

Malone Mausoleum

Greek Revival-style mausoleum built on a square-plan with pyramidal roof. Ashlar limestone walls rising from a stepped base plinth having corner pilasters and over sailing cornice. Square-headed doorway to north-east elevation flanked by fluted Doric columns in antis (columns formed in marble). Tapered and lugged architrave to doorway with inscription over reading 'MORS JANUA VITAE'. Timber panelled double-leaf doors. High-relief bronze crest to south-west elevation reading 'Fidelis ad Urnam' meaning 'faithful to the tomb'. Ashlar limestone pyramidal roof rising from stout corner piers. Iron railings enclosing site. Interior set out in the form of a Greek cross-plan with a central groin vault and radiating barrel-vaults. Plastered walls finished to mimic ashlar having inscription plaques and three sarcophagi. Subterranean burial vault accessed via an opening in the stone floor having brick-built coffin niches to accommodate four coffins. The adjacent Church of Ireland church is attributed to James Wyatt.

Kilbixy Church of Ireland church
Ballynacarrigy
County Westmeath
Republic of Ireland

Architects

Possibly attributed to James Wyatt

Year Built

c.1814

Style

Greek Revival

Listing

Protected Structure (Republic of Ireland)

Condition

Good condition (2012).

History

Built for Richard Malone, created Lord Baron Sunderlin (b.1738-d.1816) of nearby Baronstown House (now demolished). His brother, Edmond Malone (b.1741-d.1812) was a writer and literary scholar penning, amongst other works, the New Edition of Shakespeare published 1790, History of the English Stage (1790), Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds (1797) and Prose Works of Dryden (1800).

Sources

Jennifer Moore, 'A New Wyatt Church in Ireland', Irish Architectural & Decorative Studies X (2007),
<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=WM®no=15401103>.

Photos



Location

SatNav Co-ordinates: 53.60319001245909, -7.51482536457511