AMONG the families whose history has been intimately bound up with that of Liverpool, none is of more interest than that of the Moores (or Mores, as the older spelling had it). "As far back as the history of Liverpool reaches, with it is found associated the family of Moore. Other families who held property in Liverpool may have risen to more distinguished places in their time, or have earned wider fame, but the Moores of Liverpool can fairly lay claim to the honour of having been throughout five centuries the most important family of the town." ¹ It is high time, therefore, that an attempt should be made to place a printed pedigree on record, and this I have tried to do in the following pages. It is not to be supposed that any finality is claimed for it. Only when the vast collection of Moore deeds and documents ² in the


² What are generally described as "the Moore Deeds" are a large collection of original deeds, letters, and papers once the property of Colonel John Moore of Bankhall (d. 1650), and Sir Edward Moore, Bart. (d. 1678), to which additions were afterwards made by Sir John Moore, of Kentwell, Suffolk (a mortgagee of the estates). The whole collection was purchased by Hart Logan, Esq., M.P., and went by inheritance to Captain Stewart of Alltyrodyn, Llandyssil, who allowed transcripts and extracts to be made by the late T. N. Morton and others, which are now in the Liverpool Public Library. In January 1889 a report upon the deeds was made to the Finance Committee of the City Council by Sir J. Picton. In November 1901 the collection was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, and upwards of 1300 documents were
Liverpool Public Library has been properly arranged and calendared, and that also at Knowsley carefully examined, will it be possible to arrive at a really satisfactory pedigree. For the purposes of the present one, I have myself examined a large number of the original Moore deeds. I have also made use of the transcripts\textsuperscript{1} made by Mr. T. N. Morton, Mr. W. F. Irvine, and others, and have taken advantage of the valuable notes on the Moores in the account of Kirkdale given in the pages of the \textit{Victoria History of Lancashire}.

Like Mr. Irvine,\textsuperscript{2} I can find no corroboration of the often repeated statements that Sir Thomas de la More, the writer of a Life of Edward II. and of Edward III., and a Sir William Moore,\textsuperscript{3} created by the Black Prince a knight banneret for valour at the Battle of Poictiers, were of this family; nor can I show that the slayer of the Dragon of Wantley was a Lancashire Moore. I am aware of a claim made by the family of Moore of Appleby Parva, co. Leicester, to have been a branch of the Moores of Bankhall, and that Sir John Moore, the wealthy Alderman of London and the mortgagee of the Bankhall estates in the time of Sir Cleave Moore, insisted upon the acquired by the Liverpool Public Library. Others were bought by Lord Derby and are now at Knowsley, whilst a few lots were obtained by the University of Liverpool and are now in the School of Local History and Records, 40 Bedford Street. Many of the documents (including some of those not now in Liverpool) are printed in part 4 of Hist. MSS. Comm., 10th Report, whilst vols. xxxviii., xxxix., xl., and lxi. of the \textit{Trans. of the Hist. Soc. of Lancs. and Ches.} contain abstracts and notes of others. The documents in the Liverpool Public Library are not yet calendared or arranged, but can generally be identified by reference to the numbers of the Sale Catalogue of 1901.

\textsuperscript{1} In the Public Library, Liverpool; see note, ante.

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Op. cit.}, Intro., p. xiv.

\textsuperscript{3} Guillim (\textit{A Display of Heraldry}, 6th ed. (1724), p. 175) gives a portrait of him, which is reproduced in Mr. Irvine's book (large paper edition), p. 112, as being more correctly a portrait of the William Moore who died 1602. The coat upon the banner bears the Moore greyhounds.
relationship, but I do not think it is at all possible of proof.

The late Thomas Moore of Liverpool, a member of the Historic Society, and an ardent genealogist, endeavoured to connect his ancestors (who were of Haskayne, Downholland, and Rainford), with the Bankhall family, but was unable to do so. After his death, about 1857, a young Frenchman called upon one of his daughters, and stated that he was a Comte de la Moore, and descended from a branch of the Lancashire family whose royalist feelings had driven them to France in the seventeenth century. There was also then living a Chevalier de la Moore, and both titles had been the gift of the French King for fidelity. The Comte stated that the Duchess of Orleans had been a second mother to him, and that he was brought up with the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres. He appeared to be very disappointed to find there were then no Moores of his family in Liverpool, and that the family had not maintained its position. Whether any such French connection ever existed I am unable to say, but it is almost certain that there must be at the present day some living descendants in the male line of this once powerful family, though I have not been able to find any.

1 See Guillim, op. cit., p. 194; and Nichols' Leicestershire (1815), vol. iv. p. 443. It is alleged that Sir John was the son of a husbandman at Appleby in Leicestershire; Moore Rental (Chet. Soc.), p. 145.
2 He died in 1856, and was the son of the Rev. Glover Moore, Rector of Halsall, and brother of the Rev. Edward Moore, Rector of Whitchurch, Berks. (d. 1880), and of the Rev. Richard Moore, Vicar of Lund (d. 1886). His collections of family papers, pedigrees, &c. (mentioned in Herdman's Relics (1878), vol. i. p. 16), are now (1911) in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Rider, of Crescent House, Wellington, Salop, to whom, and to her granddaughter, Miss Ashdown, the writer is indebted for information readily accorded. Mr. Thomas Moore of Seacombe, once the possessor of the MS. of the Moore Rental, who died in 1879, also claimed descent from the Bankhall family, but I have not been able to trace how.
3 Ex inf. Mrs. Rider.
The editors of the *Victoria History of Lancashire*¹ state that the earliest recorded member of the family is Randle de la More, who occurs in the first half of the thirteenth century, and I agree with this statement. From him the pedigree is strictly proved step by step. Nothing definite or satisfactory is to be found for any earlier generations, although Edward Moore, afterwards the first baronet, has left a number of MS. pedigrees and notes among the Moore Papers, in which he attempts to carry the family several generations further back. The descents he gives vary, and in the earlier stages are quite absurd. One pedigree begins with “Steven de More, lord of Morehall in ye Com. of Lanc. in ye time of Will. le Bastard, Duke of Normandy & Conqueror of England: tooke part w. Butler Barron of Warranton & had ye grant for his lands all ye he was then in possession of belonging to his family, ther being this seal engraven at it, as may more fully appear in ye Deed to Butler² in Domesday Book in ye Tower of London.” The shield which follows is discreetly left blank. The next, according to Sir Edward, was “Adam son of Steven, lord of Morehall, enjoied ye esteat as apers by a Dede from Steven sans date to his son Adam, granting all his sd esteat w. he enjoied before Will. le Conqueror & since in ye Hund. of West Derby by grant w. in ye com. of Lorcaster, his testibus Jorden de Wallton, Randulphus de Kerdall, Tho: fill Stevn cum multis alii, & this sealle ingraven in fer [fair] draught w. the cote Armer & about ye Seal Blak tied w. a Silke point.” Why this mythical grant should, as the shield which follows shows, have been sealed with ten trefoils (the arms

¹ Vol. iii. p. 37.
² Curiously enough, a Richard Pincerna (Butler) is mentioned in Domesday Book. He held Pontone (Poulton near Chester).
³ The MS. is illegible here, and this is all that can be made of it.
of Turton) does not appear, but we know that Sir Edward himself thought they were the arms of Moore, which is perhaps sufficient explanation. Next follow Jorden son of Adam, and William son of Jorden, whose existences, Sir Edward says, are proved by deeds in his possession. From “Sir Randulphus, Kt., lord of Morehall, son of Jorden, circa 1292,” one of Sir Edward’s pedigrees deduces the descent more or less in accordance with the provable pedigree which follows, though the inheritance by cousins is rather a stumbling-block to him. It is, of course, quite possible that some of the earlier Moore charters have been lost. In his Rental Sir Edward Moore speaks of a deed “of John de la More, son of John de Mora, dated Anno Domini 1200,” and in a MS. list of deeds in the Moore Papers, apparently in his writing, deeds are listed, one “sans date [of] Adam s. of Samuell Moore,” and one dated 1200 of Tho. de More.

The Arms

The arms of the Moores, Argent, three grey hounds courant in pale sable, collared or, are entered in the Visitations of Lancashire, 1533 and 1567. In the latter a coat quarterly of six is entered as follows: 1 and 6, Moore; 2, Turton (argent, ten trefoils [slipped], vert 4, 3, 2, and 1); 3, Chamberlayne (sable, gouttée argent, a buck’s head caboshed of the second, between the antlers a crescent for difference); 4, Griffin (argent, a giffin segreant sable); and 5, Darby (argent, a chevron engrailed between 3 garbs sable). A crest is also recorded in 1567 as follows: “A moorcock argent, gouttée sable, membered and wattleed gules, holding in the beak a branch of carnation erect, leaved vert.”

1 Ed. Irvine, p. 8.
This had been granted by Dalton, Norroy King of Arms. Betham gives the crest as a “A partridge with wings expanded, proper, in her beak a stalk of wheat,” and the motto as “Comme je fus.” The old motto used was “Dieu et ma povrt.” The ancient crest of Moore is stated to have been a moorcock volant. Wotton’s English Baronetage includes in the arms of this family the supporters said to have been used by Sir William de la More, Knight Banneret, dexter a gryphon, sinister a greyhound. In 1590 a window in the chapel of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, contained a quartered coat which seems to have displayed the arms of Turton, Moore, Griffin, and Chamberlayne.

Among the Moore Deeds is an undated but probably late thirteenth-century charter (No. 286 (27)), being a grant by Adam Herberd of Liverpool to William Fox of land in Liverpool. Two of the witnesses are John de Mora and Richard de Mora. The seal is now gone, but the deed bears an endorsement, in the handwriting of Sir Edward Moore, Bart., “grayhound in ye Seale.” There is a sketch of Sir Edward Moore’s arms among the Moore Papers, which is reproduced by Mr. W. F. Irvine, F.S.A., in his Liverpool in King Charles the Second’s Time, Introduction, p. xx. One coat consists of the Moore quarterings in the following order: Turton, an unidentified coat, Moore, Chamberlayne, Griffin, Darby, Hawarden of Woolston, and Turton; impaling 1 and 4, Fenwick; 2, Gray; and 3, Heton. The other coat shows Turton impaling Fenwick, and illustrates Edward Moore’s constant use of the Turton trefoils as his family coat. In the large

3 1741 ed., vol. iii. part 2, p. 582.
5 See post, p. 118.
paper edition of his book (p. 136) Mr. Irvine also
gives, as “Edward Moore’s Achievement of Arms,”
a drawing of a seal which, he tells the writer, was
found among the Moore Deeds. The seal was only
a small one, and there was some difficulty in de-
ciphering all the twenty-seven quarterings. The
coats are not identified in his book, but Mr. J.
Paul Rylands, F.S.A., has been good enough to
identify as many as possible, and the result of his
labours is given in an Appendix. 1 Mr. G. Woods
Wollaston (Bluemantle Pursuivant) has also made
a search at Heralds’ College for the writer, with a
view of ascertaining whether any of the unidentified
quarterings are those of the Fenwick family. He
states that the Fenwicks have a number of quarter­
ings which do not appear in this achievement, and
that quarterings 21 to 25 and 27 are not quarterings
of that family. It is difficult to explain the presence
of the unidentified coats upon this seal.

It is worth noting that (Sir) Edward Moore,
when writing to his wife a letter (among the Moore
Papers), dated 17th July 1670, seals with a crest of
a double scaling-ladder. On other occasions he
uses a seal with what appear to be the arms of
1 and 4, Turton; 2, Fenwick; and 3, Griffin or
Gray. Both seals are on an agreement, dated
26th November 1668, between Edward Moore and
Alderman Richard Percival, relating to the building
of Fenwick Hall. 2

A large number of shields of arms are known to
have been displayed at More Hall and Bankhall.
Guillim, in A Display of Heraldry, 3 quotes a MS.
in the Ashmolean Museum, which, after setting out
Sir Edward Moore’s arms, goes on to state that he

1 See below, p. 118.
2 See Liverpool in King Charles the Second’s Time, p. 145.
iii. part 2, p. 582, and Betham’s Baronetage of England (1802), vol.
i. p. 44, repeat the statements.
was lineally descended from the ancient family of More of More Hall and Bankhall, where his ancestors had continued for above twenty generations, "as appears as well by diverse ancient Deeds now in the Custody of the said Sir Edward as by the Achievements and Inscriptions engraven on the Walls of the said Houses." William Enfield, writing about 1773, in the appendix to his *Essay towards the History of Liverpool* (p. 112), says of Bankhall:

It was a curious model of the ancient architecture, such as prevailed about 500 years ago, and doubtless in those days was esteemed a very grand structure. The front of it was moated with water, over which was a passage by a bridge between two obelisks to the gateway, whereon was a tower, on which were many shields of arms carved in stone: of which the most remarkable was that within the court, over the gate, being undoubtedly the achievement of the founder, viz.—1st, Ten Trefoils, 4, 3, 2, 1 [Turton]; 2d, Three Greyhounds current, in Pale [Moore]; 3rd, A Buck's-head, cabosh'd, in front [Chamberlayne]; 4th, A Grifhon Rampant [Griffin]. Crest, a More-Cock Volant. Date, 1282 [sic].

The great hall was a curious piece of antiquity, much ornamented with carvings, busts, and shields. It had no ceiling, but was open quite up to the roof, with various projections of the carved parts, whereon trophies of war and military habiliments were formerly suspended. On a wall, between the court and garden, was a grand arrangement of all the armorial acquisitions of the family. The shields were carved on circular stones, elevated, and placed at equal distances, like an embattlement. But this venerable pile has lately been demolished and will probably soon be forgotten.

Unfortunately—owing, it is said, to the officiousness of Lord Derby's agent—Bankhall was pulled down about the year 1773 and the stones dispersed. Herdman, in his *Relics of Ancient Liverpool*, has some contemporary notes in which he mentions a

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1 This may be for 1382, a possible date for the original building; see *post*, p. 105. The arms of Chamberlayne and Griffin did not come into the Moore coat till much later.

2 Lithograph series (1843), vol. i. p. 26. See also autotype series (1876), vol. i. p. 12, &c.
Moore of Bankhall

stone 2 ft. 6 in. high by 18 in. broad, inserted in the garden wall near the old moat; it had upon it the "trefoils" of Turton, and the motto within a scroll, "Dieu et mav povrt." This stone had, he says, been taken, some twelve months before he saw it, to cover a drain, but he hoped it would have a better fate. It may still be at Knowsley, to which a number of the carved and worked stones were taken.

When or by whom these various shields were erected we do not know, but it seems probable that Colonel John Moore and his son Sir Edward were responsible for their erection. They certainly drew up plans for the preparation of a number of elaborate shields in glass, which, it seems more than likely, were placed in the windows at Bankhall.

Among the Moore documents at the Public Library, Liverpool, are three sheets of rough paper giving sketched outlines of a number of shields intended to bear the family coats of arms. Three designs are shown, all of which were apparently intended to appear in panes of glass. The largest pane measures 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. by 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. Within it is a plain shield, 5\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. long, with a border round it. In this border is written, "Ye chrest w\(\text{e}\) all ye quartrings this exact bignese. Ye out ring ye glase compase & ye inward ye scouchen." The second design is for a pane 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. by 6 in. In the top of this pane a plain shield about 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. by 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. is drawn. Underneath the shield is a broad scroll for an inscription, curving up at each side. There are three drawings of this. In one the shield has on it these words, "Ye s\([c]\)ouchen of this begnasse." In the margin, "Let this out cerkell be ye begnase of

1 The MS. is, I think, in the writing of Edward Moore, afterwards a baronet, and, although the inscriptions are stated to have been erected by his father in 1645 and 1646, the MS. shows that it must have been drawn up after Edward's marriage to Dorothy Fenwick.
Moore of Bankhall

this paine & ye strock w' th ye pene ye begnase of ye scroole.” This refers to penmarks upon the drawing indicating the size of the banded scroll. The second drawing of this design has within the shield these words, “Only trefoules w' out chrest or supporters.” In the scroll below is the following inscription:


The third drawing of this design shows a shield marked “1” and bearing ten trefoils (4, 3, 2, and 1) in pencil. In the margin the words “More only.” (It must be borne in mind that Edward Moore treated the Turton coat of trefoils as that of Moore.) In the scroll the following inscription, apparently drawn up a year later than the one given above:


In the angles below the scroll, “Anno Dommini.”
The third design is for a pane 4¾ in. long by 4 in. wide. In the centre is a plain shield, 3 in. long by 3 in. wide, divided in pale. In the margin round the shield there is this written, "All this row Round nothing but white glase and this out most Ring ye exact begnase of each paine: & ye inscriptions in ye lowere angle." Underneath the shield is a triangular space for the inscription. Five of these shields are shown, numbered from 2 to 6 (No. 1 being the number given to the second design above referred to). None of the coats of arms are blazoned, but they are indicated in writing. Shield No. 2 was intended for Moore impaling Turton with his quarterings; No. 3, Moore and Turton impaling the arms of Pilkington; No. 4, Moore, Turton, and Pilkington impaling Norris with his quarterings; No. 5, the same impaling Chamberlain; No. 6, the same, with the addition of Chamberlain, impaling Darby. There are also a number of very rough shields showing the gradual addition of coats to the family arms. The spaces for the impaled coats are lettered as follows:—Butler, Pilkington, Tarbuck, Radcliffe, Turton, Chamberlain, Norris, Darby, Griffin, Ireland, Hawarden, [illegible], Leigh, Molyneux, unnamed, Scarisbrick, Hockenhull, Rigby, Fenwick.

The following "Derictions" are written out:

1. For ye first s[c]ootchen: where ye figuer of one: is there only ye trefoules: w* ye scroole onderneath. Tow only to be maid: 2.
2. Inscription.
5. John de la Moore: de Moore hall and Bankehall Kerdell.
Moore of Bankhall

Marled Beatrice dog. to Will: Norice de Speake in ye county of Chester Esq.
11. Will Moore & Elinor dog: to Sr Radcliffe de Ouldsall in ye county of Lanc: Knight.
15. John Moore & Mary dog. to All. Rigby & Grand dog. to Edd Lord Brabazon & E. of Meath.

THE PEDIGREE

The names in italics are those occurring in the Visitations of 1533 and 1567 (Chet. Soc. Publ. xcviii., cx., and lxxxi.)

M.D. = Moore Deeds.

I. Randle de la More, Reeve of Liverpool 1246 (Assize Roll, Rec. Soc.). He married Agnes . . . (Crosse Deeds and Moore Deeds); his widow is called Lavender in Sir Edward Moore's M.S. pedigree. Matilda, a sister of Randle, is mentioned in a M.D. as owning land in Liverpool. Issue:—

1. John (II.).
2. Alan, son of Randle, oc. in M.D.¹

¹ I have not been able to place several names, apparently members of the family. Gilbert de la More occurs in undated Moore Deeds temp. Alan above, Henry son of Gilbert in 1317 and 1331, and William de More grants lands to Alan above by an undated deed.

i. Margery, m. John Gernet and had a grant of lands in Liverpool from her father (M.D.).

II. John de la More, son of Randle (M.D.); attorney found by borough of Liverpool, 1292; sat in Parliament of 1307 for Liverpool; bailiff, 1320. Wife unknown: Sir E. Moore's MS. gives her as Matilda, sister of Amauricus Butler, baron of Warrington. Issue:—

1. John (III.).
2. William de la More m. Alice . . . (V. C. H. Lancs.); Sir E. Moore says his wife was Juliana, dau. of Sir Richard Torbock. Issue:—

1. John de la More, mayor of Liverpool, 1351 and later; m. circa 1344 Katherine, dau. of John del Ford and widow of Adam de Toxteth of Aigburth (V. C. H. Lancs., iii. 126, and M.D.). Elsewhere it is stated that his wife was Jane, dau. of Sir Roger de Pilkington, and Sir E. Moore gives her name as Vorsley (Ursula), dau. of Sir John Ratcliffe of Ratcliffe Tower, co. Lanc.; also as a dau. of Bold of Bold. John died circa 1361. Issue:—

(a) Thomas (VI.).
(b) ? John del Morehous, oc. 1374 to 1390; "tunc ballivus," 1388 (M.D.).
(c) Richard "dominus" and "capellanus," oc. 1396 (M.D.).
(d) Johanna, oc. 1374 (M.D.).

3. Margery (M.D.).
III. John de la More, oc. 1323-1327 in M.D. 
Wife unknown; Sir E. Moore's pedigree gives 
her as Jane, dau. of Sir Roger Pilkington. 
Issue:—

1. Roger (IV.).
2. ? Robert, oc. 1342 and 1349 (M.D.) as 
“clericus” and “confector” of charters.

IV. Roger de la More, son and heir; held eight 
burgages in Liverpool, 1346; died circa 1349 
(V.C.H. Lancs.). Wife unknown. Issue:—

V. William de la More, ob. s. p. (a minor) after 
1374, when his estates passed to his cousin 
Thomas (VI.), (V.C.H. Lancs.). The pedi-
gree from John (III.) to Thomas (VI.) is set 
out in a plea of 1385 (M.D.).

VI. Thomas Moore of Lyverpoole, co. Lancaster, 
ar.; received grant of lands in Kirkdale from 
his father in 1360 (V.C.H. Lancs.); mayor of 
Liverpool on many occasions between 1382 
and 1407; escheator and collector of aid, 1402 
(V.C.H. Lancs.); petitioned to empark land 
at Bidston, Cheshire, 1407 (Cheshire Recog. 
Rolls). According to Sir E. Moore, he built 
Bankhall in 12 Ric. II. (1388-9). He died 
circa 1407, having married (1) Cicely, dau. and 
sole heire of Nicholas Turton of Eccleshill, co. 
Lancaster, gent.; (2) Margery . . ., who 
released her dower in 1408 (V.C.H. Lancs.) 
and was alive 1410/11 (Cal. of Duchy Chan. 
Issue:—

1. William Moore (VII.).
2. Robert Moore (IX.).

VII. William Moore, sonne and heire; purchased 
the manor of Kirkdale, 1408 (V.C.H. Lancs.); 
d. 1 Aug. 1409; inq. p.m. 8 Aug. 1409 
wives are ascribed to him, e.g. Jane, dau. of
Moore of Bankhall

Sir Thomas Pilkington, kt.; Margaret, dau. to Sir John Mauleverer of Allerton, Yorks.; Juliana, dau. of Sir Ric. Tarbuck, kt.; an undated deed of about this period among the Moore Deeds mentions "Thomasina, who was the wife of William de la More," and refers to the latter’s lands in Liverpool, Kirkdale, Turton, Eccleshill, &c. According to one of Sir E. Moore’s pedigrees, one of William’s wives was Margaret, dau. and co-heir of ... Griffin of Wales, by whom he had considerable property. The Griffin coat is recorded by the Heralds as one of Moore’s quarterings. Issue:

I. John (VIII.).
   1. ? Jane, who married ... Hesketh, according to Sir E. Moore.

VIII. John Moore, aged 15 days on 8 Aug. 1409; sonne and heire. Mar. Beatrix, dau. of William Norrys of the Speike, co. Lancaster, ar., and hath no yssue by her that lyved. Mayor of Liverpool, 1444, 1448, and 1454; he occurs in M.D. till 1466. A daughter Christiana is mentioned in 1469.

IX. Robert Moore of Lyverpoole, ar.; second sonne [of VI.], cousin [uncle] and heire to John More that dyed sans yssue. Mayor of Liverpool, 1424, &c.; possessed of Bank House, 1434 (V. C. H. Lancs.); lessee, with Sir Thos. Stanley, of the franchises of the Hundreds of Wirral and Edisbury, 1445; alive in 1459. Married Margaret, dau. and co heyre of Robert Chamberleyne of the cite of Chester, gent., by

1 I suspect the Mauleverer alliance to have been invented by Sir Edward Moore to account for the (to him) mysterious greyhounds which he always relegates to a back seat in his arms, assuming the Turton trefoils to be the Moore coat. Gules, three greyhounds courrant in pale argent are the arms of Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer, Yorks.
whom, according to Sir E. Moore, came at least 40 houses in Chester, with many privileges there; the same authority says this Robert quartered the coat of the Chamberlains before that of the Griffins used by his brother.

Issue:—

1. Robert Moore (X.).
2. Edmond, 2 sonne.
3. ? William. In M.D. is a contract, dated 1489, for William Moore to wed Elena, dau. of Robert Fazakerley.

X. Robert Moore of the Bankehall in Kirkdale, co. Lancaster, ar., sonne and heire of Robert (IX.). Married Elizabeth, dau. and one of the heires of Robert [Roger] Darby of the citie of Chester, gent. [and Agnes his wife]. Probably the mayor of Liverpool, 1474. According to Sir E. Moore's M.S. pedigree, his wife's sisters married Mainwaring of Peover 1 and Starkey of Stretton, 2 and he states:—

By her he had at least 50 houses in Chester and much other land beside, most of which houses which came by [the] Chamberlain haire and Darby were left to Thomas Smith now a baronet, and ye gratest part of all his whole esteat, being in all at lest 80 houses in Chester beside many other lands in Cheshire. I find this Rob. upon a deference between him and another [Gillibrand] for divers lands [in Bootle, &c.] referred it to ye arbitration of Margrett, Countice of Richman & afterwards [Countess] of Darby, K. H[enry] 7's mother, & to Georg. Stanley, sonne & haire to Tho: Lord Stanley, lord of Man, & Sr James Stanley his brother, wch arbitration is sealed with each of there owne cotes, hers being ye tercoles, H. 7 Armes, Geo. Stanley ye legs of Man, before his father was Earle of

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1 Katherine, dau. and co-h. of Roger Darby (misprinted Darley), married Ralph Mainwaring of Croxton; Ormerod, Cheshire (ed. Helsby), vol. iii. p. 214.
2 Joan, eldest dau. and co-h., married Geoffrey Starkey of Lower Hall, Stretton; ibid., vol. i. p. 666.
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Derby, & St James ye Stanley cote. Thys Rob: lived at a great hight, sold £10,000 worth of land as it was in those days.

Issue:—

1. William (XI.).
   1. Alice, marryed to [(1) George Raynforth of Liverpool, who d. before 1509 (M.D.), and (2)] Thomas Walker of Liverpool, merchant, mayor of Liverpool in 1524.
   2. Agnes, dyed sans yssue.

XI. William Moore, sonne and heire. Married (circa 1499) Alice, dau. of William Irelande of the Hutt, co. Lancaster, ar.; died 30 July 1541; will (printed in full in Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancs. and Ches., xl. p. 180), proved 3 Sep. 1541, “to be buried at Walton or St. Nicholas”; “he gave vj whit gounds [gowns] to so many poore to carry torcheses in ye night at his funerell (a thing but rarely used so farre ofe London)” (Sir E. Moore). Inq. p.m. 1542 (Moore Papers). Issue (mentioned in will):—

1. John (XII.).
2. Robert, clerk, executor of will of N. Skillicorne below.
3. James, oc. 1536–40, “clericus ac sacre Theologie Bacalarius”¹ (M.D.).
5. Richard, alive 1540.
6. Thomas.
7. George.


¹ One of this name graduated B.D. and D.D. (1540) at Oxford (Foster, Alumni Oxon.).
2. Elizabeth married to Thomas Torbocke of Torbocke, co. Lancaster, ar.

XII. John Moore of Bankhall, ar., son and heir. Married (before 1539) Anne, dau. and sole heir of Thomas Hawarden of the city of Chester, gent., "by whom he had a great estate with he did not only sell but he likewise sold Eccleshill [and Grimshaw] in Lancashire & as much land as he had £5000 for, which was a great sum of money in those days. He was chief Recever of K. E. 6 Wapentak rent in Darby, Layland and Solfard Hund as aperes by his Roules. I find him a Parlim man in y° Parlimt 1 Mar., 7 E. 6" (Sir E. Moore's MS.). Papal dispensation for marriage (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. x., App. iv., 60); may have had two wives. Receiver for Earl of Derby of the lordships and manors of Hawarden and Hopedale, 1532; aged 37 in 1542; mayor of Liverpool, 1557; justice of the peace; purchased the manor of Bootle, 1566 (V. C. H. Lancs.); collector of fifteenths for Lancashire, 15 Eliz.; died Oct. 1575 (V. C. H. Lancs.). Inq. p.m. (Duchy of Lanc.). Will, dated 1574, in Moore Papers. His widow's will pr. 7 Feb. 1589-90 (Chet. Soc. Publ., li. p. 206). Issue:

1. William (XIII.).
2. James, 2 son.
3. Thomas, 3 son; apprenticed for a year to John Mynors, citizen and merchant tailor of London, in 1564 (M.D.).
Moore of Bankhall

Inn, 1571 (Moore Papers, where there are some interesting notes by his father of his education expenses). Mayor of Liverpool 1595. His will pr. Chester, 1608, and his wife's will, 1645.

5. Anthony, 5 sonne. Married Alice . . ., who was bur. at St. Nicholas' 5 Mch. 1629/30. They seem to have had issue:
   Edward, bur. 4 July, 1620, at St. Nicholas', and Anne, an infant, mentioned in her grandmother Anne Moore's will.

   2. Mary, married Nicholas Fazakerley.

   (2) Eleanor, dau. of Robert Maghull of Melling, who had been married (1) to Thomas Eyves, and (2) on 30 Sep. 1565, to Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, who d. 3 Jan. 1568/9. She made a claim in 44 Elizabeth under her marriage settlement against John Moore (Duc.
Moore of Bankhall

Lanc. Cal. of Pleadings). She was bur. at Walton 15 Jan. 1611/12, and her will pr. Chester 24 Feb. 1611/12. Issue of first marriage:—
1. John (XIV.).

Issue of second marriage:—
1. Edward (XV.).
2. Richard Moore of Bank House: matric. Lincoln Coll. Oxford, 8 Nov. 1594, aged 15; B.A. 1598; Gray's Inn 1598; released his interests in Kirkdale to his brother 14 Sep. 1602 (V. C. H. Lancs.); will 1619 (Moore Papers), pr. at Chester. By an unknown wife he had issue:—
1. William, son and heir, bapt. 16 May, 1606, at Walton; of Finch House, West Derby, in 1621. Probably the husband of Margery Walley of Sefton (mar. lic. 9 Feby. 1630/1; Rec. Soc. Publ., lvii. 208) and the father of Richard Moore of Finch House and of (West) Derby, who was bur. at Walton 4 Mar. 1671/2.
   3. Elizabeth, buried Walton June 8, 1611.

XIV. John Moore, eldest sonne, of Walton and Bankhall; found to have been 38 in Aug. 1604, but in fact had died in prison at the Wood Street Compter, London, and been bur. 28 April, 1604, at St. Michael's Church,
London (Moore Papers); will and admon. 1605, pr. at Chester. Married, as his first wife, circa 1581 (bill, Wm. Moore v. John Moore, Moore Papers), Eleanor, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux. Under her maiden name she joined with him in a claim to land at Lydiate in 28 Eliz. (Duc. Lanc. Cal. of Pleadings). Married (2) after 1599, without his father's privity, Mary, daughter of Edward Scarisbrick, esq., by his wife Margaret (dau. of Alex. Barlow). Issue:—

1. Anne, m. . . . Gerard, "x* Lord Gerard's brother, of Bromley" (Sir E. Moore's MS.).

2. Elizabeth, m. circa 1605/6 Richard Calcote of the Innry, Isle of Man (marriage contract, M.D.).


XV. Edward Moore of Bankhall, succeeded his half-brother; high sheriff of Lancs. 1620; J.P.; M.P. 1625; d. 28 Nov. 1632, at Stone, Staffs., and bur. in Stone Church 1 Dec. (fun. certif. 23 Apr. 1638; Chet. Soc. Publ., lxxv. p. 56). Married Katherine, dau. of John Hockenhull of Prenton, co. Chester. She was bur. 14 June, 1641, at St. Nicholas', and her will pr. Chester, 1641. Issue:—

1. John (XVI.).

2. Robert, of Water Street, Liverpool, in 1663; his will, dated 16 Feb. 1676/7, was pr. Chester 28 Feb. 1677/8, of which a son Robert and a dau. Katherine were executors (Liverpool in King Charles the Second's Time, p. 61 note). Eleanor
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Moore, bur. St. Nicholas' 4 Feb. 1667/8, was no doubt his wife, who, according to the Moore Rental, was buried there.

Issue:

a. Robert. Probably “Robert More of Bankhall, gent.,” whose will, dated 21 May, 1712, was pr. in the C.C. Chester on 22 July, 1712, by James Strangeways. He mentions Sir Cleave More; his niece’s son Robert Burrough, an infant; his cousin Geo. Hockenhull and the latter’s wife and grandchildren; his cousin Dorothy Hodgeson [née Hockenhull, wife of the Rector of Thurstaston]; his cousin Mary Hockenhull; his cousin More, wife of Mr. Whittle [? Whitloe]; the Lady Ann, wife of Sir Cleave, and their son, Joseph Edmond; his cousin, Thomas More; his brother Gee. A Robert More was a witness.

a. Katherine.


1. Eleanor, bapt. Walton 13 Apl. 1604; married William Ireland, mayor of Liverpool 1640. Issue: a dau. Margaret, who m. Ed. Tarleton. Eleanor was living in Sep. 1652, when her nephew Edward assigned to her property in Kirkdale for life on account of her poverty (Moore Papers).

2. Elizabeth, married James Bailey, a Scotsman; no issue in 1638.


1. Edward (XVII.).
2. Alexander, bapt. Walton 21 May, 1637; mentioned in father’s will but d. before
1668. According to the Moore Rental he was buried at St. Nicholas', but this does not appear to have been so.


1. Katherine, mentioned in 1638 (fun. certif. of grandfather).

2. Jane, bapt. 2 June, 1640, at Bankhall (St. Nicholas' Register), and according to the Moore Rental was buried at St. Nicholas', but this does not appear to have been so. One only of these daughters survived; she married John Leigh before 11 Apr. 1658, when he demanded his wife's portion from his brother Edward (XVII.), (Moore Papers).

XVII. (Sir) Edward Moore of Bankhall; bapt. Walton 9 Nov. 1634; appointed by Cromwell Capt. of Foot 1649; Gray's Inn, Mch. 30 1649/50; J.P. Lancs. 1668; created a baronet 22 Nov. 1675 (see G. E. C., Complete Baronetage); purchased the reputed manor of Linacre in 1667 from Isaac Legay (V. C. H. Lancs.); wrote the Moore Rental; died 4 Oct. and bur. 9 Oct. 1678, at St. Nicholas'; Admon. Oct. 1678 or 4 Aug. 1679, to widow Mary (a will is mentioned in the V. C. H. Lancs. notes on Kirkdale). He married (1) Dorothy, dau. of Sir Wm. Fenwick, kt., of Meldon, Northumberland; she d. in June, 1673. (2) Mary, dau. of [ ] Ben by Mary, afterwards (6 Jan. 1656/7) second wife of Sir Thos. Bloodworth, Lord Mayor of London, 1666. She afterwards m. Mun Browne. Issue by first wife:—

1. William, eldest son, to whom the Moore Rental is addressed; born c. 1657, died of smallpox 17 June, 1672.
3. Thomas, d. of smallpox 21 June, 1672.
5. Cleave (XVIII.).
1. Frances, bapt. 11 Dec. 1667, at Walton; died young.
2. Margaret, mentioned in her father’s will.
3. Infant dau.

Issue, probably by second wife:¹—
1. Matilda, m. Thomas Whitloe of Bootle, gent.

XVIII. (Sir) Cleave Moore of Bankhall, Cumberlow Green, Herts., and Swineshead Abbey, co. Linc., second baronet; bapt. Walton 5 Mch. 1663/4; ed. Westminster; matric. Ch. Ch. Oxford, 4 July, 1682; unsuccessful candidate for Liverpool, 1700/1; M.P. Bramber, 1709. Received Finch House, West Derby, for life from his father (V. C. H. Lancs., iii. 38); sold Kirkdale, Bootle, Linacre, and Bankhall in 1724/5 to tenth Earl of Derby after mortgages to Sir John Moore of London. Obtained private Act (8 Anne, c. 25) for supply of water to Liverpool. Married Anne, dau. and h. of Joseph Edmonds of Cumberlow Green, Clothal, Herts. She was bur. 10 Nov., 1720, at St. Mary’s Aldermanbury, London, and her will pr. 1720. He d. 23 March, 1729/30, in St.

¹ The Complete Baronetage, from which I have taken much of the descent after 1675, states there was no issue of the second wife, but I think this is wrong. See William Blundell’s letter in Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches., xxxiv. p. 12.
Anne's, Aldersgate, and was bur. 27 Mch. 1730, at St. Mary's above. Ad. 24 Apl. 1730 and 22 Mch. 1731/2. Issue:

XIX. (Sir) Joseph Edmonds Moore, third bart., only s. and h.; b. c. 1690, ed. Oxford, Magdalen Coll., 17 Oct. 1707, aged 17; m. Osbaston Sophia, dau. of [ ] Newnam or Newman of Lincoln's Inn Fields; d. 14 Mch. 1731/2; will pr. 1732. She d. before 1750, when her will pr. Issue:

2. Cleave, m. July, 1741, Miss Storer.
3. Thomas.
   1. Anne, m. in 1734 Henry Popple, Under-Treasurer to Queen Caroline.
   2. Sophia, m. Mch. 1740/1, to John Beck of Watford.

XX. (Sir) Joseph Edmonds Moore, fourth bart., b. c. 1715. Married in 1736 Henrietta Maria, dau. of William Morris, of Fernam near Faringdon, Berks., "sister to the Lady Chaplyn, relict of Sir John Chaplyn of Tathwell, Lincs., Bart." He d. 29 Mch. 1741; will pr. 1741. She m. (2) c. 1750, Edward Smith. Issue:

XXI. (Sir) William Moore, fifth bart., only s. and h.; bapt. 3 Oct. 1738, at Howell, co. Lincoln. Married, probably before 1775, to [ ]; he d. at Brompton s. p. m. on 21 and bur. 29 May, 1810, at St. Anne's, Soho, aged 71, when the baronetcy became extinct; will pr. 1810. Issue: a dau. Elizabeth, who m. in 1795 Charles Browning of Horton Lodge, Surrey.

1 Betham's Baronetage, vol. ii. (1802), p. 44.
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EDWARD MOORE'S ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS

Quarterly of 27:
1st. Argent, ten trefoils slipped, 4, 3, 2 and 1, vert [Turton of Eccleshill];
2nd. Argent, three greyhounds courant in pale sable, collared or [Moore of Bankhall];
3rd. a bend between three roundles (or annulets) a chief [ ];
4th. Sable, gutté d'eau, a buck's head caboshed argent [a crescent for difference], [Chamberlayne of Chester];
5th. Argent, a griffin segreant sable [Griffin];
6th. Argent, a chevron engrailed between three garbs sable [Darby of Chester];
7th. Argent, gutté de pois, a fesse nebulé sable [Hawarden of Woolston];
8th. Argent, a bend fusilly sable [Hawarden, ancient];
9th. Gules, a pale fusilly argent [Legh, ancient];
10th and 11th are filled with, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a wolf passant sable [Woolston of Woolston]; 2nd and 3rd, quarterly, Argent and sable, a cross patonce counterchanged [Eaton];
12th. Per fesse gules and argent, six martlets counterchanged [Fenwick];
13th. Azure, three icicles in bend sinister or [Harbottle];
14th. A water bouget: probably intended for sable a manche argent [Wharton];
15th. A chevron and in base a roundle, a chief per fesse, thereon in chief a lion passant and in base two roundles; perhaps intended for, a chevron between three roundles, and on a chief a lion passant [ ];
16th. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent [Grey of Chillingham];
17th. Gules, three garbs or [Comyn];
18th. Vert, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent [Heton];
19th. Argent, two bars azure, on a bend gules a bezant [Grey of Horton];
20th. Gules, three chevronels interlaced in base vair, a chief or [Wyvill?];
21st. Barry of six and, over all a fleur-de-lys [ ];
22nd. A bend between five (six?) fleurs-de-lys [ ];
23rd. Barry of six and, on a bend three martlets [ ];
24th. *Vair, a fesse* ....... [..........];
25th. *Cheeky* ....... and ....... , a canton ....... [..... ...];
26th. *Or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules* [Monthermer?]
27th. ....... a chevron ....... , a chief cheeky ....... and ....... [..........].