



Caisleán Charraig an Phoill

“kash-lawn karrig-un **FOW**-il”

Carrigafoyle Castle



Aerphictiúr ag taispeáint suíomh rialaithe an chaisleáin ar iompar Shionainne.
Aerial shot showing the castle's controlling position over Shannon shipping.

Cosantóir na Sionainne

Thóg an taoiseach áitiúil, Conor Liath Ó Conchúir, Caisleán Charraig an Phoill roimh 1500 agus é mar aidhm aige brabús a bhaint as na longa a bhí ag teacht isteach chuig Cuan Luimnigh. Ó ardán tuirlingte laistigh den díog, sheol na fir a bhí ag obair dó amach i dtreo an áirthaigh agus d'éiligh siad céatadán de luach an lastais sular thug sé cead dóibh a mbealach a dhéanamh suas an abhainn.

Móirmeacht a tharla i rith an dara hÉirí Amach i nDeasumhain i gcoinne rialú na Breataine faoin mBanríon Eilís I, ba ea léigear Charraig an Phoill. Á dtreorú ag an bPápa, thacaigh Caitlicigh na hEorpa leis na reibiliúnaigh. Sa bhliain 1579, tháinig fórsa de 100 saighdiúir Éireannach, Spáinneach agus Iodálach i dtír gar do Dhaingean Uí Chúis. Thug seisear Spáinneach déag lámh chúnta do na reibiliúnaigh a raibh Caisleán Charraig an Phoill ina seilbh acu go dtí go bhfuarthas an lámh in uachtar orthu i ndiaidh léigear a mhair trí lá in 1580. Ba ghearr gur treallchogadh forleathan a bhí sa Réabhlóid. Ní raibh síocháin le brath ach ar feadh tamaill ghairid i Mumha sa bhliain 1583.

Guardian of the Shannon

Local chief, Conor Liath O'Connor, built Carrigafoyle Castle before 1500 to profit from shipping supplying the port of Limerick. From a landing stage within the moat, his men sailed out to board the vessels and demand a percentage of the value of the cargo before allowing them to sail upstream.

The siege of Carrigafoyle was a key event in the bitter and bloody Second Desmond Rebellion against English rule under Queen Elizabeth I. Led by the Pope, Catholic Europe rallied to the rebels' cause. In 1579 a force of 100 Irish, Spanish and Italian soldiers landed near Dingle. Sixteen Spaniards joined the rebels who held Carrigafoyle Castle until defeated after a three day siege in 1580. The Rebellion flared into a widespread guerilla war. Peace only returned to Munster, however briefly, in 1583.



- 1 Déan do bhealach chomh fada le fothracha an tséipéil mheánaoisigh a tógadh do lucht adhartha ón gCaisleán, an áit ónar chaith an gunna mór urchar leis an gcaisleán faoi léigear.
Stroll to the ruined, medieval church, built for worshippers from the Castle, from where cannon bombarded the besieged castle.
- 2 Téigh chomh fada le tuamaí thaoisigh Uí Chonchúir i Mainistir Lios Laichtín, Béal Átha Longfoirt.
Visit the tombs of the O'Connor chiefs in Lislaughtin Abbey, Ballylongford.
- 3 Caith tamall ag féachaint ar an 12 plaic chre-umha a dhear pobal Thairbirt chun léargas a thabhairt ar eachtraí tábhachtacha i stair an cheantair.
Investigate the 12 bronze plaques erected by the people of Tarbert, depicting milestones in the area's history.

