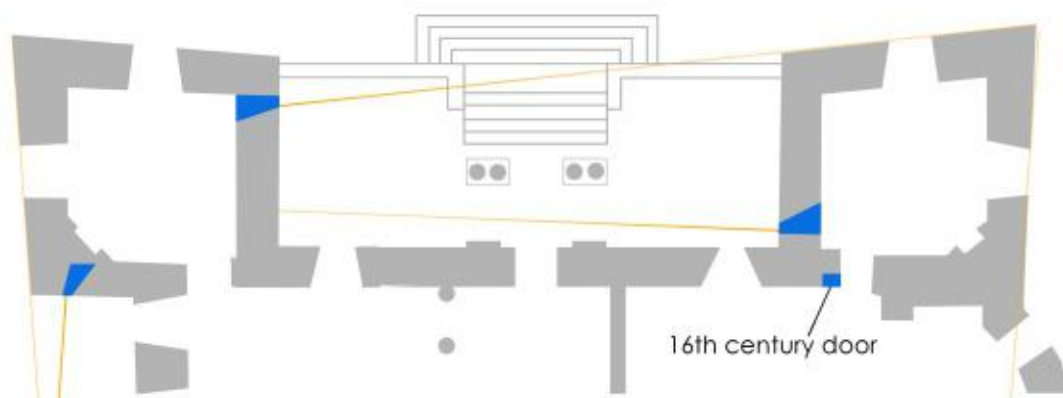
Introduction

The two northern flanker towers are much smaller than the southern flankers, and no excavation work took place within them. Survey work recorded 16th century gunloops and blocked doorways in these flankers and suggested the presence of a blocked defensive room below an entrance staircase to the castle (below the present portico).

Traces of 16th century windows are visible on the external walls of both of these flanker towers.

These are situated on the west wall of the NE flanker and the east wall of the NW flanker, facing each other across the entrance portico. The traces consist of the outlines of three square-headed small mullioned windows, one above the other, located centrally in the facade. The windows are blocked and there is no internal signs of the windows. The windows are similar in style to the two 16th century mullioned windows recorded in the SW flanker.

Above: basement level features
Below: upper floor features





The northwest flanker tower

No excavation work took place in the northwest flanker. Nevertheless, several 16th century features were recorded and are described here.

Barbara Kenny, former OPW Senior Architect at Rathfarnham Castle, provided a photograph of the northwest flanker during OPW works on the external render in 1993. This shows the west external face of the NW flanker without render. Most of the external wall is masonry. The ground floor, first floor and second floor window openings are brick-lined. Two smaller blocked brick-lined openings, possibly small windows or gunloops, are visible to the west of the ground floor window. A horizontal building line runs along the southern portion of the tower at ground floor level. This line also continues along the southern façade and the main block (visible on a second photograph). A small possibly-circular brick-lined or brick-blocked opening is visible just below this line in the centre of the west wall. A blocked brick-lined opening is also visible at first floor level, above and right (south) of the existing first floor window. This opening appears to be approximately in line with the blocked window still visible in the centre of the western façade of the main block.

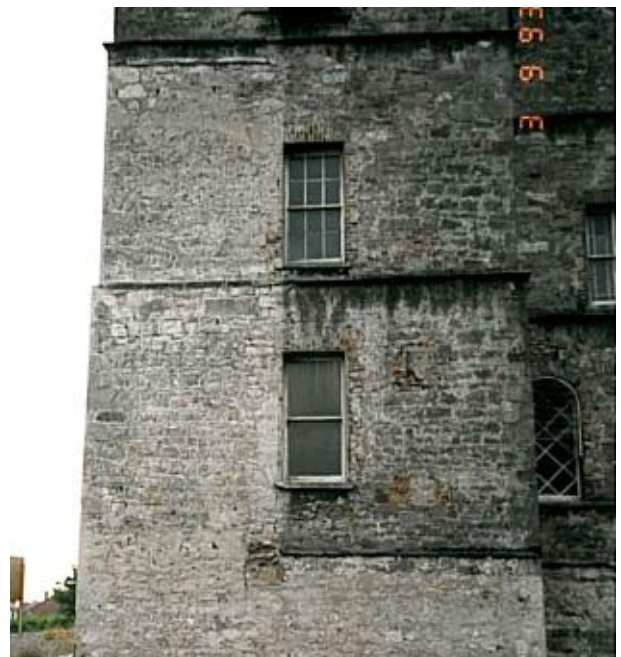
Two blocked gunloops are visible on the external walls of the NW flanker, both at c. 107m OD. One of these is on the south-facing wall and the other is on the east-facing wall. Both are situated 800mm from the external corners of the flankers



and 4.45m from the main block. The height of the gunloops is notable considering that the first floor of the main block is just above this level at 107.75m OD, suggesting ground levels in the NW flanker were not the same as in the main block in 1583, unlike today. Both gunloops comprise a 6" (150mm) diameter circular sunken area (blocked) with raised rim.

The basement of the NW flanker has been converted into a coal cellar, probably in the 18th

Above: 16th century windows in northeast (left) and northwest (right) flankers
Below: west facade northwest flanker late 20th century





Above: external gunloop in east facade of northwest flanker, facing west
 Below: external gunloop in south facade of northwest flanker, in top of image, showing basement entrance, facing north

century, and the original roof has been replaced with a double brick vault. The original masonry walls are visible and are notably absent of gunloops. Two blocked doorways are evident. The first is in the south wall, and was recorded from the exterior (see above). In 1583 masonry steps would have led up through a stone arch to the western yard, and this would have functioned as the service basement-level entrance into the castle. A metal hinge is visible to the west of this doorway and appears to be a later feature (an identical hinge on the exterior has a parallel at Portumna Castle, Jane Fenlon pers. comm. 2014).

The second blocked doorway is located centrally in the east wall. It measures 1.32m in width and 1.45m (probably truncated at the top) in height (from the threshold 270mm above the sunken floor, at approximately 99.75m OD, to the springer for the brick vault), and is situated 1.98m from the north wall and 1.60m from the south wall. The limestone jambs are worked and fine, though badly weathered. No chamfering is evident but this may be due to the blocking. The masonry is similar to the ex-situ jamb identified in the SE flanker demolition rubble. One further jamb stone lies horizontally at springer level and was probably original to the door and reused in the 18th century during its revaulting in brick. This doorway was first identified by Alan Hayden, who also noticed the absence of gunloops in this tower. Based on this, Hayden hypothesised a blocked room below the portico, situated below an entrance staircase and probably serving a defensive function (Hayden pers. comm. 2014). Additional evidence to support this was identified in the main block basement.



The northeast flanker tower

No excavation work took place in the northeast flanker. Nevertheless, several 16th century features were recorded and are described here.

A blocked gunloop is visible on the external wall of the NE flanker at c. 104.5m OD. It is on the west-facing wall, just above the entrance portico.

It is situated 80mm from the main block wall and 1.15m above the portico. The gunloop comprises a 6" (150mm) diameter circular sunken area (blocked) with 20mm raised rim.

Three further gunloops were identified from the interior in the basement. The NE flanker basement has a stone vault (likely original 1583) and a later wine rack storage area built up against the east wall. Part of the original 1583 doorway into the NE flanker from the main block basement is visible. This comprises the lower three chamfered limestone jambstones of the existing doorway (which was raised to this level in the early 18th century) up to a height of 1.1m above the existing basement floor. The rest of the 1583 doorway undoubtedly continues below the floor. The doorway measures 1m in width and is offset 2.3m from NE corner of main block.

The first gunloop is located in the southern part of the western wall. It measures 1m (plaster to plaster) or 1.12m (stone to stone) wide, and 700mm (stone to stone) tall, splaying inwardly to the right to 200mm wide and 400mm-plus tall. It is 1.66m deep and ends in a central circular aperture 6" in diameter. It appears to have been blocked 880mm into the wall and then heavily plastered internally. The base of the gun loop opening is 580mm above the current floor. It is situated 300mm from the doorway. The loop is at about 100.6m OD, approximately the same level as the external foundation spread.

The second gunloop is located in the northern part of the western wall. It is blocked with hand-made red brick and heavy lime mortar. It measures between 1.07m and 1.12m wide (from the corner of the room) and 660mm high. The base of the gun loop opening is 620mm above the current floor. A hole in the blocking suggests it reaches 1.40m deep. It is situated 2.5m from the first gunloop and is at about 100.6m OD.

A probable third gunloop in the south wall is blocked by the later wine rack storage. It appears to be at the same level as the other two loops, defined by three flat stones situated c. 2.2m east of the doorway.



Top: northeast flanker internal gunloop 1
Middle: northeast flanker internal gunloop 2
Bottom: northeast flanker external gunloop

5 The southeast flanker tower

Introduction

An excavation took place in the southeast flanker basement in July-August 2014 in advance of the installation of toilet facilities. This exposed two gunloops, the 16th century floor level, and a 16th century oven that had been demolished in the 18th century.

Pistol-loop room

A known gunloop on the first floor was recorded. This gunloop is visible from the interior and the room is known as the 'Pistol-Loop Room'. The gunloop is located at the eastern end of the north wall, right in the corner, and points north. It measures 800mm tall and 680mm wide, splaying inwardly to the left to 190mm wide and 430mm tall. It is currently 1.27m above the floor. The circular aperture 160mm (6.5") in diameter sits centrally in the loop at a depth of 930mm. The loop is at about 109.42m OD, a level which does not match any of the loops identified in the southwest flanker or elsewhere in the castle.

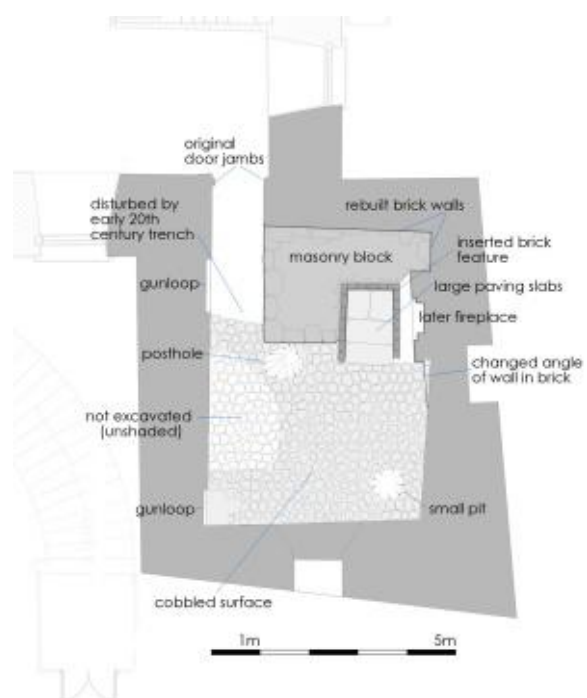


Above: gunloop in 'Pistol Loop Room' on first floor of southeast flanker, facing north
Below: features identified in basement of southeast flanker

Recording of southeast flanker

The floor of this flanker was modern concrete and tile at 99.75m OD.

The vaulted roof runs north-south, resting on springers to east and west. The ceiling is 3.58m in height in the centre (ceiling at 103.30m OD). 1m from the side walls the sloping roof measures 3.28m in height. There is a probable corbel located centrally in the north wall at ceiling level. The springer line to east and west is c. 1.80m above the floor. All walls were stripped of plaster to a height of c. 1.8m. To the north a line of red brick just above the springer is suggestive of a rebuilt brick arch roof. To the south the arch appears to be stone.





Southeast flanker prior to excavation. From top: south wall showing window and original stone vault; east wall showing original masonry to right and later brick repair/straightening to left, with modern nook and fireplace to far left; north wall showing red brick, doorway and corbel in ceiling; and blocked gunloop to north in west wall



The south wall comprises original masonry. It is pierced centrally by a window that begins 1.40m above the floor and measures 1.95m in width and splays inwards. The top of the window opening is at the same level as the ceiling of the vault, and is arched like the vault. The window embrasure at the internal wall face appears to be original, but the current size of the window in the exterior face of the flanker has probably been enlarged and 18th century brick is visible at that point.



The east wall comprises original masonry in the south, but to the north a chimney and fireplace has been constructed out of red and yellow brick and the break for this insertion is visible in the wall. A date '1960' has been carved into the fireplace. A modern shelf or small nook has been inserted just to the right of the chimney. The northern half of the masonry east wall has been rebuilt and straightened using red brick.



The north wall (and northernmost part of the east wall, north of the chimney breast) comprises bright orange-red brick bonded with lime mortar (one piece of masonry noted at 1.50m), and is probably of 18th century date. Coursing is consistent: header course, alternate, alternate-offset, alternate, stretcher course, alternate, alternate-offset, header course, etc. The square-headed doorway through to the main building is contemporary with this wall.

The west wall comprises original masonry except to the north where brick is visible. This is present from 900mm-1.6m above the floor in line with the north wall, and around the door frame. However, faced original stone extends along the doorway from 900mm down, suggesting this door, though clearly modified in the 18th century, was at least partly an original opening.

Two brick and concrete-blocked gunloops in the west wall measure 1.18m wide by 660mm high and 970mm wide by 870mm high and 610mm above

the floor (to south at corner). These both have nicely shaped and pecked jambs and very large limestone lintels but ordinary base stones. They are situated 3.38m apart, and the northern one is situated 730mm from the doorway. Levels on the tops and bottoms of the gunloops are: south 100.36/101.23m, & north 100.72/101.35m. A small brick-blocked opening is located between the two gunloops at springer level, and may be of 18th century date.

The northern gunloop had a timber-lining behind the brick blocking. A nickle-silver-plated stainless-steel spoon and knife blade were found below the lining (E4468:12:17-18) and are probably of 20th century date.

Very rough and badly-preserved plaster on the masonry walls containing fine hair has been sampled (E4468:12:10) and appears to date to 1583.

Excavation in southeast flanker

The excavation of the southeast flanker for the new toilet facilities took place in late July 2014. The modern concrete floor (of early 20th century date) at 99.75m OD was removed by workmen.

Three layers were identified below the concrete floor (C10). An earlier paved floor was revealed below the lowest layer.

Layers identified in archaeological excavation

99.75m OD	Modern concrete floor, 20 th century
-20mm	560mm thick layer of dusty demolition rubble containing masonry blocks, mortar, rare brick, 16 th century worked masonry, 18 th century pottery and glass bottles, animal bone. The brick fireplace and chimney is built on this layer. C10
-580mm	240mm thick layer of pale grey dust containing smaller stones, pale ashy lenses and lime mortar
-640mm	60mm thick layer of dark black organic silt with frequent charcoal sitting on paved stone floor
-700mm	Paved stone floor

Early floor

An earlier floor level was identified at c. 99.05m,



Blocked gunloops in west wall

700mm below the existing floor of the flanker. This is constructed of decomposing limestone, and is very rough and not remotely flat, resembling more an external cobbled surface than a finished internal floor. The pavers/cobbles measure 100-200mm in diameter and are angular in shape with a flat polished upper surface. The floor is relatively level, but slopes noticeably down by 100mm towards the northwest, where a drain may have once been located under the floor.

The pavers/cobbles are set directly (without mortar) into a very soft, wet, sterile olive-green clay which is most likely trampled natural subsoil. This directly overlies pale greenish-brown dense sterile clay subsoil. The clay subsoil was hand tested and confirmed to be sterile and is interpreted as natural subsoil. It overlies bedrock, which was identified in three locations.

A thin layer or wash of white lime or plaster survives on the lower part of the masonry wall, right down to the level of the paved stone floor surface. The western wall bulges a bit below the floor and generally sits on bedrock just below it. This sug-

gests that the floor at 99m OD is contemporary with the 1583 wall, and thus the original wall of the castle tower basement.

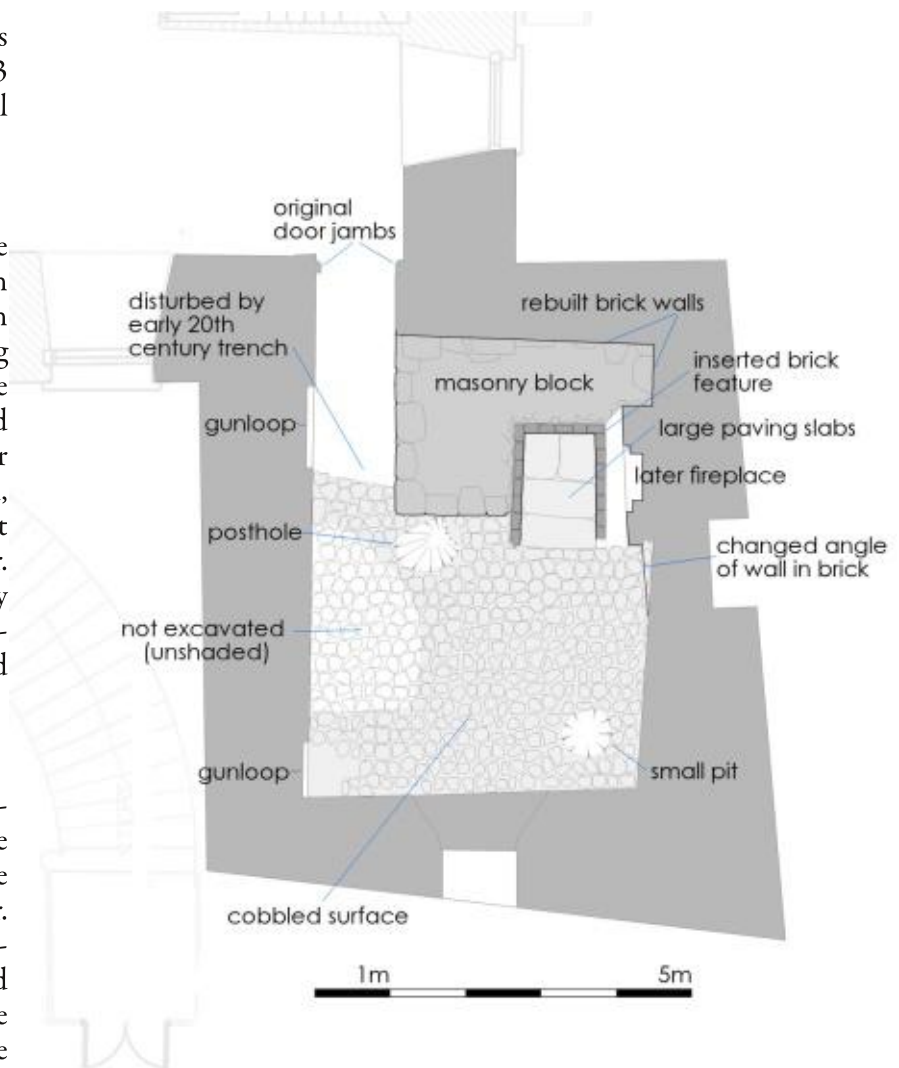
Early doorway

The original doorway into the southeast flanker from the main block was identified. This was in the same location as the existing doorway, at the west end of the north wall. Simple chamfered doorjambes were found on either side, surviving three stones high, sitting directly on bedrock at 1.05m below the modern floor. The upper part of the doorway was demolished but one fragment (E4468:10:34) was found in the demolition rubble.

Oven

A large limestone masonry feature was identified below the modern floor, situated in the northwest corner of the flanker. This measured 2.40m north-south by 3.45m east-west and took up just under a third of the available floor space in the flanker. The feature was set into a foundation cut dug into natural subsoil and the lowest stone was at 98.85m OD. It survived to a height of up to 650mm above the 1583 floor (99.65m OD). The oven was truncated just below the level of the modern floor, so it was originally higher, most likely rising right up the ceiling. It probably supported the vaulted ceiling, as is suggested from the later posthole to the south and later alterations to the ceiling. The 1583 floor abutted the feature, which means the feature is original to the castle. Several of the stones in the centre of the feature showed signs of burning.

The most likely interpretation of the feature is that it was an oven. The oven opening and chimney flue are gone, and all that remains is the oven base. There are no original fireplaces in the upper floors of the SE flanker, but the location of the early chimney in the SW flanker corresponds with the position of the oven in the SE flanker. The thick layer of charcoal covering the original floor of the basement (see above) may be residue



from the use of the oven. Two ceramic oven tiles (E4468:10:32-33) identified in the upper demolition fill may have come from this oven.

A comparable feature was identified in the c. 1640s bakehouse at Trim Castle (Hayden 2011, 279), which had a large round masonry oven measuring 3m in diameter externally. Hayden points to a similar example in Glanworth Castle Co. Cork (*ibid.*, citing Manning 2009), and from the 17th century at Dunluce Castle.

Drain

It is likely that the 1583 phase of the flanker tower had an under-floor drain similar to that identified in the SW flanker and below the main block. A cut feature was identified in the northwest corner of the SE flanker, running through the doorway and extending c. 2.5m into the flanker. It was 1.05m-1.12m in depth from the modern floor, reaching bedrock. This was filled by 20th century demolition rubble including several tin-



Top: 16th century cobbled or paved stone floor
 Middle: 16th century masonry block - 'oven'
 Below: 16th century doorjamb below 18th century floor



glazed wall tile fragments, it is likely that the feature was originally excavated to hold a sub-floor drain, which was subsequently taken up at the beginning of the 20th century.

18th century cellar or oven

A small brick-lined and roofed space was identified below the modern floor at the eastern end of the flanker. The feature was lined with brick bonded with a very hard lime mortar on the north, west and east sides but no lining was found on the south side. The brick arch roof was broken. The feature was set into the truncated masonry oven, which had been broken roughly to facilitate its insertion. It predated the later fireplace and chimney flue in the west. The brick-lined space measured 1.65m N-S by 1.08m E-W and was floored with heavily polished large flat slabs (450mmx600mm) of very good quality set at the same level as the 1583 floor (750mm below 99.750OD).

A partially complete German Westerwald jug (E4468:11:1) and the uppermost parts of two glass bottles were found within this feature.

The function of this feature is not obvious. It may have functioned as a small sub-floor storage space for the 18th century phase, or the end of a drain which was truncated to the south. There was no evidence for any heating within it, nevertheless it is also possible that the feature formed a small chamber built into the side of the oven for baking things that did not require direct heat. If so, this would suggest two phases of 18th century alteration to this room: an early phase where the oven was renovated, and a later phase where the oven was demolished.

18th century renovations

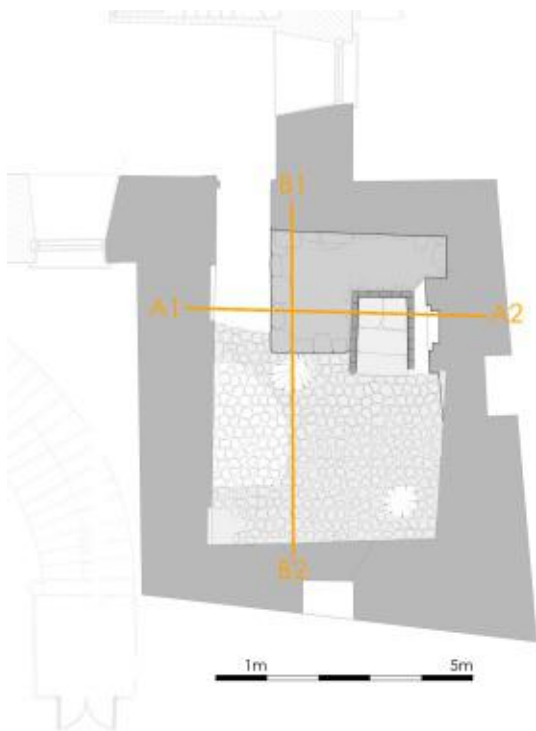
Evidence for extensive 18th century renovations were identified within the basement. These appear to be related to the demolition of the earlier oven, which had supported the stone vault. Upon removal of the plaster over the north and north-east walls the fabric behind was exposed, and this comprised red brick with lime mortar, unlike the masonry used elsewhere in the basement. In addition, the northern half of the vaulted roof above was partially rebuilt in brick. The northern end of the vault was supported by a corbel, which is the only corbel in Rathfarnham Castle. All of these modifications were necessary due to the early 18th

century removal of the oven.

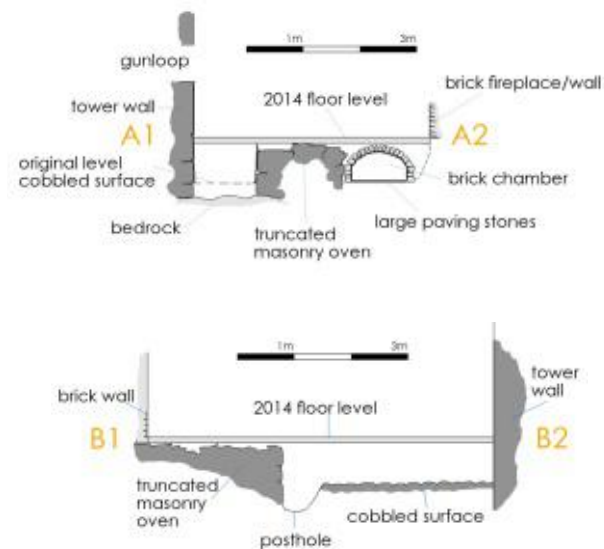
A pit through the 1583 floor was identified just south of the oven, filled with 18th century material and likely used to erect a support post during destruction of oven and replacement of roof. The pit measured 700mm-800mm in diameter and was dug right up against the oven wall foundation. It had irregular sides, steepest to the north and undercut to the east. It was 500mm deep with a concave irregular base.



Above and below: 18th century brick-lined feature. The large paving stones at the base may belong to the 16th century oven



Profiles through the excavation A1-A2 and B1-B2



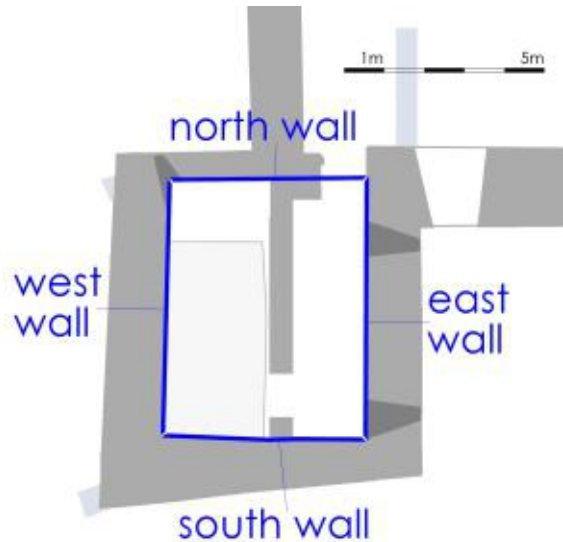
6 The southwest flanker

Two phases of work took place in the southwest flanker. Phase 1 comprised the demolition of a 20th century staircase and removal of plaster from the walls, which exposed a number of earlier features. Phase 2 comprised an excavation below the floor, which exposed a 16th century washpit packed with late 17th century artefacts.

Features in flanker walls

Methodology

Following stripping of 20th century features (staircase and modern plaster) the four walls of the flanker were drawn to a scale of 1:20 by hand and digitised. Written and photographic records were created for each of the features. Features were numbered from the bottom and prefixed with a letter denoting the wall (N, S, E or W). Thus S1 is the lowest feature on the southern wall.



Above: the four internal walls of the tower were drawn from basement up to roof

Below: features of interest in each profile have been numbered and are described further in this section. The lowest part of each profile was added after the excavation, so features here were not numbered and are instead described in the excavation section below



Summary of findings

39 discrete features were identified and recorded. These comprised:

- * 16th century gunloops (W6, N3, E1, E3, E5)
- * 16th century windows (S2, S5, W9, W10, W12)
- * 16th century sandstone fireplaces and chimney flues (N8, N10, N6)
- * 16th century doorways (N1, N7)
- * 16th century springer level for basement vault (E2)
- * 17th century window (N2)
- * 18th century windows (S1, S3, S6, S7, W8, E4, E9)
- * 18th century doorways or openings (W2, W5, W7, N11)
- * 18th century or later wall re-alignments (S4, W4)
- * 16th-18th century floor levels and mezzanines (W1, W11, N5, N9, E8)
- * Undated timbers (E6, E7)
- * Features of uncertain date and function (W3, N4)

The masonry walls of the southwest flanker measure over a metre in thickness and survive best in the northern, eastern and especially western walls. Much of the southern wall of the tower was demolished in the 20th century for an extension.

Certain patterns are apparent. The five gunloops all faced north or east (a sixth gunloop was identified in the later excavation and also faced north) along the walls of the castle, matching the gunloops in the other flanker towers. These gunloops are all original to the castle. The 16th century win-



Above: view of north internal wall of flanker. The pink render is 20th century plaster, and earlier features are visible where this has been removed. The scars of the 20th century staircase are visible

Below left: external view of southwest flanker facing northeast, showing 16th century windows W10 and W12

dows all faced west and south, though the southern windows may have been garderobes. The 16th century fireplaces were situated on the western side of the north wall, directly below the ornate Queen Anne-style chimney (which might now be interpreted as a remodelled 16th century chimney).

Floor levels

The original 1583 floor levels of the southwest flanker appear to have been the same as that of the main block at basement and ground floor level. The upper stories appear different, however, due to the addition of a possible mezzanine above the ground floor. The 18th century floor levels in the flanker tower appear to have followed the 1583 floor levels except in the basement, where the floor level was raised twice (once at the beginning of the 18th century and a second time in the later 18th century) based on the results of the excavation (see below).

The evidence for the upper floor levels in the SW flanker is provided by features such as earlier doors or windows, or courses of brick and wall thickness changes in the wall that might have supported beams. Evidence is also provided by features in the main house, scars of old staircases providing access to the SW flanker ('half landings') at N5 and E8. The floor of the 18th century room at the top of the flanker (W7) appears to be on the original level.

SW flanker floor levels

1583 basement floor	98.90m OD
18th century basement floor 1	99.20m OD
18th century basement floor 2	100.50m OD
2014 basement floor	100.50m OD
Ground floor (=main block)	103.64m OD
Mezzanine? (N5)	105.75m OD
First floor (E8)	108.65m OD
Second Floor (W8)	112.60m OD

Two of the other flanker towers have stone vaulted basement roofs supporting the ground floor. This was absent in the SW flanker. Despite this, the absence of original masonry above 101.5m in the SW flanker may indicate the springer line for the former vault (E2). The finding of an internal central north-south supporting wall during the excavation, however, suggests that the basement of this flanker was roofed differently to the other three flankers: perhaps by a half-vault in the eastern half and a wooden staircase and platform in the western half.



Below: profile of southern wall
Bottom left: corner chimney of southwest flanker, facing north



S1 late 18th century window

The entire bottom southwest part of the tower has been rebuilt in the c. 18th century (S1 and W1). Construction is of handmade red brick with masonry (shaped limestone blocks max 260mm x 390mm) bonded by lime mortar. The masonry looks different in this section and along the lower western wall from elsewhere, and this may represent a later construction phase. A line of bricks (top part at c. 101.50m OD) is visible in the south, west and east walls and appears to be associated with these features. A faced line of red brick in the southern wall 700mm from the southwest corner may represent a blocked 18th century window opening. This is at the same level as the c. 1770s phase of windows in the western wall, and truncates part of the early 18th century decorative niche (see excavation below), thus is likely to have been inserted in c. 1770 during the construction of the new kitchen wing.

S2 16th century opening

This feature has been extensively reconstructed in the 20th century, but may have been part of a round-headed embrasure forming a window similar to S6 directly above it. Only the western side of a previous opening survives, comprising three worked limestone quoins or plain jambs integrated into the original 16th century wall with lime mortar forming an inward-splaying/chamfered opening 600mm from the southeast corner. The uppermost of the three quoins has a gap to hold an arch stone. A curved line representing a segmented arch from this point can be seen in the modern blocking of the feature to the west, which suggests the feature may have measured some 1.3m in width with the top of the arch at c. 105.55m OD, c. 2.1m above the possible 16th century floor level. A change of wall thickness (N5) was noted in the northern and eastern walls at the same level as the projected arch of S2.

S3 18th century window

No trace of the window now survives on the interior, but it is visible on the exterior southern façade of the tower. This window would have matched E4. This window was demolished for the 20th century extension to the south of the tower. It is unclear whether this is an original window or the result of 20th century renovation.

S4 broken southwest corner

A break in the original masonry wall is visible in



Top: S1 showing possible blocked 18th century window opening
Middle: S2 showing top of robbed-out arch for embrasure
Bottom: S5 showing lower part of blocked opening



the southwest corner of the ground floor. The original southern wall returned from the west 200mm-300mm earlier than it currently does. This break probably represents an attempt to straighten the uneven faces of the tower in the 18th, 19th or 20th centuries, changing the alignment of the southern wall by lengthening the western wall slightly. The change in wall thickness (N5), where the wall steps in by 100mm at 105.6m OD, is visible in this fragment of masonry.

S5 16th century opening

This feature is situated directly above S2 and was likely identical – perhaps two window or garderobe openings. The entire feature is visible, and comprises plain chamfered limestone jambs 131m apart above a series of flat stones that are likely to represent the sill (or threshold) rising to a round-headed embrasure formed by rougher arch stones. The opening measures 2.2m high. The top of the opening is at 111.95m OD and the base is at 109.9m OD. The feature is blocked up with masonry, red brick, timbers and lime mortar. The feature is at exactly the same level as window W5.

The opening extends further south below the sill at 109.9m OD, however it is rough and unlined to the east and faced with red brick to the west. The bricks are unusually thin and wide (100mm by 50mm) and handmade, suggesting a late 17th century or early 18th century date. This likely represents a lowering of the window opening in the 17th or early 18th century down to the floor, which may also be represented in W7.

S6 18th century inserted opening

A line of red brick 2.2m from the southeast corner represents an inserted 18th century window opening. The window is visible on the exterior façade of the tower, and matches E9. This window was demolished for the 20th century extension to the south of the tower. Like window S3, it is unclear whether this is an original window or the result of 20th century renovation.

S7 18th century inserted opening

Two red brick jambs define the sides of an 18th century window on the 2nd floor. This has been inserted into the masonry wall.

W1 line of brick

This thin line of red brick with original masonry



Above: S5, showing upper west jamb stones with brick blocking to right of image
Below: S7 18th century window





Top: W1 horizontal line of red brick in middle of image, also showing vertical line of red brick to right which is the later opening W2

Middle: W2 opening into kitchen wing defined by red brick to the left, wickerwork at the lintel, and pale plaster to right. Modern cement-bonded masonry blocked the opening

Bottom: W5 showing brick-lined opening, with arched top of opening obscured by scaffolding



above may represent an early slot to hold a wooden platform over the 1583 washpit. It is truncated by the 18th century doorway to the right (W2). The bricks in this feature are hand-made and unusually thin, suggesting they may date to the late 17th century or early 18th century.

W2 18th century kitchen wing opening

An opening lined with 18th century orange-red brick bonded with lime (of which only the left/south side survives 1.7m from the southwest corner) cuts through the masonry flanker wall and connects the flanker to the kitchen wing. This opening probably reached down to the later 18th century ground floor at 100.50m OD. A line of modern disturbance runs along the presumed former lintel. The opening is blocked with masonry that is far smoother than elsewhere in the tower and is bonded with 20th century cement. This feature is likely to represent a large doorway between the flanker and kitchen dating to c. 1760s. It was probably blocked up in the 20th century when the current door was inserted to the north.

W3 blocked opening

A brick-filled opening in the masonry at 103.3m OD measures between 650mm and 1.20m wide and an uncertain height. The northern side aligns with the brick lining of opening W7 & W8 directly above, suggesting this forms part of the same feature. However, the centre-point of the blocking aligns with the centre-points of the three 16th century windows W9, W10 and W12, suggesting the possibility this is a small 16th century window even though its ground-floor location makes this tentative.

W4 change in wall thickness

The western wall at ground floor level has been extensively reworked to even it out during the 20th century. However, original masonry was exposed 130mm behind the modern plaster in the NE corner, at at 103.4m OD.

W5 18th century blocked opening

Brick-lined arched and straight-sided opening probably for a doorway inserted centrally into masonry wall at ground floor level. This measures 840mm wide and 2m high. It is blocked behind a 750mm recess. Brick is notably redder than in opens W7 and W8. The brickwork above this opening is quite extensive and very rectangular in

shape. This feature is located directly above W2 and may be contemporary. It appears to have provided access between the SW flanker and a mezzanine level or walkway, now gone, in the kitchen extension.

W6 16th century gunloop

Masonry-lined gunloop in north wall in line with the west wall and at same level as gunloops E3 and E5. Only partially visible.

W7 18th century doorway (?)

Brick-lined opening 780mm-950mm wide with faces at right-angle to wall and at least 1.3m high. Brick is handmade but bonded with 20th century cement, however this may be repointing. The brick is notably different from the brick used in W8 and W5, being thinner, and a darker brown colour, and it may be late 17th century or early 18th century in date. This may represent a former access into the 18th century western kitchen extension. Blocked in the late 20th century by breezeblocks. This feature may run all the way to the ground floor where it was noted as W3.

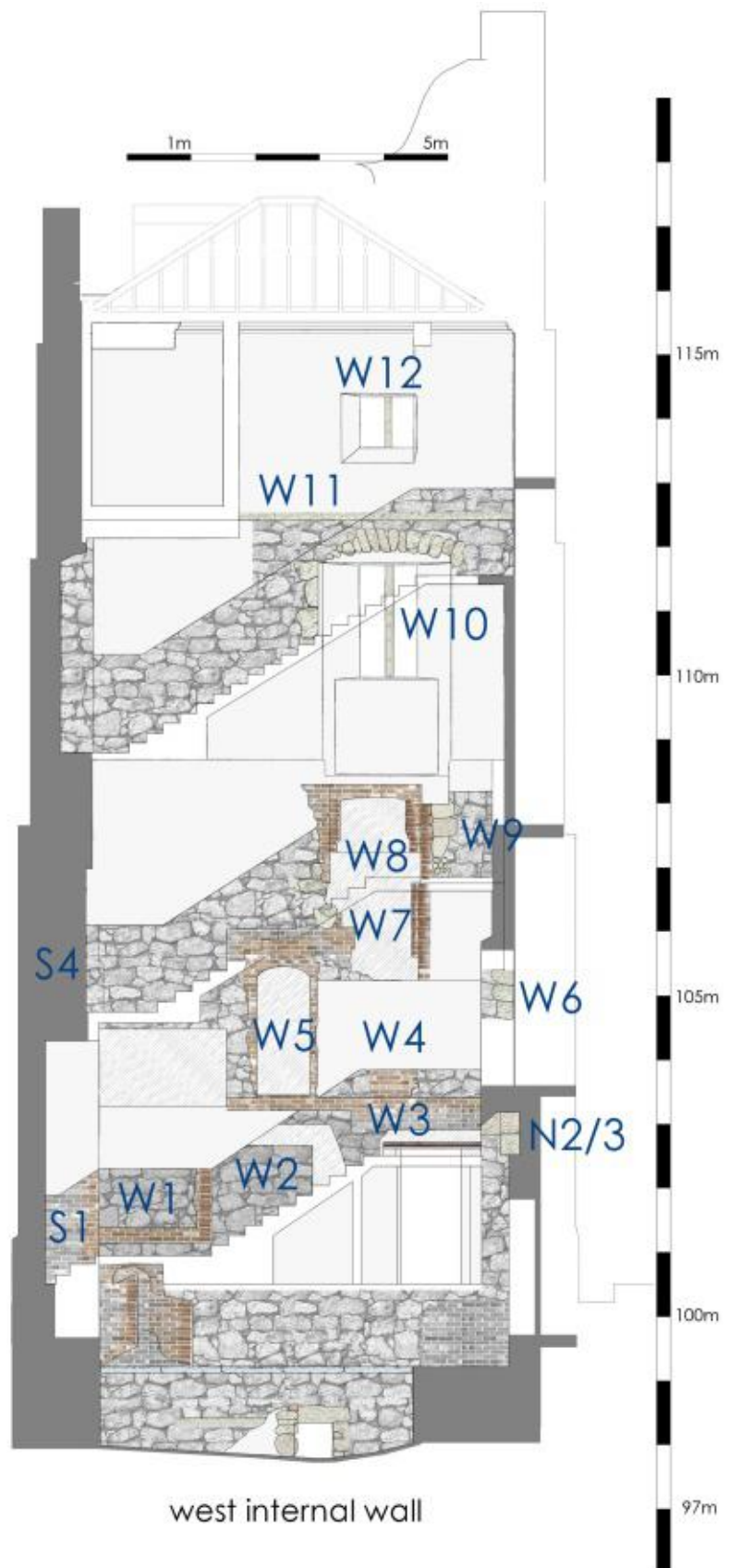
W8 18th century window

Brick lined opening in western wall replacing a slightly wider 16th century window opening W9. The brick face splays inward steeply to a brick arch. Brick is handmade but bonded with 20th century cement however this may be repointing. This feature is directly over W7, aligns with it, and shows identical construction. This opening measures 1.46m wide (tapering to 1.15m at 700mm inside the wall, at which point it is blocked by breezeblocks) and 1.26m tall. The top of the arch is at 108m OD and the base of the feature is at 106.7m OD. This feature appears to have been blocked by the roof of the kitchen extension, suggesting a date of before c. 1770.

W9 16th century window

Fragments of a 16th century window

Below: profile of western wall





Top: W7 showing detail of brick, which is unusually long and thin

Middle: W10 showing arch of 16th century window

Bottom: W12 showing 16th century window



surviving to either side of 18th century window W5. This window is situated directly below window W8 and is identical in dimension: 1.9m wide embrasure. The top and base of the window are gone, but an *in situ* masonry block at 106.55m OD suggests the embrasure opening did not extend below this level, so was probably a little shorter than window W10.

W10 tall 16th century window

Exceptionally tall arched window with a round-headed embrasure and a two-light square-headed stone mullioned window frame. The current window embrasure opening in wall measures 3.4m in height, however only the top 2.06m is currently used as a window, and the lower 1.5m appears to have been blocked. The segmented arch at the top, of roughly shaped limestone, was squared off at some stage reducing the window height by 180mm. The window embrasure opening splays inwards from 1.06m at the stone frame to 1.90m wide at the interior wall face. The upper side of the embrasure jambstones were exposed. The plain chamfered upper edge and jambs of the window frame (sandstone or similar) appears to be 16th century, and the central divider has been recently inserted but presumably matches the original form. A change in thickness in the wall was noted at the base of the window (E8). The top of the window is at 111.95m OD and the base is at 108.45m. A former floor level (N9) is situated 460mm above the top of the window arch. This window is aligned with the 16th century window W12 above it and possibly with feature W9 below, but it is offset in the tower (3.6m from south wall and 1m from north wall).

W11 construction/floor line (same as N9)

A change in thickness of the western wall was noted 450mm above the W10 window arch (112.40m OD). This comprises an abrupt ledge in the wall where it thins by 100mm. It matches approximately with the location of an external wall narrowing and string course on the outer façade, with the level of the threshold stone of the fireplace/window N9, and with the 18th century

Second Floor level of the tower. This is likely to represent an original floor line in the 1583 tower, with east-west timber beams perhaps resting on this narrow ledge.

W12 small 16th century window

This small window in the western wall measures 1.06m high and 1.17m across at the internal wall face, though it has been narrowed by a later supporting beam. The embrasure (square headed currently) narrows to 1.06m across, identical to the much longer window below (W10). The two-light square-headed stone mullioned frame, plainly chamfered, appears to be made of sandstone and of 16th century date.



Top right: N1 showing 18th century doorway blocked up, from the main block, looking south
Bottom right: W2 showing possible 17th century window from the exterior of the tower
Below left: N2 showing top of masonry arched recess



N1 blocked 18th century doorway

Blocked 18th century doorway at basement level of tower. This doorway has brick surrounds and a straight timber lintel. It measures 1.13m wide and 2m high, with the top of the doorway at 101.75m OD. It replaced the original 16th century stone-lined and round-headed doorway in the same location, which was exposed in the excavation. The 18th century doorway was blocked when the floor level of the SW flanker was raised and a new doorway inserted to the kitchen extension, probably around the time of the construction of the kitchen extension in the late 18th century.





Top: N3 showing arched recess in centre left of image. N4 is visible in the upper right as a cement-blocked opening. N5 is visible as a change of thickness in the wall at the top of the image
 Middle: N6 showing modern brick blocking a cavity. E8 is visible as a change of thickness of the wall at the top of the image
 Bottom: N7 showing masonry quoin at bottom of image



N2 basement-level window (later phase)

This window can be viewed from both the exterior and the interior of the tower. From the exterior it is concealed behind the c. 18th century circular staircase within the octagonal extension. The external side has a stone sill with levelling slates and appears to have brick surrounds for an opening 760mm wide and 1.12m tall, with the top at 103.18m OD and the base at 102.06m OD. This extends inwards for at least 1m (blocked in the 20th century) and is straight on all sides (i.e. without splaying). A timber frame fits inside this creating a single-light rectangular window 600mm wide and 900mm high with three iron bars.

From the interior, the upper portion of a wide irregular embrasure is visible, partially arched with masonry (refer N3). The top of the embrasure has a timber lintel at 103.20m OD, matching the external level, however the embrasure opening is much wider from the inside (c. 1.7m in width). A scar behind the plaster in the back of the recessed embrasure suggests the location of the timber window. It is c. 800mm wide and located centrally within the embrasure.

N3 basement-level window/arched recess

The internal embrasure arch of this feature incorporates a number of stones that appear to predate window N2. These appear to form the upper-left embrasure edge and part of a round-headed embrasure arch of an earlier opening. The top of this possible embrasure is at 103.2m OD and it aligns with the top and side of the external window N2.

Considering its location directly opposite the only basement entrance into the castle (in the NW flanker), this could be a converted mezzanine-level gunloop (though it should be noted that the other gunloops have square-headed embrasures). Alternatively, considering the location of the fireplaces above and the Queen Anne chimney, this could be part of an earlier fireplace or chimney flue. Again, this interpretation is problematic due to the two early openings/windows in the rear of the recess (one found in excavation).

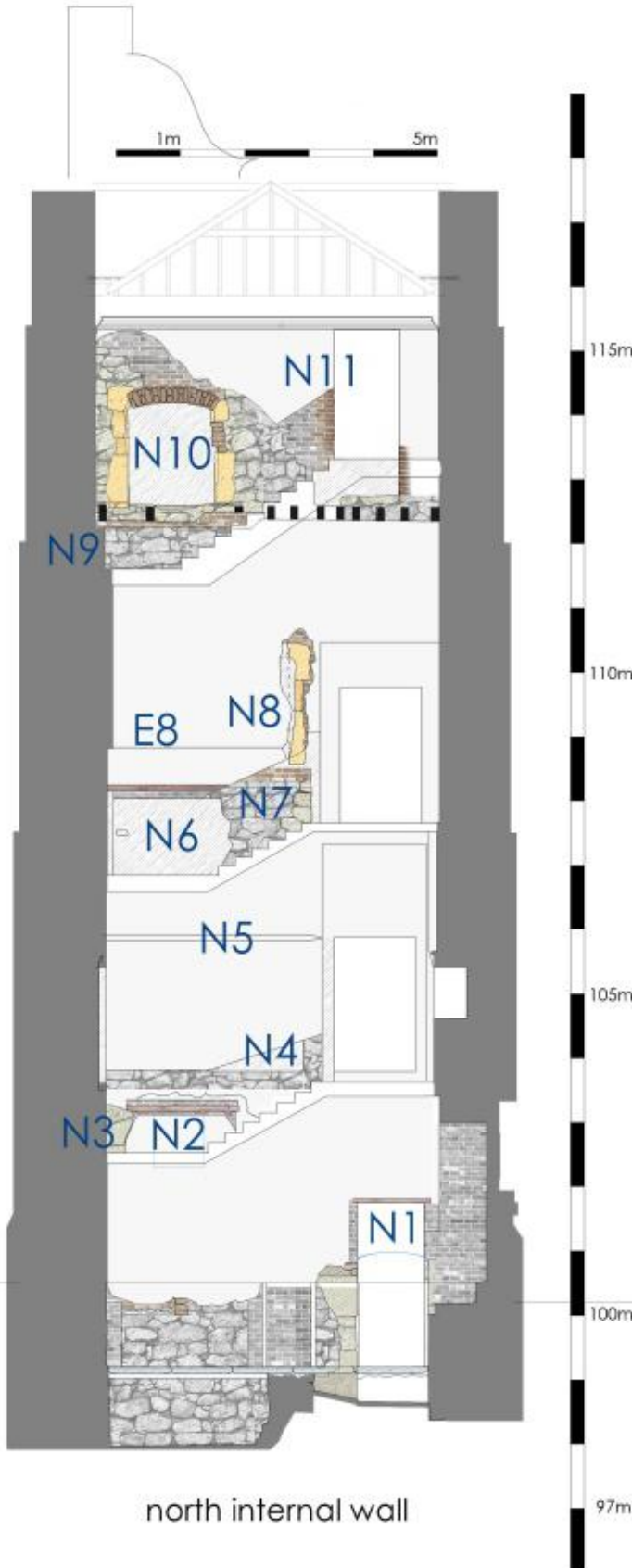
N4 ground floor opening

Opening blocked with 20th century cement, of uncertain date with no worked stone. Very little of this feature was exposed. It seems to have measured at least 1.2m in width.



Above: southern external wall of southwest flanker (left) and eastern external wall (right)

Below: profile of northern wall



N5 construction/floor line

A change of wall thickness visible in the north, east and south walls at 105.6m OD, half-way between the ground floor and the first floor of the main building. In the north wall this takes the form of a sharp step inwards of 200mm to the west, fading to the east. In the east wall the sharp inwards step is 100mm just above the two gunloops E3 and E5 and is formed by a timber E6. In the south wall this sharp step inwards measures 150mm just above the arch of possible-window W2 and in the broken southwest corner S4. This level (105.6m OD) does not correspond with the external tiers or string courses. It does, however, correspond approximately with the level of two gunloops visible on the exterior of the NW flanker, suggesting a possible landing level. A scar of an old staircase providing access to the SW flanker from the main block is visible at this level.

N6 modern brick insertion

20th century blocking in modern yellow brick beginning at 180mm from the northwest corner and ending at a broken line of masonry 1.8m to the east. A hole in this brickwork reveals an internal plastered space, perhaps accessible from the main building. This is covered by a line of brick headers over masonry topped by a timber, possibly forming a sill of a blocked opening. It is possible that this cavity may represent an old chimney flue.

N7 16th century doorway

Line of masonry quoin stones in corner. These are not chamfered and may represent an original passageway into the main building just west of the current modern door at mezzanine level (N5).

N8 sandstone fireplace

Right-hand side of a fireplace of yellow sandstone jambs (identical to N10). This measures 1.66m in height from the base, which is at 108.65m OD, the same level as the estimated 16th century and 18th century floor level E8. The right jamb is formed of three sandstone blocks (from base: 820mm x 270mm; 470mm x 170mm, 500mm x 270mm). The bottom one is chamfered from 270mm up from the base of the stone. The other stones all have plain chamfers along the inside. The upper stone forms the curved upper right side of an arch. The rest of the arch has been removed. This sandstone fireplace is sandwiched between 18th century red brick to the left and



Top left: N8 showing east jamb of yellow sandstone fireplace
 Middle left: N10 showing top of brick arch over fireplace, with yellow sandstone surviving at either end
 Bottom left: N10 showing detail of east jamb of yellow sandstone fireplace and brick repair
 Top right: N10 showing detail of west jamb of yellow sandstone fireplace with chamfer
 Bottom right: N10 showing fireplace and former floor level N9 below



modern 20th century walling to the left, so it may not be in its original location.

Below: profile of eastern wall

N9 floor line (same as W11)

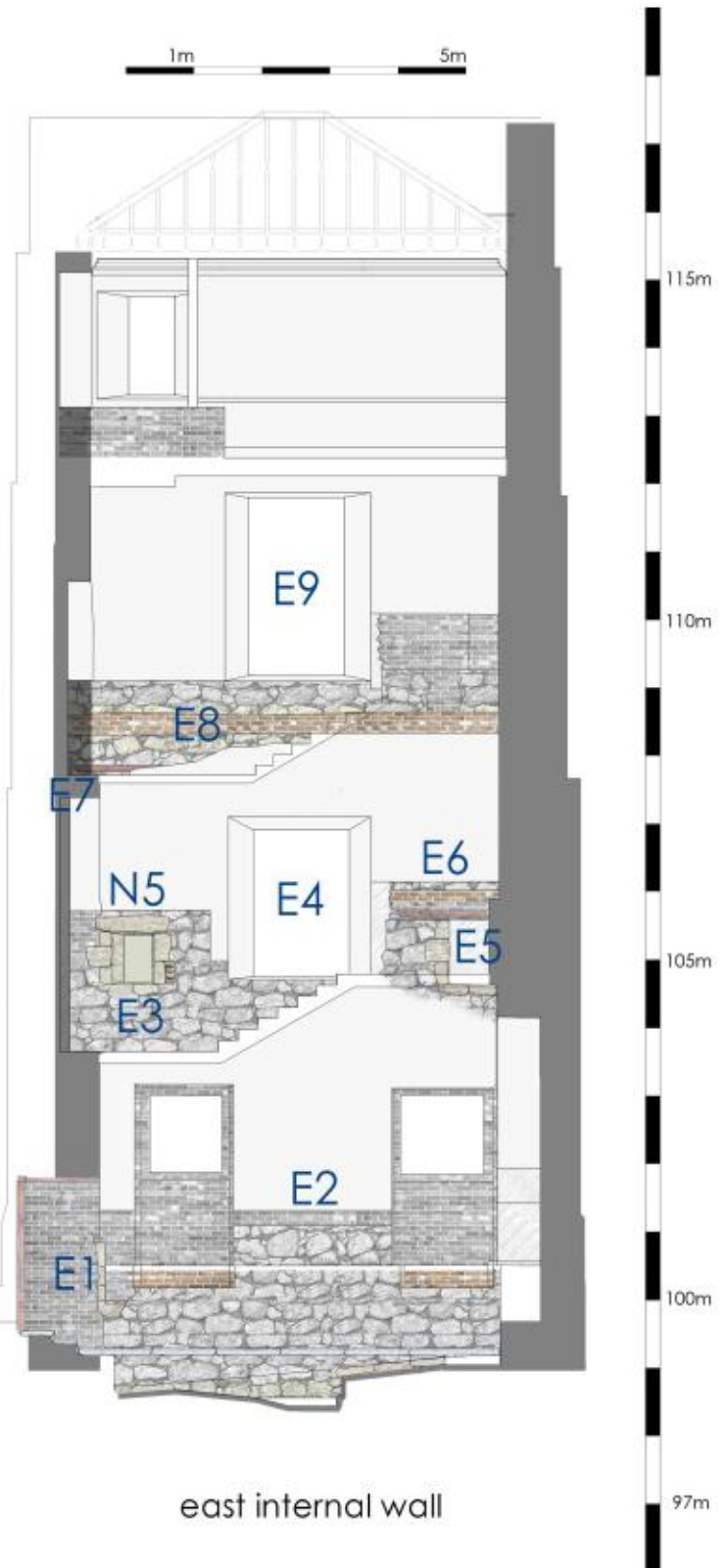
Sockets in masonry wall at c. 112.6m OD that held the beams for the second floor in the 18th century. These were removed in the 20th century for the staircase directly above a line of brick and mortar. This floor level is also probably a 16th century floor level, judging by feature N10 and the regular appearance of original masonry directly above and below N9, particularly in the southern half of the west wall. This line is also visible on the south, east and west walls.

N10 sandstone fireplace

Possible blocked fireplace formed by yellow sandstone jambs, with a brick arch at the top and flat stones forming a threshold/base at c. 112.8m OD. It is unclear if the sandstone jambs are all in their original location, or whether only the basal stones are original and the upper stones have been reused to create an opening of the desired size. The fireplace (could also be a window or doorway) measures 1.33m in width and 1.50m tall (stone threshold to base of brick arch). Five yellow sandstone jambs are evident: three on the left (from base: 810mm x 300mm, 430mm x 230mm, 340mm x 280mm) and two on the right (from base: 800mm x 280mm, 270mm x 240mm). The lower two jambs on either side, which are also the largest jambs, sit 140mm-170mm above the possible flat threshold stones and have chamfers that starts 270mm up from the base of the stone (420mm from the threshold/base of the feature).

The other stones all have plain chamfers along the inside. The upper left stone has a curved chamfer that forms the upper left part of an arch, but it is broken to the right. A patch of soot on the chamfer of this stone suggests the feature was a fireplace at some stage. The upper right stone is surrounded by brick and the chamfer is not visible. The brick arch on top sits on the sandstone, is of handmade orange-red brick bonded with lime mortar, and may be 18th century in date. The masonry wall above the arch has frequent brick and smaller stones than elsewhere, and may have been heavily rebuilt at the time the arch was (re-) built.

This yellow sandstone fireplace is similar to N8 and a previously-known fireplace on the second



east internal wall



floor of the main block, and all three are likely to be original (ie. date to 1583).

N11 18th century doorway

A bricked-lined doorway in the upper floor connects to the main block and is likely 18th century in date.

E1 basement level gunloop

Three beautifully-shaped and pecked limestone jambs, vertically positioned situated in the north-east corner of the east wall, just at the doorway, form the northern jamb of a basement level gunloop. The base of the gunloop is 540mm below the 20th century floor (100.5m OD) and was exposed during the excavation.

E2 springer level/demolition line

E2 represents a line of hand-made brick bonded with lime over masonry in the central part of the east wall, and in the southeast corner (south and east walls) at 101.2m OD. This is likely to mark the point above which the entire basement level vault was demolished to insert a square 18th century room with two east-facing windows and a new floor at 100.5m OD. The level of E2 corresponds approximately to the level of the springers in the other flanker basements (101.5m OD) and with the thinning of the flanker wall at the external tier (at 101.2m OD).



E3 ground floor gunloop

This gunloop measures 640mm wide and 740mm tall, and is recessed 460mm to a blocking masonry and lime wall. It is offset, with the left wall splaying inwardly and the right wall relatively straight. Large pecked limestone blocks form the sides, and the lintel is a very large shaped limestone block measuring 970mm by 250mm. The interior is plastered. The top of the gunloop is 740mm above the floor. Fragments of red brick below and to the right of the gunloop represent 18th century repair. A sandstone jamb (E4468:12:16) measuring 420mm x 105mm x 170mm with two faces polished smooth was found ex-situ within the gunloop.



Top: E1 showing shaped stones at northern side of gunloop and brick blocking
 Middle: E2 showing line of red brick at springer level sitting on the 16th century masonry tower wall
 Bottom: E3 ground floor gunloop, directly above E2

Top: E3 ground floor gunloop showing timber lining and masonry block found within
 Middle: E5 ground floor gunloop showing brick blocking to lower right of image, and reused timber lintel E6 above
 Bottom: E7 timber

E4 18th century window

Window inserted in the 18th century. The embrasure has an early 20th century yellow brick surround likely to indicate repair, however some 18th century brickwork is visible further back from the edge of the window embrasure.

E5 ground floor gunloop

This gunloop is blocked with brick and cement. It is situated 4.26m south of gunloop E3. It measures 600mm in width and currently 800mm high (original height unknown). It has a timber lintel (E6) set into red brick, which may have replaced an earlier lintel stone at the same level as gunloop E3. The base of gunloops E3 and E5 are both at the same level.

E6 reused timber

Timber joist or other construction timber, not necessarily in original location, measuring 110mm square and 1.5m in length, with three horizontal slots facing directly outwards (west) that measure 170mm x 40mm, 70mm x 40mm and 70mm x 40mm. This piece of timber appears to be old, and was probably placed here in the 18th century, since it supports (or is slotted under) a 290mm wide row of handmade red brick bonded with lime. It appears to have replaced the lintel stone of gunloop E5. This timber runs along N5 construction level at 105.6m OD.

E7 timber

Fragment of timber joist or plank 80mm wide and 730mm long (min.) without features. It appears to be old. It is situated at 107.7m OD, the same level as the first floor in the main building. If timber E6 is an original timber lintel over gunloop E5, then E7 may form the lintel of a higher gunloop. The vertical distances between timbers E5 and E7 is identical to the vertical distance between gunloops in other flanker towers.

E8 floor level

A 280-290mm wide brick-filled gap in the masonry wall with timber inserts and some holes and modern cement in east and north walls that probably represent a former floor level. This





Top: E6 reused timber in gunloop lintel, showing detail of features
 Middle: E8 showing line of red brick and cavities representing former floor level
 Bottom right: E8 in west wall showing change in wall thickness at base of window embrasure (W11)



horizontal course of brick probably represents an 18th century floor level. The base of this course is at 108.55m OD and the top is at 108.85m OD. Directly below this in the north wall is an angled thinning of the masonry wall at 108.50m, suggesting this feature is original. The floor level is also visible in the west wall in the form of a ledge in the wall at 108.85m OD. Some of the brick within this gap is very thin, perhaps indicating late 17th or early 18th century date. The very even line of the original masonry stones below and above this feature suggests that the floor level was part of the original construction in 1583. A scar of an old staircase providing access to the SW flanker from the main block is visible at this level.

E9 18th century window

Window inserted in the 18th century. The embrasure has an early 20th century yellow brick surround likely to indicate repair, however some 18th century brickwork is visible further to the south.



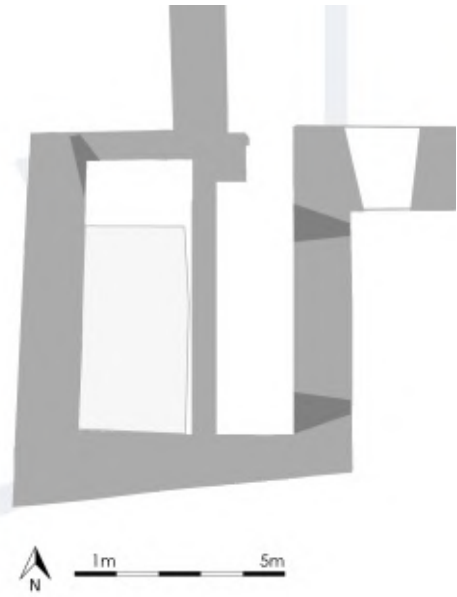
SW flanker excavation

An excavation took place below the 20th century floor of the SW flanker tower for the insertion of a lift shaft. The excavation was undertaken from 19/08/14 to 05/12/14 with a small team of archaeologists and construction staff. This exposed two phases of 18th century construction, 17th century material, and 16th century features from the original construction of the castle. The findings are described from earliest to latest. Context numbers were only assigned to deposits that contained artefacts.

16th century tower walls

The 16th century form of the tower basement can be reconstructed based on the results of the excavation. Internally, the form is almost square in plan, measuring 6m north-south by 5.1m east-west. It is aligned to the main block, though the south and west walls are 2-3 degrees off. The eastern external wall is aligned to the internal wall and was a regularly 1.4m thick. The original northern wall is mostly gone but was also regular, 1.2m thick perhaps, and pierced with a recess and a doorway into the main block. The western and southern walls have salient angles up to 6 degrees off the main block, and thus vary in thickness from just under 1m in the southeast corner to 1.8m in thickness in the southwest corner. This variance is caused by the *trace italienne* fortification style of the castle, and the angled external walls aligned with the focused firing lines of the gunloops.

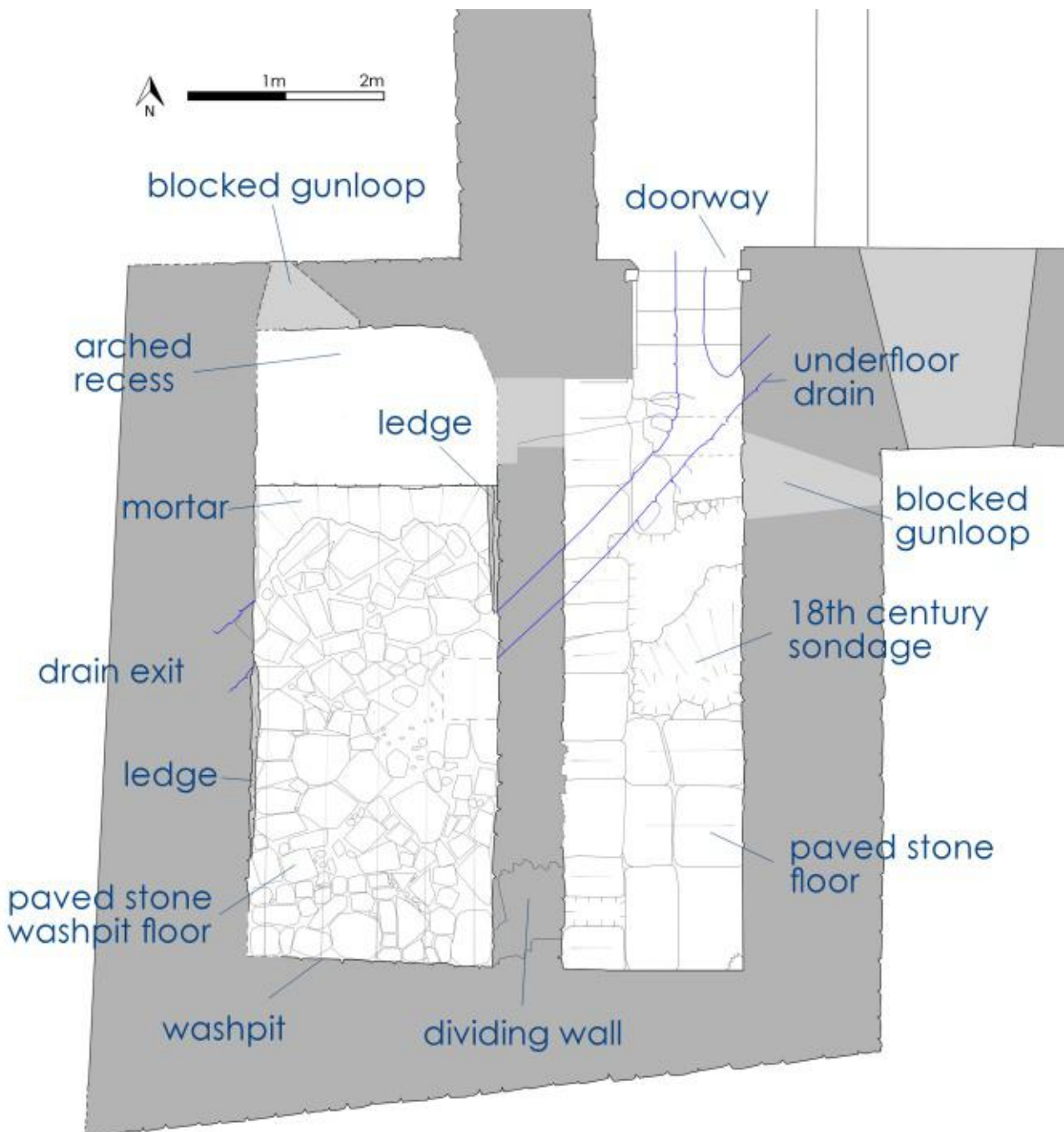
Top right: simple plan of SW flanker, showing internal north-south wall through centre and washpit to left
Right middle and bottom: recording of washpit



The 16th century walls continued for a short distance below the floors and sat on shallow foundations set onto natural subsoil (a dense pale-brown boulder clay). This is in contrast to the SE flanker foundations, which had been set onto hard bedrock – the difference is presumably due to the fact that the natural bedrock sloped down deeply at this point of the castle. It must have been for this reason that this southwestern corner

of Rathfarnham Castle was selected for the drain exit and washpit. Despite the shallowness of the tower foundations, the great thickness of the walls (1.4m on average at basement level) meant that the construction was completely stable.

Below: post-excavation plan of SW flanker showing 16th century features





720mm in width. Construction was of limestone bonded with lime mortar. The wall was truncated in the early 18th century but probably rose up to basement ceiling level and supported a stone vaulted ceiling over the eastern side of the room (based on the springer line in the eastern wall). No evidence for a doorway or gap was found in the wall to link either side of the room, but some sort of internal doorway is very likely.



The western half of the room may also have been roofed with a stone vault, but evidence for this was less convincing. It seems just as likely that the western half of the room was unroofed at basement level and contained wooden stairs and a platform leading to a mezzanine over the washpit, and wooden stairs down into the washpit. A line of thin red bricks that appeared earlier than the typical 18th century red bricks might have supported timber beams to hold up such a platform (see

Top: dividing wall of southwest flanker running from top left to bottom right of image. Sloping 16th century paved stone floor abuts this to the left of image. Facing southwest

Middle: section through 16th century stone floor, showing rubble sub-floor and dense natural clay. The flanker wall, to left of image, sits directly on natural subsoil. Facing south

W1 above). The reuse of timbers in the early 18th century drain within the washpit, and the identification of presence within the washpit organic deposit of woodworm and other structural pests (Steve Davis pers. comm. 2015) support this idea.

16th century floor

The 16th century floor was only identified in the eastern half of the SW flanker basement. It was composed of large regular rectangular limestone slabs (smaller and more uneven than the 18th century floor above), 60-100mm in width and up to 870mm by 550mm in size. The floor appeared to be dry-laid on a rubble subfloor, but this is likely due to the degradation of the original lime mor-

16th century internal wall and roof

Unlike the three other flanker towers, the SW flanker had an internal wall running north-south through the basement. It was situated 2.43m from the western wall and 1.58m from the eastern wall, so was offset from the centre, and measured

tar. The rubble subfloor, which reached down to the base of the wall foundations, sat on natural clay subsoil. The floor sloped down 400mm over a distance of 6m from south to north, and also sloped down sharply from the central wall. This sloping floor would have channelled water towards the under-floor drain in the northeast corner of the room. It suggests the room was particularly liable to water ingress or flooding, which is unsurprising considering the washpit and clay subsoil below the floor. Parts of the 16th century floor had been damaged by 18th century construction and drain repair. The sub-floor drain lintel stones were incorporated into the floor, but were visibly different (being long and thin) thus marking its route.

16th century doorway

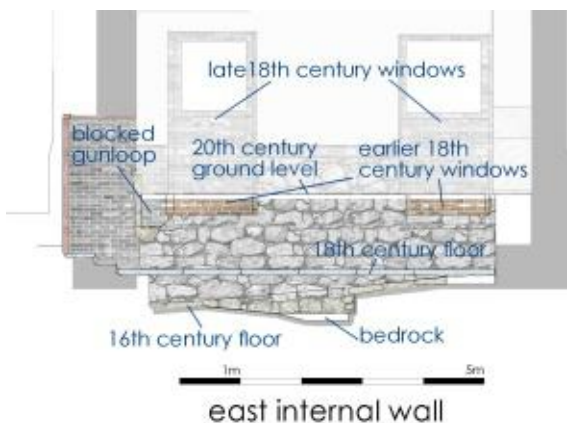
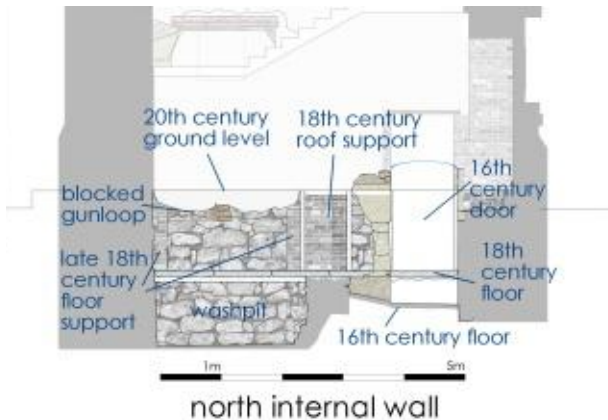
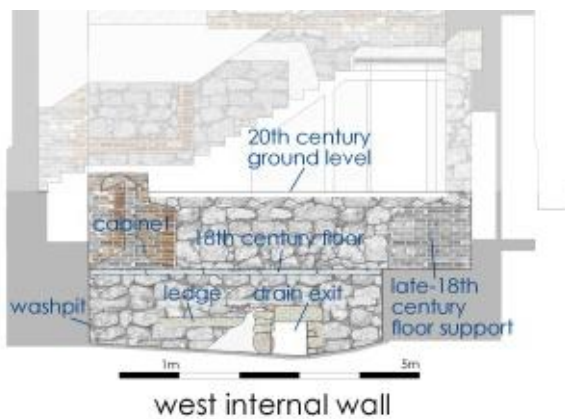
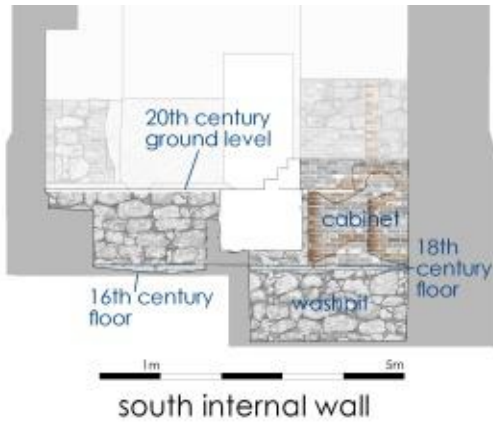
The 16th century doorway into the flanker tower from the main block was exposed during works, and preserved *in situ*. The jamb stones survive to springer level of the former arch of the door, despite extensive early 18th century alteration. The doorway measures 1.15m-1.20m wide and has chamfered jamb stones. This doorway is identical to the 16th century doorways of the NE and SE flankers.

16th century gunloops

Three possible gunloops were identified in the SW flanker basement. One of these had been partially identified during the wall survey earlier, and is recorded as feature E1. It comprised three beautifully-shaped and pecked limestone jambs

Top right: 16th century door jamb. Note brick repair above stone marking former arch. Facing northeast
 Bottom right: gunloop (E1) in eastern wall, showing stone jambs to left and brick blocking to right. Facing east
 Bottom left: gunloop in northern wall, with re-worked jamb in brick to left, and brick blocking. Facing north





Top: 16th century paved stone floor, showing north-south dividing wall to left of image and washpit to far left. The stone in the lower right of the image was removed to lay a new floor in the early 18th century. The large pit in the back right is an early 18th century sondage to locate the drain, which is visible near the top of the image (the red and white ranging rod is inside the drain). Facing north

Right: profiles of the internal walls showing the results of the excavation. The curving brick feature in the upper two profiles are the early 18th century cabinet, sitting on the early 18th century stone floor which is marked in blue.

A curving blue line shows the estimated original 16th century door arch on the north wall profile. Note how the earlier 18th century brick windows are offset from the later 18th century windows above and below the excavation line in the lowest image

vertically positioned situated in the northeast corner on east wall, just at doorway, forming the northern jamb of a basement level gunloop. The base of the gunloop is 540mm below the 20th century floor (100.5m OD). The gunloop was blocked by red brick and truncated by an early 18th century window.

Based on the surviving gunloops in the other flankers, it is almost certain that a second gunloop was positioned to the south of this one, at the same level, to cover the southeast flanker. This



Top: exit of 16th century drain from washpit out of castle, facing west
 Middle: top of 16th century drain running under 16th century floor, facing northeast
 Bottom: view of interior of 16th century drain through central dividing wall, facing east

second gunloop has been completely removed by the early 18th century window.

A blocked opening the same size and shape as a gunloop was identified in the recess in the northern wall, directly opposite the basement entrance in the NW flanker. The base of the gunloop is 540mm below the 20th century floor (100.5m OD). The eastern jamb, 1.1m from the west tower wall, is formed of red brick, probably from a conversion to a window in the 17th or early 18th century. This is likely to have been a third gunloop. The 17th century window directly above this may originally have been a fourth gunloop (see N3 above).

16th century drain

This drain ran through the entire basement before reaching the SW flanker. It must have been fed from a rainwater gutter or other source of freshwater as it flowed continually during the excavations despite extensive pumping. Two separate branches of the drain joined just inside the SW flanker doorway. Both were 300mm wide and 560-750mm high. At the doorway the converged drain measured 500mm wide and 750mm high, and was covered with long and thin (e.g. 110mm by 250mm and 60mm thick) lintels. The drain turned a 45-degree angle and ran through the dividing wall (where it measured 300mm wide and 560mm deep), then turned another 45 degree angle and entered the washpit. The drain entrance into the washpit was through a hole 500mm wide and 520mm tall, formed by roughly shaped limestone with a lintel (800mm by 180mm by 380mm). The drain continued open-air along the base of the washpit, channelled by the sloping of the floor and a deposit of mortar to the north of the washpit, and exited the castle through an opening 720mm wide and 510mm tall on the west of the washpit. This drain exit hole had an exceptionally large lintel: over 1m long, 250mm wide and 280mm tall, and the other unworked stones forming the sides of the drain through the external wall were also exceptionally large.

The drain was half-filled with a waterlogged black

organic sediment that was extremely soft and spongy (C8). This was excavated and sieved, and contained material similar to the artefact-rich assemblage, but in much less density (see below).

It is obvious from the excavation that the drain was constructed during the laying of the castle foundations, and is not a later feature despite being repaired in the 18th century.

16th century washpit (C5)

The focus of the excavations was a washpit in the southwest corner of the basement of the tower. This was a stone-lined pit 4.8m by 2.5m in size and 1.3m in depth with a sloping paved stone floor that channelled an open drain. The drain entered the washpit from the east, and exited the castle west of the washpit. The pit was cut into the natural subsoil (a dense pale-brown boulder clay). The floor was laid on a layer of pale brown puddling clay, and was formed by irregular-shaped limestone slabs generally 350 x 300mm across but up to a maximum of 450 x 700mm, laid in a random pattern. The floor extended into the drain to the east and west. No lime mortar was noted on the stones, however it is possible

that it was mortared and that the lime washed into the clay below the stones creating the pale colour. Two ledges were noted in the washpit wall. These were 50mm-70mm wide and both ran for 1.4m and were offset from each other. On the east side the ledge was 700mm from the base of the washpit (at the top of the drain lintel), and to the north of the drain. On the west side the ledge was 500mm from the base of the washpit (at the base of the drain lintel), and on the south side of the drain. These two features may have supported a grill and/or wooden shutter at the drain exits and entrances.

The washpit was an original feature of the castle constructed in c. 1583. There is a parallel at Trim Castle (Hayden pers. comm.) termed the 'washhouse' (see next page). The Trim 'washhouse' was a sunken stone-lined pit with a drain entrance and exit, evidence for rainwater channels to keep the drain flowing, and grills at the drain exit, all features that are also present at Rathfarnham.

Below left and right: view of washpit facing south. The paved stone floor slopes towards the bottom of the image, collecting water in an open drain that can be seen in the second image. The washpit filled with water continuously requiring a pump full time during excavation





Top left: ledge in the northeast corner of the washpit, facing east. A similar ledge was situated on the opposite side of the washpit, and both ledges may have supported grills or metal shutters at the drain exit and entrance

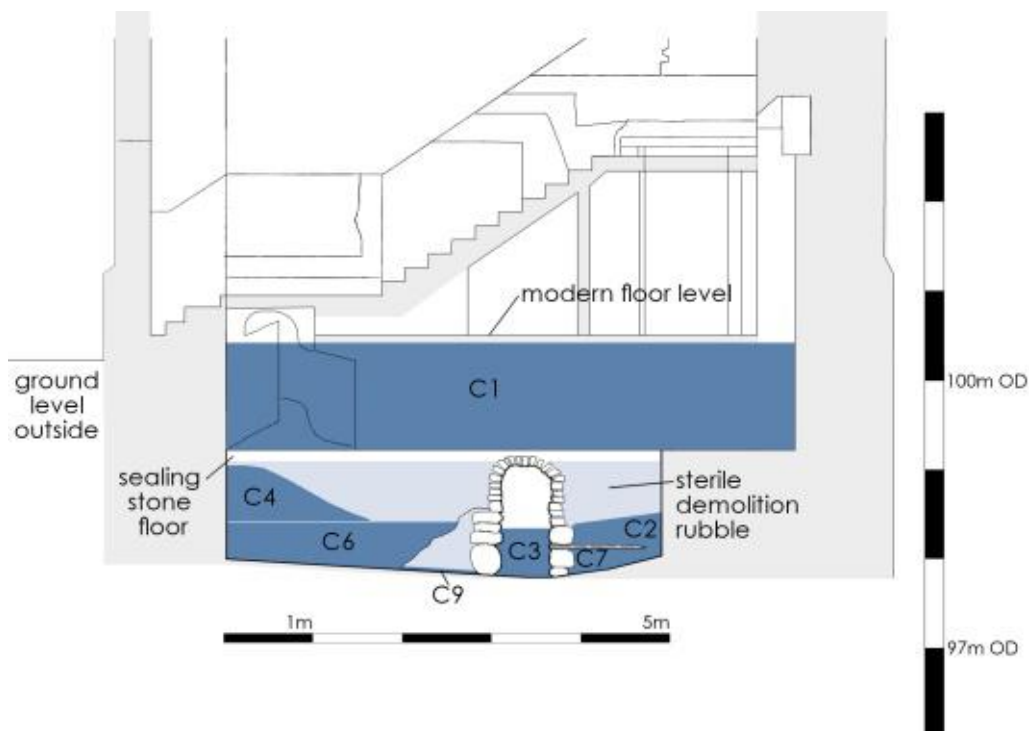
Middle: extract from report on Trim Castle where a very similar feature was excavated by Alan Hayden

Below: east-facing profile of excavation in the southwest flanker showing context numbers and layers. Context numbers were only assigned to layers that contained artefacts

Trim Castle washhouse

'Washhouse' in North tower of Trim Castle (Hayden 2000, 148; 238), dated to the 14th or 15th century, the 'washhouse' ... floor was composed of flagstones carefully laid to provide a slope down to the northeast corner of the building. An opening equipped with an iron grille led through the wall of the building, and from it a large, stone-lined drain ran outwards to the castle wall. A medieval stone-lined drain (214) also extended from the northwest side of the north tower. These are the only drains that lead from the keep and both ran from the north tower.

Rainwater channels have been noted leading from the roofs of the main block of the keep into the south wall of the north tower at first-floor level, and there is also a pipe behind the pigeon-holes in the south wall of the tower (K. O'Brien, pers. comm.). These features suggest that rainwater was channelled to the north tower, that it was stored and that it was the only source of fresh water in the building.'





Top right: fill C7 showing timbers and intact glass bottles, facing east

Middle: archaeologist Steven McGlade excavating the glass bottles

Bottom left: fill of washpit under excavation, showing sloppy waterlogged nature of deposit



Fills of the washpit (C2, C3, C4, C6, C7 & C9)

The lower half of the washpit was filled with artefact-rich deposits. To the south the artefact-rich material had been piled up high against the south washpit wall, almost to the top. This material (C4) contained no preserved organic material, the glass and ceramics within it were not stained. It was gritty and contained purplish black cinders. Below this was a waterlogged black organic sediment (C2/C6/C7) 400-500mm thick to either side of the drain. This was extremely soft and

spongy, resembling drain fill or cess. Part of this deposit had seeped into an 18th century drain (and was excavated as C3). The final clean-back of the washpit involved checking for artefacts between the paving stones and this context was assigned a new number (C9) as it also contained material that had been inside the 18th century drain. In conclusion, however, all of the material from C3 and C9 belong to the artefact-rich deposit and only two sherds of pearlware (9:43-44) seem to date to a later phase.



These deposits were packed with artefacts (c. 2,000 per m³) and lesser amounts of demolition rubble to the point that excavation with metal tools such as trowels was impossible, and it had to be excavated using hands. Preservation of environmental and organic remains was exceptional. The entire deposit of c. 9m³ was hand excavated by a team of archaeologists into skip bags, then lifted by machine out



Excavation process

Top right: the archaeologists excavate the material by hand, exposing many artefacts

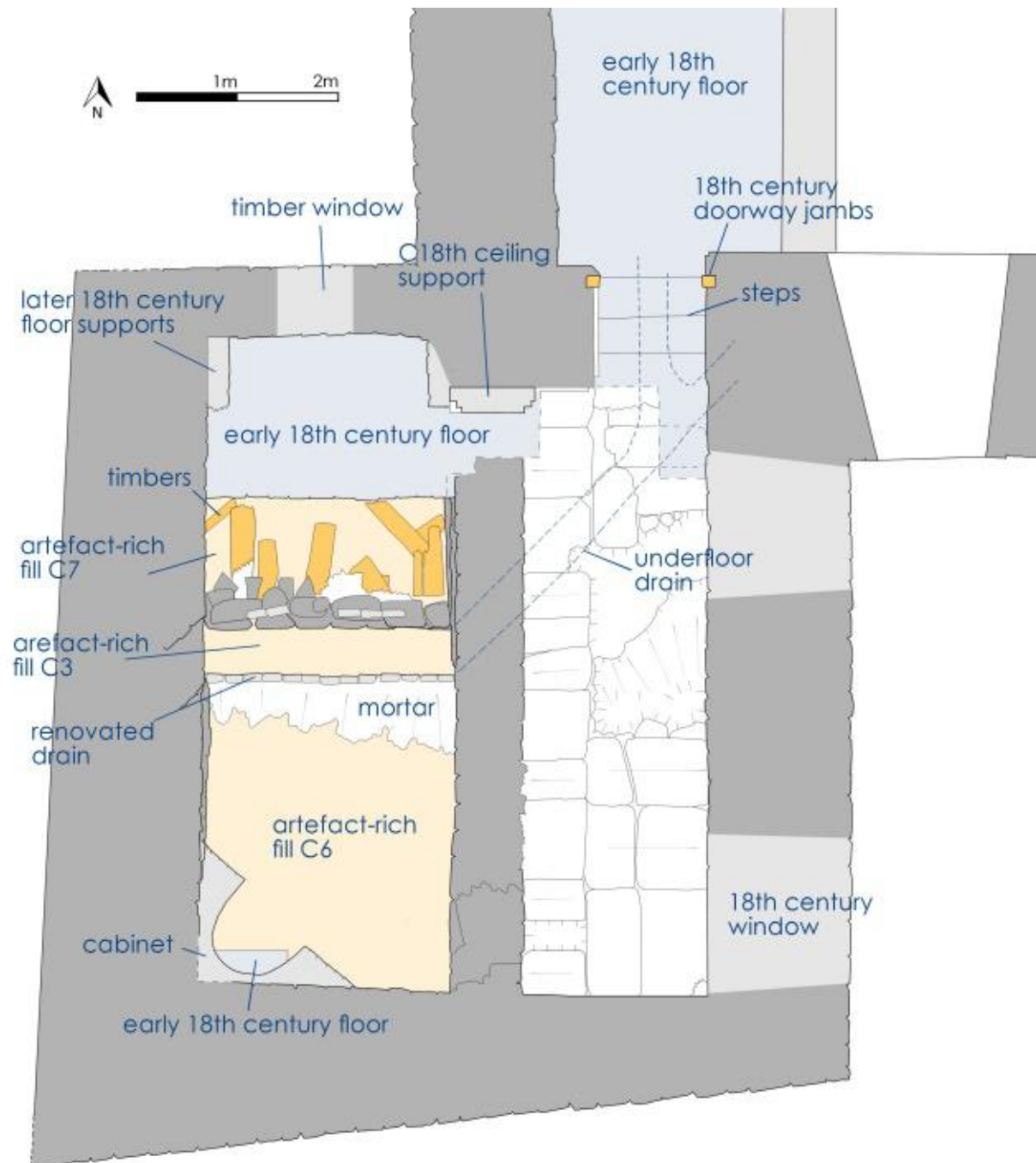
Middle right: the larger artefacts are placed in plastic trays

Top left: the artefacts are cleaned and dried in the lab as they are found

Bottom left: the rest of the material is placed in large skip bags and lifted out of the tower

Bottom right: all of the material is fine-sieved to find the small artefacts





of the tower. All of the material was sieved by archaeologists through a 1.4mm mesh in November 2014, and c. 17,500 artefacts were found and catalogued. A preliminary assessment of the material suggest that most of the artefacts date to c. 1690 +/- 30 years. Some of the artefacts were complete and undamaged, for example a small lead-crystal drinking glass (E4468:4:367). This might suggest that some of the artefacts may have been placed in the stone-lined pit with some level of care and that later 18th century disturbance to

the washpit deposits was minimal.

Because the artefact-rich deposits half-filled the washpit (and probably fully filled the washpit when they were deposited, before organic material started breaking down) the under-floor drain serving the castle would have been blocked. This meant that the castle basement was probably more prone to flooding, and probably smelled bad. The differential preservation of the artefact-rich deposits suggest that the entire washpit was

flooded up to a level of 400mm-500mm deep almost immediately and remained waterlogged. Organic material above this level was decomposed but appears (based on preliminary insect analysis by UCD, Davis pers. comm. 2014) to have contained large amounts of structural timbers. A large amount of window glass and window lead in the washpit suggests that the windows of the tower were shattered, possibly tying into evidence for a new set of windows in the early 18th century (see below). It is unlikely that the artefact-rich deposit built up over a period of time, partly because its deposition made the castle less habitable, but also because it appears to form a coherent assemblage.

Repair of the drain

A castle with a basement liable to flood is obviously a problem for any prospective occupant. Sometime after the filling of the washpit with the artefact-rich deposit, probably at the start of the 18th century, someone decided to renovate the castle and make it habitable again. This involved raising the floor of the basement outside the SW flanker by almost 1m (presumably to avoid the flooding, caused perhaps in part by the blocking of the drain/washpit) and completely altering the basement kitchens in the main block.

Identifying the old castle drains and repairing what could be repaired must have been among the first steps in this renovation programme. Evidence for 18th century excavations down through the 16th century floor to find the drain were found during the excavation. This took the form of a large hole in the 16th century floor 2.2m by 1.2m across and 600mm deep. Unfortunately the hole completely missed the drain – it did not take into account the sharp angled turn of the drain – but it would have provided enough information for the builders to identify the correct location of the drain as part of the drain side walls would have been exposed. They could now prise up the drain lintels and check inside. Archaeologists found one of the lintels near hole was loose, per-



Top right: timbers used to shore up sludge in washpit during repair of drain, facing west
Bottom right: repaired brick drain, showing arch of drain having been broken through by archaeologists, facing south



Above left: washpit showing location of repaired drain, facing northwest
Below: construction of the northern wall of drain contrasts with the southern wall of the drain, demonstrating ad-hoc construction, facing south



their trench, they used old timbers to shore up the sides. These timbers were found still in place along the western edge of their trench (C7, Timbers 1-10). They then used large stones, probably reused from the dividing wall which was being demolished at this time, to line their trench, then red brick higher up, with an arched red-brick roof bonded with very hard lime mortar. The drain measured 490mm in width along the base and 530mm nearer the top, 1.16m in height. This created a new covered drain through the washpit, replacing the old open-air drain, and fixing the broken drainage system in the castle.

It seems likely that the artefact-rich deposit was the consistency of sludge during this renovation

haps thanks to these 18th century builders. This part of the drain was intact, and required no repair.

Sooner or later the builders would have realised they had to deal with the material filling the washpit. They dug an east-west trench through the pit, right down to the stone washpit floor, following the line of the former open-air drain. They appear to have tossed the sludgy artefact-rich fill to either side of their trench, judging from refitting ceramic fragments from opposite ends of the washpit. To stop the sludge slipping back into

work, thus necessitating the timber shoring. This might indicate the washpit had been left filled and decomposing for some time prior to the renovation work. The date of the 18th century renovations is unclear – some time prior to 1770 seems likely due to a secondary late 18th century building phase higher up. In any case, following the insertion of the new drain, the washpit was now only half-filled with sludge. The upper half was then infilled with a thick layer of lime mortar and rubble either side of the early 18th century drain repair, sealing the artefact-rich deposits. No artefacts were identified in this layer.

Early 18th century floor

All the early features (16th century floor, washpit, artefact-rich deposit and drain) were sealed by a well-preserved beautiful limestone floor at 99.20m OD, surviving across the entire flanker tower. A small manhole in the west gave access to the drain that had been constructed inside the washpit. This floor was later replaced by a higher floor in c. 1770s, so it is likely to date to the earlier part of the 18th century. The paving stones measured up to 120mm thick and up to 1.17m by 960mm across, and were very finely bonded with extremely thin breaks. This was a very well-constructed floor, bedded on lime, and showed no evidence of red brick. The floor rose up on three steps (each 150mm high and 320-480mm wide) through the 18th century doorway up to the basement floor level in the main block of 99.75m OD.

Below the early 18th century floor (which was carefully removed for re-use by the OPW) was a layer of demolition rubble. This was 580mm thick, contained very little or no red brick, all grey

Early 18th century floor. From top: facing north, facing west and facing southwest. The drain manhole is visible in all three images (in centre back-ground in the upper two images, and in the centre right in the bottom image)





Above: northernmost structural support for ceiling, facing north. It is abutted to the left by a later floor support
 Below: second from north structural support (2) for ceiling, facing northeast. It is abutted to the right by a later floor support



gritty lime and large unworked masonry demolition rubble. No artefacts were identified in this layer. The demolition rubble was directly on top of the 16th century stone floor in the east of the tower, and over the upper backfill of the 16th century wash pit in the west.

A number of features were found resting on the early 18th century floor and predated the raising of the floor level in c. 1770. These were: structural supports, a decorative niche, a doorway, and the earlier of two phases of windows.

Early 18th century structural supports

A series of four structural supports were constructed directly over the truncated 16th century wall. These were in a line running north-south situated 2.43m from the western wall and 1.58m from the eastern wall. Supports 1 and 4 formed wall buttresses to the north and south extending out c. 200-300mm from the wall. Support 2 was a pillar about a third of the way along (3.7m from the south and 1.9m from the north). Support 3 was a missing pillar to provide the last evenly spaced support. These might have supported a 16th century vaulted stone ceiling after the 16th century central north-south wall was removed. The recess to the northwest was also modified at this stage, perhaps for the insertion of the '17th century window' N2 (exact phasing unclear here). These supports are likely to be early 18th century in date.

The central pillars (only the northern one survived) measured 500 x 700mm (east-west axis being wider) with a thick layer of plaster except around corners to allow for a wooden frame 100mm wide. In the main block similar corner details are used to hold bull-nosed rounded timber detailed frames. A bull-nosed masonry fragment of the same style was also identified in the overlying demolition rubble (E4468:1:46). Construction of the pillars was of handmade red brick bonded by loose lime mortar. They survived to a height of 1.02m above the 18th century floor, and were truncated in the later 18th century for a higher floor level at c. 100m OD. They are abutted by mid-18th century (Henry Loftus 1770 phase) buttresses to support the later floor level, and these later buttresses also extended all around the walls and were constructed of different brick and harder lime mortar.

Early 18th century decorative niche

This recessed feature was preserved *in situ*. It takes up the angle in the southwest corner of the flanker, comprises a domed semi-circular niche 1.4m tall, 840mm wide and 750mm deep constructed of red brick and lime mortar sitting on the early 18th century floor. Slots on either side could have supported two wooden shelves, for displaying items, but these were later heavily plastered over in a later phase to create a single rounded space, which would have been suitable for the display of a statue or similar item. Some light burning was noted in the roof of the niche but not enough to suggest any frequency of burning or use as a fireplace. The niche or cabinet was later blocked up, then sealed up by deposit C1. The uppermost part of the niche was removed in the late 18th century or later.

Early 18th century doorway

The early 18th century doorway into the tower from the main block was in the north wall (see N1). It has brick surrounds and a rectangular timber-lintelled head. It measured 1.13m wide and 2m high, with the top of the doorway at 101.75m OD. Very thick plaster (20mm) survived on both sides of the interior of the doorway, and stopped short 100mm from the door corner suggesting the earlier presence of a timber frame. This doorway replaced the 16th century doorway, which was in the same position but lower. It was blocked by red brick and mortar when the floor levels were raised for the construction of the new kitchen wing in c. 1770.

18th century windows

The two existing windows in the eastern basement wall of the SW flanker were carefully excavated and revealed four phases of construction. The first phase comprises two gunloops, one partially surviving as feature E1, and a second presumed gunloop further to the south. The second phase dates to the same period as the early 18th century limestone floor. These early 18th century windows were cut into the flanker wall, and were lower and slightly narrower than the current windows: 900mm deep openings, 1.34m wide tapering to 1.18m. They had beautiful limestone sills that exactly match the distinctive stone of the early 18th century floor. The height of this phase of window is uncertain. The windows were raised and, in the case of the northern one, slightly widened, later on when the floor was raised, prob-



Above: decorative niche or cabinet, showing partially-replastered cavities to hold shelves. Facing southwest
Below: 18th century window showing earlier phase with limestone sill in lower part of image, facing east



ably in the later 18th century, with red brick bonded with lime mortar. The latest phase is 20th century.

Uppermost layer, late 18th & 19th century (C1)

The 20th century tiled floor of the tower was at 100.5m OD. This was broken up and excavated by hand down to the top of an early 18th century floor at 99.20m OD. The material between the floors (C1) comprised mixed demolition rubble 1.3m thick. Brick supports for a floor of late 18th century date stop at 100.225m, which is just 270mm-280mm below the level of the modern floor, however no trace of this floor surface was found. The evidence for the raising of the floor in

the late 18th century correlates with evidence for the raising and widening of the windows and the blocking of the doorway into the main block at the same time. This phase of works also involved creating a new entrance into this room from the west (see W2 above). This must relate to the construction of the new kitchen wing is c. 1770 by Henry Loftus, which replaced the earlier 18th century renovated basement kitchens. The SW flanker thus became an extension of the new kitchen wing at this time.

The demolition rubble (C1) contained red brick, masonry and lime mortar, ferrous items, 19th century glass and ceramics, including Late Victorian

marmalade jars and blacking bottles, disarticulated animal bone, plaster moulding fragments of probable 18th century date and 19th century decorated clay pipe. Several of the worked masonry fragments are probably from the 16th century phases of the castle (for example E4468:1:50-51). The most interesting artefacts included a bone double-sided toothbrush (E4468:1:53), and a slate rooftile that had been re-fashioned into a plumb bob (E4468:1:55), perhaps by construction workers in c. 1770.



Above: excavation of uppermost layer C1, showing window in background.

Facing east

Below: excavation of uppermost layer C1, showing blocked recess to left and blocked doorway to right.

Facing north

7 The artefacts

By Alva Mac Gowan and Antoine Giacometti, with contributions by Michael Kenny (coins), Matthew Jebb (seeds) and John Nicholl (shoes).

'My Lord Lisburne's conduct is not good. He passes his life at play and the bottle: a little wine fuddles him.' (Sir John Dalrymple on Adam Loftus (1647-91) 1773, 59)

Introduction

The washpit deposits in the base of the southwest flanker tower at Rathfarnham Castle measured just 9m³ and yielded a rich cache of over 17,500 artefacts dating to the 17th and early 18th centuries. The wealth of the assemblage lies not only in its high status, but also in its contribution to our understanding of the material culture from this period.

Lucy Loftus, née Brydges, first wife of Adam Loftus 1st Viscount Lisburne, painted by Sir Peter Lely



By the mid-17th century Ireland's infrastructure lay in ruins after twelve years of calamitous warfare from the Irish Rebellion and Cromwell's brutal campaign. Regardless of class, religion or royal allegiance - factors that were in constant flux as power shifted in London - life in mid-17th century Ireland was precarious for all. This is a period of fundamental societal change in Europe, known as the 'Enlightenment'. The emergence of a recognisably-globalised modern world is reflected in a huge shift in material culture, at least for those with access to the new opportunities.

Within the gunloop-pierced walls of Rathfarnham Castle, its inhabitants enjoyed a privileged lifestyle. The ladies and gentlemen that danced the halls of the Elizabethan stronghold sported the latest style in dress and footwear from London and Paris. Great hunts and banquets were held, and invitations flooded in for parties across the land. Parcels arrived with exotic items from Venice, China, and South America. The artefacts uncovered at Rathfarnham Castle provide the physical evidence of this lifestyle and these contacts. The artefacts read like a story, telling of the daily lives of the household through their tableware, sophisticated costume, cosmetics, rich diets, games and preferred pursuits. But they also tell of wider themes of trade, conquest and colonisation in a globalising and fast-changing world.

The finds from the excavation deserve special attention. Remarkably well preserved but very delicate, they must be carefully conserved and stored for posterity, and analysed to glean as much information as possible as to their date, function, sourcing and manufacture. This research will place them the wider context of Irish and European society in the 17th and early 18th century. The rich array of artefacts from Rathfarnham will undoubtedly be used as a reference for the period, further emphasising the need for the most careful attention and consideration.

Fashion and toiletries

Shoes

Just over 130 remarkably preserved shoe-related artefacts were recovered during the excavation. These included a surprising variety of heels, 20 wooden and five stacked leather heels, some of which can be paired, leather toe-puffs, leather and textile uppers, leather soles and welts. All of the shoe parts can be identified with styles of footwear which were fashionable during the years from c. 1610-1720. However, the majority of the finds can be assigned to the years 1680-1720. The shoes include examples from men, women and children however the bulk of the shoe parts recovered were from women's shoes.



Above: shoes. Below: lace chapes



Some of the highlights include a pair of almost complete men's shoes with leather uppers; a red painted stacked leather heel (a fashion which is mentioned in references of the period, but is a rare find in Ireland); a unique intact sole and heel which is significant as it may push the manufacture date of this type before 1640 due to a sole detail; and a wooden heel with a small piece of wood nailed to one side to try and compensate for wear.

Sadly, very few of the uppers have survived, but fortunately a lot of the toe-puffs have. This is because most of the shoes would have had textile uppers as opposed to leather which has a higher chance of surviving in a waterlogged context. However, the toe-puffs clearly show the style of toe for the now vanished uppers and can be reasonably closely dated. There is every reason to suggest that it may be possible to reconstruct a good number of shoe skeletons following conservation.

Many of the shoe heels are very worn down which conflicts with their high-status silk uppers, as the elite owners would not have dared to step out in a heavily worn shoe. On the other hand, and more interestingly, this suggests that the shoes were re-used, possibly by servants. This conjures images of a servant in her Sunday Best at church with a pair of frayed silk slippers, and of a maid clunking across the kitchen flagstones with a pot of hot water in oversized men's suede shoes with crooked heels.

Folding fan

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



Jewellery

Another highlight from the excavation is an emerald gemstone (E4468:7:1). The emerald (H. 6.1mm, W. 6.6mm, T. 4mm) has been identified by gemmologist John Darcy (Lapis Jewellers, Dublin) as a 1.4 carat emerald mined in Colombia. Colombian emeralds are considered superior because they come from sedimentary rock. Emeralds had been mined in the New World for centuries by the native Americans. Between 1600 and 1820 the Spanish controlled the mining, sending many to their deaths in the perilous pursuit of these



Clockwise from top right: tortoiseshell fan 6:4704; emerald 7:1; rock crystal 4:1; gold jewellery



prized gemstones. The emerald from Rathfarnham is an 'emerald cut', most likely it would have originally been set into a ring. This one may have been easily misplaced due to its small size.

Other jewellery-related items from the excavation include half of a faceted carnelian ring (E4468:4:179), two rock crystal gem stones (E4468:2:635 & E4468:4:180), six glass beads, a stone bead, an amber bead (E4468:6:4375), a fragment of a lignite ring (E4468:9:261) and a number of gold and brass brooch and ring fragments.

Glass miniatures

Several very fine tiny glass miniatures were identified. These were only recovered because the entire fill was sieved through 1.4mm mesh, otherwise they would never have been spotted. Most of them appear to be Nevers glass figures: ornamental tiny glass miniatures used in dioramas that were probably set within glass displays (P. Francis pers. comm. 2015). Some of them may



From top left to bottom: carnelian ring 4:18; miniature glass sabre 2:183; and miniature glass horse or dog 7:497



also have been used as parts of jewellery. They may have been made in Nevers in France, and in Murano in Italy.

The most beautiful of these are a miniature glass sabre (E4468:2:183), a white glass horse (E4468:7:497), and a human torso (E4468:7:506). Several hollow glass tubes were also found. These may be ornamental, or perhaps were used as straws. One tube - not hollow - is decorated with spiral lines of milky-white glass (E4468:6:4460). The quality of these objects is remarkable and they must have been prized possessions.

The glass lens from a monocle or spectacles was also found (E4468:7:509).



Toiletries and hygiene

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'



Clockwise from top right: glass tube 6:4460; bone 'necessaire' 6:4793; and three glass miniatures



handle. The brush part contains twelve drilled holes for the bristles spaced roughly 1mm apart. One fragment of marine sponge (E4468:6:8040) may have been part of a ladies toilette, perhaps used to apply powder, or as a tampon. 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.

A large collection of fine glass apothecary phials were found. One of these (E4468:6:8039) sealed with a cork contained a liquid (E4468:6 Sample 13) which will be analysed. A large number of small yellow ointment pots were also found, as well as two decorated polychrome tin-glazed pharmaceutical/drug jars of 17th century date from the European continent. One of the little ointment jars (E4468:6:8039) contained a thick residue which has been retained for analysis (E4468:6 Sample 14). 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.



Many chamber pots, most of which were complete, were identified in the deposit. These were usually plain tin-glazed earthenware globular pots with a handle. Decorated chamber pots were also noted, including Bristol-Staffordshire slipware pots, North Devon sgraffito pots, and three particularly horrible manganese mottled chamber pots (E4468:6:1116-8) with a dribbly rich-brown glaze which appears, to modern eyes at least, completely unsuited for use on a chamber pot. A tall and straight-sided tin-glazed earthenware stool pot (E4468:6:1017) was also identified.



A single human tooth with three cavities (E4468:7 Sample B26) was probably intentionally removed from its owner to alleviate pain.



Clockwise from above: sample of red material, possibly carmine; manganese mottled chamber pot 6:1116; ceramic ointment pots; glass phial 6:8039

Pins

In 1775 Abigail Adams wrote a letter from colonial Massachusetts to her husband John Adams, who was to become the second president of the United States (1797-1801), in London requesting him to send her 'a bundle of pins and put in your trunk.'

'The cry for pins is so great that what we used to buy for 7.6 are now 20 shillings and not to be had for that. A bundle contains 6 thousand for which I used to give a dollar, but if you can procure them for 50 [shillings] or 3 pound, pray let me have them.'

Just over 9,450 straight wire-drawn brass pins were uncovered at Rathfarnham Castle. Although wire-drawn pins are a common find on excavations and were extensively used from the 13th century onwards (Biddle & Barclay 1990, 560), this is likely to be the largest assemblage recovered from a single excavation in Ireland. In contrast, 21 pins were excavated during excavations at a contemporary site in Smithfield in Dublin (Myles 2000) and 37 pins were recovered from Trim Castle (Hayden 2000, 329).

The brass pins recovered at Rathfarnham are drawn-wire pins, with wire-wrapped heads. During their manufacture the solder would add globular heads to pins as the wire was twisted around the unsharpened end. There is no consistency to head sizes, but the smaller pins generally have smaller heads. Each individual pin had to be sharpened by grinding. Mechanisation began in the Georgian period, by the end of which time pins were being mass-produced in enormous quantities. The varying size depended on the particular use of the pin: smaller ones were for sewing and mending while longer ones, which had larger heads, were dressing pins. Pins were carefully kept in pin cushions and would have been straightened and sharpened periodically. They were never left in clothing, in order to prevent oxidation.

Dressing pins would have been used to hold skirt flounces, ruffs, cuffs, veils, and jewels, to fasten the front bodice of a lady's gown, to fix a gentleman's neck cloth and even to secure a baby's napkin. They were also essential for bobbin lace making, and hundreds would have been used for pinning and weaving lace patterns.



Top: brass pins
Bottom: copper alloy thimble 3:169



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 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.

Top: wood lace bobbins
Bottom: decorated scrap of fine textile

Bodkin

Today, a bodkin is used as a needlework tool for threading drawstrings. In the past they were often made of elaborate materials including gold, silver and bone. Some bodkins have inscriptions of virtue engraved onto their shafts. The bodkin uncovered from Rathfarnham (E4468:9:401) was made from brass with a trefoil-shaped terminal. Bodkins were used for sewing, but often also used by women to fasten their hair, and even for protecting their virtue, as some were long and pointed and could be carried in an *etui* or hidden pocket.

Dress

Costumes worn by the higher-status occupants of Rathfarnham Castle during the period would have been made from fine textile. Whilst no cloth garments were recovered during the excavation, evidence for their presence survived in the form of buttons and dress fasteners. Some silk and linen textile fragments were recovered during the excavation, however these are more likely to be associated with the footwear. They do, however, demonstrate that silk and linen textiles would have survived had they been deposited amongst the other artefacts. The absence of costume textiles demonstrates the great value placed on these, as they must have been re-used or mended, recycled in the manufacture of other



Top: dress fastener
Middle: brass bodkin 9:401
Bottom: scrap of fabric
recovered from excavation



Above: array of wood buttons

garments and accessories, or handed down to others and servants. According to 16th century royal inventories, the 'Royal Wardrobe' of Elizabeth I was in fact a building used to house her extensive collection of over 1,326 dresses, which were managed by a specialised team. Not a single one of these dresses survive today as a result of them being handed on to maids and servants, passed on, or cut up and recycled.

Hooks and eyes

In the 17th and 18th century hooks and eyes were primarily used to fasten women's garments for edge-to-edge closure. Pins and clasps were also

employed, whilst buttons were used to fasten men's attire. Many of these were recovered from Rathfarnham Castle.

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.

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 Rathfarnham 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.

Two types of metal buttons were found from the excavation: cast and composite. 17th century buttons were not pierced; instead they had an integral shank on the back (shaped like a loop) with a single attachment hole. Metal buttons were usually cast, or in the case of composite flat buttons (which date to the 17th century and onwards), punched from a sheet with a loop soldered on to the back. Copper alloy, brass, gilt and pewter buttons were common. Buttons made from more precious materials, like gold and silver or precious stones, were worn by the higher echelons of society.

Eight brass and copper alloy buttons were recovered at Rathfarnham, probably from a man's attire. The different styles included flat disc sew-through buttons, globular shaped hollow head buttons with integral shafts and bell buttons.

Below:twisted loops





Sleeve buttons

Sleeve buttons, also referred to as 'sleeve-links' or 'pair-buttons' were most commonly made of metals like copper alloy, pewter and gold. Unlike today, sleeve buttons were not actually sewed onto the garment. They were produced in pairs and were attached with a metal link or chain. For much of the 17th century sleeve cuffs were made from finely woven lace, initially ribbons were used to tie them until sleeve buttons were invented towards the end of century, they became highly fashionable among the upper classes in Britain and Europe. Difficult to date, sleeve buttons continued in use right into the early 19th century when they were finally replaced by 'cuff links' as the fashion for heavily starched cuffs meant that buttons could no longer fit through the stiff cuff hole (White, 2005).

Two sets of sleeve buttons were found at Rathfarnham. One set is plain, but the other set (E4468:2:189) is stunning. Cast in two parts connected with a fine chain of pewter or silver, the backs are engraved with a minute symmetrical design of four shells pointed inwards towards the central shank and are intertwined with beading. The faces are set with a clear glass paste, behind which are tiny flowers backed with gold leaf.

Twisted loops

Forty two brass twisted wire loops were uncovered. These tiny and elusive artefacts have been discovered on a handful of post-medieval site in Britain. Twisted loops were common in the 16th century and would appear to have more than one function.

Some from the 61-64 High Street excavations in Southampton (Watson cited in Egan 1998) were covered by stitching and sewn into the face of a piece of textile which is thought to be a purse, and may have been used as a type of re-enforcement against cut-purse thieves. 'Purse rings' are listed amongst London imports in 1567/8 (Dietz 1972) and 'Pouch rings' among imports in 1480-1 (Cobb 1990). A series of twisted loops were found along the arms of clothed burials in Norwich, where they have been interpreted as fasteners (Margeson 1993, 20). More loops found at the throat of a silk relic purse or bag that held a textile from the tomb of Saint Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral and is thought to date from when the body was reburied in 1542.

Above: silver, gold and glass sleeve buttons 2:189

Entertainment and diet

Artefacts including high-status tableware and preserved food remains, artefacts from toys, games and musical instruments, combine with the remarkable seed, shell and bone remains, and provide a unique and generous insight into the vivacious appetites of the castle's occupants in the 17th and early 18th centuries.

Plates, saucers and bowls

Most of the tableware from the assemblage was ceramic, though fragments of a pewter plate (E4468:8:38) were identified. The ceramic plates, saucers and bowls are very fine and most of the objects are semi- or mostly-complete, which is unusual. The assemblage appears to date to 1670-1715, with the exception of a few small sherds of earlier 16th century pottery from the base of the deposit, which may be residual.

The Rathfarnham ceramic tableware was generally hand-painted blue on white as was fashionable at the time. Red and gold leaf on white ('Rouge de Fer') was also represented in some of the Chinese imports. The fine tableware is either Chinese porcelain, or else Dutch or English copies. The contrast between the extremely fine porcelain and the chunkier tin-glazed European copies is interesting to see, as the assemblage dates from a time when Chinese ceramics were highly prized in Europe and European craftsmen were attempting to copy the designs themselves. Some of the Chinese porcelain plates and bowls bear makers marks, including the imperial seal of the Qim Xi dynasty (E4468:6:1355 & E4468:7:25). The Chinese porcelain assemblage at Rathfarnham is difficult to compare with other contemporary Irish assemblages, because porcelain is frequently misidentified in post-medieval Irish contexts, for the simple reason that it looks too new and modern. This reinforces the significance of the sealed deposit at Rathfarnham.

The English and Dutch tin-glazed plates, whilst much less fine than the Chinese plates, are still



Top: Chinese porcelain plate with imperial seal
Middle: Chinese porcelain bowl
bottom: Chinese porcelain plate



Top left: Dutch tin-glazed earthenware plate
Middle: tin-glazed earthenware plate
Bottom left: pewter spoon with 'W' 2:201

beautiful objects. Although many of the hand-painted designs are derivative of oriental ones, sometimes they achieve great elegance, for example in the case of a pair of Dutch plates with stars and dots from the De Vitte Ster factory c. 1690-1700 (E4468:6:1030-1031).

The most exceptional European copies of porcelain are a small number of very fine white stoneware bowls and cups (eg. E4468:7:52), probably manufactured in or around London at the very beginning of the 18th century. These are the finest white stoneware vessels the authors have ever seen from an Irish context, and rival the thinness of the Chinese porcelain.

Cruder vessels were also present in the assemblage, including large glazed earthenware vessels that might have been used in food preparation or food storage. These were generally of English manufacture, however some small angled and footed Dutch bowls have been identified by Roseanne Meenan, and one possible plain Irish vessel (E4468:6:1582) may also be present.

Some unusual and specialised serving dishes were found, such as two very shallow triangular tin-glazed earthenware pots (e.g. E4468:6:1044) that might have held nuts, or a sauce. Perhaps the most unique fragment of pottery was a stoneware lid with a crab motif on the front. This is not European, and may have imported from the Far East sealing a jar of fish sauce or some other fishy speciality.

Cutlery

Spoons and knives, some of silver or gilded in gold, were recovered from the excavation. These included a late 17th century complete pewter spoon (E4468:2:201) with the initial 'W' engraved onto its finial and a maker's mark on the underside at the base of the stem. It has a trefoil pattern, which generally dates from the 1660s (when it was introduced by the English court) to the early 18th century. Generally, if a piece of cutlery was engraved with a letter it referred to its owner, not its maker. People often carried their own cutlery with them, deeming them highly

personal objects. It was considered an insult to use another person's apple corer for example. A number of W's are recorded at Rathfarnham during the 17th and 18th centuries, for example Worth (leased the castle in 1705) and Wharton (married into the family in the early 18th century).

A bone apple corer (E4468:6:8038) was also identified, as well as a very lovely and delicate bone marrow spoon (E4468:6:4781). 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.

Cups, mugs and tankards

The drinking of coffee, tea and drinking chocolate all became popular during the 17th and 18th century. The ceramics from Rathfarnham reflect these new trends, with teacups and saucers from China and small very fine English-made coffee cups. Two small cups are particularly lovely: a complete brown stoneware capuchin coffee cup (6:1274) and a very fine possibly experimental coffee cup (6:1276), both probably made by John Dwight in the late 17th century in Fulham (P. Francis pers. comm. 2015). Cruder multi-handled black-glazed earthenware drinking vessel was also found. Although no specific chocolate drinking vessels have been identified yet, it seems likely that this fashionable beverage was consumed at the castle.

German stoneware jugs and mugs, from the West-erwald and Frechen regions, were also identified. A number of English-made manganese-mottled ware and Nottingham-type stoneware tankards were found. These may have been used for drinking beer.

Opaque glass jugs

Several unique small glass jugs were identified. These are made of opaque white and blue glass. One opaque glass vessel has an applied blue-glass rim. These may be similar to late 17th century opaque glass tankards in the V&A Museum in London (P. Francis pers. comm. 2015).

Top right: bone marrow spoon 6:4781
Middle: Fulham stoneware capuchin cup 6:1274
Bottom right: glass handled jelly glass





Wine bottles and glasses

Many glass wine bottle fragments were identified during the excavation of the washpit, as well as a number of complete wine and spirit bottles that date from the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Four of the wine bottles have seals stamped with 'AL 1688'. These are likely to have been made especially for Lord Adam Loftus' personal wine cellar, three years before his death. None of the bottle seals belonged to complete bottles.

Crystal drinking glasses

One of the highlights from the excavation is the remarkable collection of crystal drinking goblets. These are made from flint glass. Flint glass, whereby flint pebbles were added instead of sand, was considered a revolutionary new material when it was invented in the 1670s. A wide range of glasses are represented here, including some with Irish and English parallels, and the assemblage as a whole appears to date to the late

Above: array of glass bottles from the excavation
Below: wine seal with stamp '1688 AL'





17th century. As well as the stemmed wine goblets, one small and intact jelly glass (4:367) for eating desserts and a semi-complete engraved tumbler (which appears much later than the rest of the assemblage - perhaps 1760+) were also recovered.

Above left: flint crystal jelly glass 4:367
Above right and below: flint crystal wine glasses

The significance of the Rathfarnham Castle drinking glass assemblage must be considered with the similar assemblage from Templeogue Castle, excavated by Leo Swan in 1996 (96E010; Giacometti 2007). Templeogue Castle is situated 2km west of Rathfarnham Castle, and was renovated by Sir Thomas Domville at the end of the 17th century (Ball 1906, 25). The excavation of the undercroft uncovered 1,500 fragments of glass, most of which were part of 18th century wine bottles, but which also included 15 drinking glasses. Peter Francis, upon examining the Templeogue Castle drinking glasses, wrote that 'the collection of fine-quality table-glass recovered by the Templeogue House excavation is of both national and international significance, for it appears to be the largest, most diverse assemblage of late-17th century table-glass that has yet been excavated anywhere in the world' (P. Francis, cited in Giacometti 2007, 13).





Above: flint crystal drinking glass preserved in water to minimise 'crizzling' (a sort of flaking in glass) after being excavated

The Rathfarnham drinking glasses, of which there are c. 30 in total, are very similar to the Templeogue glasses and the two assemblages must have been related. Flint glass was first commercially produced in London in the 1670s by Ravenscroft. Peter Francis has suggested that the fine-quality glass from Irish contexts may have been manufactured in Dublin since it does not resemble the known Ravenscroft glasses. He suggests a glasshouse on Lazer's Hill (now Townsend Street) in Dublin, shown in de Gomme's map of 1673, as a likely place of manufacture (Francis in Giacometti 2007, Appendix D). An-

other likely place of manufacture is at a glasshouse excavated by Franc Myles in 2003 (Excavations ref. 2003:0581, License 00E0272), perhaps the first flint glassworks in Dublin, established on Smithfield Plot 1 in 1675 by John Odacio Formica. An unusual fragment of coloured glass found at Smithfield may also mirror some of the unusual glass jugs at Rathfarnham Castle.



Above: sample of marine shell from excavation
 Below: sample of seeds and leaves from excavation



Food remains

A moderate assemblage of animal bone included butchered mammal bone, fish bone, bird bone, and antler was uncovered during the excavation, and is likely to represent food preparation. Marine shells included 248 oysters and 80 cockles, as well as crab, scallops, mussels, periwinkles and limpets. Pheasant and pigeon eggshell was also identified. Of particular interest are two fragments of very well preserved banana skin (E4468:4 Sample 10). Bananas could have been eaten in the late 17th century at Rathfarnham Castle, but this find would be unique and the preservation is exceptional. Radiocarbon dating will show if these are intrusive.

A huge number of seeds within the deposit were preserved remarkably well. The most abundant seeds from a sample (E4468:2 Sample 23) were those of various *Prunus* species (M. Jebb pers. comm. 2014 & rest of this section). These probably include cherries (*Prunus avium*), which grow wild in Ireland but have also been selected as 'sweet cherry'. They may include sloes or black-thorn fruits (*P. spinosa*), wild plums or damsons (*P. domestica subsp. insititia*) and domestic plums (*P. domestica*), of several shapes and dimensions suggesting a range of cultivars. Peach (*P. persica*) with its characteristic rough-surfaced seeds may be present, and the largest of the 'smooth' *Prunus* seeds may be apricot (*P. armeniaca*). Most of these fruits could have been cultivated in walled gardens, but peach and apricot would have required glasshouses, since transportation of these soft fruits is notoriously difficult. Only one of the plum seeds had been opened by a mouse. Normally *Prunus* seeds stored in the dry are eaten by mice, suggesting that these seeds probably entered an anaerobic, under-water position very early on after being discarded.

Also present were a distinctive range of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments. Some of these nuts appear to have been very large (>2.5cm) indicating that they are selected cultivars rather than wild collected nuts which tend to be small (< 1cm). A few fragments of walnut (*Juglans*) shells were present, amounting to no more than a single nut in total. Two fruit cases and a single seed of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) were also present. It seems improbable that they are kitchen or dining discards. Of interest were two small marrow or courgette seeds (*Cucurbita*). These are New



World plants and began to spread in Europe in the early 16th century. These need to be examined further to be certain of this identification.

Games

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 wooded 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. A wooden tuning peg (E4468:6:4785) may be from a musical instrument such as a harp.

Hunting

Sir Adam Loftus, the Baron of Rathfarnham and Viscount of Lisburne held the title of Ranger of the Phoenix Park, and later all of the King’s Parks in Ireland. The primary function of these vast tracts of land would have been for gentlemen’s hunting pursuits and supplying meat to the tables of the elite in Ireland (C. O’Connor pers. comm. 2014 & rest of this section).

In 1683 Sir Adam Loftus wrote to Thomas Coningsby at Hampton Court Park requesting a setter dog - setters were regarded as ‘birding’ dogs and were used in hawking and pheasant hunting.

Eggshell fragments (E4468:2 Sample 17) found during the excavation have been identified as probably pheasant or grey partridge by Neil Hatch, and are likely to represent hunting for leisure. According to a manuscript from 1674 Sir John Mc Gill of Gill Hall, Co. Down held a grand pheasant-shoot on his estate that had been stocked with 900 birds, obtained by natural hatch and from eggs hatched under broody hens. This notable event was attended by 64 guns, consisting of noblemen and a ‘commoner’ from each of Ireland’s 32 counties. Mc Gill’s pheasant shoot is

Above left: crab claw
 Above right: Yixing Chinese stoneware crab lid of teapot 6:1351
 Below: wood doll’s arm 6:4783



contemporary with the time period of much of the material from the excavation at Rathfarnham and the same type of event, if not on an even grander scale, could well have taken place on the extensive demesne associated with the castle.

Other hunting-related objects from the assemblage may include a small game snare, heel spurs and lead shot.

Smoking

Very large numbers of clay pipes were identified in the assemblage, comprising a relatively small

range of plain bowl types that can be tightly dated to the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Below: clay pipes from the excavation



Trade and colonisation

As members of the English court, the occupants of Rathfarnham Castle were part of a global network of international elites. The artefacts from the castle reflect an access to goods from all over the world. The previous sections have already touched on this: the emerald from Columbia, the glass figurines from Venice, and the ceramics from China. The coins, lead weights and wax seals from the excavation demonstrate how the castle occupants took part in international trade and correspondence, whilst military artefacts remind us of the violence associated with colonisation and conquest during the 17th century.



Above: *The Cannon Shot* by Willem van de Velde (II) c. 1680. Rijksmuseum Amsterdam

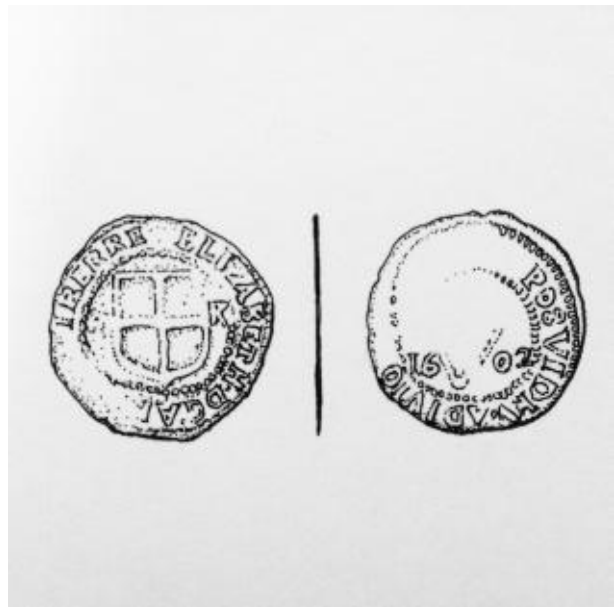
Below: map showing find place of artefacts. For example, the emerald and the Potosi coin came from the Americas; the porcelain and Yixing stoneware came from China; and Murano glassware came from Venice



Coins

Of the identifiable coins, the earliest is an Irish copper penny of Elizabeth I from 1602 (Michael Kenny pers. comm. 2015 & rest of this section). The issue of copper pennies and halfpennies in 1601-02 coincides with the issue of a base silver coinage of shillings, sixpences and threepences issued by Elizabeth I to help finance the war and pay the troops involved in the campaign against the Ulster chieftains, Hugh O'Neill and Hugh O'Donnell. There are four farthing tokens, one of James I and three of Charles I. As these were issued under royal license they are usually named from the licensees and are therefore known as Harrington or Lennox farthings (reign of James I) and Richmond or Maltravers farthings (reign of Charles I). The first license was issued to Lord Harrington in 1613 and this was taken over later by another royal favorite the Duke of Lennox. In the reign of Charles they were issued by the Duchess of Richmond and later by Lord Maltravers. There are numerous dies, mintmarks and design variations and since the tokens here are in fairly poor condition I have not attempted to subdivide them beyond that of reign.

The other identifiable copper coins include two regular halfpennies of Charles II and William and Mary, a Dublin trade token issued by Mic(hael) Wilson in 1672, and an interesting emergency issue Hibernia halfpenny issued by the Jacobites at Limerick in 1691. The Limerick halfpenny holds particular interest as Rathfarnham Castle's resident at the time, Adam Loftus, the Baron of Rathfarnham and Viscount of Lisburne, lost his head there to a cannonball. It is possible that he managed to pocket a few of these Jacobean coins before dying. The Hibernia halfpenny is in fact an emergency coin produced by over striking an earlier emergency coin. The entire 'gunmoney' issue of James II was an emergency coinage, struck to help finance his war against William III. Struck in brass, lead, pewter and whatever base metals could be found, the denominations bore no relationship to the actual intrinsic metal worth of the coins. Among the issues struck were brass shillings and it was these coins that were over struck during the Siege of Limerick, to circulate at the more realistic value of a halfpenny as Jacobite finances collapsed. Some elements of the original design are still faintly visible on the Hibernia piece. After the war, the entire emergency coinage of James was reduced to its actual metal value



Above: coins from the excavation
Below: drawing of the 1602 Irish copper penny by Alva Mac Gowan

(which was very little) and soon afterwards demonetised completely, which was presumably disastrous for the unfortunate traders, merchants and soldiers who had been forced to accept it as payment or wages.

The trade tokens of the period c.1650 to 1675 are little historical documents in their own right. Not only do they provide the name of the issuer but also the name of the city or town where they were produced and sometimes the date. In some cases,



Top: silver Potosi 'piece of eight' reales 1655, 9:270
 Bottom: Irish copper penny of Elizabeth I 1602, 9:179

especially in the larger centres such as Dublin, they also carry a street name. More importantly they often denote the trade of the issuer, either directly by name or in heraldic form by carrying the arms of the trade guild to which he belonged. The Wilson token bears the arms of the Guild of Butchers, indicating that this was his trade.

The Potosi silver 8 reales is the most 'exotic' of

the coins but is not particularly rare. Spanish silver, especially issues from the mints and mines of South America, circulated widely in Ireland in the 17th century. The authorities issued ordinances at different times, regulating foreign coins by weight and value and had official sets of coin weights made to facilitate their use by merchants and traders. The South American coins are often of poor quality in terms of style and design but mostly of good silver. They are usually very hard to read, with a baffling array of designs, mint-marks and assay masters' initials. Difficulties of identification are made harder by the fact that there were three kings of Spain in succession with the same name, Philip II, III and IV. Luckily the date, 1655, is fairly clear on the Rathfarnham coin, which places it in the reign of Philip IV (1621-65). The number 8, representing the denomination, 8 reales, is also visible, as is the mint initial P for Potosi and the initial E for Antonio Ergueta who was the principal assayer at the mint for nearly three decades, from c.1650 until his death or retirement in 1678. Potosi was hit by a major scandal in the late 1640s, involving corruption, absenteeism, sub-letting of jobs and poor quality silver. A big clear out followed and some officials were executed (by beheading), others jailed and several banished. Ergueta came in as part of the new team and was especially associated with the Pillars of Hercules design type of which the Rathfarnham coin is an example.

The final piece worth noting is neither a coin or a token but a jeton or counter, struck at Nuremberg at the end of the 16th century. Jetons were widely used for counting and accounting in the medieval period. For that reason they are usually found in urban centres where there were banking houses, large trading enterprises, taxation points and markets, places where substantial sums of money were counted and financial transactions carried out. Nuremberg was one of the great European centres for their production in the 16th and 17th centuries and the business was controlled by a small number of families such as those of Krauwinkel, Schultes, Koch and Lauffer, who sometimes intermarried. The Rathfarnham piece was made by Hans Schultes. There were three jeton masters of that name, father, son and grandson. The jeton here was probably struck by Hans II, master from 1586 to 1603. The master's mark, clearly visible, is a rosette. The mark of Hans I was a wedge. To add to the difficulties of identifica-



tion, the jetons of Hans III also carried a rosette but were stylistically slightly different.

The Rathfarnham coins probably represent accidental and casual loss over time. The time span is too great for a hoard and the small coppers or the jeton are unlikely to have ever been hoarded anyway. The only coin whose loss might have been felt by the owner is the Potosi 8 reales piece ('piece of eight'). Accidental loss of small and insignificant material may provide a better idea of what was actually in people's pockets than the big hoards of the 17th century.

Lead weights

Forty-four lead discs or fragments were identified in the excavation. In the early medieval period the Vikings used lead alloy weights to weigh silver. By the 17th century commerce had become somewhat more complex. Due to the influx of a variety of foreign currency and England's unstable monarchs, coinage was constantly changing. The value had to be determined in another way, sometimes by metal, other times by weight. Coin weights had particular values etched into them, but most of the weights from Rathfarnham are blank. Some of the weights were marked however, for example one (E4468:9:274) lead disk with a raised rim has the letters 'C O' and other illegible markings.



If not weights, these unmarked lead discs may be related to the musket balls and shot being produced at the castle. It is also possible that these objects were weights on their way to becoming recycled as shot.

Wax seal impressions

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 horse-



Top: lead weight 9:274
Middle: lead weight or ingot of lead
Bottom: array of lead weights

back, 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



Top: wax seal 6:10
Middle: wax seal 2:3
Bottom: wax seal stamp handle 6:14



reconstruct a network of correspondence of enormous archaeological and historical significance. Unfortunately, numerous 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.

Military

Among the most exciting discoveries in the assemblage was a complete 17th century Cromwellian front armour 'Harquebuzer' steel breast plate (E4468:6:1). It is made from a single medially-formed steel plate with turned neck and arm openings, it has a V-shaped lower edge and is single shot proofed to the centre-right abdomen.



Top: steel breast plate 6:1
Bottom: selection of musketballs

Twenty-one lead musketballs, 78 pieces of lead shot and 15 fragments of gunflint were found. These are all gun-related but no guns or gun fragments were identified. The only weapon found in the assemblage was a miniature glass rapier. Some of the lead shot may have come from kitchen contexts rather than military ones, for example from game hunted on the estate.

Two sheath fragments were also found. One is a leather scabbard-hanger with an incomplete matching belt, and the second is a metal chape for a dagger/bayonet sheath. Two possible heel spurs for horse riding were also identified and may be of military origin.

Furniture and fittings

Building material and windows

The deposit contained building material including late 17th century red brick, masonry fragments, mortar and timbers. A very large amount of window glass was found, as well as lead window camms, used in the castle's casement windows. It is possible that the window glass assemblage in the washpit represents all of the 16th century windows which were replaced in the early 18th century. Some of the window fragments survived in good condition (e.g., E4468:6:4378), such that the window shape and panes can be reconstructed. Hand-painted tingleazed earthenware wall and fireplace tiles of various colours were also recovered, as well as a few ceramic roof and floor tiles.

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.

Upholstery tacks & studs

Upholstery studs were commonly used in post-medieval households to attach soft furnishings like textiles and leather to furniture e.g. chair seats and backs, trunks, beds and benches. 107 upholstery tacks were uncovered at Rathfarnham and appear to be made from a range of metals includ-



Above: brass tacks arranged by size

Below: part of a small box

Bottom: fragment of decorated wood panel



ing copper alloy, brass and iron. The heads and shafts are integrally cast. The tacks are not uniform and many of them, through use and wear, have been beaten out of shape. Even still, most of them can be roughly divided into seven different sizes. The smallest size may have been used for fixing decorative braid or 'gimp' to upholstery. The rest of the sizes are mainly studs used to decorate leather or textile-covered furniture, though panelling studs could also be functional as well as decorative (P. Boyle 2015, pers. comm.).

Furniture

Fragments of wooden furniture and leather furnishings were uncovered. These include a leather upholstery panel from a chest or chair (E4468:6:8040), 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), and a wooden finial from a bedpost of chair (E4468:6:5565). 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. A possible glass lampshade (N. Roche pers. comm. 2015) was also identified.



Above: shoes from the excavation
Left: buckle from a shoe or a belt

8 Specialist analysis

The large number of artefacts recovered from the excavation requires a large team of specialists. The current proposals for specialist analysis of the material are presented below, and are subject to agreement by the OPW.

Basic stabilisation and cleaning of artefacts	Alva Mac Gowan with assistance from Susannah Kelly
Small finds (wood, metal, bone)	Alva Mac Gowan
European ceramics	Rosanne Meenan
Porcelain and Asian stoneware	George Haggarty
Clay pipe	Alan Hayden
Glass bottles (wine & phials)	Franc Myles
Flint crystal glass	Peter Francis and Franc Myles
Opaque glass	Franc Myles
Glass miniatures	Judith Carroll
Glass and amber jewellery & beads	Judith Carroll
Coins and jetons	Michael Kenny
leather shoes & textile, buckles and chapes	John Nichols
Seeds, pips, nuts, other environmental	Nikolah Gilligan
Animal bone remains (mammal)	Ruth Carden
Bird bone	Emily Murray
Fish bone	Sheila Hamilton Dyer
Shell (mollusc)	Johny Geber
Shell (eggshell) & feathers	Nial Hatch, Birdwatch Ireland
Human tooth	Siobhain Duffy
Iron artefacts X-Ray	Susannah Kelly
Military artefacts	Damian Shiels
XRF on ointments, rouge, vial contents	Jessica Smyth, Bristol University
Tobacco samples	Nikolah Gilligan
Leaf samples	Irish Botanical Gardens
Banana skin samples	Queens Chrono lab
Insect remains & chamber pot samples	Steve Davis & UCD
Decorated wall tiles	Rosanne Meenan
Roof and floor tile	Joanna Wren
Roof slate, red brick, plaster and mortar samples	Franc Myles
Window glass and lead	Franc Myles
Wood identification	Ellen O'Carroll
Worked masonry	Timothy Foley
Artefact Illustration	Alva Mac Gowan
Artefact Photography	Alva Mac Gowan
Conservation and Reconstruction	Susannah Kelly

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Appendix A Context Register

Site Name: Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin

Archaeological License: E4468

Excavation Director: Antoine Giacometti

Date: April 2015

Excav.	C.	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/Ecofacts
E4468	1	6.6	5.5	1.29	SW Flanker C18-C20 demolition rubble	Demolition rubble between modern 20th century tiled floor constructed by Jesuits, down to the top of the early C18th paved stone floor. Most of the material dates to the construction of the 1770s floor level, which was the same as the modern floor level, but the material is mixed.	glass, ceramic, masonry, bone, wood
E4468	2	2.47	2.95	0.3	SW flanker washpit deposit (sealed)	Fill of washpit C5: above C7 & timbers, below sterile construction rubble of early C18th floor, north of drain. Waterlogged black organic sediment that was extremely soft and spongy, resembling drain fill or cess. This deposit overlays timbers from construction of c. early 18th century drain so was piled up here during its construction.	c. 2,000 artefacts per m3, many types
E4468	3	2.47	0.48	0.5	SW flanker washpit deposit (unsealed)	Fill of washpit C5 within rebuilt brick & stone-lined drain. Waterlogged black organic sediment that was extremely soft and spongy drain fill. A small manhole through the early 18th century floor into the drain means it is was not sealed like C2, C4, C6 or C7.	c. 2,000 artefacts per m3, many types
E4468	4	2.47	1.74	0.4	SW flanker washpit deposit (sealed)	Fill of washpit C5: upper dry layer piled up to south over C6. This was dry and gritty, containing cinders. It was not waterlogged. It contained more iron artefacts and less organic artefacts than C2, C6 or C7.	c. 2,000 artefacts per m3, many types
E4468	5	4.79	2.47	1.3	SW flanker washpit deposit (sealed)	Stone-lined washpit structure with open drain, built along with Fortified House in 1583	N/a
E4468	6	2.63	2.47	0.4	SW flanker washpit deposit (sealed)	Fill of washpit C5: above C7 & timbers, below sterile construction rubble of early C18th floor, north of drain. Waterlogged dark brown and black organic sediment that was extremely soft and spongy, resembling drain fill or cess.	c. 2,000 artefacts per m3, many types

Excav.	C.	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/Ecofacts
E4468	7	2.47	2.95	0.2	SW flanker washpit deposit (sealed)	Fill of washpit C5: on floor, below C2 & timbers, north of drain. Waterlogged black organic sediment that was extremely soft and spongy, resembling drain fill or cess	c. 2,000 artefacts per m3, many types
E4468	8	4.2	0.48	0.3	SW Flanker Drain running into washpit	Fill of 1583 drain (still in use C18th) west of washpit C5, Waterlogged black organic sediment that was extremely soft and spongy, resembling drain fill.	c. 2,000 artefacts per m3, many types
E4468	9	4.79	2.47	0.01	SW flanker washpit deposit (unsealed)	Final clean of washpit using hose for post-excavation photographs, including checking under and below paving stones for trapped artefacts.	c. 2,000 artefacts per m3, many types
E4468	10	4	4	0.3	SE flanker C18th demolition rubble	Demolition rubble between modern tower floor and 1583 floor, including C18th floor	ceramic, glass, iron, stone, bone, environmental
E4468	11	1.65	1.08	0.2	SE flanker C18th cellar	Fill of early C18th brick-lined sub-floor space	ceramic, bone
E4468	12	N/a	N/a	N/a	Other contexts	Various other contexts & topsoil finds around castle	ceramic, glass, iron, stone, paper, steel, plaster

Appendix B Finds Register

Site Name: Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin

Archaeological License: E4468

Excavation Director: Antoine Giacometti

Date: April 2015

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:1:1	Ceramic	Unglazed	Unglazed earthenware handle or possibly construction building material fragment	1
E4468:1:2	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	English Stoneware blacking bottle, complete c. 1900. Taken by foreman Brian Fagan	1
E4468:1:3	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	bowl with fishnet/cross-hatch decoration	1
E4468:1:4-6	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe stems, plain	3
E4468:1:7	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	blue and white plate from within blocked cabinet	1
E4468:1:8	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Gallipot small fragment	1
E4468:1:9	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Glazed Red Earthenware basal sherd	1
E4468:1:10-11	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain sherds x2	2
E4468:1:12-14	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	3 large sherds English stoneware jars, eg. Marmalade	3
E4468:1:15	Ceramic	Whiteware	Modern whiteware or ironstone handle	1
E4468:1:16-27	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark coloured bottle glass, 18th or 19th century straight-sided bottles	12
E4468:1:28-32	Glass	Bottle Glass	Assorted 19th century glass utility bottles (mostly sauce bottles)	5
E4468:1:33-41	Glass	Bottle Glass	Assorted 19th century glass utility bottles (mostly pharmaceutical bottles)	9
E4468:1:42	Ceramic	Floor tile	Floor or oven tile	1
E4468:1:43-44	Ceramic	Floor tile	2 red earthenware unglazed floor tile fragments	2
E4468:1:45	Ceramic	Red brick	1 thin red brick	1
E4468:1:46	Stone	Masonry	Polished and molded grayish-brown sandstone, 1 dressed face and 1 side, curved corner, see notebook sketch but similar to bullnose detailed on 18th century timberwork on interior of main basement, 400mm thick.	1
E4468:1:47	Stone	Masonry	Very long sandstone dark-grey window jamb, 1 corner rounded/chamfered, 2 faces heavily polished, 100x120mm across, 700mm long broken at one end, roughly squared at other end.	1
E4468:1:48	Stone	Masonry	Polished pale grey limestone, molded, chamfered, molded a bit with curve, quite a complex shape, Fragment 140mm long broken at both ends, 110mm x 100mm across.	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:1:49	Stone	Masonry	Pale gray sandstone window jamb, chamfered sharply on 1 corner, 1 rough face away from chamfer, 260mmx110mmx110mm, 3 worked faces with clear horizontal tool marks, 1 end worked the other end broken. Similar to 1:50 but no refit	1
E4468:1:50	Stone	Masonry	Pale gray sandstone window jamb, chamfered sharply on 1 corner, 1 rough face away from chamfer, 280mmx110mmx105mm, 3 worked faces with crude horizontal and diagonal tool marks, 1 end worked the other end broken. Similar to 1:50 but no refit	1
E4468:1:51	Stone	Masonry	Pale grey sandstone window jamb or fireplace piece, very finely polished with very fine tool marks on the sides, very fine grade, lime wash noted. 2 refitting frags: (i) 430x300x70 slab dressed 1 face 1 side and burnt on polished side (ii) 280x400x50 slab dressed on 1 face and all sides.	1
E4468:1:52	Stone	Masonry	Fine-grained red sandstone slabs, most likely C18th, dressed on upper face and edges, underside crudely hacked or heavily mortared, one unbroken piece 400mmx450mmx76mm. Very well polished on upper face.	1
E4468:1:53	Bone	Toothbrush	Double-headed toothbrush	1
E4468:1:54	Wood	Bottle Glass	Cork sauce bottle top, red colour, 'E. LAZENBY & SON London', 1790-1850 ish	1
E4468:2:1	Rock crystal	Rock Crystal	Scissor Cut rock crystal gem stone	1
E4468:2:2	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragments	1
E4468:2:3	Wax	Wax seal	Complete red wax seal impressed with coat of arms	1
E4468:2:4	Ceramic	Blackware	Black-glazed earthenware, fine, rim fragment	1
E4468:2:5-6	Ceramic	Porcelain	2 sherds porcelain saucer, NMI=1, no refit, hand-painted blue on white	2
E4468:2:7-8	Ceramic	Porcelain	2 sherds porcelain saucer, NMI=2, hand painted blue on white, one has brown line on rim	2
E4468:2:9-11	Ceramic	Porcelain	3 sherds porcelain cups, NMI=3	3
E4468:2:12	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Lug handle of salt-glazed white stoneware, decorated	1
E4468:2:13	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Lug handle of salt-glazed white stoneware, decorated with shell	1
E4468:2:14	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	white salt-glazed English stoneware, small vessel rim	1
E4468:2:15	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	White dipped stoneware with dark brown rim	1
E4468:2:16	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	tin glazed plate or charger with fine oriental scene	1
E4468:2:17	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plate, stained, 2 frags refitting	1
E4468:2:18	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plate, stained	1
E4468:2:19-2	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	2 sherds tin-glazed plates, stained	2

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:2:21-22	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	2 sherds tin-glazed saucer with floral design	2
E4468:2:23	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Pale brown English stoneware	1
E4468:2:24	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	sherd tin-glazed vessel	1
E4468:2:25-28	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	4 sherds tin glazed vessels, hand painted blue-on-white, floral decoration	4
E4468:2:29	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed painted plate with hatching and flower motif along rim, 3 sherds same plate	1
E4468:2:30	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentified	1
E4468:2:31-34	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	4 sherds tin-glazed earthenware blue-painted plates	4
E4468:2:35-49	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	15 sherds plain chamber pots (in bag with Nos. 153-162)	15
E4468:2:50-81	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	32 sherds plain chamber pots	32
E4468:2:82	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Plain chamber pot	1
E4468:2:83	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Plain chamber pot	1
E4468:2:84	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Plain chamber pot	1
E4468:2:85	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Plain chamber pot	1
E4468:2:86	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Plain chamber pot	1
E4468:2:87	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Plate, plain	1
E4468:2:88	Ceramic	Porcelain	blue and red, small vessel	1
E4468:2:89-91	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	3 Sherds of Gallipot ointment jar, 50% complete, no refit but NMI=1	3
E4468:2:92	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Plain chamber pot	1
E4468:2:93	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Glazed Red Earthenware body sherd	1
E4468:2:94	Ceramic	Unidentified	possible stoneware, unidentified, green glaze	1
E4468:2:95-98	Ceramic	Porcelain	4 sherds porcelain	4
E4468:2:99-120	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	22 sherds plain tin-glazed earthenware	22
E4468:2:121-122	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe bowl, plain	2
E4468:2:123-129	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe stems, plain	7
E4468:2:130	Glass	Bottle Glass	Semi-complete dark-coloured glass bottle, onion shape	1
E4468:2:131-149	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	19
E4468:2:150	Ceramic	Wall tile	Tin-glazed plate fragment? Blue painted. May be a wall tile?	1
E4468:2:151-152	Ceramic	Wall tile	tile fragments: plain white and purple	2
E4468:2:153	Ceramic	Floor tile	tile fragment, unsure if wall or floor tile, red fabric	1
E4468:2:154-163	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	10 sherds plain chamber pots (in bag with Nos. 2:35-49)	10
E4468:2:164	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	2 sherds blue-painted tin-glazed rim refitting	1
E4468:2:165	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base, fluted, brown colour	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:2:166	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base	1
E4468:2:167	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base	1
E4468:2:168	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, neck	1
E4468:2:169	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body	1
E4468:2:171-171	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body fragments (may include lead crystal goblet body sherds)	2
E4468:2:172-176	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body fragments (may include lead crystal goblet body sherds)	5
E4468:2:177	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body	1
E4468:2:178	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem	1
E4468:2:179	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass small cup and handle	1
E4468:2:180	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:2:181	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal tiny fragment	1
E4468:2:182	Glass	Window	Glass from window panes, uncounted bag of c. 100 sherds	1
E4468:2:183	Glass	Glass Miniature	Miniature clear glass rapier, almost complete, broken into two refitting fragments	1
E4468:2:184	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear glass fragment, ornamented (fluted?) base of pharmaceutical phial?	1
E4468:2:185	Copper alloy	Coin	Coin, no detail	1
E4468:2:186	Lead	Furnishing	lead sheet fragment	1
E4468:2:187-188	Copper alloy	Lace Chape	Lace chape	2
E4468:2:189	Gold, silver, copper alloy, glass	Sleeve Buttons	Sleeve buttons: copper alloy, gold leaf, glass paste?	1
E4468:2:190-196	Copper alloy	Twisted Loop	Twisted wire loop	7
E4468:2:197-198	Copper alloy	Buckle	buckles	2
E4468:2:199	Copper alloy	Furnishing	Lock or catch	1
E4468:2:200	Silver, bone	Cutlery	Antler handled silver plated knife	1
E4468:2:201	Pewter	Cutlery	Pewter spoon with 'W' inscribed	1
E4468:2:202	Wood	Button	wood button insert	1
E4468:2:203	Wood, leather	Furnishing	Leather fragments and wooden tack	1
E4468:2:204	Bone	Toothbrush	Folding toothbrush with ear scoop, "necessaire" or grooming kit.	1
E4468:2:205	Wood	Wood point	Wood point	1
E4468:2:206-215	Iron	Nail	Nails	10
E4468:2:216	Blank	Blank	Blank	0

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:2:217	Wood	Furnishing	Wooden tool handle (eg. plane), or bracket from furnishing, with small oval hole. Not oak, may be ash, yew or alder. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.	1
E4468:2:218-637	Copper alloy	Pin	Pins (weighed, so count is not exact)	420
E4468:2:634	Copper alloy	Twisted Loop	Twisted wire loop	1
E4468:2:L1	Wood	Shoe	Wood block heel	1
E4468:2:L2	Leather, wood	Shoe	Wood block heel with leather sole and covering	1
E4468:2:L3	Leather, textile	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments and textile fragment	1
E4468:2:L4	Leather, textile	Shoe	Toe puff and textile fragment	1
E4468:2:L5	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1
E4468:2:L6	Leather, wood	Shoe	Wood heel block with leather cover intact	1
E4468:2:L7	Textile	Textile	Textile Fragment	1
E4468:2:L8	Textile	Textile	Textile Fragment	1
E4468:2:L9	Textile	Textile	Textile Fragment	1
E4468:3:1-11	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	11 sherds white salt-glazed stoneware fine cup or mug fragments, prob English	11
E4468:3:12-13	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	2 sherds Gravel Free earthenware	2
E4468:3:14-21	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	8 sherds salt-glazed stoneware, brown glazed, prob Frechen	8
E4468:3:22	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Glazed Red Earthenware sherd	1
E4468:3:23-24	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Mottled ware or glazed red earthenware chamber pot	2
E4468:3:25-29	Ceramic	Blackware	Black-glazed earthenware, some fine, some with purplish hue	5
E4468:3:30-46	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	17 sherds plain tin-glazed earthenware	17
E4468:3:47-63	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	17 sherds tin-glazed earthenware dining wares, hand-painted blue-on-white	17
E4468:3:64	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Rim of manganese-mottled ware vessel	1
E4468:3:65	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Nottingham-type brown stoneware fine drinking vessel, English	1
E4468:3:66	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Manganese-mottled ware vessel	1
E4468:3:67-68	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	2 rim fragments of small yellow ointment jars	2
E4468:3:69	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Small sherd of blue-on-white tin-glazed earthenware	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:3:70	Ceramic	Porcelain	Red-on-white plate or saucer	1
E4468:3:71-77	Ceramic	Porcelain	7 sherds blue-on-white cups and saucers	7
E4468:3:78	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe bowl, plain	1
E4468:3:79-99	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe stems, plain	21
E4468:3:100-101	Ceramic	Wall tile	tile fragments: plain white and purple	2
E4468:3:102-106	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle glass fragments	5
E4468:3:107	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, rim and neck	1
E4468:3:108-14	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body fragments (may include lead crystal goblet body sherds)	33
E4468:3:141-143	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragments	3
E4468:3:144	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass drinking glass handle	1
E4468:3:145	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug complete base and refitting sherds	1
E4468:3:146-154	Glass	Window	Lead glazing fragments	9
E4468:3:155	Glass	Window	Glass from window panes, uncounted bag of c. 50 sherds	1
E4468:3:156	Glass	Bead	Miniature opaque green and white glass fragments	1
E4468:3:157	Iron	Key	Iron key complete, 140mm long	1
E4468:3:158	Iron	Unidentified	Iron object, unidentified, 95mm long	1
E4468:3:159	Iron	Bucket	Iron bucket handle, broken into two fragments	1
E4468:3:160	Lead	Furnishing	lead sheet fragment	1
E4468:3:161	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, disk	1
E4468:3:162	Copper alloy	Furnishing	Latch or other fixing. Possibly part of lock from a wooden chest or box	1
E4468:3:163	Copper alloy	Lace Chape	Lace chape	1
E4468:3:164	Copper alloy	Button	Button	1
E4468:3:165-167	Copper alloy	Twisted Loop	Twisted wire loops	3
E4468:3:168	Copper alloy	Staple	Staple	1
E4468:3:169	Copper alloy	Thimble	Thimble	1
E4468:3:170-172	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	4
E4468:3:173	Brass, timber	Mechanical Component	Small screw-like mechanical component made from brass and timber	1
E4468:3:174-177	Copper alloy	Dress Fastener	Clothing attachments: 3 hooks and an eye	4
E4468:3:178	Copper alloy	Pin	Dress or hat pin, bent	1
E4468:3:179	Copper alloy	Jewellery	Wire loop	1
E4468:3:180	Gold	Jewellery	Gilded wire flower, jewellery	1
E4468:3:181	Gold, copper alloy	Unidentified	Gilded ring or hoop	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:3:182	Iron	Unidentified	Iron plate fragment, from furnishing?	1
E4468:3:183-184	Copper alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified copper alloy wires	2
E4468:3:187	Silver	Cutlery	Silver salt spoon	1
E4468:3:188	Bone	Unidentified	Bone plate or inlay with tiny screw	1
E4468:3:189	Iron	Bucket	Iron barrel or bucket hoop	1
E4468:3:190-235	Iron	Nail	Nails, small	46
E4468:3:236-332	Iron	Nail	Nails, big	97
E4468:3:333-1308	Copper alloy	Pin	Pins (weighed, so count is not exact)	976
E4468:3:L1	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragment	1
E4468:4:1	Rock crystal	Rock Crystal	Emerald Cut' mixed cut rock crystal gem stone	1
E4468:4:2	Carnelian	Carnelian Ring	Carnelian Ring, faceted, 50% complete	1
E4468:4:3-42	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware crude pots, 39 sherds	39
E4468:4:43-54	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware crude pots, 13 rim sherds	13
E4468:4:55	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Mottled ware tankard	1
E4468:4:56	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Mottled ware chamber pot 1 (refit with C6 pot)	1
E4468:4:57	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Mottled ware chamber pot 2 (refit with C6 pot)	1
E4468:4:58-60	Blank	Blank	Blank	0
E4468:4:61-63	Ceramic	Sgraffito	English yellow sgraffito: 2 dishes and 1 chamber pot all refitting with C6	3
E4468:4:64	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint	1
E4468:4:65-103	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plain chamberpot	39
E4468:4:104-140	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plain chamberpot	37
E4468:4:141-170	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plain chamberpot	30
E4468:4:171	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, bar	1
E4468:4:172	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, disk	1
E4468:4:173-174	Lead	Furnishing	2 sheets of lead, architectural fitting?	2
E4468:4:175	Copper alloy	Copper Ring	Ring	1
E4468:4:176	Copper alloy	Button	Button	1
E4468:4:177	Copper alloy	Lace Chape	Lace chape	1
E4468:4:178	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	1
E4468:4:179	Wood	Wood point	Wood point	1
E4468:4:179-183	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tacks	5
E4468:4:180	Blank	Blank	Upholstery tack	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:4:181-183	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plain chamberpot	3
E4468:4:184	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plain chamberpot	1
E4468:4:185	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plain chamberpot	1
E4468:4:186-191	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	6
E4468:4:192-194	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	3
E4468:4:195-196	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	2
E4468:4:197	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:4:198	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:4:199	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:4:200	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, polychrome charger (?) with lead glaze on underside	1
E4468:4:201-212	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, blue and purple drug jar	12
E4468:4:213	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on pale blue	1
E4468:4:214	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed sherd with possible manganese paint on one side???	1
E4468:4:215	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:4:216	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white, particularly fine	1
E4468:4:217	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate with lead glaze on underside	1
E4468:4:218	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white cup sherd	1
E4468:4:219-221	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white delicate bowl or cup	3
E4468:4:222	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware, brown on yellow, chamber pot 1, refit with C6	1
E4468:4:223	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware, brown on yellow, chamber pot 2, refit with C6	1
E4468:4:224	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware, brown on yellow, little handled pot, refit with C6	1
E4468:4:225-231	Iron	Nail	Iron objects, unidentified, large (over 80mm long)	7
E4468:4:232	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Trailed slipware vessel, yellow on dark brown	1
E4468:4:233	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware, brown on yellow on one side & black/brown on underside	1
E4468:4:234	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Gallipot	1
E4468:4:235	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Gallipot	1
E4468:4:236	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Gallipot	1
E4468:4:237-24	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Gallipot sherds	4
E4468:4:241	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware, prob English	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:4:242-243	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Brown stoneware, palish brown, prob English	2
E4468:4:244	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Brown stoneware, Nottingham type tankard	1
E4468:4:245	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware cup, very fine, prob English	1
E4468:4:246	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware bowl, refit with C7?, prob English	1
E4468:4:247	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Small white-brown stoneware, delicate cup, refit with 6:1276	1
E4468:4:248	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	Salt-glazed grey stoneware, Westerwald?	1
E4468:4:249-250	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware dipped in dark brown glaze at rim, prob English, London-type	2
E4468:4:251	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	Salt-glazed grey stoneware with blue – Westerwald	1
E4468:4:252	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Brown and yellow glazed stoneware	1
E4468:4:253-282	Ceramic	Blackware	Black-glazed earthenware 30 sherds	30
E4468:4:283	Ceramic	Unglazed	Unglazed earthenware pot, refit with C6	1
E4468:4:284	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Dutch pot, angled and footed, greenish hue on glaze, refit with 6:1581	1
E4468:4:285	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Glazed Red Earthenware	1
E4468:4:286	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Gallipot	1
E4468:4:287	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain teacup fragments	1
E4468:4:288	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain plate base	1
E4468:4:289	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain 60% complete saucer	1
E4468:4:290	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain bowl	1
E4468:4:291-292	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain sherds	2
E4468:4:293-294	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain red and gold	2
E4468:4:295	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain bowl	1
E4468:4:296-302	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain sherds	7
E4468:4:303-306	Ceramic	Wall tile	tile fragments: plain white and purple	4
E4468:4:307	Ceramic	Floor tile	Unglazed red earthenware floor tile	1
E4468:4:308-309	Ceramic	Roof tile	Unglazed red earthenware roof tiles	2

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:4:310-311	Stone	Roof slate	Slate roof tiles	2
E4468:4:312	Glass	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides	1
E4468:4:313	Glass	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides	1
E4468:4:314	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle, large fragment, stored in soil	1
E4468:4:315	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle neck sherd	1
E4468:4:316	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle base sherd	1
E4468:4:317	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle neck sherd	1
E4468:4:318	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle shoulder sherd with seal 'AL 1688', in two refitting frags.	1
E4468:4:319	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle shoulder sherd with seal 'AL 1688', in two refitting frags.	1
E4468:4:320	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle base sherd	1
E4468:4:321-330	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	10
E4468:4:331-341	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	11
E4468:4:342-349	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	8
E4468:4:350	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base	1
E4468:4:351	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, rim and neck	1
E4468:4:352	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base	1
E4468:4:353	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base	1
E4468:4:354-356	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body fragments (may include lead crystal goblet body sherds)	3
E4468:4:357-361	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass fine straight-sided drinking vessel fragments	5
E4468:4:362-365	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass fine straight-sided drinking vessel fragments	4
E4468:4:366	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot and stem, white/gold decoration around foot	1
E4468:4:367	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass small complete glass	1
E4468:4:368	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:4:369	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragment	1
E4468:4:370	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot and stem, white/gold decoration around foot	1
E4468:4:371	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem	1
E4468:4:372	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:4:373	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragment	1
E4468:4:374-375	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, 2 rim sherds found together	2
E4468:4:376	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:4:377	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem	1
E4468:4:378	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:4:379	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:4:380	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, ornately fluted body sherd	1
E4468:4:381	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug, rim and body sherds refitting	1
E4468:4:382	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque blue glass jug body sherd	1
E4468:4:383	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug body sherd	1
E4468:4:384-385	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug body sherds	2
E4468:4:386-414	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque blue glass jug body sherds	29
E4468:4:415	Glass	Window	Glass from window panes, uncounted bag of c. 100 sherds	1
E4468:4:416	Glass	Glass Miniature	Two non-refitting fragments of a plain clear glass tube	1
E4468:4:417	Glass	Glass Miniature	Long thin fragment of very narrow plain clear glass tube	1
E4468:4:418	Iron	Key	Iron key	1
E4468:4:419	Iron	Unidentified	Iron spur (for riding horses)?	1
E4468:4:420	Iron	Unidentified	Iron lump (100mm long)	1
E4468:4:421-538	Iron	Nail	Nails, small	118
E4468:4:539-602	Iron	Nail	Nails, big	64
E4468:4:603-692	Copper alloy	Pin	Pins	90
E4468:4:L1	Leather	Shoe	Shoe Heel Fragments	1
E4468:6:1	Iron	Armour	Cromwellian front armour 'Harquebuzer' steel breast plate. Formed from a single medially formed steel plate with turned neck and arm openings. V-shaped lower edge. Single shot proofed to centre-right abdomen.	1
E4468:6:2	Wood	Unidentified	Four small timber fragments associated with armour E4468:6:1	1
E4468:6:3	Leather, iron	Leather fragment	Leather fragment with corroded nail attached. Associated with armour E4468:6:1	1
E4468:6:4	Leather	Leather fragment	Leather fragment with stitching holes along one edge.	1
E4468:6:5	Iron	Metal fragments	Two corroded metal fragments with thread attached associated with armour E4468:6:1.	1
E4468:6:6	Iron	Nail	Large round ferrous object, very light	1
E4468:6:7	Copper alloy	Pin	Pins associated with armour E4468:6:1.	1
E4468:6:8	Iron	Metal fragments	Two bags of corroded metal fragments removed from armour E4468:6:1 on excavation.	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:9	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	Green glazed North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware vessel sherds. Associated with armour E4468:6:1.	1
E4468:6:10	Wax	Wax seal	Complete red wax seal impressed with male profile portrait	1
E4468:6:11	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragments	1
E4468:6:12	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragments	1
E4468:6:13	Wax	Wax seal	Stick of red sealing wax	1
E4468:6:14	Wood, metal	Wax seal	Possible wax seal stamp: wooden handle with metal loop	1
E4468:6:15	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware chamber pot (contents are Sample 1: insect analysis)	1
E4468:6:16	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware Lip sherd	1
E4468:6:17	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware pot	1
E4468:6:18	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware pot	1
E4468:6:19-24	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware rim and handle refits	6
E4468:6:25-124	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware	100
E4468:6:125-224	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware	100
E4468:6:225-234	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware	10
E4468:6:235-344	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware	110
E4468:6:345-374	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware	30
E4468:6:375-444	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware	70
E4468:6:445-484	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon earthenware	40
E4468:6:485-584	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pots	100
E4468:6:585-684	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pots	100
E4468:6:685-884	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pots	200
E4468:6:885-974	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pots	90
E4468:6:975-984	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pots	10

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:985-994	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pots	10
E4468:6:995-1004	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pots	10
E4468:6:1005-1014	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pots	10
E4468:6:1015	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pot 80% complete	1
E4468:6:1016	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware chamber pot 50% complete	1
E4468:6:1017	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware stool pot	1
E4468:6:1018	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate, complete base	1
E4468:6:1019	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white bowl	1
E4468:6:1020	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate with scrolls, no basal ring, mark	1
E4468:6:1021	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate with scroll, no basal ring, red rim	1
E4468:6:1022	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white little bowl	1
E4468:6:1023	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate with no basal ring, red rim, stained	1
E4468:6:1024	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate	1
E4468:6:1025	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate with scrolls, no basal ring	1
E4468:6:1026	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white thick plate	1
E4468:6:1027	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate	1
E4468:6:1028	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate, scrolls, red rim	1
E4468:6:1029	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white scalloped bowl	1
E4468:6:1030-1031	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plates with stars and dots, De Vitte Ster factory 1690-1700	2
E4468:6:1032	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue and purple on white drug jar	1
E4468:6:1033	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white lug handle from little bowl	1
E4468:6:1034	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, plain plate in two fragments, one heavily stained	1
E4468:6:1035	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white shallow triangular vessel – ashtray?	1
E4468:6:1036-1039	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white drug jars, very vibrant colour, grey glaze	4
E4468:6:1040	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted pale blue on white, biscuity fabric	1
E4468:6:1041	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted purple and blue on white	1
E4468:6:1042	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white plate	1
E4468:6:1043	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, rim sherd with lid fitting?	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:1044	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white shallow triangular vessel – ashtray?	1
E4468:6:1045-1050	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white heavily stained	6
E4468:6:1051-1060	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware with bluish hue	10
E4468:6:1061-1071	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware with biscuity fabric	11
E4468:6:1072-1111	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white sherds	40
E4468:6:1112	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted yellow and blue on white with a lead glaze underside	1
E4468:6:1113	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware – unidentified	1
E4468:6:1114	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware wavy vessel – unidentified. May be early (R. Meenan)	1
E4468:6:1115	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed earthenware – unidentified. Stoneware? Lip sherd?	1
E4468:6:1116	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Chamber pot, almost complete	1
E4468:6:1117	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Chamber pot, almost complete	1
E4468:6:1118	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Chamber pot, almost complete	1
E4468:6:1119	Ceramic	Sgraffito	English Sgraffito, chamber pot, almost complete	1
E4468:6:1120	Ceramic	Sgraffito	English Sgraffito, chamber pot, almost complete	1
E4468:6:1121	Ceramic	Sgraffito	English Sgraffito, dish, partly complete	1
E4468:6:1122	Ceramic	Sgraffito	English Sgraffito, dish, 80% complete	1
E4468:6:1123-1136	Ceramic	Sgraffito	English Sgraffito, sherds probably refitting 6:1119-1122	14
E4468:6:1137	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware Chamber pot, combed, black on yellow	1
E4468:6:1138	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware Cup, combed and dotted, black on yellow	1
E4468:6:1139	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware Pot, combed, black on yellow	1
E4468:6:1140	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware Cup or pot, yellow slip on black	1
E4468:6:1141	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware Chocolate glazed drinking vessel	1
E4468:6:1142	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware Dotted rim – not sure what of	1
E4468:6:1143	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware? Base of something? Unidentified	1
E4468:6:1144-1156	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware Sherds, probably belonging to 6:1137-1139	13
E4468:6:1157-1162	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	6 complete little yellow gallipots	6

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:1163-1271	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Gallipot sherds	109
E4468:6:1272	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Nottingham-type brown stoneware fine tankard, English, 50% complete	1
E4468:6:1273	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Dipped stoneware, brown rim, London type?	1
E4468:6:1274	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Nottingham-type brown stoneware little cup, English, complete	1
E4468:6:1275	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Dipped stoneware, brown rim, London type?	1
E4468:6:1276	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Small white-brown stoneware, delicate cup, refit with 4:247	1
E4468:6:1277	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	White salt-glazed English stoneware bowl	1
E4468:6:1278	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Brown stoneware shallow bowl, thick bodied – unusual! Yellow interior. May not be stoneware	1
E4468:6:1279	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Pale brown stoneware with Staffordshire/Midlands fabric	1
E4468:6:1280-1293	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Brown English stoneware sherds (may include some German)	14
E4468:6:1294-132	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	White English stoneware sherds	27
E4468:6:1321	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	Westerwald stoneware jug	1
E4468:6:1322	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	Westerwald stoneware cup	1
E4468:6:1323-1334	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	Westerwald stoneware	12
E4468:6:1335-1350	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	Frechen or similar German brown stoneware sherds	16
E4468:6:1351	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentified stoneware, lid of vessel with crab design, Asiatic?	1
E4468:6:1352	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain bowl	1
E4468:6:1353	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain plate	1
E4468:6:1354	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain bowl with brown exterior	1
E4468:6:1355	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain base of vessel with Chinese Imperial Seal	1
E4468:6:1356	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain bowl	1
E4468:6:1357	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain vessel sherd with Chinese character	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:1358	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain saucer	1
E4468:6:1359	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain cup	1
E4468:6:1360	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain bowl	1
E4468:6:1361	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain plate	1
E4468:6:1362	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain bowl	1
E4468:6:1363-1364	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain vessels with brown rim	2
E4468:6:1365-1366	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain waisted cups with handles	2
E4468:6:1367-1374	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain red and gold sherds	8
E4468:6:1375-1429	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain sherds	55
E4468:6:1430	Ceramic	Blackware	Black-glazed earthenware large pot	1
E4468:6:1431	Ceramic	Blackware	Black-glazed earthenware multi-handled cup (tyg)	1
E4468:6:1432	Ceramic	Blackware	Unidentified. Black-glazed earthenware or possibly BSS black glaze with whitish slip	1
E4468:6:1433-1574	Ceramic	Blackware	Black-glazed earthenware sherds	142
E4468:6:1575	Ceramic	Unglazed	Flower pot	1
E4468:6:1576	Ceramic	Unglazed	Flower pot	1
E4468:6:1577	Ceramic	Unglazed	Unglazed earthenware vessel with some splashes of glaze	1
E4468:6:1578	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Trailed slipware vessel, yellow on dark brown	1
E4468:6:1579	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Trailed slipware vessel, yellow on red	1
E4468:6:1580	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Dutch pot, angled and footed	1
E4468:6:1581	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Dutch pot, angled and footed, greenish hue on glaze, refit with 4:284	1
E4468:6:1582	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Fine clear glaze showing speckled inclusions in fabric, Irish? (Meenan)	1
E4468:6:1583	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Large storage vessel sherd	1
E4468:6:1584	Ceramic	Unidentified	Decorated Handle	1
E4468:6:1585	Ceramic	Unidentified	Porcelain?	1
E4468:6:1586-1603	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentified earthenwares	18
E4468:6:1604	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	clay pipe bowl, milled rim	1
E4468:6:1605	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	clay pipe bowl, milled rim	1
E4468:6:1606	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	clay pipe bowl, stamp: 'IB'	1
E4468:6:1607	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	clay pipe bowl, milled rim	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:1608-1610	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	3 almost complete clay pipes	3
E4468:6:1611-1773	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe bowls, plain	163
E4468:6:1774	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Decorated stem	1
E4468:6:1775-1776	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Decorated stems	2
E4468:6:1777-1780	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Decorated stems	4
E4468:6:1781-1785	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Decorated stems	5
E4468:6:1786-3035	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Plain stems	1250
E4468:6:3036	Ceramic	Wall tile	Tin-glazed wall tile, purple and blue scene, almost complete	1
E4468:6:3037	Ceramic	Wall tile	Tin-glazed wall tile, lovely blue-painted motif, refit with C7	1
E4468:6:3038	Ceramic	Wall tile	Tin-glazed wall tile, polychrome blue-green	1
E4468:6:3039-3043	Ceramic	Wall tile	Tin-glazed wall tile purple on white	5
E4468:6:3044-3045	Ceramic	Wall tile	Tin-glazed wall tile blue on white	2
E4468:6:3046-3066	Ceramic	Wall tile	Tin-glazed wall tile plain white	21
E4468:6:3067	Ceramic	Floor tile	Glazed red earthenware floor tile	1
E4468:6:3068	Ceramic	Roof tile	Unglazed earthenware roof tile (?). Very unusual, similar fabric to Seville amphora (R. Meenan)	1
E4468:6:3069-3074	Ceramic	Roof tile	Unglazed red earthenware roof tiles	6
E4468:6:3075-3077	Ceramic	Red brick	Red bricks	3
E4468:6:3078-3081	Ceramic	Red brick	Red bricks	4
E4468:6:3082-3087	Plaster	Plaster	Lime plaster or mortar samples	6
E4468:6:3088-3091	Plaster	Plaster	Lime plaster or mortar samples	4
E4468:6:3092	Stone	Marble	Small cut fragment of polished red marble with possible inset, decorative	1
E4468:6:3093-3100	Stone	Roof slate	Slate roof tiles	8
E4468:6:3101	Glass	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, small, onion-shape	1
E4468:6:3102	Glass	Bottle Glass	Semi-complete dark-coloured glass bottle, small, onion-shape	1
E4468:6:3103	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle base sherd	1
E4468:6:3104	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle base sherd	1
E4468:6:3105	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle base sherd	1
E4468:6:3106	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle base sherd, several fragments refitting, may also refit with 7:3727-9	1
E4468:6:3107	Glass	Bottle Glass	Semi complete (25%) dark-coloured glass bottle	1
E4468:6:3108	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle base sherd	1
E4468:6:3109	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle neck sherd, possibly early type	1
E4468:6:3110	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle neck sherd, possibly early type	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:3111	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle shoulder sherd with stamp 'AL 1688', large sherd of onion bottle	1
E4468:6:3112	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle small sherd with part of seal 'AL 1688'	1
E4468:6:3113	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherd with part of seal depicting a bird in a nest	1
E4468:6:3114	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle seal, onion-shape	1
E4468:6:3115	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle base sherd	1
E4468:6:3116	Glass	Bottle Glass	Semi-complete (80%) dark-coloured glass bottle, onion-shape	1
E4468:6:3117	Glass	Bottle Glass	Semi complete (15%) dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides	1
E4468:6:3118	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle neck sherd	1
E4468:6:3119-3121	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle base sherds	3
E4468:6:3122-3126	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	5
E4468:6:3127-3259	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	133
E4468:6:3260-3359	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	100
E4468:6:3360-3459	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	100
E4468:6:3460-3482	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	23
E4468:6:3483-3494	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	12
E4468:6:3495-3500	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	6
E4468:6:3501-3726	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	226
E4468:6:3727-3728	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle neck sherds	2
E4468:6:3729	Glass, wood	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle neck sherd with cork	1
E4468:6:3730	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base, fluted, clear glass	1
E4468:6:3731	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle stopper, clear glass	1
E4468:6:3732	Glass, wood	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, neck with intact cork	1
E4468:6:3733	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, neck, unusually long and narrow	1
E4468:6:3734	Glass	Glass Bowl	Glass phial bowl, rim	1
E4468:6:3735-3736	Glass	Glass Bowl	Glass phial bowl, rim and body	2
E4468:6:3737-3739	Glass	Glass Bowl	Glass phial bowl, three rims found nearby	3
E4468:6:3740-3759	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, neck, rim and shoulder fragments	20
E4468:6:3760-3781	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle fragments	22
E4468:6:3782	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body	1
E4468:6:3783	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body	1
E4468:6:3784-4033	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body fragments (may include lead crystal goblet body sherds)	250
E4468:6:4034-4133	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body fragments (may include lead crystal goblet body sherds)	100

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:4134-4213	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body fragments (may include lead crystal goblet body sherds)	80
E4468:6:4214	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base	1
E4470:6:4215-4218	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	4 clay pipe bowls, which were sampled for tobacco	4
E4468:6:4219	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, baluster stem, 55% complete	1
E4468:6:4220	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, plain tapered stem, 55% complete	1
E4468:6:4221	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem, 45% complete	1
E4468:6:4222	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem	1
E4468:6:4223	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem and foot, merese, 60% complete	1
E4468:6:4224	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem	1
E4468:6:4225	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, ornate stem with intertwining decoration, 80% complete	1
E4468:6:4226	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, baluster stem	1
E4468:6:4227	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, baluster stem, 60% complete	1
E4468:6:4228	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, plain tapered stem and foot	1
E4468:6:4229	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, baluster stem, 60% complete	1
E4468:6:4230	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, baluster stem without lower bulge and foot, 55% complete	1
E4468:6:4231	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem and foot, 75% complete, has very straight sides at top	1
E4468:6:4232	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, plain tapered stem	1
E4468:6:4233-4334	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, ornate body sherds with blown decoration	2
E4468:6:4235	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass tumbler, with cut decoration, refit with 4:417	1
E4468:6:4236	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:6:4237-4252	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rims	16
E4468:6:4253	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4254	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:6:4255	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:6:4256	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4257	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:6:4258-4264	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot fragments	7
E4468:6:4265	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4266	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4267	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragment	1
E4468:6:4268	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:4269	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4270	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4271	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:6:4272	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragment	1
E4468:6:4273	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragment	1
E4468:6:4274	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4275-4276	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stems	2
E4468:6:4277	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragment	1
E4468:6:4278-4279	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragments	2
E4468:6:4280	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4281-4287	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragments	7
E4468:6:4288-4299	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragments	12
E4468:6:4300-4340	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet or clear glass phial/bowl fragments	41
E4468:6:4341	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4342	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:6:4343	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass fragments	1
E4468:6:4344	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass drinking glass handle	1
E4468:6:4345	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass drinking glass fragment	1
E4468:6:4346	Glass	Drinking Glass	Unidentified clear glass body fragment of vessel, same as 8:36	1
E4468:6:4347	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	Sherd of brown salt-glazed stoneware, Frechen.	1
E4468:6:4348	Glass	Opaque Glass	Hand-painted blue-on-white opaque glass body sherd of vessel, same as 7:424	1
E4468:6:4349	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug handle	1
E4468:6:4350	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug handle	1
E4468:6:4351-4362	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque blue glass jug body sherds	12
E4468:6:4363	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragment with damaged image, hard to identify	1
E4468:6:4364	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax blob from stuck or lump of wax	1
E4468:6:4365	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragment, plain and small	1
E4468:6:4366	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragment, plain and small	1
E4468:6:4367-4368	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal tiny fragments	2
E4468:6:4369	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal tiny fragments (3 fragments)	1
E4468:6:4370	Glass	Bead	Black (or stained) glass bead, circular with hole	1
E4468:6:4371	Glass	Bead	Fragmented dark coloured glass bead with white stripes of paint	1
E4468:6:4372	Glass	Bead	Very small green glass bead	1
E4468:6:4373	Glass	Bead	Very small green glass bead	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:4374	Glass	Bead	White glass bead with red and blue stripes	1
E4468:6:4375	Amber	Bead	Amber faceted bead, 50% complete	1
E4468:6:4376	Stone	Bead	Ceramic (?) or soft stone (?) bead	1
E4468:6:4377	Glass	Window	Glass from window panes, uncounted bag of c. 500 sherds	1
E4468:6:4378	Lead, glass	Window	Lead glazing fragment, unusually large showing size of window pane, with associated glass	1
E4468:6:4379-4458	Glass	Window	Lead glazing fragments	80
E4468:6:4459	Glass	Window	Unidentified thick blue glass fragment, possibly stained glass?, compare with 9:171	1
E4468:6:4460	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear glass tube with delicate white spiral decoration	1
E4468:6:4461	Glass	Glass Miniature	Plain clear glass tube	1
E4468:6:4462	Glass	Glass Miniature	Plain clear glass tube	1
E4468:6:4463	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear glass nail	1
E4468:6:4464	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear and green decorated fragment of glass strip	1
E4468:6:4465	Glass, metal	Bottle Glass	Glass (or crystal) and metal (may be lead, silver or pewter) lid/stopper from a decanter or bottle	1
E4468:6:4466	Iron	Window	Iron window handle?, long strip	1
E4468:6:4467	Iron	Window	Iron window catch or lever?	1
E4468:6:4468	Iron	Window	Iron window handle?, hook	1
E4468:6:4469	Iron	Unidentified	Iron handle, unidentified	1
E4468:6:4470	Iron	Key	Iron curved object, hook or ring of key?	1
E4468:6:4471	Iron	Key	Iron ring, from key?	1
E4468:6:4472-4473	Iron	Bucket	Iron hoop fragments, from wooden stave-built barrel or bucket	2
E4468:6:4474-4476	Iron	Unidentified	Iron object, unidentified	3
E4468:6:4477	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, complete, clear (stained) with cork. Liquid within, separated for sample 13	1
E4468:6:4478	Copper alloy	Coin	1692-94 William and Mary Halfpenny	1
E4468:6:4479	Copper alloy	Coin	Charles II 1680 16-String Halfpenny	1
E4468:6:4480	Copper alloy	Coin	James II 1691 Halfpenny	1
E4468:6:4481	Silver	Coin	Silver hammered coin (no detail)	1
E4468:6:4482	Copper alloy	Coin	Coin – possibly copper alloy. Very corroded.	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:4483	Copper alloy	Coin	Unidentified coin or token	1
E4468:6:4484	Copper alloy	Coin	Nuremburg jeton Hans Krauwinkel 1586-1635	1
E4468:6:4485	Copper alloy	Coin	Metal token?	1
E4468:6:4486	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint, chert?	1
E4468:6:4487	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint	1
E4468:6:4488	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint	1
E4468:6:4489	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint	1
E4468:6:4490	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint	1
E4468:6:4491-4496	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint, 6 fragments of possible gunflint waste	6
E4468:6:4497-4516	Lead	Musketball	Lead musketballs	20
E4468:6:4517-4594	Lead	Shot	Lead shot	78
E4468:6:4595	Iron	Nail	Iron object, cylindrical, unidentified, large (100mm+ long)	1
E4468:6:4596-4609	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, disks	14
E4468:6:4610	Lead	Weight	Possible lead weight, semicircular and flat	1
E4468:6:4611	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, bar	1
E4468:6:4612	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, bar?	1
E4468:6:4613	Lead	Weight	Lead plumb bob or candle snuffer. Bell shaped	1
E4468:6:4614	Lead	Furnishing	Large sheet of lead	1
E4468:6:4615	Lead	Furnishing	Large sheet of roof lead?	1
E4468:6:4616-4617	Lead	Furnishing	Lumps of lead	2
E4468:6:4618	Lead	Furnishing	lead sheet fragment	1
E4468:6:4619	Lead	Furnishing	lead sheet fragment	1
E4468:6:4620	Lead	Furnishing	Lead strip	1
E4468:6:4621	Lead	Furnishing	Lead strip	1
E4468:6:4622	Lead	Furnishing	Lead strip	1
E4468:6:4623	Lead	Furnishing	Lead strip	1
E4468:6:4624	Lead	Furnishing	Lead washer?	1
E4468:6:4625-4627	Lead	Furnishing	Perforated lead sheets, two of which are a flat disk	3
E4468:6:4628-4632	Copper alloy	Lace Chape	Lace chape	5
E4468:6:4633	Copper alloy, brass	Button	Sew-through button	1
E4468:6:4634	Copper alloy, pewter	Button	Cast button	1
E4468:6:4635	Copper alloy, brass	Button	Sheet head button	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:4636	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Undiagnostic, plain white fragment of tin glazed earthenware chamber pot	1
E4468:6:4637	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	1
E4468:6:4638	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	1
E4468:6:4640	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	1
E4468:6:4641	Copper alloy, brass	Button?	Cast button?	1
E4468:6:4642	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	1
E4468:6:4643-4644	Copper alloy	Twisted Loop	Twisted wire loops	2
E4468:6:4645-4650	Copper alloy	Copper Ring	Ring	6
E4468:6:4651	Copper alloy	Copper Ring	Ring	1
E4468:6:4652	Copper alloy	Copper Ring	Ring	1
E4468:6:4653-4662	Copper alloy	Wire	Wire	10
E4468:6:4663-4665	Copper alloy	Buckle	buckles	3
E4468:6:4666	Copper alloy	Furnishing	Brass washer?	1
E4468:6:4667-4668	Copper alloy	Staple	Staples	2
E4468:6:4669	Copper alloy	Button	Little bell or hollow button?	1
E4468:6:4670	Copper alloy, iron	Furnishing	Hinge? Copper alloy strip with iron hinge attached. Heel Spur?	1
E4468:6:4671-4695	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	25
E4468:6:4696	Gold, copper alloy	Lace Chape	Gilded metal tip/handle, gold on copper alloy	1
E4468:6:4697	Copper alloy, brass	Mount	Decorated mount, from belt or girdle?	1
E4468:6:4698	Copper alloy	Dress Fastener	copper alloy hook dress fastener	1
E4468:6:4699	Lignite	Ring	Lignite ring fragment. Sub-rectangular in section. L 23mm Wth 4mm T 3.5mm. (polishing grooves on flat top on bottom surfaces)	1
E4468:6:4700	Unidentified	Lace Chape	Lace chape? Hollow tube which tapers to one end. Covered in small fragments of reflective material. Unknown material. L 18mm Diam. 2-3mm.	1
E4468:6:4701	Bone	Cutlery	Bone handle	1
E4468:6:4702	Bone	Cutlery	Bone handle	1
E4468:6:4703	Iron	Cutlery	Iron blade	1
E4468:6:4704	Tortoiseshell	Folding Fan	Tortoiseshell components of a folding fan.	1
E4468:6:4705	Wood, textile	Button	Wood button with original wrapped threads	1
E4468:6:4706	Wood	Wood Counter	Wooden disc, counter?	1
E4468:6:4707-4779	Wood	Button	Wood core buttons	71

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:4780	Wood	Glass Phial	Cork stopper from glass phial	1
E4468:6:4781	Bone	Cutlery	Bone marrow spoon	1
E4468:6:4782	Bone	Cutlery	Burnt bone cutlery handle	1
E4468:6:4783	Wood	Doll	Wooden doll hand	1
E4468:6:4784	Wood	Furnishing	screw	1
E4468:6:4785	Wood	Furnishing	Peg	1
E4468:6:4786	Wood	Furnishing	Cog	1
E4468:6:4787	Wood	Furnishing	Bevelled frame fragment	1
E4468:6:4788	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified worked wood	1
E4468:6:4789-4971	Wood	Unidentified	Unidentified worked wood	3
E4468:6:4792	Wood	Gaming piece	Carved wood gaming piece	1
E4468:6:4793	Bone	Toothbrush	Composite bone toothbrush and "necessaire" grooming kit, re-fit with 2:204	1
E4468:6:4794	Bone	Unidentified	Bone inlay fragment	1
E4468:6:4795	Bone	Unidentified	Bone plate fragment	1
E4468:6:4796	Wood	Bobbin	Complete wooden lace making bobbin	1
E4468:6:4797	Wood	Bobbin	Complete wooden lace making bobbin	1
E4468:6:4798	Wood	Wood point	Wood point	1
E4468:6:4799	Wood	Wood point	Wood point	1
E4468:6:4800	Wood	Bobbin	Complete wooden lace making bobbin	1
E4468:6:4801	Wood	Bobbin	Complete wooden lace making bobbin	1
E4468:6:4802	Wood	Bobbin	Complete wooden lace making bobbin	1
E4468:6:4803-4806	Iron	Nail	Nails or tacks, small, found in association with armour breastplate	4
E4468:6:4807-4810	Iron	Nail	Iron objects, unidentified, large (c. 100mm long)	4
E4468:6:4811-5061	Iron	Nail	Nails, small	251
E4468:6:5062-5559	Iron	Nail	Nails, big	498
E4468:6:5560	Iron	Nail	Mass of rusted nails stuck onto animal jaw bone	1
E4468:6:5561	Gold	Unidentified	Gold leaf or foil fragment with traces of red paint	1
E4468:6:5562	Iron, wood	Mount	Decorative Iron mount from chest with wood attached	1
E4468:6:5563	Wood	Bucket	Barrel stave or bucket stave fragment	1
E4468:6:5564	Wood, Iron	Furnishing	Wood fragment with iron nail	1
E4468:6:5565	Wood	Furnishing	Finial from furniture, turned on lathe, bed or chair. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.	1
E4468:6:5566	Wood	Furnishing	L-shaped wooden peg, 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. Same as 6:5576 but diff size. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:5567	Wood	Rush Light	Furniture leg offcut, probably from a table, slightly rotten at base, reused as Rush Light base	1
E4468:6:5568	Wood	Furnishing	Section of table leg?	1
E4468:6:5569	Wood	Furnishing	Bevelled section of table or chair leg?	1
E4468:6:5570	Wood	Furnishing	Bevelled furniture leg offcut. 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.	1
E4468:6:5571	Wood	Furnishing	Furniture foot with bobbin turning. Oddly unworn. Base of a chest, perhaps. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.	1
E4468:6:5572	Wood	Furnishing	Oak. Fragment from carved wooden panel from furniture with decoration of plant material and leaves & punched background. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.	1
E4468:6:5573	Wood	Furnishing	Worked wooden branch, natural knot visible	1
E4468:6:5574	Wood	Stopper	Very large wooden jar stopper 120mm internal diameter]	1
E4468:6:5575	Wood	Furnishing	Small grooved dowel	1
E4468:6:5576	Wood	Furnishing	L-shaped wooden peg, 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. Same as 6:5566 but diff size. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.	1
E4468:6:5577	Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank
E4468:6:5578-8037	Copper alloy	Pin	Pins (weighed, so count is not exact)	2460
E4468:6:8038	Bone	Scoop	Bone scoop, cutlery?	1
E4468:6:8039	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Complete little yellow gallipot with ointment inside, sampled as Sample 14	1
E4468:6:8040	Sponge	Sponge	Fragment of natural sea sponge, possible tampon or washing sponge	1
E4468:6:8040	Leather	Furnishing	Leather upholstery panel with tack marks. May be cut piece from larger panel, perhaps from small chair or chest. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.	1
E4468:6:8041	Copper alloy, brass	Bell Button	Flattened gold toned bell button, cast in two pieces with integral loop at back	1
E4468:6:8042	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	1
E4468:6:8042	Wood	Wood point	Wood point	3
E4468:6:8043	Wood	Wood point	Wood point	1
E4468:6:8044	Wood	Wood point	Wood point	2
E4468:6:L1	Leather, wood	Shoe	Wood heel block, sole and toe puff	1
E4468:6:L10	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe sole and leather stacked heel	1
E4468:6:L11	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1
E4468:6:L12	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:L13	Leather, wood	Shoe	Wood heel block with leather cover intact	1
E4468:6:L14	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1
E4468:6:L15	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragments	1
E4468:6:L16	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragments	1
E4468:6:L17	Leather	Shoe	Leather stacked heel fragments	1
E4468:6:L18	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe: heel and sole fragments	1
E4468:6:L19	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe sole and heel	1
E4468:6:L2	Leather, wood	Shoe	Pointed leather sole, wood heel block with leather cover intact	1
E4468:6:L20	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1
E4468:6:L21	Wood	Shoe	Wood block heel	1
E4468:6:L22	Leather, wood	Shoe	Two incomplete shoes, found together	1
E4468:6:L23	Leather, wood	Shoe	Possible almost complete leather shoe	1
E4468:6:L24	Wood	Shoe	Wood block heel from boot	1
E4468:6:L25	Wood	Shoe	Wood block heel	1
E4468:6:L26	Leather, wood	Shoe	Leather shoe soles and wood heel block	1
E4468:6:L27	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1
E4468:6:L28	Leather	Belt/strap	Leather belt or strap fragment	1
E4468:6:L29	Wood	Shoe	Wood block heel	1
E4468:6:L3	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe sole fragment	1
E4468:6:L30	Wood	Shoe	Wood block heel	1
E4468:6:L31	Leather	Belt/strap	Leather belt or strap fragment	1
E4468:6:L32	Wood	Shoe	Wood block heel with pointed tip	1
E4468:6:L33	Leather	Shoe	Leather boot heel and sole	1
E4468:6:L34	Leather, wood	Shoe	Leather soles and two heels found together	1
E4468:6:L35	Leather, wood	Shoe	Semi-complete leather shoe and wood block heel	1
E4468:6:L36	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragments	1
E4468:6:L37	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragments	1
E4468:6:L38	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragments	1
E4468:6:L39	Wood	Shoe	Wood block heel	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:L4	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe - upper, welt and sole	1
E4468:6:L40	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragments	1
E4468:6:L41	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragments	1
E4468:6:L42	Leather, wood	Shoe	Wood heel block with leather cover intact	1
E4468:6:L43	Leather	Belt/strap	Leather belt or strap fragment	1
E4468:6:L44	Leather	Belt/strap	Leather belt or strap fragment	1
E4468:6:L45	Wood	Shoe	Wood block heel	1
E4468:6:L47	Leather, iron	Shoe	Leather welt with metal stud	1
E4468:6:L48	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragment	1
E4468:6:L49	Leather	Belt/strap	Leather belt fragment	1
E4468:6:L5	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe sole and wood heel block	1
E4468:6:L50	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1
E4468:6:L51	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe soles	1
E4468:6:L52	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe welt, shoe sole fragment	1
E4468:6:L53	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1
E4468:6:L54	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1
E4468:6:L55	Leather	Belt/strap	Leather belt or strap fragment	1
E4468:6:L56	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe sole and stacked boot heel	1
E4468:6:L57	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L58	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L59	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L6	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments: 2 heel blocks, complete pointed leather sole, sole fragment	1
E4468:6:L60	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L61	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L62	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L63	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment – does this exist – alva got mixed up. Ask john!	1
E4468:6:L64	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L65	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L66	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L67	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L68	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L69	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L7	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe sole and 2 wood heel blocks	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:6:L70	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L71	Textile	Textile	Printed textile fragment	1
E4468:6:L72	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragment	1
E4468:6:L8	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe sole and heel	1
E4468:6:L9	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe soles and heel	1
E4468:7:1	Emerald	Emerald	Emerald Cut 1.4ct emerald	1
E4468:7:2	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal stamp fragment with impressed heart	1
E4468:7:3	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragments	1
E4468:7:4	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragments	1
E4468:7:5	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragments	1
E4468:7:6	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragment, 24mm approx diam, with 'RH'.	1
E4468:7:7	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain plate base with square shop mark	1
E4468:7:8-11	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain bowl with bluish exterior, 5 fragments of which 2 refit	4
E4468:7:12-14	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain red and gold (1 piece has blue)	3
E4468:7:15	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain blue and gold or green	1
E4468:7:16-19	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain blue on white with brown rim	4
E4468:7:20-21	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain saucer, 6 sherds of which 5 refit	2
E4468:7:22-24	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain blue on white with gold pain (1 has some red paint too)	3
E4468:7:25	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain late with imperial reign mark: Da Qing Kang xi nian zhi, in 15 fragments, 90% complete	1
E4468:7:26-28	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain saucer with symbol mark (conch?), 5 sherds of which 3 refit	3
E4468:7:29	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain bowl 30% complete	1
E4468:7:30-51	Ceramic	Porcelain	22 sherds porcelain	22
E4468:7:52	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware bowl, very fine, 50% complete, prob English	1
E4468:7:53	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware cup, 40% complete, prob English	1
E4468:7:54	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware saucer, 20% complete, prob English	1
E4468:7:55	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware tankard or mug, complete base, prob English	1
E4468:7:56	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware lid fragment, prob English	1
E4468:7:57	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware lid complete, prob English	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:7:58-89	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware 32 sherds, prob English	32
E4468:7:90-93	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware dipped in dark brown glaze at rim, prob English, London-type	4
E4468:7:94-99	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed brown stoneware, palish brown, prob English	6
E4468:7:100	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Gallipot	1
E4468:7:101-107	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	Gallipot 7 sherds	7
E4468:7:108-109	Ceramic	Blackware	2 sherds black glazed earthenware, fine drinking or serving vessel	2
E4468:7:110-112	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	3 sherds North Devon earthenwares	3
E4468:7:113	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Mottled ware	1
E4468:7:114	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Fine clear glaze showing speckled inclusions in fabric, Irish? (Meenan)	1
E4468:7:115-116	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plain, 2 sherds	2
E4468:7:117	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware Chocolate glazed drinking vessel	1
E4468:7:118-119	Ceramic	Blackware	Black-glazed earthenware	2
E4468:7:120	Ceramic	Unidentified	20% complete small bowl, unidentified earthenware	1
E4468:7:121-122	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware dipped in dark brown glaze at rim, prob English, London-type	2
E4468:7:123	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Biscuit fabric jar rim sherd, blue on white	1
E4468:7:124	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:7:125	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:7:126	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:7:127	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:7:128	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:7:129	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:7:130	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:7:131	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1
E4468:7:132	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white, scalloped edge tea cup 40% complete	1
E4468:7:133	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white, plate 10% complete	1
E4468:7:134-139	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white, mostly rim sherds	6
E4468:7:140-153	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white, mostly body sherds	14
E4468:7:154	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed tableware, hand painted blue on white	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:7:155	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plain chamberpot 5% complete	1
E4468:7:156-284	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed plain chamberpot fragments (& the odd plain plate fragment)	129
E4468:7:285	Ceramic	Blackware	Black-glazed earthenware	1
E4468:7:285-288	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	3 small sherds gallipots	3
E4468:7:289	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain, red and gold scalloped bowl	1
E4468:7:290	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain – small sherd of blue on white with brown glaze underside, rim	1
E4468:7:291	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain – small sherd blue on white	1
E4468:7:292	Ceramic	Porcelain	Porcelain – small sherd of thick plate	1
E4468:7:293	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Biscuit fabric with blue on white	1
E4468:7:294	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Polychrome tin glazed dish with lead glaze underside	1
E4468:7:295-297	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	3 sherds plain tin-glazed earthenware	3
E4468:7:298	Ceramic	Porcelain	blue and white porcelain rim sherd	1
E4468:7:299-302	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe bowls, plain	4
E4468:7:303-339	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe stems, plain	37
E4468:7:340	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Plate, blue painted	1
E4468:7:341	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	Rim sherd from large storage vessel	1
E4468:7:342-347	Ceramic	Wall tile	tile fragments: plain white and blue floral patter (refit with C6)	6
E4468:7:348	Glass	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, onion-shape	1
E4468:7:349	Glass	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides	1
E4468:7:350	Glass, metal	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides, metal wire around neck	1
E4468:7:351	Glass	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides, small	1
E4468:7:352	Glass	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides	1
E4468:7:353	Glass, wood	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides, small, with cork and liquid	1
E4468:7:354	Glass	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides	1
E4468:7:355	Glass	Bottle Glass	Sherd of dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides	1
E4468:7:356	Glass, wood	Bottle Glass	Complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides, with cork	1
E4468:7:357	Glass	Bottle Glass	Semi-complete dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides, stored in soil	1
E4468:7:358	Glass	Bottle Glass	Base sherd of dark-coloured glass bottle, squat with straight sides, small	1
E4468:7:359-405	Glass	Bottle Glass	Dark-coloured glass bottle sherds	47
E4468:7:406	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base, fluted, clear glass	1
E4468:7:407	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, neck and shoulder	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:7:408	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base	1
E4468:7:409	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base	1
E4468:7:410	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, neck, rim and shoulder	1
E4468:7:411	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, neck	1
E4468:7:412	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, neck and shoulder	1
E4468:7:413	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body	1
E4468:7:414-415	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body fragments (may include lead crystal goblet body sherds)	2
E4468:7:416	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rim	1
E4468:7:417	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass tumbler, with cut decoration, refit with 6:4235	1
E4468:7:418	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem	1
E4468:7:419	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, ornate stem of small goblet	1
E4468:7:420	Flint crystal	Drinking Glass	Clear lead crystal glass drinking glass handle	1
E4468:7:421	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug complete base and refitting sherds	1
E4468:7:422	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug complete base and refitting sherds	1
E4468:7:423	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug complete base	1
E4468:7:424	Glass	Opaque Glass	Hand-painted blue & brown--on-white opaque glass body sherd of vessel, same as 6:4348	1
E4468:7:425	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass vessel with blue glass rim decoration.	1
E4468:7:426	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug, spout	1
E4468:7:427	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle fragment	1
E4468:7:428-470	Glass	Window	Lead glazing fragments	43
E4468:7:471-487	Glass	Window	Lead glazing fragments	17
E4468:7:488	Glass	Window	Glass from window panes, uncounted bag of c. 50 sherds	1
E4468:7:489-496	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug body sherds	8
E4468:7:497	Glass	Glass Miniature	Miniature opaque white glass horse figurine	1
E4468:7:498	Glass	Glass Miniature	Unidentified glass miniature	1
E4468:7:499	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear glass miniature fragment, zoomorphic with two little legs and feet	1
E4468:7:500	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear clear glass miniature, complete, spiral or mount, similar to 7:507 & 7:505?	1
E4468:7:501	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear glass miniature, complete, 'bunch of grapes' broken into two refitting fragments	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:7:502	Glass	Glass Miniature	Narrow curved band of black glass very similar to 9:261, with attachment that resembles 7:500 but does not refit	1
E4468:7:503	Glass	Glass Miniature	Delicate glass ornamental fragment, looks almost like a clock mechanism	1
E4468:7:504	Glass	Glass Miniature	Unidentified glass miniature	1
E4468:7:505	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear glass miniature, complete, 'crown of thorns', similar to 7:507 & 7:500?	1
E4468:7:506	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear glass miniature, fragment, naked young man	1
E4468:7:507	Glass	Glass Miniature	Clear clear glass miniature, complete, spiral or mount, similar to 7:505 & 7:500?	1
E4468:7:508	Glass	Glass Miniature	Black glass point	1
E4468:7:509	Glass	Glass Miniature	Glass disc, perhaps a lens from spectacles or a monocle?	1
E4468:7:510-514	Iron	Unidentified	Iron objects, unidentified	5
E4468:7:515	Copper alloy	Coin	Coin or metal disk	1
E4468:7:516	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, disk	1
E4468:7:517	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, bar	1
E4468:7:518-528	Lead	Weight	Lead offcuts	11
E4468:7:529	Copper alloy	Button	Bell button	2
E4468:7:530	Brass, gold	Drawer Handle Backplate	Gilt cast brass drawer handle backplate	1
E4468:7:531	Copper alloy	Sleeve Buttons	Plain brass sleeve buttons	1
E4468:7:532-557	Copper alloy	Button	wire loops for buttons	26
E4468:7:558	Copper alloy	Furnishing	Ring	1
E4468:7:559	Copper alloy	Wire	Wire, barbed	1
E4468:7:560-563	Copper alloy	Wire	Wire	4
E4468:7:564-566	Silver	Buckle	silver buckle fragments	3
E4468:7:567	Copper alloy	Furnishing	staple	1
E4468:7:568-570	Copper alloy	Furnishing	ring fragments	3
E4468:7:571-588	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tacks	17
E4468:7:589-590	Gold	Wire	Gold wire	2

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:7:591-594	Copper alloy	Netting Needle	Netting needles	4
E4468:7:595-597	Copper alloy	Dress Fastener	Hook dress fasteners	3
E4468:7:598	Copper alloy	Buckle	Decorated buckle	1
E4468:7:599	Copper alloy, brass, gold	Miniature	Miniature gilded winged cherub	1
E4468:7:600	Copper alloy, brass	Unidentified	Decorated mount from belt or girdle?	1
E4468:7:601	Copper alloy	Unidentified	Fragment of copper alloy waste	1
E4468:7:602	Gold, copper alloy	Furnishing	Gilded ornate hinge	1
E4468:7:603	Copper alloy	Mount	Decorative copper alloy plate/ mount	1
E4468:7:604	Copper alloy	Mount	Decorative copper alloy plate/ mount	1
E4468:7:605	Copper alloy, brass, gold	Jewellery	Gold jewellery in floral shape made of gold wire or strips	1
E4468:7:606	Copper alloy, brass, gold	Unidentified	Gold gilded ring or hoop	1
E4468:7:607	Copper alloy	Unidentified	Unidentified copper alloy object	1
E4468:7:408	Copper alloy	Unidentified	Small copper alloy ring fitting	1
E4468:7:609-611	Copper alloy	Dress Fastener	dress fasteners	3
E4468:7:612	Gold, wood	Cutlery	Cutlery handle, wood covered in gold leaf	1
E4468:7:613	Bone	Cutlery	Bone/antler handled iron knife	1
E4468:7:614	Wood	Cutlery	Wooden handle	1
E4468:7:615	Iron	Cutlery	Iron knife blade	1
E4468:7:616	Wood	Wood Counter	Wooden disc, counter?	1
E4468:7:617-621	Wood	Button	wood button insert	5
E4468:7:622	Wood	Bottle Glass	Wine bottle cork	1
E4468:7:623	Wood	Bottle Glass	Cork fragment	1
E4468:7:624	Bone	Razor Handle	Bone veneer of pistol shaped razor handle?	1
E4468:7:625	Unidentified	Fitting	Wood or bone veneer or inlay	1
E4468:7:626	Wood	Unidentified	wood inlay	1
E4468:7:627	Wood	Wood point	Wood point	3
E4468:7:628	Bone	Unidentified	Bone peg	1
E4468:7:629-630	Wood	Wood point	Wood point	2
E4468:7:631	Wood	Bobbin	Fragment of wooden lace making bobbin	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:7:632	Wood	Bobbin	Fragment of wooden lace making bobbin	1
E4468:7:633-727	Iron	Nail	Nails	95
E4468:7:728	Wood, Iron	Furnishing	Wooden panel sections with red paint and iron nail	1
E4468:7:729-3053	Copper alloy	Pin	Pins (weighed, so count is not exact)	2325
E4468:7:3054	Wood	Wood point	Broken section of wood point	1
E4468:7:3055	Wood	Wood point	Broken section of wood point	1
E4468:7:L1	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe fragments	1
E4468:7:L10	Textile	Textile	Thread fragment	1
E4468:7:L11	Textile, copper alloy	Textile	Pin and thread fragments	1
E4468:7:L12	Leather, textile	Textile	Leather and textile fragments	1
E4468:7:L13	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:7:L2	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe sole	1
E4468:7:L3	Leather	Shoe	Leather sole fragment	1
E4468:7:L4	Leather	Shoe	Leather shoe sole	1
E4468:7:L5	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragments	1
E4468:7:L6	Leather	Shoe	Leather fragments	1
E4468:7:L7	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:7:L8	Textile	Textile	Textile fragment	1
E4468:7:L9	Textile	Textile	Thread fragment	1
E4468:8:1	Wax	Wax seal	Red wax seal fragment with impressed heart	1
E4468:8:2	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	salt-glazed stoneware, German, Frechen & Westerwald?	1
E4468:8:3-4	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle glass fragments	2
E4468:8:5-8	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle glass fragments	4
E4468:8:9	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	white salt-glazed stoneware, English	1
E4468:8:10	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, base	1
E4468:8:11-20	Glass	Glass Phial	Glass phial bottle, body fragments (may include lead crystal goblet body sherds)	10
E4468:8:21	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:8:22	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:8:23	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:8:24	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, stem	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:8:25-27	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, rims	3
E4468:8:28-35	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, fragments	8
E4468:8:36	Glass	Drinking Glass	Unidentified clear glass rim fragment of vessel, same as 6:4346	1
E4468:8:37	Glass	Window	Glass from window panes, uncounted bag of c. 50 sherds	1
E4468:8:38	Pewter	Cutlery	Pewter plate rim sherd	1
E4468:8:39-53	Copper alloy	Pin	Pins	15
E4468:9:1-24	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	24 sherds plain tin-glazed earthenware	24
E4468:9:25	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	tin-glazed earthenware dining ware hand-painted blue-on-white, 2 sherds refit	1
E4468:9:26-32	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	7 sherds tin-glazed earthenware dining wares, hand-painted blue-on-white	7
E4468:9:33-37	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	5 sherds brown-on-yellow Bristol/Staffordshire slipware, several combed	5
E4468:9:38-4	Ceramic	Ointment Jar	3 sherds of small yellow ointment jars	3
E4468:9:41-42	Ceramic	Sgraffito	2 small sherds English Sgraffito dishes	2
E4468:9:43-44	Ceramic	Pearlware	2 small sherds brown-on-white transfer-printed pearlware c 1800. Note from later drain manhole & intrusive (C3 & C9 were not sealed)	2
E4468:9:45	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Salt-glazed white stoneware, prob English	1
E4468:9:46-47	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	Westerwald stoneware	2
E4468:9:48-57	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	10 sherds stoneware, prob. Frechen	10
E4468:9:58-64	Ceramic	Porcelain	7 sherds porcelain	7
E4468:9:65-68	Ceramic	Unglazed	4 sherds unglazed earthenware	4
E4468:9:69-74	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	6 sherds glazed red earthenware	6
E4468:9:75-89	Ceramic	Blackware	15 sherds black-glazed earthenware	15
E4468:9:90-95	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	6 sherds gravel-free (mostly) North Devon earthenware	6
E4468:9:96	Ceramic	Glazed red earthenware	Glazed earthenware candle holder? 2 sherds refit	1
E4468:9:97-99	Ceramic	Mottled Ware	Mottled ware chamber pot rims	3
E4468:9:100	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Brown and white stoneware drinking vessel rim, prob English	1
E4468:9:101-104	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	4 sherds brown stoneware, English?	4

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:9:105	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	basal sherd white salt-glazed stoneware, prob. English	1
E4468:9:106-115	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentified earthenwares, fine with very shiny dark glaze	10
E4468:9:116	Ceramic	Unidentified	Glazed fragment of stoneware, may not be pottery! Very unusual	1
E4468:9:117	Ceramic	Bristol-Staffordshire	Bristol-Staffordshire slipware Chocolate glazed drinking vessel	1
E4468:9:118-121	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe bowls, plain, earlier more rounded type	4
E4468:9:122-164	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe stems, plain	43
E4468:9:165	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe stem with 'ALLEN' stamp	1
E4468:9:166-167	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle glass fragments	2
E4468:9:168-169	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet fragments	2
E4468:9:170	Flint crystal	Goblet	Clear lead crystal glass goblet, foot	1
E4468:9:171	Glass	Drinking Glass	Unidentified green glass rim fragment of vessel, compare with 6:4459	1
E4468:9:172-178	Glass	Opaque Glass	Opaque white glass jug body sherds	7
E4468:9:179	Copper alloy	Coin	Elizabeth I Irish Penny 1602	1
E4468:9:180	Copper alloy	Bottle Label	Metal foil bottle label: Bewley & Draper Ltd Dublin Black Ink (dichroic)	1
E4468:9:181-185	Glass	Window	Lead glazing fragments	5
E4468:9:186-258	Glass	Window	Lead glazing fragments	73
E4468:9:259	Glass	Window	Glass from window panes, uncounted bag of c. 200 sherds	1
E4468:9:260	Rock crystal	Unidentified	Lump of eroded quartz or rock crystal	1
E4468:9:261	Glass	Glass Miniature	Narrow curved band of black glass (looks almost like lignite), very similar to 7:502	1
E4468:9:262	Iron	Key	Iron key	1
E4468:9:263	Iron	Window	Iron hinge?	1
E4468:9:264	Iron	Key	Iron curved object, ring from key?	1
E4468:9:265	Iron	Unidentified	Iron stirrup?	1
E4468:9:266	Copper alloy	Coin	Irish 1660 coin	1
E4468:9:267	Copper alloy	Coin	Charles II c. 1660 Armstrong Farthing	1
E4468:9:268	Copper alloy	Coin	Charles II c. 1660 Armstrong Farthing	1
E4468:9:269	Copper alloy	Coin	Charles II c. 1660 Armstrong Farthing	1
E4468:9:270	Silver	Coin	Philip IV of Spain Pirate Cob Reale Colonial, minted in Potosi, Bolivia. Hammered coin.	1
E4468:9:271	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint	1
E4468:9:272	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint	1
E4468:9:273	Flint	Gunflint	Gunflint	1

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:9:274	Lead	Weight	Lead weight or token, disk with raised rim decorated with 'C O' & other faded decor	1
E4468:9:275	Lead	Weight	Lead weight or token, disk with raised rim	1
E4468:9:276	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, disk	1
E4468:9:277	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, disk	1
E4468:9:278	Lead	Weight	Lead weight, disk	1
E4468:9:279	Lead	Weight	Lead ingot	1
E4468:9:280-282	Lead	Weight	Lead offcuts	3
E4468:9:283	Lead	Furnishing	lead sheet fragment	1
E4468:9:284	Lead	Weight	Lead hoop	1
E4468:9:285	Lead	Musketball	Lead musketball	1
E4468:9:286-321	Copper alloy	Lace Chape	Lace chape	36
E4468:9:322-329	Shell	Button	Sew-through shell shirt button	1
E4468:9:323	Copper alloy, brass	Button	Ball button	1
E4468:9:324	Copper alloy, brass	Furnishing	Gilt cu alloy/ brass upholstery tack head	1
E4468:9:325	Copper alloy, brass	Furnishing	Copper alloy/ brass upholstery tack	1
E4468:9:326	Copper alloy, brass	Furnishing	Copper alloy/ brass upholstery tack head	1
E4468:9:327	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	1
E4468:9:328	Wood	Button	Wood Button	1
E4468:9:329	Copper alloy	Twisted Loop	Twisted wire loop	1
E4468:9:330	Copper alloy	Twisted Loop	Twisted wire loop	1
E4468:9:331-339	Copper alloy	Furnishing	Rings	9
E4468:9:340	Copper alloy	Furnishing	Ring	1
E4468:9:341-344	Copper alloy	Wire	Wire	4
E4468:9:345	Copper alloy	Furnishing	staple	1
E4468:9:346	Copper alloy	Buckle	Buckle fragment, copper alloy or gold	1
E4468:9:347-392	Copper alloy	Tack	Upholstery tack	46
E4468:9:393-400	Iron	Nails	Iron nails	8
E4468:9:401	Copper alloy	Bodkin	Gilt copper alloy sewing bodkin	1
E4468:9:402	Copper alloy	Dress Fastener	Gilt copper alloy dress fastener	1
E4468:9:403-407	Copper alloy	Dress Fastener	dress fasteners	5

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:9:408	Copper alloy, iron	Furnishing	Hinge or bracket, copper alloy and iron. Used to be symmetrical. Should be X-Rayed. Examined by Patrick NMI 09/12/14.	1
E4468:9:409	Copper alloy	Furnishing	Screw	1
E4468:9:410	Pewter	Unidentified	Mount or plate?	1
E4468:9:411	Copper alloy	Jewellery	Brooch or furnishing item	1
E4468:9:412	Gold	Unidentified	Gold leaf fragment	1
E4468:9:413	Copper alloy, brass	Unidentified	Copper alloy/ brass tube	1
E4468:9:414	Copper alloy, brass	Unidentified	Copper alloy/ brass tube	1
E4468:9:415	Copper alloy, brass	Unidentified	Copper alloy/ brass wire	1
E4468:9:416	Copper alloy	Unidentified	Staple fragment?	1
E4468:9:417-21	Iron	Nails	Small iron nails	6
E4468:9:422	Copper alloy, brass	Unidentified	Short straight length of gold toned wire with looped terminal	1
E4468:9:427	Bone	Unidentified	Circular bone object or animal tooth?	1
E4468:9:428	Wood	Button	Wood button insert	1
E4468:9:429	Bone	Ring	Bone ring or ring fitting. D-shaped in section. Polished outer surface. L 14mm Wth 4.5mm T 2mm.	1
E4468:9:430	Wood	Wood point	Faceted wooden point or peg	1
E4468:9:431-498	Iron	Nail	Nails, big	68
E4468:9:499-723	Iron	Nail	Nails, small	225
E4468:9:724-3512	Copper alloy	Pin	Pins (weighed, so count is not exact)	2789
E4468:9:3514-3515	Copper alloy	Twisted Loop	Twisted wire loops	2
E4468:9:L1	Textile	Textile	Thread	1
E4468:9:L2	Textile	Textile	Thread fragments	1
E4468:10:1	Ceramic	Blackware	Black-glazed earthenware	1
E4468:10:2	Ceramic	North Devon Earthenware	North Devon gravel-tempered and gravel-free vessels	1
E4468:10:3-6	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe stems, plain	4
E4468:10:7-13	Ceramic	Wall tile	tile fragments: plain white and purple	7
E4468:10:14-31	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle glass fragments	18
E4468:10:32-33	Ceramic	Floor tile	2 floor or oven tile fragments	2

Find Number	Material	Type	Description	Quantity
E4468:10:34	Stone	Masonry	Limestone door jamb, dressed, pecked crudely, very pale colour but probably a nice limestone, chamfered on one side matching in site doorways. It measures 520 by 360 by 120. Found in dem rubble in SE flanker	1
E4468:10:35	Stone	Masonry	Limestone dressed quoin, limestone probably, 430 by 330 by 140, pecked on two sides. Not chamfered, possibly back end of doorway?	1
E4468:10:36	Glass	Window	Lead glazing fragments	1
E4468:10:37-39	Iron	Nail	Iron objects, unidentified, large (c. 100mm long)	3
E4468:11:1	Ceramic	Stoneware – German	Mostly complete Westerwald jug	1
E4468:12:1	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Base of tin-glazed earthenware vessel. Out of context find.	1
E4468:12:2	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	white salt-glazed stoneware, English. Out of context find.	1
E4468:12:3	Ceramic	Tin-glazed	Tin glazed blue painted. Out of context find.	1
E4468:12:4	Ceramic	Blackware	Black glazed earthenware from black layer to west of castle 07/14	1
E4468:12:5	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	Stoneware, may be German or English, from black layer to west of castle 07/14	1
E4468:12:6	Ceramic	Whiteware	Fine yellow-glazed ware, modern? Out of context find.	1
E4468:12:7	Ceramic	Stoneware – English	White English stoneware, a cup? From base of 16th century doorway outside castle to West	1
E4468:12:8	Ceramic	Clay Pipe	Clay pipe bowls, plain. Out of context find.	1
E4468:12:9	Ceramic	Roof tile	Glazed red earthenware roof tile, from topsoil to East of Rathfarnham Castle	1
E4468:12:10	Plaster, hair	Plaster	Animal hair and lime plaster sample c. 1583, taken from exposed wall in SE flanker basement	1
E4468:12:11-15	Glass	Bottle Glass	Glass bottles returned to archive by foreman Brian Fagan, possibly taken from C1 SW flanker?	5
E4468:12:16	Stone	Masonry	Sandstone (?) gunloop (?) jamb measuring 420mm x 105mm x 170mm with two faces polished smooth found ex-situ within gunloop E3 of SW flanker.	1
E4468:12:17	Steel	Cutlery	Nickle-silver plated stainless steel spoon, found under timber lining in SE flanker	1
E4468:12:18	Steel	Cutlery	Nickle-silver plated stainless steel knife blade, found under timber lining in SE flanker	1
E4468:12:19	Iron	Furnishing	Iron washer, out of context, found near sieving station outside castle	1
E4468:12:20	Paper	Document	Postcard dated 1929 found on window sill in top floor of castle	1
E4468:12:21	Paper	Document	Spanish religious calendar dated 1956 found on window sill in top floor of castle	1

Appendix C Sample Register

Site Name: Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin

Archaeological License: E4468

Excavation Director: Antoine Giacometti

Date: April 2015

Excav	Context	Sample	Type	Description	Volume	Context Description
E4468	6	1	Environmental	Chamber Pot (6:15) contents	2l	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	2	Environmental	Insect Remains sample	10L	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	7	3	Environmental	Insect Remains sample	10L	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	2	4	Environmental	Bulk Soil in 2 buckets	10L	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	5	Environmental	Bulk Soil in 2 buckets	10L	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	7	6	Environmental	Bulk Soil in 2 buckets	10L	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	2	7	Environmental	Processed Sieved Seeds from 60l sample; 10 seeds extracted for Mathew Jebb & rest of this sample renumbered as Sample 23	0	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	2	8	Environmental	Processed Flot from 5l sample	5l (132g)	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	9	Environmental	Timber 1 (assoc. with drain C3)	1	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	4	10	Environmental	Banana Skin fragments (2+)	62g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	11	Environmental	Red Pigment (Rouge)	9g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	12	Environmental	Red Pigment (Rouge)	4g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	13	Environmental	Glass Phial (6:4477) liquid contents	33g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	14	Environmental	Ointment Jar (6:8039) residue	129g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	15	Environmental	Red Soft Stone/rouge?	39g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	16	Environmental	Red Soft Stone/rouge?	28g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	2	17	Shell	Egg Shell Fragments	1l	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	18	Shell	Egg Shell Fragments	1l	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	7	19	Shell	Egg Shell Fragments	27g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	7	20	Environmental	Seeds from sieving	12g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	21	Environmental	Leaves	30g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	22	Animal Bone	Bird Feather	1	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)

Excav	Context	Sample	Type	Description	Volume	Context Description
E4468	6	23	Environmental	Processed Sieved Seeds from 60l sample (formerly sample 7). Sorted by Matthew Jebb. Contains several individual bags as follows: 1. cherry, blackthorn, sloe. 2. cultivated hazelnuts. 3. peaches, almonds. 4. plums, damsons. 5. walnut. 6. Beechnuts. 7. Plum stone gnawed by mouse.	60l (892g)	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	7	24	Environmental	Sample of Timber 9 (assoc. with drain C3)	1464g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	10	25	Environmental	Soil sample from dark charcoal-rich layer SE flanker	5l	SE flanker C18th demolition rubble
E4468	6	26	Environmental	Leaf associated with armour	2g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	2	27	Environmental	Seeds from sieving	12g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	3	28	Environmental	Seeds from sieving	170g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (unsealed)
E4468	6	29	Environmental	Seeds from sieving	212g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	2	S1	Shell	Oyster Shells	7	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	3	S2	Shell	Oyster Shells	12	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (unsealed)
E4468	4	S3	Shell	Cockle Shells	23	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	4	S4	Shell	Oyster Shells	37	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	S5	Shell	Cockle Shells	53	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	S6	Shell	Pale Venus Shell	1	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	S7	Shell	Pelican's Foot Sea Snail	2	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	S8	Shell	Limpit Shell	1	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	S9	Shell	Periwinkle	1	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	S10	Shell	Queen Scallop	2	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	S11	Shell	Great Scallop	1	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	S12	Shell	Oyster Shells	144	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	7	S13	Shell	Oyster Shells	46	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	9	S14	Shell	Mussel Shell	1	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (unsealed)
E4468	9	S15	Shell	Oyster Shells	2	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (unsealed)
E4468	9	S16	Shell	Cockle Shells	4	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (unsealed)
E4468	6	S17	Shell	Crab claw	5g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B1	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	1200g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B2	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	980g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B3	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	1392g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B4	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	872g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B5	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	839g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)

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E4468	6	B6	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	1067g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B7	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	1220g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B8	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	1088g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B9	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	1005g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B10	Animal Bone	Animal Bone, 1 long loose rib bone	95g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B11	Animal Bone	Antler, 1 piece	53g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B12	Animal Bone	Delicate bird/fish/rodent bone	48g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	1	B13	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	566g	SW Flanker C18-C20 demolition rubble
E4468	2	B14	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	364g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	3	B15	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	211g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (unsealed)
E4468	4	B16	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	976g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	7	B17	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	133g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	8	B18	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	1202g	SW Flanker Drain running into washpit
E4468	9	B19	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	162g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (unsealed)
E4468	10	B20	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	1142g	SE flanker C18th demolition rubble
E4468	11	B21	Animal Bone	Animal Bone	875g	SE flanker C18th cellar
E4468	2	B22	Animal Bone	Delicate bird/fish/rodent bone	16g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	7	B23	Animal Bone	Delicate bird/fish/rodent bone	5g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B24	Animal Bone	Delicate bird/fish/rodent bone	8g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B25	Animal Bone	Delicate bird/fish/rodent bone	17g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	7	B26	Human Bone	Human tooth with three cavities	3g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)
E4468	6	B27	Animal Bone	Fish/bird bones & assoc. Hair?	1g	SW Flanker Washpit Deposit (sealed)