



## APPENDIX 14.4

### Stray finds from Within the Receiving Environment

| NMI No  | Townland    | Classification | Location (if recorded) |
|---|-------------|----------------|------------------------|
| IA/12/64  | Robertstown | Burials (AH 5) | AH 5                   |
| <p>Site of human burials discovery. The site is a low gravel ridge (50' OD) used as a gravel pit, location 6" OS Sheet 10 39.5cm from W 5.8cm from S. Initially 5 skeletons were uncovered by mechanical excavator on the 28th January 1964, whilst a further 18 were discovered on 5th February. The remains had been removed to Foynes Garda Station by the authorities prior to Museum investigation. The top surface of the ridge had been stripped by bulldozer to a depth of 0.5m. Seven skeletons were uncovered by Peter Danagher of NMI. Two of these burials lay in shallow graves c. 0.90m below the surface, extended E-W, lying on fine gravel. The south side of one grave was lined with large spalls. Another burial, again E-W, was uncovered close to this, although only 0.6m below surface. A fourth burial, at a depth of 0.9m contained 4 skeletons 'lying on each other'. All the skeletons in this group were adult, average 1.75m height. No grave goods were present. Approximately 4m SE of the burials there were some large patches of burnt stone, although these failed to yield any archaeological objects. Determined to be Early Christian.</p> |             |                |                        |

| NMI No   | Townland   | Classification       | Location (if recorded) |
|--|------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1995:46  | Moig South | Bronze binding strip | Not given              |
| <p>Decorated bronze binding strip. No dimensions given. Loan from Limerick Museum.</p> |            |                      |                        |

| NMI No   | Townland   | Classification                                     | Location (if recorded) |
|--|------------|--|------------------------|
| 1961:275-8   | Cloonreask | Bronze chisel, 3 Glazed Potsherds (possibly Roman) | Not given              |
| <p>Small bronze chisel (1961:275) with narrow convex cutting edge and a sharp point at opposing end. Somewhat corroded. The section of the pointed end is round, with the section at cutting edge rectangular. L 7.35cm D (pointed end) 0.35 cm. Found in a group with ceramics in surface soil, probable habitation site. The NMI thought the chisel is of the same typology of objects from Bishopsland Hoard, found in Co. Kildare and dated to c. 500 BC, but smaller in dimensions. The pottery is said to be conventionally 'medieval' in look, but given the stratigraphy, it is possible that they are Roman (Ellen Prendergast and Etienne Rynne agreed).</p> |            |  |                        |

| NMI No  | Townland   | Classification                               | Location (if recorded) |
|---|------------|--|------------------------|
| 1995:47-66  | Cloonreask | Bronze Ring, 7 Musket Balls, 12 Copper Coins | Not given              |
| <p>Bronze Ring (1995:47), Musket Balls (1995:48-54), Copper Coins (1995:55-66).</p> |            |  |                        |

| NMI No  | Townland  | Classification | Location (if recorded) |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------------------|
| Record only   | Rathkeale | Gold band      | Not given              |
| <p>The object was a thin gold band found in the neighbourhood of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick in 1855, and a note on the object was published (JRSAI) in 1857 by Capt. Edward Hoare. The object was described as a strip of gold 0.45m in length, maximum width 0.055m, tapering from mid-point to the ends. The terminals were rounded, and pierced with a central perforation. The edges were outlined</p> |           |                |                        |

in repousse decoration. A further decoration of repousse pellets at each end terminated in a cruciform pattern. Ragnall O Floinn noted that the band represents an example of a small group of similar objects from Ireland and W. Scotland dated to the 11th/12th centuries AD.

It is noted that a plausible function for such objects is moot, but it is almost certain that it is a personal ornament. Discovery of a similar band in 11th century deposits in Dublin would suggest a Scandinavian character, although the distributions noted would suggest an Irish Sea nucleus. It may well be that this type of ribbon band should be regarded as an ornament peculiar to Ireland during the Viking Age.