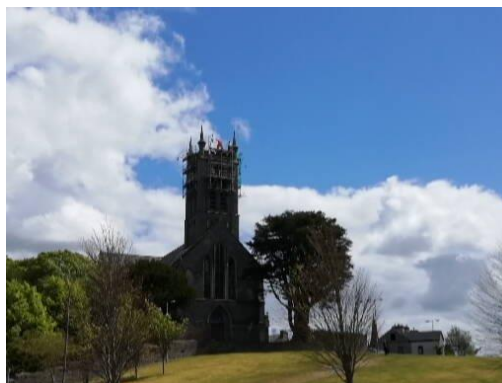


**Report on Archaeological Monitoring
of the
Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade
& Town Enhancement Scheme (TES) Contract 2,
Ballinasloe, Co. Galway
Licence No. 18E0405ext.
On behalf of SIAC Ltd.**



Angela Wallace and Fiona Maguire

Atlantic Archaeology

April 2021

PROJECT DETAILS

Project	Ballinasloe Town Street Enhancement & Water Services Upgrade Contract 2
Report Type	Final Archaeological Monitoring Report
Client	SIAC Construction
SIAC Project Team	Martin Healy, John Killeen & Barry Heverin
Resident Engineers	Ciaran MacAlary, Martin Donoghue & Kevin Nally of Ryan Hanley Consulting Engineers
Archaeologists	Fiona Maguire & Angela Wallace
Townlands	Cleaghmore, Creagh, Dunlo, Garbally Demesne, Townparks (Clonmacnowen), Townparks (Moycarn),
ITM Co-ords:	Various
Licence No.	18E0405ext.
Report Date	April 2021

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring undertaken as part of the Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade and Town Enhancement Scheme (TES) in Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. The project commenced in July 2018 and was the largest infrastructural development undertaken since the modern town was established in the 18th and 19th centuries. All groundworks for pipelaying, ducting, street level reduction etc. were archaeologically monitored under Licence No. 18E0405ext during various phases until the project was completed in October 2020.

Remains of the now demolished 18/19th century former Market House and an associated well were identified in St. Michael's Square. Pits and postholes of uncertain date and a possible 18/19th century burnt spread with fragments of burnt animal bone was recorded on Dunlo Street.

The most significant discovery was of several burials (dated to the late 15th – early 18th century) beneath the footpath at the base of Church Hill on Society Street, the remains of a badly disturbed well was also identified adjacent to this area. A small excavation was carried out at this location and this is the subject of a separate report (Licence No. 20E0330). A beautiful set of well preserved polished bone rosary beads was found at the feet of one of the skeletons. It is likely these burials represent a small portion of what is likely to be part of a more extensive cemetery site.

It was also discovered that the sixteenth-century bridge on Bridge Street (GA088-047) extended further than is visible above ground today. Cobbled areas and sections of a 17/18th century road surface were found to have partially survived on all the streets.

Artefacts recovered during the monitoring phase of works included a seventeenth century trade token and a James II coin dated to 1690 (from cobbled layer on Main St.), an assemblage of fragments of 18/19th century glass bottles, some pottery and occasional fragments of clay pipes and stems.

The results of the monitoring contribute significantly to the understanding of the early history of the modern town. Recommendations include the addition of new archaeological and historical sites onto the monuments record and items of architectural heritage merit onto the record of protected structures for the town. It is hoped results from monitoring and excavation will feed into future heritage and town development plans to ensure preservation and long term conservation. The findings suggest the early archaeology, history and architectural heritage of Ballinasloe is worthy of further study and protection.

Contents

List of Figures	
List of Plates	
1. Introduction and background to the development	
2. Archaeological Assessment	
2.1 Archaeological and historical background	
2.2 Record of Monuments and Places	
2.3 Topographical files NMI and the artefactual assemblage	
2.4 Cartography Review	
2.5 Previous excavations in the vicinity	
3. Results of monitoring	
3.1 St. Michael's Square	
3.2 Dunlo Street	
3.3 Main Street	
3.4 Bridge Street	
3.5 Society Street and Church Hill	
3.6 St. Joseph's Place	
3.7 Curragh Park	
3.8 Slí na hAbhainn/R446/Civic Offices	
3.9 Sarsfield Road and Sarsfield Drive	
3.10 Creagh	
4. The artefactual assemblage	
5. Architectural heritage	
6. Conclusions and Recommendations	
7. REFERENCES	
7. Appendix 1:	
8. Appendix 2	

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Area subject to works under Contract 2 of the Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade and Town Enhancement Scheme (TES)

Fig. 2 Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.

Fig. 3 Extract from the Record of Monuments and Places map (Sheet 088).

Fig. 4 Annotated extract of the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Sheet 88) showing the enclosure around the summit of Church Hill.

Fig. 5 Extract from the Down Survey map showing the half-barony of 'Moycarne'. Source: www.downsurvey.ie

Fig. 6 Extract from the 1670 Down Survey map, showing the expansion of the settlement on the western side of the River Suck. Source: www.downsurvey.ie

Fig. 7 Entitled '*a mappe of the parish of Creagh*' from Petty's 1683 Atlas, which shows a church on a hill on the western side of the river.

Fig. 8 Extract from the Ordnance Survey twenty-five inch sheet (c. 1888-1913).

Fig. 9 Plan of eastern wall of Market House, Ballinasloe.

Fig. 10 Plan of floor area from interior of Market House, Ballinasloe.

Fig. 11 Print of the Market House dating to the early decades of the 19th century.

Fig. 12 Plan of well C20. Scale 1:20.

Fig. 12a: Key plan showing location of well in relation to the former Market House

Fig. 12b: Survey showing where well was identified and green lines indicate areas where cobbles and flagged surface was identified in various service trenches excavated around Market House location

Fig. 13 Plan of section of old street surface at the junction of St. Michale's Square and Dunlo Street.

Fig. 14 Plan of postholes Cs 11,13 and 15, Dunlo Street.

Fig. 15 Plan of posthole C80, on Dunlo Street.

Fig. 15a: Dunlo St. Green Circles indicate areas where various features were exposed. Location of 17/18th century burnt spread with animal bone at northern green point, just south was portion of old street layer, pits and postholes were identified on eastern side of street at the southernmost location shown

Fig. 16 Plan of pits and postholes on Society Street.

Fig. 17 Mid-ex plan of archaeological area on Society Street (Licence No. 20E0405).

List of Plates

- Pl. 1** Surviving section of the earthwork on Church Hill.
- Pl. 2** General shot of groundworks on western side of St. Michael's Square, August 2018.
- Pl. 3** Remains of the E wall of the Market House uncovered during site works in July 2018.
- Pl. 4** Limestone plinth under E wall of Market House, July 2018.
- Pl. 5** Flag and cobble floor surface inside the Market House, August 2018.
- Pl. 6** North wall of the Market House uncovered during ducting/paving works, June 2019. This wall remains *in situ*.
- Pl. 7** Photograph taken by Robert French published between 1880 and 1900.
- Pl. 8** Cast iron grate across the top of the well opening.
- Pl. 9** Well and pump mechanism exposed.
- Pl. 10** Wooden stopper or plug at base of pump mechanism.
- Pl. 11** Spread of charcoal-rich material (C31) on Dunlo Street, which lay within the old street surface.
- Pl. 12** Pre-ex photo of pits on Dunlo Street (**C73, C75, C77, C78, C79**).
- Pl. 13** Working shot of glass from midden **C306** at the junction of Main Street and Bridge Street.
- Pl. 14** Section of early road surface adjacent to GA088-047.
- Pl. 15** Cobbled surface located 1m below PGL on Bridge Street.
- Pl. 16** Section of wall and compact surface on Bridge Street which have been interpreted as an extension of the sixteenth century bridge GA088-047.
- Pl. 17** Section of pits and postholes on Society Street, February 2019.
- Pl. 18** Detail of postholes, Society St.
- Pl. 19** Location of archaeological area on Society Street in May 2020. The curving stone wall(C806) associated with the later phase of the well is visible in the foreground. The human remains were found within the brown layer in the background.
- Pl. 20** One of the skeletons from the excavation on Society Street.
- Pl. 21** *Paternoster* (20E0330:843:16) found during the cemetery excavation on Society Street.
- Pl. 22** Remains of the well C825 on Society Street. The feature was preserved *in situ*.
- Pl. 23** Trenching on the north-eastern side of St. Joseph's Place, January 2019.
- Pl. 24** Possible ditch C104 on north-western side of St. Joseph's Place.

Pl. 25 A James II coin dated to 1690 found on Main Street (18E0405:300:1).

Pl. 26 Seventeenth century trade token issued by Michael Cantwell of Birr found on Main Street (18E0405:300:2).

Pl. 27 Bone tool found in an infill layer at the junction of Dunlo Street and Society Stret (18E0405:50:1).

1. Introduction and background to the development

This report details the results of archaeological monitoring in the townlands of Townparks, Dunlo, Garbally Demesne, Creagh and Cleaghmore, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, undertaken during the Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade and Town Enhancement Scheme (TES) Contract 2 (**Fig. 1**). Monitoring of the scheme commenced in July 2018 and was completed in October 2020 under Licence No. 18E0405ext

The works area comprised the town centre, including Society Street, Dunlo Street, Main Street and St. Michael's Square (all Townparks townland) where watermains, surface water sewers and combined sewers were replaced, gully pots were installed and connected to the new system.

Additional pipe laying works were carried out on Sarsfield Road (Townparks), at the western end of Bridge Street (Townparks), Sarsfield Drive (Townparks/Cleaghmore), Curragh Park (Dunlo) and St. Josephs Place (Garbally Demesne). Piling works were undertaken on the eastern side of Slí na hAbhainn (R446; Townparks) adjacent to the Shearwater Hotel. Trenching was also monitored in Creagh, in a greenfield site on the western side of the R357 as part of the same scheme. Elements of the TES comprised the laying of underground ESB cables, the provision of new footpaths, kerbing, street furniture, tree planting and the re-surfacing of all three of the principal streets of the town.

The main contractors for the project were SIAC, who carried out the work on behalf of Galway County Council and Irish Water. Ryan Hanley were the consulting engineers for the project. Atlantic Archaeology was engaged as the project archaeologists.

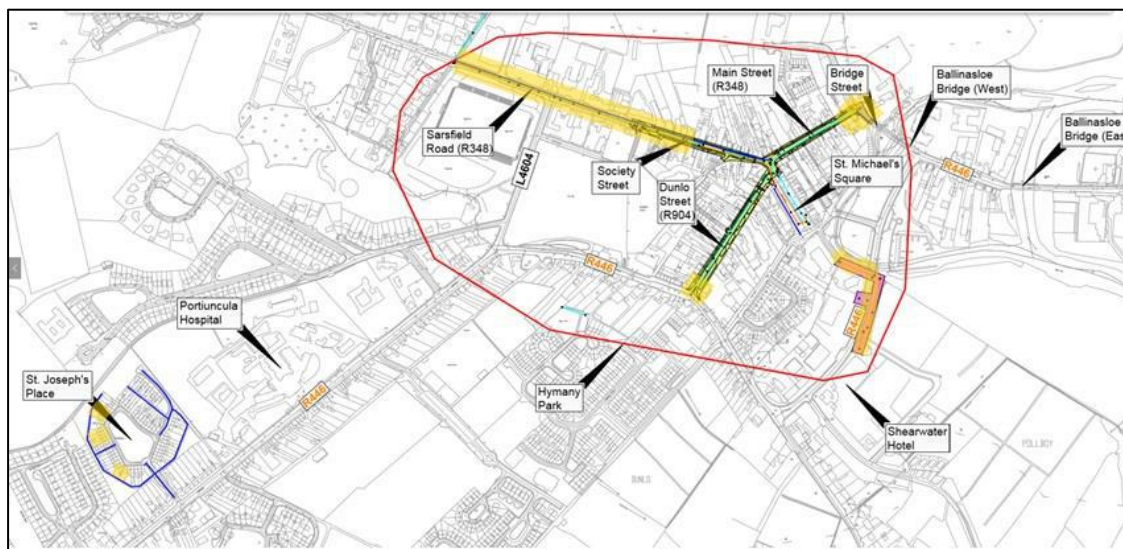


Fig. 1 Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Area subject to works under Contract 2 of the Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade and Town Enhancement Scheme (TES)

2.0 Archaeological and Historical background

The modern town of Ballinasloe is located in east Co. Galway (**Fig. 2**). The town developed around the meeting point of the River Suck, one of the main arteries of western Ireland, and the *Slí Mhór*, an ancient road and territorial boundary which followed the system of eskers across the country from east to west.

Research indicates that the wider area was inhabited from the Mesolithic **onwards**. Documentary sources suggest that the town was seen as being defensively important from at least the twelfth century AD, when Turlough O'Connor, High King of Ireland, built a stronghold and bridge across the river here. A gathering of Gaelic royalty at his residence in Ballinasloe in 1114 AD may have given the town its modern name—*Béal Átha na Slua*, which is traditionally translated as ‘the ford of the hostings’.

Church Hill/Dun Leo/Knockadoon (Potential Iron Age Fortress)

The older name for the town is Dunlo (*Dún Leo*), which incorporates the Irish name for a fort or fortress (*dún*). Dr Conchubar Ó Cruaíoch from the Placenames Branch of the DAHG has suggested that the *Leo* may derive from the Old Irish word *léod* meaning ‘cutting off, hacking off’. This word developed to *leodh* in Early Modern Irish, and can be written *leo* in the modern standard (pers. comm. 22/09/20).

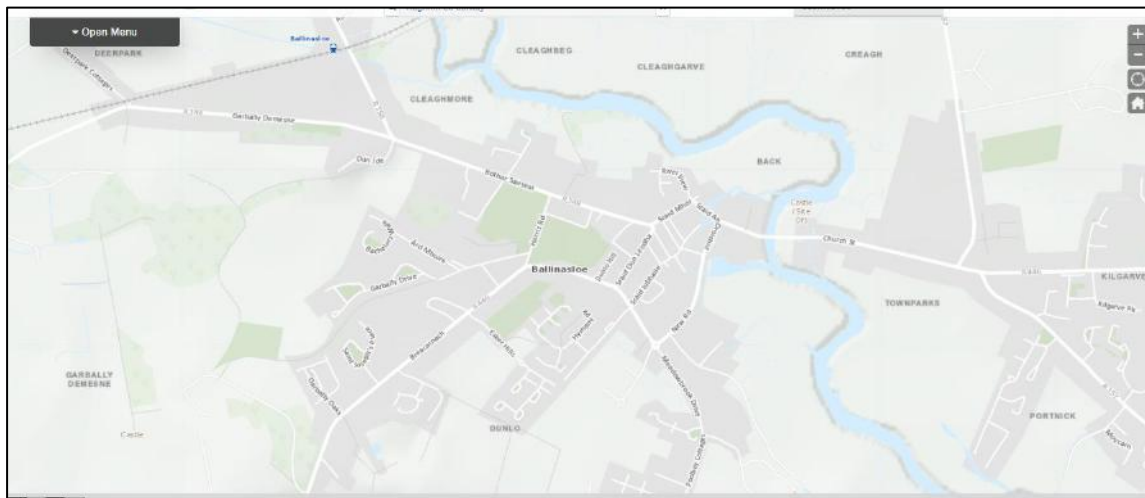


Fig. 2 Ballinasloe, Co. Galway and the River Suck.

The traditional site of *Dún Leo* is thought to be in and around the area of the present St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at the south-eastern end of St. Michael's Square, adjacent to the River Suck (SMR GA088-028; Alcock *et al* 1999, 256; **Fig. 3**). Although no trace survives, its location was shown to the Gaelic scholar John O'Donovan during the course of the Ordnance Survey in 1837. His guide, 'Old Dr Kelly', who was seventy-four at the time, had '*taken great trouble to show me the site of the ancient Dun-Leodha, which is now just effaced but which he saw in good presentation about thirty years ago.*

Its site is occupied by the RC chapel within and without the enclosure of which, parts of its ramparts may still be traced. It stood over and defended a branch of the Suck and in Dr Kelly's time the part of it which remained presented the form of a truncated cone. In levelling it many oak coffins were found, a fact which puzzles me as much as the motte of Granard being built of lime and stone' (OS letters Co. Roscommon, 47-48).

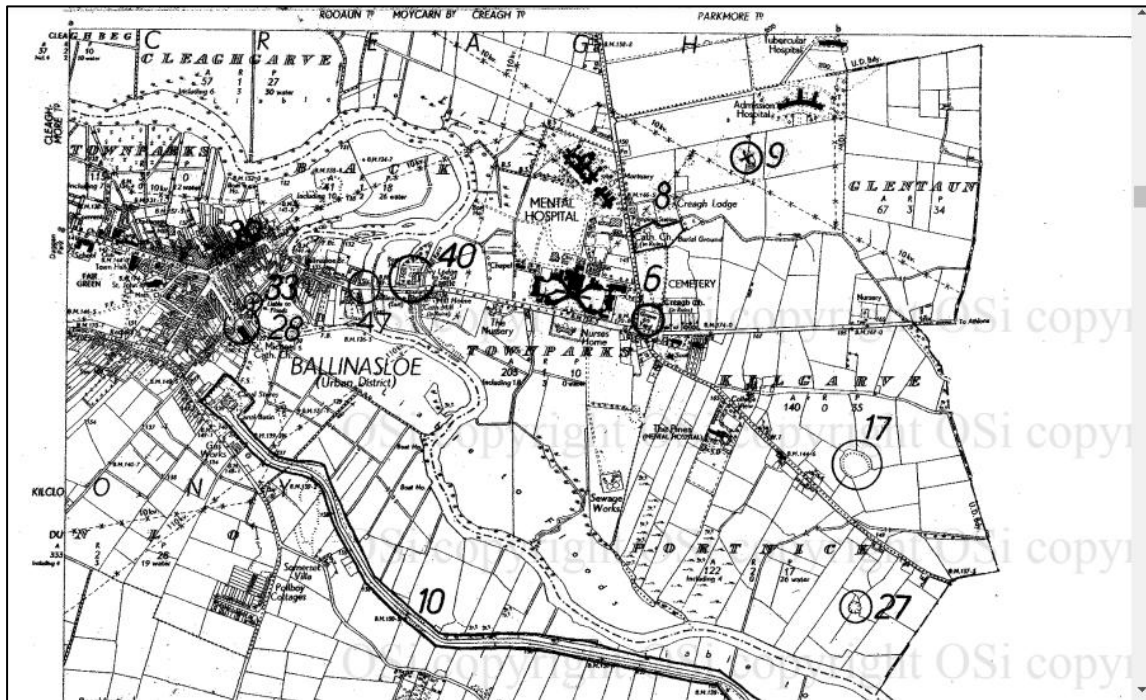


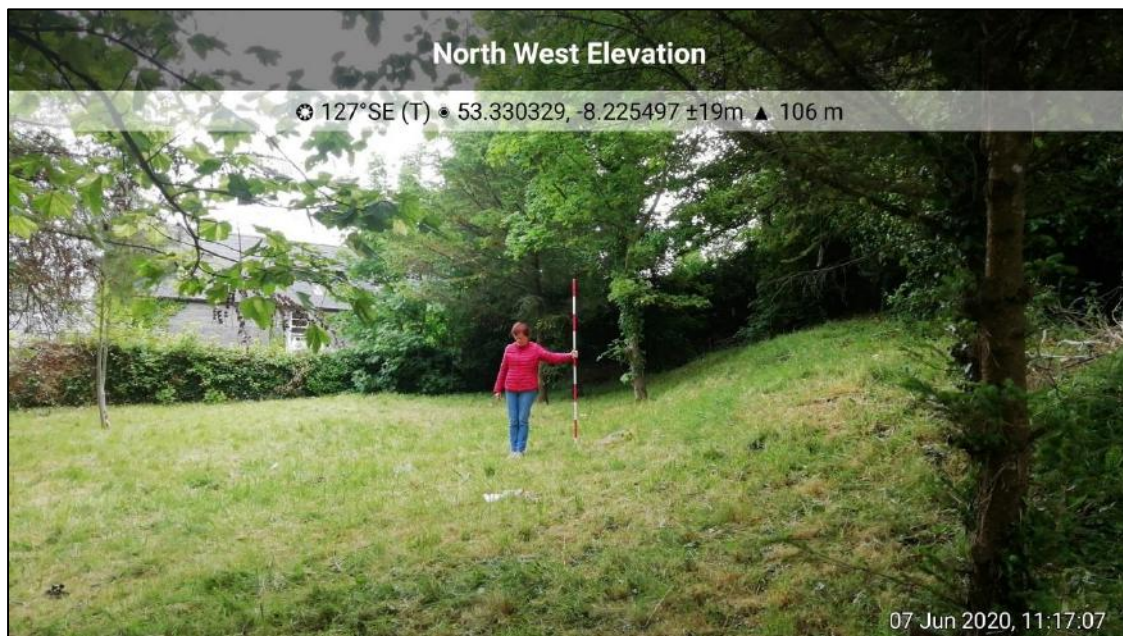
Fig. 3 Extract from the Record of Monuments and Places map (Sheet 088).

A more probable location for the fortress was identified during the course of the project. A large circular feature enclosing the summit of Church Hill, one of the highest points of land in the town, is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, dating to c. 1836 (**Fig. 4**). Approximately 45m in overall diameter, it is shown with a church at its centre. This Board of First Fruits church was constructed c. 1818, and was replaced by the present day St. John's Church of Ireland (SMR GA088-029; NIAH Reg. Ref. 30333049; www.buildingsofireland.ie).

Fortunately, part of the enclosure is still extant and survives in an arc from approximately north-west to north-east on the northern side of Church Hill today (**Pl. 1**). Comprising a broad and high earth and stone bank, it forms the base of part of the nineteenth century churchyard wall. There is some evidence on the ground for a second external bank which has been substantially levelled, and which may indicate that this feature was originally bi-vallate or multi-vallate in nature. It was not previously recorded and is not currently listed on the Sites and Monuments Record. Its discovery was reported to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland during the course of this project.



Fig. 4 Annotated extract of the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Sheet 88) showing the enclosure around the summit of Church Hill.



Pl. 1 Surviving section of the earthwork on Church Hill.

The relevance of this discovery is augmented when placename evidence is taken into account. Church Hill (*Cnoc an Teampaill*) was once known as 'Knockadoon', which, in its anglicized form refers to a fort or fortress (*dún*) on the hill (*cnoc*; MacLochlainn 1971, 44). It may present a more likely location for a strategically located fort than the boggy floodplain of the River to the north-west.

Routeways linked to Ballinasloe

There can be no doubt about the importance of Ballinasloe from earliest times. Strategically located on a fording point on the River Suck, access to the area was enhanced by its proximity to the *Slí Mhór* or 'Great Road' which followed the line of the *Eiscir Riada* from East to West. The *Slí Mhór* lies on the southern side of the town and can still be traced in the streetscape, most notably along Pollboy, Hymany, the Harbour Road, Dunlo Hill and westwards along Brackernagh and Mackney.

The river acted as a natural boundary, and in fact marked the border between Counties Galway and Roscommon until the nineteenth century. It still marks the boundary between the baronies of Clonmacnawen and Moycarn, as well as the civil parishes of Kildloony and Creagh (www.townlands.ie). As part of a wider river system, the Suck provided access to hunting and fishing grounds and enabled the early population to establish a network of settlements and trade routes.

Egan (1961) has confirmed through documentary evidence that a population was established in the area from at least the later prehistoric period onwards. One of these tribes, who reputedly survived here until the thirteenth century, was the *Cathraigh*, who lived on the shores of the Suck at *Tuaim Catraí* (now Kellysgrove and Pollboy; Egan 1961, 18-19) and at *Porta Fidigi* on the opposite side. The *Catraigh* are reputed to have been one of the enslaved tribes of the ruling *Uí Máine* dynasty and were descended from the legendary *Fir Bolg* (*ibid.*).

Medieval Routeways through Ballinasloe

As the population expanded and pressure on resources increased, excavation has shown that roads were constructed, some of which have been re-discovered in the bogs across the Midlands. One of the closest known examples to Ballinasloe was found in 1946 in Kellysgrove Bog on the southern edge of the town. It was partially investigated by Ellen Prendergast from the National Museum in August of that year. Dated to the medieval period, it consisted of a narrow trackway or togher constructed from horizontal timbers overlying a brushwood and gravel base (Prendergast 1946, 15-16). Known locally as the 'monk's pass', it's highly likely that the togher formed part of a wider road network accessed from one of the fording points on the Suck.

Up until modern times a ford, which was passable with a horse and cart, was located at the bend in the river between Tulrush and the now demolished Mill in Pollboy (RMP GA088-020) on the south-eastern side of the town. The ford undoubtedly has much older origins and was one the crossing points for the Williamite army during the Battle of Aughrim in 1691. The event has been commemorated in a painting by the renowned artist Ben Maille.

Later Medieval Documentary Sources

Dunlo occurs frequently in written sources, more often than not associated with Turlough Mór O'Connor (*Toirdelbach Ua Conchubair*), the twelfth century High King of Ireland. The *Annals of the Four Masters* (AFM) record that he hosted a gathering at his residence in *Dún Leodha* in 1114 AD. Those assembled (named below) then set out from there to the *Dal gCais* where they made peace with the men of Munster for a period of one year;

‘M1114.10 *Slóigheadh lá Domhnall Ua Lachlainn co Raith Cendaigh, & do dheachaidh Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, co n-Ultaibh ina theach, & Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh co n-Dail Araidhe, & Aodh Ua Ruairc, co Fearaibh Breifne, & Murchadh Ua Maoilechlainn co Feraibh Midhe. Do-lotar iar sin dibhlinibh tar Ath Luain co Dún Leodha, & táinic Toirrdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair co c-Connachtaibh, & Niall, mac Domhnaill Meg Lochlainn, a mac fein co maithibh Cenel Conaill ina aireacht. Do-chótar dno uile iarsin co Tealach n-Deadhaidh i n-Dail c-Cais, co n-dernsat osadh m-bliadhna fri Fíora Mumhan. Do-dheachaidh tra Domhnall Ua Lochlainn ar fud Connacht dia thigh’ (AFM, 998).*

He made a bridge over the Suck in *Dhúin Leódha* in 1120 AD;

‘M1120.7 *Droichet Atha Luain, droichet Atha Cróich & droichet Dhuin Leódha for Suca do dhénamh la Toirrdhelbhach Ua c-Conchobair’ (AFM, 1010).*

In 1124 AD, the annals record the erection of three ‘castles’ by the men of Connacht, ‘namely the castle of Dún Leo, the castle of Galway, and the castle of ‘Cúil Mhaoile’ (i.e. Collooney, Co. Sligo):

‘M1124.15 *Trí caisteoil do dhénamh lá Connachtaibh, caislén Dúin Leódha, caislén na Gaillmhe, & caislén Cúile Mhaoile.’ (AFM, 1020 see <https://celt.ucc.ie//published/G100005B/index.html>).*

The gathering of noblemen at O'Connor's residence in *Dún Leodha* may have been commemorated in a name change some time after the twelfth century. *Béal Átha na Sluaighe*, translated by O'Donovan (1838, 525) as ‘the mouth of the ford of the hostings’ appears in correspondence (as *Belathuaslugead*) between the Vatican and the Prior of the Augustinian Abbey in Clontuskert in 1443 AD¹ (www.logainm.ie; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-papal-registers/brit-ie/vol9/pp349-357>).

¹ ‘To the prior of the Augustinian monastery of St. Mary, Clonlathasgert Omayne, in the diocese of Clonfert, and his brethren present and future. Taking their monastery under the protection of St. Peter and the pope, and confirming their possessions present and future, with mention of the following: the place itself where their said monastery is situate with all its appurtenances, the half cartron dimidiam quartam) of Nakylla, the half of Clonrosgormayn, the half of Mulyndyladeog, the cartron of Crosconayll, the half cartron of Lurga, in spirituals and temporals, and the spirituals of another cartron of Crosconayll, all the spirituals of the four townlands (villatarum) of Sirtayir, the rectory and vicarage of the whole parish of Clonlathasgert (sic), the rectory of Nacarha and the rectory of Carhacolmayn, the rectory of *Belathuaslugead* as far as Clonlathasgert inclusive, the vicarage of Sucyn and the vicarage of Theachmicconayll in the said diocese, with all their rights and appurtenances: confirming, furthermore, all liberties or immunities granted to the said monastery by the pope's predecessors, and liberties and exemptions by kings etc. etc. as usual Religiosam vitam. (An. and G. de Elten. | An. xx. de Adria.)’. CPL9, 354 (From St Peter's, Rome

Although Ballinasloe was more commonly used in various forms in official correspondence from 1500 AD onwards (Ballynesloye, Ballenslowe, Ballaneslowe, Ballensloe), there is also evidence to suggest that Dunlo was in use up until the early decades of the seventeenth century. Evidence for this can be found in the Books of Survey and Distribution, compiled during the reign of Charles II, which refer to a quarter of land '*belonging to ye towne of Donlow*' (Egan 1960, 15).

The strategic importance of the settlement on the Suck was evident in the centuries following O'Connor's death. The Anglo-Normans built a castle on the eastern bank of the River in 1245 AD and it formed part of the manor granted to Sir Richard de Rupella in 1253 AD. It was most likely replaced by an O'Kelly castle in the fourteenth century. The O'Kellys, who were the ancient rulers of the territory of Uí Máine, remained prominent in the area up until the sixteenth century but lost much of their land and standing as a consequence of the Reformation. The castle was taken over by the Earl of Clanrickard in 1572 and less than twenty years later was seized by the Crown and occupied by Anthony Brabazon, the English Governor of Connacht, during which time a stone bridge was built over the River, which still survives today (Egan 1960, 40, 69-70).

In time, the modern town emerged under the patronage of the Trench family, Earls of Clancarty. The establishment of industries such as milling, the development of agriculture and trade ensured that the town prospered in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

2.2 Record of Monuments and Places

The monuments listed in the Record of Monuments Places (RMP) for the five townlands which make up much of the modern town (Townparks (Clonmacnowen), Townparks (Moycarn), Dunlo, Garbally Demesne, Brackernagh (Clancarty) and Pollboy) and reflect the development of Ballinasloe from the early medieval period onwards (**Table 1**).

Table 1 Recorded monuments within the environs of Ballinasloe.

SMR No.	Class	Townland	Irish Grid (E)	Irish Grid (N)
GA088-028	Earthwork	Townparks (Clonmacnowen)	185383	230939
GA088-028001	Cathedral		185383	230940
GA088-028002	Church		185379	230934
GA088-029	Church		185124	231082
GA088-030	Church		185326	230956
GA088-031	Town hall		0	0
GA088-032	Church		185156	231034
GA088-034	Forge		185358	231089
GA088-035	House - 18th/19th century		185364	231080
GA088-036	Brewery		0	0
GA088-037	Church		185129	231130
GA088-038	House - 18th/19th century		185465	231220
GA088-039	Memorial stone		185320	231170
GA088-040001	House - 18th/19th century		185887	231081
GA088-041001	House - 18th/19th century		185955	231045
GA088-049	Burial	Townparks (Moycarn)	0	0
GA088-040	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle		185887	231081
GA088-040002	Bawn		185880	231098
GA088-040003	Inscribed stone		185886	231106
GA088-041002	Mill - corn		185932	231044
GA088-042	House - indeterminate date		0	0
GA088-043	House - indeterminate date		0	0
GA088-045	Quarry		186533	230685
GA088-047	Bridge		185744	231066
GA087-066	Monumental structure	Dunlo	184854	230937
GA088-010001	Warehouse		185327	230723
GA088-012	Building	Garbally Demesne	0	0
GA087-069	Enclosure		181771	230098
GA087-070	Enclosure		181861	230052
GA087-071	Ringfort - rath		182909	229638
GA087-071001	Ringfort - rath		182974	229588
GA087-072	Children's burial ground		182955	229324
GA087-073	Castle - unclassified		183281	230307
GA087-073001	Monumental structure		0	0
GA087-073002	Well		0	0

GA087-074	Country house		183430	230410
GA087-075	Icehouse		183322	230544
GA087-076	Crannóg		183405	230969
GA087-077	Crannóg		183521	230970
GA087-078	Earthwork		183632	230928
GA087-079	Burial ground		183980	231480
GA087-080	Tunnel		183230	230685
GA087-081	Fish-pond		182541	231037
GA087-082	Church		181826	230616
GA087-083	Church		184121	230662
GA087-083001	Graveyard		184121	230662
GA087-085	School		184733	230936
GA088-020001	Church		186910	229702
GA088-020002	Children's burial ground		186910	229702
GA088-021	Mill - corn		187320	229260
GA088-023	House - 18th/19th century		185630	230254
GA088-024	School		184952	229786
GA088-046	Quarry		185033	229837
GA087-012----	Country house	Brackernagh	184200	229912
GA087-013----	Tollhouse		183879	229972

Some of the earliest recorded monuments are linked to settlement activity dating to the early medieval period (c. 400–1000 AD) comprising enclosures, ringfort/raths and crannógs. These monuments may be contemporary with burials from the graveyard (GA087-083001) associated with a church (GA087-083) located in Garbally Demense, which have been radiocarbon dated to 530-650 cal. AD (Wallace 2021)

Closer to the town centre, the recorded monuments date from approximately the twelfth century onwards. The traditional location of a strategic fortification erected by Turlough O’Conor in 1124 AD (GA088-028) is located 260m to the southeast of the archaeological area, on ground now occupied by St. Michael’s Church. An Anglo-Norman castle (GA088-040), built c. 1245 is also listed on the RMP in the townland of Townparks (Moycarn). It stood on the eastern bank of the River Suck and it too has been proposed as a possible location for O’Conor’s castle (Alcock *et al* 1999, 418). The present group of buildings on the site incorporate an O’Kelly castle dating to the fourteenth century, which was taken over by the forces of the Crown in the sixteenth century (*ibid.*).

The poorly-preserved remains of a crenellated bawn wall (GA088-040002), with a wall-walk and circular flanking tower in the southwest corner are still extant. Bordered on its eastern and western sides by a possible moat, the castle site lies immediately east of Ballinasloe Bridge (GA087-047), which is still in use and still one of the main access routes into and out of the town. Built in two phases, the earlier of which dates to c. 1570, its construction was overseen by Sir Henry Sidney (O’Keeffe and Simington 1991, 231). The bridge was widened in the mid-eighteenth century (c. 1754; *ibid.*).

A later medieval church site (*An Teampoilín*; GA088-020001) is located just off the ancient routeway known as the *Eiscir Riada* or *Slí Mhór* in the townland of Pollboy. Dated by Egan (1960, 25-6) to the early thirteenth century, it was used as a children’s burial ground (GA088-020002) up until the 1950s.

The remainder of the monuments listed on the State’s database reflect the development of the town from the later post-medieval period onwards. The importance of the town as an early centre of industry is represented by a warehouse (GA088-010001), a forge (GA088-034), a brewery (GA088-036), mills (GA088-021 and -041002) and a quarry (GA088-045). Public buildings listed on the RMP date to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and include churches (GA088-028, -029, -030, -032, 037) and a town hall (GA088-031).

A number of the listed monuments in Garbally Demesne townland date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and are linked to the estate of the Trench/Clancarty family. They include GA087-074, a country house and associated demesne features such as an icehouse (GA087-075), and a fish pond (GA087-081). The site of an earlier castle (GA087-073002) associated with the Tully family is located to the south-west of the main house.

2.3 Topographical files NMI

Due to government restrictions in place at time of writing, it was not possible to access the Topographical Files at the National Museum of Ireland. The museum kindly provided the information in **Table 2** below. None of the artefacts were found within the study area.

Table 2 Artefacts held on the NMI database relating to Ballinasloe.

NMI Register No.	Simple Name	Component	Townland	Find Place	County
2001:20	Mortar	Stone	N/A	Vicinity of Lancaster House, near Ballinasloe	GALWAY
2013C1:115	Axehead	Bronze	N/A	Coreen Ford on river Suck, near Ballinasloe.	GALWAY
2013C1:118	Spearhead	Iron	N/A	Coreen Ford on the river Suck, near Ballinasloe	GALWAY
2013C1:121	Hook	Iron	N/A	Coreen Ford on river Suck, near Ballinasloe (1981)	GALWAY
2013C1:123	Spear butt	Iron	N/A	Coreen Ford on river Suck, near Ballinasloe.	GALWAY
2013C1:130	Knife	Iron	N/A	Coreen Ford on river Suck, near Ballinasloe.	GALWAY
6908:W10	Lunula	Gold	N/A	Possibly near Ballinasloe?	GALWAY
7073:W174	Torc	Gold	AUGHRIM	Near Aughrim, in the neighbourhood of Ballinasloe	GALWAY
SA1927:97	Ring	Gold	N/A	Bog near Ballinasloe	GALWAY

In addition to those recorded on the database, a number of artefacts spanning a wide date range have been found in the hinterland around Ballinasloe. They indicate human movement in the immediate landscape from the Early Mesolithic onwards. Many are considered high status objects which were deliberately deposited in lakes, rivers and bogs in the area, reflecting contemporary beliefs. Others, such as a flint blade (E2446:1:1) uncovered during an excavation in Barnacragh townland in 2005 and a chert flake (E2449:3:1) and core (E2449:3:2) from Urraghry, were likely to have been used in a domestic setting (Drumm *et al*, 2014, 168-9). Dated to between c. 8000 and 6500 BC, this lithic material is the first physical evidence for the presence of people in the Ballinasloe area c. ten thousand years ago.

In the late 1930s a group of turf cutters found a hoard of four stone objects in Kellysgrove Bog to the south-east of the town (NMI Reg. 1937:2803-6; Maguire 2009, 22-3). This hoard, which has been dated to the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2500 BC), consists of three stone axeheads and a polished stone sickle. The latter may be unique in the Irish archaeological record. Made from porphyry, a large grained igneous rock, it is likely to have come from Lambay Island, off the coast of Co. Dublin.

Although the deliberate deposition of objects in bogs is more usually associated with the Bronze Age, research by Sheridan *et al* (1992, 394), indicated that this was a practice which was engaged in during the preceding Neolithic, a period of time characterized by a change from a hunter-forager lifestyle to an agriculture-based economy.

During the summer of 1936, two objects were found during turf-cutting in Cranberry Bog, to the north-east of Ballinasloe (NMI Reg. No. 1936:1978 and 1978a; Ó Ríordáin 1939, 40-42; Maguire 2015). The objects, a small bronze axe and a wooden vessel, were found approximately 6 m apart and c. 1.30 m below the surface of the bog. The socketed and looped axe (Dims: 7 cm long; max. width 5.4 cm) was found complete with an unusual wooden haft or handle, which disintegrated soon after it was found. The axe is characteristic of metalwork dating to the Dowris Phase of the Late Bronze Age (c. 900-600 BC). The distinct linear mouldings or bands around the mouth indicate that it is of the Dungiven type, several examples of which have been identified in the north of Ireland and Scotland.

Although the wooden vessel was badly damaged by the time it was acquired by the NMI, it was possible to determine that it was originally bowl-shaped with an out-turned or everted rim and a roughly D-shaped handle (Dims: c. 20 cm in diameter; 10 cm in depth). The body of the vessel and the handle were carved out of the same single piece of wood (Ó Riordáin 1939, 41). The Oldtown Kilcassel bowl is typologically similar to a group of late prehistoric wooden and metal vessels known from Ireland and Scotland dated to the 2nd or 3rd centuries BC or the 1st century AD and is of a type that would most likely have originated in Ireland (Maguire 2015). A similar example from Co. Armagh has been radiocarbon dated to 213 BC - 61 AD.

Perhaps some of the more aesthetically spectacular finds from the area date to the Iron Age (c. 500 BC-500 AD). Two gold torcs were discovered in Knock townland, Co. Roscommon, about 8kms north-east of Ballinasloe in the second half of the nineteenth century. Alleged to have been found near Clonmacnoise, it was later revealed that they had been found in a wooden container in Ardnaglug Bog by a turf-cutter. Following the discovery, the torcs had been put on display in the window of a shop owned by John and William Hynes in Ballinasloe (Ireland 1992, 141). One of the pair, a gold buffer torc with repoussé ornament, is considered to be the earliest known example of La Tène art in the country (Waddell 1998, 290).

A second hoard was found in the townland of Somerset, just south of Ballinasloe. It comprised a number of objects including a gold ribbon torc, five circular mounts, two of which had been joined together to form the lid and base of a small container, a fibula, a bronze cup or bowl handle and a

bronze ingot (Raftery 1960 2-4; Waddell 1998, 196, 290-94). The hoard has been dated to between the last century BC and the first century AD based on artefact typology.

Underwater survey work at Correen Ford on the River Suck to the south-east of Ballinasloe recovered artefacts including a Late Bronze Age sword and vessel, a ploughshare, axe and spearhead dating to the medieval period and various items of militaria dated to the post-medieval period (www.excavations.ie; 1989:79).

2.4 Cartography Review

Covid-19 restrictions have impacted cartographic research for the project. Available online and published sources were used in the interim.

Down Survey (c. 1660 and 1670)

The earliest available maps of the emerging town were compiled as part of the Down Survey of Ireland, a land survey undertaken between 1656 and 1658 by the English Commonwealth, which quantified all the land to be forfeited by Catholic Irish. Although the Down Survey maps for Co. Galway have not survived, fortunately part of the town is recorded on a surviving map of the half-barony of 'Moycarne', then in Co. Roscommon (Fig. 5).

The map shows the 1570 bridge (GA088-049) crossing the River Suck, which marked the border between the two counties at the time, with an island in the River to the right. Five structures are recorded on either side of the bridge, two in 'Gallway County' and the remaining three in 'Kilgarrow als Ballenslow' on the opposite side. A church building and a circular enclosure are also marked on the map, adjacent to the boundary with 'Attyfarr & Umber'.

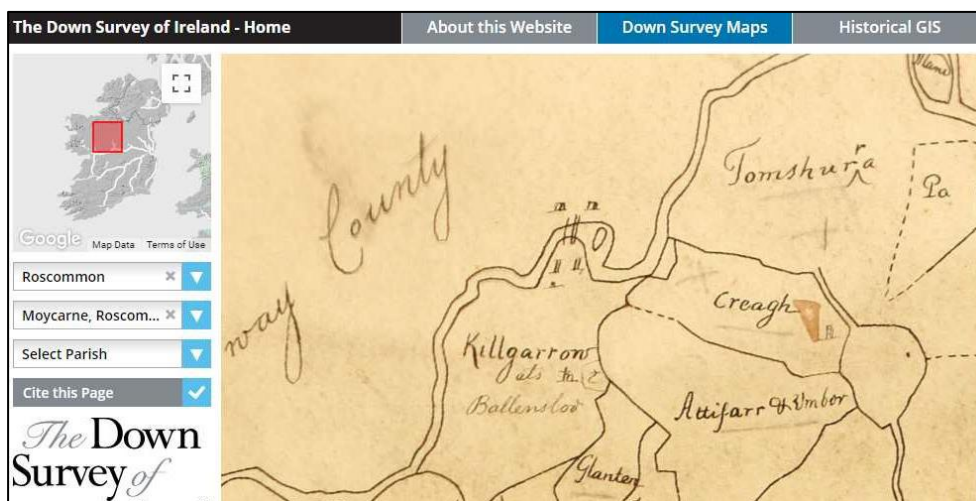


Fig. 5 Extract from the Down Survey map showing the half-barony of 'Moycarne'. Source: www.downsurvey.ie

A second map on the website, which is dated to 1670 provides more detail (**Fig. 6**). The bridge is depicted, along with the Anglo-Norman/O'Kelly castle (GA088-040) to the east of it. On the Galway (west) side of the river, ten houses/structures are marked, and are laid out in a formal fashion. One structure appears to abut the bridge itself. No townland name is given. 'Ballinasloe' is marked on the eastern side of the bridge and the castle and other structures are also recorded here.



Fig. 6 Extract from the 1670 Down Survey map, showing the expansion of the settlement on the western side of the River Suck. Source: www.downsurvey.ie

A mappe of the parish of Creagh: Petty's Atlas (1683)

A hill with a church on its summit and five houses, all located on the Galway side of the River Suck are shown on a map of the parish of Creagh in Petty's Atlas of 1683 (**Fig. 7**). The castle and other structures are shown on the Roscommon side. Although there is no known record of a church on the hill, it is proposed that the hill and church within a seemingly built-up setting on the Galway side of the river depict the present-day Church Hill as well as the precursor of the nineteenth century church on its summit.

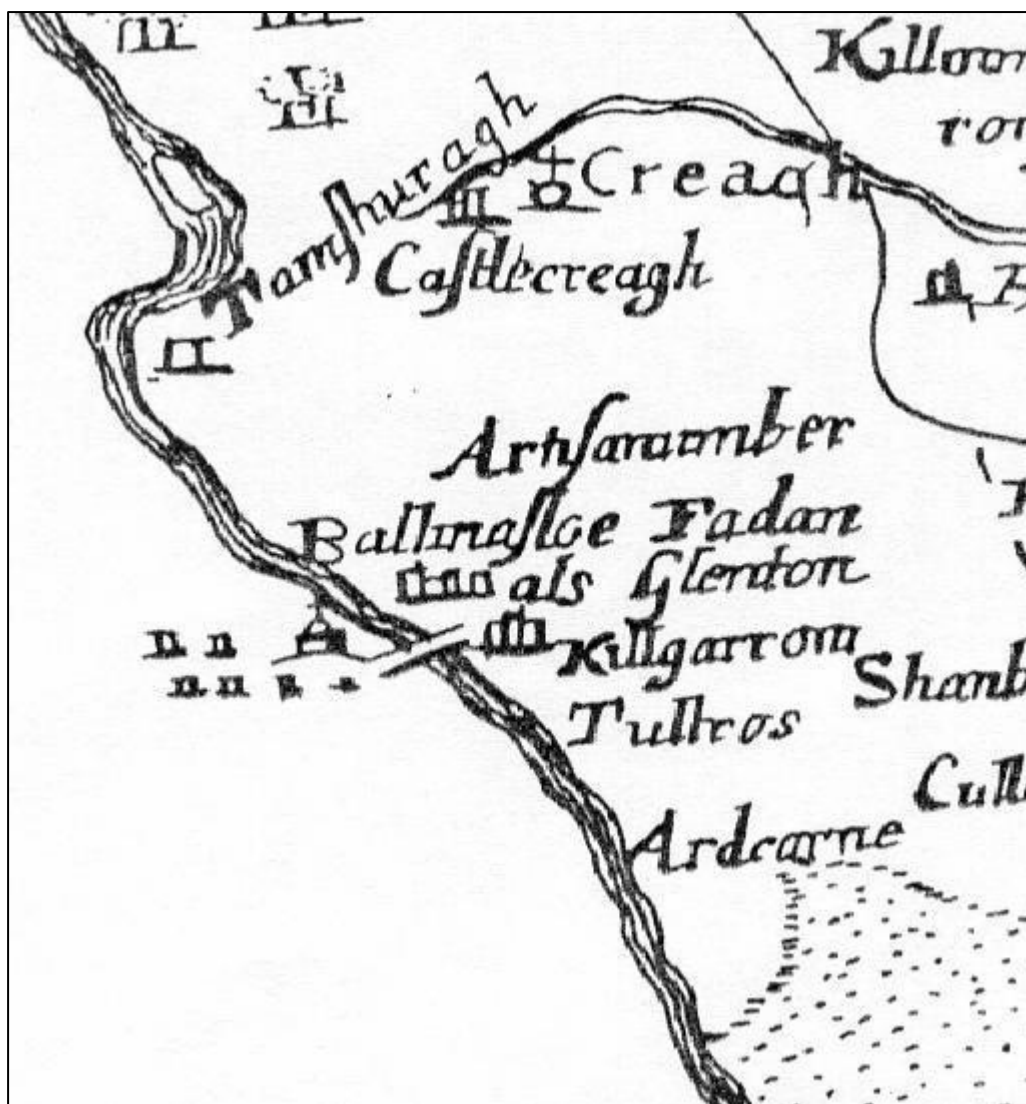


Fig. 7 Entitled 'a mappe of the parish of Creagh' from Petty's 1683 Atlas, which shows a church on a hill on the western side of the river.

Nineteenth and early twentieth century mapping

The extent of the development of the town and the huge increase in its population between the late seventeenth century and the early nineteenth century is evident on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey six inch sheet, surveyed c. 1834 and published c. 1836 (see **Fig. 4** above). The layout of the modern town had been established, with linear streets bounded by terraces of houses, public buildings, public spaces, mills, gardens and orchards. The map also shows a number of lanes with houses and buildings either side of them. The Canal, which brought so much prosperity to the town, is marked. The newly-discovered earthwork on top of Church Hill is shown as a circular enclosure, with the Board of First Fruits church in its interior. The Fair Green was also much more extensive.

By the time the twenty-five inch map was published (between 1888-1913), further changes had taken place (**Fig. 8**). The orchards and gardens were replaced by narrower linear plots, the mills on Bridge Street are 'in ruins', a school is marked and both of the early nineteenth churches had been rebuilt. The railway had also been constructed by then. Some of the names of the streets had changed. Soldier's Row, for example, which reflected the early military history of the town, was re-named Society Street and an 'Agricultural Hall' (now Town Hall) and the Presbyterian Church had been constructed there. In a clear sign of the huge change in fortune of the population in the post-Famine period, the Union Workhouse had been built.

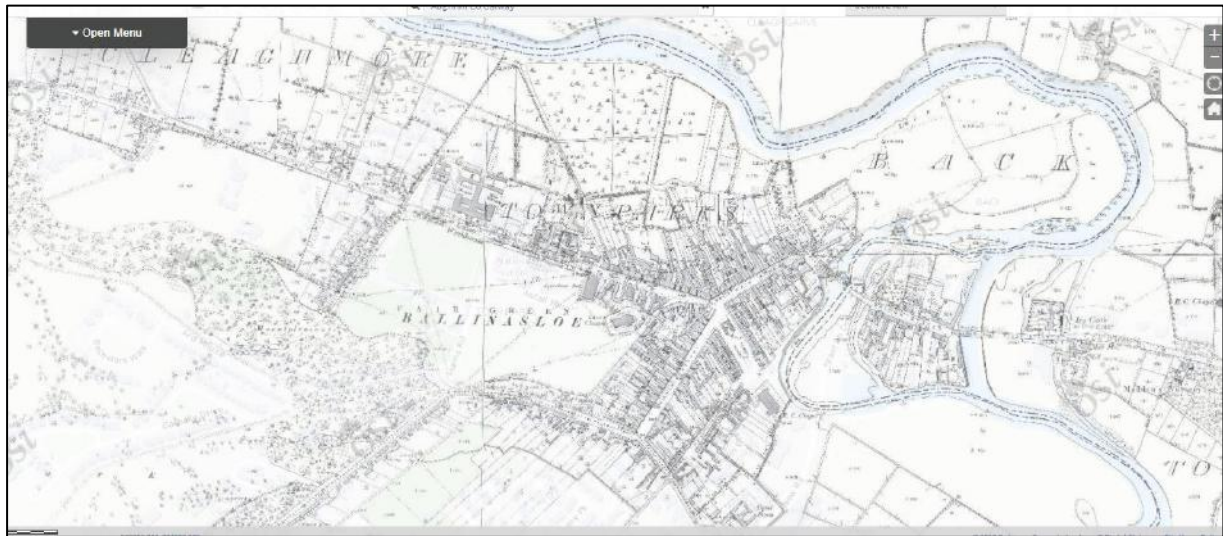


Fig. 8 Extract from the Ordnance Survey twenty-five inch sheet (c. 1888-1913).

2.5 Previous excavations in the vicinity

A search of the excavations database (www.excavations.ie), as well as publications relating to Ballinasloe was carried out and several entries were found. The excavations database covers summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970 to the present and includes unpublished excavation reports held by the NMI.

Archaeological monitoring of trenches took place in 2006 to facilitate broadband installation (Licence No. 06E0656 & 06E0733). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered at that time. The trenches were excavated in the streets surrounding the town centre and outlying roadways. A fragment of a cut stone recovered from a trench excavated close to the town centre was the only find of archaeological significance. The stratigraphy throughout indicated previous disturbance, with pipes, cables and services encountered throughout.

Monitoring of Ballinasloe Watermain Rehabilitation was undertaken during 2015 (Licence No. 15E0093). The scheme involved the laying of 2kms of watermain and 2kms of sewer pipes in the western part of Ballinasloe, west of the river. Works took place in the townlands of Dunlo, Townparks, Brackernagh (Clancarty) and Garbally Demesne, almost all were located in the existing road network. Monitoring of pipe laying was undertaken sporadically between April and September 2015 along four roads and in one greenfield location. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Several sites were discovered and excavated in the vicinity of Ballinasloe in advance of the N6 Galway–Ballinasloe road scheme in 2005. This scheme consisted of a dual carriageway, 56km in length, extending from the east side of Galway city, at Doughiska, to the east side of Ballinasloe, at Beagh Brabazon, in Co. Roscommon.

Partial excavation of two ringforts and cereal-drying kilns was undertaken at Loughbown to the south-west of Ballinasloe town (Bower 2014, 172-184). A previously unrecorded early medieval ringfort and souterrain which had been re-used as a *cillín* took place at Mackney, also to the south-west of the town during the same project (Delaney 2014, 187-200). Four corn-drying kilns dated to between 1323 and 1631 cal. AD and a building of similar date were also identified inside the enclosing bank and adjacent to the souterrain (*ibid.*, 194-95). Bronze Age occupation sites, two burnt mounds and stone tools dated to the Early Mesolithic were also identified in the townlands of Mackney, Urraghry and Barnacragh (Fallon and Tierney 2014, 185-187; Drumm *et al* 2014, 168-172).

Evidence for Bronze Age structures was identified in the townland of Dunlo, south of the excavation area in 2009. A well-preserved *fulacht fiadh* was excavated in advance of construction work for new Tesco and Aldi supermarkets and dated to the Middle Bronze Age (507–386 cal. BC; www.excavations.ie; 2009:394). *Fulachta fiadh* have also been found at Urraghry and Barnacragh to the south-west (Drumm *et al* 2014, 169-172).

Evidence for iron-working, comprising smelting furnaces and associated features, was also found during the excavations Dunlo townland in 2009 (www.excavations.ie; 2009:394).

Advance archaeological excavation along the route of the proposed water services upgrade within the area of GA087-083 (church) and GA087-083001 (graveyard) in the townland of Garbally Demesne was carried out in 2018 (Licence No. 18E0423). A previous programme of archaeological monitoring of slit trenches and testing carried out along the route under Licence No.11E0242 uncovered human remains.

The area had been levelled during the construction of the housing development (St. Josephs Place) in the 1950s. The damage was reported to the NMI at the time and investigated by Joseph Raftery. An account of what occurred has been included in Cahill and Sikora (2012) *Breaking Ground, finding graves – reports on the excavations of burials by the National Museum of Ireland, 1927-2006*. It is transcribed below:

'In March 1955 human remains were discovered during the digging of foundations for a housing development at Garbally Demesne, near Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. The discovery was reported to the museum by P.J. Hartnett and investigated by Joseph Raftery. A number of burials were still visible in situ at the time of Raftery's visit, and lay at a depth of 0.09-0.30m below ground level in a layer of dark earth. Some of the grave cuts were visible in the section and there did not appear to be any stone lining in any of the cuts, although the layer contained a number of large stone inclusions. According to reports, all of the burials were apparently extended and supine, aligned west/east. A bronze pin from a ringed pin (1955:29) of the type usually associated with spiral ringheads was found beside one of the skulls, while a worked bronze bar which may be an unfinished pin shaft (1955:30) was discovered beside another. An iron spike (1955:31) was also found near one of the burials. Spiral ring-headed pins can be dated to the 6th-7th centuries'. (Vol. 2, 453-454).

A fragment of human bone uncovered during archaeological investigations by Angela Wallace in 2018 has been radiocarbon dated to the early medieval period (530-650 cal. AD; Wallace 2021).

3.0 Results of monitoring

The results of monitoring are outlined below on a street by street/area basis, with finds and features described individually. Monitoring was carried out on the excavation of trenches for services, the reduction of the existing street level on the three principal streets of the town, as well as all works associated with the Town Enhancement Scheme (TES).

3.1 St. Michael's Square

Monitoring of groundworks commenced on Monday 2nd July 2018 in St. Michael's Square. A series of linear trenches generally 0.8-1.2m (max. 2.40m wide in places) x max. 100m long and oriented approximately north-west/south-east were excavated to a depth of between 2m and 2.4m below the existing ground level to accommodate pipelaying/services on both sides of the Square (**Pl. 2**).

The ground in this area was already quite disturbed as a result of previous works, including service trenches for sewage, ESB and gas. Layers of infill characterized the much of the area. The stratigraphy was recorded at various points. At the south-eastern end of the Square (ITM 585305, 731024), the stratigraphy comprised a road layer (tarmac), which overlay a grey gravel foundation. This, in turn, overlay a sandy yellow/grey clay, which was noted elsewhere in the town and is likely to represent an infill or levelling layer. It was approx. 0.30m in depth. Underneath this infill layer, a layer of grey marl was noted, between 0.10m and 0.30m in thickness. The grey marl overlay a dark brown/black peat, with occasional rooty inclusions, which was up to 0.40m deep. A silty grey marl (0.40m in thickness) was noted under the peat and this underlay a natural sand. The occurrence of peat in this area, which is the lowest point in the town, may be explained by its proximity to the River Suck.



Pl. 2 General shot of groundworks on western side of St. Michael's Square, August 2018.

At the north-eastern end of the Square, the stratigraphy comprised 0.20m of road surface and modern gravel foundation over an infill layer (yellow grey clay with a high percentage of stones: 0.60m deep; ITM 585260, 731112), over a silty brown clay, which overlay a grey clay to the base of the trench.

A number of features were identified during monitoring in this area which are outlined below.

Market House

The sub-surface remains of the late 18th/early 19th century Market House were uncovered during works in St Michael's Square in August 2018 (**Figs 9, 10; Pls. 3-5**). A further section (the northern wall) was found during ducting/paving works in June 2019 (**Pl. 6**). A drawn, written and photographic record was made of the extant remains.

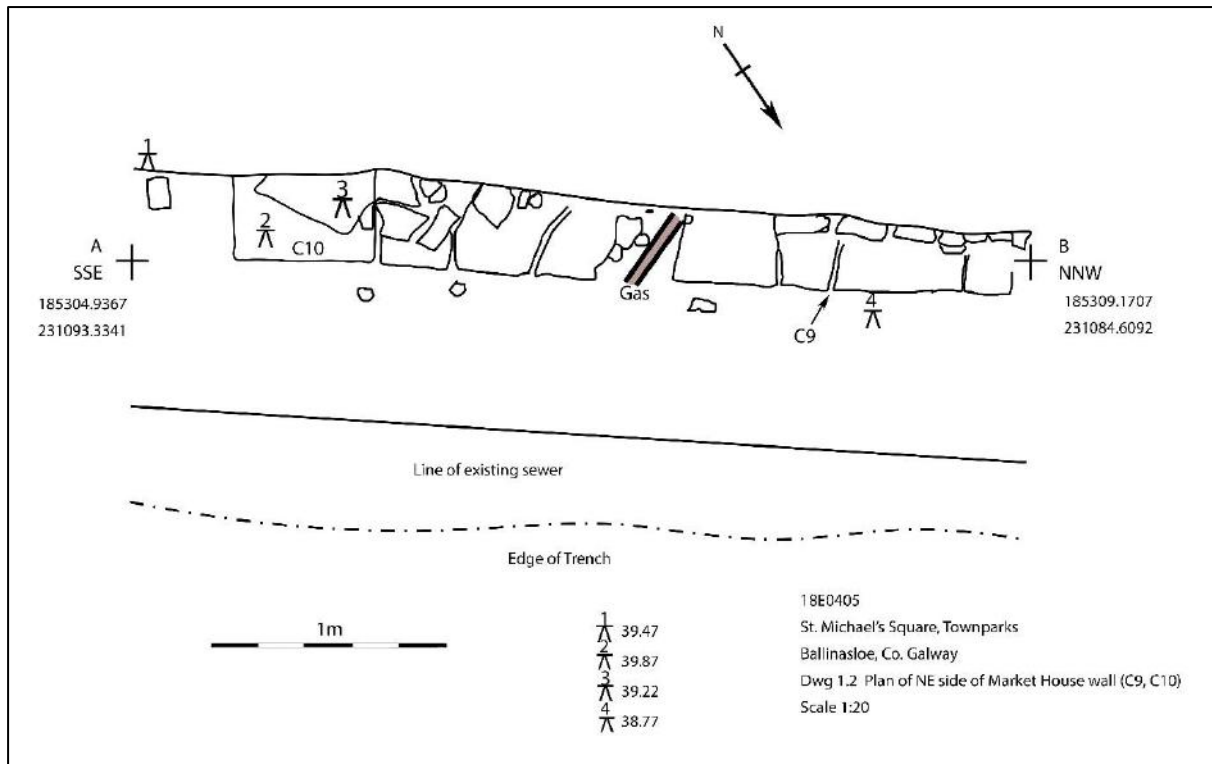


Fig. 9 Plan of eastern wall of Market House, Ballinasloe. (Co-ords are Irish National Grid)



The surviving parts of the structure were made from locally-quarried limestone, with a limestone plinth, masonry walls and a poorly-preserved culvert on its eastern side. Sections of the flag and cobble floors which had survived were also recorded prior to removal (**Fig. 10; Pl. 5**). It was possible to ascertain that the interior was whitewashed with lime plaster, which was extant on the base of the surviving walls on the western side of the building. Numerous fragments of modern pottery and glass, metal and a quantity of animal bone were also found in association with the features.

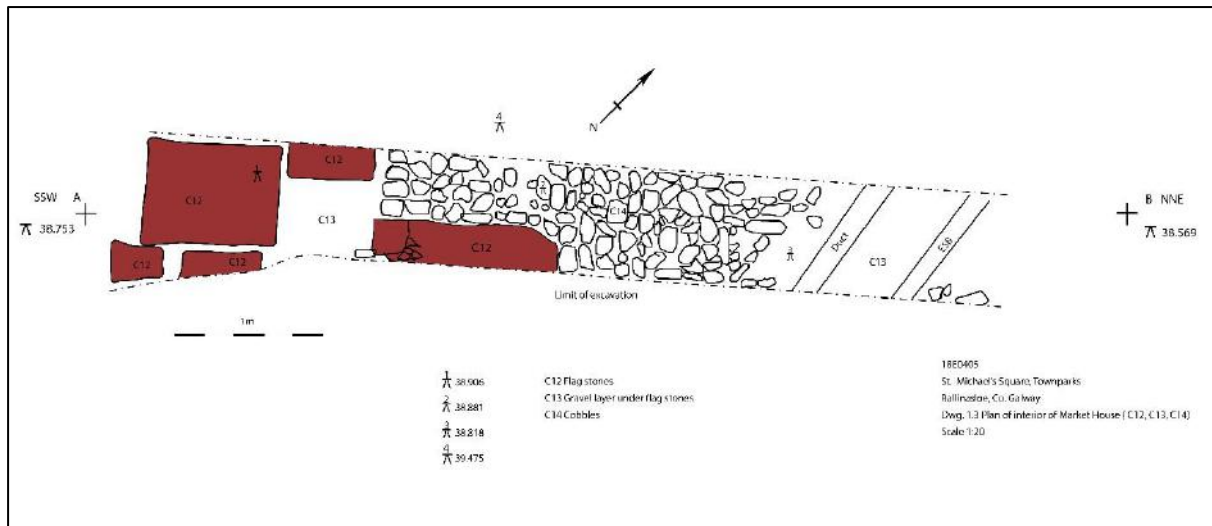


Fig. 10 Plan of floor area from interior of Market House, Ballinasloe.



Pl. 3 Section of the E wall of the Market House uncovered during site works in July 2018.



Pl. 4 Limestone plinth under E wall of Market House, July 2018.



Pl. 5 Flag and cobble floor surface inside the Market House, August 2018.



Pl. 6 North wall of the Market House uncovered during ducting/paving works, June 2019. This wall remains *in situ*.

Background Research for Market House

Located close to the junction of the three principal streets of the town and overlooking what was then known as the Market Square (now St Michael's Square), the Market House was built by the Earl of Clancarty. Although the date of its construction is unknown at present, the majority of market houses were built between 1750 and 1850 AD (Brett 1973, 6). It was extant at the beginning of the nineteenth century and, based on available cartographic evidence, was enlarged and altered at some time after 1836. A surviving print from the early nineteenth century shows that the original structure included a two-storey rectangular building with a hipped roof and an unenclosed bell-tower complete with bell (**Fig. 11**). The building retained a number of simplified neo-classical ornaments including pediments and a round-headed window. The Market House would have been at the centre of the commercial and social activity in the town, particularly on market days.



Fig. 11 Print of the Market House dating to the early decades of the 19th century.

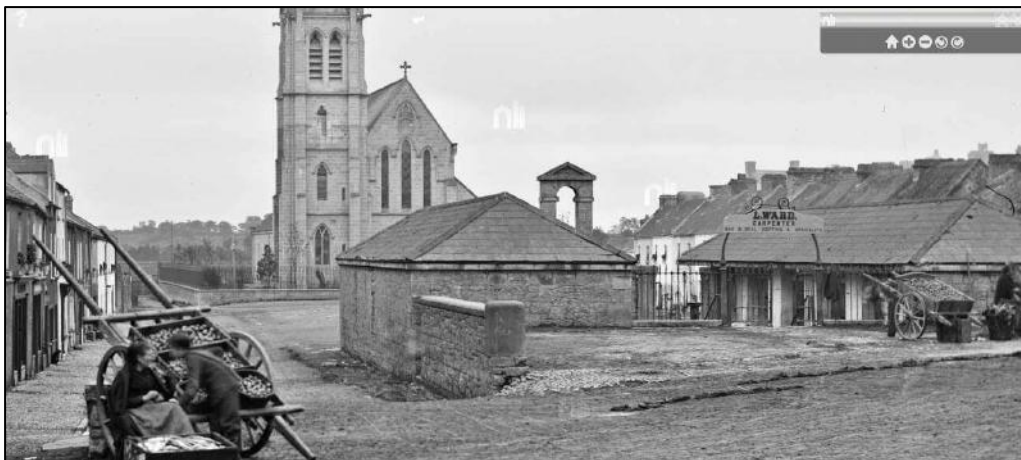
The church in the background was built c. 1807 and was demolished when building works started on the present St Michael's Church between 1852 and 1858. The houses on the left hand side of the print are still standing today. The thatched houses on the right were demolished in the 1950s to make way for the construction of the present Post Office. ©NLI.

The Market House enjoyed a considerable reputation in the town in the late nineteenth century, and not a positive one. There are several accounts in contemporary newspapers reporting on what was referred to as 'a public nuisance' (Western News and Weekly Examiner Saturday Jan. 28th 1888) as it appears to have been used as a 'Shambles' or slaughterhouse towards the end of the nineteenth century. Six hundred of the townspeople signed a petition calling for its removal under the Public Health Act, as evidenced by '*the odour that arises in the Market Square owing to the want of proper sanitation*' (*ibid.* 14th March 1888). It became an inadvertent symbol of the struggle between landlord and tenant, with the case for its removal spearheaded by Matt Harris, an MP and leading Fenian. In one of many letters to the editor of the Western News and Weekly Examiner Saturday of Jan. 28th 1888, Harris observed that '*the people of Ballinasloe had generosity enough to subscribe £20,000 to build a church; let them show they have courage enough to remove a structure that seems to have been designed with the object of hiding it from view*'.

The campaigns were fruitless and the Market House remained standing (**Pl. 7**). In the early twentieth century, the local parish priest, Fr. Joyce, took up the cause and the Market House was finally demolished in 1919. On January 18th of that year, the *East Galway Democrat* reported that *'Workmen are engaged on the Market House in the Square and during the week portions of the roof have been taken off. This old structure will be shortly a thing of the past and the town will be all the better for this'* (East Galway Democrat Saturday January 18th 1919, 2).

By the end of the month, the Market House was no more, its demise recounted in gleeful detail in the same newspaper on February 1st: *'Gone: The old Market House is gone. A complete pull down of it was made during the week. The fine cut stones that went towards its erection have been carted over to the site for the new Creagh Church. Since the work on the tearing it down began on Monday morning, Father Joyce has been on the spot. On Monday night last in St. Michael's he returned his deepest gratitude to all who helped him in the work of removing this old eyesore from the town. Now that he has this accomplished may he be spared the years and energy to build the new church in Creagh'*.

The Market Square was officially re-named St Michael's Square (after the Church) soon afterwards, but is still referred to by its original name locally.



Pl. 7 Photograph taken by Robert French published between 1880 and 1900.

It shows a substantially changed Market House after it had undergone alteration in the later decades of the 19th century. The single structure has now been replaced with two parallel roofed buildings, with open stalls on the interior and a yard out the front where a woman with a cart is selling potatoes and fish. The sign between the two buildings reads *'L. Ward, Carpenter, Oak and Deal Coffins a Speciality'*. The central bell tower has been lowered and the bell removed. St Michael's Church, designed by the renowned architect Augustus Pugin in the mid-nineteenth century, stands at the opposite end of the Square. Photo ©NLI.

Well (C20)

A sub-circular stone well and a cast iron pump mechanism complete with an intact wooden plug was discovered at the top of St Michael's Square/Dunlo St in late August 2018 (Dims: 1.1m int. diam. Max. 2m in overall diameter north-east/south-west; ITM 185287, 231082 **Fig. 12; Pls 8-10**). It was located 0.50m below the present street level and was found in association with a rectangular block of limestone masonry, which showed signs of wear. The poorly-preserved remains of an iron grate was still *in situ* across the top of the well opening, which was approx. 1m wide. Once this was lifted, it was possible to see that the well was constructed from angular limestone rubble, built to courses. There was some evidence to suggest that a section of the upper level of the well wall had been repaired. The well, which extended to a depth of 5.2m below present ground level, was dry. It is likely to represent the below-ground remains of a hand-powered water pump (sometimes referred to as a 'pitcher pump' or 'parish pump', which was a common sight in Ireland before mains water became the norm. It's also likely that the well and pump were surrounded by a stone wall or structure of some kind. Its period of use is likely to have been short-lived, as it is not marked on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map dated to the 1830s or any subsequent edition. It may be contemporary with the first phase of the Market House in the early eighteen hundreds. The slab of masonry was retained and returned to the care of Galway County Council.



Pl. 8 Cast iron grate across the top of the well opening.



Pl. 9 Well and pump mechanism exposed.



Pl. 10 Wooden stopper or plug at base of pump mechanism.

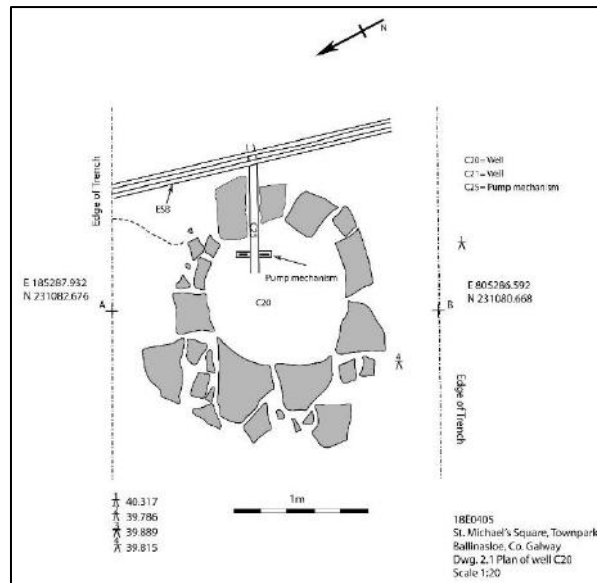


Fig. 12 Plan of well C20. Scale 1:20.



Fig. 12a: Key plan showing location of well in relation to the former Market House

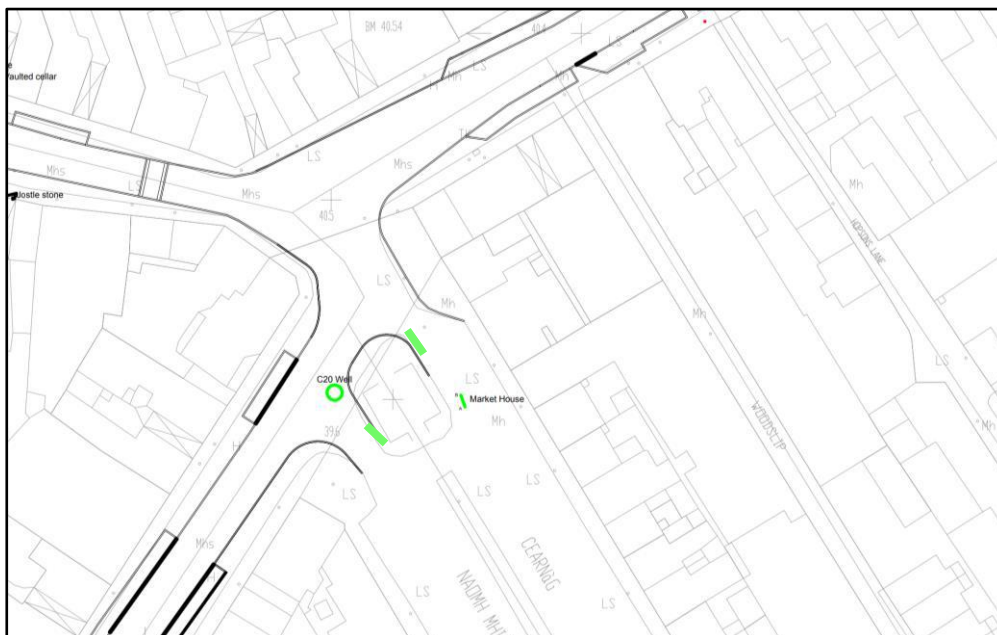


Fig. 12b: Survey showing where well was identified and green lines indicate areas where cobbles and flagged surface was identified in various service trenches excavated around Market House location

Culvert

An early print of the Market Square in Ballinasloe shows a row of thatched houses on its western side, which was demolished in the 1950s to make way for the construction of the new Post Office buildings (see **Fig. 11**). The remains of a box culvert likely to be associated with these houses was uncovered 0.70m below present ground level during trenching for ducting in mid-August 2018. The box culvert extended for an overall minimum length of c. 20m in a north-north-west/south-south-east direction, although in places it was considerably disturbed by previous ducting works. Comprising parallel walls of roughly cut, square and rectangular limestone blocks laid to courses, with a limestone slab capping and slab base. The culvert was jointed with a gritty lime mortar and cut into a silty light brown sandy clay. Dims: 0.50m high internally; 0.45m wide internally; min. 2.30m in length. Av. dims. Limestone blocks = 0.35m (l); 0.10m (w); 0.05m (t). Rectangular capping slabs= between 0.50-0.70m long; 0.40m wide; 0.20m in thickness.

The layer above the culvert contained quantities of brick, slate, mortar, clay pipe, pottery and glass fragments, animal bone, oyster shell, charcoal and ash, as well as indiscriminate fragments of iron/metal, all of which are likely to have derived from the demolition of the row of houses in the 1950s.



Pl. 14 Nineteenth century box culvert on the south-western side of St Michael's Square.

Street surface

Surviving sections of an old street surface, comprising a compact beige clay with frequent inclusions of stone c. 0.15m in depth were noted at different locations around the town, including at the north-west corner of St. Michael's Square (**Fig. 13**), at the junction with Dunlo Street, on Dunlo Street, this older street level was also visible at intermittent locations on Main Street, Society Street and Bridge Street. Each section was cleaned and photographed. Fragments of glass bottles, a trade token and coin associated with this layer on Main St. suggest that it was in use by the mid-17th/early 18th century.

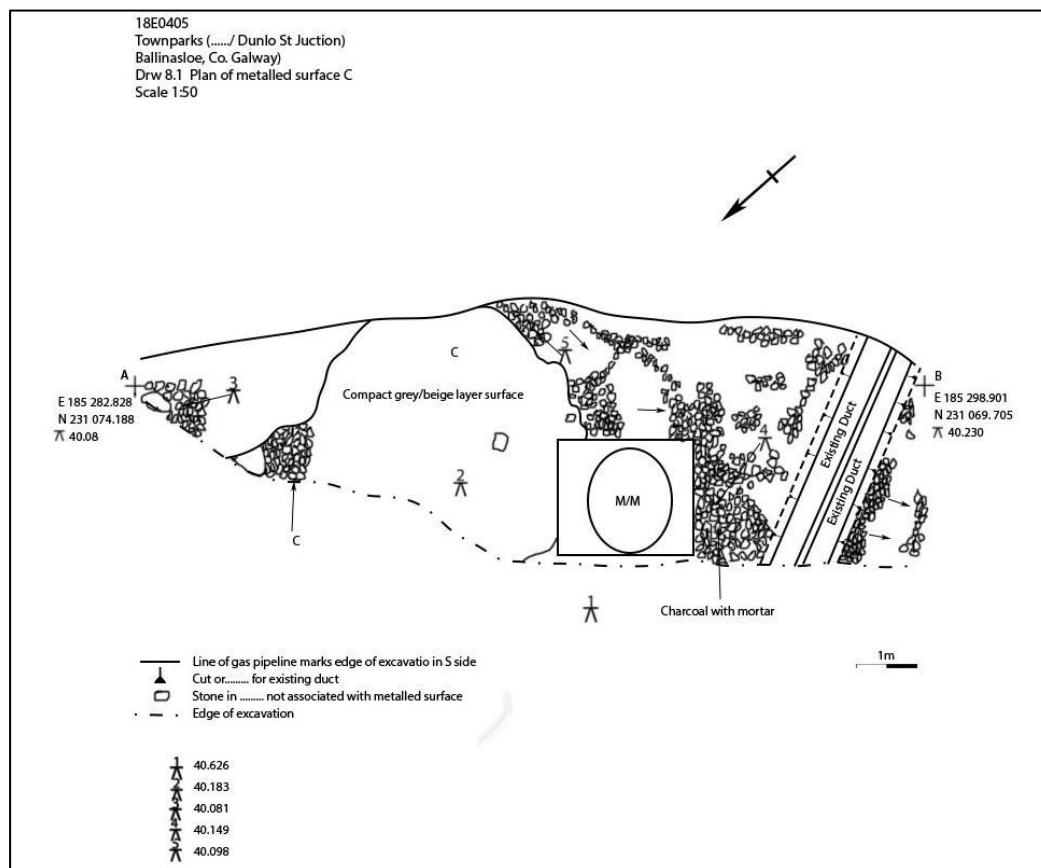


Fig. 13 Plan of section of old street surface at the junction of St. Michael's Square and Dunlo Street.

3.2 Dunlo Street

All groundworks were monitored here, including the excavation of linear trenches for pipelaying, domestic water connections and all paving/ducting etc. works associated with the Town Enhancement Scheme. The existing street level was also reduced here by max. 0.40m.

As was the case with St Michael's Square, ground in this area was already considerably disturbed as a result of previous works, including service trenches for sewage, ESB, broadband and gas. Layers of infill, in places up to 0.80m deep, were observed. The street level rises from south-east to north-west, with higher ground at north-west.

The stratigraphy varied somewhat due to the level of disturbance but a section recorded in the main water/sewage trench at ITM 585155, 730994, outside Duignan's Gift Shop, was representative of the least disturbed areas. It comprised 0.35m of tarmac/gravel foundation which overlay an orange/yellow silty clay (1m deep) with occasional flecks of charcoal, red brick fragments, as well as occasional fragments of modern pottery.

This represented the old street surface/levelling layer. It overlay a mid- to light brown silty clay 0.25m deep which contained occasional stone, rooty material and iron pan. This represented the old ground level. The natural subsoil here was a grey/beige sandy clay mottled with orange. A number of features were noted on the street and are outlined below.

Burnt Spread (C31)

An irregularly-shaped spread of a dark brown/black charcoal-rich deposit with frequent burnt bone (**Pl. 11; C31**; 0.8m x 0.9m x 0.02m), which in turn overlay deposits of heat-affected clay (**C32, C33, C34, C35**) was noted on Dunlo Street, close to the junction with Duggan Avenue (ITM 585164, 731004). It is likely to represent the remains of a kitchen midden, which was located 1.3m below PGL. Soil samples taken across this spread were processed and small fragments of burnt bone were analysed by zooarchaeologist, Siobhán Duffy (see **Appendix 1**). A total of 323 bone and tooth fragments were examined (Duffy 2021, 2). The bones were highly fragmented, and appeared to be from skeletal remains of the main domestic animals (cattle, sheep/goat, pig). All exhibited a degree of burning and indicated the bones probably represent the deliberate disposal of waste by fire.



Pl. 11 Spread of charcoal-rich material (C31) on Dunlo Street, which lay within the old street surface.

Postholes and pits

Three postholes (**C67, C69, C71**) were identified 0.85m below PGL at the south-western end of Dunlo Street in September 2018 (**Fig. 14**; ITM 585123, 730924). The postholes were between 0.13 and 0.14m in diameter and between 0.15m and 0.44m deep. All three were packed with small angular stones. No charcoal or diagnostic artefacts were noted in the fills (**C68, C70, C72**).

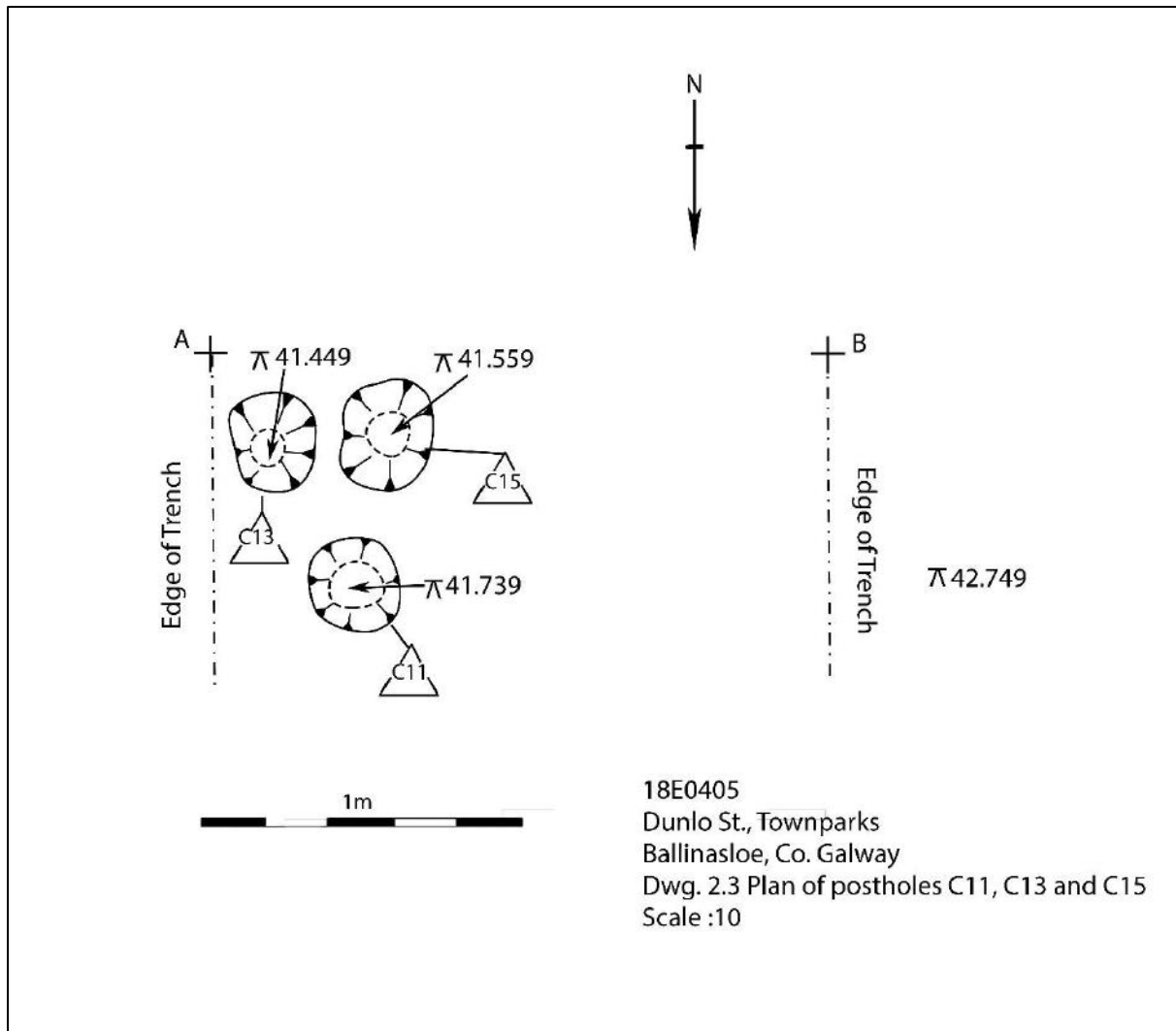


Fig. 14 Plan of postholes **Cs 11, 13** and **15**, Dunlo Street.

The postholes were located immediately north-east of five pit-like features (**C73, C75, C77, C78, C79; Pl. 12**) which extended over an area c. 2.5m north-east/south-west and located between 0.80-0.90m below PGL. They were identified during the excavation of a duct trench on the south-eastern side of Dunlo Street in August 2019. Two of the features (**C73, C75**) were half-sectioned to determine their nature and extent. **C73** comprised a sub-circular U-shaped pit with sloping sides and flat to slightly undulating base (0.60m NE/SW; 0.50m NW/SE; 0.15m deep; ITM 585127.5851, 730927.8481; 41.883m OD). It contained a single fill (**C74**; orange/grey/beige sand). **C75**, located 0.45m to the south was smaller (Dims: 0.20m NE/SW; 0.20m NW/SE; 0.10m deep; ITM 585127.6420, 730927.1322). It comprised a small U-shaped pit with a sharp break of slope, sloping sides and flat base and was filled with a mottled orange/grey sandy clay with inclusions of small angular stones (**C76**).

The remaining features (**C77** (ITM 585127, 73926), **C78** (ITM 585127, 730927); **C79** (ITM 585126, 730926) comprised circular spreads of orange mottled clay, between 0.20m and 0.25m in diameter. A decision was taken to preserve all five features *in situ*. Although no diagnostic evidence was present to determine either function or date, they were regarded as being potentially archaeological in nature and recorded as such.



Pl. 12 Pre-ex photo of pits on Dunlo Street (**C73, C75, C77, C78, C79**).

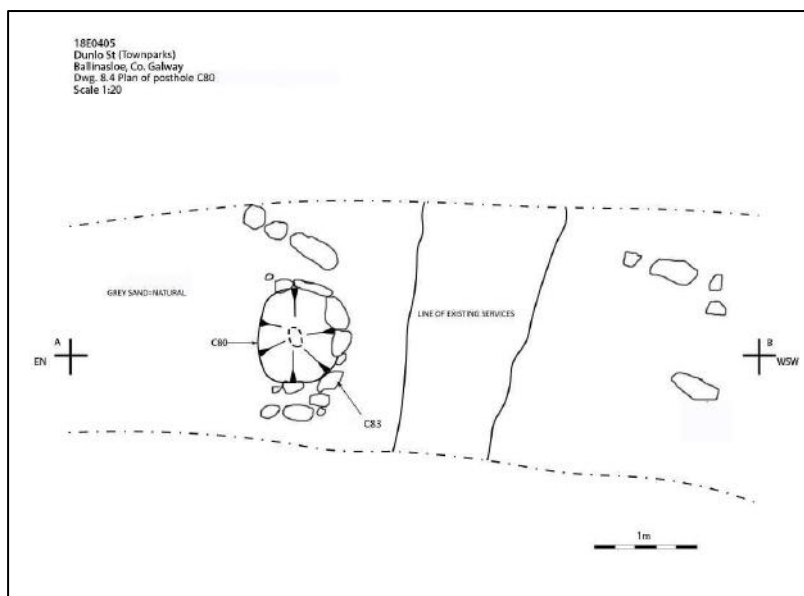


Fig. 15 Plan of posthole **C80**, on Dunlo Street.

Later that month, a single posthole (**C80**) was noted during trenching approx. 3m to the southwest of the area described above. It comprised a small sub-circular feature, with straight sides tapering to a narrow base (Dims: 0.14m east-west x 0.10m north-south x 0.35m deep; ITM 585119, 730923). It was filled with a mid-brown sandy clay (**C81**). Stone packing was noted on the sides and at the base (**C82**) and a spread of mid-sized angular stones (**C83**) enclosed it on its north-western side (**Fig. 15**). The feature was located 1.1m below PGL. As was the case with the other features noted in this area, no diagnostic finds or environmental information was present but the feature was recorded as archaeology.



Fig. 15a: Dunlo St. Green Circles indicate areas where various features were exposed. Location of 17/18th century burnt spread with animal bone at northern green point, just south was portion of old street layer, pits and postholes were identified on eastern side of street at the southernmost location shown

3.3 Main Street

Although Main Street is one of the oldest streets in the town, it produced the least amount of evidence for archaeology. As was the case elsewhere, the ground was quite disturbed and criss-crossed with various service trenches. The stratigraphy recorded opposite Hopson's Lane (ITM 585302, 731170) comprised 0.25m of street surface/gravel foundations, over a yellow clay layer with occasional inclusions of stones, shell, animal bone, brick fragments, charcoal flecks, which was a maximum of 0.30m deep. This overlay the natural subsoil with was a grey beige sand.

Street surface

Occasional small patches of a badly disturbed compacted yellow metalled surface in varying states of preservation were identified at various points on Main St, notably outside the Credit Union (ITM 585306, 731186) and at the south-western end of Main Street, where it occurred c. 0.85m below PGL. This surface has been badly impacted overall by previous services and works. The discovery of a seventeenth century trade token and James II coin dated to 1690 suggests that the street surface here is probably 17th or early 18th century in date. The token and coin are discussed in detail in Section 4 below.

18/19th century Glass Assemblage

In addition, a dump of eighteenth and early nineteenth century glass (**C307; Pl. 13**) was found in an irregularly-shaped pit (**C306**) at the junction of Main Street and Bridge Street (Find Nos. 18E0405:307:1 to :169; ITM 585420, 731252). The glass is discussed in Section 4 and Appendix 2 of this report. The midden was located close to GA088-038, classified as an eighteenth/nineteenth century house. This was the location of Craig's Hotel in the late eighteenth century.



Pl. 13 Working shot of glass from midden **C306** at the junction of Main Street and Bridge Street.

3.4 Bridge Street

Road surface and features adjacent to GA088-047001

The excavation of a trial trench immediately north-west of the bridge was monitored in January 2020 GA088-047001 (A= 1.80m wide SW-NE, 2m long SE-NW, max. 0.40m deep). The trench was located on the SE side of the street, in front of a modern building. An earlier stony layer (possible street surface), likely to be contemporary with the widening of the bridge c. 1750 AD, was noted. It comprised a light brown/grey compacted stony layer and was identified between 0.35-0.40m below the present road level, c. 2m NW of the known extent of the bridge (**PI. 14**).

A line of angular limestone blocks (co-ords/location map) oriented NW-SE and held together with a very hard lime mortar with shell inclusions, was noted on the SW side of the trial hole. The area was disturbed by modern ESB ducting and a cast iron pipe. The second trial hole was excavated 4m to the NW on slightly higher ground. The compact old stony road surface was also present here 0.25m below the existing street level. A modern concrete deposit had cut this layer on the NE side of the trench. The surface was cleaned and recorded.



PI. 14 Section of early road surface adjacent to GA088-047.

A trial hole was excavated on the north-eastern side of Bridge Street (ITM 585419, 731219; **PI. 15**). At a depth of 1m below PGL, a cobbled surface was noted, comprising smooth, large sub-angular limestone blocks. The surface was in line with the earlier (c. 1570 AD) side of the bridge and it seems possible that they are related. The trial hole was backfilled and the surface was not impacted.



Pl. 15 Cobbled surface located 1m below PGL on Bridge Street.



Key plan showing location of cobbled surface identified near bridge.

During trenching in the area for a water crossing in June 2020, a short (1m) section of a north-west/south-east running wall, built to courses from limestone blocks and jointed with mortar (min. 0.60m high; 0.50m wide; **Pl. 16**) was uncovered. This wall matched the known line of the early phase of the bridge, which is visible under the arch on the eastern side of the street. It appears that this wall represents a further extension north/north-westwards of the early bridge, towards higher ground. A compacted brownish yellow sandy clay surface was extant on the north-eastern side of the wall and is likely to represent a road surface. The cobbled surface identified in January is located directly north-east of this feature. The wall and cobbled surface have been preserved *in situ* using layers of geotextile material and sand. The water service trench was relocated 10m to the west, to an area which has already been disturbed by previous services. There was no evidence to suggest the wall was present there.



Pl. 16 Section of wall and compact surface at north-west end of Bridge Street (may be linked to the sixteenth century bridge GA088-047).

3.5 Society Street and Church Hill

All works were monitored in both areas and a significant amount of archaeology was recorded on Society Street. Trenching for services was also undertaken on a section of the road leading from Society Street to Church Hill. No finds or features were noted here. The road surface lay directly on grey natural sand. The trenches on Church Hill were dug to a depth of 1.2m.

Postholes

A scatter of potential archaeological features was noted during the excavation of the sewage mains trench at the lower end of Society Street in February and March 2019 (**Fig. 16; Pls. 17, 18**; ITM 585161, 731154 to 585146, 731158; 585162, 731156 to 585146, 731160). They extended for an overall length of c. 15m north-west/south-east x 2m north-south and located 0.40m below street level, they comprised small and mid-sized circular and D-shaped features, which had been cut into the naturally-occurring grey sand (**C445**).

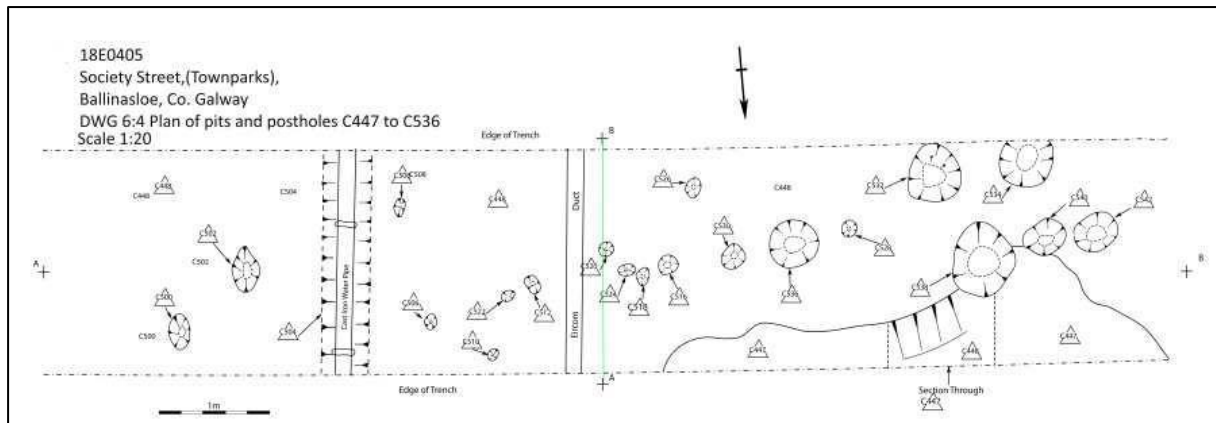


Fig. 16 Plan of pits and postholes on Society Street.

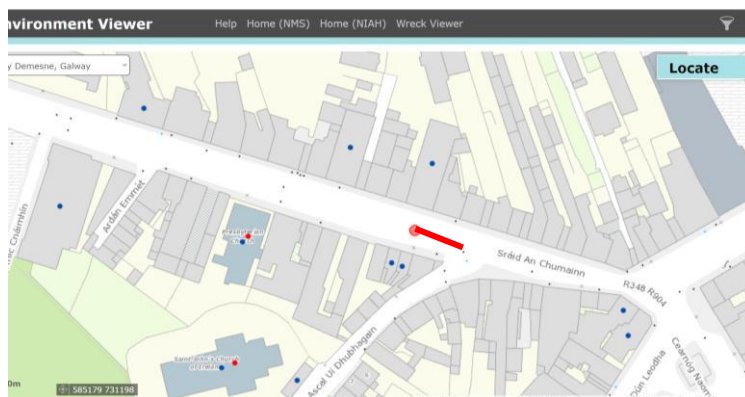


Fig. 16a Key plan showing location of postholes within trench

The features were initially identified as small and mid-sized areas of discoloration which were roughly circular/irregular in shape. Following investigation, they were identified as a series of postholes and are likely to represent the remains of a structure or structures (**C500, C502, C506, C508, C510, C512, C516, C518, C520, C522, C524, C526, C528, C530, C536**). The postholes were quite uniform in size, with straight sides and tapered bases and varied in diameter from 0.12m to 0.25m in width and from 0.30m and 0.40m in depth. Many were inserted into the ground at an angle. The postholes were interspersed with a number of wider, bowl-shaped and irregularly-shaped pit-like features of uncertain function (**C532, C534, C538, C540, C542, C447, C448**). The area was impacted by a nineteenth century cast iron water pipe and more recent ESB ducting. No diagnostic artefacts were found. No environmental material was recovered from the samples and no suitable material for a radiocarbon date was recovered from all samples sieved from these features.



Pl. 17 Section of pits and postholes on Society Street, February 2019.

It is possible that the posthole features are associated with a well and cemetery uncovered immediately to the south in June 2020 (Licence No 20E0330).



Pl. 18 Detail of postholes, Society St.

The remains of a portion of a possible more extensive cemetery was identified under the footpath immediately west of the junction with Church Hill, on the southern side of Society Street (Townparks td; ITM 585151, 731151 taken at centre of archaeological area; **Fig. 17**). The skeletal remains beneath footpath area were excavated under Licence No. 20E0330 and this is the subject of a separate report. The cemetery was located immediately south of the series of pits and postholes referred to above and there is a possibility they all form part of a wider medieval complex.

The burials comprised both adults and children. SK4, an adult female aged between 30-34 years, returned a date of 259±28 BP (1622-1700 cal. AD). SK10, also female and aged between 35-44 years, was dated to 1477-1638 cal. AD (337±28 BP). The dates indicate that the cemetery was in use during the later medieval period.



Pl. 21 *Rosary Beads or Paternoster* (20E0330:843:16) found during the cemetery excavation on Society Street.



Pl. 22 Remains of the well C825 on Society Street. The feature was preserved *in situ*.

3.6 St. Joseph's Place

During the construction of this housing estate in the 1950s, a church and graveyard (SMR GA087-083 and -083001) was levelled. Following a programme of testing and excavation, human remains were found on the north-eastern side of the estate by Angela Wallace, where activity was radiocarbon dated to 530-650 cal. AD (Licence No. 18E0423). Given the archaeological sensitivity of the area, all connections for water to all houses on public access routes around estate and in back gardens of houses were monitored. The depth of the trenches varied from 0.60m to 1.1m and between 0.50-0.60m wide (**Pl. 23**). A considerable amount of disturbance and backfilling was noted and included nineteenth century masonry material which had been used as infill. No further evidence for human remains was found, partly, it must be assumed, due to the minimal ground disturbance and design avoidance of the most sensitive area.



Pl. 23 Trenching on the north-eastern side of St. Joseph's Place, January 2019.

A possible section of a linear ditch-like feature (**C104**), c. 5m in overall length and 1m high, was investigated on the western side of the existing footpath/public area on the north-western side of the estate (**Pl. 24**; ITM 584014, 730961 and 584016, 730695). It comprised an angular U-shaped feature, with steeply sloping side at North and which was stepped on its southern side with an uneven base cut into the natural subsoil. The upper fills (**C101** and **C102**) located immediately under the sod layer (**C100**) contained modern material, including plastic. The basal fill (**C103**) comprised a mid-brown silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small and mid-sized boulders. A fragment of animal bone and two fragments of nineteenth century window glass were found within the fill. Although a number of contexts were identified, it was determined at the time that these were levelling/infilling layers related to later activity. The feature could not be definitively identified as archaeology, such was the level of disturbance, but it was recorded because of its proximity to a known ecclesiastical site. No charcoal or organic material which might lend itself to dating was recovered from the area investigated. The immediate area had already been impacted by previous works.



PL. 24 Possible ditch C104 on north-western side of St. Joseph's Place.

3.7 Curragh Park

No archaeological finds or features were noted here. The area where pipelaying took place had already been previously disturbed. Works involved the replacement of existing pipes.

3.8 Slí na hAbhainn/R446/Civic Offices

No archaeological finds or features were noted in these areas, principally due to the level of previous disturbance. Access to the trench on Slí na hAbhainn and the area of the Civic Offices was considerably restricted due to the nature and depth of the dig. The upper 2.5m of ground in this area comprised rubble infill, which was sitting on 1m of dark brown peat, which in turn overly a yellow/grey marl/formation layer. No archaeology was noted. This area lies adjacent to GA088-028, the purported site of an earthwork.

3.9 Sarsfield Road and Sarsfield Drive

Trenching for pipelaying and the installation of a petrol interceptor were monitored here. No archaeology was noted. The upper layers of ground in Sarsfield Drive had previously been reduced and infilled during the construction of the Sarsfield Drive housing estate. An infill layer, similar to that noted around much of the town centre was noted on Sarsfield Road.

3.10 Creagh

Trenching was monitored in the back garden of a house and across a section of a green field on the western side of the Ballinasloe to Roscommon road (R357) in the townland of Creagh in October 2018. The stratigraphy comprised a sod layer (0.20m deep) which overlay a yellow/beige silty clay with frequent inclusions of small and mid-sized stones. Field drains, comprising narrow, linear, stone filled features oriented East-West were noted. No archaeological finds or features were present.

4. The artefactual assemblage

Much of the artefactual assemblage comprised fragments of modern pottery, glass, clay pipes etc. and was found in either backfilled layers from demolished buildings or from the various layers of infill/old street layers around the town.

The exception included a large quantity of glass which was recovered from a truncated pit (**C306**) at the north-eastern end of Main Street (Find Nos. 18E0405:307:1 to :169; ITM 585420, 731252; **see Pl. 13 above**). The glass was sent to a specialist, Antoine Giacometti, for analysis (see **Appendix 2**). Overall one hundred and sixty bottle sherds from a minimum of ten different bottles dating to between 1730 and 1800 were identified, as well as fragments of window glass. The bottles were classified as wine bottles, although were known to have been used for the storage of a variety of liquids and were hand-blown to a cylindrical form, having been manufactured in Ireland and England.

The pit was located adjacent to a building which was the premises of Craig's Hotel in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century (MacLochlainn 1993, 52). It was later used as the Masonic Hall. The midden is likely to be associated with the former rather than the latter.

Coins (18E0405:300:1 and 18E0405:300:2)

A seventeenth century coin (18E0405:300:1; **Pl. 25**; ITM 585293, 731176) and trade token (18E0405:300:2; **Pl. 26**; ITM 585299, 731177) associated with the old street layer (**C300**) on Main Street in November 2019. The legend on the obverse side of the coin, which is a James II half-crown, is inscribed 'IACOBUS■REX■DEI■GRATIA' and encloses the laureate king's head in profile. On the reverse side, the legend reads '1690■MAG■BR■FRA■ET■HIB■REX'. It encloses a crown and sceptre, with the Roman numerals 'XXX' above it (thirty pence or a half-crown), and 'May' below, which was the date of issue. The initials 'J' and 'R' are stamped either side of the crown and sceptre. The inscriptions on both sides of the coin are enclosed by a pearl decoration. The coin is struck slightly off-centre on the obverse side.



Pl. 25 A James II coin dated to 1690 found on Main Street (18E0405:300:1).

Commonly referred to as 'gunmoney', these coins were minted at presses in both Dublin (on Capel Street) and Limerick by the forces of James II during the Williamite War fought in Ireland between the years 1689 and 1691, which culminated in the Battle of Aughrim, approximately 8kms west of Ballinasloe, in July 1691. The name 'gun money' is thought to originate from the idea that they were first struck from metal obtained from obsolete field cannons but it is now known that many other metal objects, such as church bells, cooking pots, and pans and scrap metal, were also used (<https://oldcurrencyexchange.com/2014/06/15/james-ii-gunmoney-a-photo-blog-of-the-known-variations/>). Later issues were reduced in size because of scrap metal shortage, and many pieces were over-struck on other tokens and coins.

James II simply did not have the means to fund a war when he landed in Ireland and he did not wish to antagonise his loyal subjects in Ireland by imposing tax increases. An adviser, William Bromfield, suggested he issue coins in base metal (copper, brass or pewter) and promise to pay by exchanging them for their value in silver following his expected victory. Since James lost the war, the promised exchange never actually took place. The coins remained in circulation until the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The trade token was another form of coinage produced privately in response to a scarcity of official currency during the latter half of the seventeenth century (Costello 1912, 29). The small token found in Ballinasloe, which has the value of one penny, bears the legend 'MICHAEL CANTWELL', with the initials 'MC' and 1D (*i.e.* one penny) on the obverse side. The reverse side is stamped 'OF BIRRMARCHANT' along with the coat of arms of the Cantwell family. The edge of the token is stamped on both sides with a dentile decoration. The token has been minted slightly off centre. An identical token

held in the British Museum (Museum No. 1933; 0413.161) is dated to between 1649 and 1672. Cooke (1875, 70-1) lists the Cantwell tokens as one of seven struck in Birr, Co. Offaly in the seventeenth century.



Pl. 26 Seventeenth century trade token issued by Michael Cantwell of Birr found on Main Street (18E0405:300:2).

Both finds suggest a late seventeenth or early eighteenth century date for a street/road surface **C300** on Main Street, which seems to tie in with available cartographic evidence.

Bone handle or tool (18E0405:50:1)

A bone handle or tool (18E0405:50:1; ITM 585234, 731129; **Pl. 27**) was recovered from a rubble infill layer (**C50**) at the junction of Dunlo Street/Society Street/Main Street, at a place known locally as 'the bank corner'. It was found in association with modern pottery, brick and glass fragments and a toy gun. The artefact (10 cms x max. 3cms x 2.5cms) appears to be polished and tool-marking at the narrow end indicates that it was hand-made. However, at the moment, no examples which might provide comparative evidence are known.

The artefact was examined by an animal bone specialist, Siobhán Duffy who noted that '*The level of alteration involved in the manufacture of the item meant it was not possible to positively identify the skeletal element used. Nonetheless, the form and size of the artefact indicates that it was made from a main limb-bone of a cow-sized mammal. Straighter, and more robust bones such as the tibia, femur,*

and metatarsal are likely candidates, with the last often been preferred for manufacturing purposes’.
(See **Appendix 1**).



Pl. 27 Bone tool found in an infill layer at the junction of Dunlo Street and Society Stret (18E0405:50:1).

5. Architectural heritage

During the project advice and recommendations on minimizing impacts on various elements of street furniture /architectural heritage were made by monitoring archaeologist Fiona Maguire with regard to jostle stones, boot scrapers, an historic manhole cover and kerbing. Although the historic kerbing was not retained a detailed photographic and written record was compiled. The remaining architectural features which date to eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, were preserved *in situ* within the new paving/streetscape.

Dunlo Street

A number of features were recorded during works on Dunlo Street and are shown below (**Pls. 33 to 35**). Three jostle stones survived on Dunlo Street; two octagonal examples are preserved outside the Garda Station (NIAH Reg. Ref. 0333058; **Pl. 33**) and one outside what was Kelso's Garage (now a barber shop; **Pl. 34**). Based on stylistic features, the latter appears to be much earlier. Carved from a single block of limestone, it comprises a rounded pillar with an incised decoration on top, on a squared, chamfered plinth which was roughly dressed at the base (Dims: overall 1m high; plinth = 0.20 x 0.20 x 0.19m).



Pl. 33 Pair of jostle stones on either side of archway at Garda Station on Dunlo St. Jostle stones were used to protect the corners and sides of buildings from damage from carriage wheels.



Pl. 34 Jostle stone and spudstone outside former premises of Kelso's Garage, Dunlo St.



Pl. 34 Spudstone and cobble in Rothwell's archway on Dunlo Street. These features were preserved *in situ*.



Pl. 35 Cobble layer outside Presbytery building on Dunlo Street. No longer extant.

Society Street

Formerly known as 'Soldier's Row', an 'Old barracks' is marked here on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey six inch sheet. Lewis (1834) also refers to an early courthouse which was in poor condition at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Datestones on some of the chimneys at the south-eastern end of the street indicate they were constructed c. 1815. A small number of architectural features survive on the street and are described with photos below.



Pl. 36 Jostle stone and spud stone, Green's Archway.

The surviving chimney plaques on this side of the street indicate that the houses on this side of the street are early 19th century in date (c. 1815). It's likely that these features are coeval with the construction of the houses. Spud stones, also known as pivot stones, indicate the presence of a gateway or doorway-in this case a gate in a carriage arch between Bruen Insurance and Greene's.



Pl. 37 Jostle stone and stone step (John Cahill's house), Society St.



Pls. 38 and 39 Boot cleaner/scrapper on footpath on the northern side of Society Street (McCullagh's). Detail on right.

This is the only surviving example on Society St. These modest and barely noticeable features reflect a wider social history, becoming a common feature around Europe from the 18th century onwards. Originally known as a 'decrettoir' which translates as 'excrement remover', their appearance marked the beginning of the fashion among the upper classes for walking or promenading along the streets of towns and cities, which until then had been the domain of the poor.



PI. 40 A number of cast iron manhole covers, grates and other examples of industrial heritage also survive on the street. A unique example decorated with shells was identified outside the Bar One Racing on the northern side of Society Street. This premises was once used for petrol pumps, owned and operated by the Bleahen family until the 1990s.

Historic kerbing

Linear stretches of rectangular limestone kerbs of likely 19th century date, which had survived *in situ* on Dunlo Street and Society Street, were impacted by street enhancement works. The kerbing is associated with the construction of the streets and the development of the modern town in the early 19th century. Surviving sections were recorded, photographed and sketch drawings were made. Each section of kerb on Society Street was numbered from east to west, with the exception of Section A in front of the Presbyterian Church (SMR GA088-037/NIAH Reg. Ref. 30333044), which was numbered from west to east. A summary of each section is described below.

Section A

Extends E-W across the front of the Presbyterian Church (built 1845) on the southern side of Society Street (SMR GA088-037). In addition, the church, which is currently in private ownership, is listed on the National Inventory for Architectural Heritage (Reg. Ref. 30333044). It comprises eighteen rectangular limestone blocks set edge to edge with traces of a lime mortar in between (E585092, N731170; 41.73M OD; **Pl. 41**). The surface of the stone has been worn smooth but traces of decoration survive on the front faces of the kerbs. Kerbstones are relatively similar in size e.g. 6a = 0.88m long; 0.10m wide; 0.12m high above PGL. One of the kerbstones has been replaced by concrete (5a). Three westernmost kerbs (1a, 2a and 3a) in front of side access to Church are poorly preserved. Overall surviving length: 13.30m.



Pl. 41 Section of original kerbstones outside the Presbyterian Church on Society Street.

Section B

Located approx. 15m west of Section A. Extends from in front of Second Time Around as far as the junction with Emmet Place (E585080, N731174; 41.67M OD; **Pls. 42** and **43**). Linear stretch of kerb, toolmarked and approx. 0.03m apart. The top surface is worn smooth, although traces of surface pocking decoration can be seen on some kerbs. Approx. overall dims; 15.20m overall length; 0.13m wide; between 0.12m-0.16m above present road level. Individual kerbs measured between 0.45m to 1.20m in length. In moderate to good condition, considering age and wear.



Pl. 42 Example of a section of historic kerbing (Section B), Society Street (outer).



PI. 43 Detail of kerb 7b, outside Coyle's Accountants, Society Street.

Section C

Extends for 31m in overall length from western side of Emmet Place as far as end of Town Hall Theatre (built 1845; NIAH Reg. Ref. 30333043). Forty-eight kerbs survive in situ (**PIs 44** and **45**; ITM 585042, 731185 to 585009, 731194). They are in moderate condition and include one example which has been cut with double parallel grooves (21c; **PI. 46**). Decoration as before, with one example (20c) marked with an 'X' (see **PI. 46**) and another (26c) with an arrow (**PI. 47**). The kerbs are set into a dark grey, compact sandy clay. Although the kerbs here were cut and dressed where they were visible above ground, the shaping of the part of the kerb below ground was rudimentary.



Pl. 44 Section of kerb on western side of Emmet Place.



Pl. 45 Line of historic kerbing (Section C) outside Town Hall.



Pl. 46 Showing 'X' on 20c and double gully/grooves cut into kerbstone 21c (right of photo).



Pl. 47 Arrow pointing inwards incised on 26c.



Pl. 48 Detail of 18c and 19c, with cobble used to level base of 19c (on right of photo).

Section D

An uninterrupted section (46.5m in overall length) also survives on the northern side of the street, extending from outside the entrance to the old Convent of Mercy secondary school (built c. 1860; NIAH Reg. Ref. 30333018) as far as the end of the cast iron railings outside the Caoineas building (old Scoil an Chroí Naofa; built c. 1860; NIAH Reg. Ref. 30333017; **Pls. 49** and **50**; ITM 585026, 731204 to 584979, 731219).

Fifty kerbs survive, comprising rectangular dressed limestone blocks with pocking decoration. These kerbs have been identified on an early photograph of the street (**Pl. 51**).



Pl. 49 Looking west at line of historic kerbing outside old Convent school on the northern side of Society Street.



Pl. 50 Section of kerbing in front of Caoineas building (old Convent National School).



Pl. 51 Late 19th century photograph taken by Robert French showing old Convent Schools (now Caoineas), with kerbing *in situ*. A section of the façade of the Town Hall Theatre can be seen on the left of the photograph with the kerbing extant. The Courthouse (built 1840) to replace an earlier building and the spire of St Gabriel's Church (built 1864) can also be seen in the photograph. Copyright NLI.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite the fact that much disturbance had already taken place as a result of previous works, during the duration of the Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade and Town Enhancement Scheme (Contract 2) project, a number of new archaeological sites and artefacts were identified.

Archaeological/Historical areas uncovered and recorded include:

- A previously unrecorded earthwork on Church Hill was identified. Its prominent location and size, along with placename evidence suggests that this may be the location of the fort which gave the town its original name (*Dún Leo*).
- The well and adjacent 16-18th century cemetery on Society St.,
- Postholes and pits located to the east of cemetery area on Society St. (no dating material obtained).
- Road/cobbled surfaces linked to the sixteenth-century bridge on Bridge St.
- Intermittent patches of early road surface linked to 17th century coins and 18th century glass bottles on Main St.
- Various spreads, pits and postholes and evidence to suggest a 17th/18th century layer on Dunlo St.
- Remains of the Market House (demolished in 1919) and an associated well were also uncovered in St. Michaels Square.
- A number of architectural heritage/street furniture features were also identified and recorded.
- Two separate small excavations were undertaken, one of a portion of a badly disturbed early medieval cemetery at Garbally Demesne (Licence No. 18E0423) and the other of the newly discovered area on Society St. (Licence No.20E0330) which had also been badly impacted by modern services.

Artefacts or archaeological objects found during the project included a coin and a trade token dated to the seventeenth century and a small dump of eighteenth and nineteenth century glass all discovered at various locations on Main Street. A well preserved *paternoster* or set of rosary beads made of polished bone and associated with a burial on Society St (burial was date from the fifteenth - seventeenth century,

It is recommended that a more thorough survey of the architectural heritage of Ballinasloe is considered, as noteworthy structures and features have been identified during this project. The addition of these features and buildings onto the Record of Protected Structures, would also afford them future protection under the Planning and Development Acts.

The discovery of areas of archaeological interest at various locations on all the main streets within the town centre indicate that perhaps the entire town centre be zoned as an area of archaeological potential on the Archaeological Survey Sites and Monuments Record database. Otherwise it is recommended all of the various areas identified be added individually to the Archaeological Survey to ensure the information gathered is available to inform design of any future developments within the town centre. The results of archaeological monitoring are a significant step forward in the understanding of the earlier history of the town and its people.

All recommendations are subject to approval by Heritage Officer and Architectural Conservation Officer, Galway County Council and National Monuments Service, Dept of Housing, Local Government & Heritage.

Fiona Maguire & Angela Wallace

Atlantic Archaeology

28th April 2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Huge thanks are due to the members of the ground crew, the team from SIAC and Ryan Hanley. Nothing was too much trouble and there was always someone on hand to help and advise. Thanks to all archaeologists who worked on the project Bernie Doherty, Nuala Hiney, Niall Jones, Paul Monaghan, Arantxa Colmenar, Clare Ryan, Micheal Forde, Louise Callan & Gerard Colleran. Sincere thanks are also due to the people of the town, some since deceased, as they were the source of much of the folklore and history. Thanks to Christine Grant of National Monuments Service and Linda Lynch osteoarchaeologist. Thanks to Galway County Council and Irish Water for funding this project.

7. REFERENCES

- Alcock, O., de hÓra, K. & Gosling, P. 1999 *Archaeological Inventory of County Galway; Vol. 2-North Galway*. Stationary Office, Dublin.
- Barry, P. 2015 The journeys of Samuel Molyneux in Ireland 1708-1709. *Analecta Hibernica* 43, 1-83. The Irish Manuscripts Commission Ltd.
- Bower, N. 2014 Two ringforts in Loughbown; stockyard, souterrain, metalworking and cereal kilns. In J. McKeon and J. O'Sullivan (eds) *The quiet landscape. Archaeological investigations on the M6 Galway to Ballinasloe national road scheme*. NRA Scheme Monographs 15, Dublin, 172-84.
- Brett, C.E.B. 1973 *Court houses and market houses of the province of Ulster*. Ulster Architectural Heritage Society.
- Cahill M. & Sikora M. 2012 *Breaking Ground, finding graves – reports on the excavations of burials by the National Museum of Ireland, 1927-2006*. Volume 2, 453-454. Wordwell/NMI
- Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland, 1800, I James I, Part I, 18-20, 417.
- Calendar of patent and close rolls of chancery in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. Vol. 1. James Morrin (ed). Thom and Sons, Dublin, 1861.
- Clyne, M. 2004 Middle Street (E401): Excavation. In E. FitzPatrick, M. O'Brien and P. Walsh (eds) *Archaeological investigations in Galway City, 1987-1998*, 207-212.
- Cooke, T.L. 1875 *The early history of the town of Birr*. Reprinted by the Esker Press, 1990.
- Costello, T.B. 1912 Trade tokens of the County of Galway in the seventeenth century. *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society* 7, 29-43.
- Delaney, F. et al 2014 Ringfort with roundhouse, souterrain and *cillín* burials at Mackney. In J. McKeon and J. O'Sullivan (eds) *The quiet landscape. Archaeological investigations on the M6 Galway to Ballinasloe national road scheme*. NRA Scheme Monographs 15, Dublin, 187-200.
- Duffy, S. 2021 Analysis of the animal bone from Dunlo Street, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Excavation Licence: 18E0405. Unpublished specialist report for Atlantic Archaeology, January 2021.
- Drumm, M., Johnston, P., Tierney, J. and Sternke, F. 2014 Mesolithic tools and Bronze Age burnt mounds at Urraghry and Barnacragh. In J. McKeon and J. O'Sullivan (eds) *The quiet landscape. Archaeological investigations on the M6 Galway to Ballinasloe national road scheme*. NRA Scheme Monographs 15, Dublin, 168-72.

Egan, Rev. P.K., 1960 *The Parish of Ballinasloe; its history from the earliest times to the present century*. Clonmore & Reynolds, Dublin. Reprinted by Kenny Bookshop and Art Galleries 1994.

Fallon, D. and Tierney, J. Bronze Age occupation sites at Mackney. In J. McKeon and J. O'Sullivan (eds) *The quiet landscape. Archaeological investigations on the M6 Galway to Ballinasloe national road scheme*. NRA Scheme Monographs 15, Dublin, 185-86.

Giacometti, A. 2020 Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade Contract 2: 18E0405: Glass Specialist report. Unpublished specialist report for Atlantic Archaeology, September 2020.

Gottschall, A. 2008 Prayer Bead Production and use in Medieval England. *Rosetta* 4, 1- 14. Accessed at http://rosetta.bham.ac.uk/Issue_04/Gottschall.htm

Harvey, M. 2000 *The English in Rome 1362-1420*. Cambridge University Press.

Hurley, M., McCarthy, M. and Price, V. 1999 Bone artefacts. In E. FitzPatrick, M. O'Brien and P. Walsh (eds) *Archaeological investigations in Galway City, 1987-1998*, 463-476.

Ireland, A. 1992 The finding of the 'Clonmacnoise' gold torcs. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* Vol. 92C, No. 4, 123-14.

Lewis, S. 1837 *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*. London, Lewis and Co.

Lightbown, R.W. 1992 *Medieval European jewellery*. London. Victoria and Albert Museum.

Litten, J. 2002 *The English way of death; the common funeral since 1450*. Robert Hale, London.

Lysaght, P. 1998 Attitudes to the Rosary and Its Performance in Donegal in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. *Béalóideas* Vol. 66, 9–58. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/20522495. Accessed 29 Oct. 2020.

MacLochlainn, T. 1971 *Ballinasloe Inniu agus Inné. A story of a community over the past 300 years*. Clonfert Print, Kiltormer. 3rd Edition.

Maguire, F. 2009 The prehistoric archaeology of Clontuskert. In J. Molloy (ed) *The parish of Clontuskert; glimpses into its past*. Ch. 1, 17-42. Clontuskert Heritage Group/Heritage Council.

Maguire, F. 2015 Later prehistoric finds from Oldtown Kilcashel. *Moore News*. Vol. 41.

McGuire, E.A. 1954 Old Irish Rosaries. *The Furrow*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 97–105. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/27656399. Accessed 29 Oct. 2020.

Morrin, J. (Ed) 1861 *Calendar of the patent and close rolls of chancery in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth*. Thom and Sons, Dublin. Accessed at <https://archive.org/details/calendarofpatent01irel/page/n5/mode/2up>

Nolan, J.P., 1901 Galway Castles and owners in 1574. *JGAHS*, Vol. I, No. 2, 109-123.

Norton, J. 2004 Clay pipes. In E. FitzPatrick, M. O'Brien and P. Walsh (eds) *Archaeological investigations in Galway City, 1987-1998*, 427-47.

O'Donovan, J. 1837 Ordnance Survey of Ireland; Letters, Co. Roscommon. Vol. 1. Accessed at [http://www.askaboutireland.ie/aai-files/assets/ebooks/OSI Letters/ROSCOMMON%20VOL%201 14%20F%208.pdf](http://www.askaboutireland.ie/aai-files/assets/ebooks/OSI%20Letters/ROSCOMMON%20VOL%201%2014%20F%208.pdf)

O'Keeffe, T. 1998 The fortifications of western Ireland AD110-1300 and their interpretation. *JGAHS* 50, 184-200.

O'Sullivan J. (Ed) 2014 *The Quiet Landscape: Archaeological Discoveries on the Route of the M6 Galway to Ballinasloe Motorway Scheme*.

Ó Riordáin, S.P. 1938 A Bronze Age find from Oldtown Kilcashel, Co. Roscommon. *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society* 18, 40-47.

O'Sullivan A., McCormick F., Kerr T. & Harney L. 2008 Early medieval Ireland; archaeological excavations 1930-2004. Early Medieval Archaeology Project (EMAP) Report 2.1, Report to INSTAR 2008. UCD School of Archaeology/School of Geography, Palaeoecology and Archaeology, QUB/CRDS/ACS December 2008, 174-184.

Price, L. (1951). The Place-Names of the Books of Survey and Distribution and Other Records of the Cromwellian Settlement. *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 81(2), 89-106. Retrieved October 15, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25510782>

Raftery, Joseph 1960 A hoard of the Early Iron Age. *Journal of the Royal Irish Academy* Vol. XC, 2-5.

Redington, M. 1914 Note on the origin of Rosaries. *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society* 8. 240-44.

Sheridan, A., Cooney, G., and Grogan, E. 1992 Stone axe studies in Ireland. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 58, 389-416.

Shine, D. and Travers, C. 2011 Excavations in Athboy, Co. Meath. *Archaeology Ireland* Vol. 25, No. 2, 19-22.

Waddell, J. 1998 *The prehistoric archaeology of Ireland*. Galway University Press.

Wallace, A. 2013 Archaeological Testing Report, St. Josephs Place, Ballinasloe Co. Galway, Vicinity of GA087-083 Church and GA087-083001 Graveyard, Licence No. 11E0242 ext. Unpublished Archaeological Report prepared for Ryan Hanley Consulting Engineers on behalf of Galway County Council.

Wallace, A. 2021 Final Report on Archaeological Excavation at St. Josephs Place, Garbally Demesne, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Licence No. 18E0423. Atlantic Archaeology Unpublished Archaeological Report.

Other Sources

<https://excavations.ie/report/1968/Galway/0028663>

<http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php#bm=Moycarne&c=Roscommon>

<https://www.libraryireland.com/topog/C/Creagh-Moycarnon-Roscommon.php>

<https://www.logainm.ie/en/130910?s=B%c3%a9al+%c3%81tha+na+Sluaighe>

<https://oldcurrencyexchange.com/2014/06/15/james-ii-gunmoney-a-photo-blog-of-the-known-variations>

<https://www.teanglann.ie/ga/fgb/dún>

<https://www.libraryireland.com/topog/C/Creagh-Moycarnon-Roscommon.php>

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the Heritage Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2.

Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

https://www.ucd.ie/t4cms/emap_report_2_1_complete.pdf

7. Appendix 1:

Duffy, S. 2021 Analysis of the animal bone from Dunlo Street, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Excavation Licence: 18E0405. Unpublished specialist report for Atlantic Archaeology, January 2021.

Analysis of the Animal Bone

from

Dunlo Street, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway

Excavation Licence: 18E0405

On behalf of Atlantic Archaeology

Siobhán G. Duffy, BSc MA

January 2021

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Methodology	1
Results & Discussion: Spread, C31	1
Bone Artefact	3
Statement of Retention	4
Bibliography	5
Appendix	
Appendix A Database	
Appendix B Database Codes	

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1 Fragment size of burnt bone recovered from C31	2

Introduction

This report presents an analysis of a small assemblage of animal bone recovered during excavations carried out at Dunlo Street, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway (Licence 18E0405), by Atlantic Archaeology. The animal bone was recovered from a spread of mixed material (C31) (F. Maguire pers. comm.), while a bone artefact recovered from backfill was also examined.

Methodology

All bone fragments were examined for species and element identification, age, sex, post-depositional changes, butchery and other modifications, gnawing, non-metric traits, and pathologies. All data were recorded in an MS Excel spreadsheet.

Identification

Bone fragments were examined and identified to skeletal element and species where possible. Identification was carried out with the use of bone atlases (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992, and Hillson 2005), and the author's own reference collection. Where it was not possible to identify an element to species level, broader categories were used, e.g. cow-sized, sheep-sized, and cat-sized. Bone fragments that could not be reliably identified to element were classed as 'unidentified'.

Quantification

The very small size of the assemblage did not allow for any quantitative analysis. With this in mind, quantification of species present was based on a direct count of the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), i.e. all fragments that could be identified to a specific element were counted as an individual specimen.

No bones in the assemblage were sufficiently complete to record ageing, sexing, or metric data.

Results & Discussion

Spread, C31

A total of 323 bone and tooth fragments (total weight 29.2g), recovered from C31, were examined. The bones were highly fragmented, with 55% (177 fragments) measuring 5mm or less along their longest axis (Table 1). The largest fragments were 15-20 mm in length, but these were rare (just 3 fragments recorded a maximum length of 15 mm or more). Due to this

high level of fragmentation, no fragments could be conclusively identified to element and species, although a partial tooth root was identified as that of a cow-sized mammal – and indeed, most likely from a cattle tooth. It was noted, however, that despite the large number of very small fragments, no bones of small mammal or bird were identified. All bone fragments appear to be from skeletal remains of large and medium sized mammals, and it is reasonable to suppose that they represent the remains of the main domestic animals (cattle, sheep/goat, pig). A total of 14 fragments were identified as from bones of cow-sized mammals (e.g. cattle, horse), with a further five fragments from bones of sheep-sized mammals (e.g. sheep, goat, pig).

	Fragment Size (length of longest axis)						
Species	2-4mm	c.5m	5-7.5mm	7.5mm-1cm	1-1.5cm	1.5-2cm	Total
Cow-sized				7	4	3	14
Sheep-sized				2	3		5
Unidentified	39	138	76	42	9		304
Total	39	138	76	51	16	3	323
%	12%	43%	24%	16%	5%	1%	

Table 1. Fragment size of burnt bone recovered from C31.

All bone fragments from C31 exhibited a degree of burning. Almost all the fragments collected were fully calcined (95.4%, or 308 fragments), with 14 fragments (4.3%) recorded as incompletely calcined. Calcination occurs when bones are exposed to flames at high temperatures over a sustained period of time (Lyman 1994, 386-389), such as may be encountered in a domestic fire or bonfire over a period of six hours or more (*ibid.*). A single bone fragment exhibited a lesser degree of burning, with a scorched appearance, tending towards charring at the broken edges. This does not necessarily mean it was not exposed to the same fire as the rest of the sample, but rather that it may have been at the edges of, or fallen out of, the fire at an early point, thus halting the calcination process.

In addition to the colour changes brought about by the burning process, superficial discolouration was recorded on 22 fragments. Of these, the external surfaces of five fragments displayed a green-tinted discolouration. Such a discolouration is typical in conditions where a

bone has been in close contact with a copper alloy object post-deposition. The remaining 17 fragments displayed a red-brown discolouration. The cause of this is uncertain but is also likely to relate to the post-deposition environment. Despite the rust-colour appearance it is unlikely to relate to decaying iron objects as this would usually result in iron-oxide accretions on the bone.

No butchery or other evidence that may provide information regarding date or origin of the bone sample was identified on any fragment.

The degree of burning indicates the bones probably represent the deliberate disposal of waste by fire, while the other taphonomic changes recorded suggest a subsequent deposition with mixed waste materials, including some copper alloy objects. The high level of fragmentation, and small size of the sample, may point to the sample representing smaller remnants or rakings from a fire, with the main disposal taking place elsewhere. However, the recovery of the bones from a mixed level lends a high degree of uncertainty to any interpretation of the sample.

Bone Artefact

The handle of a bone artefact, recovered from backfill, was also examined. The level of alteration involved in the manufacture of the item meant it was not possible to positively identify the skeletal element used. Nonetheless, the form and size of the artefact indicates that it was made from a main limb-bone of a cow-sized mammal. Straighter, and more robust bones such as the tibia, femur, and metatarsal are likely candidates, with the last often been preferred for manufacturing purposes.

A small area of toothmarks at the curved end of the handle are indicative of rodent gnawing, suggesting initial disposal of the item left it exposed to access by rats.

Statement of Retention

A faunal assemblage, totalling 323 bone fragments, was recovered during excavations at Dunlo Street, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway (Licence No. 18E0405). Analysis of this assemblage was carried out by the author, on behalf of Atlantic Archaeology. The assemblage comprised a single sample, retrieved from a spread of mixed material.

The bone was highly fragmented and affected by burning. The small size of fragments did not allow for positive identification to species or element, but all fragments were from bones of large or medium mammals. With the exception of one fragment, all bone was fully or near-fully calcined, indicating it had been subject to a hot fire for a sustained period of time.

The bone is likely to represent the remnants of disposal activities within the town, the origins and dating of which remains unknown due to the mixed nature of the context involved.

Due to the small size of the sample, the high degree of fragmentation, and the lack of a clear stratigraphical association, long-term retention of the bone is not recommended.

Siobhán G. Duffy, BSc MA

Zooarchaeologist

02/02/2021

Bibliography

- | | | |
|-------------|------|--|
| Hillson, S. | 1992 | <i>Mammal Bones and Teeth: an Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification.</i> London; Institute of Archaeology. |
| Hillson. S. | 2005 | <i>Teeth</i> (Second Edition). Cambridge; University Press |
| Lyman, R.L. | 1994 | <i>Vertebrate Taphonomy.</i> Cambridge; University Press |
| Schmid, E. | 1972 | <i>Atlas of Animal Bone</i> London; Elsevier. |

Appendix A - Database

Id.	Sample #	Context #	Feature	Phase	Species	Element	Quantity	Fragment Size*	Taphonomy	Gnawing	Burning Colour	Burning Location	Comments
BAL-001	1	Bone Handle	Backfill	Mixed	COW-SZ	UNID	1		WORKED	R			Bone implement made from large mammal longbone. Small area of rodent toothmarks at curved end.
BAL-002	1	31	Spread	Mixed	COW-SZ	TTH	1	4	B		G W	ALL	Fragment of tooth root. Near complete calcination. Prob. <i>Bos</i> .
BAL-003	1	31	Spread	Mixed	COW-SZ	UNID	1	5	C D B		W	ALL	Possible alveolar bone, insufficient for confirmation of id. Cracks on external surface. Pale green tint on external surface - suggests proximity to Cu alloy post-deposition.
BAL-004	1	31	Spread	Mixed	COW-SZ	UNID	5	4	C B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments. Cracking on external surfaces.
BAL-005	1	31	Spread	Mixed	COW-SZ	UNID	3	5	C B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments. Cracking on external surface.
BAL-006	1	31	Spread	Mixed	COW-SZ	UNID	3	6	B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments. Cracked and warped due to burning.
BAL-007	1	31	Spread	Mixed	SHP-SZ	UNID	2	4	C B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments Cracking on external surfaces.
BAL-008	1	31	Spread	Mixed	SHP-SZ	UNID	2	5	B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments. Some warping evident.
BAL-009	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	39	1	B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments.

Id.	Sample #	Context #	Feature	Phase	Species	Element	Quantity	Fragment Size*	Taphonomy	Gnawing	Burning Colour	Burning Location	Comments
BAL-010	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	133	2	B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments.
BAL-011	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	62	3	B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments.
BAL-012	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	34	4	B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments.
BAL-013	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	3	5	B		W	ALL	Fully calcined fragments.
BAL-014	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	5	2	B		G W	ALL	Near completely calcined frags.
BAL-015	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	5	3	B		G W	ALL	Near completely calcined frags.
BAL-016	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	3	4	B		G W	ALL	Near completely calcined frags.
BAL-017	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	2	3	D B		W	ALL	Fully calcined frags. Light green tint to external surface - close contact with Cu alloy post-deposition.
BAL-018	1	31	Spread	Mixed	COW-SZ	UNID	1	4	D B		W	ALL	Fully calcined frag. Light green tint to external surface - close contact with Cu alloy post-deposition.
BAL-019	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	1	5	D B		W	ALL	Fully calcined frag. Light green tint to external surface - close contact with Cu alloy post-deposition.
BAL-020	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	3	3	D B		W	ALL	Fully calcined frag. Red-brown tint to external surfaces - post-depositional cause.

Id.	Sample #	Context #	Feature	Phase	Species	Element	Quantity	Fragment Size*	Taphonomy	Gnawing	Burning Colour	Burning Location	Comments
BAL-021	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	4	3	D B		W	ALL	Fully calcined frag Red-brown tint to external surfaces - post-depositional cause.
BAL-022	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	5	4	D B		W	ALL	Fully calcined frag. Red-brown tint to external surfaces - post-depositional cause.
BAL-023	1	31	Spread	Mixed	UNID	UNID	5	5	D B		W	ALL	Fully calcined frags. Red-brown tint to external surfaces - post-depositional cause.
BAL-024	1	31	Spread	Mixed	SHP-SZ	UNID	1	5	B		BN BK	ALL	Scorched fragment - brown colour tending to black at broken edges. Cortical bone - long-bone fragment.

*Measured along longest axis

Appendix C – Database Codes

Animal	Species	Element	Quantity	Fragment Size	Taphonomy	Burning Colour
Cattle	BOS	TTH Tooth	Straight count of fragments	1 = 2-4mm	C - Cracks	BN - Brown
Sheep	OVIS			2 = c.5mm	D - Discoloured	BK - Black
Goat	CAPRA			3 = 5 - 7.5mm	B - Burnt	BL - Blue
Sheep/Goat	O/C			4 = 7.5mm - 1cm		G - Grey
Pig (or Pig/Boar)	SUS			5 = 1 - 1.5cm		W - White
Cow Sized	COW-SZ			6 = 1.5 - 2cm		
Sheep Sized	SHP-SZ					
Unidentified	UNID					

8. Appendix 2

Giacometti, A. 2020 Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade Contract 2: 18E0405: Glass Specialist report. Unpublished specialist report for Atlantic Archaeology, September 2020.

Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade Contract 2

18E0405

Post-Medieval Glass Specialist Report

Antoine Giacometti

Archaeology Plan, 32 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2

30th September 2020

For Atlantic Archaeology, Sylane, Tuam, Co. Galway

Introduction

Report summary

One hundred and sixty-nine of glass from an archaeological site at Townparks, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway were examined. These sherds were identified as belonging from at least eleven glass vessels and one window pane. Two main types of bottle are represented: a narrower cylindrical wine-style bottle, and a broader cylindrical wine- or beer-style bottle. Both of these can be dated to the second two-thirds of the 18th century, 1730-1800. The third type of bottle was a pale-green globular utility bottle that may have been a mineral water or other utility bottle, and may be contemporary or slightly later than wine bottles.

Table 1 glass by type from Ballinasloe

Type	Sherd count	MNV
Bottle (wine)	160	10
Bottle (utility)	8	1
Flat glass	1	1
Total	169	12

Methodology

Prior to analysis, the glass was washed and bagged by context by Atlantic Archaeology. It was then individually numbered, catalogued and quantified by the author. The glass assemblage was sorted by type (e.g. bottle; phial; flatglass; drinking glass). Table 1 gives the quantified breakdown of the assemblage by type. Certain categories were then further classified. Bottle type was recorded using the standard subdivision of 'wine' (dark) bottle and utility bottle (including mineral water bottle). Wine bottles were further subdivided by the established typologies of shaft and globe, onion, mallet and cylindrical. Glass bottles, phials and drinking vessels were related to published typologies, particularly from Irish contexts where possible.

Each fragment of numbered glass was catalogued in the National Museum of Ireland standard excel database, with type and description. In the case of vessels, the location of the sherd (finish, neck, shoulder, body or base) is recorded. Refits are noted. Measurements are provided where necessary. A MNV (minimum number of vessels) count is based purely on neck and finish sherds (for the vessels). The sherd count represents the maximum number of vessels, as refitting sherds are given a single number.

Terminology for describing bottles is based on the standard typology established by Leeds (1941) from 17th and 18th century Oxford tavern glass, and by Jones (1986, 2010) on 18th century bottles and Schulz, Lindsey and Schulz (2016, eds.) for 19th century bottles. Terminology for describing 17th century beakers, flasks and phials is based on Wilmott (2002). Terminology for describing stemware is based on Haynes (1959). General terminology is based on Jones and Sullivan (1989).

The glass is described in the following section under type headings. The final section of the report discusses the dating and sequencing of the assemblage, and makes recommendations for the retention, conservation, further analysis and illustration of the glass.

Description of glass assemblage

Bottles

Wine bottles

One hundred and sixty bottle sherds (307:1-160) derive from at least ten different bottles. Although the term 'wine' bottle is used here to describe the ubiquitous dark green thick-walled glass bottles, there is no doubt that these were used for '...shipping, storing, maturing, and serving a variety of liquids. The most common were the alcoholic beverages, including wines, fortified wines, porter, ale, cider, and distilled liquors. Other types of products likely to have been sold in bottles of this size and shape, and for which some evidence exists, were vinegar, spa waters, and castor oil' (Jones 1986, 17). The bottles identified at Ballinasloe scheme are probably of English or Irish manufacture. All are hand-blown and are cylindrical in form, rather than globular, a style of bottle which came into use in the c. 1730s.

Six out of seven of the surviving wine bottle finishes are identical. The neck is short and tapers. The lip is flat-topped and the same thickness as the bottle, slightly flared, and has been formed by cracking off and fire-polishing. A string rim has been applied below the lip. The string rim is larger than the exposed lip, dominating the finish, and is down-tooled with some additional tooling evident around the base. This finish was most popular in the second two-thirds of the 18th century (Jones 1986, Groups 1 & 2), 1730-1800.

In one case (307:7) the lip is V-shaped and the string rim is the same proportion as the exposed lip, a finish style which gained popularity after the mid-18th century, c. 1760-1800. The minimum number of vessels (MNV) count of the wine bottles is based on the ten complete or over 50% complete necks and finishes in the assemblage.



Typical neck and finish (307:2) showing 18th century style string rim and plain lip, with short tapered neck

Neck and finish of bottle with later 18th style (307:7), showing V-shaped lip larger than string rim





Base of wide-diameter bottle 307:12 showing sand pontil and uneven wear

In general the bases of the bottles have high-domed push-up with a sand pontil and a rounded heel. The use of the sand pontil died out after 1850 (Jones 1971; Lindsey 2016), indicating these bottles are earlier than that. A slight basal sag is evident, which was eradicated in c. 1850 (Jones 1986, 91), and the body of the bottles straightens out to a cylindrical form, which as mentioned above is post-1730. Wear is visible at the bases of all the bottles. One of the bottles (307:12) was produced with a bulge on the base which meant the bottle never stood upright correctly, and this is reflected in the uneven basal wear.

The majority of the bottles have bases measuring c. 120mm in diameter (3 of the 6 complete bases and 19 of the 26 basal sherds). The remainder measure between 70mm and 90mm in diameter. Jones (1986, appendix A) has measured over 211 sealed and dated 18th century wine bottles, and her results suggest that base diameters of c. 120mm can date up to 1800, but are most common in the period 1760-1770. Her

Profile of wide-diameter bottle 307:12 showing cylindrical form and imperfection on base to right



Profile of wide-diameter bottle 307:11 showing high-domed push-up and basal sag





Profile of small-diameter bottle 307:15 showing lack of basal sag



Profile of small-diameter bottle 307:16 showing low push-up

results also show that these larger-diameter size bottles co-existed with smaller-diameter bottles (c. 76-90mm) during the same period. Jones (ibid) suggests that the larger-diameter bases were historically considered to be a beer-style, and the narrower bottles a wine-style or under-sized beer-style, but notes that these distinctions depend on knowing the bottle volume, which in the case of the Ballinsasloe assemblage is not possible as there is no evidence for bottle height.

The two narrowest bottles (307:15-16, 76mm diameter base) have distinct bases that differ from the others: the push-ups are lower, they show no evidence of basal sag, and the pontil is pointed (15) or shows the indentation of a pontil rod or other tool mark at the base (16). Bottle 307:14, at 90mm, also shows no evidence of basal sag, though it has an obvious sand pontil. The two smallest bottles were thus probably manufactured in a different way than the other bottles. Despite this, they are most likely hand-blown wine bottles of the same date, and neither has any evidence of the use of a mould.

Base of small-diameter bottle 307:16 showing rod or tool mark at base in centre



Utility bottle

Eight sherds of pale green glass (307:161-168) derive from a utility bottle (MNV of 1). It has a bulbous form, i.e. its body curves in every direction, and is not cylindrical in shape. The glass is heavily patinated but is unembossed. A fragment of the finish shows part of a rounded string rim or blob lip, which appears to have been applied. The lip is broken off so it is difficult to reconstruct the finish. No basal sherds were present. The vessel glass appears to be too thick to have functioned as a flask.

Flat glass

One sherd of flat glass (307:169) is from a window pane, either crown or cylinder glass. It is highly patinated and shows no grozing marks.



Rim of utility bottle 307:161, showing profile

Body sherd of glass utility bottle 307:162, showing globular form



Rim of utility bottle 307:161



Conclusions

Dating and sequencing

The assemblage derives from a single archaeological context (F307) and was found during archaeological monitoring for the Ballinasloe Water Services Infrastructure Upgrade (Contract 2) on an un-named alleyway directly northeast of Main Street leading to Fishmongers Yard and Riverside Court (coordinates are E585420.742, N731252.449). The glass was mixed with pottery, subangular stones and dark brown silty sand within a single-fill pit (F306), and was found in any area heavily truncated with services at a depth of 300mm to 800mm below the road surface.

The glass assemblage is all from the same period, dating to within the second two-thirds of the 18th century (1730-1800). Analysis of the pottery is likely to narrow down this date.

Recommendations for retention

The glass assemblage comprises late 18th or later glass that is commonly found on Irish archaeological sites and has been extensively researched elsewhere. For this reason, it is classed as 'low significance'; that is, artefacts or objects which could be disposed of, at the discretion of the National Museum, and for which their 'preservation-by-record' within the specialist report and Final Excavation Report is sufficient to mitigate any loss to the national collection.

Recommendations for further analysis

No further analysis is recommended.

Recommendations for conservation

No conservation is recommended.

Recommendations for illustration and photography

Several of the glass bottles could be illustrated in the Final Report. These are:

18E0405:307:1
18E0405:307:2
18E0405:307:12
18E0405:307:14
18E0405:307:16
18E0405:307:161-2

References

- Farrelly, J., O'Brien, C., Paynter, S., Willmott, H., Fenwick, J., Gould, M., Meenan, R. and McCann, W. 2014 Excavation of an early 17th-century glassmaking site at Glasshouse, Shinrone, Co. Offaly, Ireland, *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 48(1), 45-89.
- Giacometti, A. 2016 Rathfarnham Castle Excavations 2014: Glass. Unpublished archaeological specialist report. Archaeology Plan.
- Haynes, E. B. 1959 *Glass Through the Ages*. Penguin, Middlesex. First published in 1948.
- Jones, O. R. 1971 'Glass Bottle Push-Ups and Pontil Marks.' *Historical Archaeology* 5, 62-73. Lansing, Mich.
- Jones, O. R. 1986 *Cylindrical English Wine and Beer Bottles 1735-1850*. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch Environment Canada. Parks; Ottawa.
- Jones, O. R. 2010 'English Black Glass Bottles, 1725-1850: Historical Terminology'. *Journal of Glass Studies* 52, 91-156. Corning Museum of Glass.
- Jones, O. R. and Sullivan, C. 1989 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat Glass, and Closures*. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. Revision of 1985 version.
- Leeds, E. T. 1941 '17th and 18th-century wine bottles of the Oxford Taverns', *Oxoniensia* 6, 44-55. Oxford.
- Lindsey, B. 2016 'Summary Guide to Dating Bottles' and 'Worksheets', In Schulz, P., Lindsey, B & Schulz, J. (eds.) *Baffle Marks and Pontil Scars: A Reader on Historic Bottle Identification By The Society for Historical Archaeology*. Germantown. 33-58.
- Neve, R. 1726 *The city and country purchaser, and builder's directory: or the compleat builders guide*. D. Browne, J. & B. Sprint, G. Conyers and C. Rivington, London
- Roche, N. 1998 *The development of the window in Ireland, c. 1650-1860, with an analysis of the implications for conservation*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh.
- Roche, N. 2007 'The manufacture and use of glass in post-medieval Ireland.' *The Post-medieval Archaeology of Ireland, 1550-1850*. Horning, A, Ó Baoill, R, Donnelly, C & Logue, P. IPMAG. Wordwell. 405-420.
- Schulz, P., Lindsey, B. & Schulz, J. (eds) 2016 *Baffle Marks and Pontil Scars: A Reader on Historic Bottle Identification*. The Society for Historical Archaeology, Germantown
- Sygrave, J. 2009 'Potions, Powders and Ointments: A post-medieval apothecary of druggist assemblage, and the evolution of Coleman Street'. With contributions by Ian Betts, Lisa Gray, Lynne Keys, Jackie Keily, Jane Liddle, Terry Smith and Lucy Whittingham. *Transactions of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society* 60.
- Willmott, H. 2002 *Early Post-Medieval Vessel Glass in England, c 1500-1670*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report 132, York: CBA

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:1	18E0405	307	1	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck and finish of dark green glass wine bottle. Neck tapers. Lip is flat-topped and the same thickness as the bottle, and has been formed by cracking off and fire-polishing. String rim dominates and is down tooled with some tooling evident around the base.	1	1730-1800
18E0405:307:2	18E0405	307	2	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck and finish of dark green glass wine bottle. Neck tapers. Lip is flat-topped and the same thickness as the bottle, and has been formed by cracking off and fire-polishing. String rim dominates and is down tooled with some tooling evident around the base.	1	1730-1800
18E0405:307:3	18E0405	307	3	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck and finish of dark green glass wine bottle. Neck tapers. Lip is flat-topped and the same thickness as the bottle, and has been formed by cracking off and fire-polishing. String rim dominates and is down tooled with some tooling evident around the base.	1	1730-1800
18E0405:307:4	18E0405	307	4	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck and finish of dark green glass wine bottle. Neck tapers. Lip is flat-topped and the same thickness as the bottle, and has been formed by cracking off and fire-polishing. String rim dominates and is down tooled with some tooling evident around the base.	1	1730-1800
18E0405:307:5	18E0405	307	5	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck and finish of dark green glass wine bottle. Neck tapers. Lip is flat-topped and the same thickness as the bottle, and has been formed by cracking off and fire-polishing. String rim dominates and is down tooled with some tooling evident around the base.	1	1730-1800
18E0405:307:6	18E0405	307	6	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck and finish of dark green glass wine bottle. Neck tapers. Lip is flat-topped and the same thickness as the bottle, and has been formed by cracking off and fire-polishing. String rim dominates and is down tooled with some tooling evident around the base.	1	1730-1800
18E0405:307:7	18E0405	307	7	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck and finish of dark green glass wine bottle in three fragments. Neck tapers. Lip is V-shaped and the thicker than the bottle, and has been formed by cracking off and down tooling. String rim is the same proportion as the lip and is down tooled with some tooling evident around the base	1	1760-1800
18E0405:307:8	18E0405	307	8	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck of dark green glass wine bottle in four fragments. Neck tapers. Finish missing	1	

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:9	18E0405	307	9	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck of dark green glass wine bottle. Neck tapers. Finish missing	1	
18E0405:307:10	18E0405	307	10	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete neck of dark green glass wine bottle. Neck tapers. Finish missing	1	
18E0405:307:11	18E0405	307	11	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter 120mm.	0	1730-1850
18E0405:307:12	18E0405	307	12	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter 120mm. Bulge on base means the bottle never stood upright properly, and this is reflected in the uneven basal wear	0	1730-1850
18E0405:307:13	18E0405	307	13	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter 120mm.	0	1730-1850
18E0405:307:14	18E0405	307	14	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete base sherd of small dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. No basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter 90mm. Lime mortar adheres to sherd	0	
18E0405:307:15	18E0405	307	15	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete base sherd of small dark green cylindrical wine bottle. Moderate pushup with pointed pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. No basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter 76mm.	0	
18E0405:307:16	18E0405	307	16	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Complete base sherd of small dark green cylindrical wine bottle. Low pushup with end of pontil rod visible in underside, rounded heel, and wear on base. No basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter 76mm.	0	
18E0405:307:17	18E0405	307	17	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:18	18E0405	307	18	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:19	18E0405	307	19	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:20	18E0405	307	20	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:21	18E0405	307	21	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:22	18E0405	307	22	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:23	18E0405	307	23	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:24	18E0405	307	24	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:25	18E0405	307	25	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:26	18E0405	307	26	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:27	18E0405	307	27	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:28	18E0405	307	28	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:29	18E0405	307	29	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:30	18E0405	307	30	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:31	18E0405	307	31	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:32	18E0405	307	32	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle. High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:33	18E0405	307	33	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green wine bottle (cannot confirm if cylindrical). High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:34	18E0405	307	34	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green wine bottle (cannot confirm if cylindrical). High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:35	18E0405	307	35	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of dark green wine bottle (cannot confirm if cylindrical). High domed pushup with sand pontil, rounded heel, and wear on base. Slight basal sag leading to a straight body. Diameter circa. 120mm.		
18E0405:307:36	18E0405	307	36	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of small diameter dark green bottle. Thick glass, low pushup, appears to be a sand pontil but cannot confirm. Rounded heel, no basal sag and straight body. Diameter circa . 70-90mm.		
18E0405:307:37	18E0405	307	37	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of small diameter dark green bottle. Thick glass, low pushup, appears to be a sand pontil but cannot confirm. Rounded heel, no basal sag and straight body. Diameter circa . 70-90mm.		
18E0405:307:38	18E0405	307	38	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of small diameter dark green bottle. Thick glass, low pushup, appears to be a sand pontil but cannot confirm. Rounded heel, no basal sag and straight body. Diameter circa . 70-90mm.		
18E0405:307:39	18E0405	307	39	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of small diameter dark green bottle. Thick glass, low pushup, appears to be a sand pontil but cannot confirm. Rounded heel, no basal sag and straight body. Diameter circa . 70-90mm.		
18E0405:307:40	18E0405	307	40	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of small diameter dark green bottle. Thick glass, low pushup, appears to be a sand pontil but cannot confirm. Rounded heel, no basal sag and straight body. Diameter circa . 70-90mm.		
18E0405:307:41	18E0405	307	41	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of small diameter dark green bottle. Thick glass, low pushup, appears to be a sand pontil but cannot confirm. Rounded heel, no basal sag and straight body. Diameter circa . 70-90mm.		
18E0405:307:42	18E0405	307	42	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Base sherd of small diameter dark green bottle. Thick glass, low pushup, appears to be a sand pontil but cannot confirm. Rounded heel, no basal sag and straight body. Diameter circa . 70-90mm.		
18E0405:307:43	18E0405	307	43	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Neck sherd of dark green glass wine bottle. Tapered neck.		
18E0405:307:44	18E0405	307	44	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Neck sherd of dark green glass wine bottle. Tapered neck.		

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:45	18E0405	307	45	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Neck sherd of dark green glass wine bottle. Tapered neck.		
18E0405:307:46	18E0405	307	46	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Neck sherd of dark green glass wine bottle. Tapered neck.		
18E0405:307:47	18E0405	307	47	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Neck sherd of dark green glass wine bottle. Tapered neck.		
18E0405:307:48	18E0405	307	48	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Neck sherd of dark green glass wine bottle. Tapered neck.		
18E0405:307:49	18E0405	307	49	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:50	18E0405	307	50	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:51	18E0405	307	51	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:52	18E0405	307	52	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:53	18E0405	307	53	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:54	18E0405	307	54	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:55	18E0405	307	55	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:56	18E0405	307	56	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:57	18E0405	307	57	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:58	18E0405	307	58	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:59	18E0405	307	59	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:60	18E0405	307	60	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:61	18E0405	307	61	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:62	18E0405	307	62	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:63	18E0405	307	63	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:64	18E0405	307	64	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:65	18E0405	307	65	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:66	18E0405	307	66	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:67	18E0405	307	67	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:68	18E0405	307	68	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:69	18E0405	307	69	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:70	18E0405	307	70	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:71	18E0405	307	71	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:72	18E0405	307	72	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:73	18E0405	307	73	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:74	18E0405	307	74	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:75	18E0405	307	75	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:76	18E0405	307	76	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:77	18E0405	307	77	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:78	18E0405	307	78	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:79	18E0405	307	79	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:80	18E0405	307	80	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:81	18E0405	307	81	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:82	18E0405	307	82	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:83	18E0405	307	83	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:84	18E0405	307	84	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:85	18E0405	307	85	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:86	18E0405	307	86	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:87	18E0405	307	87	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:88	18E0405	307	88	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:89	18E0405	307	89	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:90	18E0405	307	90	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:91	18E0405	307	91	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:92	18E0405	307	92	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:93	18E0405	307	93	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:94	18E0405	307	94	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:95	18E0405	307	95	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:96	18E0405	307	96	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:97	18E0405	307	97	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:98	18E0405	307	98	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:99	18E0405	307	99	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:100	18E0405	307	100	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:101	18E0405	307	101	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:102	18E0405	307	102	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:103	18E0405	307	103	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:104	18E0405	307	104	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:105	18E0405	307	105	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:106	18E0405	307	106	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:107	18E0405	307	107	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:108	18E0405	307	108	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:109	18E0405	307	109	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:110	18E0405	307	110	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:111	18E0405	307	111	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:112	18E0405	307	112	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:113	18E0405	307	113	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:114	18E0405	307	114	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:115	18E0405	307	115	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:116	18E0405	307	116	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:117	18E0405	307	117	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:118	18E0405	307	118	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:119	18E0405	307	119	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:120	18E0405	307	120	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:121	18E0405	307	121	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:122	18E0405	307	122	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:123	18E0405	307	123	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:124	18E0405	307	124	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:125	18E0405	307	125	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:126	18E0405	307	126	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:127	18E0405	307	127	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:128	18E0405	307	128	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:129	18E0405	307	129	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:130	18E0405	307	130	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:131	18E0405	307	131	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:132	18E0405	307	132	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:133	18E0405	307	133	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:134	18E0405	307	134	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:135	18E0405	307	135	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:136	18E0405	307	136	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:137	18E0405	307	137	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:138	18E0405	307	138	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:139	18E0405	307	139	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:140	18E0405	307	140	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:141	18E0405	307	141	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:142	18E0405	307	142	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:143	18E0405	307	143	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:144	18E0405	307	144	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:145	18E0405	307	145	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:146	18E0405	307	146	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:147	18E0405	307	147	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:148	18E0405	307	148	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:149	18E0405	307	149	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:150	18E0405	307	150	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:151	18E0405	307	151	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:152	18E0405	307	152	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:153	18E0405	307	153	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:154	18E0405	307	154	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:155	18E0405	307	155	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:156	18E0405	307	156	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:157	18E0405	307	157	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:158	18E0405	307	158	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		

FULL NO.	LICENSE	CONTE XT	FIND REF.	SIMPLE	FULL	MATERIA L	DESCRIPTION	MNV	DATE
18E0405:307:159	18E0405	307	159	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:160	18E0405	307	160	Bottle	Wine bottle (Cylindrical)	Glass	Body sherd of dark green cylindrical wine bottle		
18E0405:307:161	18E0405	307	161	Bottle	Bottle	Glass	Neck and finish sherd of pale green glass bottle. Possible applied rounded string rim. Heavily patinated.	1	
18E0405:307:162	18E0405	307	162	Bottle	Bottle	Glass	Body sherd of pale green glass bottle. Bulbous form (curving in every direction - ie not cylindrical). Heavily patinated.		
18E0405:307:163	18E0405	307	163	Bottle	Bottle	Glass	Body sherd of pale green glass bottle. Bulbous form (curving in every direction - ie not cylindrical). Heavily patinated.		
18E0405:307:164	18E0405	307	164	Bottle	Bottle	Glass	Body sherd of pale green glass bottle. Bulbous form (curving in every direction - ie not cylindrical). Heavily patinated.		
18E0405:307:165	18E0405	307	165	Bottle	Bottle	Glass	Shoulder sherd of pale green glass bottle. Heavily patinated.		
18E0405:307:166	18E0405	307	166	Bottle	Bottle	Glass	Body sherd of pale green glass bottle. Heavily patinated.		
18E0405:307:167	18E0405	307	167	Bottle	Bottle	Glass	Body sherd of pale green glass bottle. Heavily patinated.		
18E0405:307:168	18E0405	307	168	Bottle	Bottle	Glass	Body sherd of pale green glass bottle. Very thick glass so sherd probably from near the base. Heavily patinated.		
18E0405:307:169	18E0405	307	169	Window	Window	Glass	Small fragment of window pan glass. Highly patinated. Could be cylinder glass or crown glass. No grozing marks.	1	