

CAPPAGARRIFF

An Ceapach Gharbh, The rough tillage field.

Area 50 acres

This small townland also on the lake shore is home to Cappagarrieff House originally erected by Bob Hodgson.

The townland gives its name to one of the most sheltered and beautiful bays in the Glann area.

According to the Patent Roll of James 1 in 1641, the grantee of the lands of Cappagarrieff was Francis Blake.

In the 1850s, according to John O Donovan Field Notes at the time of the Griffith valuation the Proprietor was Thomas B. Martin of Ballinahinch. He described the land as very bad and stony containing 50 acres all arable with the exception of 24 acres of rough pasture, a bye road the centre of which forms its eastern boundary.

In the 1850s a man by the name of James Connor farmed here. At this time according to Griffiths valuation the Lessor was the Directors of the Law Life Assurance Company. The rateable valuation for the land was £12.0.0.

The Martin Estate went into liquidation in 1849 and was leased by the Law Life Assurance Company of London. They sold it in 1872 to a London Brewer by the name of Richard Berridge. He remained an absentee Landlord, with a bad reputation. At that time The Land League had started in Mayo and tenants were beginning to organise seeking rights of tenure and fairer rent. In the early 1880s some tenants in Carraroe stood against an Eviction team. This was the beginning of the end of the huge estates and their intolerable abuse of their poor tenants.

At the time of the 1911 census there were no residents living in Cappagarrieff.

The property changed hands in the 1920s. A man by the name of Partridge bought it. He used to keep Jersey cows. Peter Lydon bought one when he was leaving, the asking price was £30. A man by the name of Cyrill then bought it in 1950. Then Barbara Bellgedes or Miss Elly of Dallas fame lived there. Then the oil tycoon Mr Charles Moon a relation of Moons of Galway bought it. Jim Kelly originally from Coosan worked there then as gardener. When Mr. Moon passed away a Mrs Keefer bought it. It is presently owned by a man from Canada of Irish descent Mr. Cashman. He tidied the place up after he bought it and keeps livestock.

SHANBALLYMORE

An Sean Baile Mor, The big old village

Area 24 Acres

This very small triangular shaped townland lies west of Cappagarrieff with the Currarevagh River as its western boundary. It is largely wooded.

In 1641 it was part of the Blake Estate.

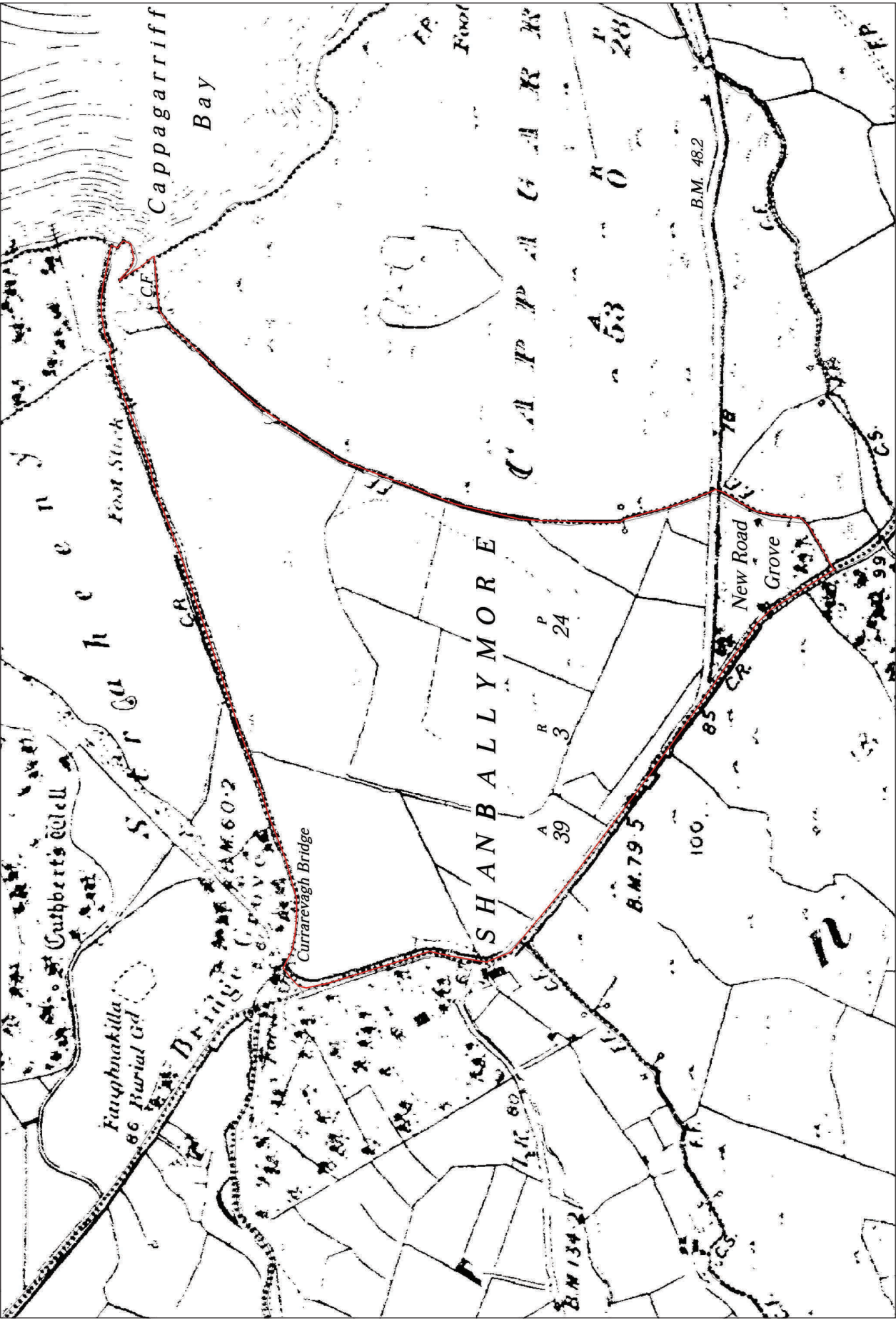
Thomas B. Martin Esq. was the Proprietor in the 1850s at the time of the Griffith Valuation. The land was described as not very good wet and stony, containing 24¼ acres all under tillage and pasture except 2 acres of rough pasture. A road passes along its southern extremity.

The Lessor was the Law Life Assurance Co. A James McDonagh was the lessee paying £7.10.0 for the privillage. There was no house. Latterly it was part of the Currarevagh Estate before it was striped by the Land Commission. At the time of the 1911 census there was nobody living in this townland.

In more recent times some local family members from Derrymoyle and Baurisheen have set up home in this townland. Seamus Kelly and his wife Mary Molloy and their three children Michael, Martin, and Sandra.

Next door to the west live Mark Molloy and his wife Caroline Faherty (Moycullen) and their children Maeve and Hannah.





CURRAREVAGH

An Chorr Riabhach,

The projecting point with variation.

Area 179 acres.

This townland runs west along the shore from Shanballymore to Annaghbeg Bay (Kitts Bay). The jagged peninsula juts into the lake, hence its name. It is mostly covered with natural deciduous woodland and is an area of special conservation of immense natural beauty. The Point of Park is at its most northerly boundary.

Annaghminogue is a small piece of land in Currarevagh Bay often separated by high water in winter.

Bush Island, Island B and the rock south of Illaundauvrack (Two Trout Island) are part of Currarevagh townland.

There is a small hill in Currarevagh called Knockaunnasillagh (Crucasella)-Sallow Hill. There is a Triangulation Station at the top of this. Its height is 154 feet. The other great land mark in Currarevagh is the local Graveyard Faughnakilla.

In 1641 Currarevagh was owned by a John (Sallagh) Joy. (Joyce)

In the 1850s the proprietor was Thomas B. Martin of Ballinahinch. Griffiths evaluator described the land as very good but hilly. Of the 179 acres 140 were under tillage and pasture. It was remarkable for a Holy Well famed for stations. It was known as Tobercullier. And there is a burial ground called Faughnakella near its southern boundary. There is a small patch of brushwood along its eastern boundary. The well was also called St. Callins Well.

Henry Hodgson was the occupant at the time. Griffith valuation was £55.0.0.

On Sunday night 2nd April 1911 (Census night) the occupants of House no.1 in Currarevagh were James William Oliver and his sister Catherine and their 3 servants Mary Jane Moran, Mary Bryan and Mathias Tierny.

The occupants of house no. 2 were Henry Dudley Hodgson and his wife Rose Anne, their daughter Daisy Nora and son Henry age 6. Their servants were Bridget Mary Harte, Mary Kennedy and Michael Feeney. And there was a visitor by the name of Constance Lucy Jackson.

Towards the end of the 17th century, Henry William Hodgson (1796-1878) moved from the north of

England to Arklow to commence mining for lead. He bought land from Lord Powerscourt which had Sulphur mines which proved to be very profitable since the supplies of sulphur from Mt Etna were cut off by Garibaldi's seizure of Sicily. The profits in 3-4 years amounted to ca £50,000 per year. All records are in the Public Records Office Dublin.

Henry had a nephew, Edward Barnes, who was resident engineer and MD of the Wicklow Copper Mine Co. Henry had originally purchased Ballymurtagh and the adjoining Ballygahan mines in the Avoca Valley in about 1821. He later floated the Wicklow Copper Mine Co. to take over Ballymurtagh in 1834, retaining Ballygahan, which was operated as a private concern. He also operated a mine at Glenmalure, and may have had some connection with the Royal Irish Mining Co, incorporated in 1825.

The old house at Currarevagh which was built by the O Fflahertie clan in the mid 1700s was a Queen Anne design. After the ousting of the O Fflaherties it became part of the Martin Estate. It was then purchased by the Hodgson family, who used it as a hunting lodge before building the current house at Currarevagh.



A keen angler and shot, Mr Hodgson travelled much of Ireland and during a visit to the west he decided to prospect for copper. This he found along the Hill of Doon road. At much the same time he discovered lead on the other side of Oughterard. He moved to Galway and bought Merlin Park from the Blake family in 1852. He wanted to move closer to his mining activities so he bought a house (not the current one) at Currarevagh then part of the Martin estates.

On Monday 28th February 1853 according to the diary of one Thomas Colville Scott who was sent by the Law Life Assurance Company of London to survey the vast Martin Estate, a house at Currarevagh