

which have

(2)

The Townlands of Ophaballigue ~~conurbation~~ ^{Southern area}

Td	Gaelic name	# Seats	# Types
① AUGHINDA	ACHADH BOINIDE	1	?
② CAHERBAROUL	Cathair BERTUÍL	1	?
③ CARRIG THOMAS	Carrig Thomas	2	AI (2)
④ CLONS MOYLE	Cluin Moil	1	?
⑤ COOLINGACH	Cúil an Feich	1	?
⑥ DEELISH	Duileis	2	CI (1)
⑦ DERTY ROE	Doire Rua	1	?
⑧ DROMATIMORE	Drom an Tí Mór	1	AI (R)
⑨ GLENAGLOCH (N/S)	Glean na gCloch	5	? X(D)
⑩ KILBERCHET	Cill Buircheit	1	CI (R)
⑪ KNOCKGLAS	Cnoc Glas	1	A2 (R)
⑫ KNOCKROUR	Cnoc Rámhair	5	?
⑬ LYROE	An Ladher Rua	2	? (D)
⑭ OUGHTIBERY	Ucht Phoithre	4	? X(AI)
⑮ PEARKE	an Phéic	1	?
⑯ WOODFIELD	BORT NA CHOILLE	2	? ⇒

⇒ Summary Ignoring sub-division of townlands (i.e. Northport, Eastport) 16 of 30 townlands in Aghaballyne had produced souterrain evidence upto 1977.

[This amounted to 31 souterrain sites on record for the civil parish. These civil parish entities were established from the time of the Synod of Kells in 1139 AD and commonly the parish was named for the townland in which the recognised church for the locality was located and after that time. So during these times of 'reform' how many other older church and hermitage/monastery sites became abandoned their names surviving as townland sub-denominations or fieldnames? How would knowing this affect interpretation of the archaeology?]

Of the 16 townlands which had produced souterrain evidence 9 sites (souterrain structures) were to some extent interpretable from the record as potentially classifiable within my classification scheme; rough and approximate as it still is. 8 of the souterrains were associated either with standing or demolished 'ringfort' structures. The 3 sites with an A1 classification (cellars?) were all in ringforts. The single A2 (prayer/bell cell?) was in a ringfort. Both C1 sites (single residence cells) were in ringforts and one of these was from the townland of Kilbernist i.e. the cell of Saint Beircheist (the of Tullybase and Tuatta Sean to the north of Aghaballyne & Blackwater River?). 3 sites, ~~not~~ from ringforts, fall into my D class and may if further investigated, classify as from its description by Cox in 1750s I think Pecke was a C3 residential site.

Summary (continued) (1):

So, was Peake used as a refuge by certain local people as Clonypyle, or a part of it which became known as Clonotithe (i.e. the burnt out part of the ruined/abandoned Cluin lands i.e. Cluin naol), was ravaged and destroyed? Did Brian Boru do this? Late 10th, early 11th century? If Peake was used as a refuge was its souterrain therefore just a C3 class residence for a group of monks which was situated in close proximity to a rectangular land area (which would appear on the Down Survey map for this parish as it was in the mid-17th century) named Fortis (Fortis? Fortress?)?

Agathaliffe parish townlands in which souterrain 'clusters' had been recorded up to 1977:

Townland	# Souterrains + latents	# Types Identifiable
Carrigthomas (Thomas' Rock)	2 in Ringforts	2 of A1 class (cellars?)
Deelish (Dail =)	2 (1 from a ringfort)	1 was a C1 (single plan pentagonal)
Gleneglogh (Glen of the rocks or stones or ruin)	5	1 from a ringfort, 1 a 'D' class site.
Knockrouc (Round shaped hill)	5	—
Lyroe (derived from Lyra i.e. hermitage?)	2	2 of the D class

Summary Continued (2):

Townland	# Souterrains + Contents	# types Identified
Ough Tierny (high place of Fo. 15re) → or has it to do with upper houses?	4 (1 identified as a night)	1 site of AI (Collier) Chas
Woodfield (Gort na Chaille is the cultivated patch/orchard beside the wood).	2	—

So what can be gleaned from the 'cluster' townlands information?

1) These places have a high concentration of known sites. However, this does not mean that other townlands in the parish do not have high clusters of sites the same or a mix of souterrain types, as nothing may have turned up in such townlands as yet due to how the land there has been worked in the past 2-3 centuries or more. For the present we can say that Knockroud (the round hill) had 5 sites. Is this an example of a monastic cell grouping as one might find in the Near East e.g. Mt. Carmel? Similarly was Glenclogh a valley/glen in which a group of monastic cells existed? Was Oughtierney a plateau were another group of cells clustered? If yes to all 3 then how similar were these monastic settlement behaviours to those in Egypt, Syria etc?

Abullogue

(14)

CLONMEEN

7.5 km²
18,138 acres

() = # of sites per townland

† = a chain or dyke

[] = site class

- A1 = cellar
- A2 = prayer cell
- C1 = single structure
- D = multiple structures

Donoughmore

Donaghmore

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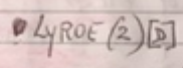
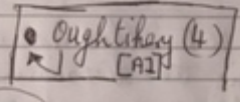
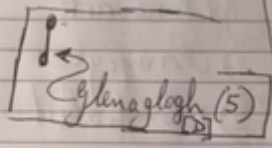
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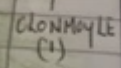
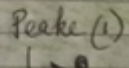
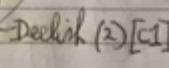
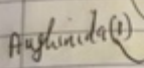
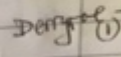
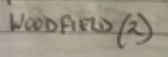
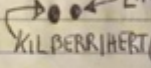
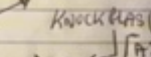
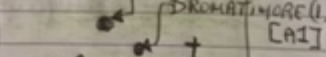
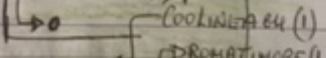
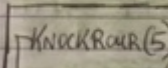
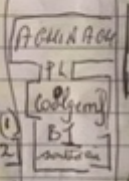
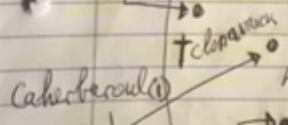
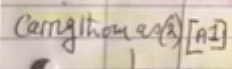
Big Sunday

place

of Gethsemane



†
CLONROTH
PH



Kilcobnet

Rough sketch of Abullogue parish showing townlands known to have structures as of 1977. →

