



THE MOXON MAGAZINE

21st ANNIVERSARY

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WELLS GATHERING



THE MOXON SOCIETY GATHERED IN FRONT OF WELLS CATHEDRAL

Photo by John Moxon, Southampton

THE LARGEST Gathering ever! 34 members attended full time (pictured) with John and Anne Moxon (not pictured) who were able to attend the Friday evening dinner only.

After such a wet summer, the weather was kind, as you can see!

There was one calamity - On Friday afternoon, soon after arriving, Ed Moxon was outside the Hotel, and had to "leap for his life" as a car drove down Sadler Street far too fast. Ed avoided the car, but fell awkwardly on the curb and at first thought he had broken his ankle. An ambulance was called and Ed was taken to Shepton Mallet A & E. Graham Jagger went with him. An X-ray showed no break, but a very bad twist, and Ed arrived back later, on crutches with his foot all bound up.

On Saturday morning, "our man in Wells", John Eardley Moxon, had organised two tours around the Cathedral. The first, starting at 8-45, took nine members on the "High Parts Tour", seeing the Works of the famous clock, the planning layout room, used during the construction of the Cathedral, and on up to the top of one of the towers for fantastic views over the City.

We then had the customary photo-shoot - see above.

All the members then went on the "Ground Tour", in two groups, one guided by John Eardley Moxon, and the other by the Cathedral's Principal Guide, Elsa van der Zee

If you have never been around Wells Cathedral, then you have missed a gem.

Following the tours, members were free to explore the city- Cathedral Library, the moated Bishop's Palace and grounds (including the wells from which the city took its name), Vicars' Close (the oldest complete continuously inhabited medieval street in Europe), the Saturday market and so much more.

After dinner on Saturday, Anne Crawford, the Cathedral Archivist, gave a most interesting talk about the history of the Cathedral, starting with the original Saxon Church, the building of the Cathedral, completed in about 1180, the famous astronomical, and the Cathedral's subsequent history, including the good and bad bishops.

A most enjoyable weekend!



ABOVE: The clock works
RIGHT: The 'Little Man' who chimes the quarters by kicking his feet
Photos by Barbara O'Neill

LEFT: The astronomical Clock inside the Cathedral

BELOW: The exterior clock, powered by the same mechanism
Photos by John Moxon Hill



Vicars' Close from the Tower
Photo by Barbara O'Neill



LEFT: The Moxons of Lullington
Four Gt.grandchildren of John Payne and Mary Ann Moxon.
L to R: John Moxon Hill, Rosemary Mans, John Eardley Moxon and Jenny Jordan
Photo by Dymps Moxon Hill



From the Tower
Photo by Barbara O'Neill



The Altar from high up
Photo by Barbara O'Neill

LEFT: Cathedral Clock

The famous Wells clock was probably in place by 1390. Bishop Ralph Erghum, who had previously been Bishop of Salisbury and had installed a clock there in 1386, seems to have brought his clockmaker with him to Wells. The Wells clock (pictured above) is unique because it still has its original medieval face, depicting a pre Copernican universe with the earth at its centre. When the clock strikes every quarter, jousting knights rush round above the clock. An outside clock (pictured right) opposite Vicars' Hall, placed there just over seventy years after is connected with the inside mechanism.

Features in this issue

2008 Gathering	P 1
Gathering Photos	P 2
Editorial, New Members, Contacts	P 3
From the President, Vicarius Filii Dei	P 4
Pilocerus Senlus	P 5
Sarah sues her husband's executors	P 6
Against all odds	P 8
Moxon Community, Jimmy Moxon	P 9
Memories of Jimmy Moxon - Centre	P10
Page Spread	P 11
"Gretna Green" of Peak Forest, Bill Moxon's Cradle	P12
Colour page	P13
Evolution of Moxon Family Trees	P14
A mother's trials and tribulations	P16
Hannah Woodcock Moxon	P 17
James William Moxon	P 18
Colour page	P 19
Colour page	P 20

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EDITORIAL:

IN THE MID 80's I was contacting various Moxon relatives trying to assemble our Moxon Family Tree. One contact was my second cousin, Chris Moxon, who is the brother of Jenny Jordan, pictured on page 2.

In May 1988, Chris wrote to me, "Had I heard of Jimmy Moxon who had just published the first Moxon Magazine?". I hadn't - but soon did! Hence my association with what became *The Moxon Society*.

In about 1994, Jimmy was having logistic problems in getting the magazine published, while he was in his beloved Ghana, and asked me to help. I was elected Associate Editor at the next AGM. As time went by, I found I was doing more and more editing of the magazine. When Jimmy died in Ghana in August 1999 I became Editor.

I have enjoyed editing this magazine and over the years have been amazed at some of the stories about our ancestors that have (literally) come to life!

For some years now, I have been anxious to have an Associate Editor installed who could take on the editorship - if as I said, "I fell under a bus!".

I haven't fallen under a bus (yet). However I am suffering Wet Age Related Macular Degeneration in my right eye. Fortunately my left eye is not affected. But the appointment of an Associate Editor has become much more urgent to ensure the Moxon Magazine continues.

I am delighted therefore to welcome Trevor Jordan, who "put up his hand" at the AGM. Trevor is the husband of Jenny, mentioned above. After practising as a (medical) Doctor, Trevor later became a Church of England Priest and is now semi retired, but still stands in when required.

Importantly, as far as we are concerned, he has much experience of editing Church journals and similar documents.

WELCOME TREVOR!

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TWENTY-ONE TODAY!

THIS ISSUE commemorates the 21st Anniversary of this Magazine.

The late James (Jimmy) Moxon published the first issue in April 1988, which was circulated by annual subscription. After the Moxon Society came into being on 1st January 1990, the Magazine became the official magazine of the Society and is circulated to all paid up Members.

So in this issue we commemorate Jimmy, Founding Editor of the Magazine and Founding President of the Society, with colour photographs in the centre page spread. AND, for this issue, we have a total of eight colour pages - a bit more expensive than normal - but why not! - we're celebrating!

Let us look forward to the Silver Anniversary!

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following New Members to the Society:

Margaret Moxon of Barnsley
John Moxon of Erdington
Bernard Hawkins of Poole
Derek Mason of Cottingham
Beth Wilkinson of Orpington
George Moxon of Yeronga, Queensland
Ross Wilson of Darling Point, NSW*
Hamilton Wilson of Spring Hill, Queensland*
Andrew Wilson of Clayfield, Queensland*
Elizabeth Wilson of Ascot, Queensland*
Dorothy Said of West Wallsend, NSW
*Sons and Daughter of Members Beth and Blair Wilson
Harriet Cozens of Newport, Gwent
Karen D Bhuwal of Anstey, Leics.

THE MOXON FAMILY RESEARCH TRUST

Charity No. 328333

THE TRUST is funded by donations from individuals and The Moxon Society. Its aims are to fund specific items of Moxon research which will be of interest to Moxons Worldwide, and to aid the publication of books and research reports concerning the Moxon Family.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

AS I BEGIN to write my biannual epistle I am seated in the Accident and Emergency department of the Shepton Mallet Community Hospital. You will, no doubt, be relieved to read that I have not been the victim of a mugging, or indeed any other misfortune, in the quite byways of Somerset. Rather, a dire calamity has overtaken Ed Moxon, the redoubtable organiser of this year's Moxon gathering, who has had an argument – while sober, it should be added – with the pavement outside our hotel in Wells and who I have accompanied in the ambulance to the local hospital. At this moment Ed is in the capable hands of a female version of Charlie Fairhead who is treating him for what is clearly a badly broken leg bone. (For my foreign readers I should perhaps point out that Charlie is the hero in a long-running British soap about the goings-on in the Accident and Emergency department of a fictitious hospital situated, as it happens, in Bristol, only a few miles from Wells.)

Ed has just emerged from the treatment room and it transpires that my diagnosis of a shattered leg was unduly pessimistic and he is, in fact, suffering from nothing more than a badly sprained ankle. It is clear that Ed is suffering excruciating agony but he is bearing it with the fortitude expected of a recipient of the Queen's shilling; certainly he should be considered for the MM (Moxon Medal) for his bravery.

Back in my room I can report that we have safely arrived back at the hotel just in time for our pre-dinner drink. Ed, complete with crutches, seems to have no difficulty in getting to the bar with great agility: this is a good sign!

After a gruelling seven-hour drive – due to a closed M5 and a badly malfunctioning satnav – I have now arrived back in the Midlands and can reflect on the weekend in Wells. By common consent this has been one of the most successful gatherings ever. Certainly the number of attendees was an all-time record. Ed, ably assisted by John Eardley Moxon, organised a superb programme and we were blessed with marvellous weather. Some of us, more cowardly than the rest, forsook the tour of the higher parts of the cathedral and waited patiently in a nearby coffee shop for the ground level tour, inimitably guided by John and his colleague. After dinner on Saturday we had a most stimulating talk by Ann Crawford, the cathedral archivist. A good time was had by all.

Next year's Gathering is to be held in Canterbury on the weekend of 18-20 September 2009. Canterbury is a lovely place conveniently situated only a few miles from Faversham, the home of the renowned Shepherd Neame brewery which, since 1698, has been producing excellent ales like Spitfire and Bishops Finger. There is also, of course, an additional attraction: within the walls of the cathedral can be found the site of the Martyrdom of St Thomas Becket who was murdered on 29 December 1170 and canonised in February 1173. Please make a note in your diary now!

Graham Jagger, President
23rd September 2008.

‘VICARIUS FILII DEI’ (Vicar of the Son of God) THE BEAST?

AS EDITOR of the Magazine, I receive many queries via the web site about “Moxons”. One unusual enquiry came from Jerry Stevens, Editor/Researcher, Tennessee U.S.A., concerning a John Moxon. Jerry is currently involved in various types of research, one project of which is creating documentation via a timeline of a good many old books and periodical articles having to do with the number 666 in the book of Revelation.

Jerry had found that Compiler John Moxon had a work published in Leeds, entitled *The Most Agreeable Companion; or, A Choice Collection of Detached and Most Approved Pieces, Serious, Moral, Humorous and Diverting, in Prose and Verse. Taken From a Variety of Ingenious Authors. Also, Several Originals Never Before Published. The Whole Calculated to Entertain the Mind, Improve the Heart, and Enlarge the Understanding*, 2 vols. (Leeds: Griffith Wright and Son, 1782).

What could we tell him about this John Moxon? Fortunately help was at hand!

EXTRACT FROM THE MOXONS OF YORKSHIRE - Page 41 John Moxon – “Book compiler”

Another member of the Stanley family who migrated to Leeds was William Moxon son of the same unfortunate James. Born in 1691 and having no prospects at home as a result of his father's extravagance, he left home and went to Leeds where he may well have joined a distant cousin as a Baker. That he joined someone who was already prosperous is evident for we find him shortly so successful as a Master- Baker that he was able to bring up his son John to be an Attorney. William married in 1722 Elizabeth Shaw who had had large experience as a first-class confectioner's cook and wrote a book of valuable recipes which is still to be seen in the British Museum and sheds an interesting side-light on life in Leeds in the eighteenth century. Their son John Moxon, who as has already been said, became an Attorney, returned in due course to Wakefield where, strangely enough, his own cousin, also a John Moxon, William's nephew, was practising as an Attorney and was at the same time a Churchwarden of the famous Wakefield Parish Church. Here on his return- or possibly just before his return - John Moxon compiled a book of poetical selections which was published privately and is still extant. This book which I have read with interest shows that this John Moxon, though only a baker's son, had the same refined literary taste which has distinguished the Moxon family from the time of James I to the present day.

Jerry's current notes read,

1782. Yorkshire attorney John Moxon (1725-in or after 1782), a compiler of

interesting odds and ends, asserts: “The Pope styles himself ‘VICARIUS FILII DEI.’ that is, Vicar of the Son of God. Now the numerical letters contained in such title, being sum'd together, just make up the number of the beast; - as per example - whereupon he provides the well-known table with the name and its numerical letter equivalents, totalling 666.

John Moxon's table would have shown:

Arabic	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000
Roman	I	V	X	L	C	D	M

VICARIUS FILII DEI.

D	500
C	100
L	50
V	5
U	5
I	1
I	1
I	1
I	1
I	1
I	1
Total	666

NOTE: The Roman “V” and “U” are interchangeable.

In addition to giving Jerry the above extract, we were able to give him a copy of John Moxon's immediate family tree.

JMH

MANY THANKS

Ken Moxon, Member of Chester, and Marvin Thomas, Member of Stratford, Ontario, both responded to our plea, in the last issue of this magazine, for help in transcribing Moxon Wills. Thanks to them, many more transcribed wills are now available on the Society's web site.

Once a will has been proved, the content becomes public knowledge. However, many of the actual documents are copyright. So, although copies of wills can be purchased, we are not able to place copies on the web site. The only way of enabling members to access wills, is to have transcripts which **can** be placed on the web site.

PILOCEREUS SENILIS

Graham Jagger is researching the life of the eminent physician, Dr. Walter Moxon. This is his first instalment.

Those of you who are horticulturally aware will perhaps already be wondering what on article on *Pilocereus senilis*, a Mexican columnar cactus covered towards the top with long white hairs, is doing in the pages of *The Moxon Magazine*. Perhaps I have misled you: *Pilocereus Senilis* was, in fact, the pseudonym adopted by Dr Walter Moxon (1836-1886). In this sense *Pilocereus Senilis* means something rather affectionate like 'Old Chap', 'Old Man' or 'Old Lad'.

In his relatively short working life as a physician at Guy's Hospital, London, Moxon wrote many medical papers which appeared in such learned journals as *The Lancet*, the *British Medical Journal* and the *Guy's Hospital Reports*, an in-house hospital publication. All these articles appeared under Moxon's proper name and some of them are still cited in modern medical literature. But on Tuesday, October 1, 1872, there appeared the first edition of the *Guy's Hospital Gazette*. It was for this publication that Moxon wrote many articles of a more general nature than his scholarly output, and for which he invented his pseudonym.

In its first issue the purpose of the *Gazette* was outlined:

In launching this little sheet – which it is intended to publish weekly – we, the Editorial Committee, wish to draw the attention of Guy's men to what our present intentions are.

There can be little doubt but that there has been a great want of some medium of communication between one class of Guy's men and another. Guy's Hospital is a large place, and it is quite impossible for any student to expect to be cognisant of all that takes place within its walls.

It is therefore obvious that every student misses much that is interesting, and that a great many things take place in the Hospital, from which he might derive useful information, but which it is impossible for him to see simply because he is not ubiquitous. It is, therefore, our intent to bring before each student an account of everything of interest that passes at Guy's, so that he may as it were have his powers of observation multiplied.

It seems that Moxon's *Gazette* articles, all with the *Pilocereus Senilis* by-line, were hugely successful and widely read but because his medium was essentially an ephemeral newspaper they soon became unavailable.

Moxon died on 21 July 1886, poisoned by a dose of hydrocyanic acid which he drank in his rooms at 6 Finsbury Circus, London, while depressed by a delusion that he was developing symptoms of an incurable illness. After his death the *Pilocereus Senilis* articles were collected together and published in book form by his widow, Selina Moxon. The title page of my copy of this book, which was once owned by Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bart (1840-1928), an eminent physician, and whose signature appears at the top of the page, is shown in Figure 1.

In the Preface Selina Moxon wrote that "[i]n accordance with the wish of some of the students of Guy's Hospital, I have collected in

this volume a series of Miscellaneous Lectures and Papers now no longer in print. The book is published in the hope that it may be of interest to the past and present students of Guy's".

A good idea of the flavour of the book can be gathered from a favourable anonymous review which appeared in *The Academy* of September 3, 1887, which reads as follows:

This collection, which is "dedicated to the students of Guy's Hospital in memory of one of their most earnest and devoted teachers," merits the attention of the general reader. Though addressed, in the first instance, to hospital students, the papers possess a more than common share of philosophical and literary, as well as of medical, interest. The value of their matter is enhanced by their style, which is generally pithy and quaint, and occasionally irresistibly humorous.

Moxon's first contribution to the *Guy's Hospital Gazette* appeared in 1873, and it is clear from the beginning that Moxon had in mind a series of articles. Here is the text of a letter, and his first article, sent to the Editor of the *Gazette* on November 8, 1873:

To the Editor of the Guy's Hospital Gazette

November 8, 1873

Dear Mr. Editor, I am an old man now, but once upon a time I was younger, and now and then I come upon a scrap in my recollections that I fancy amused me in those days. I can't judge for young people now, but if you think these little pieces fit for a dull corner that by some strange chance might be found in your clever Gazette, these and more are quite at your service. Today I lit upon the following scrap which may suit the views of some of our more intellectual young friends if they will read it in an idle hour – supposing such a time is discoverable about Guy's. I remain, Mr. Editor, yours truly, P. S.

When I had a little cash in my pockets, and walked along by the shops, it seemed as if I could buy all the nice things one after the other, and the sensation was very enjoyable.

Is it not the same, too, with the little spare intelligence one carries? It seems as if one would with it 'get up' all the things that need to be known, let alone a lot of shining quotations. But just as the first few purchases open your eyes to the end of your shillings, so when you try to learn what others around you know so

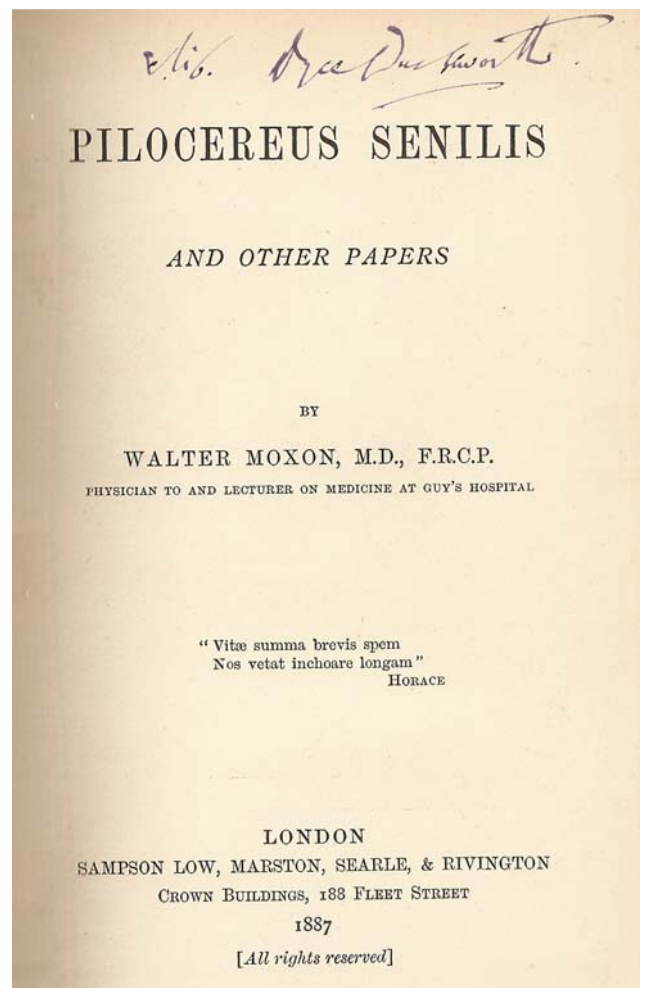


Figure 1. The title page from Walter Moxon's *Pilocereus Senilis*, 1887. Horace's Latin can be translated as: 'The brevity of life forbids us to entertain hopes of long duration.'

extensively and well, then you find what a little stock of spare intellect you really have about you at any time.

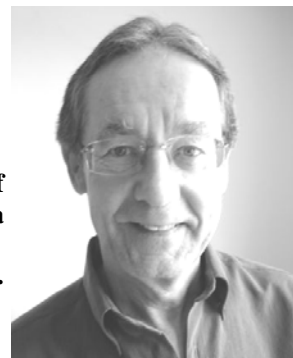
Here's a melancholy truth! – however you work your few ounces of brains, you will get out of them what Thomson and Johnson got with the few pounds their father left them. One pays in gold, another in brains. And the world will sum you up, not by the mite of store your exhaustion was able to give, but by the scrap it was when cast into the world's treasury. They will take you as they find you, and care nothing at all how you got to be what you are. And you, poor fellow! full of the sympathies for your efforts, which your mother and aunt, and sisters and yourself, and all the little circle which was you up from your petticoats, have had for the little swell they have seen you puff, you think it hard of the world; a 'hard,' 'cold,' 'heartless' world. Yes! It is! Not like your mother, and aunt, and sisters, and sympathising self! But don't be donkey enough to expect it, man. Forget your petticoats, and be as hard as the world to your little puffs. See how little you think of other little puffing swells!

**MORE ABOUT WALTER MOXON IN
NEXT APRIL'S ISSUE.**

SARAH SUES HER HUSBAND'S EXECUTORS

Derek Mason, Member of Cottingham, at one time thought he may have been a descendent of Richard Lodge, who married Sarah Moxon in Leeds in 1641. Derek's research revealed a fascinating story of Royalists, Roundheads, wealth, intrigue and litigation.

His research was published in the 'Yorkshire Archaeological Journal' Volume 79 in 2007. Running to over 30 pages, it is too large to be reproduced here in full. This is a summary.



RICHARD LODGE was baptised at Leeds Parish Church on the 22nd January 1611/12. He was the eighth child of William Lodge, a prominent woollen merchant of Briggate, Leeds. Like his father, Richard Lodge became a wealthy and prominent cloth merchant.

Whilst it is generally accepted that the cloth merchants of Leeds were wealthy men who were admired and respected and who had importance and standing in society (several became Mayors or Aldermen) there is no detail available of just how wealthy these businessmen were. Little is known about their living standards or the magnitude of their business dealings. Nor is there any detail as to how they raised the necessary finance to carry on their trade, who were their trading contacts, and where the cloth came from. The discovery of a court case concerning a dispute over the Will of Richard Lodge, details of which are given in the following article, provides much hitherto unknown information as well as an insight into the wealth and background to one of Leeds' prominent and wealthy cloth merchants who was also a staunch Royalist supporter during the Civil War.

On the 1st September 1641 Lodge married Sarah Moxon at Leeds Parish Church. He was 29 years old and she nearly 16, having been baptised on the 18th June 1626. Sarah's father, William Moxon, another wealthy merchant of Briggate, had died six months before the marriage. He had made a Will four days before his death in which his house and buildings in Briggate were to be given to his son, also called William and who, at that time, was an infant of seven years of age. In the event that his son did not reach the age of twenty one then Sarah Moxon was to inherit the property. After making provision for his wife to inherit one third of his estate and making several monetary gifts totalling over £120, the remainder of William's estate was to be divided equally between his son and Sarah. Richard Lodge's brother, William, was a witness to William Moxon's Will. It was highly probable that, prior to his marriage, Richard Lodge knew of Sarah's potential inheritance. Sarah's mother died six months after the marriage and if her state of health had been poor for a number of months, Richard Lodge would probably have been aware of the additional financial benefit that might come to his new bride.

At the time of their marriage in 1641 there was unrest in the country with Civil War about to break out. Just days before Richard & Sarah buried their first born son, Sir Thomas Fairfax, for the Parliamentarians, took Leeds on 23 January 1643. Then on 8 April the Royalists commenced their siege of the town. Three months later, Fairfax abandoned Leeds and it

was subsequently held by the Royalists until April 1644 when Fairfax, with 4,000 foot soldiers and 2,000 horse, re-took Leeds.

A year later, in 1645 Richard Lodge was compounded, i.e. fined, for his Royalist support. He was required to take the Negative Oath, that is the oath of allegiance to Parliament, and the National Covenant. At that time his real estate and his personal estate were declared to be:

a house in Leeds worth £6
two houses in Kirkgate, Leeds worth £10
a house and three closes of land in Buslingthorpe worth £10
two closes called March closes plus another close of land worth £9 (at Sheepscar)
personal goods in his house plus 84 pieces of cloth were worth £208 5 0
other goods, chattels and debts owed to him were appraised at £200

There is no mention of exactly where the house in Leeds was situated but it is likely that this was the former Moxon household as only a relatively short period of time had passed since the decease of Sarah's parents. Lodge's sister, Bridget, had married another wealthy merchant, Henry Watkinson of Ilkley, and they had had a house in Kirkgate. She died in 1634 and he, in 1638. Their two sons came under the combined guardianship of Richard Lodge and Joseph Watkinson and it is thought that Lodge inherited the Watkinson house. Joseph Watkinson was to later become embroiled in the disputed Will of Richard Lodge. The property in Buslingthorpe and the two March closes had been in the possession of a Bernard Lodge in 1607 and it seems likely that this property passed down through the Lodge family to Richard Lodge.

Some time after the assessment of his wealth was made Lodge was fined twice the value of his property and 10% of the value of his personal estate, making a total fine of £110 rounded down to £100 for 'his delinquency of deserting his dwelling and for living sometime in the King's quarters'. These quarters were within Red Hall, Leeds built by Alderman Thomas Metcalf in 1628. In the Civil War period King Charles I had been confined at Red Hall, still noted for 'the kings chamber'. Red Hall was at one time incorporated into the Schofields store which used to stand near the corner of The Headrow and King Charles Street.

Despite his fine Lodge was still able, at some time during the Civil War, to afford to build Red Hall, (a second 'Red Hall') Winmoor, Shadwell - 'a substantial mansion of red brick embellished with stone which, no

doubt, receives its name from the colour of its walls.' The building stands 'to the north of the highroad leading from Leeds to Wetherby, a short distance outside the boundary of Roundhay. The house itself is in the parish of Shadwell and is held as copyhold of the manor of Roundhay; while the park and garden in front of it are within the parish of Barwick and are copyhold of that manor'

See colour photo at bottom of page 19.

In 1649, just over three months after the execution of the King, Richard Lodge took out a Bill of Complaint in the Court of Chancery against a William Colthirst. The Complaint concerned a dispute over payment of a sum of money during the Civil War and the Bill was in response to an Action of account taken out by Colthirst in the Court of Common Pleas. The Bill states that in August 1643 the Earl of Newcastle (King Charles' commander in the North) and his army came in to Leeds and their treasurer, Sir William Carnaby was billeted at Richard Lodge's house for three months. Lodge was described by Colthirst as 'one that had favoured with the said enemies of the Parliament and entrusted by them in much business and affaires'. Apart from his business dealings, Lodge was deputy treasurer to the Earl of Newcastle and also he had lent the army £500. He, Colthirst, had been a Parliamentarian imprisoned in Pontefract Castle and at Leeds by the Earl of Newcastle, and claimed that he had given Lodge £50 for him to hold until Colthirst required it back. Lodge said that, at the direction of Carnaby, Colthirst had come to him to pay £50 because Carnaby was absent and, when Carnaby returned, Lodge paid the £50 to Carnaby. In tracking progress of the case through the Decrees and Orders of the Chancery Court it is clear that both parties applied legal procedural delaying tactics. Indexes were searched to Michaelmas 1654 and it seems that the case was discontinued as no final judgement was traced.

It is probable that Colthirst was disaffected by his imprisonment and was effectively trying to obtain some compensation by capitalising on the political situation and taking advantage of a wealthy man who was also a Royalist sympathiser. With the country's mood in favour of Parliament, possibly Colthirst thought it would be easy to submit a Bill and quickly get a judgement in his favour. Lodge was an obvious candidate to be squeezed out of some money. Possibly Colthirst reckoned that £50 was not a lot of money to Lodge, that Lodge could afford to lose it and that Lodge would not put up much of a fight against it.

Clearly Lodge was determined to hold on to his money by whatever means he could.

Lodge died at Leeds in November 1656 and is buried close to the font in the nave of Leeds Parish Church. One week prior to his death he made a Will. The Will reveals that, since his compounding assessment in 1645, he has invested some of his wealth in acquiring property and developing some of it.

The house in Briggate, Leeds believed to have been the Moxon house is still owned and is let to a tenant. The property at Buslingthorpe now comprises two houses, buildings, barns as well as land. Lodge may well have spent money on converting an existing building to form the second house and then built new barns. Lodge still owns the two Marsh Closes at Sheepscar and a third close nearby at Woodhouse which are all let and producing a rental income. He has bought land at Winmoor and developed it with Red Hall. He has acquired two Ings of land in the adjacent parish of Shadwell. He has a further house in Call Lane, Leeds 'where I now live'. It is likely that this house in the centre of Leeds was used for Lodge's day to day living and ease of conducting business and Red Hall was his country mansion used for pleasure and business entertaining. There is also another house in Call Lane which is leasehold and let to a tenant. Lodge has five more closes of land partly in Woodhouse and partly in Hunslet and all are let to produce a rental income. Lodge no longer has any houses in Kirkgate.

At the time of his death Richard Lodge had five children who were all under twelve years of age. Supervision of their tuition was primarily left to the Watkinson family. Lodge's nephew, Christopher Watkinson (who, in 1668, became a mayor of Leeds) and his cousin, Joseph Watkinson, were two of the executors of his Will.

Two years after his death, Richard's widow, Sarah, was remarried to John Whelpdale of Criskell, near Penrith. According to the Leeds Parish Church register the marriage took place at Whitkirk, Leeds on 25 November 1658. This marriage lasted only six years as John Whelpdale died in 1664. John and Sarah Whelpdale were unhappy with the way that the Watkinsons were dealing with sorting out Richard Lodge's estate. They felt that the executors had not properly accounted for all the monies, plate, jewels, wool, leases, cloth, shares and property and that Lodge's estate was worth £8000, not £5092 as calculated by the executors. These were enormous sums of money in those days and they were vastly different from the value of Lodge's personal goods and debts owed which were assessed eleven years prior to his death. Probably Lodge had been a very shrewd businessman over the years but it is also probable that he had not declared all his personal wealth when he had been compounded.

In 1663 the Whelpdales filed a Bill of Complaint against the Watkinsons in the Court of Chancery. They claimed that the executors had omitted items from Lodge's estate and had undervalued other items. It was also claimed that Sarah Whelpdale did not get her full share of one third of the value of the estate as was her entitlement under the terms of the Will. The Whelpdales thought that the executors had

not done a thorough assessment of the estate and that they had not produced detailed accounts nor had they given itemised schedules sworn under oath. They thought that they were being short changed to the executors' own advantage and benefit. The executors responded that Lodge had had a number of large debts which needed to be settled, some of the debts were still outstanding, some of the cloth being traded by Lodge was not owned by him, and they provided detailed schedules of accounts supporting their contention that the estate was worth £5092.

A year later, Christopher Watkinson felt it necessary to submit his own Bill of Complaint against the Whelpdales. He claimed that Lodge owed more than £6000. He stated that he had tried to get hold of Lodge's personal estate to help pay off the debts but the Whelpdales had secretly held onto goods, money, jewels, gold and silver to the value of more than £2000. He also claimed that Joseph Watkinson was assisting them in preventing the personal estate from being handed over. It is possible that Sarah Whelpdale would have known how her first husband had got away with not declaring all his personal estate in 1645 and may have decided to act similarly concerning Lodge's personal estate following his death. The indexes of the Decrees and Orders of the Chancery Court have been searched to 1676 to see if the Bills came to Court but no decrees, orders or judgements have been found. John Whelpdale died shortly after Christopher Watkinson had submitted his Bill of Complaint and this may have been the reason for the cases being discontinued.

The original Bills of Complaint documents are held at the National Archives at Kew, London. Not only do the Bills of Complaint outline the nature of what has and what has not been accounted for, the Bill of Complaint raised by the Whelpdales details the defence of the Watkinsons. Their defence includes seven very detailed itemised schedules of income and expenditure relating to Richard Lodge. These include expenses incurred in proving the will, a breakdown of the debts owing and monies received, amounts outstanding to be paid, details of household items as well as cattle, sheep and horses sold and cash received, profits from shipping and monies paid for a number of repairs to his house.

From the schedules it appears that Richard Lodge was financing his business ventures by borrowing from the gentry as well as his wider family. He was indebted to the Earl of Northumberland in the sum of £1700 but also he had borrowed over £1900 from his relatives namely William Lodge, William Moxon, William Watkinson and Elizabeth Aldbrough. Lodge had a wide range of important contacts involving prominent or high ranking people. There were contacts amongst the nobility as well as the military and possibly he was a supplier of cloth to the army. Lodge had dealings with at least five leading Hull businessmen, one of whom was a relative, as well as at least two London businessmen. Lodge was trading in cloth from Amsterdam and Rotterdam which was coming to Leeds via his agents in Hull. He had dealings with businessmen in other 'cloth' towns such as York, Wakefield, Halifax and Bradford. Large profits were to be made. One schedule details

the profits from shipping as being £313. This was a considerable sum when compared to the commodity values given in another schedule of, for example, fifty three sheep having a total value of £7. The inventory of Lodge's household goods and chattels shows Lodge's purse and apparell as amounting to £30. This seems a relatively small amount for a man of his stature and it is probable that some cash was not revealed to the executors. Furthermore, the inventory of Lodge's household goods and chattels surprisingly consists of mainly the values of animals and some cloth. Lodge had several houses but all the trappings of a wealthy man, such as fine furniture, tapestries, pottery, jewellery are not listed in the inventory and this lends credibility to Watkinson's claim that these were secreted away.

The schedules give a snapshot as to the financial standing, business connections, and magnitude of monies involved in the dealings of a wealthy Leeds cloth merchant.

Derek gives the following information:

The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal is an offshoot of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society (YAS). The Society has published over 160 transcriptions of Yorkshire parish registers and is still based in Leeds.

They have also published over 100 Record Series books containing material extremely relevant to the Yorkshire historian.

If a member wishes to obtain a copy of my original article with its appendices then the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal is normally stocked by most large libraries, County Archives offices and The National Archives (library section). If the library does not hold it they will be able to order it. It is issued in book form once a year and each book normally contains about ten research articles.

If Yorkshire members have not already done so I think that, in order to expand their researches, it would be worthwhile for them to trawl through the indexes of the YAJ and the YAS Record Series books as they contain, for example, Wills at the York Registry, Pavers marriage licences and Feet of Fines (essentially brief conveyance details) as well as a whole range of material relating to Yorkshire families. The "archaeology" material is very minor compared to the rest of the material in the books. Record Series volume 113 contains the subject index for the Record Series books vols 1- 112 as well as the Extra Series. Generally each book contains a name/place index but these tend not to be fully comprehensive and cannot be wholly relied upon.

There are several indexes for the YAJ.

MOXON WILLS

For those members who have the internet, over 100 transcribed Moxon wills can be downloaded from our web site.

Christopher Micklethwaite has proposed that for those members without the internet, the Society should have books of wills available for members to purchase.

If you are interested, please write to Christopher, so that he can assess demand, and then work out the cost. The more printed the lower the cost per book! Address: 59, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincs. NG34 7NG

AGAINST ALL ODDS

Joan Rendall, member of Bushby, Leicestershire, takes our origins back - to even before Adam and Eve!

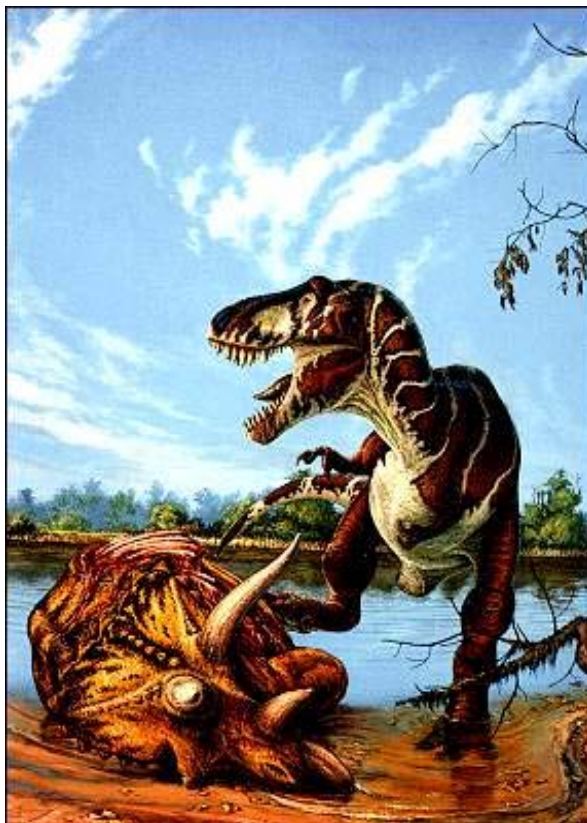
WHILST CHATTING on the phone to our President the other evening, Graham happened to mention an article in *The Daily Telegraph* which seemed to me to be beyond belief. It stated that the atoms that comprise our bodies were made in the interior of the stars.

Yes, I had read it I told him, but immediately dismissed it as being beyond my intellect and understanding. Educated in a girls' only school during the 1930s, female teachers of chemistry were hard to come by and ours must have been one of the worst. One day, when I was in a French lesson at the far end of the corridor, we heard an explosion and rushed to the Science Lab to find the hapless teacher in tears with ominous spots of blood dripping from her hands and legs whenever she moved. Fortunately, only one of the pupils was injured. We never clapped eyes on the teacher again and I was put off Chemistry for life. Later in the day however, my thoughts returned to the stars. Was this the advent of life on earth I wondered, and if so, of us?

Let us move on a few million years. Has it ever occurred to you that your several million times great grandfather was probably a microscopic amoeba being endlessly tossed around in the ocean? Or a primitive fish-form floundering against the shore to gain his first tentative experience of dry land? It has never ceased to amaze me that the entire population of the world today has an unbroken ancestral line stretching back to the advent of life-forms on our planet so many millions of years ago. Yet this is true and our stalwart progenitors have quite unwittingly taken actions that have resulted in, guess what? Us!

Imagine all the hazards, battles, diseases, pitfalls and risks that certainly must have broken many a line of descent. Yet our forefathers lived through them all and despite the terrible trials and tribulations that befell them, they were the survivors and not the losers and we are all here today because of their resourcefulness, courage and strength. We owe them so much.

The dinosaurs, those incredible giants of pre-history that occupied the land for longer than has mankind, lost their descendants when they died out. It is now a consensus of opinion that their extinction came about as a result of a meteorite crashing into the earth's surface causing havoc. The skies grew dark with dust and debris and plant life was reduced to a minimum to such an extent that many animals, including the dinosaurs, starved to death. One can well understand this because given the sheer size and bulk of the creature, the necessary intake of food must have been great indeed. However, it was our own ancestors, albeit in some primeval



Dinosaurs – Tyrannosaurus Rex



Battle of Towton 1461

state, that clung to the fragile life of the period and somehow survived these hazards against all odds. Their failure to do so would have meant that none of us would be here today

Turning to other more recent hazards, warfare has perhaps been the most appalling. Much of the tragedy of war is that it is the young men in the prime of life and physical strength that usually take the toll, just when they are of an age to sire

conquered probably because of the weather. There was a strong wind blowing in a snowstorm. The snow blew almost horizontally right into the faces of the Lancastrian soldiers making their targets difficult to define. It is estimated that 28,000 men lost their lives in the battle, out of the 100,000 who fought. The death toll represented 1% of the country's population, including women and children. In fact, more lost their lives than those slaughtered



children and to provide for them into adulthood. The two World Wars of the ill-fated twentieth century are examples of this. It was said that France almost bled to death during World War 1 meaning that unless peace came soon, there would be insufficient males left in the land to keep the economy of the country going and to maintain the population in future years. Fortunately this did not happen

The greatest slaughter on English soil occurred at the Battle of Towton during the Wars of the Roses. It took place near the village of Towton, sited between Leeds and York and not very far from the Moxon homelands of Wakefield, Penistone and Cawthorne. On Palm Sunday, 29th March 1461 the battle raged ferociously between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists. The Lancastrians, who should have won hands down, were

in the Battle of the Somme during World War 1. Probably an even greater number were wounded sufficiently to prevent them from ever working again. No prisoners were taken. All were killed.

It is difficult for us to imagine the impact that the battle had on the whole economy of the country. Frequently farms lay derelict as there was no one left to tend them. Consequently, the price of food shot up alarmingly. Grieving widows were left to rear their children unaided and the price of much of the food required was simply beyond their reach. Theirs was a dreadful decision to make - Do I starve myself to ensure that my children live, in which case they would become orphans? Or do I eat a minimum of the scanty food so that I may survive for my fatherless children's sake although some of them may die? No DHSS then and what a tragic situation in which to find oneself. Despite these calamities, some of our Moxon families survived because we are here today to prove it.

Now to disease. It is hard for us to imagine the Great Plagues notably of the 14th and 17th centuries. In England and in many parts of Europe as well, it has been estimated that one third of the people perished. The disease spread like wildfire through the squalid hovels in which many people lived. All were ordered to kill their cats and dogs, but it was not these animals that spread the infection; it was the rats. Sometimes whole families were obliterated within a few weeks, eradicating communities and leaving villages to fall into ruin. Just a couple of miles from my own home lies the lost village of Hamilton. On either side of a brook the humps and bumps in the grass are still clearly visible. There are two theories as to why this village was abandoned, one being the fighting during the Civil War and the other the Plague. I would put my money on the latter and feel that I would like Tony Robinson to investigate further if this were possible! A new village just one mile from the ruins has now been built. It was given the old name of Hamilton - a pleasant gesture, I thought.

Of course, many diseases have swept away numerous lines of descent. The great influenza epidemic that immediately followed the First World War was one of the most lethal in history. It is said that more people died of the flu than were killed in the entire war. It is poignant to think that the population which had suffered so cruelly through warfare had yet another tragedy to face. Would their agony never cease, they must have wondered. Of course, other diseases have taken their toll to mention just two; smallpox and tuberculosis. Medical science has played an immense part in eradicating many contagious and infectious diseases but it appears that when one illness is confined to the history books, another replaces it and we now have AIDS, an epidemic caused by the HIV virus, to contend with especially in the African continent. Once again, some of our Moxon families lived through plague and pestilence and we exist here today as the living proof.

We have yet to consider the million to one chance against some of our own parents meeting at all. My parents met as a result of a letter going astray in France during World War 1. My husband, Robert's parents met at a wedding, his father being related of the bridegroom's side whilst his Mother was a relation of the bride. Neither knew of each other's existence before the ceremony. I feel that anyone who reads this will have some story to tell.

We all owe our ancestors, whether they be Moxons or not, a tremendous debt of gratitude. Our fore-fathers have set us high standards of endurance, a triumph over adversity, an acceptance of deprivation and above all, an indomitable determination never to be beaten or overcome.

Joan Rendall

Joan added a postscript: *I feel that many of the Moxons are not pulling their weight in not writing for the magazine, do you?*

Yes!

Ed.

THE MOXON COMMUNITY

WE HAVE over 150 members (plus spouses) throughout the UK, and in France, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

We appreciate that not many members are able to attend our regular Gatherings. If you are pressed for time, then members are very welcome to attend just on the Saturday. In the past we have had members staying in their caravans nearby and attending on a daily basis.

However, even within the UK travelling distances can be an obstacle, and for overseas members it is far more difficult, and expensive.

How can we bring the Moxon community together?

Apart from the Society's annual Gatherings, there have been a number of 'One-off' Gatherings. Probably the largest was held in Parramatta, Sydney, Australia, on 18 March 2006 with over 130 'Moxhams' attending. (see *MM No. 38 October 2006*)

Another example was The Milton and Edna Moxon "Rebellion", held in Brookings, Dakota, over - 3 -6 July 2003, when over 75 Moxons attended. (see *MM No. 32 October 2003*)

There have been quite a number of smaller, but equally successful such events over the years.

These are an ideal way of meeting and getting to know your kith and kin - so why not organise an event in your area? The Society can help by identifying members in your locality - names, e-mail and postal addresses, and telephone numbers - where known. Given sufficient advance notification, an 'advertisement' could be included in the magazine.

Overseas members occasionally visit the UK, but cannot arrange to be here at the time of the Gathering. However, if they would let us know their itinerary in advance, it is possible they could arrange to meet some UK members near to where they will be staying. The Society could facilitate in the arrangements.



*The Inauguration of Chief Nana Kofi Obonyaa.
Photo by courtesy of the BBC. © BBC Picture Archives
(MM24 October 1990)*

RIGHT:

*The Bust on Jimmy's
Grave in his garden at
Aburi*

*Just below is a citation
which reads:*

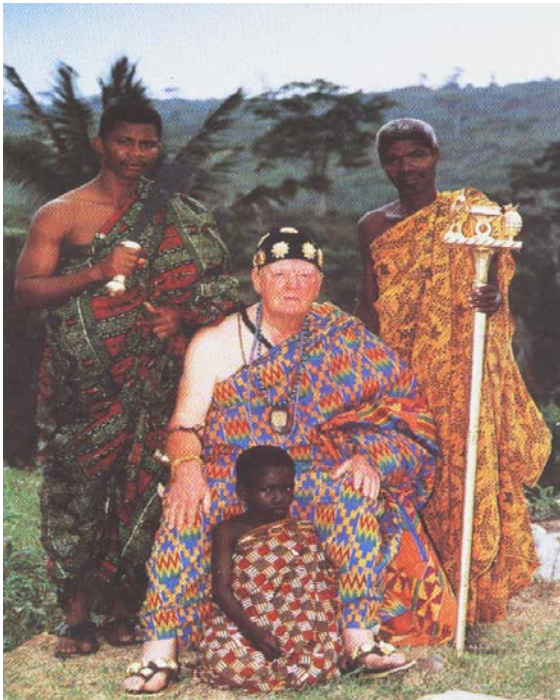
**NANA KOFI
OBONYAA
ONYAASAHENE and
ANKOBEA of ABURI
Born 7 January
1920**

**Died 24 August 1999
"A loyal son of the
empire and a true
son of Ghana"**



MEMORIES OF JIMMY MOXON (1920-1999)

Founding Editor of The Moxon Magazine



ABOVE: The Coffin stands in Aburi Town Square.
LEFT: Jimmy the Chief, from a picture he used as a New Year's card some years ago.
 MM25 April 2000



Citation reads:
NANA KOFI OBONYAA
ONYAASAHENE and ANKOBEEA of
ABURI
Born 7 January 1920
Died 24 August 1999
"A loyal son of the empire and a
true son of Ghana"

ABOVE: Frank, Jimmy's cook for 30 years, with
 Patrick Moxon Rendall
 in front of Jimmy's grave
 Photo by Patrick Rendall taken in March 2003

RIGHT: In a past year, Jimmy looks up at the silk
 cotton tree in his garden at Onyaase.
 It is believed that the branches
 are antennae to The Gods..





ABOVE: Chief Nana Kofi Obonyaa, Onyaasehene, carried on his palanquin, and RIGHT: set down to greet his guests.



ABOVE: Jimmy at home in his Tudor cottage garden in Ashford Carbonel. RIGHT: The "Official Blame Taker" walks in front of his Chief. When things go right - the Chief takes the credit - when things go wrong - the "Blame Taker" takes the blame !



The road to Aburi, where Jimmy lived.

All the photographs on this page were "grabbed" from a video of the "Here and Now" program, screened by the BBC in about 1996, and are reproduced by courtesy of the BBC. © BBC Picture Archives.



The Chief and his Ceremonial Wives, being interviewed by Mark Easten, BBC reporter in "Here and Now" series.



The Onyassi "Mighty Stonebreakers Football Club" - They also doubled as Palanquin bearers. A football team provides four bearer, plus plenty of reserves !



Goal ! (No prizes for spotting the ball !)

**ALL THE PHOTOS ON
THIS PAGE APPEARED IN
MM24 OCTOBER 1999**



The Supporters go wild when a goal is scored.

THE “GRETNA GREEN” OF PEAK FOREST IN DERBYSHIRE

Honorary Vice President John C Moxon of The Isle of Wight sent in this interesting article.



THE FEBRUARY 2008 issue of the Family Tree Magazine arrived by post in mid December 2007, even before the Christmas rush commenced! It was good to have received it early, as it gave one a chance to read through it during the quiet moments between Christmas and New Year.

Given away with the magazine was a CD from S&N British Data Archive Ltd who regularly gives away a CD with each edition of the Family Tree Magazine.

The January CD contained several family history items that included the Register of Marriages that took place in the Peak Forest Chapel from 1727 to 1815. These registers were published by G W Marshall LL, D., who had them printed in 1901.

There was an index of names, and having distant relatives in that area I decided to look to see if any of them had lived in that tiny village. Peak Forest is situated in the hills near to Chapel-en-le-Frith in Derbyshire.

What I found rather surprised me. In addition to the marriages of local people there was a list entitled “Foreign Marriages” and on looking at these I saw that a Thomas Moxon married a Hannah Dyson on the 7th April 1745.

A Moxon getting married in the Peak Forest Chapel was so unusual that it demanded further investigation.

On reading through the preface to the book, I found that there was a very interesting history to the Chapel.

The Countess of Devonshire founded the Chapel in 1657 after the execution of Charles I in January 1649. The Countess was a very loyal supporter of the King and in “atonement” for the execution of her beloved Monarch, she decided to build a chapel in the Royal Forest for the Foresters and dedicated it to King Charles the Martyr.

The ground, on which it was built, was a Royal forest for deer hunting and therefore it was Crown land. As a result of its special location the chapel was under no jurisdiction and was a “Peculiar”. It was also extra parochial and extra Episcopal with the living being the gift of the Duke of Devonshire. This meant that the Minister was free from the jurisdiction of a Bishop and had specific duties that he could perform in his own right.

Amongst the many special duties that the resident Minister enjoyed was the right to legally marry anyone by Licence. He would issued the licence and then perform the ceremony of marriage. It therefore attracted a lot of marriages between people not resident in the village.

In its day the Chapel must have become known as a “Gretna Green” in Derbyshire, hence it encouraged a Thomas Moxon and a Hannah Dyson to cross over the Pennine Hills from Yorkshire to Derbyshire in order to get married.

What we need to do now is find out why they did this and who in the Moxon Society is descended from them.

1 The IGI lists the marriage between Thomas and Hannah but has no other supporting data that would lead to their parentage or children.

2. There is a website for <Peak Forest> that shows a rather dark photo of the church. It does refer to the village being a “Gretna Green” in its heyday.

3. Another website <Genuki Peak Forest> has the indexed list of the “foreign marriages” plus all the local marriages as well as the wills proved by this Peculiar from 1667 to 1834. It has several good photos of the Chapel.

THE EDITOR INVESTIGATES

John wonders if any members are descended from Thomas and Hannah Moxon. My investigations show that it is quite conceivable that John himself is a descendant!

The evidence is, however, very much circumstantial.

I looked through the 50 odd family trees that the Society has. There was just one (MX13 The Moxons of High Hoyland) where a Thomas Moxon baptised his family from 1747 onwards. Unfortunately, the records do not include the mother’s name. We do not know Thomas’ origins or who he married.

We know there was a Richard Moxon, who married Jane Perkins in 1766 in High Hoyland, and baptised 8 children between 1770 and 1784. We do not know Richard’s origins either, but assumed he was a son of Thomas, since Thomas was the only Moxon in High Hoyland at that time. If Richard married in 1766, then he could well have been born around 1745-6.

The records show that a Hannah Dyson was baptised in High Hoyland on 26 March

1726, the daughter of Joseph Dyson. There is no record of Hannah being married in High Hoyland.

Was this the Hannah Dyson who married Thomas in Peak Forest in 1745?

One can imagine the situation. Thomas turns up in High Hoyland, falls in love with Hannah and gets her pregnant. Hannah’s father, Joseph, confronts Thomas. *“Look here, you’ve got my daughter pregnant so you had better make an honest woman of her – but not here – off to Peak Forest! Get wed and don’t come back to High Hoyland until the child is old enough for scandal to be avoided”.*

That child would have been Richard. A search of the IGI on line, does not show any Richard being baptised by a Thomas anywhere in England around that time - so possibly, or probably, he was never baptised.

Spurred on by this ‘success’, I searched the National Burial Index. Between 1760 and 1810 there was just one record of a burial of a Hannah Moxon in the West Riding of Yorkshire, it reads:

Hannah Moxon, buried 24 April 1800 at All Saints, High Hoyland.

QED?

Ed.

John has seen a draft of this article, and makes the comment that a lot more independent proof is required. I agree.

BILL MOXON’S CRADLE

Member Dr. Bill Moxon of Wetherby has sent us a photo of the cradle he has made for his grandchild.

Bill has always been interested in ‘making things from model aeroplanes as a boy - to a china cabinet and a Davenport desk more recently. *“I enjoy the planning phase and shopping around for materials”.*

The crib (*shown opposite*) is designed to take a carry-cot, having hinged flaps around the top edge, which then hide the edges of the carry-cot. He asked an artist friend to draw out the cherubs on thin wood and then inlaid them in the head. The tail has the inlaid Yorkshire Rose.

“The head of the cradle I made to a shield shape signifying (hopefully) both spiritual and

temporal protection the new born might expect”.

All the joints are dovetailed and there is a retractable “rocking pedal” enabling the cradle to be gently rocked by the foot of the baby sitter, comfortably seated on an adjacent chair. Bill adds, *“please remember to retract the pedal afterwards to avoid Grandma tripping over it!”*

The head end of the cradle can be raised by turning a wheel at the side, operating eccentric lugs, to raise the head end by several inches.

It is obviously a well designed cradle.

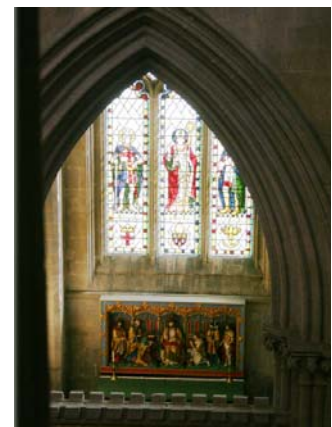
Bill’s timeshare is in Kent, the first two weeks of September, which precludes them attending the Gatherings. They did once get in to say “Hallo” when the Gathering was in Devonshire Hall (Leeds) near where he has his practice. However, they had to leave first thing Saturday morning for Kent.



*Jimmy and Dick Moxon
(see article in MM40 - The beginnings of the Moxon Society)
Dick's sterling work helped launch "The Moxons of Yorkshire"
and the early Moxon Magazines*



*King Charles the Martyr Chapel, Peak Forest
See article on adjacent page*



*One of the Altars in Wells Cathedral
Photo by Barbara O'Neill*



*The Cradle, made by Bill Moxon for his eldest grandson
See article on adjacent page*



*Angus Moxon, son of Simon & Margaret, announced his engagement in July to Trish Donovan. They are to be married at Byron Bay, in May 2009.
Simon and Margaret are delighted that Trish's engagement ring originally belonged to Simon's mother, Laura - given of course, by Phil Moxon, Simon's father some 70 years ago!
Margaret is Secretary of Moxons Downunder, and produces their Downunder Newsletter each year.*

MOXON MEMBERS AND FAMILY TREE AFFILIATIONS

Check out who are your cousins!

Mem No	First name	Surname	Address	Tree Ref	^Y-Line	Mem No	First name	Surname	Address	Tree Ref	^Y-Line
096	Judith	Ayre	Beverley.	MX17/85	Y	108	Jeffrey N	Moxon	MA 02791 USA	MX01/232	Y
078	Joanne	Baker	Waiuku NZ	MX21/111NS	NMM	042	J W A (Bill)	Moxon	Wetherby, Yorks	AI	
010	Patricia D	Bascombe	Hants.	MX06/111	Y	095	J W J	Moxon	Somerset	MX01NS	Y
117	Margaret	Beer	Surrey	MX55(MX37)	NMM	134	J. A.	Moxon	Herts.	AI	
017	Stella P	Berry	Templecombe.	MX01/196	Y	051	Ken	Moxon	Chester	MX26/26NS	Y
097	Don Moxon	Blake,	Cumbria	MX13/24NS	Y	062	Kendrick	Moxon	WA 98115-7551 USA	MX01/233	Y
002	T A	Causier	France	MX14	Y	107	Keith & Soona	Moxon	CA 91208 USA	MX05/199	Y
008	Zoe	Chaddock	Cheshire	MX13/92NS	Y	073	Leslie & Margaret	Moxon	West Yorkshire	MX56/19	Yab
084	Lesley	Charlton	Warwickshire	MX20/5NS	Y	093	Lily M	Moxon	West Midlands	MX31/71	Y
114	Joan A	Chester	Boston	MX25/203	Y	069	Len & Penny	Moxon	Canada	MX25/223NS	Yab
033	John G	Clark	Leatherhead	MX25/192	Y	020	Margaret	Moxon	WA 98115 USA	MX05/164	Y
045	Hilda	Clarke	Doncaster	MX06/77	Y	087	Margaret	Moxon	Bamsley	MX02/63	Y2
119	Joan A	Clarke	Marston Moreteyne	MX25/75NS	Y	054	Percy & Joan	Moxon	Nottinghamshire	MX15/128	Y
121	Graham T	Clarke	WA 6330 AU	MX05/227	Y	153	M.	Moxon,	S. Yorks	AI	
092	John G	Cole	NSW 2228 AU	MX11/167NS	Y	001	N	Moxon	Nottingham.	AI	
125	P. A	Coxon	Sennen. Penzance	MX06AI	Y	130	Neil	Moxon	Preston	MX01/228	Yab
028	Harriet A	Cozens	Newport. Gwent.	MX21/46NS	NMM	034	Natasha D	Moxon	Canada	MX37/46NS	Y
016	Angela	Davies	Oswestry	MX06/131NS	Y	053	Phil A	Moxon	Lincolnshire	MX25/167NS	Y
089	Janet	Dunn	Driffild	MX19/98NS	NMM	140	P D	Moxon	Kent	AI	
118	John & Sue	Eamshaw	West Bretton	MX13/194	Y	141	Phil L	Moxham	NSW AU	MX59	Ya
021	Warren & Margt.	Eastwood	Cheshire.	MX12/189	Y	014	Paul N	Moxon	Stockport	MX13/101	Y1
143	David J	Ellison	Derbyshire		Y	083	Peter & Alison	Moxom	West Sussex	MX11NS	Y
124	Angie. Y	Elsworth	Leighton Buzzard	MX11/168NS	Y	035	P Simon & Margaret	Moxon	QLD 4010 AU	MX05/94	Y
082	Joan M	Fanshawe	Stroud, Petersfield	MX01/216	Y	142	P W	Moxon	VIRGINIA 23185 USA	AI	
138	D	Fisher	NSW 2753 AU	AI	133	Paul. G & Julie	Moxon	W Yorkshire	MX15/144	Y	
027	David J	Forsyth	West Yorkshire	MX15	Y	116	Richard & Jean	Moxon	WI 54956 USA	MX05/179	Y
060	Glenelle	Gawthorne	NSW 2500 AU	MX26/136NS	Y	022	Ronald H	Moxon	Preston	MX01/221	Y
094	Howard & Patsy	Gregory,	Preston	MX12/221NS	Y	015	Robert K	Moxon	SC 29169 USA	MX01/223	Y
131	Stephen C	Griffin	Cornwall	MX45/20	Y	098	R W (Bob)	Moxon Browne,	London	MB01/15	NMM
137	Jacqueline	Griffin	Essex	MX45/20	Y	004	Stewart	Moxon	Brighouse,	AI	
026	Bernard W	Hawkins	Dorset	MX10/3NS	NMM	057	Steven R	Moxon	SD 57006 USA	MX05/180	Y
112	Angela	Healy	North Yorkshire	MX19/72	NMM	Joint 011	Sue	Moxon	Isle-of-Wight	MX45/11	NMM
012	John & Dfymys	Hill	Coventry	MX01/60	Y	106	Theodore B	Moxon	DELAWARE USA	MX05/242	Y
104	Dorothy	Hitchman	Worksop	MX15/40NS	Y	029	T W Glen	Moxon	NSW 2481 AU	MX05/111	Y
075	Janet	Honey	Oxfordshire	MX31/193NS	Y	105	Win	Moxon	PA 19087-2110 USDA	MX01/224	Y
044	Judy	Huggett	Kings Lynn	MX11/228	Y	088	Pauline	Munro	Kibworth	MX11/146	Y
135	T A	Hunt	WA 6156 AU	AI	068	Diane	Nygaard	CO 80013 USA	MX05/237	Y	
047	Graham	Jagger	Leicester	MX15/137	Y	005	Barbara	O'Neill	Swindon.	MX48NS	NMM
030	Jill	Johnston	QLD 4122 AU	MX05/110	Y	032	Joan & Robert	Rendall	Bushby	MX01/197	Y
080	Jenny & Trevor	Jordon	Yorkshire	MX01/146	Y	050	Edward	Roberts	Canada	MX37NS	Y
074	Karl D	Julian,	ME 04986-3421 USA	MX42NS	NMM	081	Joan	Robinson	Lichfield, Staffs	MX01/56NS	Y
023	Carol A	Kaye	Barnsley.	MX10/12NS	NMM	152	Dorothy	Said,	NSW 2286 AU	MX13/57NS	Y
122	Sharon	Lowry	SA 5013 AU	MX55NS	NMM	101	Cecil H A	Sauvage	Brionne. France	MX14/37NS	Y
063	Roisemary E	Mans	Leics	MX01/53NS	Y	109	Margaret	Sauvage-Lefebvre	Bemay France	MX14/37NS	Y
059	Derek K	Mason	East Yorkshire	AI	Y	144	Kelly	Selcher	Pennsylvania USA	MX26/20NS	Y
018	John & Gillie	McKeown	Bristol	MX05/219	Y	085	Leon	Simon	NC 27608 USA	MX26/72	Y
066	Sylvia	Merrett	Aylesbury	MX10/84	NMM	099	Janet S	Start	West Sussex	MX25/217NS	Y
102	David R	Michael,	WA 6060 AU	MX11NS	Y	100	Rosemary	Struyk	N J 07470-2701 USA	MX01/222	Y
025	Chris. & Jane	Micklethwaite	Lincs	MX13/139	Y	090	Jeremy G	Sutton-Pratt	AUKLAND NZ	MX14/91	Y
132	Dawn	Morandin	ONTARIO Canada	MX15/145	Y	110	Marvin	Thomas	Canada	MX12/241	Y
139	Andrew C	Moxon	YORK	MX02/65	Y2	079	Betty J	Trembley	WA 98632 USA	MX19/12	NMM
031	Arnold David	Moxon	Elstead. Godalming.	MX22/9	Yab	061	Diane	Trotter	Hartshorne	MX14/62	Y
077	Alan & Nina	Moxon	Lancs	AI		123	Rosie & Graham	Turner	Canterbury	MX16/52	Y
049	Andrew J R	Moxon	Gloucester	MX13/103	Y1	086	Danielle	Wanchek	CA 95969 USA	MX26/70	Y
048	Chris & Aileen	Moxon	Pukeohe 2679 NZ	MX11/123	Yab	115	Merv	Wearne	NSW 2339 AU	MX11/108NS	Y
145	Betty E	Moxon	West Yorkshire	MX26/20NS	Y	037	CAROL L	Wells	Oldham	MX31/97NS	Y
070	B M	Moxham	Essex	AI		067	Freda	Wilkinson	Kent	MX10/18	NMM
040	Chyis Albert	Moxon	Oxford	MX02/64	Ya2	146	B	Wilkinson,	Orpington	MX10/18NS	NMM
038	Chris J M	Moxon	London	MX01/149	Y	036	Beth & Blair	Wilson	QLD 4007 AU	MX05/105	Y
055	Chris A	Moxon	CA 90713 USA	AI	Yb	149	Hamilton	Wilson	QLD4000 AU	MX05/105NS	Y
039	Derrick & Marion	Moxham	2600 NZ	MX37NS	Ya	148	Ross	Wilson,	NSW 2027 AU	MX05/105NS	Y
024	Doris	Moxon	Beverley	MX10/67NS	NMM	150	Andrew	Wilson,	QLD 4011 AU	MX05/105NS	Y
043	Don & Wendy	Moxon	Suffolk	MX06/92	Yab	151	Elizabeth	Wilson,	QLD 4007 AU	MX05/105NS	Y
091	Doug G	Moxon	NSW 2035 AU	MX05/115	Y	113	Ann V	Wright	Bristol.	AI	
126	Denison. G	Moxon	LONDON	MX13/97	Y1	058	Judith	Zakka	Plantation FL USA	MX16/55	Y
129	Diana	Moxon	Missouri USA	MX01/227	Y						
120	Edward *Ted)	Moxon	NSW 2074 AU	MX26NS	Y						
056	Eric D V	Moxon	Suffolk	AI			PAST MEMBERS TESTED				
136	Ed N	Moxon	Wiltshire	MX27/6NS	Yab		Alvin L	Moxon		MX05	Yb
046	E Richard	Moxon	Oxford	MX12/193	Ya		George H	Moxon		MX17	Yab
013	Fred	Moxon	Doncaster	MX15/135	Yab		John L	Moxon		MX20	Ya
009	Gwynneth	Moxon	Ramsbottom, Bury	MX01/219	Y		John Waring	Moxon	Sponsored	MX13	Yab
147	George	Moxon	QLD 4104 AU	MX05/104NS	Y		Leslie J K	Moxsom		MX43	Ya
006	GEoff R	Moxon	NSW 2114 AU	MX05/116	Y		O Kenneth	Moxon		MX26	Yab
103	Hilda	Moxsom	Norfolk	MX43/20	Y		Robert	Moxon	Sponsored	MX54	Yab
019	Ian	Moxon	Stone. Staffs	MX14/83	Y		Thomas Jules	Moxon		MX05	Yab
071	Ian S	Moxon	Leeds	MX16/43	Y		Timothy N	Moxon		MX16	Ya
072	John	Moxon	Kirkheaton,	MX20/43	Y						
076	John	Moxon	NSW 2153 AU	MX26	Y						
154	John	Moxon	Birmingham	MX31/32NS	Y						
011	J ohn & Sue	Moxon	Isle-of-Wight	MX13/96	Ya1						
007	John & Jacqui	Moxon	Southampton	MX06/114	y						
065	John Eardley	Moxon	Somerset	MX01/151	y						
003	John & Ann	Moxon	Somerset.	MX14/64	Yab						
041	Jeremy G	Moxon	Solihull	MX02/45NS	Y2						
052	Jim & Birait	Moxon	WI 53182- 1260 USA	MX05/168	Y						

PAST MEMBERS TESTED

Y = Y-Line known from another Moxon member
 Ya = !0 marker test result
 Yb = 43 marker test result
 Y1 and Ya1 = Horsington Y-Line
 Y2 and Ya2 = Froggatt Y-Line
 NMM = No Male Moxon available to test.

EVOLUTION OF MOXON FAMILY TREES

By The Chairman, John Moxon Hill

I FIRST BECAME really interested in my family history in about 1981. Dymps and I took my mother over from Uttoxeter to Lichfield to visit her sister. During the evening, Auntie Pip (Kathleen) pulled out an old cardboard shoe box, containing many old Moxon family papers. There was the will of Nathaniel Moxon, Innkeeper of Market Bosworth dated 1806 (who was Nathaniel?) Then there were letters from my Gt.Grandfather, John Payne Moxon, to his father, tantalisingly just addressed to "Mr. Moxon"! Who was his father? Curiosity got the better of me!

A few weekends later, we searched around the graveyard of Market Bosworth Church, and found many useful monumental inscriptions. Next, taking a day's holiday from work, we visited the Leicester Record Office. There, the very helpful staff, enabled us to find out much more. So, armed with a large piece of paper, I was able to draw out a family tree, showing the descendants of Thomas Moxon of Market Bosworth.

The pressures of family and work delayed much further research, until I retired in 1986. Some more research soon meant re-drawing the family tree on an even larger piece of paper!

Having acquired my first (proper) computer in 1987, it seemed a reasonable thing to expect it to do the hard graft of laying out and drawing up family trees. To my surprise, I could not find a proprietary program anywhere which would perform this task. So, having learnt the elements of "Basic" programming, I set to, to compile my own program. It took ages! But eventually I had a program that would compile a family tree, up to 12 sheets wide by 4 sheets deep, accommodating up to 20 generations, and up to 255 individual entries.

So, the first version of Tree MX01 was born.

In May 1988, I had a letter from my second cousin, Chris Moxon, who told me that Jimmy Moxon had produced the first "*Moxon Magazine*" in April, and enclosed a copy. I immediately rang the printers, *Tortoiseshell Press* in Ludlow, to get details. They gave me the late Dick Moxon's telephone number. He "signed me up" to receive future issues of the Magazine on subscription, and sold me a copy of *The Moxons of Yorkshire*.

The book included the research that Joan Rendall had carried out into the ancestry of her ancestor, Thomas Moxon of Market Bosworth.

Another call to Dick, and I had Joan's telephone number.

I called, and Dymps and I were instantly invited to visit Joan and Robert. That was a most interesting, enjoyable and fruitful visit!

Joan had determined Thomas Moxon's ancestry right back to Charles Mokeson, who made his will, and died, in 1592.

Back home, the computer worked overtime to load in all this new material, and to print out the new tree.

In July 1989 I booked to attend the first Moxon Gathering in Leeds. Joan and Robert were going, and Joan asked me if I could call in at Leicester and take Graham Jagger with me - this was the first time we had met.

I took my MX01 tree with me, the sheets stuck to a roll of corrugated cardboard, which could be rolled up for transport.

Soon after returning home I started to receive hand drawn copies of Moxon Trees for computerisation!

These, and the trees shown in *The Moxons of Yorkshire* were computerised.

After the death of Dick Moxon, his files were passed to the late Jimmy Moxon. Among these were two lever arch files containing all the correspondence Dick had received concerning orders for *The Moxons of Yorkshire*, for which about 1000 "flyers" had been mailed out to Moxons worldwide, with addresses taken from Phone books. This mailshot must have been one of the most successful ever - with around 350 positive responses. (Normally a return of 5% is thought to be good!).

I borrowed these two files since many who responded sent in their own Moxon trees. Most of them were then either added to existing trees, or new trees drawn.

At the third Gathering, also in Leeds, my corrugated cardboard was now about 25 feet long!

I continued to create new trees, and add to existing trees, until around 2002, when the backlog became too large for me to continue. There were over 3600 entries.

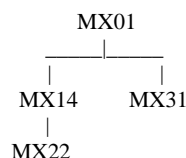
By this time, many proprietary tree drawing programs were available: most were compatible one with the other, using the GEDCOM file interchange system. Unfortunately, my program was not compatible with any of them!

It was therefore decided to commence a program of converting the trees to a modern program. This entailed manually entering the data - which is very time consuming. At this stage I opted out! I felt I had "done my whack".

The challenge of converting all the trees was taken up by Treasurer John Earnshaw, President Graham Jagger and Committee Member Ed Moxon.

Considering they are all in full-time work, they have achieved a great deal to date, and should be congratulated. Reference to the website shows that of the 51 extant trees, all have been converted, and GEDCOM files available for members to download. For those members who do not have a modern family tree program, many of the trees are available for download in PDF format. (Requires Adobe Reader program - available FOC on the Adobe website)

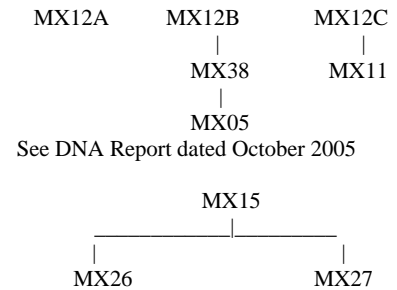
Because my program was size limited, some large trees had to be presented on several trees. Thus at present some of the converted trees are also covered by several GEDCOM files:



The DNA tests have shown that the very early part of MX12 is in error. The tree needs to be split into 3 parts. As a temporary measure, we have named the descendants of:

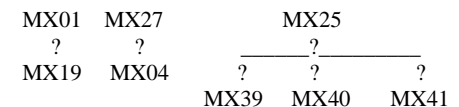
William Moxon (C1499-1552) as **MX12A**
 Henry Moxon (1545-?) as **MX12B**
 Ryched Moxon (1548 - ?) as **MX12C**

Other trees are connected as shown below:



See DNA Report dated October 2005

The following trees are likely to be connected, but more research required to confirm.



MX01
?
MX02

WELL I NEVER!

THOSE OF US who have researched 16th. and 17th. century English Parish Registers will be familiar with the "latinisation" of names e.g. "*Joseph* entered as *Josephus*".

I have been trying to help Member Chris Alan Moxon of Lakewood, California. His gt.gt.grandfather was Joseph Moxon who married Carrie Risner (no further details known).

So I searched on the LDS (Mormon) website www.familysearch.com I found an entry in Ancestral File (ie details submitted by an individual but not validated by LDS):

Joe C Moxon married Carrie Risner abt 1799 <Cleburne Texas>

I then searched for his birth/baptism, and found an entry - also in Ancestral File:

Joe C Moxon born abt 1770 <Cleburne, Texas> Married Carrie Risner.

The fact that Cleburne, Texas was enclosed in < >, makes me think that this is an assumption, but no explanation was given.

What really surprised me was that there were other entries for the birth/baptism of several male children named:

Joe Cephus Mixon!

JMH

HAVE YOU GOT AN ANECDOTE FOR PUBLICATION?

If so, send it to the Editor!

A MOTHER'S TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS - No. 3

In the April issue we published an article about George Moxon - Architect of Barnsley. His uncle, also named George was a printer in Barnsley. Printer George later hit on hard times, as this letter from his wife Sarah née Kidd, to her mother in USA illustrates. It seems surprising that George's brother, John, and John's son George, the architect, who both appeared to be reasonably prosperous did not help out George and Sarah! Perhaps there is another story here? Thanks to member Kelly Selcher of Middleton, Pennsylvania, USA, who has Kidd ancestors.

Mrs. Sarah Moxon,
16, Westmorland Street,
Upperthorpe,
Sheffield,
England
August 30, 1882

My dear Mother:

You will, I am sure have thought I was never going to write to you again. I should have done so months ago, had I good news to write about. The place where George was at did not pay the owner, so he decided to give it up and since 27th May George has been under notice. We did hope for the best that there might be trade and the man be induced to keep it on, but things are very bad. So he sold the machinery and plant. George makes a few shillings a week by collecting the ----- (couldn't read) for Mellor. When that's done we don't know what to do.

George has been after two situations but no good. One wants a younger man and little money and the other has not made up his mind. Frank and George brought 14/- between them

last week. So you may be sure that goes a little way among eight of us. Lizzie is at home. She can't get any wages. Shop Keepers only want apprentices and they have nothing to pay them. We are in an awkward position, last year we had to pawn everything we could part with. George's best clothes & my winter jacket, overcoat and other things. Some are overdue and I am sadly afraid of them being sold. We are badly off for clothes, Father, Frank & George especially. We had no time to get clothes, for 25/- is soon spent. Frank had only about ½ work and George's 4/- when rent rates and shoes together were got. So, you see we are in deep waters again.

I went to Thurlestone on August 6th (Ann Sermons) when I saw one of Aunt Martha's daughters. She said they had a letter from you and that when Augusta had been to see you, you were coming to England. That you were going to Clayton for a while anyhow, for you would be nearer your former home and the chapel too. I was very pleased indeed to see it could be ordered and that they were able and willing for you to be there. You will be at

home, especially as we are fixed as we are. She said they were all eager for you to go and stay with them. She also said her mother told her to ask me to go to their anniversary sermons on the 20th. I told her I could not go, the distance and expense were too great.

I went to Thurlestone on the 6th and 13th of August but it cost me nothing, for the Lord always disposes someone to give me my railway fares that it cost me nothing. I hope you are in good health. I am sorry you have been poorly. I hope you will write to tell me when you expect to get here in England so that I may see you soon.

Remember me kindly to Harry. I will write to him soon if I can spare postage, which is more than I have been able lately.

We are all well except George (who as you know has always been delicate). Hope it will find you the same.

With much love,
Believe me to be your loving daughter
Sarah



George and Kate Moxon in later years



George and Kate in their younger years

HANNAH WOODCOCK MOXON

Marvin Thomas, Member of Stratford, Ontario, Canada, writes about his Grandmother.

The May, 2008, issue of *Family Tree Magazine* contained a cover story on the girls who worked at the munitions factories during the First World War.

One of the largest of these factories was the No. 1 National Filling Factory at Barnbow, Crossgates near Leeds.

A member of Moxon family tree MX12 worked as a forelady at this plant for approximately three years, from 1916 to 1919. Hannah Woodcock Moxon (1884 – 1980) was born in Low Moor, Yorkshire, and was named after her maternal grandmother, Hannah Woodcock. Both were descended from Thomas Woodcock (1755-1833) who was the architect, builder and long-term manager of the Low Moor Iron Works. Cannons made at this Works were used at Waterloo.

Hannah Woodcock Moxon was the wife of Arthur Thomas, who served with the West Yorkshire Regiment in France. They had one son, Harold Moxon Thomas (1904 – 1982).

She was the daughter of George Moxon (1849-1895), a railway plumber, and a granddaughter of William Moxon (1823 – 1885), a plumber and glazier, who was born at Stanley near Wakefield.

In 1917, Hannah was presented with a silver-plated flower holder inscribed with the following message.

To
Mrs. Thomas
From the workers in
"G" Block
No. 1: N.F.F.
May 1917



The photo shows her wearing the 1916 triangular "On War Service" brooch.

To those who knew Hannah in her later life, the awareness that she had worked in a munitions factory would come as a revelation. Her hobbies consisted of knitting, needlework and crocheting, and church work.

For more information on No.1 N.F.F., there is an excellent summary on the internet at the following address.

www.barwickinethhistoricalsociety.com/4746.html

It is well worth while having a look at this web site.

Ed.



Inside the Factory
Photo from above web site

NO. 1 NATIONAL FILLING FACTORY.

SECRETARY: MAJOR YEWDALL.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 20901 (6 LINES).
TELEGRAMS: EXPLOSIVES, LEEDS.

IT IS ESSENTIAL TO QUOTE
IN YOUR REPLY
OUR REFERENCE:
GY/HP.



CROSSGATES,

NR. LEEDS.

27th. January 1919.

To whom it may concern.

I have pleasure in certifying that
Mrs. Thomas was employed at this Factory for
upwards of three years. She commenced as an
Overlooker and was then promoted to Forewoman
in which capacity she displayed unbounded energy
being reliable and showing tact in dealing with
the workers. She carried out her duties to
the complete satisfaction of the Management.

George Hewdall
.....
Secretary.

Letter of Recommendation received by Hannah when she left No.1 NFF after WWI



Hannah Woodcock Thomas née Moxon
Wearing the 1916 'On War Service' triangular brooch

JAMES WILLIAM MOXON (1867-1946)

James was born in Barnburgh, near Doncaster in Yorkshire, England. He emigrated to USA in 1888 and eventually settled in Stevens Point, Wisconsin in April, 1898.

By Betty DeHart Trembley, Member of Longview, WA, USA.

JAMES WILLIAM MOXON (1867-1946), the second son of William Moxon (1844-1916) and Sarah Wumble (1845-1936) was born in Barnburgh, Near Doncaster, Yorkshire, England. While researching the history of the area of Barnburgh, and my grandfather, I came upon an entry from George Crumpler, Master of the school, who writes the following:

"JAMES MOXON, a boy in the 3rd standard was very saucy indeed this morning and I scolded him for throwing a slate pencil at George Watson in a very spiteful manner. As a punishment I gave him three strokes across his shoulders. He then stamped his feet upon the floor, for which I gave him two strokes across the legs. He behaved himself well during the rest of the day."

In 1888, at the age of twenty-one, James came to America after having learned the trade of iron molder in England and found employment in that line in New York for a short time, spent a few weeks at Niagara Falls, and then went on to St. Thomas, Canada, where he worked a year and half before going still further west to Chicago, Illinois (about 1890) where he took service with the Postal Telegraph Company in their construction department.

On August 24, 1893 James married Mrs Barbara (Steller) Butter daughter of Nicholas and Magdalene (Kolter) Steller.

They lived in Oshkosh and Wausau, Wisconsin for short periods before locating to Stevens Point, Wisconsin in April, 1898.

James William Moxon has been identified with Stevens Point's industrial affairs (Rice Brothers Foundry, Central City Iron Works and D. J. Murray Manufacturing Company) for many years, was described as an old time veteran foundryman, who later engaged in a general contracting business (1904) making

specialty cement work of all kinds. He constructed many of the cement sidewalks in Stevens Point and was also a manufacturer of concrete products, including vaults and blocks. The family home at 902 Normal Avenue was where he had a shop on the premises

In 1914 Mr Moxon erected a substantial two-story cement home for himself (later named 1700 College Avenue)

Betty Trembley's Memories: As a child of six or seven, my family moved to Stevens Point, Wisconsin and lived with my grandfather, James William Moxon, a short stocky man with broad shoulders, in his home. He liked to cook – especially Yorkshire pudding and drank his tea with a cube of sugar tucked in his cheek. His cement shop was in a building in the rear of the house that he built. I was told that when he built the house, it was so that every one of his children would have their own bedroom. (there were six children and two step-children)

He built the house from concrete blocks so that people could see what kind of work he could do. The window beside the front staircase had leaded prism window and when the sun shown, we had a beautiful rainbow appear on the carpet. He also made concrete casket liners and urns for flowers. There are still sidewalks today in Stevens Point with his mark on them. He enjoyed fishing for catfish and had a brass spittoon by his chair which he used while he listened to the radio program with Gabriel Heater (newscaster). By the time I was in fourth grade, we moved to our own home, but I always remained close to him. (insert house & the picture)

An article entitled, *Houses That Grew*, described the style of the house as Prairie style/ neo-classical revival hybrid and was 2½ stories tall.

"This house was a showcase for its first

owner's own business. So when he wanted a new and larger house, he built it of cement blocks made in his "shop on the premises".

The period details here are the heavy, hooded roofs on house and dormers, the wide, flaring eaves; the horizontal bands of windows, especially in the dormers; and the general horizontality of the courses of blocks."

James William Moxon, age 79, died Wednesday at 11 am at a Chicago hospital. He had gone to Chicago the day before Thanksgiving to spend the holiday and weekend with his sons, Dr. G. W. Moxon and Dr. J.A. Moxon, when he suffered an attack en route and entered the hospital the next morning. He underwent an appendicitis operation on Wednesday morning when it was discovered the appendix had ruptured. He is buried at Pine Grove Cemetery, Wausau, Wisconsin. He was affiliated with Lodge No. 225, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Stevens Point and was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James and Barbara Moxon had the following children.: Earl (1894-1977), George (1896-1968), Magdalene (1899-1986), James (twin 1901-1980) Esther (twin 1901-1988) , and Ruth (1903-1981).

References:

Vera & Fred Moxon, Barnburgh Nr Doncaster, England (2006) Family group chart of the Moxons of Barnburgh, England and the USA

"The Parish of Barnburgh and Harlington, It's Social History from 1750", The Barnburgh and Harlington Local History and Heritage Group, first published in 2003.

Log Book of Barnburgh School 1876-1888 by Peter Dawson.

Census of 1871 Barnburgh England (extraction by Vera & Fred Moxon)



**Jimmy Moxon
1920 - 1999**

ROLAND JAMES (JIMMY) MOXON, O.B.E., President and Founding Father of the Moxon Society, Editor of The Moxon Magazine and Chief Nana Kofi Obonyaa, Onyaasehene of The Ashanti Tribe in Ghana, died in the Military Hospital in Accra, Ghana on 24th August, 1999.

This is part of a photo taken of Jimmy when he was presenting a copy of the portrait of his ancestor, Rev. George Moxon to the Church in Springfield, USA.

ADVANCE NOTICE

**GATHERING 2009
WILL BE HELD IN
CANTERBURY
18th to 20th September**

**Details in next April's
Magazine**

**Tie a knot in your hanky
NOW!**



Betty Trembley



James' grave at Pine Grove Cemetery,
Wausau, Wisconsin.

"A Standard History of Portage County" (WI),
published 1919; University of Wisconsin -
Stevens Point Archives (2007)

University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point
Archives (2007) Stevens Point Daily Journal
12 Dec 1946

Obituary of James W. Moxon - Wausau
Cemetery Association, Wausau WI, Pine
Grove Cemetery (Vickeryville WI)

"Houses That Grew", by Wendell Nelson,
publisher: W. Nelson, 1984 Portage County
Public Library.



The House that James built



Barnburgh Church



Red Hall today

It was the first house in Leeds to be built of red brick in what was a
predominantly stone area. Red Hall is still standing today, and is a
Grade One listed building.

It would have been Lodge's weekend retreat and he would have
used it for entertaining important guests. It was here that the Royalist
treasurer, Sir William Carnaby, resided for a period of three months. It
is situated to the east of Roundhay Park and is close to the A58 just
north of the Leeds Ring Road. See article on pages 6 and 7

JOHN MOXON - ARTIST



John Moxon was born in Southwark 12 Feb 1822 to William
Parkin Moxon and Sara Sutton. He married Margaret Garlick about
1845 and had 4 children before moving to Edinburgh circa 1855 where
he and his family spent the rest of their lives. John produced many
paintings, mainly of the Lake District. (See above example of
Ullswater). Peter Macleod's wife is a descendant of John Moxon and he
is looking for more information about her artistic ancestor.

John is shown on Moxon Tree MX16.

Anyone able to help, please?



MARGARET MOXON WAY, HULL

IN OUR LAST issue, Judith Ayre, Member of Beverley, told us about a new road in Hull being named after Margaret Moxon.

Judith has sent us this photograph, and writes:

Margaret Moxon Way in Hull, shown with the transport interchange on the left and the St Stephen's Shopping Centre on the right. After all this time there are still no street names up at either end of the street, so I can't send you a photo of the 'nameplate!' This may be because it is not a main road for cars to travel along, but more a 'bus only' route.

Thanks Judith.



Dr. Alvin Moxon (centre) with son, James on the left and President Jimmy Moxon on the right. Photo taken outside Bretton Hall, during the Moxon Society visit there on Saturday, 5th. September, 1998.

Alvin, who lived in Wooster, USA, attended more Moxon Gatherings than any other Overseas Member.

NEXT ISSUE PREVIEW

The death of Walter Moxon
Moxon Convicts in Queensland
A Downunder Moxon explores his roots
Moxon Botanists research
William Evers Moxon - Found!
Précis of Charles Moxon's "Personal Recollections" probably in three instalments.

**WHERE IS YOUR
ARTICLE FOR NEXT
APRIL'S ISSUE????**



John Moxon (centre) with Graham (right) & me (left)

JOHN MOXON FROM DOWNUNDER

John Moxon, member of Winston Hills, Sydney, and his wife Margaret, toured England and Ireland during their 3 months visit last April - June.

Following an accident, many years ago, John is confined to a wheel chair. In order to have freedom, they hired a campervan specially adapted for a wheel chair user, from a firm in Derby. By prior arrangement they stayed with us one night, parking the campervan in our drive. We invited Graham and Angela Jagger to join us all for dinner.

John's "Moxon" ancestors originated in Silkstone (as did Graham's). During their holiday they hoped to visit Silkstone.

An article covering their experiences, including the trials of being wheelchair bound, will be included in next April's Magazine.

John Moxon Hill