



THE MOXON MAGAZINE

The Magazine for the Moxons, Established by James Moxon in 1988
 Founding Editor and First President of the Society
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Editorial:

WE HAVE COME to the end of an era! Joan Rendall has written "Where there's a Will" for every issue of this Magazine, except for the very first - 31 articles since October 1988. This achievement makes her our most consistent contributor. Now, with no more suitable wills forthcoming, this issue sees the last one. I am sure all Members will join me in thanking Joan for all her work over the last 15 years.

Well done!

However, we do hope that Joan will continue to put "pen to paper" occasionally on some other articles in the future.

Graham Jagger, has contributed many articles on a variety of topics in the past, has taken up the challenge. He starts a new series in this issue - "What The Papers Say", recording court cases involving "Moxons" - on both sides of the law! There is plenty of material to keep him busy for many years!

In our last issue, which only had 12 pages, I appealed for contributions from Members. Many thanks to those who responded. In fact we have had to hold a few items over, due lack of space - however, **DO NOT LET THIS DETER ANYONE** from sending in material - your Magazine is always so hungry!

Our major feature in this issue is the report on the Y-Chromosome testing of eight more donors, making the total fourteen. This has yielded lots of interesting information, and gives us some pointers for future research in Parish Registers and other sources. We thank all our donors, without whose help the tests could not have been done.

Finally, Diana Moxon, Member of Bangkok, has made excellent proposals for interesting our adult children in the Magazine and the Society. See the BOX on page 6.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to The Society:

Richard H Moxon of Nottingham. Rachel C Moxon of Leeds. John Moxon of Dewsbury. Yvonne Winson of March, Cambs., and Ed. N Moxon of Wilton, Salisbury.

And four New Members in Australia: Rev. Merve Weare of Willow Tree, NSW. Ted Moxon of Turramma, NSW, Graham T Clarke of Albany, Western Australia, T.C. Clarke of Merriwa, Australia.

2003 GATHERING IN SHREWSBURY

ONCE AGAIN the Gathering was a huge success, thanks in no small part to Diana Trotter, who made all the arrangements.

The biggest problem that Diana faces each year is the finding of good accommodation at a reasonable cost. She achieved this by booking us into the Sandford House Hotel, very near the river, where we had the hotel to ourselves. A full English breakfast was provided at the hotel, but dinner was at the Abbey Mead Hotel, immediately opposite. Since our numbers exceeded the capacity of the Sandford House Hotel, additional accommodation was also at the Abbey Meads Hotel.

The first "official" function was the AGM held in the bar of the Abbey Meads Hotel, which we had to ourselves. The minutes of the AGM are reported separately in an enclosure with this Magazine. This was followed by dinner, and then we discussed the results of the further DNA testing. The report on this commences on page 2.

The hotel brochure describes a delightful garden. Unfortunately, this was temporarily a "builder's yard", whilst a 10 roomed extension was being built. So we had to postpone the usual Saturday morning group photos, until later.

We were met by two guides at 10-30 who split us into two groups for about an hour and a half's guided walk around Shrewsbury town centre. There are many interesting old buildings in the town, including wooden framed "Elizabethan" hotels and houses. The tour definitely gave us a good insight into Shrewsbury, and many Members expressed a desire to revisit, and explore further in their own time.

Just as the tour finished the rain set in! But as this coincided with lunch, it did not matter too much.

By the time we had to board the coach to take us to Erdigg House, about 40 minutes drive away into Wales, the rain had stopped.

Erdigg House, a National Trust property is in a 1910's time warp, and has extensive and interesting gardens. Well worth the visit!

We had our photo shoot in the gardens, but

it was not until later, that we noticed that three of our Members had got detached! (As a consequence, we had a further photo shoot on Sunday morning, after we realised that the Abbey Mead Hotel had a garden!). - see page 7

At 6-30 p.m. we had a talk and slide show given by David Trumper, a well known speaker on old Shrewsbury. He was able to show us many of the old buildings we had not seen during our morning tour - because they had been demolished, mainly in the 1950's!

After the second photo shoot on Sunday morning, we were free to do "our own thing". Diana had collected brochures about the many places to visit in the area, including the Iron Bridge Gorge, and the many museums commemorating the Industrial Revolution.

One very pleasant task, at the start of the AGM, was to honour Alvin Moxon, our most Senior Member, and the only overseas Member to have attended no less than seven gatherings. He was made an Honorary Vice President of the Society. See photo on page 10.

Features in this Issue:

2003 Gathering in Shrewsbury	p1
Presidential Letter.) p2
Buckinghamshire Moxons)
Results of Y-Chromosome Tests)	p2
)	p3
)	p4
)	p5
+ Diana's proposal	p6
Colour Page - Moxon "Rebellion"	p7
Moxon "Rebellion", John Moxon Find	p8
What the Papers Say	p9
Colour page - Gathering & Jimmy's Grave.	p10
Obituaries - Vera Moxon and Barbara Moxon, Jimmy's Grave.	p11
The Most Beautiful Woman in the World, Moxon Books	p12
Where There's a Will)	p13
)	p14
)	p15
)	p16



Presidential Letter No.8

FOR THIS LETTER, I have chosen the theme "How family history can lead to a particularly interesting and a very moving holiday."

During the past year I have been busy writing down what I know, and what I have researched, about my grandfather and my father, and printing these stories in book form for the benefit of my family. At the same time I tried to find out more about my father's involvement in the 1914/1918 war. I duly sent my £20 to the Ministry of Defence for a search of their army records but learned that his papers were burned in the blitz of WW2. I then decided to go to the PRO (now renamed The National Archive or NA) and look up the war diaries of his battalion, the 10th Royal Fusiliers.

I duly obtained the folders containing the carefully pencilled notes and found the story they told was fascinating. Half way through I ran out of time! The day by day accounts of the actions of the battalion and its movements about the Somme region were written by the officers in a formal style, but every now and again a personal note crept in. One unhappy officer described a French village in which they were billeted as a " *verminous agricultural village 190ft above sea level and some miles from Bully Grenay. Accommodation is bad and the water is poor*". This was a rare personal observation indeed!

On my second visit to the PRO to complete the research, I found the pages seriously jumbled, out of date order, folded and crumpled. This was an act of sacrilege and I spent nearly an hour putting them back in the correct order. I wondered about the type of person who would treat these records of the terrible sacrifice these men made like so much trash. It made me feel very cross particularly when in the course of their four year involvement the 10th battalion had lost over one third of their numbers killed in action.

Sue's family had lost two men in Flanders and my first wife, Maureen, had an uncle killed in the Somme. So we visited the area, which also provided me with the opportunity to look at the places where my dad had spent 4 years in the trenches. We took an organised coach trip and were amazed at the quality of the lecturer that accompanied the group. His breadth of knowledge was considerable and we were able to learn about what caused the war, why it descended to trench war and how all the troops from the generals to the ordinary soldier coped with the awful situations that arose from the rapid technological developments in armaments. Both Sue and I found it a deeply moving and worthwhile experience. The sounding of the "last Post" at the Menin Gate at Ypres is very poignant. We paid our respects to these very young men from our families by leaving little wooden crosses decorated with poppies at each site after writing appropriate messages on them.

It was, to say the least, a rather different holiday from the usual.

Y-CHROMOSOME TEST RESULTS

THE RESULTS of the last eight donors have now been received. These are in addition to the six results reported in Last October's issue.

On the next page we discuss understanding the results, and probabilities. The results are displayed on pages 4 and 5, including direct ancestral lines for each donor. Finally, on page 6 we evaluate the results, and define what further research in Parish Registers etc. will be required.

All the tests have been funded by The

Moxon Family Research Trust.

We thank the donors for taking part in this most interesting project.

In parallel, Peter Moxon, Member of West Graffam, had retained the services of a professional researcher to find the origins of Nathaniel Muckson of Stoke Hammond, in Buckinghamshire - see columns 4 and 5 on page 4. How does this research tie in with the Y-Chromosome results? Details of the research carried out for Peter are given below.

ORIGINS OF THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MOXONS.

Peter Moxon, Member of Graffam, West Sussex, has long been searching for the origins of John Muxon of Stewkley. He has engaged the services of a professional researcher, Pauline Sidell, whose report to Peter is reproduced below.

THOSE MISSING LINKS

EXTENSIVE RESEARCH at the Buckinghamshire County Record Office at Aylesbury, West Yorkshire Archives Service at Sheepsca, Leeds, London Metropolitan Archives, The Family Records Centre, Guildhall Library and The British Library in London, indicates that the link between the Yorkshire and the Buckinghamshire Moxons is almost certainly in the person of Nathaniel, son of John Moxon of Meadow Lane, Leeds.

Nathaniel was baptised at St. Peter's Parish Church, Leeds, on 2nd. August, 1704, but, although the Registers or Bishops Transcripts of both St. Peter's and its constituent Chapelries have been thoroughly checked, in most cases for Baptisms to 1716, Marriages to 1754, and Burials to 1812, no Marriage or Burial has been found there for Nathaniel, and no Baptisms of any children which might indicate a Marriage elsewhere. Extensive checks of Leeds rating material show no Assessments made for him, though other family members, including parties who are most probably his brothers, appear regularly in central Leeds.

It is surely more than a coincidence that a still young, unmarried Nathaniel should surface in rural Buckinghamshire, and having fulfilled at least the basic residence qualifications in the Parish of Bradwell, should marry Catherine Teagle at Stoke Hammond in March 1736. The name Nathaniel is uncommon, but was favoured by several branches of the Yorkshire family and at least one branch of the London family, by way of whose hospitality Nathaniel may have arrived in Buckinghamshire, though the route and the circumstances of his life between 1704 and 1736 still need further research and clarification. The spelling Muckson most probably represents a southern clergyman's or clerk's interpretation of Nathaniel's Yorkshire accent, and no firm conclusions about family groupings can be drawn either from this or other name variants.

Some odd strays apart, Nathaniel and Catherine and their family - William baptised

9th. August, 1738, John baptised 31st. May, 1741, and Elizabeth baptised 31st. January, 1748, all at Stoke Hammond - were the first Moxons to settle in Buckinghamshire, and the progenitors of the strong family which later extended over several Parishes.

John Moxon was married twice, to Joanna Gobby at Eaton Bray in 1770, and to Elizabeth Webb at Stewkley in 1775. Joanna died: in 1775 and Elizabeth in 1809. There was issue of both Marriages at Stewkley. John's brother William married Mary Hands at Little Brickhill in 1764, and they had at least 7 children between 1765 and 1779 in Little Brickhill and Stoke Hammond. John's sister Elizabeth married John Durley at Leighton Buzzard in 1769.

The John Moxham who married Elizabeth Wright at Simpson in 1770 was stated in the Parish Register to be of Battersea, Surrey. No Baptisms of any children are recorded there, possibly because Elizabeth was already a widow at the time of the Marriage, and John and Elizabeth died at Simpson in 1806 and 1795 respectively.

Given the circumstances, there is no problem identifying John, son of Nathaniel and Catherine, with the John buried in Stewkley in 1815. We have the advantage of easy access to the Stoke Hammond Parish Registers which state that John was baptised there in 1741, indicating that in 1815 he should have been only 74 instead of 80. However, although Baptism usually followed within a few weeks of birth, this is not always the case, and it is quite possible that the 3 children of Nathaniel and Catherine were born a few months or even perhaps a couple of years before they were baptised. Possibly, too, the children were not baptised in order of birth. The parents may have wished for one ceremony when their family was complete, but one child may have fallen ill and been likely to die, and so he was baptised as a matter of urgency with the others at intervals afterwards in case illness struck again.

continued on page 13

UNDERSTANDING Y - CHROMOSOME RESULTS

IT IS SAID, "There are lies, damn lies - and there are statistics!"

In order to understand Y-Chromosome results, we have to accept the associated statistics - but we can let the experts do all the calculations! So, read on!

The statistical analyses result in percentage probabilities. i.e. we cannot be 100% certain that two men with the same Y-Chromosome share a CPA (Common Paternal Ancestor), but we are able to state the percentage probability that they may have a CPA.

So let me explain.

The Y-Chromosome is passed down from father to son throughout the ages. The Y-chromosome consists of 22 "markers" each of which is assigned a number on analysis. These numbers then define a particular Y-chromosome.

Oxford Ancestors, who have now analysed the Y-chromosomes of fourteen Society Members who are male Moxons, only test the ten **most significant** markers. To test all 22 markers would add little to the data, but would entail considerable increased extra cost

However, on **average**, there is a mutation in 2% of cases. To put this another way, on average there is one mutation every 50 generations.

A mutation occurs when one marker of the Y-chromosome changes by one digit.

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%

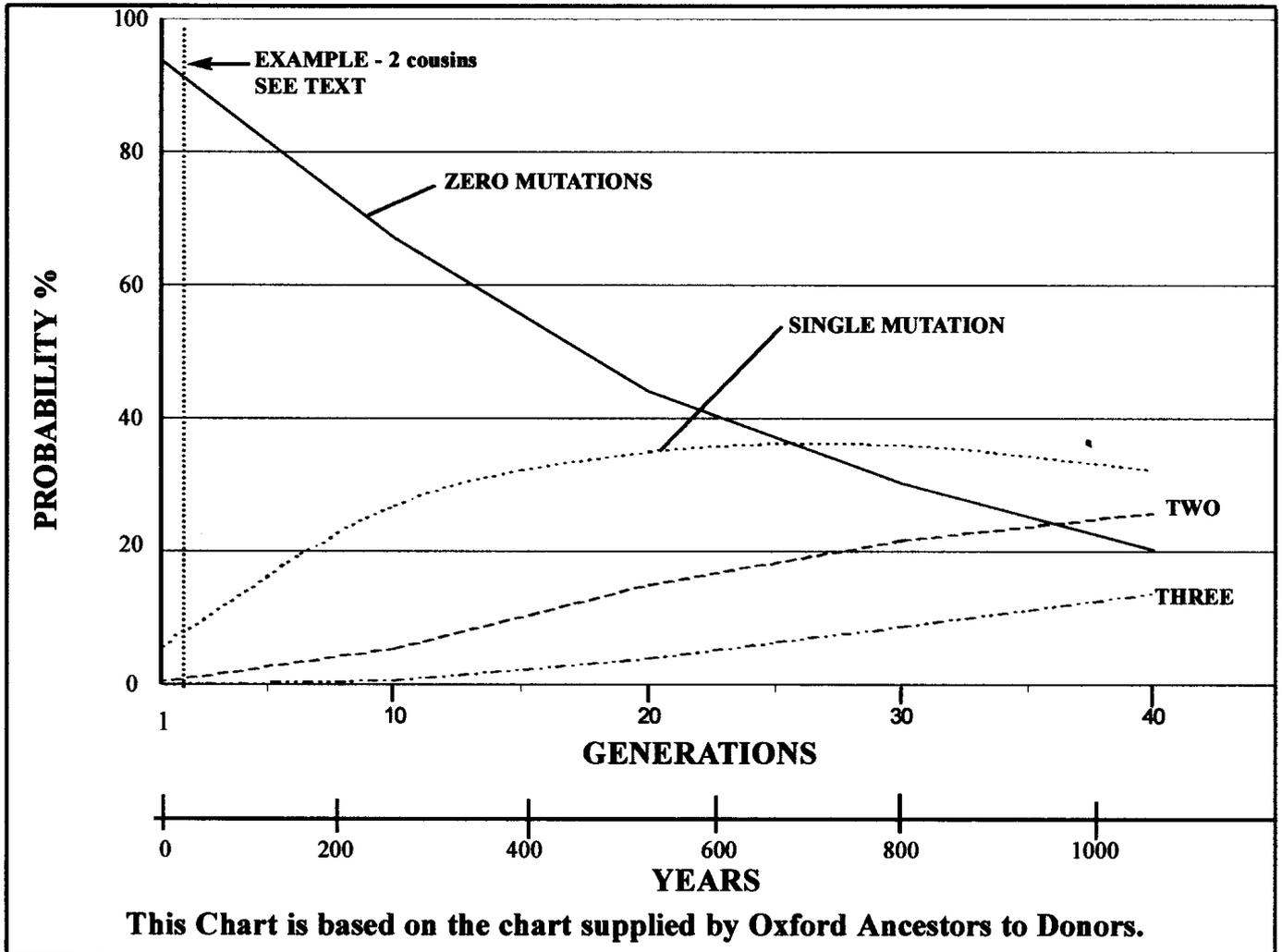
Let us consider the case of a man who had two sons, who each had a son (these latter being first cousins) where the cousins had the same Y-line. The two cousins, shown by the vertical dotted line positioned at the 2 generation mark, fit on the zero mutations line at approximately 92%. So the probability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

Let us now look at the situation at 10 gen-

erations. 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 further back in time we go, it becomes less likely that two men having the same ten markers share a CPA. This is because it becomes more and more likely that mutations have occurred.

THUS THE USE OF Y-CHROMOSOMES ANALYSIS CAN BE VERY USEFUL, BUT CANNOT BE FULLY DEFINITIVE.



DYS425	DYS426	Haplotype	Group	Earliest Known Ancestor	Place	No. of Moxon Tree	No. of		
9	10	Frequency				Refs.	Members		
12	12	9.35%	A	Charles Mokeson, Died 1592	Cawthorne, Yorks.	12	MX14, 01	29	
12	12			William Moxon Born c1854	Rugeley, Staffs.	4	MX22	1	
12	12			Samuel Moxon, Died 1763	Ferry Fryston, Yorks.	8	MX06	6	
12	12			Nathaniel Muckson, died 1760	Stoke Hammond, Bucks.	8	MX11	8	
12	12			John Mogson, Born 1656	Whitgift, Yorks.	8	MX16	4	
12	12	5.07%		William Moxon c1499-1552	Rothwell, Yorks.	13	MX12	4	
12	12	0.18%		Samuel Moxon bapt. 1677	Cawthorne, Yorks.	8	MX02	3	
13	12	0.12%	B	William Moxon Mar. 1638	Downham, Cambs.	11	MX25	5	
13	12			John Moxon Died 1847	Thorne, Yorks.	6	MX17	3	
12	12	1.28%			William Moxon Will 1541	Chirwell & Beeston, Yorks.	14	MX05, 38, 12	16
12	12	0.18%			Jacob Moxon c1609 - 1676	Silkstone, Yorks	12	MX15, 26, 27	8
12	12			Benjamin Moxon Born c1700	Darton, Yorks.	9	MX35	1	
12	12	0.06%		Samuel Moxon c1754 - 1820	Thornhill, Yorks.	6	MX20	2	
12	11	0.06%		Edward Moxsom Mar. 1837	London	4	MX43	1	

William Moxon Will 1541									14
Thomas Moxon c1515 - ?	This Thomas Moxon is same as at top of column 5		Nich. Mokeson 1572 - ? ?						13
Henry Moxon 1545 - ? Leeds			Jacob Moxon c1609 - 1676 Silkstone						12
Henry Moxon 1587 - ? Leeds & Hull	William Moxon ? - 1680 From Yorks??		Francis Moakeson 1639 - 1682 Silkstone						11
Thomas Moxon 1625 - 1672	Thomas Moxon ? - 1707		Daniel Moxon 1670 - 1716						10
John Moxon 1660 - ? Hull	Thomas Moxon 1675 - 1711 Downham		William Moxon 1711 - ? Born Penistone	Benjamin Moxson c1700 - ? Darton ?					9
John Moxon 1689 - 1736 Yarmouth	William Moxon 1710 - 1752 Downham		William Moxon 1745 - 1823 Wentworth	Joseph Moxon c1740 - ? Darton					8
John Moxon 1720 - 1809 Yarmouth	Thomas Moxon 1736 - ? Downham		Jacob Moxon 1772 - 1846 Wentworth	Joseph Moakson 1783 - ? Darton					7
Thomas Moxon 1760 - 1849	Samuel Moxon 1776 - 1857	John Moxon ? - 1847	William Moxon 1799 - 1851	Joshua Moxon 1781 - ?	Samuel Moxon c1754 - 1820				6
Thomas Moxon 1792 - 1860	Thomas Moxon 1814 - ?	Joseph Moxon 1814 - 1895	John Moxon 1819 - 1887	George Moxon 1815 - ?	William Moxon 1781 - 1860	John Moxsom ? - ?			5
Capt. Thomas Moxon 1835 - 1905	Walter Moxon 1841 - 1921 London	W John Moxon 1850 - ? Hull	John Moxon 1851 - 1914 Thorpe Hesley	George Moxon 1840 - 1884	John Moxon 1815 - 1899 Whitley	Edward Moxsom ? - ? Shoreditch			4
Thomas F Moxon 1865 - 1936	Walter J Moxon 1877 - 1945	Fred Moxon 1872 - ?	George E Moxon 1875 - ?	William Moxon 1877 - ?	David Moxon 1852 - ?	William Moxsom 1848 - 1922			3
Julius W Moxon 1905 - 1971	Reg. W Moxon 1904 - 1967	Fred H Moxon ? - 1968	Ernest Moxon 1905 - 1955	Owen Moxon 1896 - 1955	Miles Moxon ? - ?	Ernest T Moxsom 1884 - 1959			2
Tom J Moxon	Len R E Moxon	George H Moxon	Fred Moxon	Owen K Moxon	John L Moxon	Les J K Moxsom			1
MX12B MX38 MX05	MX25	MX17	MX15 MX26 MX27	MX35	MX20	MX43			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15			GENERATION

Y-Lines continued.

**MOXON/MOX SOM SURNAME STUDY
OXFORD ANCESTORS COMMENTS**

1 The table (pages 4 & 5) shows the Y-Line signatures (haplotypes) of fourteen Moxon/Moxsoms analysed at ten microsatellite regions on the Y-chromosome and the approximate % frequency of the haplotypes in the European male population. The grayed boxes are present solely to illustrate the differences between the haplotypes.

2 The majority of the Y-Line signatures for the participants fall into two groups: A and B. Each group probably had its own recent Common Paternal Ancestor (CPA), but it is not possible to determine which group is most likely to represent the haplotype of the original "Moxon" line. Indeed, it is possible that there was more than one founder of what is now considered to be the "Moxon" line.

3 As the Y-Line signature for John L Moxon differs from the modal group A haplotype at three microsatellite regions, and from the modal group B haplotype at five microsatellite regions, it is probable that he does not share a recent CPA with either group.

4 As the Y-Line signature for Leslie J K Moxsom differs from the modal group A haplotype at four microsatellite regions, and from the modal group B haplotype at four microsatellite regions, it is probable that he does not share a recent CPA with either group.

5 As the Y-Line signatures for John L Moxon and Leslie J K Moxsom differ at five microsatellite regions, it is probable that their CPA lived over 3,000 years ago.

6 The Y-Line signatures of group A and group B differ at two or three markers, indicating that their CPA most probably lived over 2,000 years ago.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

1 John, Arnold, Don, Chris J. and Timothy have identical ten markers. We can read off the chart for zero mutations at the average probability (50%) that their Common paternal Ancestor (CPA) lived about 18 generations ago, or about 470 years ago - but it could have been less, or a lot more!

We know that Chris's earliest known ancestor was born early in 1700 (col.4), Don's about the same time (col.6), and Timothy's in 1656 (col.7). Since the three trees have **not been connected, their CPA must have have lived over 300 years ago.**

John's earliest ancestor was born c1550 (col.3), so lived 450 years ago. However, we cannot be certain that one of John's earlier ancestors, who lived over 300 years ago, was not the CPA of either Don, Chris or Timothy - we just do not know.

2 **Arnold Moxon's** earliest known ancestor (col.2), William, was born in Rugeley in 1854, according to his obituary. Since he has the same Y-line, it seems fairly certain that he is related to John. His baptism in Rugeley has not been found, but a baptism of a William, son of Edward and Hannah Moxon has been found in Burntwood on 2 Sept. 1855. There is no record of an Edward Moxon associated with Rugeley,

although Burntwood is only 6 miles away.

3 **Chris J Moxon.** On page 2, we record the research carried out on the origins of the Buckinghamshire Moxons - Chris J's ancestry. See the last paragraph of that article. Is Chris related to John, Don, Timothy and Arnold, or to Tom Moxon? This is an interesting question - anyone like to comment? (see cols. 4 &5)

4 **Richard Moxon's** Y-Line differs by just one marker from the Y-Line of Don, Chris J. and John. The comment made by Oxford Ancestors (see MM30 - October 2002) was, "The CPA which Richard shares with Don, John and Chris J. probably lived more recently than the CPA shared by Don, John and Chris J. alone". (see col.8)

5 **Chris A Moxon's** Y-line also differs by just one marker from Don, John and Chris J. Chris A's ancestry can be traced back to Cawthorne (col.1) and there is strong evidence that he is descended from Charles Mokeson. **BUT**, on looking at his direct descendancy, there is a problem. (see col.1) The descent passes through Ann Moxon, described in the Cawthorne Parish Register as a "singlewoman". Ann's son, Jonas, Chris A's direct ancestor, must have had a father with a Y-line the same, or very similar to Chris A. So, there is a mystery - who was Jonas's father? It is possible that his father just **happened** to have the same Y-line. Currently, in Europe, only 0.18% of the males tested, have this Y-line, so it is much more likely that his father was a Moxon. Was incest involved?

Let us now look at the "Group B" Moxons.

6 **Len and George Moxon** have identical Y-lines. Len's earliest known ancestor was William Moxon, who married Mary Page in 1638 in Downham, Cambridge (col.10). It seems most likely that William moved south from Yorkshire to Downham. George's earliest known ancestor was John Moxon, who died in 1847 in Thorne (col.11). Did William come from that area - clearly some more research is required.

7 **Tom Moxon's** Y-line is just one marker different to that of Len and George. Tom's ancestors "passed through" Hull in the 1600's (col.9). Thorne is not far from Hull, so are all three related, with origins in the Hull area in the 1600's?

8 **Fred and Ken Moxon** have identical Y-lines. Their earliest known ancestors were Jacob Moxon c1609-1676, Silkstone (col.12) and Benjamin Moxon of Darton (col.13). These two villages are within two miles of each other. More research required!

JMH

If anyone can help in the research outlined above, please contact John Moxon Hill and/or Graham Jagger (See "box" on last page)

John McKeown, Member of Bristol, suggests "Imaginary Conversations", such as Jimmy Moxon talking to his early ancestor, Rev. George Moxon: or, Samuel Pepys (in charge of the Admiralty) talking to Joseph Moxon, printer and globe maker. We know they did meet, but what did they talk about?

Let your imagination run wild!

JMH

**OF INTEREST TO
THE YOUNGER
"MOXONS"**

FOR SOME TIME, your Committee has been wondering how to get the younger "Moxons" interested in the Society. Diana Moxon, Member, daughter of Ron and Clare Moxon, has come up with an excellent suggestion. We should devote space in the Magazine to "What they are doing now".

Diana writes, "There are quite a few of us "younger" Moxons who are out in the world doing weird and wonderful things. As well as being a society which documents our history, we should also be a society which provides a network of contacts and information on what modern day "Moxons" are doing and where they are living. I am sure many of us younger "Moxons" would be happy to contribute articles to the Magazine. For instance, if any "Moxons" come to Bangkok, I would be happy to give them advice on where to stay and what to see."

This is how our older Members can help!

Even if you do not have e:mail, it is most likely that your adult children do! But only a few of our Members are "second generation" Members. In order to make contact with your adult children, please ask them to e:mail Diana, with a copy to me. Ask them to say who they are, who their parents are, and where they live. We will then contact them suggesting in more detail how they could contribute.

Diana Moxon dmoxon@minornet.com
John M Hill john.moxonhill@which.net
Note: In the above, "Moxons" embraces those who may not have the surname "Moxon", such as our daughter, who is Fiona Hill.

JMH

**MAGAZINE
ARTICLES**

QUESTIONS WERE ASKED at the AGM, concerning the types of articles sought for publication in the magazine. A number of suggestions were made, in addition to those in the "box" above.

The simple answer is that any topic, which involves "Moxons" or members, should be of interest to our readers. It may be historical about past Moxons, or about living Moxons. The question any author should ask is, "If someone else wrote the article, would I find it interesting?"

Most people are interested in other people; so articles which include personal information usually go down well with readers - but not too personal!

We rarely receive letters from members for publication (although, as it happens, we have had an interesting letter from Len Moxon, Member of Nova Scotia, which due to lack of space has had to be held over until April next year).

Continued at bottom of middle column

THE "MOXON REBELLION"

The Reunion of the Descendants of Milton and Edna Moxon - 3 to 6 July 2003.

Held at the family farm in Brookings, South Dakota.

See article on page 8

(The Americans managed more at their Reunion, than the Brits did at the Shrewsbury Gathering!!)



STANDING Left to right: Graham Jagger, John Moxon Hill, Warren Eastwood, Ron Moxon, Christopher Micklethwaite, Clare Mozon, Rosemary Mans, Jane Micklethwaite, Jim Moxon, Barbara O'Neill, John McKeown, Judy Huggett, John and Sue Earnshaw, Gwen & Cecil Sauvage, Ann & John E U Moxon, Dymps Moxon Hill, Robert & Joan Rendall.

SITTING: Gwynneth Moxon, Gillie McKeown, Diana Trotter, Alvin Moxon, Birgit Moxon, Margaret Eastwood.



BACK ROW Left to Right: Clare & Ron Moxon, John & Sue Earnshaw, Warren & Margaret Eastwood, Ann Moxon, Ann Wright, Christopher Micklethwaite, Gwynneth Moxon, Gillie McKeown, Jane Micklethwaite, Alvin Moxon, John McKeown, Barbara O'Neill, Cecil & Gwen Sauvage, Judy Huggett.

FRONT ROW: Diana Trotter, John E U Moxon, Rosemary Mans, Bergit Moxon, Dymps Moxon Hill.

MOXON GATHERING AT SHREWSBURY 5th to 7th SEPTEMBER 2003

ABOVE: Photo taken in the garden of the Abbey Meads Hotel.

See article on front page.

ABOVE: Photo taken in the garden at Erdigg House.

THE MOXON "REBELLION" IN BROOKINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Having requested an article for this Magazine, we received two! The first is from Richard Moxon, who also took the group photo which is displayed on the colour page, and the second from Margaret Moxon of Huron, who many of our regular attendees at Moxon Gatherings will remember.

THE MILTON AND EDNA Moxon family Rebellion (reunion) was held July 3-6 at their family residence in rural Brookings, South Dakota. The word reunion is good for most families but at the first Milton Moxon reunion, Milton, lovingly named his family get together a "rebellion."

Seventy-five family members attended from the states of South Dakota, Wisconsin, California, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Minnesota.

Milton passed away in August of 1993 shortly after the rebellion held in July of that same year. Edna still resides in the family home and is blessed to live independently at the wonderful age of 87.

Milton & Edna have five sons, 24 grandchildren, 32 great grandchildren and 1 great, great grandchild, who was born on March 8th of this year

Sons and their spouses:

Delwyn & Gloria - live in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Del was a pipe fitter at Pechney Plastic Packaging but is now retired.

They have two sons and two daughters.

Richard & Jean - live in Neenah, Wisconsin. Rich was a Public Works supervisor but is now retired.

They have six sons and one daughter.

Gerald & Janice - live in Estelline, South Dakota. Jerry is an auto salesman.

They have two sons and two daughters.

David & Judy - live in Green Bay, Wisconsin. David is a salesman.

They have three sons and three daughters.

John (Tom) & Gloria - live in Rogers, Minnesota. Tom is a Product Field Service Engineer for BOC Edwards.

They have three sons.

Milton was the second son of George & Ada Moxon. He was a heavy equipment operator, farmer, auto mechanic and inventor.

The Rebellion committee members worked hard for about two weeks prior to the event to organize, plan, cook and cook! Also for a couple of days after to put things back in order. Some families stayed in tents, some in the house and others in area motels.

A large fireworks display was held on July 5th and delighted the attendees for more than an hour. These fireworks were furnished by family members.

The organizing committee consisted of Edna, Richard & Jean, their son, Christopher and Julie Witte, daughter of Jerry & Janice.

Fortunately the weather cooperated and everyone enjoyed a wonderful time of fellowship under beautiful, sunny skies.

Richard Moxon

See Group Photo on page 7.

MOXONS, MOXONS, EVERYWHERE

THE FOURTH OF JULY weekend was reunion time for the descendants of Milton Moxon, when 75 gathered at Brookings, South Dakota at the farmstead of Edna Moxon, wife of Milton. Persons of all ages came from the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, and Texas.

This group traces its lineage to Milton Moxon, second son of George Moxon who could trace his ancestry to the Wakefield Moxons. Milton was the younger brother of Alvin Moxon who has attended the many of the Moxon Society Gatherings in the U.K.. Alvin is known for his original scientific study on selenium.

Margaret Moxon, sister-in-law, has attended some of the the Moxon Society Gatherings.

The planning committee did an amazing job of preparation: all home prepared meals of variety and quality, sleeping accommodations, facilities for personal needs, a canopy for tables, entertainment for the children (fire works) and anticipation of what may be needed for so many people from different areas and of different ages.

Margaret Moxon.

ANDY MOXON



ANDY MOXON, member, has been appointed Professor of Visual Arts at the Savannah College of Art and Design which is the largest art college in the States having some 6000 students. Andy with wife Yasmin and son Soli will leave the UK for Georgia in late August. He takes up his lecturing post in the Photographic Faculty in September and will be concentrating on expanding the college's involvement in digital photography.

1848, aged 90. We have not found Thomas's baptism, but there were many Moxons in Ardsley and Darfield back to at least the early 1600's. (Moxon Family Tree MX10) Do any other Members have interesting stories or anecdotes to tell other Society Members? Let us know!

Ed.

John Watson Moxon Find

Early this year, the Society was asked if we knew of any descendants of John Watson Moxon. We did recognise John Watson Moxon, who was an ancestor of Freda Wilkinson, Member of Bromley, Sylvia Merritt, Member of Aylesbury and Doris Moxon, Member of Beverley.

Having passed on the information to Freda, we received this letter from her.

Dear Editor,

Thankyou so much for enabling me to get in touch with Mr. X (name withheld at editor's discretion) and so to retrieve the documents, photos and will of John Watson Moxon.

Mr. X told me that some 25-30 years ago, his firm took over a small solicitors partnership in Yorkshire that had been in existence for well over 100 years. Shortly afterwards the partners died, and an envelope, containing the documents was discovered in rubbish in the cellar. The envelope would have been incinerated, had not Mr. X retrieved it. Although Mr. X was not a researcher, he was interested in family history, and was not happy for the envelope and contents to be destroyed. So he filed them away, and forgot about them, until he rediscovered them when clearing out a bureau.

The contents of the envelope were a sheer delight to me - a group photo, taken about 1905 was of my father and mother, my father's brother, wife and two daughters and my father's sister and daughter, Florrie Blackburn. There was a postcard addressed to Florrie in Ardsley, dated 1915, sent to her by a soldier going to France (he wrote) - though I do not know who he was - perhaps a boyfriend - she never married.

John Watson Moxon's will fascinated me - references to relatives I had heard my parents talk about - especially my Uncle Willie - the grandson mentioned as a legatee in the will. I remember, as a young girl in the 1930's, that Uncle Willie stayed with us in Barnsley when he came North (he lived in London) to negotiate the sale of mineral rights in Ardsley, near Barnsley (the family property of JWM) mentioned in the will.

My daughter was most interested when I told her all this. I think it will have inspired her to try to find out about her father's (my late husband's) family.

So, eventually my grandchildren should have a quite interesting record of some of their forebears.

I do not do any research myself now - old age and its restrictions - but never-the-less my interest is still keen.

Thankyou again,

Yours sincerely,

Freda Wilkinson.

John Watson Moxon was baptised in 1812 in Ardsley, married Elizabeth Bingham in 1835. They had seven children. His will was dated 1881, and he died 25 July 1882. "Watson" was his mother's maiden name. His grandfather was Thomas Moxon who was buried in Ardsley in

continued at foot of previous column.

No.1 of New Series



From the Times, Tuesday 12 April 1898

AT WEST LONDON, a tall, well dressed young man, named Frederick Moxon, aged 19, residing in Lonsdale-road, Barnes, who was described as a mechanical engineer, was placed in the dock charged with wilfully disturbing the congregation by behaving in a riotous and indecent manner during Divine service at St. Cuthbert's Church, Philbeach-gardens, on Easter Sunday [10 April, two days earlier]. The magistrate referred to the case heard on Saturday and suggested an adjournment, that the two cases might be heard together, but Mr. Herbert Winkworth, who appeared for the prosecution, objected and urged him to make it clear to other people that that kind of behaviour must not be allowed. He said the service was being conducted in the same way as it had been for several years, and when the procession was close to the defendant he stepped out and caught hold of the thurifer who carried the incense, which might have been attended with danger if the charcoal had been scattered over the people. The defendant called out, "I can't stand this any longer, I must stop this Romanish nonsense." He was removed from the church and handed over to the police. Mr. T. H. Weeks, a solicitor, who charged the prisoner, said he was a sidesman at the church. He heard a commotion in the nave and saw a struggle going on. He got up and opened the door for the defendant to be removed. He did not witness what took place. The defendant - I wish the vicar to accuse me. Mr. Lane [the magistrate] thought it unnecessary to call the vicar, observing that the defendant was charged by an official of the church with committing an offence. The defendant then said he went to the church with the full intention of doing what he did. Replying to a question the defendant said he founded his opinion upon what was written in Holy Scripture. Mr. Lane said the defendant was not a proper judge of the matter. So long as it was an Established church, placed under the rule of Bishops and Judges and persons of experience, religious questions should be brought before the proper tribunal. Besides, the church was packed, and it was to be presumed that the service met with approval. There was considerable applause in the Court at this remark, and the magistrate at once checked it. Proceeding with his remarks, Mr. Lane said the defendant must consider that other people had a right to judge of Holy Scripture as much as he had. The defendant (interposing) - They judge what they please, and not from what is written down in Holy Scripture. Mr. Lane said the defendant had no more right to disturb the congregation than he had to disturb the proceedings in that Court. He fined him £3 and in default ordered him to be imprisoned for one month. The defendant was removed declaring that he would not pay the money, but it was afterwards forthcoming and he was liberated.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

From the Times, Tuesday 12 April 1898



In not much more than half an hour Frederick Moxon would have left his home in Lonsdale Road, Barnes, on that Easter Sunday morning, crossed the Thames by Hammersmith Bridge and walked to St Cuthbert's church, Earl's Court, some two miles to the north east. There was mischief in his heart.

The church of St Cuthbert, Philbeach Gardens, is set in a quiet residential street in middle-class Earl's Court. It is a large red brick Victorian building dating from 1884 which was designed by the architects A. D. Gough and R. L. Roumieu. It has sumptuous furnishings on a huge scale dating from the 1890s and looks today much as it must have done on that Easter Sunday in 1898. At that time the church was, and indeed still is, one of London's foremost Anglo-Catholic shrines and was renowned for its exotic ceremonial and visits from Mr Kensit.

John Kensit (1853-1902) became secretary of the Protestant Truth Society in 1890 and from that date took an increasingly violent stand against what he believed to be Romanising tendencies in the Church of England. From 1898 he organised resistance to the growth of ritualism in the diocese of London, and St Cuthbert's was one of his particular targets. Kensit was fatally wounded in a religious riot, which he had fomented, at Liverpool in 1902. It may be that 'the case heard on Saturday', referred to in the report, involved Kensit, but in any event it is almost certain that Frederick Moxon was acting under his influence when, in his protest against popery, he manhandled the thurifer (the person swinging the incense burner, or thurible), an action which Frederick readily admitted.

The legal basis of the trial is not clear from the Times account. For several centuries churchwardens and the sidesmen, who are their assistants, have had a duty to maintain order and decency in church, especially at the time of divine service, and in 1860 churchwardens were given specific powers of arrest under section 3 of the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Act. Under section 2 of this act, 'any person who shall be guilty of riotous, violent, or indecent behaviour ... in any cathedral church, parish or district church, or chapel ... shall be liable to a penalty'. A similar stricture was imposed by section 36 of the Offences Against the Person Act of 1861. It is likely that in this case Frederick was charged with the common law offence of disturbing a Church of England clergyman in the performance of divine worship. This would have enabled the case to be speedily dealt with by a lay magistrate without invoking the possibly long drawn out process of convening an ecclesiastical court.

By the standards of the time, Frederick seems to have escaped fairly lightly for what was a serious offence. His £3 fine would have been the equivalent of about an average month's wage, which probably explains why the magis-

trate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment in default. To the end Frederick stuck by what he had done and was clearly quite prepared to go to gaol for his principles. But the fine was eventually forthcoming and Frederick was released. Who paid the fine? Perhaps his caring father, or was it John Kensit?

Frederick has not been identified with certainty, but he was probably the Frederick William Edwin Moxon, son of Henry Moxon, Architect and Surveyor, and his wife Sarah A. Moxon, née Lund, who was listed in the 1881 census. This Frederick's age was given as 3 years, which is consistent with the age of 19 years given in this 1898 court report. In 1881, the family lived at 38 Manor Place, Newington (now in the borough of Southwark) some six miles along the south bank of the Thames to the east of Barnes.

Henry and Sarah had six children living with them at the time of the census and they went on to have at least three more. Perhaps Henry's work as an architect and surveyor took him round the country for he seems to have been much travelled. He was born about 1845 in Limehouse, married a girl from Liverpool, had his first child in Sheerness, his second in New Brompton, his third in Worthing, his fourth in Southgate, and his fifth and sixth in Newington. Many of his sons entered the professions: Alfred (b c1875) became a builder, Ernest a carpenter, Herbert (b c1872) a banker and Frederick, according to the Times report, a mechanical engineer. It is possible that the Frederick Moxon described in the 1901 census as being aged 23 years, a 'clerk bookkeeper [sic]' living in Islington, is the same person as Frederick W E Moxon but this has not been proved. Perhaps his criminal conviction brought his promising career as an engineer to a premature end.

In 1903, Frederick W E Moxon married Margaret Arnold and set up the family home in Walthamstow where they went on to raise twelve children. Two of his sons eventually emigrated, Cyril to New Zealand and Cecil to what was then Southern Rhodesia. Frederick died in 1949.

Acknowledgements

The copyright in the Times article of ProQuest Information and Learning Company is hereby acknowledged. I am grateful to the editor for drawing my attention to material prepared by Cyril D W Moxon and his sister Vera Walter, children of Frederick W E Moxon, and by Phyllis Courtney-Green, née Moxon, his granddaughter.

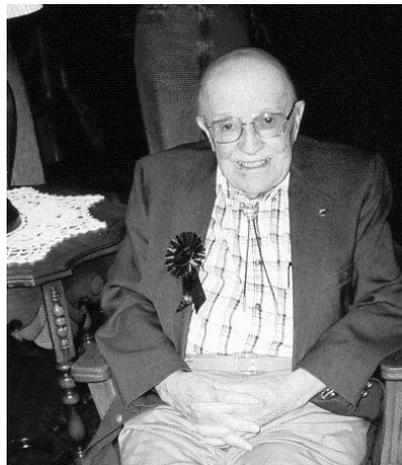
Graham Jagger



*Miss Cylene Moxon
Photo, c1914, from the "Footlight Notes"
Web Site dated 14 August 1999*

*See article on page 13
"The most beautiful woman in the World?"*

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT ALVIN MOXON



Alvin Moxon

The Society does not have records of Member's ages, but we believe Alvin, at 94, to be our most Senior Member. Not only that, but he also has the record of most attendances at Moxon Gatherings of any overseas Member.

In recognition, he was appointed Honorary Vice President at the 2003 A.G.M.

(Photo taken at the "Moxon Rebellion" 2002



Vera Moxon

See Obituary on opposite page



Barbara Moxon

See Obituary on opposite page.



Frank, Jimmy's cook for 30 years, with Patrick Moxon Rendall in front of Jimmy's Grave.

*Photos: Patrick Rendall
Taken March 2003.*

See article on opposite page.



Close up of Jimmy's Bust.

Citation reads:

**NANA KOFI OBONYAA
ONYAASAHENE and ANKOBEA of ABURI.**

Roland James Moxon OBE, MA, FRGS

Born 7 January 1920

Died 24 August 1999

"A loyal son of the empire and a true son of Ghana"

OBITUARIES

VeraMoxon

READERS OF THE APRIL issue of the Moxon Magazine will remember reading of Vera's illness and operation. At the time that article was written Vera was well on the way to recovery and was soon expected to return home to Fred's tender loving care. She did indeed return home but after a few hopeful weeks her condition rapidly worsened and she was readmitted to hospital where she died on Sunday, 16 June 2003. Joan Rendall and Graham Jagger represented the Moxon Society at Vera's funeral, which took place on Friday, 20 June.

Vera's easy manner and natural modesty prevented her from talking about her many and varied achievements and it may come as a surprise to learn that she was an accomplished musician, not only teaching the subject during her long career as a primary school teacher, but also giving private lessons as well. She played several instruments, including the piano, guitar, banjo and French horn. Vera's musical genes were obviously passed on to her children and grandchildren: a most moving tribute to her memory was the playing during her funeral of Vivaldi's Concerto in G minor for two cellos by Paul her son and James her grandson. Vera, a woman of many talents and parts, was active not only in genealogy, but in her local history society and wine circle, pursuits that were

shared with equal enthusiasm by Fred.

Barnburgh, the Yorkshire village where Vera and Fred lived, and where now Vera is buried, is a close-knit community. Vera's remains lie close to the houses of her friends and neighbours and it is comforting to think that she now rests in peace in the place where she felt most at home.

The Moxon Society, with many happy memories of Vera's participation in its activities, extends its deepest sympathy to her husband Fred, her children Dawn and Paul and her many friends and relatives.

JR and GJ

See Photo on opposite page.

Barbara Moxon

BARBARA DIED on 24th August after a long slow illness. She died at home in her beautiful house at Weston-sub-Edge in the Cotswolds under the care of the Campden Care Nursing Trust. Her funeral in the local church, just down the road, was well attended, particularly by her son and three daughters together with their spouses and many young, and adult grandchildren.

Barbara was born in 1919 and attended Bedford College, London, where she obtained a degree in Chemistry. During the war she did chemical research for the government at Cambridge, which is where she met her husband, John, who was a theological student, at

Wescote House. Barbara never gained official recognition for her work because of the secrecy surrounding it.

She and John were married in 1946, and she accompanied him to Haifa in the Middle East, returning when she was pregnant to England, where over the next few years she had a son and three daughters.

During this time John worked in the ministry of the Church of England and Barbara supported him throughout as a vicar's wife, particularly in his pastoral work.

Barbara and her husband were founder members of the Moxon Society, and we met in September 1990 at Leeds. On many occasions over the years, after John died in 1991, we attended Moxon Society weekends together,

both being widowed at the time.

Barbara was a Trustee of The Moxon Family Research Trust, and a member of the Society Executive, regularly attending committee meetings and the annual Moxon Society gatherings, until she was too frail to travel.

We shall miss her, but believe that her son, Richard Moxon, and grandson, Andrew, may carry on the family tradition.

Margaret Eastwood.

See photo on opposite page.

PATRICK VISITS JIMMY'S GRAVE

Joan Rendall writes:

Our son, Patrick, recently retired from the army, has a close friend who is still in the Service. He is currently the Commander of the British Military Advisory Training Team, in Ghana and his base is in Accra. He invited Patrick and his wife, Frances to spend a holiday with them in March of this year. Before they flew out, I asked Patrick if they could try to visit the grave of our late President and Founder of our Society, Jimmy Moxon. This they did and here is what Patrick has to say about the visit.



Patrick Rendall



Joan Rendall

TWELVE HOURS previously Frances and I had left a foggy Birmingham Airport and were now in another world, sipping gin and tonics with the gentle tone of the air conditioning as background noise. During our first evening in Ghana, I mentioned that when my Mother heard that we were to visit our friends, she hoped that I would be able to find the grave of Jimmy Moxon. Furthermore, I was expected to return with a photograph. After a quip from our hosts that they were glad to see us but did not expect a challenge so soon, we had another gin and tonic!

From reading the Moxon Magazine we knew that Jimmy was buried in Abura about 25 miles from Accra. Further investigations revealed that local ex-pats remembered him well, as one of the popular larger than life characters. It also became apparent that he was revered in the Abura district. Abura, in the hills to the north of Accra, is famous locally for its botanical gardens and was one of the places we were to visit. So it was with a sense of detective

adventure that we set out. But our Clueso investigation did not last long for the first person we asked on the outskirts of the small African town was able to direct us straight to his land.

We had not gone far up a country vehicle track when we encountered a man called Frank standing outside his house with members of his family. I asked the question and was greeted with smiles. Frank had been Jimmy's cook for nearly 30 years. He led us to the grave situated in the shade of some trees. It was very well tended and had been carefully sited near his modest colonial bungalow. Jimmy's remains lie on the edge of a small escarpment that had once been a quarry but was now green and lush and overlooked a magnificent view of local hills. As Frank and I surveyed the scene of this delightful spot I was told that Jimmy Moxon referred to it as his paradise. Indeed it is.

Patrick Moxon Rendall.

See colour photos on opposite page.



**NANA KOFI OBONYAA
ONYAASAHENE and ANKOBEEA of
ABURI.**

Photo: Patrick Rendall.

It is notoriously difficult to photograph an all black object!

Ed.

The *Most* Beautiful Woman in the World?



Miss Cyllene Moxon
Photo. San Fransisco Examiner.

From the San Fransisco Examiner 22nd November 1914.

A CRUEL disappointment has befallen many English women, and especially one of them, Miss Cyllene Moxon, the handsome London actress.

Immediately before the war broke out plans had been made to hold a great international beauty show. A number of high authorities, including several distinguished artists, had declared that Miss Moxon was the most beautiful woman they had ever seen, and that she was sure to win the great international prize.

Now, of course, the outbreak of the great conflict makes such a competition out of the question. It would be considered high treason for any artist to consider the charms of a woman from a hostile country.

The disappointment for Miss Moxon is tremendous. To any woman it would be very delightful to be selected by a jury of experts as the most beautiful woman in the world. On Miss Moxon's case the proposed contest involved even more than this delightful honour. If she had obtained the prize it would have meant great advancement in her profession.

It would have meant fame and wealth for her. The sale of her photographs alone would have meant a small fortune. She would have been in great demand as a "movies" model, and men and women of all countries would have flocked eagerly to look at her who had been proclaimed the most famous beauty in the world.



Miss Cyllene Moxon
Photo. San Fransisco Examiner.

We have previously featured a picture postcard of Miss Cyllene Moxon, a well known actress and singer in the early 1920's. (MM 26 October 2000). Danielle Wanchek, Member of Las Molinos, California, has now sent me a page from the American Magazine Section of The San Fransisco Examiner, dated 22nd November 1914, concerning Miss Moxon. A little while ago Chris Moxon, Member of Witney, near Oxford, also sent me some information about Cyllene Moxon. We thank them both.

Dukes and millionaires, moreover, would have sought her hand.

The fame and wealth would have been welcome to Miss Moxon. She is earnestly striving to win success in her art. Lately she has been playing in "The Pearl Girl" musical comedy at the Shaftsbury Theatre, London.

The loss of the prize that was already dangling before her eyes was a very cruel blow to a young girl in her position. Her many friends are doing their best to console her, but it is generally admitted that in view of present circumstances there is very little prospect of a really representative international beauty show in the near future.

The contest that was planned would have been a very interesting and comprehensive affair. Not only actresses, but princesses and women of all social ranks had agreed to take part in it. The organisers had also undertaken to find beautiful girls from the peasantry of the various countries, who it was thought would represent the national type better than women of higher position. Irish colleens would have competed with Italian princesses.

Among the countries, which promised lovely entrants, were France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Spain. The scheme was originally an English one, and the headquarters would have been London.

Some interesting and suggestive discussions concerning the contest had already been published. Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the noted artist, had advocated the claims of Miss Gladys Cooper, an English actress, as the most beautiful woman.

"She is incomparably more beautiful than any of the American, French, Russian, German and Italian beauties whose charms have been represented in this controversy," he said. "I will not mention names. I should hate to have to say that a certain adorable French woman or an exquisite American is less beautiful than an English woman, but truth compels me to say that our representative is simply supreme. No one can be more beautiful than that."

When this appeared friends and admirers of Miss Moxon at once spoke up on her behalf. Among them was a distinguished Royal Academician, who did not want his name mentioned on account of personal relations.

"Beautiful as Miss Cooper is" said this article, "I most assert the superior quality of Miss Moxon's charms. Physically the two ladies are perhaps equally beautiful, but there is a spiritual quality, a delicate vitality in my candidates



Miss Cyllene Moxon
Photo. San Fransisco Examiner.

face which is lacking in the other case."

Miss Moxon is of the pure blond type. She has rich golden hair, a peaches-and-cream complexion and large, expressive blue eyes, shaded by long lashes. Her eyes are her most beautiful feature, according to many of her admirers.

During the discussion there was quite a lively exchange of compliments between the countries concerning the merits of their respective beauties. An English critic declared that German women could not be considered in a beauty contest, as their national habits of feeding deprived them of figures. "We cannot consider an entrant with legs like a piano!" said this critic.

On the other hand a German artist asserted that no English women were beauties. "The English women," said the German, "are built straight up and down. They have flat chests, flat feet, flat everything. They have red noses and long yellow teeth. We must admit however, that they are better men than the English men, as the suffragettes have proved, in frequent contests with the police."

It is evident that neither of these critics was speaking with calm, cool judgement and impartiality.

Chris Moxon, who is an avid collector of Postcards and associated memorabilia, sent in the features shown on this page.

Footlight Notes

Est. 1994

Celebrity for the week ending
14 August 1999

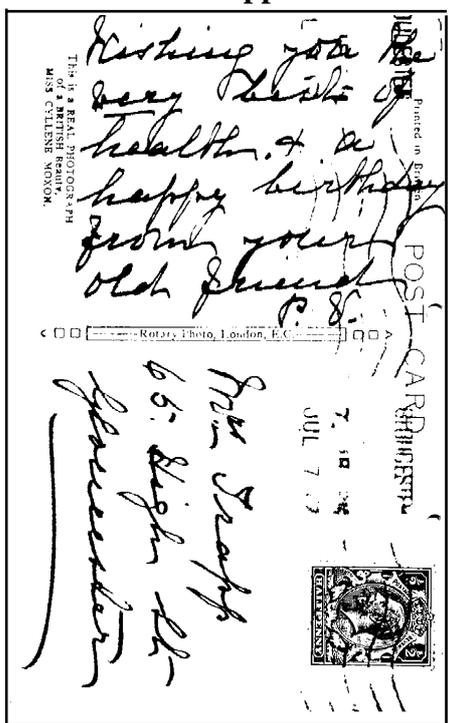
Cyllene Moxon

English actress and singer

(See colour Photo on page 7)

Cyllene Moxon had a polite but not profound career in London's West End theatre for the

A Birthday Postcard sent to a Mrs. Trapp



MOXON BOOKS

Samuel Moxon of Ferry Fryston

THE LATEST edition to the list of books published by the Moxon Family Research Trust, is "Samuel and Lydia Moxon of Ferry Fryston and their descendants", authored by Don Moxon, Member of Beccles, ably assisted by co-authors John E Moxon, Member of Southampton, and John and Anne Davies, Members of Oswestry.

The format is a departure from our "standard" A5, and is A4 size, allowing the pedigree charts to be read easily. It has 80 pages, 9 pedigree charts and 34 reproductions of photographs, pen and ink drawings, wills and maps. Price £3-60 plus p&p - UK £0-90, overseas £2-90. Obtainable from President John Moxon - see panel on back page for address details.

decade spanning 1914 to 1924. She made an appearance in Gladys Cooper's successful vehicle, My Lady's Dress (Royalty Theatre, 1914), before going on to feature in such shows as the revue Some (More Samples!) (Vaudeville, 1916/17) starring the American husband and wife team of Lee White and Clay Smith. Miss Moxon was also in the Daly's Theatre revival of the old Gaiety favourite, the musical comedy The Shop Girl with Eveyln Laye at the head of a celebrated cast; and the Kingsway Theatre revue, Yoicks! (1924/25) before fading into obscurity.

Oh dear! Ed.

Details taken from the "Footlight's" web site 28 November 2000.

<http://members.spree.com/entertainment1-blondin/ArchiveM/CylleneMoxon.html>

Hammond. A search of a number of likely Moxon Parishes has revealed no Burial for his brother William, and his sister-in-law, Mary, was buried in Stoke Hammond in 1785. No research has been done on his sister Elizabeth Durley following her Marriage, though it is assumed that she remained in the Leighton Buzzard area. John's two families were all baptised in Stewkley, and whilst they may well have known that he was born in Stoke Hammond and roughly when, it is doubtful that they had reason to follow this up, and so either guessed at his age or mistakenly passed on inaccurate statements from John himself if he misremembered or grew confused towards the end of his life. In an age of less bureaucracy, and virtually no form filling, absolute accuracy as to age had no need to be at the top of the agenda in one's life.

Even if there is doubt that the Nathaniel born in Leeds is the same man who appeared as if from nowhere and married in Stoke Hammond in 1736, there can be no doubt, even given the question of age at death, that Nathaniel was the father of John Muxon of Stewkley.

Pauline Sidell

8 February, 2003.

In "Roots 4 - The Moxons of Stewkley" (MM No.21 - April 1998) I dismissed the possibility that John Muxon was the son of Nathaniel Muckson and his wife, Catherine nee Teagle. This was because of the discrepancy in his age when buried, quoted in Stewkley Parish Register, and the date of baptism for their son John.

I am now persuaded by Pauline's argument.

However, it is a big "leap" to conclude that Nathaniel, who married Catherine Teagle, was the son of John Moxon of Meadow Lane, in Leeds. Pauline does make an excellent case for this conclusion.

However, there is a problem!

Chris Moxon, a descendant of John Muxon of Stewkley, was one of our Y-Chromosome donors (See report in MM No. 30 - October 2002)

We can show that John Moxon of Meadow Lane is descended from Thomas Moxon (born c1515) who married Margaret Gamyll on 7th October 1544. We can also show that Tom Moxon of Brisbane, another of our Y-Chromosome donors, is also descended from the above Thomas Moxon. If the Nathaniel of Stoke Hammond was the son of John Moxon of Meadow Lane, then we would expect the Y-Chromosomes of Tom and Chris to be identical. They are not. They are different by one digit in each of two markers. In fact Oxford Ancestors, who analysed the Y-Chromosomes, said of Tom Chris, "their Common Paternal Ancestor probably lived over a 1000 years ago".

Genealogy can be a mite difficult!

JMH

Would any Member like to comment on the above?

ORIGINS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MOXONS continued from page 2

We should at all times remember that these were real people - not just names and dates in a book - who lived their lives as their often hard and relatively humble circumstances dictated, not to fit in with our theories and facilitate our searches. John may therefore have been a year or two older than 74 at Burial.

Moreover, he could not consult his Baptismal entry without some inconvenience and expense, despite the short distance between Stewkley and Stoke Hammond, and possibly would not have been able to read the entry or an abstract had he seen it. The same may apply to other family members. By 1815 no one seems to have been left who remembered John's Baptism.

His parents, Nathaniel and Catherine, had died in 1760 and 1764 respectively, in Stoke

“**W**here there's a Will...”

31st in the Series By Joan Rendall
Will of William Moxon of Sikehouse^{1,2}
Dated 9th. January, 1716/7 Proved 11th. July 1719



In the Name of God Amen I William Moxon of Sikehouse being in good health of body and of sound and perfect mind and memory (thanks be to Almighty God) do make and ordain this my present last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say first I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gavest me and my body I commit to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executor hereafter named, and for such temporal estate goods and chattels as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me I give and dispose thereof as followeth. Imprimis I will that all my debts and funeral charges be paid and discharged by my executor. Item: I give unto my well beloved wife Sarah Moxon all such goods as were her own when I married her and also one red heifer or cow which I formerly promised her. Item: I give unto my son John Moxon one shilling which with what I have already given him is in full of his child's part or portion. Item: I give unto my son William Moxon forty pounds of the money in Jonathan Howard's hand to enter to it as is mentioned in a bond made to him for that purpose. Item: I give unto my son George Moxon forty pounds, the remainder of the money in Jonathan Howard's hand, and ten pounds more which are in the hand of Thomas Slaydon and Richard Slaydon, the said George Moxon to enter to the interest thereof at my decease, and the stock when he shall attain the age of twenty one years, and in case he die before he be that age, then I will that ten pounds thereof be paid equally amongst such children of my son John Moxon's as he shall then have and the other forty pounds (or the whole fifty pounds if my son John Moxon have no children to go equally betwixt my other two sons William Moxon and Jonathan Moxon and their heirs for ever. Item: I give unto the younger daughter of Mary Hawett whom I now keep, ten pounds, the interest whereof to be paid her by my executor when she comes to the age of fifteen years, and the stock when she comes to the age of twenty one years if she live so long and also I will that my executor do bring her up gratis till she attain the said age of fifteen years. All the rest of my goods chattels and cattle whatsoever I do give unto my son Jonathan Moxon whom I do make my full and sole executor and do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my well beloved son William Moxon trustee and guardian to my said executor with power to see that this my will be legally proved and all debts and legacies paid as above mentioned and also to put

out to interest such share as shall belong to my said executor until he attain the full age of twenty one years allowing him the interest thereof of all the time from my decease till he be that age and then for him to enter to the stock and not before, and in case he die before he attain that age then I will that ten pounds thereof be paid to my son John Moxon or his assigns, five pounds more thereof unto the said younger daughter of Mary Hawett, five pounds more thereof unto my niece Anne Padley and the remainder equally betwixt my two sons William Moxon and George Moxon and their heirs for ever, and I do hereby make and appoint this my last will and testament, revoking, disannulling and making void all other wills and testaments by me heretofore made in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 9th day of January one thousand seven hundred and sixteen 1716.

William Moxon

Signed sealed published and declared by the testator to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who at the request and in the sight of the testator subscribed our hands as witnesses to this his said last will and testament.

Susanah Moxon
 Rebecca Padley
 William Moxon
 John Ewell [?]

This will was proved in the Exchequer Court at York on 11 July 1719

Footnotes:

- 1 *Punctuation and capitalisation have been modernised, but the original spelling has been retained.*
- 2 *Sykehouse, in the parish of Fishlake, South Yorkshire, is 7 km (4 miles) NW of Thorne and 20 km (12 miles) SE of Pontefract.*

A True and Perfect Inventory of all the goods Cattle Chattels of William Moxon deceased valued and appraised the 11th of December 1718

	£	s	d
Imprimis: his purse and apparrell valued at		5	0 - 0
Item: in the house a range, 2 frogs ² , a grate, a jak ³ , 2 ressons [?], fire shovel and tongs with other iron things in the chimney with 2 spitts		1	5 - 0
a cupboard a lanksaddle ⁴ and 2 chairs in the chimney		0	6 - 0
an ovall table, a white table and six chairs in the house		1	0 - 0
2 dressers one hanging cupboard and 2 shelves		0	15 - 0
12 pewter dishes and plates, one mustard pott and 2 salts, 3 flaggons and stand, a pasty ⁵ pan and dish cover with other pewter in the house and 3 stone plates, all		1	15 - 0
3 brass pans a warming pan and prumer [?]		0	10 - 0
in the parlour next the house one bedstead with hangings, 3 blankets, 1 sheet, 1 bolster, 2 pillows with other things to that bed		1	15 - 0
a close bedstead, a coverlett, 3 blanketts, one sheet, a bolster 3 little pillows, a bolster drawer, a feather bed and chaff [?] bed under it with cord [?]		3	5 - 0
a long table and form, a desk, a safe ⁶ , a chest, a trunk with a little table under it, 2 chairs with a herkle [?] with a seeing glass and shelf with other hustlements ⁷ there		1	0 - 0
in the chest one coverlet, 2 cushions, 2 new blankets, one little pillow and one sheet, all		1	4 - 6
in the desk a long table cloth, two course sheets and a bolster drawer		0	8 - 0
at washing, one bolster drawer, three napkins and a pillow drawer		0	3 - 6
in the farr parlour the high bedstead, 1 coverlet, 1 rugg, 3 blanketts, 1 sheet, 1 bolster, a feather bed with hangings and cord and natter ⁸ thereto belonging		2	0 - 0
the low bedstead, one coverlett, 2 blanketts, 1 sheet, a bolster and a pillow with an old chaff bed		1	0 - 0
2 little boxes and a little trunk		0	3 - 0
an oval table bought of Wilkinson		0	10 - 0
in the buttery 9 bowls a siling board ⁹ 5 shelves a salting trough and chopping block with other hustlements there		0	15 - 0
a mantua pettycoate, a hood with a black hood and 2 mantles valued at		0	18 - 0

continued on next page.

Inventory continued from previous page

	£	s	d
in the little buttery 3 stone of dressed lime and a great barrell with other hustlements	0	18	0
in the kitchin an old range, 2 frogs, 2 raiks, a peat, a pair of briggs ¹⁰ , a brass pan, an iron pott and an iron pan, a dripping pan	1	12	0
a dresser, a cupboard, a lanksaddle, a washing tub, a hanging cupboard, a barrell, two chairs, a shelf with all other hustlements there	0	10	0
In the Moat house a [?], a trisle ¹¹ , kneading trough, a frying pan, seeing shine [?], an old brazier with other hustlements there	0	10	0
in the back room a soe ¹² , 2 chairs, 1 underbeck [?] and another little soe with other hustlements	0	14	0
the chamber over the parlour a bedstead, a rugg, three blankets, 1 sheet, a bolster, 2 pillows, bolster drawer, a chaff bed a matt and cord thereto belonging	1	0	0
a pillion ¹³ seat a line wheel 2 chests with other hustlements in the chamber	0	9	0
in the chamber over the house wood for waggon, timber plough and harrow timber	1	0	0
wool there	1	0	0
a line wheel and twingle stork [?] and other things there	0	6	0
the chamber over the kitching an ark ¹⁴ and some malt, some wheat, some lime seed and some oates 5 sacks there	6	0	0
the chamber over the portice ¹⁵ a parcell of barley unwinnowed and a long form in there	0	16	0
a parcell of old iron	0	5	0
a shoke [?]	0	2	0
in the barn next sheet [?] a parcell of oates	2	5	0
a parcell of wheat unthreshed	10	0	0
a stack of oates in the [?] laith ¹⁶	22	10	0
a parcell of oates more drying to the last said stack	4	10	0
a little stack of [illegible]	2	0	0
a parcell of beans at the Green, and hay there	4	0	0
a small parcell of Lime	1	0	0
all the hay	4	0	0
husbandry utensills, the better waggon	4	5	0
the horse waggon	3	0	0
under the helm ¹⁷ 2 ploughs	1	0	0
7 harrows	1	0	0
a large sled ¹⁸ , a Ladder, a Swaith rake, a Rowler with other Hustlements there	0	15	0
4 [?] and a hand barrow	0	12	0
3 pair of brakes ¹⁹	0	4	0
2 ox yoaks ²⁰ , a team ²¹ and team [?], 3 [?]	0	8	0
4 pair of iron hoops [?], 2 pair of hemp gears, an old saddle and all other husbandry utensills that is not before valued	1	0	0
quick goods viz. 7 horses or mares	17	0	0
the young black cow	2	10	0
the red flank cow	2	17	6
the other red cow	3	6	8
the old black cow	3	3	4
three rearing [?] calves	3	0	0
a pair of oxen	7	0	0
3 heifers and a sheer	5	0	0
a fatt bull	2	10	0
2 calves at the stake	1	0	0
a fatt hog	2	0	0
a sow and 7 piggs	1	5	0
pullen ²² viz. geese and hens and chicks	0	12	0
Total of this Inventory ²³	165	18	6
Debts owing to the deceased	15	15	6
All	181	14	0
Debts owing by the deceased	7	8	19
Remains	102	14	6

Valued and appraised by us this 11th day of December 1718

Richard Pear his mark	Jonathan Howard
Richard Jackson his mark	Thomas Laverack

Notes:

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| 1 Since many of the terms in this inventory are of a technical nature (i.e. to do with husbandry, etc.), the spelling in the original has been carefully preserved. Capitalisation has been modernised and some punctuation has been inserted where necessary to improve the readability. In all cases abbreviations for 'and' have been expanded. | 8 natter: straw mattress |
| 2 frogs: small andirons | 9 siling board: rectangular piece of wood for panelling a room or furniture |
| 3 jak (jack): device for turning the spit when roasting meat before the fire | 10 brigg: iron crane, similar to a gallow tree, to hang pots on over the fire |
| 4 lanksaddle: a long settle or seat | 11 trisle: trestle |
| 5 pasty: pastry | 12 soe: large tub |
| 6 safe: a food cupboard, usually with panels of woven haIr to ventilate the contents | 13 pillion: pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of an ordinary saddle to carry a second person, usually a woman |
| 7 hustlements: minor household goods of little value; odds and ends | 14 ark: chest |
| | 15 portice: porch or entrance hall |
| | 16 laith: barn |
| | 17 helm: an outbuilding |

continued on next page.

Notes on the Inventory continued.

- 18 sled: a sledge; much used on Yorkshire farms for carrying hay, peat, stone, or a plough to the fields
 19 brake: a device to contain the feet of young or vicious horses while being shod

- 20 yoke: yoke
 21 team: a harness chain for oxen and horses
 22 pullen: poultry
 23 The arithmetic is incorrect: the total is, in fact, £166 3s 6d

Comments on the Will of William Moxon. Dated 9th January 1716/7.

WE OWE a debt of gratitude to Don Moxon for supplying us with this Will together with its Inventory and also to Graham Jagger who painstakingly transcribed both the documents and ferreted out most of the archaic words in the Inventory. This laborious task took many a long hour but we would all agree that the end product was well worth it.

The Will pre-dates the Industrial Revolution and is a reminder that most of our ancestors earned their livelihood in the rural economy, living out their lives on the land as their fore-fathers had done for hundreds of years before.

Typical of the time, there is a lengthy preamble affirming the Christian faith. Here William refers to 'such temporal Estate Goods and Chattels as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow on me.' This common-held belief that one's station in life was determined by God is often documented. The well-loved hymn, *All Things Bright and Beautiful* is a good example of this concept. Let us look at a verse that many of us must have sung dozens of times during our childhood, although it is now omitted in the modern hymnals as being inappropriate.

*The rich man in his castle,
 The poor man at his gate,
 God made them, high or lowly,
 And order'd their estate.*

Looking at the broader aspect, there is relevance here to the age-old theory of The Divine Right of Kings, for was it not God who had set the reigning monarch above his subjects to make important decisions for them by his divine authority?

Now to the contents of the Will itself.

William generously leaves Sarah, his wife 'all such goods as were her own when I married her'. This seems almost humiliating to be given back what you had already owned. It is in fact a reminder that lawfully, a woman relinquished everything she had owned to her husband upon marriage, until the passing of 'the Women's Property Act' of 1882. The eldest son, John receives a mere shilling but he is reminded that he has already had his share during his Father's lifetime.

The attached Inventory to the Will makes fascinating reading indeed. Nowadays, our Inventories would include such items as cars and computers, mobile phones and television sets, yet William's Will was drawn up less than 300 years ago or fewer than four human lives of 75 years each, set end to end. Its contents could not have been more inconsistent with our modern possessions. It is revealing to compare the value of some items in the Inventory with others. For instance, the contents of the bed-chambers are considerably more valuable than 'the cupboard, a landsaddle [long settle] and two chairs in the chimney', which total a mere six shillings [30p.]. Yet it is these latter articles that set my imagination on fire, and if only they could talk I would gladly pay one thousand times as much as their listed price.

Think of the scene. The old yeoman finishes his work for the day, tired and with aching feet and back. In an outhouse, he has already removed his boots and washed away the worst of the dirt and grime of the day. He enters the room where his eyes automatically focus on the inglenook and the hearth with its blazing log fire. How good it both looks and feels. He relaxes on the long landsaddle lifting his feet from the floor and reclines there. Sarah, his wife has opened the cupboard door to reach for a tankard which she will fill with home-brewed ale and place in her husband's knarled old hands. Next, she takes her place, sitting on one of the two chairs 'in the chimney' and as she

does so, she recounts her news of the day - how her home-made bread has risen beautifully and how the first of the chickens has pecked its way out of the eggshell. In comes their daughter, to occupy the second chair. She recites her catechism dutifully before climbing the ladder to enter her bed chamber for the night.

In the cosy little room, the fire has burnt itself out and all that is left is a hearth full of warm ash. A solitary flickering tallow light casts eerie shadows on the walls, and another busy day has ended at last.

JR

As far as we know, none of our Members are descended from William Moxon of Sykehouse. However, we do have his family tree, MX24.

In the early 1920's, a Winifred Moxon, spinster, was living in Ashby de la Zouche, and met the late Eileen Jessop Price, nee Moxon. They wondered if they were related. Winifred gave Eileen a copy of her family tree, headed by William Moxon of Sykehouse. They were not related. Many, many years later, after Winifred had died (born 1875) Eileen passed the tree on to me. This was transposed into MX24 - so that we were ready if a New Member joined the Society who could be identified as descended from William Moxon.

Sue Moxon, Membership Secretary is a "Moxon" in her own right. At one time she thought that the George Moxon that she had identified as an early ancestor, was George Moxon the son of William Moxon of Sykehouse. Sue had also transcribed the will of William Moxon, but not the inventory. However, this line of her research proved to be a "no entry", and Sue eventually found her "George" elsewhere.

How many of us have been up similar blind alleys during our research?

JMH

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THE MOXON FAMILY RESEARCH TRUST

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