

An incomplete history of the Moffatts of Clabby/Tempo

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Introduction

For over two centuries, the Moffatts were stalwarts of the Clabby/Tempo community. Today, there are no Moffatts from this line that we know of remaining in the area, although there are some related through maternal lines and a considerable number overseas. This research focussed on just the area close to Clabby/Tempo, but I indicate links to other groups where there is documentary evidence (particularly those from the Ballinamallard area – which in turn links to the Irvinestown area - and Kinawley parish).

The name comes from Scotland, so it is probable that the Moffatts of the area came with the Settlements of the first half of the 17th century, under James I and James II. The 1630 Muster Roll gives: William Moffett (Lowther's land, i.e. Irvinestown region); William & Symon Moffet (Balfour lands, Magheraboy); William Moffet (Lord Hastings' land, Tyrkennedy); John Moffet (John Dunbar lands, Inishmacsaint)¹. But it is impossible to determine exactly where they were living. By the early 18th century there were several concentrations of Moffatts in Fermanagh, Tyrone and the neighbouring counties.

Much of the early period covered by this account was a time in which there was high illiteracy; spelling of the name (Moffett, Moffat, Moffatt, Moffit, Moffitt) seems to have varied from document to document, depending on who was writing, and eventually evolved differently in different branches of the same family. I have therefore largely disregarded spelling in piecing together this history.

Some documents refer to Clabby and some to Camgart. Whether there is any distinction, I am unsure. Clabby Manor, which is specifically mentioned in some instances would have been located within the Camgart townland (one source tells me that the manor stood where St Margaret's rectory now stands). So, again, I have not been too particular when interpreting documents.

First Camgart phase

Compilations of church wardens for the Enniskillen shire show that a William Moffit was living at Camgart as early as 1728² and possibly 1705³. The first documentary evidence is a deed of 1732⁴, where Constantine Maguire of Tempo Manor provided a source of funds for two boys: John Armstrong of Tullyolagh South and **William** Moffit junior aged 8, son of William Moffit of Clabby. It is tempting to speculate that this **William** senior might have been the William Moffet buried at

¹ Source: Tenison Groves

² From-ireland.net

³ www.ulsterancestry.com

⁴ Transcripts (Transcripts of memorials of deeds, conveyances and wills, 1708-1929) 78 217 54768. Constantine, as his father Brian before him, was fond of hospitality. The great blind harpist Turlough O'Carolan was a known visitor (and named his tune Planxty Maguire in their honour). Constantine was a Catholic and never married. There is no indication of why he chose to favour these boys. Two other deeds were established for other boys, including 73 430 51779 that names William Moffit son of Andrew Moffet of Makenny aged 12, and 75 520 54175.

Fivemiletown church (1678-1763) married to Mary (1783-1760). That would put Mary at 41 when William junior was born⁵.

William the younger was married to Jane⁶; Clogher Diocesan & Prerogative marriage by licence bonds gives a William Moffitt marrying Jane Kirk in 1750 might refer to them⁷. William took over the Camgart lease in 1751⁸. Freeholders/electors lists give William Moffat (various spellings) for Camgart between 1747 and 1796, though at least the first of these would have been William senior⁹; a William is listed as a church warden for Clabby in 1762 or 1770. The Belmore rent book gives William Moffett as collecting “customs” at Clabby in 1786 (in other years the income item is not associated with a person). This probably means that William was filling the role of seneschal for the Manor of Clabby (see James under Second Camgart Phase below). No death records have been found so far for William junior.

William and (presumably) Jane had three sons that we know¹⁰ of and at least one daughter¹¹:

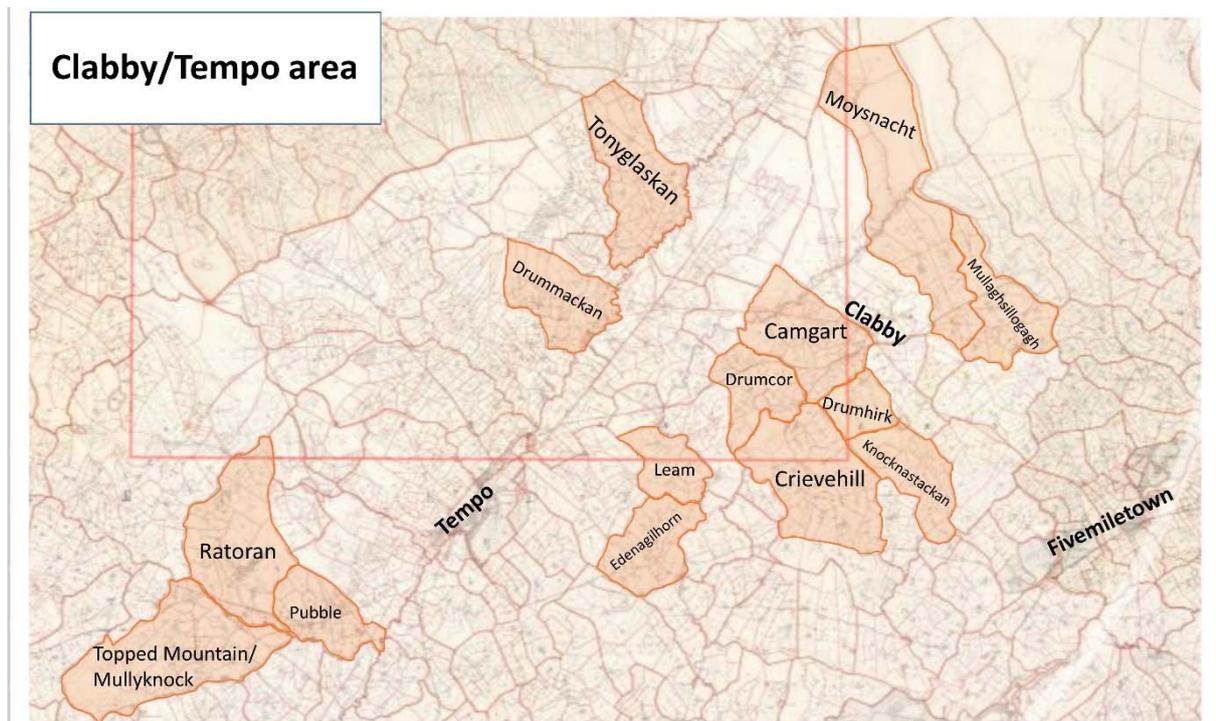


Figure 1. Map showing villages and townlands mentioned in the text.

⁵Note that a later deed for Crievehill suggests that William (b. 1724) was the eldest son of William senior and he had younger brothers John and James: Transcripts 290 245 191326 and 690 186 474140

⁶ Transcripts 158 381 106400 (1751)

⁷ Source: Findmypast

⁸ Transcripts 158 381 106400

⁹ PRONI: 1747, 1751 William Moffit, 1796 William Moffitt house and land; 1788 William Moffit

¹⁰ 1776 lease of Rossmacole by Blayney to William Moffat of Clabby mentions ages of Armar as 18, William as 16 and Gilbert as 7 (source original document at PRONI)

¹¹ A deed of marriage in 1802 (Transcripts 577 214 386523) involves newlyweds Patrick and Sophia Clary “otherwise Moffit” of Tempo, whose mother was Catherine McNespy of Tullynaglug. There were no known Catherines in the Clabby Moffit family around that time (but records are very scarce). There are no relevant births or deaths in the parish; Clary and McNespy seem to be catholic families?

Armar (1758-) By 1787 he was in Lisnagole¹² (between Lisnaskea and Maguiresbridge) and by 1786 in Strabane¹³ and married to Anne Knox¹⁴ (her father was James Knox, an innkeeper and one of a family of Strabane merchants); they had one daughter, Mary¹⁵. Mary was under 21 in 1773¹⁶ and two of her brothers were born in 1753 and 1755¹⁷. They owned or leased properties in Strabane, by the Bowling Green. I can find no records of their deaths. Mary first married (James?) Greacy of Seskinore (Liskinon?) near Fintona (their eldest child was Armour Greacy) and then, in 1833, Thomas Gilkerson of Clabby¹⁸ (a Thomas Gilkison was living at Camgart at the time of Griffith's Valuation, about 1862). A court case in 1841¹⁹ involved Thomas Gilkerson senior and junior; one of these is likely to be Mary's husband; they had been assaulted by James Moffatt the seneschal of Clabby when trying to confiscate their cattle, and also lists Armour Gracey, Gilly Gracey and William Gracey (on Moffatt's side, presumably Mary's sons). What the court report does not say was that this was obviously a family quarrel!

William (1760-1841) Rev William Moff (of Parsons Green or Laurelhill, near the Monaghan border) appears in deeds involving Galbraith, (incl. his 1810 marriage to Jane Cluff²⁰). A 1790 deed²¹ has William (b.1724) giving the deeds over his Clonturkle holdings to "his second son, William". Rev William in 1818^{22,23} had lands in Clonturkle (Kinawley) and Cara (possibly near Clones, where he had a parish) according to one deed relating to security for his wife and daughters²⁴. He paid tithes on land at Drumorin in Drummully parish in 1828²⁵. In 1821 Rev William and Galbraith obtained agreement to improve roads between Tempo and Clabby²⁶. From his age at death at Loughoona in 1841, Monaghan, Rev. William was born in 1760²⁷. So he must surely be the brother of Armar and Gilbert mentioned in the deed for Rossmacole? He studied at Trinity College Dublin from 1777-81, but their records have no information on his origin²⁸; this is unusual for a farmer's son at the time, so perhaps he had a scholarship? He married Hannah Allen²⁹, probably the daughter of the previous vicar of his parish: they had three daughters Margaret³⁰, Rebecca Mary (1796-1872) and Matilda Jane (Rebecca's husband Andre Murray was a solicitor and their son became high sheriff of Monaghan³¹; Matilda's husband was a Surridge from Plymouth). William's parish in 1799 was Drumcrin, but that later merged with Currin.

¹² Transcripts 585 336 397097

¹³ Transcripts 375 241 250941; given as Armar Moffitt of Cores

¹⁴ Transcripts 1802 deed 357604

¹⁵ Transcripts 1806 deed 389994

¹⁶ Transcripts 295 241 195883

¹⁷ Transcripts 239 539 163047

¹⁸ A James Gilkison of Clabby was a co-defendant with Andrew and William (b. 1802) in a court case in 1824: Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 1 April 1824

¹⁹ Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 8 April 1841

²⁰ Transcripts 635 148 436174

²¹ Original document, PRONI

²² Transcripts 585 336 397097

²³ Transcripts 729 171 497506

²⁴ Transcripts 611 202 417568

²⁵ Tithe Applotment Index 1828- 1835

²⁶ Original document, PRONI

²⁷ Clogher clergy and parishes: being an account of the clergy of the Church of Ireland in the Diocese of Clogher, from the earliest period, with historical notices of the several parishes, churches, etc', by James Blennerhassett Leslie. John Hanley-Landers tree on Ancestry.com

²⁸ Trinity College Library, Admission Records 1769-1825, TCD MUN V 24/1aa

²⁹ Transcript deed 1790 says he is unmarried at that time

³⁰ Transcripts 729 170 497506, 828 148 556883

³¹ Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland; John Hanley-Landers tree on Ancestry.com

Gilbert (1769-) Gilbert, or Gilly, is somewhat of an enigma. Gilly Moffit of Camgart is recorded as a freeholder in 1788³² (with regard to Drumhaly) and 1798. He is witness on a 1790 deed regarding his father and brother William³³. He is listed in the Belmore rent books under Camgart until 1820³⁴, but nowhere else after 1800. There is a Gilbert Moffatt in Abbey St, Enniskillen in 1836, but that could well be a schoolteacher from Barrack Street school³⁵³⁶.

One possibility is that Gilbert was also referred to as **Galbraith**: from 1800 onwards Galbraith is highly active at Clabby (and not mentioned any earlier). There are no obvious candidates for Galbraith's parents. Galbraith married Jane Cluff of Ratoran (b. 1775), who was the same generation as Gilbert. [N.B. *There are Tempo birth records for Samuel Moffett, parents Galbraith Moffett and Rebecca Hackett of Mullaghsillogagh, very close to Clabby; their second son William was baptised at Fivemiletown but his parents were there given as Gilbert and Rebecca. It would appear that these Moffetts were not closely related to the Clabby Moffits. But the family, which still farms at Beagh near Fivemiletown, considers it to be the case that Gilbert and Galbraith were used interchangeably*³⁷. A Google search found a comment that Galbraith means "Scotsman in Ireland").]

I will assume from here onwards that Galbraith and Gilbert were one and the same (the alternative is that Galbraith was of the next generation, for which there is no evidence). However, I will give further details of his life later, under "Second Camgart Phase".

Elizabeth (1750 -1836) Elizabeth married Henry Hetherington (1752-1787) of Cassidy in 1785³⁸. Henry was the grandson of Andrew Moffat (1698-1761) and Elizabeth Hunter (1693-1780) of Makenny, via their daughter Isabella (1724-1784)³⁹, thus linking the Clabby and Ballinamallard Moffats. Elizabeth's birth date comes from age at death on an obituary⁴⁰. They had one child, Henry.

Meanwhile, at Creevehill

The first mention of a Moffitt at Creevehill is **William**, a freeholder in 1751⁴¹(also in 1767). [This coincides with the year that William junior took over the lease on Camgart, but this William could have been on the land for longer.] A deed from 1763 saw a lease⁴² by William Moffett of the farm Tatentigart (a later lease clearly shows that this is on Creevehill townland⁴³). This specifies that it is for the lives of William's sons **James** and **John**, as well as Armar Moffett the son of William Moffett of Clabby. The most logical reason for this is that the lessee was providing for his sons and grandson (although Armar's brother William would have been aged about 3 and is not mentioned). This would mean that William senior of Camgart moved to Creevehill with his other two sons around 1751, leaving Camgart to his eldest son and his family. Note that the William buried at Fivemiletown died in 1863, so this could have been succession planning. However, the weakness in this theory is that a William Moffit is recorded as a freeholder for Creevehill in 1767 and as a church warden for Tatingart in 1777 or 1787 (depending on the list). Both dates are after the death of William of Fivemiletown in 1763 and before any other William is recorded as being born at Creevehill.

³² PRONI on-line

³³ Original document, PRONI

³⁴ Original document, PRONI

³⁵ Valuation Records, 1824-1856 field books and house books

³⁶ Education in Ireland: Reports from Commissioners 1801 -1826 Vol 121

³⁷ Robert Samuel Moffett, pers. comm. 2019

³⁸ Transcripts 396 119 260535

³⁹ Information from Carole Elliott of New South Wales

⁴⁰ The Enniskillener 7 July 1836

⁴¹ IGP-web.com Freeholders 1747-1768

⁴² Transcripts 290 245 191326

⁴³ Transcripts 690 186 474140

In 1784, James Moffett of Tatnategard was intended to be married to Jane Moffet⁴⁴, daughter of James Moffet of Topped Mountain. This is another link between the Ballinamallard and Clabby Moffats as Andrew and Elizabeth of Makenny had a son James (b. around 1730) living at Topped Mountain⁴⁵. It is unclear which James she married: the original James would have been around 60 by then; he had more than one child by 1809 but we do not know if one of these was a James. There is a death record for William Moffit 1843 of Crievehill aged 56 at Tempo; his birth year of 1787 would be not long after the marriage of Jane and James.

In 1809⁴⁶ James' eldest son **William** took over the lease of 39 acres at Crievehill, a house and office (see also 1815 deed⁴⁷). James' brother John and Armar of Strabane are also still alive in 1815. William was, in 1815, a Staff Corporal in the Fermanagh Regiment of Militia. William paid tithes on 16 acres at Crievehill in 1832⁴⁸, but after his death in 1843 there is no further record of Moffits at Crievehill.

Over at Topped Mountain/Mullyknock

James Moffet of Topped Mountain is not directly descended from the Cabby Moffetts, though he and William senior of Clabby may have a common origin. James was the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Moffitt of Makenny (mentioned earlier)⁴⁹; his brother William was born in 1720⁵⁰ and James' birth has been estimated as 1730⁵¹. It would seem that another Moffit was already living at Mullyknock (same townland), perhaps a relative (?): a **William** was a church warden in 1739⁵² (or 1770 depending on source⁵³). There was a William married Elizabeth Irvine in 1736 in Enniskillen church⁵⁴, but whether they were from Mullyknock would be a guess. James was a freeholder by 1751⁵⁵ (also recorded in 1775 and 1788). We have no date of death for James senior, but he could have lived at Topped Mountain until his death⁵⁶. The Belmore rent books⁵⁷ list an unspecified Moffett paying rent at Toped Mountain until at least 1820.

A **James junior** is first mentioned as a freeholder in 1798. A **Peter** and a James were freemasons in Enniskillen in 1795 and at Topetmountain in 1796⁵⁸, while **Elizabeth** was given as James senior's daughter in Elizabeth of Makenny's 1778 will. **Jane** of Topped Mountain married James of Crievehill. James senior would therefore seem to have had at least four children (Jane, James, Elizabeth and Peter). Of these, we know most about Peter. He married Margaret Myles⁵⁹ and went to live at her father's property in Drumhirk townland in Cleenish parish⁶⁰ (not to be confused with Drumhirk in Enniskillen shire, to be mentioned later). He also rented land at Drumsilla and Aughavoory⁶¹. Peter and Margaret had at least one son, Peter⁶²; a Francis was a witness to a deed in

⁴⁴ Transcripts 497 359 323957

⁴⁵ Elizabeth Moffitt 1778 will, Tenison Groves

⁴⁶ Transcripts 647 302 45507, witnessed by James Moffat of Topped Mountain

⁴⁷ Transcripts 690 186 474140

⁴⁸ Tithe Applotment Index 1828- 1835; tithe books

⁴⁹ Tenison Groves transcript of a 1778 will of Elizabeth Moffit nee Hunter of Cassidy

⁵⁰ Transcripts 73 430 51779

⁵¹ Source Carole Elliott

⁵² <https://protect-au.mimecast.com/s/vge0CROAEnsvVPjzEcPbKiD?domain=from-ireland.net>

⁵³ <https://protect-au.mimecast.com/s/nXB-CQnzDmskx4MyOUP3XkJ?domain=ulsterancestry.com>

⁵⁴ http://www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/ire/fermanagh/churches/enniskillen_mar_extracts.txt

⁵⁵ PRONI Freeholder lists

⁵⁶ Transcripts 206 286 136037

⁵⁷ Originals, PRONI

⁵⁸ All Ireland, Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Ireland Membership Registers, 1733-1923

⁵⁹ Transcripts 1836 8 261

⁶⁰ Transcripts 791 331 534866, 1848 3 248

⁶¹ Transcripts 1824 330 534866

⁶² Transcripts 1836 8 261

1842⁶³ and may have been another son or grandson. A Francis Moffit, son of a Peter, married Priscilla Fallis of Monea in 1845, but this may not be him⁶⁴. Peter senior was buried at Tempo church in 1845, aged 80 (b.1765). No other records of James senior, his wife or any of his children have been located.

And at Clonturkle

There was clearly a link between William junior (b.1724) of Camgart and the Moffits that came to occupy the Clonturkle (N.B. spellings varied considerably) and Toneywall area. The first Moffit I can trace there is a **Thomas**⁶⁵, who had a son **John** in 1732⁶⁶. A will of 1770 for Thomas Moffett of Clinluskell was probated in 1782^{67,68}. William had separate and joint holdings with Thomas in the 1700s⁶⁹ of lands at Clonturkle/Fartagh/Molly (later passed on to his son William), west of the River Erne in Kinawley parish – a distance of perhaps 20 miles from Clabby. It is pure speculation as to why this would be, but possibilities are that they were related: Thomas must have been older than William: perhaps an uncle or an older brother? Thomas was a freeholder in 1751, 1788 (with James) and 1798 (after the first Thomas was dead, so must be another Thomas). **James** of Clonturkle and William of Clabby were both freeholders for Molly in 1788, with **Andrew** and William for Clinturtle in 1796⁷⁰. Rev. William Moffitt of Clabby still had a holding there in 1818⁷¹.

By 1787 the Clonturkle Moffits were leasing land at Carn and Tonywall⁷². From Kinawley church records, it appears that John had offspring **Thomas** (who married twice), **James, Andrew and May**; also **Jane, Catherine, Margaret and Mary**. James had an Andrew in 1772, who married Margaret Wilson (their eldest daughter Elizabeth married John Armstrong of Sydare in 1801⁷³). The branch of the family became prolific and spread to other townlands such as Springhill. According to family trees on Ancestry.com, there were possibly a James and William of John's generation; an Andrew (1782-1858) married Margaret Robinson in 1803 and they had several children; his father was apparently a James, who also had William in 1784, James in 1785 and Thomas in 1787. Two brothers from Tonywall, James Spiers and Andrew Moffatt, migrated to Orillia, Ontario around 1830⁷⁴ - the same destination as William Thomas Moffit of Tonyglaskan (see later). Without access to Swanlinbar church records it is difficult to research and I have not investigated further⁷⁵.

Second Camgart Phase

A William, perhaps William "junior" (b.1724), is still paying rent on Camgart in 1804⁷⁶, but from 1811 the names of James and Galbraith mostly replace him. A William is still paying rent on Drumcor until 1820 (assuming that Drummoar in the rent books refers to this⁷⁷), but William would have been

⁶³ Transcripts 1842 9 113

⁶⁴ Ireland Civil Registration, 1845-1913 *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGYQ-X1FR>)

⁶⁵ 1742 deed original, PRONI

⁶⁶ 1744 deed original, PRONI

⁶⁷ PRONI pore-1858 Wills and Admonistrations

⁶⁸ There was a Thomas Moffitt d. 1770 at Callowhill⁶⁸, not far away, along with Elizabeth Moffett née Johnston d. 1774. No ages are given.

⁶⁹ 1742, 1744, 1790 deed originals, PRONI

⁷⁰ A marriage of Marjorie, son of a Thomas Moffitt, to Henry Woods in 1722/3 is listed by Tenison Groves. But this is for Killesher parish, not Kinawley. However, it is possible that Thomas of Clonturkle resided in other places before settling on Clonturkle.

⁷¹ Transcripts 729 171 497506

⁷² Transcripts 541 409 357756

⁷³ Transcripts 769 117 521452

⁷⁴ Ancestry tree <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/2795170/person/-1652455326/facts>

⁷⁵ There are many "facts" for Tonywall/Kinawley Moffatts given on FamilySearch, but most without sources

⁷⁶ PRONI, Belmore rent book

⁷⁷ Drumcor appears until 1811 in the Belmore rent book, but after that it disappears and Drummoar appears (spelling unclear)

in his nineties by then. Of his sons, Rev William had departed for his parish near Clunes and Armar was in Strabane; Gilbert is again mentioned until 1820 as paying rent, but no references to him have been found since then.

Just three names appear consistently for Camgart/Clabby in the early part of the nineteenth century: Galbraith (who might be Gilbert), James and another William. Although this was a period where documentation is already scarce and many records were destroyed in the fire in Dublin in 1922, the James and Galbraith appear suddenly as established farmers and members of the community. Where did they come from? Or were they there all along? William junior entered into a number of deeds, as did his relative James at Crievehill, and neither of them mention a Galbraith or a James of the right age. William is somewhat younger, but still his parentage is unclear.

Galbraith (- 1847). Galbraith was farming in a number of locations, not just at Camgart. According to his marriage agreement in 1810⁷⁸, he had land at Drumcorr⁷⁹, Leam (since at least 1800⁸⁰), Aghacramphill (since 1806⁸¹), Clongart and the corn mill at Clabby (on Drumcor townland?). In 1832 he paid tithes⁸² on land at Leamb (8 acres), Pubble (13 acres), Ralorin (Ratoran, 91 acres), Drumcor (65 acres), Camgart (55 acres) and in 1833 on Rossmacole (originally leased by William junior for the lives of his three sons).

Galbraith married Jane Cluff of Ratoran in 1812. At some point – which is unclear (but by 1828) - they took up residence at Ratoran until his death in 1847 and hers in 1840. She was the daughter of William Cluff of Ratoran and born in 1775. Her sister Annie married William Quinton junior of Enniskillen; they had a son William Galbraith Quinton and moved to Lancashire. Annie was given probate of Galbraith's will⁸³ (a deed of 1831 ensured that money from Jane went to Anne⁸⁴), but this dragged on for some time (until 1863 because they couldn't locate her).

There are no records of any offspring. Two servants were named in a court case in 1824, when apparently he was still living at Clabby: the unrelated Andrew Moffatt and Margaret Owens⁸⁵. Galbraith was highly active in the community. In 1821 – giving his location as Drumcorr – he and two others (one was his brother the Rev William living near Clones) received a grant to maintain the surface of the road from Tempo to Fivemiletown (Tattinweer to Corcreevey) for seven years. No doubt he had vested interests with respect to the mill at Drumcor. He was the founding treasurer of the Tempo "Brunswick" Constitutional Club in 1828⁸⁶, part of a short-lived and unsuccessful movement to prevent Catholics from accessing both houses of Parliament. He was a church warden for the manor of Clabby in 1815⁸⁷. When he applied for freehold for Drumcor in 1829, he was based at Ratoran⁸⁸. In the Valuation Office books, in 1835 he is listed as having a house and office at both

⁷⁸ Transcripts 635 148 436174

⁷⁹ Though according to the Belmore rent books a William was paying the rent on Drumcor.

⁸⁰ Transcripts 582 169 392325

⁸¹ Transcripts 585 336 397097; it would appear that Armar passed this lease to his brother William and then to Galbraith.

⁸² 1825-1835 Tithe Applotment Index compiled by Vynette Sage, <http://www.igp-web.com/Fermanagh/Donated.htm>

⁸³ http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie/reels/cwa/005014884/005014884_00502.pdf

⁸⁴ Transcripts 1846 5 256

⁸⁵ Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 1 April 1824

⁸⁶ Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 20 November 1828. A James Moffatt was also on the committee, but there were at least three in the area at the time.

⁸⁷ From-Ireland.net Church Wardens, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh

⁸⁸ Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 14 May 1829

Ratoran and Drumcor⁸⁹. He subscribed to the famine relief for Tempo in 1847 (about a quarter of the Tempo were considered to be destitute)⁹⁰

In 1829 Galbraith was a character witness for John Rutledge, who was sentenced to death for his part in a land dispute with Captain Constantine Maguire of Tempo⁹¹. Rutledge was one of a party that shot at Maguire and his men; the affray may have started on Galbraith's bog at Ratoran⁹².

James The first mention of a James at Camgart or Clabby is in regard to his 1812 marriage to Mary Ann Hamilton (daughter of James Hamilton) of Carnalea, near Fintona in Co. Tyrone⁹³. At that time, he held lands at Camgart, Tasmuckle, Mosshill (or Bosshill), Mochatton (or Bochatton) and Glengart; most of these names do not correspond to townlands, so they were presumably tates. James paid tithes on 59 acres at Camgart in 1832 and rented out 49 acres in 1840 (about the same as plots 15 and 22 combined on Griffith's Valuation⁹⁴). In the Valuation record books he has a house and offices, but received a discount "for want of yard".

He was appointed seneschal to the manor of Clabby by the Earl of Belmore in 1821⁹⁵. In this roll he had minor powers that included confiscation of stock⁹⁶; on one occasion he went too far and was convicted of riot and common assault⁹⁸. The Pound is shown close to the village in the Ordnance Survey map of c. 1840, in plot 22 of Griffith's Valuation. He registered for freehold to property in Carnalea in 1829⁹⁹. The last record we have is for 1841. He is not mentioned as a landholder in either Camgart or Carnalea by the time of Griffith's Valuation.

Where did James come from? Armar only appears to have had a daughter, Rev William had three daughters and both of them had left Clabby by the 1890s. There are no records of a Gilbert marriage or children (though that does not necessarily mean that there were not); Galbraith married in 1810 (though he might have had a previous wife). James married in 1812, so he could have been the same generation as Galbraith. An alternative is that he came from the Crievehill branch of the family (James senior had an eldest son called William, so there must have been other sons). Finally, there is James junior from Topped Mountain: he may have lost their lease when his father died; his sister Jane married a James of Crievehill (unclear whether it was James senior or a son).

William (1802-1887) His birth date is estimated from the 1851 census¹⁰⁰. As a young man, William was involved in altercations – probably involving drink – particularly with Catholics (such as the priest in Tempo¹⁰¹ and a James McCusker) that ended up in court. William Scott, in the 1824 trial says he was living with William and his only faults were "drinking too much and spending money betimes". In 1829 he assaulted James Taylor, a magistrate, and was imprisoned for 18 months with

⁸⁹ <http://census.nationalarchives.ie/search/vob/home.jsp>

⁹⁰ The Famine Archive: The Relief Commission Papers. Clogher Record 2000, Vol 17(1): 147-400

⁹¹ McCusker B (1988) The county gaol and some past crimes and punishments in County Fermanagh. Clogher Record 13(1):50-55.

⁹² Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 19 March 1829

⁹³ Transcripts 649 495 432293

⁹⁴ <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/>

⁹⁵ Parliamentary Papers: Volume 38. House of Commons January 1842, H.M. Stationery Office p.7.

⁹⁶ Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 1 April 1824

⁹⁷ Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 8 April 1841

⁹⁸ Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 8 April 1841

⁹⁹ The Strabane Morning Post 19 May 1829

¹⁰⁰ Sourced at FamilySearch.com

¹⁰¹ Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet January 1825

hard labour and made to keep the peace for 7 years¹⁰². Some of these events involved Galbraith's servant Andrew¹⁰³. An 1825 trial mentions the arrest of William's "brother": James the seneschal could be his older brother, but the 1824 trial included William and a James as defendants and James the seneschal was a character witness for some of the accused. James could have been William's (and another James') father by a marriage prior to Mary Ann Hamilton.

William and his wife Jane married in 1831 and had five children while living at Camgart (Elizabeth b. 1834, James b. 1836, Andrew b. 1838, Mary Jane b. 1840, Catherine b. 1842)¹⁰⁴. By 1844 they were living at Drumhirk near Clabby where they had four more (Margaret b. 1844, Sarah b. 1845, Jemima b. 1850 and Anne b. 1853). Jane could have been a Campbell (an elderly Campbell was living with them in 1851). At the time of Griffith's Valuation they farmed 84 acres.

William's descendants, through his eldest son James, lived at Drumhirk until the late 20th century¹⁰⁵. The last to live there was an Effie Moffett in the 1970s¹⁰⁶ though maternal relatives still live in the area.

Tonyglaskan Part 1

Evidence on the Moffits who first lived at Tonyglaskan, at the start of the 19th century, is poor. There are some church birth, marriage and death records from the area, plus information from after several of them emigrated to Canada. The earliest Moffits (in terms of birth year) to die at Tonyglaskan were Andrew (1767-1845) and Mary (1767-1838)¹⁰⁷. Andrew is a name that does not occur in the Clabby line, but it does in the Ballinamallard line. DNA evidence links Tonyglaskan ancestor Jane Cousens to the Ballinmallard line at some point¹⁰⁸. A possibility is that Andrew was another (perhaps the youngest) son of James of Topped Mountain; he was slightly younger than Peter (1765-1845) who for some reason was buried at the same church as Andrew (despite living in Cleenish parish). Despite thorough searches of all other Fermanagh parish records available on line and all other on-line sources, I have located no Andrews who would be appropriate (correct age and who left before having their family).

Based on their residence when their children were baptised, it would seem that Andrew and Mary had at least five sons: Andrew (b. 1800 – note all birth years are approximate, based on ages presumed at death), William (b. 1802), James (b. 1801), John (b. 1803) and Robert. There is documentation of parentage only for Robert (marriage record). Francis (1818-1845) died at Tonyglaskan but Mary would have been 51. These men and their families were all living on an area of perhaps 60 acres heading into the famine.

Four of the sons – William, Andrew, John and Robert - emigrated to Canada. Only James remained behind. He and his wife Mary had one daughter, Margaret (b. 1836), while they were at Tonyglaskan. They moved to nearby Edenagilhorn where Margaret died when only six. James died there in 1858.

William Thomas Moffit (1802-1892) married **Martha** Faris (c. 1809-1885) from Drummackan. Their first three children Andrew (b. 1836), James (b. 1839) and Mary Jane (b. 1844) were born at Tonyglaskan. They emigrated to Canada in 1847 where they had two more children, Thomas (b.

¹⁰² It is possible that these misdemeanours could due to be another William (there was a William of similar age at Tonyglaskan, with brothers James, Andrew, John and Robert). However, the 1824 trial mentions "the Clabby Boys" and James, the seneschal, was involved in a follow-up episode in which the complainant's cow was confiscated.

¹⁰³ Enniskillen Chronicle & Erne Packet 1 April 1824

¹⁰⁴ Source Clabby church records (transcribed version from the vicar) and the 1851 census (FamilySearch)

¹⁰⁵ David Gilmore Pers. comm. 2019, William Moffett's great great grandson.

¹⁰⁶ Ancestry.com British Phone Books, 1880-1984

¹⁰⁷ Transcripts of Tempo church records provided by the vicar

¹⁰⁸ Ancestry DNA test suggests Jane is a 6th-8th cousin of a descendant of George Moffat of Sydare (b. 1806)

1852) and Robert John (b. 1854). Mary Jane does not appear in any of their records in Canada. They died in Orillia, Ontario. Martha's brother John and his family were on the same ship. Her other brother Thomas followed in 1863, as did her niece (by Martha's other brother, James) and her husband (David Armstrong, Galbraith Moffatt (1829-1913, see below)'s miller at Drumcor) in 1868. Several of John Faris's wife's family, the Rutledges, also emigrated to the same area of Ontario¹⁰⁹.

John (1805-c.1861) married **Catherine Thompson** of Killaculla, but later he turned up alone to live with his brother Andrew in Ontario. **Robert** (dates unknown) married **Jane Kidney** of Lisnabane (father John and Ann) in 1845, while **Andrew** (1800-1883) married Jane's sister **Sarah Kidney** (1823-1905) in 1850. Andrew and Sarah had one child, Robert (b. 1851) before emigrating to Moore township, Lambton Co., Ontario, followed by three more (Annie Agnes (b. 1854), William (b. 1857) and Sarah Jane (b. 1865). Robert and Jane had one child at Tonyglaskan (Andrew, b. 1846), but Jane appears on her own later in Mulmur, Simcoe Co., Ontario where she married again in 1865 but soon separated. Ann, Robert and William Kidney also moved to Simcoe Co., Ontario.

Margaret (1834-1842) died at Tonyglaskan, but it is unclear who her parents were.

Back at Drumcor (and Tonyglaskan Phase 2)

Galbraith Moffatt (d. 1847) was clearly in charge of the mill at Drumcor in 1835. By the time of Griffith's Valuation, Andrew Moffatt (1798-1895)¹¹⁰ had the house, office, 23 acres of land, corn mill and kiln, as well as 6 acres adjacent to his Drumcor block, in Camgart townland. The leat from Drumcor lake to the mill is shown in the Ordnance Survey map of c. 1840. The Ordnance Survey in 1834-5 stated " *Drumcur mill, breast wheel 14 feet by 2, charge one fortieth.*"

There is no record of Andrew's birth and, as stated previously, Andrew was not a name previously used in the Clabby Moffatt line. There are no obvious candidates from other townlands. The other possibility is that he was Galbraith's former servant (see Camgart Phase 2). Andrew was married to a Mary (1811-1871); they remained at Drumcor until their deaths. There is a record of a marriage between an Andrew Moffatt and a Mary Moffat¹¹¹ in 1826, but no addresses given; if this was them, then Mary would have been only around 15 or 16, though her age at death may have been inaccurate (if born in 1811¹¹², she was too old to have been a daughter of James and Mary Jane of Clabby who married in 1812).

Andrew and Mary's only recorded child¹¹³ was Galbraith (1829¹¹⁴-1913¹¹⁵). He married Jane Bamford (1829-1912) of Creevehill in 1852 (the spelling of her name is inconsistent; sometimes Banford). They had two children at Drumcor, William Bamford (b. 1853; later emigrated to the Massachusetts) and Margaret (b.1854; married James Bamford and died at Creevehill), before moving to Tonyglaskan – which was presumably now empty. They then had a further 11 children: James (b. 1855 and remained at Tonyglaskan), Andrew (b. 1857, later emigrated to Massachusetts), Mary (b. 1858, emigrated to Nova Scotia), Galbraith (b. 1860, died in Hong Kong), Robert (b. 1861, moved to Moy, Tyrone), Thomas (b. 1863, became police inspector, died at Drumcor), Elizabeth Jane (b. 1865), Edward (b.1866¹¹⁶; he was living at Drumcor in 1901; Galbraith's 1912 will says he went to Glasgow,

¹⁰⁹ Shelburne Free Press & Economist, December 28, 1955, The Rutledge Family History, by G.E. Rutledge,

¹¹⁰ Transcripts of Tempo church records provided by the vicar

¹¹¹ Clogher Diocesan & Prerogative marriage by licence bonds, FindMyPast

¹¹² Some trees on Ancestry.com give her name as Mary Jane with a birth year of 1809, but with no evidence. It is possible that the register was filled out incorrectly and that her maiden name was not Moffat.

¹¹³ Andrew is given as the father on Galbraith's Tempo marriage record: transcription provided by vicar

¹¹⁴ http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie/reels/cwa/005014918/005014918_00234.pdf

¹¹⁵ Birth years estimated from ages on death records at Clabby church.

¹¹⁶ https://apps.proni.gov.uk/WillsCalendar_IE/WillsSearchImage.aspx?id=274163

but he died in Canada), George John (b. 1868), Isabella (b. 1870) and George Henry (b. 1872; moved to Galloon parish).

Around the time of Andrew's death, Galbraith and Jane moved back to Drumcor, where they lived until their deaths. In 1901¹¹⁷, their house consisted of 10-12 rooms with two front windows; by 1911, it had grown to more than 13 rooms and four front windows. There was also a stable, cow house, calf house, piggery, fowl house, barn and two sheds. Only two of their sons, Thomas and Edward, were living with them in 1901, but by the 1911 census it also accommodated George Henry, his wife Isabella and their seven of their children¹¹⁸. Galbraith and Jane were dead by 1913; in his will, Galbraith left Drumcor to Edward¹¹⁹, who probably did not live to take up occupancy. Drumcor was purchased by Andrew Savage soon after.

Galbraith's son, James Moffatt, remained at Tonyglaskan and brought up his family. He married Isabella Gourley of Creeve in 1876. In 1901 there were only 5-6 rooms (and 7-9 by 1911), yet they had 13 children between 1877 and 1894; the house had three front windows. In 1901 there was a stable, cow house, piggery, barn and shed; ten years later there was also a calf house, fowl house and turf house.

Their children were: Irvine Galbraith (b. 1877, later emigrated to the US); William James (b. 1878), Nary Emily (b. 1879), Margaret Elizabeth (b. 1881; she married William Hetherington whose family still live locally¹²⁰). William's mother was Catherine Moffatt, b. 1843 in Makenny, one of the Ballinamallard group of Moffatts.), Thomas Andrew (b. 1882), Robert John (b. 1883), Frederick (b. 1885), Isabella (b. 1886, emigrated to the US), Louisa Jane (b. 1887), Alfred (b. 1889, emigrated to the US), George (b. 1890, died in Flanders 1916), Annie (b. 1892) and Eva (b. 1894). According to trees on Ancestry, Isabella died in 1917; James died in 1931.

Sometime between 1915 and 1929 Tonyglaskan was taken over by James Bradon (presumably Breadon, who Eva Moffatt married in 1921. Eva was the last of the family to live there¹²¹; she died in 1960¹²².

¹¹⁷ Ireland census 1901, 1911 <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/about/index.html>

¹¹⁸ Though the Valuation Revision had George H. with house and land at Tonyglaskan. Their six children born between 1905 and 1916 are all recorded at their baptisms as being from Drumcor.

¹¹⁹ https://apps.proni.gov.uk/WillsCalendar_IE/WillsSearchImage.aspx?id=274163

¹²⁰ Stephen Hetherington, pers. comm. 2019

¹²¹ Discussion with elderly McCaffrey neighbour in 2017

¹²² Source: various trees on Ancestry.com

Outliers

There are other Moffatts who lived in the area during this period, but they are hard to tie to any particular family covered in my research.

The most interesting is the family of Rebecca (née Hackett) and Galbraith (or Gilbert) Moffett, who lived at Mullaghsillogagh, just outside Clabby. Apparently¹²³ he had been in the army, but his origin is unknown; he had a brother Samuel. They had three children: Annie, William (b. 1845, who later bought a farm at Beagh, Co. Tyrone near Fivemiletown and his family still farm there) and Samuel (b. 1848). There is no death record for Galbraith (who also used the name Gilbert). By about 1862¹²⁴, Rebecca and Samuel had moved to Mullyknock (living in separate houses); he stayed until between 1882 and 1887, whereas she moved to Ratoran until a similar time¹²⁵. It is intriguing that this would be another Galbraith and that Rebecca moved to a townland that previously supported Moffatts (Topped Mountain=Mullyknock) and then to one where Galbraith of Clabby had lived (Ratoran). But there is no overlap and it seems to be coincidence.

Lewis Moffitt paid tithes at Knocknastachan in 1832 and was still present there at the time of Griffith's Valuation (21 acres). He was married to Mary Drummond¹²⁶ of Lismore, Co. Tyrone; his daughter Elizabeth married George Brunt of Drumash in 1861¹²⁷.

An Andrew Moffatt and his wife Lucinda had a son William in 1865 at Moysnacht¹²⁸.

A Mary Moffatt of Drummalia died in 1846 (b. 1770)¹²⁹.

At the time of Griffith's Valuation, there were Moffatt/ett families at Slatbeg, Relessy, Fardoss Mountain – to the south-east of Fivemiletown - and Rehack Glebe, all in Co. Tyrone.

¹²³ Robert Samuel Moffett of Beagh, C. Tyrone, 2019

¹²⁴ Griffith's Valuation, accessed through Askaboutireland.ie

¹²⁵ Valuation Update Books, PRONI

¹²⁶ Transcripts 1845 43

¹²⁷ Tempo church records

¹²⁸ Clabby church records

¹²⁹ Tempo church records