



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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WINCHESTER GATHERING 2005



The Moxons Visit Winchester College - pictured in the Cloisters.

Left to Right -Front Row: Barbara O'Neil, Judy Huggett, Alvin Moxon, Birgit Moxon

Middle Row: Jacqui Moxon, Dymps Moxon Hill, Ann Moxon, Jackie Williams, Sue Earnshaw, Sue Moxon, Wendy Thompson, Joan Rendall, Gwynneth Moxon, Margaret Eastwood, Warren Eastwood

Back Row: Rosie Watsham, John Moxon Hill, John Moxon (Southampton), John Moxon (Frome), Jim Moxon, John Earnshaw, Ed Moxon, Ron Moxon, Christopher Micklethwaite, Jane Micklethwaite, Graham Jagger, Diana Trotter, Robert Rendall, John Moxon (IoW).

IF YOU DID NOT ATTEND, then you missed out on a most enjoyable weekend!

Thirty-two Members and Guests attended (the three not shown in the group photograph attended for the dinner and talk on the Saturday evening only).

The proceedings started with the Annual General Meeting of the Society at 6-00 p.m. on Friday evening (*see minutes circulated with this magazine*).

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following New Members to the Society:

Janet Dunn of Drifffield, East Yorks.

David Forsyth of Bradford, Yorks.

Derrick Moxham of Manunui, N.Z.

Glenelle Gawthorne of West Wollongong, Australia.

David Marshall of Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

Philip L Moxhan of Sydney, Australia

The A.G.M. was followed by dinner, after which we had a discussion about the series of Y-Chromosome tests. (*A full report on these tests is being circulated with this magazine*).

Having completed all the 'business' on Friday, we were then able to relax and enjoy the rest of the weekend!

On Saturday morning we strolled into Winchester City Centre, meeting at the entrance to Winchester College, for a most interesting conducted tour. Our Group Photograph was taken in the College Cloisters. The Cloisters are unique in that in the middle, instead of it being an open space, there is a church. The cloisters are inhabited by bats in the roof, and as we walked around we had to step over a number which had died and fallen on the floor!

The college covers a large area and owns extensive sports fields. Many of the buildings are old, featuring many styles of architecture.

After the visit, we were free to explore the city on our own. Most visited the Cathedral

which has "Moxon" connections. There is the memorial to those who died in the battle of Ferozshuhur in 1845, including Ensign Philip

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

IT WAS GOOD to see so many old and new friends at Winchester on the first weekend in September for the annual Moxon Gathering. It was a particular pleasure to welcome Alvin, now in his 97th year, to, I think, his 14th Gathering. We were blessed with particularly fine weather which made out trips to Winchester College, the Cathedral and Mottisfont Abbey all the more enjoyable. Lunch on Saturday at the Wykeham Arms, voted the best pub in England, was particularly memorable!

For me, the most exhilarating part of the weekend was being allowed by the custodian of the library in Winchester Cathedral to handle and photograph a globe made by Joseph Moxon in the 1670s, one of perhaps only three examples of Moxon's globes still in existence. Those of you with long memories may remember the television programme of perhaps a decade ago in which I was featured drooling over a similar globe in the Whipple Museum for the History of Science in Cambridge! Unless it has been censored by the Editor you will find a short account of the Winchester globe later in these pages. (*Sorry! Next April Ed.*)

From the point of view of our research into the history of the family, the next year will be important for the Moxon Society. The Trustees of the Moxon Research Trust have generously agreed to fund further DNA analyses together with follow-up documentary research by a professional genealogist. Hopefully we should have much to report at the 2006 Gathering and I am looking forward to meeting you all again there.



Joseph Moxon's Globe in the Morley Library, Winchester Cathedral

GATHERING continued

Moxon, the son of Thomas Moxon of Leyton. The flag carried by Ensign Moxon is held in the cathedral, and was brought out on display by prior arrangement. (*see also 'A Tale of Two Swords' in MM 29 - April 2002*).

The Morley Library has one of only three known examples of a Joseph Moxon globe - about 12 inches diameter, which Graham Jagger photographed for the Society's archives.

After a pub lunch, we made our way back to the hotel, preparatory to departing in our own cars to Mottisfont Abbey, about 15 miles away.

Originally an Abbey, the building became privately owned after the dissolution of the Monasteries. It has gone through two radical rebuilding phases. The first removed the cloisters and church and the second removed most of the two wings which had enclosed the cloisters and refashioned the front of what is now the house.

The house is now almost entirely devoted to the painter and artist Rex Whistler 1905-1944.

The grounds are extensive featuring woodland, a stream (we saw a magnificent trout all of 16 inches long - not a fisherman's tale!), lawns, parkland gardens and a walled rose garden.

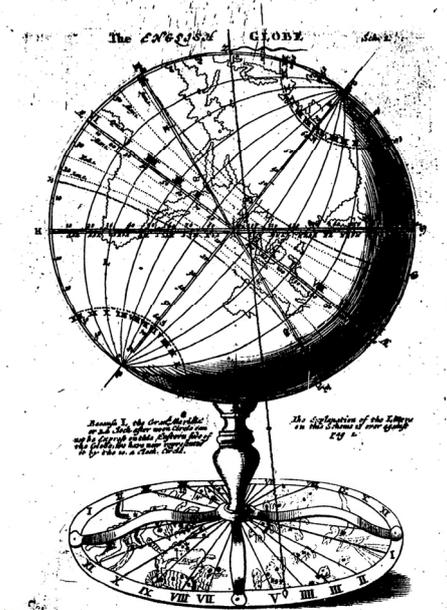
We returned to the hotel tired and happy!

Following dinner, Mrs. Elizabeth Proudman - a Jane Austin fan, gave a talk about the authoress, illustrated with slides, which was very well received.

On Sunday, after a 'full English breakfast', we departed for home.

Once again, Diana Trotter had organised an excellent weekend's Gathering, which we all appreciated. It is not always realised how much time and effort Diana puts in to make these events such a success.

Thank you very much, Diana!



Engraving by Joseph Moxon of the Globe depicted in his book, "The ENGLISH GLOBE" printed in 1679.

See the full article in next April's Moxon Magazine.

Editorial:

AS SOON AS one magazine is published, I layout the "scantlings" for the next one. Then as articles and information arrive, they can be inserted. For the magazines that are published in October, the last article to be inserted is the report on the Gathering, always held early in September. As the publication date nears, there is inevitably some manipulation to fit everything in to a layout of either 8, 12 or 16 pages, without leaving unsightly gaps. Photographs can be a boon, as their size can be adjusted to suit the layout!

The final version is then sent to the printer in electronic format on a CD-ROM. Allowing time for a proof print to be produced, checked by me, printed, the copies sent by carrier, and for dispatching the copies to Members, can take three weeks or more.

By mid-July I had only received sufficient material for two full pages and three part pages! And I was getting worried! Fortunately, a few members responded to my pleas which I sent to all members who have e-mail facilities.

I thank those few stalwarts who have provided articles for this issue, but if you like to receive an interesting magazine, then it is up to the membership (**THAT MEANS YOU - THE READER**) to take some action! Please let me have contributions a.s.a.p. but certainly before end February, 2006.

With this Magazine, we include an 8-page supplement, reporting the results of all the Y-Chromosome tests to date. The report highlights a number of areas where much more research is needed - and we need help from the membership. There are two ways of providing help. If you live near enough to some specific Record Offices, then research in Parish Registers would be invaluable. The alternative is to carry out research at your local Mormon Church Family History Centre (in UK and abroad) where they will obtain, on loan, copies of Parish Registers on micro-film. Reasonable incurred expenses can be refunded. Please contact Graham Jagger or me. (*See back page for contact addresses.*)

WANTED A MEMBER TO BECOME ASSOCIATE EDITOR

If you think you may be interested in becoming Associate Editor of the Moxon Magazine, with the longer term view of becoming Editor, please e-mail me (*see back page for contact address*) for a "no obligation" detailed 'job description', and further discussion..

Modern technology would enable an overseas member to do this as easily as a U.K. member.

Your enquiry will be kept confidential if, after you have seen what is involved, you decide not to proceed.

**John Moxon Hill
Editor.**



THE GEDCOM PROJECT

By John S Earnshaw

WITHIN THE SOCIETY we have 52 separate Moxon family trees, most of which as yet do not join up. For many years these have been drawn and maintained by John Moxon Hill using a program that he designed himself (since in 1989 no suitable proprietary program existed) A few years ago John let it be known that he was looking for someone to take over the maintenance of the trees, as well as producing any new trees that members submitted to the Society. It was at this point that I stuck my head above the parapet and asked John if I could have a look and see what the job entailed. A box of 3½" floppy disks arrived in the post with surprising speed, containing the trees together with John's program for entering, maintaining and printing the trees.

I've been a computer user since the 1980's, and a family historian since the 1990's, so had already been using my PC to store and print my own family tree for quite some time. I was also well aware of the international GEDCOM standard for storing family history information, and so it was a natural starting point for me to see if John's data could be transferred into the GEDCOM format.

It soon became apparent that it was impossible to use a software solution to transfer the data from John's original tree program into GEDCOM, so plan B was set in motion. This involves the manual entry of the information from trees printed by John's program into another genealogical program that can produce GEDCOM files.

I also knew from my own experiences that each genealogical program has different support for the GEDCOM format, eg some would ignore certain types of information (tags), and others would take two different bits of information as being the same thing. So it was important to find which bits of GEDCOM were used properly by all the different programs in use by our members. Email was used to transmit a test GEDCOM file to members who had genealogical software, and their responses allowed me to set a 'standard' for the way in which we used GEDCOM for the Society's data.

So we now know what we need to do, and how to do it. This just leaves us with the huge task of re-entering the Society's tree information. Once it is entered, however, it will be available to be maintained in any of a large number of different genealogical programs, and by a large number of our members. So far Graham Jagger, Ed Moxon and myself have converted 15 of the trees (which contain 45% of the individuals), and continue to work on others as time allows. Anyone else who has suitable software and would like to be involved is more than welcome, just drop me an email to webmaster@moxonsociety.org (it must be email so that the transfer of the files etc can be done in that way) and I will send you data and instructions.

Another option, which saves a lot of work,

is that members can send me a GEDCOM file of their Moxon tree. This can be added to our collection far easier than re-typing all the entries, and will also have their own updates already included, thus avoiding the laborious stage of updating the Society's trees

An Introduction to GEDCOM

GEDCOM (GENealogy Data COMMunication) was developed by the projects and planning division of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and has become the de facto format for the storing and distribution of genealogical information. It allows us to store family history information in simple text files (usually with their name ending in ".ged") in a way that allows computer programs to understand the relationship between the people who's information is stored.

Here is a sample of GEDCOM which describes one person's information @I1@

```
0@T1@INDI
1 NAME Stuart /Moxon/
1 SEX M
1 BIRT
2 DATE 1 DEC 1964
2 PLAC Dewsbury, West Yorkshire
1 OCCU Farmer
1 EDUC Huddersfield College
1 RELI Church Of England
1 FAMS @F1@
```

Each line of the file has a number that gives the 'level' of the information on that line. For example the first line starts with '0', so every line below it that has a number higher than '0' has something to do with this line. This first line just says that this individual (INDI) has unique number 'I1' in this GEDCOM file. All other individuals in this file will have different numbers so that they are uniquely identifiable.

The second line starts with a '1' because it gives the name (NAME) of individual 'I1', and the next line gives their sex (SEX). The words after the numbers are known as "tags", and are reasonably self explanatory as to their meaning, e.g. OCCU=occupation, EDUC=education etc.

The third line also starts with a '1' and so is still to do with Individual 'I1', and is for their birth (BIRT) information. The actual information is split into lines below this, starting with a '2', i.e. they're to do with the 'BIRT' line. Hence you can see that they were born on 1/12/1964 (DATE) in Dewsbury (PLAC).

It is easier to read the information if it is formatted to indent the lines according to their level, so the above information becomes0

```
@I1@ INDI
1 NAME Stuart /Moxon/
1 SEX M
1 BIRT
2 DATE 1 DEC 1964
2 PLAC Dewsbury, West Yorkshire
```

```
1 OCCU Farmer
1 EDUC Huddersfield College
1 RELI Church Of England
1 FAMS @F1@
```

The last line above says that individual 'I1' is part of family (FAMS) 'F1'. This is how GEDCOM relates individuals together. Elsewhere in the file will be the following section for family 'F1'.

```
0 @F1@ FAM
1 HUSB @I1@
1 WIFE @I2@
1 CHIL @I8@
1 CHIL @I9@
1 MARR
2 DATE 1 MAY 1992
2 PLAC St. Michael, Dewsbury
```

This shows that family 'F1' is made up of husband (HUSB) 'I1' (our individual above), wife (WIFE) 'I2', and has 2 children (CHIL) 'I8' and 'I9', with 'I1' and 'I2' being married on 1/5/1992 at St Michael, Dewsbury.

There are a lot of other kinds of information stored in GEDCOM files, each with their different tag, but the above should give you enough to be able to understand what's going on inside a GEDCOM file.

The GEDCOM standard is currently at version 5.5. In the next year or so version 6 will be published, and this will bring GEDCOM bang up to date by supporting the new XML standard. That will be quite a large change, and would easily make another article once version 6 is in common use by genealogical programs.

So if you don't want to read another technical article on GEDCOM you'll have to write a lot of alternative articles for the magazine (please!).

MRS. MOXON

Chris A Moxon, Member of Witney, Oxford, noticed this item for sale on E-Bay in January 2005.. The bidding had reached £120. Does any member recognise her?



E-BAY DESCRIPTION

A superb miniature portrait of a very pretty lady, Mrs Moxon. It is watercolour on card and her name is written in pencil on the reverse. The detail on the jewellery is amazing, as are her striking blue eyes. The portrait measures approximately 10 x 7.5 cms and is set in a white metal frame. A really beautiful item.

JOHN MOXON - TRANSPORTED TO TASMANIA

JOHN MOXHAM WAS the son of Richard and Elizabeth Moxon, of Ebbesborne Wake, Wiltshire. He was baptized on 23 Aug 1795. He married Sarah Lambard (b1788) at St Denys Warminster on 9 Dec 1817.

They had the following children :-

Ann	1817
Elizabeth	1818
Maria	1820
Henry	1822
Josiah	1827
William	1829

John was caught poaching and got 4 months jail, later for stealing fowls 6 months jail, but it was for stealing a sheep the property of John Rebbeck, a wealthy land owner, that he got into serious trouble. John Moxham was living in Ebbesbourne Wake, Wiltshire at the time.

He was sentenced to death, but for some reason was reprieved and got 7 years transportation instead.

He was sent to Fisherton Goal and later transferred to the York Hulk at Gosport (which held 600 men and boys in overcrowded conditions). Later, in 1830, he was sent on the 585 tons Royal George (built in 1820) to Hobart, Tasmania. The voyage for some time was rough, particularly after rounding the Cape of Good Hope, it rained, and the ship was overcrowded with 215 convicts. The surgeon, Michael Goodsen, commented that if it had continued to rain, many more convicts would

have died than the four who did. He was able to keep them healthy by bringing them up on deck whenever possible.

NOTE: The Royal George made three trips with convicts and several others with bounty passengers. It was wrecked in 1861 at Doboy.

John Moxham's convict record describes him as having a swarthy complexion, round head, oval visage, high forehead, brown hair (no beard), grey eyes, medium wide chin, large wide nostrils. He was 5 feet 6 ¼ inches tall, and had a very bad goal report.

Later on, he got into trouble for killing pigs on the Sabbath. He was punished by being put in a cell on bread and water for 24 hours.

He was granted a Ticket of Leave in 1834 and a Free Certificate in 1852.

He married Margaret Stevens, a widow (with two children), on 10 July 1843 at Hamilton, Tasmania. They had the following girls :-

Elizabeth	1839	died 1912
Maria	1841	died 1842
Sophia	1843	died 1906 (she married William Street)
Lucy Margaret	1845	died 1917
Sarah	1847	died 1937
Jane Robertson	1849	died 1940

NOTE: Convicts were allowed to remarry after 7 years, as it was understood that they would never be re-united with their former wife.

He was described as a carter and also as a labourer on wedding, birth & death notices. At some stage he moved from Hamilton to Hobart. Only Maria (who died young) & Sophia remained in Tasmania, the others all went to Victoria.

John & Margaret died as paupers. John on 10 Sept 1870, aged 75 and Margaret on 21 Sept 1888 also aged 75. John was buried in the Hill St Cemetery.

It is interesting to know that Sarah née Lambard, John's first wife also died in 1870, two months after John.



*John Moxham
An unknown artists impression, based on the recorded description.*

Derrick Moxham, Member living near Auckland, New Zealand, is descended from the Moxhams of Ebbesborne Wake. He alerted me to the story of John Moxham, and put me in touch with Roy Grant of Australia, who sent me the information in this article. The research had been carried out by a Roma Draper, who lived in Australia at the time, but moved back to England, to Devises, some years ago. Roy gave me her address. After writing to her, her mother replied to tell me that, sadly Roma had died earlier this year.

My thanks to Roy and to Roma's mother for agreeing to this article being published.

Ed.



Ebbesborne Wake Parish Church



Hamilton Church, Tasmania

ADDENDUM

To April 2004 Moxon Magazine
World War I Fallen

Don Moxon, Member of Beccles, informs me that the parents of Pte. Ernest Moxon were Alfred and Jane Moxon of Pontefract. He was 34 when he died. By coincidence, we published a photo of Ernest and his brother, Edwin, at the end of the article. Ernest was Member Hilda Clarke's uncle.

Ed.

CAMBRIDGE ROWING AND THE OLYMPICS

THE CAPTAIN OF BOATS at Jesus College had just asked me if I would substitute in the no. 2 seat of the Olympic Trial VIII that afternoon, some time in April 1948, the year the Olympics took place in Britain. I said I would, and I did, but the reason I was thought suitable, though a rower of no distinction, underpowered and not naturally athletic, reveals Britain's crazy system at that time of choosing Olympic rowing crews, so crazy that our country could have been expected to fail in the races for men's rowing eights, instead of, as actually happened, being second only to the winners, the USA.

A combination of luck and history brought it about that for just a few years, from 1947 to 52, Jesus College, Cambridge, to which I had gone up to read Classics in September 1945, occupied the premier place of all British rowing clubs, with claims that in 1947 they produced Britain's best and fastest eight, certainly faster than the Cambridge University eight of that year. Few even from the rowing world know today that the College had any sort of a reputation in the sport, but shortly after WWII, it became a famous rowing nursery.

History played its part first in giving Jesus College in the 1880s a remarkable Australian undergraduate, Steve Fairbairn from Melbourne.



Steve Fairbairn, portrait by James Quinn (1926)

Steve was not only a successful oar, rowing several times for Cambridge and often for Jesus and being in winning crews for nearly every event at Henley Regatta; he was also passionate about imparting his enthusiasm to others and became the best known rowing coach of his generation. His methods were simple, enshrined in slogans tirelessly repeated to every crew he coached: 'Enjoy your rowing, win or lose', 'If you can't do it easily, you can't do it at all', 'Mileage makes champions', 'Doing what comes naturally' (i.e rowing in the Fairbairn style, though I don't think Steve coined the phrase!), 'Eliminate all effort and trust to unconscious action', 'To improve the oarsman, you must improve the man'. His attitude was I suppose typical of someone from a new country, hostile to doctrinaire, hidebound, traditional methods, keen on doing things for enjoyment, for competitive success, for overcoming the rower's own deficiencies,

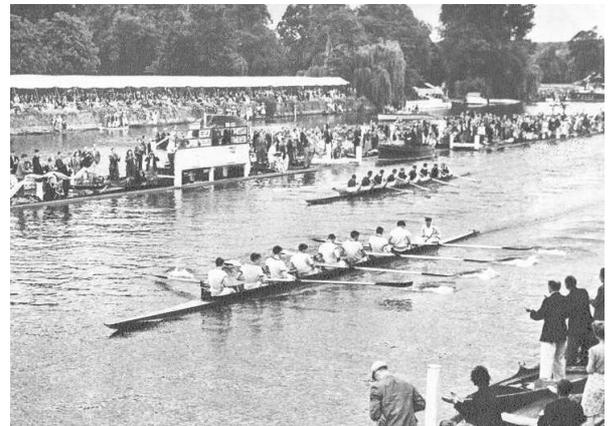
bodily or psychological. Steve aimed to lead a revolution against the hidebound, stifling, time-consuming coaching in British public schools and universities, and his ideas were welcomed not just in forward-looking colleges like Jesus College, but in the many adult clubs on the Thames and other rivers, which saw in his teaching a way to enjoyable and successful weekend rowing without the years of painful apprenticeship preached by the traditionalists.

History's other contribution to the rise of Jesus College was the arrival there of a group of WWII ex-servicemen interested in rowing. Mature, fully grown and with the strength of character given them by war experiences, they set standards no longer possible at today's universities where nearly all undergraduates have only just left school and talented oarswomen are challenging the men in the competition for entrance. These former warriors allowed the College to be on terms with the strongest male adult crews, e.g Leander Club or Thames and London Rowing Clubs.

Coincidentally, luck brought to Jesus at that time a group of ex-schoolboys, potentially gifted rowers, one of whom, Chris Barton, never having rowed before university, became in three years at Cambridge the Steve Redgrave of his day.

The success story is soon told, as well as its anticlimax. After an encouraging first post-war year, when the College won the Marlow Grand Challenge Cup and Henley's Ladies Plate, our First VIII in 1946-7 won every event for which it entered, including an international regatta at Bergen, Norway. I was privileged to be a member of that VIII which in record time won the London Head of the River Race, founded by Steve Fairbairn, against some hundred other crews. The climax was victory in the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta, at the time Britain's most important rowing trophy, where

in a heat our crew beat Leander Club, already unofficially designated the Olympic Eight for the following year.



Jesus College I winning the Final of the Henley Royal Regatta Grand Challenge Cup 1947 against a champion crew from Delft, Holland, after defeating Leander Club, the favourite to win the event, in a heat.

In consequence of this victory, the British Olympic Committee appointed Chris Barton, stroke of the Jesus winning crew, as Olympic Captain for the eights races of the 1948 Olympics, giving him discretion to choose his own crew.

With sublime self-confidence and loyalty, Barton appointed the winning Jesus Grand Crew en bloc to be Britain's Olympic Eight. He was aged about 21 at the time. Unsurprisingly, not all British rowers took this choice lying down, especially those devoted to traditional methods, who regarded Jesus men as rowing libertarians. Seven of the 1948 Cambridge crew, victorious against Oxford by five lengths in record time, a crew which had in fact been stroked by Barton, challenged his crew to an Olympic Trial match as a heat of the Grand at that year's Henley Regatta. The challenge was accepted, with the Olympic Committee's agreement. Each crew was obliged by circumstances to field one substitute, Barton's crew now being called 'Jesus-Pembroke'.

That was the trial crew in which I rowed for one outing. After a close race in the 1948 Grand Challenge Cup, Jesus-Pembroke lost decisively to the Cambridge crew, but Barton's outstanding talent was recognised by his being taken back as stroke of the Cambridge eight, which represented Britain pretty successfully in the 1948 Olympics. For Jesus College this was a story of tragic irony, though our 'hubris' received quite a happy 'nemeses'. Fortunately, today's Olympics selection methods are not open to the same criticisms as in 1948.



Jesus College I, taken from Hammersmith Bridge, London, on its way to winning the London Head of River Race 1947. McKeown is at No.2, Barton at stroke.

John McKeown
See NOTE on page 6, right hand column.

A BUSY THREE WEEKS FOR ALVIN MOXON



The fallen tree on Alvin's house in Wooster, Ohio.

ALVIN MOXON, Hon. Vice President of the Society, and our Senior Member has had a very busy three weeks!

Firstly, on Saturday 13th August, a storm in the evening blew down a 50 year old 'Pin Tree' in his garden in Wooster, Ohio. (A 'pin tree' is so named as in earlier days the strong round twigs were use as nails in wooden buildings). The tree had been planted all those years ago by Alvin's son, Jim.

A neighbour cut off a limb which was stopping his front door being shut, but he had to wait for a few days before the tree could be removed (*see photo*). For that period the weight of the tree was taken by the roof of his house. Two roof rafters were damaged and a chimney cracked.

Prior to the weekend of the 27/28th August, Alvin travelled over 1000 miles to Huron in South Dakota, to attend the 90th birthday celebrations of his sister-in-law, Margaret Moxon. Then 600 miles to be with his son, Jim and Jim's wife, Birgit, near Chicago, preparatory to the three of them flying to London arriving on Thursday 1st September, and then travelling on to Winchester for the Gathering the next day.

On the Sunday the three of them travelled by car with John and Sue Earnshaw to stay with them at their home in Bretton, near Wakefield, for a few days, before returning to London.

The next day, Alvin, Jim and Birgit went on a day's coach trip to Leedes Castle, Dover and Canterbury, before flying home to Chicago on the following day.

I only hope I've got such stamina when I'm 96!

Ed.

MARGARET MOXON'S 90th BIRTHDAY

MARGARET MOXON, Life Member of Huron, South Dakota celebrated her 90th Birthday over the weekend of 27/28th August.

Margaret and her late husband, Vernon, attended the very first Moxon Gathering held in Leeds in 1989, and after Vernon's death, she attended several other Gatherings with her brother-in-law, Alvin.

The celebration in Huron was a happy, family affair with many relatives from all over the U.S.A. attending.

A birthday card was sent to Margaret on behalf of "all her friends and relatives in the Moxon Society".

We had hoped to include a photo of Margaret on her birthday, but it did not arrive before we had to go to print.

Ed.

"NEW" MOXON COAT OF ARMS

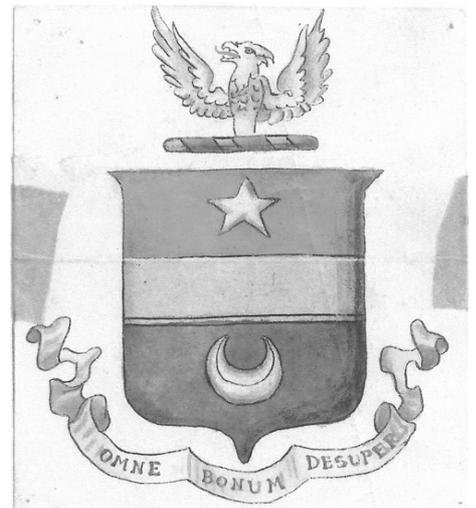
Jo Baker, Member of Waiuku, NZ, sent in this picture of a Moxon Coat of Arms. The Arms are familiar (see cover of The Moxons of Yorkshire) but it is the motto which is different, reading, "Omne Bonum Desuper". Graham Jagger translates this as, "All good comes from above".

The picture was found in Jo's late Uncle Ben's cash box. Jo's grandmother referred to the late Jimmy Moxon as cousin, and had met Jimmy's brother, Peter Moxon and his wife Aggie, in Zambia many years ago.

However, we have determined that Jo's Moxon ancestry can be traced back to William Moxon of Pontefract, through Benjamin Moxon, the well known Chemist and Druggist of Kingston upon Hull.

Can anyone shed any light on the origins of this coat of arms and it's motto?

Please contact the Editor.



NOTE: CAMBRIDGE ROWING

Ref. Article on page 5

John McKeown has reminded me of an earlier Moxon at Cambridge. He was Dr. James H. H. Moxon, lecturer in Law at Trinity, who coached Trinity's boat to head of the river in 1873. Sadly he was drowned in 1920.

See MM26 (October 2000) p 3, and MM29 (April 2002) p 7 for further details.

Ed.

STORIES FROM SOUTH AFRICA

By Wm. Moxon c 1907

CHRIS A MOXON, Member of Witney, Oxford, sent us details of the above book, advertised on E-Bay.

Graham Jagger has purchased the book, and as we go to print is awaiting delivery.

It was described, "STORIES FROM SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY by William

Moxon Published by Griffith Farran of London, undated but about 1907, so 1st edition. Hardback with no d/w and b/w illustrations".

Graham will report on the book, and hopefully William Moxon's origins in our next (April) issue.

THE KALOKO TRUST

Following on from the Live 8 Concerts and the G8 Summit decisions on aid and debt relief for Africa, it is appropriate that we highlight the Kaloko Trust, which is a Registered Charity in the U.K. (Charity No. 1047622 - Zambia Registration No. ORS/102/27/144). One of the Founding Trustees was the late Major Peter Moxon, brother of the Society's Founding President, the late Jimmy Moxon, and Margaret Eastwood, member of Macclesfield. Peter's daughter, Rebecca, contacted Andrew Brown, Director - Kaloko Trust, suggesting he send us details. The following is an extract from the details he sent.

THE KALOKO TRUST was established in Zambia in 1989 with the aim of raising the livelihoods and supporting the development of local communities in the Luansobe area of rural Zambia. Major Peter Moxon had a farm adjacent to Kaloko's Training Centre, and he was instrumental in helping Kaloko Trust get off the ground. Kaloko Trust in the UK raises funds to support the Luansobe projects run by Kaloko Trust in Zambia.

In 1991 Kaloko established the Luansobe Upper Basic School to provide education for local children. The school is a partnership between the Zambian government and Kaloko Trust. The government supplies teachers and basic materials. The Trust provides and maintains essential infrastructure such as classrooms, toilets, houses for the teachers and staffs a hostel for students who live too far away to walk to school every day.

In order to meet the shortage or absence of government teachers, the Trust also employs supplementary teachers. Finally Kaloko also provide other essential items and equipment such as books, solar electricity for a library, fuel and pumps to provide clean water, school transport and food to help meet shortages in times of drought so that the children never go hungry.

The school has become extremely successful - usually achieving the best pass rates in the district - and this year has an enrolment of 800 pupils (up from 650 in 2004) of which 200 are boarders.

However, costs force the Trust to offer only grades 1 - 9, whereas secondary school finishes at Grade 12. This means that children wanting to complete their education must continue in Grades 10, 11 and 12 at other schools. Unfortunately the cost of this is nearly always impossible for local families to meet, almost all of whom are subsistence farmers living on virtually no income.

After the Major (he was always known as the Major) passed away in 1997, it was decided that Kaloko Trust would establish 'The Major Peter Moxon Memorial Fund' in his memory, with the aim of improving the educational opportunities for local children.

The Major Peter Moxon Memorial Fund was set up to financially support these pupils.

**MAJOR P. MOXON MEMORIAL
IN MEMORY OF MAJOR PETER
MOXON
FOUNDER MEMBER AND STAUNCH
FRIEND
OF THE KALOKO TRUST WHO
DONATED
THIS LAND TO THE WOMEN'S CO-OP
IN 1996**

Transcript of the Memorial Plaque.

Each year the fund provides bursaries to students who have completed their basic education at Kaloko school, to stay on at secondary education. This year 86 students are receiving bursaries from the Fund totalling £3,600

The government are extremely slow at releasing data on school results. At the moment the ranking of LUBS in the Copperbelt area as regards the 2004 exam results is not yet known. The exam results come out too late for Grade 12 students to progress to third level in the same year they finished secondary school, which means there is always a gap of a year before it is known what they are doing. Grade 12 graduates from years 2002 & 2003 are still studying. Subjects include Catering, Customs, Business Management, Accounts, Teacher Training, and Forestry.



Grade 9 Students at Luansobe Upper Basic School. The school fees for these students are paid for out of the Major Peter Moxon Memorial Fund.



Margaret Dube and Judith Kalekeni, members of the Women's Dairy Co-operative No. 1. Their dairy is on land which was donated by Major Moxon.



Mrs. Aggie Moxon, widow of the late Major Peter Moxon, at their home in the Copperbelt Region, Zambia

Others have managed to secure employment in retail, haulage and administration.

Without the support of the Fund almost all would not have been able to even complete their secondary schooling. This is particularly so for the girls, who are normally the first to be withdrawn from school - so the benefits of the Fund are clear.

However, with the success of the school the Fund has been supporting more and more children each year. It has no endowment of any kind, and its only income is through the annual generosity of individual sponsors and supporters, including both the Major's daughters and his sister, Mrs Eastwood.

The Kaloko website www.kalokotrust.org gives a bigger picture of the work they do.

Donations can be made online via a secure server page, or will be gratefully received at the following address: Sergio Zappulo (Administrator), Kaloko Trust UK, 39-41 Surrey St, Brighton, BN1 3PB.

We are also indebted to Clare Walsh, Publicity & Marketing Officer for Kaloko Trust UK, for her help in drafting this article.

Ed.



MY MOXONS

Jane Honey, née Dyer, sent the Society her pedigree as far back as Richard Moxon. We were able to identify Richard on Moxon Tree MX31. Lily Moxon, Member, had previously given us the history of the Birmingham Moxons, researched by her late husband, and we had been able to show that Richard's ancestors could be traced through Market Bosworth, back to Charles Mokeson of Cawthorne, who made his will and died in 1592.

MY 5th GREAT GRANDFATHER, Richard Moxon was born in Mancetter, Warwickshire in 1773. I think of him as the earliest of 'my' Moxons as that's as far as my research went before joining the Moxon society and also because all I knew of the family was that they were from Birmingham.

Richard married Ann Udall and had 12 children, one of whom, Richard, born 1803, was my 4th great grandfather. This Richard was a pearl grinder and a pearl ornament maker. He married Mary Morgan in 1820 and had 9 children. Mary died and Richard re-married in 1852 to Mary Ann Newey. As far as I know they had no children.

Richard's son Richard born 1828 was my 3rd great grandfather. He was a pearl grinder & married Selina Winkles, a chain piercer, around 1846. Richard died in 1849 leaving Selina and 2 small children.

Their second son, another Richard, my 2nd great grandfather, was born in 1849. He became a jeweller and married Phoebe Holland in 1870. Having had access to census records recently I have discovered that in 1891 Richard was lodging with his aunt Eliza but Phoebe and three sons (their daughter Lottie was by this time married) are nowhere to be found.

Richard & Phoebe's youngest child Henry, later known as Harry, born in 1879, was my great grandfather. Harry was a turner machinist in 1901 and bedstead worker in 1908. He married Ellen Smith, a paper box maker, in

1899. My mother can remember her grandparents Harry and Ellen but they both died before I was born.

My grandfather John, known as Jack was born in 1907. I also knew his sisters Lily and Violet. Jack married Alice Clara Eyles in 1930. My grandmother was always known as Molly. Granddad was an iron moulder and worked at Stewart & Lloyd, about a mile's walk away from their home in Bromford Road. I remember when I was a child visiting my grandparents and seeing the horses going through a green gate into the race course which was opposite the house. Granddad placed bets every day. He was a gentle man with a great sense of humour. He died in 1977 probably as a result of his chain-smoking. Nanny lived until 2000.

Jack and Molly had two daughters, Gillian, my mother, and Lynda so the Moxon name ended there for this particular branch. I'm glad there are so many others to share family details.

Jane Honey

We were delighted to be able to help Jane and tell her about her earliest ancestor, Charles Mokeson. A number of members have not sent us details of their pedigrees. Perhaps, if they did, we could help them as we have done for Jane!

Why not send details to John Moxon Hill, (see back page) and find out.

Ed.

REV. ARCHIBALD MOXON A COINCIDENCE!

After sending her article for the magazine, Jane then wrote to say:

I thought you might be interested in something strange that happened to me the other day. I went out to buy flowers in the village (Chinnor) and the florist said I'd have about a 20 minute wait. I had my 2 year old son with me so decided to go for a little walk. I am not a church goer but thought the church yard was a pleasant place to walk around and that my son would enjoy it. Of course he wanted to go inside the 'castle' so we did. He wanted to go up into the pulpit and as I looked up I saw a plaque on the wall in memory of Archibald Moxon, Rector of St Andrew's Church, Chinnor. I have just had a look at the family tree and there he was! My half 3rd cousin 5 times removed.

Jane then sent some further information:
Archibald James Moxon was born 1872 in Grandborough, Warwick, the son of William Moxon (a farmer) & Harriet Hodges. His siblings were Leonard, Hugh, Harold, Ethel. 1881: living at Biggen Hall, Thurlaston, Warwick.
1901: living at Sibford Gower, Oxon, occupation given as clergyman, Church of England.
1934-1949 Rector of St Andrew's Church, Chinnor, Oxon.
Died 1952.

The late Rev. W. John Moxon, a former member of the Society, and former Trustee of the Moxon Family Research Trust, was descended from William Moxon and Harriet Hodges, although on the tree he sent to the Society, he did not show Archibald, his brother, Harold or his sister, Ethel.

According to the IGI, William Moxon married Emma Bosworth in Monks Kirby on 16-6-1863. The information from W. John Moxon, passed on to me by his widow, Barbara, who herself has now died, was that William married Harriet Hodges. I believe, but cannot yet prove it, that William first married Emma, who died, and then he married Harriet.

A check on the Church of the Latter Day Saints web site (www.familysearch.org) shows that William Moxon married Harriet Howkins Hodges on 1 Oct 1870 at St. Nicholas, Brighton, Sussex.

JMH

These "tit-bits" of information are always welcome! You never know what may result! Send your "tit-bit" to the Editor.

Ed.



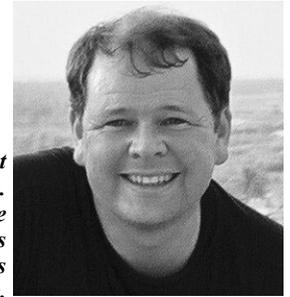
The wedding of John (Jack) Moxon to Alice Clara (Molly) Eyles) in 1930 at St. Margaret's Church, Ward End, Birmingham.

Jack and Molly are seated in the centre, with Jack's mother, Ellen seated on his right. Behind his mother are Jack's sisters, Violet and Lily Moxon and behind them, their father, Harry Moxon.

Jack's youngest sister, Phyllis is on the far left.

The others on the left are not known, but would all be Moxons.

ED MOXON'S IRAQ TOUR - POST SADDAM HUSSEIN



Ed writes, *“Having been (on paper and wallet) a member of the Society for over 2 years now, I thought it time to start to make use of my small investment by trying to tie in my family research to work already completed by other members. There is rarely a free lunch on offer, so the quid pro quo is to respond to the Editor’s plea for material. I am a Yorkshire Moxon, born and bred, and have established to date that my Eighteenth and Nineteenth forebears were largely weavers living and working in the hills between Huddersfield and Barnsley. By the Twentieth Century, they had moved to Leeds where I was ultimately born. The rest of my clan still live in Yorkshire however, after finishing University (in Yorkshire, naturally – Sheffield), I joined the Army (still in 21 years later) and have never had the opportunity to serve in Yorkshire yet. I suspect that I will see the rest of my working life in the South West where the centre of gravity of the Army is to be found”.*

ABOUT 18 MONTHS AGO, I returned from a tour in Iraq and as it is topical, I thought it may be of interest to readers to hear about my time there. The so-called “fighting war”, where Coalition forces entered Iraq, defeating the armed forces of Saddam Hussein was over – you may remember pictures of President Bush on a carrier with the banner “Mission Accomplished” behind him. As events have shown, the celebrations were somewhat premature and arguably, to serve in Iraq after the defeat of Saddam is no less risky than it was during the start of the occupation.

The Coalition expanded after the occupation, and countries like Poland, Hungary, Spain and the Ukraine joined the party. It was decided to form a multinational division with an area of responsibility to the south of Baghdad (Multinational Division Centre South or MND(CS)) with the headquarters sited by the ancient ruins of Babylon. As a reflection (undoubtedly a political statement) of the true multinational nature of the Coalition, there were some 28 nations in the Division – rather ironic that it was so close to the site of the Tower of Babel! I was seconded to the Divisional Headquarters to act as the liaison officer for the British-lead division, based in Basra to the South.

At that time, the Poles had been given the lead role in the MND(CS) – they provided the commanding general, many of the lead staff officers and the bulk of a brigade. The other 2 main contributing nations were the Ukrainians and the Spanish; each of these nations provided a brigade and a general who, whilst not commanding the Division, ensured that the interests of their individual countries was being observed. There were also troops, in varying number (8 to a few hundred) from Hungary, Romania, Mongolia, Honduras to name but a few. In the main, the Spanish speaking countries served together; however there were big language barriers. English was the working language (luckily for me), but it was spoken and understood with a wide variety of ability. Some of the briefings were excruciating.

Although not formally part of the Division, there were a significant number of US troops based in the camp at Babylon. The benign peace-keeping mission envisaged by many of the contributing nations did not materialise and some of the riskier missions required American expertise. An advantage of the American presence was that they brought with them their expeditionary shop – useful for the necessities and curious, like squirt-able cheese or chewing tobacco (a disgusting but popular habit).

The area around the ruins of Babylon included three man made hills. Apparently,

Saddam had planned to build a palace on each hill to overlook the ruins, one for himself and one for each of his 2 sons. Only Saddam’s had been completed but there were also some domestic buildings as well, one of which was a large kitchen that we used to eat in, sitting out by the canal.

I managed to “acquire” a large plastic bucket in which to do my laundry. Toilet facilities were basic – portaloos that were emptied about once every 3 days and in the heat were really quite unpleasant. Temperatures in the summer months rose to some 55°C in the middle of the day, although the nights were cool.



Figure 1 - Saddam's Palace at Babylon

The Euphrates, in ancient days, ran right past Babylon but today it runs some miles to the West and a canal (probably mainly for irrigation purposes) runs near its old course.

When I arrived, the camp was large but basic. There were 2 large tented camps, each tent looking something like a long circus tent. There were air conditioning units in the tents that helped out during the heat of the day and it was merely a question of finding a slot along one wall of the tent (I guess that there were about 30 to a tent) to stick the camp cot and mosquito net. It does not rain for much of the year, so the fact that the tent walls were likely to leak like a sieve was not an immediate problem. Washing and showers were taken in “shower cabins”;



Figure 2 - Ishtar Gate

At first, work took place in a further series of circus tents. Unfortunately, the air conditioning units in these tents were frequently broken and we dripped. Later on in the tour, one of the “domestic” palace buildings was cleaned up and we moved the headquarters. Being a large airy, marble building, this did not need cooling.

The ruins of Babylon were very interesting. They had been excavated in part, largely by the Germans between 1899 and 1917. The blue-tiled Ishtar gate (Figure 2) is in fact a replica – the original was shipped back to Germany and now sits in Berlin. The ruins include tarred roads – laid long before John McAdam re-invented the idea. Perhaps the most famous king was Nebuchadnezzar – in the original walls, there are bricks which shown inscriptions to him. Saddam liked to think himself the second Nebuchadnezzar, and so he rebuilt some walls on top of the old walls, and added similar inscriptions to himself. Some of the lower levels still show reliefs.

Large areas are still awaiting excavation

and I have subsequently seen newspaper articles that complain of the damage to the ancient site being done by the occupying troops. Although it was perfectly possible to get on to the site unescorted, it was well understood that trips should only be done with one of the local guides. However that does not mean that individuals have not indulged in some souvenir hunting. Interestingly, I was shown round by a female guide. She was a university graduate and although, as a Shia Muslim, did not like Saddam Hussein, she did admit that women under his regime had a degree of freedom that might be under threat if fundamentalism took over.

I spent some time in Baghdad. The Coalition headquarters was split between two palace complexes. As you will have seen from the toppled statues, Saddam was not amiss to spot of self-idolatry. On his palace in Babylon, there are friezes in the stone with his image. On the Coalition Provisional Authority palace, as can be seen from the photograph, were four gigantic heads of Saddam.

The streets were dangerous and we

travelled well-armed. Road-side bombs were just gaining in popularity when I was there, and they are now the attack of choice. Attacks with rifles, rocket-propelled grenades and mortars were however commonplace. At night, we could often hear the sound of weapons being fired at the camp and one of my neighbours in the tent woke one morning to find a bullet on his chest; it had tumbled from the sky through the roof of the tent. Explosions from mortars being fired at the camp were less frequent but occurred on more than one occasion. We lost a Polish Staff Officer to an ambush on a road I had used only the week before and there were a number of deaths around the divisional area from attacks.

I have served in Northern Ireland and Bosnia; service in Iraq was quite unlike either of those places in terms of the environmental conditions and the hostility of the enemy. It remains to be seen what the final outcome will be.

Ed Moxon



Figure 3 - Babylonian Reliefs



Figure 4 - Saddam's Head

Ed Moxon's Ancestry:

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

There are at least three contenders:

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

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

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

Ed.

MOXON MISCELLANY

John Moxon - Clockmaker.

Dr. John Moxon, member of Frome, asks if anyone watched the Antiques Road Show held at Anglesey Abbey, Cambridgeshire, home of Lord Fairhaven, on BBC1 on 7th April?

His Lordship has a fine collection of clocks, including an amazing Rolling Ball Clock made by John Moxon in 1811. The small brass ball moves along a zig-zag track twice in every minute in place of a pendulum and travels 1500 miles a year!

John asks if anyone knows anything about this John Moxon?

Richard Moxon wins £16000

On 14th May, I switched on the TV to watch the last part of "Who wants to be a millionaire", just in time to hear Chris Tarrant say, "- - - and so Richard Moxon goes away with £16000!". By the time the TV picture appeared, Richard had gone.

Anyone know this Richard Moxon? He could afford to become a member!

JMH

READING BETWEEN THE LINES

After enrolling in several family history societies in Liverpool, Cheshire and Barnsley, Ken Moxon follows the tracks that have led from Llangefni to Liverpool.

Written by Matthew Walters, Ken's grandson



IN THIS ARTICLE, Ken Moxon recalls many of the obstacles he has faced whilst attempting to learn more about his great great grandfather, George Moxon.

"My great great great grandfather Joshua Moxon married Mary Moakson in 1806, and she became the mother of my great great grandfather George Moxon, born in 1815," Ken explains. "When Mary died in 1826, Joshua married for a second time and another son was born, named Joseph.



*Joseph Moxon,
George's step-brother*

Whether George was still at home at that time is not known. George was traced to Liverpool where he married Catharine Evans on 15th April 1838 in St Paul's Church. I was lucky to be able to obtain a marriage certificate since the official registration of births, marriages and deaths only started in 1837 and did not become compulsory for several years. The occupation of the bride was entered as a cook but there was no entry for her husband. The entry for Joshua Moxon was stated to be a 'weaver' and the bride's father William Evans was recorded as a 'joiner'."

Ken's great grandfather, also named George, was born in October 1840 and christened in St. Peter's Church on 18th November 1840. St. Peter's Church was used as the Liverpool Cathedral at that time until it was demolished in 1927. The family of three were recorded in the 1841 Census for that district, residing in St. David's Place, off Warren Street (a street which ran from Russell Road down to the back of the Adelphi Hotel). The area was demolished in 1948 due to the damage sustained during the wartime bombing of Liverpool. After this census date they were not traced again for several years.

George Moxon Junior was next traced to Anglesey where he married Mary Roberts on 23rd June 1865. Both were 24 years of age. His occupation was a "braker" on the railway. His father's occupation was recorded as a "sailor". Mary's father, William Roberts, was stated to be a "shoemaker". George's

residence was "Rhos", Amlwch and the bride resided at "Tre'r'dath". They had 10 children but four died as infants. The earliest, William, was born on 24th August 1867. Ken's Grandfather also "William" was born in 1877. When he died in 1957 we thought that he was considerably older than he really was due to the confusing practice of re-using Christian names of children who had died earlier.

George Moxon Senior died on 9th February 1884 followed closely by his wife on 28th May 1884. The death certificate stated his occupation had been "guardsman/porter". In the 1881 census they were recorded residing at "6 Field Street, Bangor". George's occupation was listed as a "breaksman" and his place of birth listed as Liverpool.

"Attempts to trace the family from 1841 to 1884 were unsuccessful for many years until I found a Catharine Moxson's death recorded in Amlwch, Anglesey in 1842," Ken comments. "There were no signs of a husband or child in the region." This information was found on "Ancestry.com"

Through the 1851 census a George Moxon of the correct age was traced to Kexborough, where Joshua still lived with his daughter and son Joseph; however, this proved to be a false lead. The great puzzle was why George Junior had come to Anglesey. Initially it was surmised that he had come there with LN Railway, which had taken over the Chester and North Wales Railway. This company had insufficient capital left after building the rail track, and had to ask the LN Railway to provide the train service for them. The port of Amlwch had been a very busy port when the copper mines on Parys Mountain, Amlwch were in full operation. At one time the world main source of copper came from this region and the same man also controlled the Cornish mines. The beams and structures of British Naval ships were plated with this copper.

known whether this person had been a relative," Ken recalls. Ruth then showed the certificate to Anne Venables, the archivist, in Llangefni (the administrative centre for Anglesey). Anne's search revealed that Catharine Moxson was interred in the cemetery for St. Eleth's Church, Amlwch and she also found the following in the 1851 Census:

Was "George Mooson" ,in fact, George Junior? He was residing in "Rhos" when he was married. There did seem to have been an attempt to cover something up.

The following factors were evident:

When George Moxon was Married his residence was stated to be "Rhos" Catharine's father was William Evans according to her wedding certificate William Evans lived in "Rhos" and yet on the 1851 census entry he called George Mosoon his nephew instead of his grandson. The surname on Catharine's death certificate was Moxson. Her husbands name was listed as James; George's age on the census return was eight instead of ten and surname was Mosoon.

There could have been many possible reasons for this deliberate confusion. Catharine may have required extensive medical treatment after the birth of George. They may have had unpaid medical bills with mounting debts. Did they do a "Moonlight flit"? Had George died? Had George embarked on a long sea voyage leaving Catharine unable to cope? Had some crime been committed? The cause of Catharine's death was certified as "Debility". Was the marriage a failure? Resulting in the bride returning home and the confusion may have been an attempt to mislead husband George. Whatever the reason, where did George go?

"After joining the Barnsley Family History

William Evans	Head	Married	Aged 70	Miner	Born Amlwch
Mary Evans	Wife		Aged 65		Born Amlwch
Elizabeth?	Dau.		Aged 26		Born Amlwch
George Mooson?	Nephew		Aged 8		Born Liverpool
Place of residence "Rhos"					

Ken couldn't explain why George had come to Anglesey, where employment was mainly agricultural. Many years trying to find his father failed for many reasons. Had George the sailor jumped ship at Amlwch and changed his name to James Moxon? Catharine Moxson's death certificate gave her husband's name as James.

"Ruth, a cousin living in Anglesey, had been asked to collect Catharine's death certificate. This certificate had been signed with a cross showing that an illiterate person had reported Catharine's death, and it is not

Society, I received a letter from Reg. Milon, a fellow member living in Canada," Ken explains. He offered photocopies of an old publication, which carried the story of Joseph Moxon to Ken.

"During the research into the 1851 Census for Kexborough I tried to connect the two Josephs with some success.

A copy of the publication The Stocksbridge Band of Hope Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd was obtained via the

Continued on next page.

Continued from previous page

local library. It was published in 1910, and is currently out of print, yet the library managed to get a copy from Sheffield University Library," Ken describes. "The information contained is worthy of note. He was the son of Joshua Moxon, and George's stepbrother, born in Kexborough on 26th January 1833. He was a weaver by trade, and he followed his father Joshua into The Redbrook Linen Mills. There was a severe recession in the weaving industry at that time, probably influenced by the recycling (or rag-grinding) machine, invented by Shoddy. It was also the year of the mine disaster. He was persuaded by his brother-in-law, Joseph Drabble, to join him in Stocksbridge. He undertook part time work for the Co-operative Society but was reluctant to take up full-time employment with them, even though he was a founder member of the society. In 1868 he worked full-time for the Society until his resignation at the end of 1906. His first year trading results were £3235 and his last half-year results were £31,088. His initial pay was 12 shillings a week."

Further research indicated that a Mr Fox who had employed him in the Stocksbridge Works persuaded him to leave and said to him, "...thee can go, and if thee don't like they or thee doesn't like them.. Thee can come back and go straight back to the place thee left." I must add that this is not my version of the Yorkshire dialect.

In 1907 employees and their wives (a total of 72) presented him with a marble clock (supplied by CWS) and a collection of 80 guineas (£84) for 39 years of service. An article in the Pennistone and Stocksbridge Express of March 30th 1907 reported on this presentation.

Joseph was closely connected with a Sunday school where he was a teacher and a superintendent. He was a Deacon of the Congregational Church, a manager of the British Schools, a guardian of the poor, Chairman of the Urban District Council, and a West Riding Magistrate. He was a member of the educational sub-committee and on the

governing body of Bolsterstone Free School and Exhibition. The book credited him with being the Cooperative Society's longest-serving manager. The book contained a great deal of amusing data on the early organisation of the Cooperative Society, accusing local grocers of cutting grapes in half to ensure the correct weight.

The previous article written for the magazine resulted in useful correspondence and advice. (See *MM34 - October 2004*)

"I hope that it will be true this time as I am still looking for more information about George Senior," Ken states. "The search continues. I would welcome criticism, comments and or advice from the Moxon Magazine readers or researchers."

As a result of the last series of Y-Chromosome tests, where Ken's Y-Line was the same as Fred Moxon's, enabled Ken to establish that Joshua Moxon's ancestry originated in Silkstone.

Ed.



John Moxon of Stewkley, born 1846 (Val Lancaster's Great Grandfather)

TAYLOR JAMES MOXON

Chris and Aileen Moxon, Members of Pukekohe near Auckland, have just become grandparents again. Aileen writes:

Well the newest bud on the Moxon Family Tree has just burst forth! Taylor James Moxon was born on 22 July at Kingston-on-Thames hospital. Poor little blighter has the dreaded Moxon 'nose' according to Neil, his father! What a legacy to hand down to an innocent baby!

It has been a very long week, as Suze had been in and out of hospital all this week, however she managed to delay things enough so that her mother could arrive from Sydney to be part of the process, which must have been amazing. Mother and baby recovering, father was complaining of being tired before the baby was born - has he got something to look forward to!

I must confess I do wish they were out of London, the first bombing occurred on Suze's last day of work before she began maternity leave - she ended up being driven home in a chauffeur driven limo!

This baby is definitely a child of today - mother Australian, father Pom, but brought up a Kiwi, with heaps of Irish blood just to balance everything out. Taylor should have the best of everything to look forward to, but who would know in these weird times in which we live?

As you are interested in family history (*all readers of this Magazine are!*) Taylor was born on the same day as his first cousin five times removed (John Moxom 1846 Stewkley) and don't ask me to work that one out!

Aileen Moxon

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