

This report contains all the names of Members of the Society, so MUST NOT be distributed or given to non-members.



SUPPLEMENT TO THE MOXON MAGAZINE

OCTOBER 2005 Y-LINE RESULTS REPORT

We published the results of the previous 14 tests in Moxon Magazine No. 32 (October 2003). There are some changes in conclusions as a result of further analysis and research. Further tests have now been completed. Rather than expect the reader to refer back to the earlier report, and at the same time consider the new findings, this is a complete report, superseding all previous reports.

We thank Oxford Ancestors Ltd. for executing the tests, and for their comprehensive documentation, from which most of the general information has been extracted.

INTRODUCTION:

THE MALE Y-CHROMOSOME is passed down from father to son throughout the ages, with very little change. On average there is one slight change in 2% of cases. To put this in perspective, over a period of 50 generations, we could expect one slight "mutation". Thus the analysis of a man's Y-chromosome would normally be expected to be the same as his earliest known ancestor - as far back as "paper" records extend - usually about 500 years maximum i.e. over about 20 generations.

A full discussion on "Understanding Y-Chromosome Results" is given on page 5.

The Society, funded by the Moxon Family Research Trust, has now tested 21 male Moxons, 18 members, and three non members who were sponsored by members (who themselves did not carry the Moxon Y-chromosome).

For each donor, Oxford Ancestors analysed the 10 most significant "markers". See "Understanding Y-Chromosome Results" on page 5. The results are tabulated on page 2. The table also shows the donor's Moxon family tree affiliation, the number of members on their tree and a text reference number, relating to the paragraphs commencing on page 3. Pages 6 and 7 show the direct line ancestors for each donor back to their earliest known Moxon ancestor, showing connections where known.

Page 8 lists the up-to-date membership of the Society (as at August 2005), and lists each individual's tree affiliation and whether or not their Y-chromosome is now known. For some members the information is not known, either because a male Moxon was not available for testing, or because we do not have any ancestry details.

FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND:

First, find your name on page 8. If there is a "Y" then the Y-Line for your male Moxon relatives is known (if no "Y" is shown, refer to the key at the bottom of the page to find out why).

Note the number following the "Y". This number refers to the text paragraph relating to your family starting on page 3, and also the direct ancestral line for the donors shown on the charts on pages 6 and 7.

Also against your name on page 8, is given an MX number. This refers to the Moxon Family Tree on which you (or an ancestor of yours) appears. A copy of your tree can be sent to you attached to an e-mail if you e-mail your request to john.moxonhill@which.net. These are word processed files in Rich Text Format.

Alternatively, a copy can be sent by post. Contact John Moxon Hill, 15, Belvedere Road, Earlsdon, Coventry, CV5 6PF, England, for details of copying and postage costs.

MAJOR CONCLUSIONS:

1 Oxford Ancestors Comments are given adjacent to the Table on page 2.

2 All the donors originate from a single "clan" (Oisin) except for Derrick Moxham, and Philip Moxham (who was sponsored by his cousin Member Sharon Lowry) and originate from the "Wodan" clan. In all, fifteen clans have been established. The Oisin clan originated approximately 40,000 years ago in the Middle East and correlates with the European Middle to Upper Palaeolithic "Aurignacian" culture that colonised Eurasia as the glaciers retreated.

The Wodan clan is thought to have originated around 20,000 years ago in the Middle East and correlates with the European Upper Palaeolithic "Gravettian" culture. The modern day members of the clan of Wodan are found predominantly in northern and western Europe.

3 The results described here open up exciting avenues for new research. Because those with identical Y-Lines have the highest probability of having a Common Paternal Ancestor (CPA) who has lived in the relatively recent past (i.e. in the parish register era), effort on uniting the trees of these individuals is likely to be more successful, than attempting to unite the trees of those more distantly related, whose Y-Lines are different.

The three major areas which suggest themselves are:

a) The unification of the trees of the first six individuals in the table on page 2; of particular interest is the ancestry of Samuel Moxon of Ferry Fryston (already much researched) and the parentage of William Moxon of Rugeley. It is not yet known with any certainty how Nathaniel Muckson of Stoke Hammond, and John Moxon of Whitgift fit into the overall picture.

b) The determination of the CPA of the Downham (MX25) and Thorne (MX17) Moxons has already received some attention, but much more remains to be done.

c) Derrick Moxham's ancestors originated in Wiltshire. Philip Moxham has an identical Y-Line, and as this line is rare, it is highly probable that they share a CPA and that Philip's ancestor's origins also lie in Wiltshire. There are strong indications that their 'Moxham' name originated from "lands in Mockesham", quoted in an early document relating to the village of (Great) Chalfield. This is an exciting possibility.

It is to be hoped that members of the Moxon Society, perhaps with the financial help of the Moxon Family Research Trust, will feel able to address these issues in the coming months.

THE WAY FORWARD:

Before discussing the way forward we need to review how we got to the present situation. It started when BBC Television screened a series of programmes on researching family history in the middle of 2001. One programme featured Professor Bryan Sykes of Oxford University, who had researched the surname "Sykes" by analysing a large number of male "Sykes" Y-Chromosomes, and discovered that most had a common paternal ancestor. He set up Oxford Ancestors Ltd. as a commercial company specialising in Y-Line analysis. It was this that prompted the Society to carry out our initial six tests in mid 2002, reported in

Continued on page 3

MOXON/MOXSON/MOXHAM SURNAME STUDY

		Y-LINE SIGNATURE (Haplotype)																Haplotype Frequency	Group	Clan	No. of Gens	Moxon Tree Ref. No.	No. of Members	Text Ref.	
Name	Sample Number	DYS19	DYS388	DYS390	DYS391	DYS392	DYS393	DYS389I	DYS425	DYS426															
	Marker Ref. No. →	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10														
Donald Moxon	Y4735	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12							9.35%	A	O'in	8	MX06	6	6	
John E U Moxon	Y4755	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12									O'in	12	MX14, 01, 31	28	4	
Christopher J Moxon	Y4796	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12									O'in	8	MX11 (MX12C)	7	8	
Arnold Moxon	Y6866	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12									O'in	4	MX22	1	2	
Timothy N Moxon	Y6986	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12									O'in	8	MX16	4	7	
Neil Moxon	Y10753	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12									O'in	12	MX01, 14, 31	28	5	
Prof E Richard Moxon	Y4795	14	12	24	10	13	13	10	16	12	12							5.07%		O'in	13	MX12A	6	10	
Christopher A. Moxon	Y7058	14	13	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12							0.18%		O'in	8	MX02	3	1	
Leonard R Moxon	Y6856	15	12	23	11	13	13	10	16	12	12									O'in	11	MX25	5	12	
George H Moxon	B6861	15	12	23	11	13	13	10	16	12	12							0.12%		O'in	6	MX17	2	13	
Thomas Jules Moxon	Y4859	15	12	23	11	13	13	10	16	12	12							1.28%		O'in	14	MX05, 38, 12B	19	11	
Leslie Moxon	Y10751	15	12	23	12	13	13	10	16	12	12							<0.1%		O'in	4	MX56	1	18	
Robert Moxon	Y10754	15	12	23	13	13	13	10	16	12	12							<0.1%		O'in	8	MX54	2	17	
Fred Moxon	Y5176	15	12	23	09	13	13	10	16	12	12									O'in	12	MX15, 26, 27	12	14	
John Waring Moxon	Y10755	15	12	23	09	13	13	10	16	12	12									O'in	8	MX13	8	16	
Kenneth Moxon	Y6822	15	12	23	09	13	13	10	16	12	12							0.18%		O'in	12	MX15, 26, 27	12	15	
Ed Moxon	Y11146	15	12	23	09	13	13	10	16	12	12									O'in	7	MX58	1	22	
John L Moxon	Y6852	14	12	24	10	13	13	10	16	12	12							<0.1%		O'in	6	MX20	2	19	
Leslie J K Moxon	Y6875	14	12	23	10	13	13	10	16	12	11							<0.1%		O'in	4	MX43	1	20	
Derrick Moxham	Y10752	15	13	22	10	11	13	9	16	12	11							<0.1%		Wodan	8	MX37	3	21	
Philip L Moxham	Y11147	15	13	22	10	11	13	9	16	12	11							<0.1%		Wodan	9	NX59	2	23	

Oxford Ancestors Comments:

The table shows the Y-Line signatures (haplotypes) of twenty-one participants analysed at ten microsatellite regions on the Y-chromosome and the approximate %age frequency of the haplotypes in the European male population. Values of <0.1% mean there are no exact matches in our European reference database. The shaded boxes are there just to highlight the differences between the signatures.

The majority of the Y-Line signatures for the participants fall into two groups, A and B. Categories C and D encompasses Y-chromosomes that are not closely related to either group, or in group C to each other.

Participants in Groups A and B are each descended from a Common Paternal Ancestor (CPA) who lived within the last 500 years. These men were not necessarily related. However, the modal signature for the groups differ at only two markers, so it is possible that the two groups represent major branches of the same family going back to one original 'Moxon' founder within the lifetime of the surname.

Category C and D chromosomes are unrelated to chromosomes in the other groups. They may represent lines of descent from different 'Moxon' founders, or the name may have been acquired at some time in the past by adoption or other non-paternity event.

It is not possible to distinguish between these alternatives by genetics alone. Bear in mind that genetics is best used to complement traditional genealogy skills, not to replace them. While Y-chromosome genetics can lay out the basic structure of a surname tree with no prior knowledge, it is at its best when confirming (or refuting) hypotheses arrived at by traditional means.

At the time of finalising this report, Oxford Ancestors had not sent us their comments concerning the results of either Ed Moxon nor Philip Moxham. It is obvious where their Y-Lines fit in. Ed's result fits in Group B, and is the same as Fred, John Waring and Kenneth Moxon. Derrick and Philip have identical Y-Lines, both in Clan Wodan, and hence unrelated to any of the other 19 donors.

We have a theory about Group D (Philip Moxham and Derrick Moxham). This is discussed in text paragraphs 21 and 23.

The Chart on the LEFT lists the 21 Donors, their results, and other details. Shaded areas indicate differences.

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MM30 – October 2002. In mid 2003 we carried out a further eight tests, reported in MM32 – October 2003. Following a further seven tests this year, this report covers all the tests to date.

Oxford Ancestors were probably the first in the field to offer tests to individuals, although many universities were already using the technology for research on movements of populations over many thousands of years.

Graham Jagger has recently reviewed the "state of the art" in respect of Y-Line testing. There are now four companies offering Y-Line analysis facilities, including Oxford Ancestors. The others use laboratories in the USA. Graham has also found a very informative book on the subject, "DNA and Family History" by Chris Pomery available from www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/bookshop price £12-99 plus postage. Well worth reading!

There is now considerable discussion on the merits of analysing more than just the ten Y-Line markers that are analysed by Oxford Ancestors. Ten are now termed "Low Resolution". The other firms offer around 23 (medium resolution) and 37 and 43 markers (high resolution) – and are all much more competitive than Oxford Ancestors. One web site claims that by analysing only 10 markers, the conclusion (that two males with the same surname and same 10 markers share a Common Paternal Ancestor) could be in error by more than 1 in 5 cases. So the six Society members who share the same 10 marker Y-Line may not all share a CPA.

The three American firms cater for groups, such as the Moxon Society, which would have to register with them and appoint one member as "Project Administrator". The big difference is that they would advertise the existence of the group on their web site. Whilst this might be a boon to recruiting more members, and generally extending our knowledge base, we can foresee the possibility of a fairly large and unscheduled workload for the Project Administrator. John Moxon Hill has, *ipso facto*, been the Project Administrator so far, but is unwilling to take on any further significant workload.

Also we could not afford to test "all and sundry" applicants"! One way round this would be for such applicants to pay for their own test and join the Society.

Graham has proposed some more limited testing (funded by the MFRT) where we test a few members at high resolution. He suggests:

Set 1
Leonard R Moxon (Downham, Cambs)

George H Moxon (Thorne, Yorks)

Set 2

Donald Moxon (Ferry Fryston, Yorks)

Neil Moxon (Cawthorne, Yorks)

Set 3 (possibly)

Kenneth Moxon (Silkstone, Yorks)

John Waring Moxon (High Hoyland, Yorks)

This was discussed at Winchester, where the Moxon Family Research Trust provided a budget of a further £1000 for future testing.

Approximate Cost Comparisons:
(converting US \$ to £ at 1.8)

Oxford Ancestors £165 for 10 markers

DNA Heritage	£110 for 43 markers, £76-50 for 23 markers
Relative Genetics	£108 for 37 markers £86 for 24 markers
Family Tree DNA	£160 for 37 markers. £127 for 25 Markers

Graham Jagger and John Moxon Hill favour DNA Heritage for future tests.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Each donor's results are discussed in turn, using the numbers given on the ancestral charts on pages 6 and 7, and on the membership list on page 8.

1 Chris A Moxon MX02:

When Chris was asked to participate, we failed to notice that his 4th Gt.grandmother bore Jonas Moxon illegitimately, thus breaking the Moxon Y-Line. We had hoped to find that Chris's Y-Line was the same as John E U Moxon's Y-Line (No.4) and so gain more credence to the likelihood that Chris was descended from Charles Mokeson. It can be surmised that this is the case, as indicated on the descent line, however we cannot find Richard's baptism, and Samuel's baptism record does not give his father's name (lazy cleric!). Richard was born during the period when the first Cawthorne Parish Registers are missing, and only 20 years of Bishop's Transcripts have survived.

Chris has researched the 'bastardy records' and determined that Jonas' father was Joshua Froggatt. Many years later, Joshua married Jonas' mother, Ann Moxon.

It is purely coincidental that Jonas Moxon's Y-Line (same as Chris's) is very similar to the Cawthorne Y-Line, differing by only one marker.

2 Arnold Moxon MX22:

Arnold's Gt.grandfather, William Moxon of Matlock, was, according to his obituary in a Matlock newspaper, born in Rugeley in 1854. Although his birth should have been registered, the record cannot be found, and neither can his baptism be found in the Rugeley area. We have "found" an Edward Moxon, who may have been his father, but this is complete conjecture.

Arnold's Y-line is the same as that of John E U Moxon, whose ancestors "passed through" Rugeley, so it seems most likely that Arnold is descended from Charles Mokeson.

4 John E U Moxon MX14(MX01, MX31):

John can trace his line back to Charles Mokeson of Cawthorne. This gives us the Y-Line for the Cawthorne Moxons.

This Y-Line is the same as for 5 other members: Donald Moxon (No. 6), Chris J Moxon (No. 9), Arnold Moxon (No. 3), Timothy N Moxon (No.7) and Neil Moxon (No. 5)

5 Neil Moxon MX01:

Neil Moxon is descended from Charles Mokeson, through Thomas Moxon the son of Nathaniel Moxon, eight generations. John E U Moxon is descended from John Moxon, the

brother of Thomas, seven generations. It was considered to be prudent to ask Neil to be tested, and so check the efficacy of the testing process. As we expected, Neil has the same Y-Line as John.

6 Donald Moxon MX06)

Donald is descended from Samuel Moxeson of Ferry Fryston, who died in 1763. Don, and his cousin Hilda Clarke, have spent many, many hours attempting to discover Samuel's baptism and his parents – without success.

It was hoped that the knowledge of Don's Y-Line might give a lead for further investigation. We now know that Don shares his Y-Line with five other members of the Society. Watch this space!

7 Timothy Moxon MX16:

Timothy is descended from John Mogson of Whitgift, whose mother "Widow Mogson" died in 1701 in Ousefleet.

Timothy shares his Y-Line with five other members of the Society.

8 Chris J Moxon MX11 (MX12C):

Chris J has the same Y-Line as five other members, so we could expect him to be related to them. His earliest known ancestor was Nathaniel Muckson (?-1760) of Stoke Hammond in Buckinghamshire.

Member Peter Moxon of Graffam, West Sussex, retained the services of a professional researcher, who concluded that John Muckson was most likely the son of John Moxon of Leeds, baptised in 1704. If this is correct, then we can take Chris J's ancestry back to Rycherd Moxon who was baptised in Rothwell in 1559 – however, due to a lazy cleric, Rycherd's father's name was not recorded!

The full report made to Peter was published in Moxon Magazine, No. 32 October 2003.

See also the discussion concerning Moxon Family tree MX12 on page 4.

10 Richard Moxon MX12A

Richard Moxon is descended from William Moxon c1499-1552. His Y-Line is only one marker different from the Y-Lines of Don, John E U, Chris J, Arnold, Timothy and Neil.

If this was a case of a single mutation occurring, then he could be directly related to the above.

See also the discussion concerning Moxon Family tree MX12 below.

11 Tom Moxon MX05, MX38, MX12B:

Tom can trace his ancestry back through Yarmouth, Hull and Leeds to William Moxon, of Chirlewell, who made his will and died in 1541.

Tom's Y-Line differs from the group of six by two markers, so it is unlikely that he is directly related to them.

DISCUSSION ABOUT TREE MX12:

Before continuing discussion of individual Y-Lines, we need to make corrections to Tree MX12.

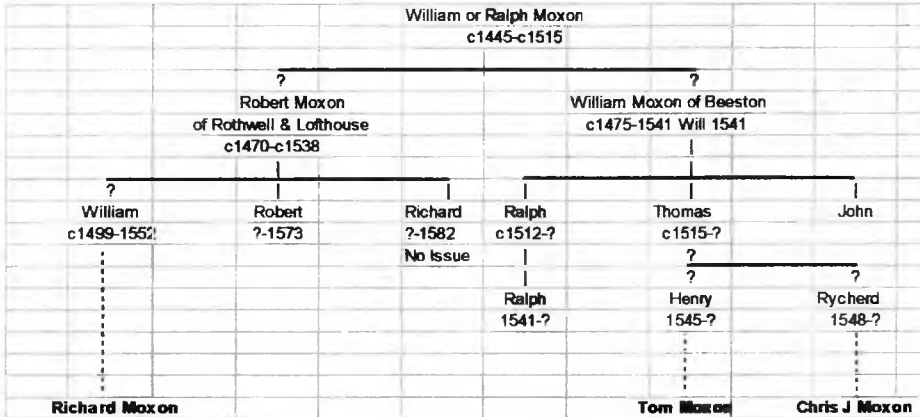
Tree MX12 was drawn, based on the

continued on next page.

Continued from previous page

pedigree trees in *The Moxons of Yorkshire* which, from the text it was clear that the very early parts were speculative. The top of the tree is reproduced below - where the speculation is now shown by ? in the vertical links.

EARLY PART OF TREE MX12



MX12A

MX12B

MX12C

Thus from the original tree, we would expect Richard, Tom and Chris J to have identical Y-Lines. They do not. Accordingly MX12 needs to be split into three separate trees, which as a temporary measure, we have labeled A, B and C as shown.

There is no hard evidence that Robert and William were brothers, or that William was the son of Robert, or that Henry and Rycherd were the sons of Thomas.

12 Len R E Moxon MX25:

13 George Moxon MX17:

Len and George share the same Y-Line. Len's earliest known ancestor was William Moxon who "appeared" in Downham, Cambridgeshire when he married there in 1638.

George's earliest ancestor was John Moxon who died in Thorne, Yorkshire in 1847. Since only 0.12% of the male population carry this Y-Line, it suggests very strongly that Len and George share a Common Paternal Ancestor somewhere in Yorkshire.

But who, and where?

14 Fred Moxon MX15, MX26, MX27:

15 Owen Kenneth Moxon MX27, MX26:

16 John Waring Moxon MX13:

22 Ed Moxon MX58 (see also para 22)

Fred, Ken and John and Ed share the same Y-Line. Fred can trace his ancestors back to Silkstone in Yorkshire. In the second series of Y-Chromosome tests, Ken's Y-Line was found to be the same as Fred's. This enabled Ken to direct his research to the records in Silkstone, where he found a connection. The Chart on page 7 shows this connection.

John Waring Moxon, whose test was sponsored by his cousin, Member John S Earnshaw, has ancestors originating in High Hoyland. Since John's Y-Line is the same as Fred and Ken's, and since this Y-Line is only carried by 0.18% of the male population, it seems most likely that they all share a Common Paternal Ancestor.

More research required!

17 Robert A Moxon MX54:

Robert was sponsored by his daughter, member Julie Hutzal née Moxon. Their earliest known ancestor was William Eyers Moxon, born c1754 - probably in Leeds. Robert's Y-Line does not exactly match any of the other donors. The nearest match, being one marker different by one digit, is that of Leslie

Moxon, whose earliest known ancestor was William Moxon, born c1855 in Headingley, adjacent to Leeds. Neither of their Y-Lines are an exact match with any Y-Line in the Oxford Ancestors data base, so they are both fairly unique!

18 Leslie Moxon MX56:

See the discussion above in para 17. Leslie's Y-Line is different to Tom Moxon's Y-Line by one digit of one marker. Tom's ancestors also originated in Leeds. Maybe there is a clue here?

19 John L Moxon MX20:

John's Y-Line is in Group C - see Oxford Ancestors general comments on page 2.

John's earliest known ancestor was Samuel Moxon c1754-1820, who lived in Thornhill, Yorkshire.

20 Les J K Moxson MX43:

Les, who died in November 2003, had a Y-line also in Group C. His earliest ancestors originated in Shoreditch.

21 Derrick Moxham MX37:

Derrick Moxham has a Y-Line in the Clan "Wodan", which means he is not related to any of our other donors except Philip Moxham, who has an identical Y-Line. His earliest known ancestor was Thomas Moxam who "appeared" in Ebbsborne Wake, Wiltshire, when he married Widow Joan Lipes in 1714.

There is an interesting possibility that Derrick's Moxham origins stem from a surname taken from 'Lands in Mockersham' in Great Chalfield, in Wiltshire.

It seems likely that the above Thomas Moxham was the son of Edward Moxam, baptised 20-5-1688 in Chippenham. Great Chalfield is only 7½ miles from Chippenham.

We published "Roots 9 - The Moxhams of Great Chalfield in Moxon Magazine No. 26, October 2000. This is an extract from the book mentioned in the article:

"The History and Antiquities of The Manor House and Church at Great Chalfield, Wiltshire" by T.L.Walker (1837).

"The estate known as MOXHAMS is of ancient origin. In 1236 Henry son of William conveyed to Thomas Cusin and Juliana his wife lands in "Mockesham". Henry de Mochesam occurs as a witness in a deed probably of the time of Henry III or Edward I (i.e. between 1216 and 1307 Ed.) Adam de Mockesham, who died in 1277, had held in Moxham 62 acres arable, 5 acres meadow, 2/3 acre pasture and 5½ acres wood. John de Mockesham held land in East Chalfield about 1300. John de Mokesham was a juror at Bradford in 1342. John of Moxham and Robert his son occur in 1460 in deeds concerning Atworth Cottles. Christopher Moxham, who died in 1596, held a messuage called Moxham in the parish of Chalfield. There is considerable scope for further research!

22 Ed Moxon MX58 (Allocated, but tree not drawn):

Ed's earliest known ancestor is Joseph Moxon, who married Martha Clayton in Darton in 1781. They baptized their son, William on 1 Sept.1793 in High Hoyland. The question is, "What are Joseph's origins?"

There are at least three contenders:

Joseph Moxon of High Hoyland (4 May 1758) father was Thomas Moxon.

Joseph Moakson of Penistone (11 Aug 1755) father was John Moakson from Hoylandswaine.

Joseph Moakson of Silkstone (30 Jun 1755) father was John Moakson from Hoylandswaine.

23 Sharon Lowry MX59 Allocated (Tree not shown)

Sharon sponsored her cousin, Philip Moxham, to have his Y-Line analysed. Their earliest known ancestor was Robert Moxham, who appeared in Ratharney, Colehill, Ireland, where he had his family. He died in 1757 in Rathallagh, Ireland (near Dublin in the foothills of Wicklow). What were Robert's origins?

The fact that Philip's Y-Line is identical to Derrick's line and that this Y-Line is rare, strongly suggests that Philip and Sharon's ancestors originated in Wiltshire. Clearly some more research is necessary.

Note: Since taking the test, Philip, who lives in Sydney, Australia, has joined the Society. The table on page 8 was prepared before Philip joined, so he is not shown.

FUTURE RESEARCH:

Under the heading, "Major Conclusions - Item 3" on page 1, we highlighted the need for further research. Under the individual text paragraphs we briefly outlined the research required, and seek the assistance of members.

If you think you could help in any way, please contact Graham or John (see back page of the Magazine for contact information). We will then send you a brief on what is required. By notifying us, it will also ensure that members' efforts are not duplicated.

UNDERSTANDING Y - CHROMOSOME RESULTS

The following notes have been extracted from Oxford Ancestors documentation.

What is a Y-chromosome?

Chromosomes are packets of DNA contained within the nucleus of the body's cells. Most of them come in pairs, with one of each pair being inherited from the father and the other from the mother. However, the Y-chromosome is the exception. For a start, only males have a Y-chromosome, which they inherit from their fathers. But there is something else unusual about the Y-chromosome. While all the other chromosomes are packed with genes that control the myriad functions of the human body, the Y-chromosome has only one gene of any real importance - the 'sex-determining' gene. This is the gene that makes males male. Incredibly, without it, all human embryos would turn into females and all babies would be girls.

How can the Y-chromosome be used for genealogy?

The Y-chromosome traces an unbroken paternal genealogy back into the past. If two men trace their paternal lines back to a common male ancestor, then they must both have inherited his Y-chromosome. The Y-chromosome traces these connections through time without any need for written records. So two men, or a group of men - perhaps with the same surname - might suspect, having researched the genealogical records, they are related through their paternal lines. By comparing their Y-chromosomes this relationship can be explored.

Do Y-chromosomes follow surnames?

Yes. All the evidence so far is that they do.

Are all Y-chromosomes the same?

Fortunately they are not; otherwise they would be of no use to genealogists. Like all chromosomes, the Y-chromosome is made of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), which changes, very slowly, over time. By choosing for the Y-Line analysis, parts of the Y-chromosome DNA with a known rate of change, we can identify up to half a million different Y-chromosomes.

What is the nature of these changes?

DNA can change in different ways. Think of DNA as a long word made up of chemical letters. The simplest sort of change, or mutation, (from mutare - 'to change' in Latin), is where one DNA letter changes to another. Analysis of this type of mutation forms the basis of our Matriline service. Although Y-chromosomes also change in this way, they don't do so often enough to be useful in genealogy. So we use another kind of DNA mutation to distinguish between different Y-chromosomes. Again, thinking of DNA as a long word, this type of change shows up as repeating blocks of the same letters.

Can you give me an example?

The four chemicals that make up DNA can be

abbreviated to the letters A, C, G and T. Imagine a small stretch of DNA with the simple sequence CTG that is repeated over and over again:

-CTG-CTG-CTG-CTG-CTG-CTG-CTG-CTG-

CTG-CTG-CTG-CTG-CTG-CTG-CTG

On one Y-chromosome, the sequence CTG might be repeated 15 times, as in the example. But on a different Y-chromosome there might only be 14 repeats, while in another there could be 16. By measuring the number of repeats at a number of different locations on the Y-chromosome, we can begin to build up a Y-chromosome signature. We determine the number of repeats at ten different locations to build up the Y-Line signature.

There are, in fact, well over 40 markers which make up the complete Y-chromosome. Oxford Ancestors select the 10 most significant markers for analysis. The reasons are simple. To analyse more markers would increase the cost, and some of the markers not analysed are more suitable for the determination of paternity cases and for forensic use than for genealogical purposes. Utilising the 10 markers, Oxford Ancestors claim that if two men have the same 10 markers, then there is a 96% probability that they have a Common Paternal Ancestor (CPA - this abbreviation will be used in the text which follows)

Mutations:

Statistically the probability of a mutation occurring in one marker of the Y-chromosome is 2% (or 1 in 50). Thus there is this 2% chance that a son's Y-chromosome could be different to that of his father by a single digit in one marker. Thus on average it would be expected that the Y-chromosome would change by one digit in one marker in 50 generations, or if we were considering two men with a CPA going back 25 generations, then there would be the probability that there would be a single digit difference in one

marker between them.

Statistical Analyses:

If a father and his son had their 10 markers analysed, we might expect them to be the same. However, allowing for the 2% chance that a mutation could occur, the probability that a son's Y-line will exactly match his father's is 98%.

If two sons had their Y-lines analysed, and were the same: then there is a probability of 96% that their father would have an identical Y-line.

The chart below shows curves of probabilities for various numbers of mutations versus generations. Taking a generation as 26 years, a scale has been added in years.

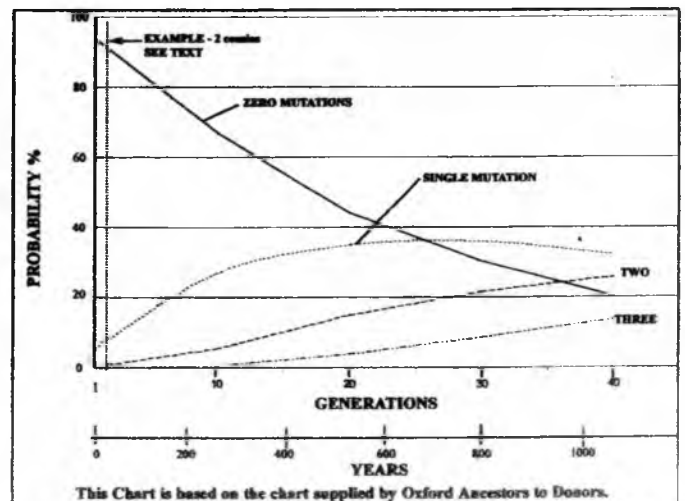
In the above example, the two brothers fit on the zero mutations line at generation number 1 at a probability of 96%

Let us consider the case of a man who had two sons, who each had a son (these latter being first cousins) where the cousins had the same Y-line. The two cousins, shown by the vertical dotted line positioned at the 2 generation mark, fit on the zero mutations line at approximately 92%. So the probability that the grandfather would have the same Y-line is 92%.

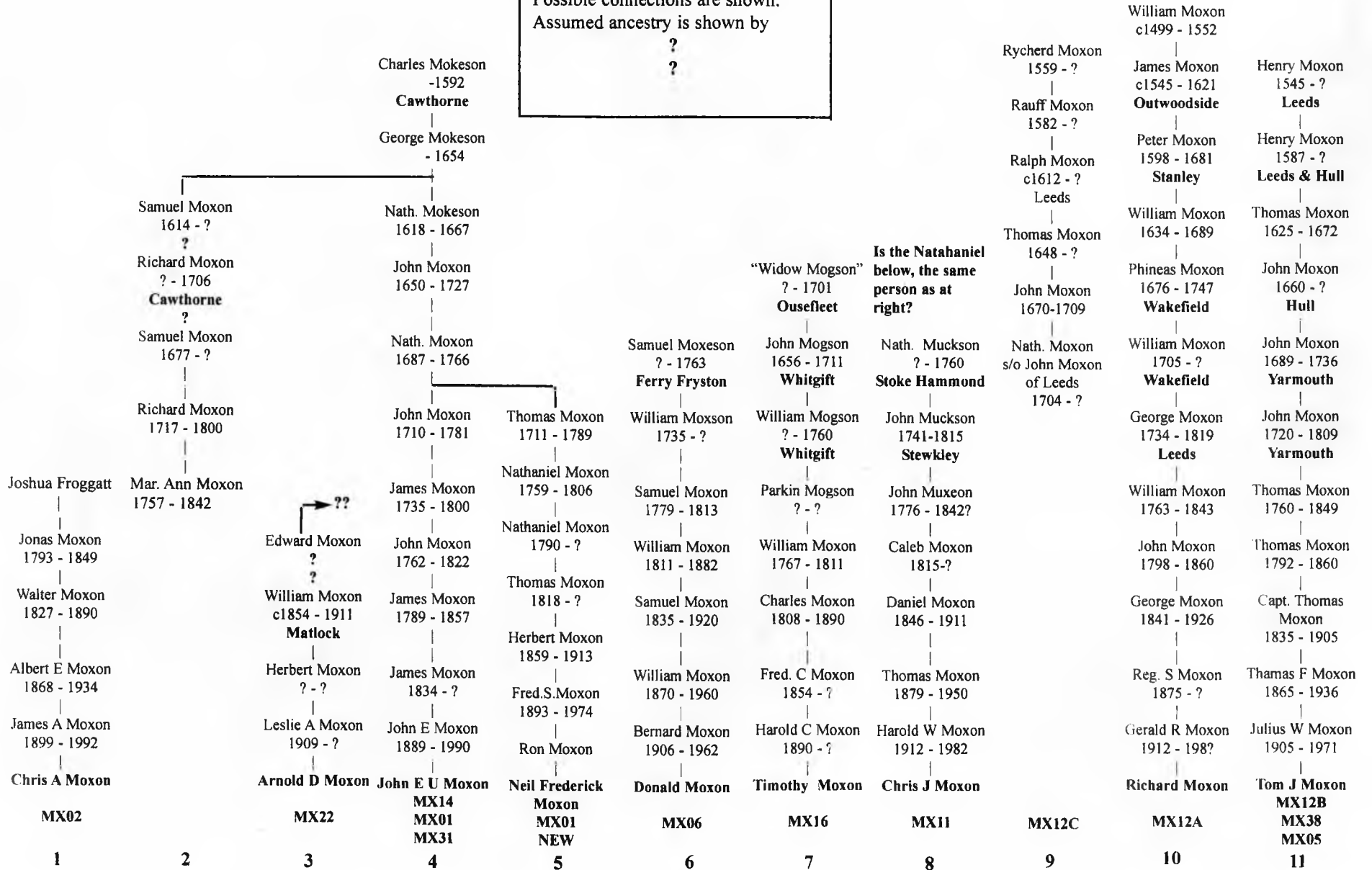
Let us now look at the situation at 10 generations. If two men are perceived to be direct male descendants of a man, living ten generations ago (about 260 years ago) and have identical ten Y-chromosome markers (zero mutations) then there is a probability of only 67% that the man living ten generations back would have had the same Y-line. However, if we are sure that our research is accurate, and we know that the man living 10 generations ago was their CPA, then the Y-Line results confirm the research. On the other hand, if there was one marker difference between the two men, we can read off the probability (on the single mutation curve at 10 generations) a probability of 28% that the man was their CPA. In other words, it would make us query our research!

The chart on the right shows the probability versus number of generations, for zero, one, two or three mutations.

The 'Years' scale assumes that a generation is 26 years.



On this page, and the next, are shown the Donor's individual Direct Line to their earliest known ancestor. Donors are shown in **BOLD**. Possible connections are shown. Assumed ancestry is shown by ?



		(1) Nich. Mokeson 1572 - ? ?											
		Jacob Moxon c1609 - 1676 Silkstone	Daniel Moxon c1603 - c1650 Silkstone										
William Moxon ? - 1680 From Yorks??		Francis Moakeson 1639 - 1682 Silkstone	Emor Moakson c1635 - 1684 Silkstone										
Thomas Moxon ? - 1707		Daniel Moxon 1670 - 1716	John Mokson 1660 - 1714										
Thomas Moxon 1675 - 1711 Downham		William Moxon 1711 - ? Born Penistone	John Moakson 1693 - 1770	William Moxson									
William Moxon 1710 - 1752 Downham		William Moxon 1745 - 1823 Wentworth	John Mokeson 1717 - 1714	Tomas Moxon ? - 1809 High Hoyland	Robert I Moxson 1782 - ? Leeds					Thomas Moxam c1688 - ?			
Thomas Moxon 1736 - ? Downham		Jacob Moxon 1772 - 1846 Wentworth	Joshua Moxon 1751 - ?	William Moxon 1753 - 1814	William Moxon 1818 - 1891					Richard Moxom 1733 - ?	Joseph Moxon Mar. Martha Clayton		
Samuel Moxon 1776 - 1857	John Moxon ? - 1847	William Moxon 1799 - 1851	Joshua Moxon 1785 - ?	John Moxon 1783 - 1861	Thomas W Moxon 1839 - 1879					Geoarge Moxom 1759-1825	William Moxon 1793-1867 Bapt. High Hoyland Mar. Sarah Hincliffe		
Thomas Moxon 1814 - ?	Joseph Moxon 1814 - 1895	John Moxon 1819 - 1887	George Moxon 1815 - ?	John Moxon 1818 - 1899	James Moxon 1857 - 1917					William Moxon 1781 - 1860	John Moxsom ? - ?	George Moxom 1798	David Moxon 1834-1912
Walter Moxon 1841 - 1921 London	W John Moxon 1850 - ? Hull	John Moxon 1851 - 1914 Thorpe Hesley	George Moxon 1840 - 1884 Darton	George Peace Moxon 1869 - 1929	Frederick I Moxon 1876 - 1931					John Moxon 1815 - 1899 Whitley	Edward Moxsom ? - ? Shoreditch	Alfred Moxhuam 1839 - ?	Wilfred Moxon 1880-1933
Walter J Moxon 1877 - 1945	Fred Moxon 1872 - ?	George E Moxon 1875 - ?	William Moxon 1877 - ?	Edwin Moxon 1890 - 1985	Harold F Moxon 1905 - 1990					David Moxon 1852 - ?	William Moxsom 1848 - 1922	Percy Moxham 1878 - ?	Wilfred Ernest Moxon 1907-1963
Reg. W Moxon 1904 - 1967	Fred H Moxon ? - 1968	Ernest Moxon 1905 - 1955	Owen Moxon 1896 - 1955	Harry Moxon 1919 - 1999	Robert A Moxon Canada					Miles Moxon ? - ?	Ernest T Moxsom 1884 - 1959	Frank Moxham	Gerald Anthony Moxon
Len R E Moxon	George H Moxon	Fred Moxon	Owen K Moxon	John Waring Moxon	Julie Moxon					John L Moxon	Les J K Moxsom	Derrick Moxham	Edmund Nicholas Moxon
MX25	MX17	MX15 MX26 MX27	MX26 MX27	MX13 NEW	MX54 NEW					MX20	MX43	MX37 NEW	MX58 NEW
12	13	14	15	16	17					19	20	21	22

MEMBER'S AFFILIATIONS

The table shows all members, as at Aug. 2005:

- listed in alphabetical order
- their place of residence (for identification purposes)

- their Moxon Family Tree reference (where details of their family tree have been supplied)
- If a Y-Line exists for their tree (Y)

followed by a number which refers to the text paragraph number.

If they have been a donor (Y*)
See the KEY at foot of page.

Surname	Fornames	Town & Country	Tree Ref.	Y-LINE	Surname	Fornames	Town & Country	Tree Ref.	Y-LINE
Ayre	Judith	Beverley	MX17	Y 13	Moxon	John Cyril	Isle of Wight	MX13	Y*a
Baker	Joanna	Waiuku NZ	MX21	NMM	Moxon	John	Southampton	MX06	Y 6
Bascombe	Patricia	Southampton	MX06	Y 6	Moxon	John Eardley	Wells	MX01	Y 4
Beer	Margaret	Croydon	MX55	NMM	Moxon	Julie	Ontario, Canada	MX54	Y Spons 17
Berry	Mrs SP	Templecombe	MX01	Y 4	Moxon	John EU	Frome	MX14	Y* 4
Bewley	Rev. David J	Ontario, Canada	MX54	Y 17	Moxon	Jeremy G	Solihull	MX02	Y 1
Chaddock	Zoe Mrs	Chester	MX13	Y 16	Moxon	Jim	Union Grove USA	MX05	Y 11
Charlton	Lesley	Warks.	MX20	Y 19	Moxon	Jeffrey	South Natwick USA	MX01	Y 4
Chester	Joan	Boston	MX25	Y 12	Moxon	Tom (JT)	Minnesota USA	MX05	Y 11
Clark	John	Leatherhead	MX25	Y 12	Moxon	JWA	Nr Weatherby, Yorks.	AI	AI
Clarke	Hilda	Doncaster	MX06	Y 6	Moxon	JWJ	Hambleton	MX01	Y 4
Clarke	Joan	Marston Moreteyne	MX39	NMM c	Moxon	Keith	Seattle USA	MX05	Y 11
Clarke	Graham	Albany Australia	MX05	Y 11	Moxon	Kendrick	Glendale USA	MX01	Y 4
Clarke	TC	Merrivale, Australia	MX05	Y 11	Moxon	Leslie	Boston Spa, Yorks	MX56	Y* 18
Coxon	Mrs PA	Sennen, Penzance	MX06	Y 6	Moxon	Lily	Sutton Coldfield	MX01	Y 4
Davies	Angela	Oswestry	MX06	Y 6	Moxon	Leslie	Wayne USA	MX01	Y 4
Dunn	Janet	Linfield, Yorks.	MX19?	NMM	Moxon	Len	Nova Scotia Canada	MX25	Y* 12
Earnshaw	John	Wakerfield	MX13	Y Spons 18	Moxon	Margaret	Dakota USA	MX05	Y 11
Eastwood	Margaret	Cheshire	MX12A	Y 10	Moxon	Margaret	Cawthorne, Yorks.	MX02	Y 1
Esworthy	Angie	Bristol	MX11	Y 8	Moxon	Michael Very Rev	Truro	IR	NR
England	Sara	Guildford	MX21	NMM	Moxon	Percy	Mansfield	MX15	Y 14
Farsshawe	Mrs. J M	Nr. Petersfield	MX01	Y 4	Moxon	Natasha	Nova Scotia Canada	MX37	Y 21
Fisher	D	Riverstone, Australia	AI		Moxon	Neil	Preston	MX01	Y* 4+5
Forsyth	David	Bradford	MX15	Y 14	Moxon	Ken (OK)	Nr Conway	MX15	Y* 14
Gawthorne	Glenelle	Wollongong, Australia	MX26?	Y? 14	Moxon	Phil	Boston Lincs.	MX25	Y 25
Gregory	Howard	Preston	MX12A	Y 10	Moxon	Paul G	Pontefract	MX15	Y 14
Healy	Angela	Harrogate	MX19	NMM	Moxon	Paul N	Stockport	MX13	Ya
Hill	John	Coventry	MX01	Y 4	Moxon	Peter	Graffham	MX11	Y 8
Hitchman	Dorothy	Worksop	MX15	Y 14	Moxon	PD	Walmir, Kent	AI	
Honey	Jane	Notls.	MX31	Y 4	Moxon	Simon	Albion Australia	MX05	Y 11
Huggett	Judy	Kings Lynn	MX11	Y 8	Moxon	Richard	Neenah USA	MX05	Y 11
Jagger	Graham	Leicester	MX15	Y 14	Moxon	Ronald	Preston	MX01	Y 4
Johnston	Jim	Mount Gravett, Austr.	MX05	Y 11	Moxon	RH	Nottingham	AI	
Jordan	Jenny	Scarborough	MX01	Y 4	Moxon	Robert K	West Columbia USA	MX01	Y 4
Julian	Karl	Maine USA	MX42	NMM	Moxon Browne	Bob	London	MB01	b
Lowry	Sharon	Rosewater Australia	MX59	Y Spons 23	Moxon	Stewart	Clifton Yorks.	AI	
Lowther Pinkerton	Susan	Woodbridge	MX05	Y 11	Moxon	Sue	Cowes I o W	MX45	NMM
Mars	Rosemary	Leics.	MX01	Y 4	Moxon	Steven	S. Dakota USA	MX05	Y 11
McKeown	John	Bristol	MX05	Y 11	Moxon	Theodore	Chads Ford USA	MX01	Y 4
Merrett	Sylvia	Aylesbury	MX10	NMM	Moxon	Tom	Oxenfold Australia	MX05	Y* 11
Michael	David	Tuart Hill, Australia	MX11	Y 8	Moxon	Timothy	Jamaica	MX16	Y* 7
Micklethwaite	Christopher	Seaford	MX13	Y 16	Moxon	Thomas W Glen	Byron Bay Australia	MX05	Y 11
Moradin	Dawn	Ontario, Canada	MX15	Y 14	Munro	Pauline	Kibworth, Leics.	MX11	Y 8
Moxham	B M	Essex	AI		Nygaard	Diane	Colorado USA	MX05	Y 11
Moxon	A C	Comwall	MX02	Y 1	O'Neill	Barbara	Swindon	MX48	NMM
Moxon	Arnold	Godalming	MX22	Y* 2	Rendall	Joan	Bushby	MX01	Y 4
Moxon	Alan	Bury	AI		Roberts	Edward Moxon	St. Johns Canada	MX37	Y 21
Moxon	Andrew	Gloucester	MX13	Ya	Robinson	Joan	Chorley, Staffs.	MX01	Y 4
Moxon	Alvin	Ohio USA	MX05	Y 11	Rowe	Helen	Salisbury	MX12A	Y 10
Moxon	Chris Albert	Winey Oxford	MX02	Y* 1	Sauvage	Cecil	Brienne France	MX14	Y 4
Moxon	Chris John	Pukekohe NZ	MX11	Y* 8	Sauvage-Lefebvre	Margaret	Bernay France	MX14	Y 4
Moxon	Christopher J M	London	MX01	Y 4	Simon	Leon Ronald	Charlotte USA	MX26	Y 14
Moxon	Doris	Beverley	MX10	NMM	Skpworth	Elizabeth Ann	Nottingham	MX27?	NMM
Moxham	Derrick	Tauramarunui, NZ	MX37	Y* 21	Struyk	Rosemary	New Jersey USA	MX01	Y 4
Moxon	Diana	Preston	MX01	Y 4	Sutton-Pratt	Jeremy	Auckland NZ	MX14	Y 4
Moxon	Don	Suffolk	MX06	Y* 6	Thomas	Marvin	Ontario Canada	MX12A	Y 10
Moxon Blake	Don	Cumbria	MX13	Y 16	Trembley	Betty	Longview USA	MX19	NMM
Moxon	Doug	Marouba, Australia	MX05	Y 11	Trotter	Diana	Hartshome Derbys.	MX14	Y 4
Moxon	Dennison	London	MX13	Ya	Wanchek	Danielle	California, USA	MX26	Y 14
Moxon	Ed (EN)	Wilton, Wilts	MX58	Y* 22	Watsham	Rosie	Near Hastings	MX16	Y 7
Moxon	Ted (EH)	Sydney, Australia	MX26	Y 14	Wearme	Merv	Willow Tree Australia	MX11	Y 8
Moxon	Richard	Oxford	MX12A	Y* 10	Wilkinson	Freda	Bromley, Kent	MX10	NMM
Moxon	Fred	Doncaster	MX15	Y* 14	Wilson	Beth	Ascot, Australia	MX05	Y 11
Moxon	Frances M	Jersey	MX12A	Y 10	Winson	Mrs.	March, Cambs.	AI	
Moxon	Gwynneth	Ramsbottom, Bury	MX01	Y 4	Wright	Ann	Bristol	AI	
Moxon	G D	Portsmouth	AI		Zalke	Judith	Florida USA	MX16	Y 7
Moxon	George	Beverley	MX17	Y* 13					
Moxon	Geoff	Sydney	MX05	Y 11					
Moxson	Hilda	Herts	MX43	Y* 20					
Moxon	Ian	Stone	MX14	Y 4					
Moxon	Ian	Leeds	MX16	Y 7					
Moxon	John L	Kirkheaton, Yorks.	MX20	Y* 19					
Moxon	Mr & Mrs J A	Herts.	AI						

KEY:
Tree Column: AI = Awaiting Information,
IR = Information Received (MX Tree not yet drawn)
Y-Line Column: Y* = Y-Line Analysed, Y = Y-Line known for the tree, Text Ref. No.
NMM = No Male Moxon, NR = No Response,
a = Horsington Y-Line, b = Browne Y-Line,
c = Probably related to MX25