

Notes on the Parish of Addergoole and Liskeavey
(Milltown)

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} ~~are~~ situated about two miles west of Milltown towards the western boundary of the modern parish ^N ^{Road} on the ^N ^{Road}. 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 Killooney. There are the remains of an old church in the cemetery of Killooney 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.

Please Return to
Frank Glynn Milltown
20/8/97

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 Diskeavey. (For names see list of priests in later section of these notes). Elsewhere I find that Rev. Ferragh (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 Killebooney cemetery. His tomb-stone bears the following inscription: "Lord have mercy on the soul of Rev James Hughes p. priest of Addergoole and Diskeavey 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 Diskeavey lost their separate identity and became united into one parish.

(b) Situation. The parish of Addergoole and Diskeavey 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 Inam and Clarenorris. On the North side this parish is bounded by the parish of Kilvine in Mayo

for five or six miles from Bloombrusk 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 Kileonly and Kiltannon; on the South by the parishes of Tuam, and Dunmore and on the East by Dunmore.

PHYSICAL
FEATURES

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.

Kilebooney 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 Kilebooney.

The Colare River runs through the parish from North-East 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:

⁴
Townlands:

blonbrusk. (Meadow of brushwood, or perhaps of rubbish).

Kunnekinella

Strife

búnagher. (Does it mean a place infested by rabbits?).

Dálgin (Probably a thorny place)

barranliomas (Thomas's quarter [of land]).

blónagh

barranloutagh (Layman's quarter)

Lurgan

Russeltown

Millbrook

Ballymára

Dillonbrook (named after a branch of the Dillon family)

blondroon

blonraíne (Meadow of Raizin or fern)

Shánthalla (old land)

barranúrlawr (the quarters of the threshing place or floor)

boole (a nook or corner)

bneévagh (a bushy place)

burraghadhóire (the bog of the oak grove)

barramore. (the large quarter)

Music field (formerly called Gortafunnel i.e. Connell's field).

Drim (A ridge)

Killérneen

Gortialáúra (Lowry's field).

Bartówn.

bloonaeróss. (Meadow of the cross).

Milltown (The meaning is evident)

Bánagher (A place with several beanna or little peaks)

Davros or Dawros (Ridge of the oxc)

barraréa (The whitish quarter - referring to the colour of the pasture).

Parkróe (Red field)

blashagáenny (marsh of the sand)

Killeóney

Bawnmóre (Great meadow or whitish pasture land)

Kilphásogue

bloonacúra.

bloonacútera

Donemóyle (tón was often applied to the corner or shoulder of a hill. tón maol would mean, "bare shoulder.")

Kilgévrín

Diskéevy or Disgeevy

Imneraclís (Border of the fence or dividing line).

Follatúrick

Gurráne.

Ballinlough (Village of or by the lake. A lake is quite near).

Belmount (formerly called Croc Uí Faisí or Fahy's Hill)

Gortnangán (Probably Mangles' field).

The Monument (from a monument erected to somebody killed there).

Ballyglass. (The village of the marsh (glass or clais)).

Barrownegeehy (Windy quarters)

Ballinamóna (The village of the turf).

Bloonkeén

Bwraghmóre. (Large curragh or marshy place).

III Ecclesiastical History 8

Unfortunately the ecclesiastical history of the parish of Adergoole and Distavey 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 a "blessed well", and called "Thobar Phadraig" in Davros near Mulltown, but there is no ruin or trace of a church near it.

Possibly this district received the faith from Kilbannon or Sunmore, 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 Kildoonay and Kilerneen. But I have failed to find any explanation of these names. The latter parts of these place-names may not refer to persons 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 Kildooney, Addergoole, and Diskeavey. There is a rude stone cross standing in a 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 his place of his ordination in 1695. and Rosmearane as his place of residence. Rosmearane is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles South-West of Addergoole, and the birth place of Fr. William Coen.

This list also mentions Patrick Kirwan P.P. of Diskeavey, who was ordained at Athleague in 1685. and lived at "blogher". There is a place called blogher near

Dalgin, but this is some three or four miles from Diskeavey.

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 Diskeavey were almost certainly in use down to 1731. At the beginning of the

next century a new church was erected at Killooney about a quarter of a mile North of the old church and

cemetery. There is a slab beside this church with the instruments 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. ~~Very likely~~ The parishes of Addergoole and Diskeavey were united by then, and the

church is almost equidistant from Addergoole and Diskeavey 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 1 1/2 miles North of Milltown alongside the present road to Claremorris. This church

11
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 Grehan informed
me that his father (who was born in 1821 or 1822) went to
school in Kiloclooney church. Allowing 10 or 12 years for
age we could conclude that Kiloclooney church was in
use about 1834 or 1835. Patrick Distin 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 Adergoolie and Diskeavy
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.

Priests' 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 baptized by Fr. Hugh Bonnell 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 Fr. Martin Collieran C.C. was living there. The house

¹³
stood on the lands of Barton acquired by Dr. McHale. The 13
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
Cunaghs. For some reason these wished to take possession
of the house and consequently Fr. Martin Bolleran was
to be evicted. The Bailiff protected by a Sergeant and
police of the R.I. C. appeared before the house and Fr
Bolleran 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. Bolleran. When the house
was empty of everything except Fr. Bolleran and his
chair the Sergeant approached him and asked him
would he be so good as to leave the house peaceably.
Fr. Bolleran 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. Bolleran 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

people¹⁴ had to suffer, in common with the rest of the country

In later times, when Protestants in the nineteenth century made determined efforts to proselytise there seems to have been no 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 a Protestant family called Nangle in Gortinanyang. Some of the Berminghams became Protestants at some time, but they were a Catholic family. It may be of interest to note that a 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 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 "whither his father who did not wish to keep him in his house, in Dalgan, Diocese of Tuam, sent him" (Vid "Archivium Hibernicum" vol. IV p. 31 d. 528.)

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

List of Priests 15

Parish of Addergoole.

Parish of Diskeavey

Reverend Mac Hosty (He is mentioned in State Papers as Vicar of Addergoole in 1559)

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

Patrick Kirwan (was P.P. Diskeavey 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 & Diskeavey (died Sept. 1801)
Rev. Patrick Garvey (was P.P. of Diskeavey and Addergoole (sic) in 1840. b. b. 5.

Rev. J. Waldron R.C.C. Addergoole 1840
Rev. Thomas Malley C.C. 1859 -

Rev. Hugh O'Connell P.P. 1847-1861

[Rev. Thomas Malley. Adm. 1861-1862]

Rev. Patrick Donohoe 1864

Rev. Peter Jennings P.P. 1862-1868

Rev. James Flannelly P.P. 1868-1875

Rev. Thomas McWalters P.P. 1875-1896

Rev. James Heaney C.C.
MAR. 1879 - MAR. 1880

Rev. Matt. Lavelle C.C. Mar - July 1880

Rev. James Hynes C.C. July 1880 - Sep 1883

Rev. John Mullarkey C.C. Sep 1883 -
to 1887 or perhaps 1890

Rev. Patrick McAlpine P.P. 1896-1898

Rev. Michael Glynn C.C. 1890 - ?

Rev. Martin Collieran C.C. (1897) Aug 1901

Rev. Michael Distin P.P. 1898-1930

Rev. James Kelly C.C. Sep 1901 - Mar 1905

In Aug. 1902 a second curate was

appointed in the person of Rev Denis Greaney C.C.
Aug '02 - Dec '03

Rev Stanislaus Faulkner C.C.
(Mar '05 - Jan '06)

Rev Anthony O'Boyle ('03 - '06)

Rev James Godfrey C.C.
Apr '06 - Jan 1921

Rev. Edward Lavelle C.C.
(Aug '06 - Feb '08)

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

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

Rev Patrick Garvey B.L.
(July - Nov 1919)

Rev Peter Delaney
July 1921 - July 1923.

Rev Michael Hughes B.L.
(Dec 1919 - 1923.

Rev Michael McEvilly C.C.
(July 1923 - Jan 1926.)

Rev. Patrick McHugh C.C.
(July 1923 - Jan 1933.

Rev Patrick Murphy C.C.
(Jan 1926 - July 1935)

Rev. Stephen Blowick B.L.
Jan. 1933.

Rev. Francis Lynch B.L.
(July 1935 - July 1942)

Rev Michael Quinn B.L.
(July 1942)

IV Secular History In civil history Milltown and the surrounding districts within the parish of Addergoole and Distavey 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 older times by the chief of Cinel Dubhain, and afterwards by the O'Connors who made Dunmore one of their residences. Later still, in 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 Bonmaicne Cinel Dubhain (also called the Bonmaicne of Dunmore). I quote an extract from H. T. Knox's "History of the County of Mayo" p. 281. "The Bonmaicne 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 Muinter Brechain. The other clans seem to have been under the Cinel Dubhain called also "of Dunmore" (Note: It is thought by some that the name Kiwan is derived from the ancient chieftain's name Dubhain, thus Ciar Dubhain, Ciar Dubhain).

or Black Dubhair. The modern Devanes probably preserve
the same ancient name. There are a few families of
Devanes in the ~~the~~ parish).

In later times, as stated above, the O'Connors of Bonnaught,
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 Killebooney.

When this family came to Killebooney I can not determine.
There was an O'Connor in Killebooney when Malachy O'Queely lost his
life in defence of his faith and country in 1645. And

O'Queely's successor John De Burgo was a great friend of
the O'Connor of Killebooney. This O'Connor had charge of
the Shrine of St Jarlath of Tuam. (My authority for this
is Rev. William Byrne of barrowageelhy). The Donnellon
family of Dylane Tuam were connected by marriage with
the O'Connors of Killebooney 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. (H. W. Byrne).

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

Anglo-Norman Times and Families When Richard De Burgo
got a grant of most of Bonnaught 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 sway in Milltown where there was a de Bermingham 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} ~~with~~ 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 Barras.

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 Seán Buidé de Feorán. He was an accomplished scholar, a poet, and astronomer. He made a special study of Red Stars, the analysis

of light etc.²⁰ 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 belt," 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 Atheny", 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 Atheny in 1316, that disastrous day for the Kings and chiefs of Connaught and all Ireland. The title was a reward for his victory.

landlords: 21

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

Boatkin of Killelooney, who owned the townlands of Killelooney, Bawnmore, Parkroe, Clashaganny, Barrarea.

Handcock who owned Davros

Birmingham, who owned Millbrook, Ballymara, Bormeelick and Dalgin (which passed by marriage to the present Surwan family)

O'grady who owned Russeltown and Bloonagh

Taaffe who owned Bloonrairie and Bloonroon

Daly " " Strife and part of Bartown

Seymour " " Barrownageehy, Barramore, Boole, Breevagh & part of Illaun, part of Drim part of Bartown.

Colonel Knox who owned Barranurlaur, Shanthalla part of Illaun part of Boole and Breevagh and Illaun

Clarke. Berraghadoire, Musicfield part of Drim.

Archbishop McHale acquired part of Bartown, Bloonacross.

and Boolicknalea. 22

Blake - who owned Belmont, Gurrane, and Ballinlough.

modern movements: There are traditions that the people of the parish 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 Bodkins 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. 23

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 Lallys of Tullinadaly lived and died in a house on the Millbrook estate, about a hundred years ago.

One was called Lally Crusid from his miserly habits; the other his brother was called Lally Boz - the Simpleton.

They held some land, and a house, from the Berminghams.

Dillon's 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

V 24 Surnames of inhabitants of the Parish of Addergoole

and Liskeavey
(215) GUILFOYLE

1	Acton	33	borrigan	64	Feeney	93	Hannon
2	Aughtigan	34	botless	65	Feerick	94	Harte
3	Aughuane	35	bosselloe	66	Flaherty	95	Halliday
4	Beagley	36	bosgrave	67	Fleming	96	Healy
			^{CR AVEN (220)} bouse				
5	Bermingham	38	brushell	68	Flannery	97	Heaney
	^{(219) BELTON}						
6	Blake	39	bullina	69	Flattery	98	Hell
7	Bowens	40	bulkin	70	Flynn	99	Hession
9	Boyle	41	bummins	71	Fitzpatrick	100	^{HERNON} Heneghan
10	Brannick	42	bunningham	72	Forde	101	Hehir
11	Brennan	43	bunnane	73	Fox	102	Hennelly
12	Brogan	44	bunniffe	74	Foy	103	Higgins
13	Burke	45	burran	75	Frawley	104	Hoban
14	Burns	46	Daly	76	Garrett	105	Hogan
15	Byrne	47	Delaney	77	Garvey	106	Hopkins
16	Carney	48	Devine	78	Gallagher	107	Horan
17	Cannery	49	Devane	79	Gibbons	108	Huane
18	Casery	50	Devaney	80	Giblin	109	Hughes
19	Cassery	51	Dermody	81	Gill	110	Hyland
20	Carthy	52	Dennison	82	Gilligan	111	Hynes
21	Clarke	53	Diggins	83	Gilmore	112	Joyce
22	Clery	54	Distin	84	Glynn	113	Keane
23	Charles	55	Dignan	85	Godwin	114	Keenan
24	Bonnell	56	Dolan	86	Gormley	115	Keily
25	Bonnolly	57	Donnellon	87	Greaney	116	Kerrigan
26	Boyne	58	Donnelly	88	Greene	117	Kelly
27	Borroy	59	Donohoe	89	Grehan	118	Kennedy
28	Bonway	60	Duggan	90	Griffith	119	Kernan
29	Boncannon	61	Egan	91	Grourke	120	Kilgarriff
30	Boen	62	Fallon	92	Grogan	121	Kilkenny
31	Borcovan	63	Farragher				
32	Booley						

23 Surnames continued

123 Kiggins	153 Mooney	181 Rainey	207 Wallace
124 Kerrane	154 Moran (217) MORTIMER	182 Reapy (214) REGAN	208 Walshe
125 Kurwan	155 Mullarkey	183 Reilly	209 Ward
126 Larkin	156 Mullen	184 Rhatigan	210 Waters
127 Lavelle	157 Mullaghy	185 Ronayne	211 Whyte
128 Leonard	158 MulKerrins	186 Ruane	212 Wynne.
129 Loftus	159 Mullaney	187 Rushe	<u>ADDENDA</u>
130 Lohan	160 Murphy (213) MURRAY	188 Ryan	[213 Murray]
131 Long (218) LYONS	161 Naughton	189 Shaughnessy	[214 Regan]
132 Macken	162 Nestor	190 Sheridan	[215 GUILFOYLE]
133 Madden	163 Kevin	191 Silke	[216 McDERMOTT]
134 Mallon	164 Nicholson	192 Singleton	[217 MORTIMER]
135 Mannion	165 Nolan	193 Slettery	[218 LYONS]
136 Maloney	166 Noonan	194 Steede	[219 BELTON]
137 Martyn	167 Noone	195 Stevens	[220 CRAVEN]
138 McEnnis	168 Oates	196 Sweeney	[221 O'MALLEY]
139 McEormack	169 O'Connor	197 Tannian	[222 O'HARA]
140 McEagh (216) MC. DE RHOTT.	170 O'Donnell	198 Thomas	
141 McDonagh	171 O'Dowd	199 Thornton	
142 McEgath	172 O'Flynn O'HARA (222)	200 Tierney	
143 McHugh	173 O'Kane O'MALLEY (221)	201 Tully	
144 McLaughlin	174 O'Neill	202 Turner	
145 McManus	175 O'Reilly	203 Vahay	
146 McManara	176 O'Rourke	204 Varden	
147 McWalters	177 O'Toole	205 Varley	
148 Meade	178 Prendergast	206 Waldron	
149 Meehan	179 Quinn		
150 Molloy	180 Rafferty		
151 Mongan			
152 Monaghan			

There are 204 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:

Donnelly	22	(Families)
Walshe	15	"
Burke	14	"
Ferick	13	"
Ruane	12	"
Liskin	12	"
Joyce	10	"
Kerrane	10	"

²⁷ are Charles Kirwan of Dalgin and John Bulbin of Belmont.

They are all then "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 want of 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 b.l.

Rev. William Heaney P.P.

Rev. James Heaney b.l.

Rev. Patrick Joyce P.P.

Rev. Martin J. Heaney b.l.

Rev. Bonnot Heaney D.D.

Rev. William Byrne (AN SEIRNEACH)

Rev. Thomas Molloy

Rev. Thomas Varley b.l.

Rev. J. J. Ryan b.l.

Rev. James Mullarkey P.P.

Rev. Thomas Maryn b.l.

Rev. John Concannon C.L.

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 Mc Gagh (Australia)

Rev. John Higgins (Nigeria)

Rev. J. Francis Mc Connis (Chenise Mission)

Rev. William Coen (U.S.A.)

Rev. Michael Flannery Melbourne

28 which appears from a "Registry of Popish Priests" made at Galway Quarter Sessions of that year. The names of the Parish Priest of Addergoole and the Parish Priest of Diskeavey 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 Addergoole. 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 Diskeavey" in the year 1840 (Vide files of "Bonnaught 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 Diskeavey lost their separate identity and became united into one parish.

(b.) Situation: The parish of Addergoole and Diskeavey 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