



Established in 1988 by James Moxon, Founding Editor
and First President of the Moxon Society

The Moxon Magazine

www.moxonsociety.org

This year's Moxon Gathering will be offshore!

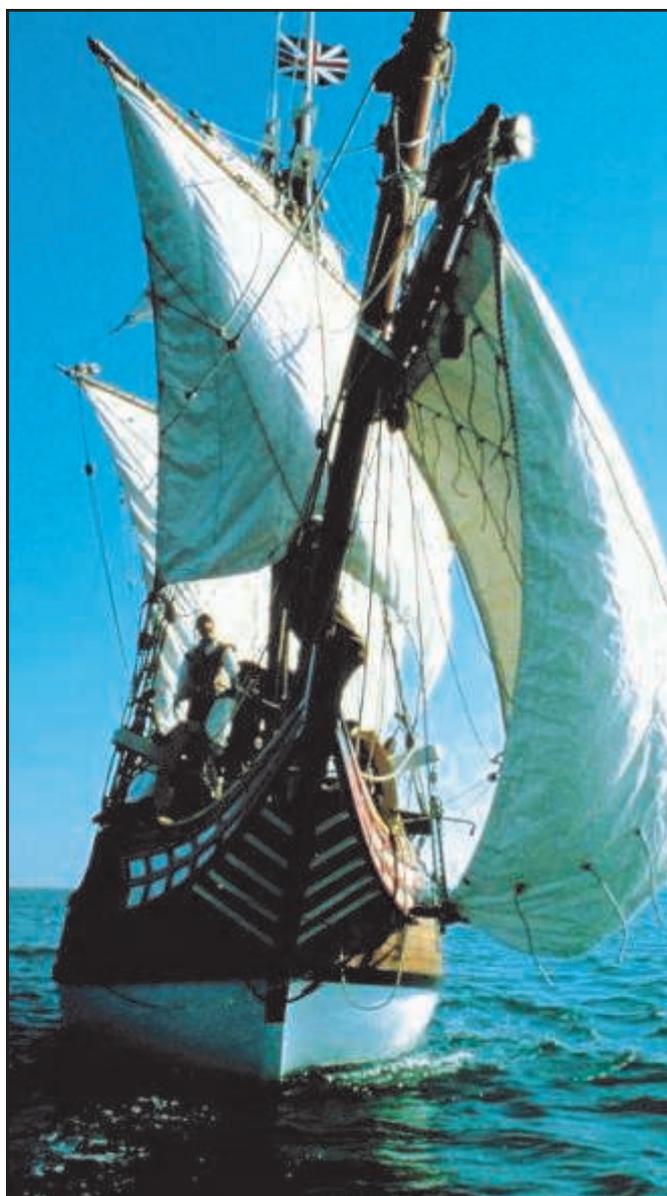
Though admittedly we'll get there *via* the Isle of Wight Ferry rather than this more romantic and flamboyant ship!

Seen under full sail, *right*, this is a replica of **Godspeed**, one of the three ships (along with the *Susan Constant* and the *Discovery*) which undertook the 1606-1607 voyage to the New World for the English Virginia Company of London. The journey resulted in the founding of Jamestown in the new Colony of Virginia. So what's it doing, you're asking, on the cover of the **MOXON MAGAZINE**? Well, Pete Moxon of Virginia is a volunteer crew member on this replica: more about the ship and about Pete inside.

Also inside, a tale of Moxons robbed by Luddites; a distinguished clerical Moxon; a Moxon connection with a well-known poet; a Moxon of Hull and Pontefract; and an adventurous Midlands woman who took modern teaching to Australia.

As always, thanks to our varied contributors: do please keep the articles and stories coming in!

Best of all, bring them to this year's Gathering! Bon voyage!



From the President's Desk...

There ain't no such thing as a free lunch — (an Americanism that betrays the total disregard that that nation has for the intricacies of English grammar) or, alternatively, "There is no such thing as a free luncheon" (or other variants), is a popular adage communicating the idea that it is impossible to get something for nothing. The acronyms TANSTAAFL and TINSTAAFL, beloved by those learned in the art of 'texting', spring instantly to mind.

In no sphere of activity is this saw more appropriate than that of family history. Not many weeks ago I received a communication from someone seeking information about her Moxon ancestry. She had, she explained, traced her forebears back to 1730 and wondered if there was any information in the Moxon archives – of which I am the custodian – which could take her even further back. Her letter included a beautifully produced version of her family tree which she had, apparently, found 'for free' on the internet. You might guess what's coming next: it was easy to show that most of the information in this document, certainly that prior to about 1920, was pure invention; my enquirer had got nothing for nothing. I replied that I would be happy to provide appropriate accurate information were she to pay her subscription and become a member of the Moxon Society.

Family history, like most hobbies, costs money. I subscribe to a couple of English genealogy websites which are not overly expensive and which give me instant access

to huge quantities of accurate data from the comfort of my arm chair. There is a moral here, though. It is easy to fall into the trap of believing that information relating to other countries is equally accessible and cheap. Not so! I have recently been doing some research on an expenses only basis for a friend who has ancestors in Scotland and Ireland. *Scotlands People*, a website run by the Scottish government, is a veritable mine of information which is available on a pay-per-view, rather than an annual subscription, basis. If one is not careful it is very easy to spend £50 in an hour. You can easily lose friends this way! Irish genealogical websites are even more expensive and need to be used with extreme care.

So, it's very much a case of TINSTAAFL, but be careful. If you subscribe to an annual subscription website you can hammer it for all it's worth without incurring additional expenditure, but with a pay-per-view website you can easily find yourself paying for a very expensive lunch indeed.

Hendrix says it's his lunchtime. Woof!



Graham Jagger

President, The Moxon Society
Leicester, April 2012

The Reverend Cavendish Moxon

By Graham Jagger

Many families have been distinguished by being particularly well represented in certain professions; there are, for example, military families, medical families and families of politicians. Some branches of the wider Moxon family have to a remarkable degree been fecund in the procreation of doctors and clergymen although perhaps not to the extent as to create medical or clergy families. Nevertheless, some of these individuals can be singled out for further scrutiny on the grounds either of their contribution to their chosen profession, their eccentricity, or perhaps both.

Cavendish Moxon, whose descent is shown in Figure 1, was born in Pontefract on Friday 5 May 1882, the son of John and Elizabeth (née Stephenson) and was baptised on Tuesday 6 June in the same year. The family into which Cavendish was born was certainly comfortably provided for; by profession John was a farmer and maltster but he was also very active in civic affairs being a Justice of the Peace, Alderman and, for the years 1864, 1868 and 1880, Mayor of Pontefract. Throughout their married life John and Elizabeth lived at Baghill House, Pontefract, where seven children were born; William in 1861, John in 1865, Margaret Agnes in 1865, Francis Stephenson in 1868, Hugh Stanley in 1870, Gwendoline Elizabeth in 1873 and Cavendish in 1882. Raising such a large family was, no doubt, hard work for Elizabeth and extra help would have been required. At the time of the 1881 census three servants were employed.

Cavendish Moxon was educated at Oakham School and Christ Church, Oxford, taking his BA in 1904 whereupon he entered Ripon Theological College. Ripon Hall was

founded in Ripon, Yorkshire in 1897 by the then Bishop of Ripon, William Boyd Carpenter. In 1919 the college moved from Ripon to a site in Oxford and eventually, in 1975, merged with Cuddesdon Theological College.

In 1906 Cavendish was ordained deacon and was priested a year later in 1907. He served his title as assistant curate of St Andrew's, Stourton, Leeds (1906-8) and thereafter held a number of brief appointments: St Mary the Virgin, Eccles (1908-9), All Saints, Pontefract (1909-11), St Peter, South Croydon (1911-12), St. Marylebone (1912-14). He was Rector of Marske in Yorkshire during the war (1914-1918) and then served at Christ Church Westminster (1918-20).

Cavendish married Mabel Emily Goffe, daughter of Philip and Phoebe (née Gibbons) Goffe, in 1910 at Kings Norton, Worcestershire.

After a period as Assistant Secretary to The Churchmen's Union, Cavendish Moxon became its Secretary in 1916, a post he was

(Continued on page 4)

The Reverend Cavendish Moxon

to occupy until 1920. The **Churchmen's Union for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought** was formed in 1898 and was primarily intended to be a union of Churchmen, both ordained and lay (and indeed female), who desired to encourage the clearer statement of Christian truth in accordance with the advances in knowledge then being made. It was based on the principles of freedom of enquiry and of toleration in matters of religious opinion born of the Reformed Church of England, at once Catholic and Protestant, and aimed to promote liberal Christian theology. In 1928 The Churchmen's Union became The Modern Churchmen's Union, in 1986 The Modern Churchpeople's Union and, in 2010, Modern Church.

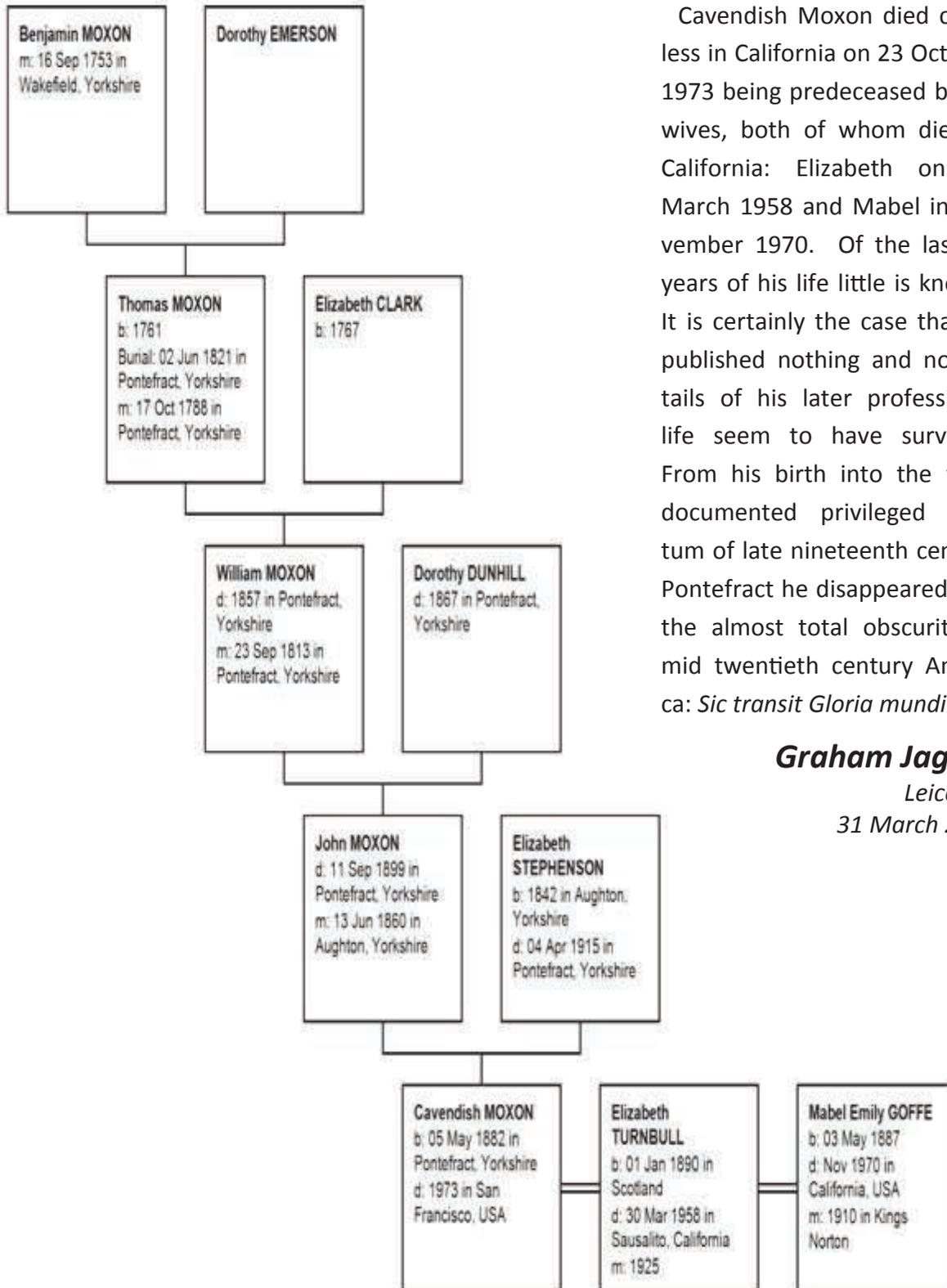
Cavendish Moxon disappeared from the English scene when, on 22 February 1920, he together with his wife Mabel Emily left Liverpool on Cunard liner the SS Imperator for New York where they arrived on 2 March. The passenger manifest for the voyage gives their ultimate destination as Alto, California, and the occupation of Cavendish as 'Minister'. He and Mabel returned to England for a short visit on 5 March 1923 on board the SS Celtic inbound to Liverpool from New York.

The 1920s were turbulent years for Cavendish; by his next visit to England, in 1928, he had divorced Mabel, married Elizabeth Turnbull, an artist who was born in Scotland in 1890, forsaken the cloth and began to de-

scribe himself as a psychoanalyst. Cavendish Moxon published a number of books and academic articles. A close study of these reveals his progression from Anglican priest to an agnostic, and probably atheist, psychoanalyst. In the years before he left England he wrote a number of articles concerning Christianity which were true to the modern ethos of the Churchmen's Union. Among these were *Jesus' Teaching and Modern Thought*, which appeared in *The Expository Times* in 1915, and *Concerning Blasphemy*, which was printed in *The New Age* in 1916. The early 1920s saw the appearance of three articles which form the bridge between the old and the new Cavendish. The first two of these, which appeared in 1921, were *Modernism and Immortality* which was published in the *International Journal of Ethics* and *A Psycho-Analytic Study of the Christian Creed* published in *The International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* which was edited by Sigmund Freud. In 1922 appeared *The Influence of Creative Desire upon the Argument for Immortality* in *The American Journal of Psychology*.

By 1923 the transformation from minister to psychoanalyst was complete and there followed a series of publications of a decidedly Freudian bent of which perhaps the most notable were the *Freudian Essays on Religion and Science*, published in 1926. Apart from the odd review of other people's books, Cavendish Moxon published nothing after 1928.

The Reverend Cavendish Moxon



Cavendish Moxon died childless in California on 23 October 1973 being predeceased by his wives, both of whom died in California: Elizabeth on 30 March 1958 and Mabel in November 1970. Of the last 40 years of his life little is known. It is certainly the case that he published nothing and no details of his later professional life seem to have survived. From his birth into the well-documented privileged stratum of late nineteenth century Pontefract he disappeared into the almost total obscurity of mid twentieth century America: *Sic transit Gloria mundi*.

Graham Jagger
Leicester
31 March 2012

Figure 1: Descent of Cavendish Moxon

24th Annual Moxon Society Gathering 2012

We're off to the sunny Isle of Wight this year for the annual Moxon Society Gathering! And to whet your appetite, here's the proposed programme, courtesy of the organiser, John Moxon (aka John de Wight for obvious reasons!)

Friday	3.00pm	Check in during the afternoon
	6.00 pm	AGM in the Beachcomber room
	7.30 pm	Dinner
Saturday	8.00 am	Breakfast
	9.30 am	Depart for a visit to Osborne House and Gardens
	12.30pm	Depart for visit to Brading Roman Villa where lunch will be taken in the licensed restaurant.
	2.00 pm	Guided tour of the Roman Villa.
	3.30 pm	Lecture at the Villa on "Sinking of the Royal George".
	4.30 pm	Depart for hotel
	7.00 pm	Dinner
Sunday	8.00/9.00am	Breakfast
	9.30am	Committee meets in Lounge
	11.00am	Latest time for delegates to vacate rooms.

We've booked the Shanklin Hotel on Clarendon Road in the main town of Shanklin and a quick look at www.shanklinhotel.co.uk will show you how comfortable that's going to be! If all that doesn't convince you to join us for the 24th Annual Moxon Gathering, there's a little about Osborne House opposite, and John is very happy to make all the travel arrangements including the ferry! So don't delay! Contact John NOW and we will look forward to seeing you on the Isle of Wight!

Moxon Connections

Verified Moxon connections with the Isle of Wight are:-

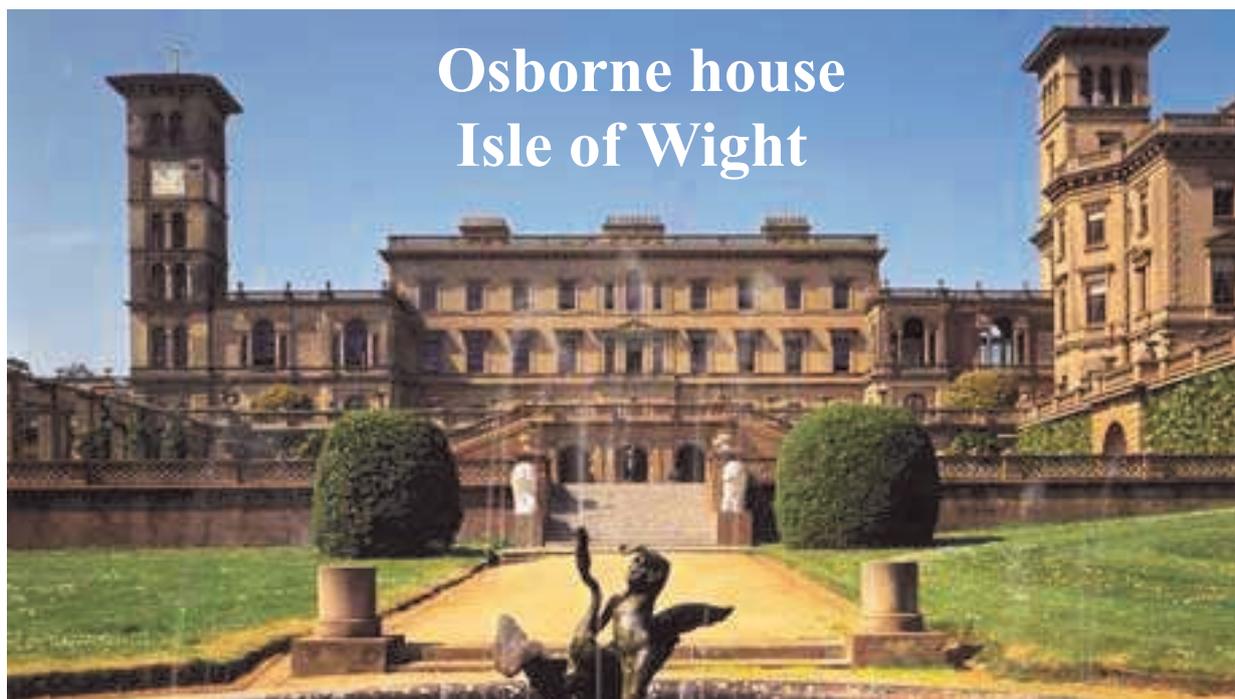
Canon R S Moxon, The uncle of our Society founder, Jimmy Moxon. He was Vicar of East Cowes Parish Church from 1929 to 1937; afterwards he was appointed Vicar of All Saints Church in Ryde. This church is the one with the very prominent pointed tower visible from miles around. Canon Moxon retired in 1946 and died on the Island in 1950.

William Moxon. He was Yorkshire born, a stone mason rising to become a major building contractor. He rebuilt the Officer accommodation block at Dover castle in the 1850's and then contracted to build the North London Sewer outfall for Mr Bazalgette, Sadly, William went spectacularly bankrupt on the Sewer contract but not before he married two ladies in succession from the Isle of Wight

Those not verified are:

Osborne House. There is extensive marbling of pillars and on the walls of the Grand Staircase Hall. It is thought that this is the work of Charles Moxon who received a Royal Warrant from Queen Victoria. We have attempted to verify this but without success so far.

Alfred Lord Tennyson lived in Farringford House near Freshwater and in order to purchase it, the family story goes that he asked Edward Moxon His publisher for an advance on his next book of poems.



Osborne house Isle of Wight

Osborne House was built in 1845 for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert as a country retreat. The Royal couple escaped to Osborne regularly and were there on 24 May each year to celebrate the Queen's birthday and almost always for the Prince's birthday on 26 August. After Prince Albert's untimely death in 1861, the distraught Queen retreated to Osborne for several months, but thereafter avoided being there on these poignant dates. Nonetheless, the Queen spent much of the year at Osborne up to her death in 1901.

New Membership Secretary

Readers who read their minutes from last year's AGM will remember that Richard Pope offered to 'shadow' the Membership Secretaries with a view to taking on the role at a later date. Well, that later date has passed! We hear that the handover included over 20MB of data with indexes to the family trees, bank mandate forms, lists of wills and more. That's quite a task! So very many thanks to John & Sue Moxon for their sterling work over the years, and best wishes to Richard for the future.

& new members.

We welcome new members:

C060 Ms Dona Moxon of PO BOX 707, Bayside, California USA. Dona is the niece of Gaylord Moxon who was a member of the Moxon Society until his death in 2002.

C096 Mr Arthur Scott Halts-Moxon of 4612 Round Forest Circle, Birmingham, Alabama. USA. Known as 'Old Navy' he is the full-time Fitness Director at a very large branch of the YMCA in Birmingham, Alabama.

“ *She is Thy Ruler of the seas, with her mightyfusse velocitie
more vellece than the wynd, and mightyer than the rocke,
she is, my Deare Godspeed* ”

So wrote Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, master of the *Godspeed*, a 40-ton brigantine some 68 feet in length and home for 144 days to the 13 sailors and 39 passengers who sailed in her for the 1607 voyage to the New World for the English Virginia Company of London. The journey resulted in the founding of Jamestown in the new Colony of Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

Two replicas of the *Godspeed* have been made, the more recent built in Rockport, Maine, and completed in early 2006. Its length over all is 88 feet with the deck 65.5 feet long, and the main mast 71.5 feet tall, carrying 2,420 square feet of sail. Replicas of the *Godspeed* and her sisters in the 1607 voyage, the larger *Susan Constant* and the smaller *Discovery*, are docked in the James River at Jamestown Settlement (formerly Jamestown Festival Park), adjacent to the Jamestown National Historic Site.

The *Susan Constant* and the *Godspeed* sail periodically from Jamestown Settlement to take part in commemorative and community events and host educational programs for students. Costumed historical interpreters, one of whom is Peter Moxon, pictured right sailing past the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour, assist visitors in exploring the ships and learning about the 1607 voyage and 17th-century shipboard activities.



We are indebted to Peter, and to his wife Mary Ann, for suggesting that our readers might be interested in the *Godspeed* and Peter's volunteer activities, for while the MOXON MAGAZINE inevitably focuses a lot on history — family trees, ancestors, and the like — the Moxon Society and this periodical in particular is always interested to hear of modern day Moxons! Articles, and suggestions for articles, are always gratefully received in any format, whether electronic or handwritten! Accompanying photographs and illustrations are specially welcome. The deadline for submission to our October issue - issue number 50— will be the end of Au-

A gallimaufry

Noun **1. gallimaufry** - a motley assortment of things. Shorter items which won't fit on another page. An Editor's whimsies.

Changes Downunder

We have always had a lively following in Australia where for many years Margaret Moxon has edited the MOXONS DOWNUNDER MAGAZINE, specimens of which appear on the members' area of the Moxon Society website. It was Margaret who sent us reports of the floods and earthquakes which appeared in our issue 47, and her husband Simon was pictured with their newest grandchild, Abigail Dorothy Moxon, on the cover of that issue celebrating his 85th birthday.

Since then Simon and Margaret have celebrated their 42nd wedding anniversary (there's no special name for that: just half-way between a ruby wedding — 40 years — and a sapphire— 45 years!) and Margaret has decided to retire her Oz editorial pen.

Margaret regrets that she cannot come to say her farewells on the Isle of Wight at this year's the Annual Moxon Gathering, but sadly Simon's health doesn't allow them to make plans so far ahead. We are grateful for all Margaret has done for the Society, not just editing the Oz branch of the magazine but also setting up the Oz Branch and keeping it going so successfully.

But with typical forethought and efficiency she has already found her successor! So welcome to another Margaret, this time Margaret Moxon, wife of John Moxon of Sydney.

Reprints

Don Moxon is in the process of publishing a new edition of the **Elizabeth Moxon English Housewifery** book, complete with new introduction notes, a glossary et cetera. He's working from a 1740/1 first edition and the finished book — published on www.lulu.com, of course — will be a fine addition to our Moxon library.

(Note: it was the Editor's error in MOXON MAGAZINE 48 which quoted 1764 as the date of the first edition. That, of course, was in fact the 9th edition. Apologies.

Enquiries

Recently we were asked to publish an enquiry in this issue of The Moxon Magazine as to any information concerning a Penny Moxon. As it turned out the enquirer, Dorothea Thompson, found her forebear before we went to print. And as it often happens, there were connections with far-flung Moxons, in this case linking Nova Scotia and Maine, USA, with Shipley in West Yorkshire.

But if you would like to have an enquiry published, please let us know, and we will always be happy to publish details of your success!

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1937.

New Head Mistress Arrives



Miss WINIFRED M. ALLEN

Trends in Education

When Miss Winifred M. Allen arrived in Melbourne in the *Ulysses* yesterday morning she was met at the boat by the Misses Hamilton, whom she will succeed in the position as head mistress of Toorak College at Frankston.

Miss Allen is looking forward with keen interest to her new work and is particularly pleased that the school is situated out of town. She is very fond of country life and the out of doors, and is a keen horsewoman.

ROSEMARY MANS of Thurcaston sent us this delightful memoir of her Aunt Winifred, along with a cutting from the Melbourne Argus

According to the Argus newspaper, Winifred Allen was a graduate of Birmingham University. After ten years as senior mistress at the Diocesan Girls School in Grahamstown, South Africa she returned to England for a "busman's holiday" where she taught for a while at her old school, The Friary, Lichfield. Arriving in Australia in 1937 she told reporters that she was particularly interested in many of the changes which she found had taken place in educational life during her absence from England. One of the most important of these, from her point of view, was the increased co-operation between parents and teachers. In

(Continued on page 11)

This is the story of my Aunt Winifred's arrival in Australia. Her mother was Annie Moxon. Aunt Winifred was brought up on a farm near Lichfield with four siblings. My Grandfather (Aunt Win's father) was such a tough and demanding man that she left the family farm for a very different life, teaching in South Africa, a surprisingly adventurous gesture for a woman in the early twentieth century.

Ten years later she returned to England briefly before travelling to Australia to take up the post of Head-mistress at a secondary school there.

In Australia she met and married, at the age of forty-seven, a fireman named William Sinclair.

I met my aunt only once when she came to England after my mother's (her sister's) early death, and she took me to London for a week to show me the sights and get to know me. During the war she would send parcels of soap and tinned pineapples (items we couldn't buy in our shops) and I used to write thank you letters containing family news. She seemed to me to be the epitome of strong and independent womanhood, a rarity of her time.

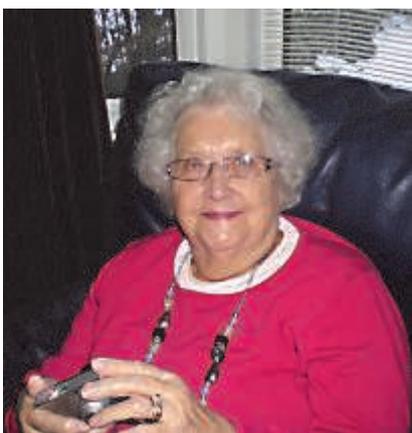
Rosemary Mans

OBITUARIES

Alan G Moxon of Bury, Lancs (membership number 077) died suddenly in September 2011. Our condolences to his brother, Graham, and to his daughter Elizabeth Faulkner (nee Moxon), and to other members of Alan's family.

Gwynneth Agatha Moxon, widow of Harry Frederick Moxon, died 26th November 2011 at her home in Holcombe Brooke, Bury aged 85 years. She had 2 children, Linda and Philip, 7 grandchildren and 3 great grandsons (the granddaughter she longed for was born shortly after her funeral).

Her daughter Linda writes: Mum enjoyed attending the Moxon Society weekends with Harry and continued to attend whenever she could after his death. I know she had made some very firm friends through her involvement, many who will miss her greatly. Her death was unexpected, she will be remembered for her lively, warm, generous, loving personality by her close knit family and all her friends. Contact can be made with her daughter, Linda Gilbert linda.gilbert1@btinternet.com



(Continued from page 10)

matters relating to the general welfare of the individual child there was a much more general tendency for the teacher and the parents to exchange ideas and points of view. No longer is a definite line being drawn between the home life and the school life of the pupil.

Miss Allen was interested, too, to find a reaction against the tendency which had been developed in some of the more modern types of school to allow almost complete freedom to the child, both in its choice of studies and recreation. It is realised, she said, that too much responsibility in either direction is bad for the average child. Many children need far more guidance than they get even in their own homes

The newspaper went on: "Mathematics is Miss Allen's special subject. and geography is her hobby. In this connection she was very interested in the part that wireless plays now in education In Great Britain The British Broadcasting Commission, she said. is doing very valuable educational work with the co-operation of the teachers, from whom it invites suggestions and criticism. Definite progress with visual education is being made in England.

Miss Allen has no links with Australia "I have not any relation within 12,000 miles," she remarked with a laugh She will be at Park Mansions. South Yarra. for 10 days or a fortnight before going to Frankston."

The full article can be found in the **Argus** archives at . <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/>

Mokeson – Wordsworth

When Children’s Author and BBC Producer Hilary Robinson tried to unravel the origins of a family mystery she discovered that not only was she distantly related to William Wordsworth but that the Mokeson family too had strong connections with the poet.

It was at my sister Helen’s wedding that reference was made by an elderly Aunt that there had been a “lady” in the family, a daughter of a “Lord Roberts” who had been disowned for “marrying into trade.” She had, in my Aunt’s words, “come out of the top drawer.” The lady in question was Elizabeth Roberts who married a printer, Richard Johnson, in Hull in 1847 and, as is so often the case, when we investigated the story, it was a confusion of facts. Elizabeth Roberts’s father, Joseph, had ended up in the Fleet Prison for debt but her cousin, Robert, ended up as Lord Mayor of Hull – so a Lord and a Robert but not ‘Lord Roberts!’

Elizabeth Roberts’s grandmother was Elizabeth Savage, *née* Wordsworth. The International Genealogical Index (IGI) showed that she had been born to a John and Elizabeth Wordsworth in 1777 and had lived and married in Carlton In Lindrick in north Nottinghamshire before moving to Hull. A distant relative in the USA had published his family tree on www.Ancestry.co.uk and indicated that our family was “related to Wordsworth.” I got in touch with him to ask him what he knew and he said “nothing, other than it was written on an old family tree that had belonged to his father.” He didn’t either, at this point, know that Wordsworth was a family name or that, as I then discovered, it had been used both as a Christian and middle name in subsequent related generations. So, at that point, I couldn’t see a proven connection between our family and the poet. Geographical connections didn’t seem to add up – the poet had been born in Cumbria – but subsequent and painstaking research proved that the poet’s great grandfather had lived at Falthwaite in Thurgoland, the same village in which Elizabeth Wordsworth’s father had

lived before moving in later years to Carlton in Lindrick.

But how does this link with the Mokesons? Well, the National Archives proved invaluable when it published the following in 1795 relating to land deeds.



William Wordsworth 1770-1850

John Wordsworth of Barnsley, linen merchant, and Elizabeth Wordsworth of Carlton in Lindrick (co. Notts.), widow to Thomas Taylor of Park House, esquire, trustee for William Elmhirst of Ouslethwaite, esquire, who is also a party. A messuage in Thurgoland, and another messuage made into two dwellings, with closes called Great Dickin Intack, the Paddock, the Well Croft, Little and Great Broom Close, Long Lands, Broad Croft, Bull Croft, and Little Lane, a piece of wood called Intack Spring, and all tithes. For £750. The deed recites that John Wordsworth is the son of Elizabeth, widow of John Wordsworth of Carlton in Lindrick, gentleman, (formerly of Fieldhead in Thurgoland) son of Martha the wife of John Wordsworth of Wortley, yeoman, and daughter of John Mokeson, eldest son of Samuel Mokeson of Wortley, yeoman.

This John Wordsworth and Martha Mokeson also feature in *Genealogical Memoranda Relating To the Family of Wordsworth*, Edwin Jackson, Bedford (pub 1881) which is a detailed account that pulls together the collateral branches relating to the poet and says that this John Wordsworth is linked

with the branch that married into a landed family from Monk Bretton.

Throughout Penistone, Silkstone and Thurgoland, the Wordsworths and the Mokesons appear to have had considerable influence and there are, as Bedford's analysis shows, many collateral branches. I have found three connections with the Mokeson family although I suspect there are more given the frequency of intermarriages between cousins – a way of protecting land and wealth – and that some married two or three times due to the high mortality rate, but records are, at best, scarce. There is some recorded detail, however, that gives us some useful background.

According to the will of Emor Mokeson of Hoylandswaine dated 1st December 1681 and proved 1684 he bequeaths

the summe of Twenty Pounds of Lawfull English money which is now in the hands of Josias Wordsworth of Water-hall in trust for me unto my said two Sons John and Jonathan, to be equally divided betwixt them. He also bequeaths unto John, Mary, William, and Joshua, the Children of John Wordsworth my Son-in Law, to each of them Twelve pence a piece.

And on November 22 1655 according to the online edition of *Memoirs of William Wordsworth Vol 1*, Jane Wordsworth marries John Mokeson before Wil. Beckwith, Esq., Justice of the Peace although, according to Silkstone parish records, she appears to have died, without issue, soon after their marriage.

I am still trying to find out why John Wordsworth, (the son of Martha Mokeson) of Fieldhead in Thurgoland moved to Carlton in Lindrick. It may have had something to do with the enclosure act as it appears to have been around that time – or it may have been because marriage connections with another landed established family who also settled there (the Rich family) who were prominent dissenters –

and in fact the Wordsworths also became powerful figures in the Quaker movement around that time.

Wordsworth, the poet, was aware of his connections with South Yorkshire for an ancestor had recorded the direct lineage on an oak press and this had been explained to him and it is on record that he “was most interested.”

Perhaps most surprising of all, for us, given that we were unaware of any Wordsworth connection before this research was done, is that my father and I both ended up as writers and my sister, Helen, whose wedding sparked the initial enquiry, was once told by an eminent English teacher who was urging her to take English for A level that her writing was “very reminiscent of Wordsworth.”

Hilary Robinson



Hilary Robinson is an author, radio producer, broadcaster and feature writer. She was born in Devon and brought up in Nigeria and England. The author of over forty books for children she is best known for *Mixed Up Fairy Tales*. Her books have been translated into a number of languages and are sold across the world. She lives and works in London and Yorkshire.

Moxon of Hull, formerly of Pontefract

By Hy Fitzgerald Reynolds

edited by Graham Jagger

This article may be of interest to many who can trace their Moxon ancestry to Hull or Pontefract and it deserves a modern airing. It is the text of a piece by Hy Fitzgerald Reynolds, a noted genealogist of his day, which appeared in the 30 June 1928 issue of Notes and Queries, pp 453-455, and which is essentially a narrative version of some of what Howard Laver included on Moxon tree MX21 in 1999. Editorial modifications and insertions, including references to individuals on MX21 (which can be found in the members' area of the Moxon website www.moxon.org.uk) are denoted by square brackets: []. Otherwise, apart from minor adjustments to punctuation, the original text of Reynolds's article has been retained. GRAHAM JAGGER

The earliest mention of this family which I have is that in 1488 Robert Moxon was Master of the Almshouses and College of Sir Robert Knolles, Pontefract, between which date and the beginning of the seventeenth century, some member of the family went to Hull, where they probably settled as merchants. The registers of Holy Trinity Church, Hull, contain the following references to them, so far as I can ascertain:

- 1654 19 July, Thomas Moxon, merchant, and Anna Baynes, of Wistow married.
- 1658 Thomas Moxon [buried?]
- 1666 Thomas Moxon and Jane [married?]
- 1673 Thomas Moxon died
- 1675 Anne Moxon buried (will proved 28 May, 1675)
- 1678 20 April, Moses Washington and Lydia Moxon married
- 1679 William Moxon [buried] (will proved 20 August, 1679)
- 1680 John Moxon, son of Ann Moxon [buried] (will proved August, 1680)

The family flourished in Hull as bankers, merchants and shipowners, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. In 1784 the firm was known as "Richard Moxon and Sons, Bankers and Merchants", and in 1790 they amalgamated with Alderman Edward Bramston, who was a banker in Blackfriargate, the

firm then being known as "Bramston, Moxon and Coy.", with premises in Whitefriargate. The members of the Moxon family who were in it being, as far as I can ascertain, Richard Moxon [22], and the four brothers, Thomas [32], Richard William [31], George [36], and John Moxon [35], who must, I think, have been nephews [sons?] of Richard [22].

The Moxons sailed the ship Neptune, from Hull, 1794-1799; the Lord Milton, Capt Garner; and the Crown Isle, Capt Robert Leake, in 1797: also the Mayflower, Capt Haseltine, in 1798.

The partnership with Edward Bramston was dissolved on Richard Moxon's [22] death, as the following paragraph taken from the Hull Advertiser for 9 February, 1799, shows:

The Commercial Bank in this town hitherto carried on under the Firm of "Bramston, Moxon and Co." will be carried on, in future, by Richard William Moxon, George Moxon and John Moxon. Hull, Feb. 7th, 1799.

Later, the firm were bankers, merchants, and shipowners, having their offices in Silver Street. They failed in 1818, when Mr Caius Thompson, merchant, Chris Bolton, and Robert Gleadow, shipbuilder, were appointed the assignees.

Moxon Street was named after the family, the ground on which it and Collier Street stands being a "Close" in their possession. Thomas [32], who died in 1811 [1813?], left the land to his three brothers, Richard William [31], John [35], and George [36]. At the failure of the firm the following property was offered for sale by Caius

Thompson the assignee, the land above mentioned fetching £2,400.

At the Dog and Duck by John Dean, 12 May and 13 June, 1820. Cottingham House, Nr. Hull, also 4 Dwelling Houses, East Side High Street, Hull, occupied, by C Bolton, M Gibson, Geo Moxon [36], also two timber yards let to Mr Youle, and thirteen dwelling houses in Lime Street. The contents of Mr Geo Moxon's House in High Street.

The houses in High Street were probably Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24. No. 22 before it became the Moxons' was owned by Andrew Perrott, who was Mayor of Hull in 1708, and again in 1721. Richard Moxon acquired it by his marriage with Ann Perrott [?], who was a descendant of John Perot, 1369.

When the Moxons failed, George [36] was residing in High Street, and his effects were sold by auction in April, 1819.

In the Hull Advertiser for Saturday, 28 October, 1820, Mr T J C Frost published an announcement stating that the creditors of the three Moxons may receive a dividend by applying to Pease and Liddell, bankers. The following notes taken from a local newspaper of the dates given may also be of interest:

- 1785 June 19. List of subscriptions for purchasing corn to sell to the poor during depression in trade:
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Richard William Moxon | £10 10s |
| John Moxon | £10 10s |
| Richard Moxon | £21 |
| Admiral Bramston | £50 |
- 1794 List of subscriptions for relief of widows of seamen killed in service of country, July 1794, included Richard Moxon, £10
- 1794 2 August. The Grand Jury of Hull Assize included Richard and Richard William Moxon.
- 1796 Bramston Moxon and Co, bankers, contributed to the Robert Burns, poet, Memorial Fund.
- 1798 A subscription list for the defence of the country contains the names of

Richard Moxon, £300; Richard William Moxon, £50; Thomas Moxon, £50; George Moxon, £50; John Moxon, £50.

1799 26 October. Richard Moxon in his will left £100 to the Infirmary.

1800 May. A subscription list for soup fund included £55 from Richard [31?], George [36], and John Moxon [35].

1820 Mr Alderman R W Moxon, of 11, Bowlalley Lane, took a share in the Earl of Fitzwilliam, owned by Mr Caius Thompson; this ship belonged at one period to a Mr J Moxon, another Hull merchant.

The following is the pedigree of the family of the before-mentioned Richard Moxon [22], banker, so far as I am at present able to trace it: Mr [William] Moxon [9] of Hull, married, and had issue:

William Moxon [16], who died 1 December, 1795, at Hull. The account of his death, taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is as follows: "At Hull, Mr William Moxon [16], landing waiter at that port, and brother to Richard Moxon, Esq [22], banker."

Richard Moxon [22], banker, of Hull, where he was Chamberlain 1766-1777, and Sheriff in 1781. In the announcement of his death (Hull Advertiser), which occurred on Tuesday morning, 5 February 1799, it says: "Aged 57, Richard Moxon, Esq., banker, and one of the Aldermen of the Corporation." He was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Sulcoates, Hull.

He married, first, about 1765 [14 Apr 1765], Ann Perrott. dau. of ... Perrott of.... [Probably Ann Dixon, baptised 21 March 1742 at Holy Trinity, Hull, daughter of Haldenby Dixon of Hull]. She died 29 February 1796, aged 56, and is buried with her husband. The account of her death as given in the Hull Advertiser is as follows:

1796. Monday, 30 April, Mrs Moxon, wife, of Richard Moxon, Esq, Merchant and Banker of this town. Her death is the subject of sincere regret among those who shared in the pleasure of her

(Continued on page 16)

Moxon of Hull

friendship, and the benevolence of her disposition.

By her husband she had issue:

John Moxon [20], born May, 1766; died 27 March, 1767.

Thomas Moxon [32], born 1769; died 24 March, 1813.

Ann Moxon [33], born August, 1771; died 17 March, 1773.

Benjamin Varley Moxon [34], died in infancy.

Ann Elizabeth Moxon [37], born January, and died 21 November, 1781.

All of whom are buried with their parents in St Mary's Churchyard, Sculcoates, Hull, and I copied the foregoing particulars of them from their tombstones. It will be noticed that the date of Mrs. Moxon's death as given thereon does not agree with that given in the Hull Advertiser.

Richard Moxon [22] greatly surprised his family by marrying again a year after his first wife's death. The announcement of it, taken from the Hull Advertiser of 27 May, 1797, is as follows:

On Thursday (25th) at Kendal in Westmoreland, Richard Moxon, Esq, of this town, banker, to Miss Eliza Robinson, of the former place.

A sister of Richard Moxon [22] is said to have married in January, 1799, a Mr. Hardcastle of Pontefract, but I have nothing confirmatory of this. [Susannah Moxon [19] married William Hardcastle at Pontefract on 18 July 1792.]

As regards the other members of the firm, namely, the brothers Thomas [32], Richard William [31], George [36], and John Moxon [35], I have not been able to trace their relationship to Richard Moxon, nor do I know their parents' names, but the following is their pedigree [note that the family relationships here are abundantly clear in MX21]:

- Thomas Moxon [32], banker, purchased Humbleton Hall in 1811, and apparently died the same year. [He died in 1813.]
- Richard William Moxon [31], born 1768; died 7 June, 1841, at Hull. In the announcement in the Gentleman's

Magazine he is described as "formerly a Magistrate of that town." A banker, he was Sheriff of Hull in 1804, and Mayor in 1806 and 1810. He married at St. Mary's Church, Cottingham, Deborah, second daughter of John Rickard of Cottingham, by his wife Deborah Mantle. The entry of their marriage in the Parish Register reads as follows:

1791 – 6 October. No. 353. Richard William Moxon [31] and Deborah Rickard, both of this parish, by licence, by the RevdS Thurlwell, Vicar. Witnesses: Jno Rickard and Wm Ringrose.

They had issue:

i. Richard Moxon [49], born 1792 ; died 15 and buried 17 June, 1794.

ii. Ann Moxon [50], born February 1794; died 5 and buried 7 June, 1794.

iii. Ann Deborah Moxon [51], born April and buried 27 September, 1798.

These three children are buried in the chancel of St Mary's Church, Cottingham.

iv. Richard John Moxon [53], baptised 10 December 1799, at St Mary's Church, Cottingham; died 18 February 1863, and buried in the General Cemetery, Spring Bank, Hull.

v. Henry Moxon [52], born 5 and baptised 13 January 1805, at St Mary's Church, Cottingham, died 18[?], and buried in the General Cemetery, Spring Bank, Hull.

Their mother, Mrs Deborah Moxon, died 10 May 1845, aged 75. George Moxon [36], banker, of Hull, married 13 December 1799, Jane, daughter of William Heaton, of Doncaster. They lived at Eastgate House, Cottingham, and had issue: a daughter [Elizabeth who was baptised at Holy Trinity, Hull, on 28 December 1804] who married [at Christ Church, Sculcoates, on 3 May 1827] Mr C H Philips, solicitor, and Registrar of the Hull County Court, and had issue.

John Moxon [35], banker, of Hull, married 13 January 1806, Margaret [Heaton], daughter of [William Heaton of Doncaster].

A William Moxon was Sheriff of Hull in 1811, and a John Moxon in 1814, possibly the latter was the banker above mentioned.

The Moxons' country seat was Cottingham House, South Street, Cottingham, between 5 and 6 miles from Hull. It was originally an old farm house, and either Mr Richard William Moxon [31], the banker, or his father, pulled it down, and built the present house about 1760-1780. After Mr R W Moxon's death the house was bought by a Dr Gee, whose wife was a Miss Leigh, of Cheshire. She died in 1887/8, when the place was bought by the late Mr Henry Wilson, wine merchant, of Hull; the walled-in kitchen garden on the opposite side of the road being bought by the late Mr Ernest Parker, wine merchant, of Hull, who built the present house in it, called Rangalla.

Mr George Wilson, son of Mr Henry Wilson, sold Cottingham House to Mr John Bickersteth, the house and part of the estate is now the property of the widow of the late Mr Arthur Rollitt, solicitor, of Hull, brother to the late Sir Albert Kaye Rollitt, Knt., LL.D.

The following description of Cottingham House was given by a niece (shortly before her death in 1892) of Mrs R W Moxon:

It was a nice property with shooting, and a farm, fields, a good paddock with part of a large lake at its top end, and fine trees, which were always much admired. On the opposite side of the road was a walled in kitchen garden with peach and grape houses. On the road close to Cottingham House was another and smaller garden with the new greenhouse. When staying with my uncle I used to ride with him and his manservant by Inglemire Lane to Newland, whence I returned with the manservant.

I have taken, the following from the Cottingham Parish Registers:

1793 9 November. Sarah Ann [39], daughter of William and Sarah Ann Moxon, buried.

1802 10 October. Isabella [42], daughter of William and Sarah Ann Moxon, baptised.

And from the Gentleman's Magazine:

1810 At Cottingham, aged 77, Mrs Moxon, mother of William Moxon [24], Esq.

1825 7 February. Aged 64, William Moxon, Esq [24], of Cottingham, Nr. Hull.

but do not know to which family they belonged.

In 1846 a Benjamin Moxon was a chemist at 19, Market Place; but I have no other record of him.

A William Moxon married Oct. 10, 1801, a daughter of Joseph Williamson, of Polmart House.

MOXON OF PONTEFRACT

In 1488 Robert Moxon was Master of the Alms House and College of Sir Robert Knolles, Pontefract.

Mayors of Pontefract

1837 William Moxon [48]

1868 John Moxon [82]

1859 Richard Moxon[81]

1872 Richard Moxon [81]

1860 Richard Moxon [81]

1877 Richard Moxon [81]

1864 John Moxon [82]

1880 John Moxon [82]

I am indebted to a correspondent in Yorkshire for the following:

A John Moxon was a bookseller in Pontefract in 1820, a son Edward Moxon went to London from Yorkshire in 1818, and from 1830 to 1858 had a publishing business there. He was the friend of, and publisher to, Tennyson, Browning, Wordsworth and Lamb.

The Revd Richard Moxon [47], born at Pontefract in 1792. He was the second son of Benjamin [26] and Sarah Moxon, and was Curate of Drypool Church, Hull, during the time of Vicar Venn. He published a volume of Sermons in 1837.

Graham Jagger 2012

Samuel Moxon & The Luddites

A letter from member **Christine Senior** of Honley, Holmfirth, referred to the 200th anniversary of the Luddite riots, and a break-in at the home of her great-great-great-great-great grandfather, Samuel Moxon.

On the night of 3 July 1812, at the home he shared with his family, William Moxon of Whitley Upper, Kirkheaton in the West Riding of Yorkshire was woken by a loud noise and then by the report of a gun and the breaking of windows. He rose from his bed and was confronted by four men, some in disguise, all with soot-blackened faces, brandishing between them a pistol, a sword and a knife. They threatened his life, and that of his father, Samuel (the official tenant of the house under a Mr Beaumont), and the malefactors eventually made off with several promissory notes, twelve shillings in silver, nine pounds of butter, a neat's tongue, some beef, some stockings and seven shirts taken from a "winter-hedge" which the judge at the subsequent trial understood "to be similar to a clothes-horse."

The trial took place on January 5th 1813. The accused were John Swallow, a coal miner aged 37; John Batley, 31, a cloth-maker; Joseph Fisher, 33, another coal miner; and John Lumb, whose age and occupation I have so far been unable to discover. The Annals of Crime, and the New Newgate Calendar (issue no. 35, page 273) described them as Luddites, and it was certain that they had been overheard threatening what one modern commentator calls "collective bargaining by riot." The Luddites were a social movement of 19th-century English textile artisans who protested - often by destroying mechanized looms - against the changes produced by the Industrial Revolution, that replaced them with less skilled, low wage labour, and which they felt were leaving them without work and changing their way of life. The main areas of the disturbances were Nottinghamshire in November 1811, followed by the West Riding of Yorkshire in early 1812 and Lancashire from March 1813.

THE ANNALS OF CRIME, AND New Newgate Calendar.

NO. 35. | Printed by W. Bateson, 44, Bridge-lane Piece, Newington Causeway. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE LIVES AND TRIALS OF JOHN SWALLOW, JOHN BATLEY, JOSEPH FISHER,
AND JOHN LUMB, THE LUDDITES.



The Luddites breaking into the house of *Samuel Moxon*, and setting fire to a manufactory.

Whether the robbery was inspired by their political views and activities is doubtful, but Swallow, Batley and Fisher were hanged at York Castle on January 16th 1813 "behind castle walls" and described in the official record as 'Luddites,' as were eleven other men hanged the same day and three more hanged (for the murder of a William Horsfall) a week earlier. Addressing the condemned, the Judge, Mr Park, said, "You have formed part of an association of men, who, for a long time, have disturbed the tranquility [*sic*] of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The cause of your thus associating appears to have been a strange delusion that the use of machinery in woollen manufacture was a detriment to the hands employed in another way in it."

John Lumb's sentence was commuted to transportation for life because the jury felt he had "acted under the influence of Swallow, carried no fire-arms, and had a witness to character which the others had not." That witness was "Mr _____ Wright, a debtor in gaol who had known Lumb fifteen years and gave him an excellent character."



"Two empty seats? I knew we should have been there!"

Caption competition

We had just one entry for the caption competition in the last issue, so our very great thanks to **Rosie Turner** who wrote from Canterbury with the illustrated hope that this year she would be able to get to the Gathering on the Isle of Wight! But from the lack of entries we conclude that caption competitions don't excite our readers as much as they excite us, so no caption competition this time.

Instead, here's something of a brain-teaser. Your starter for ten: what connection does the emporium pictured below have with the Moxons? Answers on the usual postcard or email, please! [EDITOR]



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

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THE MOXON MAGAZINE welcomes articles and submissions on any subject related to the wider Moxon family, past or present. It is published twice a year, usually April and October, and the deadlines for submissions are therefore mid-March and mid-September. If space permits articles will be published in the next issue, after receipt, but may be held over for a future issue at the Editor's discretion. The Editor may also, at his discretion, shorten articles when necessary though he will normally try to print submissions in full.

Submissions may be sent by post or by email (postal and email addresses appear on the left of this page). Photographs are particularly welcome additions to articles and will be returned as soon as the issue in which they appear is published.

Submission of articles or other material will be taken to indicate permission to publish the article or material on one or more occasions in the Moxon Magazine will be assumed, but otherwise copyright will remain with the original contributor.