

1 Scariff Market House was built in the 1890s to reflect its importance as a Market Town. Now, it is used as a Tourist Office and a meeting place for community groups. The Market House is open to the public Monday to Friday and a main feature is the 1890s working **weighing machine/weightbridge**. These weighing machines were a common feature of market towns and were usually operated by the local authority. As livestock and most goods were traded by weight, these machines gave the seller and the buyer an accurate and impartial measurement. It had a capacity of 3 tons and was used mainly on fair days and market days. Outside the Market House is a sundial with a mosaic-covered pedestal, decorated by a local artist. The Town Clock sits on a pole, adorned with designs by local children using recycled copper.

2 Due to sanitation needs at the Scariff Union Workhouse, the **Water Tower** was built in 1851. It is a six-storey stone built structure with a battlemented roof parapet. Large water tanks were located at the top of the tower to collect water. The water was then pumped via a large pipe using the force of gravity back a short distance to the workhouse. The Water Tower has survived mostly undamaged.

3 Shannon Navigation was extended along the river using the island near the town by closing one side to form **Scariff Harbour**. In July 1842 one hundred men were employed from the Scariff Union Workhouse to dredge the river, build up banks and make quays at Tuamgraney and Scariff. This navigational infrastructure helped develop Scariff as a Market Town as well as supporting other sectors such as the Steamboat Industry.

4 The **Scariff Union Workhouse**, designed by Architect George Wilkinson, opened in May 1842 at a cost of £7,450. The building was based on one of his standard plans to accommodate 600. However due to the Famine, by 1851, the numbers grew to 4,121 inmates. People were housed across 17 different buildings stretching down as far as an area near the Scariff River. In June 1921 during the War of Independence, the main building of the **Scariff Union Workhouse** was burned down by the IRA. This was to prevent its use as a headquarters by the Black and Tans.

5 The **East Clare Memorial Park** was opened in 1952 as a Garden of Remembrance to the men and women of East Clare who fought for Ireland's independence. The focal point of the park is "The Calvary Group". A bronze plaque has the following inscription: "Erected as a tribute to the Patriotism of the East Clare Brigade of the Irish Republican Army and the members of Cumann na mBan who by their valour and sacrifices from 1916 to 1921 contributed so much to the Irish Republican Cause". The park also includes a memorial to the late Dr Edward MacLysaght, a genealogist, historian, author and nationalist.

6 **Tuamgraney Castle** is a 15th Century tower house adjacent to St. Cronan's Church. It was built by the O'Grady clan, the principal ruling family of the area at that time, to afford protection to St Cronan's Church. Several of the entries on members of the O'Grady family including in 1485 AD, Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuamgraney.

7 The castle shares its ground with the **Tuamgraney Handball Club** founded in 1911. One of its former clubmen, Pat Kirby, was a supreme exponent of the game across the world with a collection of All-Ireland, USA and World titles and was the first Irish member of the prestigious USA Hall of Fame in 1986.

8 **St. Cronan's Church** has the distinction of being the oldest church in continuous use in Ireland. Brian Boru, High King of Ireland 1002-1014 is recorded as having repaired the church and long-disappeared round tower. The doorway is considered a marvel of early Christian church architecture. The church is open to visitors from April to September.

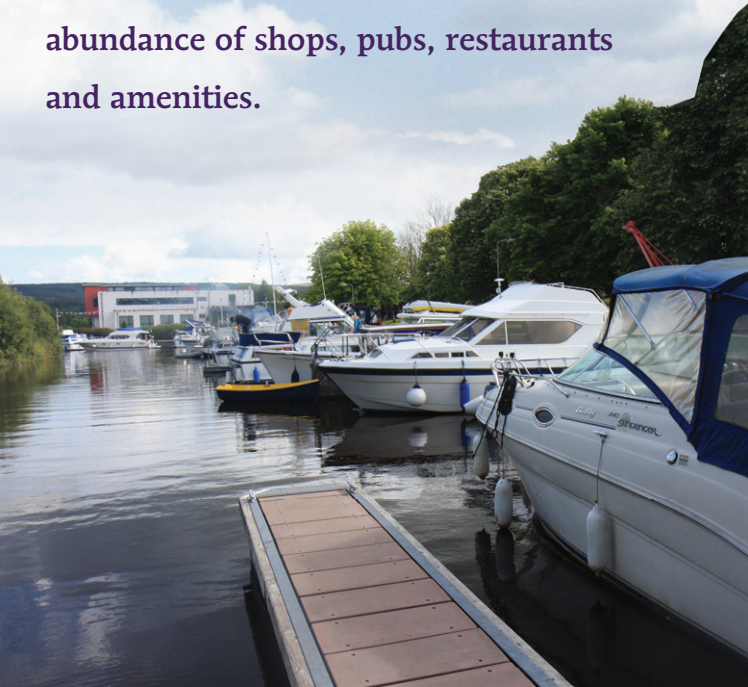
9 The **lime kiln** was part of Raheen Rural Industries. It was built circa 1911 to provide grow lime for Raheen Estate and the local farmers of East Clare. In addition to its use as a fertilizer, lime was also used in building. This structure has been partially restored and is accessible to visitors.

10 The **Famine Memorial Park** was opened in 1997 by East Clare Heritage on a one acre site known as the Casaioireach. The Poor Law Guardians purchased the site as a burial ground and it is estimated that 7,000 Famine victims were unceremoniously interred here. 18 varieties of trees representing the indigenous trees of County Clare have been planted in their memory. The large circular memorial stone is an unused millstone intended for the mill in Scariff.



Welcome

Scariff and Tuamgraney are regarded as the historic and economic heart of East Clare, strategically located between the River Shannon and Slieve Aughty Mountains. They have a rich and interesting built heritage just waiting to be explored. Today the area continues to build on its location on the shores of Lough Derg. Scariff is a charming market town and Tuamgraney is an award-winning village with both having an abundance of shops, pubs, restaurants and amenities.



Visitor Information

USEFUL NUMBERS

Scariff Medical Centre
061-621123

Pharmacy
061-621028

Emergency Services
(Police, Ambulance, Fire)
999 or 112

Scariff Tourist Office
061-622724
Open Monday to Friday:
May to Sept 10am-5pm;
Oct to April 11am-3pm

St. Cronan's Church
Open April to September

KEY EVENTS

St. Patrick's Day Parade, 17th March

Scariff Harbour Festival, August Bank Holiday Weekend

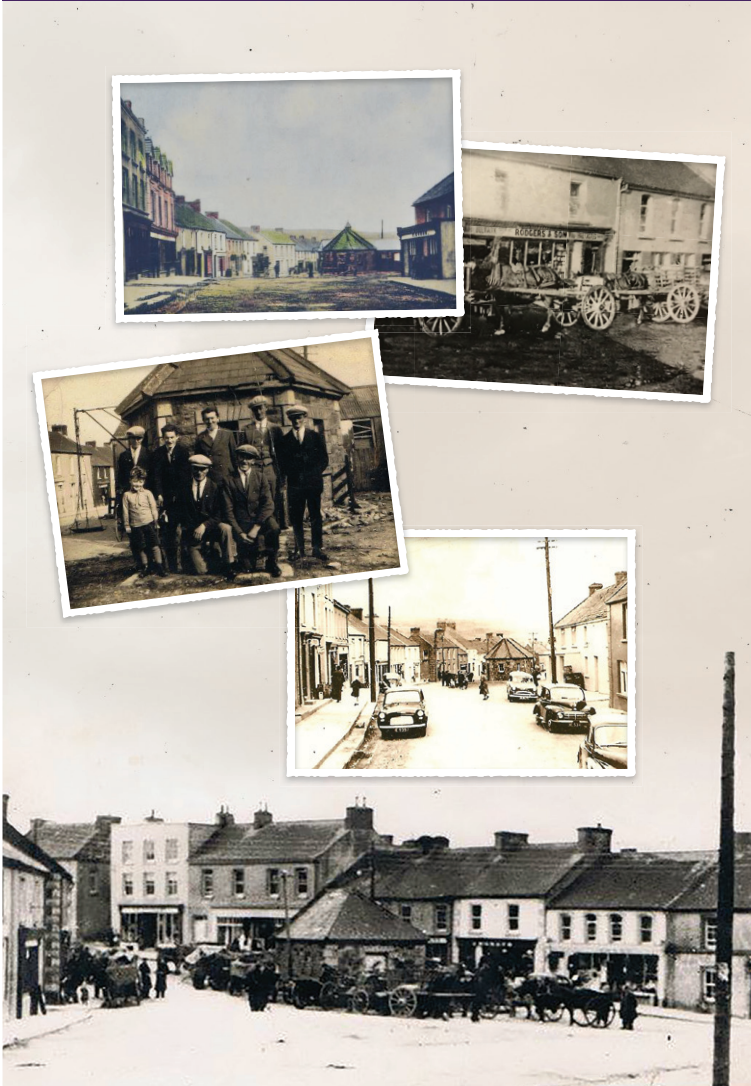
SCARIFF HARBOUR

Scariff Harbour is a secluded and sheltered harbour with berthing for some 30 craft and has a modern service block with toilets and showers, a pump-out station and power/water outlets. Smartcards for access to these facilities can be purchased at the Waterways Ireland offices and at the Tourist Office in Scariff Town Centre. The harbour is a dedicated trail head for the Lough Derg Blueway. Smaller craft may be launched from the canoe step on the floating pontoons.



Scariff / Tuamgraney

Built Heritage Walking Trail



Funded by

Created by Scariff Community Council.
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An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



