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” x ⅛”. Some show the irregularly spaced holes near to the regular turnshoe holes suggesting repairs.

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.