

1. Aghabullogue parish and contiguous localities. Clusterings of differing souterrain architectural types and functions as evidence of the focal points of agriculturally dependent small communities connected to ecclesiastical *cluains* and *cills* e.g. land uses and land resources associated with individual communities in what would in later times become townland and civil parish entities:

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2. Aghabullogue, Some extracts from what the folklore record has to say:

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3. The souterrain discovery record for Aghabullogue's place-names as of 1977:

Townland Name (English)	Townland Name (Gaelic)	Number of souterrains known 1977	Number per souterrain architectural type as of 1977

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4. Sketch Map of Aghabullogue civil parish showing the number and architectural types of souterrains as known and identified upto 1977. [Caveat - descriptive detail and/or site survey drawings, when they exist, can be of varying quality with sites often not fully explored due to internal collapses or safety issues, or the recorder not having sufficient time on site or the recorder being informed about the site's discovery subsequent to it being closed off / infilled by the farmer - in some cases by a family member in an earlier generation, or the recorder not being familiar with how to make a record, what to record and how to describe, and what to do with it and so at best sometimes the descriptive detail and a very rough hand sketch may be nothing more than second or third hand information and not accurately remembered. There is a need for a funded project to locate, excavate and scientifically record all known sites from the parish in order to establish a more informative understanding of what all of these underground architectures say about the daily functioning of early medieval life in those small community localities which occupied - and perhaps created, distinct area of farmed land, lands used for their bounty of other resources of common need, commons land

and lands devoted to spirituality and leisure reflecting life and social interactions in these earlier times].

.....insert the sketch map.....

4. **The Coolgarrif double passage souterrain in Aghinagh** civil parish and the relationship of this souterrain's siting to whatever social and geographical entity existed in what would become this intersecting section of Aghabullogue and Aghinagh prior to the creation of these parishes. Furthermore any potential relationship which might have existed with Matehy (Maighe Tithe?, the plain of the house (big house?) ?):

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5. **Some Cluains in the Aghabullogue area:**

[and also that place called the **FORTUS** (Fortis?, Fortress? another segment of a complex of ramparted spaces made of gabions **i.e. Péicíní?**) on the Downe Surevy maps of the mid 17th century and also the meaning of **Nedro Demure** (do I read this name correctly from the map?) a rectangular space abutting the west side of that rectangular **Fortus** place today at the west side of **Cronody** townland?].

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6. Short Introductory statement regarding the Rampiers of Aghabullogue and the Peake souterrain:

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7. What did happen at the Peake souterrain : An ultimate Cold Case from Muskerry?

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8. Thinking about Social and Cultural Chronologies - and their landscape impacts - at Aghabullogue and its vicinity:

[From St. **Eolang** (an **Egyptian** (?)) at a time when St. **John Cassian** brought **Egyptian monasticism** to early medieval France and southern Europe), **fifty scholars** from the Atlantic shores of France to St. **Senan's Inis Luinge** (ship island) by Iniscarra, to the days of **Whitby's Synod** and the time of the **Culdee (Céile Dé)** Revolt, and then a **Viking** settlement (of a **Bagsecq** named person perhaps?) by **Dripsey's Blackpool (Dubh Linn)** perhaps, to a raid by **Brian Ború**, and then to a new ecclesiastical geography and **Knights Templars** and a **Commandery (?) at Mourne Abbey** by Donoughmore, to great power battles with other monastic demesnes in the Cork landscape ... until finally the **Dissolution of the Monasteries** under King Henry VIII of England in the first half of the 16th century AD.]

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