

Notes on the Parish of Addergoole and Liskeavey (Milltown)

By
Fr Stephen Blowick
(1943)

Geographical

Title: The official title of the parish of which Milltown is the ecclesiastical centre is “*the united parishes of Addergoole and Liskeavey*”. The ruins of the old church of Addergoole standing in the cemetery of the same name are situated at the extreme Eastern end of the parish midway between Milltown and Dunmore. The old church of Liskeavey with its adjoining cemetery is situated about two miles west of Milltown towards the Western boundary of the modern parish. The line of division between the two ancient parishes is not easy to determine, and tradition is silent on this question. Dr. D’Alton in his “*History of the Archdiocese of Tuam*” states that in the middle ages, and up to the sixteenth century there was a third distinct parish of Kilclooney. There are the remains of an old church in the cemetery of Kilclooney, but I have not found any other evidence or tradition that this was a parish church.

When the union of the parishes of Addergoole and Liskeavey took place, I have not been able to ascertain. It is certain that in 1704 and for some time later, the two parishes were distinct and independent of each other which appears from a “*Registry of Popish Priests*” made at Galway Quarter Sessions in that year. In that list appears the name of the Parish Priest of Addergoole and also the name of the Parish Priest of Liskeavey. (for names see lists of priests in later section of these notes). Elsewhere I find that Rev. Farragh (Fergus) Kelly succeeded the above-mentioned Parish Priest in Addergoole. So, we may conclude that the parishes were separate for some years at least after 1704. The next priest whom I can trace is Rev. James Hughes, who is buried in Kilclooney cemetery. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

“Lord have mercy on the soul of Rev. James Hughes p. priest of Addergoole and Liskeavey who departed this life Sep. 20th, 1801 aged 65 years”.

All I can state for certain is that some time between 1704 (or later) and 1801, the two parishes of Addergoole and Liskeavey lost their separate identity and became united into one parish.

b) **Situation.** The parish of Addergoole and Liskeavey is situated in the Barony of Dunmore and lies along the Northern boundary of County Galway for some six or seven miles, the parish and county boundaries coinciding. It lies nearly midway between Tuam and Claremorris. On the North side this parish is bounded by the parish of Kilvine in Mayo (for five or six miles from Cloonbrusk near Garrafrauns in the east to a point north of Ballyglass Church in the west, then for a short distance by the parish of Crossboyne. On the North-West this parish is bounded by the parish of Kilcommon on the west by parish of Kilconly and Kilbannon, on the south by the parishes of Tuam, and Dunmore and on the west by Dunmore.

The country about Milltown is in the main flat, or rather undulating, ridges or drimms of upland alternating with valuable stretches of bog. There are no very prominent hills. The highest ground is at Belmont, a long green hill running North – South. It rises to the height of about 150 feet above the surrounding district. Kilclooney is situated on beautiful rising ground, which forms some of the best land in the parish. The parish is almost bare of trees except the woods about Dalgin House, Millbrook, and Kilclooney.

The Clare River runs through the parish from Northeast to South–West. Above and below Milltown the land along the river is liable to floods.

I give a list of the townlands of the parish and suggest an explanation where possible. In many cases, even the best authorities in the district cannot attempt a derivation of the place names.

Townlands:

Cloonbrusk:	(meadow of brushwood, or perhaps of rubbish)
Kinnekinella	
Stripe	
Cunagher:	(does it mean a place infested by rabbits?)
Dalgin:	(probably a thorny place)
Carranthomas:	(Thomas's quarter of land)
Cloonagh	
Carrowntootagh:	(Layman's quarters)
Lurgan	
Russeltown	
Millbrook	
Ballymara	
Dillonbrook:	(named after a branch of the Dillon family)
Cloondroon	
Cloonraine:	(meadow of Raizín or fern)
Shanthalla:	(Old land)
Carranurlaur:	(the quarter of the threshing place or floor)
Coole:	(a nook or corner)
Creevagh:	(a bushy place)
Curraghadoire:	(the bog of the oak grove)
Carramore:	(the large quarter)
Musicfield:	(formally called Gortagunne i.e., Connell's field)
Drim:	(a ridge)
Killerneen:	
Gortalaura	(Lowry's field)
Cartown	
Cloonacross:	(meadow of the cross)
Milltown:	(the meaning is evident)
Banagher:	(a place with several beanna or little peaks)
Davros or Dawros:	(ridge of the ox)
Carrarea:	(the whitish quarter – referring to the colour of the pasture)
Parkroe	(Red field)
Clashaganny:	(marsh of the sand)
Kilclooney	
Bawnmore:	(great meadow or whitish pastureland)
Kilphrasogue	
Cloonacurra	
Cloonacuttera	
Tonemoyle	(tón was often applied to the corner or shoulder of a hill. Tón maoil would mean, "bare shoulder".)
Kilgevrin	
Liskeevy or Lisgeevy	
Emmeracly	(Border of the fence or dividing line)
Pollaturick	
Gurrane	

Ballinlough:	(village of or by the lake, a lake is quite near)
Belmount	(formally called Cnoc Ur Fait or Fahy's hill)
Gortnanyang:	(probably Nangles' field)
The Monument:	(from a monument erected to somebody killed there)
Ballyglass:	(the village of the marsh (glass or clais))
Carrownageehy:	(windy quarter)
Ballinamona:	(the village of the turf)
Cloonkeen	
Curraghmore:	(large curragh or marshy place)

Antiquities: of Pagan antiquities the most numerous are raihs or lioses. These are to be found all over the parish. The most notable of these are the lios at kilclooney and that in Banagher. Both of these have underground passages.

There are no burial mounds nor ogham stones to the best of my knowledge.

There is a liazán or standing stone in the lands of Mr Kirwan, Dalgin. It is not inscribed.

There is a nude stone cross standing in a field adjacent to Addergoole cemetery. It bears no inscription.

Christian. The only Christian remains are the ruined churches at Addergoole, Liskeavey and Kilclooney.

There is a "blessed well" called Thobar P Griollain" near the cemetery of Kilclooney, and another "blessed well" called Thobar Phadhraig" in Davros near Milltown.

Castles: A portion of a strongly built castle of the post Norman period, still stands at Kilclooney. This must have been the seat of the O'Connor family of Kilclooney. There was another castle – a Birmingham castle at Milltown but it has disappeared.

Ecclesiastical History:

Unfortunately, the ecclesiastical history of the parish of Addergoole and Liskeavey is very meagre. There is no tradition as to when, or by whom the district was first evangelized. There is no trace of any Patrician church in this parish and it is almost certain there was none. There is a well still venerated as “blessed well” and called “Thobar Phadraig” in Davros near Milltown, but there is no ruin or trace of a church near it. Possibly this district received the faith from Kilbannon or Dunmore, or Tuam. These were within the tribal territories of the Conmaicne, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the tribe as a whole would receive the faith about the same time.

There is no trace of any local saint. There is no tradition of a patron Saint of the parish and no cult of such saint. The only places within the two parishes which might possibly be connected with the name of a saint are Kilclooney and Kilerneen. But I have failed to find any explanation of these names. The later parts of these place names may not refer to people at all. Some local persons think that Kilerneen is connected with a St. Ernan who gave his name to more than one place in Ireland. But this is purely conjecture.

There are no ecclesiastical ruins of the early Christian period, to guide us in tracing the ecclesiastical history of the parishes. Indeed, the only ecclesiastical ruins of any kind in the district are evidently of the post Norman period namely churches at Kilclooney, Addergoole, and Liskeavey. There is a nude stone cross standing in field adjacent to the cemetery of Addergoole, but it bears no inscription. When the parishes came into being is not certain, nor is it possible to date with accuracy the three churches above mentioned.

There are a few isolated references to Addergoole in state papers and elsewhere.

In 1306 Addergoole is mentioned in taxation lists. In 1407 a mandate was sent by the Pope to the Abbot of Holy Trinity, Tuam, and others to collate to the perpetual vicarage of Addergoole.

In 1559 Redmond MacHosty is mentioned as Vicar of Addergoole.

In 1704 a “*Registry of Popish priests*” made at Galway Sessions mentions Walter Costelloe P.P of Addergoole giving Rome as the place of his ordination in 1695 and Rosmearan as his place of residence. Rosmearan is about one and half miles South-West of Addergoole, and the birthplace of Fr. William Coen. This list also mentions Patrick Kirwan P.P of Liskeavey who was ordained at Athleague in 1685 and lived at “Clogher”. There is a place called Clogher near Dalgan, but this is some three or four miles from Liskeavey. These references are very few and give very little data from which to form even a fragmentary history of the parishes.

The only thing which remains is to trace the succession of churches down to the present ones. The Churches at Addergoole and Liskeavey were almost certainly in use down to 1731. At the beginning of the next century as a new church was erected at Kilclooney about a quarter of a mile north of the old church and cemetery. There is a slab beside this church with the instructions of the builder's trade, a name which is apparently the builder's name, and the year 1803 chiselled upon it. I assume then that 1803 was the year in which this church was built. The parishes of Addergoole and Liskeavey were united by then, and the church is almost equidistant from Addergoole and Liskeavey although its position was anything but central. This church was used as a school also as one old man relates that his father, (who was born about 1821), went to school there. This church which is now a ruin was not very large or strongly built. It was a plain oblong building about 80 feet by 20 feet.

Somewhere about the same time another small church was built at Drim, about one and half miles North of Milltown alongside the present road to Claremorris. This church has completely disappeared. These were the two places of worship till about 1840 or later, and from that time onward Milltown and Ballyglass were the places of worship.

When were the churches at Milltown and Ballyglass built? There is no record of their erection. There is no slab in either Church commemorating the event. I can only give the result of enquiries made from old people

Milltown Church: An old man named Martin Greham informed me that his father (who was born in 1821 or 1822) went to school in Kilclooney church. Allowing 10 or 12 years for age we could conclude that Kilclooney Church was in use about 1834 or 1835. Patrick Diskin N.T Milltown states that his father (born 1837) went to school in the present Milltown Church. Again, allowing 10 or 12 years for school age we could conclude that the present Milltown Church was in being about 1850 (perhaps earlier). The Milltown church then was built some time between 1835 and 1850, possibly by Fr. Patrick Garvey who was P.P till 1847.

Ballyglass Church: It is easier to date the present Church at Ballyglass. It was begun during the Curacy of Fr. James Heaney who died P.P of Abbeyknockmoy. He was curate in the parish of Addergoole and Liskeavey from March 1879 to March 1880. Before the present church of Ballyglass was built there was an old thatched church on the same site. The oldest people of the district cannot say how long this old building was in use, or when it was built.

Priest's Residences: There are now two residences for the priests of this parish, one for the parish priest, and one for the two curates. Formerly the priests lived wherever they could get suitable lodgings and the people still point out many houses throughout the parish where priests lodged. The parish priest lived for quite a long time in Kinnekinella, six miles from Milltown, and one old woman of 90 years relates that she was baptised by Fr. Hugh Connell at the house where he lodged in Kinnekinella. Then a house (cottage) was built on the site of the present Parochial House. Again, it is not possible to date it accurately. This cottage was raised and improved by Rev. Michael Diskin P.P.

The present Curates' residence was built early in the present century. It was first occupied by Fr James Kelly now P.P. of Boyounagh about the year 1905. Before that time, the curate lived in the house now occupied by the Molloy family. A little comedy (and tragedy) was enacted at this house one day when F. Martin Colleran C.C. was living there. The house stood on the lands of Cartown acquired by Dr. McHale. The house was built by or for John McHale and his wife and they lived there for some time. In the course of time, it passed into the possession of a family of Quinn's Banagher. For some reason these wished to take possession of the house and consequently Fr Martin Colleran was to be evicted. The Bailiff protected by a sergeant and police of the R. I. C. appeared before the house and Fr. Colleran was ordered to leave. He made no reply but sat in his chair in the sitting room while the bailiff and his men removed piece by piece, the household furniture and belongings of Fr. Colleran. When the house was empty of everything except Fr Colleran and his chair, the sergeant approached him and asked him would he be so good as to leave the house peaceably. Fr Colleran refused to comply with the request. The sergeant held a consultation with the bailiff, as apparently, he did not wish to lay hands upon the priest. As a result, the whole party, bailiff, and police departed and left Fr. Colleran undisturbed, in body if not in mind.

Fight for the Faith: I have not come upon any traditions of the persecution of Catholics in the Penal days. Doubtless the priests and people had to suffer, in common with the rest of the country. In later times, when Protestants in the nineteenth century made determined efforts to proselytize, there seem to have been an attempt to do so in this parish. At any rate there never was a Protestant or other non-Catholic Church within the parish, nor a Protestant population.

I have heard that there was Protestant family called Nangle in Gortnangang. Some of the Bermingham's became Protestants at some time, but they were a Catholic family. It may be of interest to note that Francis Bermingham of "*Dalgan in the diocese of Tuam*" was a student of the Irish College, Salamanca from 1745 to 1747. He left the college suddenly in that year. He must have done something either before leaving the college or afterwards, which made the name Bermingham odious because Fr. J. O'Brien of the the Irish College found it necessary to change the name of another student (William Bermingham) to Nugent.

The "Diario" of the Irish College Salamanca notes that the ill-famed Francis Bermingham died in Jamaica in 1749 "*whether his father who did not wish to keep him in his house, in Dalgan, Diocese of Tuam, sent him*" (via "Archivium Hibernicum vol iv p.31 at seg).

There were never many if any Protestant settlers in this parish. There is not single one residing here today.

Lists of Priests 15

Parish of Addergoole

Redmond Mac Hosty (He is mentioned in State papers as Vicar of Addergool in 1559)

Walter Costelloe (was P.P. Addergoole in 1704)

Ferragh (or Fergus) Kelly (- -?) succeeded Walter Costelloe

---- The next Parish Priest of whom I can find mention is P.P of the united parishes.

Rev. James Hughes P.P of Addergoole and Liskeavey (died September 1801)

Rev. Patrick Garvey (was P.P. of Liskeavey and Addergool [sic] in 1840)

Rev. Hugh O'Connell P.P 1847 – 1861

(Rev. Thomas O'Malley Adm. 1861 – 1862)

Rev Peter Jennings P.P 1862 – 1868

Rev James Flannelly P.P 1868 – 1875

Rev. Thomas Mc Walters P.P 1875 – 1896

Rev. Patrick McvAlpine?? 1896 – 1898

Rev Michael Diskin P.P. 1898 -1930

Rev. Stanislaus Faulkmer C.C. (Mar '05 – Jan '06)

Rev James Godfrey C.C. April '06 – Jan 1921

Rev Peter Delaney (July 1921 – July 1923)

Rev Michael McEvelly C.C. (July 1923 – January 1926)

Rev Patrick Murphy C.C. (January 1926 – July 1935)

Rev Francis Lynch C.C. (July 1935 – July 1942)

Rev Michael Quinn C.C. (July 1942)

Parish of Liskeavey:

Patrick Kirwan (was P.P. Liskeavey 1704)

C.C.s

Rev J. Waldron (R.C.C Addergool 1840)

Rev. Thomas O'Malley C.C. 1859 –

Rev. Patrick Donohoe 1864

Rev. James Heaney C. C. March 1879 – March 1880

Rev. Matt Lavelle March – July 1880

Rev James Hynes July 1880 – September 1883

Rev. John Mullarkey C.C. September 1883 – 1887 or perhaps 1890

Rev. Michael Glynn C.C. 1890 – ?

Rev. Martin Colleran C.C.? 1897 – Aug 1901

Rev. James Kelly C.C. September 1901 – March 1905

In Aug1902 a second curate was appointed in the person of Rev Denis Greaney C.C Aug'02 – Dec '03

Rev. Anthony O'Toole ('03 –'06)

Rev. Edwd Lavelle C.C. (Aug 00 – Feb '08)

Rev. Martin Loftus C.C. (Mar 1908 – May 1910)

Rev. Malachy Concannon C.C. (July 1910 – 1919)

Rev. Patrick Garvey C.C. (July – Nov 1919)

Rev. Michael Hughes C.C. (Dec 1919 – 1923)

Rev. Patrick McHugh C.C. (July 1923 – Jan 1933)

Rev Stephen Blowick C.C. Jan 1933

Secular History: In civil history, Milltown and the surrounding district within the parish of Addergoole and Liskeavey receive scarcely any mention. This would be accounted for by the fact that it was not a centre of government nor the seat of a chieftain. It formed part of the territory ruled from Dunmore in olden times by the Chief of Chineal Dubhain, and afterwards by the O'Connor's who made Dunmore one of their residences. Later still, Anglo-Norman times, when the Berminghams were established at Dunmore, Milltown and district was within their territory. Hence, to some extent, the history of Milltown is bound up with that of Dunmore. It is within the modern Barony of Dunmore, and even the ecclesiastical Deanery of Dunmore includes this parish within its territory.

In ancient times, Milltown and district lay within the territory of the Conmaicne Cinel Dubhain (also called the Conmaicne of Dunmore).

Quote an extract from H. T. Knox's "*History of the County of Mayo*" p.281.

"The Conmaicne of Cuil Toladh occupied the Baronies of Ross and Kilmaine except the parts north of the Robe, and a tract east of Kilmaine occupied by the Muintir Crechain. The other clans seem to have been under the Cinel Dubhain called also "of Dunmore"

Note: It is thought by some that the name Kirwan is derived from the ancient Chieftains name Dubhain, thus Ciar-Dhubhain, Cíar-Dhubháin or Black Dubhain. The modern Devanes probably preserve the same ancient name. There are a few families of Devanes in the parish.

In later times, as stated above, the O'Connors of Connaught had an important residence, though not their chief one at Dunmore and the districts about Milltown would form part of their territories. It is not surprising then to find a branch of the O'Connors established at Kilclooney. When this family came to Kilclooney, I can not determine.

There was an O'Connor in Kilclooney when Malachy O'Queely lost his life in defence of his faith and country in 1645. And O'Queely's successor John DeBurgo was a great friend of the O'Connor of Kilclooney. This O'Connor had charge of the shrine of St. Jarlath of Tuam. (My authority for this is Rev. William Byrne of Carrownageehy).

The Donnellon family of Sylane, Tuam were connected by marriage with the O'Connors of Kilclooney and were subsequently known as the O'Connor – Donnellons. One of those Donnellons – a medical doctor living at Claremorris – is supposed to be the last known custodian of the Shrine of St. Jarlath which disappeared at his death. (Fr. W. Byrne).

The O'Connors seem to have disappeared from Kilclooney by the end of seventeenth century. In modern times the Bodkins were in possession of Kilclooney.

Anglo-Norman Times and Families

When Richard DeBurgo got a grant of most Connaught from the English King in 1228, he set about reducing the native chiefs, the strongest of whom were the O'Connors, to submission. He established English barons and landowners in strongholds in many places.

One Peter de Bermingham was established in Dunmore. He was of the same family as the de Berminghams of Athenry and died in 1254. These de Berminghams held savvy in Milltown where there was a de Berminghams castle on the north bank of the Clare River at the rear of the present village. The castle is mentioned as the scene of a battle or raid by Teig O'Flaherty on March 28th, 1589.

Edward Bermingham (whom Knox describes as an English gentleman of the Pale) was attacked in his castle by O'Flaherty and some hundred of his men. *"I being well provided"*, Bermingham wrote three days later,

"did put them from that purpose to their great loss, for I did kill two of his gentlemen at the castle door and had four of his men hurt and buried. He burned half the town and all my corn and carried my prey with him".

But Teig O'Flaherty paid for this with his life, some days later when Bermingham with reinforcements pursued O'Flaherty and slew him and many of his men at the battle of Carras.

There have been traces of the Berminghams in Milltown district right down to modern times. They lived at Millbrook about a mile to the east of Milltown.

One of the most notable of them in modern times was John Bermingham or Séan buide de Feóirif. He was an accomplished scholar, a poet, and astronomer. He made a special study of red stars, the analysis of light etc. He had an astronomical telescope – whether built or designed by himself, I do not know – which was acquired by St Jarlath's College, Tuam.

An important lens, however, is missing from the instrument. He wrote many poems, the best known of which was *"England's mission to the Celt"*, a poem full of Irish patriotic sentiment.

In sympathy he was strongly Irish, and in religion a Catholic, were it not for those reasons he might have been "Lord Athenry", as it appears, he was the undoubted heir to the title which has since become extinct. The title was first given to Richard Bermingham who was in chief command on the English side at the Battle of Athenry in 1316, that disastrous day for the kings and chiefs of Connaught and all Ireland. The title was a reward for this victory.

Landlords: Here are some of the modern landlords who held the lands of this parish till they were distributed amongst the peasants.

Bodkin of Kilclooney, who owned the townlands of Kilclooney, Bawnmore, Parkroe, Clashaganny, Carrarea.

Hancock: Who owned Davros

Bermingham: Who owned Millbrook, Ballymara, Cormeelick and Dalgin (which passed by marriage to the present Kirwan family)

O'Grady: Who owned Russeltown and Cloonagh

Taaffe: Who owned Cloonraine and Cloondroon

Daly: Who owned Stripe and part of Cartown

Seymour: Who owned Carrownageehy, Carramore, Coole, Creevagh and part of Illaun, part of Drim and part of Cartown.

Colonel Knox: Who owned Carranurlaur, Shanthalla, part of Illaun, part of Coole and Creevagh and Illaun.

Clarke: Curraghadoire, Musicfield, part of Drim.

Archbishop McHale: Acquired part of Cartown, Cloonacross, and Coolicknalen.

Blake: Who owned Belmont, Gurrane and Ballinlough.

Modern Movements: There are traditions that the people of the parish who took active part in the Land League and other agrarian movements. Very soon after the inaugural meeting at Irishtown, the Land League held a well attended meeting at Milltown as some of the local landlords were most unpopular, particularly the Bodkin's of Kilclooney and the Blakes of Belmont.

The Blakes (Belmont) soon after "Black 47" carried out one of the greatest mass evictions of the time, when thirty-three families were evicted from their homes in one day.

A very prominent worker in the young Land League movement was O'Kane whose relatives still live near Belmont.

There are also tales of "Ribbon – men", Fenians, Parnellites still told by some of the older people. And in modern times, many of the inhabitants of the parish figured in the Sinn Fein movement, the Volunteers, and the struggle for freedom from 1916 to 1921.

Kilclooney Bardic School: People still speak of a school of Bards at Kilclooney which continued down to comparatively recent times. They speak of the last of the Kilclooney Bards.

A link with the Lally's of Tullinadaly

Two Lallys, relatives or descendants of the Lally's of Tullinadaly lived and died in a house on the Millbrook estate, about a hundred years ago. One was called Lally Cruaid from his miserly habits; the other, his brother was called Lally bog – the simpleton. They held some land, and a house, from the Birmingham's.

Dillons: Who were relatives of the Lallys. They figured in the Irish Brigade as well as the Tullinadaly Lallys. They give their name to a townland in the parish, Dillonbrook.

Surnames of inhabitants of the Parish of Addergoole and Liskeevy:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Acton | 33. Corrigan | 64 Feeney | 215 Guilfoyle |
| 2. Aughtigan | 34. Corless | 65. Feerick | 93. Hannon |
| 3. Aughuane | 35. Costelloe | 66. Flaherty | 94. Harte |
| 4. Begley | 36. Cosgrove | 67. Fleming | 95. Halliday |
| 5. Bermingham (1914) Belton | 37. Cruise (Craven (220) | 68. Flannery | 96. Healy |
| 6. Blake | 38. Crushell | 69. Flattery | 97. Heaney |
| 7. Bowens | 39. Cullina | 70. Flynn | 98. Hett |
| 9. Boyle | 40. Culkin | 71. Fitzpatrick | 99. Hession |
| 10. Brannick | 41. Cummins | 72. Forde | 100. Hernon |
| 11. Brennan | 42. Cunnningham | 73. Fox | 101. Heneghan |
| 12. Brogan | 43. Cunnane | 74. Foy | 102. Hehir |
| 13. Burke | 44. Cunniffe | 75. Frawley | 103 Hennelly |
| 14. Burns | 45. Curran | 76. Garrett | 104. Higgins |
| 15. Byrne | 46. Daly | 77. Garvey | 105. Hoban |
| 16. Carney | 47. Delaney | 78. Gallagher | 106. Hogan |
| 17. Canney | 48. Devine | 79. Gibbons | 107. Hopkins |
| 18. Casey | 49. Devane | 80. Giblin | 108. Horan |
| 19. Casserly | 50. Devaney | 81. Gill | 109. Huane |
| 20. Carty | 51. Dermody | 82. Gilligan | 110. Hughes |
| 21. Clarke | 52. Dennison | 84. Glynn | 111. Hyland |
| 22. Clery | 53. Diggins | 85. Godwin | 112. Hynes |
| 23. Charles | 54. Diskin | 86. Gormley | 113. Joyce |
| 24. Connell | 55. Dignan | 87. Greaney | 114. Keane |
| 25. Connolly | 56. Dolan | 88. Greene | 115. Keenan |
| 26. Coyne | 57. Donellon | 89. Grehan | 116. Keily |
| 27. Conroy | 58. Donnelly | 90. Griffith | 117. Kerrigan |
| 28. Conway | 59. Donohoe | 91. Groarke | 118. Kelly |
| 29. Concannon | 60. Duggan | 92. Grogan | 119. Kennedy |
| 30. Coen | 61. Egan | | 120. Kernan |
| 31. Corcoran | 62. Fallon | | 121. Kilgarriff |
| 32. Corley | 63. Farragher | | 122. Kilkenny |

Surnames continued

123. Kiggins	153. Mooney	183. Reilly	<u>Addenda</u>
124. Kirrane	154. Moran	184. Rhattigan	213. Murray
125. Kirwan	155. Mullarkey	185. Ronayne	214. Regan
126. Larkin	156. Mullen	186. Ruane	215. Guilfoyle
127. Lavelle	157. Mullaghy	187. Rushe	216. McDermott
128. Leonard	158. Mulkerrins	188. Ryan	217. Mortimer
139. Loftus	159. Mullaney	189. Shaughnessy	218. Lyons
130. Lohan	160. Murphy	190. Sheridan	219. Belton
131. Long	161. Naughton	191. Silke	220. Craven
132. Macken	162. Nestor	192. Singleton	221. O'Malley
133. Madden	163. Nevin	193. Slattery	222. O'Hara
134. Mallon	164. Nicholson	194. Steede	
135. Mannion	165. Nolan	195. Stevens	
136. Maloney	166. Noonan	196. Sweeney	
137. Martyn	167. Noone	197. Tannian	
138. McEnnis	168. Oates	198. Thomas	
139. McCormack	169. O'Connor	199. Thornton	
140. McGagh	170. O'Donnell	200. Tierney	
141. McDonagh	171. O'Dowd	201. Tully	
142. McGrath	172. O'Grady	202. Turner	
143. McHugh	173. O'Kane	203. Vahey	
144. McLoughlin	174. O'Neill	204. Varden	
145. McManus	175. O'Reilly	205. Varley	
146. McNamara	176. O'Roarke	206. Waldron	
147. McWalters	177. O'Toole	207. Wallace	
148. Meade	178. Prendergast	208. Walshe	
149. Meehan	179. Quinn	209. Ward	
150. Molloy	180. Raftery	210. Waters	
151. Mongan	181. Rainey	211. Whyte	
152. Monaghan	182. Reapy	212. Wynne	

There are 214 different surnames amongst the householders. From no 214 onward are names of individuals resident in some households such as shop assistants, servants, relatives, orphans etc.

The commonest family names are:

Connolly	22. (Families)
Walsh	15.
Burke	14
Feerick	13
Ruane	12
Diskin	12
Joyce	10
Kirrane	10

Charles Kirwan of Dalgin and John Culkin of Belmont, they are all “small farmers” and although they are not wealthy, they are able to live and rear families in frugal comfort and decency. There is no poverty or distress or very little.

They are a priestly race, and in the past and the present have given very many of their sons and daughters to the church. I cannot make comparisons for wanting figures from other parishes, but I think that few parishes, if any, in the Archdiocese, gave so many priests to the church within the past fifty years. Here is a list of living priests and nuns who came from this parish.

Very Rev Edward Canon Lavelle
Rev Michael Lavelle C.C
Rev William Heaney P. P
Rev. James Heaney C.C.
Rev Patrick Joyce P. P
Rev Martin J. Heaney C.C.
Rev Connor Heaney D.D.
Rev William Byrne (An Beirnach)
Rev Thomas Molloy
Rev Thomas Varley C.C.
Rev T.J. Ryan C.C.
Rev James Mullarkey P.P.

Rev Thomas Martyn C.C.
Rev John Concannon C.C
Rev Michael Godwin C.C
Rev Patrick Delaney C.C.
Abroad
Rev -- Blake (Liverpool)
Rev Patrick Concannon (Los Angeles)
Rev Edward Mullarkey (U.S.A.)
Rev. Dermot Forde. (Galway)
Rev Michael McGagh (Australia)
Rev John Higgins (Nigeria)
Rev J. Francis McEnnis (Chinese Mission)
Rev William Coen (U.S.A.)
Rev Michael Flannery, (Melbourne)

Which appears from a “*Registry of Popish Priests*” made at Galway Quarter Sessions of that year. The names of the Parish Priests of Addergoole and the Parish Priest of Liskeavey are included in that list. (For names see list of priests appended to these notes).

It also appears that Addergoole was an independent parish for some time after 1704 as Rev Ferragh (Fergus) Kelly succeeded the above mentioned Parish Priest of Addergoolde. The next priest’s name of which I can find documentary evidence is that of Rev Patrick Garvey who was Parish Priest of “Addergoole and Liskeavey” in the year 1840 (Vide files of “Connaught Telegraph”, Castlebar where it is recorded that the said Fr Garvey was one of a number of priests who attended a Repeal meeting at Tuam in that year). All I can state for certain is that some time between 1704 and 1840 the two parishes of Addergoole and Liskeavey lost their separate identity and became united into one parish.

(b) **Situation:** The parish of Addergoole and Liskeavey is situated in the Barony of Dunmore and lies along the Northern boundary of County Galway for some five or six miles, the parish and county boundaries coinciding. It lies nearly midway between Tuam and Claremorris. On the North this parish is bounded by the Parish of Kilvine in Mayo.