

This appreciation of Kilnasoolagh Church was compiled by the author in response to the severe damage caused to the church in November 1991 by a lighting strike.

It was published by the author on behalf of Kilnasoolagh Church in November 1992, a year after the church was damaged.

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The image on the front cover is part of a painting by Frances Bailey

FOREWORD

It looked better in the winter. Through the “bare ruined choirs” of trees the steeple of Kilnasoolagh church directed our thoughts to heaven. At once slender and strong, it’s stone the silent witness of generations of local history as varied and complicated as the intricate patterns of its walls. On the morning of 13th of November 1991, sharing in our human fragility, it was gone from the skyline. Under its proud shadow a few weeks earlier Bobby Blake was buried, the day before the lightning struck was the funeral of Sean Conroy.

Our response to a divine question is in a paradoxical way more important than the question itself. On this occasion it is good that the answer be not Catholic or Church of Ireland but Christian. Kilnasoolagh is holy ground sanctified by generations of prayer. The replacing of the church steeple gives to all the opportunity of adding a material dimension to our prayer. Edwin Bailey’s history, a labour of love, gives a voice to the silent stone. By reading it we will be enriching our knowledge of the local heritage and making a small contribution to its preservation for future generations.

THE REVEREND CANON REUBEN BUTLER, P.P.
Parish Priest of Newmarket-on-Fergus.



Kilnasoolagh Church Newmarket-on-Fergus.

Drawing by Hilary Gilmore

Introduction
By The Rev. R.W.P. Doherty, M.A.
Rector of Kilnasoolagh Parish
(Written for publication November 1994)

Kilnasoolagh Church is a place of worship, a building set apart for the glory and praise of Almighty God. It has been a place of worship for many hundreds of years and we hope and pray that future generations will continue to draw near to God within its walls. During the many years of its existence, Kilnasoolagh Church has undergone many changes. In common with older buildings it has from time to time required major repair but because people loved it, disrepair has always been followed by restoration. Some will remember a great service of thanksgiving for the restoration of the church and dedication of a new organ in November 1966 in the presence of Dr. Henry A Stanistreet, Lord Bishop of Killaloe. In 1993 another great service of thanksgiving will be held as we give thanks for the present restoration following severe damage to the tower, steeple and roof caused by lightening in November 1991. Parishioners and members of a church are always conscious that they are only heirs and stewards of what those before them have provided and that it is their duty and service to hand it on in good condition to those who come after them. Thankfully, members of Kilnasoolagh Parish have always been mindful of this duty.

As the following pages will make clear in greater detail the present building is the third to stand on this site. There is a custom among local people who come to Kilnasoolagh on the sad event of a funeral, to rest the coffin for a few moments just within the gates of the churchyard. This would suggest that the old original church was situated there, that is, between the present building and the gate. At some later stage a new building was provided and in 1815 that building was rebuilt or re-constructed to provide the building that we see today. In those far off days money was as hard to find as it is today and the present church was built with the aid of a loan from the Board of First Fruits. This was a fund which owes its origin to the famous Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Jonathan Swift, who secured from the government a relief of taxes (twelve pence in the pound) levied on clergy and parishes. The income was after 1711 paid to a board in trust for the purpose of providing new churches and glebe houses.

On entering Kilnasoolagh Church the visitor will immediately notice that this rectangular building has been transformed into two "rooms", a nave and a chancel, by the careful use of a wooden screen. The use and the purpose of the screen in Anglican Churches was to provide different places for those involved in the service of worship, that is, the nave for the people and the chancel for the clergy and choir. The real purpose was to emphasise the different services of the church.

Thus, the chancel is reserved for the Eucharist and the Marriage service. Morning and Evening prayer, the sermon and the reading of Scripture should be carried out below the screen and Baptism near the entrance of the church. This lay-out to provide for Prayer Book worship is clearly seen in Kilnasoolagh with the exception of the Prayer Desk which is inside the screen. The focal point of the church is the Holy Table which is invariably covered with a coloured alter cloth in one of the traditional liturgical colours. The oldest cloth in red was presented by a former Lady Inchiquin and a very ornate white cloth was the gift of Mrs Hickman for use at Christmas and Easter. The green and the purple frontals were presented by the Hon. Edwin and Mrs Andrews of Knappogue and the matching falls were made by Miss E Kavanagh and the Hon. Mrs. Grania O'Brien Weir.

The visitor will also be struck by the large number of memorials which together with the stained glass memorial windows adorn the church. These were lovingly presented by various families and are a constant reminder of those who not only worshipped here in the past but who also gave devoted service to church and country. Besides the things that the visitor can see and study, they will also find that Kilnasoolagh Church is a very peaceful and quite place to pray and meditate in. We hope that all who enter, parishioner and visitor, friend and stranger, will feel and know that this is the House of God and like Sir Donough O'Brien, whose white marble memorial dominates the north end of the chancel, catch in this place "a glimpse of heaven".

We are deeply indebted to Mr. Edwin Bailey for not only providing us with the following pages of history and description of Kilnasoolagh Church but also for the time he gave to collect and research the necessary source material. He has provided us with much information that we were unaware of and we feel sure that his work will be a welcome addition to the works of local history in Co. Clare. His work will also help to introduce many to one of Clare's most beautiful Parish Churches. It is important to be able to see as well as read and to this end we are also most fortunate to have this history so beautifully illustrated by Hilary Gilmore whose line drawings and paintings of Clare buildings are now greatly appreciated by all who love our county. Part of a lovely painting of Kilnasoolagh by Frances Bailey richly adorns the front cover of this book. To those two great Clare artists we express sincere gratitude.

KILNASOOLAGH

The meaning within the name

"There are 2176 town lands in county Clare and in almost every case the name of these can be interpreted". So wrote the historian James Frost. In his book Place Names of County Clare, his interpretation of the town land name Kilnasoolagh is "Cill" meaning church and "subhallach", meaning religious. It is most likely therefore, that Kilnasoolagh means The Church of the Religious People. However, historian Eugene O'Curry states in the Ordnance Survey Letters for County Clare, Vol II, that the local Irish speaking community called the parish Cill-ó-na-Sula, but that he considers this to be a corruption of the name. Due to lack of reference to it in ancient ecclesiastical documents, he found it very difficult to deduce its true original form. He further mentioned that the name appears in The Wars of Turlogh, where it is spelled Cill Subhalaigh, also in the same book it appears again with the spelling Cill-ó-na-Suileach and further with the spelling Coradh Cille Subhalaighe (coradh meaning weir, the first word of the old name for Newmarket-on-Fergus, Coradh Chaitlin). As the spelling Cill Subhalaighe appears three times in The Wars of Torlogh, O'Curry maintains this to be the correct ancient spelling and it's meaning to be The Church of Saint Subhalach, although no saint of this name can be found in any ecclesiastical work.

Map showing the old parishes of Newmarket-on-Fergus



V
KILNASOOLAGH
The Former Years

The following is from Eugene O'Curry's book *Manners and Customs*.
Cas, from whom the Dalcassians derive their distinctive race name, was the son of Conall of the Swift Steeds, who was a contemporary of the monarch Crimhthann who died in A.D. 379. Cas had twelve sons from whom descended all the Dalcassian tribes, and of these twelve, Lugaidh had six sons and one daughter whose name was Aeife. The sons were named Gno Beg, Gno Mor, Badean, Samtan, Aindelbadh and Sigli. Lugaidh the Fire-Producer had received a large territory from his father, and in time gave his daughter Aeife in marriage to Trad, son of Tassach, who was a kingly chief and Druid, but without much land.

After some time Trad found himself the father of a numerous family, with little provision for support and advancement in life. Accordingly, he said to his wife Aeife, "Go thou and ask a favour of thy father, it would be well for us and for our children to get more land". Aeife therefore, went and asked her father to grant her this favour. Then Lugaidh consulted his oracles and said to his daughter, "If thou shouldst order any one to leave his county now, he must depart without delay". "Depart thou then", she said, "and leave us the land which thou inheritest, that it may be ours in perpetuity". Whereupon, we are told, Lugaidh, her father, immediately complied and with his six sons left the inheritance assigned to him by his father, to his daughter Aeife and her husband Trad. This territory to the present day, retains the name Trad, forming as it does the deanery of Tradraidhe, in the present barony of Bunratty, County of Clare. A tract of land which comprises the parishes of Tuaimfinnlocha, Cill-ogh-na-Suloch, Cill Mailuighre, Cill Coirne, Cluin Lochain, Drum Lighn, Fiodhnach, Bunratty, Cill Eoin and the island of Inis-da-Dhrom in the river Fergus estuary.

In this story related by O'Curry, we see the assembly of the seven ancient parishes of the Newmarket-on-Fergus area, together with Fiodhnach (Feenagh) Cill Eoin (Killone) and the island of Inish-da-Dhrom (Coney Island). These seven parishes, using their more recent anglicized form of Fenloe, Kilnasoolagh, Kilmaleery, Kilconry, Clonloghan, Drumline and Bunratty, covered the lands seized by de Clare in the early thirteenth century. These ancient parish boundaries were established in 1111 A.D. at the synod of Raithbreasail which is generally believed to have been held near Cashel in Co. Tipperary. This synod was convened to bring order to the administration of the church in Ireland and was presided over jointly by Cellach, Abbot of Armagh and by the High King Muirchertach ua Briain. Due to Norman influences, Bunratty had a considerable concentration of people during the thirteenth century and it is likely that the other churches were founded by the clergy of Bunratty as subsidiaries. The exception is Fenloe, which predates Bunratty and became parish church possibly in the twelfth century. The first church in Fenloe was a monastery mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, and dates to very early times. Its establishment is attributed to St. Lughtighern, who was also responsible for the first church at Ennistymon, West Clare.



Newmarket-on-Fergus
village circa 1900

Post card courtesy of
Mr. Joe Crimmins

Kilnasoolagh, half a kilometre west of Newmarket-on-Fergus village, has had a place of Christian worship on the same site since medieval times. It is recorded in Gleeson's history of Killaloe that on the 4th of January, 1256, Pope Alexander IV granted a licence to Bishop Isaac (Iasog) Ua Cormacain of Killaloe (1253-67) by which he was empowered to receive the resignation of "Peter", a vicar of the diocese who held simultaneously the two vicarages of Kilnasoolagh and Bunratty. The bishop was ordered to enjoin a penance on the vicar and then dispense with him for the future and confer the same vicarages on him anew. It is also recorded that on the 22nd of June 1443, Bishop James O'Lonergan received the resignation of a vicar of Kilnasoolagh, the reason is not mentioned.

Gleeson in his history of the Dioceses of Killaloe also stated that a Papal Mandate of 1463 contained a petition from Odo MacNamara, treasurer of Killaloe to the Holy Sea. It set out that when the parish of Bunratty had become vacant some time before, bishop Donnchad Ua Briain of Killaloe, (1443-60) with the consent of the laity and his Chapter, divided the fruits by reason of their abundance, and on account of the slenderness of the treasurership of Killaloe, (held by Odo) made a new creation therein of a rectory called Kylhanasuleach (Kilnasoolagh). Odo MacNamara was to move into and take over this rectory himself.

From this we can deduce 1463 to be the foundation date of Kilnasoolagh parish as a separate parish from Bunratty. Events did not go well for Odo however, as he died in Rome to where he had travelled to receive his letters of appointment.

In a Papal mandate issued in 1463, to the bishop, Dean and Prior of Inis Cathig, it is recited that the parish of Bunratty had been divided and that one moiety was united to Kilnasoolagh and also to the treasurer's Prebend. This Prebendary, Odo MacConmara, had died in Rome and the letter of the division had not been made effective. The executors were now to collate a cleric, Dermot MacGiollapadraig to Kilnasoolagh. Dermot was given a dispensation as the son of an Augustinian Abbot and an unmarried woman. It seems clear that his father was the Abbot of Inis Cathig (Scattery Island) in the Shannon estuary. However, Dermot MacGiollapadraig did not take up the vicarship of Kilnasoolagh, as in Rev. Canon J.B.Leslies's research we find that in 1463 Donatus Maconmara was vicar followed in 1474 by John Flannura. After the death or removal of his father in 1478, Dermot was made Abbot of Inis Cathig.

In the Ordnance Survey copy of the Wars of Turlough, we find (page 207) that Kilnasoolagh (Cill Subhalaighe) was where Mahon O'Brien on behalf of de Clare of Bunratty, and Loghlin Reagh O'Dea conferred. On this occasion Mahon O'Brien endeavoured to induce O'Dea to desert Turlough O'Brien and join de Clare, but to no avail.

Again, (page 229) Kilnasoolagh (Cill-ó-na-Suileach) is said to have been plundered by the Clan Cuilein (McNamaras) in 1312. It also states (page 347) that Kilnasolagh was once more plundered by the Clan Cuilein two years later. Once again, Kilnasolagh is mentioned in The Wars of Turlough (page 591) in the following context; De Clare of Bunratty is said to have sent a request to Sir William oge Burke to give convoy to the O'Gradys, who were beset by the McNamaras on the borders of Connaught, to Kilnasoolagh (Coradh Cille Subhalaighe) where he should himself join him at the head of his forces. This occurred in 1318.

It is evident from these extracts from the pages of history that Kilnasoolagh was of the greatest importance in the early fourteenth century.

In 1615, the Royal Visitation of Killaloe reported on the state of the churches of Tradry (*Tradaree*) Deanery.

Tomfinloh – Church uncovered, chancel repaired – Vicar Johes Steere

Killanafinlagh – Church and chauncell downe – Vicar Gregorius Saich

Killmaleery – Church and chauncell downe – Vicar Petrus Lambert

Kilconry – Church and chauncell downe – Vicar Petrus Lambert

Clonloghan – Church and chancel up – Vicar Petrus Lambert

Drumlein	}	These vicarages to be united to the cure of Bunratty
Finnoh		
Bonratty		

No mention is made of the state of these three churches above

Killonie – Church and chancel downe – no curate

Inishdadrum – No church – no inhabitants.

The above indicates the state of the churches of Tradaree Deanery within 100 years of the reformation. The church referred to as Killanafinlagh is Kilnasoolagh. We can deduce therefore that Kilnasoolagh church was in a ruinous state in 1615 and was not rebuilt for some time, even though the parish continued to have a vicar credited to it.

Bishop John Rider, in his Answer to Inquiries which was written as a result of questions by a Royal Commission as to the condition of the Diocese of Killaloe in 1622, states that there were only two churches in his care which were in a good and maintained condition. These were Drumcliffe near Ennis and St. Flannan's Cathedral in Killaloe. All other churches needed maintenance work, some even needing new roofs.

In 1652, the Cromwellian Puritans considered that three ministers were sufficient for the whole county, one was appointed for Ennis, one for Kilfinaghta (Sixmilebridge) and another for Killaloe, each having a stipend of a hundred pounds a year. These were severely troubled times with Cromwells armies sweeping through Ireland in 1649. By 1693 however, there were twelve clerics serving the county, the minister serving Kilnasoolagh being resident in Bunratty.

We learn also from Bishop Rider the value of the prebend ⁽¹⁾ of the parishes of Tradaree Deanery. Kilnasoolagh together with Clonloghan was £38.00, the vicar John Yorke. Tomfinlogh (Fenloe) was given as £15.00; the vicar was George Zouch and afterwards Robert Sibthroe of Kilnasoolagh due to amalgamation. The prebend of Kilmaleery and Kilconry was £26.00 and the vicar Cornelius Keaton. No prebend is recorded for Dromline but the vicar's name is recorded as Nicholas Bright. Bunratty was not mentioned as it had already been united with Drumline.



Kilnasoolagh church was probably not rebuilt until after Sir Donat O'Brien, 1st son of Máire Rua ⁽²⁾ from her second marriage to Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh, moved to Dromoland around 1686.

Sir Donat, in his will of 21st May 1689 asked to be buried on the north side of the Communion Table in the chancel of the parish church of Kilnasoolagh, where he desired a vault to be built and a monument or figure erected within two years of his death.

The provision for this was £150,00. Sir Donat wrote a second will on the 16th of November 1717 which reiterated his first intention – *“to be buried in the parish church of Killenesulagh as shall deem decent and agreeable to his son Henry O'Brien”*.

In the will of Sir Edward O'Brien, Henry's half nephew, we also read of Edwards desire to be buried in Kilnasoolagh – *“to be buried in the vault of his ancestors in the church of Killenesula, Co. Clare, at the discretion of his executors”*.

Both Sir Donat and his grandson Sir Edward, are buried in a vault under the north side of the chancel. No visible evidence of this vault remains; it was probably covered over during renovations carried out in 1864⁽³⁾.

There is a separate article on page 22 written by Conor O'Brien – Lord Inchiquin, about the memorial which was erected to the memory of Sir Donat O'Brien in Kilnasoolagh Church.



The railings of the O'Brien memorial.

Drawing by Hilary Gilmore.

The following entries are recorded in Philip Dwyer's book "The Diocese of Killaloe" and refer to the lands of the parish of Kilnasoolagh which were the property of the Bishop of Killaloe.

Killinasoolagh - B.Bunratty

1quarter (townland) released by Jas. McEnneragh 1616. On the 6th of February 1636, Bishop Lewis Jones sealed a lease thereof to Wm. Price, who February 11th entered the dwelling house of Jas. McEnneragh and demanded possession thereof. Conor Mallone, yeoman, took a clod of earth and delivered it to the lessee as possession for the said land. This quarter of Killinasulagh was set by usurped powers to Captain W. King who took it for use of Captain Cullen for 21 years at £4.00 per annum and a £10.00 fine. This £4.00 being paid into the coffers of the Bishop of Killaloe.

In the accounts of Sir Edward O'Brien 2nd Baronet of Dromoland, a record for timber to finish work on Kilnasoolagh church is listed:

October 27th 1755

For Mr. Michl. Stritch from Mr. John Kelly's dealyer for a/c of Sir Edwd. O'Brien Bart.

<i>Two pieces Norway Balk conts.</i>	<i>10 1/2 and 42/6</i>	<i>19s 4 1/2</i>
<i>Two pieces Baltup Dr.</i>	<i>2. 8 1/2 and 47/6</i>	<i>£1 13 6 1/2</i>
<i>+30 redwood Drouton Deal</i>		<i>£2 2 6</i>

I certifie that I deliver'd ye above goods by order of Michl. Stritch.

Danl. McInerheny

Notes on above chapter

- (1) Land from which the vicars salary was drawn
- (2) Further reading on Máire Rua – **Máire Rua – Lady of Leamaneh** by Máire MacNeill. Publisher Ballinakella Press
- (3) Further reading on the O'Briens at Dromoland – **These My Friends and Forebears** by Graine R. O'Brien. Publisher Ballinakella Press

KILNASOOLAGH PARISH CHURCH

1736 – 1980

My research has enabled me to read through the Vestry minute Books of the parish from 1763 to the present day. Although some of the script is quite illegible due to age, deterioration and bad script, I now reproduce some interesting information which gives a good insight into the life of our church for almost two and a half centuries.

In 1766, £5.00 was levied on the united parishes of Kilnasoolagh, Drumline and Kilmaleery, for the purpose of erecting a new church yard gate and necessary repairs to the church. This is the gate which is still in use today. As regards the Church of Ireland parish structure, the seven ancient parishes of Newmarket-on-Fergus area were then united as one parish – Kilnasoolagh parish.

Many times during the period 1765 to 1778 the Annual Easter Vestry meeting had to be adjourned due to the fact that the parishioners did not attend. In 1765, the registered vestry members were called to attend four times before eventually the Easter Vestry was legally held on the 4th of September. If we examine Irish history at this time, we find that this was towards the end of the penal law period and 1766 saw the outbreak of violence in Munster and Ulster. For this reason we can assume that the ordinary parishioners stayed away due to the unsettled political affairs of the time. The church building during this time needed constant repair. In 1783 a resolution was recorded, *“that the entire of the church being in a ruinous condition, the same shall be immediately be put in repair and that the church warden be directed to apply to the parson of said church immediately to put the chancel of the said church in repair, or that they will accept the sum of ten pounds and take care that the same shall be completed for this sum”*. The vestry also *“resolved that the sum of £72 9s 9d be laid on the union at large for the purpose of repairing the church, paying the clerk his salary of £10.00 and providing the elements for due administration of the Lord’s Supper, such sum appearing to be necessary for the aforesaid purpose”*.

The proposed building of a porch and gallery agreed at a meeting held in 1766 was not undertaken as it was further proposed nineteen years later *“that £45. 16s. 4d. be laid on the union at large for the purpose of putting up outside shutters to the windows and glazing them and providing a Communion Table and.....a porch and other necessary repairs to the church”*.

In 1787, The Reverend William MacDonnell, vicar, recorded the disposal by Luke Hickman Esq. of his pew to John Singleton Esq. of Ballygreen (sic) for the sum of £3. 8s. 3d. In the same year a resolution was passed... *“that the church wardens of Ennis be applied to, to provide for a child found on the lands of Manus, which if not complied with the child is to be sent to Dublin”*. Just two months later, a proposal was recorded... *“that the sum of £5. 14s. 6 1/2d. sterling be laid on the union at large over and above the last Easter cess(1) for the support of two foundlings which were exposed in the parish of Kilnasoolagh and have since been sent off to the Foundling Hospital in Dublin.*

In 1809 it was proposed that a request be made to the Board of First Fruits for a loan of £120.00 to build a belfry consisting of a steeple and spire pursuant to an accompanying plan. However, necessary repairs continued on the church for some more years. In 1814 the vestry recorded... *“that the parish church required to be rebuilt – and that an application be made to the Bishop of Killaloe requesting that he would procure a loan of nine hundred pounds for the parish from the Board of First Fruits”*. The rector at the time was Reverend John Palmer and the church wardens were Sir Edward O’Brien of Dromoland and James Creagh Esq. of Cahirbane. A further meeting that year agreed... *“that the sum of nine hundred pounds be raised on the union to repay a loan of nine hundred pounds from the Board of First Fruits to rebuild the church of Kilnasoolagh. That the levy for the same be collected at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the whole sum of nine hundred pounds. That Sir Edward O’Brien and Major General Fitzgerald be appointed to receive the money”*.

On the 16th April, two years later, the vestry approved the rebuilding of the church by James Pain Esq. Some years later James Pain, together with his brother George Pain, were responsible for the building of Dromoland Castle and also Lough Cutra Castle near Gort in Co. Galway. James was also appointed architect of the Board of First Fruits and from 1833 architect of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for whom he surveyed churches in the dioceses of Cashel and Emly, Cloyne, Cork and Ross, Killaloe and Kilfenora, Limerick and Ardfert, Waterford and Lismore. The official re-opening of the re-constructed church at Kilnasoolagh is not mentioned in the minute book but it can be assumed that it was consecrated by the Bishop of Killaloe, The Right Reverend Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham Loftus.

From my observations of the building and viewing of the contemporary drawings of the interior of the church filed in the Representative Church Body Library in Dublin, I doubt that the old church was totally demolished. Kidwells monument to Sir Donat O’Brien to the left of the chancel on the north wall remained in situ, and the furnishings remained the same as they were until refurbishment in 1864, forty eight years later.

The bell ordered by recently appointed rector The Reverend Mr. Gabbett; from Philip Doyle of Limerick cost £38. 18s. 0d. but a cash payment of £30 satisfied Mr. Doyle. He wrote to the Reverend Gabbett exclaiming... *“I assure you I never put such materials in a bell before, the block tin that is in it cost 2/-s per lb. and on the whole I am of the opinion that during my life I will not see it cracked”*. It’s obvious that Mr. Gabbett or vestry members did not consider the cost value for money. The bell was fitted by Thomas Kendall for £8.

The loan to re-build the church was initially set at £900 but in the Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Revue and Patronage in Ireland, dated 2nd August 1838, we find the more precise sum of £830. 15s. 4½d. recorded. In 1816 a new glebe house had to be built at a cost of £609. 4s. 7½d. £240 of this being a loan and the balance a gift. This house still stands lose to the ministers Cross on the Ennis side of the village.

In 1824 instructions were received from Dublin Castle to organize the collection of tithes in a more orderly manner. By tradition, land owners were expected to support the church by paying a tithe of what the land produced. There was no controversy about this until after the reformation. When Charles II was restored after the death of Cromwell and the demise of the Commonwealth, he declared that the Anglican Church be exclusively the state or established church. When this occurred it was empowered by law to collect tithes from all landowners regardless of their religious beliefs. Both Roman Catholics and Dissenters objected to this and at times the collection led to protest and violence. The Drumline-Kilmaleery-Kilnasoolagh union was levied at 2½d per acre.

On the instructions of Dublin Castle a special vestry meeting was convened to reorganize the collection of tithes, however, not having the correct documentation to

hand, it was not possible to proceed. The reconvened vestry meeting also set stipends for the rector and vicar, and commissioners (collectors) were appointed who agreed to act for ten pounds each per parish per year. At this vestry meeting the decisions were not to everybody's liking, and a further meeting a few weeks later adjusted upwards the vicar's stipend and changed some of the commissioners. The registered commissioners were finally appointed as follows:-

Kilnasoolagh - Denis Canny for parishioners, John Vandaluer for vicar and rector
 Kilmaleery – John Healy for parishioners, John Vandaluer for the vicar and rector
 Drumline – Captain Gabbett for parishioners, Charles Creagh for the vicar and rector.
 The stipends agreed were £200 per year for the vicar and £300 for the rector.

The parish accounts for the year 1829/30 are of interest and give a good insight into parish expenditure during this period. The tithe composition act was passed into law in 1838. This provided for the integration of rents and tithes which were both paid to the landlord. The tithes in turn were passed on to the church this being an attempt to simplify the collection process and reduce aggravation.

*An account for the expenditure of the church for the year ending Easter Monday 1830.
 Sir Edward O'Brien Bart. And John Scott esquire, Church Wardens*

	£. s. d
To a coffin for Denis McMahon	0..17..06
To elements(1)	1..03..04
To enstalments for the church	23..05..03
To a carpenter for stop board and shutter	10..10..00
To painting and glazing	3..16..00
To a lock for the yard gate(2)	0..02..06
To new book and repairing a book	1..08..00
To repairing the walk	0..03..06
To stables and four ponies	1..17..06
To a horse and car to take them to the church	0..02..06
To a coffin bought for Patrick Brazil	0..15..00
To Lismoyle not collected	0..08..01½
To poundage(3) to Peter Naughton	5..16..00
To the sexton	3..00..00
To the bell ringer	3..03..00
To coals for the use of the church	1..01..06
To church warden fees	0..06..08
To Jane Couch for washing the surplices	0..08..06
	58..04..10½
To clerk of church yearly salary	15..12..06
	73..17..04½
To a messenger	0..01..00
	73..18..04½
	£.. s. d
Yearly Cess(4) for 1829	58..00..00
Received from the late church wardens	19..10..00
	77..00..00
	73..18..04½
Balance in hand	3..11..07½

Notes on the above:- (1) Bread and Wine (2) Church Yard (3) Commission (4) Tax
 The account of 1830 courtesy of the R.C.B.

In 1861 the Bishop of Killaloe, Ludlow Tonson, later to become Baron Riversdale, was invited to approve of the re-allocation of some pews in the church. We can speculate that this re-allocation caused some controversy as this would normally be the function of the church wardens.

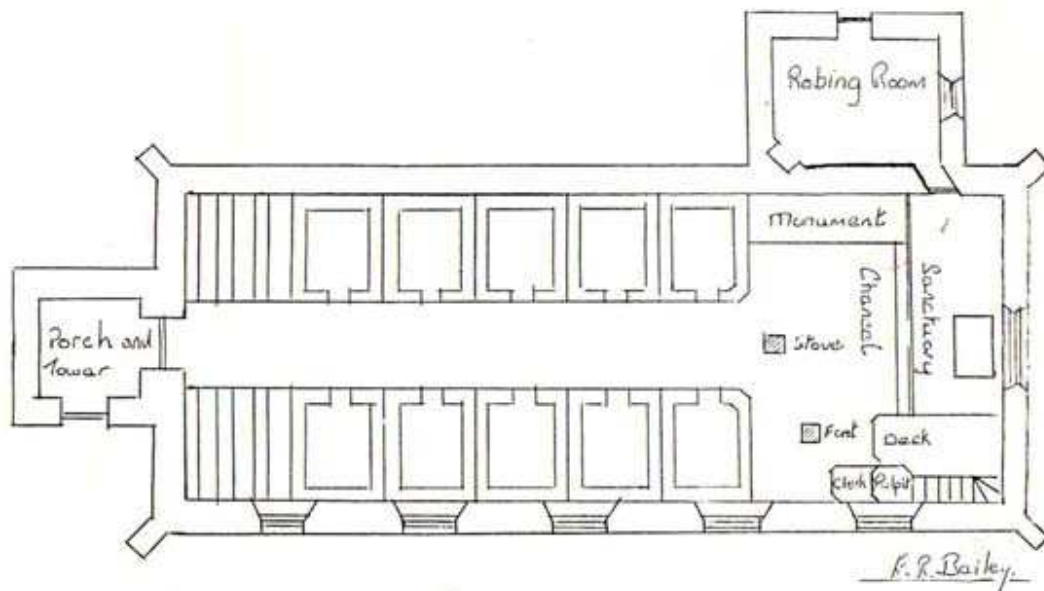
Clarisford, Killaloe
March 7th 1861.

I approve of the arrangement
suggested by the Minister
and Churchwardens of the
Parish of Kilnasoolagh
that the Pew in this Church
immediately behind that of
Lord Inchiquin shall be
henceforth the Clergymens pew,
and that the pew immediately
opposite, next to the Parish
pew, be appropriated to Mr.
Owens of Shepperton during
his residence in the Parish.

Ludlow Killaloe

Copy of Bishop Ludlow Tonson's letter 1861

In 1864 the Reverend R.W.Nesbitt recorded the inscriptions on four mural tablets which were placed in the isle of the church over the burial places of those named. We can assume that these tablets were left in situ and covered over when the interior was being renovated in 1864. Previously the aisle was much wider and the seating was traditional box pews. The replacement pews were, it seems, designed by James Welland. Drawings of them deposited with the Representative Church Body Library are almost certainly by him. So advises Dr. Raymond Refausee, the librarian there. As can be seen from the sketch below of the interior of the church, the Chancel has been completely remodelled, the Font has been moved to the rear of the church, the Pulpit to the north side close to the O'Brien monument and a colonnade of three arches erected to the front. We are not sure if this remodelling was completed at this time as Wellands drawings only depict the pews.



Plan of the church layout previous to renovations of 1864, from a drawing by James Pain

The inscriptions on the tablets in the isle which are now covered are as follows:-

1. Miss Anne Colpoys, daughter of the late George Colpoys Esq. who departed this life the 25th of July 1817, aged 41 years.
 Mary, the widow of the late George Colpoys of Ballycar Esq. died February 1822 aged 83 years.
 Martha, the wife of John Colpoys of Ballycar Esq. died the 27th of September 1841 aged 75 years.
 Major John Colpoys, son of the late Georgs Colpoys esq. who departed this life the 15th of March 1836 aged 71 years.

George Colpoys was high Sheriff of Clare in 1771.

2. Here lieth the body of James Fitzgerald, late of Stonehall Esq. deceased November the 17th 1750 aged 45.
 Also here lieth the body of his son Edward Fitzgerald of Carrigoran Esq. former representative in Parliament for this county, died March the 18th 1814 aged 78.

Edward Fitzgerald was a member of parliament representing Co. Clare 1777-1790

3. Here lieth the body of Hugh Hickman Esq. who departed this life the third day of October 1722

We believe this is Hugh Hickman who was Justice of the Peace in 1715.

4. Here lieth the body of John Harrison, deceased the 14th of December 1735 aged 26 years. His father Robert Harrison died January the 18th 1740 aged 83 years.
 Erected by his wife Mary Harrison, now deceased, August 14th 1759.

The Robert Harrison mentioned is most likely Justice of the Peace in 1708 and 1734 and High Sheriff in 1709.

On the 26th of July 1869 the Bill for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland was passed in Parliament after more than a year of hard bargaining and broken promises. The act was to take effect from the 1st of January 1871. This meant that the Church of Ireland would no longer be supported by the state and all funds for its functioning had to be self resourcing. The State handed over property valued at £7,581,075 to the church. In Kilnasoolagh parish however, the glebe and lands had to be purchased as they were not part of the lands which were handed over. The funds donated to Kilnasoolagh parish for the purchasing of the glebe submitted to the vestry in 1875 were as follows:-

Mrs Fitzgerald	£25..00..00
Colonel Edward Fitzgerald	£100..00..00
Colonel Charles Fitzgerald	£25..00..00
Commutation of Clerk and Sexton	£95..03..04
Transfer from Diocesan Account	£60..00..00
Lord Leconfield	£100..00..00
Interest	£10..14..08
Private Endowment Fund Allocation	<u>£188..17..03</u>
	£604..15..03

In March 1878, the vestry resolved..... “that the R.C.B be requested to inform the Select Vestry when the purchase of the glebe had been completed, and what balance was left to the credit of Kilnasoolagh parish”.

In 1882 the vestry resolved.... “that the secretary communicate with Mr. Maxwell with a view to having the portion of ground given by Sir Augustine Fitzgerald conveyed to the R.C.B.” This is the portion of ground to the rear of the church and was provided by Sir Augustine Fitzgerald for use by the congregation of Kilnasoolagh church as a burial ground extension. This ground was duly consecrated the following year.

In 1883 the vestry, recognising the Reverend R.W.Nesbitt’s long service to the parish resolved that.... “he be allowed to retain the use of the glebe and lands during his life with his full retiring pension of £220 a year, and that out of this sum he pays the incoming clergyman the sum of £50 a year in lieu of his residence”.

Two years later, Lord Inchiquin recommended to the vestry that an iron safe be purchased to hold parish records. Perhaps this ensured the survival of parish records dating from 1763.

In 1888, a scale of charges for interments in the graveyard was set. The fees were as follows:-

	Parishioners	Non-Parishioners
Gentry	10s. 00d	15s. 00d.
Farmers, shopkeepers ect.	5s. 00d.	7s. 06d.
Labourers, Mechanics ect.	2s. 06d.	3s. 06d.

Where a head stone is erected

Gentry	£1. 00s. 00d.	£1. 10s. 00d.
Farmers, shopkeepers ect.	10s. 00d.	15s. 00d.
Labourers, Mechanics ect.	5s. 00d.	7s. 00d.

For any enclosure (subject to the consent of the select vestry as to position and space) 1/- per square foot. For mural tablets within the church £3 0s. 0d.

These fees were brought about by the need for increased funding of the church as some families had moved from the district. Also, in the same year, the following is recorded.... “that this meeting, feeling the deep obligation that the parishioners of Kilnasoolagh are under to Sir Augustine Fitzgerald for his endowment of the parish with the magnificent sum of £5,000 pounds, hereby wish to express their hearty gratitude for this timely succour in their hour of need and that this resolution be entered on the minutes of the parish book and a copy of same forwarded to Sir Augustine Fitzgerald”.

The Easter Vestry of 1893 recorded Sir Augustine’s death and extended their deep sympathy to Lady Fitzgerald. A mural tablet was to be erected in the church to record Sir Augustine’s munificence.

The same vestry also approved the erection of a mural tablet to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Edward Stopford Hickman.



A metal Cross upon a tripod placed in front of the Communion Table in St. Bartholomew’s Church, Dublin, distressed members of the vestry. A petition was to be presented to the Bishop of the Diocese, and the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, expressing the pain which the Vestry felt of the wrong done to the Church of Ireland by the “strange innovation” introduced by the incumbent and Select Vestry of St. Bartholomew’s.

In 1914, Lady Inchiquin presented the church with a beautiful embroidered cloth for the Communion Table. This cloth is in rich burgundy velvet and is still in use.

The next year, a very handsome collecting plate, of the same pattern as the one already in use, was presented by Lady Fitzgerald.

In 1917, the then rector, Reverend Canon Stanistreet volunteered to take service as an army chaplain in England and was posted to Weymouth for six months. The Reverend W.H.Brown, rector of Quin parish, took over responsibility for Kilnasoolagh during his absence. Mr. W.W.A.Fitzgerald also undertook war work in France with the Church Army and such was his energy and devotion that he was publicly thanked by Prebendary Wilson Carlisle, their head and founder.

The amalgamation of smaller parishes was discussed in 1919. Due to decreasing numbers and a smaller income it was necessary to reduce the number of incumbents.

Lady Inchiquin in 1921, donated hymn books with music for the choir and fifty more hymn books for the use of the congregation. She was also thanked for her continued interest in the music at services, for providing the organist’s stipend, and for her own accomplished organ playing.

Also in 1921 a handsome bronze memorial plaque to the memory of war dead with connections to Kilnasoolagh parish had been erected beside the pulpit. The inscription of the bronze plaque reads:-

**TO THE GLORY OF GOD
and in memory of those from this parish who made
THE SUPREME SACRIFICE
in the great war of
1914-1918**



**Lieut. The Honourable Desmond O'Brien, R.N.A.F.
2nd Lieut. Harold Taylor, Royal Dublin Fusiliers
Sgt. Richard Wolfe, M.M. Royal Irish Rifles
Pte. Samuel Stevens, Leinster Rgt. And Royal Irish Rifles
Pte. Sydney L.B. White, (Rgt. Transport) Royal Berkshire Rgt.**

A smaller plaque, also in brass, was erected in the porch commemorating the names of officers and other ranks who had fought in France and elsewhere and was unveiled by Lord Inchiquin and dedicated by the Right Reverend Dr. Berry, Lord Bishop of Killaloe in March of that year.

The inscription reads as follows:-

**The following from this parish gave their services in the
Great War of 1914-1918**

In Mesopotamia

Lt. Colonel T Edgar Taylor

Royal Irish Regiment

In France

Capt. The Hon. H. Barnaby O'Brien MC

Irish Guards

Wd.

Capt. W. Alfred Taylor

Royal army Medical Corps

Wd.

Capt. The Hon. Donough E.F.O'Brien

Rifle Brigade

Wd.

Lieut. N. Vivian Taylor

London Regt. (The Queens)

Wd.

Lieut. William Barker, M.C.

Leinster Regt.

Wd.

Sgt. James Craig

Irish Guards

Wd.

Cpl. Edward Parker

Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers

Wd.

Pte. Samuel Craig

Royal Dublin Fusiliers

Pte. Thomas Craig

Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers

Pte. Thomas Parker

Canadian Field Artillery

Pte. Thomas Morrow

Irish Horse

W.W.A Fitzgerald, Esq.

Inspector – Church Army

In West Africa

Chief Petty Officer Henry Wisdom

R.A.F. (Armoured Car)

In Gallipoli, Egypt or Palestine

Sgt. William T. Carter

Machine Gun Corps. 53rd Batt.

Cpl. Herbert Parker

Royal Inniskillen

In England

The Rev. Canon Arthur H. Stanistreet-Chaplin

3rd. Batt. Dorset Regt.

The Hon. Phaidrig L. O'Brien

Cadet Corps. R.A.F.

The Hon. K. Beryl O'Brien

V.A.D.

Miss M. Eva Stoney

Y.M.C.A.

The service-men surnamed "Taylor" on both the above plaques were all brothers and sons of a former rector of Kilnasoolagh church, Rev. Thomas Taylor.

The only reference in the Vestry Minute Book to the political state of the country between 1763 and 1960 occurs in 1921. It simply states.... “as the charges on the glebe including rates and taxes are very heavy owing to the disturbed condition of the country at the present time, Lord Inchiquin proposed that £50 5s. 4d. should be given to the incumbent to meet these charges”. Also, for the first time, women were permitted to register as members of general vestry. However, only Lady Inchiquin and Mrs Stanistreet, the rector’s wife, turned up to register at the school house in Newmarket-on-Fergus on the 24th February 1921.

The following year the vestry recorded the loss of active parish and community member Mr. W.W.A.Fitzgerald who was leaving the parish for England. The Fitzgerald’s lived in Carrigoran House, a large demesne opposite the church.

1927 saw the uniting of Quin parish with Kilnasoolagh. Some years later the slates were removed and used to re-roof Kilnasoolagh church.

Lord Inchiquin had passed away and at the 1930 Easter Vestry the rector, Reverend William Blood Smyth, spoke of his sterling character and his splendid example of devoted churchmanship. As women could now be churchwardens in the Church of Ireland, he appointed Lady Inchiquin as Rector’s Church Warden, in appreciation of all that she and her late husband had done for the parish. She was the first lady to be appointed to office in Kilnasoolagh. A resolution was also proposed by Mr. W Andrews and seconded by Mr. W.R.Craig, that the vestry should recognise the peers example, churchmanship, generosity, kindness and nationalism.

At a special vestry meeting in September of 1930, the Dowager Lady Inchiquin submitted a design for a Lych Gate which she desired to erect to the memory of her late husband, at the entrance to the new graveyard to the rear of the church. The beauty and appropriateness of the Lych Gate was greatly admired by all and permission was immediately granted for her to proceed. The Lych Gate was constructed by master stonemasons the Clancy’s of Moohaun.



The Lych Gate at the entrance to the graveyard at the rear of Kilnasoolagh church.
Erected in memory of Sir Lucius O’Brien 7th Bart. (15th Baron Inchiquin) who died in 1929, Erected by his widow Ethel Jane Foster.

Drawing by Hilary Gilmore

Kilnasoolagh parish was united with Clonlea (Kilkishen) and Kilfinachta (Sixmilebridge) parishes in 1949. During 1954, the rector took on the chaplaincy of Shannon Airport which was expanding with an increasing number of residents. A church, Christ Church, was opened there in 1962. It is shared between the Church of Ireland, Methodist and Presbyterian congregations. Great celebrations were held on the 8th July when the church was dedicated by The Right Reverend Henry A. Stanistreet, Bishop of Killaloe. Speeches were presented by the minister for transport and Power, Erskine Childers T.D. (later to become president of Ireland), Dr. Brendan O'Regan, chairman of SFADCO, the Lady Mayoress of Limerick, Mrs. Frances Condell and others. This year, 1992, Christ Church celebrates its thirtieth anniversary.

A new rectory was purchased at Shannon in 1964 to replace the old glebe and lands in Newmarket-on-Fergus. The Sparsely Populated Areas Commission reclaimed £2,000 which they had spent on the old rectory leaving a balance of £6,000 to the credit of Kilnasoolagh parish for the purpose of the purchase of a new rectory. This new rectory was in turn sold in 1979 after amalgamation of Drumcliffe Union with Kilnasoolagh and Shannon. This occurred after the retirement of Canon Kirkpatrick, rector of Ennis, the previous year. Also, around this time the sexton's cottage near Newmarket-on-Fergus was sold.



The Entrance Gate to Kilnasoolagh Church
Drawing by Hilary Gilmore

KILNASOOLAGH CHURCH TODAY

Kilnasoolagh church and graveyard is surrounded by a high random rubble wall, rendered with lime plaster. It is approached through an elliptical arched gateway hung with a heavy iron gate. Surmounting the arch is an irregular cut-stone design originally used for another purpose. Perhaps it was part of an earlier church on the site. It is thought that this gate way dates back to 1760.

The present church, built in a simple gothic style, has a wide gravel path up to it with headstones on either side. Though small and having a seating capacity for only a hundred, it is well proportioned and handsome. It is approximately ten metres wide and twenty three metres long and eight metres at its highest. Attached to the west end is a square foundationed bell tower in which is the entrance door. Above the door is a decorative circular carved stone design. Close to the top of the bell tower are four elliptical arched openings, one each side, which are fitted with wooden louvers and just above them, crenulated battlements. It is surmounted by an eight faceted spire of hewn limestone. This is a new spire fitted in 1992 after storm damage destroyed the old one in 1991.



Drawing - Hilary Gilmore

At the corners of the body of the church are cut stone staged buttresses or supports which reach to the full height of the building and which are finished with carved limestone finials. There is also one finial on the apex of the roof just above the east window. In the south wall are five stained glass windows which have been set into bevelled switch-line tracery of carved limestone. The east window is also of a switch-line tracery design set into bevelled carved limestone. A small building behind the vestry houses the oil-fired boiler which heats the church.

It was installed by Mr. Brendan Salmon in 1986. Thanks to Mr. Joseph Hayes the existing stone chimney was utilised. The cost of the installation was met through a contribution from the Beresford Fund, from parish funds and from a donation by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Andrews of Knappogue Castle. The eaves of the church which are finished with a concave arch in hand hewn limestone have unfortunately had to be covered up to facilitate new guttering.

The entrance door from the porch to the interior is a memorial, presented to the church by Mrs. Iris Lipozey, daughter of the Reverend Canon S.F.Ferguson, in memory of her parents. Canon Ferguson was rector of the parish from 1948 to 1961. Mrs. Edwin Andrews of Knappogue Castle was asked by the Select Vestry to design the door which is constructed in the traditional manner from mahogany, with panels and small glass inserts in the centre upright. It was dedicated by Bishop Stanistreet in 1969, at the same time as the commissioning of Mr. Albert R. Cunningham as lay reader for Shannon and Kilnasoolagh parishes.

Entering the church through this memorial doorway, one is struck by the warmth of the interior. The walls are painted a mild yellow and the ceiling mustard. The white beading in the ceiling is sparsely decorated with regular gold triple-leaf designs. The nave is carpeted with a rich cherry red carpet. The carpet on the isle, also the same colour, was presented to the church by Dr. and The Hon. Mrs. H Beecher Chapin of Quinville. The west wall bears a very beautiful memorial in alabaster to Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, which was erected by his wife in his memory.

There are many notable mural tablets on the walls, both north and south, but the most noteworthy is that dedicated to Sir Donat O'Brien who lived from 1642-1717. This memorial by William Kidwell (1662-1736) is situated on the north side of the chancel and is surrounded by a wrought iron railing with hinged gates. (see separate article end of this history) The high wooden colonnade of three arches which separates the chancel from the nave is set on a limestone plinth. The wooden open arched pulpit is approached from the chancel. The lectern, on the opposite side, is of lacquered brass with scroll and floral design. Behind it is the wooden reading desk.



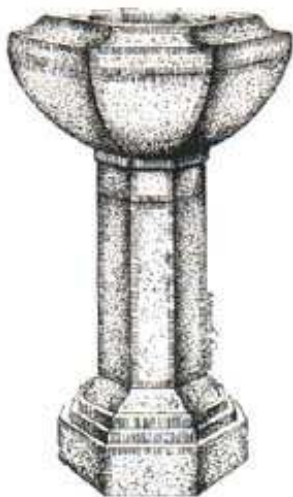
The Fitzgerald Monument on the west wall to the rear of the church

*This Tablet is erected by Dame Clara Emma Fitzgerald – In memory of her loved and loving husband Lieutenant Colonel Sir Augustine Fitzgerald 4th baronet of Carrigoran in this County and Travayler Cornwall.
Born 12th March 1809 died 31st January 1893*

Sir Augustine Fitzgerald entered the army in 1823 and joined the Bengal Horse Artillery in 1825. He served with distinction under general Pollock in the Afghanistan Campaign of 1842 taking part in the forcing of the Khyber Pass and in the actions of Tizeen Hoti-Kotal and the recapture of Cabul. He served on the staff of the Horse Artillery at the battle of Znaharajpoor and commanded the artillery in the Black Mountain affair in the Hazara country in 1852-1853.

For his excellent service on these occasions he was three times mentioned in despatches and received five medals and the Indian Clasp having commanded the 5th. Troop of the 1st Brigade.

He retired as Lt. Colonel in 1853.



The baptismal font of hand-hewn stone is situated at the west end of the nave at the rear of the church. The font was moved to this position during renovations carried out in 1864.

Opposite is a very fine drawing of the font created by Hilary Gilmore for this publication.

In the sanctuary stand two tall brass twin shaded oil lamps now successfully converted to electricity, as are also the eight matching lamps in the nave. Two steps lead from the nave to the chancel. Above which hangs a brass corona supporting three dome shaped lamps. This corona was presented to the church in 1921 by Mr. W.W.A Fitzgerald to commemorate the safe return of Lieutenant W. Barker, M.C. Leinster Regiment from action in the Great War. In 1959 the 16th Baron Inchiquin had undertaken to fit the church throughout with electric light in appreciation for his recovery from a hunting accident which occurred in 1950. The fortunate decision to convert the existing oil lamps to electricity adds greatly to the ambience of the church.



The east window in Kilnasoolagh church

The east end of the church is plain but is relieved by the lovely reredos in dark green velvet which hangs behind the Holy Table. This was presented to the church by Mrs. Sadie Blake in memory of her late husband Robert. A step leads up to the sanctuary above which is the delightful stained glass window which replaced the plain glass one fitted in 1815. The new window was presented to the church by the Trustees of Kirwan House Female Orphanage in Dublin, through the good will of Mrs. McCausland, then living in Quinville. This window commemorates Elizabeth La Touche of which family Mrs. McCausland was a member. Lord Inchiquin chaired the meeting of the Select Vestry which discussed the offer of the window, and said that it was an excellent thing for a member of a parish to give such a gift and spoke strongly in favour of accepting it. He stated that the parishioners should be proud to have such a window in Kilnasoolagh and something of great beauty and value would be added to the church. The Provincial Bank gave a £100 loan for fitting the window which was paid off with donations from some members of the congregation. The Bishop dedicated it on December 6th 1959, together with a set of alter linen presented by Lady Inchiquin in memory of Canon Ferguson's son Alistair Nevil Ferguson.

On the west wall to the right as we enter there was, until 1966, a large pipe organ, but this fell into serious disrepair with woodworm and the effects of old age. In 1964 an estimate of £1,550 had been received for its restoration but this coincided with the necessity of a large expenditure on the church exterior. This involved repairs to steeple and tower, louvers, bell supports, porch ceiling, vestry, east wall, gutters and paths. An electric organ was then purchased from Rippons of Shannon for £371. This organ had a beautiful mellow tone and was played expertly by Mrs. Elizabeth Ruttle of Ballyalla for many years. Music is now provided by disk player where pre-recorded music with voice is played and the congregation accompany. Bishop Edward Darling was in November 1991, heard to declare at a parish lunch that Kilnasoolagh church has the best recorded church music in the diocese. This parish lunch was held in the Clare Inn after he had conducted a confirmation service, the first in Kilnasoolagh for many years. A chalice and paten which were given to Kilnasoolagh church by Sir Donough O'Brien Bart. of Lemenagh and Dromoland were used on that occasion. The silver is of early Dublin make and although the assay marks are partly obliterated by wear they appear to represent the maker's initials A.G. (Andrew Gregory), the Dublin assay mark (crowned harp and date letter K 1694-5) in the reign of William III.

During the 19th century the chalice was altered to form a flagon. This completely spoilt the original design and purpose of the silver. In 1956 the flagon was restored to its original design and again used as a chalice by having the 19th century heavy silver lid, handle and spout removed. The chalice as it exists today is in its original form without any later additions. The inscription on both the chalice and paten reads:-

“Ex Dono Donati O’Brien Baronetti in usum ecclesia Killanasulagh in comitatu Clare”

The gift of Donough O’Brien, Baronet, for use in the church of Kilnasoolagh in County Clare. This valuable communion silver is only used on such special occasions. In more regular use is the silver from Quin parish church which was removed to Kilnasoolagh when that church was closed.



*The Chalice and Paten presented to Kilnasoolagh Church in 1686 by Sir Donough O’Brien
Photograph by P. O'Reilly*



The south wall windows enhance the church beautifully, only one of them being highly ornate. This is the centre one which was presented to the church by Mrs. Studdert of Newmarket House. The inscription reads "To the Glory of God in loving memory of Major Charles Studdert. Died 11th December 1887. erected by his wife Elizabeth R. Studdert". The work is credited to R. Morris and Sons, Kennelworth road, London. The window depicts on the left St. Matthew Chapter 13, v3. "He used parables to tell them many things". The parable of the sower going forth to sow is depicted. On the right it depicts St. John chapter 10, v11. "I am the good shepherd", which is a picture of Our Lord with a lamb in his arms.

The Studdert Memorial Window in the South Wall

The window on the south wall to the rear of the church, depicts the symbols of the four gospels.

Matthew

Emblem of the Divine Man assigned to St. Matthew because his gospel teaches us about the human nature of Christ.



Matthew



Mark

Mark

A winged lion refers to his gospel which informs us of the royal dignity of Christ.

Luke

A winged ox refers to his gospel which deals with the sacrificial aspects of Christ's life.



Luke



John

John

A rising eagle refers to his gospel which like an eagle flies highest in the sky. That is nearest to the sun as St. John carries our thoughts higher than any person to the Son of God.

On the 13th of November 1991, the spire of the church was struck by a massive bolt of lightening. This occurred at 1.50am on a wild and stormy night. Newmarket-on-Fergus village was thrown into darkness. Electrical installations in homes close to the church were blown out and telephones were destroyed. Only when daylight came did the full extent of the damage to the church become apparent. The north side of the spire had a large hole blown in it by the force of the strike and the bell tower was cracked both front and rear.

At an emergency meeting of the Select Vestry, members declared their determination to restore the church just as it had been. To this end Collins Steeplejacks were employed to make the building safe. At first it was planned to dismantle the spire numbering the stones and rebuilding them as they were originally positioned. However, as time progressed the tower began to shift and had to be rapidly taken down. A crane with an attached skip was employed. James Malone of Ballybeg was engaged to repair the roof but the slates were so brittle that it was decided to re-slate the whole roof, installing new felt and slate laths. There were two options for restoring the spire. The first was to construct a pre-cast cone in sections, hoist it into position on the restored tower and face it with cut stone. The other was to reconstruct the complete tower and spire in the traditional manner with a rubble wall inside the ashlar faced spire. The former option was chosen as the less expensive of the two. After months of discussions with the insurance company an agreement was reached and James Malone was again appointed to rebuild the belfry and spire to the design of Ove Arup who also supervised the work of reconstruction. A programme of events was organised to collect funds to compensate for the shortfall in finances for the project.

Perhaps one good thing has come about due to the partial destruction of our church and that is that this book, due to the determination of our select vestry members, has been compiled and printed. The church while being retained under lock and key may be visited after any Sunday morning service which begins at 11.30am, or by appointment with a church warden. Do join us, all are welcome.



*The Damaged Spire
which occurred 13th
November 1991*

*Photograph by
Herbert Knowles*



*An on site meeting with the builder James Malone during reconstruction.
Left to right – Rev. Raymond Doherty, Edwin Bailey, James Malone,
David Craig, James Birch, Herbert Knowles.
Photograph by Douglas Reid*

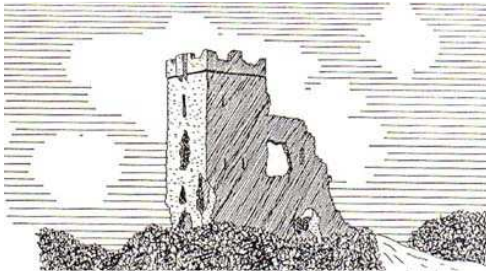


*A recent photograph of the interior of Kilnasoolagh church
Photograph by Edwin Bailey*

THE O'BRIEN MONUMENT

by Conor O'Brien – Lord Inchiquin

In Kilnasoolagh Parish Church stands a large ornate monument to Sir Donough O'Brien, 1st Baronet of Leamaneh, (1642-1717). Donough was the eldest son of Conor O'Brien and Máire Rua (nee McMahon). Conor was killed while leading his troops against General Ireton's Cavalry at Inchicronan in 1651. Máire Rua may have been born at Bunratty Castle as it was her mother's home as her uncle was Donough, the Fourth Earl of Thomand, called the "Great Earl". She may also have been fostered at Urlan Castle, less than a mile from Kilnasoolagh Church, a Clancy stronghold, and was friendly with her half cousin Aine MacMahon of Clenagh Castle situated about two miles to the south west on the Fergus estuary. Máire Rua, in 1634, married Daniel Neylon of Dyert O'Dea, and in 1639 Neylon died leaving three young sons. That same year she married Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh. From this marriage came eight children the eldest of which was Donough (Donatus). On the death of Conor, Máire Rua married a Cromwellian officer, John Cooper, to save her estates from confiscation and although Conor and Máire Rua were Roman Catholics, Donough their eldest son became the first of his line to become protestant. In 1674, Donough married Lucia, daughter of Sir George Hamilton. She died two years later and in 1677 he married widow Elizabeth Gray. In 1686, he left Leamaneh Castle and took up permanent residence at Dromoland which is in the parish of Kilnasoolagh. He was created a Baronet on the accession of James II in 1686. He was one of the few Irishmen of note who took no part in the Williamite wars. He was Sheriff of Clare and he raised a small force to protect his and his neighbour's property. Although the Jacobite defeats in effect signalled the end of the old Gaelic pre-eminence, Donough was one of the few who benefited in the long term. He survived the summons to Dublin to explain his actions during the war, to Williamite Council. The Earl of Inchiquin was instrumental in supporting his actions.

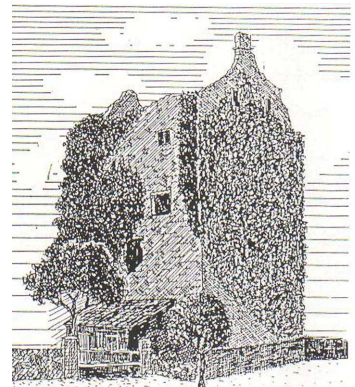


Urlan Castle Sketch by Mike Higgins

By 1700, Donough was considered as the richest commoner in Ireland. His eldest son Lucius had married in 1701, Catherine Keightley, the daughter of Thomas Keightley, who was later to become Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and of Lady Frances Hyde, whose sister was wife of James II; and so Lucius was related by marriage to the Queens of England, Mary and Anne.

Sir Donough's first will was made in 1689 and in it he requested that he be buried on the north side of the communion table in Kilnasoolagh Church and that a monument be erected within two years of his death at a cost of £150. Again in his will of 16th November 1717, shortly before his death, he states that he wishes to be buried in Kilnasoolagh, by his son Henry, as his eldest son Lucius had already died earlier that year.

His wishes were carried out and William Kidwell, (1662-1736), an Englishman, was commissioned to design a suitable monument. This fine baroque monument shows Sir Donough as an elderly gentleman wearing a wig, reclining on a mattress. On each side of the figure are Corinthian columns on top of which are cherubs drawing back curtains in order to give Sir Donough a vision of heaven. There is a long epitaph in Latin, praising the many virtues and attributes of Sir Donough. A translation of which appears below. Donough not only endowed the local protestant school, but also left to Kilnasoolagh Church a superb silver chalice and paten.



Clenagh Castle- Sketch - Mike Higgins

The O'Brien Monument in Kilnasoolagh Church
with a translation of the epitaph which is written in Latin.



Drawing by Hilary Gilmore

The Epitaph

“Pause on your Way and Look”
Beneath this marble is hidden the Mortal Part of DONATUS O’ BRIEN Baronet
Who by the lineage of his Forefathers was Noble
By his own Virtues far Nobler
A Man truly made for Humanity
Wholly born for Faith, Friendship, Favour
In Bodily Stature he was Tall and Handsome
The Dignity in his Aspect, the Majesty in his Speech
The Gravity in his Gait, the Simplicity in his Manners
Were Tokens of Prudence, Calmness, Authority
As a Father you could see none more Indulgent
As a Grandfather none more Kindly
As a Husband none more Loving
As a Friend none more True
He lived not only for Himself and His but for Others, for his Country
He relieved the Poor without expecting Praise for it
He watched over Public Funds without Party Spirit
He shared his Favour his Council his Table with all
To none (where need arose) did he deny Reproof
He showed himself everywhere a Patron of the County of Clare
For thirty years he was Chairman of the Commission of the Peace
Always courageous in Mind, most upright in Judgment
The Public Highways and Bridges prove him a Protector of Trade
The Decorations of the Parish Church bespeak him truly its Son
An Orthodox Clergyman disturbed by Impious Strife
Cast out from his Benefice and by Wicked Violence bereft of his
Flock Found shelter in his House
(whenever the Wickedness of the Times required)
Thus showing Danger to Himself and his Neighbours
Thus showing Charity to his Brother Man and his Zeal for Religion
For these Merits Fortune heaped Rewards on him
His so conspicuous Virtues were adorned by Wealth and Honour
He was a Member of the Royal Privy Council under Queen Anne
His Patrimony, honestly and notably increased, he bequeathed to his Children
To all Good Men he left grief for his Loss
He died on the 18th day of November 1717 in the 76th year of his Age
This Monument as a Lasting Memorial of true and
Sincere Goodness was placed here by Henry
His second and only surviving Son
At his own Expense

Translated from Latin

It must be noted that this history was written in 1992 and the following information was correct at that time.

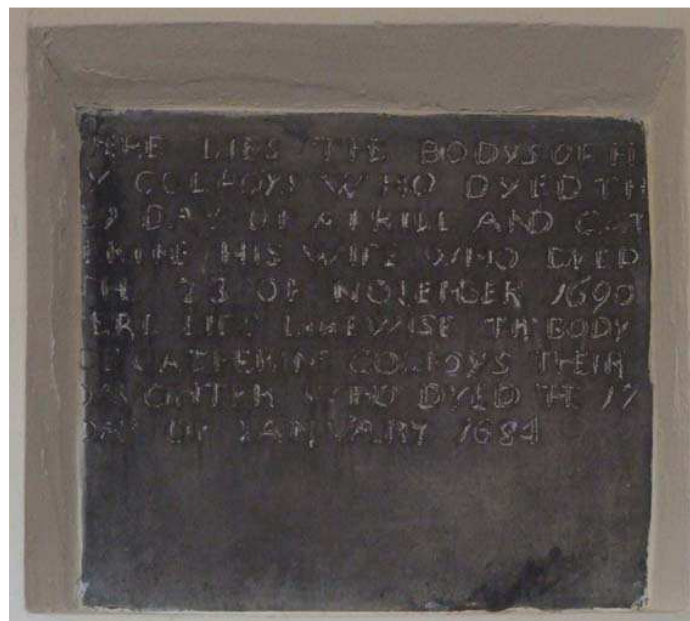
SOME FAMILIES OF THE PARISH

Colpoys of Ballycar House

Hampshire-man George Colpoys lived at Ballycar in 1642. Twenty five years later Lieutenant Colpoys, an officer in Ibrikan's Troop, recommended himself for the captanancy of the troop due to his Lordship's absence from Ireland and his neglect of his soldiers. Members of the Colpoys family intermarried with the O'Briens and other leading local families. Catherine, a descendant and eventual heiress of George Colpoys married John O'Callaghan of Kilgarvey in 1784. John Colpoys was High Sheriff of Clare in 1748 and George Colpoys was High Sheriff of Clare in 1771.

There is a memorial plaque to the memory of members of the Colpoys family on the north wall in Kilnasoolagh church, the inscription reads as follows:-

Here lies the bodys of H.Y.Colpoys, who dyed the 29th
day of April and Catherine his wife who dyed the 23rd
of November 1690. Here lies likewise the body of Catherine
Colpoys their daughter who dyed the 17th day of January 1684.



In the aisle of the church lies a stone tablet (now covered or perhaps removed) with the following inscriptions:-

Miss Anne Colpoys, daughter of the late George Colpoys Esq. who departed this life the 25th of July 1817, aged 41 years. Mary, the widow of the late George Colpoys of Ballycar Esq. died February 1822 aged 83 years. Martha, the wife of John Colpoys of Ballycar Esq. died the 27th of September 1841 aged 75 years. Major John Colpoys, son of the late George Colpoys esq. who departed this life the 15th of March 1836 aged 71 years.

This family became extinct when the last male died in 1836. The house and portion of the property is now occupied by members of the Fitzgerald family.

Studdert of Newmarket House

Charles Fitzgerald Studdert of Newmarket House, the fourth son of Thomas and Anne (nee Fitzgerald) Studdert, was born in 1786. When he was 23 he married Maria Wogan, whose father was Deputy Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland. Forty two years later his third son, also Charles Fitzgerald Studdert, inherited the family property and its attached farm. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he married Elizabeth Putland of Bray, but they had no family. Elizabeth presented the beautiful stained glass window in the centre of the south wall to Kilnasoolagh church in memory of her husband who died in 1887. (see picture on page 23)

On the south wall of the church are two mural tablets to the memory of members of the Studdert family. The inscriptions are as follows:-

Erected
To the memory of
Charles Fitzgerald Studdert Esq.
Of
Newmarket House
Co. Clare
Who departed this life on the 27th November 1851
Aged sixty five years
Fourth son of the late
Thomas Studdert Esq.
Of
Bunratty Castle
The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.
Blessed be the name of the Lord. Job Chapter 3 verse 21

To the glory of God
and in loving memory of
George Studdert Studdert
Son of
Charles Fitzgerald Studdert
of Newmarket House
Died at Moy House Lahinch
Jan 4th 1919 aged 86
also of
Agnes his wife
who died June 14th 1879 aged 40

This tablet is erected by
Their four surviving children

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. XIV.13

The McMahon family now live in Newmarket House

Scott of Carrigerry House

Charles Creagh of Carrigerry (whose family was a branch of the O'Neills), Justice of the Peace, a Major in the Clare Militia, was born in 1717. He was a son of James Creagh of Cahirbane by his wife Anne, the only daughter of Giles Vandeleur of Ralahine. His third daughter, Anne, by his wife Louisa, married John Fitzwilliam Scott of Knappogue Castle, also a Justice of the Peace. On marrying, John Fitzwilliam moved to Carrigerry. He acted as Church Warden, Treasurer and nominator on many occasions and died in 1912. John Scott, his grandson and also John's sister Gyretha Scott gave many years of faithful service to the church. Miss Scott is now a resident in Carrigoran Nursing Home and Carrigerry House is now a country manor hotel run by the Hughs family. On the south wall of the church is a mural tablet with the following inscription:-

To the memory of Fitzwilliam Angel Scott J.P.
of Carrigerry – Born Jan 14th 1856 – Died March 16th 1912
eldest son of the late John Fitzwilliam Scott J.P.
of Knappogue Castle Quin
as Church Warden – Nominator and Parochial Treasurer he laboured
unceasingly for over 35 years in the interests of this parish
He was loved and respected by all
This tablet is erected by the parishioners of Kilnasoolagh
as a small token of their affectionate regard and esteem
“Well done good and faithful servant” St. Matt. XXV.21

Creagh of Cahirbane House

Charles Creagh of Lisduff and his wife Anne, (nee Mathew of Thomastown, Co.Tipperary) who was a niece of the Earl of Llandaff, moved to Cahirbane in 1719. Their son, Andrew, married Elizbeth Fitzgerald of Carrigoran House in 1752. They had an only daughter Anne (Massey) and a son James Creagh of Cahirbane, J.P. who in 1792 married his cousin Anne Vandeleur of Ralahine. There are three mural tablets to the memory of members of the Creagh family, inscriptions as follows:-

To the memory of
James Creagh Esq. of
Cahirbane in the County of Clare
who departed this life 5th June 1845
aged 92 years
and of his wife Anne Vandeleur
who died 28th March 1832
aged 72 years
This tablet was erected
by their surviving children
in remembrance of the many virtues
of their beloved and much lamented parents

Sacred
To the memory of
Bessie
The beloved wife
Of
Colonel G.V.Creagh
Who departed this life
23rd May 1854

In memory of
Capt. James Creagh R.N.
of Cahirbane
who died 22nd March 1857
and Grace Emily his wife
daughter of The O'Moore
of Cloghan Castle – Kings Co.
who died 1891
And their children
Garret O'Moore
who died 1847 aged 9

Anne Vandeleur
who died in 1858 aged 19
Hubert Bateman Butler
who died 1857 aged 11
Lieut. Arthur R. McDonald R.N.
killed in service 1881 aged 29
Augustine Rowland
Assistant Commissary General
who died 1887 aged 31
and Letitia Longfield wife of
Brigadier O'Moore Creagh V.C.
who died 1875

Fitzgerald of Carrigoran House

Lieutenant General Sir Augustine Fitzgerald was created a baronet in 1821. Sir Augustine's father, Edward, was a Member of parliament for County Clare from 1777 to 1790. His grandfather, James, was a Fitzgerald of Stonehall and his son Edward moved to Carrigoran when he was left much of the vast property of Colonel Augustine Fitzgerald of Silvergrove. In 1828 the Fitzgerald's of Carrigoran owned almost fifteen thousand acres in Clare, much of it along the coast from Lahinch to Miltown Malbay. Moy House, Lahinch was the family's summer residence. Sir Augustine was High Sheriff for the county in 1871 and a Justice of the Peace in 1847. His two children were tragically drowned, his son in Lough Ash in the grounds of Cardiogram just opposite Kilnasoolagh church and a daughter near Lahinch when she was swept off the rocks by a freak wave. On Sir Augustine's death, his brother William inherited the family properties. Another brother, Colonel Charles Fitzgerald was a highly commended military officer (see transcript of a mural tablet on the north wall of the church).

In the aisle of Kilnasoolagh church lay a stone tablet with the following inscription:- (now covered over or removed)

“Here lieth the body of James Fitzgerald, late of Stonehall Esq. deceased November the 17th 1750 aged 45, also, here lieth the body of his son Edward Fitzgerald of Carrigoran Esq. formerly representative in Parliament for this county, died March 8th 1814 aged 78”

On the north wall are the following mural tablets in memory of members of the Fitzgerald family:-

In Affectionate Remembrance
Sir George Cumming Fitzgerald late 3rd Dragoon Guards
Fifth Baronet of Carrigoran Newmarket-on-Fergus Co. Clare
of Killibegs Co. Kildare and Travayler, Penzance
born 12th September 1823
entered into rest 10th May 1908
He was indeed a Christian gentleman in the truest
sense without ostentation or loud profession but
making one feel his sincerity and kindness.

To the memory of
Lieut. General Sir Augustine Fitzgerald
of Carrigoran, Baronet
A soldier and servant of his Saviour and his God
who departed this life the 3rd day of December 1834
aged 67 years
To the memory of him
whose life was an example of kindness
to his family and friends
of bounty and beneficence
to those who stood in need
of zeal for the prevalence of the truth
as it is in Jesus

To the
Memory of
Colonel Charles Fitzgerald C.B.
Of the sixth Bengal Cavalry
Younger brother of
Lieut General Sir Augustine Fitzgerald Bart.
Of Carrigoran in this county
He died in London on the 18th April 1859 aged 72

The services of this gallant soldier are thus recorded in the general orders issued to the army by his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the brilliant victory obtained at Seetabulde near Nagpore on the 27th November 1817.

G.O. “The 3rd troops of the 6th Bengal Cavalry under Captain Fitzgerald have established a claim to the highest commendation. The judgment and decision displayed by Captain Fitzgerald in seizing the happy moment for attack will ever speak the highest eulogium on that officer’s professional skill and ability and the gallantry and perseverance of this small but formidable body, place its merits in the most

distinguished rank, nor is it too much to add that the arduous contest which had been supported for 18 hours by the persevering gallantry of the infantry was decided by the discipline and enterprise of that gallant detachment under Captain Fitzgerald”.

Carrigoran House is now occupied by the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word where a rest home is operated.

Hewitt of Granahan Castle (now Smyth)

The Hewitts moved to Granahan Castle from nearby Snugboro sometime before 1799. Henry Hewitt was an Attorney and County Surveyor. In 1766, he executed maps for Sir Lucius O’Brien and two years later carried out a major county survey including the town lands within the parish of Kilnasoolagh. The present owner, Miss Anne Smyth, inherited the property together with her late brother Kenneth from her relatives, the last bearers of the Hewitt family name to live here. The Hewitt crypt is in Fenloe graveyard.

Singleton of Ballygirreen House

In 1763, John Singleton was a very regular attendant member of Kilnasoolagh Select vestry. Twenty two years later his sons, Edward Singleton and John Singleton Jnr. Are recorded as attending. In 1792, John Singleton Jnr. Married Jane Blood of Ennis. Ballygirreen House is now occupied by the Costelloe family.

Canny of Clonmoney House

In 1793, Anthony Canny first attended Easter Vestry. Four years later Denis Canny was appointed Church Warden and in 1824 Anthony Canny was appointed Commissioner for the collection of tithes. In 1813 a Mr. Canny won the Clare Gold Cup trophy at Ballycoree races. This property is now occupied by the Fitzgerald family.

Craig of Ballagh Quin

Samuel Craig came to Dromoland from Newbliss Co. Monahan as a blacksmith on the Dromoland estate. Samuel’s son, Robert became gamekeeper and served under three Lords Inchiquin and lived in Mooghaun Lodge on the estate. Roberts son David, at the age of fifteen began working in the sawmill on the estate and later in 1948 opened his own cycle shop in Ennis. In 1968, Robert and David moved to Ballagh where they purchased a farm and David later married Audrey Flynn of Mountshannon. Both David and Audrey serve on the vestry of Kilnasoolagh church.

Fitzgerald of Shepperton

The Shepperton Fitzgeralds, kinsfolk of the Carrigoran family, moved here from nearby Castlekeale. The Fitzgeralds of Carrigoran became the landlords of this estate and in 1850 the house and lands were leased to Captain William J. Owen. The Bishop of the Diocese was later asked to approve the allocation of a pew in Kilnasoolagh church to the Owen family for the duration of their stay in the parish. This property is now owned by the Malone family.

Hickman of Fenloe House

The Hickman's were descended from a Surrey merchant, Gregory Hickman. His first wife was Rhoda Felton by whom he had Thomas of Barntic. By his second wife, Jane Hubbert of Dromore, he had Walter Hickman of Kilmore, Hugh Hickman and Henry Hickman of Ballykett. Henry married Honora McMahon and their son Hugh married Anne Hastings. Of their three children, Thomas of Brickhill's daughter became the wife of James Caulfield K.P. 1st Earl of Charlemont, who was Commander in Chief of the Volunteer Army of Ireland 1779. Mary married Sir Edward O'Brien, 2nd Bart of Dromoland and Luke married Gertrude Westropp. After a raid on their home in 1846, Hugh Hickman who was Luke's great grandson, moved out of Fenloe for a time and took his family to Tenby in Wales. They soon returned and his second son Stopford Cosby Hickman became High Sheriff in 1909. The Hickmans subsequently left Ireland. In 1784, Luke Hickman disposed of his interest in a pew in Kilnasoolagh church to John Singleton of Ballygireen. In the aisle of Kilnasoolagh church, (now covered over or removed) lay a stone tablet with the following inscription:-

“Here lieth the body of Hugh Hickman Esq. who departed
this life the third day of October 1722”.

We believe this was the Hugh Hickman who was justice of the Peace in 1715.

On the north wall of the interior of the church are four mural tablets dedicated to the memory of members of the Hickman family. The inscriptions are as follows:-

Sacred to the memory of
Hugh⁽¹⁾ Palliser⁽²⁾ Hickman Esq. D.L.
of Fenloe Co. Clare
who died on the 6th day of October 1883
aged 78 years
Erected in fond remembrance by his wife
and children
Also in memory of
Caroline Amelia
third daughter of the above
who died on the 27th day of January 1882
aged 27 years
“The gift of God is eternal life through
Jesus Christ our Lord” Romans VI-23

In Loving Memory of
Sophia Angel St. John Hickman
Daughter of the Right Hon. and Most Reverend
Edward Stopford – Bishop of Meath
and widow of Hugh Palliser Hickman Esq. D.L.
of Fenloe Co. Clare
who entered into rest 4th June 1889

Her noble Christian life, her loving unselfishness and unfailing power of sympathy, endeared her to all who knew her and created in the hearts of her children that monument which she would have and which no stone can commemorate nor words express.

Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall Thy moon withdraw itself,
for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light. Isaiah LX.20

To the Glory of God
In Loving Memory of
Stopford Cosby Hickman D.L.
Major Royal Horse Artillery
Of Fenloe – Newmarket-on-Fergus
Who died Feb. 26th 1916

In sure and certain hope

In Loving Memory of
Lieut. Colonel
Thomas Edward Stopford Hickman
21st Hussars
Of Fenloe in this county

A brilliant cavalry officer, a firm friend and an affectionate brother. He earned the respect and love of all who knew him, and especially of his sorrowing brothers and sisters by whom this tablet is erected.

He died while in command
of the 21st Hussars
at Secunderbad
on the 25th October 1892
aged 47

Notes on Hickman:

- (1) Hugh Hickman married a daughter of Edward Stopford, Bishop of Meath and her brother, Archdeacon Stopford was an adviser to Gladstone during the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland. The church in Ireland gained considerable concessions due to his efforts.
- (2) The Palliser family lived in Bunratty in what is now the Bunratty Castle Hotel according to a reference in a police report in Dublin Castle.

O'Brien of Dromoland

The O'Briens of Dromoland were once one of the most powerful and influential families in Munster. They can trace their ancestry back to Brian Boru. Sir Donat O'Brien, 1st Baronet of Dromoland and eldest son of Máire Rua by her second marriage to Conor O'Brien of Lemenagh was at one time said to be the wealthiest man in Ireland. It is generally believed that Sir Donat was instrumental in having the first "Protestant" place of worship built in Kilnasoolagh at the time of his coming to live at Dromoland in 1686. He had one son, Lucius, by his first marriage to Lucia Hamilton and three further children, Henry, Honora and Elizabeth, by his second marriage to Elizabeth Deane. Lucius predeceased his father by some eleven months in 1717 leaving four children by his marriage to Catherine Keightly. Henry was the origin of the Stafford O'Brien line of the family at Cratloe.

Through the past three centuries the O'Briens have played an active part in the life of the country both political and commercial. Indeed so high was the esteem in which Donough O'Brien, 16th Baron Inchiquin was held, that he was approached to

become the first president of Ireland as an agreed candidate before the honour fell to Dr. Douglas Hyde. The O'Briens have also played an active part in the life of the church and many mural tablets have been erected to commemorate members of the family. The following are the inscriptions on them, together with the Kidwell monument to Sir Donat O'Brien Bart. (see previous article by Lord Inchiquin)

(on the south wall)

In Loving Memory of
Geraldine Mary O'Brien
born 16th June 1863 Died 3rd February 1951
eldest daughter of the 14th Baron of Inchiquin
married T.G.Stacpool Mahon J.P., D.L.
of Corbally Quin 8th June 1886
and secondly John Blood
of Ballykilty Quin 21st October 1908

(beneath a south window)

In Loving Memory of
Edward Arthur O'Brien
son of Edward O'Brien
Barrister-at-Law
and nephew of the 13th Baron Inchiquin
Born 1840 Died 1912

This tablet was placed here by his wife Edith

(beneath a south window)

To the Glory of God and in Thankful Remembrance of
Donough Edward Foster O'Brien, 16th Baron Inchiquin
Born 5th January 1897 Died 19th October 1968
and his wife
Anne Molyneux Thesiger
2nd daughter of 1st Viscount Chelmsford
Born 17th December 1898 Died 10th August 1973

(on the south wall)

To the Glory of God
and to the beloved memory of
Lucius William
15th Baron of Inchiquin
Born June 21st 1864
Entered the fuller life December 9th 1929
And his wife
Ethel Jane
Born Dec. 16th 1867 Died June 5th 1940
Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life

(on the north wall)

In Loving Memory of
Murrough O'Brien
Born 8th Nov. 1866 Died 6th Sept 1934
Lt. Col. of the Northumberland Fusiliers D.S.O., M.V.O.
2nd son of the 14th Baron Inchiquin
and his wife Emily Holmes a Court
Daughter of the 2nd Baron Heytesbury

His ashes were scattered in Heytesbury Park, Wilts
and this tablet is erected by his widow Marguerite
and his sons Murrough and Edward

(on the north wall)

To the glory of God and in loving memory of
Donough O'Brien M.A.
Son of the 14th Baron Inchiquin and his wife Ellen White
Eldest daughter of the 2nd Baron Annaly
Born 29th August 1879 Died 23rd September 1953
author of the "History of the O'Briens" and pedigree charts
of all branches of the family
He lies buried in Alexandria Egypt

This tablet is erected by his wife Rose

Also on the south wall above the reading desk is a mural plaque with the following inscription:-

Near this spot are deposited the remains of Mrs. Anne Banks of Limerick, Widow, who bequeathed property exceeding £3,000 in trust for such charitable uses as to her executor should seem fit. In the wide distribution of her bounty, the Poor of this Parish (in which she long resided) and the Infirmary of Ennis were included and the principle public institutions of the City of Limerick permanently endowed.

As a tribute to her memory
and to record such munificence
this tablet
has been erected by her surviving executors
Rev.d Wm. Lewis and Daniel Gabbett Esq.
Under whose care the above sum nearly trebled this amount.
1828

The following plaque is erected on the south wall

Erected to
The memory of James Neville
District Superintendent
Of the Great Southern and Western Railway
Limerick
who died 20th January 1908

This plaque is erected by his numerous friends and admirers
as a token of their esteem and affectionate regard

Vicars of the Parish of Kilnasoolagh

From a biographical succession list of the clergy of the United Dioceses of Killaloe,
Kilfenora, Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, by Rev. Canon J.B. Leslie, B.Lit.
by permission of the Representative Church Body

1256	Peter	1716	Benjamin Lloyd
1402	Maurice O'Murgysa	1738	William Barclay
1402	Cornelius O'Loynsig	1754	William Trench
1405	Donatus McLanchega	1760	Joseph Janns
1405	James O'Lonyrgayn	1782	William MacDonnell
1411	Rory O'Lonyrgayn	1800	Robert Weldon
1422	Matthew Macanacreyung	1802	John Palmer
1422	Denis O'Dublaych	1817	Robert Gabbett
1424	Donald Machayla	1823	Thomas McCulloch
1424	Donatus O'Dulayg	1843	Thomas St. George
1443	Dermot Macinnercheny	1849	John Leslie Stawell
1449	Matthew De Maccomara	1859	Robert William Nesbitt
1452	John O'Flannura	1884	Edward Alexander Cooke
1456	Donatus Maconmara	1887	Thomas Boswell Robertson
1474	John O'Fannura	1895	Thomas Taylor
1483	Otho Donaldt Macnamara	1908	Arthur Handel Stanistreet
1483	Laurence O'Machan	1922	William Augustine Blood Smyth
1483	Laurance Macconmara	1938	Wesley Daly
	(or McNoyerkyne)	1948	Sherard Freeman Statham Ferguson
1615	Gregory Saich	1961	Ivan Ridley Kirkpatrick
1619	John Yorke	1966	Ralph Esdale Baxter
1622	Robert Sibthorpe	1973	Noel Young
1623	Nathaniel Chapman	1979	Thomas Andrew Hayden Foster
1630	Nathaniel Snow	1980	Maurice John Talbot
1637	John Balprick	1985	John Arthur Knowles
1639	Thomas Broome	1991	Raymond William Patrick Doherty
1687	John Hawken	1994	Robert Charles Hanna
1714	John Hickey		

Bishops of the Diocese of Killaloe

	O'Gerruidhir 1054	1696	Thomas Lindsay, tr. to Raphoe
	Thady O'Lonergan 1161	1713	Sir Thomas Vessy, Bart. tr. to Ossory
	Donough O'Brien 1164	1714	Nicholas Foster, tr. to Raphoe
1179	Constantine O'Brien, dep. 1194	1716	Charles Carr
	Donnell O'Gunning, dep. 1195	1740	Joseph Story, tr. to Kilmore
1197	(?) Carroll O'Heney 1201 (?)	1742	John Ryder, tr. to Down
	Hugh O'Heney	1743	Jemmet Browne, tr. to Dromore
	Connor O'Heney	1745	Richard Chenevix, tr. to Waterford
1217	Robert Travers	1746	Nicholas Synge
1218	David 1223	1771	Robert Fowler, tr. to Dromore
1231	Donnell O'Kennedy	1779	George Chinnery, tr. to Cloyne
1253	Isaac O'Cormican, res.	1780	Thomas Barnard, tr. to Limerick
1282	Maurice or Matthew O'Hogan 1296	1794	William Knox, tr. to Derry
1299	David MacMahon	1803	Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, tr. to Kildare
1318	Matthew	1804	Nathanael Alexander, tr. to Down
1322	(?) Benedict O'Coskery	1804	Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham
1326	David Mac Brien or de Emly		Loftus, tr. to Ferns
1343	Thomas O'Hogan	1820	Richard Mant, tr. to Down
1355	Thomas O'Cormican 1382	1823	Alexander Arbuthnot
1391	Matthew (Magrath)	1828	Richard Ponsonby, tr. to Derry
1400	Donough Magrath	1831	Edmund Knox, tr. to Limerick
1411	Robert de Mulfield or Lolringfeldt	1834	Christopher Butson
1428	Donough Magrath (again)	1836	Stephen Creagh Sandes, tr. to Cashel
1429	Eugene, disputed possession with next	1839	Ludlow Tonson (Baron Riversdale)
1431	Thady Magrath	1862	William Fitzgerald
1435	James O'Lonergan	1884	William Bennett Chester
1443	Donough O'Brien, dep. (?)	1893	Frederick Robert Wynne
1460	Thady Magrath	1897	Mervyn Archdale, res.
1463	Mahon or Matthew O'Griffen	1912	Charles Benjamin Dowse, tr. to Cork
1483	Turlough O'Brien	1913	Thomas Sterling Berry, res.
1526	James Corrin	1924	Henry Edmund Patton
1546	Connor O'Dea	1943	Robert McNeil Boyd, tr. to Derry
1554	Turlough O'Brien 1569	1945	Hedley Webster
1576	(?) Murtogh O'Brien	1954	Richard Gordon Perdue, tr. to Cork
1613	John Rider	1957	Henry Arthur Stanistreet
1633	Lewis Jones	1971	Edwin Owen
1647	Edward Parry 1650	1981	Walton N.F. Empey
1661	Edward Worth	1985	Edward Flewett Darling
1669	Daniel Wytter		
1675	John Roane		
1693	Henry Rider		

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To our sponsor, Mr. Michael Slattery of Clarecastle to whom I and all the members of Kilnasoolagh Church are especially grateful, without him we would not have accomplished so much.

To the people of Newmarket-on-Fergus for their valued support and financial contributions towards the restoration of our church and their interest in its future and to Reverend Canon Reuben Butler P.P for providing the foreword for this book.

Edwin Bailey

Some photographs of the church interior



The Lectern



The Pulpit



The Reading Desk



The Font



The William Kidwell memorial to Sir Donat O'Brien in the chancel of Kilnasoolagh church

See article by Lord Inchiquin on page 27

Photographs by Edwin Bailey

Interments in Kilnasoolagh Churchyard (and elsewhere as indicated)

The following is a list of burials as recorded in the parish register of Kilnasoolagh Church. This list is almost complete from 1784 to the present day. The only exceptions are from June 1829 to July 1843. These records have been destroyed and were part of the parish records now in the archives of the Representative Church Body. This parish register was in extremely poor condition when handed over to the R.C.B. in 1983 by the Reverend Maurice Talbot, and has now been beautifully rebound but excluding the missing records for this period.

The register records, for the most part, interments in the Church of Ireland tradition. There are many more interments at Kilnasoolagh too numerous to mention here, in the Roman Catholic tradition. These may be inspected in the records of the Newmarket-on-Fergus Parish Roman Catholic Church.

The records show all documented burials for which a funeral service was held in Kilnasoolagh church, some of these interments may have been at other locations.

Name	Townland or Locality	Date	Age	Comment
Miss Honor Colpoys	Ballycar	28.09.1784	--	Interred at Kilnasoolagh
John Colpoys Esq.		02.10.1785	--	
Thomas Hickman Esq.		21.06.1789	--	
Mrs. Henrietta O'Brien		07.07.1789	--	
Miss Ellen Creagh		29.07.1789	--	
Samuel Cross		21.01.1790	--	
Ingram Blood		05.04.1790	--	
Adam Lee		18.04.1790	--	
George Kelly		26.05.1791	--	
Mrs. Anne Fitzgerald		04.11.1791	--	
Richard Fitzgerald Esq.		05.03.1792	--	
William Buttere Esq.		22.03.1792	--	
Mrs. Eleanor Byrne		15.01.1793	--	
Mrs. Jane Austin		26.08.1793	--	
Miss Catherine Anne Creagh		01.11.1793	--	
Luke Hickman Esq.	Fenloe	13.01.1794	--	The Younger
Miss Frances Chadwick		08.03.1794	--	
Mr. Charles Chadwick		10.01.1797	--	
John Singleton		10.09.1797	--	
George Austin		27.09.1797	--	
Augustine Walters		25.11.1797	--	
William Austin		18.01.1798	--	
John Blood		17.01.1799	--	
Miss Mary Spring		09.01.1800	--	
Michael Clancy		14.03.1800	--	
George Redford		13.09.1800	--	
Mr. McDonell		October 1800	--	
Lucius O'Brien	Dromoland	07.12.1800	--	Son of Edward and Charlotte (nee Hickman) O'Brien Daughter of Charles Fitzgerald Relict of Donat O'Brien Esq.
Anne Maria Fitzgerald	Sheperton	01.04.1801	--	
Mrs. Mary O'Brien	Cratloe	14.10.1801	--	
John Hickman	Fenloe	12.01.1802	--	
Mr. John Spring	Granaghan	18.01.1802	--	
Mrs. Elizabeth Hallow	Bunratty	24.08.1803	--	
Anne Creagh		26.07.1805	--	
Austine Fitzgerald	Turine	05.09.1809	--	
William Spring		20.02.1811	--	
John Pauls		29.02.1811	--	
Joseph Woods		04.04.1811	--	
Fredrick Davison		01.02.1814	--	

Col. James Fitzgerald		16.03.1814	--	
Major James Fitzgerald	of Limerick	08.10.1814	--	
Edward Singleton		08.10.1814	--	
John Singleton		22.07.1815	--	
Charlotte O'Brien		02.05.1816	--	Daughter of Sir Edward
Donough O'Brien		15.05.1816	--	
Miss Anne Colpoys	Ballycar	26.07.1817	--	
Hannah Moloney	Newmarket-on-Fergus	12.08.1817	--	Wife of John Moloney Interred at Clonlohan
John Palliser Esq.	Fenloe	08.09.1819	--	
Mrs. Margaret Studdert		29.09.1819	--	Wife of Rev. Maurice Studdert
Mrs Mary Macale	County of Galway	05.03.1820	--	Wife of Michael Macale and daughter of Donat O'Brien Cratloe
Haddack Mason		03.01.1821	--	Widow of John Fitzgerald
Rev. Richard Fitzgerald	County of Limerick	07.05.1821	--	of the wood?
Edward Singleton	Quinville	11.06.1821	--	Infant of John Singleton
Mary Colpoys	Ballycar	08.02.1822	--	Widow of George Colpoys
Miss Marian Hallam		03.06.1822	--	
Emily Charlotte O'Brien		June 1824	--	Daughter of Sir Edward Bart. and Lady Charlotte, died in the same month as baptised.
Thomas Hickman	of City of Limerick	25.06.1824	--	
Matthew Conroy		28.05.1825	38	Interred in the church of Drumline
Elizabeth Tyson		18.05.1827	50	
Samuel Waters		30.09.1827	--	
Major Augustine Fitzgerald	of City of Limerick	13.05.1829	54	

Records for the period 1830 to 1842 have been destroyed and no records for this period are now in existence.
During this period Sir Edward O'Brien, 4th Bart. died on the 13th March 1837 aged 64 years.

James Frazer Esq.	Limerick	19.07.1843	60	
Miss Miller	Limerick	21.07.1843	--	
Anne Hunt	Newmarket-on-Fergus	16.02.1844	--	
G.W. Maria O'Brien	Cecil St. Limerick	17.05.1845	50	
W. Clifford	Newmarket-on-Fergus	Dec. 1845	--	
John O'Brien	?	?	?	
Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald	Limerick	09.12.1846	--	
Anthony Colpoys Esq.	Ballycar	23.01.1848	73	
Edward Flannery	Limerick	10.07.1848	--	
Jane O'Brien or Fitzgerald	Limerick	24.02.1849	--	
Charles Barry	Newmarket-on-Fergus	24.03.1849	22	
Dorothea Julia Smyth	Castle Fergus	01.01.1850	85	
Penelope Chadwick	Newmarket-on-Fergus	13.11.1850	--	
Henry Water	Dromoland	02.03.1851	--	not a week old
Francis Keane	Newmarket-on-Fergus	17.03.1851	19	Soldier 81 st . Reg. of Foot
James McDonnell	Clonlara	16.04.1851	60	
William Flood	Carnakella	08.06.1851	67	
Anne Fitzgerald	Newmarket-on-Fergus	05.04.1852	65	
Mary Fitzgerald	Lr. Cecil St. Limerick	25.07.1855	20	
Lady (Charlotte) O'Brien	Dromoland Castle	02.10.1856	75	Widow of Sir Edward O'Brien 4 th Bart.
Marcella Singleton	Quinville Abbey	March 1857	19	
Emily Frazer	Henry st. Limerick	21.09.1857	28	
Anna Austin	Dromoland	31.01.1859	68	
Hannah Frazer	Woodhouse Limerick	04.11.1859	73	
Ellen Geraldine O'Brien	Dromoland Castle	13.04.1860	15	
Florinda Harris	Clare Glebe	01.11.1860	11	
Ellen Flood	Karnakella	31.12.1860	--	Widow of William Flood
Augusta Louisa Jane O'Brien	Dromoland Castle	13.04.1860	12	5 th . daughter of Lord Inchiquin by his first wife
Isabella Singleton	Quinville Abbey	04.04.1861	63	Wife of John Singleton
John Blood Esq.	Ballykilty	14.11.1861	57	Justice of the Peace
Fitzgerald Blood	Ballykilty	25.05.1864	--	
Lucy Fitzgerald	George's St. Limerick	26.08.1864	--	
Sir Edward Fitzgerald	Carrigoran	16.03.1865	59	Bart.
Jane Austin	Newmarket-on-Fergus	25.03.1865	77	

Francis Blood	Ballykilty	19.05.1865	10	
John Cruise	Newmarket-on-Fergus	25.03.1865	--	
Mary Austin	Newmarket-on-Fergus	08.08.1865	78	
Margaret Darcy	Newmarket-on-Fergus	24.11.1867	--	
The Hon. Robert O'Brien	Old Church, Limerick	09.03.1870	60	
Charles Frazer	Limerick	19.08.1870	--	
Anne Williams	Fenloe	?	27	
Jane Scott	Carrigerry	30.11.1871	20	
Thomas Robinson	Newmarket-on-Fergus	03.03.1872	92	
The Rt.Hon. Lucius O'Brien	Dromoland Castle	26.03.1872	72	13 th . Lord Inchiquin. 5 th . Baronet
James Hewitt	Cratloe	04.04.1872	49	
Douglas Robertson	Dromoland	08.02.1873	21	
Ellen Couch	Newmarket-on-Fergus	02.04.1876	--	
Bridget Arthur	Newmarket-on-Fergus	05.03.1877	77	
John Singleton	Quinville Abbey	11.08.1877	84	
Anthony Singleton		05.02.1878	77	
John Fitzwilliam Scott	Carrigerry	24.05.1878	61	
Hugh Singleton	Hazelwood	04.10.1878	82	
Edward D'Alton Singleton	Hazelwood	24.12.1878	79	
Mary Sargent	Adare	27.12.1880	75	
Charles Edward Fitzgerald	Carrigoran	12.02.1881	--	
Caroline Amelia Hickman	Fenloe	01.02.1882	28	
Hugh Palliser Hickman	Fenloe	11.10.1883	78	
Maria Jackson Scott	Carrigerry	22.07.1883	25	
Joseph Firth	Newmarket-on-Fergus	25.08.1884	74	
Robert Harris	Parsonage, Clarecastle	02.10.1884	80	Clerk
Robert William Nesbitt	Kilnasoolagh Glebe	31.10.1884	77	Rector from 1859
Margaret Monroe	Carrigoran	11.12.1885	23	
Robert William Burdett	Newmarket-on-Fergus	20.01.1886	1 ½	R.I.C. Barracks
Margaret Burdett	Newmarket-on-Fergus	14.02.1886	39	R.I.C. Barracks
Jane Monroe	Carrigoran	24.05.1888	21	
George Stoney	Rathlahine	23.04.1888	1day	
Sophia Angel St.John Hickman	Fenloe	07.06.1889	67	
Mary S. Monroe	Carrigoran	07.03.1890	19	
James Neville	Newmarket-on-Fergus	09.08.1890	76	
William Monroe	Carrigoran	20.10.1890	22	
Frederick George Singleton	Quinville Abbey	15.11.1893	12	
John Frederick Blood	Ballykilty	04.10.1893	13	
Henry Neville	Newmarket-on-Fergus	05.04.1895	40	
Edward Newport Singleton		20.04.1896	66	
Walter Barker	Carrigoran	14.07.1897	2 weeks	
Robert Wogan Studdert		31.05.1897	80	
Katherine Studdert	Cullane	15.11.1898	12	
Katherine Maria Studdert		14.04.1900	80	
Kathleen Mary Johnston	Newmarket-on-Fergus	05.01.1900	4½mths	The Barracks
Edward Donough O'Brien	Dromoland Castle	12.04.1900	61	14 th Baron Inchiquin
Robina Skinner	Carrigoran	24.12.1900	29	The Gate Lodge
Jane Blood	Ballykilty	20.01.1902		
James Neville	Castleconnell	20.01.1908	53	
J.G.Stackpool Mahon	Corbally	?	--	
Violet Rosaline Kirby	Sexton's Lodge	22.02.1906	3weeks	
Thomas Fruntain Andrews	Dromoland	25.05.1910	2 ½	
Alice Jane Nisbett	79 Cathedral Place, Ennis	05.08.1911	75	
Lucy Stoney	Rathlahine	23.12.1911	55	
John Blood	Ballykilty	28.08.1912	63	
Fitzwilliam Angel Scott	Carrigerry	19.03.1913	57	
Mary Vandeleur	Rathlahine	16.06.1914	85	
Mary Hope Mackenzie	Dromoland	24.06.1914	38	
Stopford Cosby Hickman	Fenloe	01.03.1916	61	Major R.H.A.
Arthur George Andrews	Dromoland	27.06.1916	7	
Emily Carter	Dromoland	28.09.1918	59	Housekeeper
Francis William Parker	The Cottage, NonF.	01.12.1918	57	
Samuel Bennett	Dromoland	25.01.1919	53	
Mary Frances Studdert	Cullane	18.07.1919	61	
Mary Craig	Dromoland	28.08.1919	63	

George Andrews	Dromoland	21.09.1919	76	
Clare Emma, Lady Fitzgerald	Carrigoran	04.03.1921	66	
Hugh Carter	Trim	22.03.1921	20	Ulster Bank
Mary Anne Andrews	Dromoland	08.12.1922	87	
Gladys M. Carter	Dromoland	04.12.1923	26	
Samuel Craig	Dromoland	05.07.1924	81	
Sarah Jane Craig	Dromoland	16.08.1924	33	
Robert Hewitt	Granahan	19.07.1926	92	
John Hugh Carter	Dromoland	24.05.1928	65	
Lucius William O'Brien	Dromoland Castle	13.12.1929	65	15 th . Baron Inchiquin
Nina Josephine Studdert	Newmarket-on-Fergus	24.04.1932	55	
Jane Blood	Rathlahine	13.05.1932	79	
Ann Creagh Scott	Carrigerry	16.09.1932	80	
Agnes Blood	Kilmurry	21.09.1934	74	
Margaret Scott	Carrigerry	02.02.1935	86	
Robert O'Brien Studdert	Barrington St. Limerick	03.02.1936	87	
George Studdert	Cullane	22.05.1936	61	
William Smyth	Kilnasoolagh	06.11.1936	58	
Ethel Jane O'Brien	Dromoland Castle	08.06.1940	72	Widow of 15 th Baron Inchiquin
Thomas Hewitt	Granahan	04.11.1941	73	
Frances Cecilia Archer	Quinville Abbey	15.01.1942	78	
Jane Anne Andrews	Dromoland	11.01.1944	62	
Thomas Andrews	Dromoland	01.06.1944	63	
Maria Geraldine Hewitt	Granahan	28.07.1944	69	
Loftus A. Studdert	Cullane	22.10.1944	65	
Edward P. Hewitt	Granahan	15.05.1949	77	
Charles Fitzgerald Blood	Ballykilty	07.09.1953	74	
Charlotte Isabella Studdert	Cullane	11.11.1954	77	
Hilda Daphne Riall	Quinville	17.05.1956	73	
Alistair David Ferguson	St.Andrews Collage Dublin	08.01.1959	38	Son of Canon & Mrs Ferguson
John F.C.Massy-Westropp	Ballyhannon	25.05.1960	69	
D.E.I Harris	Barbados	05.07.1960	43	
Anne Kingston Ferguson	The Rectory, Newmarket	15.09.1961	38	Daughter of Canon & Mrs Ferguson
Gabriel Evelyn Massy-Westropp	Ballyhannon	02.03.1962	62	
Miss C.C.Stacpool	50 Fitzwilliam Sq. Dublin	10.10.1966	?	
Ethel Kilroy Ferguson	Dublin	29.12.1967	74	Wife of Canon S.F. Ferguson
Canon Sherrard Freeman Ferguson	Shannon	01.03.1968	74	Former Rector of Kilnasoolagh
Donough Edward Foster O'Brien	Thomond House, Dromoland	23.10.1968	71	16 th . Baron Inchiquin
Henry Craig	Sexton's Cottage	?	?	
The Hon. Mrs. Gladys Blood	Co. Meath	August 1970	90	Widow of C.F. Blood
Mrs. Doris Wamahair	Corrib drive, Shannon	?	?	
Florence Begg	The Bungalow, Clarecastle	?	84	
Col. Bindon Blood	Co. Meath	27.06.1972	?	formerly of Ballykilty
Richard Hassard Stacpoole	Castleconnell	13.03.1973	77	
Rory H. Gilliland	Shannon	03.07.1973	?	died soon after birth
Anne Molyneux O'Brien	Thomand House, Dromoland	13.08.1973	74	Widow of 16 th Baron Inchiquin
Maud Helena Studdert	Ballyhannon	15.05.1974	94	Interred in Kilkishen
Aileen Green	Patrickswell	26.08.1975	76	Sister of Bishop Stanistreet. Interred in Castletown, Tipperary
Iris Lipoczy	Shannon Airport	12.08.1977	60	Daughter of Canon S.F.Ferguson
Frederick James Ruttle	Ballyalla, Ennis	21.07.1977	64	
Clare Helen Stacpoole	Castleconnell	18.01.1978	81	
Isobella Delahunty	Shannon	14.02.1978	64	
Olivia McCreedy	Kilkishen	20.11.1978	74	Interred in Kilkishen
Charles Rudd	Shannon	02.12.1978	--	Interred in new cemetery
Christopher Fellows	Shannon	18.12.1980	37	
Mary Ellen Millar	Ballagh, Quin	23.09.1981	76	
Robert Craig	Ballagh, Quin	22.01.1982	93	
Catherine de Goscocchea	Drumgeely Hill, Shannon	02.02.1982	32	Interred in new cemetery
Phaidrig Lucius Ambrose O'Brien	Thomond House, Dromoland	25.05.1982	82	17 th . Baron Inchiquin
Kenneth Andrews	Dublin, formerly Newmarket	02.06.1991	?	Interred in new cemetery
Robert Blake	Tradaree Lodge, Dromoland	20.10.1991	64	

May They Rest in Peace