

**Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork**  
School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology  
Queen's University Belfast



**Data Structure Report: No. 12.**

**Investigations at Tully Castle, Co. Fermanagh**  
AE/02/80

On behalf of



**Data Structure Report: Tully, County Fermanagh**

John Ó Néill and Dr. Brian Williams.

**(Grid Reference H1267566)**

**(CAF DSR 012)**

**(Licence No. AE/02/80)**

**(SMR No. FER 172:031)**

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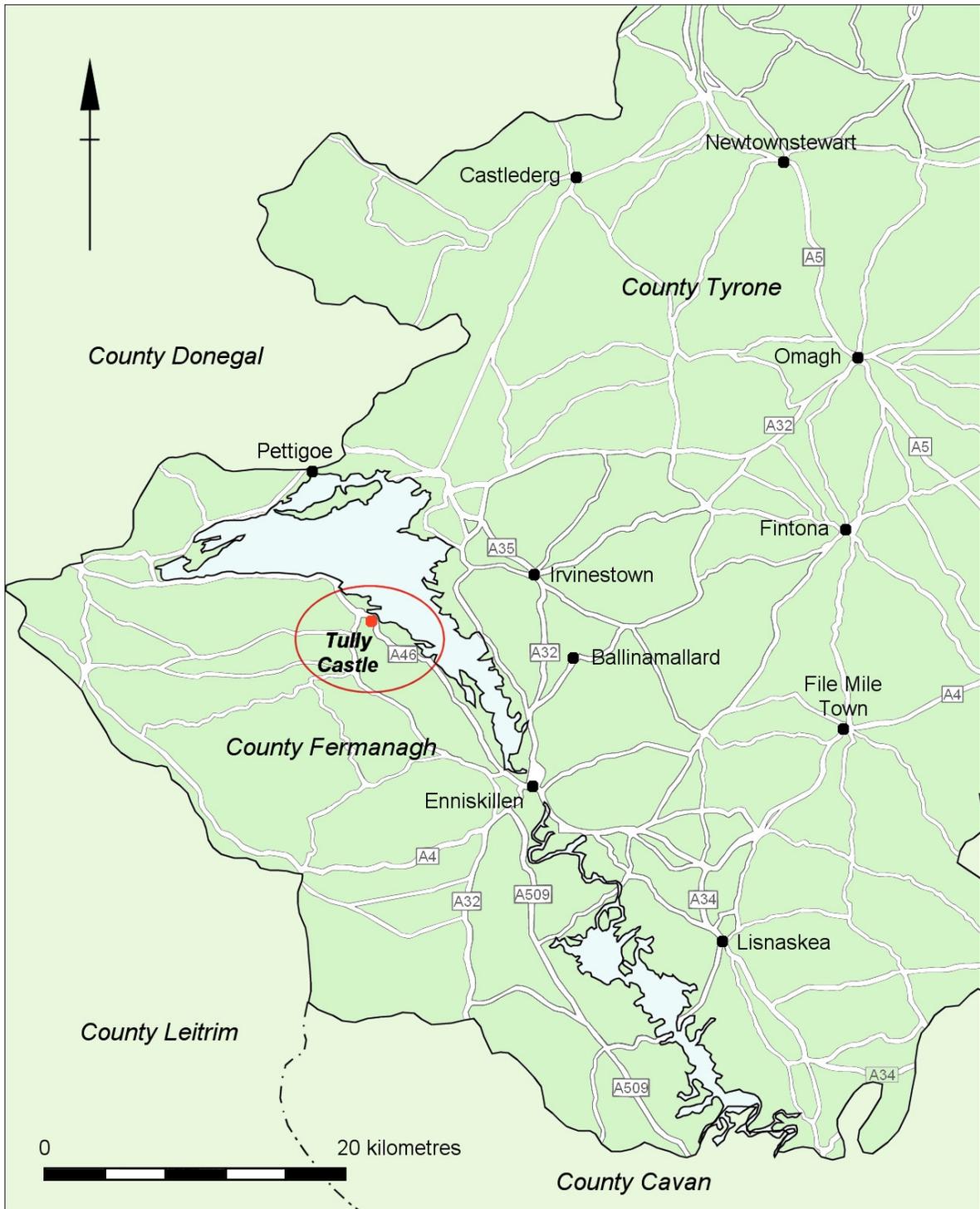


Figure One: Tully Castle location map

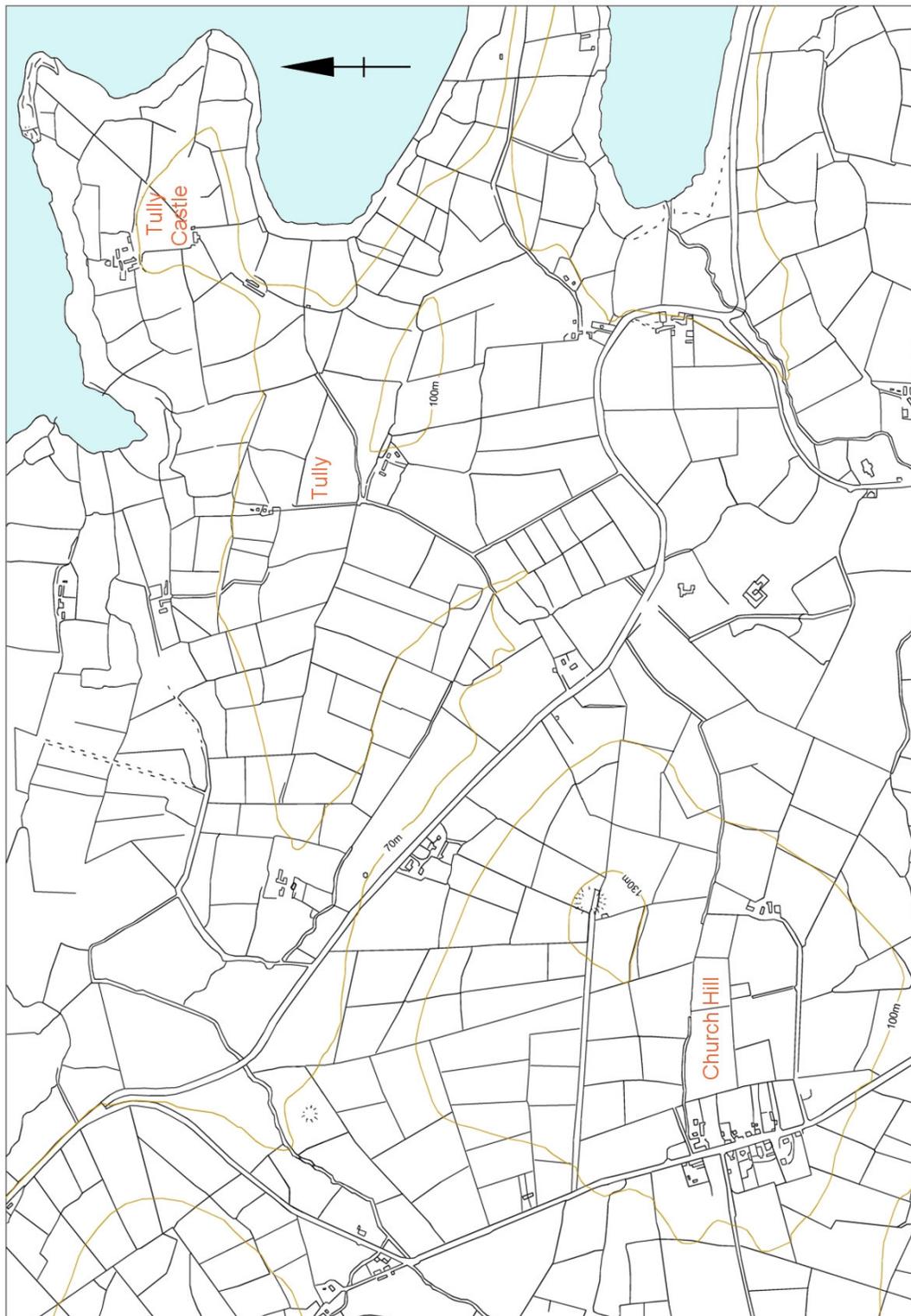


Figure Two: 1:10,000 map that shows Tully Castle, Tully and the village of Church Hill.

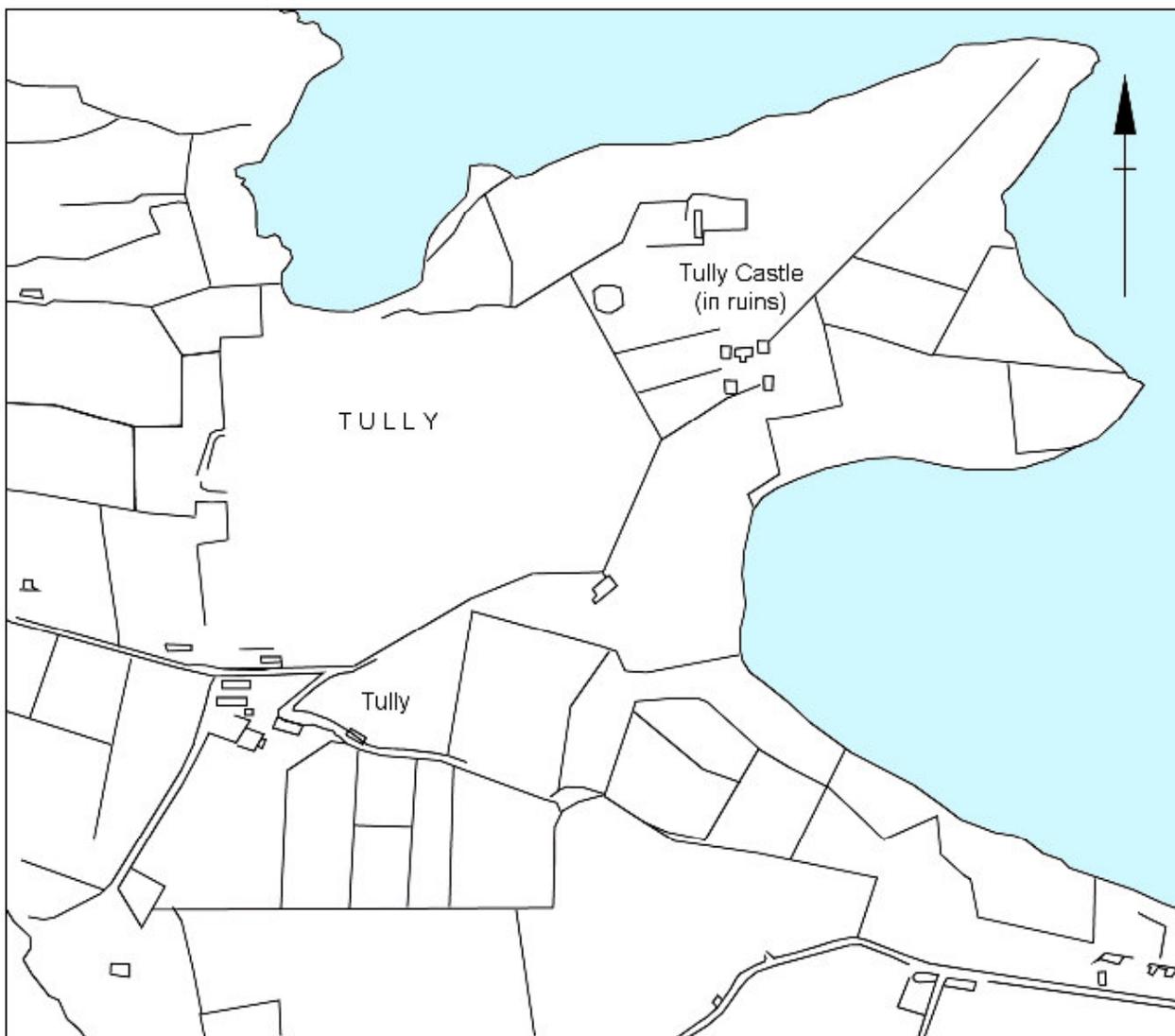


Figure Three: First Edition map of Tully and Tully Castle

0 200 metres



Figure 00: Location map to show 2002 excavation trenches in relation to Tully Castle

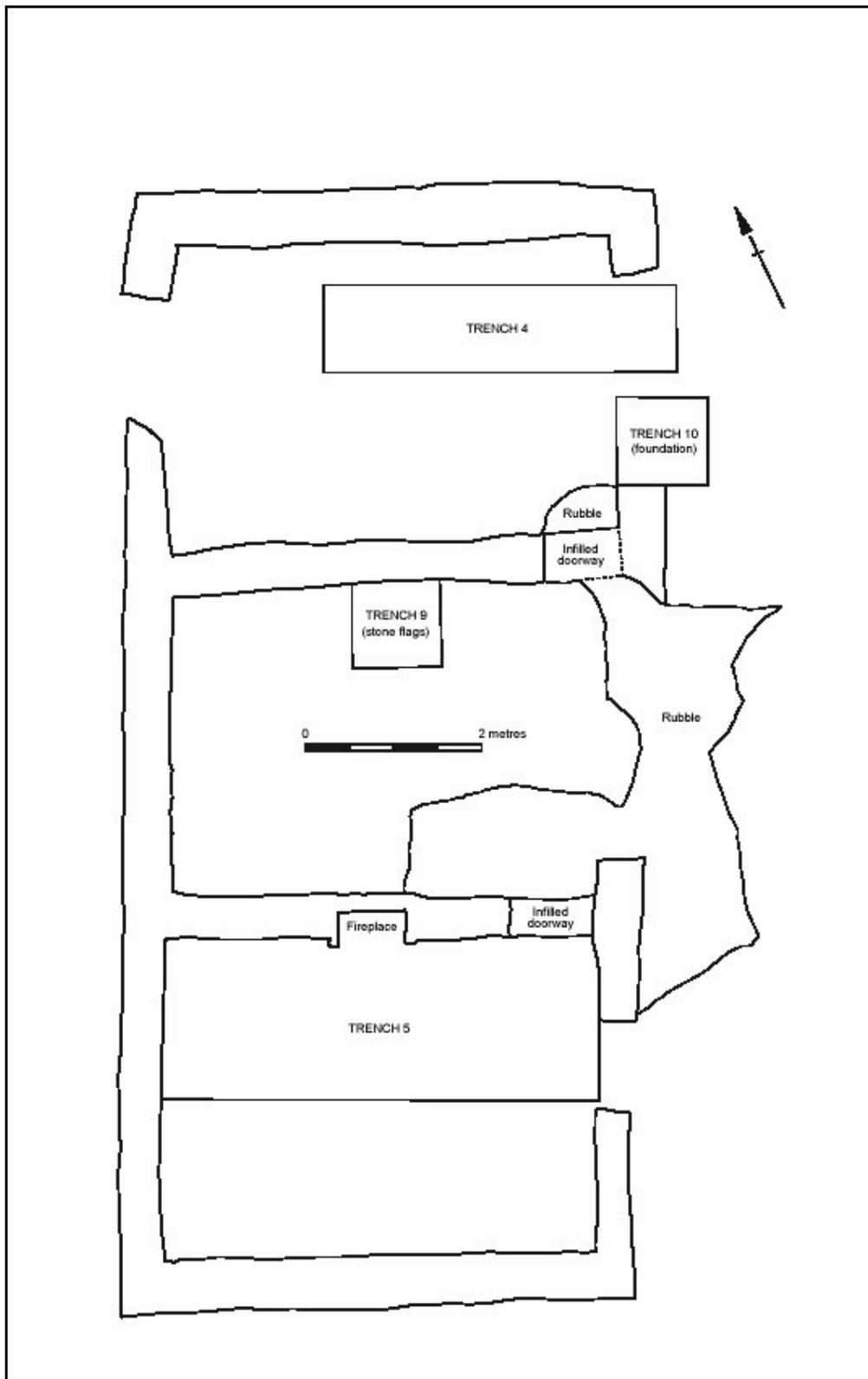


Figure 5. Plan of 18<sup>th</sup> century cottage, 180 m south of Tully Castle

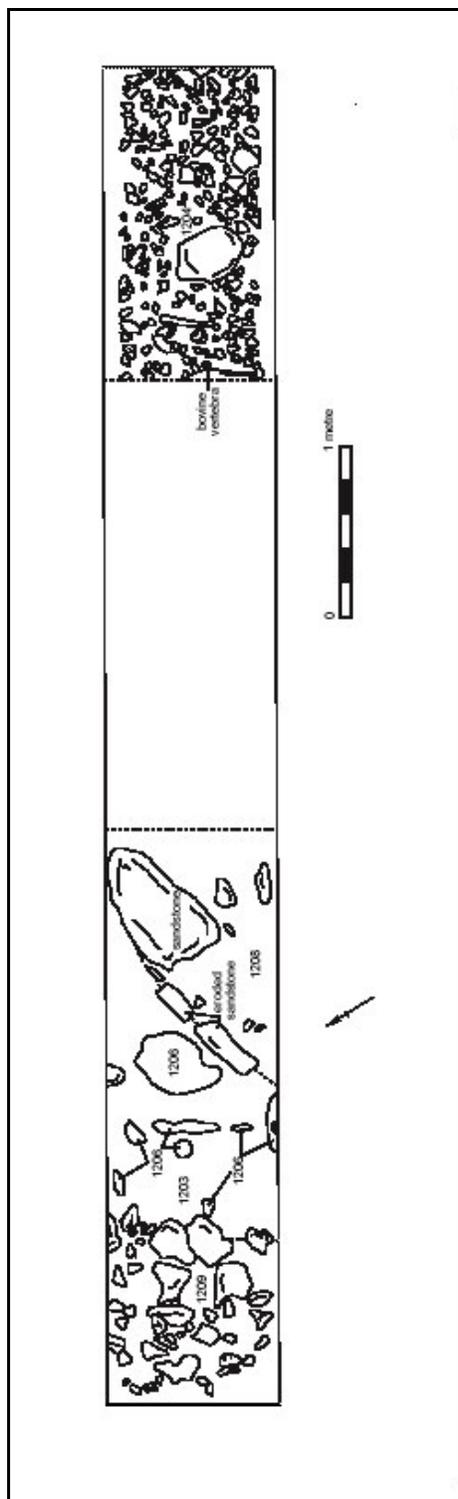


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 12

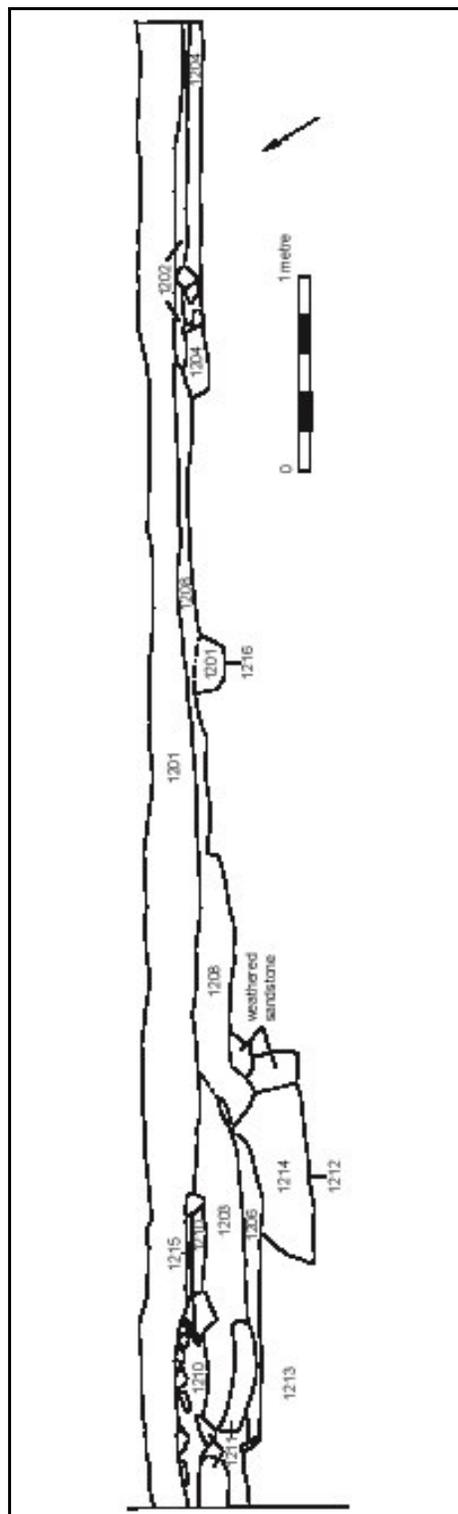


Figure 7. Section through Trench 12



**Plate 1.** View of Trench Four during excavation.



**Plate 2.** View of Trench Five with clay floor and fireplace visible.



**Plate 3.** View of metalled surface at eastern end of Trench Twelve.



**Plate 4.** View of Trench Fourteen, during excavation.

## 1. Summary

- 1.1 The site of the Tully investigations lies on the southern shore of Lough Erne, close to Tully Castle, which was built by Sir John Hume between 1610 and 1615. Tully Castle is located on the shore of Lough Erne, three miles north of Derrygonnelly, at the end of a laneway off the Belleek road (A46). The Castle, its surrounding bawn and a village referred to in contemporary documents are recorded in the SMR as FER 172:031. The National Grid Reference for the site is H12675664.
- 1.2 The excavations were undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork at Queens University Belfast, under the direction of Dr. Brian Williams of Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage, under licence number AE/02/80.
- 1.3 The fieldwork took place in August 2002 with the aims of identifying archaeological materials dating to the period 1613 – 1641 that might help locate the village established by Sir John Hume and referred to in contemporary documentation.
- 1.4 Some fourteen test trenches were opened in total. Trenches 1 to 10 were opened at the Hassard cottages, 150 m to the south of Tully Castle. Trenches 11 to 14 were opened at the location marked as 'Tully' on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area. The trenches varied in size from 1 m square test pits to 8 m by 1 m in length trenches.
- 1.5 On the basis of the 2002 fieldwork, an argument cannot be made for placing the village around the cottages beside the castle or at the location marked 'Tully' on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps. It would appear that Church Hill, formerly known as Drumonagh, remains the strongest candidate for Sir John Humes village.

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the preliminary results of the archaeological excavation at Tully Castle, undertaken by Dr. Brian Williams of Environment and Heritage Service, Built Heritage and a team from the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast in August 2002. This programme of work was undertaken on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service, DOE NI, who funded the excavations.

### 2.2 Background

2.2.1 The site lies on the southern shore of Lough Erne, close to Tully Castle, three miles north of Derrygonnelly. The castle is approached via sign-posted a laneway off the Belleek road (A46). The Castle, its surrounding bawn and a village referred to in contemporary documents are recorded in the SMR as FER 172:031. The National Grid Reference for the site is H12675664.

2.2.2 The earliest references to Sir John Homes development of the Tully Castle site come from his grant of 1610 which outlines the extent of his lands. While Carew's survey of 1611 was unfavourable, progress towards the construction of a castle had been made by 1613 when Sir Josias Bodley could report that "Sir John Hume hath built his house of lime and stone, 3 stories high, of good strength scoured on one side from spikes of the staircase, and on the other with 2 small flanks, jutting out on corbels from the corner of the third story: it is 51 feet long and 21 broad. 4 or 5 of his people are on the place, but as yet no estates made out to any tenants. Workmen he hath sent of Scotland to take in hand the bawn, of which some were newly arrived whilst I was there. Of cattle he hath above nine score head upon the ground." (Hastings MSS 1947, 169). Modern investigation of the castle suggests that while the style is Scottish, the masons were Irish (Waterman 1959), which is consistent with the arrival of settlers in the years following 1613 after the construction of the castle.

2.2.3 In 1618-9, Captain Nicholas Pynnar reported further to the crown on the progress of Hume's work. He states "Sir John Hume hath 2000 acres, called Carrynroe. Upon this proportion there is a bawne of lime and stone, 100 feet square and 14 feet high, having four flankers for the defence. There is also a fair strong castle, 50 feet long and 21 feet broad. He hath made a village near unto the bawne, in which is dwelling 24 families." (Hill 1877, 499).

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- 2.2.4 Sir Francis Annesley and Sir James Perrotts account of Humes estate, in 1622 (Ó Gallachair 1958), airs various grievances of the tenants of whom, while stated as 24 families, no more than 18 individuals could be presented to them. The English tenants complain that the landlords are rarely resident and that the Irish can outbid them for rents, leading to the 'British' tenants leaving the land. In general, the influx of settlers to Ulster after 1613 and 1614 has been noted elsewhere (Perceval-Maxwell 1973, 158 – 69), with a decline after 1619 coinciding with a rise in emigration to Virginia after 1618 (Robinson 1978). In 1622 a rector for the parish is named as John Barker, although it is not certain where he and his flock had to worship (e.g. Parke 1982, 17).
- 2.2.5 The castle surrendered in the face of a force of 800 men, under Rory Maguire, on the evening of Christmas Eve 1641, on condition of safe conduct for the local Protestant settlers who had sought refuge with her. Then, the "rebels having stripped the inhabitants, except Lady Hume, of all their clothes, imprisoned them in the vaults and cellars" of the castle. The men were bound hand and foot and "thrown into the courtyard where they lay all night" (1654 deposition by Patrick Hume quoted in Parke 1982). The next day (Christmas Day) Maguire removed the Humes to a barn owned by a John Goodfellow at "Tully", described as a "stones throw" from the castle, giving the impression that the promised safe passage was about to be provided. Maguire then massacred all sixteen men and sixty-nine women and children in the castle, sparing only the Humes. They then pillaged and burnt the castle, which has remained a ruin to this day. The numbers of those slaughtered at the castle seems on a par with the documented population of the village recorded by Pynnar as 'near unto the bawne'.
- 2.2.6 William Parke includes a local tradition from Church Hill (i.e. Drumenagh) that a Maguire attacked and burnt that village first and that only one little girl, who hid in a manger, survived the attack (Parke 1982, 19). The modern Church Hill village is still laid out in a series of long narrow garden plots fronting onto the road.
- 2.2.7 A census of Ireland from 1659 records only 4 people at Tully (2 English and 2 Irish) and 4 English at the nearby site of Drumenagh (Pender 1939, 115). By 1688, Sir John Hume, 2<sup>nd</sup> baronet, erected a church at Drumenagh, which subsequently acquired the name Church Hill. The massacre victims of 1641 are locally believed to have been buried at this site. The village grew in importance during the eighteenth century when it lay astride the main Dublin to Ballyshannon road (Parke 1982, 25). The building of the new road after 1821 saw the decline of the village, as described in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs (Day and Williams 1992). Lewis (1837) adds no further detail to this picture, although the church was superseded as parish church by Benmore in 1831, further speeding the decline of the village.

2.2.2 The castle was studied and excavated by Dudley Waterman in the 1950s. A ten-year programme of repair at the castle, followed its acquisition by the Department of Environment in 1974.

### 2.3 *Reason for Excavation and Research Objectives*

2.3.1 The location of the village referred to by Pynnar in 1618 is uncertain. While some authors, such as Parke, have settled upon Church Hill (formerly Drumenagh), it was still considered possible that the village either lay in the lands in the immediate vicinity of Tully Castle, or at the location marked 'Tully' on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps. As some issues had arisen as to the status of the various lands around the castle, that are in the ownership of Environment and Heritage Service, a short excavation was undertaken to try and locate features dating to 1613 to 1641 in the vicinity of the castle.

2.3.2 Previous examination of the site had suggested that the area around the restored cottage and a ruined cottage, to the south of the castle, were the most likely location for a village in the immediate area. It was proposed to open a series of trenches in appropriate locations, to try and identify features that might be related to this village. A second set of trenches were opened in the area marked 'Tully' on the Ordnance Survey maps to test the validity of this option.

2.3.3 In the course of the investigations fourteen test trenches were opened across the site (see figure X). The results of the investigations are outlined below.

### 2.4 *Archiving*

2.4.1 A copy of this report has been deposited with the Environment and Heritage Service, DOE NI. All site records and finds are temporarily archived within the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast. Site records, including context sheets, plans and photographic archive, small finds and samples, as retained by the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, are listed in the Appendices at the end of this report.

### 2.5 *Credits and Acknowledgements*

2.5.1 The excavations were directed by Dr. Brian Williams of Environment and Heritage Service, assisted by John Ó Néill, Ruth Logue, Sarah Gormley, Keith Adams, Liz Thomas and Thom Kerr from the Centre of Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queens University Belfast.

- 2.5.2 The illustrations and images included in this report were produced by Keith Adams, Ruth Logue and John Ó Néill.

### 3. Excavation

#### 3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Some fourteen test trenches were opened in total. Trenches 1 to 10 were opened at the Hassard cottages, 150 m to the south of Tully Castle. Trenches 11 to 14 were opened at the location marked as 'Tully' on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area.

3.1.2 On removal of the topsoil deposit from the trenches, any variations in the underlying soil deposits were cleaned up by trowel and then recorded. Individual features were photographed both prior to, and following, excavation and included in a series of overall plans (Scale 1:20) of the site which were prepared throughout the course of the excavation. Section drawings (Scale 1:20) were undertaken of the exposed archaeological deposits within the drainage ditch (for details of site photography see Appendix Three and for field illustrations see Appendix Four). In addition to the photography and illustration, the principal site records consisted of context sheets augmented by separate registers of small finds (Appendix Five) and samples (Appendix Six).

#### 3.2 Account of the Excavation.

3.2.1 As the majority of the excavation trenches did not produce features of archaeological interest, a Harris Matrix is only included for Trench 12 in Appendix Two. The following sections provide an account of the excavation of each trench.

#### 3.3 Trench 1.

3.3.1 Trench 1 was opened to the north-east of the castle cottage and measured 5 m by 1 m. The removal of the topsoil (C101) revealed a rough, natural, stony surface (C102) at a depth of 0.10 m. The finds from C101 included a modern tile, handmade brick, slate, iron nails, an earthen ware glazed strap handle, a sherd of decorated earthenware, Belleek pottery, stamped pottery and creamwares.

#### 3.4 Trench 2.

3.4.1 Trench 2 was opened to the south-west of the castle cottage, alongside a ruined outhouse, and measured 5 m by 1 m. The removal of the topsoil (C201) revealed a surface of rounded and sub-angular limestone pebbles up to 80 mm in length (C202) at a depth of 0.10 m. The topsoil finds included a chert concave scraper, creamware, stone wares, black ware, ferrous

and copper alloy objects, slate and bottle glass (including some Eddimans Embrocation). The lower deposit (C202) was 0.15 m in depth. This deposit contained some handmade brick, glass and nineteenth century pottery. Some traces of stone surface were present beneath C202, and recorded as C203, but did not appear to represent a feature discrete from C202.

### 3.5 *Trench 3.*

3.5.1 Trench 3 was laid out across the banks at either side of a laneway leading from the castle cottage to Tully Castle itself. There were two cuttings opened across the western and eastern banks. These were designated Trench 3a (3.5 m by 1 m) and Trench 3b (2.5 m by 1 m), with the intention of linking them together into a single 10 m long trench, in the event that deposits of archaeological interest were encountered. Trench 3a revealed a sod bank over a metaled surface and dating to the nineteenth century. Trench 3b revealed a recently reconstituted sod bank.

### 3.6 *Trench 4.*

3.6.1 Trench 4 was opened with the ruined cottage further to the south of the castle cottage. This cottage is known at the Hasard Cottage. The trench was opened in the northernmost room of the cottage against the gable wall and measured 4 m by 1 m. The room had been used to garage a trap. The loose organic modern fill overlay the compacted surface of the natural clay at a depth of 10 mm. A modern spud stone was found in the doorway.

### 3.7 *Trench 5.*

3.7.1 Trench 5 was opened within the main living room of the Hasard cottage and measured 5 m by 2 m. The organic modern fill was removed to uncover a compact clay floor. Investigation of the hearth area revealed a mortared base with a lot of burning in the vicinity. The mortared base of the fireplace was removed and a thick deposit of broken glass was uncovered. This appeared to date to the earlier twentieth century.

### 3.8 *Trench 6*

3.8.1 Trench 6, measuring 5 m by 1 m, was opened at a right angle to Trench 3. No archaeological deposits were present within the trench.

### 3.9 *Trench 7*

3.9.1 Trench 7, measuring 5 m by 1 m, was opened at in the area between the two cottages. No archaeological deposits were present within the trench.

### 3.10 Trench 8

3.10.1 Trench 8 was a 2 m by 1 m test pit between the two cottages below Tully Castle. No finds earlier than nineteenth century in date were recovered and no archaeological features noted.

### 3.11 Trench 9

3.11.1 Trench 9 was a 1 m square test pit within the middle room of the ruined cottage below Tully Castle. The trench was located directly below the visible remains of a fireplace. No finds earlier than nineteenth century in date were recovered and no archaeological features noted.

### 3.12 Trench 10

3.12.1 Trench 10 was a 1 m square test pit across the collapsed wall of the ruined cottage below Tully Castle. The original wall was built directly onto the underlying clay with no evidence of a foundation trench. No finds earlier than nineteenth century in date were recovered and no archaeological features noted.

### 3.13 Trench 11

3.13.1 Trench 11 was a 1 m square test pit to the rear of a cottage at "Tully". No finds earlier than nineteenth century in date were recovered and no archaeological features noted.

### 3.14 Trench 12

3.14.1 Trench 12 was opened alongside a building considered to the oldest by the current owner, Mr. Basil Fawsett. Initially measuring 5 m by 1 m, it was extended at both ends to finally measure 8 m by 1 m in length. A series of deposits and cuts were present in the trench, representing activities extending back towards the eighteenth century and possibly earlier. It was noticeable that a plinth, on which the cottage stood, was exposed at ground level, well above the base of the trench.

3.14.2 The earliest deposit was a metallised surface (C1204 and C1202) present at the eastern end of the trench and was at least 1.50 m in width and 0.10 m in depth. This was partly overlain by a compact clay surface (C1208) which was, in turn, overlain by a mixed clay deposit (C1206 and C1203) that filled a depression, or cut feature, at the western end of the trench. As all of

these features were mainly exposed in section, it would be unwise to interpret them beyond recognising that they represent a series of level reflecting long-term use of the farm area. The earliest features, such as C1204, could not be clearly dated, due to the absence of chronologically significant finds.

### 3.15 *Trench 13*

3.15.1 Trench 13 was a 1 m square test pit to the rear of a cottage at "Tully". No finds earlier than nineteenth century in date were recovered and no archaeological features noted.

### 3.16 *Trench 14*

3.16.1 Trench 14 measured 5 m by 1 m. The soils within the trench could be divided into distinct horizons, an upper sod layer (C1401) and a lower layer which contained a higher concentration of stone (C1402). Finds of glazed earthenware from C1401 (e.g. Find 14005) suggest activity dating to the seventeenth century.

### 3.17 *Artefactual Dating.*

The majority of the finds recovered during the excavations were nineteenth or twentieth century in date, although some earlier finds were recovered. A chert concave scraper (Find 2014) was recovered from Trench 2 and is probably Neolithic in date. A pock-marked pebble from Trench 14 (Find 14009) may also be prehistoric in date. A small number of pottery sherds may be seventeenth century in date, including a stoneware sherd from Trench 2 (Find 2007), glazed earthen ware sherds from Trench 14 (Find 14005). Pieces of hand made brick were recovered from a number of trenches, particularly Trenches 12 and 14. Some marked pieces of Belleek pottery were recovered from Trench 1 (Find 1009). The Belleek pottery was founded in 1858 and the marks include a green stencilled stoneware logo with a well executed wolf-hound, round tower and harp of a ribbon inscribed "Belleek", probably dating to the 1860s and a more degenerate version stencilled in black that is slightly later in date. A bottle recovered from Trench 2 (Find 2013) was an intact example of Ellimans Embrocation, a horse linament devised by James Elliman of Slough and manufactured from 1847 onwards, although the Tully Castle find is twentieth century in date.

## 4 Discussion

- 4.1 It should be apparent from the above account of the excavations that a general paucity of seventeenth century finds was recovered from the test trenches. Given the proximity of some of the trenches to the castle buildings, the absence of finds of early seventeenth century date is surprising. On this basis it would appear that the village of Church Hill is the most likely candidate for the early seventeenth century village.
- 4.2 The trenches in the vicinity of the castle cottages did produce a very small number of finds that may be seventeenth century in date. Given the proximity to Tully Castle, the presence of seventeenth century finds from manuring or other processes should be expected. There is no reason to believe, on the basis of the excavations, that a village existed at this location. Given the need for a clear field of fire around the bawn, the defensive layout of the bawn itself would have been reciprocated in the need to avoid providing cover for any potential attackers by lacing stone buildings within short range of the castle.
- 4.3 The trenches at the location marked 'Tully' on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps, produced a small number of seventeenth century finds. Trench 12 suggested a long history of use of the site, as does the layout with planted lanes and plots on the Ordnance Survey map. It is worth remembering that Patrick Humes deposition refers to a barn owned by John Goodfellow at Tully (see section 2.2.5 above). Thus, while 'Tully' may not be the location of Sir John Humes village, it is likely that a farm was present here in 1641.
- 4.4 The location of Sir John Humes village, described as 'near unto the bawne', does not appear to lie at the modern castle cottages or at 'Tully'. The 1659 census records only 4 people at Tully and 4 at Drumenagh (see 2.2.7 above). By 1688, Sir John Hume, 2<sup>nd</sup> baronet, erected a church at Drumenagh, which subsequently acquired the name Church Hill. The massacre victims of 1641 are locally believed to have been buried at this site. The layout of the village at Church Hill certainly suggests an early date, although it may be a later seventeenth century development, contemporary with the building of the church. While no excavation was undertaken at Church Hill, it would appear that it is the strongest candidate for the location of the village founded by Sir John Hume.

## **5 Recommendations for Further Work**

### *5.1 Introduction*

- 5.1.1 No recommendations for further work on the Tully Castle project are made here. The limited finds of seventeenth century date, and the nature of the other materials recovered during the 2002 field season do not require further analysis. On this basis, it is proposed that a short note be prepared on the results of the excavation to be published in the Ulster Journal of Archaeology, or some other appropriate publication.

### *5.2 Church Hill*

- 5.2.1 As section 4.4 concludes, the most likely location for Sir John Humes village is at the modern village of Church Hill. The village is recorded within the Sites and Monuments Record for County Fermanagh as FER172:053. The validity of assigning an early seventeenth century date to Church Hill could be tested if an opportunity arises as a response to a development proposal within the footprint of the village.

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## 6. Bibliography

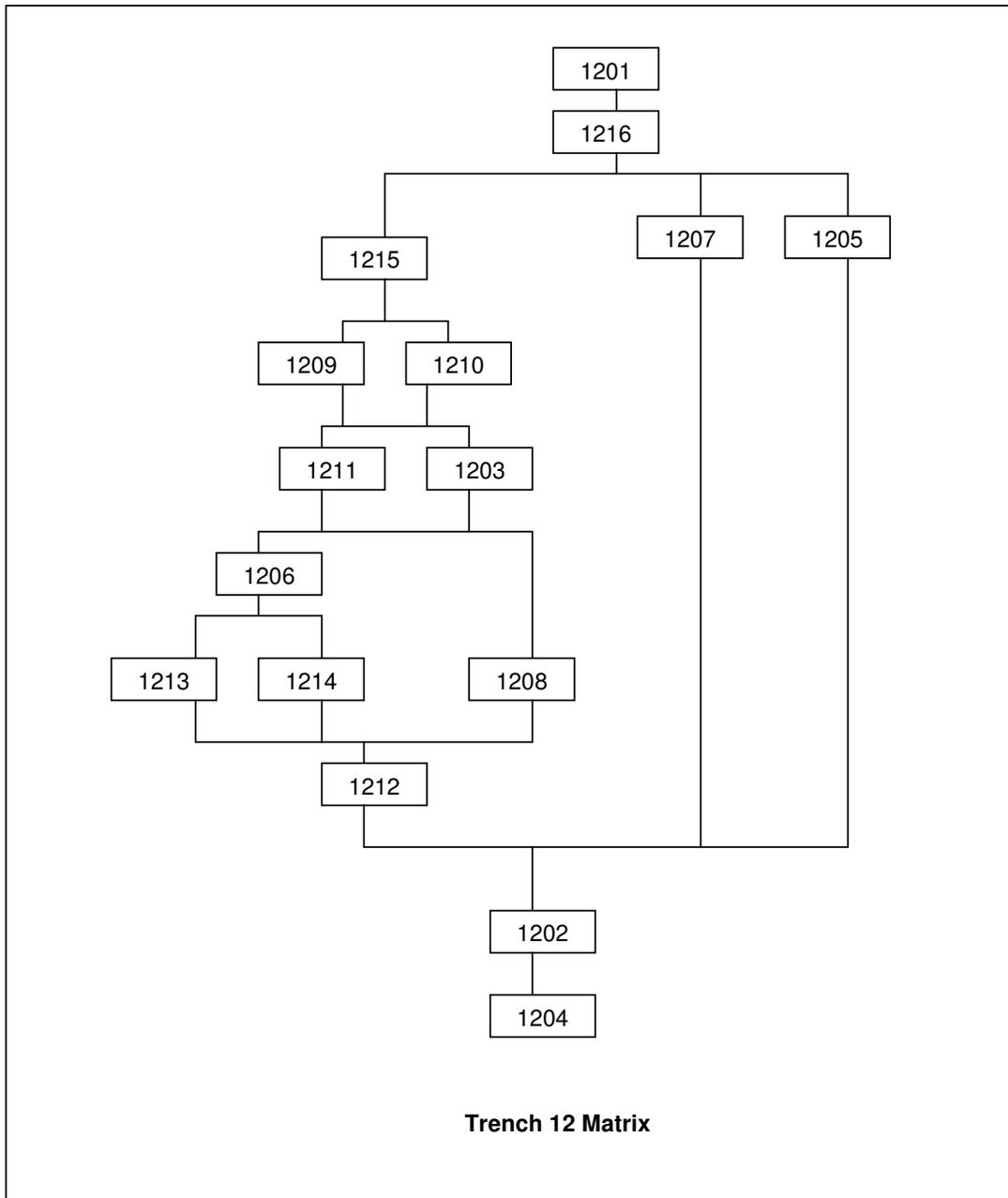
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**Appendix One: Context list**

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
101	1	Topsoil deposit
102	1	Natural
201	2	Topsoil deposit
202	2	Sod and stone layer below 201 Concentration of stones within
203	2	202
301	3	Topsoil deposit
302	3	Sod deposit
401	4	Topsoil deposit
501	5	Topsoil deposit
502	5	Clay Floor
601	6	Topsoil deposit
701	7	Topsoil deposit
801	8	Topsoil deposit
901	9	Topsoil deposit
902	9	Hearth/flagged floor
1021	10	Topsoil deposit
1022	10	Foundation layer
1101	11	Topsoil deposit
1201	12	Gravel yard surface
1202	12	Upper layer of metalled surface
1203	12	Redeposited mixed clay
1204	12	Possible metalled surface
1205	12	Modern organic deposit
1206	12	Midden deposit?
1207	12	Modern organic deposit
1208	12	Redeposited mixed clay
1209	12	Cobbled surface?
1210	12	Midden deposit?
1211	12	Midden deposit?
1212	12	Cut?
1213	12	Natural? Decayed sandstone - possibly
1214	12	natural
1215	12	Layer of Mortar
1216	12	Cut
1301	13	Topsoil deposit
1401	14	Topsoil deposit
1402	14	Possible metalled surface

**Appendix Two: Harris Matrix**

No Harris Matrices included, except for Trench 12 (below).



**Appendix Three: Photographic Record**

All images retained as numbered colour prints.

<b>Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	General shot of interior of ruined cottage to south of Tully Castle
2	General shot of interior of ruined cottage to south of Tully Castle
3	General shot of collapsed north-east wall of ruined cottage to south of Tully Castle
4	General shot of collapsed north-east wall of ruined cottage to south of Tully Castle
5	View of northern room of ruined cottage before excavation
6	View of northern room of ruined cottage before excavation
7	View of northern room of ruined cottage before excavation
8	Laneway to the south-west of the restored cottage
9	Laneway to the south-west of the restored cottage
10	Laneway running south from castle cottages to 'Tully'
11	Laneway running south from castle cottages to 'Tully'
12	Surveying at 'Tully'
13	Surveying at 'Tully'
14	Trench 2 during excavation from North
15	Trench 2 during excavation from North
16	Trench 2 during excavation from South
17	Trench 2 during excavation from South
18	Trench 2 during excavation from South
19	Trench 2 during excavation from South
20	Trench 2 during excavation from South
21	Trench 3a from south-west during excavation
22	Trench 3a from south-west during excavation
23	Trench 3a from the north-east during excavation
24	Trench 3a from the north-east during excavation
25	Trench 3b from the south-west north-east during excavation
26	Trench 3b from the south-west north-east during excavation
27	Trench 3a, metalling of laneway from the north-east
28	Trench 3a, metalling of laneway from the north-east
29	Trench 3a, metalling of laneway from the north-east
30	Trench 4 from the south-west
31	Trench 4 from the south-west
32	Trench 4 from the south-west
33	Trench 4 from the north-east
34	Trench 4 from the north-east
35	Trench 4 from the north-east
36	Trench 5 during excavation
37	Trench 5 during excavation
38	Trench 5 with beaten clay floor and fireplace exposed
39	Trench 5 with beaten clay floor and fireplace exposed
40	Trench 5 with beaten clay floor and fireplace exposed
41	Trench 5 with beaten clay floor and fireplace exposed
42	Trench 5: fireplace before removal of hardcore base

43	Trench 5: fireplace before removal of hardcore base
44	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
45	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
46	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
47	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
48	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
49	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
50	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
51	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
52	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
53	Trench 5: Filming removal of the base of the fireplace
54	Trench 5: Fireplace during excavation
55	Trench 5: Fireplace during excavation
56	Trench 5: Fireplace during excavation
57	Trench 5: Scorched ground below fireplace
58	Trench 5: Scorched ground below fireplace
59	Trench 6 during excavation, looking north-east
60	Trench 6 during excavation, looking north-east
61	Trench 7 during excavation, looking south-west
62	Trench 7 during excavation, looking north-east
63	Trench 8 during excavation, looking north-east
64	Trench 8 during excavation, looking north-east
65	Trench 8 during excavation, looking north-east
66	Trench 9 during excavation
67	Trench 10 during excavation
68	Trench 10 during excavation
69	Trench 11 after removal of topsoil
70	Trench 11 after removal of topsoil
71	General shot of Trench 12 during excavation
72	General shot of Trench 12 during excavation
73	General shot of Trench 12 during excavation
74	General shot of Trench 12 during excavation
75	General shot of Trench 12 during excavation
76	Trench 12 after removal of overlying gravel, exposing C1208
77	Trench 12 after removal of overlying gravel, exposing C1208
78	Trench 12 after removal of overlying gravel, exposing C1208
79	Trench 12 after removal of overlying gravel, exposing C1208
80	View of C1210, from the west
81	Section through west end of Trench 12
82	Section through west end of Trench 12
83	Section through west end of Trench 12
84	View of western end of Trench 12
85	View of western end of Trench 12
86	View of western end of Trench 12
87	Trench 12, metalled surface C1202/C1204
88	View of metalled surface as exposed in section
89	View of metalled surface as exposed in section
90	View of metalled surface as exposed in section
91	View of metalled surface as exposed in section

92	Trench 13 after excavation
93	Trench 13 after excavation
94	Trench 14 after excavation
95	Trench 14 after excavation

**Appendix Four: Field Drawing Register.**

Drawing	Description	Type	Scale	Date
1	Trench 3a and 3b	Plan	1:20	15.8.02
2	Trench 14	Plan	1:20	23.8.02
3	Trench 3a	Plan	1:20	15.8.02
4	Ruined 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottage ground plan	Plan	1:50	13.8.02
5	Trench 5	Plan	1:20	15.8.02
6	Trench 10	Plan	1:20	19.8.02
7	Trench 3b (C302)	Plan	1:20	15.8.02
8	Trench 9	Plan	1:20	19.8.2
9	Ruined 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottage ground plan	Plan	1:50	15.8.02
10	Trench 5	Plan	1:20	15.8.02
11	Trench 9	Plan	1:20	19.8.02
12	Trench 10	Plan	1:20	19.8.02
13	Trench 12 (C1201-3, C1205, C1207-8, C1216)	Plan	1:20	20.8.02
14	Trench 12 (C1203-4, C1206, C1208-9)	Plan	1:20	21.8.02
15	Trench 12 (sw facing section)	Section	1:20	23.8.02
16	Trench 12 (C1202-3, C1205, C1207-8)	Plan	1:20	20.8.02
17	Trench 12 (C1203, C1205, C1208-9)	Plan	1:20	21.8.02
18	Trench 12 (C1204)	Plan	1:20	21.8.02
19	Trench 14	Plan	1:20	23.8.02
20	Trench 12 (sw facing section)	Section	1:20	23.8.02

**Appendix Five: Small Finds Register**

Find no.	Material	Object	Trench	Context	Number
1000	Building material	Modern Tile	1	101	1
1001	Building material	Handmade Brick	1	101	35
1002	Building material	Slate	1	101	37
1003	ferrous	Iron Nails	1	101	6
1004	ferrous	Miscellaneous Iron	1	101	3
1005	Ceramic	Glazed earthenware. Strap handle	1	101	1
1006	Ceramic	Decorated earthenware	1	101	1
1007	Ceramic	Miscellaneous earthenware	1	101	4
1008	Building material	Mortar/plaster	1	101	8
1009	Ceramic	Belleek pottery	1	101	4
1010	Ceramic	Stamped pottery	1	101	3
1011	Ceramic	Miscellaneous decorated pottery	1	101	39
1012	Ceramic	Cream ware	1	101	1
1013	Ceramic	Miscellaneous undecorated pottery	1	101	81
1014	glass	Glass	1	101	121
2000	Building material	Slate	2	201	11
2001	Building material	Handmade Brick	2	201	6
2002	copper alloy	Cartridge (Shotgun)	2	201	1
2003	copper alloy	Copper alloy	2	201	7
2004	Ceramic	Black ware	2	201	1
2005	Ceramic	Black ware	2	201	2
2006	Ceramic	unglazed earthenware	2	201	1
2007	Ceramic	impressed stoneware	2	201	1
2008	Ceramic	ribbed stoneware	2	201	1
2009	Ceramic	miscellaneous stoneware	2	201	3
2010	Ceramic	Miscellaneous decorated pottery	2	201	23

2011	Ceramic	Miscellaneous undecorated pottery	2	201	95
2012	glass	glass	2	201	146
2013	glass	Ellimans Embrocation	2	201	1
2014	chert	flake	2	201	1
2015	Building material	Slate	2	202	2
2016	ferrous	Iron Nails	2	202	1
2017	Building material	Handmade Brick	2	202	2
2018	Ceramic	Decorated pottery	2	202	1
2019	Ceramic	Miscellaneous undecorated pottery	2	202	5
2020	glass	glass	2	202	10
2021	Building material	Handmade Brick	2	203	1
2022	stone	Cut pebble	2	203	1
2023	ferrous	miscellaneous iron	2	201	19
3000	Building material	Handmade Brick	3	301	1
3001	Ceramic	undecorated pottery	3	301	1
3002	Building material	Handmade Brick	3	301	1
3003	Building material	Slate	3	301	1
3004	Ceramic	Decorated pottery	3	301	3
3005	plastic	Plastic	3	301	1
3006	ferrous	Iron Nails	3	301	4
3007	ferrous	Miscellaneous Iron	3	301	14
3008	glass	Glass	3	301	3
3009	Building material	Black-glazed tile	3	302	1
4000	ferrous	Iron Nails	4	401	7
4001	ferrous	Miscellaneous Iron	4	401	9
5000	Building material	Handmade Brick	5	501	14
5001	Building material	Mortared Sandstone	5	501	2
5002	Building material	Slate	5	501	1
5003	Building material	Concrete	5	501	1
5004	glass	Glass	5	501	15

5005	glass	Glass Bottle	5	501	1
5006	ferrous	Iron Nails	5	501	6
5007	metal	Zinc Washer	5	501	1
5008	ferrous	Iron Sickle Blade	5	501	1
5009	ferrous	Iron Fork Prongs	5	501	1
5010	metal	Miscellaneous Metal	5	501	77
5011	ferrous	Iron Horse Shoe	5	501	1
5012	glass	Glass	5	502	382
5013	Ceramic	Decorated pottery	5	502	16
5014	Ceramic	undecorated pottery	5	502	6
5015	metal	Miscellaneous Metal	5	502	5
6000	Building material	Handmade Brick	6	601	1
6001	Building material	Slate	6	601	1
6002	Ceramic	undecorated pottery	6	601	2
6003	glass	Glass	6	601	2
7000	Building material	Slate	7	701	1
7001	Ceramic	Pottery	7	701	2
7002	ferrous	Iron Horse Bit	7	701	2
8000	Building material	Slate	8	801	9
8001	Building material	Handmade Brick	8	801	3
8002	ferrous	Iron Nails	8	801	2
8003	ferrous	Miscellaneous iron	8	801	2
8004	Ceramic	Decorated pottery	8	801	4
8005	Ceramic	undecorated pottery	8	801	7
8006	glass	Glass	8	801	4
10000	Building material	Handmade Brick	10	1021	1
10001	Building material	Mortared Sandstone	10	1021	4
10002	ferrous	miscellaneous iron	10	1021	10
10003	Ceramic	ribbed stoneware	10	1021	7
10004	glass	Glass	10	1021	6
12000	Ceramic	Decorated pottery	12	1201	2
12001	Ceramic	undecorated pottery	12	1201	1
12002	glass	glass	12	1201	7
12003	Building material	Handmade Brick	12	1203	4

12004	bone	Bovine Vertebrae	12	1204	1
12005	Building material	Handmade Brick	12	1206	6
12006	wood	Wood	12	1206	13
12007	bone	Bovine tooth	12	1206	1
12008	Building material	Handmade Brick	12	1209	3
12009	Ceramic	Earthenware Ceramics	12	1209	6
12010	bone	Burnt Bone	12	1209	2
12011	bone	Bone	12	1209	1
13000	glass	Glass Bottle	13	1301	1
14000	Building material	Handmade Brick	14	1401	12
14001	Ceramic	Cream ware	14	1401	2
14002	Ceramic	undecorated pottery	14	1401	7
14003	Ceramic	Black/Brown glazed earthenware	14	1401	13
14004	Ceramic	Decorated pottery	14	1401	7
14005	Ceramic	North Devon Ware	14	1401	2
14006	Ceramic	Willow pattern bowl	14	1401	6
14007	ferrous	Miscellaneous Iron	14	1401	1
14008	glass	Glass	14	1401	3
14009	stone	Hammerstone	14	1401	1
14010	ferrous	Slag	14	1401	1
14011	copper alloy	Clipped coin? Button?	14	1401	1
14012	Building material	Handmade Brick	14	1402	5
14013	Ceramic	undecorated pottery	14	1402	4
14014	Ceramic	Willow pattern bowl	14	1402	1
14015	Ceramic	Yellow glazed bowl	14	1402	1
14016	glass	Glass	14	1402	1

### **Appendix Six: Sample Register**

No samples retained during the course of the excavation.