



9. Turn back and head towards the village centre, stopping by The Red Lion. The licensee during the war was John Longshaw Jones. However, he didn't live there, but farmed Manor Farm. The pub was managed by John Hall. There were 4 bedrooms to let and stabling to accommodate horses

working on the canal. In 1914, beer cost the equivalent of 54p a pint! In 1917, Lloyd George (prime minister) halved the volume of beer brewed and halved its strength in an attempt to reduce drinking. Although many pubs were forced to close, The Red Lion remained open.

The white house to the right of the pub used to be William Monks' grocer's shop. It was managed by James Bedall and fresh bread was baked each day. The shop had an excellent reputation as a delicatessen.



10. Continue for a short way along the road until you get to Post Office Row (nos 101-107 Runcorn Road) William and Mary Forster lived in Post Office Row. They had one daughter and four sons, three of whom served in WW1 - Walter, Herbert and Wilfred, who joined the East Lancashire Regiment and was

sadly killed on 21 March 1918, age 19. He is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Their cousins, sons of John and Mary Forster, lived at the other end of the village, and also fought in the war - Leonard, Reginald, Albert and John, who served in the Cheshire Regiment and was killed on 23.11.1917, age 29. He is buried in the Karasouli Military Cemetery in Greece.

Cross the road and return to the Milner Institute car park. We hope you have enjoyed your walk.



**DARESBUY District
Heritage Group**

Moore in WW1 - a walk of about one hour

As part of our WW1 work, we are developing trails through the villages of the parish. This walk through Moore gives an insight into what the village was like 100 years ago and tells the stories of some of its soldiers.



1. The walk starts at the old school (now Moore Scout HQ), on Moss Lane, near the Milner Institute car park - WA4 6UN.

No records remain of Moore School during WW1, but we know that the war had an impact on education. At various times, the children were asked to collect eggs to supplement soldiers' diets and to

collect blackberries to make jam for them. They even collected conkers which were used to make acetone, a component of cordite which was used as a propellant for shells and bullets. Many children missed several weeks of school to help on the local farms planting and picking potatoes.



2. Walk back towards the main road. Cross very carefully and look over the railway bridge to see the remains of the old platforms of Daresbury Station. At the start of the war, many train services were cancelled to facilitate the movement of troops. About a quarter of the men who worked on the railway went to war. Some

of these may have been replaced by women from the village.



3. Turn left and walk along the road until you see a house on the left hand side called **The Grange (no.52)**. This house was the home of the Monks family. William was a grocer. You will see his shop later, near The Red Lion. His two sons, William and Gilbert

enlisted into the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards. Gilbert had graduated in chemistry from Jesus College, Oxford and William followed his father into the grocery trade.



4. Continue in the same direction, passing the shop and stopping opposite the site of the old chapel. The Methodist Chapel was flourishing at the start of the twentieth century. An insurance premium was paid against damage from bombs, but discontinued in 1918. It must have been disconcerting to trustees when, 3

months later, the German Zeppelin L61 crossed the Mersey between Moore and Runcorn. It dropped bombs on Prescott, Bold and Wigan, killing 8 people.



5. Turn round and look at the black building on the canal bank and the property to the left of the shop. At the time of the war, coal was delivered to the village by barge. It was unloaded into the black building and delivered by horse and cart. The wheelwright's shop was opposite. As farms became mechanised, there was less need for his skills and he turned to building work and became the village undertaker. The chapel of rest was behind the wooden doors.



6. Join the canal towpath and walk back the way you have come. Continue until you come to a bench on the towpath. On the opposite bank you will see a large white house. Moore Hall was the home of the Trevithick family. Richard Ewart Trevithick was the great grandson of Richard Trevithick, who developed the first

high pressure steam engine and built the first full scale working railway steam engine. He followed in the family tradition and served his apprenticeship on the railway. At the outbreak of war he joined the Tank Corps and was promoted to captain. He spent part of his time as an instructor, but was deemed unfit for service overseas and left the force in 1916.



7. Continue along the towpath until a farm track joins it from the right hand side. Moore was essentially a farming community. Men and horses were taken away for the war effort. There was a requirement to produce more food and pasture was ploughed. This did not please the hunting community.

Women were drafted in to help from other areas of the country and prisoners of war worked in the area too. Children missed school to help with planting and harvesting.



8. Walk down the farm track to the road, turn left and stop at the junction with **Beechmoore**. Before these houses were built, a grand house in the Scottish baronial style stood here, called The Beeches. William Sloane and his family lived here at the time of WW1. One of his daughters, Marion, was married to a professional

soldier, Brigadier General Louis John Wyatt, who called this house 'home' when he was on leave. He commanded forces in France and was responsible for selecting the body of a soldier to be buried in Westminster Abbey as 'the Unknown Warrior'.

