T V A S I R E L A N D L T D

Quin Friary, Quin, Co. Clare

Final Archaeological Excavation Report

Registration Number E004671 National Monument Consent C743 Detection Device Number R000471

Graham Hull

J13/14

February 2017

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Job J13/14

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Summary

Site name: Quin Friary, Quin, Co. Clare

Townland: Quin

Parish: Quin

Barony: Bunratty Upper

County: Clare

Planning Ref. No: Not applicable

Client: None (research)

Landowner: Office of Public Works (Commissioners of Public Works)

Grid reference: ITM 541877 674587 (Trench 1 – NGR 141914 174547),

ITM 541868 674491 (Trench 2 – NGR 141905 174451)

Naturally occurring geology: Limestone bedrock

TVAS Ireland Job No: J13/14

Registration No: E004671, National Monument Consent: C743, Detection Device No: R000471

Licence holder: Graham Hull

Report author: Graham Hull

Site activity: Excavation

Date of fieldwork: 24th to 30th September 2016

Date of report: February 2017

Summary of results: Two small trenches were excavated as part of a research programme on earthworks adjacent to Quin Friary, Quin, Co. Clare. The trenches were targeted at two rectangular earthworks among many to the south and east of the friary. Trench 1 located the backfilled continuation of the castle moat and examined part of a stone wall from a likely post-medieval rectangular building. Trench 2 examined the internal occupation surface and southern stone wall of a second probable post-medieval rectangular building as well as an adjacent cobbled road surface. Finds include a piece of clay tobacco pipe, a fragment of medieval pottery, a lead bullet, shale roofing material, nails and other iron objects including a knife blade. A relatively large assemblage of animal bone, evidencing domestic consumption with probable large scale processing of animals within the bounds of the site, was found on the occupation surface of the building in Trench 2. The structure targeted by Trench 1 is likely to post-date the seventeenth century and the structure in Trench 2 is likely to be dated in the period between the fifteenth and early seventeenth centuries. The roadway in Trench 2 probably pre-dates the eighteenth century.

Monuments identified: Medieval and post-medieval structures

Location and reference of archive: The primary records (written, drawn and photographic) are currently held at TVAS Ireland Ltd, Ahish, Ballinruan, Co. Clare and will be registered and deposited with the National Monuments Service facility in Swords, Co. Dublin.

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Quin Friary, Quin, Co. Clare Final Archaeological Excavation Report

Graham Hull

Report J13/14a

Introduction

This report documents the final results of an archaeological excavation on earthworks adjacent to Quin Friary, Quin, Co. Clare. The excavation was part of a research programme not associated with development (ITM 541877 674587 Trench 1; ITM 541868 674491 Trench 2) (Figs 1 and 2). The project was developed with independent field archaeologist Joseph McCooey.

The following Government publications set out many of the procedures relating to archaeology:

Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (DAHGI 1999a)

Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (DAHGI 1999b)

Location, topography and geology

The excavation trenches are located in the townland of Quin, Quin parish, Bunratty Upper barony, Co. Clare, ITM 541877 674587 (Trench 1 – NGR 141914 174547) and ITM 541868 674491 (Trench 2 – NGR 141905 174451).

The landscape in the immediate vicinity of the site is characterised by pasture surrounding the medieval ruins of Quin Friary to the north-east of a minor road (R469). The small town of Quin lies to the immediate south of this road. The ruined medieval St Fineen's Church is to the west of the site separated by the Rine River. Note, that while the church is sometimes recorded as dedicated to *St. Finghin* or *St Finnin*, the Ordnance Survey Ireland official legal name 'St Fineen' is followed in this report. The friary is located at a bend in the river on slightly elevated land above the flood plain of the river.

The modern ground surface was essentially level and was typically of the order of 19m above Ordnance Datum.

The natural geology revealed in the trenches was limestone bedrock overlain by a very thin glacial till clav.

Historical and archaeological background

Two small trenches were excavated as the initial excavation phase of a research programme on earthworks adjacent to Quin Friary. The trenches were targeted at two rectangular earthworks among many to the south and east of the friary. These earthworks are illustrated by aerial photography (Plates 1-6 and Fig. 3) and lidar (Fig. 7). The aerial photographs were made by the authors using a drone (Plates 1-6) and Simon Dowling using a kite (Fig. 3) and the lidar data was made by Ordnance Survey Ireland and obtained with the assistance of Clare County Council. More of Simon Dowling's aerial images of Quin Friary can be viewed at: http://aerialarchaeology.blogspot.ie/2013/12/quin-friary-co-clare.html.

Summary of historical background

The castle and friary at Quin have a good number of historical references that date from the construction and destruction of the Anglo-Norman castle in the late thirteenth century, through the foundation and suppression of the Franciscan friary in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the intermittent continuation of the religious establishment with a large school through the sectarian wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and into the modern period.

An article summarising the historical background of Quin Friary has been published in *The Other Clare* (Hull and McCooey 2015) and a detailed description of the architecture and history of the castle has also been published (UaCróinín and Breen 2014).

It is thought that an earlier religious establishment stood on the site before construction of the castle:

[The] great limestone Anglo-Norman fortress (40m x 40m) was built in 1280 by Sir Thomas DeClare. It was captured and burned by Cumheadha MacNamara in 1285. In c. 1350 much of the ruin was demolished by the MacNamara clan and the stones used to build the magnificent Friary of Quin. However many of the old castle walls were modified to serve as parts of the church and buildings surrounding the cloister.

The three great circular corner towers (diam. 13.5m) of the castle were reduced to between two and four metres in height, to serve as boundaries to the friary complex and are visible today. It is not known if the fourth tower on the NW corner was ever constructed or if its proximity to the river was considered, by the builders, to afford a sufficient defence. Only archaeological investigation can determine this.

The extent of surviving castle fabric in the present friary ruin is clearly indicated on T. J. Westropp's plan of c. 1900 and recent investigations indicate that much of the external refectory and kitchen walls may also be contemporary with the castle. Earthworks in the field between the castle and the Catholic Church, shown on recent aerial photographs appear to indicate the existence of subsurface foundations of a medieval village with buildings, streets and lanes. It is possible that this area relates to the Friary or the earlier Anglo-Norman castle. (UaCróinín and Breen 2014).

Westropp (1890, 287) gives an earlier date for the taking of Quin by the Normans, at about 1275 and construction of the castle possibly in the period 1278-80.

An early religious house was built at Quin in 1402 by Síoda Cam Mac Conmara with the initial impetus of providing a burial place for the Mac Conmara (Annals of the Four Masters sub anno 1402). This was superseded by the establishment of a house for Franciscans built by Maccon Mac Conmara in 1433 after obtaining papal licence. The Meic Conmara of Quin serve as an example of an aristocratic lineage that extended its patronage to the Franciscan Friary at Quin which was close to its chief seat at *Daingean Uí Bhigín* (McInerney 2014, 125).

The friary had a large attached school (*studium*) in the mid-seventeenth century and this likely originated in the fifteenth century. The school and probable library (*scriptorium*) associated with the friary indicate that Quin was an important centre of learning (albeit intermittently) from probably the fifteenth to mid-seventeeth centuries (ibid, 202-4). It is known that in 1641 Fr Eugene O'Cahan started the school (Mary 1959, 83) and that in June 1647 the friars were still in possession of the friary as it is recorded that the Apostolic Nuncio Rinuccini on his way to Galway visited the friary. He was received with 'pontifical honours, to the joy of almost all The nobility of Thomond' (ibid, 83).

In 1541 Henry VIII suppressed the friary and leased it to the O'Briens for 21 years. By 1548 the friary was described as 'one great church, now ruinous, covered with slate, and a steeple greatly decayed'. In 1583 Elizabeth I granted estate in fee-farm that included the 'abbey of Quin' (ibid, 71). An inquisition of 1607 showed the limited estate of the friary that included a water mill in the town of Quin (probably near the existing bridge) (ibid, 126).

The friary was damaged by the Cromwellians in 1651 and three friars killed (Fr Rory McNamara, Br Donald MacClancy and Br Dermot MacInerney – Mary 1959, 83-4). The buildings were again repaired in the 1660s and 1670s. In 1691 there were a few friars there when the Jacobite forces camped in fields around the friary on the way to Limerick following the retreat from Aughrim.

In 1760 the friars were expelled from the friary with the last Guardian no longer in Quin Friary, but now living nearby in Drim (approximately 1.5km to the north-west) (Mary 1959, 85) and in 1880 the buildings and surrounding lands were taken into State care. The monument and lands are now under the care of the Office of Public Works.

Illustrations and cartographic evidence

Historical illustrations (with the usual caveat of artistic licence) of the friary and its environs may show the some of the earthworks (and also the absence of some buildings).

Thomas Dineley visited Quin in c. 1681 and stated that '...it has nothing worth the note of a traveller but the ruins of an abbey,...' (Ó Dálaigh 1998, 54). Dineley sketched a roofless friary (not illustrated). Dineley noted that two cattle fairs a year were held in Quin (ibid. 54-5).

Henry Pelham (1748/9-1806) made a watercolour of the friary looking from the south-east that was engraved soon after in 1794 (Plate 8) and published in 1795 (Grose 1795, 69). Two ruined houses are shown to the south-west of the friary and these are likely those marked on one of the aerial photographs (Plate 3). The roadway shown in the foreground of the late eighteenth century illustration is very likely that seen in aerial photographs (e.g. Plate 4) and examined in Trench 2 (below).

Harding (1830) presents a view of Quin Friary from the south-west (Plate 9). No buildings other than the friary are illustrated.

The *Dublin Penny Journal* (Dixon Hardy 1834) shows an engraving of the friary from the south-west (not illustrated). There are no buildings other than the friary illustrated but the quote from Bishop Pococke referencing '...to the south-west [of the friary] are two other buildings' (see Stokes 1891, 111-2) demonstrates, with a high degree of confidence, that the two ruined buildings drawn in the later eighteenth century were present in 1752.

Eugene O'Curry visited Quin Friary in 1835 and in a letter noted that 'Quite close to the abbey on the south is a small ruin called *Tig na Saor* [house of the masons]' (Ó Dálaigh 2015). This is no longer an upstanding structure and is now almost certainly represented by one of the earthworks.

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (surveyed 1840, published 1842) (Fig. 4) shows a rectangular structure to the east of the friary. The structure is not illustrated on the 2nd Edition map (surveyed 1913-18) (not illustrated). This structure was targeted by Trench 1.

The Excavations database and previous archaeological investigations

The results of archaeological investigations in Ireland are published in summary form in Excavations (Bennett 1987-2010) and online at www.excavations.ie. A search of both databases was made for the townlands of Quin and Quingardens, The following investigations are recorded as having taken place in the area:

1999:064, Hodkinson, B, 99E0146, Main Street, housing development, boundary ditch

1999:906, Hodkinson, B, 99E0502, Main Street, housing development, no archaeological significance 2000:0100, Quinn, B, 99E0502, no report

2000:0101, King, H, 00E0954, Quin Friary, cabling for friary floodlights, disturbed human bone S of graveyard, mortared stone, burnt clay, stone rubble, slates, animal bone at E & N of friary depth 0.40m 2000:0102, Read, C, 00E0574, Quin Gardens, housing development, no archaeological significance 2001:088, Read, C, 01E0070, Quin town, no archaeological significance

2001:089, Carey, A, 01E0573, Quin Friary, proposed visitors' centre and path, possible stone footings of structure W of friary and E of Rine river, human skeletons adjacent to St. Fineen's Church

2002:0197, Carey, A, 01E0573ext, Quin Friary, proposed visitors' centre and path, no archaeological significance

2004:0178, Rogers, T, 04E0357, Main Street, housing development, boundary ditch

2008:136, Ruttle, E, E3939, C289, St Fineen's parochial hall extension, earlier churchyard boundary, post-medieval human burials

2010:101, Taylor, K, E4157, C289, St Fineen's parochial hall extension, no archaeological significance

Sites and Monuments Record / Record of Monuments and Places

The site is located within a landscape with a moderate concentration of recorded archaeological monuments. There are twenty-one protected monuments recorded (and one redundant record) on the County Clare Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) map and on the www.archaeology.ie website, within approximately 1km of the site (Fig. 5).

Protected monuments appear on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). A list of the protected sites located within approximately 1km distance of the site is provided below (Table 1).

Table 1: RMP sites within 1km of site

RMP	Townland	NGR	ITM E	ITM N
CL034-130001-	RINNEEN (Bunratty Upper By.)	Ringfort - cashel	541059	675024
CL034-130002-	RINNEEN (Bunratty Upper By.)	Cairn - unclassified	541063	675014
CL034-131	MADARA	Ringfort - cashel	541114	674874
CL034-132001-	MADARA	Redundant record	541315	674847
CL034-132002-	MADARA	Ringfort - cashel	541357	674803
CL034-133	KNOCKNAGOUG	Ringfort - rath	541893	675325
CL034-138	DANGANBRACK	Castle - tower house	542654	674886
CL042-027	QUINGARDENS, QUIN, QUINVILLE SOUTH	Settlement cluster	541868	674522
CL042-027001-	QUIN	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	541835	674600
CL042-027002-	QUIN	Religious house - Franciscan friars	541836	674588
CL042-027003-	QUINGARDENS	Church	541722	674576
CL042-027004-	QUINGARDENS	Graveyard	541719	674561
CL042-027005-	COMMONS (Bunratty Upper By.)	Ritual site - holy well	541779	674704
CL042-027006-	QUIN	Ritual site - holy well	542010	674508
CL042-027007-	COMMONS (Bunratty Upper By.),QUINGARDENS	Field system	541733	674620
CL042-027008-	COMMONS (Bunratty Upper By.)	Hut site	541797	674685
CL042-027009-	QUIN	Graveyard	541826	674566

CL042-027010-	QUIN	Wall monument	541831	674615
CL042-027011-	QUIN	Graveslab	541831	674615
CL042-027012-	QUIN	Graveslab	541831	674615
CL042-033	DANGANBRACK	Ringfort - rath	542803	674750
CL042-190	FEAGHQUIN	Field system	542061	674023

The earliest monument is likely to be the cairn (a mound of stone) and perhaps the hut site which are likely to date from the prehistoric period. The five ringforts are probably all early medieval semi-defended farmsteads dating to the second half of the first millennium AD. The tower house is a castle dating to the fifteenth to sixteenth century. The Anglo Norman castle, church, friary and holy wells are medieval in date, the graveyard, graveslabs and wall monument are either medieval or [post-medieval. The settlement cluster (which is the focus of this excavation) and the field systems are undated. The redundant record is a site that was identified as being of archaeological potential but which has been delisted following further inspection.

A significant monument that is outside the 1km radius is *Daingean Uí Bhigín* castle (CL035-085, approximately 3.5km to the north-east) and this fortified residence, together with Daingean Breac towerhouse, was an important establishment of the McNamara lineage that built the friary.

Archaeological work - objectives and methodology

Quin Friary (Recorded Monument CL042-027002 and National Monument no. 15) is a well-known visitor destination in Co. Clare. Less well-known perhaps are the earthworks (CL042-027) that are located in the fields to the south, west and east of the medieval friary. These features present as mostly positive and sometimes negative 'humps and bumps'. The majority of these earthworks seemingly represent the remnants of rectangular structures, some larger and some smaller. Other features are indicative of roadways and land boundaries.

Few deserted village earthworks are known in Ireland and even fewer have been archaeologically examined. There is a pronounced gap in the archaeological knowledge of rural medieval Ireland (O'Conor 1998). The Quin reasearch project aims to go some way to fill this gap. The Discovery Programme's 'Monastic Ireland' project aims to produce 'a comprehensive baseline database of historical information, images, and practical information of up to 300 medieval monastic houses in Ireland, allowing a non-expert audience to explore and enjoy Ireland's medieval history'. The full results of the excavation will be made available to the Discovery Programme. The Heritage Council funded projects in 2015 that included 'Projects that raise awareness of the heritage of your area locally and for visitors.' While this project is not seeking Heritage Council funding, the above principle is central. Local concern at the accelerating vandalism and anti-social behaviour taking place at Quin Friary, perhaps accelerated by recent population growth, may be in part ameliorated by engaging the village residents in exploration of the monument's immediate locale. The loss of a full-time guide/caretaker at the friary may in part explain this decline. The archaeological excavation of smallscale targeted trenches has been demonstrated to have a high benefit (by increasing our knowledge) for a relatively low cost (excavation of a finite resource): for example volunteer-led, initial excavations at the cashel at Caherconnell, Co. Clare (Comber and Hull 2010; Hull 2011).

The National Monuments Act 1930-2014 provides the legislative framework within which archaeological excavation can take place. After application, an archaeological licence to excavate was issued to Graham Hull by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. The Registration Number is E004671. As Quin Friary is a National Monument (No. 15) National Monument Consent was also applied for and granted as Consent Number C743. Consent to operate a detection device (metal detector) was applied for and granted under licence R000471.

Two trenches were excavated, each 1m wide and 5m long. The trenches were excavated entirely by hand. Archaeological deposits or potential archaeological deposits were hand-cleaned. The spoil was visually scanned for finds.

A metal detector was used to enhance the recovery of metal artefacts. The detector was operated by an experienced user under detection licence R000471 and following best archaeological practice.

As the purpose of the excavation was not only to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits and features and where these exist, but to establish their nature and extent, including vertically, it was therefore occasionally necessary to excavate *in situ* archaeological deposits in order to gain access to stratigraphically earlier levels. Deposits of unexpected significance or complexity would not have been removed without consultation with the licensing authorities (DAHGI 1999).

The trenches were backfilled by hand after excavation and recording (Plate 25).

A written, drawn and photographic record was made according to the TVAS Ireland Field Recording Manual (First Edition 2003).

The fieldwork took place between 24th and 30th September 2016 and was directed by Graham Hull with Joe McCooey and assisted by approximately 25 volunteers both professional and amateur (Plates 33-35).

Results (Figs 6-7, Plates 10-25)

Two trenches were excavated. A catalogue of features and deposits is given in Appendix 1. The modern ground surface at the time of excavation was closely grazed grass.

Trench 1 (Fig. 6, Plates 10-17)

Trench 1 was located approximately 20m to the east of the friary and was excavated across the northern part of the eastern wall of a large rectangular building that is known locally as 'the school'. The trench was orientated from south-west to north-east and was 5.00m long and 1.00m wide. Prior to excavation a low earthwork was visible at the south-west (the wall of the rectangular structure) and the ground surface sloped downwards towards the interior of the structure to the north-east (Plate 10).

Topsoil (50) was between 0.03m and 0.06m thick and was fairly firm rich dark brown humic silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and frequent roots. Artefacts recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1 were: pieces of shale/slate roofing tile (E004671:50:1-10), an iron object (E004671:50:11), bottle glass (E004671:50:12-13) and animal bone (E004671:50:14).

Beneath the topsoil at the north-east part of the trench was deposit 54. This layer had a maximum thickness of 0.10m, was typically 0.05m thick and had an observed length of 2.05m. Deposit 54 was probably disturbed naturally deposited glacial till that was sticky light orangish brown clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Animal bone (E004671:54:1) was recovered from deposit 54 and this could have been pressed into the clay during occupation of the structure that Trench 1 was targeted to. Beneath the glacial till 54, limestone bedrock (51) was recorded (Plate 13). The glacial till was also excavated from the grykes in the bedrock.

In the south-western part of the trench, the topsoil overlay a back-filled moat (Plate 14). The moat, which relates to the castle phase of construction, can be seen as a slight depression on the ground surface around the south and south-east of the friary (e.g. Plate 5). The moat (context number 1) was cut into the limestone bedrock and the cut was (within the narrow confines of the trench) orientated from north to south (Plates 16 and 17). For safety and practical reasons the moat was not bottomed in

this small trench, but was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.00m below the modern ground surface. The moat was backfilled with deposit 52 (and also number 53). This deposit was composed of limestone rubble pieces in the order of 0.20-0.25m across but with some up to 0.60m across. The fill of the moat was very loose with lots of voids between the limestone pieces noted. Fragments of mortar (E004671:52:1-2) were seen attached to some of this limestone rubble. Animal bone (E004671:52:3 and E004671:53:1) and shale/slate roofing tile pieces (E004671:52:4-12) were also found in the backfilled moat.

Cut into the backfilled moat was a construction cut (2) for the western wall of the rectangular structure (Plates 15-17). This construction cut was essentially 'U'-shaped in section and was approximately 1.00m wide and 0.50m deep. The cut was filled with deposit 55 and this was moderately compacted mid brown clay with frequent snail shell and occasional gravel inclusions and probably derived from the Quin River approximately 75m to the north. This deposit was substantially more compacted and suitable for supporting the wall of the structure than the loose backfill of the moat. Clearly the builders of the rectangular structure were unaware of the loose nature of the backfilled moat as repositioning the western wall of the structure by only a metre or so to the east would have obviated the need to stabilise into loose fill when solid limestone bedrock was nearby available.

Mortar (E004671:55:1), animal bone (E004671:55:2) and a spherical lead shot (E004671:55:3) were recovered from the fill of the wall construction cut.

The western wall of the rectangular structure was represented in the trench by only three limestone pieces seen in the south-east facing section. The stones were approximately rectangular and of the order of 0.20m to 0.25m across.

Trench 2 (Fig. 7 and Plates 18-25)

Trench 2 was located approximately 80m to the south-east of the friary and was excavated across the southern wall of a rectangular earthwork. The trench was oriented from south-west to north-east and was 5.00m long and 1.00m wide. Prior to excavation the modern ground surface was essentially level with a slight rise representing the structure wall (Plate 18).

Topsoil (60) was moderately compact mid brown loamy soil that was typically 0.20m thick. Finds from the topsoil were animal bone (E004671:60:1) and bottle glass (E004671:60:2-8).

Beneath the topsoil and above the wall (4) of the structure towards the south-western end of the trench was deposit 62. This layer, which was approximately 1.90m long and 0.25m thick, was moderately compact mid brown loamy soil with frequent limestone piece inclusions of the order of 0.20m maximum dimension. Deposit 62 probably represents tumble and collapse from the underlying wall (Plate 19). Bottle glass (E004671:62:1-36) and animal bone (E004671:62:37) was recovered from tumble layer 62.

In the north-eastern part of the trench (i.e. within the structure), the topsoil overlay a probable occupation deposit (64) that represents the last phase of use of the building (Plate 20). Deposit 64, which directly overlay bedrock, was 2.40m long and 0.09m thick and was moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. A possible area of burning suggested by some burnt bone and localised oxidisation was noted toward the northern end of the trench and is perhaps indicative of a hearth. This possible hearth was relatively central within the building. Artefacts recovered from occupation deposit 64 were: a piece of medieval pottery (E004671:64:1), a clay tobacco pipe bowl (E004671:64:2), an iron object (E004671:64:3) and a relatively large assemblage of animal bone (E004671:64:4).

Wall 4 was orientated from north-west to south-east and formed the southern side of the building examined by Trench 2. The wall was composed of limestone blocks and pieces, of which the largest

was 0.50m across but which were more typically in the order of 0.25-0.30m across. The wall was approximately 1.40m wide and appeared to have two surviving courses, being 0.30m high at the northeast side and 0.17m high at the south-west end. The wall was not removed but it was evident that it had been built directly onto limestone bedrock (61).

South of the wall and beneath the topsoil was deposit 63. This was mostly composed of limestone pieces typically 0.25m across or smaller and 0.15m thick and was very similar to deposit 62 that overlay wall 4. It is likely that deposit 63 represents further tumble or collapse from wall 4. Animal bone (E004671:63:1) was found in deposit 63. Beneath deposit 63 was a cobble-metalled road surface (65) (Plates 21 and 22), part of a road visible from aerial photographs (e.g. Plate 4). The trench examined 0.90m of the road surface which was composed of well-packed small and sometimes rounded limestone pieces typically 0.10m across. Finds from this road surface were: iron objects, nails and part of a possible iron knife blade (E004671:65:1-10) as well as some animal bone (E004671:65:11). A small exploratory test hole measuring 0.20m across was made through the road surface (Plate 24), revealing it to be 0.20m thick. Beneath the road surface was deposit 66 which was at least 0.20m thick and composed of loose to moderately compact mid brown silty clay with limestone pieces of the order of 0.10m across. This underlying deposit probably formed a consolidation or make-up layer laid to facilitate construction of the road surface. Animal bone (E004671:66:1) and iron objects (E004671:66:2-4) were recovered from deposit 66.

Limestone bedrock (61) (Plate 23) with clints and grykes was recorded beneath the occupation deposit (64) at the north-eastern part of the trench and seen beneath the wall (4) (Plates 20-23) but was not encountered beneath the road surface (65) to the south of the wall as this was essentially left *in situ*.

Finds

Approximately 700 artefacts were recovered from the two trenches. This included approximately 620 pieces of animal bone, 19 pieces of shale or slate probable roofing tile, 16 pieces of iron including the probable tip of a knife blade and nails, a lead bullet for a gun, 45 pieces of bottle glass, 3 pieces of mortar, 1 piece of medieval pottery and a part of a clay tobacco pipe bowl. The finds are catalogued as Appendix 2.

Pottery by Clare McCutcheon (Plates 26 and 27)

A body sherd of later thirteenth to early fourteenth century, wheel thrown, Adare-type ware pottery (E004671:64:1) was recovered. There are remains of green glazing on the outer side. The fabric is hard-fired, grey-coloured and fine, with no inclusions. The rapid firing has created the semi-sandwich effect so characteristic of Adare-type ware. Adare-type wares were made close to Adare Castle, Co. Limerick as evidenced by pottery wasters found nearby (Sweetman 1980; McCutcheon 2013, 104).

Clay tobacco pipe by Gordana Baljkas (Plates 28 and 29)

The clay pipe fragment comprises a bowl and rest fragment (E004671:64:2). The bowl is small and bulbous with walls thinning as they curve towards the small mouth. The rest is flat and wide. Although the rim of the bowl does not survive for the most part it would appear that there was a single line running parallel with the rim. There are no other decorations or maker's mark visible on the fragment. The bowl survives up to 31.5mm in length and approximately 17mm in width.

This type of a bowl and rest have been found on numerous locations throughout Ireland. Similar examples have been found in Cork at Skiddy's Castle and dated to 1600-40 and at the Dominican Priory (also in Cork) where they have been dated to 1600-1650 (Lane 1997; Lane 1995, 123). In Waterford, similar examples have been dated to 1600-40 (Lane 2002, 366) while in Dublin similar clay tobacco pipes have been ascribed to 1640-80 (Norton 1997, 183). All of the examples have been

identified as English imports, either from London or Bristol. However, it is worth noting that all of these examples have rouletting around the rim while the Quin example does not exhibit this feature.

The Native American custom of tobacco-smoking was introduced to Europe in the mid sixteenth century and it soon became a fashionable pastime (Goodman 2004, 414). By the end of the century, the craft of making clay tobacco pipes began in England in order "to satisfy the demand of people, including women and children, to take up the art and pleasure of 'tobacco drinking' as it was then called" (Ayto 2002, 4).

Clay pipes remained in use till the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. During this time, the clay pipe retained its basic form. However, the bowl's size and styles changed as did the stem's length. While some of these changes occurred as consequence of changing fashions the others happened as the result of the improved skills of both the pipemakers and mouldmakers. Importantly, the size and capacity of the bowl increased as the tobacco became cheaper and more readily available (*ibid.*). Simultaneously very delicate and cheap to produce, the clay pipes' short life span and easily recognisable stylistic evolution provide valuable dating evidence (Noël Hume 1969, 296).

William Harrison gave the earliest description of the English clay pipe in his *Great Chronologie* as 'an Instrument formed like a ladell'. By 1580, this spoon-like shape of the bowl, most likely derived from the Indian pipe, was substituted by a barrel-shaped bowl with a forward incline. The inside diameter of the bowl was no larger than 6.35mm and the stem was straight and measured 100 to 150mm. These pipes were dubbed fairy pipes, elfin pipes, old man's pipes, Celtic pipes, Cromwellian pipes and even Roman pipes. They are sometimes also called plague pipes "because of the large numbers found in plague pits during the excavations in London: people were encouraged to smoke clay pipes in those days in the belief that it would ward off the disease" (Ayto 2002, 4-6).

In the next 60 years, the bowl diameter increased to 9.52mm; however, after 1640 and for the next 60 years, the bowl became much larger and the stem longer and the flat heel became spurred. Typical decoration of the period was rouletting or a plain ring around the bowl rim and apart from an occasional maker's mark, the majority of the seventeenth century pipes were plain. A few elaborately decorated pieces were fashioned in the first half of the century mainly in Holland; the decorations on both bowl and stem could have been stamped, incused or moulded in relief. The inside diameter of the bowl reached 12.7mm by the end of the century and its bulbous form was substituted by a more elongated shape (*ibid.*).

Starting from the beginning of the eighteenth century, the walls of the bowl became thinner and the stem more slender. The majority of the early eighteenth century pipes had a flat-bottomed, or so-called pedestal, spur, while some had no spur at all. The spurless pipes were particularly fashionable in North America from about 1720 to 1820 and are believed to have been exported by Bristol pipemakers. Midcentury, the extra-long pipes, known as "alderman" or "straws", became popular with the gentry. Their stems ranged from 460 to 610mm in length. These were the first pipes to have been given a specific name during their period of use. The years after 1850 saw the introduction of the so-called "yard of clay" i.e. pipes with stems of approximately 915mm. Their name changed afterwards to "churchwardens", and the shorter version of the type was dubbed "short churchwarden". It is popularly believed that the name "churchwarden" was the invention of the novelist Charles Dickens. During the same period, the manufacture of decorated pipes significantly increased. They were used as an advertising medium and bore all type of slogans: names of public houses, regimental badges, sporting activities, sailing ships, animals, fish, fruit, flowers and so on. These were dubbed "fancy clays" or "fancies". They would also often portray heads of famous characters of the day, such as the members of the royal family - these were known as "character/portrait clays". However, the working man preferred the cheap, short clay pipe which was easier to smoke while working. This new development spurred the production of a special type of short pipes such as Scottish "cutty" and Irish "dudheen". By 1914, clay pipe industry had virtually ceased (ibid.).

Glass by Gordana Baljkas

A total of 45 glass fragments were recovered. Three of the fragments are clear coloured, one of which is a base fragment (E004671:60:8) and two are body fragments (E004671:50:12-13).

The base fragment (E004671:60:8) has a textured pattern covering what appear to be outer edges of the base and this is characteristic of mid to late twentieth century bottles (https://sha.org/bottle/machinemadedating.htm) with the inner area being smooth with an embossed letter R in a circle.

The reminder of the glass assemblage appears to have come from a single green glass bottle (E004671:60:2-7, E004671:62:1-36) which most likely contained beer or mineral water. The fragments comprise one base and body fragment (E004671:60:2), a lip, neck and body fragment (E004671:62:1) and 40 body fragments. The base and body fragment exhibits a suction scar as well as embossed letters "I G? B" possibly indicating that the manufacturer of the bottle was the Irish Glass Bottle Company as well as "1" and "A" below. The lip, neck and body fragment is the largest fragment of the bottle and it suggests that the bottle was machine-made as it exhibits mould seams which run along the length of the bottle including the rim as well as a horizontal seam which circles the extreme upper neck i.e. a neck ring parting line. Embossing is visible on the body of the bottle and survives partially reading "½ PT, SE, CONTENTS BOTTELED BY J. [...]RNE". The "SE" most likely refers to *Saorstát Éireann* or Irish Free State. Given this evidence, the bottle post-dates the formation of the Irish Free State in 1922 but is probably not later much than the mid twentieth century (https://sha.org/bottle/machinemadedating.htm).

Metal by Gordana Baljkas (Plates 30 and 31)

The metal assemblage comprises sixteen ferrous finds and one non-ferrous.

Ferrous (Plate 30)

All ferrous finds are heavily encrusted and corroded and their identification is therefore fairly uncertain. However, it would appear that ten of these could be tentatively identified as nail fragments while one is a knife blade.

Eight of the nail fragments would appear to have a surviving head (E004671:65:2, E004671:65:4, E004671:65:6-8, E004671:65:10, E004671:66:2, E004671:67:1) while two are shaft fragments (E004671:5, E004671:9).

The knife blade fragment (E004671:65:1) has a straight back and a curved edge. The fragment is 36mm long, 13.5mm wide and 5.5mm thick. However, due to it being heavily encrusted it is difficult to assign it to a specific period.

The remaining five ferrous finds are unidentified (E004671:50:11; E004671:64:3; E004671:65:3, E004671:66:4).

Non-ferrous by Gordana Baljkas and Graham Hull (Plate 31)

The only non-ferrous find is a lead bullet ('musket ball') (E004671:55:3). It measures 11mm in diameter and weighs 9 grammes.

The growth of battlefield and conflict archaeology in recent years has led to a better understanding of the musket balls which had previously been largely neglected. The term 'musket ball' is applied to a wide range of guns, the musket being only one of the weapons which fired a lead bullet. Different firearms used bullets of different sizes and weight, and often different types of gun were carried by different troop types. For example, in the late 17th century infantry usually carried heavy muskets, while mounted infantry called dragoons wielded carbines, which fired a slightly smaller ball. Cavalry and officers often employed the much smaller pistol as their firearm (http://www.rubiconheritage.com/2011/12/16/biting-the-bullet-the-archaeology-of-musketballs).

While the context from which musket balls are retrieved would allow for an interpretation of how a battle progressed and type of troops partaking, the musket ball from Quin Friary was found in isolation and the amount of information it provides is limited. It is likely, however, that due to its size and weight it was intended for one of the smaller weapon mentioned above. Finds similar in size have been recovered from the site of a 1650 attack on Castledonovan Castle in County Cork (*ibid.*). Damian Shiels (pers comm.) notes that the bullet found at Quin was likely fired, possibly impacting off a soil surface or similar and although similar to bullets from seventeenth century Rathfarnham Castle, C. Dublin could derive from a pistol dating from the seventeenth to nineteenth century.

It should be noted that the bullet may have derived from the Cromwellian attack on Quin in 1651 (McInerney 2014, 126) or from the Jacobite army that camped at Quin in 1690/1 (Murray 1912, 161). It is also noteworthy that the famed duelist Sean Buidhe Mac Conmara (c. 1750-1836) and more commonly known as John "Fireball" MacNamara was born at Moyriesk (approximately 3km to the north-west of Quin) (http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/people/fireballmac.htm) MacNamara is thought to have killed the O'Callaghan in a duel in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Both men are buried in the friary (Ó Dálaigh 2015).

Stone by Graham Hull

Nineteen shale roof tile fragments (E004671:50:1-10 and E004671:52:4-12) as well as three mortar fragment (E004671:53:1-2 and E004671:55:1) were recovered exclusively from Trench 1 in the topsoil and the backfilled moat. No peg holes were evident but given that this stone is not a component of the local geology and that Broadford slate was widely used across County Clare as a roofing material from the medieval period onwards, there can be little doubt that this material derived from the friary roof.

Animal bone by Lizzie Lewins (Plate 32)

A moderate assemblage of animal bone (620 fragments), weighing a total of 3,134g was recovered during the course of the excavation. The bone was in fair condition although some surface abrasion and erosion was noted. The bone was classified according to size (large - cattle, horse; medium - sheep/goat, pig, deer; small - dog, cat) and where possible to species level. Texts by Cohen and Serjeantson (2015), Hillson (1992; 2005) and Schmid (1972) were used to confirm identification when necessary. A full inventory of the bone can be found in Table 2. Only the identified bone will be discussed here unless any discussion of unidentified bone is warranted.

Deposit 50 contained a fragment of axis classified as a small mammal and three fragments classified as medium-sized mammal which consisted of femoral head and partial shaft and two fragments of possible long bone. A possible cutmark was noted on the femoral head and the shaft had been sliced along the length, both rib fragments had been sliced. Possible gnaw marks were also noted on one of the rib fragments. A single, loose molar from a sheep/goat was also identified. Four fragments of unidentified bone showed taphonomic evidence in the form slicing and possible gnawing and a further fragment bore a single cutmark. A single fragment of unidentified burnt bone was present as well as a single un-fused element that could not be identified.

Deposit 52 contained two partial rib heads one of which bore a deep cutmark 17mm in length and six non-descript sliced fragments classified as medium-sized mammal. Four non-descript fragments and a fragment of distal scapula were classified as large mammal. Two loose cattle molars (m1/m2 and m3) were also recovered.

Feature 1 (53) contained a partial femoral head which had been chopped, two rib fragments and a sliced long bone fragment all classified as medium-sized mammal. A partial vertebral body, four rib fragments (one possibly chopped a second with two parallel 10mm cutmarks), three sliced long bone fragments, a left proximal radius with a deep 20mm cutmark, a right proximal radius which had been chopped and a non-descript fragment were all identified as large mammal. Two thoracic vertebrae and six rib fragments were classified as small mammal. A left distal tibia, left astragalus and an upper dp4 tooth were classified as a dog. It is possible that the aforementioned small mammal bones are also of a dog but this could not be confirmed during analysis. Two left proximal radii, a right radius (distal end un-fused and no epiphysis present in assemblage) and a right partial un-fused ulna were classified as sheep/goat, the un-fused olecranon of the ulna was not present. A partial metacarpal that had either been sliced or chopped, a proximal phalange with three small cutmarks and a right distal tibia that had been sliced were classified as cattle. A single unidentifiable fragment of burnt bone and an un-fused element were also present.

Deposit 54 contained a single identifiable bone which consisted of a left proximal tibia classified as a small mammal.

Feature 2 (55) contained a right radius and a distal phalange that were classified as medium-sized mammal. A single, sliced long bone fragment was classified as large mammal. Two refitted fragments of mandible with a premolar tooth in situ was classified as dog. A single, loose molar was classified as sheep/goat. A distal phalange, an incisor and three fragments of molar (two refitted) were classified as cattle. A single unidentifiable sliced fragment and an un-fused element were also present.

Deposit 60 contained a partial fragment of distal tibia, and two long bone fragments one of which had been sliced which were classified as large mammal.

Deposit 62 contained three rib fragments, one of which bore a small cutmark and a single un-fused distal metapodial epiphysis. A fragment of long bone and a sliced, possible metapodial shaft were classified as large mammal. Two fragments of tooth were classified as a sheep/goat. A single, distal phalange was classified as cattle and a small coracoid was classified as chicken. Three unidentifiable fragments of burnt bone, a single sliced fragment and an un-fused element were also present.

Deposit 63 contained a partial rib articulation classified as a medium-sized mammal. Four long bone fragments, one of which was sliced and three which bore multiple cutmarks were classified as large mammal. A molar and an intermediate phalange were classified as sheep/goat and a partial astragalus was classified as cattle. Sixteen unidentifiable burnt fragments and a single sliced fragment were also present.

Deposit 64 was the largest recovered assemblage from the excavation. It contained an un-fused vertebral body, a skull fragment (possibly large mammal but unsure), twelve rib fragments, a partial vertebrae, two long bone fragments, a right distal tibia (sliced diagonally across the shaft), and an unfused proximal metapodial (no shaft) which were all classified as medium-sized mammal. A partial neural spine, partial axis, four partial vertebrae a scapula and three fragments of long bone (two refitted) were classified as small mammal. A partial axis, partial mandible fragment, seven rib fragments (two small cutmarks on one, two with possibly more on a second), two fragments of sliced long bone, two refitted fragments of distal metapodial, a femoral head, a proximal, un-fused metacarpal (no epiphysis present) and a partial ulna were classified as large mammal. A fragment of horn core, a partial, proximal right metatarsal (possibly sliced), a left distal tibia (possibly sliced), a right astragalus, a right calcaneus, a mandible fragment with the p3 tooth in situ, a loose p4 and dp4 teeth, two maxilla fragments with three molars in situ and six loose molars (plus one refitted fragment) were all classified as sheep/goat. A single upper tooth, possibly a p4 was classified as horse. A lower incisor and two molars were classified as pig. A fragment of horn core, two left calcaneus, a right proximal metacarpal that had been sliced, an intermediate phalange, an un-fused proximal phalange

and epiphysis, five molars and five premolars were classified as cattle. Forty two fragments of burnt bone, thirteen sliced fragments and six unidentifiable tooth fragments were also present.

Deposit 65 contained a non-descript, sliced fragment identified as a medium-sized mammal. A partial proximal metapodial that had been sliced along the length of the shaft was classified as large mammal. Two small fragments of tooth were classified as sheep/goat and a loose m3 tooth was classified as pig. A distal phalange and an upper premolar tooth were classified as cattle. Two small, unidentifiable fragments of burnt bone were also present.

Deposit 66 contained an unidentifiable tooth fragment, a non-descript sliced fragment of medium-sized mammal and a molar classified as sheep/goat.

Due to the small number of duplicated skeletal elements the minimum number of individuals was found to be 1 horse, 2 cattle, 1 pig, 2 sheep/goat, 1 dog, 1 chicken. The moderate assemblage shows a high degree of taphonomy associated with butchery. All but two of the deposits produced evidence for slicing, chopping and cutting. It is likely that the investigated area was not only used for the disposal of remains but also as an area where slaughtered animals were processed. The smaller degree of burnt bone suggests that some cooking may have been taking place in the area but could just as likely represent disposal of remains. The remains show that all domesticates were present although cattle and sheep dominate the assemblage with only few instances of other species. The case for the presence of both young and older animals can be tentatively suggested as, although in-depth tooth wear analysis was not conducted, both un-worn teeth and teeth displaying a high degree of wear were present amongst the assemblage. This could suggest that some animals were kept into later life, possibly as dairy animals however further evidence would be required to confirm this. Overall the assemblage represents domestic consumption with likely large scale processing of animals within the bounds of the site.

Table 2: Animal Bone Inventory

Tr	Cut	Deposit	Find no.	No. of Frags	Wt (g)	Horse	Cattle	Pig	Sheep/ Goat	Dog	Chicken	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Small Mammal	Unid.	Notes
1	-	50	14	42	146				1				3	1	37	Burnt, sliced, cutmarks, poss. gnawing, un-fused
1	-	52	3	39	143		2					5	8		24	Cutmark, sliced
1	1	53	1	70	401		3		4	3		11	4	8	37	Un-fused, burnt, sliced, cutmarks, poss. chopping
1	-	54	1	25	35									1	24	
1	2	55	2	33	169		5		1	2		1	2		22	Sliced, un-fused
2	-	60	1	19	64							3			16	Sliced
2	-	62	37	68	138		1		2		1	2	4		58	Un-fused, cutmark, burnt, sliced
2	-	63	1	87	185		1		2			4	1		79	Sliced, burnt
2	-	64	4	200	1753	1	16	3	16			16	19	10	119	Burnt, cutmarks, sliced
2	-	65	11	34	94		2	1	2			1	1		27	Burnt, sliced
2	-	66	1	3	6				1				1		1	
Total				620	3134											
MNI						1	2	1	2	1	1					

Samples

Given the relatively late date of the archaeological artefacts encountered no samples were taken. Radiocarbon determinations would not provide greater refinement of dating than the relatively close typology offered by the pottery, lead shot and clay tobacco pipe bowl in combination with the historical information. No evidence that palaeoenvironmental potential existed in the trenches was apparent.

Discussion

The archaeological excavation of two relatively small trenches in the immediate vicinity of Quin Friary, Quin, Co. Clare has identified two phases of activity: medieval and post-medieval. The boundaries between these two historical periods are inevitably indistinct.

Medieval

Direct medieval activity is evidenced by the castle moat seen in Trench 1 and the sherd of pottery recovered from Trench 2.

The moat is present as a linear depression approximately 15m wide in the graveyard to the south of the friary and also as a depression to the south-east of the monument (Fig. 3 and Plate 7). The local topography in which the castle/friary was built is within a bend of the Rine River with the river forming the western boundary and the river and its flood plain forming the northern boundary. The excavation has established that the moat continued in a northward direction to the east of the monument although the full depth and width of the moat in the vicinity of Trench 1 was not established. It is very likely that the moat was constructed in parallel with the castle c. 1280 as the fourteenth century Caithréinm Thoirdhealbhaigh (Hayes O'Grady 1929, 19) records '...knavish English belonging to the with-ditch-and-rampart-furnished castle of Quin...' and the Caithréinm records also in 1285 that Quin Castle's '...ditch was crossed, earthworks carried, great gate battered in and hewn down; its strong walls were breached, its English stammerers captured...' (ibid., 30). Given that the large rectangular structure targeted by Trench 1 was, in part, built over the moat and that a lead bullet that possibly dates to the first half of the seventeenth century was found in the construction cut for that building, then the moat was likely backfilled at the east of the castle/friary between the late thirteenth and late sixteenth centuries.

The sherd of pottery found in Trench 2 is from an Adare-type ware vessel dated to the later thirteenth to early fourteenth century. The sherd was from a deposit that also included a seventeenth century clay tobacco pipe bowl and it is therefore likely to be residual. The find is important however as it is indicative of trade between the Anglo-Norman military centres of Adare, Co. Limerick and Quin Castle. The visit of Domhnal Ó Briain to Quin in *c*. 1280 to purchase wine (Hayes O'Grady 1929, 19 and see below) emphasises the wine-related function of some of the contemporary pottery vessels made at Adare Castle (McCutcheon 2013).

The earthworks

The earthworks that lie to the south and east of Quin Friary have not been directly dated by this archaeological excavation. It is likely that construction and destruction represented by the earthworks was episodic from at least the establishment of the castle and extant friary in the later thirteenth century until the nineteenth century. That said, the regular layout of house plots fronting onto the roadway that was examined in Trench 2 suggest an organised construction event. The earthworks and the limited archaeological excavation works described here serve as evidence of a probable market town that flourished within a Gaelic lordship, even if its initial impetuous was Anglo-Norman.

O'Conor (1998, 15-16) observed that a gap in the archaeological knowledge of rural medieval Ireland was apparent. This bias is however beginning to be addressed (e.g. Corlett and Potterton 2009). O'Conor (1998, 1) allows the term 'medieval rural settlement' in Ireland to encompass all settlements outside of true towns in the period from c. AD 1100 until the late seventeenth century. The earthworks at Quin undoubtedly fall within this time-frame.

The Quin earthworks resemble so-called 'Deserted Medieval Villages' of which there are numerous examples in Britain. Those that have seen some archaeological excavation are associated with land reorganisation following war, famine, pestilence, plague, climate change and societal change. Few deserted village earthworks are known in Ireland and even fewer have been archaeologically examined.

Trench 2 examined the remains of a rectangular, stone-built, probable house with dimensions of approximately 6.40m by 4.70m. This structure is relatively representative of some 15-20 other structures seen from aerial photographs and lidar images at Quin. The southern wall of the structure was approximately 1.70m thick, survived to a height of 0.30m and was composed of limestone pieces built onto limestone bedrock. A possible doorway from the structure to the adjacent roadway was noted as a low section of wall at the south-east corner to the east of the trench. Within the trench, and inside the structure, a large quantity of animal bone indicative of domestic waste and probable large scale processing of animals nearby was found. Animals represented from this possible occupation deposit were cattle, pig, sheep/goat and, perhaps surprisingly, a single bone from a horse. A small patch of oxidised soil near the centre of the structure and the presence of burnt bone there may indicate a central hearth. Nails found within the structure likely represent timber components of a house and the bowl of a clay tobacco pipe dated to the first half of the seventeenth century suggests that the building went out of use at this period.

The earliest documentary evidence for a settlement at Quin is AD 1277 in the fourteenth century *Caithréim Thoirdhealbhaigh*. McInerney (pers comm.) notes that although *the Caithréim Thoirdhealbhaigh* is not an annalistic work *per se*, it arguably was based on a now lost set of annals and hence the dates given are probably drawn from this lost exemplar.

The Annals of Inisfallen record an entry for 1280 that 'The castle of Cuinche was begun by Thomas de Clare, and as he was engaged in building it the sons of Tadc Ó Briain, viz. Tairdelbach and Domnall, went to attack him by night(?), and he (de Clare) was nearly killed. He escaped to Bun Raite, and his entire army, including barons, knights, and warriors, was slain. And for a long time afterwards none dared approach that place on account of the stench of the dead and the great number of them.'

The Annals of Inisfallen record that in 1281 'Domnall, son of Tadc Ó Briain, was treacherously slain by a Maitsiunach in Cuinche as he was drinking [from] a barrel of wine. The churl dealt him a thrust of a knife there unawares to himself or to his followers, and he (Domnall) forthwith drew upon that churl and mortally wounded him with a single thrust of a knife. And one of his (Domnall's) followers slew his companion, i.e. another Maitsiunach who was with him. And the said Domnall was tanist of Tuadmumu and a master in valour and prowess. A blessing on his soul, if he deserves it!'

Further reference to a 'town' at Quin is made less than ten years later by reference to '...the round-towered stone-substantial town of Quin...' (Hayes O'Grady 1929, 30). Following the destruction of Quin Castle at the end of the 13th century (and presumably its associated 'town') Quin joined Killaloe, Bunratty and Clare (now Clarecastle) among the earliest attempts by the Anglo-Normans to establish settlements in Thomond but 'the enterprise ultimately ended in failure and the establishment of towns proper in the county would have to wait for later centuries' (Ó Dálaigh 2008, 110). That said, there was very probably a settlement at Quin from the late twelfth or of early thirteenth century onwards as the parish church of St Fineen (standing in ruins now approximately 80m south-west of the castle/friary) was a parish centre (ibid., 109). In the early fifteenth century the McNamaras built a Franciscan friary on the ruined castle. Franciscan friaries were built adjacent to urban centres so that

the friars could administer to the needs of the community and it is reasonable to conclude that a preexisting settlement was in place before the early fifteenth century. As Ó Dálaigh notes: 'What the [McNamaras] were attempting was the further development of a settlement already in existence' (ibid.).

The town of Quin seemingly flourished before the suppression of the friary in 1541 and was in decline in the later sixteenth century. In 1574 Edward White reported to the Crown that:

These are the names of certain castles and towns that were built and erected by Englishmen: Inchiquin and O'Briens Bridge, Ennis and Quin, Clare and Bunratty. In old times these were good market towns and had English jurisdiction in them and were governed by officers by authority of the king of England; but now they are all wasted and destroyed, in a manner, saving the castles, and no part of the towns left but old houses of stonework, broken gates and ruinous walls. (in Ó Dálaigh 2008, 112).

In 1583, Quin Friary was granted to Sir Torlogh O'Brien: To hold the same in capite by the service of a Knight's fee, together with the site of the Monasterie of Quynhie, a water mill and ten cottages in the Town of Quynhie with all the lands and appurtenances thereto, to hold in capite for ever by the hundreth part of a Knight's fee (Comber 2003). Three years later, in 1586, buildings that may very well describe the earthworks in Quin were described in an inquisition: And also saie that the said mcNemarra hath of his own Inherytance in the towne of Qwyne the nomber of iiixx tenements and gardinge plotts wherof nowe many are fallen to ruyne and decay. (McInerney 2008, 60).

The ruined town of Armagh illustrated in c. 1602 by Richard Bartlett (Fig. 8) with semi-derelict ecclesiastical buildings and what are clearly the remains of a deserted and decaying town may provide a striking parallel for Quin at the turn of the sixteenth and seventeenth century.

Attempts were made to repair the friary in 1604 (Comber 2003) but by 1616 the roof of the friary had collapsed (Ó Dálaigh 1998, 15) and the presence of shale roofing material in Trench 1 used as backfill within the former castle's moat may have derived from this period. That said, Father Donal Mooney, writing in 1617, says that on his visit (the date of which is not given) he found the chancel and transept roofed and two or three friars living there (Ua Briain 1908) and so the shale roofing material found in the trench may post-date the earlier seventeenth century but by the time of Dineley's *c*. 1681. illustration the friary was again roofless.

Despite the possibly ruinous condition of parts the friary and its surroundings at the start of the seventeenth century, the friars were back in Quin in 1626 and in 1634 Mícheál Ó Cléirigh was making copies of the manuscripts stored at Quin (McInerney 2014, 159).

Synthesis of archaeological and historical information therefore indicates that the structure examined in Trench 2, and by extension the similarly aligned and sized earthworks, was built in the fifteenth century in parallel with the construction (in 1433 according to MacBrody writing in 1669 - see Ó Dálaigh 1998, 45 and note that the papal licence of 1433 was for a bell tower and presumably the last part of the building to be built - McInerney pers comm.) and *floruit* of the friary in the century and a half before the suppression in 1541. The clay tobacco pipe from the floor of the building and the descriptions of the ruined town indicate that the earthwork structure was likely abandoned by the earlier seventeenth century. It is very probable then that the earthworks adjacent to Quin Friary represent a nucleated settlement that could be termed 'Old Quin' that was replaced by the existing settlement (or 'New Quin') in the period after the earlier seventeenth century and before the construction of the new bridge at the later part of the eighteenth century (see below). This said, without further archaeological work it is not possible to provide definitive dating and function for the earthworks and seventeenth century settlement associated with the large scale ecclesiastical school (see below) is also a possibility.

Roadway

The structure in Trench 2 was bounded on the southern side by a linear roadway orientated from south-east to north-west. The roadway was surfaced with coarse cobbles and the road may have had more than one surface. Iron nails from the surface of the road suggest timber components of the adjacent building. A possible reference to this road is in the Annals of Inisfallen from 1312 'On the Feast of St Andrew the Apostle in the same year Diarmait Ó Briain killed some of the Clann Chuiléin who opposed him on the public highway near Cuinche.'

The roadway is not shown on the 1840 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 4) and is probably an earlier iteration of a section of the Limerick to Galway road crossing the Rine River approximately 110m upstream of the present bridge that was built *c*. 1800 (National Inventory of Architectural Heritage 20404210). The earliest reference to a bridge at Quin is in 1579 when on 'The 5th November 1579 at Quin, his Lordship Sir William Pelham departed from Limerick ... and that night lodged at Quin, an old abbey by the river of [Rine], where is a stone bridge to pass over. My Lord Thomond met us accompanied with two bad horsemen and his son.' (Edwards 2014, 44-5). There was a bridge located at Quin in the seventeenth century as shown on the 1658-9 Down Survey map (Fig. 9) and the 1777 Taylor and Skinner road map (Fig. 10) and the Grand Jury map (Fig. 11) indicates a bridge to the west of the ruins of St Fineen's Church. The roadway seen in the excavation and aerial photography would require a bridge to the east of St Fineen's Church and it is therefore likely to predate the later eighteenth century. Pelham's late eighteenth century illustration (Plate 8) probably shows the roadway but it is not clear from the engraving whether this is the Limerick to Galway carriage road or it has reverted to a simple track.

Post-medieval

The rectangular structure targeted by Trench 1 had internal dimensions of approximately 15.80m (north-east to south-west) by 12.00m. The walls were of stone and were in the order of 1.70m to 2.80m wide (although this included tumble) and were approximately 1.00m high. An entrance 3.40m wide was seen in the southern wall near the north-east corner. The structure was atypical due to its relatively large size compared to those seen in the other, nearby, earthworks. As noted above, the structure was part built over the back-filled medieval castle moat. The builders must have started their construction at the east as it was apparently not realised that the loose moat fill was present. Simply moving the structure approximately 1m to the east would have allowed it to have been built entirely on undisturbed limestone bedrock. The possible seventeenth century lead bullet provides the only archaeological dating evidence for the structure as the bullet was found in the construction cut of the building. Documentary evidence may support the local tradition that this structure was 'a school'. The building pre-dates the Ordnance Survey map of 1840 and may evidence the late sixteenth to earlier seventeenth century school associated with the friary. This institution was founded c. 1643 by Eugene O'Cahan and reputedly had 800 young men learning humanities there (Millett 1964, 257, but see McInerney 2014, 204 indicating that this may be an exaggerated number). The school and friary were destroyed by the Cromwellians in 1651 and friars killed. It is also possible, but less likely, that it is the school mentioned as under construction in the Irish Education Enquiry of 1824: Two grants have been made to Capt. Scott of Knappogue Castle by Kildare-place Soc. To erect two schools, one at Quin, and the other at Knoppogue, but which schools are now in a state of forwardness, and will be furnished this year. Unfortunately no further dating or contextual information was found in Trench 1 but the scale of the building compares well with the Cabhal Tighe Breac (ruin of the speckled house) at Cahermacnaghten, Co. Clare. That building has been archaeologically excavated (FitzPatrick 2008; Clutterbuck and FitzPatrick 2013) and has internal dimensions of 15.50m (east to west) by 7.00m. The building has parish church or medieval hall-type proportions and recovery of a fragment of inscribed slate from the floor suggests that it was purpose-built as a sgoilteagh (schoolhouse) for the O'Davoren Brehon law school. A radiocarbon date indicates that it was constructed c. 1500 and that it served that role until c. 1600 (ibid.). The Brehon school on the Gaelic controlled Burren may, however, not be directly comparable with a Franciscan friary's school that was at least 50 years later.

Further work

A summary of the findings of the excavation will be submitted to *Excavations 2016*.

An accessible archive of primary records, (drawn, written and photographic) will be registered and deposited with the National Monuments Service facility in Swords, Co. Dublin (Barrett 2012).

The finds have been cleaned and conserved (where necessary), numbered, labelled, properly packed and will be deposited with the National Museum of Ireland in accordance with Advice Notes for Excavators (NMI 2010).

The archaeological results of the excavation will be published in a suitable journal (*The Other Clare*).

As part of the grant of permission to undertake the archaeological works by the landowner – Office of Public Works (OPW) - through the Commissioners of Public Works, a copy of this report will be sent to the landowner.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank the volunteers for all their hard work on site and also thank Martin Breen, Luke McInerney, Brian Ó Dálaigh and Risteárd UaCrónín for their observations and support with this project and comments on this report. The Office of Public Works, National Monuments Service and the farmer leasing the land for cattle grazing are gratefully acknowledged for their cooperation in permitting the archaeological activities.

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February 2017

Jon Hos

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Appendix 1: Catalogue of features and deposits

Cut	Deposit	Trench	Feature type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds
				(m)	(m)	(m)	
1	52/53	1	Castle moat cut	2.95	1.00	1.00	Animal bone, mortar, shale/slate roofing tile
2	55	1	Construction cut for wall 3	1.00	1,00	0.50	Animal bone, mortar, lead shot
3	-	1	Stone wall	?	1.00	?	-
4	-	2	Stone wall	1.40	1.00	0.30	-
-	50	1	Topsoil	-	-	0.06	Shale/slate roofing tile, iron object, bottle glass, animal bone
-	51	1	Limestone bedrock	-	-	-	-
-	54	1	Clay over bedrock	2.05	1.00	0.10	Animal bone
-	60	2	Topsoil	-	_	0.20	Animal bone, bottle glass
-	61	2	Limestone bedrock	-	-	-	-
-	62	2	Rubble over wall 4	1.90	1.00	0.25	Animal bone, bottle glass
-	63	2	Rubble over road surface 65	0.90	1.00	0.15	Animal bone
-	64	2	Occupation surface	2.40	1.00	0.09	Animal bone, iron object, pottery, clay tobacco pipe
-	65	2	Road surface	0.90	1.00	0.20	Animal bone, iron objects, nails, ?knife blade
-	66	2	Make-up layer beneath road 65	0.90	1.00	0.20+	Animal bone, iron objects
-	67	2	No. allocated for unstratified finds	-	_	-	Nail

NB Dimensions are maximums as exposed within trenches

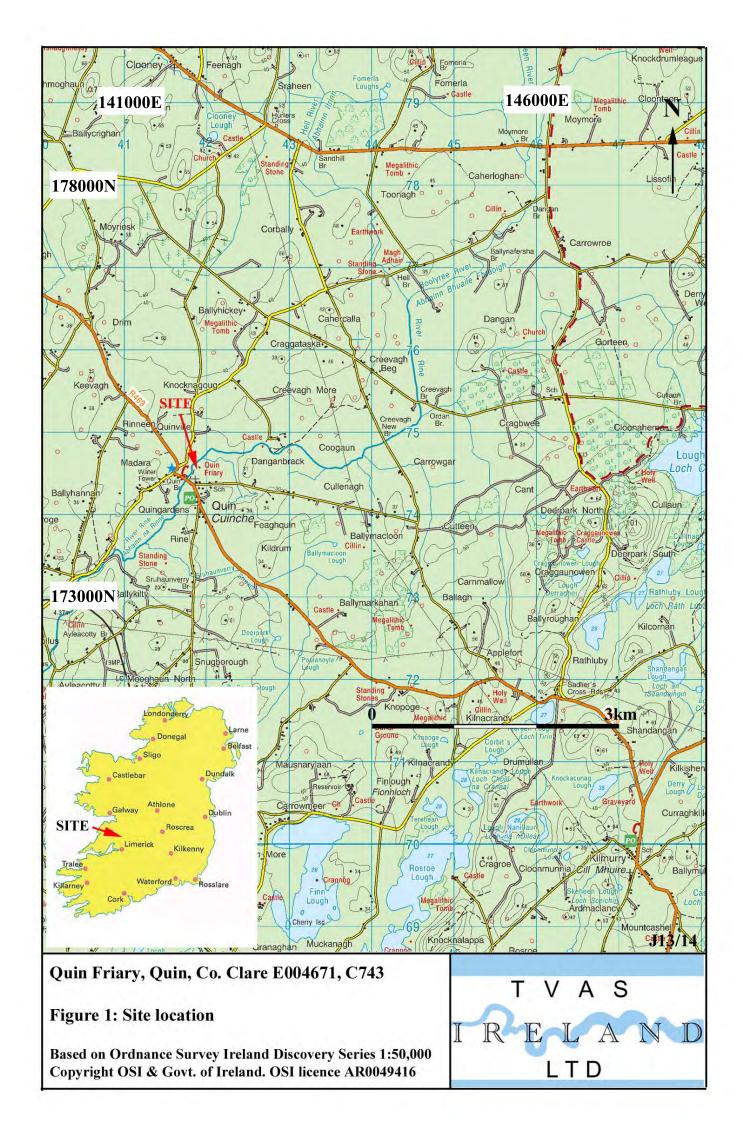
Appendix 2: Catalogue of finds

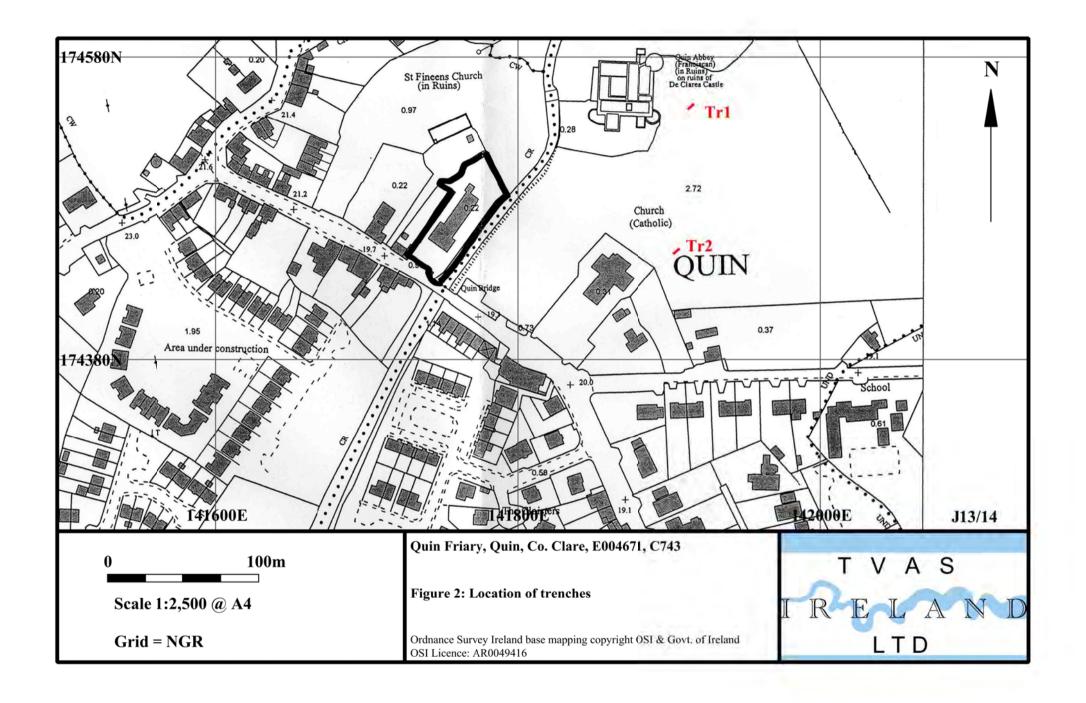
Find No.	Location	Cut	Deposit	Category	Description	No. fragments	Weight (g)
E004671:50:1	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	69
E004671:50:2	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	69
E004671:50:3	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	48
E004671:50:4	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	35
E004671:50:5	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	33
E004671:50:6	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	29
E004671:50:7	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	22
E004671:50:8	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	19
E004671:50:9	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	7
E004671:50:10	Tr1	/	50	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	4
E004671:50:11	Tr1	/	50	Metal - ferrous	Heavily corroded and unidentified ferrous object. L; 17mm; W: 11mm; T: 11.5mm.	1	5
E004671:50:12	Tr1	/	50	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Clear.	1	3
E004671:50:13	Tr1	/	50	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Clear.	1	3
E004671:50:14	Tr1	/	50	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	42	146
E004671:52:1	Tr1	/	52	Mortar	Mortar fragment.	1	237
E004671:52:2	Tr1	/	52	Mortar	Mortar fragment.	1	116
E004671:52:3	Tr1	/	52	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	39	143
E004671:52:4	Tr1	/	52	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	225
E004671:52:5	Tr1	/	52	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	77
E004671:52:6	Tr1	/	52	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	49
E004671:52:7	Tr1	/	52	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	19
E004671:52:8	Tr1	/	52	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	14
E004671:52:9	Tr1	/	52	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	10
E004671:52:10	Tr1	/	52	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	6
E004671:52:11	Tr1	/	52	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	2
E004671:52:12	Tr1	/	52	Stone	Shale roofing tile fragment.	1	1
E004671:53:1	Tr1	1	53	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	70	401
E004671:54:1	Tr1	/	54	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	25	35
E004671:55:1	Tr1	2	55	Mortar	Mortar fragment.	1	28
E004671:55:2	Tr1	2	55	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	33	169
E004671:55:3	Tr1	2	55	Metal - non-ferrous	Lead musket shot (metal detected). D: 11mm.	1	9

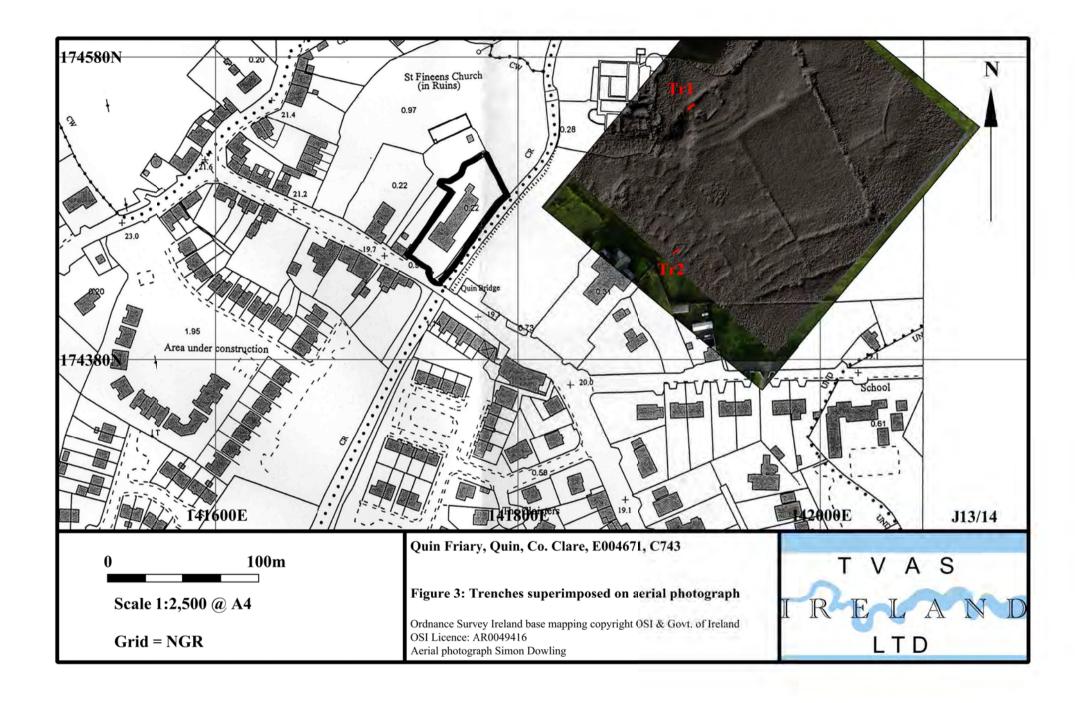
Find No.	Location	Cut	Deposit	Category	Description	No. fragments	Weight (g)
E004671:60:1	Tr2	/	60	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	19	64
E004671:60:2	Tr2	/	60	Glass	Glass bottle base and body fragment. Green. Machine-made. Suction scar. Embossed "I G(?) B []1A(?)". 20th c. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	25
E004671:60:3	Tr2	/	60	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	9
E004671:60:4	Tr2	/	60	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	9
E004671:60:5	Tr2	/	60	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	4
E004671:60:6	Tr2	/	60	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	3
E004671:60:7	Tr2	/	60	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	3
E004671:60:8	Tr2	/	60	Glass	Glass bottle base fragment. Clear. Machine-made. Textured pattern and embossed letter "R" in a circle. Mid-20th c. onwards.	1	4
E004671:62:1	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle lip, neck and fragment. Green. Machine-made. Mould seams along the length and around the lower portion of the lip. Embossed "1/2 PT". Remainder of the embossing from other body fragments reads "SE" and "CONTENTS BOTTLED BY J. []RNE". 20th c. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	53
E004671:62:2	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	15
E004671:62:3	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	15
E004671:62:4	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	11
E004671:62:5	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	10
E004671:62:6	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	9
E004671:62:7	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	7
E004671:62:8	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	6
E004671:62:9	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	6
E004671:62:10	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	6
E004671:62:11	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	5
E004671:62:12	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	4
E004671:62:13	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	4
E004671:62:14	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	4
E004671:62:15	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	4
E004671:62:16	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	4
E004671:62:17	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	4
E004671:62:18	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	3
E004671:62:19	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	3

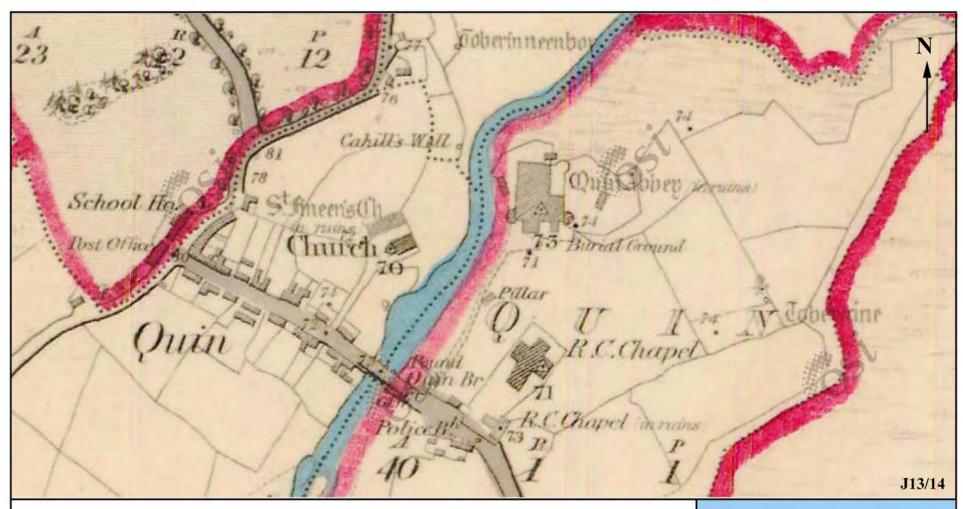
Find No.	Location	Cut	Deposit	Category	Description	No. fragments	Weight (g)
E004671:62:20	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	3
E004671:62:21	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	2
E004671:62:22	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	2
E004671:62:23	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	1
E004671:62:24	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	1
E004671:62:25	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	1
E004671:62:26	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:27	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:28	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:29	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:30	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:31	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:32	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:33	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:34	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:35	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:36	Tr2	/	62	Glass	Glass bottle body fragment. Green. Same bottle 60:2-7 and 62:1-36.	1	<1
E004671:62:37	Tr2	/	62	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	68	138
E004671:63:1	Tr2	/	63	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	87	185
E004671:64:1	Tr2	/	64	Ceramic - pottery	Medieval pottery body fragment. Some glaze remains visible. Fine ware with no inclusions.	1	6
E004671:64:2	Tr2	/	64	Ceramic	Clay tobacco pipe bowl and rest fragment. Bulbous bowl. Flat rest. No decoration. Early to mid-17th c. L: 31.5mm; W: 17.3mm.	1	5
E004671:64:3	Tr2	/	64	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object. L: 36mm; W: 19mm; T: 18mm.	1	8
E004671:64:4	Tr2	/	64	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	200	1753
E004671:65:1	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a knife blade fragment. L: 36mm; W: 13.5mm; T: 5.5mm.	1	4
E004671:65:2	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a nail fragment. Head L: 13.5mm; W: 12mm. Shaft L: 8mm; T: 5.5mm.	1	5
E004671:65:3	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object. L: 15mm; W: 10mm; T: 6mm.	1	1
E004671:65:4	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a nail fragment. Head L: 11mm; W: 8mm. Shaft L: 9mm; W: 4mm; T: 3mm.	1	4

Find No.	Location	Cut	Deposit	Category	Description	No. fragments	Weight (g)
E004671:65:5	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a nail shaft fragment. L: 22mm; W: 8mm; T: 5.5mm.	1	2
E004671:65:6	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a nail fragment. Head L: 14mm; W: 10mm. Shaft L: 18mm; W: 5.5mm.	1	5
E004671:65:7	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a nail fragment. Head L: 22.5mm; W: 15.5mm. Shaft L: 22.5mm; W: 4.5mm.	1	13
E004671:65:8	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a nail fragment. Head L: 11.5mm; W: 11.5mm. Shaft L: 26.5mm; W: 11mm.	1	9
E004671:65:9	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a nail shaft fragment. L: 50mm; W: 8.5mm; T: 7.5mm.	1	4
E004671:65:10	Tr2	/	65	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a nail fragment. Head L: 12.5mm; W: 15.5mm. Shaft L: 21.5mm; W: 8mm.	1	11
E004671:65:11	Tr2	/	65	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	34	94
E004671:66:1	Tr2	/	66	Bone	Animal bone fragments.	3	6
E004671:66:2	Tr2	/	66	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object. L: 28mm; W: 26mm; T: 11mm.	1	2
E004671:66:3	Tr2	/	66	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object. L: 28mm; W: 26mm; T: 11mm.	1	10
E004671:66:4	Tr2	/	66	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object. L: 23.5mm; W: 14mm; T: 12mm.	1	7
E004671:67:1	Tr2	/	67	Metal	Heavily corroded and unidentified iron object, poss. a nail fragment. Poss. flat head. Head L: 8mm; W: 3.5mm. Shaft L: 13mm; W: 5mm.	1	2







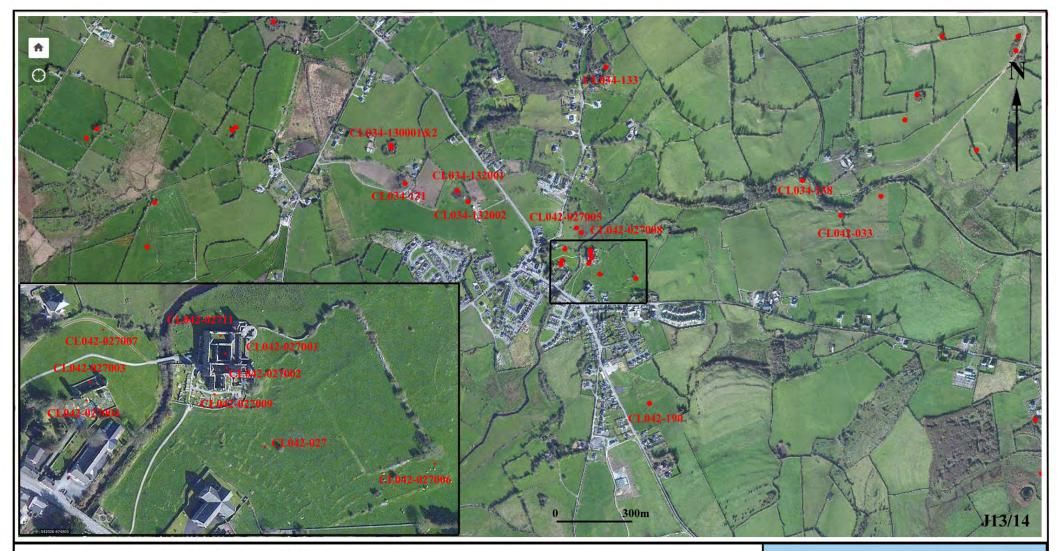


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Figure 4: Ordnance Survey map 1840

Based on Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile (not reproduced to scale) Surveyed 1840, published 1842 Copyright OSI & Govt. of Ireland. OSI licence AR0049416



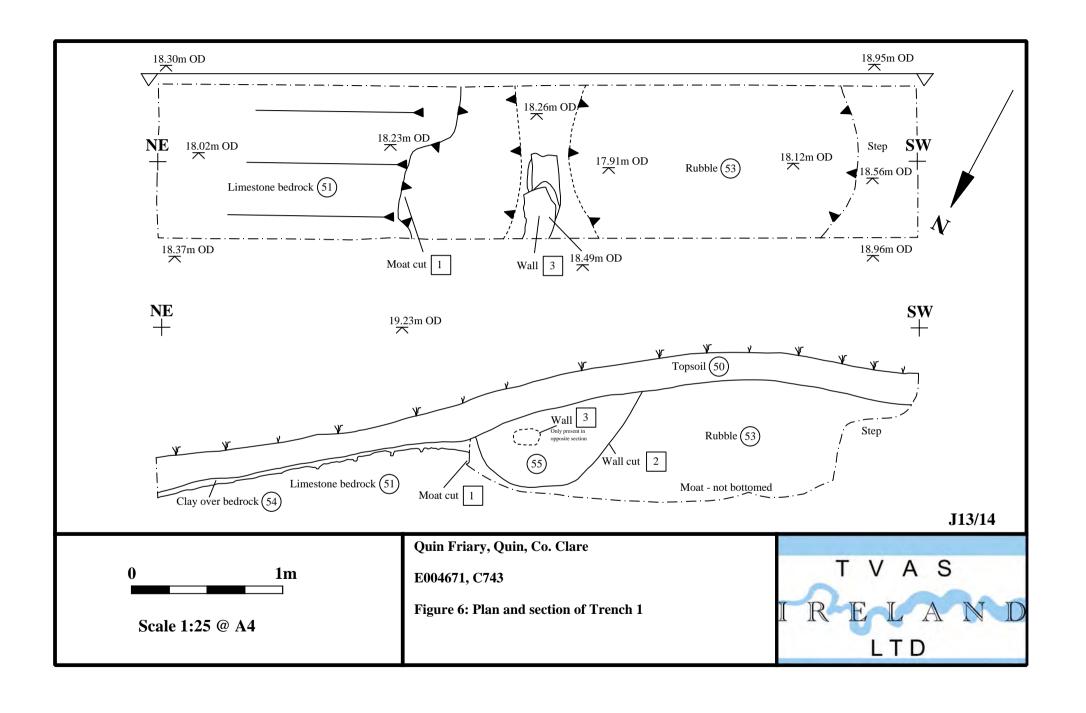


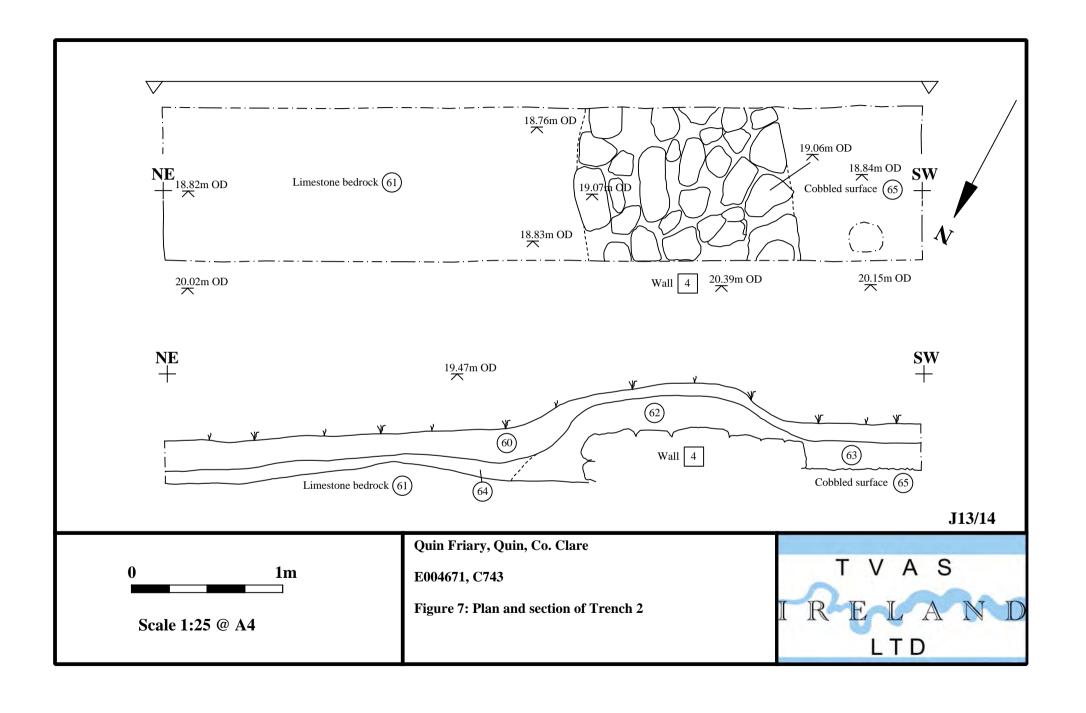
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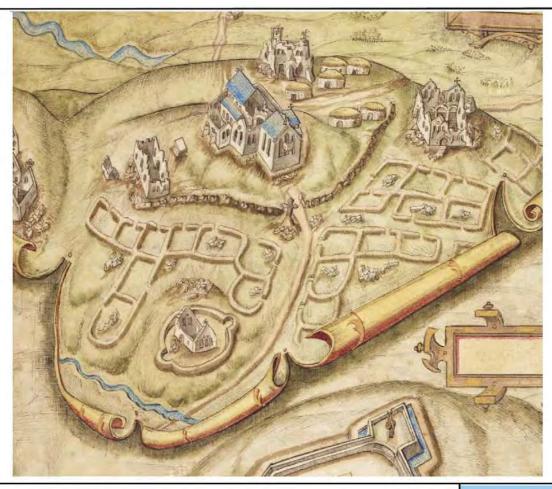
Figure 5: Recorded Monuments within 1km of site

Based on mapping at National Monuments Service www.archaeology.ie Copyright OSI & Govt. of Ireland OSI licence AR0049416









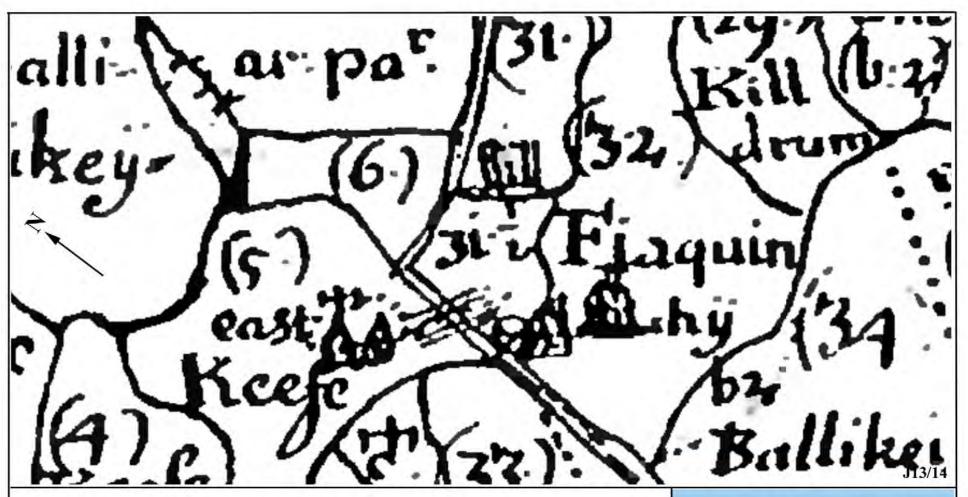
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Figure 8: Richard Bartlett c. 1602

Plan of Armagh City and Mountjoy Fort on the Blackwater river National Library of Ireland MS2656(3) Courtesy of the National Library of Ireland





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Figure 9: Down Survey map 1658/9

From County Clare library website http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/maps/images/petty_bunratty.djvu

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Figure 10: Taylor and Skinner Road map surveyed 1777

Based on map from Clare Library http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/maps/taylor_skinner/T&S200.djvu





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Figure 11: County Clare Grand Jury map 1787

Based on map from Clare Library http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/maps/images/grand_jury_J.djvu





Plate 1: Quin Friary. Aerial view looking north-east



Plate 2: Quin Friary and earthworks. Aerial view. South-west to top



Plate 3: Aerial view of earthworks. Looking south-east



Plate 4: Aerial view of earthworks. Looking south



Plate 5: Trench 1 immediate vicinity. Castle moat annotated. Aerial view. Looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench 2 immediate vicinity. Looking south-east

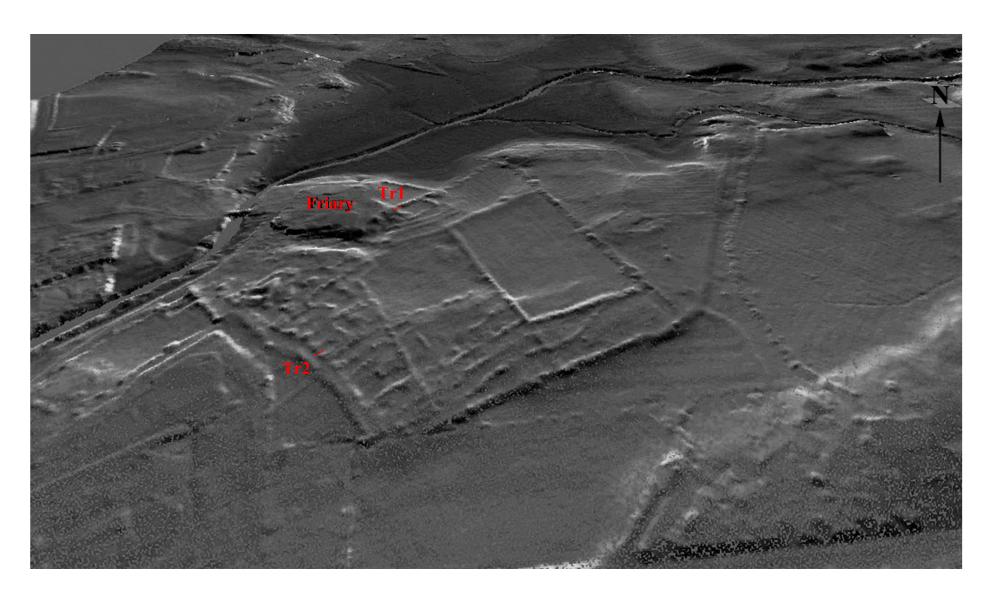


Plate 7: Lidar image of earthworks



Plate 8: Henry Pelham's watercolour of Quin Abbey [sic] (Grose 1795)



Plate 9: Harding's view of Quin Abbey [sic] (Harding 1830)



Plate 10: Trench 1 prior to excavation. Looking north-east. Scales 1m and 0.5m



Plate 11: Trench 1. Topsoil removed. Looking south-west. Scales 1m and 0.5m



Plate 12: Trench 1 during excavation. Looking west



Plate 13: Trench 1 during excavation. Looking south



Plate 14: Trench 1. Backfilled moat. Looking south. Scales 1m



Plate 15: Trench 1. Remnant wall of structure. Looking north-west. Scales 1m and 0.5m



Plate 16: Trench 1. Limestone bedrock cut by moat and structure wall within moat. Looking south-west. Scale 1m



Plate 17: Trench 1. Limestone bedrock cut by moat and structure wall within moat. Looking north-east. Scales 1m and 0.5m



Plate 18: Trench 2 prior to excavation. Looking north-east. Scale 1m



Plate 19: Trench 2. Tumble over wall and roadway to right. Looking east. Scales 1m and 0.5m



Plate 20: Trench 2 during excavation. Internal surface of structure and wall. Looking west. Scales 1m and 0.5m



Plate 21: Trench 2. Metalled surface of roadway and structure wall. Looking north-west. Scales 0.5m and 0.2m



Plate 22: Trench 2. Metalled roadway and structure wall. Looking north-east. Scales 0.5m and 0.2m



Plate 23: Trench 2. Limestone bedrock and structure wall. Looking south-west. Scales 1m and 0.5m



Plate 24: Trench 2. Test hole through metalled roadway. Looking west. Scale 0.5m



Plate 25: Trench 2 backfilled. Looking north-east





Plate 26: Adare-type ware pottery sherd E004671:64:1



Plate 27: Two reconstructed Adare-type ware jugs from Adare Castle (photo copyright Eachtra Archaeological Projects - reproduced with permission)



Plate 28: Clay tobacco pipe bowl E004671:64:2 earlier 17th century



Plate 29: 'Still Life with Clay Pipes' oil painting dated 1636 by Dutch artist Pieter Claesz. Note similarity of bowl and rest of pipes to excavated example



Plate 30: Iron objects. Knife blade tip (E004671:65:1) at bottom right







Plate 31: Probable 17th century lead bullet (E004671:55:3) and example of contemporary pistol (reproduction), bullet mold and lead bullets



Plate 32: Selection of animal bone. Note cut marks



Plate 33: Volunteers excavating Trench 2



Plate 34: Volunteers at Trench 1



Plate 35: Volunteers at Trench 2



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