

The requested research has now been completed and the findings are presented in the following report.

We knew that James Moore was born in Cloughs, Cushendall in County Antrim around 1860 to 1862. His father was Samuel Moore. He married Mary Ann Hassan McCormick on the 28th December 1890 at Waterfoot Roman Catholic Church and they had a son Samuel before moving to Scotland before 1902.

## **Ulster Historical Foundation Database**

Civil registration of all births, deaths and marriages did not commence in Ireland until 1864. Non-Catholic marriages are registered from 1 April 1845. Before these dates one is dependent on local parish registers for information relating to family history. The Ulster Historical Foundation has on its database virtually all pre-1922 civil marriage registers for counties Antrim and Down. It also has virtually all pre-1900 Roman Catholic registers for the same area.

This database was examined and records relating to your family were found. We found the marriage record of James Moore and Mary Anne McCormick. James was a 28 year old servant from Clough and Mary Anne was a 20 year old servant from Cushendall. His father was Samuel Moore, a farmer and her father was Allan McCormick, also a farmer. Their witnesses were D McAuley and Mary McCann. This record is printed out and included in the appendix.

We then found three baptismal records for the children of James and Mary Ann Moore in Cushendall Roman Catholic Church. Samuel Moore was born on the 3<sup>rd</sup> December 1891 and baptised on the 13<sup>th</sup> December 1891. His parents were James Moore and Mary Ann McCormick from Clough. His sponsors were James McCarry and Sarah McCarry and a note in the baptismal register detailed that he married Maria Brodie in All Saints Church, Airdrie, Scotland on the 19<sup>th</sup> April 1941.

Rose and Matilda Moore were both baptised on the 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1895. Their parents were listed as James Moore and Marianne McCormick from Clough. Rose's sponsor was Elizabeth Moore and Matilda's sponsors were James McCurry and Elizabeth Darragh.

We also found the baptismal record of Mary Ann McCormick. She was baptised on the 15<sup>th</sup> December 1866 in Armoy Roman Catholic Church. Her parents were Allan McCormick and Mary Hassan, they were not married. Her sponsor was Rose Connor.

Although we did not find a baptismal record for your ancestor James Moore, we did find four baptismal records for what would appear to be his siblings. All were baptised in Cushendall Roman Catholic Church to Samuel Moore and Elizabeth McKillip. Elizabeth Moore was baptised on the 25<sup>th</sup> July 1862, Samuel was baptised on the 10<sup>th</sup> December 1864, Letitia on the 9<sup>th</sup> March 1867 and Matilda on the 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1870. All these records are printed out and included in the appendix.

### **Wills Index, 1858 – 1919**

We examined the Will summary (of administrative papers) for Samuel Moore which you had found. Samuel Moore was a farmer from Cloughs, his widow was Elizabeth Moore which would strengthen the theory that the baptismal records mentioned above are of James Moore's siblings. Samuel Moore died on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1897 and the date of probate was the 20<sup>th</sup> April 1898. His effects totalled £71 and five shillings.

### **Church Records**

We then examined the records of Cushendall Roman Catholic Church to see if any additional information on your family could be found. Although marriage registers survive for this Church from 1837, there is a gap in the records between 1844 and 1860. We examined the marriage register from 1860 to 1863, the marriage of Samuel Moore was not found but it is likely that he married before this time.

We also examined the baptismal register from January 1858 to July 1862. We found two other baptismal entries for children of Samuel Moore. On the 5<sup>th</sup> September 1858 Js Moore was baptised, son of "S. Moore and his wife". Eliza McKillop's name was later written into this record. This is the baptismal record of your ancestor James Moore. His sponsors were "John Harrigan and his sister".

Another child of Saml. (sic) Moore and Eliza McKillip was baptised on the 21<sup>st</sup> October 1861 but no first name was detailed. The sponsors were ??? Harrigan and Ally Harrigan.

We also saw the baptismal entries of the children which were found in the database – Elizabeth, Samuel, Letitia and Matilda.

## **School Registers**

There were a number of schools in the area which your ancestors may have attended. These included Cushendall National School for which male registers survive from 1894 and Glenaan National School where female and male registers survive from 1875.

Unfortunately these school registers could not be examined at this time as the Public Record Office, Northern Ireland is preparing to move to a new building so certain records are not available. However the reference numbers for these registers are listed in the appendix for the future.

## **1901 Census**

Although a census was carried out in Ireland from 1821, the majority of census returns prior to 1901 were destroyed. This makes the 1901 Census a very valuable record.

We examined the 1901 Census for the townland of Cloghs and found a Moore family living in the townland at this time.

Eliza Moore was the head of the family. She was a 75 year old widow and farmer. Eliza was born in County Antrim, could not read or write but could speak both Irish and English.

Her daughter, Mary Anne Moore was living with her. She was 39 years old and was not married. She was born in County Antrim and could read and write. It seems likely that Mary Anne Moore was the child baptised in 1861 who was not named.

Eliza Moore also had two grand-daughters living with her. Martha Mooney (this perhaps should have been Moore) was 5 years old and Rosetta Moore was 3 years old. The census recorded everyone who slept in the house on the night of the 31st March 1901 so we cannot tell if these grandchildren lived with Eliza Moore permanently or were just visiting.

The information from the census has been copied out as the microfilm printer at PRONI was not working. It is included in the appendix.

The 1901 Census also provided information on the type of house they were living in. The walls were made of stone, brick or concrete (as opposed to mud or wood) and the roof was made of thatch or wood, (rather than slate, iron or tiles). There were two rooms in the house and two windows at the front of the house and it was categorised a 3<sup>rd</sup> class of house. They also had a cow-house and fowl house.

Although a census was carried out in Ireland from 1821, the majority of census returns prior to 1901 were destroyed. We are therefore reliant on other sources for information on the location of families in the mid-nineteenth century. Two of our main records for this purpose are the tithe applotment books and Griffith's Valuation.

### **Tithe Applotment Index, 1823 – 1838**

In 1823 the Composition Act was passed which stipulated that henceforth all tithes due to the Established Church, the Church of Ireland, were to be paid in money rather than in kind as they previously could have been. This necessitated a complete valuation of all tithable land in Ireland, the results of which are contained in manuscript form in the tithe applotment books arranged by parish. Copies of these for Northern Ireland are available in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The tithe applotment books contain the name of the tithe-payer, the size of his farm and the amount of tithe he paid.

We examined the tithe applotment index for information on your ancestors. We found three McKillops in the townland of Cloughs and two Moores – James and Jas. in 1826. These have been printed out and included in the appendix. This shows that the Moores were living in this townland from at least 1826.

## **Griffith's Valuation Index, 1848 -1864**

A valuation of all properties in Ireland was started in Co. Dublin in 1847 and completed in counties Armagh and Down in 1864. A summary version of this valuation, known as the Primary Valuation or more popularly as Griffith's Valuation after Sir Richard Griffith, the man appointed Commissioner of Valuation, was published in some 200 volumes arranged by poor law union. In addition to the names of householders and landholders the valuation also provides the name of the person from whom the property was leased – the 'immediate lessor', a description of the property, its acreage and the valuation of both the land and the buildings. From 1864 the valuation revision books detail changes in occupancy of the properties.

This index was examined for the townland of Cloghs and six McKillops were found, as well as three Moores – William Moore, James Moore junior and James Moore senior. It is possible that one of these men was the father of Samuel Moore, your ancestor. This list has been printed out and is included in the appendix.

## **Valuation Revision Books, 1864 onwards**

The manuscript valuation books were updated on a regular basis and these books up to c.1930 are available under PRONI reference VAL/12B. The so-called 'cancelled books' consist of manuscript notebooks kept by the valuation office and updated to take account of changes in tenure. When a change of occupancy occurred, the name of the lessee or householder was crossed off and the new owner's name written above it, while the year was noted on the right-hand side of the page. Different-coloured ink was often used to differentiate between years with a key at the start of each book to indicate which colour went with each year. The years in which changes in occupancy took place help to establish significant dates in family history, such as dates of death, sale or emigration. On rare occasions there can even be a comment to the effect that a family had emigrated or that an individual had died. Changes in the valuation of buildings can indicate when a new house was built or when the existing one was abandoned. By the early years of the twentieth century most of the occupiers of land had become landowners, thanks to a series of land purchase acts. This explains the initials L.A.P. (Land Act Purchase) that may be found stamped on an

entry in the revision lists. The corresponding maps are also available under reference VAL/12D. Later valuation revision books are now available in PRONI up to the 1990s.

We examined these valuation revision books for the townland of Cloghs.

In 1864 William Moore was renting a house at number 9b, James Moore junior was renting a house, offices and land at number 10 and James Moore senior was renting a house, offices and land at number 24. In 1865 Samuel Moore was listed as the tenant at number 24, it is possible that James Moore senior had died by this time. It is also possible that James Moore senior was the father of Samuel Moore although we cannot know this for certain at this stage.

In the valuation revision book which covers the period 1866 to 1878 Samuel Moore was listed as Samuel Moore senior.

By 1878 the house at number 9b was now rented by a William McAuley rather than William Moore.

By 1890 John Moore was renting number 10 rather than James Moore junior.

Finally by 1912 the word senior was struck out at number 24, suggesting that another Samuel Moore was now renting this land, probably his son Samuel, James' younger brother.

### **'Townland in the Parish of Cushendall'**

We examined this publication and have photocopied the relevant pages on the townland of Cloughs. These are included in the appendix.

### **Conclusion**

Time did not permit any further research beyond this point. We have found information on your ancestor James Moore and his own family as well as on his father Samuel Moore and his family. Further research could still be done. We could visit the General Register Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast and obtain information on the deaths of Samuel and Eliza

Moore, as well as looking for the marriage records of James' brother and sisters. We hope this report has been of use and interest to you and your family.

## APPENDIX

### Ulster Historical Foundation database

All relevant Moore entries have been printed out and included in the appendix

### Wills index, 1858 – 1919

Title:		Date Of Death:	31/03/1897
Forename:	Samuel	Date Of Grant:	20/04/1898
Surname:	Moore	Effects:	Effects £71 5s.
Alt Surname:		Registry:	Belfast

### Full Abstract:

Administration of the estate of Samuel Moore late of Cloughs County Antrim Farmer who died 31 March 1897 granted at Belfast to Elizabeth Moore of Cloughs the Widow.

### Church Records

*Layde and Ardclinis Roman Catholic Church (Cushendall)* MIC/1D/68

Marriages, March 1860 –December 1863: Nil

Baptisms, January 1858 – July 1862:

5<sup>th</sup> September 1858: Baptism of Js Moore of S Moore and his wife [Later note: “Eliza McKillop”] Sponsors: John Harrigan and his sister

21<sup>st</sup> October 1861: Baptism of ----- Moore of Saml Moore and Eliza McKillip.

Sponsors: ???y Harrigan and Ally Do.

25<sup>th</sup> July 1862: Baptism of Eliza Moore of Saml Moore and Eliza McKillip. Sponsors: John McCarey and Ann Moore

### School Registers

*Cushendall National School* SCH/1168/1/1

Male register, 1894 – 1943

*Gleanna National School*

Female register, 1875 – 1948

SCH/1251/1/1

Male register, 1875 – 1947

SCH/1251/1/2

1901 Census

MIC/354/1/16

Moore entry, Cloghs townland, Cushendall DED has been copied out and is included in the appendix

Tithe Applotment Index, 1823 - 1838

Moore and McKillops in Cloughs townland have been printed out and included in the appendix

Griffith's Valuation Index, 1848 -1864

Moore and McKillops in Cloughs townland have been printed out and included in the appendix

Valuation Revision Books

1864 – 1865

VAL/12B/2/7A

9b) William Moore

House

10) James Moore, jun

Ho, offs and land 14/0/0

24) James Moore, sen → Samuel (1865)

Ho, offs and land 24/1/0

1866 – 1878

VAL/12B/2/7B

9b) William Moore

House

10) James Moore, jun

Ho, offs and land 14/0/0

24) Samuel Moore, senr

Ho, offs and land 24/1/0

1878 – 1884

VAL/12B/2/7C

9b) William McAuley

House

10) James Moore, jun

Ho, offs and land 14/0/0

24) Samuel Moore, senr

Ho, offs and land 24/1/0

1884 – 1894

VAL/12B/2/7D

10) James Moore, jun → John (1890)

Ho, offs and land 14/0/0

24) Samuel Moore, senr

Ho, offs and land 24/1/0

1894 – 1908

VAL/12B/2/7E

10) John Moore

Ho, offs and land 14/0/0

24) Samuel Moore, senr

Ho, offs and land 24/1/0

1909 – 1923

VAL/12B/2/7F

10)	John Moore	Ho, offs and land	14/0/0
24)	Samuel Moore, senr [Senr scored out 1912]	Ho, offs and land	24/1/0