

Start	End	A time line history for the parish of Clare Abbey and Killone
-2500	-800	c. 2500 BC: earliest recorded settlement in the district, evidence of Neolithic settlement in several cremation sites at Manusmore.
-793	-553	C. 793-553 BC: evidence of fisher-folk settlement at Island McGrath, remains of a wooden jetty or causeway made of woven ash and alder.
-800		C.800 BC: Bronze Age clasp found at Edenvale caves, also gold bracelet discovered here, evidence of settlement here up to c.1000 AD In early Christian times.
-500	500	C. 500 BC-500 AD: evidence of Celtic settlement during the Iron Age, with 63 ring forts located throughout the parish. Other monuments include standing stones at Carnelly.
500	1000	C.500 AD -1000 AD: early Christian settlement in the parish with old churches in places such as Kimony, Killow and Killerk , and holy wells such as St John's at Killone and Lismulbreeda.
	792	792 AD: Battle of Carne Ailche, attributed by O'Donoghue to Carnelly.
	1189	1189: foundation of monastery of Clare Abbey, an Augustinian order of Friars Minor. This was established here by a donation of Donal Mor O'Brien, King of Thomond. A convent for Augustinian nuns was set up at Killone around this time.
	1251	1251: King Henry III of England granted permission to Robert de Muscregos, a Norman, to build a castle at Clare. Two years later he was allowed to take 200 oaks from Cratloe Woods to build the castle.
	1253	1253: King Henry III granted a charter to de Muscregos to hold two annual fairs at Clare village.
	1270	1270: Brian Rua O'Brien destroyed the Norman castle at Clare.
	1278	1278: Battle at Clare Abbey during civil war between O'Briens . Mahon O'Brien and his followers were massacred by Donal Beg O' Brien in what was called 'The carnage of Clare'.
	1280	C.1280: a coin hoard dating from the time of King John was found at Barntick in 1936.
	1283	1283: battle at Island McGrath between O'Brien factions.
	1302	1302: Killow was assessed at 2 marks in Papal taxation.
	1461	1461: renewal of the foundation charter of Clare Abbey.
	1534	1534: 21 July, appeal by Conor O'Brien King of Thomond from his castle of Clare to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V for help against King Henry VIII of England.
1538	1540	1538 and 1540: Clare castle was captured by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Grey, to force the O'Brien's, kings of Thomond, to submit to English rule.
	1558	1558: the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Sussex takes Clare castle from O'Brien control.
	1570	1570: Conor O'Brien, third Earl of Thomond, refused to accept English officials in the county and flees from Clare castle, which is again captured by the English forces. Clare castle remains under English control till 1577.
	1574	1574: four castles mentioned in the parish: Clare, Killone, Tirmaclane and Island McGrath.
	1577	1577: first references to the 'wine trade' at Clare.
1578	1579	1578-'9: shiring of the county, which is called after the castle of Clare.
1600	1603	1600: during the Nine Years War, (1594-1603) the castle of Clare is attacked by forces of Hugh O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell. Two of his chief supporters, O'Connor and O'Clery, were killed.
	1610	1610: Francis and Thomas Burton took a lease in Ballyea. They went on to acquire substantial properties in the parish and elsewhere, with the demesne at Buncraggy. The Burton family established here were the ancestors of the Marquess Conyngham and Earl of Mountcharles.
	1613	1613: Sam Norton was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	1623	1623: King Charles I granted a charter establishing a guild of Merchants of the Staple at Clare, with the right to elect a mayor and constables.
	1626	1626: Captain Samuel Norton took a twenty five year lease of Clare from the Earl of Thomond.
	1626	1626: Gregory Hickman had a lease of Barntick.
	1641	1641: news of the 1641 Rebellion was heard at the Fair of Clare on 30 November.
1641	1642	1641-'2: Clare castle was a place of refuge for English and Dutch settlers from the district.
1643	1651	1643-'51: Clare castle was held by forces of the Irish Confederation.
	1651	1651: 5 November, Clare castle surrendered to Cromwellian forces under General Ludlow. The garrison were allowed to depart, but two Franciscans priests were captured and hanged.
1652	1660	1652-'60: after the Cromwellian Plantation, Irish Catholics were forbidden to settle within a mile of the River Shannon. English and Dutch Protestant tenants possess most of the parish.

	<b>1656</b>	1656: Lieut. Col. Ingoldsby, a Cromwellian officer, leased Clare castle, Killow, Knocke and Skehana for 21 Years.
	<b>1656</b>	1656: a Cromwellian officer, Lieut. George Ross, was in possession of Clare.
	<b>1659</b>	1659: Stephen Woulfe, Esq., was a Catholic titulado in Tirmaclane.
	<b>1661</b>	1661: foundation stone of Bartick House was laid, believed to be the oldest inhabited house in the parish and county.
	<b>1669</b>	1669: Sam Burton of Buncraggy was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1672</b>	1672: Thomas Hickman of Bartick was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1675</b>	1675: George Stamer, a Cromwellian officer, takes a lease of Clare castle, the village of Clare and surrounding lands for three lives.
	<b>1678</b>	1678: Thomas Hickman was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1680</b>	1680: Brigdall refers to trade on River Fergus in hides, tallow and butter between Ennis and Limerick.
	<b>1681</b>	1681: the Mulvihill family, Catholic gentry were settled at Knockanira.
	<b>1681</b>	1681: George Stamer of Carnelly was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1689</b>	1689: during the Jacobite War Clare castle was captured by order of Viscount Clare, leader of the Catholic forces in the county. The castle remained in the hands of the Catholic forces until 1691.
	<b>1691</b>	1691: 3 October, after the Treaty of Limerick, the garrison at Clare castle surrendered to the victorious Williamite forces. The British decided to establish a permanent garrison at Clare castle.
	<b>1691</b>	1691: Francis Burton of Buncraggy was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1695</b>	1695: Thomas Hickman was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1704</b>	1704: George Stamer surrendered his lease of Clare castle to the Earl of Thomond.
	<b>1707</b>	1707: Thomas Hickman took a 99 year lease of Clare and other properties in the parish.
	<b>1708</b>	1708: George Hickman was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1714</b>	1714: a survey showed that there were two Catholic chapels in the parish, one at Creggaunahila and the other at the cross roads in Ballyea.
	<b>1714</b>	1714: Thomas Hickman was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1717</b>	1717: William Stamer was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1727</b>	1727: Francis Burton of Buncraggy was an MP between 1727 and 1746.
<b>1730</b>	<b>1740</b>	1730-'40: building of Carnelly House by George Stamer, it was designed by David Bindon.
	<b>1731</b>	1731: during the Penal Law times Anthony Roche, a merchant of Ennis, built a Mass rock at St John's well, Killone.
<b>1744</b>	<b>1745</b>	1744-'5: closure of Catholic chapels in the parish during the crisis caused by the attempt to restore the Stuart pretender, 'bonnie Prince Charles' to the English throne.
	<b>1746</b>	1746: Robert Hickman of Bartick was elected MP between 1746 and 1758.
<b>1748</b>	<b>1751</b>	1748-1751: a three storey nine bay military barracks was built at Clare castle.
	<b>1757</b>	1757: George Stamer was High Sheriff of County Clare.
<b>1758</b>	<b>1780</b>	1758: John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, preached at Clare. He returned to Clare on three other missions, 1760, 1767 and 1770. During these visits he lectured at the 'Preaching House' in Clare and he stayed one night at the barracks.
	<b>1759</b>	1759: death of Robert Hickman MP, end of Hickman lease of Clare.
	<b>1761</b>	1761: the Peacocke family took a lease of Bartick.
<b>1762</b>	<b>1768</b>	1762: Francis Pierrepont Burton was MP between 1762 and 1768.
	<b>1763</b>	1763: Clare castle and neighbouring land was purchased by Sir Lucius O'Brien of Dromoland and Chief Justice Marcus Patterson. Justice Patterson purchased the rights to the fairs and markets of Clare.
	<b>1764</b>	1764: the MacDonnell family came to New Hall.
	<b>1765</b>	1765: Charles MacDonnell of New Hall was elected MP.
<b>1763</b>	<b>1766</b>	1763-'66: there were substantial industrial, harbour and residential developments at Clare.
	<b>1770</b>	1770: Nicholas Woulfe of Tirmaclane wrote 'The Granahan Hunt'.
<b>1770</b>	<b>1780</b>	1770's: work on building the new five arched bridge of Clare in the Palladian style by John Semple, engineer was completed before 1780.
	<b>1778</b>	1778: the Stacpoole family took possession of Eden Vale.
	<b>1779</b>	1779: William Stamer was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1781</b>	1781: Joseph Peacocke was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	<b>1784</b>	1784: William Stacpoole was High Sheriff of County Clare.

		1786: on 10 September there was a 'Rightboy' meeting at Clare and a crowd of over 1,000 people assembled outside the old chapel in the Fair Green to seek better land rental terms and opposition to tithes. The army fired upon them to disperse the crowd, killing three people and wounding at least eight others.
1790	1807	1790: FN Burton of Buncraggy was MP between 1790 and 1807.
	1792	1792: first advertised ferry service on the Fergus from Clare to Limerick aboard the 'Kitty of Clare' by Joseph Cox.
	1797	1797: Jonas Studdert of Claremount was High Sheriff of County Clare.
1812	1813	1812/13: erection of the Church of Ireland church at Clare Hill.
	1818	1818: George Stamer was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	1820	1820: John MacDonnell was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	1822	1822: building of the glebe house at Manusmore for the Church of Ireland rector.
	1822	1822: Stephen J Meany, Young Irelander and Fenian was born at New Hall.
	1831	1831: The Terry Alt campaign terrorised the parish.
	1832	1832: an outbreak of cholera occurred in the army barracks and in the town of Clare with high mortality rates.
	1834	1834: Catholic baptismal record began in Clare Abbey and Killone.
	1836	1836: the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. sets up a regular steam ferry service between Clare port and Limerick. New steam ship dock built in the lower quay area, in 1837, called Sir Lucius O'Brien dock.
1837	1838	1837-'8: Stephen J Woulfe of Tirmaclane was appointed Attorney General and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the first Catholic to hold that position in Ireland since 1690.
	1838	1838: opening of new national school at New Hall.
1839	1841	1839-41: the building of a new Catholic chapel in Clare.
1841	1843	1841-'3: a new national school was built at Clare.
	1841	1841: commencement of building of new chapel in Ballyea, it was not completed till 1858.
	1842	1842: Peter 'the packer' O'Brien was born at Carnelly House. He became Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and was raised to the peerage as the Baron of Kilfenora in 1900.
1844	1845	1844/'5: building of new quay at Clare port.
1846	1847	1846/'7: building of six storey Scott's corn store at Clare.
1845	1850	1845-50: the years of the Great Famine, this had a major impact on the parish.
1847	1854	1847-'54: Fergus drainage project begins.
	1853	1853: William Armstrong MacDonnell was High Sheriff of County Clare.
	1854	1854: commencement of Catholic marriage registers in the parish.
	1859	1859: opening of the railway station at Clare Castle. Also, the 'pile bridge' was built across the Fergus near Clare Abbey to extend the railway line to Ennis.
	1864	1864: Richard Stacpoole was High Sheriff of County Clare.
1864	1886	1864-1886: major reclamation works in the Fergus Reclamation scheme between Islandavanna and Island McGrath.
	1876	1876: the first Regatta was held at Clare Castle. It became an annual event for many years.
	1876	1876: Stephen Woulfe, a Catholic, was High Sheriff of County Clare.
1878	1880	1878/9/80: Turco, a racehorse owned by Mr Richard Stacpoole of Eden Vale won the Liverpool Handicap Hurdle three times in a row.
	1880	1880: establishment of a branch of the Land League at Clare Castle.
	1881	1881: building of new wharf in the lower quay area to cater for increased river traffic.
	1884	1884: Rev B Harris, last resident Church of Ireland rector dies.
	1885	1885: the glebe house at Manusmore sold by Church of Ireland.
	1887	1887: establishment of Clare Castle Harbour Trustees on 29 June.
	1887	1887: building of new national school at Ballyea.
	1887	1887: foundation of the GAA in Clare Castle. Football clubs in Clare Castle and Carnelly, and a hurling club at Killone, 'Erin's Hope'.
	1888	1888: thirteen Clare Castle Gaels were incarcerated for boycotting during the Plan of Campaign phase of the Land War.
1887	1888	1887/8: boycott of the Woulfe estate at Tirmaclane during the Plan of Campaign.

		1890: the British army closed the main barracks at Clare Castle and moved to Ennis. Clare Castle barracks was
	<b>1890</b>	occupied by the Ordnance Branch for a few years. It was re-occupied by the army during the War of Independence.
	<b>1890</b>	1890: Clare Castle Steeplechase Races were held at Skehana; they were also held here in the years 1899 and 1900.
	<b>1890</b>	Between 1911 and 1919 the horse races were held at Clare Abbey.
<b>1897</b>	<b>1897</b>	1897: Clare Castle Coursing Club was founded at Buncraggy.
	<b>1902</b>	1902: incarceration of 11 Clare Castle 'conspirators', members of the Land League, for alleged boycotting in the parish.
	<b>1902</b>	1902: a branch of Connradh na Gaeilge was established at Clare Castle.
	<b>1903</b>	1903: A branch of the Trade and Labour Association was established at Clare Castle.
	<b>1904</b>	1904: Clare Castle Trade and Labour fife and drum band was formed.
	<b>1908</b>	1908: Clare Castle 'Robert Emmet's' won the county Senior Football championship.
	<b>1917</b>	1917: Sinn Fein clubs were formed in Clare Castle and Ballyea.
<b>1918</b>	<b>1921</b>	1918-21: Frank Barrett from Darragh was commandant of the Mid Clare Brigade of the IRA during the War of Independence.
	<b>1920</b>	1920: 18 April, the Church of Ireland building at Clare Hill was maliciously burnt and destroyed during the War of Independence.
	<b>1932</b>	1932: the Third Clare Troop of Boy Scouts was invested at Clare Castle.
	<b>1935</b>	1935: a GAA club was re-founded at Ballyea.
	<b>1937</b>	1937: a new national school was built at Clare Castle.
	<b>1943</b>	1943: Clarecastle hurlers won their First County senior hurling championships.
	<b>1948</b>	1948: St Michael's Club, a social club for young men, was formed at Clarecastle in the old national school.
<b>1950</b>	<b>1951</b>	1950/51: public water and sewage systems were laid down in Clarecastle.
<b>1951</b>	<b>1952</b>	1951/52: electric lighting and electric power was brought to the village and the parish under the Rural Electrification Scheme.
	<b>1950</b>	1950: 580 acres belonging to Fergus Reclamation Syndicate at Islandavanna and Island McGrath was subdivided among 84 smallholders.
	<b>1952</b>	1952: commencement of building of the Clay Pipe factory at Lissane, which was opened in 1954.
	<b>1952</b>	1952: the great flood at Clarecastle. Fergus banks burst at Island McGrath and more than 4,000 acres were flooded.
	<b>1952</b>	1952: Gerald Barry, classical composer of international reputation and a member of Aosdana was born in Clarecastle.
	<b>1953</b>	1953: Clarecastle Cattle breeding station was opened on Killadysert Road.
	<b>1954</b>	1954: the official opening of Clarecastle Clay Pipe Products Ltd.
	<b>1954</b>	1954: the Abbey Hall, a community centre, was built at Clarecastle.
	<b>1956</b>	1956: a branch of the Apostolic Works Society was founded at Clarecastle
	<b>1958</b>	1958: the Garda Station at Clarecastle was closed down.
	<b>1961</b>	1961: the last coal boat, MV 'Seventy', brought a cargo of Polish coal from Gdansk for Dan McInerney and Sons, Ennis.
	<b>1962</b>	1962: a branch of Muintir na Tire was set up at Clarecastle
	<b>1962</b>	1962: export of clay pipes from Clarecastle to England, the first export in c.40 years, but also the last export from the port.
	<b>1963</b>	1963: the railway station at Clarecastle was closed down after 104 years.
	<b>1964</b>	1964: building of new national school at Ballyea. The old school became a community centre.
	<b>1966</b>	1966: SS Peter and Paul's Credit Union was set up in Clarecastle.
	<b>1967</b>	1967: 30 November, the last Fair of Clare was held.
	<b>1967</b>	1967: Bingo started in Clarecastle in the Abbey Hall.
	<b>1968</b>	1968: Eileen Slattery of Clarecastle became the 'Rose of Tralee'.
	<b>1968</b>	1968: Sylvester Barrett from Darragh was elected as a Fianna Fail TD and was a member of the Dail until 1982. He served as a Minister for the Environment from 1977 to 1980; Minister for Defence, 1980-82, and Minister of State, 1982-84. He was an MEP between 1984 and 1989.
	<b>1969</b>	1969: the last merchant ship to come to Clarecastle harbour, the MV 'Sisu', brought a cargo of 371 tons of timber from Halmstadt, Sweden, for Morgan McInerney and Co., Limerick.

		1971: in July, the beautiful 200 year-old, five arch Georgian stone-cut bridge of Clare was demolished by Clare Co. Council and replaced by a flat, functional bridge, constructed of concrete and metal, of no artistic merit.
	1971	1971: Clarecastle Clay Pipe factory at Lissane closed down in November.
		1973: construction of a major chemical plant owned by an American company, Syntex Ltd., began at Clare Hill. The plant was officially opened in June 1974. The pharmaceutical plant was later taken over by a Swiss company, Roche Ireland Ltd.
	1973	1973: the practice of saying Mass at St John's well was revived by the Parish Priest, Fr P. Loughnane.
	1974	1974: a branch of Comhaltas Ceolteoiri was established at Clarecastle.
	1977	1977: the Third Clare Troop of Boy Scouts re-formed at Clarecastle.
		1979: John Callinan won a GAA All Star award, at right corner forward position. He won a second All Star in 1981.
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		1981: Donal Carey was elected as a Fine Gael Senator and served till 1982. He was Fine Gael TD between 1982 and 2002. He was a Minister of State between 1995 and 1997.
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	1982	1982: Clarecastle Sports Complex was built behind the Abbey Hall.
	1984	1984: Clarecastle Scout Hall was built.
	1984	1984: a new club house was built for the GAA at Clare Abbey.
	1985	1985/6: SS Peter and Paul's Credit Union building was opened.
	1986	1985/6: the chapel at Clarecastle was extensively renovated.
		1987: the President of Ireland, Dr Patrick Hillery, made an official visit to Clarecastle on the gala occasion commemorating the centenary of the foundation of the GAA club.
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		1989: the 800 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the parish was celebrated with special ceremonies in Clare Abbey and Killone.
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	1994	1994: Anthony Daly won a GAA All Star hurling award. He also got All Star awards in 1995 and 1998.
		1995: Anthony Daly was captain of the Clare Senior Hurling team that won the All Ireland final. He was also captain in 1997, when Clare won their third All Ireland title. Gerard O'Loughlin, Fergal Tuohy and Alan Neville also played in the All Ireland final of 1995. Gerald O'Loughlin and Fergal Tuohy played in the 1997 final. Kenneth Morrissey and Stephen Sheedy were subs on both occasions.
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		1995: Gerard O'Loughlin won an All Star hurling award and a second All Star in 1997.
		1999: Clarecastle Daycare Centre was opened; it provides holistic care for up to fifty elderly people from the parish and district from a radius of up to ten miles.
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		2002: Clarecastle Cattle breeding station was closed on Killadysert Road.
		2003: on an historic occasion the two senior GAA clubs in the parish, contested the County Senior Hurling Final. Clarecastle defeated Ballyea by a score of 3-14 to 1-11.
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	2006	2006: Tony Griffin from Ballyea won a GAA All Star hurling award in the left corner forward position.
	2007	2007: Joe Carey was elected as a Fine Gael TD.
	2007	2007: new School completed at Clarecastle
		2007: after being a hub of communications in the centre of the county for hundreds, if not thousands of years, the old village of Clarecastle was by-passed in January when a new motorway, the M18, was opened to the east of the parish.
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	2007	2007: a new water treatment facility for the Killone Group Water Scheme was officially opened.
		2007: the Irish government ban on drift net fishing in river estuaries brought an end to a centuries old tradition and economic activity carried on by generations of fisher families from Clarecastle in the River Fergus.
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	2010	2010, a new clubhouse for Ballyea GAA club was built.
	2010	2010: a new National school was built in Ballyea.
		2011: a major restoration of the old military barracks at Clare castle, which had been unoccupied for decades and was derelict, was begun by Mr. Gerard Halpin.
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2012	2012	2012: Clarecastle Community Development Ltd. was founded to regenerate the village and the wider parish community.
2013	2013	2013: Tony Kelly of Ballyveskill, a member of Ballyea GAA club, became a hurling legend this year as a member of the Clare senior and under-21 All Ireland winning hurling teams. Tony was named as Hurler of the Year and Young Hurler of the Year, besides winning an All Star award. Other members of the Clare Senior Hurling panel of 2013 included Paul Flanagan (Ballyea), Jonathan Clancy, Stephen O'Halloran & Patrick Kelly (Clarecastle) were members of the Panel.
	2013	In the year of "The Gathering", the Old Pilgrim's Road to St. John's Well was temporarily opened for a special St. John's Eve Mass, concelebrated by Bishop O'Reilly and Fr. Brady, P.P. Other highlights of the year included an Abbey to Abbey walk, history tours in the Village, the erection of a Famine Memorial and the publication of a parish map.
2014	2014	celebration of 175th Anniversary of foundation of the Catholic Church in Clarecastle
	2014	Publication of a parish history book <i>Clarecastle &amp; Ballyea - Land &amp; People</i> and the opening of a playground in the carpark by C.D.D.L.
2016	2016	Publication of a parish history book <i>Clarecastle &amp; Ballyea - Land &amp; People 2</i> .
	2016	Upgrade of Fr O'Brien Cholera Memorial in Clare Hill
	2016	1916 Pageant organised by Clarecastle & Ballyea Heritage and Wildlife and Clarecastle N.S.
2017	2017	S.S. Keeper Memorial unveiled on Clarecastle Quay on 100th anniversary of sinking of ship
	2017	Publication Netta O'Brien Autograph book to mark links with East Clare By-Election of 1917