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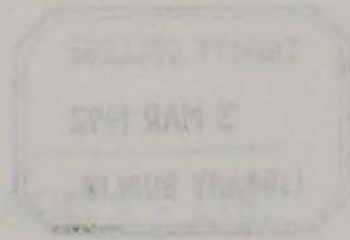
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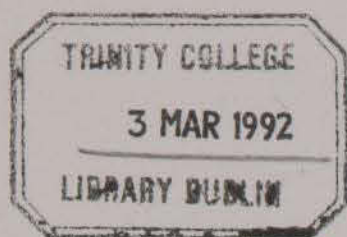
COUNTY KERRY

AND TOWER HOUSES IN KERRY.

BACK COVER.

MARY Mc AULIFFE.

TWO VOLUMES; VOLUME TWO.



Thesis
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THE TOWER HOUSES

OF

COUNTY KERRY

MARY DE ALLEN

TWO VOLUMES; VOLUME TWO

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MAP 4. DISTRIBUTION MAP OF CASTLES
AND TOWER HOUSES IN KERRY.

BACK POCKET.

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWER HOUSES AND CASTLES OF CO. KERRY.

1. Aghadoe.

Location: Killarney area. O.S. V935926. Overlooking the Lakes of Killarney, an extremely strategic location from a military point of view.

Date. 13th century round castle.

Builder. Possibly de Marisco or one of the other invaders i.e the Geraldines of Shanid in c.1215 - 1220.

References. 1. Smith 1969. pp. 147. mentions the remains of a small ruined circular castle.

2. King 1907. pp. 4. the remains stand within a square bawn and is called the "Pulpit", and reputed to be the residence of the Bishops of Ardfert.

3. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 172. The remains are in a square earthen fort and the castle is built of green stone with lime and sand mortar.

Results of Survey. There is quite a lot of the castle left. It stands just outside Aghadoe cemetery. The ruin rises to about two storeys, there are no battlements remaining. The structure is of uncut and uncoursed limestone rubble. There is the remains of an entrance door and also, some pointed window loops. The remains of a spiral stairs is in the thickness of the wall but it does not give access to the upper storeys. There is a chimney flue on the first storey and also beam slots for the

flooring. Aghadoe may not have been much higher than the two storeys at any stage. It was built inside a square earthwork.

2. Aglish.

Location. precise location unknown but perhaps in or near the parish of Aglish in the Barony of Magunihy.

Date. perhaps an example of an early site as it is mentioned in 1428.

Builder. possible McCarthy site.

References. 1. A.I. 1428 " His wife (Tadg McCarthys) was Seban (Joan) dau. of Garret the Earl..... She died in Caislean Mac nAeducain (Aglish) and was buried at Tralee".

Result of Survey. This structure no longer exists.

3. Ahalanna.

Location. North Kerry Barony of Iraghticonnor.

Date. possible 15th / 16th century tower house.

Builder. O'Connor Kerry.

References. 1. Gaughan mentions it in the "History of Listowel" 1974. pp. 525.

Result of Survey. There is nothing of the structure left, but it was in the vicinity of Tarbert.(156).

4. Airlock (Muckcross).

Location. precise location is not known but it was in the Muckcross region of Killarney.

Date. 1215 - 20.

Builder. Roache.

References. 1. Dublin Annals of Inisfallen. 1215. "Roache built a castle at Airlock.

Result of Survey. The site no longer exists. This was probably a motte built by one of the original invaders in the early 13th century in Killarney and never succeeded by a castle or a tower house.

5. Arabella.

Location. It was in the Ballymacelligott area.

Date. possible 15th / 16th century tower house.

Builder. McElligotts.

References. 1. Cusack "History of Kerry". 1871. pp. 390. She mentions that it later belonged to the Blennerhassat family, and was one of three castles within three miles.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Glenties.

Result of Survey. The structure was demolished in the 18th century and there are little remains other than a few clumps to indicate the site.

Builder. Nicholas, Lord of Kerry?

6. Ardarte.

References. 1. King 1907. pp. 30. He mentions the "old castle" of

Location. another name for Ardfert. (9). The Carraig Óg.

2. C.S.P. (Ire). 1293-1342. There is a reference here to a royal grant which would indicate a castle in Ardara.

7. Ardea.

Result of Survey. The structure is a high stone, indeed the site of the

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Glanarought. O.S. V777624. Near St.

St. Mary's Cathedral.

Date. Possible late 15th early 16th century tower house.

Builder. O'Sullivan Beare or Moriarty.

References. 1. Barrington; "History of Kerry" 1976. pp. 299 - 300.

The castle was built on the site of a ringfort and was the home of the Tanist of O'Sullivan Beare. It was slighted by the Cromwellians in 1652. There is a reference to the site in 1553 when the "Mac Finghen Dubh of Ardea" is mentioned.

Result of Survey. The structure is now gone.

No - it isn't! there is a substantial curtain wall. [M.S.]

8 Ardfert.

Location. North Kerry Barony of Clanmaurice.

Date. c. 1320?

Builder. Nicholas, Lord of Kerry?

References. 1. King 1907. pp 10. He mentions the "old castle" of 1311 was demolished in 1637. He calls it the Caislean Gearr.
2. C.S.P. (Ire) 1295 - 1303. there is a reference here to a royal prison which would indicate a castle in Ardfert.

Result of Survey. The structure no longer exists, indeed the site of the castle is not precisely known, it may have been in the village near St. Brendans Cathedral.

9. Ardfert.

Location. see above.

Date. 1580's

Builder. Edmund MacMorris (FitzMaurice).

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587 pp 5. Mentions the forfeiture of "one new castle lately built with stones and lime"

2. Pratts map of 1697 of the town shows a tower house standing some 40 yards from the cathedral, with its aperturtenances "castle yard" and "castle bawn".

Result of Survey. The structure no longer exists and the site can only be presumed to have been in the vicinity of the cathedral.

10. Ardfert Friary.

Location. about a half a mile outside the village. O.S. Q791212.

Date. mid 15th century. c. 1450's.

Builder. Franciscan Friars.

References. 1. O.S. Letters. 1841. pp. 23. It mentions the noble height and prospect of the tower.

Result of Survey. The tower is still very much intact and there is access to the top. It is a fine, well built, slender tower at the west end of the Friary attached to the nave, there is a communicating door at the second storey level. Much of the tower remains to the parapet (5 storeys), it is c.20.m high, with two barrel vaults over the first and fourth storeys. It is built of well cut limestone blocks with cut and coursed quoins, cut and splayed window loops and well cut doors. The murder hole is over the entrance. There is one chamber on each level

with cupboard recesses and corbels for the flooring (which was of the beam wall plate type), however, there is no evidence of a fireplace on any level. The top storey probably served as a belfry, there is a double loop on each wall. There is the remains of a small turret on the parapet, although there is no evidence of battlements. The exterior shows a slight batter. The walls are c. 1.90 m thick at the base level.

References. 1. Map of Kerry. 1234

11. Ardnagragh (Ardnacrah).

Result of Survey. The structure was demolished in the 19th century by

Location. Mid Kerry Barony of Trughancamy. O.S. R166190.

Building.

Date. Possibly 15th / 16th century.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. Inquisition of 1584 (Eliz) "Thomas FitzDavie Gerald forfeit castle, townlands, tenements and hereditaments of Ardnegraghe".

2. O.S Letters 1841. pp. 190. There remains three clumps of walls.

Builder. O'Connor Barry.

Result of Survey. The structure now no longer exists. The site is in the mountains above Castleisland and was one of the three FitzGerald tower houses in this area which may have served as look outs for the garrison in the castle in Castleisland (67).

Building. Ardnagragh is a large enclosure of stone, called in Irish a 'barr', formerly a place of great strength.

Result of Survey. If there was a castle in Ardnagragh of this date it would be

the one of the rare possible examples of a pre-Norman castle in

12. Ardtully.

Location. South Kerry Barony of Glanerought. O.S. V999725.

Date. 1214.

Builder. Carew, later belonged to the MacFineen McCarthys.

References. 1. Mac Carthaigs Book 1214

Result of Survey; The structure was demolished in the 19th century to make way for Ardtully House and there is no trace of the original building.

13. Asdee.

Location. North Kerry Barony of Iraghticonnor.

Date. 1146.

Builder. O'Connor Kerry.

References. 1. Mac Carthaigs Book. "The Easter house of Eas Duibhe was erected by Diarmuid Sugach.....O'Conchobair Ciarraighe.

2. Smith 1969. pp 225. Near Asdee is a large enclosure of stone, called in Irish a bawn, formerly a place of great strength.

Result of Survey. If there was a castle in Asdee of this date it would be the one of the rare possible examples of a pre - Norman castle in

Ireland. However, there is no castle nor is there the tradition of a castle, this "caislean" was probably a ringfort, or perhaps a square rath or cashel as Smith did see a square stone enclosure. No such enclosure exists to - day.

14. Ashane.

Location. North Kerry Barony of Clanmaurice, possibly around the Listowel / Lixnaw area.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Possibly FitzMaurice or a sub - tenant / ally.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 25. "...Ashane with the butt of a castle and lands of the same...."

Result of Survey. Site unknown, structure no longer exists.

15. Barrow.

Location. Mid Kerry Barony of Trughanacmy. Now part of Kerry golf club property. O.S. Q725187.

Date. Possibly 15th century.

Builder. Possible de Clahull / FitzMaurice tower house.

References. 1 Hickson pp 390 (JRSAI) 1892. States that it was built by Geoffrey de Clahull in c. 1284 and it has a "fine carved doorway, of greenish Kerry marble, with sockets for hinges....etc

2. Carew MSS 1572. pp 414. One of the Earl of Desmonds castles.

Result of Survey. This structure was built on a limestone rock outcrop and the bottom courses of the building were slightly stepped because of the uneven lie of the land. [Plate 13] It is a round tower house, the only example in Kerry, built to command the inlet to Fenit and just across the river from the more conventional tower house on Fenit island. [Plate 19] It was built of rounded uncut and uncoursed beach stones, although some of the window loops and the doors are of cut greenstone. It remains to a height of two storeys. The entrance door is a carved pointed arch which is 1.95 m high and 1.24 m wide, and there are two carved slightly splayed window slits on this side of the structure.[Fig10]. The loops have both holes and hinges for shutters. In the interior is an entrance chamber, which is approx. 2.68 m long and 1.65 m wide, with the door to the main chamber in front and the spiral stairs to the left, above the entrance is a murder hole. The main chamber is squared off and has a barrel vault over the first floor. There are corbels at regular intervals which indicate that the first floor had beam wall plate flooring. In the main chamber the north wall is 4.55 m long and has a deeply recessed window loop, the east wall is 4.55 m long with a recessed loop (width 1.44, depth 1.62, and height 1.42), the south wall is 4.85 m and has a small fireplace in the S / E corner with a large recessed loop above it on the first storey, the west wall is 5.71 m with both the ground floor door and the door from the stairs to the first storey chamber. The spiral stairs is in the S / W corner turret and is lit by well cut and grouted loops. The small

chamber over the entrance lobby containing the murder hole has a flagged floor which is still intact. There is no access to the battlements but there is slight evidence of "stepped merlon" crenellation. On the exterior there is a slight batter and a well cut garderobe exit on the seaward side. There is no evidence of a bawn or walls but the area was leveled to create the eighteenth green of the golf course. The structure is in a sound state.

16. Ballincartin.

Location. unknown.

References. 1. Deposition of 1641 (MSS T.C.D.) "Castel of Ballincartin"

Result of Survey: This may be another name for Ballycarty (28).

17. Ballincaslane.

Location. Mid Kerry Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 190. This consisted of 3 divisions, courtyard and 2 castles. (a) East castle the west wall was gone. The thickness of the walls was 8ft, height 45ft. On the west wall

was a round window of cut stone with a segmented arch and two loops on the wall. There were 4 recesses higher up and a chimney. The north wall had more loops and windows one was divided into 4 lights. on the east wall was two loops and 2 - 3 fireplaces and there was a small apartment in the thickness of the south wall. (b) South castle. The thickness of the walls is 5ft 10ins and the height is 35ft. There was a door on the east wall where it met the larger building. . Only the south wall still stands. Segmented arch of rude stone in the interior. and the remaining window loops are of cut stone.

Result of Survey. This site was in the Castleisland region. It sounds very like Kilmurray (136) which is a small tower house with a large 18th century mansion attached, but all the walls of the tower house at Kilmurray (136) are intact. There are two other tower house sites in the area at Ardnacragh (12, now gone) and Ballymacadam (37), and neither were associated with a later "castle" or mansion. Therefore, this must be a fourth site which was still intact in the 19th century but is now gone. The site of the structure is even unknown to locals.

18. Ballineanig.

Location. West Kerry Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. 360044.

Date. unknown

Builder. FitzGerald (the Knight of Kerrys family)

References. 1. O.S.Letters 1841. pp. 134. It stands on rising ground and is built of brown stone, the west wall is gone. The south wall is battered and has chiseled windows of brown stone, which are narrow and high. The S / E angle is gone and there is a flue in the east wall and a large square window. The ruin rises to 20ft and the walls are 7ft thick. There is a stairs in the S / W corner.

2. Pettys Map calls it "Castle Marlin" in 1683.

Result of Survey. The structure is now gone. It formerly stood in the village of Ballineanig on the south side of Smerwick.

19. Ballingarry.

Location. North Kerry Barony of Iraghticonnor O.S. Q754329.

Date. possible late 15th century / early 16th century, re - built by Col. David Crosbie c.1640's.

Builder. Cantillon / Crosbie.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 120. 4ft high walls is all that remains.

2. K.A.M. (Vol 1 1908 - 1912) "Some Desmond Castles". Rock fortress, forfeited by a drawbridge. The island shows traces of a small castle. Fort defended by a curtain wall and earthworks on the landward side.

3. Westropp (JRSAI 1910) pp 115 - 119. Landward side has the turret built by Col. Crosbie, with two trackways running from this turret to the watchtower and the drawbridge. The wall running from

the drawbridge is 5ft 5ins thick and from it projects a tower with 5ft thick walls. The island is fenced from the bastion.

Result of Survey. All that is now left of from both the Cantillons and Crosbies is the drawbridge, which connected the small island to the mainland. [Plate 20] It was built of uncut field stones (sandstone) which are roughly coursed, it was built into the cliff face with a little projecting wall on the south side which may be part of the "curtain" wall referred to. On the mainland the tracks mentioned by Westropp can still be made out but there are no remains of Crosbies turret and watch tower or of the small castle on the island. There are numerous hut sites on the island but these could be either associated with the tower house or with the earlier promontory fort.

20. Ballingolin (Burnham).

Location. West Kerry Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. V419999.

Date. unknown but possibly late 15th early / 16th century.

Builder. Rice.

References. 1.Dingle Peninsula Survey. 1986. pp. 371. This site is now occupied by the mansion of Lord Ventry.

Result of Survey. The structure no longer exists. It was probably on the site of the present Colaiste Ide, which once belonged to Lord Ventry. The tower house was probably leveled to make way for the mansion.

21. Ballingowen.

Location. Mid Kerry Barony of Truganacmy.

Date. possible 16th century.

Builder. O'Connor (not O'Conor Kerry).

References. 1. S. M "The story of Castle Mayne" Vol 1 KAM 1908 - 1912 pp "the Earl of Desmond took to "Hollenhowe Castel". Hickson (Old Kerry Records Vol 1) pp 311 - 312 says this castle is called "Ballingowen" in 1576 - 1606 maps - it was owned by Dermot Mac Turough O'Connor.

Result of Survey. The site is known. It was in the vicinity of Tralee and the site is marked on the O.S. map (2nd ed. 1900). There are some limestone blocks in this vicinity, which are possibly from the tower. It is also the only place where there were O'Connors who were not of the O'Conor Kerry family.

22. Ballinprior.

Location. Mid Kerry Barony of Truganacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Down Survey map. shows a "castle" in Ballinprior near Killorglin.

Result of Survey. The site is unknown and the structure no longer exists.

23. Ballinruddery.

Location. North Kerry Barony of Clanmaurice. O.S. Q023337.

Date. mid to late 16th century.

Builder. FitzMaurice, Knight of Kerry.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp 112. The east, south, and part of the north wall remain. The walls are 50ft high and 7tft thick and well grouted. The windows are are flat topped and there are two square windows with 4 lights.

Result of Survey. The entire east and south walls remain as does part of the north wall. The walls are 3m thick. the structure is limestone built and the quoins, windows, chimneys, etc are well cut and grouted. In the interior the stone corbels for the flooring are intact. On the north wall there may be the remains of a fireplace, there is no lintel but there seems to be a flue leading to the top. In the S / E corner is a rounded double headed entrance to the small chamber for the mid wall bartizan. There is no sign of an entrance door, it may have been on the west wall which is gone. There are also no remains of a stairs, spiral or mural,

communication may have been by internal wooden stairs, nor is there any evidence of a vault. There seem to have been five storeys. There are well cut splayed loops on each wall and on the top of the walls are rectangular windows, divided by mullions and transoms. There is also the ruins of a simple fireplace on the east wall. On the exterior the walls show a slight batter. The quoins are cut and coursed. [Fig 1b] The rectangular windows have cut and carved sills. [Plate 8] At the N / E corner, rounding the angle on both sides is a mid wall bartizan, which rests on three well cut pointed corbels on each wall. The bartizan has a small slated roof, and space underneath for the throwing of missiles and some small shot - holes. There is no evidence of a bawn directly around the tower house, there are some hut / house sites in the surrounding field. On the edge of this field is high stone wall completely surrounding a field, with one small, round headed entrance gate. The landowner says it was once an orchard. It is in the same style as the tower house and seems to be contemporary with it.

24. Ballinskelligs.

Location. South Kerry Barony of Iveagh. O.S. V432654.

Date. 16th century.

Builder. McCarthy Mor

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 152 - 153. Built of green stone and lime and sand mortar and is well grouted. It rises to a height of 18ft and the thickness of the walls is 6ft 6ins. The entrance door is a

well cut pointed arch. To the left is the spiral stairs in the S / W corner.

Result of Survey. The ruin survives to the second storey and is in an unstable condition. It was built on a rock outcrop on the edge of Ballinskelligs Bay. The walls are c. 2 m thick at ground floor level. The entrance, which has a well cut sandstone pointed arch doorway, has a small musket hole covering it from the small guard chamber. [Fig 5] Immediately inside is a small entrance lobby, with the small windowless guard chamber on the right, containing the embrasure for the musket loop and on the left is the rounded turret for the spiral stairs. In front is the flat topped door into the main ground floor chamber. The west wall is 3.70 m long, the east 3.90 m with deeply splayed uncut loops on both the ground floor and the first storey. The north wall is 6.20 m long with a larger square window on the first storey. The south wall is 6.90 m with 2 corner recesses, and on the first storey, the door from the corridor in the thickness of the wall, the stairs lead up to this corridor. On the exterior there is a slight batter, the quoins are well cut but not coursed, the tower is built of roughly coursed field stones. Except for the entrance door the surrounds of the windows, doors etc are not cut. There is no evidence of a garderobe exit.

25. Ballybeggan.

Location. Mid Kerry Barony of Trughanacmy O.S. Q866155.

Date. 15th century.

Builder. Either Hussey or FitzMaurice.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp 27. Rectangular shape with 7ft thick walls, built of large limestones, well grouted. The north wall and the north end of the east wall are mostly gone. There is a vault over the second floor which is almost destroyed. The spiral stairs was in a round tower in the S / E side. There are 4 windows of chiseled limestone on the south wall. The quoins are cut.

Result of Survey. This is a substantial ruin which is much overgrown. It has a well cut door and widow loops with cut pointed arched heads on the first and second storeys. [Plate 12] The vault was over the second storey. There is a small intact chamber in the S / W corner, but is inaccessible. The remains of a rounded turret is in the S / E corner where the spiral stairs once was. There is a well cut and grouted door stop which shows where the original entrance once was. This entrance once lead into a lobby which is now mostly gone. The exterior walls have a very pronounced batter on the lower courses.. The structure is of cut and coursed limestone blocks and the quoins are cut, coursed, and grouted. The lean - to against the south wall seems to be contemporary with the tower. The loops on this wall are well cut and slightly splayed. There is evidence that a bawn once surrounded some of the tower house, there are the remains of walls in the farmyard on the west side of the tower. In a field to the north of the tower is a pointed arch gateway which may be associated with the tower, but is some distance from it, it could have been moved at a later date.

26. Ballybunion.

Location. North Kerry Barony of Iraghticonnor. O.S. Q857412.

Date. mid to late 15th century.

Builder. FitzMaurice (Lord Of Kerry) / Bounyans.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 110. The east wall is 60ft high and the walls 7ft thick. The door was on the east side with the spiral stairs in the S / E corner. The doors and windows are all destroyed and were of well cut stone, the quoins were also cut.

2. Westropp (JRSAI 1910) pp 100. says it was built prior to 1500, it was of black coursed masonry with four stories and was vaulted. There was a room over the vault which was lit by three plain slits with linteled heads to the opes. The floors rested on corbels and there was second barrel vault over the upper storey. Very little left of the battlements.

3. A.F.M. 1582 It is recorded that Ballybunion was destroyed by Lord Kerry so the English could not capture it.

Result of Survey. There is not very much left of the tower house. It stood inside a re - used promontory fort, of which there is also very little left. The east wall stands to a height of c.18 m and the walls are c. 2.13 m thick at base level. The quoins are cut and coursed and of blackish sandstone. There are the remains of four loops and slits on the east wall with a large window on the third storey. There were two vaults, one over the first storey and the other over the third storey. The stairs still remain in the S / E corner but have been blocked up. The other walls are gone. There is a slight batter to the exterior wall.

27. Ballycarbery.

Location. South Kerry Barony of Iveagh O.S. V450797.

Date Pre 1428 possibly late 14th century.

Builder. McCarthy Mor, occupied by the O'Connells, hereditary constables to the McCarthys.

References. 1. A.I. In 1428 Tadg McCarthy died at Ballycarbery.
2. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 58. A square castle with a bawn, the tower is at the S / E corner of the bawn and is c.60ft high. The stairs is in the east wall. The lower part has three divisions roofed overhead with rude pointed arches (each had a loft). There are two chambers on the second storey, the large one lit on the north side by two big windows. The south wall is gone except for the S / W corner. The walls are 9ft 3ins at base and built of green grouted sandstone. The quoins are not cut or coursed and are rough looking.

Result of Survey. This is quite a substantial ruin very different from the other tower houses in the area. It is built inside a large bawn, the west and north walls of the bawn are intact. [Plate 9] In the tower itself the south wall is almost totally destroyed. The present entrance door is in the north wall, it is a rounded uncut segmented arch and there are the remains of portcullis grooves here. The stairs is mural in the north wall to the first storey of the N / E turret. The ground floor is divided into three individually vaulted chambers, with communicating doors between each chamber. [Fig 12] The west vaulted chamber is almost completely intact. The chamber is lit by a splayed loop set in a large

embrasure. In the side of the embrasure is a small narrow stair which lead to the loft under the vault, the floor of which rested in beam slots. In the N / E turret, which rises a storey higher than the main tower there are several small chambers at each level, the spiral stairs continues up this turret, each chamber is lit by a number of small loops. The first storey of the main tower contains two chambers, one quite large chamber which is lit by two large elongated round headed windows set in large embrasures. The arches of the windows are segmented and uncut but there is the remains of a carved side on one of the windows. The second, smaller chamber is lit by one similar window, this chamber leads to a small (storage?) room in the thickness of the east wall which is lit by a square headed slits and has two recesses (cupboards) in the walls, and to a small mural stairs also in the east wall which is lit by small slits, and which connects with the small narrow stairs from under the east vault. [Fig 16] The tower did not rise above this storey, there is evidence of a parapet, wallwalk, and battlements. [Fig 4a] There are no remains of a fireplace or a garderobe, it is possible that they were on the destroyed south wall. The exterior has a noticeable batter, the quoins are not well cut or coursed giving the building a rough, crude look, the walls are c.11.10m thick at base level. The bawn wall is 1.70m thick, there is a narrow stairs in the thickness of the west wall leading to a small garderobe chamber, which exits into the interior bawn area, this is the only remaining garderobe in the ruin. The bawn stands to c.4.20m in height and has a slight batter. [Fig C]

28. Ballycarthy.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. Possible late 15th early 16th century.

Builder. FitzGerald / McCarthy?

References. 1. Inquisition of 1584 (KAM Vol 1 1908 - 1912) pp 276.

N. Fenn forfeited "Ballenikeartye"

2. Deposition of 1641 (T.C.D. Mss) "Castel of Ballincartin".

Result of Survey. Nothing of the structure remains, site known.

29. Ballycarnahan.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Dunkerron.

Date. mid to late 16th century

Builder. Possibly O'Sullivan More.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp 71. The ruins of the square castle are situated on a rock. The walls are 5ft thick, built of green stone grouted, and now rises to only 20ft. The doorway was in the east wall but is now gone. The spiral stairs was in the N / E corner, all the windows and doors have been destroyed.

Result of Survey. This structure still remains to the second storey. The tower is built on a rock outcrop. The entrance was in the east wall but this is now totally destroyed, although there is the remains of a musket

loop, near the N / E corner which once covered the doorway, there possibly was a guard chamber here. The door once lead into a lobby, now in ruins, which then lead into the main ground floor chamber. In the main chamber the east / west wall is c. 8.50 m long and the north / south wall is c.5.20 m long. There are a few deeply splayed loops on the ground floor and first storey walls as well as some recesses. There was a small vault over the ground floor entrance lobby. Corbels indicate the flooring for the first storey which also has the remains of what seems to be a stone dividing wall, which divided the first storey into two chambers. There is a rounded turret in the N / E corner which once held the spiral stairs. The walls are c.0.80 to 1 m thick at base level. There is no evidence of a fireplace or a garderobe. On the exterior the corners have been undermined, the quoins were roughly cut and not coursed and the structure is of uncoursed limestone rubble. There is little or no batter to the walls. There is no evidence of a garderobe exit.

30. Ballyheigue.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice. O.S. Q745284.

Date. Possibly post 1541.

Builder. FitzGerald (Lord Thomas FitzGerald).

References. 1 Patent Rolls 1541. "Heyston (Ballyheigue) "free ingress and egress to any castles.....to be built on the premises.

2. Pettys Distribution Book 1649 "forfeited by Richard Cantillon".

Result of Survey. The ruins are still there but no permission to survey.

31. Ballyhow.

Location. possibly mid Kerry.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Pacata Hibernia 1602 pp 175 . The castle of Ballyhow was taken by Wilmot and the English, during the Desmond Rebellion.

Result of Survey. Site unknown, but possibly near Castlemaine (71) as it was taken soon after Castlemaine (71) fell, by the same troops.

32. Ballykealy.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice. O.S. Q786268.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzMaurice / Pierce.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp 115. There is 16ft of the north wall left, which is 7ft thick. There are large heaps of rubble lying around. It was built of limestone and well grouted.

2. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 25. Ballykealy was forfeited.

Result of Survey. Site is known but nothing left of the structure, the owner said his father used the stones to build the farm out - houses.

33. Ballymacadam.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. O.S Letters 1841. pp. 105. It is a square castle, with a spiral stairs in the S / E corner. The second and fourth floors rested on vaults. The walls are 4ft thick and all the windows are destroyed. The east and most of the north walls are gone.

Result of Survey. The entire structure is now gone, but the site is known.

34. Ballymacdaniel.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. McElligott / McDaniel.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 17. "castle and village of Ballymacdaniell".

2. Hickson. "Old Kerry Records" No. 1. (1872). pp. 109. 1507 "a caste;l called Bally - mac - Daniel".

Result of Survey. Site not precisely known, it was possibly near Castleisland, and may be Ballymacdonnell.

35. Ballymacelligott (Beranagrillough).

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy. O.S. Q896122.

Date. 15th century.

Builder. McElligotts / FitzGeralds.

References. 1. O.S Letters 1841. pp. 28. The walls are 7ft thick at base and well grouted. All the loops are disfigured, except two loops on the east wall which are of cut limestone, one pointed arch and one square arched loop. The third floor rested on a vault. The doorway was on the west side.

Result of Survey. The north and east walls remain, the south wall is totally gone. The north wall remains to a length of c. 4.40 m, with one ruined loop and beam slots. The west wall remains to a length of 3.70 m and once held the door. The east wall is 5.50 m and has recesses for

beam slots. There was a vault over the second floor. There is no evidence of a fireplace, stairs, or garderobe. It was built of cut and coursed limestone blocks, the quoins are now gone. There is a batter to the outside walls. The structure is much undermined and in an unstable state.

36. Ballymacententagge.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 7. "Town, castle, and lands of.....Ballymacententagge".

Result of Survey. Site unknown, but it was in mid Kerry in the Barony of "Trokahede" or Trughan^c_hmy.

37. Ballymacaquim.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice. O.S. Q833264.

Date. mid to late 15th century.

Builder. FitzMaurice / Pierce.

References. 1. O.S Letters. 1841. pp. 122. The S / E corner, half the east and all the south wall are gone. The remainder is c. 45ft high. The doorway was in the south wall. There is a vault over the second floor. There was a spiral stairs in the N / E corner. There were loops with both square and round heads. The quoins are well cut and well grouted. There is a chimney on the west side.

2. A.F.M. 1577 mentions Ballymacaquim.

Result of Survey. This is a substantial ruin, now being used as a barn / storage house. The S / E angle is gone and so is half the south wall. The tower is c. 19 m high and the walls c. 2.55 m thick. There is evidence of a barrel vault over the second floor. The stairs was in the N / E corner turret, but no longer exists, so there is no access to the upper storeys. The tower was lit by loops throughout, most were square headed, there is one pointed arch headed loop on the west wall. There is the ruins of a fireplace in the interior. There is a pronounced batter to the lower courses of the exterior wall, there is no garderobe exit and no evidence of battlements, except perhaps a turret in the N / W corner, leading on to a wallwalk.

38. Ballymalis.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Maguinhy. O.S. V844939.

Date. late 16th century.

Builder. O'Moriarty / Ferris.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 86. It is built of green sandstone, the walls are 8ft 4ins thick and 55ft high. The quoin stones are of limestone and chiselled. There is a crosswall towards the east end which divides the building into two unequal halves. There is a spiral stairs in the S / E corner. The pointed headed doorway is in the east wall. There are 16 loops with pointed, rounded and square heads. On the upper floors there are rectangular windows.

Result of Survey. This is a substantial ruin, built of sandstone with cut and coursed limestone quoins.[Fig 1d] The cut pointed doorway is 1.20m wide and in the east wall is covered by a musket loop (.50m wide) on the right from the guard chamber inside. There is an entrance lobby, with the guard chamber to the right, the spiral stairs to the left, in the S./E. corner, and the door to the main chamber in front. Over the entrance lobby is a small murder hole. The west wall of the main part of the interior is c.8.35m and there is a splayed loop on the ground floor, the entrance to the N / W bartizan is in the second floor angle. The north wall is c. 5.97m, on the ground floor is a splayed loop, on the first storey a loop set in a square embrasure, on the second storey a rectangular window divided by a mullion and transom into four lights and a roughly carved fireplace, and a triple looped large window with a transom divided into six lights on the third storey. The east wall is 8.35m and on the first storey is a fireplace and a loop set in a large embrasure. The entrance to the S / E bartizan is in the S / E angle. On the fourth storey is a second fireplace, shown by the remains of the chimney flue. The south wall is 5.97m and has a deeply splayed loop on the ground floor. The second triple looped window is on the third storey of this wall. All the loops in the tower house are square headed. The spiral stairs is in the S / E angle and lit by loops,

goes up 48 steps and stops. There is a chimney in the north gable and in the east gable of what seems to have been a hipp roof. The wallwalk still runs all the way round the top, with drain holes in the allure. There seems to have been some sort of crenellation at least in the south wall. The structure is c 13.30m high. On the exterior there is no batter to the walls, the east wall is 10m long with the mid wall bartizan rounding the N / W angle, it rests on five cut and pointed corbels and is roofed with slates.[Plate 6] There are space between the corbels to allow the dropping of missiles and there are also shot holes. The north wall is 14.70m. The west wall is 10m and there is a garderobe exit in this wall. The south wall is 15m and the S / E bartizan rounds the S / E angle, it is similar to the other bartizan. There is no evidence of a bawn, the tower is built on a slight rise beside the river Laune. It is in very good condition.

Result of Survey. The ruin is very much overgrown and not very much is left, and is built of limestone rubble. Only the S / E corner is left in 39. Ballymolin.

Location. unknown. small, played on the interior and of cut stone.

Date. 1307. The quoins are cut and coursed. On the east wall is the remainder of

Builder. unknown. houses and nothing in its architecture could for

References. 1. C.J.R. (Ire). 1307 "Ballymolin"

Result of Survey. site is unknown, but this could possibly be Ballymullen (40) which is a tower house site.

40. Ballymullen.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy. O.S. Q845134.

Date. possible 14th century.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. C.J.R. (Ire) 1307 mentioned Ballymolin, which may be Ballymullen.

2. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 27. Only the east end and c. 20ft of the north and south walls remain. The stairs is in the thickness of the south wall. The third floor rested on a stone arch.

Result of Survey. The ruin is very much overgrown and not very much is left and is built of limestone rubble. Only the S / E corner is left to any height. The other walls are just to vault level which is over the second storey. There is a spiral stairs in the S / E corner. The remaining loops are small, splayed on the interior and of cut stone. The quoins are cut and coursed. On the east wall is the remains of what could be a fireplace but too ruinous to be precise. It was obviously a small tower house, however, it is like many other 14th and 15th century tower houses and nothing in its architecture could (or could not) suggest an early date, although it has a batter and a vault so it could be of an early date.

2. Down Survey. "Ballymullen"

Result of Survey. There is nothing left of the structure and the site was in North Kerry in the Barony of Clonmacnoise

41. Ballynecoury.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Magunihy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Hussey.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 40. "castle and lands of Ballynecoury"

Result of Survey. The site is unknown but it was possibly near Glenflesk, Killarney.

42. Ballynoe.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Browne.

References. 1. Desmond Inquisition 1584 (KAM Vol 1 1908 - 1912) pp 218. " Of the castle towns and lands....of Ballynoe"
2. Down Survey. "Ballyno"

Result of Survey. There is nothing left of the structure and the site was in North Kerry in the Barony of Clanmaurice

43. Ballyplimoth.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 192. It is limestone built, with vaults on the N / W walls. The N / W angle remains to a height of 50ft, and was four stories. On the west wall is a square headed loop and a large square headed window. The doorway was in the east wall at the S / E corner. The west wall was 6ft thick and the north wall 7ft thick.

Result of Survey. Structure no longer exists, but the site is known, it was in the vicinity of Arabella (5).

[SIC] IT survives.

44. Ballyroe.

Location. unknown.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Hickson "Notes" (RHAAI) 1879 - 82 pp 163. "castle, town and lands of Ballinroe"

Result of Survey. Site is unknown but there is a Ballyroe in Ardfert which would correspond to the Ballymo mentioned.

45. Beal.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor. O.S. Q910486.

Date. possibly early 14th century.

Builder. FitzMaurice (Lord Of Kerry).

References. 1. C.J.R. (Ire) 1307 - gives a description of the site which mentions an entrance, cellars, and stables..

2. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 14. Only the S / W corners remains from which it appears it was very strong. The fragment is 4 ft high and the walls 6ft 6ins thick. There is a square earthen fort to the west, which was built with the castle.

3. Westropp (JRSAI 1910) pp 10 - 12. The masonry part is reduced to a greatly undermined staircase turret and the foundations of a side building in a large "diamond shaped" earthwork. The tower had two floors under a vault, then another vaulted storey and then a roofed upper room.

Result of Survey. Unfortunately, there is nothing left of the structure above ground now, only some jumbled clumps in the S / W corner of the moated site in which the tower was built . The moated site is intact with the banks, fosse and outer bank still in good condition.

46. Beaufort.

Location. unknown, possibly in Beaufort village in mid Kerry. Barony of Magunihy.

References. 1. Hickson 'Old Kerry' 1904 pp. 174.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. King 1907. pp 24. "short castle between Dunloe (93)

and Ballymalis (38).

Result of Survey. No remains of a structure in Beaufort and the site not

known by the locals. However, Lewis does mention that Beaufort Hse. was built on the site of a "short castle".

47. Bernagrillough.

Location. Same as Ballymacelligott (35).

Date. see No. 35.

Result of Survey. This another name for Ballymacelligott (35).

2. O.S. Letter 1941. pp. 117. A brick ramp across the walls of the castle, which is made of stone covered with mud and well painted. The

48. Bodismeen.

Location. possibly mid Kerry.

Date. unknown.

Builder. McGillicuddy.

References. 1. Hickson Old Kerry Records Vol 1 (1874) pp. 299.
Grant of James I of "castel town and lands of Bodismeen to Lord Bourke".

2. Butler W.F.T. "Gleanings" 1925. pp 45 "castle and four ploughlands of Bodenesmeen paid yearly four beeves..." to McCarthy Mor.

Result of Survey. Site not precisely known and structure no longer exists.

49. Browns Castle.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor. O.S. Q816366.

Date. 14th century.

Builder. Browne.

References. 1. Civil Survey (Limerick) 1654. "butt of a castle".

2. O.S. Letters 1841. . pp. 117. A trench runs outside the walls of the castle, which is built of slate coloured stone and well grouted. The walls remain to a height of 60ft and are 6ft thick. The doorway is on the east end and is a pointed chiselled arch. There is the remains of an

arch (vault) over the second storey and two small square windows. The spiral stairs was in the S / E corner.

3. Westropp (JRSSI 1910). pp 108 - 112. The building stands in the N / W of the fosses. It is an oblong building with a strong batter. The door is in the north wall with a vault and a murder hole in the porch. The pointed chiselled arch in the east end is probably a window. There is a broken spiral stairs in the S / E corner and a porters lodge to the right of the door, this is light by two recessed loops with lintelled heads and splays. There is a crossing vault in the N / W angle where another stairs lead to the top storey and the roof. There are two storeys under the vault and one above. The upper storey rested on rude stones and corbels and was lit by plain lintelled windows. There were no fireplaces.

Result of Survey. There is not much of the structure left to - day. The tower was built on the lip of the inner bank of a fosse which was part of the original promontory fort. There is one wall of c 3.70m, the south wall, but it is much defaced and no loops or doors survive. There is evidence of a spiral stairs in the S / E rounded corner turret. It was built of uncoursed sandstone, there is a batter to the outer walls. The remaining wall is much undermined and in an unstable condition. There is no evidence of a wall along the lip of the inner bank, nor of a drawbridge across the c.3m deep fosse. There are several hut sites in the promontory fort which may be associated with the tower house.

50. Brosna.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice.

Date. unknown.

Builder. McAwly (McAuliffe).

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 29. "Manor, town and chief house or mansion of John M'Donnell M'Awly" was forfeited.

Result of Survey. There once was been a motte and bailey here but there is now no evidence of the motte or of any succeeding structure.

51. Bunaneer.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Iveagh.

Date. 16th century.

Builder. O'Sullivan More.

Result of Survey. See Castle Cove (64).

52. Caer Trant.

Location. possibly Cahertrant (53) Barony of Iveagh.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Trant.

References. 1. Hickson ^RJHAAI 1879. Map "rough draft of Mounster"
places fortress at Caer Trant.

Result of Survey. This is probably Cahertrant (53).

53. Cahertrant.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Trant.

References. 1. Norden Map of 1609 - 1611 places a castle here.
2. Dingle Survey 1986. pp 371. castle did exist.

Result of Survey. This may refer to the castle which was situated on the
S / W side of Ventry. There is no trace of it on the O.S. maps and the
general site only is known. It is probably the "Caer Trant (52) referred
to by Hickson.

54. Caherilon.

Location. unknown.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Speeds Map located a castle here.

Result of Survey. Site not known.

55. Callanfersy.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. 13th century motte and later tower house.

Builder. FitzGerald / McCarthy Mor.

References. 1. MacCarthaigs Book / A.I. / Dub. A.I. 1215 Maurice FitzGerald built a castle here.

2. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 91. no remains.

Result of Survey. Callanfersy was near Milltown, Killarney. There are no remains of a structure. The site is known.

56. Camp.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 56. no remains.

2. King. 1907. pp 48. "Baile...with the ruins of Camp castle."

Result of Survey. The site is known and there are some clumps in the ground to show the position of the tower house. There is a souterrain in the same field. The tower was in a commanding position overlooking Tralee Bay.

57. Camp.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Possibly FitzGerald.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 56. There is a second castle in this parish at Doonore near Camp (56).

Result of Survey. The site is not known by the locals.

58. Cappancushy.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Dunkerron. O.S. V838691.

Date. 13th century motte. and 15th / 16th century tower house.

Builder. Carew / O'Suillavan (Mac Crah).

References. 1. A.I. 1215 castle built here by Carew.

2. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 162. Some of the east wall and the south wall remains to a height of c. 60ft and is built of green sandstone. The quoins are roughly chiselled. There were four stories. The walls were 6ft thick.

Result of Survey. There is not very much left and is quite difficult to get at as the ruin is in the middle of a state forest. It is built on a height, enlarged by man (possible remnant of the motte). Only the south wall remains to any extent. The wall is c. 2.40m thick and has a slight batter on the outside. The quoins are well cut and coursed. The interior wall is 6.95m in length. There is evidence of two vaults, one over the ground floor and one over the third storey. There is a chamfered headed loop on each storey and there may have been a fireplace on the second storey, it is too ruinous to see clearly. There is evidence of carved rectangular windows on the remnant of the east wall. The ruin rose to a least four storeys. There is no evidence of battlements.

59. Cappelough.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp. 34. "old castle or foundation of a castle....and waste town " between Glanagalt and Tralee.

Result of Survey. Cappelough is near Camp but there are no ruins here nor is a site of a castle known of by the locals.

60. Carrigafoyle.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor. O.S. Q990477.

Date. late 15th century.

Builder. O'Connor Kerry.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 5. The walls are very good and are 8ft thick and the castle is 95ft in height. the doorway was on the east wall and a considerable height from the ground. There were six storeys two of which rested on stone arches and 40 small windows of chiselled limestone. The quoins were cut and coursed and part of the bawn with one bastion remains.

2. Pacata Hibernia Stafford 1580. Illustration. [Fig B]

Result of Survey. There is quite a substantial ruin at Carrigafoyle. [Plate 14] It is built of coursed sandstone flags. The ruin of the tower remains to five storeys with some of the wallwalk and parapet still surviving. There are still remains of some of the outer bawn wall with one square turret, the bawn wall is 3m in height. The turret probably

once served as a guard room but was later converted into a dovecot. There are splayed loops on both the bawn wall and the turret. The entrance to the tower is now on the landward side but the original entrance was through a wall turret on the seaward side, probably from a dock that is now gone. The original entrance door is in a ruinous state but had a pointed arch. The door led into the turret which is also five stories high. In front was the door to the main ground floor chamber while to the left is the well cut pointed arched door to the spiral stairs. The turret had small chambers on each level, the beam slots indicate the floor levels while the top turret storey was roofed by a small vault. Each chamber in this turret was lit by widow loops both pointed and chamfered, all well cut and splayed. Most of the chambers contained cupboard recesses but no other architectural features. The door to the main ground floor chamber has a well cut pointed arch. The ground floor was vaulted (very little remains of the vault) and was lit by three chamfered loops set in very deep embrasures. [Fig 6] On the first storey there is evidence of a fireplace and pointed loops also set in deep embrasures. There are also small rectangular windows cut by transoms into two lights. On each level there is a pointed arched doorway from the turret to the main chambers. On the second storey there are more pointed arched loops and this storey is also vaulted. This vault is also completely intact. Access to the upper storeys is by a wide (the stairs is wider than in most other tower house) well cut spiral stairs. On each storey the stairs gives access to both the turret, the main chambers and up to the third storey, to a corridor in the thickness of the wall between the turret and the main chamber. On the first storey there is a garderobe in this corridor, still intact with a narrow funnel at the back coming from the garderobe in the second storey corridor. On the second storey this

corridor also leads to two small "secret" chambers one on either side / haunch of the vault. These rooms possibly served as prisons or hiding places. The door into each is less than 1m wide and high and each one is lit by a very small slit, hardly much bigger than a beam slot. The garderobe on this level has a little wall recess beside it, possibly for cloth or paper. Above this vaulted storey is what may have been the lords chamber. This chamber is lit by at least four very large splayed and decorated loops set in wide embrasures. Around the top of the wall is carved plain moulding which indicates where the roof began. The spiral stairs continues a few steps up above the main chamber until it reaches a wall. The room over the vault of the turret is also lit by large loops and also contains the steps leading to the wallwalk. On the parapet there is the remains of a small turret. The wallwalk is slanted towards small drain holes in the parapet. On the exterior, at the top, are the remains of evenly spaced well cut corbels which indicate that there may have once been some sort of crenellation or machicolations on the alure, however these no longer exist. Carrigafoyle is a finely built example of the tower house era. The exterior walls have a very slight batter and most of the loops are evenly spaced out. The garderobe exits on the east side into the Shannon. Carrigafoyle once had a second bawn wall, a smaller addition on the seaward side and perhaps a dock but none of these structures now exist.

61. Carrigafoyle.

Location. mid Kerry. Barony of Trillick.

Date. unknown.

Builder. McElligott.

References. 1. Desmond Inquisition 1584 (KAM Vol 1 1908 - 1912) pp 270. "Carrignefeylye" the castle of Ulick MacThomas Eligott.

2. Fiants (Eliz) 1587. granted to Edward Denny.

Result of Survey. The structure was destroyed in the mid 19th century, but the site is known.

62. Castle Car.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

Refereces. 1. O.S.Map (6ins) Sheet 20

Result of Survey. No longer exists.

63. Castle Core.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Maguinhy. O.S. V918848.

Date. 16th century.

Builder. McGillycuddy.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 94. The north wall remains to its original height but all the other walls are destroyed.

Result of Survey. The north wall only remains, the interior is 6.15m in length. [Fig 14] On the ground floor is a fireplace and a splayed loop. On the first storey is a fireplace with another on the third storey. There is a chimney on the north gable of the hipp roof. There is no evidence of a vault. The walls are c. 2.15m thick at the base level. On the exterior there is no real batter to the walls. The north wall is 10.10m and on the N / W top angle is a machicolation which rounds the corner and runs three quarters of the way along the top of the north wall. [Fig 3] The machicolation rests on cut pointed corbels and rude rounded carbels. There are spaces in between the corbels to facilitate the dropping of missiles. The quoins are well cut and coursed.

64. Castle Cove.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Dunkerron. O.S. V590605.

Date. 16th century.

Builder. O'Sullivan More.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 71 - 72. It is a square castle, the walls are 5ft thick and 16ft in height. It is built of green stone and grouted. There is a spiral stairs in the N / W corner. There a square headed entrance on the west side, to the left is the stairs.

2. Cusack (History of Kerry) 1871. pp. 388 says that it was unfinished.

Result of Survey. This is quite a substantial ruin which was unfinished. The entrance was on the west and was a chamfered headed doorway. It leads to a small entrance lobby with the spiral stairs to the left through a well cut pointed arched doorway, a guard chamber to the right and the door to the main chamber in front. The lobby is covered by a murder hole from the first storey. There are several well cut splayed loops through out the building, both chamfered and pointed. There is a roughly carved segmented arched fireplace on the first storey east wall and the south wall is almost gone. There is no evidence of a vault. The spiral stairs in the N / W angle is lit by loops and leads to the small chamber which contained the murder hole, there is another small chamber beside this in the thickness of the wall. The garderobe was in the thickness of the N / E angle. On the exterior there is a slight batter to the walls, the quoins are roughly cut and coursed and the corners are strengthened by plinths. The walls are 1.10m thick at base level. There are sills on all four walls, perhaps there were musket holes at the apex of each sill, but they no longer remain to their full height. [Plate 11] There is a garderobe exit on the east wall. There is no evidence of battlements, parapets, chimneys etc, perhaps the builders did not get this far in construction.

65. Castle Drum.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Moriarty.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 83. No remains.
2. King 1907. pp 55. Moriartys mansion was destroyed in 1641.
3. Fiants (Eliz) 1588. given to Donell O'Moreertie.

Result of Survey. Site about three miles from Castlemaine (71) but the structure no longer exists.

66. Castle Gregory. Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. Q620134.

Date. 14th century.

Builder. Hoare.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 54. no remains.

Result of Survey. The structure has been destroyed. The site is known and there are some pieces of the tower house left. These include a well cut, carved pointed arched doorway and some other limestone blocks now used as garden decoration. There is a latin inscription carved into the doorway and it reads;

V. D. M. A. I. H L I Y V I / H. V: H. E T. E. M: M. E: E / I O. B. M H. O.

67. Castleisland.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy. O.S. Q999095.

Date. 13th century.

Builder. de Marisco / FitzGerald (Earl of Desmond).

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 105 - 106. There is one square tower and a gateway over which there is another square tower. The first tower was a flanking tower forming the S / E angle of a large castle - now in fragments. In the gateway tower there were two storeys over the gate and it was lit by several small windows, the walls were 4ft 2ins thick. West of this are some ruins of the large castle, the walls of which were 9ft thick, and there were the remnants of a vault.

2 Cusack 1871. pp. 401. 1231 Latin proclamation of Henry III to the "constable of C'island to deliver up the Castle of the island".

3. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 16. "built very high, with several vaults demolished and burned."

Result of Survey. Very little of the "great castle" now remains and the ruins overgrown. The corner turret tower which contained the spiral stairs still stands to a height of c. 30m but there is no access to the top. There are also the ruins of two other buildings - one of which may be the "gatehouse" as it has the remains of a vault. The ruins are very scattered and indicate a large keep within a curtain wall with flanking turrets. Unfortunately, there are houses in between all the remaining remnants so it is impossible to follow the outline of the castle. There is no indication that a tower house was ever built to succeed the castle.

68. Castle Lough.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Maguinhy. O.S. Q968881.

Date. 14th / 15th century.

Builder. McCarthy Mor.

References. 1. Smith 1969. pp 144. - built on a rock surrounded by the middle lake, Killarney, completely demolished in the wars of 1641.

Result of Survey. The ruin is in the grounds of the Castlough Hotel and have been very much interfered with. The interior ground floor may have had three vaulted chambers [like Ballycarbery (27)]. However the remains are so ruinous that it is possible to see only two vaulted chambers. The walls are c.2.90m thick. The ruin is much overgrown and it is impossible to see any architecture features. On the exterior there is a batter to the walls. The building is more oblong in aspect then vertical. There is a double garderobe exit on the east wall, which is very large. The lake surrounded the tower on three sides. It is limestone built and the quoins were cut and coursed.

69. Castle MacAndrew.

Location. unknown.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

Result of Survey. Site not known, but in 1587 one John MacAndrew was declared forfeit of a "castle" in Clounmore (79) so this could be the same castle.

70. Castle MacEllistrim.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. 15th / 16th century.

Builder. McEllistrim / FitzGerald.

References. 1. O.S Letters 1841. pp. 125 - 126. It is in the north part of Tralee town, west of Rock st. It is limestone built and grouted. It was destroyed above the first floor vault. There are three windows with chiselled segmented arches and a pointed arch doorway on the east wall. The stairs are in the S / E corner.

Result of Survey. Like most of the castles and tower houses in and near Tralee this structure was levelled more than 100 years ago to make way for progress. The site is known.

71. Castlemaine.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. Possibly 13th century.

Builder. FitzGerald (The Earl of Desmond).

References. 1. A.I. 1215 a castle built here.

2. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 92. no remains.

3. Stafford (Pacenta Hibernia). 1600. pp. 172 - 173. Gives a drawing of the castle. A high tower built on the bridge spanning the river Maine, with a flat battlemented roof and an adjoining smaller tower with a plain gable roof, with a portcullis, windows and strong walls and a drawbridge.[Fig A]

4. Cusack. 1871. pp. 339. 1357 the second Earl of Desmond died here.

Result of Survey. The castle, 'even the bridge it stood on, has now been destroyed. It was levelled over 100 years ago.

72. Castle More.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. Q403098.

Date. 15th / 16th century.

Builder. O'Moores.

References. see Moorestown (152).

Result of Survey. This is another name for Moorestown (152).

73. Castle Morris.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. possibly 14th century.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. see Ballymullen (40).

Result of Survey. This is another name for Ballymullen (40).

74. Castle Quin.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Iveagh.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. King 1907. pp 57. Baile in Caher, of the O'Mahony family.

Result of Survey. The structure no longer exists.

75. Castle Shannon.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzMaurice.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 117. The structure is entirely destroyed.

Result of Survey. There are no remains and the site is not precisely known.

76. Cloghane.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Hickson (JHAAI) 1897. Map of manor and abbey of Tralee (1584) shows a tower here.

Result of Survey. The site is not known, it seems to be on the Tralee / Dingle road, it could be the "Clahane" occupied by government troops

in 1641 - 42 because it guarded the north road from Tralee to Dingle.
There are no remains.

77. Clogherbrian.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. Hickson (JHAAI) 1897 - 1982. pp 305. From the
Denny Rental Book 1743. "castle, town and lands of Clogherbrian"
issued by Tho. Denny to George Gun of Carrigafoyle.

Result of Survey. Possibly was west of Tralee, near Spa and Fenit but
the precise site is not known and no ruins exist.

78. Clounmelane.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Dunkerron. O.S. Q890044.

Date. possible 13th.motte/.14th century tower house.

Builder. FitzGerald / McCarthy Mor.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 31. belonged to Tadgh
McCarthy.

2. O.S. letters 1841. pp. 87. Built on top of a small round hill like a motte in the centre of a fertile plain - built of limestone and well grouted, with only one wall left.

Result of Survey. The ruin does not remain to any great height only c. 4.25m. The north wall (c.11.83m long) is the only wall intact to this height. The entrance (1.09m wide) seems to have been on the N / W angle and was a round headed doorway, there is a curved slabbed roof just inside the entrance but no sign of a muder hole - however, there is not very much of the entrance lobby left. There is a small chamber in the north wall which may have been a garderobe. One remaining loop in the north wall is chamfered headed, splayed and roughly cut. On the exterior there is a slight batter to the wall. The most unusual feature is the stepped foundation which runs (the visible part?) for three quarters of the north wall. [Plate 5] There are four steps visible above ground, each about 0.25cm high and 0.36cm wide. These steps may be to stabilize the foundations and may indicate that the structure was quite large, or to level the foundations as the building is on a slight uneven rise (possibly the remnants of a motte). There is no way of knowing (witout excavation) if these steps ran around the entire structure as it no longer exists. The tower is built of uncoursed limestone blocks, the corners have been undermined and the structure is in an unstable condition.

79. Clounmore.

Location. unknown.

Date. Possibly 16th century.

Builder. Possibly FitzGerald.

References. 1.. Hickson. (JHAAI) 1897 - 1882. pp 303. "castle and lands called Clounmore, late John MacAndrew.....with a garden " part of the lands to be escheated and concealed from the Queens Majesty.

Result of Survey. Site is unknown.

80. Crosshely.

Location. Possibly north Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzMaurice.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 25 - mentions the "castle and town" of Crosshely in Clanmaurice.

Result of Survey. There is no placename of Crosshely, however this could be the English corruption of the Irish "Coishe - Feile" which is anglicised Duagh. Duagh had a manorial court in the 14th century so it is possible that there was a tower house here, but there are no ruins nor is the site known.

81. Countess Castle.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. possibly late 15th / early 16th century.

Builder. FitzGerald (Earl of Desmond).

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 11. An old broken castle called Countess's manor and castle....which were always used and occupied by the Countess of Desmond.

2. Desmond Inquisition 1584 (KAM Vol 1) pp 215. "old and ruined castle".

Result of Survey. This is the only tower house that still exists in Tralee. It is blocked up and much defaced. The tower (all walls) stands to c. 3m. On the west wall is a blocked up pointed segmented arched doorway, and on the south wall are the deeply recessed loops. The structure is built of cut and coursed limestone, the quoins are cut and coursed. The building is on a stone plinth. There has been much interference with the architecture and there is no longer access to the interior.

82. Currans.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. possible 13th century castle.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. Dub. A.I. 1215 mentions it as one of the castle built by the invading Anglo - Normans.

2. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 15. 1589. Castle belonged to John of Desmond.

3. Carew MSS. 1572 pp 414. The Desmond lands - manors and towns of the Earl including the castle called "the Curryne".

Result of Survey. There is very little of this building left, only a small chamber which seems to have been part of a corner turret (now a henhouse) and a little stretch of curtain wall. This building is of uncoursed limestone rubble. The owner said that it is thought that the main castle was under the present farmhouse. It would seem that this was a small 13th century castle, perhaps surrounded by a curtain wall (now remaining to c.4m in height) and never succeeded by a tower house.

83. De Clahull.

Location. see Barrow (15).

Date. see above.

Builder. see above.

Result of Survey. This is another name for Barrow (15).

84. Desmond Castle. (Tooreen).

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. McElligott / FitzGerald (Earl of Desmond).

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 29. "nothing remains of the Earls castle in Tooreen".

Result of Survey. Tooreen is a townland in Ballymacelligott, there are no ruins here but the "Earls castle" is marked on the 6in" O.S. (2nd ed. 1990) map.

85. Dingle (Rice).

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. Late 16th century. 1560 - 80.

Builder. Rice.

References. 1. Smith 1969 pp 177. He saw a carved stone near the site with the inscription "Rice anno 1568" and the adjacent house bears a stone with the inscription 1586.

2. Dingle Survey 1986. pp 380. The first edition of the O.S. map sites the castle at the junction of Green St. and Main St..

Result of Survey. There are no ruins of this tower house but the site is known. This tower house was at one stage occupied by Lord Ventry.

86. Dingle (Knight of Kerry).

Location. see above.

Date. possibly early to mid 16th century.

Builder. FitzGerald (Knight of Kerry).

References. 1. Dingle Survey 1986. pp 380. A contemporary document of 1565 records the sale of a castle by the Knight of Kerry to Richard Trant -. this castle was known as "Caislean na bhFiach".

2. "Rough Draft of Mouster" State Papers of Henry VIII in 1576 - places a large castle with two towers at "Daingen de Cushe" having the Knight of Kerrys name inscribed over it.

Result of Survey. This building no longer exists, but was sited at the north end of Main St.

87. Dingle (Hussey).

Location. see above.

Date. 15th / 16th century.

Builder. Hussey.

References. 1. Dingle Survey 1986. pp 380. Husseys castle was granted to the Earl of Ormond after the Desmond Rebellion and then bought by the Knight of Kerry. The vaults were used as the town jail until 1815.

Date. unknown.

Result of Survey. There are no remains of the tower house but it was on Main St.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor.

References. 1. O.S. Volume 1841. pp. 56. O'Donoghue recorded the 88. Doon.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor. O.S. Q868431.

Location is possibly near Camp (56).

Date. 14th / 15th century.

Builder. FitzMaurice (Lord of Kerry).

References. 1. Westropp.(JRSAI) 1910 pp. 24. The castle was built on the spur of the northern face of the fort across the neck of the fosse. It was a small tower with a wall to the west, only a fragment remains.

Result of Survey. There is a large promontory fort here with banks 5.60m high and the fosse 7m wide, and the outer banks 7m high. These were possibly strengthened by the builders of the tower house. There is a very wide entrance into the fort. Unfortunately, there is nothing of the tower house left, indeed it may have not been actually inside the fort but further along the headland, although there is nothing here either.

89. Doonore.

Location. Possibly west Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 56. O'Donovan recorded the existence of a castle here.

Result of Survey. There is no trace of a tower house here and the exact location is possibly near Camp (56).

90. Dreenagh.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. O.S. Map (6ins) shows a "castle" here.

Result of Survey. There are no remains of a tower house here in Kerry Head, although the locals knew of the tradition of a castle and one road is known as Castle Street.

91. Dunkerron.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Dunkerron. O.S. V890703.

Date. 13th century motte / late 15th early 16th century.

Builder. Carew / O'Sullivan More.

References. O.S. Letters 1841. It is built on a rock. The north wall remains to the original height of c. 60ft as does part of the west wall. There are traces of a stone arch inside on the north wall. The tower was four storeys having two storeys under the arch and two above. The length of the tower, north to south, is 40ft 3ins and the walls are 8ft 4ins thick. It is built of green stone and the quoins are cut and coursed. At some distance from the tower is the wall of a later house, there are stones on the ground between the two ruins one of which is inscribed "I.H.S. Maria Deo Gracia April 1596 this work was made by Donal O'Sullivan More Sily Ny Donogh Mac Carty Rieoch."

Result of Survey. The ruins are quite substantial but very much overgrown. The tower house occupies the N / E corner of what seems to have been a motte. [Plate 15] The cut pointed arched entrance door leads into a small lobby / porch, the spiral stairs is to the right and the cut pointed door to the main ground floor chamber in front. On the north wall (ground floor and first storey) are some splayed window loops set in deep embrasures, there are also cupboards recesses. There is a barrel vault over the first storey, and may be one over the second / third storey but the ruin is too overgrown to see properly. The mural stairs climbs to the first storey in the thickness of the south

wall and continues in the thickness of the west wall to a small garderobe chamber in the thickness of the N / W angle. On the exterior the wall have a slight batter and are c. 2.20m thick at base level. There is a garderobe exit in the north wall. The quoins are not cut or coursed and the tower is built on a stone plinth. There is evidence of battlements with the remnants of stepped merlon crenellation on the north wall walk. There is a small side turret off the south wall which contains a chamber, lit by one small chamfered loop, the only access to this chamber would be from on top, via a trapdoor perhaps - this could possibly have served as a prison. In the N / W of the site is a very overgrown wall which contains a large carved fireplace, it seems to be later than the tower house, possibly a later addition in c. 17th century to give the inhabitants more room and comfort, there is no evidence of a fireplace in the tower house. The tower house is of sandstone.

References. 1. MacCarthy's Book. 1203 castle built by the Galls.
1215 castle built by the O'neill's.

92. Dunkyne.

Result of Survey. The building stands in the grounds of the Dunloe

Location. Possibly west Kerry. barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

building is intact to the battlements but is very much altered on the

Date. unknown. It was rebuilt in the 17th century. The south wall has

a flight of steps up to the high, narrow round headed door. All the

Builder. FitzGerald. The windows are large, round, or arched with six to eight

lights. All have tracery. There is no batter to the walls. Only the

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 36. 1589. "John FitzEdmond - FitzUlick, late of Ballyno - siezes as of fee of the broken castle of Dunekyne....in Corkokinyne...".

2. Speeds Map shows Donekyne

machicolation is held in place by both walls and pointed corbels and

Result of Survey. This site was possibly in Dunquin / Dunkeen, but there is no other record of a tower house here and there are no known ruins to - day.

93. Dunloe.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Dunkerron. O.S. V888914.

Date. 13th century motte / 15th century tower house, later re - done in the 16th / 17th century.

Builder. FitzGerald / O'Sullivan.

References. 1. MacCarthaigs Book. 1205 castle built by the Galls. 1215 castle built by the Geraldines.

Result of Survey. The building stands in the grounds of the Dunloe Hotel in Killarney. It is built on the N / E corner of a motte. The building is intact to the battlements but is very much altered on the lower storeys as it was rebuilt in the 17th century. The south wall has a flight of steps up to the high, narrow round headed door. All the windows on all levels are large, round or ogee headed with six to eight lights, all later insertions. There is no batter to the walls. Only the top i.e the battlements are from the original structure. There are rough corbels near the top which indicate where the temporary trussing for the allure and wallwalk once was. There is a top wall machicolation round the S / E angle, the S / W angle and along the south wall. This machicolation is held in place by both well cut pointed corbels and

rough rounded corbels. The wallwalk is indicated by the presence of the stepped merlon crenellations [Fig 4]. However, there is no access to the top. The whole interior was re - built. There is a dividing wall on the ground floor and a fireplace with a redbrick rounded top. There were three storeys all lit now with rectangular windows. There are several other fireplaces through out the building and there is no evidence of a stairs, communication may have been by internal wooden stairs. To the east of the tower is a low wall with musket holes and to the south is what appears to be a small turret or outer bastion also with shot holes. These were probably part of the defence of the tower house. The tower measured on the exterior 10.80m (east) by 8.15m (north).

94. Farren McBrandon.

Location. possibly mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. McBrandon?

References. 1. Hickson (JHAAI) 1897 - 1882 pp 363 "the burgage and castle called Farren McBrandon".

Result of Survey. The site is not known.

95. Fieries.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy. O.S. Q910023.

Date. 15th century.

Builder. McCarthy Mor / O'Connor.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 88. It is built on a high rock in a valley. It had a square tower at the east end (now destroyed) but the western portion remains to a height of 30ft and the walls are 7ft thick. It is limestone built and well grouted. there is one narrow chamfered loop and one pointed loop on the south wall. There is an arch over the first floor.

Result of Survey. The tower house is built on a rock out crop and is so totally overgrown that the exterior cannot be seen. The entrance door has a round segmented arch and leads directly into the ground floor chamber. The west wall is c. 5.80m and the south 9.50m. There is a splayed chamfered loop set in a deep pointed arch embrasure on the south wall. [Fig 16a] The walls are 2.15 thick at base level. There is a vault over the first storey. The structure is limestone built, with the quoins cut and coursed. There are plinths at the S / E and N / E corners.

96. Fenit.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy. O.S. Q720180.

Date. 15th century.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 113. The castle was built on Fenit island on a rock outcrop. It is limestone built and grouted. It is 60ft high and the walls are 9ft 9ins thick. The windows are of chiseled limestone and some divided into four compartments. The S / E angle is razed and there is an arch.

Result of Survey. The tower house is built on a rock outcrop on Fenit island. Most of the south wall and the S / E angle has been destroyed. In the interior the north wall has a deeply recessed splayed chamfered loop (1.40m wide and 1.38m deep) under the vault. In the south wall (8.85m intact) there is a slot hole for a door which indicates that the entrance door was here, it lead straight into the ground floor chamber. There is a pointed barrel vault over the first storey. On the upper storeys there are rectangular ogee headed windows. All the windows are set in well cut rounded, slabbed topped, recessed embrasures. On the north wall there is evidence of a garderobe chute. On the east wall is a deep loop set in a rounded linteled embrasure and having slots for shutters. In the top S / W angle is a turret which is rounded on the inside but appears square on the outside. There is evidence in the alure of the wallwalk and there may have been battlements. The corridors in the thickness of the south and east walls indicate the mural

stairs which climbed the tower. There are beam slots in the walls which held the flooring. There is a well cut pointed arched doorway at the first storey level of the exterior east wall set in a shallow rebate which leads no - where, this may have been a first storey entrance reached by a wooden stairs. There is no evidence of a fireplace or a stairs from the ground floor, perhaps this was cut off from the rest of the tower house. On the exterior the walls have a batter which gives them a graceful funnel look.[Plate 4] There are small plinths at the corners to strengthen the angles. [Fig 2] There is a garderobe exit on the north wall. There are small holes in the parapet to drain the parapet. The surrounds of the loops and windows are well cut, and the quoins are cut and coursed. The building is of cut and roughly coursed limestone blocks.

Result of Survey. The site lies on the south side of Brandon Bay but there are no ruins remaining.

97. Fenit.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzGerald?

References. 1. Hickson (RHAIA) 1886 pp 498. mentions a Elizabethan map which shows three castles guarding the ancient port of Fenit.

There is a stone arch and a spiral staircase to the top of the tower. There is a

Result of Survey. The site is not known and even Hickson did not know of the site, but it was somewhere around Fenit Harbour.

98. Fermoyle.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. possibly FitzGerald (Knight of Kerry).

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 158 - 159. It is of green stone and grouted. The walls are 6ft 3ins thick. There is a guard room placed in the southside of the doorway which is in the east wall. The N / W angle is battered.

Result of Survey. The site lies on the south side of Brandon Bay but there are no ruins remaining.

99. Ferriters (Castle Sybil).

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. Q320053.

Date. 15th century.

Builder. Ferriter.

References. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 130. It is built of green stone. There is a stone arch and a spiral stairs in the S / W corner. There is a doorway in the west wall over which there is a flue.

Result of Survey. The tower house was built on the inner face of the eastern fosse of a promontory fort, there was a second fosse on into the fort. There is not much left of the structure. The building is of coursed sandstone flags and the N / W angle is squared. The tower house has a vault over the ground floor. This ground floor is lit by a splayed chamfered loop set in a lintelled embrasure. There are two wall cupboards in the N / W angle and there are beam slots in the west wall. There is no evidence of a fireplace, or a bawn but the fort was probably enough protection for the tower house.

100. Flesk.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Maguinhy.

Date. 18th century.

Builder. Coltsman.

Result of Survey. This is a mock castle with turrets, battlements, etc built in the 18th century.

101. Gallarus.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. Q388054.

Date. 15th / 16th century.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. Sate Papers "Rough draft of Mounster" 1576. shows Gallarus.

Result of Survey (Fig 11). The structure is of sandstone rubble with cut and roughly coursed sandstone quoins. The loops are also of cut sandstone. A ragged gap in the north wall shows where the entrance once was. There is a small lobby which had a flagged roof. There is no evidence of a spiral stairs and the wall of the main chamber is now blocked off so there is no access to the interior. However, one can see the interior from a gap in the wall. The main chamber was lit by two narrow double splayed loops set in linteled embrasures. [Fig 11] There is no evidence of a stairs between the ground floor and the first and second storeys, communication must have been by internal wooden stairs. The first storey chamber was lit by loops in the west, south, and east wall, these loops are now much defaced, but were splayed and set in linteled embrasures. A rectangular doorway in the north wall gives access to the mural chambers. There is an exposed garderobe shaft in the N / E angle, but the chute terminates at the first storey level and there is no visible outlet. On the second storey a doorway opened of the lobby to the east and led to the mural stairs which was lit by loops. The garderobe chamber was on the south wall of the third storey. There is a barrel vault over the third storey. No section of the tower is extant above this level. On the exterior there is a very slight batter to the walls and there is no evidence of battlements or crenellations.

102. Garabawn.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Iveagh.

Date. unknown.

Builder. possibly McCarthy.

References. 1. Delap (Kam Vol 1 1908 - 1912) pp. 227. This site is a quarter of a mile east of Caherciveen, now occupied by a bungalow. Several dressed stones were discovered

Result of Survey. The structure no longer exists.

103. Garrywilliam.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Dingle Survey 1986. pp 239. Mentions "Williams garden" which reputedly had a castle.

Result of Survey. There is no structure on this site.

104. Garweniergaughton.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Mc Byran / O'Harragton?

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 10. "lands belonging to Redmond McByran castle with town and lands called Garwenieraughton formerly belonging to the land of O'Harragton."

Result of Survey. This site was possibly near the Tralee area but the precise location is unknown.

105. Glandine.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Firzgerald (Knight of Kerry).

References. 1. King. 1907. pp 192. 1610 "Edmund FitzJohn TitzGerald was seized in fee of the castle and town and lands of Glandine"

2. 17th Maps call it Castle Launder / Linder / Lander.

3. Cusack. 1871. pp 401. There is a tradition of a castle at Glandine, near Camp.

Result of Survey. No structure survives, but the site is known, in a commanding position overlooking Glenfais.

106. Glenalappa.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor.

Date. possibly 15th century.

Builder. O'Conor Kerry.

References. 1. O.S Letters 1841. pp. 4. There is a small fragment of wall 7ft thick and well grouted, surrounded by a ditch or trench.

Result of Survey. The site is near Moyvane but there are no ruins to be seen to - day.

107. Glin North.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. Q436056.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Dingle Survey 1986. pp 375. It is a gate house tower added to an earlier cashel and enclosure site.

2. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 51. Two fragments of a military castle, 16ft high and 7ft thick and well grouted.

Result of Survey. The S / W section of the cashel contains the ruins of the tower house, in a scattered state of collapse, so it is impossible to make out the dimensions of the structure.

108. Great Blasket.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Ferriter.

References. 1. Flower 1944. pp 86. There is a tradition of a castle on the island and one headland is called "Rinn an gCaislean".

Result of Survey. The site is known but there is no evidence of a structure here.

109. Grove.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Knight of Kerry.

References. 1. Hickson. (Old Kerry Records 1872) pp 133 - 134 calls it the Knight of Kerry's mansion, in existence in 1584. It is mentioned in the bardic poem "Raid of the Thiarna Dubh".

Result of Survey. The site is unknown but it was probably somewhere in or near Dingle.

110. Inch (Glenflesk).

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Maguinhy.

Date. 14th / 15th century.

Builder. O'Donoghue of the Glens.

References. 1. Croften - Croker 1830. "Legends of the Lakes" Vol II pp 177 - 178. "old ruinous slated house, the first residence of the chiefs of Glenflesk and is said to be much older than Killaha (117) though in better repair".

Result of Survey. The site is known, it is quite near Killaha (117) but there is no structure left.

111. Inch (Dingle).

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne.

Date. 1580.

Builder. English soldiers.

References. 1. Hickson. (Old Kerry Records 1872 pp 150. Expedition of 1580) "the ships men hath made themselves a sort of castle upon the shore".

Result of Survey. This Inch is near Dingle but perhaps this was a wooden or earthen fortification rather than a stone castle, whatever it was there are no ruins now.

112. Inch.

Location. unknown, but possibly on the Dingle side of Tralee.

Date. 1298.

Builder. FitzMaurice.

References. 1. CDI. 1298. "the manor is surrounded by a stone wall and there is in it a hall constructed of pales with an earthen wall and thatched, a kitchen of planks and a chamber with a cellar built of stone

and a thatched chamber for women, a stable, a chapel of worn out pales covered with straw".

Result of Survey. This was possibly a very small castle or an early tower house, however there are no ruins so it is impossible to state precisely what it was.

113. Kenmare (Cromwells Fort).

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Glanarought.

Date. 17th century.

Builder. Cromwellian army.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp.80. There is a Cromwells Fort outside Kenmare.

Result of Survey. This a five star diamond shaped earthen enclosure typical of the fortifications built by the Cromwellians. There is a hump backed stone bridge over a small river also associated with the fort.

114. Kicolman Abbey.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. 15th century abbey.

Builder. Spring

References. 1. C.S.I. 1641. "the abbey was rebuilt castel wise by Capt. Spring".

Result of Survey. There does not seem to have been a tower added by Spring, the existing building was possibly re - fortified.

115. Kilcolman.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. possibly Godfrey.

References. McK. Bary. (K.A.M. 1985) "estate map of Abbeylands, dated 1750,.....has...a representation of a large building made of stone....the roof of the tower appears to be vaulted and it has a main entrance.

Result of Survey. There is no structure resembling a tower house on the lands to - day.

116. Kilcushnan. *[Sic] This is Ballyplimoth*

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy. O.S. R030104.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. King 1907. pp 191. Built in Ballincushlane - a Geraldine castle.

Result of Survey. Very little of the tower house remains. There is evidence of a barrel vault over the second storey and all the remaining loops are chamfered headed. The remaining wall is 1.90m thick and there is no evidence of a batter. There is the remains of a lime kiln attached to the north wall which seems to be contemporary with the tower.

117. Killaha.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Magunihy. O.S. W043863.

Date. 16th century.

Builder. O'Donoghue of the Glen.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 83. The walls are about 8ft in thickness and rise to c.60ft. The doorway was on the east side and the stairs ran to the top in the N / E corner. There were five stories with four fireplaces.

Result of Survey. The entrance was in the east wall but that is now almost totally destroyed.[Plate 10] The door lead into an entrance lobby and was cover by two musket holes from the guard chamber. In the lobby the guard chamber was to the left, through a well cut pointed arch door. The chamber is still intact and has the large embrasure which contained the double musket loops. [Plate 10a] The roof of this chamber is vaulted. The side turret does not rise much above this chamber. To the right in the lobby is the remnant of the round turret in the N / E angle which contained the spiral stairs. The entrance door is covered from the main ground floor chamber by a cruciform musket loop, to the right of this loop is the entrance to the ground floor chamber. [Plate 10b] In the ground floor is a large round headed fireplace north wall (6.95m), beside it is a deep recess which may be an oven or hot - press. On the west wall (5.92m) is a deeply splayed loop and on the south (8.08m) are two similar loops. On the east wall (8.10) is the embrasure for the cruciform loop. There is no access to the upper storeys. There are two well carved (mantels, sides, and sills) fireplaces on the south wall as well as recessed linteled window loops and rectangular windows. [Plate 18] There is no evidence of a vault. On the exterior the is a very slight batter to the walls. On the N / W corner is evidence of a mid wall bartizan. The main body of the bartizan is gone but there pointed corbels that held it and the pointed slated roof are still to be seen. The west wall is 11.10m and the bawn wall begins at the S / W corner. There is a narrow flat topped linteled doorway in the bawn at the west end of the west wall. The bawn continues some way round the south wall and then is destroyed, it probably rejoined the tower at the S / E angle. The rectangular windows of the upper storeys have carved sills on the outside on the south wall. Near the top are some rough corbels which indicate that a parapet once

existed. There are three remaining chimney stacks rising above Killaha, all narrow flues with cut caps. There east wall turret rose one storey above the rest of the tower and shows evidence of a hipp roof. The building was of limestone rubble and the quoins are of well cut limestone blocks. The surrounds of the doors and windows are well cut.

118. Killorglan.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. 13th century.

Builder. De Marisco / Geraldines.

References. 1. A.I. 1215, 1280, Kilorglin was burned.

2. MacCarthaigs Book. 1214, 1262. burned.

3. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 97. No trace remains.

Result of Survey. The site is known. This was the site of the catle built c.1215 and then taken over by the Knights Templar. It was demolished in the last century. There is no evidence that a tower house ever succeeded the 13th century castle.

119. Killorullan.

Location. unknown.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Carew MSS 1572. pp 414.. extant of the Desmond lands in 1572 with seven chief manors and castles including "Killorullan".

Result of Survey. This could possibly be a corruption of Killorglin (118) as Killorglin was a manor of the Earls of Desmond since the 13th century.

120. Killtarkin.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Possibly FitzGerald.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 20. "Castles and lands of Killtarkin" among the demesne lands of the manor of Castleisland (67).

Result of Survey. Site is unknown but was probably somewhere near Castleisland (67).

121. Kilmurray.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy. O.S. W042098.

Date. 15th / 16th century.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. Barrington 1976. pp 230. 16th century tower house onto which has been added an early 17th century mansion.

Result of Survey. The original tower house is quite a small structure and adjoins the mansion at the west wall. The tower house is almost entirely ivy covered and the architecture is hard to see. There is a loop in the N / W corner and a door in the west wall leading into the mansion. There is no evidence of a vault or of stairs. This is the third tower house guarding the pass into Castleisland (67).

122. Knockpoke.

Location. unknown.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Hickson (RHAAI) Vol 5 (pp 164) "castle of Knockpoke".

Result of Survey. The site is not known. There is a Knochpoge in the Tralee area and this may be the site.

123. Lemerchall.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Map of the Manor and Abbey of Tralee. (JHAAI) 1879

This mentions the castle of Lemerchall.

Result of Survey. This site is not known.

124. Lestrim.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. possibly FitzGerald.

References. 1. Hickson (RHAAI) Vol 5 (pp 163) "castle and town of Listroan, otherwise Lystrime worth 66s 8d".

Result of Survey. This site is not known but the tower house was possibly near Liscahane (127).

125. Litter / Letter.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Iveagh. O.S.

Date. unknown.

Builder. McCrehans (branch of the O'Sullivan).

References. 1. Smith 1969. pp 107 - Litter erected by the O'Sullivan, now in McCrehan hands.

2. O.S. Letters. 1841. pp. 60. In the S/ W of the parish of Caherciveen but there are no remains and the site is known.

Result of Survey. The site is known but nothing remains.

126. Lick / Leckbevane.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor. O.S. Q863450.

Date. late 15th / early 16th century.

Builder. FitzMaurice (Lord Of Kerry).

References. 1. O.S Letters 1841. pp. 15. It is built on a point which was cut off from the mainland by a gap cut in rock over which a drawbridge was placed. The south wall of the castle only remains with fragments of the bawn wall. Remaining wall is 8ft thick and 35ft high.

2. A.F.M. 1582 destroyed by Lord Lixnaw.

Result of Survey. It is built on a small island cut off by a narrow gap, now has a narrow causeway across the neck. The south wall remains, in an unstable condition, built of dark sandstone blocks and the quoins were cut and coursed. There is the remains of a high segmented arch in the south wall, possibly a loop. There are some fragments of the bawn wall which may have surrounded the entire island. There are the remains of two small shot holes set in square embrasures in the bawn wall, this may show that the bawn wall was built after the tower which seems to be earlier than the 16th century. [Plate 16]

127. Liscahane.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. FitzMaurice.

References. 1. Hickson (RHAAl) Vol (pp 303) "castle and lands of Liscahane near Ardart, late John Oge Morris".

2. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 33. John Oge Morris - seized in his demenne as a fee of a broken and ruinous castle called "Liskahan".

3. Fiants (Eliz) 1587. granted to Ed. Denny.

Result of Survey. The site is marked on the 6ins" O.S. (2nd ed.) 1900 map and it was in the Tralee area but nothing remains to - day.

128. Liscaharen.

Location. see above.

Date. unknown.

Builder. see above.

References. 1. Carew MSS pp 427. - "surprised a little castle called Liscaharen".

Result of Survey. This is probably another name for Liscahane (127).

129. Listowel.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice. O.S. Q490334.

Date. 15th century.

Builder. FitzMaurice (Lord of Kerry).

References. 1. O.S. letters 1841. pp. 108 - 109. This is built of limestone and has two square towers connected by a high wall and spanned by an arch at the top. The castle extended between the two towers and is now destroyed.

Result of Survey. A substantial part of the front of the tower house remains. There are two towers connected by a high arch (similar to

Bunratty castle) and a wall with the main entrance between these two towers. [Fig 15] The tower probably extended back to the river but is now gone. The exterior east and west towers have deeply splayed loops on the ground floor and then well cut pointed loops and square slits through out and the quoins are cut and coursed. [Fig 1a] There is a space between the high pointed arch and the main wall to provide for the dropping of missiles. The wall between the towers contain the well cut pointed arched entrance door. It probably lead into the main tower but this no longer exists. On the interior of the towers there evidence of where the main tower connected with these front towers. There is a small ground floor chamber in each tower. [Fig 7] In the west tower the chamber was lit by a splayed loop set in a very deep embrasure which has the remains of stone window seats. The spiral stairs still remains in the west tower but there is no access as the door is blocked up. There is a pointed arched door on the third storey of the spanning wall which indicates that the stairs leads to a corridor in the thickness of the wall, the door would have lead to the main tower. In the east tower there is a small ground floor chamber lit by a splayed loop. There is a chamfered door in the wall at first storey level where the wall of the main tower would have connected, perhaps it lead to a corridor in the wall of the main tower. There are several well cut loops and slits through out the towers. There is no evidence of battlements or crenellations. There is a small carved "head" on the front of the west tower. The tower house is built of roughly coursed limestone blocks and the quoins are cut and coursed. There is a slight batter to the walls. On the east wall of the east tower is evidence that a small building once adjoined it.

130. Lixnaw. 2000-1999 (20-19). Two miles north of Dingle (304)
in a circle of hills.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of CLanmaurice.

Date. possibly 13th motte / 14th century tower house.

Builder. FitzMaurice (Lord Of Kerry / Lixnaw).

References. 1. Hickson (RHAAl) Vol (pp 360). The castle still stands a short distance from Lixnaw Court and is an immensely strong, square fortress, much larger than Ballymacaquim (37) but resembling it, in that it is loopholed and arrowslitted. It rises on an artificial mound and was probably moated and had a drawbridge.

Result of Survey. All that remains in Lixnaw to - day is the 17th court. There is no trace of the building described by Hickson. It is possible that the mound was a remnant of the 13th century motte and the building was a tower house but all traces are now gone.

131. McGillicuddy.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Maguinhy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. McGillicuddy.

References. 1. Smith 1969. (pp 145). Two miles north of Dunloe (104) is a castle of McGillicuddy.

Result of Survey. There is no trace of this structure.

132. Minard.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. V554992.

Date. 16th century.

Builder. FitzGerald (Knight of Kerry).

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 140 - 141. It was built on a rock outcrop on the edge of the sea. It is of roughly chiselled brown sandstone and well grouted. The outer walls remain to 50ft and it had two stone arches and five stories - one under the first arch three between the arches and one over the second arch. The entrance door was on the east side of the south wall and the stairs were in the S / E corner. There are 11 windows of well cut brown stone, all are narrow, some are pointed and some are square headed.

Result of Survey. Minard is built on a height overlooking part of Dingle Bay. It is a substantial ruin but is in an unstable state. It is built of roughly coursed sandstone blocks, the ashlar quoins are coursed. To - day there are three surviving stories but there was probably once a fourth storey. The entrance door was on the east wall, and there is an internal rebate for the door and an external rebate for a hinged iron

grille. The door leads into a small lobby with the remains of a murder hole from the mezzanine floor above, and in front was the door into the main ground floor chamber. [Fig 9] In the interior the ground floor was lit by three splayed loops set in deep embrasures. The embrasures have segmental arches and the remains of rebated jambs for shutters and draw bar sockets [Plate 17]. There was a vault above this floor. The first storey chamber was lit by three ogee headed loops again in deep embrasures with segmental arches, draw bar sockets and double chamfered jambs and sills. [Fig 13] There is a large fireplace in the north wall, it has no head but the moulded corbeled supports remain. In the window embrasure of the south wall a square headed doorway leads to a mural chamber, which was lit by two loops and had a small barrel vault. In the S / E corner of the first storey is the door into the spiral stairs, which also lead into the second storey of the mezzanine floor (all mezzanine floors are a slightly higher level to the main tower chambers). In this section of the mezzanine was the garderobe, which was fitted with a wall cupboard and this floor also had a vaulted roof. Access to the upper floors was via the spiral stairs. The second storey was lit by large loops again set in wide embrasures. A doorway at the second storey level led to a passage in the thickness of the south wall to which there is now no access. The second storey had a timber floor carried on corbel courses on the north and south walls, and there is another vault above the third storey. On the exterior the corners of the tower have been much undermined. The ground floor loops are deeply splayed on the outside, while the loops on the upper floors are not. The surrounds of the doors and loops are well cut and grouted. The garderobe exit is in the north wall. In the top N / W corner there is an angle loop which lit the mural passage in the north wall. The walls

have a slight batter on the lower courses, and measured 15.2m by 12.3m externally, and the walls are c. 2.30m thick at base level.

133. Mineogohane.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice.

Date. Possibly 15th century.

Builder. Pierce.

References. 1. Civil Survey 1654. (Limerick). "butt of a castle"

Result of Survey. There is no structure here but recently a farmer exposed a butt of a wall and some steps when clearing a ditch. The wall was sandstone built of uncoursed rubble and the steps were quite crude, the remains seemed to be of medieval date. It was in the Mineogohane area and possibly this is the castle referred to in the Civil Survey.

134. Molahiffe.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy. O.S. Q920048.

Date. Possibly 14th century.

Builder. McCarthy.

References. 1. A.I. 1215 one of the castles built by the invaders (FitzGerald).

2. O.S Letters. 1841. pp. 89. The remains are on a high rocky eminence in a plain. The S / E corner only remains to a height of c. 55ft. The walls are 8ft 11ins thick and built of large blocks of limestone, well chiseled. The quoin stones are chiseled.

Result of Survey. The ruin is on a high mound, the remains of a motte which preceded it. All that is left are the very ivy covered ruins of the S / E corner. There is c. 4.40m of the east wall remaining and c. 3.90m of the south wall to a height of c. 20m. The walls have a slight batter and some square headed loops are visible under the ivy. The walls were of uncoursed blocks and the quoins were coursed. [Fig 1c] The walls are c.2m thick at base level. Under the mound is a vaulted tunnel with a stream flowing through it, locals say it connects with Clounmelane (86) which is about three miles away!

135. Moorestown.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. Q403098.

Date. Late 15th early 16th century.

Builder. O'Moore / FitzGerald.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 35. All that is left is the N / W corner to a height of about 60ft and the walls are 6ft 4ins thick and of red sandstone. The quoins were cut and coursed.

Result of Survey. This castle is known locally as "Caislean na gCuig gCuinne" (the five cornered castle), but there is very little of the structure left to - day. All that is left is a section of the SW wall 5.15m long and 3.4m in height. There is the remains of one loop set in a splayed embrasure with a linteled arch. The wall is c. 1.6m thick at base level. The tower once stood in the old village of Moorestown, near the Feohanagh river.

136. New Manor.

Location. Not precisely known but possibly in the vicinity of Tralee.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Possibly FitzGerald (Earl of Desmond).

References. 1. Carew MSS pp 414. mentions seven castles of the Earls of Desmond of which New Manor is one.

2. King 1907. pp 342. "New Manor castle"

Result of Survey. The site of this castle is unknown, but it was somewhere in the town of Tralee.

137. Pallis.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Maguinhy.

Date. Possibly mid to late 15th century.

Builder. McCarthy.

References. 1. A.F.M. 1510. The Earl of Kildare attacked and took Pallis.

2. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 184. It is built of brown stone. The quoins are cut and the corners flattened on the outside. Only 5ft of the N / W angle remains and the walls are 6ft 3ins thick.

3. Smith 1969. pp 145. Says Pallis was in ruins beside New Pallice.

Result of Survey. There is no trace of the tower to - day, the owners father cleared it to build out - houses. It was built on a height and the locals say there was an orchard beside it.

138. Pookeenee.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor. O.S. Q860417.

Date. Possibly 14th - 15th century.

Builder. FitzMaurice.

References. 1. Westropp (JRSAI 1910) pp 25 - 28. The fortifications consist of an early earthwork and fosse, to this a small

tower and a wall and turret were added in the late 15th century. The stone work of the tower and the side wall is 130ft long, the tower is at the southern end with three little vaulted rooms in the basement, the central and southern are 9ft 3ins long. The central one measured from 6ft 3ins to 7ft 6ins, it had plain square ambries to the south and east, a rude door and a window slit to the west. The walls are of plain rectangular coursed masonry and are 3ft thick and vaulted. The main wall runs in line and of one piece with the tower northward for 78ft to a gap, evidently an old gateway, the wall then runs for another 51ft ending in an evident turret, a rectangular building 30ft wide and 24ft long.

Result of Survey. All that remains to - day is some evidence of the earlier earthwork (a promontory fort), one vaulted room of the tower, some of the wall, and a shapeless mass which may be the turret. The little vaulted chamber was once used as a jail. There is a ruinous entrance door and a splayed window slit as well as two square cupboard recesses, the chamber is vaulted. The wall extends towards the turret but there no longer any evidence of a gateway. The turret has no architectural features. There is no evidence of the other two vaulted chambers mentioned by Westropp, and the remains are in a ruinous condition.

139. Portinarde.

Location. North Kerry / West Limerick. Barony of Clanmaurice. O.S. R100290.

Date. Late 15th early 16th century.

Builder. FitzMaurice.

References. 1. A.F.M. 1580. It was taken by Perrot on his way into Kerry.

Result of Survey. There are substantial remains but they are very overgrown. The north wall is entirely gone. The other walls stand to about 12m. The entrance door, which has a pointed arch, is in the west wall and leads directly into the main ground floor chamber. In the interior there is the remains of a square headed loop set in a splayed embrasure with a linteled head. The surrounds are segmental, there is a smaller slit above the loop and under the vault which, with the beam slots, indicates a small attic floor under the vault. There is a vault over the ground floor, with obvious remains of wicker centring. The first storey over the vault was lit by at least two loops. There is no evidence of a stairs, a fireplace, or a garderobe, although these may have been in the north wall. On the exterior it is possible that there was a machicolation on the south wall as there seem to be some corbels, but the ruins are very overgrown. The walls were of cut and roughly coursed limestone blocks and the quoins were cut and coursed. The walls are c. 1.69m - 1.80m at base level.

140. Prior.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Iveagh.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Possibly O'Sullivan Mor.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 151. This is a little castle, the N - S walls are 29ft 6ins long and the E - W 16ft 10ins long. The walls are 3ft 10ins thick and c. 14ft high. There is an arch in the west wall, which is battered. There is a square headed loop in the north wall and the south wall.

Result of Survey. The site is known but the structure is now gone.

141. Rahinane (Rahoneen).

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice. O.S. Q760200.

Date. Possible 14th - early 15th century.

Builder. Bishop of Ardfert?

References. 1. (Carew MSS) 1582 pp 425 "Captured....a castle belonging to the Bishop of Kerry, called Rathowyne, not far from Tralee."

Result of Survey. There is a large section of the ruin still remaining but it is a very unstable state, there has been much undermining of all the corners and the walls. The structure now rises to two storeys and there is a pointed vault over the ground floor. The east wall is totally gone and there are the ruins of a spiral stairs in the S / W corner. The stairs leads to the second storey and then climbs in the N / W angle.

The main chamber is over the vault and is rounded on the inside. This chamber was lit by at least three loops set in deep splayed embrasures. There is evidence of some small mural chambers in the thickness of the west wall. On the exterior the walls are built of rudely cut and coursed limestone blocks. There is a definite batter to the lower courses, the tower was built on an uneven height so the walls are slightly stepped to stabilise the foundations. The surrounds of the remaining loops are cut and grouted

142. Rahinanne.

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. Q369017.

Date. 15th century. There is a record of the Knight of Kerry in possession of Rahinnane in the 14th century but the present structure is of the 15th century and may have replaced an earlier structure.

Builder. FitzGerald (Knight of Kerry).

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 34. The castle stands in an ancient fort, it was a square castles but its east side is now gone. The first floor rested on a stone arch. The doorway was in the south - west side and to the right was a flight of stone steps in the thickness of the wall. The walls are 6ft in thickness and grouted. All the windows are remarkably rude and much disfigured.

2. O Conchuir "Corca Dhuibhne" 1977. pp 86 "in the 14th century John FitzGerald (born 1310) was described as "of Rathane and Ennismore".

Result of Survey. The tower house was built inside a re - fortified bivallate ringfort (rath). [Plate 2] The ruin is quite substantial with all walls except the east wall standing to in or near its full original height. There are the slight remains of a projecting turret at the east end of the north wall. The entrance door was on the south wall, a vertical slot the full length of the arched entrance lobby probably housed a portcullis. The entrance led into a small lobby and on the east led to a rectangular doorway which in turn led to a mural stairs. The lobby also communicated to the main ground floor chamber through a segmental arched doorway, the lobby was lit by a narrow splayed loop. The main ground floor chamber was lit by narrow loops in the west, north and south walls. [Fig 8] The splayed loop on the west wall is set in a deep rectangular embrasure with a segmental arch, there is a small wall recess set in the embrasure. In the embrasure of the loop in the north wall is an entrance to a very narrow flight of steps (there is barely room for one person) leading to the first storey of the turret. Access to the first storey of the tower was by means of the mural stairs in the south wall. The stairs was lit by narrow loops and ceiled by flat flags, entry to the first storey was probably by means of a doorway opening north off the stairs. The first storey had a wooden floor, the surviving beam sockets on the north and south walls show the type of flooring used. The chamber was lit by a small loop on the west wall set in a deep embrasure. There is a vault over this storey. There is now no access to the chambers over the vault because of the collapse of the mural stairs at this point. The north and south walls stand to their full original height. The chamber over the vault (i.e the second storey) is unusual in that in the upper portions the wall projects internally and is divided into segmented arched bays, i.e arcades, carried on stepped

corbels. [Plate 7] The chamber was lit by windows in the west, north and south walls all set in deep embrasures, and having draw bar sockets. Access to the wall walk was from the east wall of the tower, the battlements on the south and north walls are largely fallen but there are two turrets on the S / W and N / W angles. The wallwalk was drained by overlapping slabs and delivered through drain holes set at even intervals at the base of the parapet. The turrets slightly oversail the wall and are rounded on the interior, they were reached by a short flight of steps on the south and north wall faces. There is the remains of a merlon on the west wall between the turrets. On the exterior the walls are of roughly coursed sandstone rubble and the quoins were coursed and the surrounds were cut. There is a slight batter to the base. There are the remains of the east wall of a turret which projected from the north wall. It was probably at least two storeys high and has the remains of one high narrow loop. The top angle turrets appear squared on the outside. There is no sign of a fireplace, garderobe, or even many cupboard recesses in the tower but these may have been in the projecting turret or in other buildings, for instance there are foundations of a building in the fort to the south of the tower and this may have been a domestic building.

143. Rapheny.

Location. unknown.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. This site is shown on the Down Survey map.

Result of Survey. This site is unknown.

144. Rathmorrel.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice.

Date. unknown.

Builder. D'Cantillon.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 117. It is a rectangular building with the walls remaining to a height of 20ft and in a shattered state.

Result of Survey. There is now no - thing left of the structure but the site it stood on is called " castle field".

145. Rattoo.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Clanmaurice.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. The Kerry Field club mention seeing a castle here in the last century.

Result of Survey. There is an Early Christian monastic settlement in Rattoo with a round tower but there is no evidence of a later tower house. Rattoo was later a medieval borough and a tower house may have been associated with this but there are no ruins.

146. Rincaheragh.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Iveagh. O.S. V353718.

Date. Possibly 16th century.

Builder. Trant?

References. Westropp.(JRSAI 1910) pp 309 - 311. There is a straight wall of dry stone masonry about 5ft thick at the gateway. The gatehouse is 22ft long and 14ft 4ins wide outside and is entered up 3 - 4 steps under a well built round headed arch which is 5ft 2ins wide.

Result of Survey. This is quite an unusual structure. There is a dry stone masonry wall extending across the outer lip of the bank which formed part of the defences of a promontory fort [[Plate 3]. In the middle is a small gate house tower. The entrance is a large segmented arched doorway leading into a passage which runs to the back wall of the structure. To the right and left of the passage are small chambers, these small chambers are lit by small loops and have flat slab roofs. At

the back of the passage the spiral stairs climbs in the S / E corner and is lit by a narrow loop. The tower does not rise above the first storey level. In the roof just above the entrance is a small carved hole which seems to be a musket hole covering the passage below. The walls are of uncoursed sandstone rubble and the surrounds are roughly coursed. In the interior of the fort is a large rectangular foundation which may be a domestic building associated with the main structure.

147. Ross.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Maguinhy. O.S. V950880.

Date. 15th - 16th century.

Builder. O'Donoghue Mor.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 101. It is a tall square fortress. The interior of the castle is arched at two thirds its height. It consisted of four floors, two under the arch with wooden roofs and one over the arch. The north wall of the main chamber (i.e the upper apartment O'Donoghues Dining Room) was lighted by a rectangular window of small dimensions and the east wall by a large square (oblong) one which was divided into six square compartments by stone mullions. There is another similar window in the west side. There is a capacious fireplace with a plain marble chimney on the west side. The stairs is spiral and rudely cut.

Result of Survey. This is a substantial ruin but there was no access to the interior as it is currently undergoing renovation work. The tower was surrounded by a bawn, much of which remains, there is a narrow pointed gateway flanked by two rounded corner turrets. This is the only complete gateway in Kerry. [Plate 1] The tower is built of roughly cut limestone blocks and the quoins are cut and coursed. The surrounds of the loops and windows are also cut. In the 17th century a garrison house was built on to the tower, this is now also in ruins.

148. Shangarry.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Glanarought.

Date. unknown. 16th century.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. It is marked on the 6ins" O.S. (2nd ed.) map.

Result of Survey. The structure no longer exists but the site is known, it was near the castle in Ardtully (12).

149. Short castle (Knocknane).

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Maguinhy.

Date. unknown. 17th century.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Lewis. 1837. Vol 11 pp. 237. He says that Beaufort Hse. was built on the site of this castle.

Result of Survey. The locals know no - thing of a castle in or near Beaufort or indeed under Beaufort Hse.

150. Short castle.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. Possibly 16th century.

Builder. Prendeville?

References. 1. Hickson (Old Kerry Records 1874) pp 245. Inquisition of 1638. "R. Prendeville....was seized in fee of Short castle...a short house in the town of Tralee".

Result of Survey. As with all the castles and tower houses in Tralee there is no trace of this structure.

151. Short castle (Iveagh).

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Iveagh.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. O.S. Letters 1841. pp. 60. This is called the "Caislean Gearr" and there is a small butt of a castle near the church of Cill Lonain.(Killinain).

Result of Survey. There is no trace of this building to - day.

152. Small castle.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. Possibly 16th century.

Builder. FitzGerald.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1597. pp 11. "except another small castle with a mill there".

Result of Survey. This castle is reputed to have been near the Countess Castle (81) but there is no trace to - day.

153. Smerwick (Fort del Oro).

Location. West Kerry. Barony of Corca Dhuibhne. O.S. Q348071.

Date. 16th century.

Builder. Rice / Spanish soldiers.

References. 1. Dingle Survey 1986. pp 424. Piers Rice is reputed to have built a "perty castel" in 1579 and the Spanish soldiers completed the fortifications in 1580.

Result of Survey. Fort del Oro is a small promontory fort re - fortified in the 16th century. There are the slight remains of landward defences including a rampart and the discernible outline of two roughly built bastions, there is no sign of the "perty castel".

154. Srugreena.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Iveagh.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Butler 1925. pp 54 "Gleanings" There is a castle called Srugreena in this district".

Result of Survey. There is no trace of this structure, but it was in the Caherciveen area.

55. Tallagh.

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. unknown.

Builder. unknown.

References. 1. Desmond Inquisition 1584. pp 216. "castle, town, lands, tenements and heridements ...of Tawlagh...near Fenaghe (Fenit).
2. Hickson pp 165 (RHAAI) Vol 5 "old castle called Tawlagh...occupied by Morrough Mac Rory Mac Owen".

Result of Survey. The site is known but the structure no longer exists.

156. Tarbert.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor.

Date. Possibly 15th century.

Builder. O'Conor Kerry.

References. 1. Desmond Survey. 1587. pp 22. "certain castle formerly in the most perfect condition but now ruined...excepting the walls and vaults..".

Result of Survey. The structure is now gone.

157. Tarmon.

Location. North Kerry. Barony of Iraghticonnor.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Possibly O'Conor Kerry.

References. 1. O.S. 6ins" (2nd ed.) map shows a castle here.

Result of Survey. There is no trace of any structure.

158. Tralee (Great castle).

Location. Mid Kerry. Barony of Trughanacmy.

Date. Possibly 13th - 14th century.

Builder. The Earl of Desmond.

References. 1. Desmond Survey 1587. pp 9. "Castle...now ruined and broken".

Result of Survey. This castle was leveled in the last century to facilitate the widening of Denny St.

159. Tralee (Short).

Location. see above.

Date. Possibly 15th century.

Builder. Rice.

References. Hickson (RHAAI) Vol 5 pp 577. "this castle stood in the shadow of the great castle".

Result of Survey. There is no trace of this castle.

160. Tralee (Rice).

Location. see above.

Date. unknown.

Builder. Rice.

References. 1. Desmond Survey. 1587. pp 9 "Two castles....belonging to Robert Rice".

Result of Survey. Again this structure no longer exists.

161. Valentia.

Location. South Kerry. Barony of Iveagh.

Date. 17th century.

Builder. Cromwellian army.

Result of Survey. This is a diamond shaped fort built by the Cromwellians in the 1640's.

162. White House.

Date. 16th century.

Builder. Richard Orpen.

References. 1. Hickson (Old Kerry Records 1872 pp 270) "a small mansion built on a rocky peninsula at Killaren....a provisioned and strengthened place of defence....besieged by the Irish and surrendered".

Result of Survey. This site is unknown.

Plate 1. Ross (147). This is all that remains of the bawn wall. Note the corner flankers and the small pointed arch door.

Plate 2. Rahinanne (142). This tower house is built inside a ringfort. The banks were probably strengthened by the tower house builders. There is a souterrain on the exterior of the ringfort, to the left of the entrance.



Plate 3. Rincaheragh (146). This is a small gate tower house built across the fosse of a promontory fort. The structure is quite crudely built, with a wide entrance door which has a segmented arch. Note how small the building is.

Plate 4. Fenit (96). This tower house is the best example of the "funnel" look created by the inward batter of the exterior walls. Note the small plinths at each angle which stabilise the tower on the uneven mound on which it stands. Also note the small corner turret on the top right side.



Plate 5. Clounmelane (78). Here is the only example of the stepped foundations in Kerry. The tower house was built on an uneven mound so these steps were probably to stabilise the structure. They could also indicate a building of great height.

Plate 6. Ballymalis (38). This is a fine example of a 16th century tower house. There is no real batter to the walls and the mid wall bartizans (one on the N /W angle and one on the S / E anlgle) indicate a late date. Note the chimney flush with the wall, and the two different types of rectangular windows, with sills. Note, also, the entrance door with the covering musket hole and the remains of the hipp roof.



Plate 7. Rahinanne (142). This tower house has the only example of these wall arcades in Kerry. Notice also the corner turrets which lead to the wallwalk and the large merlon between these turrets

Plate 8. Ballinruddery (23). This is a fine example of a mullioned and transomed rectangular window. Note the carved sill over the window, and the well coursed quoins.



Plate 9. Ballycarbery (27). This is one of the more unusual tower houses in Kerry. There are three vaulted chambers on the ground floor, one of which is still intact. The upper storey is unevenly divided into two chambers, which were lit by large elongated windows. Notice the turret on the right and the unusual merlons.

Plate 10. Killaha.(117). This is an example of the many 16th century tower houses built in the south Kerry area. Killaha had a mid wall bartizan on the S / E corner which is now destroyed. The stairs ran in a rounded turret in the N / E corner, also, destroyed.



Plate 10a. Killaha (117). Killaha has the only example, in Kerry, of a double musket loop. The double loop is in a large embrasure and the loops once covered the entrance.

Plate 10b. Killaha (117). The entrance lobby of Killaha is covered by this unusual cruciform loop from the main ground floor chamber. Notice, also, to the left, the remains of the round turret which once held the spiral stairs.



Plate 11. Castle Cove (64). This tower house was never completed. It has the only example of the wall sill which may have had a shot hole at the apex had it been finished. This sill is on all four walls. Note the garderrobe exit on the lower right.

Plate 12. Ballybeggan (25). Note the pronounced batter to the lower courses of the wall. Here, also, is an example of the more usual ground floor plan in Kerry tower houses. That is, the entrance door leads to a lobby with the stairs usually to the left of the entrance and the door to the main chamber in front. The door to the main ground floor chamber has a fine well cut pointed arch.



Plate 13. Barrow (15). This is the only example of a round tower house in Kerry. It is across the Fenit inlet from Fenit (96). Note the well cut pointed arch entrance door.

Plate 14. Carrigafoyle (60). This is the biggest remaining tower house in north Kerry. Notice the high, pointed barrel vault, there was another vault over the ground floor. To the left of the vault is a small secret room, there is also one on the other side. Note the ruins of the bawn wall with the squared corner turret. Note, also, the wallwalk and the remains of the exterior wall corbels.

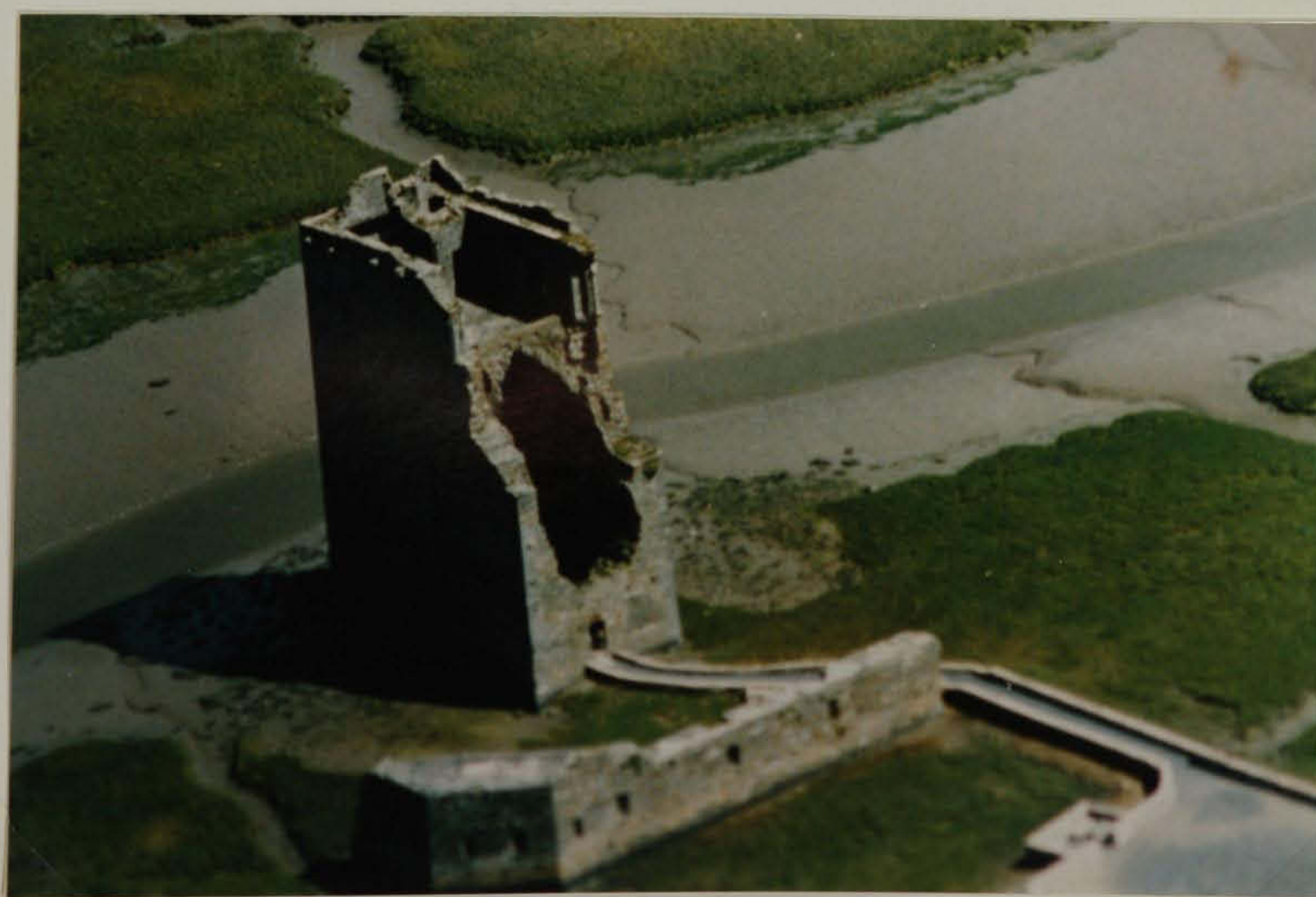


Plate 15. Dunkerron (91). This tower house is built on a re - used motte. There is a slight batter to the walls and it has the best example of the "Irish" stepped merlons. To the left of the tower are the ivy covered remains of a 17th addition to the tower house.

Plate 16. Leck (126). Leck is built on a small island, the structure probably once covered the entire island. There is the remains of a bawn wall which has the only example of shot holes in north Kerry.



Plate 17. Minard (132). Many tower house have very thick walls, however, the defensive function of these walls is often compromised by the existence of huge window embrasures, such as this one at Minard.

Plate 18. Killaha (117). Many tower houses have no fireplaces, however, here at Killaha there are at least four fireplaces. Except for the ground floor fireplaces, these are of superior workmanship, with well carved sides and mantels. Note also the corbels which indicate the division between the storeys.

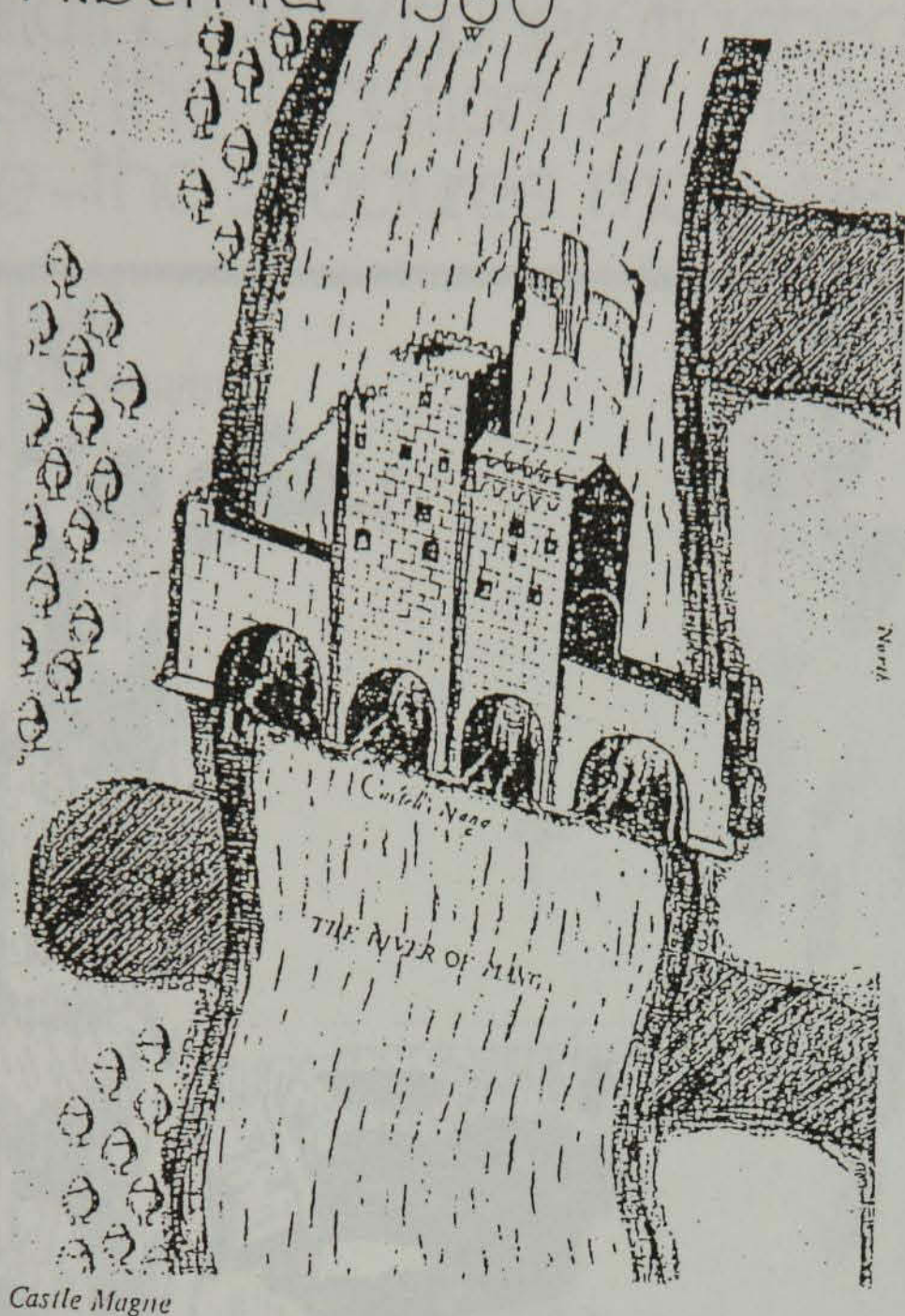


Plate 19. Barrow (15), Fenit (96). Sometimes tower houses are built quite close to each other. Here there is an example of two tower houses seperated by a narrow stretch of water.

Plate 20. Ballingarry (19). This is the only example of an extant medieval drawbridge in Kerry. The tower house it once led to is now gone. The drawbridge is built into the sides of the cliff face and spans a narrow chasm. This bridge may be late 15th early 16th century in date.

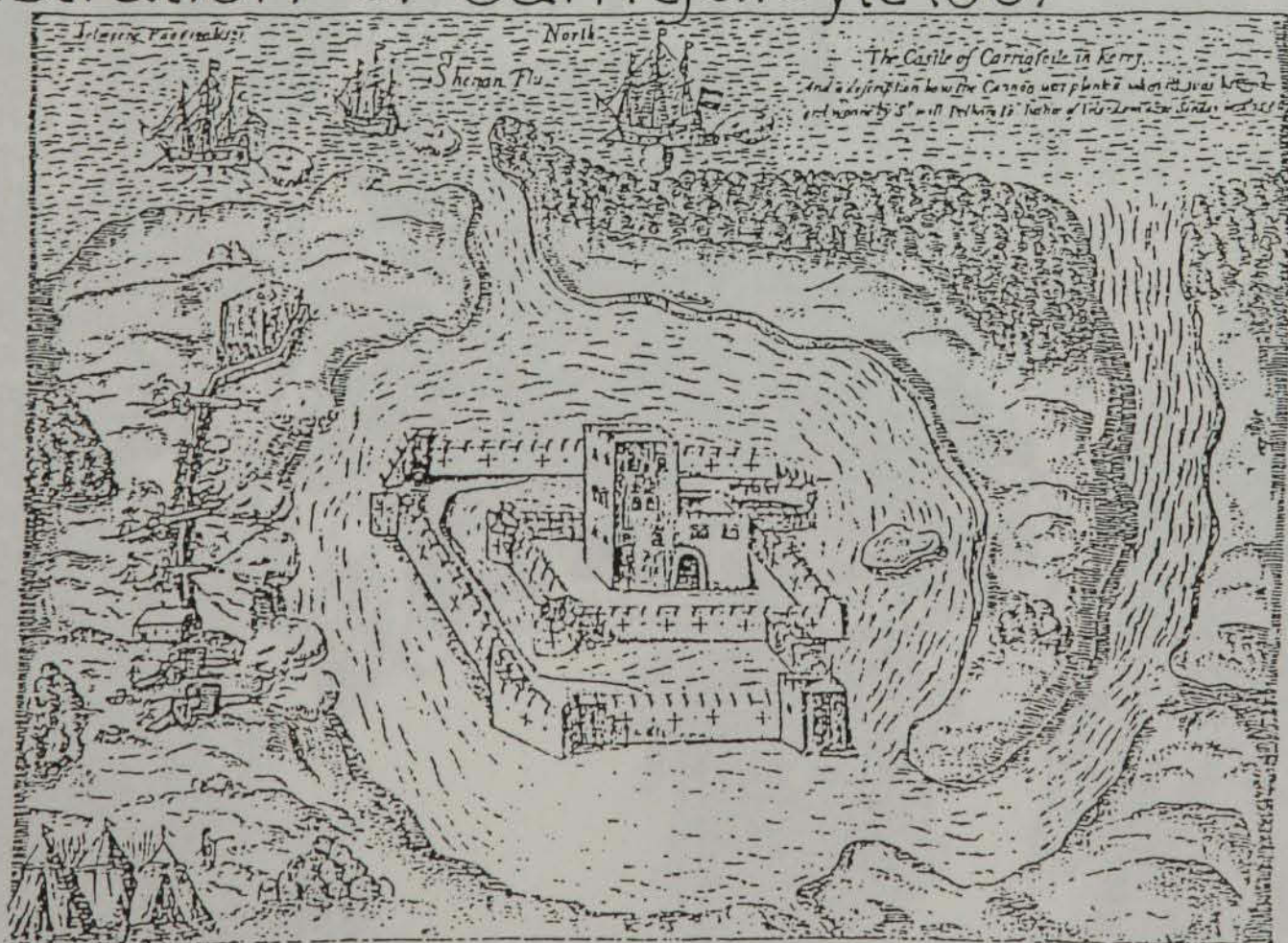


A. Illustration of Castlemaine (71) Pacata Hibernia 1580



Castle Magne

B. Illustration of Carrigafoyle (60)



Carrigafoyle Castle, A.D. 1580.

C. Drawing of Ballycarbery (27)
Notice building (now gone) attached to the wall
This is also the location of the bawn
garderobe - the structures may be contemporary

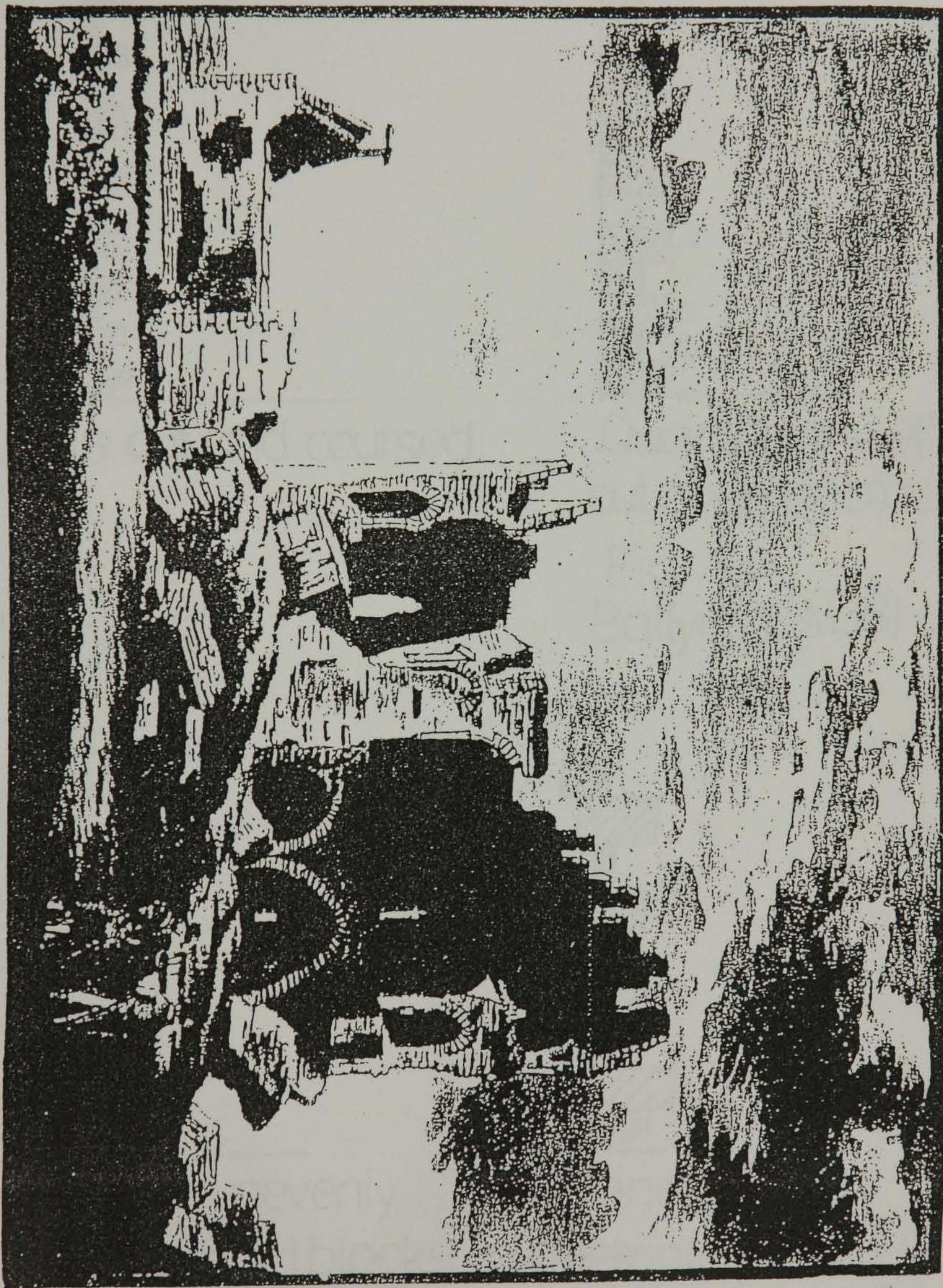


Photo.

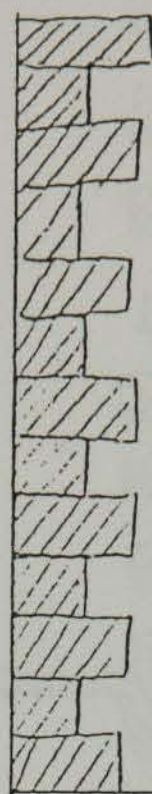
18th century

Fig 1a.
Listowel.(129).



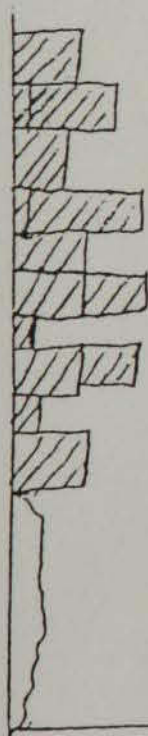
Quoins cut and coursed.

Fig 1b.
Ballinruddery(23)



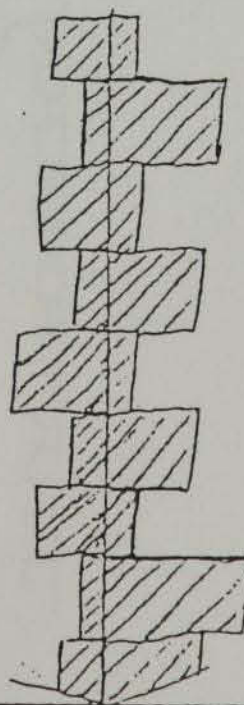
Quoins are well cut, coursed blocks

Fig 1c.
Malahiffe(134)



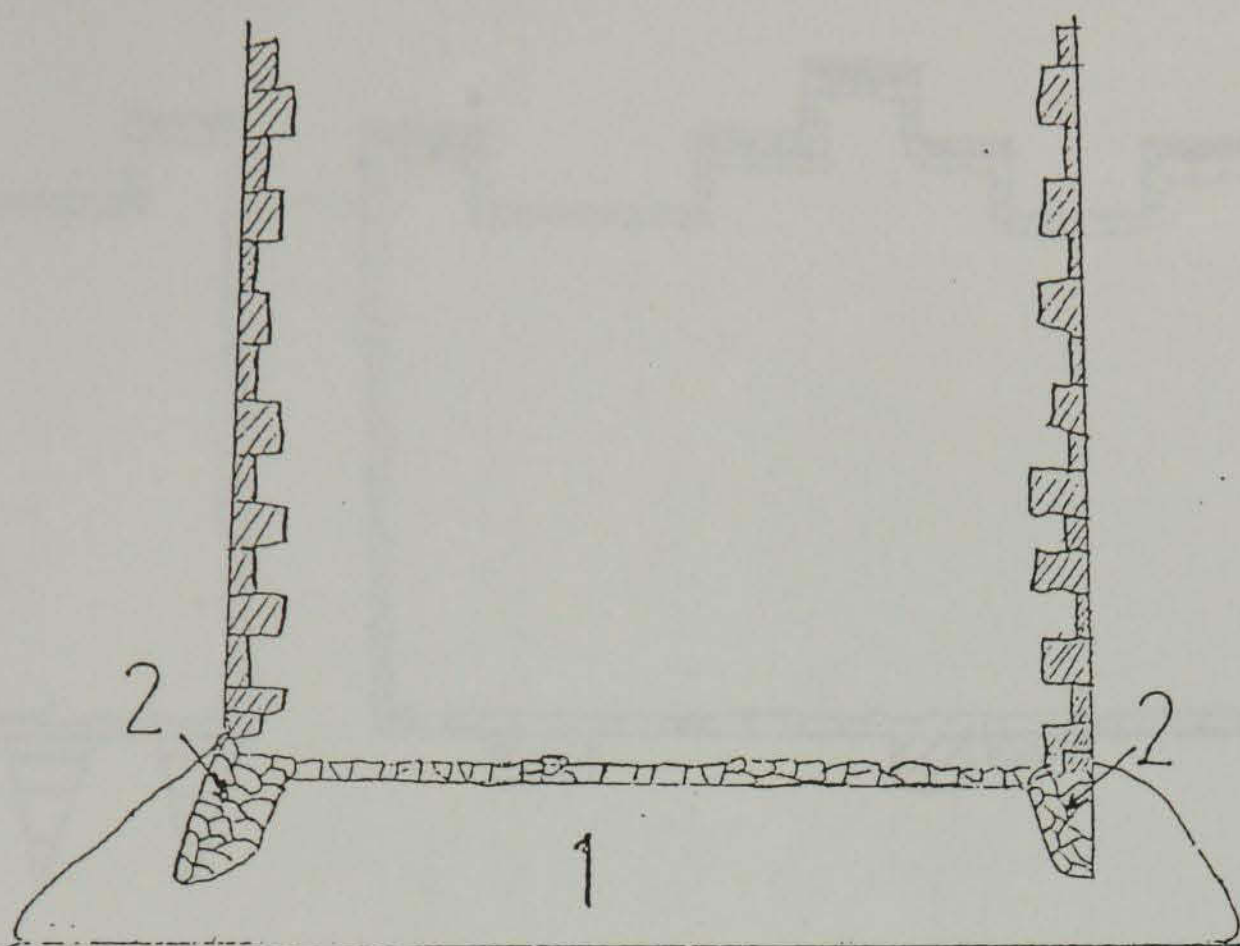
Quoins are unevenly cut and coursed blocks.

Fig 1d
Ballymalis(38)



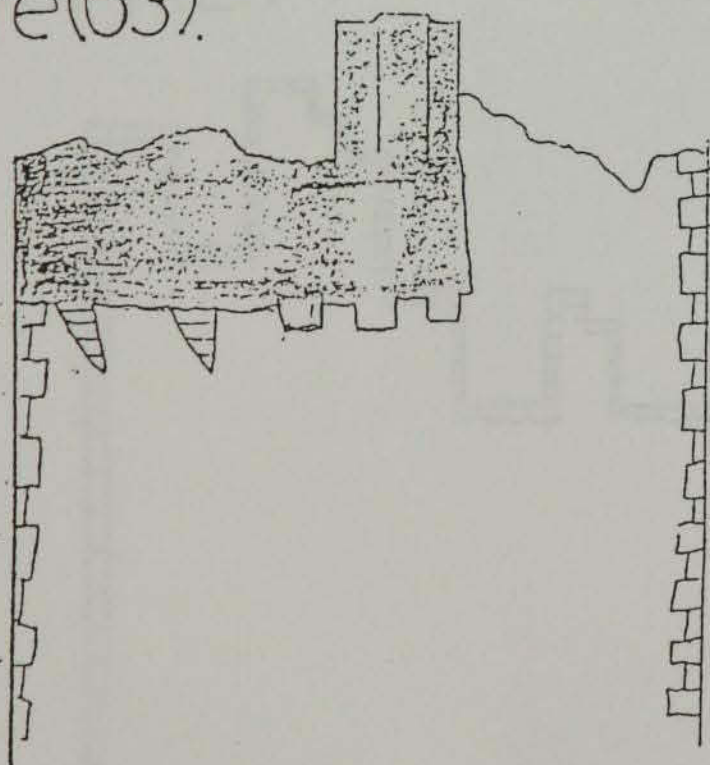
Quoins coursed alternately at angles

Fig 2.
Fenit (96).



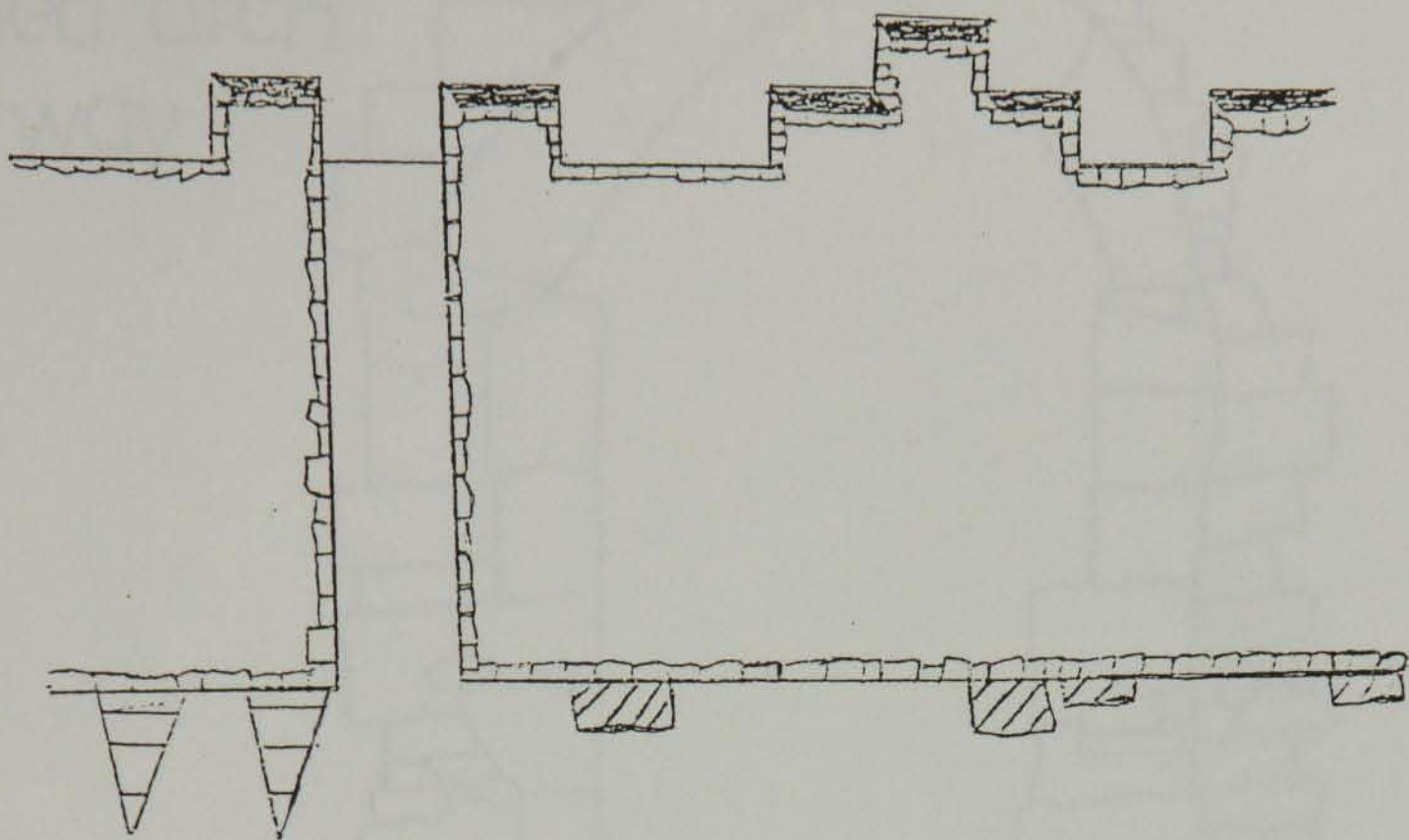
- 1 The mound on which the tower stands
2 The small plinths at each angle.

Fig 3.
Castle Core(63).



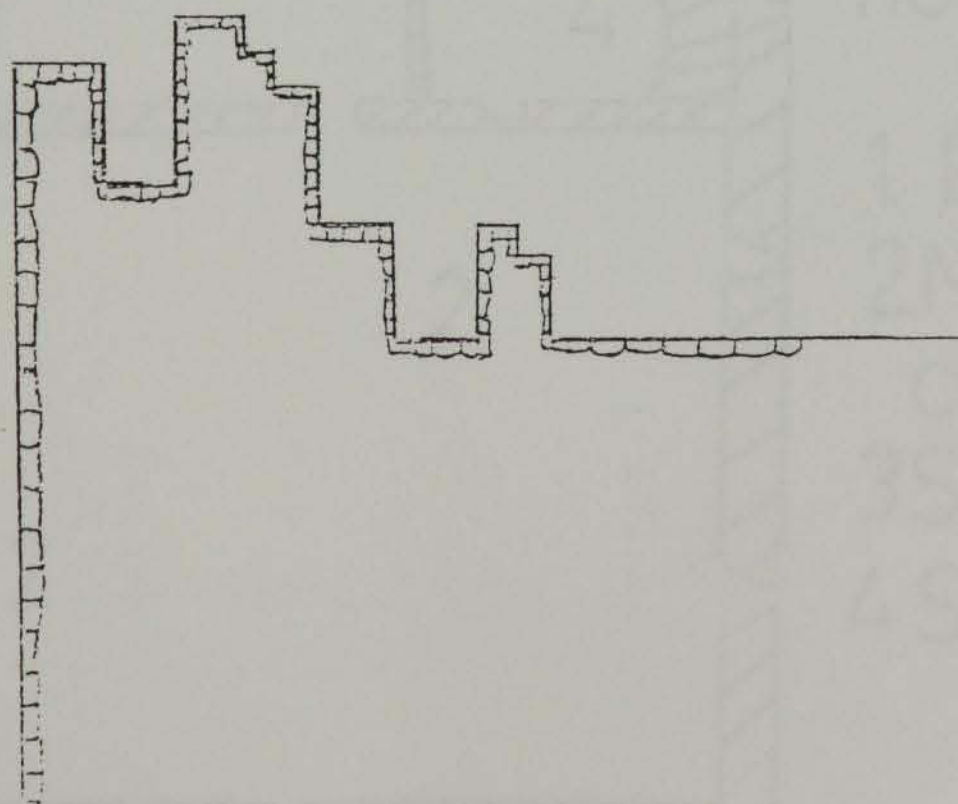
Machicolation on the north wall.

Fig 4.
Dunloe (93)



"Irish" style stepped merlon.

Fig 4a
Ballycarbery (27)



Merlon

Fig 5
Ballinskelligs (24)
Pointed arch doorway

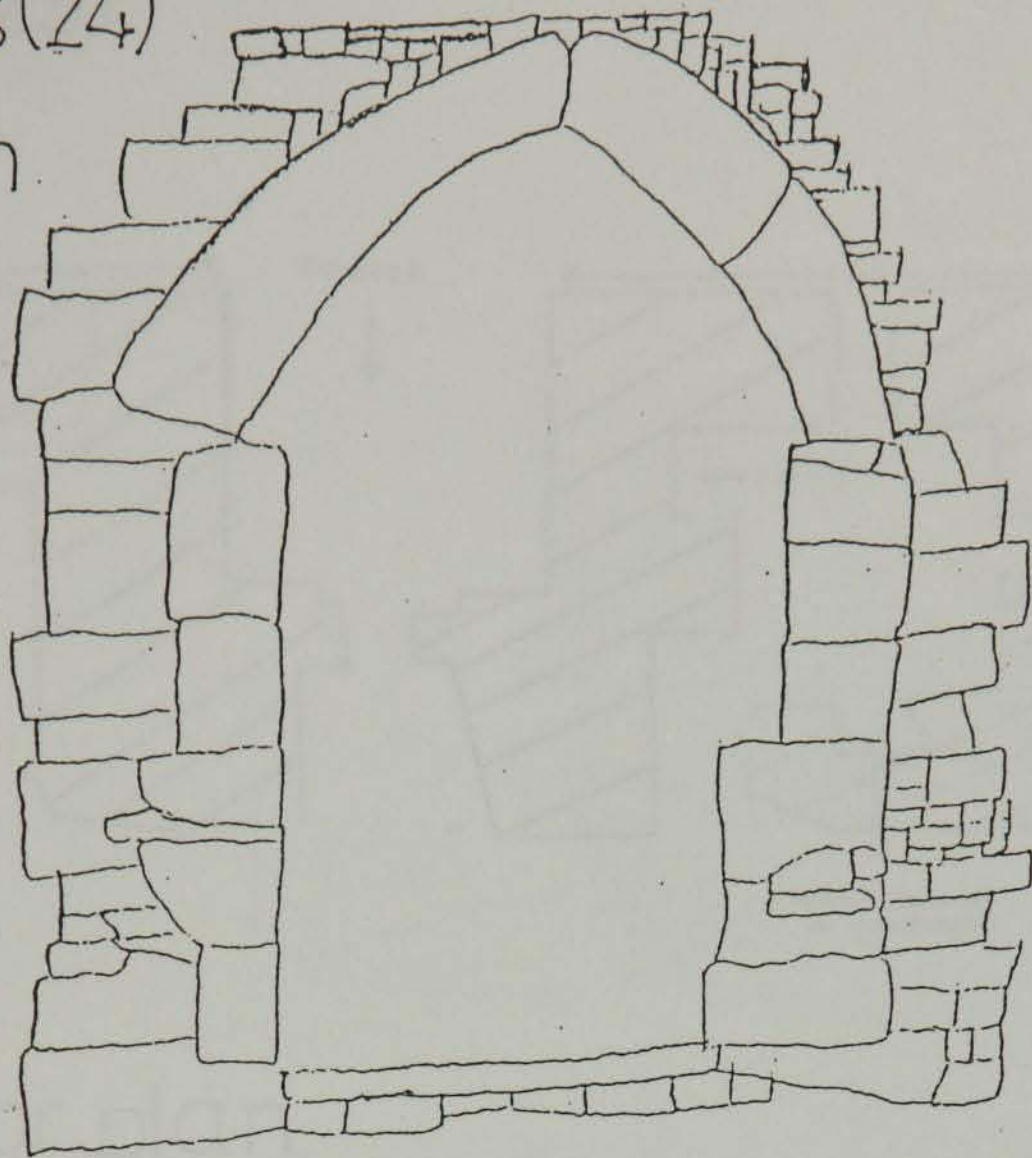
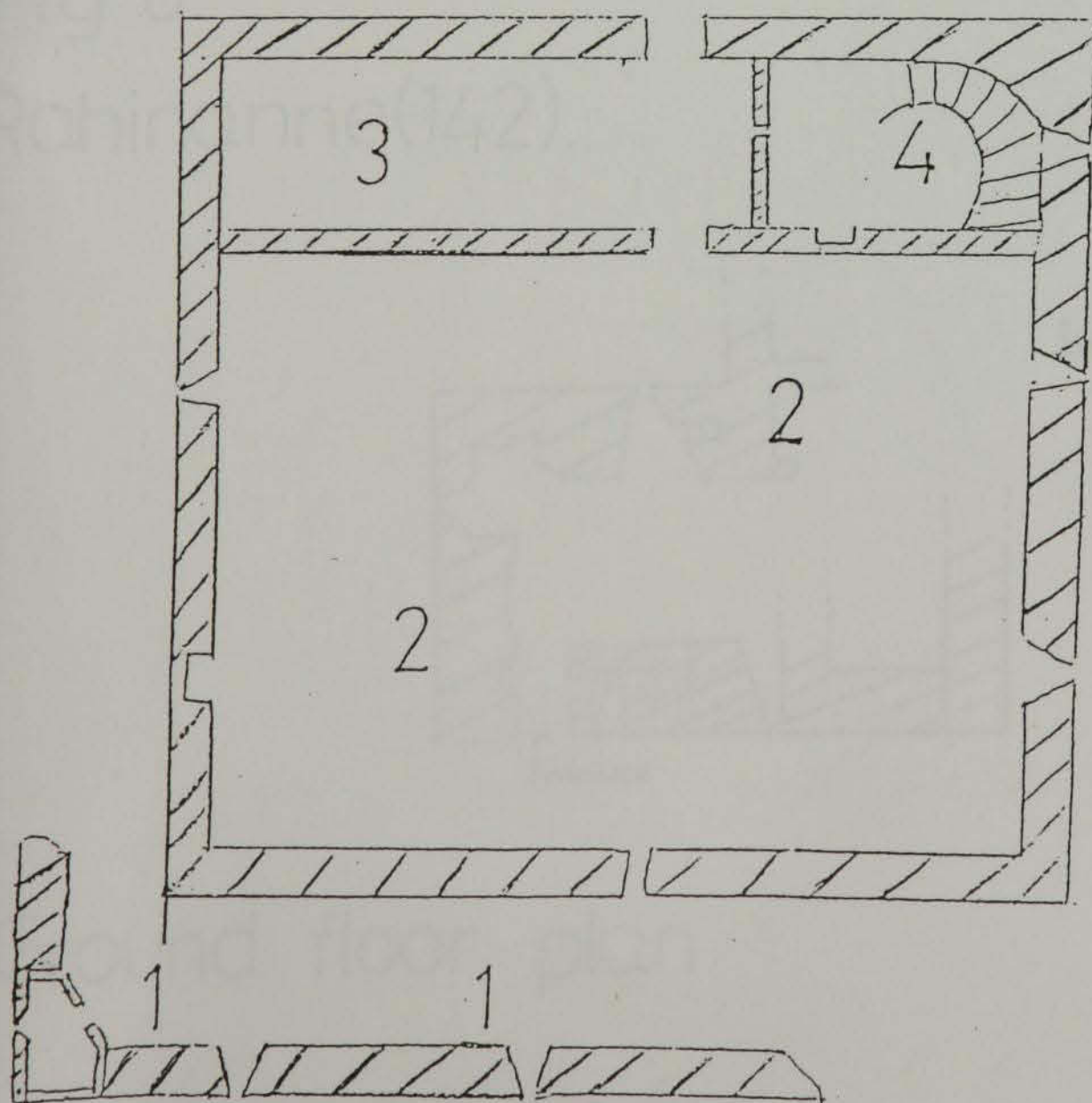


Fig 6
Carrigafoyle (60)

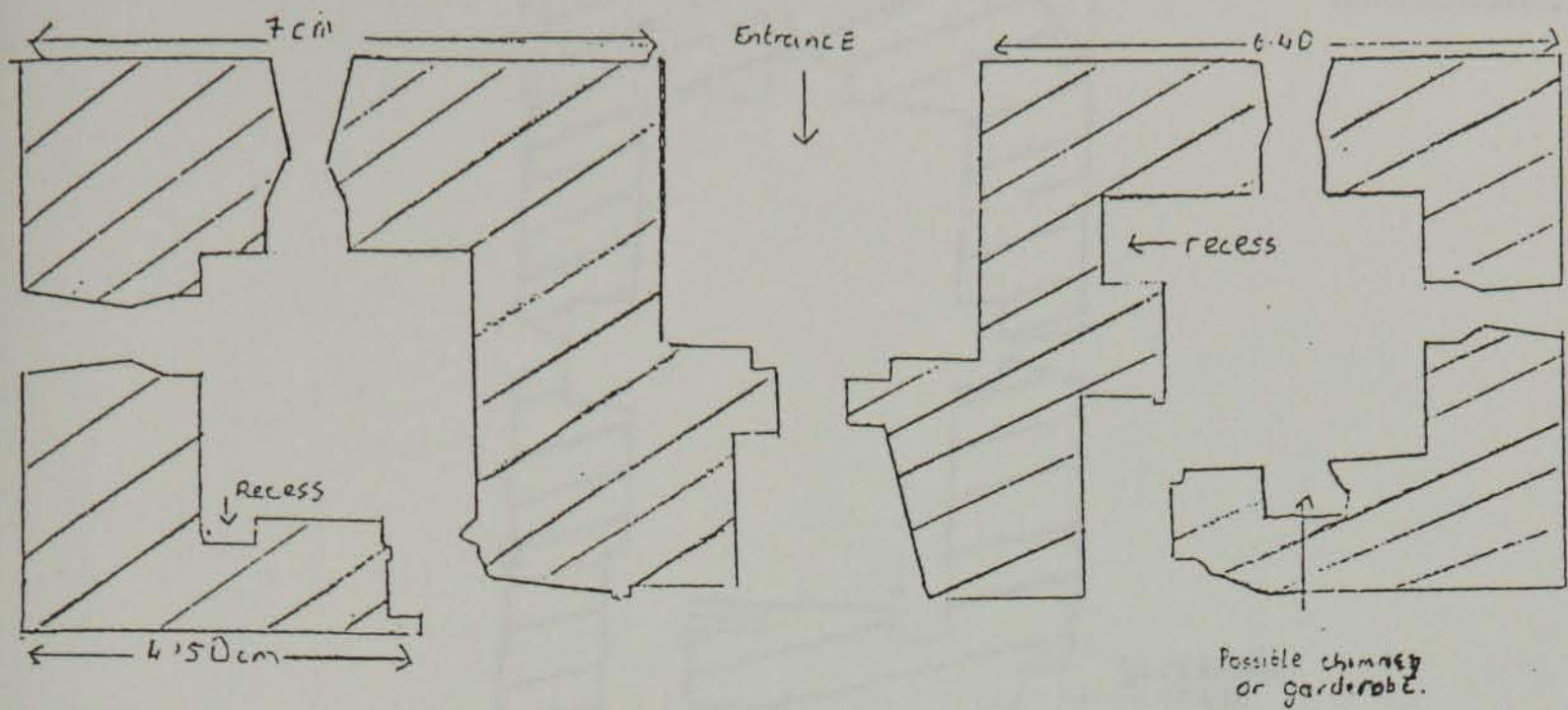


Basic ground floor plan

- 1. Bawn
- 2. Main chamber
- 3. Side turret
- 4. Stairs.

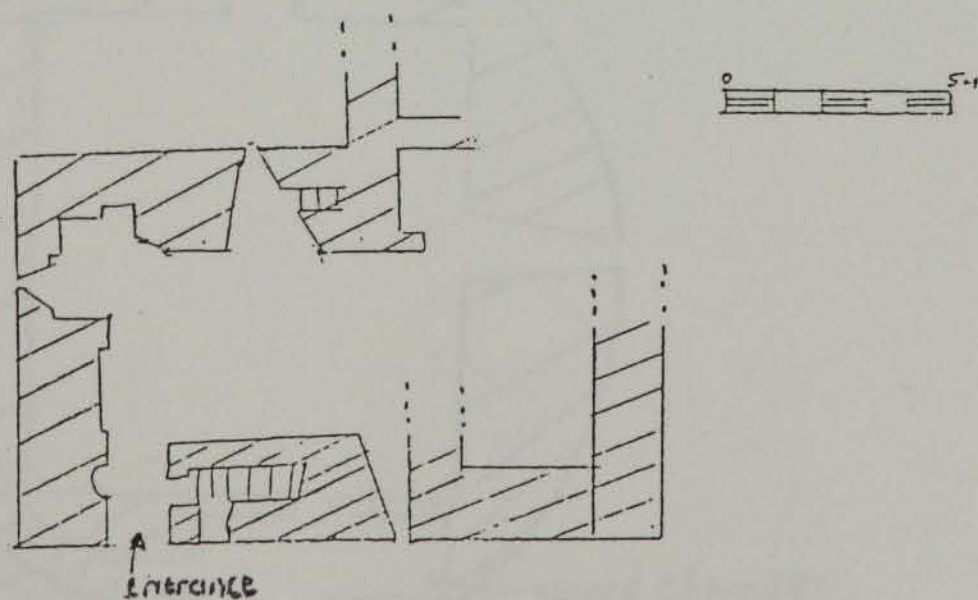
Fig 7.
Listowel (129)

Scale 1:100



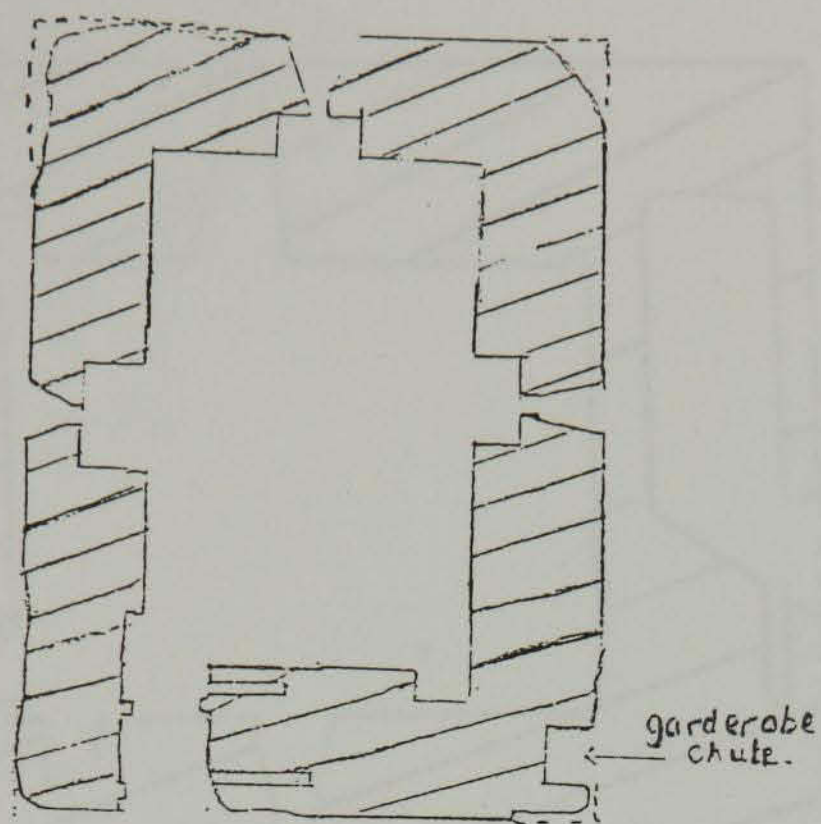
Ground floor plan.

Fig 8.
Rahinanne(142).



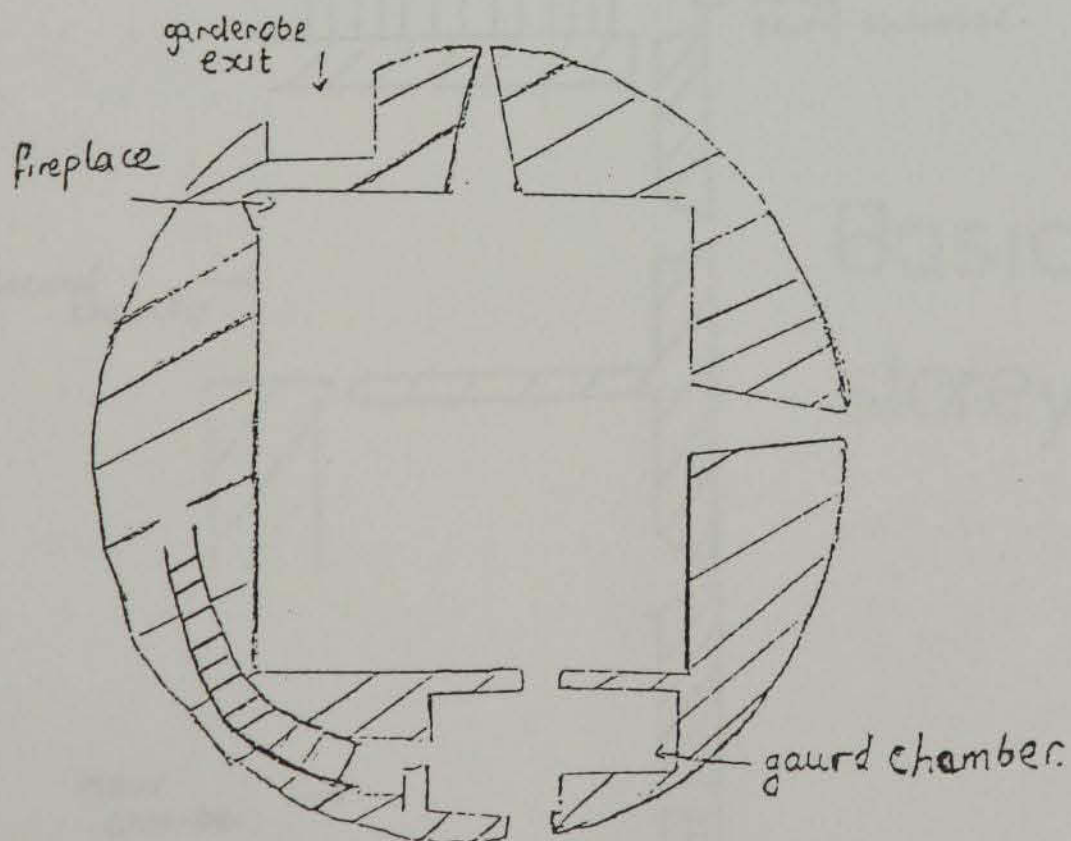
Ground floor plan

Fig 9.
Minard. (132)



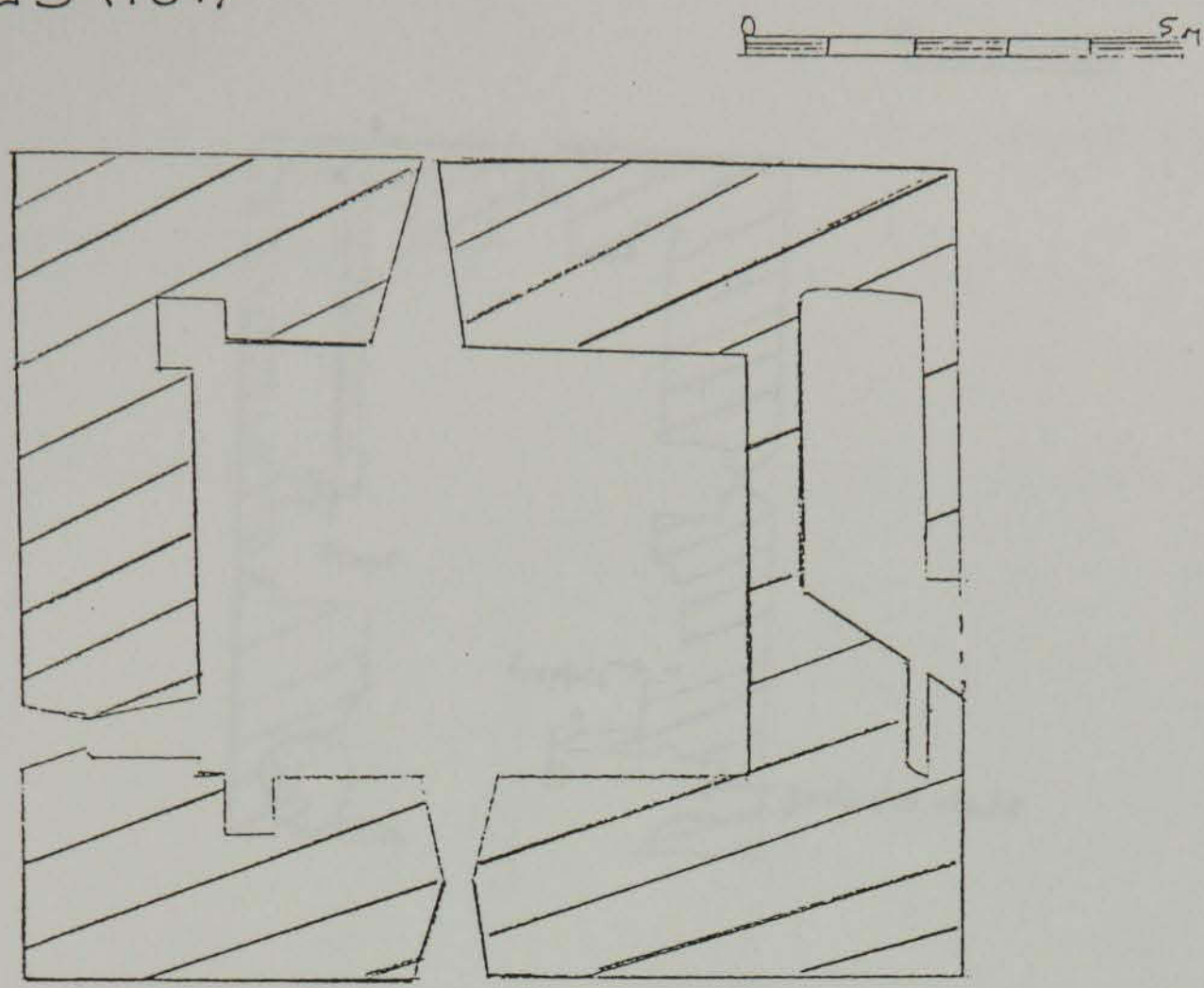
Ground floor plan.

Fig 10.
Barrow (15)



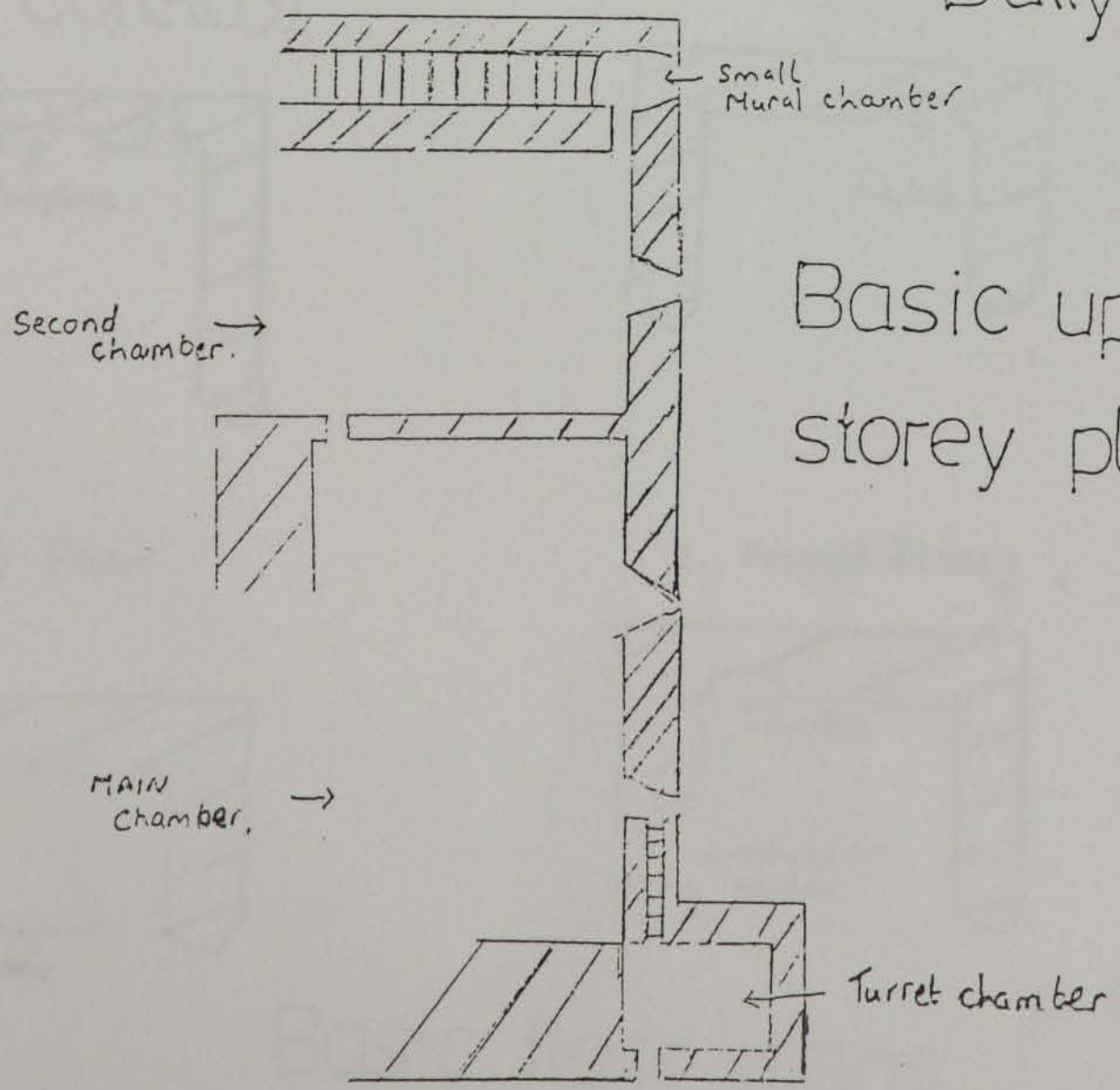
Ground floor plan.

Fig 11
Gallarus (101)



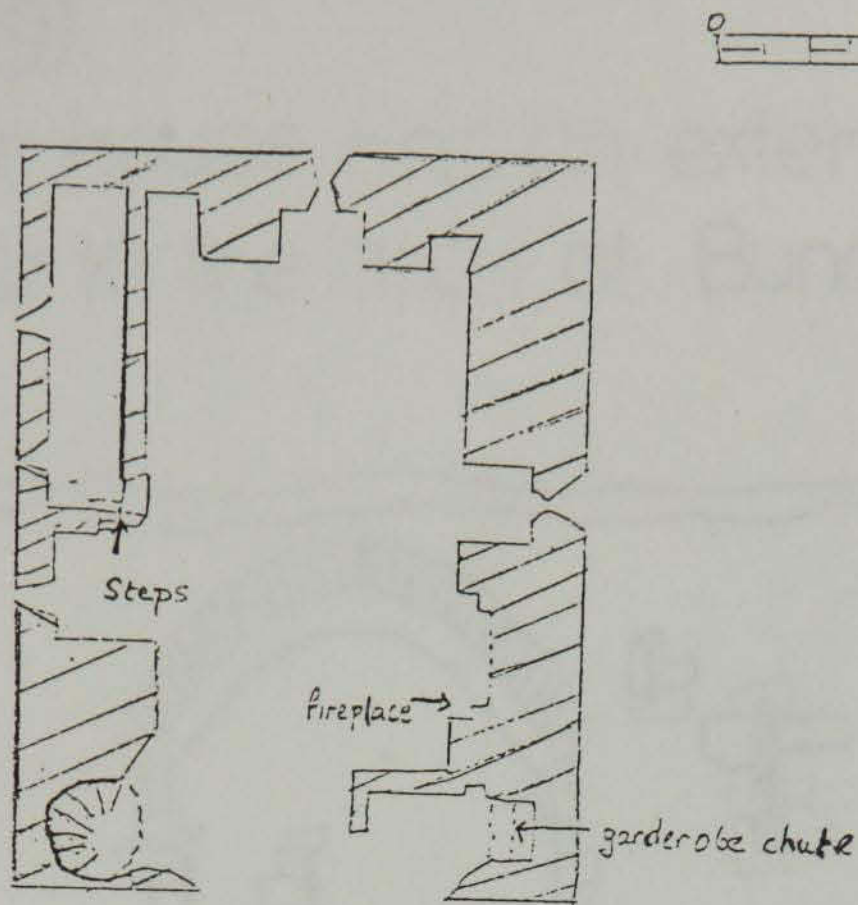
Ground floor plan.

Fig 12.
Ballycarbery
(27)



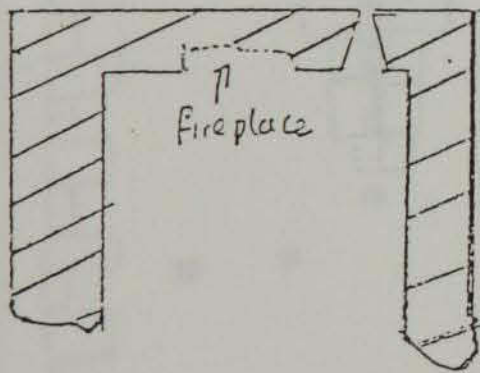
Basic upper
storey plan.

Fig 13.
Minard (132)

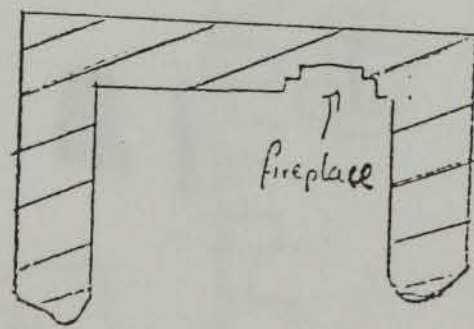
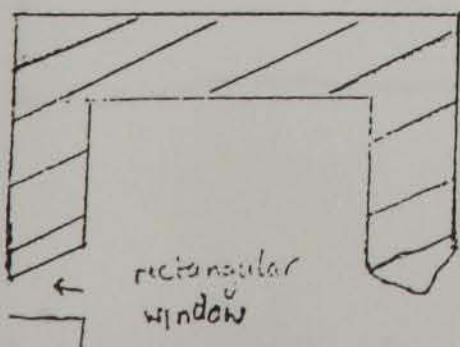


First storey plan.

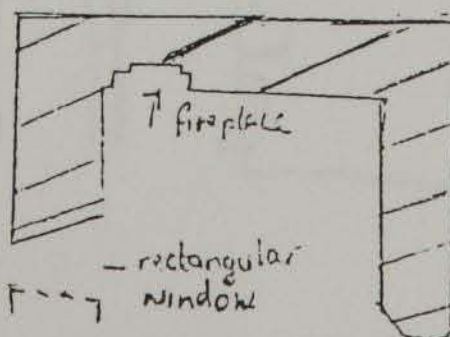
Fig 14.
Castle Core (63).



1. Ground Floor.



2. Second Storey.



4. Fourth Storey

Basic floor plans.

Fig 15.

Listowel (129)

This tower house has an exterior high arch similar to the arch at Bunratty, Co. Clare.

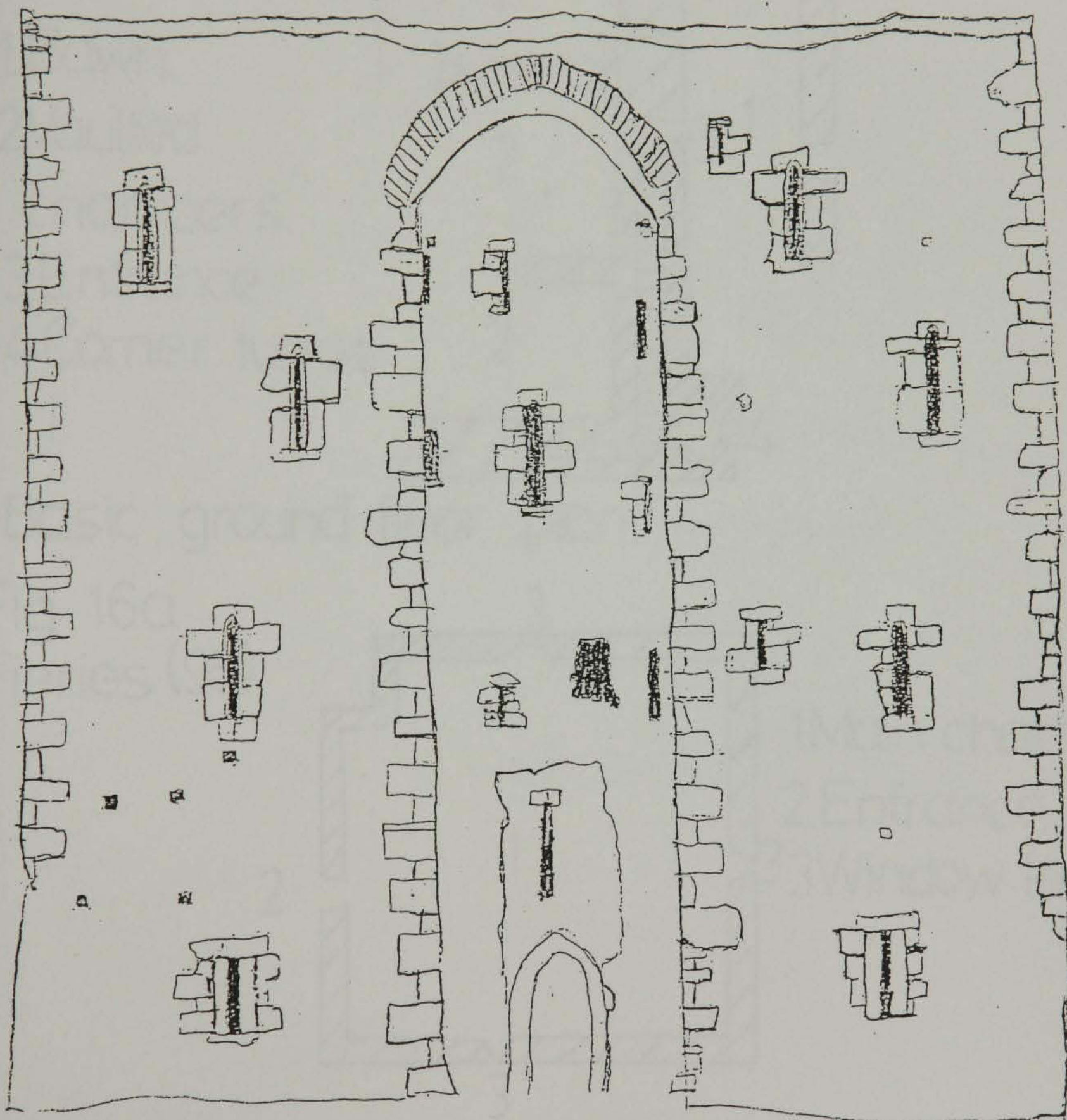
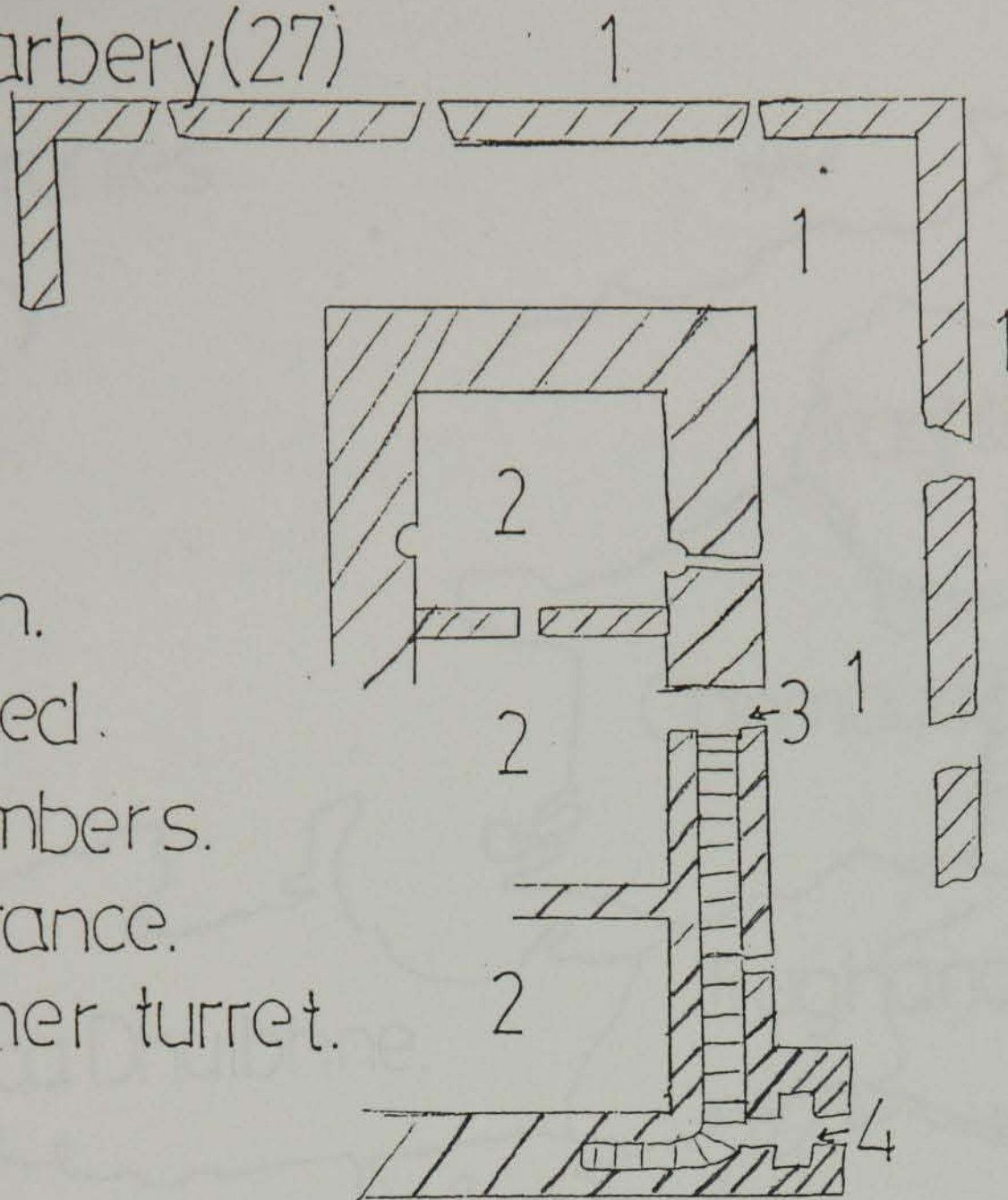


Fig 16
Ballycarbery(27)



1. Bawn.

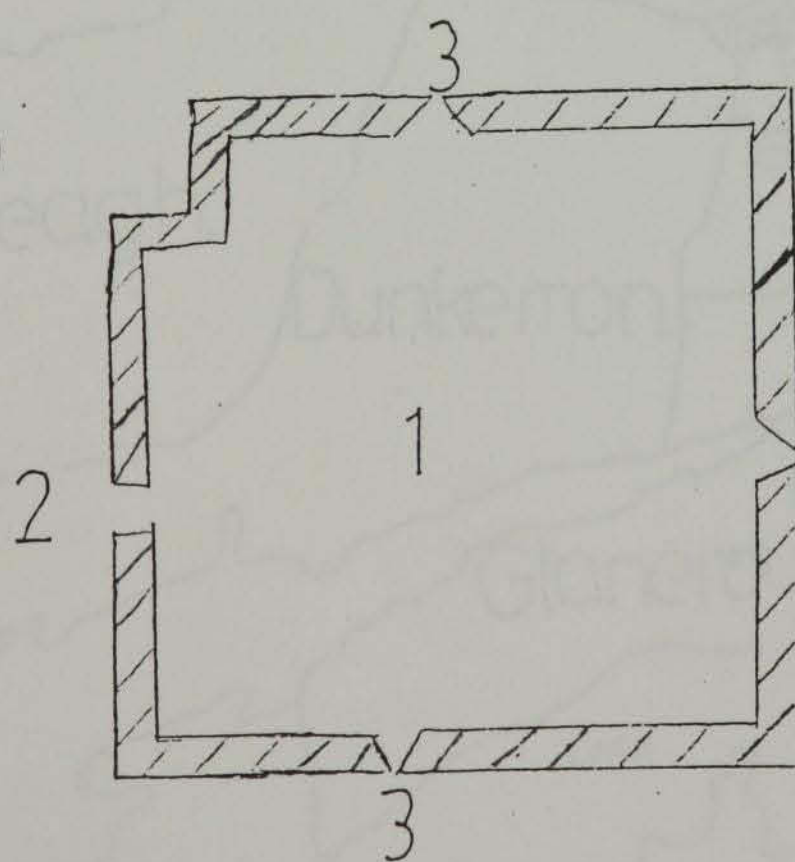
2. Vaulted
chambers.

3. Entrance.

4. Corner turret.

Basic ground floor plan.

Fig 16a
Fieries (95)



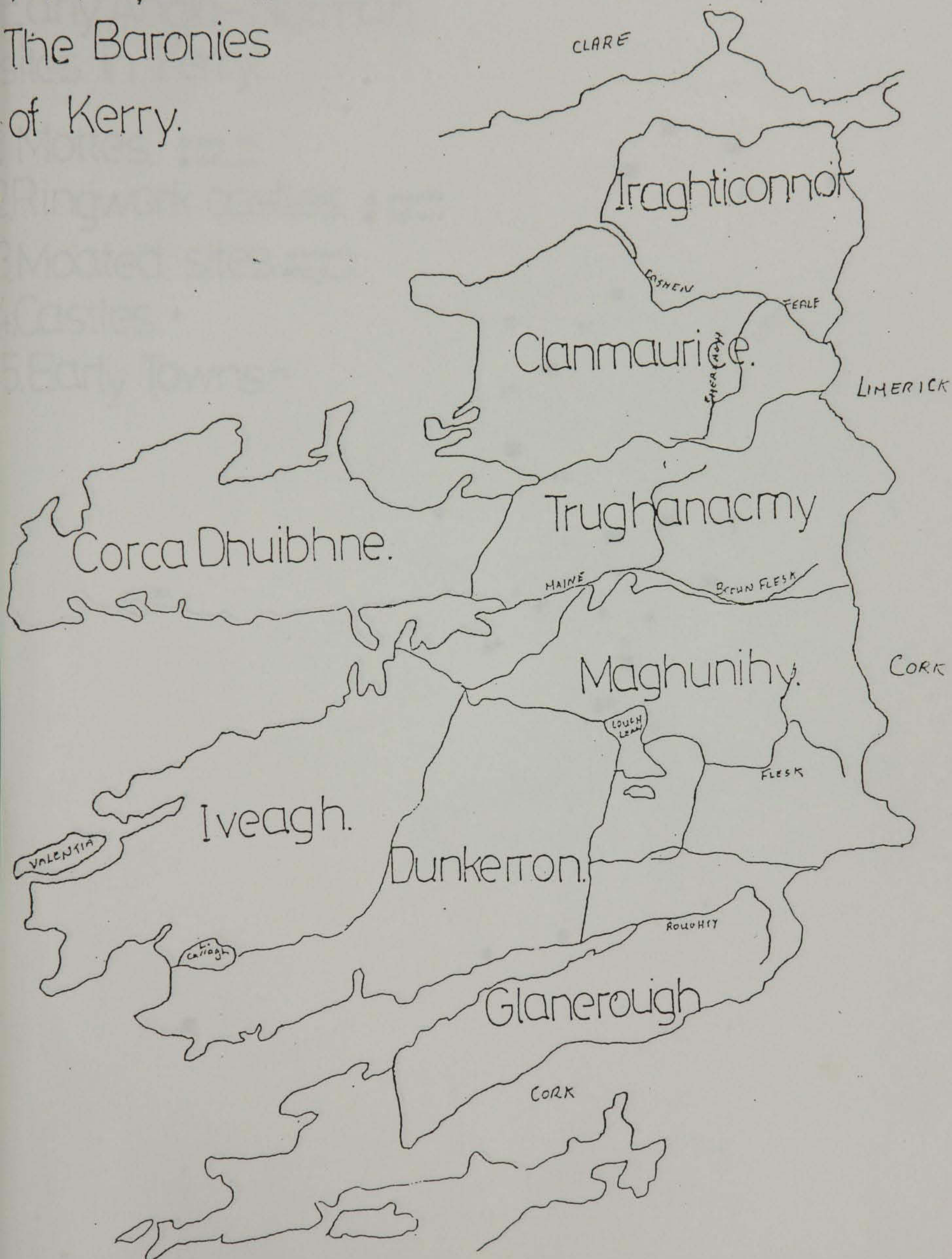
1 Main chamber

2. Entrance.

3 Window loop

Basic ground floor plan.

MAP 1, The Baronies of Kerry.



MAP 2.

Early Anglo-Norman
sites in Kerry.

1. Mottes.

○ possible
● definite

2. Ringwork castles.

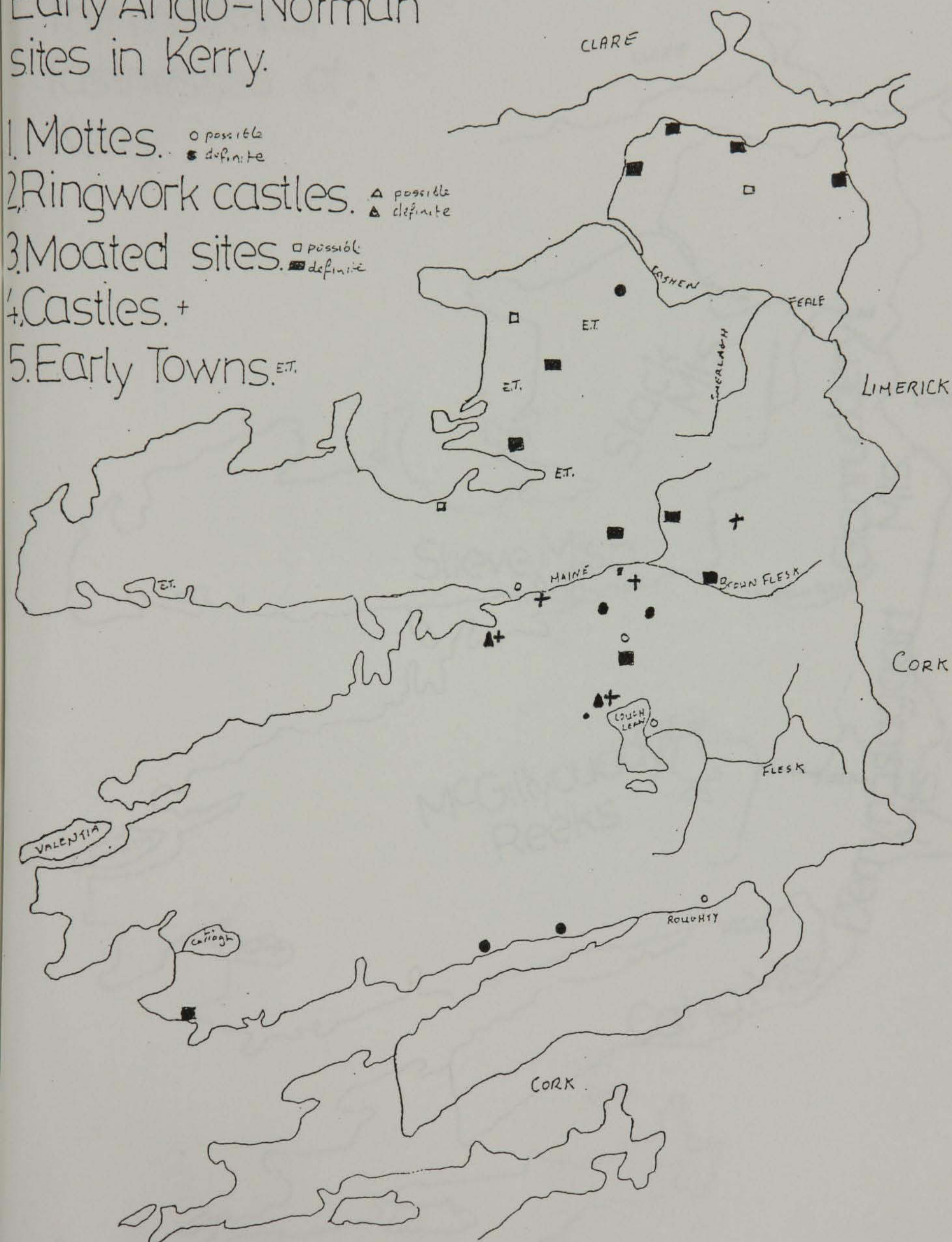
△ possible
▲ definite

3. Moated sites.

□ possible
■ definite

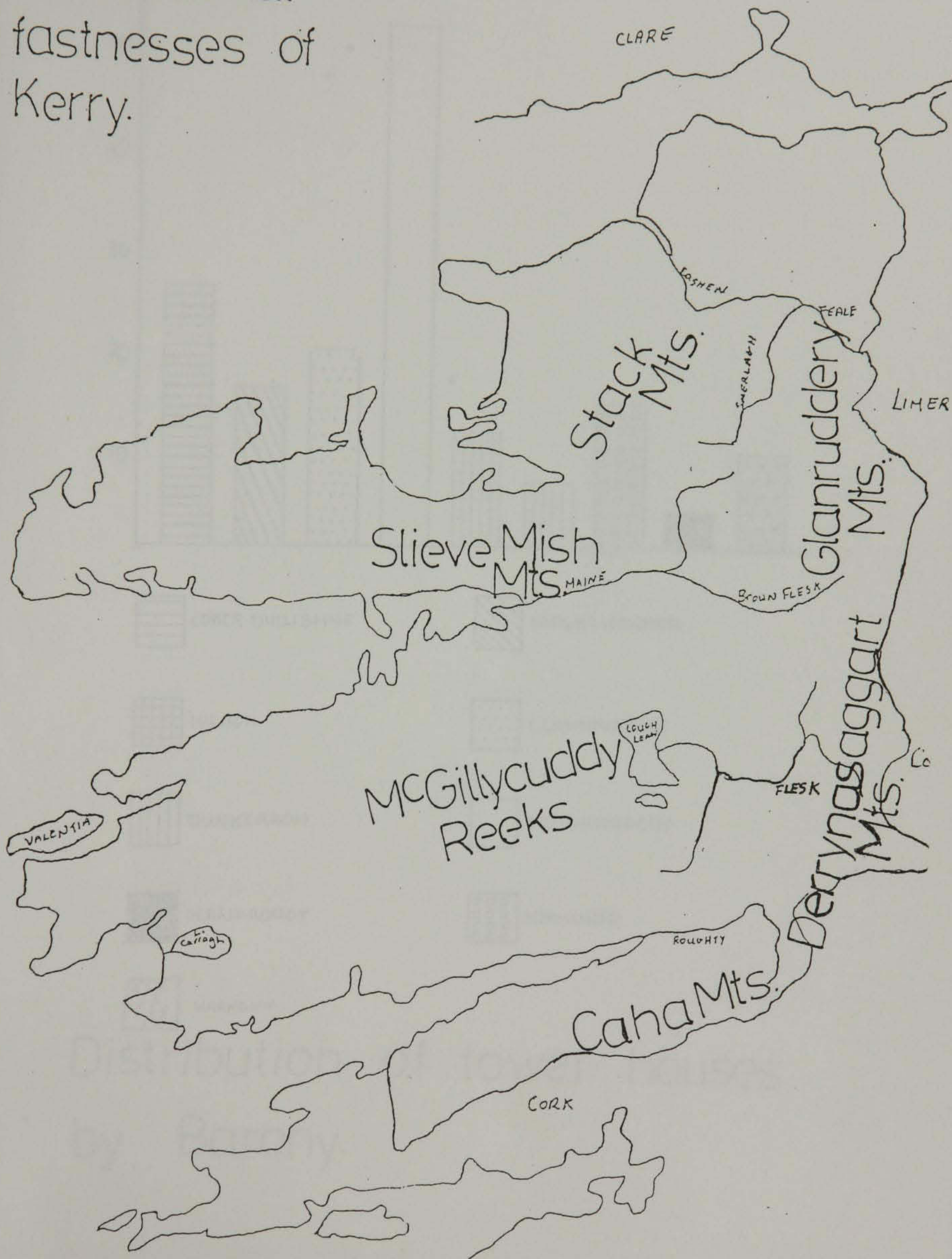
4. Castles. +

5. Early Towns. E.T.

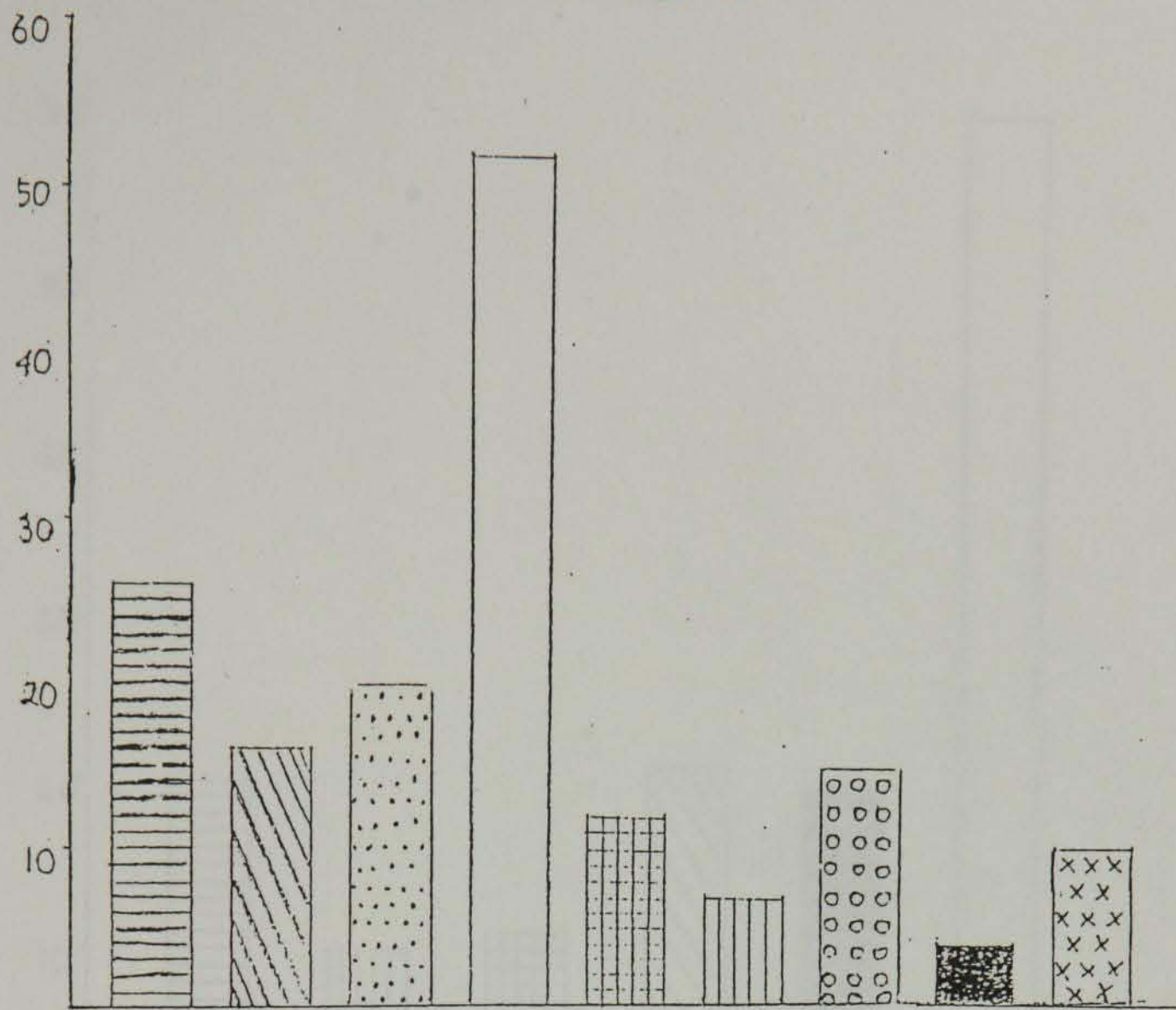


MAP 3.

The medieval
fastnesses of
Kerry.



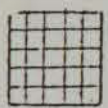
Bar Chart 1



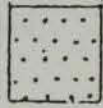
CORCA DHUIBHNE



IIRAGHTICONNOR.



IVEAGH



CLANMAURICE



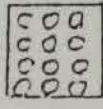
DUNKERRON



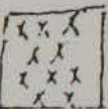
TRAUGHANACHY



GLANAROUGHT



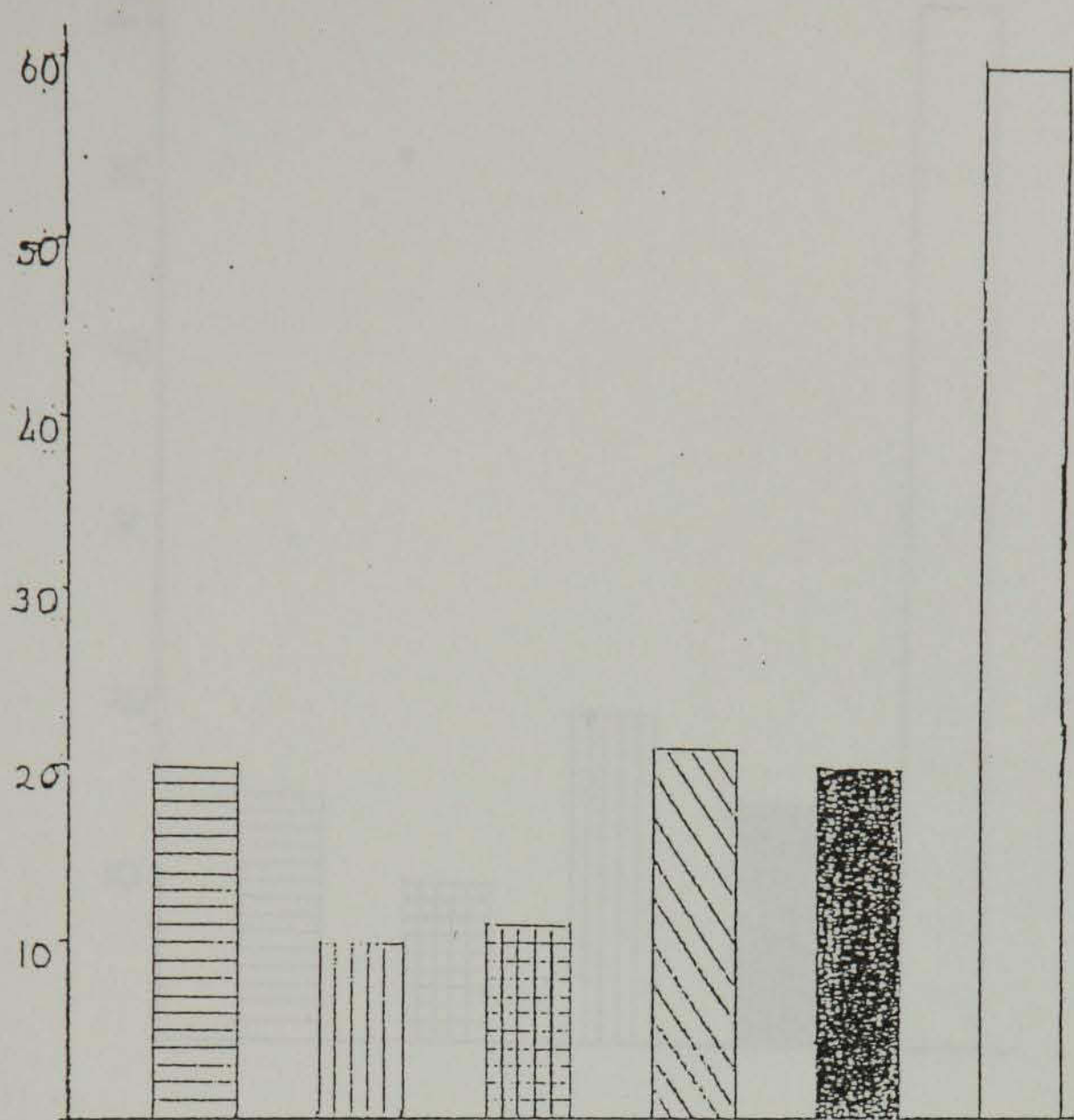
MAGWINHY



UNKNOWN.

Distribution of tower houses
by Barony.

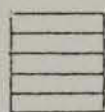
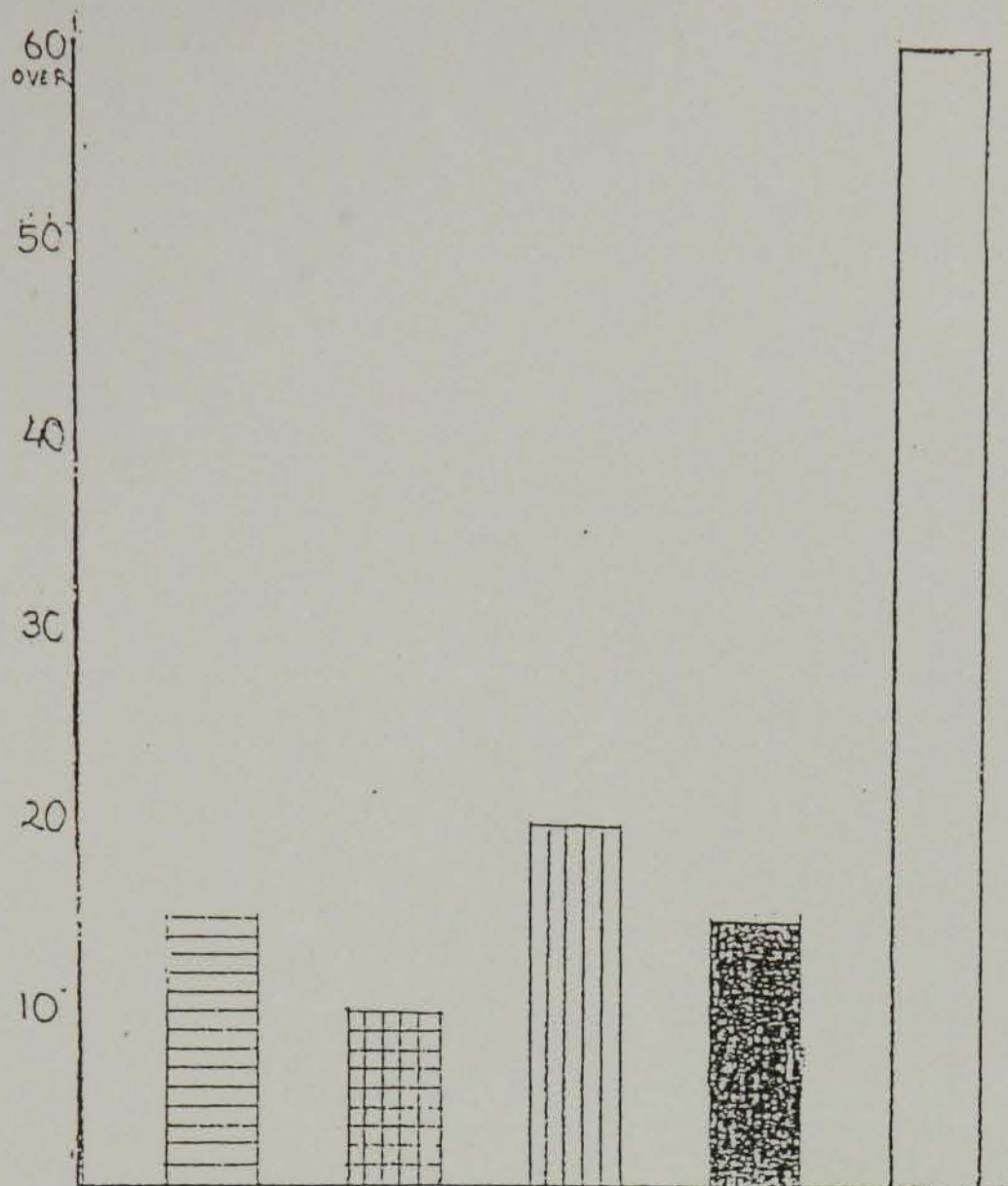
Bar Chart 2



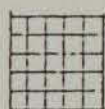
- | | |
|---|--|
|  POSSIBLY 15 th /16 th CENTURY |  15 th CENTURY |
|  13 th CENTURY CASTLES |  16 th CENTURY |
|  14 th CENTURY |  UNKNOWN |

Dating of tower houses.

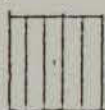
Bar Chart 3.



1/2 REMAINING



WHOLE REMAINING



1/2 REMAINING



RUBBLE REMAINING



NONE REMAINING

Result of field survey of
tower house and castle sites.

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MAP 4.

Distribution of Tower Houses and Castles in Kerry.

