

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.