The Edenvale Castle Survey of Co. Clare 1671-79

BRIAN Ó DÁLAIGH, MARTIN BREEN & RISTÉARD UACRÓINÍN

The Edenvale Survey, as recorded by Thomas J. Westropp, is here published for the first time. The survey provides much new and valuable information on the fortified dwellings of county Clare. Uniquely in the survey, thumbnail sketches illustrate the castles recorded. In this paper the accuracy of the drawings are tested and suggestions made as to the origin and purpose of the original survey.

Part One
The antiquarian Thomas Johnson Westropp regarded this illustrated castle survey of Clare as being especially important. He made at least two abstracts of the survey and also went to the trouble of providing a ‘full copy’ of it to the Public Record Office. The ‘full copy’ was unfortunately lost in the fire that destroyed the Four Courts in 1922. Westropp appears to have come on the survey relatively late in his career, as his first published reference to it does not occur until 1904.1 We know almost nothing of its historical origins. When exactly was the survey compiled, by whom and for what purpose? Westropp unfortunately leaves little information on its background or why it should have been preserved at Edenvale House. Whatever information we have, is gleaned from the stray references made to it in his many published papers. The portion of the survey published here is the abstract recorded in his manuscript notebook preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.2 Unusually, the sketches of the castles with their names are not drawn on paper, but on four pieces of white fabric, which are stuck down onto the pages of his notebook. Perhaps Westropp felt that his valuable drawings would be better preserved on fabric rather than on paper.

The survey consists of a numbered list of 112 castles. Numbers 52 and 53 are repeated so that a total of 112 castles are recorded. The survey is unique in that a thumbnail sketch illustrates each castle. Westropp appears to have recorded the sketches exactly in the order in which they appeared on the original. In his abstract the drawings, while clear, are crowded irregularly on the fabric. The castles are listed under the headings of the nine baronies of the county. However, the dividing lines between the baronies are so serpentine that it is sometimes difficult to know to what barony a castle belongs. Westropp was also aware that some of the drawings were ‘conventional’, that is they did not represent the true appearance of the original structures. These were apparently drawn in pencil in what Westropp calls a ‘second hand’. Perhaps it was intended by the original compiler to enter the sketches of these castles later in ink when he discovered their true appearance. Sixteen of the 112 castles are denoted by these ‘conventional’ drawings. A standard symbol is also used for castles in ruin. Thirty-three castles or some 30 per cent of the fortified dwellings of the county are recorded as being in ruin. This leaves sixty-three drawings of standing structures. It is these sketches that are the most valuable part of the survey as they give an indication of the appearance of the principal castles of the county in the late seventeenth century.

Regarding date Westropp states that the castle sketches are ‘from an old survey between 1671 and 1679 at Edenvale’. Regrettably, he gives no indication as to how he arrived at these dates. Were they written on the original or did he derive them from internal evidence? Probably the latter as presumably

2 RIA, Ms 3A 40.
it did not take eight years to complete the survey. In his published references Westropp settles for an average date of 1675, often referring to the castle list as the ‘1675 Survey’. No one knew more about the castles of the county or the history of Clare than did Thomas Westropp, so that we can be reasonably confident that the dating is correct.

The evidence from Westropp’s published references provides us with the most reliable information about the survey. Clearly, it had not been available to him in 1899 when he published ‘Notes on the Lesser Castles and Peel Towers of County Clare’ his definitive study on the castles of the county. His first published reference is in 1904 when he informs his readers that an important survey concerning land ownership and dating to about 1675 was at Edenvale House. For the next twelve years or so he used it as an important historical source for identifying the old landed proprietors of the county, for the etymology of place names and for describing the condition of the fortified dwellings of Clare in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. By 1912 he had lodged an ‘attested copy’ in the Public Record Office. He continued to use the survey as a source up until 1916 when he ceased his excellent series of articles on the topography of west and central Clare.

Unfortunately nowhere does Westropp furnish us with an official title. The survey clearly recorded the land denominations of the county, the profitable and non-profitable acres held by various owners and the valuation of lands. In the parish of Kilfearagh near Kilrush, for example, the denomination of Kilnegalagh, ‘where stands the old chapel ruined’, was valued at 13s 4d. The Edenvale survey differed from the Books of Survey and Distribution of County Clare where the valuation of property was not recorded. It also appears to have differed substantially in its calculation of acreages. For instance the earl of Thomond, the sole owner in title to the whole of the parish of Kilfarboy, was credited with possessing 3,228 acres profitable and 4,405 acres unprofitable in the parish according to the Edenvale survey, while in the Books of Survey and Distribution the corresponding acreages were 3,253 profitable and 4,758 unprofitable acres - a difference of 378 acres in one parish. This may indicate that the two surveys were independent of each other.

The castle sketches appeared on the page margins of the survey. Concerning two castles in the barony of Ibrickan, Westropp states that ‘a rude sketch of Moy castle and a conventional one of Freagh castle appear on the margin’. In a later paper describing Ballynalackan castle he records ‘on the margin is a rough but recognisable sketch, showing the castle from the west’. We can also estimate the number of pages in the survey. The castle of Cahermurphy was sketched on page 26, while

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8 T. J. Westropp, ‘Carrigaholt (County Clare) and its Neighbourhood’, *North Munster Antiquarian Journal* 2 (1910) p. 232.
11 *Books of Survey and Distribution, County Clare*, pp 413-18.
Carrigaholt and Dough were on pages 31 and 37 respectively, showing that the whole consisted of approximately forty manuscript pages.

The survey appears to have been unique to county Clare; a detailed search of Irish historical manuscript sources for the 1670s failed to yield a similar review carried out for any other county in Ireland. What then was the purpose of the Edenvale survey? It is a survey more likely to have been carried out by someone concerned with local rather than with central government. In this regard an agent of the Clare Grand Jury is a possibility. The fact that the property was valued is an important clue. In the third quarter of the seventeenth century, in the wake of the Cromwellian conquest, local government in the form of Grand Juries was reconstituted. Such a review could have been carried out for the purpose of levying local taxation. No Grand Jury could operate without the income derived from the county cess. In this context the castles sketches may be explained as rough and ready guides to the valuation of residences. It was perhaps the potential of these residences for raising revenue rather than any military concern that was the prime motivation for the crude sketches. The Stacpoolees of Edenvale served on the Clare Grand Jury for much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, so it is easy to see how such a document might have found its way to Edenvale House. The real tragedy is that such a valuable historical source should have been so recently lost.

The prime importance of the Edenvale survey for the modern researcher is that it shows the state of the castles of the county following the completion of the Cromwellian conquest. Many of the castles had been purposefully ‘slighted’ to prevent them from being refortified, which explains why so many were in ruin. A distinction is made between those structures that were in ruin and those that were merely unroofed. As many as twenty-seven castles or 24 per cent of the total are depicted without their roofs, showing the extent of the Cromwellian destruction. However, it may also be indicative of the new fashion that was taking hold, where people preferred to reside in the comfort of new, brightly-lit dwelling houses than in the dark, cramped interiors of the old castles. Only 36 castles or less than one third of the total have roofs indicating the proportion that was still occupied. These were generally the larger better appointed castles, such as Dromoland, Rossmanagher, Inchiquin, Leamanagh, Ballyportry, Clonroad, Carrigaholt and Ennistymon among others. A surprising number of these complexes were still in good condition and were occupied either by the native elite or the new English settlers that had come to reside in the county following the Cromwellian land settlement.

The majority of castles are portrayed as stand-alone structures without enclosed bawns. Of the 112 castles only 25 are illustrated with protective bawns. This must be regarded as a minimum figure as obviously the castles in ruins may have had bawns. In addition standing castles may well have had earthen banks or thick hedging around them that the survey does not record. At the time the Edenvale survey was taken the castle tradition in county Clare was waning. Owners perhaps felt it unnecessary to maintain the bawns around their castles and this may in part explain why such a large number of castles are without protective enclosures.

In terms of distribution the highest concentration of castles is in the baronies of Burren and Tulla in the southeast of the county and in the baronies of Burren and Inchiquin in the northwest. These four baronies account for seventy-one of the 112 castles on the list. The distribution forms a diagonal pattern, spreading from southeast to northwest, across the map of county Clare (Fig. 1). The settlement pattern closely follows the location of the most fertile soils of the county. There is also a significant coastal distribution with many castles fronting onto the Atlantic in the west and onto the Shannon estuary in the south. The barony of Islands in south Clare, the traditional stronghold of the O’Briens,


Fig. 1 Co. Clare distribution map of the Edenvale Survey, 1675.

Co Clare

Castles on the Edenvale Survey 1675
kings of Thomond, contains only seven castles (compared with nineteen in Inchiquin and twenty-eight in Bunratty). However, two of these, Clare Castle and Clonroad, were among the most strongly fortified strongholds in the county. In Islands barony power was concentrated in a few strategically sited castles, whereas in the other baronies power was widely dispersed among many smaller and less well fortified tower houses.

We are fortunate that the accuracy of some of the drawings can be tested. The English writer Thomas Dineley travelled through county Clare in 1681, shortly after the survey was compiled. Dineley illustrated his travelogue with drawings of ten of the county’s castles. These were Mount Ivers, Ballycar, Ballyclough, Rathlaline, Bunratty, Rossroe, Clare Castle, Clonroad, Donogoroge and...
Ballykett. By comparing both sets of drawings it is be possible to establish something of the accuracy of the Edenvale survey. The drawings on the whole are comparable but not always in points of detail. Dineley depicts Mount Ievers castle (Fig. 2), called Ballyarrila in the survey (no. 41), as a roofed, single square tower, enclosed by a bawn wall with two corner turrets. The castle, on a much smaller scale, is similarly depicted in the survey, except that the sketch, perhaps taken from a different angle, has one rather than two wall turrets. Dineley depicts Ballycarr castle (Fig. 3) as a roofed, unenclosed tower and it is similarly recorded in the survey (no. 14). Carownecloghy castle (no. 21), called Ballyclogh by Dineley (Fig. 4) is shown as a tall roofed tower with a house attached. Dineley’s illustration includes these elements but surrounds the whole with a strong wall, which is absent in the Edenvale survey. The Bunratty drawings, varying so much in size, are more difficult to compare. The northern façade of the castle is depicted in both drawings but Dineley’s sketch contains far more detail (Fig. 5). The gardens are depicted as wild and overgrown with a large ornate doorway giving access to the castle’s main chambers. A strong stone wall surrounds the complex. For all its limitations the smaller sketch is quite accurate showing the house built by the fourth earl of Thomond inserted between the two northern towers with the ‘great stables’ projecting from the rear of the castle (no. 25). Similarly, the elements comprising the castle of Clonroad (no. 72) are the same in both sources: a long two storey, hip-roofed house with a tower attached to the western end, the whole surrounded by a strong wall with arched entrance. The larger drawing illustrates two bridges over the Fergus at Clonroad (Fig. 6) while these are absent in the smaller sketch. In the survey Ballykett castle (no. 79) is shown as a ruin, whereas Dineley depicts it as a modern two-storey house (Fig. 7).

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18 Ibid., p. 75.
19 Ibid., p. 77.
20 Ibid., p. 81; Carownecloghy, alias Ballyclogh, is better known today as Stonehall.
21 Ibid., p. 87.
difference is readily understood when one reads Dineley’s commentary. He says ‘Ballykitt was anciently a castle but reduced to what it is by Henry Hichman Esq.’

Hickman, an English settler, had obviously used the stone of the old castle as a source of building material for his new house. There can be little doubt then regarding the relative accuracy of the drawings of the Edenvale survey.

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<th>Ruin</th>
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Table 1. The Edenvale Castle Survey in Tabular Form

Twenty-nine castles have either attached houses or houses free standing within their bawns. These were among the most important and most strongly fortified structures. The tower and house combination was an intermediate stage between castle and mansion. In times of trouble the occupants could leave the comfort of the house for the safety of the tower. The sketches are particularly valuable in illustrating these complexes, as they are often the only representations of them currently extant. Inchiquin castle (no. 51), now largely demolished, is shown as a tower with two free standing round gabled structures within the bawn. Dromore (no. 61) is illustrated as a tower with a freestanding house within a walled enclosure. Lisdoonvarna (no. 104), another castle that does not survive, is depicted as a tower in ruin with house attached. Clonderlaw castle (no. 67) is similarly depicted - a roofed house attached to a ruined tower. Not all representations are entirely accurate. Leamanah castle (no. 53), for instance, is illustrated without the line of sloping masonry connecting the roof of the house to the tower - a representation that the surviving ruin clearly contradicts.

Thomas Moland’s survey of the Thomond estates in 1703 serves as another point of comparison. The depiction of the Ennistymon complex (no. 89), for example, is largely confirmed by Moland’s report:

Inishtimond is a manor and has on it a good castle and a house joining to it, two storeys high and in good repair, a stable and other convenient outhouses with a small garden.

In the case of Crovraghan castle (no. 64), however, Moland’s description serves as a corrective to an inaccurate illustration. Both tower and house of Crovraghan, a substantial O’Brien manor near Kiladysert, are shown as being in ruin in the 1670s. Conversely in 1703 Moland found it in a thriving condition:

22 Ibid., p. 192.

[Croghan] is a well-improved farm having a good stone house joining
to a castle with garden, orchard and parks about the said house and five
or six cabins.24
On the other hand the survey’s illustration of two other manors, Craigbrien (no. 75) in Clondadgad and
Moy (no. 87) near Lahinch, are largely in agreement with Moland’s observations. Craigbrien in 1703
is described as a ‘well improved [farm], on it a castle, stone house, stable, barn and pigeon house’
and Moy ‘a large castle, well roofed and in good repair with barn, stables and malhouse’.25 Moy is
depicted as having a high wall enclosing its bawn in the 1670s, a feature that Moland does not
comment on in 1703.

Overall then we can say that the Edenvale survey is authentic, that it depicts the castles of Clare
reasonably accurately, though the illustrations are not always correct in points of detail. The survey
was compiled at a time when the tradition of building and living in fortified dwellings was coming to
an end. Nevertheless, it contains much new and useful information on the number, appearance and
condition of the castles of county Clare in the late seventeenth century.

Brian Ó Dalaigh

Part 2
The Edenvale Survey, which T. J. Westropp refers to in many of his published papers of the early
twentieth century, has never been published. It is not known for whom, or by whom the survey was
carried out. The only details of it are to be found in Westropp’s manuscript notebook, Ms 3A 40, now
in the the Royal Irish Academy. In a note on the manuscript, Westropp states that it is a copy of a set
of sketches of castles which were in the possession of his sister, Mrs. Alice Staupoole, at Edenvale
House, just outside the town of Ennis in county Clare.26 We are indebted to Mr. Joseph Power of Ennis
for locating the survey, which has remained unnoticed, since it was deposited in the RIA with the
Westropp papers in the 1920s.

For the purpose of this paper the survey has been compared with the other surveys of castles and
tower houses compiled for county Clare, both before and after this survey was carried out. It is also
compared with all surviving castles and known castle sites. The most valuable aspect of this survey is
that it is the only pictorial survey of the castles of the county from that era, all others being textual
only.

The conventions used in the survey appear to be as follows: some castles are drawn with a roof
in place, which may suggest castles that were in use at the time. Some of the roofs are depicted as
hatched, possibly meaning that they were slated, and some unhatched. Castles in ruins appear with a
broken line of masonry, generally to the right. Many castles show houses attached, and some have
bawns drawn around them with entrance gates. The castles are listed under their respective baronies.

Two other lists of castles of county Clare were published in this journal in previous issues. The
first list was submitted by R. W. Twigge in the precursor of this journal for the year 1910.27 It was a
list of the 169 castles in the county in 1574. The list was a transcription of an Irish State Paper (S.P.I.,
Elizabeth, XLV, 35, 1). It gave the names of the castles, their owners and the baronies in which they
were located. The paper also listed the parishes and the chief persons of each barony. There is also a
brief note given on the churches and abbeys of the county.

The second list was submitted by Martin Breen in this journal for 1995 and was a list of 125 castles
in the county in 1570.28 This paper was also a transcription of an Elizabethan state paper (S.P.I.,
24 Ibid., p. 94.
25 Ibid., p. 91.
26 RIA 3A 40, f. 234.
Elizabeth, XXX, 68, 1). The details in this paper are similar to those given in Twigge’s paper, though there are fewer castles and no churches are enumerated. The 1995 paper also discusses and contrasts both lists within their historical contexts. When the 1574 paper is compared against the 1570 list, we note that eleven castles appear on the 1570 list that do not appear on the 1574 list. This may have been an omission on the part of the compiler of the later list, but it might also possibly indicate that these eleven castles were uninhabited or in ruin by 1574. In either case, it puts the number of castles in county Clare in Elizabethan times at 180 structures. When the two lists are compared with the Edenvale Survey, one very obvious comment can be made: the first two lists are textual while the third contains a pictorial representation of the castles of the county. All three lists are valuable pieces of the history of county Clare.

The first two lists give the castles and their owners in 1570 and 1574, so it is unlikely that any ruined castles were enumerated for these surveys. The Edenvale survey shows 112 castles both standing and ruinous, though it omits many castles, which are known to have been in existence at the time. Many of those omitted are still substantial and well-preserved castles, such as Doonagore, Castle-town Spancilhill, Cratloekeel, Teerovannan, Liscarron as well as many others. It is difficult to say why these were omitted. They are not from any specific baronies, indeed there are castles absent from each of the baronies. Of the thirty-three castles shown in ruins in 1675, twenty of these appear in the 1570 and 1574 lists with their owners listed. These twenty castles may have fallen foul of the Cromwellian Commissioners, who are known to have dismantled many castles in the county before 1654. There are thirty-six castles represented in the survey with roofs. From this we can possibly deduce that by 1675 only thirty-six castles in the county were inhabited. Ten of these appear to be slated. Another twenty-seven appear unroofed, though having walls intact, which may indicate a contemporary trend of moving away from living within the cramped and dark confines of the castles by the time of the survey. Twenty-nine castles have houses attached, probably built during this transition period.

It has been accepted that most castles and tower houses originally had bawns as part of their defensive features. Likewise it has been recorded that the Irish used these bawns to safeguard their cattle and other valuable possessions at night. The fact that only twenty-five castles in this survey have representations of bawns in 1675, and that fourteen of the castles with houses attached have no bawn shown, could represent a more peaceful climate existing at this time in the county. The well cut stone from the bawns which was easily pillaged, was no doubt used with some of the stones from the castles, in the construction of the newer, more spacious and less defensive houses, which were coming into fashion about this time.

The other main castle lists available for county Clare, that may be consulted and checked, in order to give a more accurate number of the castles that once existed in the county, are: Henry Pelham’s ‘Grand Jury Map of County Clare’ (1787), in which 127 castles are noted. Hely Dutton’s ‘Statistical Survey of the County of Clare’ (1808), which records 119 castles; T. J. Westropp’s paper of 1899, ‘Notes on the Lesser Castles or Peel Towers of the County Clare’, in which he gives 195 castles but to which he later added a further eleven castles in a correction to that paper and Standish Hayes O’Grady notes eighty-eight castles in the county in a list of castle builders that he collected from various sources in his Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts in the British Library, which was first published in 1926. When all of these castle surveys, including the Edenvale survey and the 1570 and 1574 lists, are put together and corresponded, we can estimate that the total number of castles, that existed in county Clare at various times, to be approximately 240 structures.

30 T. J. Westropp, ‘Cists, Dolmens and Pillars of the Western Half of County Clare’, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 27 (1907) p. 472.
Part 3

The copy of the Edenvale Castle Survey 1675, recently discovered, is invaluable to archaeologists and historians with an interest in the subject of castles and tower houses. Mr. Martin Breen and I have been compiling ‘The Clare Tower House Survey’ at the request of the Office of Public Works since 1994. Although the work is not yet complete, we have sent four volumes of measured drawings, photographs, textual descriptions, illustrations and researched histories to that office, having completed surveys on c.160 tower houses to date. We believe that there are another 70 to 80 sites identified but not yet surveyed, bringing the number of tower houses in county Clare to between 230 and 240.

From the above figures it would appear that county Clare has a greater concentration of such structures, considering its land area, than any other county in Ireland. The discovery of the Edenvale survey helps to further the research into county Clare tower houses and supply valuable information on their appearance and condition throughout the last six centuries.

Although by no means fully accurate, these simple uncluttered sketches are reasonable representations of what existed in the late seventeenth century between the wars of the 1650s and 1690s. The simple conventions used are easily recognisable as pitched roofs, dormer windows, barns, turrets etc., while the “T” shaped appendages at the tops of gables and walls appear to represent chimneys with overhanging stone capping. The triangular roof may at times represent a gable or indeed the conical roof of a circular barn turret.

The accuracy of the drawings, no doubt depicted from memory rather than on site, is borne out by comparing certain sketches with contemporary photographs, e.g. the Inchiquin sketch (no. 51) shows a one and a half storey, gable-fronted manor house to the left of a tower house within a barn. The manor house contains a pair of high stone chimneys. When viewed from the south today, little has changed except that a large portion of the tower house has since collapsed. Leamanagh castle (no. 53) is shown as being of similar construction within a high bawn, which has since disappeared, but its ornate gateway still survives, although removed to Dromoland gardens.

There are nevertheless blatant inaccuracies, which should dissuade us from treating this survey as a definitive record of architectural features or detail. Dysert castle (no. 56), which indeed has the remains of a gabled banquet hall to the right of the main door, does not have a second chimney and there is much evidence to suggest that it never had. This applies similarly to Ballyportry (no. 50), as all its fireplaces are fed through flues in the one great stone chimney.

What is surprising is that so many of the tower houses were badly ruined by this date (c.1675) as shown in the sketches. Although many were burned and slighted by the Cromwellians between 1650 and 1654, it is unlikely that they were so severely ruined, during this war as not to show features such as gables or chimneys. Does the existence of so many ruins by 1675 indicate that many had fallen by that time or been robbed of materials to build more ‘modern’ structures?

The rather confusing convention which appears like curved cows horns or inverted question marks at eaves level, shown in such castles as Coolisteigue (no. 43), Carrownaclochy Stonehall (no. 21) and Dromoland (no. 18) may be an attempt to represent circular corner bartizans or machicolations. The representation of loops or narrow windows is in most cases inaccurate, showing only two, three or four floors, where many of these tower houses have six or seven floors today in the narrow section, which invariably contains the main entrance doorway.

It is also interesting to note that by 1675 most castles, which were not at that time derelict or ruined, had other houses and buildings adjoining their towers. Many of these have since disappeared without trace indicating that they may not have been constructed as robustly as the tower houses themselves, or were easier to demolish for their materials.

What appears to be the overriding factor in the survey is the similarity between the vast majority of tower houses shown in these sketches. This similarity is of course borne out by ‘The Clare Tower House Survey’ but is strengthened by the evidence shown in this document. It appears that most tower houses were built within bawns and had other ancillary buildings also, such as two and three storey houses, banquet halls, barns, stables and other outhouses.

Risteárd UaCróinín

Appendix

Castle names are rendered in bold type; editorial interventions are in square brackets; insertions by T. J. Westropp appear in italics. The commentary on the sketches and present condition of castles in normal type is by Martin Breen. Spellings of names are reproduced as they occur in Westropp’s manuscript: RIA, Ms 3A 40, ff 223-4.

RIA, Ms 3A 40, folio 223
Survey of circa 1675 now at Edenvale County Clare
Bunratty Barony

1. Doonmulvihil: Castle roofed and surrounded by a bawn. Present condition: Site only.
2. Inchieronan: Castle roofed. Present condition: One wall remaining.
3. Corbally: In ruins. Present condition: Site only.
5. Inch: Castle unroofed with house attached. Possibly Inch castle near Inch Bridge, two miles west of Ennis. Present condition: Part of one wall remaining.
7. Castleton Finnanagh [Castleton Doora]: In ruins. Present condition: Rubble mound on site.
8. Creggan [Cragganowen]: Castle roofed and surrounded by a bawn with a turret. Present condition: Restored, generally unchanged.
12. Ralahine: Castle roofed and surrounded by a bawn. Present condition: Castle in ruins, no bawn remaining.
15. Moghane: Castle roofed and surrounded by a bawn. Present condition: Castle restored, no bawn present.
17. Rafoland [Rathfolan]: Castle roofed. Present condition: Large chunks of masonry and traces of walls on site.
18. **Dromoland**: Castle roofed with house attached. Present condition: Castle demolished and new castellated Gothic mansion built on site.

19. **Cleenagh**: Castle roofed and surrounded by a bawn. Present condition: Castle walls only standing.


21. **Carrownecloghy or Stonehall**: Castle roofed with house attached. Present condition: Some walls of later buildings remain.

22. **Smithstown**: Castle unroofed with part of bawn or house attached. Present condition: One wall remains.


25. **Bunnatty**: Castle roofed with large structure to rear. Present condition: Castle restored.


27. **Cratloe (pencil)**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Unchanged.

28. **Cratloemore (pencil)**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Some walls remain.

*(Numbers 26, 27 and 28 are three conventional views)*

### Tulla Barony

29. **Fomerla**: In ruins. Present condition: A few fragments of walls remain.

30. **Coolreagh**: Castle roofed. Present condition: Site only remains.

31. **Cahirhurly**: In ruins. Present condition: A few fragments of walls remain.

32. **Mountallen**: In ruins. Present condition: Site only remains.

33. **Cahir**: In ruins. Present condition: Mound remains on site.

34. **Bealkelly**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Castle restored.

35. **Trough**: In ruins. Present condition: Fragments of walls on site.


37. **Kilkishen**: Castle roofed and surrounded by a bawn. Present condition: Some walls remain.


39. **Ballymulcashell (pencil and conventional sketch)**: No drawing shown. Present condition: Restored.

40. **Ballycullen (pencil and conventional sketch)**: No drawing shown. Present condition: Walls remain on site.

41. **Ballyvarilla [Mount Ivers]**: Castle roofed and surrounded by a bawn with a turret. Present condition: Site only.

42. **Cappagh**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Site only.

43. **Coolistigue**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Castle walls remain.

44. **Niaddenurra [Newtown]**: Castle roofed. Present condition: Mound remains on site.

### Inchiquin Barony

45. **Moyree**: Castle roofed and surrounded by a bawn with a house. Present condition: Castle walls and bawn remain.

46. **Derryowen**: In ruins. Present condition: Unchanged.

47. **Caroonegoul [Skagher]**: In ruins. Present condition: Unchanged.


49. **Turkenagh**: In ruins. Present condition: Unchanged.

50. **Ballyportry [Ballyportry]**: Castle roofed with bawn. Present condition: Unchanged; castle
restored.

51. **Inchiquin**: Castle roofed and surrounded by a bawn with a house. Present condition: Castle walls and parts of bawn and house remain.

52. **Dromfinlas** [Cragmoher]: Castle roofed with bawn. Present condition: In ruins, part of bawn remains. Portion of side turret remains, not shown in 1675 drawing.

53. **Leamanich** [Leamanich]: Castle roofed with bawn and house attached. Present condition: Walls of castle and seventeenth century house remain.

54. **Tirmacbran**: Castle unroofed with bawn. Present condition: Castle walls remain.

55. **Drynagh**: Castle unroofed with bawn. Same drawing as for no. 55. Present condition: Castle not identified.

56. **Disart** [Dysert]: Castle roofed with bawn and house. Present condition: Castle restored; walls of banquet hall and vestiges of bawn remain.

57. **Ballygrifa** [Ballygriffey]: Castle unroofed with bawn. Present condition: Castle walls remain.

58. **Caherconcaun**: This number is repeated and gives no drawing. Present condition: Site only.

59. **Ralt**: This number is repeated and gives no drawing. Present condition: One wall standing.

60. **Ballyharagan** [Portleicken]: No drawing for this castle. Present condition: Site and some masonry remain.

61. **Mogowen**: No drawing for this castle. Present condition: Some walls remain.

62. **Shally** [Shallee]: No drawing for this castle. Present condition: Some walls remain.

63. **Dromore**: Castle roofed with bawn and house attached. Present condition: Some walls of the castle and bawn remain.

*From an old survey between 1671 and 1679 at Edenvale*

**RIA, Ms 3A 40, folio 224**

**Co. Clare Survey circa 1675 now at Edenvale, Sketches of Castles**

**Clonderlaw Barony**

62. **Dangan** (Kilchrist): Castle unroofed with house attached. Present condition: Castle walls remain.

63. **Islanmacoony** [Inishmacowney]: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Site only on an island in the estuary of the Fergus.

64. **Crovaghan** [Crovraghan]: Castle in ruins with unroofed house attached. Present condition: Site only.

65. **Cahiracan**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Site not located, possibly on site of Cahircan House.

66. **Colemanstown**: Castle unroofed surrounded by bawn. Present condition: Castle walls remain.

67. **Clondirala** [Clonderlaw]: Castle in ruins with roofed house attached. Present condition: Evidence of some castle walls in the cellars of the ruined Clonderlaw House.

68. **Donogrogue** (in pencil usual conventional type in 'second hand'): No drawing shown. Present condition: Castle has been incorporated into Doonagurrogu House.

69. **[Cahermurphy]**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Overgrown mound remains.

**Islands Barony**

70. **Clarecastle**: Castle roofed with bawn and house attached. Present condition: Castle walls, part of house walls and part of bawn remain.

71. **Unnamed castle near Mussmore and Carnelly**: This castle has not been identified.

72. **Clonroad**: Castle roofed with bawn and house attached. Present condition: Site only somewhere...
in the vicinity of Clonroad House.

73. **Inch**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Possibly the towerhouse, which is incorporated into the Old Ground Hotel in Ennis, now used as the kitchens and the Leamanagh Hall.

74. **Ballymacooda**: Castle roofed. Present condition: Site only.

75. **Cragbrien**: Castle roofed with house attached. Present condition: Site only.

76. **Ballyborick** [Ballycorrick] (conventional in pencil by 'second hand'): No drawing shown. Present condition: Castle walls remain.

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**Moyarta Barony**

77. **Movine**, i.e. Dunleeky: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Mound remains on site.

78. **Carrigaholt**: Castle roofed with house attached. Present condition: Castle and walls remain.

79. **Ballykett**: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Site only.

80. **Cloghaneasavane**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Site only.

81. **Kilkee**: Castle unroofed. Present condition: Site only.

82. **Cahirrush**: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Site only.

[The same sketch is used to show numbers 77, 79 and 82 in ruin.]

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**Ibricane Barony**

83. **Dunmore**: No drawing shown. Present condition: Castle walls remain.

84. **Dunbeg**: No drawing shown. Present condition: Some walls remain.

85. **Freagh**: No drawing shown. Present condition: Site only.

86. **Tromra**: No drawing shown. Present condition: Castle walls remain. *Numbers 83, 84, 85 and 86 are all conventional, the last by 'second hand' and as usual in pencil.*

87. **Moy**: Castle roofed with bawn and house attached. Present condition: Castle walls remain and parts of bawn still evident.

88. **Dunogan**: Castle unroofed with house attached. Present condition: Site only.

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**Corcomroe Barony**

89. **Inisdiman** [Ennistymon]: Castle roofed with bawn and house attached. Present condition: Castle incorporated into The Falls Hotel in Ennistymon.

90. **Tullamore**: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Site only.

91. **Dough**: Castle unroofed with house attached. Present condition: Some walls remain.

92. **Smithstown**: Castle roofed with house attached. Present condition: Castle restored.

93. **Cahirminane**: Castle in ruins with house attached. Present condition: Mound of masonry on site.

94. **Ballyshanna** [Ballyshanny]: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Some castle walls remain.

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**Burren Barony**

95. **Ballynalackan**: Castle roofed with bawn and house attached. Present condition: Castle walls and bawn with gate remain.

96. **Glaneinagh**: Castle roofed. Present condition: Castle unroofed, walls restored.

97. **Ballyvahane** [Ballyvaughan]: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Site only.

98. **Muckinish**: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Three walls and bawn remain Pouloody Creek.

99. **Muckeniso** [Muckinishnaul]: Castle roofed. Present condition: Three walls remain.

[The same sketch is used to illustrate numbers 96 and 99.]
100. Newtown: Castle roofed with bawn and house attached. Present condition: Castle restored.


102. Lissilissine [Lissylisheen]: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Part of bawn and some masonry on site.

103. Branroe [Binroe]: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Mound only with a few fragments of masonry.

(The same sketch is used to illustrate numbers 97, 98, 101, 102 and 103.)

104. Lisdoonvarna: Castle in ruin with roofed house attached. Present condition: Site only.

105. Ballymorohoo [Ballymurphy]: Castle unroofed with house attached. Present condition: Site only.

106. Castletowne (Carrun) [Castletown Carron]: Castle unroofed with houses attached at either side. Present condition: Parts of two walls remain.


108. Turlough: Castle in ruins. Present condition: Site only.

109. Glancollumkilly [Glencolumkille]: Castle in ruins. Present condition: There are two castles of this name built near each other in Glencolumkille. One is only a mound and the other has portions of walls, bawn and banquet hall remaining.


(The same sketch is used to illustrate numbers 107, 108, 109 and 110.)

The Edenvale Survey is abstracted in my Ms Townland Book of Clare. Also I gave a full copy to the Record Office, which the Deputy Keeper of the Records, Mr James Mills, I.S.O., had compared with the original, which I borrowed from my sister Alice Stacpoole for that purpose.

Acknowledgements

We are indebted to Dr. Joe Power, Clarecastle, for first bringing the Edenvale Survey to our attention. The reproductions of the drawings from Thomas Westropp’s papers appear courtesy of the Royal Irish Academy.
Plate 1  Thomas J. Westropp’s drawings (nos. 1-60) of the castle sketches of the Edenvale survey in the baronies of Bunratty, Tulla and Inchiquin, 1675.
Plate 2  Thomas J. Westropp's drawings (nos. 61-110) of the castle sketches of the Edenvale survey in the baronies of Islands, Moyarta, Ibrickane, Corcomroe and Burren, 1675.