

(1)
Area: Kilquane, Templecarriga, Templeogue
locality, Cork & the Glenawillin
Souterrain and other
stones

Another Lost Bishopric
in County Cork? Subsided
and Leading to Barrymore Barony
and Cloyne Diocese
in the wake of Norman
conquest and 12th Century
Church reform?

(Notes in draft (rough) for further
investigation.)

Location: Between Curraha wood Middleton and
Watergrasshill, in East County Cork.

② Ogham Stones from local Souterrains (1977)

Berrymore by = Norman Conquest lands = Cloque diocese.]

Glenawellin: (Glen of the mill)

1 stone } = a) COLOMAGNI AVI DUCURI
[Colan's 'gentlemen'] [gradina?]

 } = b) DOVALES CI..

[Why use the stone for 2 inscriptions?]

But Glenawellin => Uni - vallate right handed.

2 Ogham stones (one per flank of 2 clanks both ford - stone built)

{ one to use.
other reading got at into left side. [no reading available]

NB Gleann an Ughailinn (from Lejainm. u)

1573 • CLANNY WOLLYN

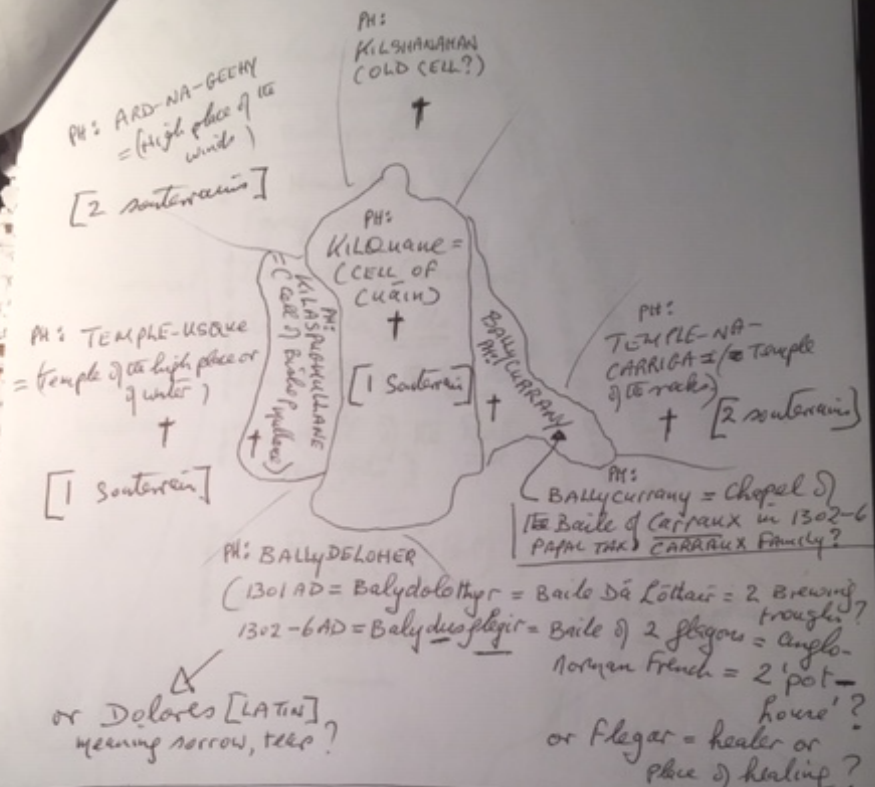
1601 • GLOUNIVOLLEN

1655 • GLANWILLEN

} So is it
glen or
clann? } or both
by
circumstances

[Clanns are often situated beside small rivers & streams, they are the inner lands of the cell, so do they have a monastic well as a result?]

Ogham Stones & Souterrains
DISTRIBUTION MAP (1977) (3)

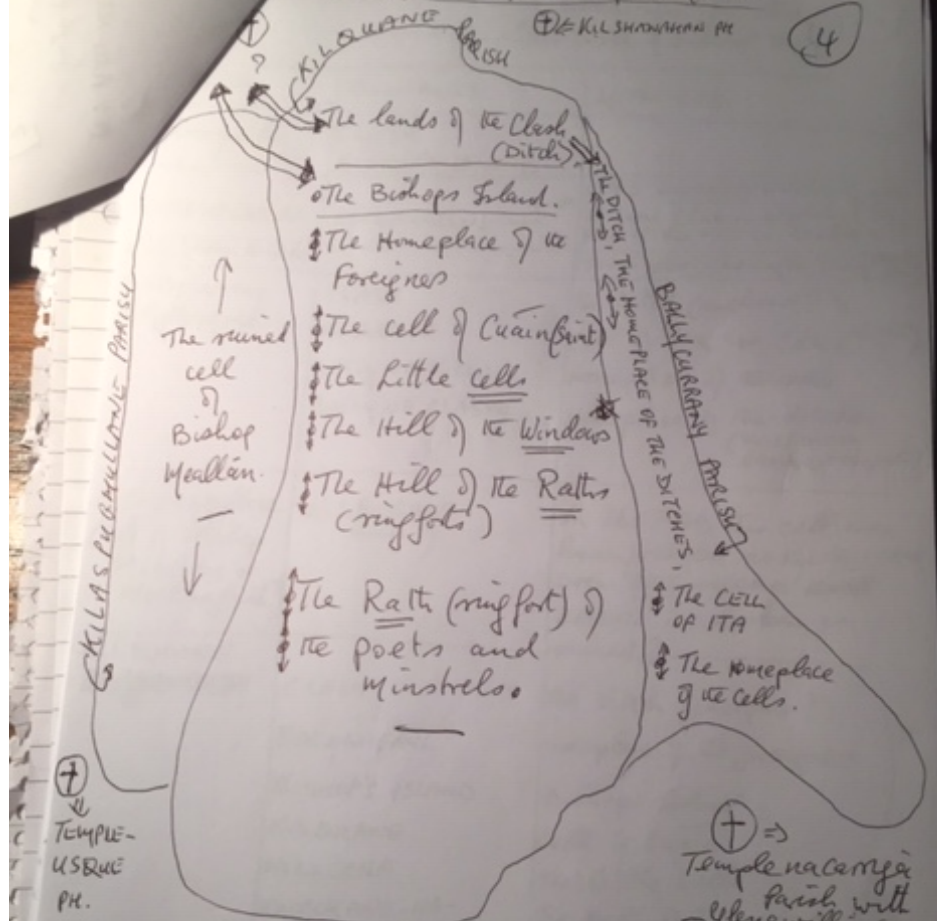


- Ardna geehy = 2 souterrains.
- Kilquane = 1 souterrains.
- Ballycurrany = 0 "
- Ballydeloher = 0 "
- Temple usque = 1 "
- Temple na carriga = 2 "
- Kilshannah = 0 "
- Kilaspowullane = 0 "

Temple na carriga (Glenawillin townland)
= 2 ogham stones with 3 inscriptions.

There are no ogham stone discoveries from souterrains for the other civil parishes in the sketch map above (1977).

Topographies from old place names.



* Windows = sometimes referencing 'doors' of monastic rock-cut cells along a valley side in Byzantine world, or in Western Europe e.g. the Loire.

⊕ ⇒ Temple na Camyá parish with glenwilling etc. [The stream of its Mill... and those of the monastery who tended it i.e. many families by the river?]

Townland Names and meanings for these Civil Parishes: Some of Interest only! (5)

RISH	TOWNSLANDS	MEANINGS
Ardnageehy	CLASH BISHOP'S ISLAND	
TEMPLE NA GARRIGA	GLINA WILLIAS →	1573 CLANNY WOLLYN was the name Cluain replaced by glyn at the time i.e. no cluain?
KIL SHANAHAN		1302-6 KILLATHINIAN = Cell Trian (Burr an?)
Ballycurragh Raphinagga	CLASH KILLEACH BALLY NA KILLA BALLY NA CLASHY	The Ditch (enclosure?) Cell of Ita or Ida (semit?) Homeplace of the cells Homeplace of the ditches (enclosures, banks, ramparts?)
Kilaspugyullene (cell of Bishop Meallan or Mealanfaith?)	KILRUSSANE	In 1607 AD this cell was Annam/recorded as KILBRISHANE Does BRIS reference BRISHTO BRISHTO i.e. broken or ruined?
KILQUANE TEMPLE NA GARRIGA	CLASH BALLYNAGALL BISHOP'S ISLAND KILQUANE KILLEENA KNOCKANE-NA-FINOGA KNOCKRAHA RATH FILODE	The Ditch (enclosure?) Homeplace of the foreigners. Bishop's Island Cell of Cuain The little cells The Hill of the Windows & g. Hill side of cave ledgings? Hill of the supports The Ringfort of the poets (?)
TEMPLEUSQUE (TEMPALL LOISCTHE)		1302-6 glyn maggir = gleann Maighe tior? Loiscthe means burnt-out.

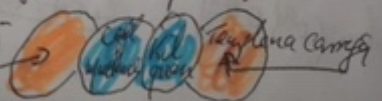
Ratt Filade as a Rufflet of poets.
= see the Bardic School of Sean
Clanch at Ollim's Lios by
Bruce, County Limerick!

So what is the record upto 1977
of Ogham stone discoveries and
of souterrain discoveries
from these parishes &
vicinities?

So
What townland & parish is Carragh Wood in?
& how close to Kilquane Ph.?

• Why place a Tempall (temple) site on either side of
an older land area of Cella? Is this Norman Christianity
enclosing the earlier land areas of the Cella of St. Cuain and that of
Bishop Mollane? If so, why not one on top of the other? Why was Mollane
built near Clonmacnoise rather than on top of it?

How much of the loss of this landscape is due
to Norman conquest by Du Borne and how was
12th century by them superimposed?

Temple-
kopie →  = Norman 'temples'
at either side of
the Cella of Mollane &
Clonmacnoise

