

Not illustrated

Charles I farthing in nat. gravel 10 feet east of west end of trench across bailey. (3)

Obv. Crown ☺ CAROLU/DG/MAG BRI

Rev. FRA ET/HI/REX ☺

The pottery and other finds have been deposited with the Clerk to the Clare Parish Council, pending a decision as to their final disposal.

APPENDIX A

REPORT ON THE LEATHER SHOE PARTS AND OTHER
LEATHER FRAGMENTS FOUND AT CLARE CASTLE

By J. H. THORNTON, M.A., F.B.S.I.

(Figs. 22 and 23)

Out of some 36 leather specimens examined, 13 were turnshoe soles of about 1350-1450, either complete or fragmentary, with the usual characteristics:

- (a) Edge-flesh marginal channel of stitching holes, 4 or 5 per inch.
- (b) Considerable wear at inside tread and outside seat.
- (c) Signs of repairs.
- (d) Markedly left or right.

They resemble closely those found at the Tower of London 1958/59.

One (13) (Fig. 23. 5) has the exaggerated pointed toe which was controlled by sumptuary law in 1463 and disappeared by about 1480-90.

Specimens of uppers were as usual more fragmentary. A complete vamp (3) (Fig. 22. 2B) and quarters (6) (Fig. 22. 2C) possibly belong to sole (2) (Fig. 6. 2A); vamp and quarters would be joined together with a butt seam either side.

One specimen (17c), sole, insole, peaked embroidered cap and fragment of quarter, all riveted together with brass nails, has no chronological connection with the other specimens. Its date is about 1850-60. 17b may also belong to the same period.

In addition to the shoe fragments there are two specimens (17a) (Fig. 23. 6) which appear to be the two halves of a powder horn.

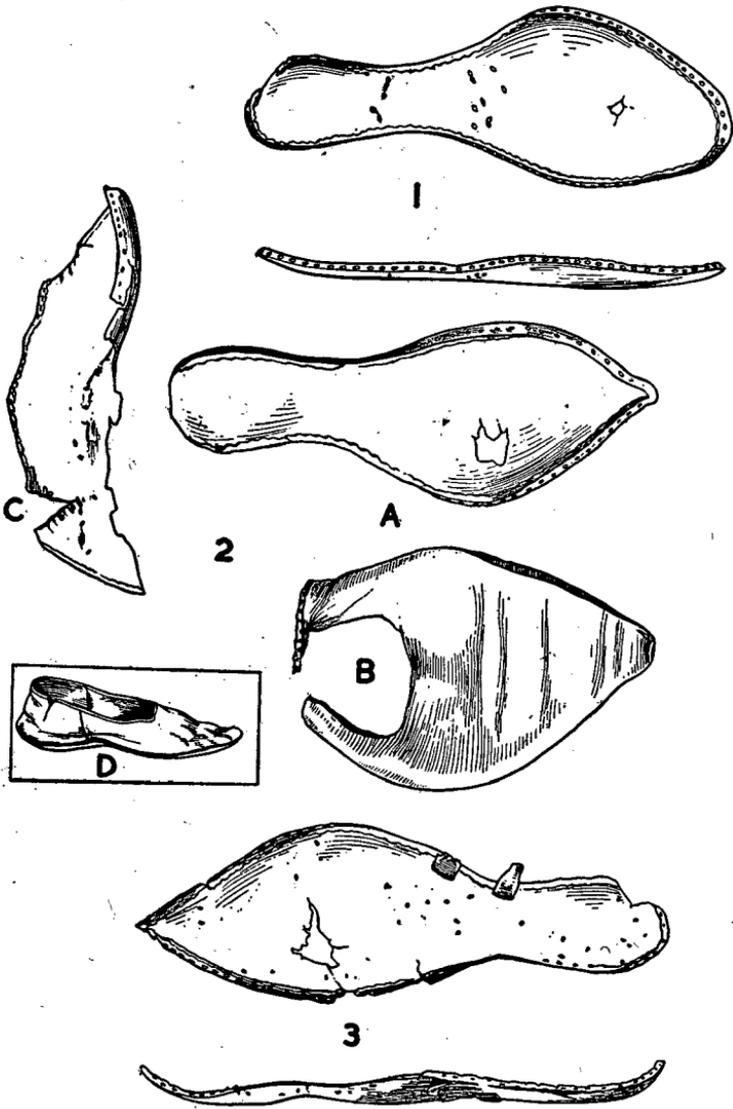


FIG. 22.—Leather Shoes, 1350–1450. 1. Turnshoe sole; 2. A ditto, B upper, C quarter, D suggested reconstruction; 3. Turnshoe shewing repair thongs. (All $\frac{1}{2}$).

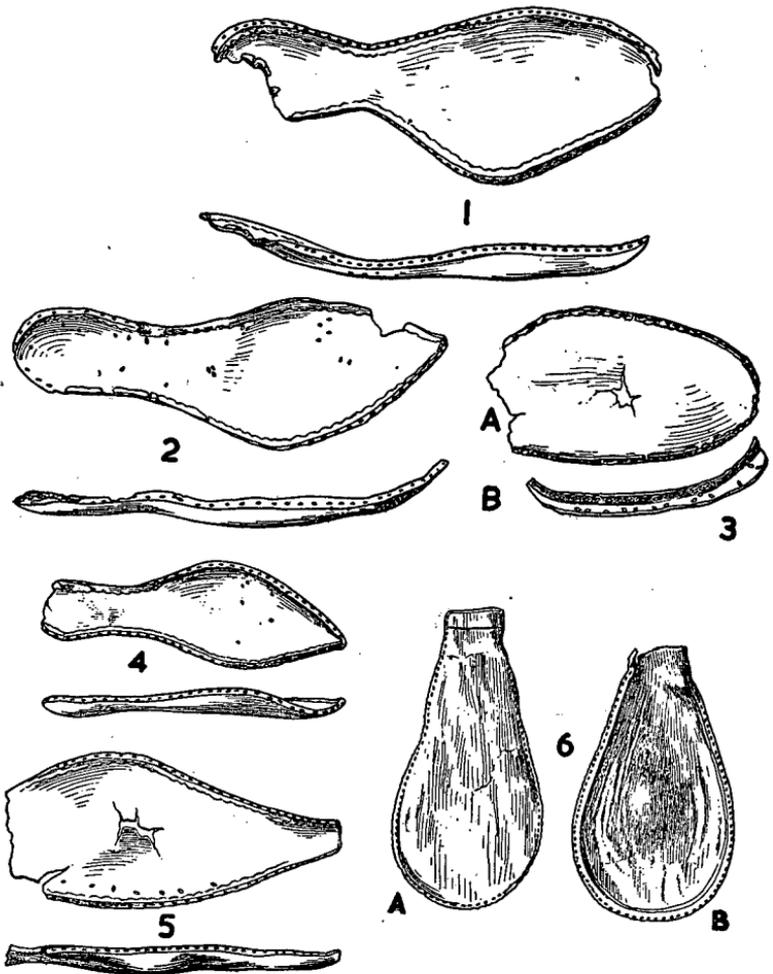


FIG. 23.—Leather Shoes and Powder Horn. 1. Thick turnshoe sole; 2. Sole of woman's shoe; 3. Sole less pointed than usual; 4. Sole of child's shoe; 5. Sole of exaggerated length; 6. Two halves probably of leather powder horn, A being an outside and B an inside view; date uncertain. (All $\frac{1}{4}$).

1. Left foot, turnshoe sole, $10'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$; usual scalloped channel of stitching holes, 5 per inch; worn at tread and seat. Two parallel rows of nail holes at each end of the waist indicate where a repair forepart clump and a repair top piece had been added (Fig. 22. 1).
2. Right foot, turnshoe sole, $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{5}{8}''$. Very poor condition.

- Usual channel with holes 3 per inch. Slight trace of nail holes across the waist suggesting repairs. The specimens 3 and 6 may belong to the sole (Fig. 22. 2A).
3. Right foot, turnshoe upper, about 8" × 5". Has the typical grain-flesh row of stitching holes, 3½-5 per inch, around lower margin and a row of edge-flesh holes at the rear of the vamp 'wings' where it would have been joined on to the quarters. This vamp may belong to sole (2) (Fig. 22. 2B).
 4. Right foot, turnshoe sole, 9¾" × 3¼". Very poor condition. Usual channel of holes, 5 per inch, and 'repair' holes across each end of the waist.
 5. Right foot, turnshoe sole, 11" × 3⅝". Very badly worn at the usual places. Usual channel holes, 4 per inch. Delamination occurring in several places. Many nail holes all over the specimen suggesting repair additions. Also the remains of two thongs about ⅜" wide inserted into slots near the edge of the outside waist. These may be part of ankle straps added later when the upper was worn (Fig. 22. 3).
 6. Shoe quarters, possibly belonging to (2) and (3) as the holes more or less correspond. Part of the top edge has the scalloped appearance on the inside previously noted in specimens from the York Petergate and South Corner Tower excavations and may be where a top-band was originally attached (Fig. 22. 2C).
 7. Right foot, turnshoe sole, very thick, 9" × 3½". Worn away at toe and heel. Very narrow waist. Usual channel, 4½ per inch, and traces of repair holes across each end of waist. This shoe is very similar in shape to the one shown in 'The Rout of San Romano' by Paolo Uccello (1397-1475) in the National Gallery, London (Fig. 23.1).
 8. Right foot, turnshoe sole, 9¼" × 3". Probably a woman's. Worn at the inside tread and outside seat. Usual channel, 4 holes per inch, and traces of nail holes across the waist and a few near the inside tread (Fig. 23. 2).
 9. ? Left foot, turnshoe sole forepart. 5½" × 3", with usual channel, 4½-5 per inch. This specimen is much less pointed than the others. Worn to a hole in the centre (Fig. 23. 3A). There is also with it a strip of leather about 5" × ½" which appears to be the lower edge of an upper used as an attachment for a new upper as it carries both the usual row of turnshoe seam holes, 5 per inch, more or less corresponding with the previous section, and also a row of irregularly spaced holes on the upstanding section (Fig. 23. 3B).

10. Shoe vamp with remains of turnshoe seam at the toe, 4 holes per inch, and traces of holes either side of the 'V' shaped cut at the throat which may have been used for inserting a gusset. Very poor condition, approximately 6" × 5".
11. Left foot, turnshoe sole, child's. 6" × 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Worn at tread and seat, nail holes in forepart and a ridge across the seat breast suggesting that a top piece (or heel piece) may have been attached there at some time. Although this is obviously a child's shoe sole it is an exact copy of the parents (Fig. 23. 4).
12. (a) Possibly a fragment of shoe upper roughly rectangular about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Traces of seams round each edge including the typical edge-flesh scalloped top seam and the close seam associated with the sole join.
 (b) Toe portion of turnshoe sole. Triangular, about 2" × 2", with usual seam and a row of nail holes suggesting it may have been a toe repair.
 (c) Strip of leather 13" × $\frac{1}{4}$ " folded lengthwise with a scalloped edge and row of holes along one side (opposite to the folded edge). Probably the top-band from a shoe.
 (e) A long triangular piece of leather 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × $\frac{5}{8}$ ", use unknown.
13. Left foot, turnshoe sole, forepart only, 7" × 3". Exaggerated length although point is broken off. Usual channel of holes, 5 per inch and traces of nail holes down either side suggesting repair. Very similar to specimens found in the Tower of London 1958/59, and typical of about 1450 (Fig. 23. 5).
14. Right foot, turnshoe sole, toe broken off, 9" × 3". Very narrow waist and narrow forepart turned inwards. Usual channel of holes, 4 per inch forepart, 6 per inch on seat. Nail holes across waist.
15. (a) Upper, one piece vamp and quarter, extending round the back of the foot and joined by butted seam to another section of quarter now missing. Shows traces of scalloped top edge. Turn seam holes along lower edge about 4 per inch. About 7" × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
 (b) Left foot, turnshoe sole. Most of forepart missing. 6" × 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ ". Usual channel of holes, 4 per inch.
 (c) Possibly portion of a vamp, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Slight trace of seam at one place.
 (d) Piece of leather burnt in places, possibly the seat end of a sole broken across the waist. Trace of seam all round the curved part.
 (e) Seat portion of shoe quarter or heel stiffener with turned-in edge carrying row of stitching holes.

16. (a) Pear shaped piece of leather, $5'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$, with a few slots and holes. Use unknown.
- (b) Possibly a repair heel, $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, with remains of a tunnel seam at the waist end (as noted in some of the York shoes) and the usual turnshoe seam round the back portion. Also included with these is 16(c), possibly a piece top-band $4\frac{1}{2}''$ long, and 16(d), the margin of an upper showing the turnseam, 4 to the inch, and the odd holes probably where the new upper was joined (see No. 9).
- (c) A flesh lamination of either a welted insole or a turnshoe sole made by a later method of turnshoe construction where the upper was joined to the flesh surface of the sole without the seam going through the edge. This has produced a ridge between the parallel rows of holes on the flesh side and on the delaminated side a groove. This has also been noted in the York specimens and represents a later and more advanced method of turnshoe construction.
- (d) Toe portion of left foot, turnshoe sole, $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$, usual channel, 4 per inch.
- (e) Probably the lower edge of shoe quarters which had been cut off for a new upper to be attached as it shows both the usual turn seam along the turned in edge and the irregular holes along the upstanding part.
- (f) Piece of upper, $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, with two portions of thong remaining, one of these passing through a separate piece of leather. Possibly the front edge of the shoe (or boot) quarters. There are also four other fragments of upper in this bag.
17. (a) Two similar pear shaped pieces of leather, $6'' \times 3''$, one slightly smaller than the other at the narrow end, but as this specimen is in very bad condition it has probably shrunk. Both have fine stitching holes all round except at the top, and are probably the two halves of a leather powder horn. Markings on the flesh side (inside) suggest an embossed pattern now no longer visible on the grain outside (Fig. 23. 6).
- (b) Lamination (?) of an insole forepart, $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$, right foot, showing the impression of the toes. A row of fine holes and some indentations round the margin, one iron tack left in position with a small piece of leather round it, and the more rounded shape of the two suggests that this may be part of a nineteenth century shoe.
- (c) Left shoe sole, insole, peaked toe cap, and portion of quarter riveted together with brass nails, $10'' \times 3''$. The cap is embroidered with thread, has a scalloped edge and two

parallel rows of fine stitching next to the edge. The sole is three-quarter length and grafted to a piece-sole. There is no heel but there may originally have been a low one to cover the graft. A very large hole has been worn in the sole and there are many nail holes surrounding this area suggesting that a repair addition was made.

This shoe has no connection with the previous specimens. It appears to be the remains of an elastic sided woman's shoe of about 1850-60 with a cloth upper apart from the leather peaked cap. The first mention of elastic sided shoes is about 1846. Riveting as a common method of construction was introduced in the 50's and shoes with a peaked cap similar to this specimen appeared in advertisements of about 1860 (e.g. C. & J. Clark's 1864).

In addition to the above specimens there were some 12 small fragments including pieces of upper with seams and a small piece of top-band $1" \times \frac{3}{16}"$. Some show the irregularly spaced holes near to the regular turnshoe holes suggesting repairs.

JOHN H. THORNTON.

APPENDIX B

BONES FROM CLARE CASTLE

Horse

Cranial region of skull.

Femur, length to head 329 mm. (327)¹

Humerus, length to head 265 mm. (257)

Metatarsal length *ca.* 270 mm. (228)

(diseased at proximal end)

Terminal phalange, width 73 mm. (62)

Left side lower jaw.

Upper molar.

Ox

2 skull fragments with horn cores of short horn type.

Sheep or goat

Metatarsal.

Red deer

Fragment of cranium.

Dog

Skull.

Tibia of young animal of size and shape of an English greyhound.

JUDITH KING.

¹ Measurements in brackets are from a New Forest Pony.