

(1)
French/Norman placenaming, souterrains
etc. & landscapes and South of the river's invasion.

[?] Dunisky (Dún Mísi) as a spur/judge-
top of the and Bailey's settlement
created by Norman knight Hilto de
Cogan to mark the western frontier
of his land grant in Cork; constructed
between 1169 AD and 1179 AD. De Cogan
family from where in Normandy (or France or the
Islands of the Flemings)? De Cogan as
Du Cogan in France? When and where did
some of the family members arrive in England
or Wales (Lambro-Normans)? What
connections did this family have at the
Court of Rouen in Normandy when King Henry
II of England spent time there? (See 'Lambro's Expedition')
Why is the French Souterrain Refuge of Medard
so common in Normandy? Were
such souterrains connected to castles,
particularly those of Wotte and Bailey origin?
What French historians/archives might link
Dunisky to Normandy via England and Wales?
Was the fleet of ships which carried the
Norman invasion of Ireland to the South
of the coastlines known as the Fleet
of the Flemings? Do medieval Cork shipping
merchant family names such as Coppinger, Gould,
Terry (Tieri?), Scudamore have Norman
origins? →

→ for Scudamore read Skiddy as its later version. ⁽²⁾

[02] De Barry 'Norman family'. De Barry in

France. Originally de Barri or du Barri a place in France. Where? Some of family joined Norman invasion of England in 1066. Odo was one of the family. His descendants who had settle in England or Wales participated in the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169 AD. The De Barry knights who came to Ireland settled, and were granted a large land area (a barony) in County Cork; stretching northwards from Fota Island and Cogh Island. Fota Island was once the seat of this family with Castle Lyon (Castel de Lyon?) being a township several miles to the north. Castle Lyons became their principal seat and the parish contains remnants of an abbey with tower where Knights Templar are said to be buried, their graves still visible therefore. The Fota Island demesne, now a tourist destination, still proclaims the De Barry motto on its gates i.e. Boutez en Avant.

The land area (barony) which they ruled was known (and still exists) as the Barony of Barrymore i.e. from bar meaning big, large in Gaelic, and Barri from De Barry. As the De Barry family, their knights and settlers,

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(3)

→ gradually took possession of this area of the Cork landscape what administrative, landscape ~~and~~ re-configuration, and social changes did they make, along with religious changes and changes in the built environment both formal and vernacular? How much of the lower tiers of ~~the~~ pre-existing Gaelic Ireland and its class structure / land ownership / social practices ~~remained~~ unchanged? What foreign merchants met in Lombards came here? Merchants and collector of sugar, tea? As the Norman knights of the 1169 invasion were granted lands across County Cork, for example how many chose to locate themselves on pre-existing monastic demesne lands e.g. Mounse Abbey at the great Hibernian monastery of Donaghmore in Mounse? A large portion of the lands of Clonmel were absorbed into the medieval diocese of Clonmel including Barrymore. Near Castle Lyons in the town of Buttevant under the patronage of the De Barry (De Barry), named it is said from their motto 'Boutez en Avant'. It is ~~was~~ centred on an abbey remains of which still anchor the town with a great medieval abbey located close by called Ballybeg.

an
other

What story do the souterrains of Barrymore and Imokilly, to Kilmore and Overy, have to say about how the human and physical landscapes of these baronies reacted to Norman conquest along with the imposition of a new religious geography of diocese and parishes? Was it to some extent →

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→ a story similar to how Gaelic Ireland reacted to Hrolf de Cogan's invasion of the province of Connaught to the north west of Munster? This occurred in 1177 AD.

As recorded in the chronicle of Geraldus Cambrensis (of the De Barry family) in his Expugnatio Hibernica did Gaelic chieftains and monastic abbots advise their local populations to place as much as possible of their food supplies underground, burn the fields and see refuge in churches? How many souterrains were used and repurposed if so, during such a time of crisis?

What major changes in vernacular architectural practices and agriculture did the conquest of the Normans implant upon the South Munster landscape and its Gaelic peoples? How did subsequent social development absorb all this?

- Whispers in the Chanson de geste of a troubadour!

Note = Hybrid Names;

Le Carrig / Le Carrig in North Cork from Le (French) and Carrig (Gaelic), meaning The Rock. A place of importance at one time; in Norman times.

