

N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road

Phase 2 Archaeological Investigations

Licence Number: 03E0582 (issued to Neil Fairburn)

Site Name: Site 42

Townland: Gortmakellis / *Gort Mhic Eilís*

Barony: Middlethird

Parish: St Patrick's Rock

County: Tipperary

NGR: N143875, E209307 (building)

OD Level: 108.61 m (uppermost wall course of building)

Excavation Area: 50 m²

Fieldwork Date: May 2003

Site Director: Liam McKinsty

Report Author: Richard O'Brien

Client: South Tipperary County Council

Report Status: Final Report

Report Date: May 2013



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains the results of an archaeological excavation carried out as part of the N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road in 2003 (03E0582). Site 42 was situated within the townland of Gortmakellis (chainage 8830–8850) immediately south of the existing N8 road and in the same field as Gortmakellis castle. As a building was shown on the 1st Edition OS Map 1840 it was decided to do archaeological testing to verify if any traces of the building survived. In spring 2002 Mary Henry Archaeological Services Ltd undertook archaeological testing of portions of the bypass, and specifically tested over the area where the building was shown on the map, NGR N143875, E209307. This work was carried out under archaeological licence number (02E0286). An isolated shallow pit and the corner of a stone built sub-rectangular building were discovered (Lennon 2002). The testing had verified that the map evidence was correct. Following approval from the Statutory Authorities an excavation took place in May 2003. The excavation was termed Site 42, directed by Liam McKinstry under archaeological licence number (03E0582), issued to Neil Fairburn of Judith Carroll Network Archaeology (JCNA) Ltd.

The archaeological findings from this site comprised of the stone foundations of a rectangular building, pathway, drain and a large external pit. The site was a domestic building of late 18th/early 19th century date. The excavations will be published in two parts in the local Boherlahan Dualla Historical Journal 2013 and 2014.

INTRODUCTION

This report contains the final results of an archaeological excavation carried out as part of the N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road. The scheme involved an 8 km bypass of the town and a 2 km link road to the N74 (Figure 1). South Tipperary County Council completed the bypass and the new roads opened in October 2004. The project was funded by the Irish Government under the National Development Plan, 2000–6. The total archaeological cost was administered by the National Roads Authority through South Tipperary County Council, as part of the Authority's commitment to protecting our cultural heritage.

Project Background

RPS Consultants Ltd carried out a desk-based archaeological survey of the N8 Cashel Bypass and N74 Link Road route in 1995, recommending an eastern bypass of the town so as to avoid direct negative impacts on the Rock of Cashel, a National Monument (Cronin 1995). There was no Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared for the project. RPS Consultants Ltd compiled an archaeological impact assessment of the route in 1999 (Lane 1999). The report identified five sites of cultural significance that would be directly impacted upon by the construction of the N8 Bypass. In addition five sites of archaeological potential were discovered by the Project Archaeologist from the examination of aerial photographs and a walkover survey of the route in April 2001. Between April and May 2002, Phase 1 Pre-Construction Archaeological Testing of these ten cultural heritage sites was undertaken by Mary Henry Archaeological Services, under Excavation Licence Numbers 02E0286, 02E0287, 02E0288, 02E0374, 02E0375, 02E0376, 02E0377, 02E0378, 02E0379 & 02E0380 (Lennon 2002). Those townlands investigated were Gortmakellis, Ballyknock, Monadreela, Boscabell, George's-Land, Windmill and Farranamanagh. Archaeological features discovered during this work formed the basis of the Phase 2 investigations of the bypass in 2003.

In 2003 a joint venture company Judith Network Archaeology Ltd (JCNA) was contracted by South Tipperary County Council to undertake Phase 2 works. This involved further archaeological testing of areas of the bypass previously unavailable, carried out under Excavation Licence Number 03E0295. Phase 2 works also involved Fixed Price archaeological resolution of a number of sites discovered in the Phase 1 works. Thus both testing and resolution works often occurred within the same field. This work began in April and continued until August 2003, during which the main construction contractor Roadbridge Ltd began on-site works. The bypass officially opened in 2004. Initial post

excavation works began in August 2003 but were suspended as JCNA Ltd went into liquidation in January 2004. Over the succeeding years some preliminary reports were issued by the various licence holders on an individual basis, while some specialist works were undertaken. Between 2008–10 the bulk of report writing and specialist analysis was completed under the supervision of the NRA Project Archaeologist. Remaining work since 2011 was undertaken directly by the NRA Project Archaeologist.

Project Description

The N8 Cashel bypass began north east of Cashel town, c. 3.5 km from the Rock of Cashel, in the townland of Gortmakellis. The bypass generally kept to the east side of Cashel for most of its length so as to minimise visual impacts on the Rock of Cashel. It continued south through flat, good agricultural land, before rising gradually and cutting through the eastern end of Ballyknock Hill, c. 166 m OD, at the western end of the Slieveardagh ridge. The bypass continued south through slightly undulating ground, skirting the eastern side of the Monadreela ridge, c. 151 m OD. The lower part of this ridge was low-lying, heavily water-logged ground. The bypass continued southeast through relatively flat land, before terminating 2 km south of Cashel in Owen's and Bigg's-Lot townland. The mainline of the bypass measured c. 70–80 m wide.

The N74 Link Road began in Windmill townland c. 400 m from the old N8 Cork road end of the bypass, heading west and then northwest for its length. The route skirts close to the hilltop enclosure at Windmill TS061-072, before descending through Windmill along flat, good agricultural land, before cutting through a low ridge in Deerpark townland. The route descended through Farranamanagh townland continuing north toward the N74 Tipperary road. The link road was 2 km in length, and c. 60 m wide.

The project was designed to avoid in as much as practical all known archaeological sites located close to the CPO such as Gortmakellis ringfort TS061-003, Gortmakellis tower house TS061-011, Ballyknock ringfort TS061-008, Boscabell moated site TS061-027, Rathordan ringfort TS061-074, Windmill ringfort TS061-072, Windmill Leper Hospital (*site of*) TS061-073, Windmill moated site TS061-167 and Farranamanagh ringfort TS060-084. The investigation of the *Rian Bo Phadriag* roadway (TS061-071) was the only example where the bypass directly impacted a known RMP site and this was unavoidable as the roadway had to be traversed by the bypass.

Excavation Methodology

The investigations began across the entire bypass although lands at Owen's and Bigg's-Lot were unavailable for investigation until July. All sites were investigated by mechanical excavators under constant archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed down to the natural glacial till, or to the top of archaeological features, depending on what was encountered first. In the main the natural consisted of compacted yellow / orange clay. In areas of water-logged conditions such as at Monadreela, George's-Land and Owen's and Bigg's-Lot the natural changed to grey / white malleable clay. In areas of higher ground in Ballyknock, Windmill and Deerpark bedrock limestone outcropped close to the base of the topsoil. In particular on the northwest-facing slope of Windmill Hill (Sites 31–35) and Windmill/Deerpark ridge the natural contained bedrock outcropping and bands of gravel (Sites 38–39). A cave is shown on the 1st Edition OS Map at the extreme southwest corner of Hughes'-Lot East, near the Corporation Boundary junction with Waller's-Lot.

A total of 56 Excavation Licence Numbers were issued by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government during the course of the bypass archaeological works. This total included the general archaeological testing licence 03E0295 which was used across the scheme, the specific testing of the *Rian Bo Phadriag* roadway (TS061-071) in Owen's and Bigg's-Lot 03E1211, and the archaeological monitoring of bypass outfall drains across various townlands, 03E1087. In most instances the licence issued for specific archaeological testing of a site was retained for the subsequent resolution of that site, as resolution followed on immediately once archaeology was definitively identified.

The following tables list those sites on the N8 Bypass mainline and N74 Link Road where excavations uncovered definitive archaeological remains (see below). What is clear from these tables is the multi-period nature of many of the sites investigated. Such discoveries have been mirrored on both NRA-funded projects north and south of Cashel, although it is clear the density of sites uncovered around Cashel is exceptional (McQuade 2009, xiii). Although it could be explained that this higher site density was due to Cashel's prominence as an ancient royal capital in the early historic era, the higher numbers of prehistoric sites appears to indicate intense settlement around Cashel from the beginnings of the Early Bronze Age. The good quality farming land, based on brown podzolic soils over limestone bedrock, was a main attraction for settlement. Coupled with this was Cashel's strategic location south of the bog lands around Littleton/Thurles, and north of the Galtee Mountains and River Suir plain. Although Cashel has no river many number of small streams (Arglo, Black, Halfmile & Maddock) fed by a widespread system of ponds served as convenient

water sources: it was no coincidence that when excavations occurred beside these ponds i.e. Monadreela, Boscabell and Owen's and Bigg's-Lot, multi-period sites were uncovered.

Site 42 was discovered during Phase 1 works in spring of 2002 (02E0286). An isolated shallow pit and the foundations of a sub-rectangular farm building were discovered (Lennon 2002, Site 6, Drawing 1, Figure 1, Plates 1–2). Archaeological resolution was carried out for one week in May 2003 to fully expose the building, investigate the pit and any other features uncovered. The excavation was directed by Liam McKinsty under licence number (03E0582), the licence issued to Neil Fairburn of Judith Carroll Network Archaeology (JCNA) Ltd.

Site No	Licence No.	Townland	Mesolithic 7000–4000 BC	Neolithic 4000–2400 BC	Copper Age 2400–2200 BC	Early Bronze Age 2200–1600 BC	Middle Bronze Age 1600–1100 BC	Late Bronze Age 1100–800 BC	Iron Age 800 BC–400 AD	Early Medieval 400–1200 AD	Medieval 1200–1500 AD	Post Medieval 1500–1900 AD
1i	03E0673	Ballyknock										
1ii	03E0740	Ballyknock										
1iii	03E0727	Clonmore										
5	03E0299	Monadreea										
7	03E0300	Monadreea										
8	03E0379	Monadreea										
9	03E0345	Monadreea										
10	03E0300	Monadreea										
11	03E0346	Monadreea										
12	03E0393	Monadreea										
13	03E0378	Monadreea										
14	03E0395	Monadreea										
15	03E0394	Monadreea										
16	03E0427	Boscabell										
17	03E0413	Boscabell										
18	03E0425	Boscabell										
19	03E0426	Boscabell										
20	03E0470	Boscabell										
21	03E0480	Boscabell										
22	03E0503	George's-Land										
23	03E0508	George's-Land										
24	03E0507	George's-Land										
25i	03E0731	Kilscobin & Hughes'-Lot East										
25ii	03E0730	Kilscobin & Hughes'-Lot East										
25iii	03E0746	Hughes'-Lot East										
25iv	03E0807	Hughes'-Lot East										
25v	03E0756	Rathordan										
27	03E0289	Waller's-Lot										

Site No	Licence No.	Townland	Mesolithic 7000–4000 BC	Neolithic 4000–2400 BC	Copper Age 2400–2200 BC	Early Bronze Age 2200–1600 BC	Middle Bronze Age 1600–1100 BC	Late Bronze Age 1100–800 BC	Iron Age 800 BC–400 AD	Early Medieval 400–1200 AD	Medieval 1200–1500 AD	Post Medieval 1500–1900 AD
31	03E0391	Windmill										
32	03E0399	Windmill										
33	03E0398	Windmill										
34	03E0418	Windmill										
35	03E0424	Windmill										
36i	03E0675	Windmill										
36ii	03E0676	Windmill										
37	03E0419	Windmill										
38	03E0760	Windmill, Deerpark & Farranamanagh										
39	03E0757	Farranamanagh										
40	03E0502	Farranamanagh										
41	03E0674	Farranamanagh										

Table ii: Excavations undertaken on the N74 Link Road

Table ii illustrates the very prominent geographical attraction of the upland areas of Windmill Hill and Windmill / Deerpark, being the focus of settlement and ritual activity throughout prehistory. For Windmill Hill itself (Sites 31–36i) there is an apparent hiatus in activity between the Late Bronze Age and Medieval periods, centred round the hilltop enclosure (TI061-072): it is likely the enclosure itself was occupied during this time with the surrounding fields perhaps used for agriculture rather than settlement.

Table iii lists those sites where licences were issued and investigations proved to be non-archaeological:

Site No.	Licence No.	Methodology	Townland
1iii	03E0727	Resolution	Clonmore
2	03E0297	Testing	Ballyknock
3	03E0296	Testing	Ballyknock
4	03E0298	Resolution	Monadreele
6	03E0349	Testing	Monadreele
25vi	03E0747	Resolution	Rathordan
25a	03E0294	Resolution	Waller's-Lot
26	03E0347	Resolution	Rathordan
28	03E0292	Resolution	Waller's-Lot
43	03E1087	Monitoring	various
1, 1a, 25, 30, 36, 38	03E0295	Testing	various

Table iii: Excavations which produced non-archaeological sites

No further works were undertaken on these sites.

As the bypass was a design-and-build-type project design changes were made during the construction period in 2003. Such changes only involved works within the Compulsory Purchase Order lands (CPO), and were subject to the prior approval of South Tipperary County Council. These changes meant that some areas which had been archaeologically tested were not impacted further and therefore archaeological remains were preserved *in situ*. Such areas have been identified in each relevant final report and notified to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland:

Site	Licence	Townland	NGR	Description
Site 22	03E0503	George's-Land	209522 / 141100	ploughed-out <i>fulacht fia</i> dated to the Early Bronze Age
Site 24	03E0507	George's-Land	209520 / 140985	undated pits & ditches
Site 25ii	03E0730	Hughes'-Lot East	209380 / 140607	western portion of an Early Medieval ringfort
Site 25iv	03E0807	Hughes'-Lot East	209317 / 140363	eastern portion of an Early Medieval ringfort
Site 25v	03E0756	Rathordan	209140 / 140070	pits & ditches, one date from the Late Bronze Age

Table iv: Excavations where portions of the archaeology was preserved *in situ* within the CPO

Local Information

The route of the bypass traversed a number of upstanding townland boundaries generally consisting of high clay and/or stone banks topped with hedging, occasionally with a ditch either on one side or both. In some cases these ditches were active streams (Boscabell / George's-Land boundary; George's-Land / Hughes'-Lot East boundary). The townlands of Gortmakellis, Ballyknock, Monadreela, Boscabell, George's-Land, Kilsobin and Rathordan were located within St. Patricks Rock parish. At the George's-Land / Hughes'-Lot East boundary (Site 25i) the route entered St. John Baptist parish, formerly the Cashel Corporation Municipal Boundary too, and included the townlands of Hughes'-Lot East, Waller's-Lot, Cooper's-Lot and Owen's and Bigg's-Lot. On the link road Windmill was located within Part of St. Patricks Rock parish. At the junction of Windmill / Deerpark (Site 38) the route entered Farranamanagh in the parish of Hore Abbey. The profiles of townland boundaries were recorded during excavation and incorporated into the relevant final report. Changes to these boundaries over time can be traced in the Historical Background section below.

There are many interesting placenames around Cashel recorded cartographically and / or in historical sources, such as *Poulmawkeorish* in Castl lake; *Poulagower* in Attykit; *Foresdin* in Hill's-Lot; *Carrigeenedeen* and *Fawnsuir* in Carron; *Parknapeast*, *Turreen Spring* and *Mullenavivva Pool* in Ballinamona; *Knockananulla* in Hore Abbey; *Gracias Well* in Deerpark; *Loughroentaggart*, *Lough Nahinch* and *Doon Fort* in Farranamanagh; *Ogaunoch and Coun* [Rathcoun?] and *the hill of Tubbiradoon...a well called Tubbiradoon near Doon Fort* (Davis White 1866, 47); *Goul's Pool* in Waller's-Lot; *Corralough Well* in Corralough; *Gallows Hill* in Hughes'-Lot East; *the Fahy and the common lands of the town alias Cottyne* (Fiants 1994, 485); '*Brockroghtie and a meadow near Gallows hill called Monyarnycrohy*' (IMC 1966, 281).

GEOLOGY & SOILS

The Cashel environs are situated on the eastern edge of the Golden Vale, and the southern edge of the central limestone plains of Ireland. The landscape has been formed by glacial meltwater and morainic deposition. The bypass route traversed the low-lying, fertile, well-drained and easily worked soils with underlying calcareous tills, which sweep away from the Knockmealdown and Galtee Mountains and Slievenamon to the south.

Ballyknock, in the north of the main route, and Windmill, in the southern part of the link road, are high prominent landmarks. The undulating land is made up of gently sloping rounded ridges oriented east-west. The streams create a cross-drainage system running between the ridges and along the bottom of the slopes, eventually flowing to the west, towards the River Suir drainage basin. The rock type of the area is composed of limestones from the Carboniferous period. On the west and south-west are the Hore Abbey Limestone and Lagganstown formations. To the south-east is the Ballyadams formation, with the Killeshin Siltstone and Clogrenan formations to the north-east and north respectively. The Hore Abbey formation consists of pale grey bedded limestone with chert, with the Lagganstown formation made up of dark thin cherty limestone. The Ballyadams formation is a Burren-type limestone with thick ledges. The Clogrenan formation is bluish-grey limestone with irregular nodules of black or blue chert, wackestones and packstone limestones. The Killeshin Siltstone formation is composed of muddy siltstone and silky mudstone (Archer, Sleeman & Smith 1996).

Geological features such as swallow holes are recorded in Cooper's-Lot and Owen's and Bigg's-Lot. There is a cave marked on the 1st Edition OS six-inch map at the southwestern edge of Hughes'-Lot East near its junction with Waller's-Lot: the site is not recorded on later mapping. Locations of stepping stones and fords are first recorded on the 2nd Edition OS six-inch map in Hughes'-Lot East, possibly associated with the Cashel Reservoir on the Dualla Road. On the same map disused limekilns are shown in many townlands such as Farranamanagh, Rathcoun, Rathordan, Spafield and Windmill. The dominant soil type is the grey brown podzolic which are fertile, well-drained soils ranging in depth from 0.20–0.60 m. It is an excellent soil type for agriculture, in particular horse breeding, for which this area of south Tipperary is renowned for.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CASHEL AREA

Prior to the bypass archaeological excavations little was recorded of Cashel's prehistory, with a few uncontexted finds from around Cashel including a stone axe head, and various artefacts of bronze (axes, javelins / spearheads) and curiously, 262 bronze rings (see Appendix i). No prehistoric settlement sites were recorded – a situation that was to change with the bypass investigations. To the east of Cashel a Bronze Age burial had been discovered in Fussough townland, Dualla in 1933: a stone-lined cist burial containing an urn and human bones was dug up from a sandpit at the western base of the Kill Hills TS053-096 (O'Brien 2007, 93–4; Waddell 1990, 134).

The prehistory of Cashel has emerged slowly from beneath the citadel of the Rock of Cashel, whose mix of ecclesiastical and secular architecture generally dominates all discussion and research. The discovery from the middle of the 19th century onwards of metal artefacts from around Cashel, mainly bronzes such as axes, hinted at prehistoric activity in the area (Shearman 1852, 203). The recovery of artefacts from the Rock of Cashel summit is recorded from as early as 1849, with a bronze bell being found (Wyse Jackson 1956, 18). Perhaps the first archaeological excavation in Cashel occurred in the 1850's with investigations inside the Round Tower on the Rock (Fitzgerald 1857, 292). This may have been spurred by the establishment of the Cashel Chapter House Museum on John Street by Mr. Newport B. White in 1855. Two publications by his brother Rev. John Davis White listed a range of objects housed in the Museum, many of which were described as being found from around Cashel (Woodworth 1989, 149).

John Davis White included amongst the museum collection a large helmet [and human bones] found in Farranavarra, northeast of Cashel, possibly associated with the 1170's battle between the Irish and Anglo-Normans (Davis White 1892, 12). In his history of Ireland Giraldus Cambrensis described earthworks being thrown up near Cashel during a battle between the Anglo-Normans and Irish – *As [Raymond le Gros] was advancing towards Cashel...he heard that the men of Thomand had...come to block his path in the pass of Cashel. By laying down broken branches of trees and digging trenches they had greatly broken up a terrain already naturally difficult, and had also built a very strong palisade right across the path...the stockade was completely broken down and destroyed, not without great loss of life among the defenders, and they opened up a path with their swords, and then enlarged it* (Scott and Martin 1978, 161–3). The location of this ancient pass of Cashel is still

unknown. Davis White also reported on the discovery of human skulls and bones in Doon Fort, Farranamanagh, possibly associated with the Desmond Rebellion of 1581 (Davis White 1866, 46–7).

Following in the footsteps of Davis White a later cleric, Rev. Robert Wyse Jackson began recording antiquities around Cashel's hinterland in the 1950's, and some of the objects he discovered are listed in Appendix i (Wyse Jackson 1956a, 21). Cashel's Anglo-Norman moated sites were included in Barry's seminal study of this monument type in the 1970's, including the Boscabell moated site TS061-027 (Barry 1977). These and the other rural sites around Cashel were visited and listed as part of Reynolds's 1975 survey of Tipperary South Riding, followed by Cahill's 1982 study of the barony of Middlethird, as part of an unpublished Master's thesis for UCC. Local historians such as A. Finn, P. J. Davern, J. Knightly, M. 'Bob' O'Dwyer and E. Dalton have over the years lectured and occasionally published about Cashel (see Moloney 1994).

Prior to the bypass excavations in 2003 no discoveries of Mesolithic sites had been made in the Cashel area – the nearest such activity was represented by the uncontexted flints found at Ballybrado House, near Cahir (Woodman & Finlay 2001, 189); a Mesolithic date from the Bronze Age site of Curraghatoor, Co. Tipperary is considered unreliable (Cleary 2007, 39); a single Mesolithic macro flint was found in a medieval context in Toureen Peakaun near Cahir (Ó Carragáin 2011, 341–2) while a possible Mesolithic object, a single retouched jasper point from Chancellorsland, Co. Tipperary is paralleled with objects from the later Mesolithic site at Ferriter's Cove, Co. Kerry (Doody 2008, 329).

Cashel did not feature as a place of recorded Neolithic activity with no megalithic monuments nor house sites known. Only three flints were retrieved from the Rock of Cashel excavations in the 1990's – no further details are known at present (<http://homepage.eircom.net/~dunamase/Dunamase.html>). There are a number of undated megalithic structures around Clonoulty and Hollyford northwest of Cashel, recorded by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. The nearest megalithic tomb is the portal tomb at Lissava TS075-045 near Cahir, c. 18 km south of Cashel. In Rathcoun townland southwest of Cashel four undated barrows TS060-107007–TS060-107010 and one unclassified cairn TS060-107011 are recorded clustered together.

A number of the metal artefacts now in the National Museum of Ireland have been assigned in the Early Bronze Age period (Grogan 2005, Fig. 3.1–3.4, 24–29) – see Appendix i below.

Recently three standing stones have been identified northeast of Cashel and are now RMP sites: Palmer's Hill TS061-052, Corralough TS061-053 and Ballyknock TS061-054 – these may date to sometime in the Bronze Age and significantly are located along the prominent Ballyknock ridge, as is a newly discovered ploughed-out burnt spread / *fulacht fiadh*, overlooking many of the N8 Bypass prehistoric sites (O'Brien 2003 17–26; O'Brien 2006, 15–23; O'Brien 2007, 87–96; O'Brien 2009, 72–4). Other recent discoveries around Cashel have been made from field walking including further ploughed-out burnt spreads / *fulacht fia* in Ballinamona (two sites), Ballinree (one site), Carron (two sites), Gortmakellis (one site), Kilscofin (one site) and Newtown (eight sites) (O'Brien 2008, 73–82), and artefacts such as a thumbnail scraper from Ballinamona, worked flint from Boscabell and Kilscofin, slag from Ballyknock, stone spindle whorls from Ballykelly, George's-Land and Ballinamona respectively, and a hammer stone from Ballinree and George's-Land (O'Brien 2003a, 48–52; www.facebook.com/rathnadrinna). These discoveries have been incorporated into the relevant final reports.

In later prehistory high status activity in the wider area is well represented; the discovery of two Late Bronze Age gold rings at Ardmayle, beside the River Suir and dated to the late 13th – early 12th centuries BC (Cahill 1989, 146), a Late Bronze Age Class IV sword from Aughnagomaun dated *c.* 700 BC (O'Brien 2007, 89–90), and a gold reel containing small gold balls (NMI W306) recorded as being found from Cashel (Cahill 1995, 66). The discovery of the Aughnagomaun sword is significant as earlier Middle / Late Bronze Age evidence was found in the same townland at (E2361) on the M8 North Project (Moore *et al* 2009, i). The lack of Bronze Age settlement sites was highlighted by Doody (1997, 94).

Iron Age Cashel was best represented in literature and with very occasional archaeological discoveries: the Clonura leather shield, *c.* 20 km northeast of Cashel. However recent excavation in advance of development has identified potential and definitive Iron Age sites: the discovery of a blue glass bead in Deerpark (Sherlock 2008, 350) may point to Iron Age activity and in the wider Cashel area a possible ritual site in Knockgraffon. The latter site consisted of an arc of eight postholes dated to 380–50 cal BC (SUERC–25889) while an internal posthole to the arc was contemporary, dated to 380–90 cal BC (SUERC–25890). Artefacts recovered included unidentified prehistoric pottery, a polished stone axe, three highly polished stones, two copper-alloy fragments and cremated bone (MacLeod 2012, 200–1).

Although Cashel was located on the south-eastern periphery of the Discovery Programme's North Munster Project nevertheless its inclusion saw a number of sites traditionally and locally classified as ringforts re-classified as prehistoric. Upstanding monuments such as Camus TS060-028 [classified as a ringfort on www.archaeology.ie], Carron / Rathnadov TS069-002001 [also classified as a henge], Knocksaintlour TS060-179, Lalor's-Lot / Rathnadrinna TS061-089001 and Windmill TS061-072 were classified as hilltop enclosures (Grogan 2005, Fig. 7.6, 116). A number of other monuments perhaps could be added to this list; Ballyknock TS061-008 due to its very prominent location at over 180 m OD, Hughes'-Lot East enclosure 05E0671 (143 m OD), Rathordan TS061-074 at 140 m OD, and the multi-ramparted Ballinree TS060-110 are worthy of future study. Based on current evidence the nearest hillfort to Cashel is Kedrah TS075-040, located on the eastern side of the River Suir near Cahir, c. 16 km south of Cashel. The only definitive crannog in south Tipperary is recorded from Marhill TS069-072 just south of Rockwell College. Significantly this site is located in the same townland as a Middle Bronze Age site (E2269) and Medieval sites (E2124 & E2268) discovered on the M8 Cashel to Mitchelstown Road Project (see below).

The *Dhuvclo* earthwork TS061-022 (road / hollow-way) in Charterschool Land TS061-022 has recently been associated with kingship processional rites (Gleeson 2012). In the extents of the Lands of Monecurialy of 1688 the highway from Cashel to Deansgrove was mentioned and the blacke ditch commonly called the *Dooocly* (Davis White 1863, 5). Another road TS060-025 which serves as the townland boundary between Farranananagh and Rathcoun is now classified as a redundant record (www.archaeology.ie/NationalMonuments/Flex/Viewer/). However on the 1st Edition OS six-inch map the boundary is shown as *Boheragaddy* and a much earlier reference and description of *Bothar Gadie*, 'a double-ditched road (*a biffosario lapideo*)' is found in an Inquisition taken at Clonmel in 1553 (Curtis 1941, 15). In the same source another road called *Botherewolyngyhy* has been equated with Windmill (www.logainm.ie).

Exotic material is represented by the Roman-period occultist's stamp from Spital-Land in Golden, c. 7 km west of Cashel (Bateson 1973, 74), and the Roman-type fibula, a dolphin brooch (Type H), the earliest datable find from the Rock of Cashel (Cahill 1982a, 101). The evidence of international trade is further represented by Romano-British pottery sherds and Bii amphorae sherds from the Rock of Cashel; the Bii amphorae were also found at Derry-naflan c. 15 km northeast of Cashel (Kelly 2010, 59–60). Other well-known objects from Cashel include bronze bells, a silver brooch (decorated with Scandinavian thistle design

from the late Norse period), a gilded copper crozier-head (set with turquoise and sapphire), the Kennedy-Crux Crozier, the silver-gilt Cashel Pyx, and various chalices and seals (Wyse Jackson 1956, 18–20; see Appendix i). A rare zoomorphic pennanular brooch dated to *c.* 600 AD was found in *Loughnafina*, west of Cashel town (Henry 2000, 200–1).

Early medieval Cashel is well attested in historical sources with the dominance of kings on the Rock under *Éoganachta*, *Uí Briain* and *Meic Carthaig* dynasties (see Historical Background below; Hodkinson 1994; Collins 1997; Gleeson 2012). In Rathcoun a complex of ecclesiastical sites include a church TS060-107002, recorded as (*site of*) *Templemobe* [Mobhi], the unclassified religious house TS060-107003 (*site of*) *Monastery*—the only monastic site marked around Cashel and holy well TS060-107004. Rathcoun and Templenoe are two townlands southwest of Cashel that preserve the word ‘temple’ in their name.

The plethora of ringforts and possible *Óenach* sites in the region point to a vibrant early medieval hinterland. Some of the forts around Cashel are recorded in historical sources. In the *Life of Saint Declan of Ardmore* a stone fort called *Rath na nIrlann* is specifically identified as being on the western side of Cashel (Power 1914, 28) – this fort may equate with Ballinree TS060-110. *Lis na nUrlann* (location unknown) is recorded in the Yellow Book of Lecan as being associated with the twelfth-century inauguration of the kings of Munster (Fitzpatrick 2004, 178–9). In a description of the lands of James Boiton recorded in the Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls Elizabeth I 1594–6 local names such as ‘*High Rathe on the east*’ and ‘*the lands of Asmon, otherwise Boiton Rath*’ [Boytonrath] are recorded (Morris 1862, 392). Could the ‘*High Rathe on the east*’ either be referring to one of the Ballyknock forts TS061-008 or else to the Hughes’-Lot East enclosure [05E0671], (see below)? In the Patent Rolls of James I, Pat. 7 *c.* 1610 the following entry for the Windmill area is very informative – ‘*the stone house, towns and lands of the Windmill, Fleming’s Rath, and Parkinogrogory in the southern part of Cashell*’ (IMC 1966, 146). Could *Fleming’s Rath* be Windmill hilltop enclosure TS061-072?

King Brian Uí Briain is recorded as fortifying Cashel *c.* 995 (AI) - this annalistic reference may not be restricted to fortifying of the Rock itself. King Muircheartach Uí Briain had a house at Cashel *c.* 1091 (AFM) and within 10 years had handed over the Rock to the church in 1101 (Bracken & Ó Riain-Raedel 2006). Cormac’s Chapel, with its renowned Romanesque architecture was consecrated in 1134 (Ó Carragáin 2010). Although the OPW-funded excavations of the 1990’s on the Rock still remain unpublished, two of the burials excavated

in Area 1 have been dated by the Mapping Death Project to cal AD 1029–1155 and cal AD 1033–1155 (Gleeson 2013, 22). These burials are contemporary with activity at two of the bypass sites: oats from the lower fill of a cereal-drying kiln in Boscabell (Site 19, 03E0426), and a single adult femur displaying trauma, from the upper levels of the Hughes'-Lot East bivallate fort (Site 25ii, 03E0730); see respective final reports.

The archaeological inventory for South Tipperary has been updated and new data added to RMP sites around Cashel, see www.archaeology.ie. A recent rural excavation unearthed evidence of a ploughed-out ringfort / enclosure at Hughes'-Lot East (Hurley 2005, 348). Significantly, this site was located on a hillock to the southeast of the town, and its discovery suggested every such elevated location around Cashel was utilised as some form of defended settlement.

The last 20 years witnessed profound development changes in and around Cashel town itself, with a corresponding increase in the number of licence archaeological excavations taking place (Hughes & Ó Droma 2011, 19–20). Despite the large number of investigations little in the way of pre-13th/14th century AD material has come to light, equally compounded by a lack of publication. One of the more significant Cashel excavations was that in Friar Street in 1998 (O'Donovan 2004). New discoveries are still being made in Cashel town: a medieval carved head in the Dominican Friary (O'Brien 2010) and, a carved capital, probably from the Franciscan Friary was found built into a wall on the Dualla Road in Hughes'-Lot East (Hughes 2011).

A number of Anglo-Norman moated sites are recorded around Cashel including an elevated example at Windmill TS061-167 and one at Boscabell TS061-027, which was located close to the edge of the bypass (Sites 18–20). Gortmakellis tower house TS061-011 is a fine example of a five-storey late medieval structure, and the bypass was designed to avoid all impacts on this castle and its' environs.

Recent NRA Excavations Around Cashel

From 2005–7 archaeological discoveries around rural Cashel greatly increased - south of Cashel as far as the county boundary with Limerick on the M8 Cashel to Mitchelstown road and north of Cashel as far as the county (and provincial) boundary with Kilkenny on the M8 Cullahill to Cashel road. These excavations revealed sites containing multi-period activity similar to that found on most of the Cashel excavations too.

The following list summarises the archaeological excavations made south of Cashel on the M8 Cashel to Mitchelstown Road Project, final reports for which were produced in 2007 (all townlands are in Co. Tipperary unless otherwise stated).

Neolithic sites - Suttonrath (E2128), Caherabbey Lower (E2266), Loughfeedora (E2292) & Caherabbey Upper (E2298)

Early Bronze Age sites - Ballylegan (E2265), Ballydrehid (E2267), Cloghabreedy (E2273), Dogstown (E2288), Dogstown (E2289), Templenoe (E2290), Racecourse Demesne (E2297), Caherabbey Upper (E2298), Caherabbey Upper (E2299), Carrigane (E2303 Co. Cork) & Brackbaun (E2338 Co. Limerick)

Middle Bronze Age sites - Killemlly (E2126), Suttonrath (E2128), Ballydrehid (E2267), Marlhill (E2269), Knockgraffon (E2270), Knockgraffon (E2271), Cloghabreedy (E2273), Cloghabreedy (E2274), Shanballyduff (E2275), Dogstown (E2289), Clonmore North (E2294), Raheen (E2295), Lissava (E2296), Caherabbey Upper (E2299), Carrigane (E2303 Co. Cork), Brackbaun (E2306 Co. Limerick) & Brackbaun (E2339 Co. Limerick)

Late Bronze Age sites - Killemlly (E2126), Suttonrath (E2128), Ballylegan (E2265), Ballydrehid (E2267), Knockgraffon (E2270), Cloghabreedy (E2274), Loughfeedora (E2292) & Caherabbey Upper (E2299),

Iron Age sites - Killemlly (E2126), Ballylegan (E2265), Caherabbey Lower (E2266), Ballydrehid (E2267), Knockgraffon (E2270) & Knockgraffon (E2272),

Medieval sites - Marlhill (E2124), Marlhill (E2268), Suttonrath (E2127), Ballylegan (E2265), Knockgraffon (E2271), Tincurry (E2293) & Brackbaun (E2339 Co. Limerick)

Post Medieval sites - Loughfeedora (E2291) & Cloheenafishogue (E2302).

The following list summarises the archaeological excavations made north of Cashel on the M8 Cullahill to Cashel Road Project, final reports for which were produced in 2010 (all townlands are in Co. Tipperary unless otherwise stated):

Neolithic sites - Borris (E2491), Fennor (E2384) & Islands (E2388, Co. Kilkenny)

Late Neolithic sites - Gortmakellis (E2816)

Early Bronze Age sites - Borris (E2378), Borris (E2491), Inchirourke (E2383), Fennor (E2384), Fennor (E2385), Islands (E2386, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2388, Co. Kilkenny) & Warrenstown (E2390, Co. Kilkenny)

Middle Bronze Age sites - Parkstown (2368), Rathcunikeen (E2372), Borris & Blackcastle (E2374), Borris (E2375), Borris (E2376), Borris (E2378), Borris (E2379), Inchirourke (E2383), Islands (E2386, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2387, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2389, Co. Kilkenny) & Foulscourt (E2391, Co. Kilkenny)

Late Bronze Age sites - Aughnagomaun/Ashhill (E2361), Ballydavid (E2370), Coolcroo (E2818), Borris (E2376), Inchirourke (E2382), Islands (E2386, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2388, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2389, Co. Kilkenny), Foulkscourt (E2391, Co. Kilkenny) & Glashare (E2394, Co. Kilkenny)

Iron Age sites - Coolkip (E2362), Coolkip (E2363), Ballydavid (E2370), Borris (E2376), Borris (E2491), Inchirourke (E2382) & Glashare (E2394, Co. Kilkenny)

Early Medieval sites - Parkstown (2368), Ballydavid (E2370), Borris (E2376) & Borris (E2491)

Late Medieval sites - Moycarky (E2365), Moycarky (E2366), Moycarky (E2367), Parkstown (E2368), Borris & Blackcastle (E2374), Borris (E2376) & Inchirourke (E2382)

Post Medieval sites - Borris & Blackcastle (E2374)

The results of some of these excavations are incorporated into various Cashel final reports, can be viewed at www.nra.ie/archaeology and see McQuade (2009, 2, Table 1.1). The apparent lack of Mesolithic discoveries on either of these major road projects was mirrored on earlier infrastructure projects in south Tipperary - the Gas Pipeline of 1981–2 (Cleary 1987, vii), the Gas Pipeline of 1986 (Gowen 1988, vii), the Lisheen Mine Project 1996–8 (Gowen 2005, 61), and more recently again from the research excavation at Curraghatoor (Cleary 2007, 39). Clearly then, the hinterland of Cashel, where four townlands spread across the bypass produced Mesolithic material and/or radiocarbon dates, featured significantly in the movement of both people and materials during the Mesolithic. This movement was in no small part facilitated by Cashel's closeness to the River Suir.

Recent Geophysical Investigations Around Cashel

Between 2009–12 a number of research-led geophysical surveys were conducted on a number of sites around Cashel. Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics Ltd undertook geophysical surveys at Rathnadrinna fort TS061-089001 and TS061-089002 in Lalor's-Lot. This work revealed complex multi-period sites, with evidence of large-scale earthworks predating the known fort (O'Brien *et al* 2011, 26). Also in 2011 Earthsound undertook geophysical survey at Hughes'-Lot East (Site 25ii, 03E0730) in order to identify the full extent of the Early Medieval ringfort beyond the CPO (Bonsall 2012). The western edge of the ringfort was identified and the results have been incorporated into the final report for that site. Further research work centred on Windmill Hill sites TS061-072, TS061-073 and TS061-167 in 2011 by UCC and the University of Bradford / NRA and in 2012 by Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics identified archaeological features, some of which appeared to relate to the

activity discovered on sites 31–36i (Gimson 2012). These results are incorporated into the various Cashel final reports.

Appendix i: Catalogue of objects from Cashel in the National Museum of Ireland

- Object: Copper alloy harness mount
 NMI No: 2004:178
 Find-spot: Ballytarsna
 Description: Copper alloy harness mount found by Mr. Alfie Coyle in a potato field on the southern side of the old N8 road, near the junction with Killock Quarry.
- Object: Medieval pot sherd
 NMI No: 2004:146
 Find-spot: Rock of Cashel, surface find at exterior base of Cathedral south wall
 Description: Curved pot sherd probably belonging to a medieval vessel. The outer surface of the sherd is glazed. This glazing is green in colour with random dark green and brown dots. On one area of the outer surface of the sherd, there are traces of five incised lines. Max L 5.25; max W 3.28; T 6.90
- Object: Socketed iron axehead
 NMI No: 2002:88
 Find-spot: St. Patrick's Rock, garden of Mr. Dinny O'Brien
 Description: Iron axehead with modern iron spike thru the shaft hole. The axehead has a widely splayed blade the sides of which curve inwards towards the shaft hole. This is triangular in shape and folds back to form the perforation to take the handle. In poor condition. Max L of axehead 13.15; W of blade 10.00; max T of blade, max 2.1
- Object: Copper alloy ferrule
 NMI No: 1992:29
 Find-spot: Garden in Dogstown, New Inn
 Description: Copper alloy ferrule, decorated bronze mount
- Object: Wood
 NMI No: 1984:107
 Find-spot: Curragharsna, Cashel
 Description: Trough of *fulacht*, reused from a dug-out canoe. Excavated timber C14 dated to 3120_35 BP (GrN 12618)
- Object: Bronze spearhead or javelin head
 NMI No: 1968:285
 Find-spot: Cashel
 Description: Rounded blade with ornamental deep grooves close to the ridge of the socket, broad ribbon loops on the large squat socket. l. 6.4cm, l of loop 1.5cm, w of loop 2.1cm, diameter of socket mouth 2cm
- Object: Bronze spearhead or javelin head
 NMI No: 1968:282
 Find-spot: St John Baptist Cashel
 Description: Bronze spearhead, socketed, looped, with bevelled edges on the blade and decorative ribbing. Conical socket. Loops are lozenge-shaped and placed midway between blade and mouth of socket. l. 11.3cm, l of blade 6cm, w of blade 3.5cm, l of loop 1.8cm, diameter of mouth 1.9cm
- Object: Iron spike
 NMI No: 1953:9
 Find-spot: Hummocky' field near Ballysheehan Motte-and-Bailey

- Description: Iron spike
- Object: Fragment of an iron horseshoe
NMI No: 1953:10
Find-spot: Hummocky' field near Ballysheehan Motte-and-Bailey,
Description: Fragment of an iron horseshoe
- Object: Five medieval pottery sherds
NMI No: 1953:11-5
Find-spot: Hummocky' field near Ballysheehan Motte-and-Bailey
Description: Five medieval pottery sherds
- Object: Bronze spearhead
NMI No: 1938:8589
Find-spot: Cashel vicinity
Description: Bronze spearhead
- Object: Socketed bronze axehead
NMI No: 1937:3678
Find-spot: Cashel vicinity
Description: Socketed bronze axehead
- Object: Silver seal matrix
NMI No: 1912:59
Find-spot: Co. Tipperary
Description: Matrix of seal silver with a green stone set inside. The device on the stone is a sea horse. The legend reads S.IOKIS-CASELL-ARCHID. The matrix was formerly in the possession of Sir William Betham. It has been in the RIA collection for many years. The seal measures 1 1/6inch x 15/16inch.
- Object: Stone adze
NMI No: 1909:33
Find-spot: Near Cashel
Description: Of very unusual form, of close grained hard black stone. It measures 9 & 1/8 in length and 2 1/2 in breadth. It has a label gummed on which reads "ancient Irish stone adze found at Cashel Co. Tipperary."
- Object: Casts of Cormac's Chapel north doorway
NMI No: 1911:5
Find-spot: Rock of Cashel
Description: Casts of cormac's chapel north doorway also arcading from interior and side of ornamented stone coffin.
- Object: Bronze axehead
NMI No: 1892:49
Find-spot: Near Cashel
Description: Socketed celt. Bronze looped cutting edge curved socket fractured filleted near mouth. Extreme length 2 1/4in. greatest width 1 7/8in. external diameter at mouth of socket 1 1/4in.
- Object: Copper axehead
NMI No: 1881:133
Find-spot: Dundrum, found in 1842
Description: Copper, broad and flat, surface rough, narrow and straight large gaps in one end of cutting edge, workmanship very rude. Extreme length 6 1/2inches thickness at centre 1/4inch, greatest width 4 inches, width at narrow end 1 3/4inches
- Object: Bronze axehead
NMI No: 1880:15
Find-spot: From Cashel

Description: Socketed celt, bronze, brownish, patinated, looped, cutting edge curved, mouth of socket nearly round portion battered by hammering, length 2 7/8in. width at cutting edge 2 1/4in. greatest external diam. Of socket 1 1/2inch

Object: Silver paten

NMI No: 1880:98

Find-spot: Found when digging a grave in burial ground adjoining Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel

Description: Silver circular and thin rim broad and flat centre portion slightly concave cracked in several places part of rim detached diameter 4 1/2in width 5/8ths inch length detached portion 3 11/16ths inches wt. 1oz. 9dwt. 11gr.

Object: Silver coin Edward II

NMI No: 1875:122

Find-spot: Northeast part of Cathedral, Rock of Cashel

Description: Edward II, found with Bronze pin No. 121

Object: Bronze pin

NMI No: 1875:121

Find-spot: Northeast part of Cathedral, Rock of Cashel

Description: Pin bronze, stem tapering to a fine point and slightly diminishing towards head, on upper half of its length ornamented with diagonal hatchings, head formed by two horse's faces turned outwards, length 3 5/8inches, and greatest thickness of stem more than 1/8inch

Object: Copper and silver coins

NMI No: 1877:16

Find-spot: Cashel

Description: Copper square Youghal Token 9/16 inch square.
Silver Mecklenburg shilling

Object: Iron key

NMI No: 1877:12

Find-spot: Cashel

Description: Iron brown much rusted, pipe in shank, bow semi-oval and attached to shank by two scrolls. Extreme length 3 3/8inches, greatest width of bow 1 15/16inch. Measurement across shank and bit 1 inch

Object: Stained glass

NMI No: 1877:11

Find-spot: Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel

Description: Fragment of stained glass. Greenish with reddish brown stripes. Portion of latter forming lozenge shaped ornamentation with central cirlet of same colour. Pattern similar to that of fresco painting on walls of Cormac's Chapel, in which structure it was found. Greatest length 1 3/4inch, extreme width 1 1/2inch

Object: Bell metal portions

NMI No: 1877:10

Find-spot: Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel

Description: Portions of bell metal (2) brownish green, respective measurements 1 1/2inch x 7/16inch, and 3/4 inch x 1/2inch

Object: Copper alloy Lion

NMI No: 1877:1

Find-spot: Found in open space between Cormac's Chapel & Cathedral, Rock of Cashel

Description: Brass lion, greenish in sitting posture, rectangular socketed projection in rear of hind legs, base oblong and irregularly rounded in front, height 2 ft 20inches length of base 7/16th inch width 5/8th inch

Object: Glass fragment

NMI No: 1877:14

Find-spot: Cashel

Description: Greenish grey remains of 'bull's eye' on one of the faces. Extreme length 3 1/8inches greatest width 1 1/4inch greatest thickness 5/8inch

Object: Wooden bow
NMI No: R:2470
Find-spot: Near Dundrum
Description: Wooden bow, found in the moat of a square rath near Dundrum

Object: Gold bracelet
NMI No: W307-309
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Three individual gold bracelets

Object: Gold ball & reel
NMI No: W306
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Gold ball & reel

Object: Copper alloy bell
NMI No: W2 WK209
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Copper alloy bell

Object: Bronze rings (262)
NMI No: W232-493
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Bronze patinated and tarnished. Apparently solid. Annular but one is cut through showing it to be solid. Some are circular in cross-section. Some are regular on the inside and some seem to be rough or unfinished casting. The sizes range from 1.50 external diam with 1.40 internal diam to 2.90cm

HISTORICAL SOURCES

For the historical background to Cashel town and its environs see White (1863: 1866 & 1892), Gleeson (1927), Finn (1930), Bradley (1985), Fogarty (2000), MacShamhráin (2004), Marnane (2007), and more recently Marnane & Darmody (2011). Some key dates in the history of Cashel include:

- AD 370 Traditional date of Kings of Munster ruling from Cashel.
- 448 Traditional date for Saint Patrick's visit to Cashel, and baptism of King Aengus.
- 580 Cairpre, King of Cashel died.
- 593 Feidlimid, King of Cashel died.
- 662 Maenach, King of Cashel died.
- 666 Cú-cen-Máthair, King of Cashel [& Munster] died.
- 713 The battle of Carn Feradaig, in which Cormac King of Cashel, died.
- 742 Cathal, King of Cashel died.
- 820 Feidlimid, son of Crimthann, took the kingship of Cashel.
- 821 Artrí, King of Cashel died.
- 847 The first recorded king-bishop of Munster died in Cashel.
- 976 Brian Boru was crowned King of Munster.
- 995 The fortifying [building] of Cashel, Inis Locha Gair, and Inis Locha Sainglenn, and many buildings besides, by King Brian Boru.
- 1093 Diarmait, son of Tairdelbach Ua Briain, submitted to Muirchertach, i.e. his brother, and they made peace and a covenant in Cashel and in Les Mór, with the relics of Ireland, including the Staff of Jesus, as pledges, and in the presence of Bishop Ua hÉnna of Cashel and the nobles of Mumu.
- 1095 Cashel [the Rock] was burned [cause of burning unknown].
- 1101 Muirchertach O'Brien, King of Munster bequeathed the Rock to the church.
- 1102 Cashel was attacked and burned by the *Éili* of north Tipperary.
- 1107 Cashel [the Rock] was burned by lighting.
- 1115 Cellachán Ua Cellacháin of Cashel was slain.
- 1118 Mael Sechnaill Ua Faeláin was treacherously slain in Cashel.
- 1127–34 Traditional date for the building of the Cormac's Chapel on the Rock.
- 1130's Benedictine monks settle on the Rock of Cashel
- 1141 The bishopric of Cashel was made Metropolitan.
- 1172 King Henry II of England presided over a synod in Cashel.
- 1178 Cashel was plundered by the Normans.
- 1179 Cashel [the Rock] was burned [cause of burning unknown].
- 1194 Tadc, son of Mathgamain Ua Briain, was put to death by the foreigners in Cashel, despite the protection of the legate Archbishop Ua hÉnne of Cashel and Patrick.
- 1216 Cashel was designated as a borough town.
- 1220's References to the old and new *vill* (town) of Cashel survive.
- 1224–37 Sir David Latimer founded a Leper Hospital of St. Nicholas in Cashel.
- 1228 King Henry III returned the town to the ownership of the Archbishop, and a Fair was granted.
- 1243 Foundation of the Dominican Friary of Cashel, north of the town wall.
- 1265 Foundation of the Franciscan Friary of Cashel, east of the town wall.
- 1272 Foundation of the Cistercian monastery of Hore Abbey, south of the Rock.

- 1279 Letters of protection for two years for Adam Stripling, merchant of Cashel, about by the King's licence to go to parts beyond the sea.
- 1317 Edward Bruce of Scotland visits Cashel during his invasion of the country.
- 1320 Grant to the bailiffs and worthy men of Cashel, in aid of enclosing the town with a stone wall, that they may take the following customs in the accustomed form for five years from every crannock of wheat, peas, beans and every kind of corn, 1d.
- 1346 Commission to Adam Preston of custody of the castle of Cashel, during the King's pleasure, with the accustomed fee.
- 1378 King Richard II confirmed all the privileges of Cashel' Corporation; in Cashel Royal Service was proclaimed.
- 1378 King Richard II learned that there was no law, justice or good governance in any parts around the town of Cashel, but rather rebellion, extortion, murder, killing, robbery and open war made by the King's Irish enemies and rebels upon that town, so that the provost and commons of that town can scarcely be kept without great relief by the King in this part.
- 1381 The town of Cashel was situated in the march and was so devastated by invasions of the King's enemies that it cannot support the household of the King's Lieutenant and other officers except in the houses of the Friars Preachers and Friars Minor of that town; and because of the destruction of the surrounding parts where the said friars are wont to receive alms for sustenance, they have scarcely enough on which to live. Order to pay the Friars Preachers 5m as an aid for repairing their church and houses.
- 1494 The Earl of Kildare, Gerald Mór burned St. Patrick's Cathedral, believing the bishop to be hiding inside!
- 1540 The religious institutions of Cashel were seized by the English Crown.
- 1581 During the Desmond Rebellion cattle raids in Cashel result in the deaths of 60 townsmen.
- 1637 King Charles II of England granted a Charter to the town: it was to be known as '*City of Cashel*'.
- 1622 Archbishop Miler Magrath of Cashel died.
- 1641 The town of Cashel was invaded by the O'Dwyer Clan and many English settlers killed.
- 1647 The Rock of Cashel was conquered by forces loyal to the English Parliament, led by Irish man Lord Inchiquin.
- 1687 King James II of England granted Cashel a Charter.
- 1749 The roof of St. Patrick's Cathedral was removed.
- 1869 Following a Parliamentary inquiry the Corporation of Cashel was dissolved.

Townland History

In the Ordnance Survey Namebooks for Co. Tipperary, No. 126 from Relickmurry to Templemore Gortmakellis is recorded as follows:

'Gort Ma' Ceillis, Mac Ellis's town, Gort mc Ellis—Down Survey refce., Gort mac Ellin—Down Survey Map. In the north Eastern portion of the Parish, bordering that of Ballysheehan, on the road from Cashel to Dublin & west of and adjoining that from Fethard

to the Mail Coach Road also in the Barony of Middlethird. Is all under tillage and pasture the Northern border is wet rough pasture, here are the ruins of Gortmakellis Castle and a fort called Shanavone' (O'Flanagan 1930, 133).

In the Ordnance Survey Letters a description of Gortmakellis castle described '*...a square castle, the walls of which are nearly perfect. It measures on the outside thirty three feet from east to west and twenty five feet nine inches from north to south. It is five stories high; its third floor rested on a strong arch still remaining; the others were of wood and have long since disappeared. Its windows are seventeen in number, but of various sizes; they are constructed of cut limestone and all round at the top. There is a semicircular headed doorway on the west side constructed of cut limestone, and a staircase leads to the top in the northwest corner, which is lighted by four narrow quadrangular apertures. The walls of this castle are grouted; they are about fifty five feet in height and five feet in thickness. (See Du Noyer's Sketch)*' (Ó' Flanagan 1930, 119).

Local historian Peter Meskell translated the name as '*Gort – tilled garden. MacEillice – the son of Ellis or perhaps the son of Alice (Ellice being an early medieval version of Alice) the Garden of Mac Ellis.*' (Meskell 2003, 112).

In the Civil Survey of the 1650's for County Tipperary Gortmakellis comprised '*two colp accres old extent*'. The townland consisted of 148 Plantation Acres; 100 acres arable, 48 acres pasture, valued at £10, none unprofitable. The Proprietors name in 1640 was '*Edmond Stapleton of GortmcEllis Irish Papist.*' The townland extents were '*Bounded on the south by Garranemore, Clonmore, & Ballynuck in this parish on the west, with Newtowne & Thurlesbegg in this parish, on the north with Thurlesbegg & Ballyshyane in this parish of Ballyshyhane & on the East with Marshiallstowne & Garranemore in this parish. Edmond Stapleton pprietor in fee. There is in this land a castle tentable with ½ a dozen Cabins. Noe other impvemt*' (Simington 1931, 223). What is most interesting from the entry, aside from the obvious reference to the castle, is the reference to the 'half dozen cabins' nearby. Could the excavated building have been one of these?

Meskell (1987, 40) writes '*This castle is a rather plain rectangular building four storeys high. The intermediate floors which were of wood are long gone and access to them was gained by a way of a stone spiral staircase which is still well preserved. The castle is one of*

the ‘newer’ of its type in the area and dates probably from the 1450-1550 period. It was built by the Stapleton family and was their main residence until they were dispossessed in 1654...The castle passed to Erasmus Smith during the confiscation and was leased by him to Col. Matt Pennefather who married Lavina Kingsmill from Ballyowen. It was here in 1676 that Kingsmill Pennefather founder of the noted family of that name was born. The building was deserted and left to decay by the end of the 17th century but has remained in a good state of preservation since then.’

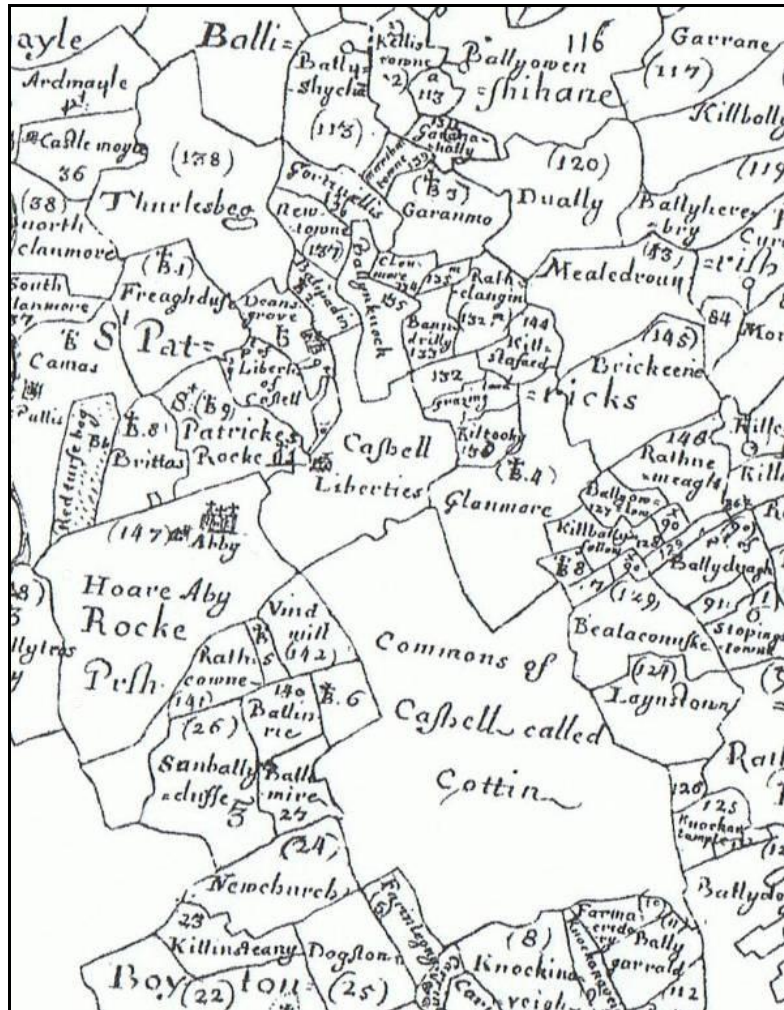


Figure i: Down Survey Map of the Barony of Middlethird by W. Petty, 1654. ‘Gortinellis’ is marked (136).

In the Book of Survey and Distribution for County Tipperary, the following proprietors are listed in 1640 for St. Patrick’s Rock, amongst the townlands investigated on the bypass:

Proprietor	Townland
Edmond Stapleton, Gortmakellis	Gortmakellis
Walter Sall, Garrane	Bandrilly & Clonmore
John Hanly, Cashel	Kilscobin
Derby Ryan, Cashel	Windmill

Table v: Extracts from the Book of Survey and Distribution for St. Patrick’s Rock, 1640

In Petty's Census of Ireland for 1659 can be found the following information for those townlands where excavations took place on the bypass:

Parishes	Places	No. of People	Tituladotes Name	English	Irish
St Patrickes rocke Parish	Georg island	7	Oliver Lathom gent Anne Salli Widdow gent		7
	Killstobine	3	as above		3
	Rathardin	22	Thomas Perkins	2	20
	Gort McEllice	29	Mathew Pennyfether gent	2	27
The additional upon review					
St Patricks rock P'ish	Rathardin	2	?		2
The Number of People in ye Barony of Middlethird Eng, 134 Irish, 3,778, Total Eng & Irish, 3,912					

Table vi: Census of Ireland circa 1659 (Pender 1939, 306–9)

Gortmakellis was one of the more populous areas and indicates that the half dozen cabins were still inhabited.

In the Tipperary Hearth Money Records can be found the following information for those townlands where excavations took place on the bypass:

[Year] 1665 Baronia de Midlle Third. Parochia De St. Patrick's Rocke		
[Name]	Hths.	s.
John Kearney, de Kyllscobyne	1	2
James Hyad	1	2
Math. Pennyfeather, Gorttmcellis	2	4
Hugh Sterman, Rathordan	1	2
Thomas Kealy	1	2
Teige Kealy	1	2
William Dwegin	1	2
Edmond Rushell, Windymill	1	2

Table vii: Tipperary Hearth Money Records for 1665 (Laffan 1911, 13)

[Year] 1666-7 Barony of Middlethird. Parishes of St. Pates, Rock...					
[Name]	Hths.	s.		Hths.	s.
*Ballyfarsny			Rathdangin		
Edmund Leary	2	4	Morrish Hackett	1	2
Richard McJames	1	2	Richard Brittine	1	2
Connor Harrell	1	2	Donnogh Carny	1	2
Teige O'Kelly	1	2	James Head	1	2
Daniel Scully	1	2	Richard Carny	1	2
John Boyton	1	2	Windmill		
Teige Rian	1	2	Edmund Russell	1	2
Gortmaceill	Hths.	s.	Rathordane	Hths.	s.
Mathew Pennyfather	2	4	Thomas Kelly	1	2
William Hackett	1	2	James Woodlocke	1	2
Edmond Lahy	1	2	Teige Kelly	1	2
Gerald Listune	1	2	Thomas Hickey	1	2
David Nolane	1	2	John Kent	1	2
			John Carny	1	2
Killscobin	Hths.	s.			
Mr. Richey					
	1	2			

*Most likely this is Farnamanagh as it is in the Parish of St. Patrick's Rock and next to Hoar Abbey.

Table viii: Tipperary Hearth Money Records for 1666-7 (Laffan 1911, 97-8)

In 1672 a William Stapeleton of Thurlesbeg or Gortmakelis was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands by King Charles II (Meskell 1987, 395). Much land around Cashel had been granted to Mr. Erasmus Smith (1611–1691) [later of the Smith-Barry estate] for services rendered to the Crown during the Cromwellian confiscations. On 4th March 1755 Mr. John Smith-Barry (1793–1837), descendant of Erasmus was granted the lands following a 'lottery draw'. In his analysis of the Smith-Barry Estate valuable information relating to townlands investigated during the bypass was recorded by Marnane (2001–05). Around Cashel the Smith-Barry lands were sub-divided as follows:

Tenant	Denomination	Acres	Rent p.a.	Tenure
Barnaby Phelan	Gortmakellis, Newtown & Clonmore	260	£79	3L/1740
Wm. Pennefather	Monadreela	73	£18	3L/1729
Richard Lockwood	Windmill & Ballinree	318	£80	3L/1731

Table ix: The Smith-Barry Cashel Estate c. 1755. 'Irish acres, 3L = three lives from that date' (Marnane 2001, 99)

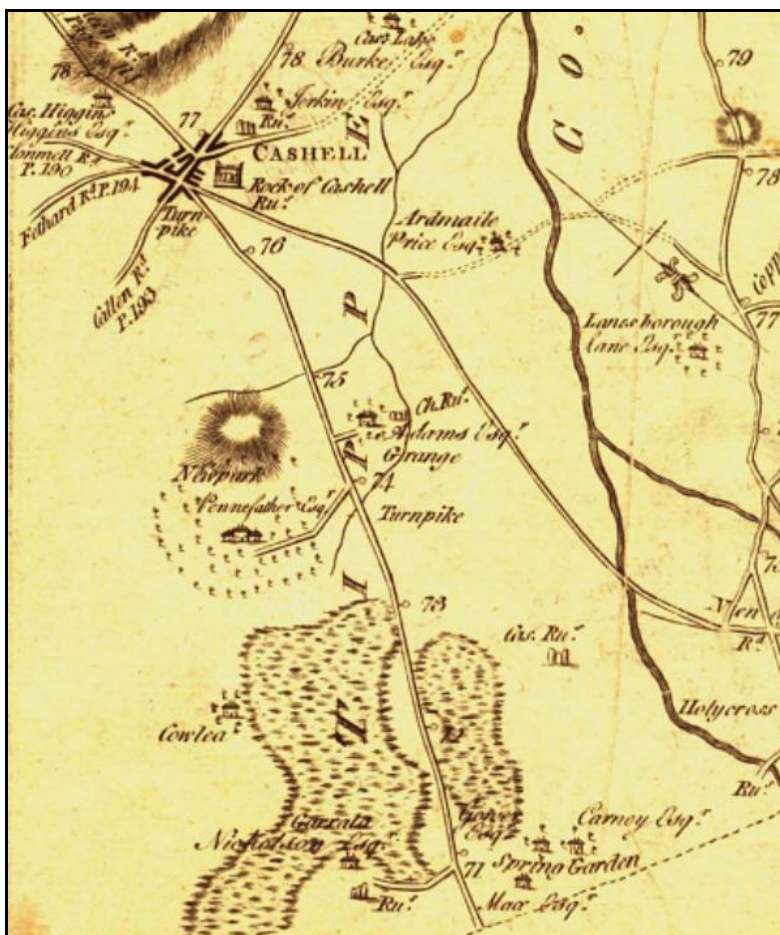


Figure ii: Taylor Skinner Road Map 1778 showing the Cashel to Turnpike Toll Road.

The building, if it existed at the time was too insignificant to be depicted on the Taylor Skinner road map.

In the early nineteenth century the estate was owned by James Hugh Smith-Barry (1816–1856) and managed centrally by William Maunsell Reeves (1788–1857), who had local agents tasked with collecting the rents (Marnane 2002, 58). An 1813 Rental of the Estate listed the following information for two townlands within St. Patricks Rock parish:

Tenant	Denomination	Rent p.a.
Barnaby Phelan	Gortmakellis	£79
Thomas Pennefather	Monadreele	£72
Sundry tenants	Monadreele	£116

Table x: Rental of Smith-Barry Cashel Estate November 1813 (based on Marnane 2002, 60–1)

In Gortmakellis Mr. Barnaby Phelan (or his heirs) were still tenants.

In the Tithe Applotment Books for Cashel dating from 1827 the townland name is spelt ‘Glytna Relles’ / ‘Gortinallis’ / ‘Gortmac Ellis’. Under ‘Glytna Relles’ the following names are listed; Brit, Mahony, Costello, Beegan, Gorman, Patk. Frank, Thos. Gallagher, Corllon Lanphier, Garret Butler, Lanphier, Patk. Maher, and Beegan. Under ‘Gortinallis’ a John Lampha is listed. Under ‘Gortmac Ellis’ the following names are listed; John Britt, Smith Barry, John Mahony, Lauce Bergin, Gorman, Patrick Grant, Bergin Maher, John Maher, Patrick Maher, Lamphier, John Costello, John Lamphier, Thomas Galligan, John Meara and Garret Butler (www.titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie). Clearly there was widespread variation in local spelling and duplication of names. Some of these surnames (Smith Barry, Lanphier, Butler & Maher) also occur in Griffith’s Valuation recorded c. 20 years later.

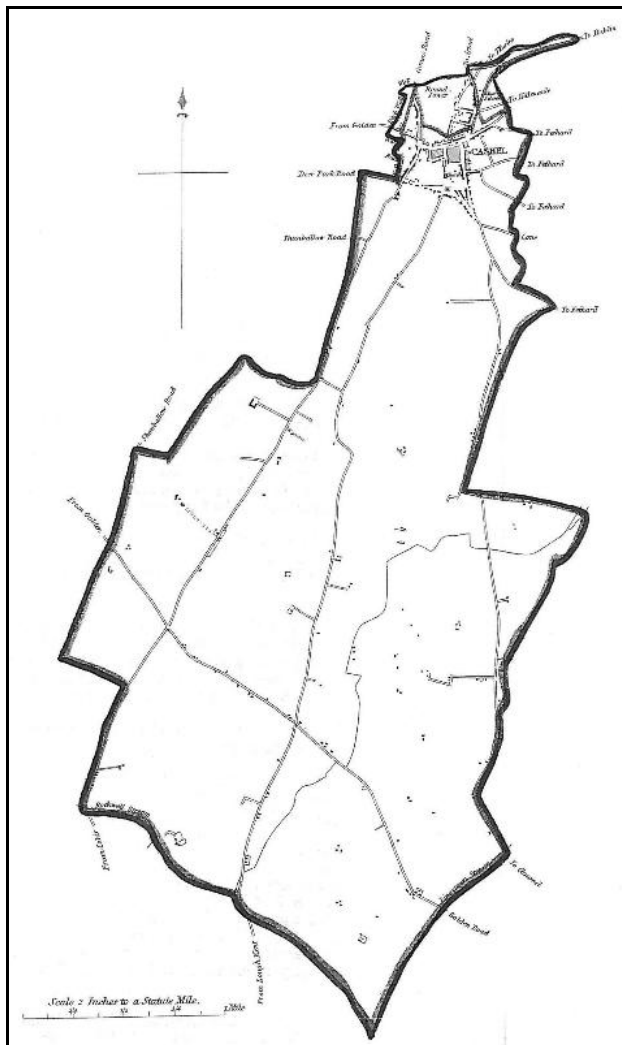


Figure iii: Municipal Corporation Boundaries (Ireland) Proposed Municipal Boundary of the Borough of Cashel, December 1831.

Gortmakellis was located beyond the Municipal Corporation Boundaries.

On the 1st Edition OS six-inch map Gortmakellis is bounded on the northwest by Thurlesbeg (the boundary formed by the River Arglo), on the north and northeast by Ballysheehan, on the east by Garryard and Garranmore, on the southeast by Garranmore, on the south by Clonmore and Ballyknock and on the southwest by Ballypadeen. Gortmakellis Castle (in ruins) and Shanavone Fort are two named antiquities (Figure iv). The Dublin road dissected the townland running southwest / northeast of the castle. Along the route of the bypass here two separate homesteads are indicated on the south side of the Dublin road within the same field: the most southerly consisted of two detached buildings northeast of the stream running south of the Castle, with the smaller building fronting the road. The northerly homestead lay in the same field and again consisted of two detached buildings; the larger building with an entrance leading to the road, and the smaller building adjoining a plot boundary to the southeast. The plots surrounding these buildings probably contained gardens with a large plot sited adjacent to the road itself; no trees are indicated on the map. The larger building is the foundations revealed and excavated as Site 42 and this source represents the earliest known depiction of the building (Figures iv & v).

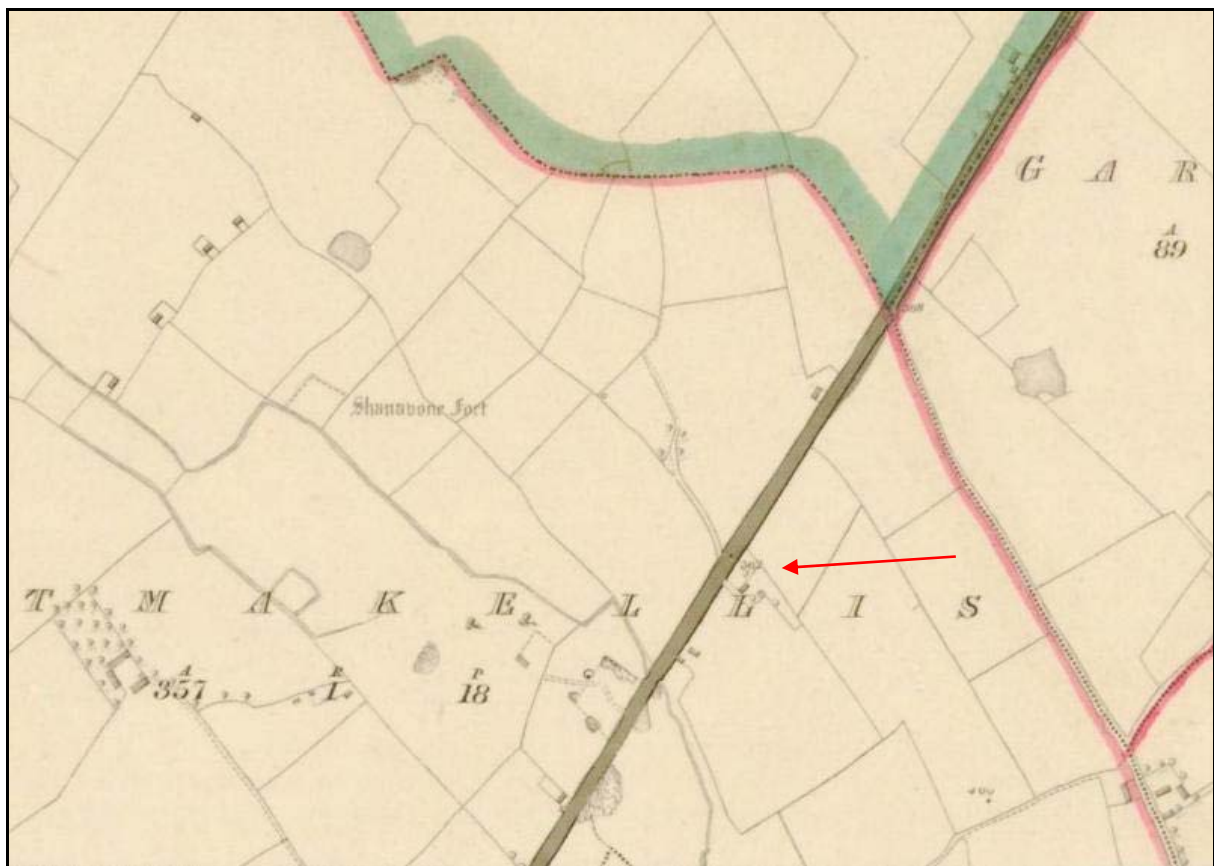


Figure iv: 1st Edition OS six-inch map of Gortmakellis 1840, with Site 42 indicated. Source: www.osi.ie



Figure v: Close-up of the site in 1840. Source: www.osi.ie

The Census Returns for 1841 and 1851 reveal the full extents of the Great Irish Famine in the Cashel area.

Census Year	1841				1851				
	Townland	Houses	Male	Female	Tot. Persons	Houses	Male	Female	Tot. Persons
	Gortmakellis	14	-	-	95	8	-	-	43
	Ballyknock	13	-	-	88	6	-	-	39
	Clonmore	4	-	-	23	2	-	-	9
	Monadreela	10	35	33	68	2	4	8	12
	Boscabell	16	49	48	97	8	23	25	48
	George's-Land	1	4	2	6	1	3	5	8
	Kilscobin	2	3	5	8	2	2	3	5
	Hughes'-Lot East	10	28	33	61	8	21	22	43*
	Rathordan	27	102	92	194	18	58	58	116
	Waller's-Lot	6	27	14	41	9	31	25	56*
	Cooper's-Lot	7	14	18	32	5	15	18	33
	Owen's & Bigg's-Lot	5	17	15	32	5	20	13	33
	Windmill	20	57	61	118	8	26	16	42
	Deerpark	2	6	8	14	1	4	4	8
	Farranamanagh	47	160	159	319	34	92	83	175

Table xi: Census Returns for 1841 & 1851. *indicates part included in Cashel Urban District (Dalton 1994, 167–8; Meskell 1987, 254–6)

Such comparative information allows the full impacts of the Famine to be realised at local level. Townlands like Clonmore and Windmill saw 50% or more reduction in the number of houses over the 10 year period represented in the censuses. Most tellingly Monadreela had lost four out of every five of its houses, with a corresponding drastic reduction in population (68 persons reduced to 12). This would have had enormous negative impacts on the locality,

both socially and economically. In Gortmakellis there is almost a 50% reduction in the number of houses and over 50% reduction in the local population. The 14 houses and 95 inhabitants recorded in 1841 had decreased to eight houses and 43 persons in 1851. These figures should be treated with caution as Smyth (2012, 13) has recently illustrated the inaccuracies in the 1841 statistics. Notwithstanding such criticisms, Marnane (2004, 52) alludes to a court case involving a Cashel land agent John White, where mention is made of dramatic social changes in Gortmakellis during the famine years ‘...there were ten or twelve families when White became agent [1841] but there was not an old family at all there when he left [1852]’. In Monadreela the remains of the dwelling discovered on Site 14 represents one of these mud-walled houses abandoned during the Famine (see Site 14 Final Report).

In the Primary Valuation of Tenements recorded in Griffith’s Valuation for South Tipperary taken in August 1850 the following information is of relevance for those townlands investigated on the bypass.

Townland	Acres (roods & perches)	Land £	Buildings £	Total £
Gortmakellis	357 (1 r. 18 p.)	£302 16s	£15 8s	£318 4s
Ballyknock	250 & 27 perches	£200 3s	£10 7s	£210 10s
Clonmore	65 & 15 perches	£47 18s	£4 11s	£52 9s
Monadreela	20 & 38 perches	£68 13s	£2 3s	£70 16s
Boscabell	268 (1 r. 5 p.)	£165 3s	£10 1s	£175 4s
George’s-Land	104 (2 r. 5 p.)	£70 8s	£1 2s	£71 10s
Kilscobin	117 (1 r. 16 p.)	£86 2s	£3 4s	£89 6s
Hughes’-Lot East	413 (9 p.)	£680 7s	£140 14s	£821 1s
Rathordan	842 (3 r. & 4 p.)	£848 11s	£37 5s	£885 16s
Waller’s-Lot	153	£314 13s	£24 16s	£339 9s
Cooper’s-Lot	199 (1 r. 20 p.)	£245 4s	£8 19s	£254 3s
Owen’s & Bigg’s-Lot	143 & 27 perches	£148 10s	£3 19s	£152 9s
Windmill	299 (2 r. & 31 p.)	£382 15s	£11 5s	£394
Deerpark	152 (3 r. 9 p.)	£276 7s	£35 17s	£312 4s
Farranamanagh	655 (3 r. 10 p.)	£565 16s	£51 5s	£617 1s

Table xii: Extract from the Primary Valuation of Tenements in St. Patrick’s Rock & St. John Baptist parishes recorded in the Griffith’s Valuation, August 1850, listed per total value of land and buildings.

In the Griffith’s Valuation nine tenants were listed with houses in Gortmakellis. One house was vacant valued at £2, 8 shillings. Three tenants possessed buildings and lands under the Immediate Lessor Smith Barry, Esq.: Timothy Booth with 147 acres (33 perches) valued at £125, 2 shillings and buildings at £7, 11s, giving a cumulative value of £132, 13 shillings; Ellen Lanphier had 21 acres (2 roods, 39 perches) valued at £16, 2 shillings and buildings

at £1, 18 shillings, with a cumulative value of £18; finally, James Dunne had 31 acres (1 rood, 10 perches) valued at £27, 16 shillings and an office valued at 18 shillings, with a cumulative value of £28, 14 shillings. Four other houses were listed under the Immediate Lessor Rev. James Mansergh, while Rev. Mansergh himself held 60 acres (2 roods, 26 perches) valued at £54, 16 shillings.



Figure vi: Griffith's Valuation showing Site 42 landholding. Source: www.askaboutireland.ie

As Site 42 was located within lands owed by Rev. James Mansergh, clearly a sale had occurred between Rev. Mansergh and the agents of Smith Barry, Esq (Figure vi). The tenant was William Dwyer listed with house (Site 42) and land: 2 acres (1 rood, 9 perches), with land valued at £2, 3 shillings and buildings at 10 shillings, a total value of £2 13 shillings. Comparatively, four other Gortmakellis tenants listed with house and land had buildings valued between at only 8 and 10 shillings each. Two other tenants had buildings valued at 16 shillings and 18 shillings, while three tenants (including a vacant tenancy) were valued at £1, 18s, £2, 8 shillings (vacant) and £7, 11 shillings respectively. Thus there was quite a disparity in the value of property within Gortmakellis at this time. The total acreage for Gortmakellis was 357 acres (1 rood, 18 perches) valued at £302, 16 shillings, with buildings valued at £15, 8 shillings giving a total value for the townland of £318, 4 shillings.

As can be seen in Figure vii the building is not depicted on the Smith-Barry Estate Map c. 1870, perhaps at the time being too insignificant or derelict following eviction. William Corby was listed as the tenant of the entire landholding lying between the townlands of Garryard and Ballyknock, comprising 104 acres (1 rood, 23 perches), paying an annual rent of £98, 9 shillings, giving a rateable value of £81, 10 shillings for the holding (Marnane 2005, 29).

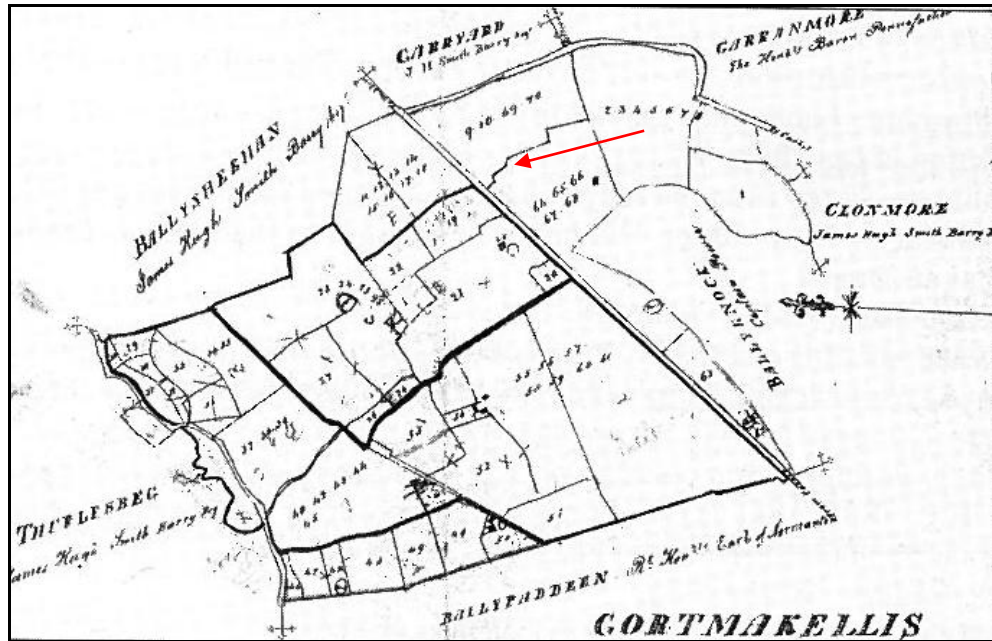


Figure vii: Smith-Barry Estate Map c. 1870. Source: Dr. Denis Marnane, Tipperary Town

By the time of the 1st Edition OS 25-inch map 1901–05 significant changes had occurred on the site (Figure viii). Only the larger building is now depicted within a plot measuring 0.487 acres. The map is unclear whether the nearby walls still adjoin the building itself, while the doorway is still indicated on the south gable. The pathway toward Ballysheehan on the northern side of the road is no longer indicated, although there is a link to the main road itself; the garden plots appear unchanged. The decline of local industry is reflected in the disused lime kiln and quarries indicated in the adjoining field to the southwest. A previously unrecorded lime kiln was discovered in excavations in Gortmakellis on the south side of the Dublin road (Moore *et al* 2010, i).



Figure viii: 1st Edition OS 25-inch map of Gortmakellis 1901–05. Source: www.osi.ie

By the time of the 2nd Edition OS six-inch map, published in 1953–54 the Site 42 building had been entirely removed from the record (Figure ix). Now only partial remains of the garden plots survived. As the fields on this side of the road had been ploughed regularly from at least the early 1990's onwards the garden walls had been long gone. This was largely the case prior to archaeological testing in 2002 when all above ground traces no longer survived and a tree beside the road marked the original line of the entrance to the site from the road. The field was cultivated annually from at least the early 1990's onwards.



Figure ix: 2nd Edition OS six-inch map, published in 1953–54

Gortmakellis ringfort TS061-003

A ringfort (TS061-003) is situated in Gortmakellis to the southwest of Site 42 (Figures 1–3). An archaeological excavation took place adjacent to the ringfort in 2006 along the route of the N8/M8 Cashel to Cullahill Motorway. Extensive archaeological remains were revealed north of the ringfort, including an early medieval enclosure complex, with at least five phases of internal activity, comprising a penannular enclosure, containing a crouched juvenile burial. This enclosure was modified to include a circular annex containing a roundhouse building. The enclosure also contained a comma-shaped stone-lined corn-drying kiln, rebuilt as a keyhole-shaped kiln, and a metallised pit of uncertain function. The complex was dated to the 8th – 9th century, and was truncated on its western side by a double ditched linear field boundary, dated to the 11th – 12th century. Finds included sherds of Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl pottery, Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, an antler comb, whittle-tang knife and hone stone. To the northeast was revealed an early modern lime kiln (associated with those depicted on the 1st Edition OS 25 inch map, see Figure viii above), field boundary ditches and two sherds of post medieval hollow-ware (Moore *et al* 2010, i).

Gortmakellis Castle TS061-011

A tower house locally known as Gortmakellis Castle (TS061-011) is located *c.* 200 m south of Site 42, see Plate 1 below and Figure 4. The castle and is thought to date to the first half of the 16th century based on its style as no gun/musket loops are present (www.archaeology.ie). An archaeological excavation took place adjacent to the castle in 2006 along the route of the N8/M8 Cashel to Cullahill Motorway. Extensive archaeological remains were revealed including an isolated Neolithic hearth pit, an isolated Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age pit containing pottery, a Middle Bronze hearth and un-associated, isolated post-built round house, a Late Bronze Age fulacht fiadh with trough, an isolated Iron Age hearth, a later medieval / post medieval pits, linear ditches and walls possibly associated with an outer bawn earthwork associated with the castle. Geophysical survey outside the road-take revealed a square earthwork, possibly the bawn (Moore *et al* 2010, i).

Three known moated sites (TS061-053, TS061-058 & TS061-059) are situated in proximity to Site 42. Two of these sites are no longer extant having been destroyed. The third is located *c.* 1 km north-west of the site. Cumulatively, the results of recent archaeological investigations have revealed multi-period habitation in Gortmakellis, a pattern mirrored across the Cashel area.

EXCAVATION

The topsoil was stripped from an area measuring 293.6 m² over the footprint of the building by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision, in order to ascertain the full extents of the building previously identified. Five features of archaeological interest and a large number of north-south orientated cultivation furrows of probable post-medieval date were recorded. All features were marked out on the ground, cleaned by hand, and recorded by DGPS (McKinstry & Fairburn 2004c; Fairburn 2006k).

Topsoil

The topsoil (18) was mid to dark orange brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of stone, red brick and mortar. The topsoil was homogenous throughout the excavated area and measured 0.1–0.4 m deep.

Subsoil

The subsoil (19) was compact orange brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of gravel and small stone.

Building (Figures 4–7)

The stone foundations of a rectangular building measuring 10.86 m long by 5.8 m wide and interpreted as the remains of a vernacular house were identified. The long axis of the house was orientated NE/SW (Plates 1–3). The stone foundations (02) were situated within a shallow foundation trench [01] (Figure 6). The internal space defined by the stone foundations measured 9.6 m long by 4.66 m wide equating to 44.7 m² in floor area and was not thought to have been subdivided into rooms. Two internal floor surfaces were identified comprising flagstones (14) adjacent to the south-west gable and stone cobbling (10) throughout the rest of the building (Figure 7).



Plate 1: Pre-excavation of stone foundations (02), Gortmakellis castle to rear. Looking southwest. Scales 2 m.



Plate 2: Pre-excavation of building looking west, with old N8 road at right



Plate 3: Pre-excavation of building looking north. Scales 2 m

Stone foundations

The stone foundations survived up to three courses high around the entire perimeter of the building and measured up to 0.8 m wide. The wall foundations were contained within a shallow construction cut [01] which measured between 0.65–0.9 m wide and 0.16–22 m deep. The construction cut had steep vertical sides and a flat base in profile (Figure 7).

The wall foundations were comprised of an inner and outer face of dressed stone (02) with a rubble fill (12) between. Overall the stone wall foundations measured up to 0.8 m wide and 0.2 m high. The inner and outer faces comprised of roughly dressed angular limestone blocks. The rubble core (12) was comprised of small to medium angular stone with some inclusions of clay. Evidence of a white lime mortar was visible on the upper surface of the stones in the upper surviving course. This, in conjunction with the mortar fragments noted in fill (03) (see below) suggests widespread use of lime mortar as a bonding agent. Three finds were retrieved from the slots excavated across the wall. Two sherds of white porcelain (03E0582:04 & 03E0582:06) and a single sherd of Blackware (03E0582:05) were retrieved from the fills associated with the foundation (see Plate 14 below).



Plate 4: Pre-excitation of south-east corner of building showing wall foundation (02). Looking west. Scales 1 m



Plate 5: Pre-excitation of north-west corner of building showing wall foundation (02) & drain [16] in foreground. Looking south-east. Scales 1 m



Plate 6: Mid-excavation of wall foundation (02), rubble core (12) & foundation cut [01]. Looking west. Scale 1 m

Internal floor surfaces

Two distinct floor surfaces were identified in the interior of the building. A cobbled surface (10) was identified in two areas adjacent to the northern and southern walls in the interior. The cobbling was comprised of small sub-rounded stones sitting directly on the natural subsoil (19). A flat iron loop ring with a large central perforation (03E0582:15) was retrieved from this surface.



Plate 7: Mid-excavation of building showing wall foundation (02) in foreground; cobbled surface (10) partially exposed inside building. Looking north-west. Scales 2 m

A flagstone surface (14) was identified adjacent to the gable wall at the south-west of the building. The flagstones were flat, square to rectangular limestone slabs laid directly onto the natural subsoil (19). The relationship of the two floor surfaces and their extents are unknown as they were not fully exposed during excavation. However, it is likely they were contemporary and represent some differentiation of the interior space. The flagstones are likely to have been located in an area that saw heavier use such as near an entrance or around the hearth. The absence of cobbling beneath or above the flagstone suggests that both surfaces were contemporary.

Cobbling, flagstones and clay were common flooring surfaces throughout the post medieval period. The houses of wealthier individuals were more likely to have cobbled and flagstone surfaces at the start of the period, however by the early years of the 20th century clay floors would have been rare even among the houses of the poor.

Internal deposits/fills of building

A stone deposit (11) was noted in the south-west interior corner of the building. This was composed of large stones not found elsewhere within the interior measuring *c.* 5.7 m long by 3 m wide and 0.2 deep and had sealed the area where the flagstone surface (14) was identified. The stone may derive from a collapsed chimney located in the gable wall or it may be random stone deposited during the demolition of the building. The association of the flagstones beside a chimney is likely. A single sherd of white porcelain (03E0582:10), a broken whittle tanged iron knife (03E0582:16) and a copper alloy button back (03E0582:18) were retrieved from this deposit.

A dark blackish brown humic and stony fill (03) sealed the floor surfaces (10) and (14), and stone deposit (11), (Plates 1–3). This fill is thought to have formed post abandonment and prior to the demolition of the building. Five finds comprising a fragment of red brick (03E0582:01), a sherd of white porcelain (03E0582:07), an iron object thought to represent part of an iron shoe-last (03E0582:03) and two shards of glass (03E0582:12 & 03E0582:14) were retrieved from this deposit. The dark humic nature of the deposit may derive from a roof of turves and/ or thatch collapsing into the interior of the building. However, the humic deposit may be the result of the building being used to house animals after its abandonment and represents an accumulation of animal waste.

External Features (Figures 4–7)

Stone-lined drain

A stone-lined and covered drain [16] orientated E/W, extended from midway along the north-western wall of the building for a distance of *c.* 7 m (Figure 5). The stone drain was contained within a slightly curvilinear subsoil cut, measuring a minimum of 5.7 m long by 0.5 m wide and 0.32 m deep: the full extent of this drain was not exposed. The junction of the drain and the house building was not excavated so the exact nature of how the drain functioned in relation to the interior space is unknown. The drain had stone-lined sides and base and contained a dark silty fill (05), with stone capping intermittently preserved along its' length. The drain ran downslope away from the front of the house parallel to the front gable and perpendicular to the pathway. Three finds comprising a rectangular iron framed buckle (03E0582:02), a shard of glass (03E0582:08) and a sherd of white porcelain (03E0582:09) were retrieved from this drain. A similar type drain feature was partially excavated at the 19th century settlement at Ballykilcline, Co. Roscommon (Orser 2006, 66).

Stone-lined pit

A stone-lined pit [15] was located *c.* 3.3 m to the north-west of the building (Figure 7). The pit was sub-rectangular in plan and contained three fills (08), (04) and (09). Pit [15] measured 4.11 m long by 2.84 m wide and 0.29 m - 0.36 m deep. The long axis of the pit was orientated NE/SW, parallel with the orientation of the house. The pit had a stone lining (08) and two fills (04) and (09). The stone lining was situated at the edges of the pit abutting the sides of the cut and was comprised of sub-rounded medium limestone blocks measuring on average 0.32 m by 0.29 m and 0.24 m. The base of the pit was filled by a deposit of random angular limestone blocks (04). The upper fill of the pit (09) was dark sandy silt with frequent inclusions of white mortar similar to the material in fill (03) within the building. The function of the pit is unknown however it is contemporary with the building as it was accessed via the path [17]. Parallels for the pit would be at the Slievemore Deserted Village on Achill Island, Co. Mayo where a stone-lined manure pit was located a few meters from the main door of a building (Kingston 1990, 35; McDonald 1997, 265–6).



Plate 8: Pre-excitation of pit [15] showing upper fill (09) & stone lining (08) around edges. Looking west-south-west. Scales 1 m



Plate 9: Mid-excitation of pit [15] showing fills (08), (09) and (04). Looking north-west. Scales 2 m

Stone path

A stone surface (06) thought to represent the remains of a path ran between the north-west wall of the building and pit [15]. The stones forming the path had been placed in a shallow linear subsoil cut, [17]. The cut measured 0.7 m wide and 0.15 m deep. The stone fill of the path entirely filled cut [17] and extended beyond the cut to either side measuring up to a maximum 0.9 m wide. An angular limestone masonry block (07) with a broken iron inset was

located in the path *c.* 1.1 m from the north-western wall of the building. This is thought to represent the remains of a boot scraper (Plates 10 & 11). Two shards of green glass (03E0582:11 & 03E0582:13) were retrieved from the path. The path led from the building toward the road via the possible manure pit.



Plate 10: Pre-excavation of north-west corner of building, showing stone with iron insert (07) within fabric of path [17]. Looking south-west. Scales 1 m



Plate 11: Detail of worked stone (07) with iron insert. Looking south-east. Scales 1 m



Plate 12: Mid-excavation of wall (02) showing cut [01]. Interior of building (03) at frame left. Drain [16] is visible at extreme frame right. Looking south-west. Scale 2 m



Plate 13: Mid-excavation of pit [15] showing stone lining (08), stone path [17] (behind ranging rod). Looking south-east. Scale 1 m

DISCUSSION

The findings from the excavation comprised the foundations of a rectangular building, and external stone-lined features consisting of a manure pit, pathway and drain. The earliest depiction of the building is on the 1st Edition OS six inch map 1840. Here the building is shown within an enclosed yard with an entrance and lane accessing the Mail Coach road (built after 1739), at the south-west of the building. A second building is depicted within the same enclosed yard but no trace was found during excavation; perhaps it was a clay-walled structure? For more information on such farm buildings see Bell and Watson (2009, 50–4).

The main building is of the direct-entry type; for more on these traditional Irish domestic dwellings see (O'Danachair 1972) and (Feehan 2003, 279, Figure 12.9). The evidence suggests a single roomed dwelling, measuring 10.86 m long by 5.80 m wide with the longer axis orientated northeast/southwest, roughly parallel to the road. The internal space defined by the walls measured 9.60 m long by 4.66 m wide equating to 44.7 m² in floor area. The stone foundations survived up to three courses high (0.20 m) around the entire perimeter of the building. The foundations comprised of an inner and outer face of roughly dressed angular limestones filled internally with uncoursed rubble and clay. Evidence of a white lime mortar was visible in the upper surviving course and suggests lime mortar was used as a bonding agent. The use of lime mortar is fairly typical of 18th / 19th century buildings as shown on recent excavated buildings of the period at Kilskeagh, Co. Galway (McKinstry 2011, 22).

A sherd each of Shell-edged ware (03E0582:04), Blackware (03E0582:05) and Chinaware (03E0582:06) retrieved from the foundation fills would date the building construction to the later 18th century at the earliest (Plate 14). This date would be compatible with a tenant living on the Smith Barry Estate of the time. There is no evidence that the building is of 17th century date and there is no link to any of the named individuals living in Gortmakellis in the 17th century.



Plate 14: Pottery sherds: Black glazed ware 03E0852:05, Shell-edged wares 03E0852:04, 03E0852:09 & Chinaware 03E0852:06

Further proof of a late 18th century date as being the earliest possible construct for the building is provided when one looks at the construction of the Dublin road itself. This road, originally a Toll Road from Timaho, Co. Laois to Tipperary town was created through an Act of Parliament in 1739 (13 George II, c.14); the original tolls were to last until 1781 (Broderick 2002, 259). As the building was oriented roughly parallel to, and had direct access onto the road this suggests the building should not pre-date the road. The pottery and metal finds both support a late 18th century as the earliest possible construction date, with a likely construction date in the early 19th century (see Appendices 7 & 8 below).

Two internal floor surfaces were identified comprising flagstones adjacent to the south-west gable and stones throughout the rest of the building: the flagstones may indicate the location of the hearth / kitchen area? The deposit of large stones in the south-west corner of the building had clearly sealed the flagstone surface. These stones most likely represent a collapsed chimney, located in the gable wall and near the flagstones. As a sherd of 19th century Pearlware pottery (03E0582:10) was retrieved from this demolition deposit this find could indicate the building was abandoned and derelict by this time?

No trace of internal partitioning was found but undoubtedly a ladder allowed access to the loft area; see Kingston (1990, 36) for an internal reconstruction of one of the Achill Island vernacular houses. The absence of any whole or fragmentary slates in the rubble collapse suggests that the building had a roof of thatch and turves. The dark humic nature of the deposit which sealed the interior of the building prior to excavation may derive from such a roof, having collapsed inward following abandonment. Five finds, a red brick fragment (03E0582:01), a sherd of Chinaware (03E0582:07), an iron object (thought to represent part of an iron shoe-last) (03E0582:03), and two shards of glass (03E0582:12 & 03E0582:14) were retrieved from the humic deposit. All these finds date from the 19th century or later.

In Griffith's Valuation the building was located within lands owed by Rev. James Mansergh. At this time the tenant was Mr. William Dwyer, listed with house and land with a total value of £2, 13 shillings. This valuation was not the poorest in a townland where property prices at the time varied widely. Marnane (2005, 29) listed Mr. William Corby as the tenant in and around 1870, for the entire field on the southern side of the road stretching from the Bohereenharty road at Garryard down to the Ballyknock townland boundary. It is not clear however if Mr. Corby was living in the property.

Three vernacular dwelling sites were excavated elsewhere on the N8 Cashel bypass scheme. The single dwelling at Site 25i (Kilscobin) and the cluster dwellings at Site 37 (Windmill) are similar in date but larger and more complex in terms of their floor plans than the structure at Gortmakellis. The dwelling at Site 14 (Monadreela) produced no surviving evidence of a ground plan. The dimensions of the Gortmakellis building are broadly compatible with another recently excavated vernacular building near Cashel, 'the Weaver's Cottage' in Loughfeedora where a rectangular building, also shown on the 1st Edition OS six inch map, measured 10 m by 5.5 m (Doody 2008a, 4; McQuade 2009, 203–5); similar pre-Famine cottages were excavated at Roevehagh 2, Co. Galway, where one of the buildings was interpreted as providing shelter for both humans and their livestock, as at Achill Island (McDonald 1997; Delaney & Tierney 2011, 174). This excavation also revealed evidence of a cobbled pathway leading from the doorway, possibly to another building on the site (ibid). The lack of any trace of this nearby building mirrors the findings on Gortmakellis too, which could suggest that such ancillary buildings were structurally flimsy and, if made of earth would quickly disappear once abandoned. As Figure 4 clearly shows the removal of the adjacent building occurred prior to 1901. This may have coincided with tenant evictions on the Smith-Barry Cashel Estate in 1890 (see Marnane, various).

The remaining building (the one excavated) was definitely removed between 1905 and 1953, and there may be people in the locality who remember the upstanding ruins. Undoubtedly, the increased mechanisation of farming in the middle of the 20th century may have assisted in the removal of the building from the landscape. Prior to demolition it may have used as an animal byre, accounting for the organic make-up of the interior of the building, which had sealed the cobbles and flagstones? Only one family, the Gorman's, are recorded for Gortmakellis in the censuses of 1901 and 1911, and their returns clearly do not match the building as excavated (see www.census.nationalarchives.ie). As an aside, the Gorman's were also recorded on the Tithe Applotment Books of 1827 as resident in Gortmakellis. Consequently, this is further proof that the building was abandoned by the late 19th century. The removal of all above ground ruins occurred in the early/middle 20th century, probably to allow larger agricultural vehicles cultivate the fields easier. The building remained buried until rediscovered and revealed to a newer audience through the medium of excavation.

CONCLUSION

All excavation works have finished in association with the N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road. No further archaeological activity was identified on the site and following the recording and excavation the road was built over the site. The archaeological findings from this site comprised a thatched farmhouse built sometime in the late 18th / early 19th century at earliest. Unfortunately no link could be made between the building excavated and one of those 'half dozen cabins' referred to from the mid-17th century Civil Survey. There is clear cartographic and archaeological evidence of abandonment by the late 19th century and the building was fully removed from the landscape prior to the 1950's.

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APPENDIX 1 Context Register

Context	Type	Description
[01]	Cut	Foundation trench for stone wall footings (02) of building. Measured between 0.65 m – 0.9 m wide and 0.16 m – 2.2 m deep. Sharp break of slope top, steep to vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base.
(02)	Building	Stone built wall foundation of building. Survived to between two and three courses in height. Outer and inner faces of angular limestone rubble blocks. Mortar was intermittently evident. The area between the outer and inner faces measured between 0.15 m and 0.23 m and contained a rubble stone and clay core (12). Equals C.3 in Testing Report (02E0286, Strip 6, Fig. 1).
(03)	Fill	Fill in interior of building. Located above floor surfaces (10) and (14) and stone rubble (15). This deposit was dark blackish brown humic silt with frequent inclusion of stone, moderate inclusions of small stone and fragments of mortar, occasional red brick fragments.
(04)	Fill	Fill of pit [15]. Composed of angular to rounded limestone blocks, sealing (08).
(05)	Fill	Fill of stone-lined drain [16]. Oriented E/W and running parallel to front wall of building. Base and sides of cut were stone-lined.
(06)	Fill	Fill of cut [17] of pathway/ covered drain running from building to shallow pit [15].
(07)	Stone	Stone with metal fittings, thought to represent the remains of a boot scraper.
(08)	Fill	Fill of pit [15]. Stone revetment lining edge of shallow sub oval pit. Composed of large rounded limestone cobbles beneath (04).
(09)	Fill	Upper fill of stone-lined pit [15]. Dark silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.
(10)	Deposit	Cobbled floor surface within interior of building. Located below (03) and above natural subsoil (19).
(11)	Fill	Rubble in south-western interior of building. Located above flagstone layer (14) and below (03). Composed of frequent large, medium and small angular limestone blocks.
(12)	Fill	Rubble fill at centre of wall foundations (02). Composed of small stone and clay.
13		CANCELLED
(14)	Fill	Flagstone layer identified in the interior of building. The flagstones were only identified in the south-west of the building and may indicate the presence of a chimney or hearth in this area. Not fully exposed.
[15]	Cut	Cut of pit. Shallow sub-rectangular pit located to north of rectangular building. Measured 2.89 m long by 1.51 m wide and 0.29 m - 0.36 m deep. The pit had a stone lining (08) and an upper fill (04).
[16]	Cut	Cut of drain. Stone-lined E/W oriented drain. Filled by dark brown silt (05).
[17]	Cut	Cut of drain. Stone-lined N/S orientated drain. Drain extended from north-west wall of building to southern side of pit [15]. Measured 3.3 m long by 0.7 m wide and 0.15 m deep. Filled by (06).
(18)	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid to dark orange brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of stone, red brick and ceramic material. Measured 0.1 m – 0.4 m deep.
(19)	Deposit	Natural subsoil. Compact Orange brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of gravel and small stone.

Appendix 2 Finds Register

Find No	Context	Type	Description
03E0582:01	(03)	Brick	Large rectangular red brick fragment with frequent large inclusions. There is mortar evident on a number of the faces. L 6.48 cm; W 4.65 cm; T 1.49 cm. Weight = 1.277 kg
03E0582:02	(05)	Iron	Rectangular Iron framed buckle. L 5.5 cm; W 3.79 cm; T 0.57 cm. Weight = 0.016 kg
03E0582:03	(03)	Iron	Heavy iron object. Component of shoe last. L 7.33 cm; W 1.96 cm; T 3 cm max. Weight = 0.148 kg
03E0582:04	(12)	Ceramic	Porcelain. White fabric, white glaze with blue decoration. Rim sherd of platter or plate. L 1.71 cm; W 1.65 cm; T 0.45 cm. Weight = 0.001 kg
03E0582:05	(12)	Ceramic	Blackware base sherd. L 14.2 cm; W 7.95 cm; T 1.78 cm. Weight = 0.323 kg
03E0582:06	(12)	Ceramic	Porcelain. White fabric, white glaze. L 2.32 cm; W 1.67 cm; T 0.61 cm. Weight = 0.003 kg
03E0582:07	(03)	Ceramic	Porcelain. White fabric, white glaze. Rim sherd of plate or platter. L 2.49 cm; W 1.59 cm; T 0.49 cm. Weight = 0.002 kg
03E0582:08	(05)	Glass	Green bottle glass. Body sherd. L 4.05 cm; W 2.08 cm; T 0.36 cm. Weight = 0.004 kg
03E0582:09	(05)	Ceramic	Porcelain. White fabric, white glaze with blue decoration. Rim sherd of platter or plate. L 2.6 cm; W 2.41 cm; T 0.42 cm. Weight = 0.003 kg
03E0582:10	(11)	Ceramic	Porcelain. White fabric, white glaze. L 1.88 cm; W 0.91 cm; T 0.15 cm. Weight = 0.001 kg.
03E0582:11	(06)	Glass	Green bottle glass. Body sherd. L 5 cm; W 2.65 cm; T 0.6 cm. Weight = 0.009 kg
03E0582:12	(03)	Glass	Light green bottle glass. Body sherd. Same bottle as 03E0528:13, but does not refit as there are pieces missing. L 5.85 cm; W 4.24 cm; T 0.35 cm. Weight = 0.022 kg
03E0582:13	(06)	Glass	Light green bottle glass. Top and shoulder sherd. Same bottle as 03E0528:12, but does not refit as there are pieces missing. L 4.19 cm; W 3.9 cm; T 0.6 cm. Weight = 0.037 kg
03E0582:14	(03)	Glass	Dark green bottle glass. L 5.2 cm; W 3cm; T 0.68 cm. Weight = 0.012 kg
03E0582:15	(10)	Iron	Ring. Flat iron loop/ring with large perforation in the centre. Most likely a component of a larger object as one of the outer edges is straight. Probably modern. L 4.24 cm; W 4.32 cm, T 0.49 cm. Weight = 0.024 kg
03E0582:16	(11)	Iron	Knife. Whittle tanged, straight backed blade running straight from tang, parallel cutting edge, broken mid-way to tip. Triangular section. L 10.75cm; W 1.62cm; T 0.2cm; Weight = 0.022kg.
03E0582:17	(18)	Iron	Nail. Head broken but possibly rectangular, rectangular shank, broken at tip. L 4.15cm; W 1.1cm; T 0.5cm; Weight = 0.003kg.
03E0582:18	(11)	Copper alloy	Button back. Copper alloy. Part of composite, domed back, broken loop. Evidence for legend around loop. 18th -19th century. D 1.6cm; T 1.5cm; Weight = 0.002kg.
03E0582:19	(18)	Iron	Strip. Sub-rectangular, flat section. Large broken perforation at one end. L 5.64cm; W 3.3cm; T 0.2cm; Weight = 0.006kg.

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

Sheet No.	Scale	Description
1	1:20	Post-excavation plan of house
2	1:10	East facing section of [01]
2	1:10	West facing section of [16]
2	1:10	East facing section of house
2	1:10	South facing section of [15]
2	1:10	North facing section of [17]
2	1:10	South facing section of [01] eastern gable
3	1:20	Post-excavation plan of [15], [16] & [17]

Appendix 4 Sample Register

No samples were taken during the excavation.

Appendix 5 Photography Register

There are 90 digital photographs from the excavation which have been retained in the archives.

Appendix 6 Small Finds Report

by Edel Ruttle, TVAS Ireland Ltd

Small Finds Report

This report is an examination of six of the finds recovered during the excavation at Site 42 at Gortmakellis: one ceramic and five glass shards.

Ceramic

The brick fragment (03E0582:01) represents almost two thirds of a complete red brick. It has large and frequent inclusions and evidence of mortar.

Glass

Glass assemblage consists of post-medieval to modern bottle fragments.

Body fragment (03E0582:12) recovered from a rubble deposit (03) and lip, neck and shoulder fragment (03E0582:13) unearthed from possible wall foundation or pathway (06) belong to the same rectangular, aqua-coloured bottle with embossed lettering. The lip appears to have been hand-applied onto the blown-in-mould body. The possible date for this bottle is late 19th century.

The remaining three glass fragments (03E03582:14, 03E03582:08, 03E03582:11) are smallish, green to dark green body fragments that belonged to post-medieval to modern utility bottles and came from the rubble deposit (06), stone-lined drain (03) and possible wall foundation or pathway (06).

The following table gives more detailed description and dimensions of the finds:

Find No.	Context	Category	Type	Identification	Description
03E0582:01	(03)	Ceramic	Brick	Fragment	Large rectangular red brick with frequent large inclusions. There is mortar evident on a number of the faces. L: 159.7mm; W: 105.5mm; T: 57.7mm. Weight: 1277g.
03E0582:12	(03)	Glass	Bottle	Body fragment	Aqua coloured glass bottle base and body fragment. Rectangular bottle. Part of embossed lettering visible "MAD". L19th C. Same vessel as 03E0582:13. L: 58.5mm; W: 42.4mm; T: 3.5mm. Weight: 22g.
03E0582:14	(03)	Glass	Bottle	Body fragment	Dark green glass bottle body fragment. L: 52mm; W: 30mm; T: 6.8mm. Weight: 12g.
03E0582:8	(05)	Glass	Bottle	Body fragment	Dark green glass bottle body fragment. L: 40.5cm; W: 20.8mm; T: 3.6mm. Weight: 4g.
03E0582:11	(06)	Glass	Bottle	Body fragment	Green glass bottle body fragment. L: 50mm; W: 26.5mm; T: 6mm. Weight: 9g.
03E0582:13	(06)	Glass	Bottle	Lip, neck and shoulder fragment	Aqua coloured glass bottle lip, neck and shoulder fragment. Rectangular bottle. L19th C. Same vessel as 03E0582:12. L: 41.9mm; W: 39mm; T: 6mm. Weight: 37g.

Table 1: Small Finds Details

Appindix 7 Post Medieval Pottery Report

The pottery from Site 42: Gortmakellis (03E0582)

By Clare McCutcheon MA MIAI

Introduction:

A total of six sherds of pottery were presented for study dating to the L17th -19th centuries.

Methodology:

The material has been identified visually and the information has been entered on an Access database.

Fabric	Sherds	MNV	MVR	Form	Date
Black glazed ware	1	-	1	Pancheon	L17th-19th
Pearlware	1	-	1	Plate	19th
Shell edged ware	2	-	2	Plates	19th
Chinaware	2	-	1	Plate	19th
Total	6	-	5		

Table 1: Pottery identification, Site 42, Gortmakellis (03E0582)

Black glazed ware:

Black glazed wares are most commonly found in Dublin and the east coast, originating from Lancashire and north Wales i.e. the so-called Buckley wares. The amount of these wares in Cork is limited, their place being filled by the glazed red earthenwares (below). Both fabrics are the successors of the North Devon gravel tempered wares, large vessels used for the dairy, kitchen and toilet. Some tablewares such as cups and jugs are also made, but equally, roof-tiles are also made in these wares. In contrast, the industrial production of tables ware in Staffordshire supplanted the corresponding 17th century North Devon sgraffito wares.

Black glazing results from the addition of iron to lead glaze on the red earthenware fabrics. The fabric is often highly fired to near stoneware purple, although other varieties have a white marbled appearance. The fabric of the black glazed wares made in Ireland appears to be a less highly fired red earthenware (Meenan 1997, 349).

Porcelain:

Porcelain is distinguished by its translucence and hardness in addition to the fine oriental scenes. The earliest porcelain originated in China, imported at the latter part of the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) with shiploads arriving in the 17th and 18th centuries (Savage & Newman 2000, 193). Porcelain was later developed in Western Europe, both in England and France.

Pearlware:

Wedgwood's development of creamware was further refined as pearlware, with a harder-fired clay and a blue rather than a green tinge in the collected glaze (Savage & Newman 2000, 216). This formed the basis for many decorative forms of the later 18th and 19th centuries such as shell-edged, mochoware, transfer printed and banded wares. Some items were decorated with free-hand painting, often rather crudely drawn.

Shell-edged ware

This term describes 'a moulded border decoration on the scalloped rim of certain plates, principally of pearlware, but first used on Bow porcelain and creamware' (Savage & Newman 2000, 262). The sherds present are from the more typical blue coloured plates.

Registration No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions
03E0582	1	4	Pottery	Shell-edged ware	Ceramic	Rim
03E0582	1	5	Pottery	Black glazed ware	Ceramic	Base
03E0582	1	6	Pottery	Chinaware	Ceramic	Body
03E0582	3	7	Pottery	Chinaware	Ceramic	Rim
03E0582	5	9	Pottery	Shell-edged ware	Ceramic	Rim
03E0582	11	10	Pottery	Pearlware	Ceramic	Body

Table 2: Pottery identification, Site 42, Gortmakellis (03E0582)

Appendix 8 Metal Finds Report

Catalogue of metal finds from N8 Cashel Bypass

By Jacqueline Mac Dermott.

The finds are catalogued by site number, excavation number and artefact number. Objects recommended for illustration or photography are listed within each site.

Site 42, Gortmakellis, Cashel, Co. Tipperary.

There is no indication that any of the metal objects found at Site 42 are particularly old. Iron buckle (03E0582:02) is a plain rectangular buckle with no evidence for a pin. Buckles of this style have been in use since the medieval period, and are still in use today. The straight backed knife (03E0582:16) would fit comfortably within a post-medieval or modern period. Button back (03E0582:18) dates to the 19th century (Noël Hume 1969, 90).

03E0582:02 Buckle. Iron. Rectangular with rounded corners. Square section. No evidence for pin. L 55mm; W 37.9mm; T 5.7mm. Context 05.

03E0582:03 Rim or stem fragment. Iron. Sub-triangular, broken along one side. Exaggerated D-shape section. Tapers to a rounded edge, like a rim. L 73.3mm; W 19.6mm; T 30mm. Context 03.

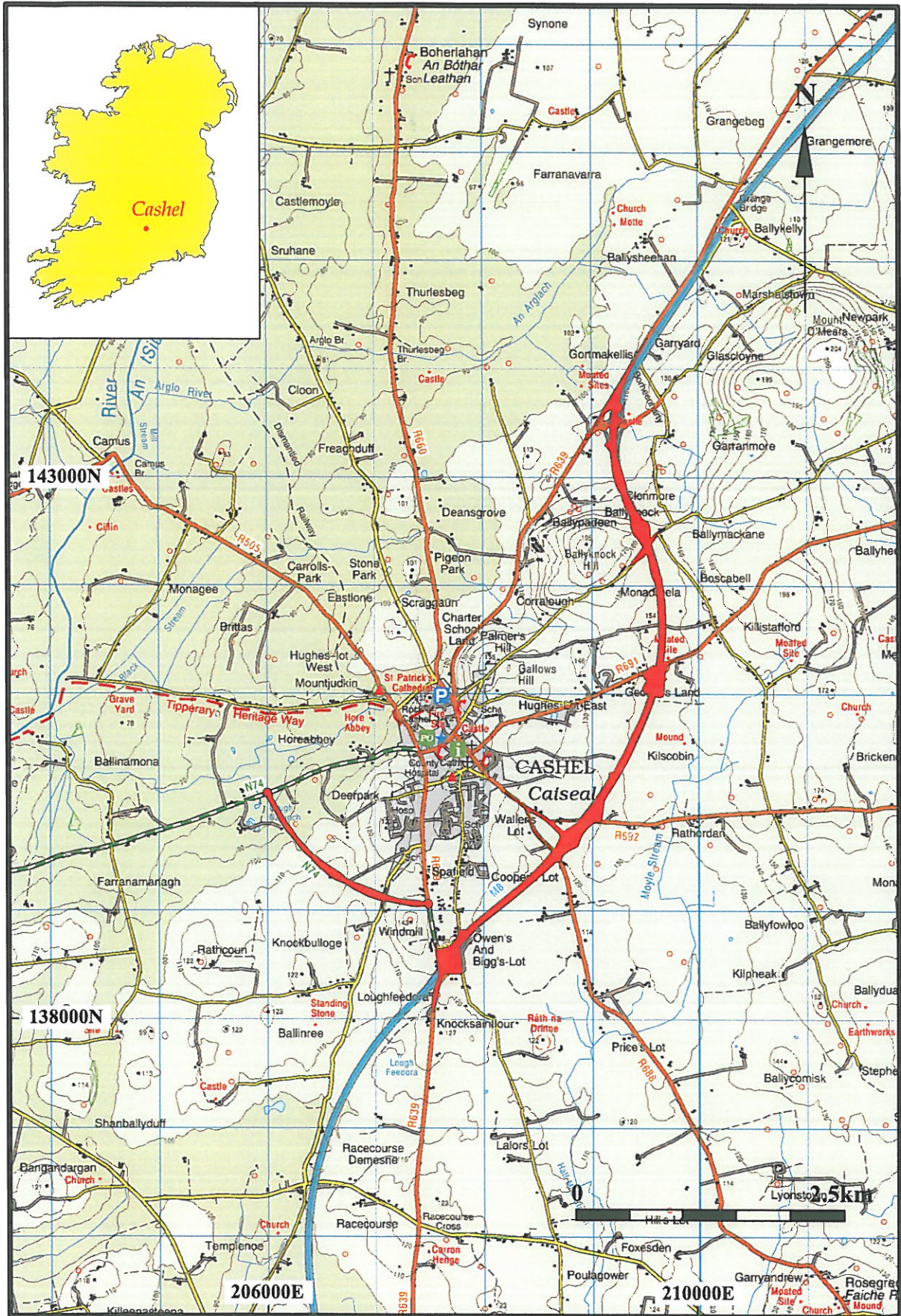
03E0582:15 Ring. Iron. Flat iron loop/ring with large perforation in the centre. Most likely a component of a larger object as one of the outer edges is straight. Probably modern. L 4.24mm; W 4.32mm, T 0.49mm. Context 10.

03E0582:16 Knife. Iron. Whittle tanged, straight backed blade running straight from tang, parallel cutting edge, broken mid-way to tip. Triangular section. L 10.75cm; W 1.62cm; T 0.2cm; 0.022kg. Context 11.

03E0582:17 Nail. Iron. Head broken but possibly rectangular, rectangular shank, broken at tip. L 4.15cm; W 1.1cm; T 0.5cm; 0.003kg. Context 18.

03E0582:18 Button back. Copper alloy. Part of composite, domed back, broken loop. Evidence for legend around loop. 18th -19th century. D 1.6cm; T 1.5cm; 0.002kg. Context 11.

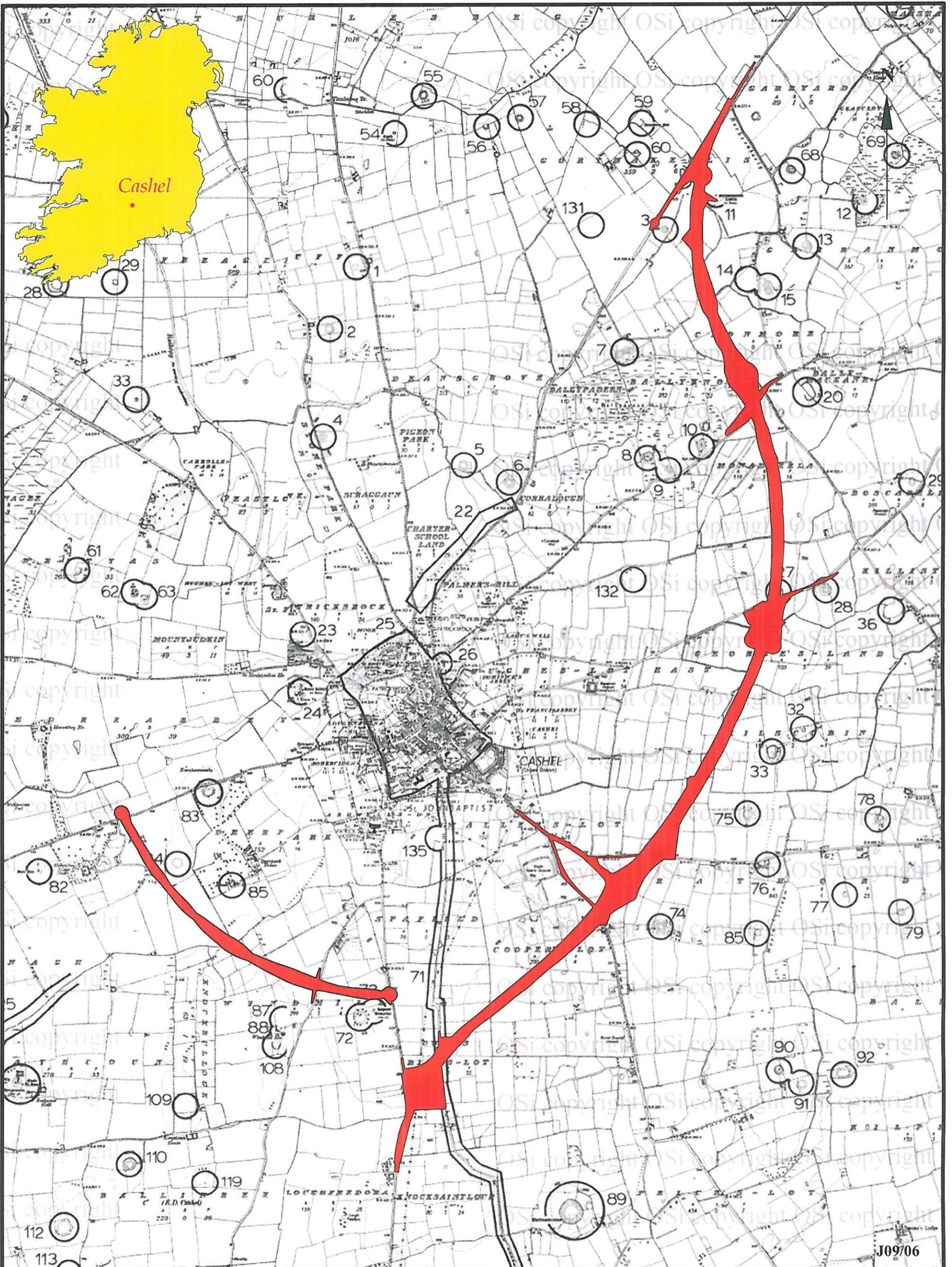
03E0582:19 Strip. Iron. Sub-rectangular, flat section. Large broken perforation at one end. L 5.64cm; W 3.3cm; T 0.2cm; 0.006kg. Context 18.



**N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road,
Co. Tipperary**

Figure 1: Location of N8 Scheme
 Scale 1:50 000
 Based on Ordnance Survey Ireland Discovery Series 2nd Edition 2001-3, 1:50000.
 Reproduced at 1:50 000, Copyright OSI & Govt. of Ireland, OSI Licence No. AR00494 10





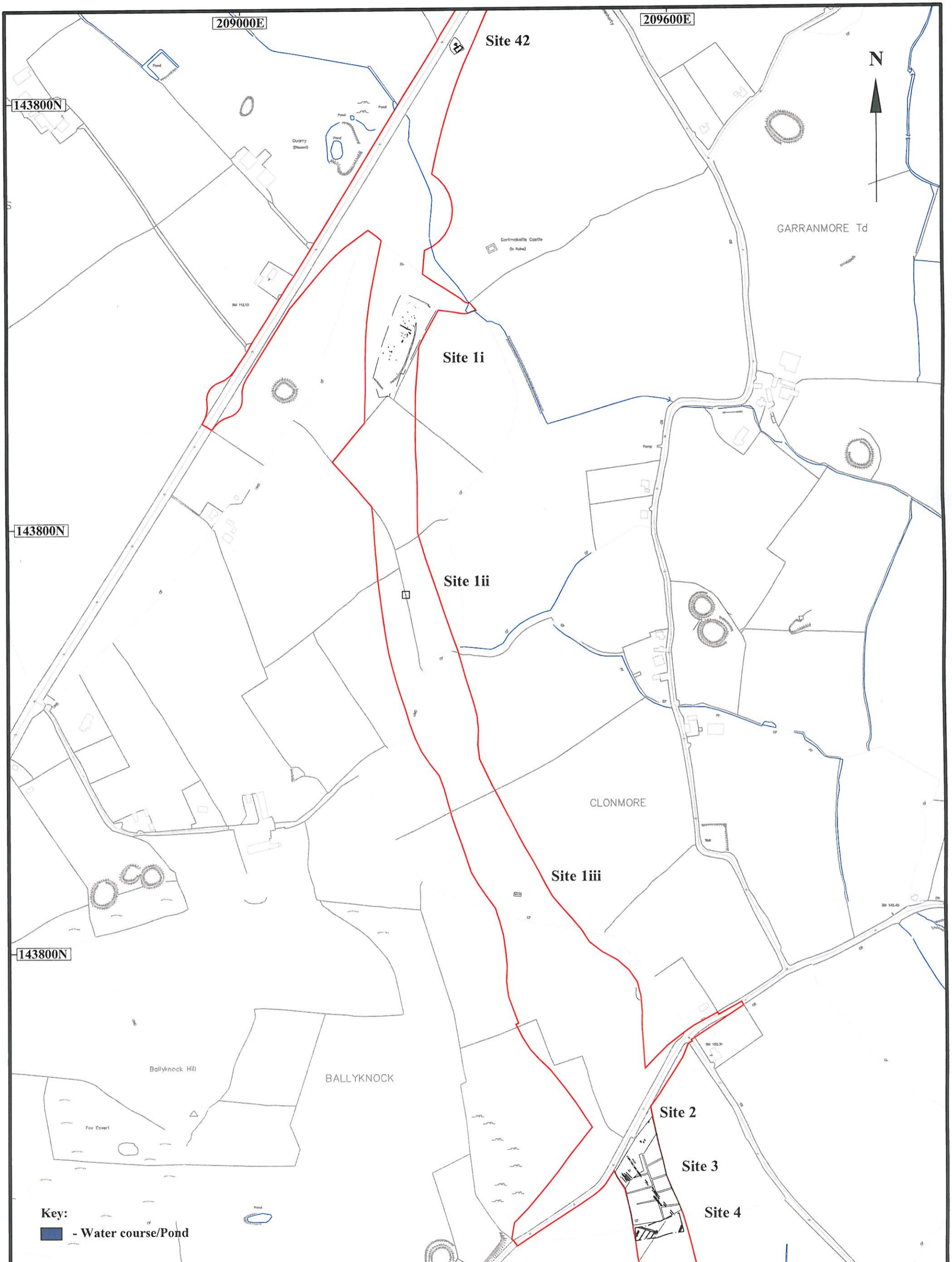
N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road, Co. Tipperary

Based on RMP Map (1998) (SR) - sheet 52, 53, 60, 61, 68, 69.

Figure 2: Scheme Location & RMP Details
Scale 1:20 000

0 1km

TVAS
IRELAND
LTD



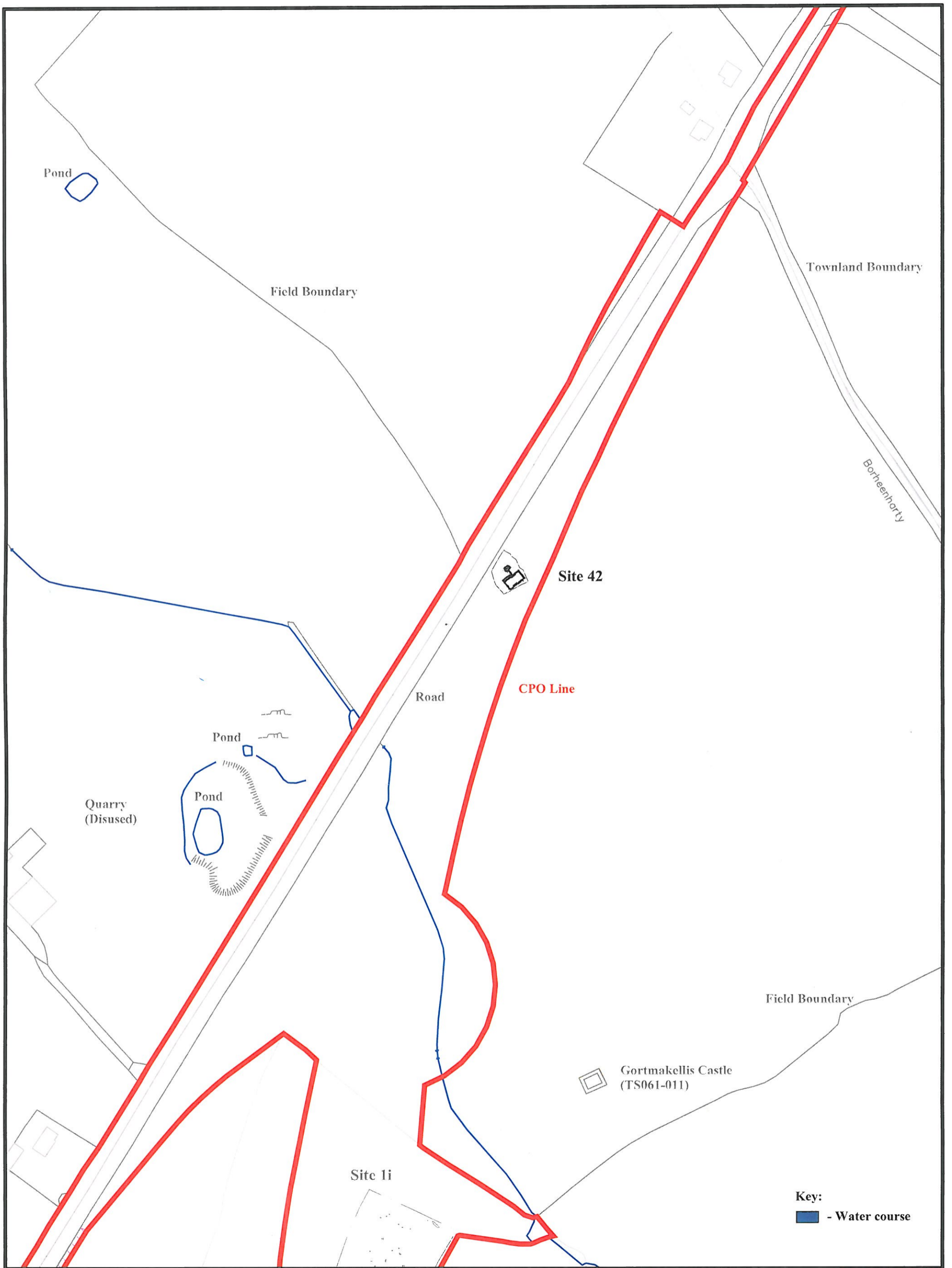
N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road, Co. Tipperary

Figure 3: Location of Sites 1-4 & 42

Scale 1:5000
 Based on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, Co. Tipperary, Sheet 53&61, 6"
 Surveyed 1840-41, Copyright OSI & Govt. of Ireland, OSI Licence: AR0049410

0 250m

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

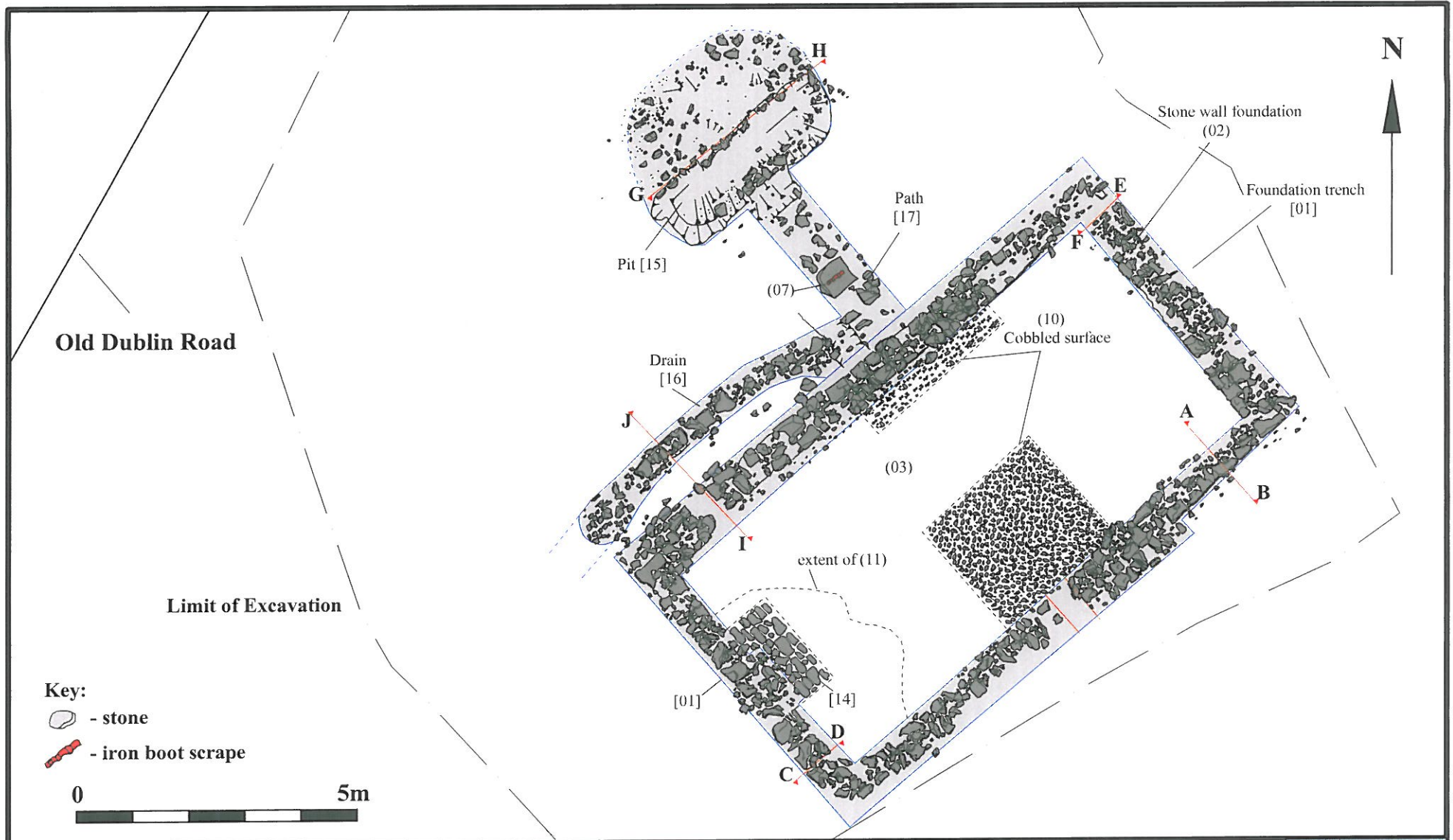


N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road, Co. Tipperary
 Gortmakellis, Site 42 03E0582

Figure 4: Post-excavation plan of Site 42
 Scale 1:2000



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



Old Dublin Road

Limit of Excavation

Key:
 ○ - stone
 — - iron boot scrape

0 5m

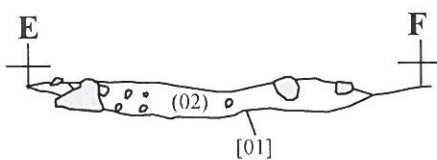
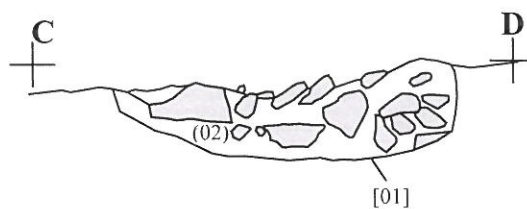
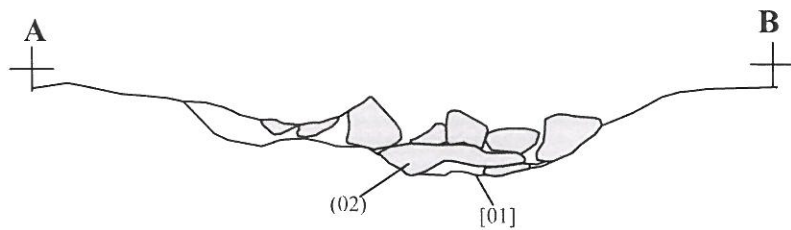
N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road, Co. Tipperary

Gortmakellis, Site 42 03E0582

Figure 5: Ground plan of building as excavated

Scale 1:100

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



Key:

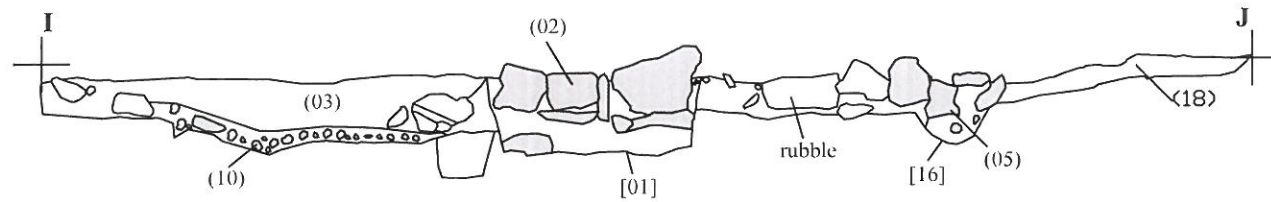
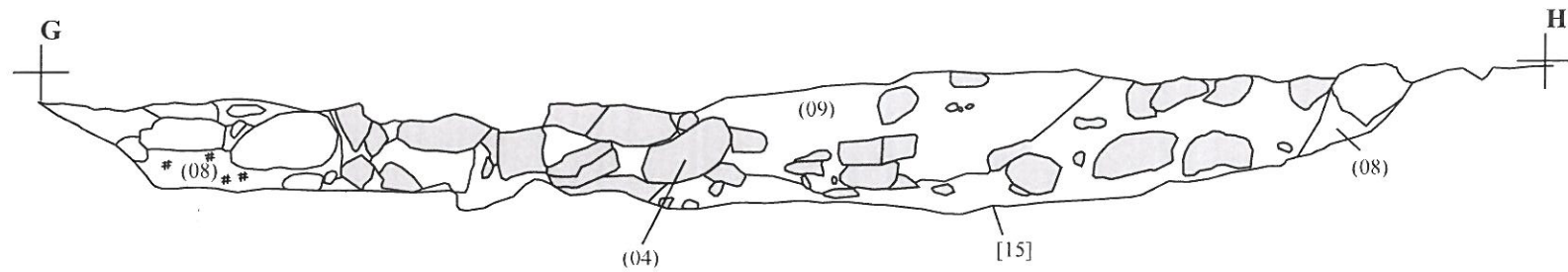
 - structural stones



N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road,
Co. Tipperary
Gortmakellis, Site 42 03E0582

Figure 6: Sections of building foundation trench [01].
Scale 1:20

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



Key:

■ - structural stones



N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road, Co. Tipperary

Gortmakellis, Site 42 03E0582

Figure 7: Southeast facing section of pit [15]. Northeast facing section of drain [16], foundation trench [01] & building interior (03)

Scale 1:20

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