



THE MOXON MAGAZINE

The Magazine for the Moxons, Established by James Moxon in 1988,
Founding Editor, and First President of the Society.
No.39 April 2007 Published April and October.

Editorial:

THE NEXT ISSUE of The Moxon Magazine, in October 2007, will be No. 40. It will be twenty years since the late Jimmy Moxon published MM1 in April 1988 - and still going strong. We should celebrate its 20th birthday!

How should we celebrate? Your Editor seeks suggestions **and contributions**.

We could reprint a few articles from earlier issues - but note, we do not have copies of original photographs for MM's 1 to 22, and copies taken from old paper copies of the magazine will not produce good pictures, e.g.



R.J.Moxon (from MM2)

On page 5 we give details of our web site, produced by Web Master John S Earnshaw, and in particular draw your attention to the "Members' Area" (*accessible only by members*).

It contains much useful information for Moxon genealogists, and is gradually being expanded. Have **you** found it useful? How could it be improved? Tell us!

This Magazine includes Ed Moxon's excellent report on the latest DNA tests, which he has organised on behalf of the Society, funded by the Moxon Family Research Trust. How much further do you think we can go on this line of research? Do you think this research is useful, or is it a waste of time and money? Please tell us what you think!

This issue contains only 12 pages. **You, the members, did not send in enough contributions to make up the usual 16 pages.** There were also too few colour photographs to warrant any colour pages! It is **your** magazine and needs your active participation.

Let us make the 40th issue one to remember!

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following New members to The Moxon Society:

Chris A Moxon of Lakewood California
Toni Ann Causier of Ferriere St Hilaire, France who is the daughter of Cecil and Gwen Sauvage.
Carole A Kaye, Barnsley, Yorks.

SCARBOROUGH 2007 Gathering from Friday 7th September to Sunday 9th September.

The destination for this years Gathering is a departure from the norm. It is the first time we have selected a sea side resort, suggested by Gathering Organiser, Diana Trotter who is retiring from the committee at this year's A.G.M. after having organised eight Gatherings since September 2000. Scarborough does have Moxon connections - see back page.



Scarborough by night.

Courtesy Scarborough Borough Council web site

We will be staying at the Crescent Hotel in Scarborough, which is described as, "offering the highest quality three star hotel accommodation with an award winning licensed restaurant".

Address: The Crescent Hotel, The Crescent, Scarborough, YO11 2PP
Tel: 01723 360 929 FAX: 01723 354126
E-mail: info@thecrescenthotel.com
Web Site: www.thecrescenthotel.com

The hotel is a Grade II listed building, overlooking the beautifully maintained Crescent Gardens, and is handy for the bus and railway station, shops, theatres and close to the Spa, beaches and harbour.



It has 22 comfortable bedrooms, all with en-suite facilities, colour television, hairdryer, tea/coffee making facilities, telephone, ironing facilities, and wireless internet access.

A passenger lift goes to all floors. They also have a fully licensed resident's lounge

and public bar.

The hotel does not have its own carpark. Parking in the crescent is free between 5-00 pm and 10-00 am. Residents have the choice of paying 80p per hour (pay and display) outside these times, or purchasing a parking ticket from the hotel for £2-00, which covers the period from 10-00am until 1-30 pm the next day. This is an arrangement the hotel has with the council.

£2 tickets available from Reception.

Scarborough claims to be Britain's first seaside resort, and has been welcoming visitors for over 360 years and is still as

continued in column 2 on next page.

Features in this Issue:

Scarborough 2007, Editorial	P1
From the President, Scarborough Gathering continued	P2
So who do you think we are?	P3
A Tale of Two Doctors	P4
Looking for John Moxon, Society news	P5
Obituary - Timothy Moxon, Judith Zakka	P6
Tripe can kill! Trek Peru	P7
43 Marker Y-Line Research Project	P8
continued on pages 9, 10 and 11	
Geographical Variations in Britain's Genetic History..	P11
Painting, Colours carried by Ensign Moxon, Society Contacts and Details.	P12



THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

April 2007

It doesn't seem like six months since I penned my letter for the October 2006 edition of the *Moxon Magazine*. Much has happened since and you may be interested to know what (among other things) I have been up to.

One of the perks of being an employee of the Open University is that any course can be taken free of charge, and it may amuse you to learn that to while away the dark winter night I took an Open University course entitled *Start Writing Family History*.

Having been involved one way or another in writing family history for the last 40 years or so, I thought this would be a piece of cake: just a little work and get the Certificate for nothing. I was ashamed – and you will be scandalised – to hear that I scored only 86% in the final examination. For the course project we had to choose a family to be the subject of our research. Well that was, as they say, a no-brainer. Out came my Moxon material, and a number of essays (probably regurgitations of some of my *Moxon Magazine* articles) tripped neatly off my word processor. My tutor (who was young enough to be my granddaughter) was not amused; "It's not acceptable to invent what you don't know", she said. Well ..., it was fun anyway. But seriously, I can recommend this course. It is very accessible and user friendly whether or not you are an experienced family historian. For details go to the website www.open.ac.uk/courses and enter 'Family history' in the 'search the prospectus' box. You can even sign up on-line. (Just to set the record straight, I am not on commission here!)

Ed Moxon has also been very busy with the latest phase of the DNA analysis and details of the results of his labours can be found in these pages. We shall undoubtedly here more of these in the coming months.

This year's Gathering is to be held in Scarborough on the weekend of 7-9 September. This date has been carefully chosen: Saturday, 8 September, is National Heritage Day when all the local attractions, abbeys, castles, etc, are open free of charge; an unmissable opportunity for us of Yorkshire stock! And of course there will be many opportunities to sample some real Yorkshire ale. Ah, bliss! So why not make a special effort to get to Scarborough? I am sure that we are in for a treat and I look forward to seeing you all there.

Graham Jagger, President
April 2007

There is a taste of Graham's family history skills in his article, 'A Tale of Two Doctors' on page 4 of this magazine.

At the Gathering, he has agreed to give the talk after dinner on the Saturday evening. Subject - he has not yet decided - but a good guess might be 'Moxons'!

Ed.

continued from front page

popular as ever. The safe, sandy accredited beaches of the North and South Bays are broken by a rocky headland on which stands a reminder of the past - Scarborough's medieval castle.

Attractions include the Sea Life Marine Sanctuary, Rotunda Museum, Castle and the Scarborough Art Gallery.

This weekend is 'Heritage Weekend', **when access to English Heritage sites will be free.**

Scarborough Castle defends a prominent headland between two bays, with sheer drops to the sea and only a narrow landward approach. Long before the castle was built, this natural fortress was favoured by prehistoric settlers and later housed a defended Roman signal station.

The site is operated by English Heritage. Opening Times: Every day 10am to 6pm

WHITBY:

On Saturday we plan to visit Whitby, travelling in our own cars.

Apart from the harbour, the outstanding landmark is the Abbey. Perched high on a cliff, the gaunt remains of this once magnificent abbey stand high above the picturesque seaside town. The Abbey is owned by English Heritage, and is open daily from 10am to 6pm.

In Whitby's Grape Lane, a narrow street near the harbour, stands John Walker's house. Capt. James Cook lodged in this house from 1746 to 1749 whilst serving as an apprentice to ship owner John Walker. Visitors can see displays and models relating to Cook's life and voyages and can also see where Cook slept.

About 10 miles away, Cook's parents had a cottage, where the young Cook was brought up. It is now a museum.



Whitby Harbour entrance and the two lighthouses



Cook's parent's cottage in Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne. Now a museum.

However, don't think that you will pop over there to see it! In 1934 it was bought by an Australian, dismantled brick by brick, and reassembled in Fitzroy Gardens in Melbourne. Dymps and I visited the house last January, having been surprised to see it listed among 'places to visit'.



Scarborough Castle



The ruins of Whitby Abbey



The Capt. Cook Monument In Whitby

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY:

On your way back from Whitby to Scarborough, you may want to call in at picturesque Robin Hood's Bay.



Robin Hood's Bay

Robin Hood's Bay was a tough assignment for the Whitby based excisemen, and dragoons were brought in to help. Houses and inns in the bay are known to have connecting cellars and cupboards, it was said that 'a bale of silk could pass from the bottom of the village to the top without seeing daylight'. The eventual decline in smuggling can be attributed more to the reduction of trade duties than to the efforts of the excisemen. In 1780 disaster struck in the Bay, fierce gales and the strong sea caused many of the cottages along King Street to collapse into the sea.

SO WHO DO YOU THINK WE ARE?

Don Moxon, Member of Beccles, takes a variation of the name of the recent television series for the title of this article.

IT WAS in the spring of 1950 on a 6th Form field trip to the north west of Yorkshire that I first heard mention of the Brigantes. My Geography teacher who had organised the trip told us that they were the Celtic tribe who in ancient times and for many centuries had lived in those parts, and had fought long campaigns against the Romans. Though I was born in Pontefract, I had been obliged by reason of my father's change of job to move at the age of 13 from our beloved Yorkshire to faraway Ipswich, but up there on the snow covered slopes of Penny-ghent, I felt such a warm and mystical glow of identification with that ancient Celtic tribe that I sat down on the stone wall we had paused by and declared proudly to my Suffolk school friends "I'm a Brigante".

It may be somewhat fanciful, but I now wonder if there is something deep within my genes that led me to make that rather quirky remark. As we all know, we Moxons have every reason to suppose that we derive from the heartlands of west Yorkshire: all our research into our ancestral roots provides ample evidence that our family name originated in those parts, and in view of the fact that in ancient times people invariably lived and died in the near neighbourhood of where they were born, it is far more likely than not that our own ancestors - not only in medieval times but also from much earlier - belonged to the native people of the hill country of the east Pennines rather than came from immigrant stock. Admittedly over the course of many centuries, there have been several very significant incursions into northern England by foreigners. The Romans came, saw and conquered; they built their roads, fortified camps and walls, but when the legions left, and the Pax Romana came to an end, their villas and encampments fell into the ruins which are now their most obvious legacy. The Anglo-Saxons then arrived and settled more permanently, but coming from the lowlands of north west Europe they found the well-watered plains of the south and east of Britain much more inviting and hospitable than the more exposed hill country. Later on came the Norsemen, but our recent DNA test results have demonstrated that we are not, after all, of Viking stock. Later still, the Normans established their rule over the whole country, but there is no evidence that leads us to conclude that we have any familial relationship with those who came over with William of Normandy or following the Conquest. In each case, the native people were far more numerous than the new arrivals, and in the hills of the eastern Pennines the Brigante people and their direct descendents retained a pretty sturdy independence and resilience, proudly adhering to their old traditions, ancestral culture and ways of life and largely rejecting those of immigrant invaders. Is it so fanciful to claim that some of those ancient Brigante characteristics are still preserved in the renowned grit and determination (stubbornness?) of Yorkshire folk of today?

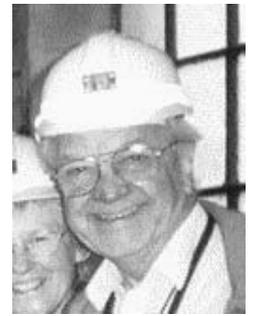
The origins of the Celtic peoples are shrouded in uncertainty, but it seems likely that they first emerged as a distinctive linguistic group to the east of the Alps. Perhaps because of climatic changes which made their crop growing

more difficult, in the final millennium B.C. they were gradually driven westwards - moving on more in clan or family groups than as a whole mass migration. From about 600 B.C. onwards, they established their dominance over the greater part of Britain and Ireland, and even after the coming of the Romans they retained their hegemony for the best part of 1000 years. The Brigantes were a loose confederation of Celtic tribes which peopled a vast area mainly on the eastern side of the Pennines and extending roughly from the Trent to the Scottish borders. They were a rural people, made up of semi-autonomous communities bound together by family ties somewhat similar to the clan system of the Scottish highlands. In the hills, they built their forts on the higher ground, and farmed in the more fertile valleys below. Although places like Cawthorne - to which several lines of us Moxons trace their earliest known direct ancestors - may or may not have been a Brigante settlement, the topography of the area and that lay-out of village above and farmsteads beneath could be regarded as typical of a Brigante community. Because of the loose structure of their society, the precise extent of their control and influence is difficult to determine; a recent discovery of a 2,500 years old Bronze Age chariot burial at Ferry bridge - a practice not associated with Brigante custom - may indicate that other tribes held sway further to the east and along the North Sea coast. But though they were a rural and farming people, they did have some larger centres of population. Ptolemy, the Roman historian and geographer, writing in the 2nd Century AD, lists nine towns as belonging to the British Brigantes: Epiacum (Whitley Castle, Northumberland), Vinovium (Binchester, County Durham), Caturactonium (Catterick), Calatum (Burrow, Lonsdale, Lancashire), Isurium (Aldborough, North Yorkshire), Rigodonum (Castleshaw, Greater Manchester, Ingleborough in the Yorkshire Dales, or Stanwick St John in North Yorkshire), Olicana (Elslack, North Yorkshire, or Ilkley), Eboracum (York), and Camulodonum or Cambodonum (Slack, West Yorkshire). Another settlement known in Brigantian territory was Calcaria (Tadcaster).

The long drawn out Roman conflict with the Brigantes is mainly recorded by Tacitus in his Annals.

From them, we learn that in 47 AD, the then Roman Governor faced with "disaffection" from the Brigantes rounded on them and overcame the resistance, killing some of the rebels and pardoning others. In 51, a Brigante queen, Cartimandua, found favour with the Romans by handing over to them the defeated rebel leader Caractacus who had sought sanctuary in her domain. But the peace was short-lived: Cartimandua's divorced husband Venutius turned against her and her Roman protectors, leading to fierce fighting and further Roman suppression. In 61 came the great Boudica revolt of the East Anglian Celts, but the defeat of the Iceni and their allies further south seems to have had few immediate repercussions in the Brigante

Don Moxon as he prepared to go down the Mine at the National Coal Mining Museum (Wakefield 2002)



kingdom. Then in 69 Venutius staged another rebellion, and for a time managed to regain possession of his kingdom. But in the same year, the accession of Vespasian led to a fresh attempt by the Romans to subdue Brigante resistance, followed by a further onslaught in 78 when Agricola became Governor. The Brigantes however proved very determined opponents, and the struggle dragged on for many decades. Writing early in the 2nd Century, the Roman poet Juvenal depicts a Roman father urging his son to win glory by destroying the forts of the Brigantes, and it may be that one of the purposes of Hadrian's Wall was to prevent the northern Brigantes from making some kind of alliance with the Scottish tribes on the other side. It seems that at no time did the Romans really succeed in destroying the tenacious Brigante hold on their ancestral lands.

In the Moxon Magazine, the late Harry Moxon put forward the interesting case that our family name derives from "Meoc's son", and that Mexborough was originally "Meoc's burgh" - i.e. the site of a fortified settlement built by a local chief named Meoc. Harry offered no view as to where the name Meoc came from, and it may be that it was of Anglo-Saxon rather than Brigante origin. Harry went on to argue that Meoc may well have lived at the end of the 10th Century, and that the fortifications of Mexborough were raised at the beginning of the 11th Century. If so, his sons and their kinsmen probably took part in the great uprising of the northern tribes against William of Normandy following his seizure of the English throne, only then to be ruthlessly destroyed in the notorious suppression known as the 'Harrying of the North' in 1069-70. Whilst that thesis lacks any clear evidence, it would not be inconsistent with a picture of latter-day Brigantes fighting in one last great battle to the bitter end and the total destruction of their proud nationhood against the invasion of foreigners, in the same way as their ancestors had done in Roman times.

Our recent DNA tests have forced us to abandon the romantic notion that we derive from Viking stock. Oxford Ancestors told us in 2002 that our Y-line chromosome signatures differ very significantly from those from lands where the Norsemen came from. But the report went on to say "On balance, the chances are that (our) distant paternal ancestors were drawn from the original Celtic inhabitants of Britain and Ireland rather than from the Viking invaders". Armed with that new evidence, perhaps we Moxons can now claim with every justification that we are all Brigantes!

**BOOK FOR THE 2007
GATHERING TODAY!**

A TALE OF TWO DOCTORS!



We have all come across baptism entries where two sons were given the same name. In 99% of cases this means that the first son died, so a later son was given the name. President Graham Jagger loves a challenge and investigates that 1%.

IN THE April 2006 edition of *The Moxon Magazine*, spurred on by the results of DNA analysis, I wrote about the descent of Dr William Moxon of Matlock from the Moxons of Rugeley, Staffordshire. I was able to show that Dr William was the illegitimate son of James Moxon of Rugeley, [14/28]. (Figures in square brackets after the name of an individual refer first to the Moxon tree number and then to the number of the individual on that tree. The relevant portion of tree MX14 is given on page 13 of that edition of *The Moxon Magazine*.)

In the October 2006 edition Dr John Moxon of Frome, himself a descendant of the Staffordshire Moxons, wrote drawing our attention to the fact that there were two doctors named William Moxon, both sons of a James Moxon. Dr John recalled Jimmy Moxon telling him that they were both sons of the *same* James, the one mentioned above. It struck me that this was highly unlikely and, never being one to resist a challenge, I set about the task of unravelling what seemed to me to be something of a mystery.

The second Dr William Moxon became a general practitioner in Northampton at about the same time as the first began practicing in Matlock. He first appears in Northampton in the 1871 census, the relevant extract of which is given in Table 1 below. The number of servants in the household indicates that William had become prosperous; he even had an assistant. The presence of John H Moxon, a visitor on the night of the census, is of interest and I will return to him later.

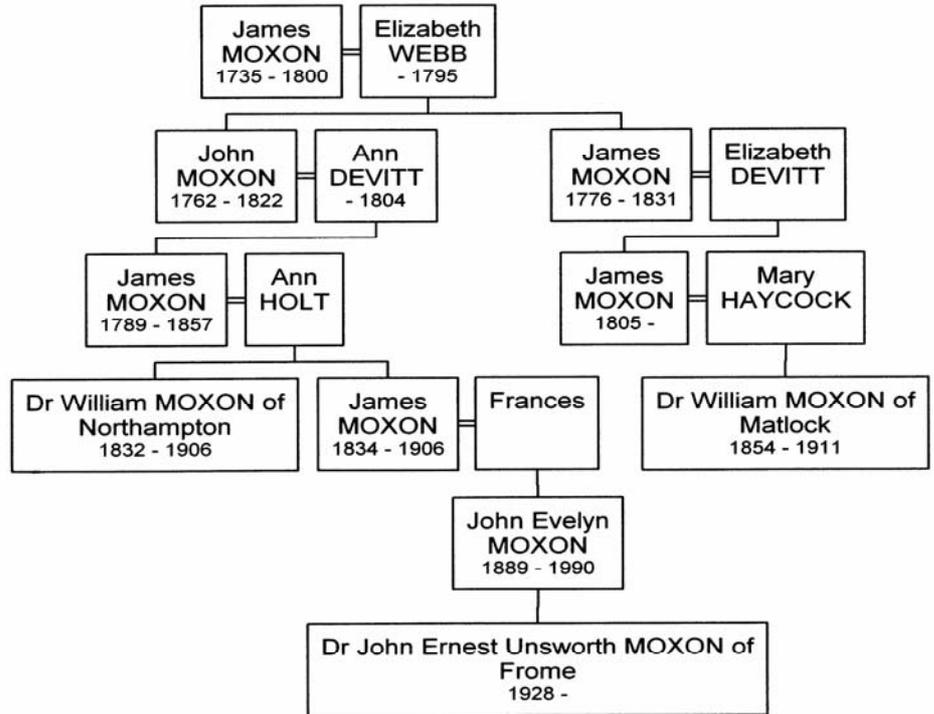


Figure 1. The medical descendants of James Moxon of Rugeley

I have found no trace of William anywhere in England in either the 1851 or the 1861 census but an examination of the 1841 census was more fruitful. The appropriate extract is given

in Table 2 below. The ages given for William and John agree almost exactly with those given in Table 1 (allowing for the 30-year gap between these two censuses) and there can be no

Residence: 51 Sheep Street, Northampton NOTE: M = Married, U = unmarried

Name	Relation	Status	Gender	Age	Birthplace	Occupation
William MOXON	Head	M	Male	38	Rugeley, Staffordshire	General Practitioner, MRCS, LSA and Licensed Midwife
Katherine M MOXON	Wife	M	Female	27	Balham, Surrey	
John H MOXON	Visitor	U	Male	40	Rugeley, Staffordshire	Income derived from property
Florence K MOXON	Daughter	U	Female	6	Northampton	
Eleanor M MOXON	Daughter	U	Female	4	Northampton	
Mabel D MOXON	Daughter	U	Female	3	Northampton	
Mary SNAIL	Servant	U	Female	26	Baston, Lincolnshire	Cook
Mary A SMALLEY	Servant	U	Female	24	Feeston, Lincolnshire	Nurse
Hannah EDWARDS	Servant	U	Female	26	Tipton, Staffordshire	Housemaid
William JACKSON	Servant	U	Male	16	North Earsley (?), Buckinghamshire	Page
Robert JONES	Assistant	U	Male	47	Ruthin, North Wales	Assistant surgeon, MRCS

Table 1. 1871 census return for William Moxon of Northampton

Residence: Upper Brook, West Side, Rugeley

Name	Gender	Age	Birthplace	Occupation
James MOXON	Male	50	Staffordshire	Grocer
Ann MOXON	Female	40	Staffordshire	
Elizabeth MOXON	Female	12	Staffordshire	
John MOXON	Male	11	Staffordshire	
William MOXON	Male	8	Staffordshire	
James MOXON	Male	6	Staffordshire	
Plus six other members of the household				Apprentices, assistants and servants

Table 2. 1841 census return for William Moxon of Rugeley

doubt that this William is none other than Dr William of Northampton and that this John, William's brother, is the same as the John H Moxon shown in the Northampton census. This accords precisely with Moxon tree MX14.

James Moxon [14/23], the head of the Rugeley household in the 1841 census, married Ann Holt in 1828 which explains the middle name of their son John Holt Moxon [14/30] (shown on the full version of MX14, but not in the extract in the April 2006 article). William Moxon [14/32] (on the full version of MX14), the son of this James, can now firmly be identified as the future doctor of Northampton.

Putting this together we can now draw a tree (Figure 1) showing the relationship between the two Doctors. The doctors of Matlock and

Northampton were in fact second cousins and not brothers or half-brothers. For the sake of completeness I have included Dr John of Frome who is second cousin twice removed to the other two.

In his October 2006 article Dr John also remembered Jimmy telling him that Dr William became a municipal surgeon and possibly mayor of Northampton. I happen to have in my library a copy of Cynthia Brown's excellent book, *Northampton 1835-1985: Shoe Town, New Town*, which is a definitive study of the history of Northampton since the beginning of the Victorian era. This book contains a complete list of the mayors of Northampton since 1835. Dr William Moxon does not appear on this list, nor on the

accompanying list of Medical Officers of Health for the borough. It might reasonably be supposed that if Dr William has achieved any position of prominence in the town he would have been mentioned in the book: his name appears nowhere in it.

The moral of this tale is that oral history, although of immense importance to the family historian, must always be checked against the documentary record.

Graham Jagger

An article about Dr. William Moxon of Northampton appeared in MM 14 (October 1994) written by member Jeremy Sutton-Pratt.

LOOKING FOR JOHN MOXON

Honorary Vice-President John Moxon received this letter. Is anyone able to help Mr. McAllister. We also show John's reply.

Dear Mr McAllister,

Thank you for your letter dated the 18th October 2006 with your request for information about a John Moxon who attended the Oxford Gardens School in London and who was evacuated to Somerset during the war.

I am sorry to have to inform you that I am not that John Moxon whom you seek. My references of a similar nature are that I lived in Canterbury until the house was bombed in the summer of 1940 after which I was moved to Manchester in time to enjoy the Manchester blitz!

As a member of the Moxon Society what I can do for you is send your letter to the editor of the Moxon Magazine and have it published in our April 2007 magazine. If any one of the 140 members of the Society has any information about the John Moxon you seek, I am sure that they will write to you. There are quite a few John Moxon's in the Society, so you may be in luck.

Unfortunately you have just missed the October magazine so there will be a long wait for you.

Sorry to disappoint you.
My very best wishes

John C Moxon

18/10/06
1, VERONICA DRIVE
CROOKHAM VILLAGE
FLEET
HANTS. GU51 5SF

DEAR MR. MOXON,
I HAVE SPENT SOME TIME
OVER THE YEARS LOOKING FOR WARTIME
EVACUEES FROM THE OXFORD GARDENS
SCHOOL (NO QUEST - NO CONQUEST), NORTH
KENSINGTON AREA, LONDON.
IF YOU ARE THE SAME JOHN
MOXON WE KNEW, EVACUATED TO SOMERSET,
DO PLEASE LET ME KNOW. WHETHER YOU
ARE OR NOT I DO WISH YOU ALL THE BEST.

CHEERS

Mr E. McAllister

A. (MAC) McALLISTER.

PHONE/FAX 01252-617613

OVERHEARD!

AN AUSTRALIAN lady, whose ancestors had lived in Australia for many generations, was talking to her friend. The friend told her that she had a couple of friends from England staying with her. The first lady responded, "England! Isn't that where all those nasty convicts came from?"

Wills - a selection of the known Moxon wills have been transcribed, and are available to read.

Library - books owned by The Society and available for borrowing *NEW* (also see next column)

Get Surfing!

MOXON SOCIETY COMMITTEE

The Committee meets once a year, usually in May. Each year one Committee Member offers to host the meeting at their home.

This year the meeting will be held on Saturday 19th May, at the home of Judy and Peter Huggett, in Ingoldisthorpe, Kings Lynn.

MOXON LIBRARY

HELD BY SUE
EARNSHAW,
Hon. SECRETARY



The Moxon Library is held by the Hon. Secretary, Sue Earnshaw, and holds copies of books supplied by The Federation of Family History Societies. These are available on loan to members, for the cost of postage. To contact Sue, see back page.

These are the most recent books received from the FFHS and which are now available in the Moxon Library for members to borrow

The Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 by Phil Tomaselli

The Crimean War 1854-56 by Phil Tomaselli

The Zulu War 1879 by Phil Tomaselli

Basic Facts about Family Research in Yorkshire 2nd Ed by Pauline M Litton

Nelson's Navy 1793-1815 by Keith Gregson

Finding out about your Family History by Kathy Chater and Simon Fowler

Introducing Family History by Stuart A Raymond

The Second World War 1939 - 1945 by Phil Tomaselli

Basic Facts about Quarter Session Records by Richard Ratcliffe

Note that by the time this magazine reaches you, the full library list will be on the members' pages on the website. Contact the Treasurer/Web Master by e-mail for Member's access details. (see back page).

MOXON SOCIETY WEB SITE

www.moxonsociety.org
Or www.moxon.org.uk

If you have not visited our site - then you should do! It is well worth while.

There is now a 'Members Area' which can be accessed only by members, who need a username and password, obtainable by e-mailing the Web Master (see back page).

This area contains:

Family Trees - The Society's trees are shown here, together with any downloadable resources available for each tree, e.g. GEDCOM file, printable tree, or printable notes.

Moxon Magazines - Issues 20 to 37 are available in PDF format.

GATHERING 2007

Please book early
Application Form is enclosed with this
Magazine



OBITUARY TIMOTHY NAPIER MOXON

It is with sadness that we report the death of Timothy Moxon, member of Jamaica. Timothy was featured in "Knowing our Moxons No.15" in MM26 (October 2000) and in the same issue we recorded that he had been the first Jamaican pilot to be awarded a Lighter-Than-Air-Free Balloon Commercial Pilot's Certificate. The following article was published in The Jamaica Observer, and is reproduced with the kind permission of the Editor.

Remembering Timothy Napier Moxon Thursday, December 21, 2006

This week Street Beat facilitates a reader, Jill Williams' remembrance of Timothy Napier Moxon.

ACTOR, founder of local airline *TimAir*, and one of Jamaica's longest-serving crop-spraying pilots, Timothy Napier Moxon brought vibrancy to an exciting era of Jamaica's history, and established a special place in the hearts of many as the consummate English gentleman.

His death at age 82 has seen him leaving behind his friend of 23 years, Norma Stanley, one sister Rosalind, two daughters Judy and Deborah, his son Wayne and five grandchildren.

Born in Kent, England, on June 2, 1924, Timothy and his older brother Oliver wanted to enlist in the Royal Air Force at the beginning of World War II. But too young to join his brother as a fighter pilot, he did his pilot's training in Canada, and later became one of the RAF's valued tow pilots, tugging troop-filled gliders on their one-way flight into war-torn Europe.

During the lean post-war years, Timothy and his brother lived in London, acting in repertory theatre, and later started the *Torch Theatre* - notable for launching the careers of several actors, including Rolf Harris. Timothy also married Margaret Stewart-Glass.

Flying was his life, and after a stint with *British European Airways*, he gained work first in the UK, and then in Sudan as an agricultural crop-spraying pilot, with *Crop Culture Ltd*. In the early 1960s, he accepted an offer to work for *Crop Culture (Jamaica) Ltd*, remaining on the Island for the rest of his life, while flying in one of the world's most challenging crop-spraying environments, and surviving two serious accidents.

His brother Oliver also came to live in Jamaica, where he spent the rest of his life, and is remembered as the colourful proprietor of *Moxon's Restaurant* in Boscobel, which he established and which still bears his name.

Timothy's acting career was greatly boosted in 1962, with a role as the handsome and debonair "John Strangeways", otherwise known as "Agent 006" in the first James Bond film, *Dr No*. In 1967, he was to appear in another Caribbean-based film, *Come Spy With Me*, as the character "Morgan".

Meanwhile, tragedy struck for Timothy and Maggie when their daughter Mary-Jane drowned, leaving scars which never fully healed, and eventually resulted in divorce. Timothy continued flying, and later founded the

charter airline, *TimAir* - now said to have been in operation longer than any other charter airline on the island.

After retiring from commercial flying, he sold the airline, but continued his love *affair* with aviation, flying hot-air balloons in partnership with Norma Stanley, and managing The Houseboat Restaurant in the Bogue Lagoon. There, the walls were graced with photos of Spitfires and other memorabilia, and he regaled guests with tales

of his flying exploits. Happily, many of these have been captured in his autobiography, which was unfinished at the time of his death.

Timothy's charisma, wonderful sense of humour, and rich baritone was a delight to audiences who saw him perform over the last 25 years in many local theatrical productions of the Montego Bay Little Theatre Movement (MLTM), at the Fairfield Theatre.

His first role was as "Doctor Van Helsing" in Ted Tiller's 1989 *Dracula*. Among other memorable roles he played were "Walter Pangbourne" in *Move Over, Mrs Markham* (1991); "Mr Osgood" in Noel Coward's *Waiting in the Wings* (1993); "Martin Vanderhof" in Moss Hart & George Kaugman's *You Can't Take it With You* (1992); and "Dr Einstein" in *Arsenic & Old Lace* (1996).

In the last few years, he went on several international tours with other cast and crew members of the James Bond family, signing autographs. Doug Redenius of the Ian Fleming Foundation, in expressing condolences, said he had never met a man so enthusiastic and full of energy.

Timothy Moxon was fondly remembered by his family and friends at a service conducted by the Reverend Tony Ottey, at St Mary's Church in Montpelier, Jamaica, on December 10.

JUDITH ZAKKA, TIMOTHY'S DAUGHTER, WRITES:

No sooner had Dad died than we had to fly to Connecticut to attend the wedding of my eldest son Richard to Noor Bchara. This happy event was on January 7, 2007. At least this was a happy event and it is a shame that Richard and Luke's grandpa Timothy was not able to be there.

The wedding was really spectacular. The service was held at Saint George's Orthodox Church in Norwalk, Connecticut and the reception was held at Acqua Ristorante in Westport, Connecticut. Noor's maternal grandfather is Lewis Meriwether, descendant of the Lewis (Meriwether) & Clark American pioneer explorers in the 1700's and Thomas Jefferson's personal secretary.

Richard is following his grandfather's love of flying, and is a pilot with North West airlines - soon to make captain.



Judith Zakka with sons Luke (left) and Richard (right)
See adjacent page.

WARNING - EATING TRIPE CAN KILL



Anne Davies, Member of Oswestry, details the inquest into her Gt.gt.grandfather's death in May 1882. Anne had received a cutting from the Pontefract Advertiser from her "cousin" Don Moxon, Member of Beccles. The newspaper report is rather long winded, so Anne thoughtfully supplied a summary, which is reproduced below.

AN INQUEST was held before Mr. Raper, Deputy Coroner for the Borough of Pontefract in May 1882 on the body of William Moxon, quarryman of Ackworth, who died suddenly in the Market Place, under the following painful circumstances detailed in evidence.

In evidence, his brother, James Moxon of Low Ackworth said that he saw him about midday on the day of his death when he was in his usual health. He said that he was a very steady temperate man who had a wife and nineteen children, nine of whom were at home.

Another witness, Sarah Ann Shay, said she saw the deceased walking down the Beastfair in the early evening and that he was coming from the direction of the tripe stall and was eating something.. He was unsteady and tried to hold on to one of the stalls but fell flat on his face. She called some men to his aid, but to no avail. She thought he was drunk.

Dr. Royce said he was called but found Mr. Moxon dead and that at a post mortem examination he found a large mass of partially masticated food closing the windpipe.

The Coroner, in summing up, said there was

no doubt that the man had got too much drink; and being hungry ate the tripe in a way he should not have done.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from choking by eating tripe.

The next article in the paper records:

"It is a remarkable coincidence that at Ecclesfield on the same night, and at nearly the same hour a similar circumstance took place, arising from a similar accident while eating tripe.

William Cooper, coal miner, of New Line, Greengates in the township of Eccleshill, spent several hours in the Seven Stars Inn on Saturday afternoon with some companions, one of whom paid for some cheese and bread, part of which the deceased ate, and the remainder he put in his pocket. Later a tripe hawker sold him some tripe. Cooper ate some of the tripe and choked to his death."

Tripe is the stomach lining of an Ox or other ruminant. These days the butcher boils the tripe with several changes of water for up to 8

to 10 hours, before selling it to the customer. It is usual then for it to be boiled for half an hour immediately before being eaten - often with an onion sauce ('Tripe and Onions').

In the 1880's did the butcher do the initial preparation, or did the housewife do it? Did William Moxon eat raw tripe? To find out, I asked Don Moxon, who has a copy of Elizabeth Moxon's Cookery book (circa 1790). It is clear from the recipes she gives, that the butcher did do the initial, preparation. So, it was not raw tripe which lodged in William's windpipe!

William Moxon (together with Anne and Don) was descended from Samuel Moxon of Ferry Fryston. See Moxon Family Tree MX06, and Moxon Booklet, "Samuel Moxon of Ferry Fryston".

Don and his cousin Hilda Clarke, Member of Doncaster, have spent years trying to trace Samuel's origin, so far without success. It is hoped that the further DNA tests currently being carried out, may give them a lead.

JMH



CHRIS MOXON GOES TREKKING IN THE ANDES FOR CHARITY



Chris writes:

I thought you might like to know that, at age 60 (and a bit), I am planning to trek along the Inca Trail to Macchu Picchu in Peru.

I'm probably mad because I haven't slept in a tent for over forty years and my idea of exercise is to walk up the escalator! But next May I will spend five full days trekking 110 km at high altitude (3,400 - 4,600m above sea level) through the Andes.

I am doing this (of course) to help raise funds for the Unicorn Theatre (Registered Charity No. 225751). If anyone feels like sponsoring me on this trek, please complete this form and return it to me. Many thanks.

Chris Moxon,
147, Lymington Avenue,
Wood Green,
London N22 6JJ

We wish Chris all the best on this trek and hope to include an account of his experiences in the October issue of the Magazine.

Chris is the Executive Director of The Unicorn Theatre, and has been a member of the Moxon Society since its inception.

It was Chris who first told me that our late President, Jimmy Moxon, had published the first Moxon Magazine in April 1988.

JMH

TREK PERU (To avoid cutting up this magazine, take a photo copy)

I would like to sponsor Chris Moxon participating in the Cusco - Macchu Trek taking place 16 - 26 May 2007

I enclose a cheque for £ Made payable to Unicorn Theatre
As a charity, the Unicorn is able to claim back the tax on all personal donations made by UK taxpayers thus adding 28p for every £1 donated. If you would like to do this please tick the box below.
I am a UK taxpayer and want Unicorn Theatre to treat my gift/and all future gifts* as a Gift Aid

donation

*please delete if you do not wish your declaration to apply to future gifts.

Name

Address

.....

.....

Signed

Date

For more details about the Unicorn Theatre and the Peru Trek go to www.unicorntheatre.com
Chris would be delighted to show any members of the Moxon Society around the Unicorn Theatre if they are in London. Email him to arrange a suitable time at chris.moxon@unicorntheatre.com



43 MARKER Y-LINE RESEARCH PROJECT 2006

Ed Moxon, Committee Member of Wiltshire and DNA Project Co-ordinator, has been organising the latest round of DNA Testing. His report covers all the new results.



INTRODUCTION

In October 2005, the Society published a report into the DNA testing of a number of Moxons and Moxhams. This reported on the results of the DNA testing of 21 male members (or relatives of members) of the Society. These tests were carried out by Oxford Ancestors, using 10 markers in the Y-chromosome of each tested individual. The results of the tests divided the test population into 4 groups – three Moxon groups and one Moxham group. Within the Moxon groups, there were a number of clearly defined sub-groups. The results for each member of any one sub-group were identical; that is to say, the results showed that each individual in a sub-group probably shared a common ancestor, but there was no way of telling when that common ancestor might have lived. As ever, science marches on and tests have become available that check a greater number of markers and which would provide a means of differentiating the results of the 10-marker tests.

It was decided to test a number of members during 2006, using a 43 marker test. The tests were carried out on sub-groups from the Moxon groups A and B identified at the conclusion of the 10-marker tests. This report outlines the science and reasoning behind the tests, the aims of the project, the results and interpretation of the results. DNA testing is not a magic bullet for genealogists – it will not name that illusive missing ancestor, tell you who he married or what he did for a living – that information can only be found through documentary research. However, DNA testing does highlight where documentary research could be usefully focussed and allows suspected relationships to be supported or disproved.

THE SCIENCE

Readers may remember that males inherit their Y-chromosome from their father; a son's Y-chromosome is, in theory, a direct copy of his father's (Figure 1).

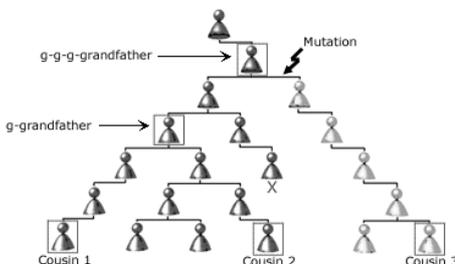


FIGURE 1

However, genetic material mutates over time (which is a jolly good thing when you think about it – it allows evolution to function and limits the number of clones, which would be very dull). Up to 90% of our DNA is “junk” code – it has no discernable purpose; however it provides the unique fingerprint that separates us

(less identical twins and any clones out there). For the purpose of Y-line DNA testing, a number of specific sites on the chromosome are examined – in the case of this project, 43 sites are looked at. At each site, there are a number of repeat sequences of short sets of the chemical bases that make up DNA. These are known as Short Tandem Repeats (or STRs). For example, at marker DYS392, all Moxons tested have a count of 13 repeats of the genetic code at that site. Figure 2 shows a sequence of 9 repeats at a marker.



FIGURE 2

From time to time, as the DNA is copied, mutations occur which result in greater or fewer repeats in the sequence. So, in the example at Figure 2, a father's count of 9 might not be matched by his son's count of 8 or 10. The sites on the Y-chromosome chosen by genealogists mutate, but only very slowly. This allows some estimate to be made of the number of generations that will have passed before a mutation is likely to have occurred and hence an indication of how recently a common ancestor lived.

There are some ground rules for this research. There must be some reasonable indication that individuals being compared may be related. The set of data for the group of markers being examined (this set of data is called the haplotype) is not unique to an individual. There will be plenty of other men in the world with exactly the same set of results for those 43 markers but clearly not all are related. We are interested in testing the likelihood of a relationship between two men who are probably related. In the main, therefore, tests should be carried out on men with the same surname, unless the surname has changed through, for example, adoption.

Which brings us neatly to the question of a potential single Common Paternal Ancestor (CPA). Surnames fall into four broad categories – locative, topographical, occupational and patronymic. Locative is the most common and also the most likely to show a single CPA, especially if the name originates from some tiny hamlet or farmstead. Topographical names are based on a geographical feature, e.g. Hill. Such names form the second most common group and are highly likely to show multiple CPAs. Occupational – such as Smith or Hooper – speak for themselves and are also highly likely to show multiple CPAs. Patronymic or metronymic names – of which Moxon is one – may or may not descend from a single CPA, depending on the rarity of the name. If a large sample of men of a single surname is taken, it is possible to take a view on the likelihood of a single or multiple CPAs. Results from the 10-marker tests already showed that those

members tested could be grouped into more than one set and therefore it is very likely that there is no single CPA for members of the society within a genealogically meaningful timeframe – that is to say, within a timeframe that can be substantiated through documentary research. In his tract “A Moxon Descent: The Moxons of Silkstone and Thorpe Hesley (Second Edition)”, Graham Jagger notes that up until the end of the seventeenth century, the locations and frequencies of Moaksons and Moxons were fairly static, with the Moaksons concentrated between Kirkburton and Sheffield, and the Moxons centred some 20 miles further north around Leeds. He

then suggests that in fact they are two quite separate family lines, with Moaksons having a possible origin in “Moke's (Mary's) son “ and Moxons from “Meg's son”. Those members tested in Group B come from the Moakson heartlands. Moakson became commonly spelt as “Moxon” during the 19th century.

The statistics behind interpretation of the results of testing are somewhat complex, and do not allow for absolutely precise conclusions. For a start, it is not known at this stage what the likelihood of mutation at any one site is in precise terms. For example, it is not known if the likelihood of a mutation at site DYS449 is greater than that at site DYS456. It is therefore currently accepted that a single mutation will take place about once every 500 transmission events, so for 43 markers, a mutation would occur in 500/43 (about 12) transmission events. A transmission event is, essentially, the birth of a male child.

Given these vagaries, the figures shown in Table 1 (*top of the next page*) were taken as a rule of thumb for the purposes of this research project:

PROJECT OUTLINE

DNA Heritage, rather than Oxford Ancestors, was used for this round of tests as they provided a 43 marker test service. Test kits were sent to the individuals taking part in the project and returned to the USA. After about three weeks the results were emailed back to the Project Coordinator. Results for each individual in a group were then compared with each other to provide estimates of how recently individuals in that group might be related. The next section describes the detailed objectives, results and interpretation for each group. Where the DNA tests results are shown, in order to reduce the size of the tables, only those new markers (markers not already reported in the 10-marker report) where differences are seen in the whole test population are shown (15 markers in all).

continued at foot of column 1 on next page

TABLE 1

Match	Interpretation
43	A perfect match indicates that the two men share direct paternal line ancestry, statistically in fewer than three generations.
42	A match of this resolution indicates that the two men share direct paternal line ancestry, statistically in fewer than eight generations.
41	A match of this resolution indicates that the two men share direct paternal line ancestry, statistically in fewer than 12 generations.
40	A match of this resolution indicates that the two men share direct paternal line ancestry, statistically in fewer than 17 generations.
39	A match of this resolution indicates that it is unlikely that the two men share direct paternal line ancestry in fewer than 21 generations.
38	A match of this resolution indicates that it is unlikely that the two men share direct paternal line ancestry in fewer than 26 generations.
Fewer than 38	More than five mismatches indicates that the two men are probably not related in a genealogically reasonable number of generations.

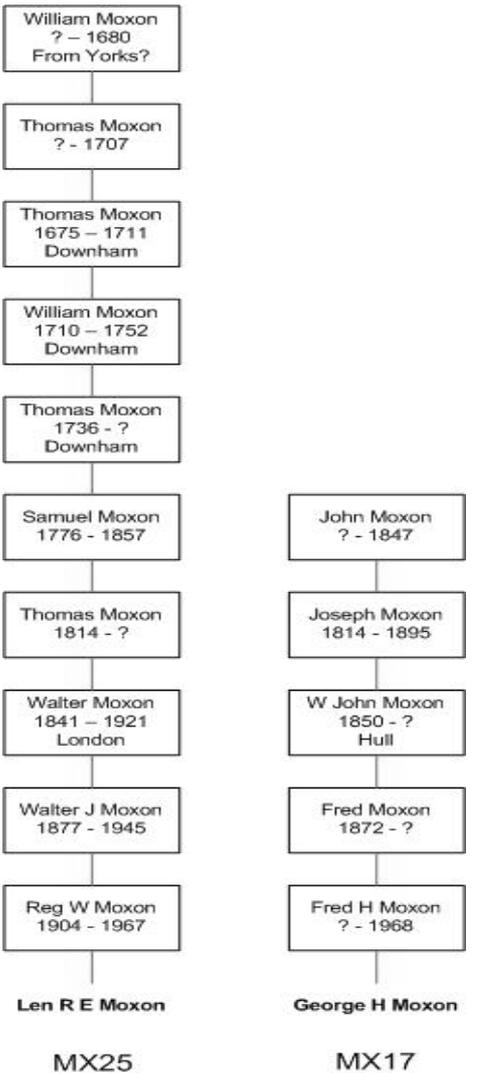


FIGURE 3

INDIVIDUAL GROUP OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

GROUP A

Group contained only 2 individuals – Len Moxon (Canada) and George Moxon (Hull). These two were selected because they both had the same results in the 10-marker tests. The

TABLE 2 GROUP A RESULTS

Name	DYS													TAGA H4	YCA 11b
	439	441	444	445	447	449	456	458	463	464a	464c	464d	635		
Len	13	13	12	12	25	30	16	21	22	15	16	16	23	12	22
George	12	13	12	12	25	30	16	20	22	15	17	18	23	12	22

objective of the test was to discover, using a high resolution 43 marker test, whether or not they share a CPA and if so, how recently. George’s tree (MX17) is Yorkshire-based whereas Len’s tree (MX25) is largely Cambridgeshire and London-based, as shown in Figure 3.

The results for Len and George are shown in Table 2 (*foot of this page*).

There are four differences between the haplotypes for Len and George. Using the rule of thumb, this would indicate that they share a CPA in fewer than 21 generations. As MX25 only goes back some 11 generations and in any case, for most families, 21 generations represents some 700 years in time and it is extremely unlikely that documentary evidence exists that far back. It is therefore unlikely that, despite the fact that Len and George showed the same results from the 10-marker test, a link can be found between MX17 and MX25 as they stand at the moment. It might be possible that the two trees could be linked through another tree (a bridging tree).

GROUP B

The second group involved four individuals – Ed Moxon (Trowbridge and the Project Coordinator, MX58), John Waring Moxon (not a member but a relative of John Earnshaw, MX13), Ken Moxon (Conway, MX26, MX27) and Fred Moxon (Barnburgh, MX15, MX26 and MX27). The 10-marker results for each of these

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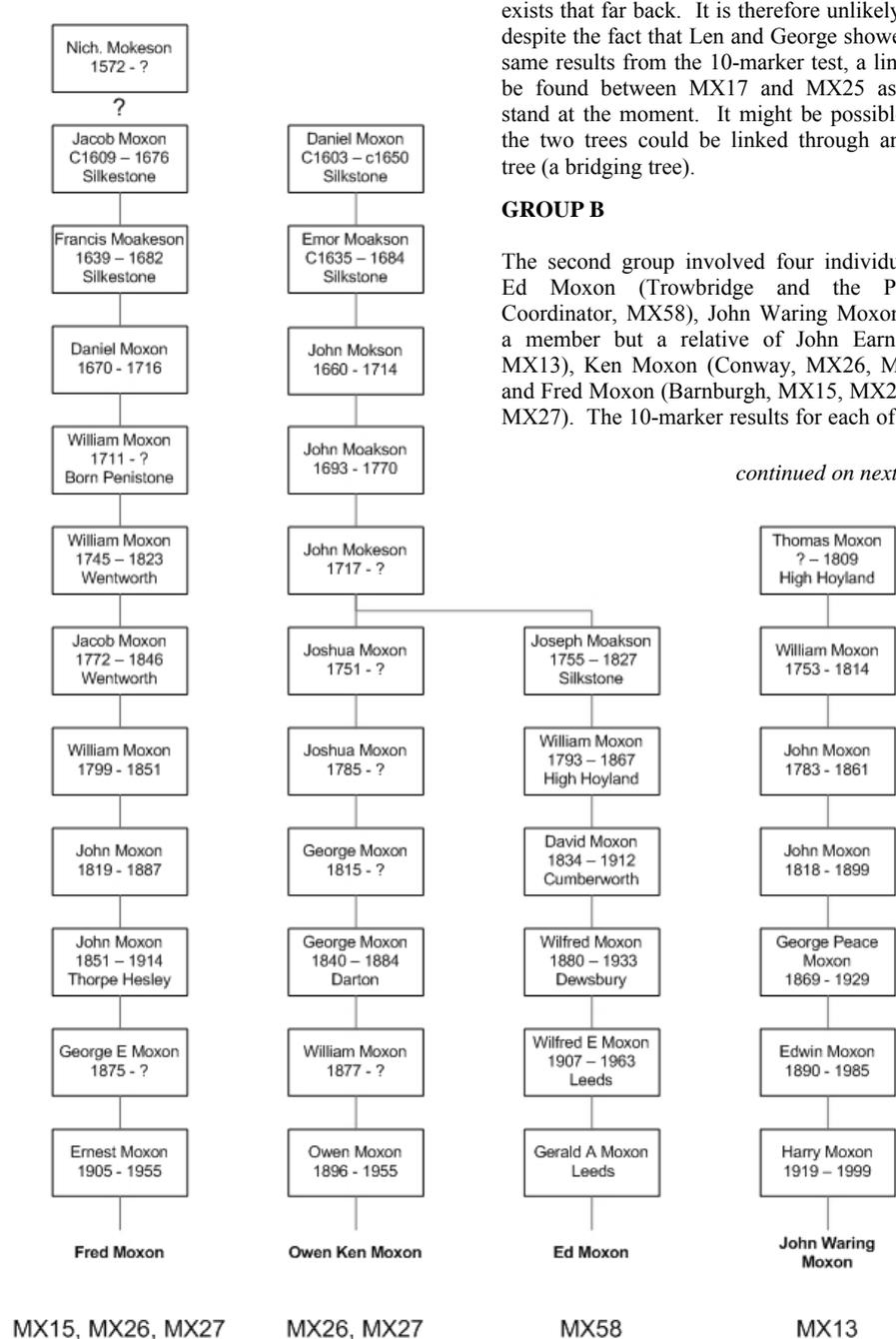


FIGURE 4

TABLE 3 GROUP B RESULTS

Name	DYS													TAGA H4	YCA 11b
	439	441	444	445	447	449	456	458	463	464a	464c	464d	635		
Fred	11	14	12	13	25	29	17	16	22	15	16	17	24	11	23
John	11	14	12	13	25	29	17	16	22	15	16	17	24	11	23
Ken	11	14	12	13	25	29	17	16	22	15	16	17	24	10	23
Ed	11	14	13	13	25	28	17	16	22	15	17	17	24	11	23

four were identical. Trees MX15, 26 and 27 are believed to be linked through Jacob and Daniel Moxon, both of Silkstone; a high resolution test would provide confirmation of the documentary evidence. As John Waring Moxon and Ed Moxon share the same 10-marker haplotype as Fred and Ken, it is tempting to think that they might be linked by a single CPA. The trees are shown in Figure 4.

As the 43-marker results for Fred and John are identical, their haplotype can be taken as the baseline for this group of family trees. These results suggest that Fred and John share a CPA within three generations, which would link MX13 to MX15/26/27 in the last hundred years or so. Ken's haplotype differs by one marker, suggesting that Ken's family tree can be linked to those of Fred and John within eight generations. There was a suggestion in the 10-marker report of a possible link between MX15 and MX26, 27 at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Based on these results, that link needs to be checked so it has been removed from the diagram for the time being. Ed's haplotype shows three differences from the baseline, suggesting a link with MX13/15/26/27 within 17 generations. It can be said, with

reasonable certainty, that the four individuals tested in this group share a single common ancestor at some point.

Connecting MX58 to MX26/27: Ed had traced his forbears back with absolute certainty (because of census and BMD certificates) to a William Moxon christened in 1793 in High Hoyland. Unfortunately there were two William Moxons christened that year in the parish. Ed's ancestor was born in Clayton West and the mother of the "other" William (who was born in High Hoyland) was discovered living with him in a census return, allowing differentiation between the two on the counts of birthplace and mother's Christian name. Ed's William was the son of a Joseph and Martha Moakson of West Clayton. These two were married in the parish of Darton, although Martha Clayton was herself christened in High Hoyland.

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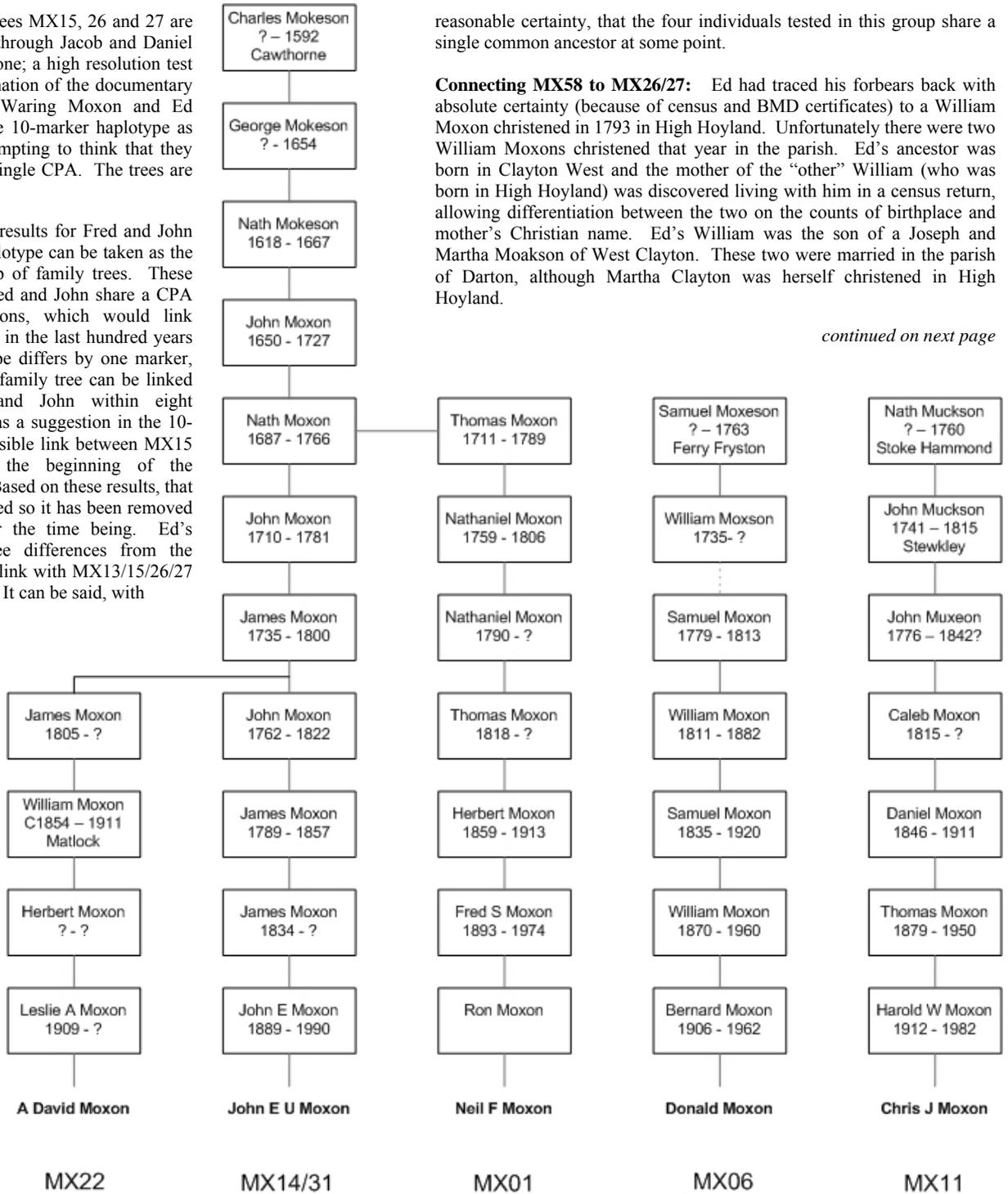


FIGURE 5

TABLE 4 GROUP C RESULTS

Name	DYS													TAGA H4	YCA 11b
	439	441	444	445	447	449	456	458	463	464a	464c	464d	635		
David	12	13	12	12	26	29	15	18	23	14	17	17	24	12	23
John	12	13	12	12	26	29	15	18	23	14	17	17	24	12	23
Neil	12	13	12	12	26	29	15	19	Null	14	17	17	24	12	23
Don	12	13	12	12	26	30	15	18	23	14	17	17	23	12	23
Chris	12	13	12	12	26	29	15	19	23	15	16	17	24	12	23

continued from previous page

The entry in the parish register records that Joseph was from the parish of Sandal. He was buried in High Hoyland and the entry for his burial records that he was 72 at the time of his death, putting his birth at about 1755. There were two Joseph Moaksons born in 1755 – one in Penistone and one in Silkstone. Was Ed's Joseph one of these two? Graham Jagger has shown that, from MX27, John Mokeson (1660-1714) had a number of children, including a Caleb (1696) and John (1693). Graham believes that Caleb went off to found the Sandal Moxons. John(1693) had a number of children, one of whom was John (1717) who in turn was the father of Joshua (1751) and Joseph (1755). The fact that Joseph subsequently went to live and work in Sandal could therefore be explained by the family relationship. Silkstone parish records show the marriage of one Joseph Moakson in 1779 – however inspection of the records shows that it was the Joseph Moakson born in Penistone who married an Ann Brown of Silkstone parish rather than the Joseph Moakson who originally came from Silkstone. It is therefore probable that Ed's ancestor was the Silkstone Joseph, and his brother was Ken's ancestor, linking the trees. There are in fact four differences between Ed and Ken's haplotypes – which would suggest a more distant ancestry than the six generations shown by documentary research, but has already been stressed, the DNA results are indicative and are subordinate to documentary proof.

Further Work: Documentary evidence of a link between Ed and Ken has been found. Further work on linking John's tree to Fred's needs to be done – particularly bearing mind that the DNA evidence suggests a very recent relationship (although it is perfectly possible that their haplotypes have converged from different points – the number of repeats at a marker can increase or decrease). Further evidence of the link between Fred and Ken's trees needs to be found.

GROUP C

The last group tested five individuals – John (Frome, MX14/31), Don (Beccles, MX06), Chris (New Zealand, MX11), David (Godalming, MX22) and Neil (Preston, MX01). All five were tested in the 10-marker trial and all showed identical results. There is documentary evidence to link trees MX01, 14 and 31. A high resolution test between John of Frome and Neil would provide confirmation of that link. There is a suspected link between MX22 and MX01, 14 and 31. A high resolution test of John of Frome and David Moxon might prove or disprove this link. There are no documented links between MX06, MX11 and MX01, 14, 31. High resolution tests on John of Frome, Donald (MX06) and Neil (MX11) would provide better evidence than the 10-marker tests of the likelihood of a single CPA. The trees in question are shown in Figure 5:

As David and John's results match, their haplotype can be taken as the baseline for this group. A link between MX22 and MX14/31 has already been proved four generations ago, which fits in reasonably well with the DNA hypothesis of a relationship within three generations. The "null" result for Neil at DYS463 is merely because the test machinery could not get a focus

on that marker. As all other members of the group have a value of 23 for that marker, and because all other groups show no variation at that marker, it has been assumed that Neil would have scored 23 also. If this can be accepted, then Neil shows one difference from the group baseline, which suggests a link between MX01 and MX22, and a link between MX01 and MX14/31 within eight generations – and hey presto, documentary evidence already exists of a link between MX01 and MX14/31 eight generations ago.

These tests therefore substantiate that link. Don's results show two differences from the baseline, suggesting a link within 12 generations. Chris's results show three differences, suggesting a link within 17 generations. If the links are that far back, finding documentary evidence is going to be challenging. However, there are only two differences between Neil and Chris's result, so it might be easier to establish links between MX01 and MX06, and MX01 and MX11 separately – MX01 could bridge the gap between the trees.

Further Work: These tests show that there is a high probability of a single CPA linking each of the five individuals tested. Efforts should now be focussed on establishing evidence for the links described in the previous paragraph.

CONCLUSION

The decision to undertake a series of high

resolution (43 marker) tests has been validated by the results. The 10-marker tests allowed grouping of individuals however they did not provide sufficient granularity to differentiate between the individuals in order to point to where tree linkages might be found. Interestingly, the results for Group A suggest that whilst a common ancestor is not impossible, it was a long time ago and the chances of finding that linkage through documentary research is exceedingly small.

That said, there were only two members in that group and a larger test population might link Len and George through one or more bridging trees. For Groups B and C, the results are consistent with a single CPA for each group. Having used DNA testing to discover where, in time, links might be found, the challenge now is to find documentary evidence of those links. Finally, of the 43 markers tested, only nine were the sites of any variation across the whole test population. It will be interesting to see, with further tests, if mutations are limited to a specific set of markers, given that the statistics assumes an equal chance of a mutation occurring at any site.

FURTHER TESTS

At the time of writing, it is intended to add two more individuals to the test group - Alvin Moxon (MX05/12B/38) and, following the death of Timothy Moxon of Jamaica last December, his son, Wayne has agreed to be tested (MX16, Group C).

GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATIONS IN BRITAIN'S GENETIC HISTORY



Ken Moxon, member of North Wales sent us this information. Are any of our UK members eligible to respond?

Preamble:

I have been trying to find out what happened to George Moxon after his marriage in 1838 at St. Peters Liverpool. To help my research I joined the Liverpool and South West Lancashire Family History Society. In their latest Quartely Journal I found the following article which will be of interest to you. Under the above title the article reads:

"Did you know that historical patterns of people's movements, from Anglo-Saxon invasion to those of the Vikings and Normans may have an impact on 21st Century medical science?"

To investigate this, three Oxford professors have been given funding by the Welcome Trust to launch a study to analyse the geographical variations in Britain's genetic history.

If you have settled in the same rural area as your parents and all four Grandparents and would like to volunteer or learn more about the project, get in touch with Susan Tonks or

Bruce Winney on 01865 228 627, by e-mail: susan.tonks@clinpharm.ox.ac.uk or bruce.winney@clinpharm.ox.ac.uk or by post:

Dept of Clinical Pharmacology,
Radcliffe Infirmary
Woodstock Road
Oxford.
OX2 6HE
End of article"

I wonder if this is another of Oxfords attempt to locate the origin of certain families that make up the main population of Britain. I believe this article originated with the Federation of Family History Societies. www.peopleofthebritishisles.org

I can only hope that you find this of interest I know we do not originate from the Vikings but who do we originate from, unless we go back to Adam and Eve?

GATHERING 2007 Friday 7th to Sunday 9th September

Please book early, as it may be difficult to persuade the hotel to hold provisional bookings into the holiday season.

Finding alternative accommodation for late comers may be difficult!
You have been warned!

Famous People associated with Scarborough. (see front page)

- Anne Bronte:** Her grave can be seen in the churchyard of St. Mary Church overlooked by Scarborough Castle
- John Atkinson Grimshaw:** Lived in Leeds, often spent considerable time during the summer staying at Scarborough.
- Sitwell Family:** Resided at Woodend on The Crescent, now a natural history museum run by the Borough Council.
- Lord Frederick Leighton:** 1st Baron Leighton was an English painter and sculptor. Born on the 3 December 1830 in Scarborough. The Art Galley (Londesborough Lodge) has one of his paintings on show.
- Charles Laughton:** Born at The Victoria Hotel and family hotel, The Royal, Scarborough.
- William "Strata" Smith:** Rotunda Museum dedicated to his work and known as the "father of modern geology".
- Alan Ayckbourn:** Theatre in the Round at Stephen Joseph Theatre once the Odeon Cinema near the railway station.
- William Milson Moxon:** Born Scarborough in 1808. See 'Local Boy Makes Good' (MM25 April 2000) by Graham Jagger. His son, Walter, (1836-1866) was an eminent doctor at Guy's Hospital in London. See 'Where there's a Will' written by Joan Rendall in MM4 (October 1989)



*The Barracks in Winchester.
Blair and Beth Wilson, members of Brisbane, Australia, recently visited the U.K. including Winchester. Blair, a retired well known architect in Queensland, is also a proficient painter. On his return home he produced this painting of the Barracks. Members who attended the Moxon Gathering in Winchester (2005) will remember this view. It is unfortunate that we are not able to reproduce it in colour*

Blair Wilson holds the colours carried by Ensign Philip Moxon at the battle of Ferozshuhur in 1845, which are kept in Winchester Cathedral. Ensign Moxon, a distant relative of Blair's wife, Beth, was killed in the battle. See the article, "A Tale of Two Swords", written by Bob Moxon Browne in MM 38 (October 2006) for details of the Ensign's death.

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