



ROSETTE

I sincerely hope you will be pleasantly informed of the following facts. I only spent three months researching these data. That is a very short time to do any genealogical search thoroughly.

First my research sources:

EVERYDAY LIFE IN BIBLE TIMES----National Geographic. Published in 1967

BAR—BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW—Vol. 23, No.5, September 1997

YORKSHIRE—England in cameracolor. Published in 1980

DUBLIN—The Great Cities. Published 1978—Time-Life books

IRISH FAMILIES—Dublin by Hodges Figgis & Co. Ltd. wherein the author Edward MacLysagt, D.Littl, M.R.I.A., chairman of the Irish Manuscripts Commission. (Formerly chief Herald of Ireland)—1957 gives explicit authoritative documentation of the origin of Moore.

On page 228-229 Edward MacLysagt gives a rather in-depth description of the Moore's in Ireland. Plate XXI gives the *blazons* for arms of the O'More's.

Further research reveals James 1 (1394-1437) King of Scotland (1406-1437) rose up against and crushed the "Noble House of Albany" in 1425 and the Moore (O'Morda Sept. among others) fled Scotland, went over the stone fence boundary of Scotland-England and settled in Northumberland County England.

From there they spread over England and Wales. Others fled across the Irish Sea and settled mainly in Ulster in northern Ireland and some went to Munster in south Ireland. Moore is a dominant name in County Leix, Ireland today. From these locations the Moore's spread over the earth and became well established.

Having given the background for the facts of Rosette I shall endeavor to establish that subject.

From the article "ROYAL ROSETTES fit for a king", page 48 through 57 and page 68 of the September 1997 Biblical Archaeology Review I find on page 52 reference made to archaeology finds of Rosette's among Royal Palace's artifacts such as bulla, wine jugs, and tapestry engravings in stone. Depicted are Rosettes engraved on the crown, the throne, the septre, and other royal memorabilia. This same rosette style occurs in all middle east royalty memorabilia of Syria, Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Anatolia as well as the immediate Holy Land.

King David's palace ruins had stamped Rosette's in royal vessels by the hundreds. Being satisfied the Rosette was a symbol of royalty I proceeded to find the Rosette was also used by Nobility in the King's staff, but never the same Rosette used by the King. To counterfeit and use the Royal Rosette for personal markings meant the persons head would be lopped off very soon. It was exclusively under the King's control as to who used what Rosette for his own personal marking. It would be registered in his own name and used exclusively by he or his immediate family. By law no one else had liberty or license to use an assigned Rosette. The consequences were severe and immediate. The Rosette, in all of history, has never been assigned to, or use tolerated by royalty or nobility. Poor peasantry, slaves, and indentured servants were denied use of the Rosette. All Royalty was Nobility, but not all Nobility was Royalty.

Pursuing my search into the British Isles for Rosette's was quickly rewarded by a picture of the royal crown and septre. The septre had a well defined band of Rosettes around the top. Use of the Rosette was widespread in Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The Rosette, a derivative of the word rose, assumed many shapes. Like the rose it had petals radiating from the center. Often this design was enclosed with a circle resembling a wheel. The cross symbol is a corruption of a rosette. Rosettes, as used in ancient times had four arms radiating from the center. Five, six, eight, ten, and twelve arms were in use. The eight pointed star and the twelve pointed star was the most widespread. The "points" were often petal shaped. The face of a clock resembles a rosette.

The "star" on the gravestone of Maj. Hugh G. Moore, his mother Elizabeth G. Moore, her son Cleon and other direct descendants of Rodeham Moore is a Rosette. It probably was the top part of Rodeham Moore's stone now lost. Perhaps the Rosette was on his son William's stone now lost. Other Moore descendants on westward in Tennessee has the same Rosette I am informed by Beverly Delaney who has seen them. Are we descended from royalty? I will stop short by leaving the "y" out of royalty. Are we descended from mobility? Absolutely, if you are biologically descended from O'Morda. Moore is Scot, not Irish.

FAMILY ORIGIN AND COAT OF ARMS

Matta: "Vis Unita Fortion"

Arms: Azure, on a chief indented, or three mullets pierced gules.

Crest: Out of ducal coronet, or a Moor's head proper, wreathed about the temples.

MOORE

Dwelling into genealogy has very often produced the information that many family names originated with the name of occupation. Apparently in the case of the Moore family, these people seemingly took their name from their place of residence, namely the moors of Scotland.

Long considered an ancient Irish name, records indicate that the Moore's of Scotland migrated to Ireland during the reign of James the First.

Persons bearing this name may be rightfully proud of their heritage since the Moore's have been outstanding leaders in their community.

Richard More, one of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620, was a member of this family even though old records indicate several spellings of this name. Other accounts reveal that James Moore, who settled in South Carolina about 1665, acted as governor from 1700 to 1702, as did his son from 1710 to 1721. Maurice Moore of North Carolina was active in the Revolution and his son Alfred also was of great service to the American cause.

Descendants of this fine old family can be found throughout our nation well represented in the arts and the business world of today.

Copied verbatim from a document loaned to me by my brother Glynn E. Moore.