

settlement which also happened in the vicinity of other upland settlements e.g. Kinneghl and perhaps Rossabeg as well as in East Cork.

9. The Viking settlement at Aghabulloge may have recovered. If so were the Ranniers described in the 14th century entry in the Cloyne Pipe Roll - and mapped to some degree in the Chapter Acts of Cloyne of 1700 AD - a product of pre-Viking, early Viking settlement or the recovery of a settlement after Brian Boru's victory?

If an early settlement of Vikings among the O'Mahonys then who founded it. Is there any substance to a claim that someone called Bagsecq founded the settlement?

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If yes, then was he a name sake of  
the famous Bagsecg a commander of  
the Great Army or was it in fact the  
Bagsecg who founded the settlement?

But, this name as a founder is  
associated (assumed to be?) with a  
12<sup>th</sup> century date. Unless, the original  
settlement was of the 10<sup>th</sup> century and at  
that time named for Bagsecg as  
founder. If so, did this name association  
continue and as a consequence come  
to be associated with a rebuilding of the  
settlement until its final demise  
sometime in the 12<sup>th</sup> century perhaps  
as Anglo-Norman church reforms  
set in?

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Whatever the actual facts behind the Rampier, the Viking settlement and the Peake Souterrain and its reported content, there is much in the landscape area which would repay detailed archaeological fieldwork supported by further historical research.

From the perspective of the study of souterrains in the Cork landscape a close investigation of the known souterrain evidence, from the immediate surrounding townlands, would reward substantially any such investigation given the range of architectural forms evident from antiquarian and archaeological fieldwork to date.

From the vicinities of the Delehinagh and Droipsley rivers i.e. Donaghmore and

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Kilshannig by the Blackwater and  
Boggraigh southwards following the  
river tributaries and streams to  
Aghabulloge and Coolineagh, to  
Peake and Drissy and into the  
Blackpool in the proximity of  
Inis Luinge (ships island) and  
Cronody (Cró na hÓidhe i.e. the  
shelter of the scholars).

11/4 Olen and Lacton were among the  
fifty scholars from abroad who arrived  
at the Seaman via Inis Luinge, and  
stayed initially at Cró na hÓidhe a shelter  
of some kind, well they among those who  
subsequently headed northwards to found 'parishes' ?  
If so, did Olen (the Egyptian?) bring to

(92)

... hope the Egyptian monasticism of  
St. John Cassian ~~who~~ who had founded  
a monastery and school in South East Gaul  
close to the Island of Lerins? Consequently  
did the monasticism of the Egyptian desert  
(Sketis) become the Dyscheris (Désert) 'green  
deserts' of Ireland? ... 'Celtic Christianity',  
'Pura Aegyptae', 'true vine of Egypt' !!  
... by the ringing of the clapper of my  
hand-bell 'I will sing my psalms  
today in the Stone Cave' [from the 7th  
Rule of St. Adomnán.]  
... and a Platonic 'allegory of the

• General Magnus Maximus declares himself Emperor of the Roman Empire  
... and John Cassian founds his Egyptian  
monastery in Gaul and Emperor Magnus Maximus drives  
the troops out of Britannia and Gaul erupts,  
and 50 scholars board a ship bound for Serran  
at the shelter of the Isle of Skips monastery  
(Fuis Linn) beside the River Lee in Meath.

(53)

~~(108)~~

... Cunomagni... does it mean Cúnn o [?]  
at [Magnus] Magni? ... Is it a single word and a  
personal name? ... or is it two words  
conjoined? ... Does Magnus simply imply  
an accolade i.e. Cunnó who was a great  
person (magnus) or a person of greatness (magni)  
... Cú Culainn, the hound of Culainn ...  
Cúnn of Magnus? ... Does it relate  
to the word Cuairt (dog, wolfpack, followers)  
i.e. Cúnn as the dog/wolfpack/follower of  
Magnus? ... Cunn as a typical example of  
the doubling of certain consonants typical of  
certain Ogham inscriptions ...?

[for Cuairt see Fr. Dinneen's  
Dictionary.]















