



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

# The Moxon Magazine

## Land(s) of our fathers?

**E**VERY EDITOR KNOWS only too well that it's impossible to please all the readers all the time. Either we put in articles which are of no interest to them or we leave out articles which they would find interesting. The problem, of course, is that sometimes they are the very same stories!

### Content

But two recent correspondents have commented specifically on a particular aspect of our recent content, and it's necessary to address their concerns directly.

One said that there was *too much overseas news in the magazine now*. The other writer found herself *not too interested in... places I don't know* and asked, *Am I the only one to feel like this?*

For a small publication like the **Moxon Magazine** almost all of the content is dependent on the goodwill and generosity of those who submit articles or ideas for articles. So the easy answer to those who want to see more of a particular style or subject in the magazine would be to suggest that they contribute such articles themselves and thereby encourage others of like mind to do the same. We already do that most humbly and are grateful that we receive a very wide range of articles for which we are most grateful and which are usually well received to judge by the comments we receive.

But, inevitably, the articles which are submitted reflect the interests and activity of the members sending them in and at the moment our overseas members are particularly active!

***Part of that pattern is the revitalisation of the Society's web site.***

### Context

In the last few years there has been an enormous change in the style and use of the worldwide web – the Internet. The old style of static web page which John Earnshaw set up and maintained for the Society served us well, but we needed to look at the 'social media' like **Facebook** and **Twitter** which allow individuals to interact with each other easily, informally and in real time. Converting the web site was a huge task taken on very expertly by Margaret Tucker Moxon, and such is the effect of worldwide instantaneous communication afforded by the new-style Internet that it doesn't matter at all that Margaret lives and works 10,000 miles away, literally on the other side of the world. It is a successful working example of the global village which brings us all closer.

And like the editor of this printed magazine, Margaret is dependent on contributors for the material on the web site and many, though not all, the con-

tributions to the web site are from 'Downunder' Moxons; that has inevitably influenced the contributions to this publication too.

It is now up to us and the rest of our worldwide membership to provide material that can be added to the website and to the Magazine to give it a greater balance and appeal across the board.

We shall continue to print stories of ancestors but we hope to bring you more news, reports and 'blogs' about the day-to-day activities of the living membership. But our future content depends on you, our readers, so please let us know your views.

### Meanwhile...

Our Gathering this year – see the back page – is in the *land of our fathers*, a welcome outing to Wales. But increasingly that phrase now includes the whole world, and the Moxon Magazine will continue to reflect our part in the global village.



## From the President's Desk...

**I** find it difficult to believe that this is my seventeenth epistle *From the President's Desk*. It was at the annual gathering at Durham in September 2004 that I was elected and for almost nine years it has been my pleasure and very great privilege to be President of the Moxon Society. But one grows older and I feel that now is the time to hand over to younger and more capable hands. Those of you who attended the 2012 Gathering on the Isle of Wight will remember that I said there that I shall not be standing for re-election at the 2013 AGM so you will all be looking forward to electing a new president at Llandudno. This slot in the next Moxon Magazine will be written by a different hand and, no doubt, from a different desk.

To those of you who have helped and supported me during my term of office I am extremely grateful. To the editors of the Moxon Magazine I extend my warmest thanks; both John Moxon Hill and his worthy successor, Trevor Jordan, have been more than ordinarily tolerant of my occasional bouts of whimsy and I don't think there has been a single occasion on which any of my remarks have been blue-pencilled! I know from your kind remarks that many of you have found the saga of Mr Japper and the doings of my faithful hound Hendrix particularly memorable but I have no doubt that my successor will be able to match and even surpass these strange tales.

### In retirement

No doubt in my 'retirement' I shall continue to pursue erstwhile progenitors; indeed, only in the last few weeks I have discovered an an-

cestor who died very recently (in fact in 1912) and who left in his will a sum of money which in today's terms would be equal to something like £6.4m. Unfortunately his son was a wastrel and as a result those of us who remain got nothing!

### Richard III

Genealogically speaking, Leicester has been the centre of the universe in recent weeks. The discovery of the remains of Richard III, the last Plantagenet King of England, under a local council car park, has caused no end of a brouhaha. Not only are half the cathedrals and abbey churches in the land vying for the honour of being selected as the last resting place of the royal bones, but strange people are now emerging from the woodwork claiming descent from this long departed monarch. The most recent is a now-retired flower-seller from Leicester market who professes to be the 18th cousin five times removed of the illegitimate son of the brother of the late king's court jester; DNA testing has proved beyond reasonable doubt that the discovered remains are indeed those of the late king, but this is ridiculous. So far as I know no Moxon has claimed descent, from the jester or otherwise.

In the 24 hours following the announcement of the identity of the skeleton, the cathedral had over 27,000 email requests for tickets for the re-interment service. I am very fortunate; not only am I the senior churchwarden in a parish adjacent to the cathedral but the new Dean of Leicester is a personal friend so there is no doubt that I shall receive an invitation. If you want to be there



watch out for the advert for my ticket on eBay!

### And it's farewell from him

As always Hendrix demands my attention. He is sad that this is the last time he will be allowed to say "Woof" on the air, so to speak, so it's farewell from me and farewell from him with our fervent hope that the Moxon Society will continue to prosper.

### Moxon Society Archives

Since the foundation of the Moxon Society John Moxon Hill was its *de facto* archivist. To the archives was added the material which had been collected by Jimmy Moxon, the Society's founder. When John died he bequeathed the archives to me. It seems to me to be appropriate that these should now be transferred to the Society and as a matter of some urgency I am now seeking a volunteer to take over the role of archivist. The collection is housed in two filing cabinets and transportation to a new location (probably in the UK) could be arranged. Please contact me if you think you can help.

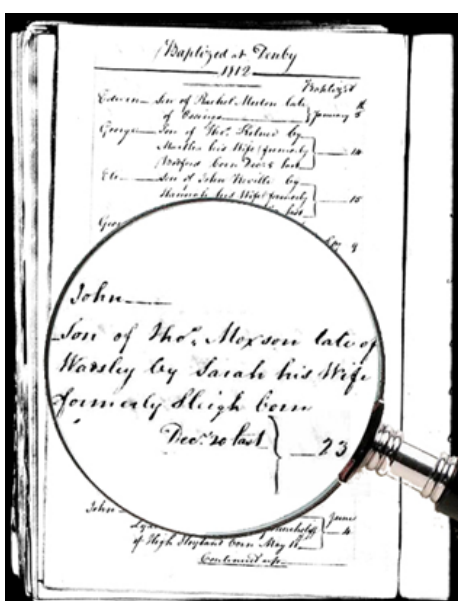
**Graham Jagger**

# Thomas Moxon: from Yorkshire to New South Wales

**SARAH HILL WRITES:** Denise and I made contact on-line as we had separately come up against the same genealogical “brickwall”.

We had both managed to trace our ancestry back to one couple, Thomas Moxon and his wife, Sarah, née Sleigh, who raised a family in Denby Dale, Yorkshire, in the early 1800s. One of their sons, William b.1818, had been widely researched by other Moxon Society members but his Moxon ancestry seemed to be open to debate with different researchers coming to different conclusions. In fact, most theories eventually led back to John Moxon and Mary Haigh of Hoylandswaine, but through varying routes, so being descended from William's siblings, we wanted to be convinced that we were on the right track.

We knew that Thomas Moxon and Sarah Sleigh were married in Wakefield in 1809 but lived in Denby Dale and had six children, Thomas b.1810, John b.1811, James b.1814, Mary b.1816, William b.1818 and Benjamin b.1821. According to Mary's marriage certificate, her father was a weaver and, according to the parish register entry for the birth of John, Thomas came from Wadsley, north of Sheffield.



Extract from Denby Dale Parish Registers  
– baptism of John Moxon b.1811

We were not immediately persuaded that this was correct as there were several Thomas Moxons born at around the right time from neighbouring areas and other researchers were reporting different solutions. One by one we went through the other alternatives, gradually discounting them all, leaving us back where we started, with a Thomas Moxon baptised in Bradfield (then the parish church of Wadsley) in 1786.

A marriage entry on the IGI for Thomas “Malkson or Moakson” and Mary Garside in Bradfield in 1780 had us wondering whether or not these were Thomas' parents so we ordered a copy of the original entry. From this it was obvious that the name was really Moakson and so we contacted the Bradfield parish archivist for help. He confirmed that he had full records for the time period in question and also confirmed that there were very few entries for the name Moakson/Moxon in Bradfield. Thomas b.1786 was indeed the son of Thomas and Mary Moakson of Bitham House and they had also had a son, William, in 1784, but there were no other entries for this family and no recorded deaths at all. We wondered what had become of the whole family.

After much internet searching we came across a reference to a court case at the York Assizes in 1788 involving a Thomas Moakson of Wadsley. A trip to the National Archives ensued and what was found there completely changed the direction of our research. Although details of the trial itself no longer seem to exist, we found petitions to King George III from Thomas's wife, Mary, from other family members, friends and acquaintances in Wadsley and Bradfield and also from Thomas's boyhood friends in Hoylandswaine. These details gave us the proof that we needed to connect the Moxons in Wadsley with those of Hoylandswaine.

My name is **SARAH HILL** and I live in Kent where I split my time between looking after a family, keeping fit, travelling and genealogy. Twenty years ago I started with a name, that of my great great grandmother, Lucy Mary Worrall Moxon Kemp. After quickly coming up against a brickwall with her grandparents, I was diverted onto looking at other lines. Over the years I found ancestors from throughout the British Isles and with every conceivable occupation but those I had started looking for still plagued me. Eventually, perseverance and a little luck led me to a distant relation, Denise, who was struggling with exactly the same problem. Together, we finally started to work out why our ancestors had been so difficult to trace and how one of them had ended up on the other side of the globe.

**DENISE HEYWOOD**, graphic artist and animator with Cosgrove Hall Films. On retirement I decided to look into my family tree, firstly to discover where the Moxon connection on my mother's side would lead me and secondly to discover something about my father's ancestry of which he knew absolutely nothing. My father's tree took me on a journey to the darkest and poorest parts of Manchester during the Industrial Revolution. On the Moxon side I struggled for 2 years to get any further back than the marriage of Thomas Moxon and Sarah Sleigh in 1809. I then met Sarah Hill online and together we unravelled the mystery, discovering about Thomas's father being transported and connecting our family with the Silkstone Moxons



## Thomas Moxon: from Yorkshire to New South Wales

From these petitions, documents obtained from Australia and more on-line investigation, we were able to put together the story of this Thomas's life:

Thomas Moxon was baptised in Hoylandswaine on 13 August 1759, the son of John Moxon and Mary née Haigh. He was later apprenticed to a family of basket makers in his home village and, on 26 October 1780, at the age of 21, he married Mary Garside at St Nicholas's Church, Bradfield. Witnesses to the marriage were Joseph Moakson (probably Thomas' brother) and Martin Garside (possibly Mary's brother).



*The Church of St Nicholas, Bradfield*

Thomas and Mary settled down at Bitham House where the Bradfield Archives show that many families, including several with the name of Garside, lived. Bitham House (now Bitholmes Farm) was the name given to a whole farming estate and we have to assume that Thomas was a humble tenant. We can imagine that life was not easy for him and, although this couple had nine babies over the following eight years, only two pregnancies went to term and only one baby, Thomas b.1786, was still alive in 1788. In subsequent years several of the Garsides are recorded as claiming poor relief from the parish funds.

At this point Thomas was accused of theft by another patron at a drinking house in Sheffield. At the Lent York Assizes of 1788 he was found guilty of

stealing gold and silver (worth approximately £500 in today's money) and sentenced to 7 years transportation to Australia. The petitions hint at a very complex chain of events and also at the possibility that Thomas had been "framed" in revenge for an old grudge. It is impossible to tell whether or not he was actually guilty of the crime for which he was sentenced, but two members of the Garside family were involved as witnesses, one for him and one against. We can only surmise that this must have led to tensions both within the Garside family and between the Garsides and the Moxons. It seems that Mary left her family and took her son to live closer to her husband's family at Hoylandswaine where she eventually died, aged 65, in 1822.

Thomas spent time in York Castle Gaol before leaving England on 27 March 1791 on the "Matilda" as part of the Third Fleet of convicts. The ship carried a handful of free settlers and crew plus 230 male convicts, of whom 25 died en route. Thomas was lucky enough to survive the four month voyage and healthy enough on arrival to be selected for government work in the Parramatta area. Presumably his trade as a basket maker came in handy and he also made hurdles (woven fences) and did other carpentry work.

He finally received his certificate of emancipation in 1795 when he would have become eligible to settle in Australia or return to England, as he wished. Like most convicts, he stayed. The cost of returning was no doubt prohibitive, the horrors of the sea journey would have been only too clear in memories, and opportunities in the new colony would have been available for the taking.

It was a well-established, if unwritten, rule that, with little prospect of returning home, arrival in Australia as a convict was tantamount to divorce in England and many convicts remarried when they obtained their freedom. Thomas was no exception. Only months after his emancipation he chose a woman servant

named Maria McNally off the convict ship "Marquis Cornwallis" arriving from Dublin. It is said that a man could go along to the "female factory" where newly arrived women convicts would be lined up. He would drop his hanky at the feet of his chosen woman and she only had to pick it up to accept his offer. This may seem a strange method of courtship to us but many women were only too glad to have the protection of a specific man in this uncertain world and a sentence of housework and child-bearing may have been little different from their life back home.

Thomas married Maria at St Philip's Church, Sydney, on 25 August 1796, less than 7 months after her arrival, and the following year Thomas was granted 30 acres of land at South Creek, northwest of Sydney, where the town of Windsor now stands. Things did not, initially, go well for them. In 1798 they buried an infant son, another Thomas, and over the next few years Thomas and Maria seem to have struggled with their finances with Thomas being involved in two court cases over his debts. Records show that Thomas was farming land, growing wheat and maize, and was in legal possession of arms but he was taking out more loans secured on his farm and crops. Maria also took a loan in her own name. It would appear that the land itself may have been the difficulty as it was liable to severe flooding and many landholders in the area lost all their crops and other possessions in successive years. Whether this was Thomas's problem we cannot tell but it certainly seems likely as his land bordered the river.

Then things seem to have improved. Around this time the land at South Creek was sold to a wealthy ex-convict called Andrew Thompson who subsequently used Moxham's Farm, as it remained to be known, to breed race horses. In 1802 Maria was issued with her certificate of emancipation and in 1806, when Thomas was on record as a "shingle splitter" (making wooden roof tiles), they had a surviving son, John.

## Thomas Moxon: from Yorkshire to New South Wales



*Map of locations relevant to Thomas Moxon in Australia 1791-182?*

Two years later Thomas signed a document backing Major George Johnston, commanding officer of the New South Wales Corps, who subsequently deposed Governor Bligh in the "Rum Rebellion" of 1808. The signatories to this document were incensed that Governor Bligh had brought in a reform which prohibited "the exchange of spirits or other liquors as payment for grain, animal food, labour, wearing apparel or any other commodity whatever". At the time, spirits were necessarily being traded in place of a proper currency but the trade was to the significant benefit of many senior government officials and Bligh saw that it needed to end. His method of reform, however, angered many and brought about his downfall.

In 1809 another son, Jesse, arrived but he also died shortly after birth. Thomas was granted another plot of land at Botany Bay, Sydney, but this grant and many similar ones were initially withdrawn because they had been authorised by the interim NSW Corps Government. A year later, however, Bligh's official replacement, Governor Macquarie, arrived from England and reinstated the grants. Thomas was allotted 50 acres of land at Salt Pan Creek, Sydney. Again the land was very poor and it is not even clear whether Thomas ever farmed here as the plot was mainly uninhabitable mangrove swamp and the local Aboriginal people were very hostile to the new settlers.

Muster (census) records for some of the following years show Thomas and Maria living together with their only son, John, but in 1818 Maria died, aged 44, leaving Thomas and John alone. It is actually unclear whether or not Thomas had two more surviving children, named Edward and Catherine, born in 1816 and 1820 respectively. A census taken between 1823 and 1825 gives the names and ages of these two children together with the note that they were "children of Thomas Moxon, Sydney". There is nothing to indicate with whom these children were living, or where, but the stated fact that they were born in the colony and that this Thomas seems to have been the only one of that name in the colony at the time, implies that they were his. That census entry, however, is the only record of them. They certainly do not appear earlier or later under the name of Moxon (or any obvious variants) and, because of the scarcity of such records, we have not been able to discover whether they were adopted and changed their names, moved away or died.

By 1821 Thomas had sold his land in Sydney and after moving first to Portland Head, about 25 miles northwest of Windsor, he was granted another 40 acres nearer to Windsor. By the time of the 1822 muster Thomas had 7 acres of maize and was employing a servant called Garrett Farrell. John was working as a labourer at Windsor and presumably he was still living on his father's farm. Another couple of years brought Thomas another grant of land at Wilberforce, about 11 miles north of Windsor, and both Thomas and John moved to Wilberforce.

The story then starts to become rather vague. Thomas was, by this time, nearly 70 years old and may have sold all his land or handed it over to John. Whatever happened, Thomas was living as a lodger, near to John, by the time of the 1828 muster and John had been working variously as a labourer, a carpenter and a shingler.

This is the last evidence that we have of Thomas being alive. As it was not a legal requirement to register deaths in New South Wales until much later, many went unrecorded and often people were buried with little or no ceremony on their own land or in one of the small church yards or cemeteries in the area. John, however, took over from his father as a landholder and in 1831 was granted his own land further north, near the site of the current town of St Albans on the MacDonal River. 1835 saw him moving further north again with another 50 acre grant at Melon Creek and in 1840 and 1842 his name was mentioned in relation to other possible land grants around the St Albans area.

The trail then goes cold for a while. Other newspaper advertisements for plots of land referred to John's land as adjoining those for sale but John himself stayed off the records. Suddenly, in 1856, there is a final reference to a John Moxon having been incarcerated in Newcastle Gaol, about 40 miles to the north east of St Albans. His crime was not given but we do get a full description of John himself: age 50, sallow complexion, light hair, hazel eyes, 5ft 7½", Protestant, born Sydney, carpenter. There are no records to suggest that John ever married or had children but there is no doubt that he would have had a very difficult life as one of the earliest settlers on the MacDonal River.

That is the last we hear of this Moxon family in Australia. However, the line from Thomas's first marriage certainly did not stop there. Probably unknown to Thomas, he had six grandchildren alive and well in Yorkshire and they were all to marry and have families of their own. The Moxon name has not been forgotten in Australia either. In the Punchbowl area of Sydney a thoroughfare called Moxons Road still exists at the location of Thomas's grant at Salt Pan Creek.

**Sarah Hill &  
Denise Heywood**

## Whence the Moxons of Stewkley?

Since the early history of the Moxon Society much effort has been expended in attempting to trace the origin of the Moxons of Stewkley. Stewkley is a village in Buckinghamshire, some 12 miles south of Milton Keynes and about 150 miles south of the heartlands of the Moxons of Yorkshire.

**T**HE MUCKSON NAME first appeared in Buckinghamshire in 1735 when, on 7 March of that year, Nathaniel Muckson, the 'father' of the Buckinghamshire Moxons, married Catherine Tragle at Stoke Hammond, some four miles to the north-east of Stewkley. Nathaniel's son, John Muckson, was baptised on 31 May 1741 at Stoke Hammond and it is this John who is at the top of Moxon tree MX11. Early members of this tree continued to be called Muckson, or even Muxeon, but by the end of the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Moxon had become the accepted spelling.

In order to link the Stewkley Moxons with the wider Moxon family we have to locate the place of birth of the above mentioned Nathaniel Muckson. There have been two schools of thought concerning the origin of this family. One asserts that the Muckson family of Stewkley, like the Moxham's of Ebbesbourne Wake, have nothing to do with the Moxons of Yorkshire and have a quite different genetic origin. The other, based upon a somewhat dubious reading of the available evidence, prefers a descent from the Moxons of Leeds. DNA evidence now enables us to assert that neither of these alternatives is correct and that the origins of the Moxons of Stewkley must be sought elsewhere.

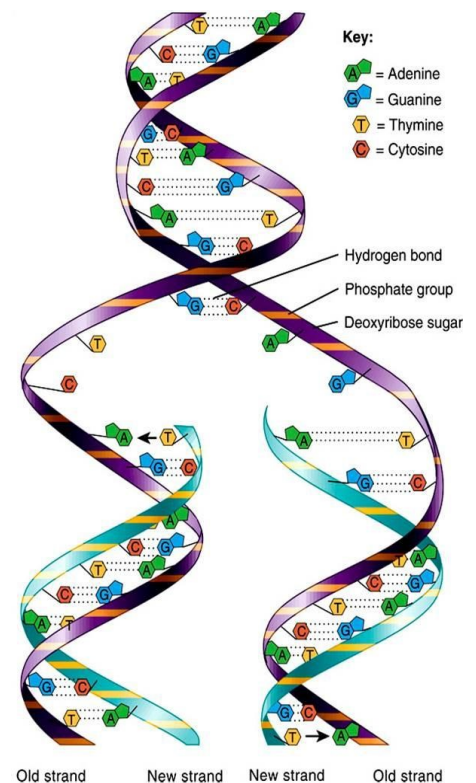
Documentary research shows that two members of the Stewkley tree (MX11), Paul Andrew Moxon (Judy Hug-

gett's first cousin once removed) and Christopher J Moxon (Paul's fourth cousin once removed) have John Muxeon (1776-1842) as their most recent common ancestor. Both Chris and Paul have provided a sample for testing and a Y-DNA25 marker analysis shows that the probability of them having a common ancestor within eight generations is 57.78%, a result which is entirely consistent with the documentary evidence.

Previous research, both documentary and DNA, has established that Neil F Moxon can trace his ancestry back to Thomas Moxon (1711-1789), the son of Nathaniel Moxon (1687-1766), who was born at Littleover, Derbyshire, in 1711. Further, a Y-DNA25 marker analysis shows that the probability Neil and Paul having a common ancestor within eight generations is 57.78%, a result which strongly suggests that Paul, too, may be descended from the Moxons of Littleover whose tree forms part of MX01. A likely candidate for Nathaniel Muckson, the 'father' of the Buckinghamshire Moxons, and one which satisfies both the documentary and DNA evidence, is Nathaniel Moxon (individual 62 on MX01), the brother of the Thomas Moxon mentioned above.

Once again DNA analysis together with documentary research has united two Moxon trees, in this case MX01 and MX11.

**Graham Jagger**



**F**rom being an obscure molecule first discovered in surgical bandages by a Swiss physician in 1869 DNA has undergone a vast change in its public perception to become the commonplace tool beloved of police procedural and forensic drama on television, uniquely and reliably identifying perpetrators of crime from the merest hint of blood or saliva or a single hair follicle.

Its use in genealogy is much more complicated than its televisual appearances might suggest, and it has its limitations – for a good introduction to the subject see issue 30 of the *The Moxon Magazine* – and its complexities a closed book to some of us; but we can all at least rejoice that it has yet again helped to unite two Moxon family trees!

**DNA research is just one means of research.** More commonly we rely on family trees, and **MARGARET TUCKER MOXON**, our Webmaster, posted this on Facebook: I have now uploaded 34 Moxon, Moxom, Moxsom and Moxham family trees. With one exception (MX26), these are mostly as submitted by members or compiled from information held by the late John Moxon Hill (for example wills and other documents). Some trees are more problematic and some charts do not have Gedcom files. Some of the problematic trees are quite significant - eg MX27. I shall now go through these trees and enter what data I have on each tree, but often it will only be a PDF chart. If a Gedcom file does not exist I cannot index the individual family members nor create other files such as a descendency report. Let me know how you are finding them. What is missing? Do you have Gedcom files you could supply? To find a tree of interest, click on the relevant tree on the home page at [www.moxonsociety.org/wp](http://www.moxonsociety.org/wp) or use the search form for an ancestor (preferably the spouse of a Moxon since you will bring up too many Moxons with the same name otherwise). **Happy hunting.**



# Joshua Middleton Moxon: An Aussie Pioneer

In Australia, Joshua Moxon was a stone mason, stone carver, farmer, contractor, political activist, property owner, miner, and, unfortunately, a convicted child beater who spent time in jail for that offence.

He certainly packed a lot into his 54 years...

**J**OSHUA MOXON, who later added "Middleton" as a middle name, was born in 1840 in Grenoside, Yorkshire to Isaac Moxon and Sarah (Middleton). Isaac Moxon is on MX26.

Joshua grew up in Barnsley, Yorkshire and moved to Manchester where he was working as a "mason" in 1861. In 1865 he married Louisa Mary Wilkinson in London and they had a son, George Joshua, the following year.

Family folk lore has it that Joshua was working on a statue of Prince Albert and broke off a piece (the nose?) and, instead of re-carving the piece, he stuck it back on. Depending on the version of the folk lore, he was told to disappear to the colonies or face prosecution; or he decided for himself that the colonies were a safer bet and so he emigrated.

In any case, broken statue or not, they did emigrate in 1867 on the *Samarang*, arriving in Brisbane on 17 August 1867. Joshua and Louisa with their son, George, moved to Sydney and settled in Balmain, quite close to the city.

Three children were born in Balmain but only one, Henry Percy (the author's grandfather), was to survive into adulthood.

Joshua had quickly found work as a stone carver. With the building of Central Railway Station, it was necessary to relocate the cemetery so two new mortuary stations were built – one near Central Station and one at Haslem Creek (approx. 15km west of the city) where the new cemetery was located (Joshua is buried there in what is now known as Rookwood Cemetery).

The Sydney Morning Herald reported on the near completion of the mortuary stations in glowing terms.

*"In these buildings it is difficult to say which is the most admirable, the taste of the architect, Mr Barnett, or the faithful and persevering skill of the general con-*

*tractors, Messrs Stoddard and Medway, for Redfern, and Mr Aaron Loveridge for Haslem Creek; the masons, Messrs Watkins and Jennings, or the carvers, Messrs H Apperly and Moxon."*

*SMH Thursday 9 April 1868*

Joshua also worked on the new General Post Office and received praise in the press for his work as a carver.

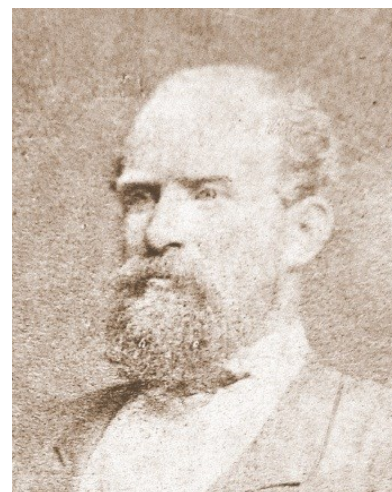
Joshua and Louisa were prospering and in 1871 they purchased 130 acres of farmland at Bankstown (about 15km south west of the city). Joshua both farmed and sought building contracts. Louisa continued to have children – a further seven, five of whom survived into adulthood.

Joshua was awarded the contract to build the Woolloomooloo Police Lock-up in 1878. This imposing sandstone building was the scene of many notorious events when the criminals of the surrounding dock area were apprehended and charged with various offences. In 1937 it became the site of Australia's first Police Citizens Boys Club. Sadly, it was demolished in 1959.

In 1883 the family fell apart. Henry Percy, aged 14, ran away; Louisa left home apparently without the children; Joshua was found guilty of beating his six year old son (William Thorpe) and sent to prison for three months; one son, Alfred John (b 2 April 1880), was abducted by the nanny, one Clara Ada Wilson and raised in New Zealand as a Wilson (He returned to Australia and was eventually identified in 1909 by his brother Henry as a Moxon. His marriage certificate was later amended to reflect his true identity); and on 28 May 1883, three of the children (William, Arthur and Herbert) were admitted to the "Asylum for Destitute Children" in Randwick with their surname misspelt "Moxham".

The admission file notes that *"Father is in gaol for assaulting one of the children."*

*(Continued on page 8)*



Joshua Middleton Moxon  
1840 - 1894



Louisa Mary Moxon  
1844 - 1923

## An Aussie Pioneer

(Continued from page 7)

*Mother's whereabouts are unknown. Children are totally neglected."*

They were to stay there for up to four years before being returned to Joshua's custody.

In the meantime, Louisa had a son, Ernest Edward Victor (b 31 August 1883), who tragically drowned in a quarry when aged eight.

Louisa had two more children – Frances (b 1885), who did not survive and Mary Susan, who was known as "Moxon" but for whom no birth record can be found.

Joshua continued to complete major projects including the extensions to the District Court in Darlinghurst in 1884 to 1886. Joshua also had significant mining interests and was a director of at least one mining company.

The Bankstown farm was sold about 1884 and Joshua then purchased several properties in Newtown, Redfern, Randwick and Vacluse. Today, these properties would be worth many millions of dollars.

Joshua had political aspirations and in 1894 unsuccessfully put himself forward for pre-selection at his branch of the Australian Labour Electoral League.

Joshua died in 1894 of pneumonia in his house at Newtown. Louisa lived until 1923.

Disputes over his estate dragged on for some 12 years and in the end, just as in *Bleak House*, the lawyers would seem to have been the main beneficiaries.

Many descendants of the children of Joshua and/or Louisa have been able to share photos and memories via the Joshua Middleton Moxon Facebook Group and a Moxon Muster for this family is planned for October 2013.

**John Bruce Moxon**

**Sydney**

**March 2013**

**johnmoxon1@gmail.com**

## Two Llandudno connections

**CHRIS MOXON writes:**

**Moxon Annual Gatherings usually take place at a town or city with Moxon connections. I'm not sure what connections Ken Moxon had in mind when he proposed Llandudno for the 2013 Gathering, but I can offer two connections from my branch of the family – both dating from the very end of the nineteenth century.....**

**SELINA FANNY MOXON** (c1838 - 1927) was the youngest child of Thomas Moxon, the Tory Councillor and tailor who flourished in Leicester in the middle of the nineteenth century.

In the 1891 census, Selina is listed as being a Boarding House keeper in Llandudno – specifically at 1 Glan Y Mor Terrace (*does this house still exist, Ken?*). Living with her were her two nieces, Alice and Kate Peet, daughters of her sister, Catherine. Kate is described in the census as Assistant Housekeeper, while Alice, aged 39, is described as a Retired Governess.

The boarders on that day consisted of Elizabeth Gimson, aged 38 and Josiah and David Gimson aged 12 and 11, who were presumably her sons. I have tried to link this family to my great grandmother, Mary Ann Gimson, but so far without success. It is likely, however, that Selina knew her boarders before they came to live with her since the Gimsions, like Selina, came from Leicester.

In addition to the four adults and two boys living there on census day, there were two live-in servants.

In the 1901 census, Selina and Kate are still listed as running a Boarding house at the same address. At this point they have two boarders: Alice Dorman, aged 42, whose occupation was not given, but was born in Northampton, and an Irish hospital nurse, Lizzie Campton, aged 31. By now there was just a single Cook/servant, Alice Walker who was, like Selina, from Leicester. In this census Kate Peet was described as being deaf.

In the same year Kate's older sister, Alice Peet, was residing at 8 Gloddaeth Crescent, Llandudno with another sister, Constance, and they also ran this

as a Boarding House. Ten years later their home (or at least its name) had changed to St Hilda's, but was still used as a Boarding House. Although no boarders were listed in either census – perhaps their house catered primarily for summer visitors – St Hilda's was clearly a substantial establishment with no less than 27 rooms and three servants.

By 1911 Selina had given up her boarding house. She may well have been unsettled by a robbery in July 1901 during which, aged 64, she confronted a robber who had been rummaging through the property in her bedroom. The man turned out to have four aliases and was wanted by police in Southampton. He pleaded guilty to the theft from Selina but she and her housemaid had to give evidence about a further theft he was alleged to have committed from a neighbour.

Selina may well not have needed the income she derived from a boarding house, since, by the time of her death, she owned eight houses in Derby and her gross estate was valued at over £5,150. In the 1911 census both she, aged 74, and her niece, Kate were living in Derby. Kate, who had lived with Selina from at least 1881, died there in 1919 aged 59. Selina outlived her by seven years and died on 20<sup>th</sup> February 1927 at the age of 90.

**I****N FEBRUARY 1897**, while Selina, Kate and Alice were running their two boarding houses, an advertisement was placed in the (London) Morning Post "*To Parents & Guardians – a Lady and daughter desire entire CHARGE of Delicate, Backward or Anglo-Indian CHILDREN: most happy home and care-*

(Continued on page 9)



## Two Llandudno connections

(Continued from page 8)

*ful education: highest references.- Miss Moxon, Church Walks, Llandudno."*

The phrase "Lady and daughter" is strange as the contact was given as "Miss" Moxon. However, it seems clear that the guiding light behind this school at Fron, Church Walks was my grandfather's sister Sarah (known as Stella) Moxon (1858-1946), aided by my grandfather's twin sister, Harriet Matilda (1865 – 1919).

In the 1881 census Stella was acting as Governess for a family in South Wales, while ten years later Harriet Matilda was a School Matron in Dulwich. Both sisters therefore had some experience of the teaching profession. They were probably accompanied to Llandudno by their mother, Mary Ann Moxon, nee Gimson, - hence the "Lady and her daughter" - but Mary Ann died in Llandudno in 1898.

The school was opened in 1896 and three years later the North Wales Chronicle recorded that *Miss Moxon's School* had contributed £1/1/9 towards the Transvaal (Boer) War Fund.

In 1901 the sisters' school had four boarders: two brothers, aged 10 and 8 from Eastbourne, and a brother and sister, aged 8 and 6, from London. Most of the school's pupils must have come from Llandudno families since, in the 1911 census, Stella was described as a "Day School Proprietress".

By 1911 Harriet Matilda had moved from Llandudno, after her 1907 marriage to Charles Moxon, a Staffordshire farmer (and great grandfather of John Eardley Moxon of Wells).

Their oldest sister, Mary Elizabeth, who married Thomas Newnham Laslett in 1908, was described in the Tamworth Herald as having, along with her sister "Miss Stella Moxon, conducted the high-class school known as "Fron" in Church Walk, Llandudno, and under her tuition many pupils have passed with high honours". I have not found any other reference to Mary Elizabeth living in Llandudno.



*The identification of the adult in this photograph is uncertain, but she is thought to be Stella Moxon. The child in the photograph is undoubtedly our Moxon Society Secretary, Jenny Jordan nee Moxon, great-niece of Stella Moxon and sister to the author of 'Two Llandudno Connections'!*

Thomas Newnham Laslett, incidentally and confusingly, married a Harriet Matilda Moxon in 1895 and died in 1907. But this Harriet Matilda was a cousin of Stella and her sisters, being the fourth daughter of James Moxon of Stretton-en-le-Field (1828-1874).

In 1911 Stella had two boarders – her older brother's daughters Dorothy and Kathleen. She was supported by an Assistant Mistress. Her home was described as being a house of eight rooms, which would suggest it was rather cramped if all three sisters and their mother lived there together in 1896/7.

This school must have closed down within the next couple of years as a family

called Warren were living there in 1914 when they advertised for a "Cook-General".

These are just two Moxon connections with Llandudno but there must be more. I know that in 1882 a Mr and Mrs Moxon lived in Glanmenai and in the same year their daughter's Maltese Terrier – named 'Rough' – was Highly Recommended in the Llandudno Dog, Cat & Rabbit Show! Sadly I have no idea how this family links into the Moxon clan.

**Chris Moxon**

# Moxon Stars of Stage and Screen

It's been said that Acting is in the Blood! This could be true in the case of certain ancestors of the Cawthorne Moxons. *Arthur Scott Moxon Hults III* tells the story.

**J**ESSY CONSTANCE MOXON, born in Lambeth, London in 1863 is listed in Ancestry.com as an Actress. She is the daughter of George Moxon and Louisa Caroline Scott Moxon who lived in London and brought 11 children into the world. Jessy was child number 10 and was the sister of child number nine, my great-great-grandfather, Arthur Moxon, who was born in 1860 in Lambeth and died in New Haven, Connecticut in 1909.

Arthur Moxon married Teresa Howard in New Haven, CT and the couple had two children, one of whom was Arthur Scott Moxon, my grandfather. He spent most of his life in California. It was there that he met and married my grandmother, Mae Rose Severns, who was a silent movie actress in the early years of the 1900's.

Her married name was Mae Rose Moxon. She went by the movie name of Rose Sim and appeared in four major silent pictures. Her first film was "The Birth of a Nation" in 1915, directed by D. W. Griffith and starring Lillian Gish, Wallace Reid and Eugene Pallette. At a first year box of \$10 million it was the highest grossing film for the next decade.

Rose Sim next played in "The Half Breed" in 1916, with Douglas Fairbanks. She followed this film with "The Parson of Panamint," also in 1916, with Dustin Farnum and Winifred Kingston. And in "The World Apart" in 1917 she played again opposite silent film greats Wallace Reid and Eugene Pallette.

Between pictures, Rose entertained soldiers wounded in World War I at local hospitals and raised money for the war effort as a Liberty Bond campaigner.

She quit the movies in 1918 at the request of her husband, Arthur.

Rose Moxon told me on a few occasions that her mother, Grace Estelle Wellington (stage name), was an opera sing-



*Mae Rose Moxon, aka Rose Sim in a scene from the 1917 silent film, "The World Apart." Rose is the actress wearing the pendant necklace, standing and looking at the film's two male stars, Wallace Reid and Eugene Pallette.*

er who lost her life in San Francisco during the 1906 earthquake. I have not been able to find any records for my great-great grandmother in San Francisco.

Arthur Scott Moxon and Rose Moxon had three children, all born in San Francisco, California. Their first child, Teresa, called Tessie, died of diphtheria in San Francisco in 1923 at the age of five. Arthur Scott Moxon, Jr, was born in 1920 and Marjorie Moxon in 1923.

The first of Arthur and Rose's children to get bitten by the entertainment bug was young Marjorie. She began a singing career at age 15, appearing in San Francisco night clubs as a star attraction. Night clubs were a major source of entertainment in the 1940s and 1950s. The night club experience included dinner, drinks, dancing, and floor shows featuring the best performers in show business. Television was still in its infancy so if you wanted to see the latest acts you

went to San Francisco clubs like The Carousel Ballroom, The Swing Club, Streets of Paris, and the Tonga Room.

Singing under the stage name of Toni Allison, Marjorie Moxon was a very popular performer among the San Francisco night club set in the 1940s.

Toni's first husband died in a traffic accident. Her second husband, Kenneth was a recording engineer for Columbia Records in Hollywood and was responsible for engineering the Master Records for such artists as Frank Sinatra, Benny Goodman, Count Basie and Kate Smith in the late '40s and Tony Bennett, Johnnie Ray, Frankie Laine and Rosemary Clooney in the '50s. Toni had several singing club dates in Los Angeles during this period but never really broke into the big time and finally stopped singing professionally when her son Dana was born in 1951.





*Marjorie Moxon – “Toni Allison” – popular nightclub singer in San Francisco and Los Angeles in the '40s and '50s*

Toni's brother, my father Arthur Scott Moxon Jr, stepped onto the stage a little later in life than did his sister.

Arthur started his entertainment career in Juarez, Mexico in the 1950s. He was a stand-up comedian in three Juarez night spots: The Lobby Café, the Chinese Palace, and the Follies Burlesque. He also acted as the Master of Ceremonies for the shows in the three clubs and sang in his nice baritone voice with the shows' orchestras.

Moving back to California in 1958 Arthur enjoyed a full-time career as an event promoter and a part-time career as a stage actor. He was a member of the Actors' Equity Association and the Screen Actors' Guild (SAG), that last association membership coming from parts he played in two motion pictures.

Arthur Scott Moxon Jr. acted under the stage names of William Scott Brown and Bill Brown. He played starring roles in several major stage productions in Los Angeles, including Harry Brock in “Born Yesterday,” Arnold Burns in “A Thousand Clowns,” Oscar Madison in “The Odd Couple,” Harry Baker in “Come Blow Your Horn,” the Evil Sorcerer in “Aladdin & His Magic Lamp,” Mr Brownlow in “Oliver,” Mr. Banks in “Mary Poppins,” Max in “The Sound of Music,” Col. Hugh

Pickering in “My Fair Lady.” His signature role was as Tevye in “Fiddler on the Roof,” for which Bill Brown won the “Best Actor in a Musical Production” award.

Arthur Scott Moxon Jr, aka “Bill Brown,” continued performing in stage productions until just before his death in 1991 at age 71.

While not hitting the stage as an actor or song and dance man Arthur Scott Moxon Jr's son, Arthur Scott Moxon Hults III – me - did hit the stage in a different way. And I waited a long time before beginning my own time in front of the lights.

At age 60, after many years of physical fitness training, I stepped onto a stage in Kentucky to compete in my first Bodybuilding competition. During the next ten years I competed more than forty times in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Alabama, Virginia and Canada. I have been fortunate enough to win more than sixty bodybuilding trophies and have been awarded “Master Professional” status in four different natural bodybuilding federations, two of which are in Canada. I was profiled as a senior athlete in the *New York Times* and made



**Arthur Scott Moxon Hults III – stage name “Old Navy”**

*Master Professional Bodybuilder:  
National Gym Association (USA)  
International Fitness & Physique Association  
(USA & UK)  
World Natural Sports Organization  
(USA & Canada)  
International Drug Free Athletics  
(USA & Canada)*

an appearance in New York on the television network news magazine show *CBS News Sunday Morning* along with fitness guru Jack LaLanne.

I also act as Master of Ceremonies for competitions that I'm not competing in and promote my own show, the NGA Alabama Natural Open Bodybuilding, Figure, Physique and Bikini Model Championships, each year in Birmingham, Alabama.

And while I have never been the entertainer that my grandmother “Rose Sim,” my aunt “Toni Allison” or my father “Bill Brown” were, I still get my time in front of an audience every Sunday; I sing bass in my Church choir and regularly stand at the microphone to perform the role of Cantor. I never get any applause like they did, but I do so enjoy the experience.



*Arthur Scott Moxon Jr – “Bill Brown” – as Oscar Madison in The Odd Couple*



## THE WILL OF JOYCE MOXON OF ETWALL, DERBYSHIRE

**W**ILLS are fascinating documents which tell us a great deal about the deceased and his or her circumstances but also give us tantalising glimpses of other family members and friends; and the social and economic circumstances of their lives. The Society has access to some three hundred wills or administrations of which only 75 have been fully transcribed, mostly by Joan Rendall and Graham Jagger. Here's one Joan transcribed with her notes. If you are interested in seeing other transcriptions they can be found on the Moxon Society website; if you think you might be interested in transcribing one or more wills for us, please contact the Secretary.

In the Name of God Amen,

I, Joyce Moxon of Etwall in the County of Derby, being in Health of Body and of sound and disposing Mind and Memory, (praised be God for the same), Do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in Manner and Form following: And first and principally, I commend my Soul to God in Hope thro. the Merits and Mercies of Jesus Christ, of a joyfull Ressurrection. And my Body I commit to the Earth to be interred in a handsome [handsome?] private Manner in Littleover Chappel, as near my late dear Father as the Grave Stone will admitt and to be carried there on a Hearse.

And in respect of my Fortune, whether real or personal or of what Nature or Kind whatever it be I dispose of it in Manner following:

And first, my Will and Mind is that all my just Debts, Legacies and funeral Expences shall be truly paid and Discharged by my Executor herein after named.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Nephew, Thomas Moxon, the Son of my Brother, Nathaniel Moxon, and to his heirs and Assigns for Ever, One Close or Piece of Land Situate, lying and being within the Liberty or Parish of Littleover, aforesaid, called or known by the Name of Oustinhill, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Item. I give and bequeath to John Moxon, the Son of my Brother, Nathaniel Moxon, and to his heirs and Assigns for ever, all the rest, residue and Remainder of my Land whatsoever, together with my Part of the Beast Gates in the Hullocks, and also my Part of the Beast Gates in the Blagraves, together with the Part or Proportion of Lot Gorse and Commons to them belonging.

Item. I give to Nathaniel Moxon, Son of Nathaniel Moxon aforesaid, the Sum of five Pounds.

Item. I give to the poor of the Parish of Etwall, the Sum of One Pound.

Item. I give to my niece, Bromley of Farewell Hall, in the County of Stafford, one Guinea.

Item. I give to my Nephew, Thomas Moxon, Two Silver Salts and six large silver spoons.

Item. I give to my nephew, John Moxon aforesaid, One large silver Cup, together with all the Residue and Remainder of my real or personal Estate of what Nature or kind soever it be.

And I do hereby nominate and Appoint the aforesaid John Moxon, sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament and revoking all former Wills by me heretofore made, do declare this to be my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I, the said Joyce Moxon, the testatrix, have hereunto put my Hand and Seal this twenty fifth Day of January, in the year of our Lord, one Thousand, seven Hundred and sixty six.

(Signed.) **Joyce Moxon.**

**Witnesses.**

E. Talbons. E. Davanport. J. Davenport

**T**he spinster Joyce Moxon came from a family of prosperous yeomen farmers who lived in Derbyshire in the very heartlands of England, about as far from the coastline as it is possible to get. Indeed, at that time when nothing could travel faster on the ground than a horse, it is doubtful whether Joyce ever set eyes on the sea, a privilege that perhaps nowadays we take too much for granted. Almost certainly Joyce would have feasted her eyes on a seascape painting perhaps in her local church, or listened fascinated by the wild nautical stories of a seafaring man, but that would be all. The whoosh of the waves as they break over the shingle or the plaintive cries of the seagulls would be unknown to her.

Thus these Midland Moxons' lives were inevitably limited by their land and so their interest and work lay in and around it and the wealth it could produce. So it is not surprising that the Will is of a distinctly pastoral nature.

Now to the Will itself: the clearly defined *Close* would have been a small Enclosure. As a horse was expected to plough one acre of land in a full day's work, many of these Enclosures were of this dimension. With reference to the *Beastgates*, these were simply the legal rights to pasture one's cattle on the common ground. At this time most of the countryside lay open as Joyce lived before the Enclosure Acts were passed. How beautiful it all must have looked!

### *The Will of Joyce Moxon of Etwall, Derbyshire*

It should be remembered that both Joyce's nephews, John and his brother Thomas, became important figures in the Moxon ancestry for while John was founding what was to become a large branch of the Staffordshire Moxons, based on Rugeley, his brother Thomas sired a family of Market Bosworth Moxons to bring the branch to Leicestershire. Many of their descendants are alive and well today and both Staffordshire and Leicestershire Moxons are currently members of our Society, myself included.

Joyce comes over as a proud woman, not lacking in self-esteem. She was conscious of her standing in society and wanted the confined world in which she lived to be aware of it too. Indeed, she requests that her body be interred in a private *handsome* manner and wishes to be carried to her final resting place in a hearse. She refers to her Estate as 'My Fortune'.

The Will of her Father, John Moxon (1650 – 1727) was published in the Moxon Magazine in April 1990. In it is written:

*For Divers Valuable Causes and Considerations and thereunto which I forbear to mention, I Give, Grant, Devise and Bequeath unto my Daughter, Joyce Moxon, her heirs and assigns for ever, that Close lying within the Liberties of Littleover aforesaid called Ousten Hill, with all the appurtenances to and belonging and appertaining.*

Almost 40 years after her Father's death, Joyce requests that her body be placed as near to her Father's body as the tomb-stones will allow, whilst her Father in his Will leaves Joyce a Close called Ousten Hill, in consideration of his daughter's many kindnesses to him, which must remain private, by his insistence. What does this all mean.? Did Joyce perhaps forego a happy marriage to a man she loved in order that she might care for her Father so lovingly for 40 years? We shall of course never know the truth as John Moxon meant the matter to remain private to which all we can say is – So be it.

*Joan Rendall*

## Using Social Media for the Moxon Society

Since December 2012, webmaster **Margaret Tucker Moxon** has initiated three Facebook groups – two of them just for financial members of the Society. One is called **The Moxon Society UK and International** (currently 37 members) and the other is **Moxons Down Under** (11 members). Naturally the former is far more active and a number of members have uploaded photos of their ancestors or their Moxon activities which they think members would enjoy – as indeed they do. This is a great way for our far flung members to get to know each other better.

Additionally, those of us who belong to MX26 here in Australia also have a Facebook group called the **Joshua Middleton Moxon Family** and it is particularly active and many second cousins are finding great friendships. This group is intending to hold a Moxon Muster in Parramatta Park in October. Whilst this group is not merely for Moxon Society members, Margaret has successfully urged cousins to join up, and quite a few have done so.

Member Scott Moxon-Hults from Birmingham, Alabama has also established a Facebook page called **Moxon Family**. We'd encourage you to visit his page and "Like" it.

Currently Margaret has 84 contacts on a Moxon Society email group, and this is an excellent means of keeping members informed of updates to the website. However, this is only about 60% of our membership. If any member who reads this hasn't received an email from [margaret.tucker2153@gmail.com](mailto:margaret.tucker2153@gmail.com) in the last month, it means you haven't recorded your email address and haven't been registered with a user name for the website. Margaret would love to hear from you, and thus keep you informed in a timely manner.



**Margaret Tucker Moxon**

# The Editor's Gallimaufry:

## Errata, news, a letter and an apology

### News

**AFTER MANY YEARS** of excellent service to **The Moxon Society** as Membership Secretary, **JOHN & SUE MOXON** have now retired from that post and handed over the reins to **CHRISTOPHER MOXON** with the agreement of the President, the Chairman, and the Committee meeting electronically.

Until his recent retirement Chris was a theatre administrator, most recently the administrator for **The Unicorn Theatre**, the UK's leading theatre for audiences aged 2-21, serving over 70,000 children, young people and families every year through its professional performances, participation and other events. Chris oversaw the Unicorn's multi-million pound 2005 move to its current London Bridge home.

Long a keen family historian Chris has contributed articles to **The Moxon Magazine** including a very topical piece in this issue. And last year he agreed to index the first fifty issues of the Magazine, a Sisyphean task which he completed in record time. The index contains over 9,700 separate entries and more than 100,000 words. It is an invaluable source of information; and we are greatly in Chris's debt for his hard and painstaking work. We regret that it is also the occasion for an apology by the Editor... see opposite.

### Errata

**MEMBER DON MOXON** of Beccles is eagle-eyed and kind enough to draw our attention to errors in Moxon Magazine issue 50:

Elizabeth Moxon's "English Housewifry" was first published in 1741, not 1764 (an error carried over from No 48 and already corrected on p. 9 of No 49!); secondly, p 3 should refer to Cawthorne Museum (not Cawston!) and Ackworth (not Adsworth – presumably a follow-on from the previous name Badsworth !) In return, may I say that you are perfectly at liberty to point out any errors – typographical or theological or historical – in my book on the history of Hungate Church, Beccles !

But drat! I couldn't find any! So I unreservedly recommend Don's well-researched and very readable book on the history of Hungate Church in Beccles, Suffolk. And I thoroughly recommend his forthcoming reprint of Elizabeth Moxon's *English Housewifry* which will be published shortly.

### An apology

**WHEN HE HAD FINISHED COMPILING THE INDEX** of the first fifty issues of the Moxon Magazine, Chris Moxon sent me the file to set out in a useable, reader-friendly format. I regret that so far that has not been completed, and apologise to Chris whose many hours of hard work have stalled on my desk for too long; and to members who are being deprived of this fascinating and useful tool for research.

There are many reasons for the undue delay, chief among which was my over-optimism. I had thought that it would be easy automatically to conflate multiple entries so that, for example

Barker, Jane, 18C, Wife of Thomas Moxon 1722-, 23:5

..... Jane, 18C, Wife of Thomas Moxon 1722-, 27:9

would be converted to

Barker, Jane, 18C, Wife of Thomas Moxon 1722-, 23:5, 27:9

But there was no computerised shortcut as I had over-confidently believed; and every multiple and duplicate entry has to be altered by hand. I beg pardon for my slowness in this task; and I will undertake that by the next issue (number 52) the *Index to The Moxon Magazine issues 1-50* will be available for members.

### A letter... and a Moxon vice!

Dear Trevor,

I was most intrigued by one aspect of the annual gathering on the Isle of Wight. This was the house of Alfred Lord Tennyson being called Farringford and perhaps his publisher, Edward Moxon, giving him an advance to help buy the house. I was born and brought up in Stratford in the east end of London, recently in the news because of the Olympics of course. Our house was, and still is, at 71 Faringford Road (one 'r') which is at the junction with Tennyson Road! Clearly the naming of those roads was not a coincidence but it took the Moxon Society gathering to let me know.

Best wishes,

**Len Moxon**  
**Nova Scotia**

*Len also sent details of 'Joseph Moxon's vice' which probably isn't what you might think! But unfortunately I've had to hold over that piece until the next issue! (Ed.)*



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## THE MOXON FAMILY RESEARCH TRUST

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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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# Annual Gathering 2013

## In the land of our fathers!

**Llandudno** is a seaside resort, town and community in Conwy County Borough, Wales. In the 2001 UK census, the community, which includes Penrhyn Bay and Penrhyn-side, had a population of 20,090.

Llandudno was called the "Queen of the Welsh Resorts" as early as 1864. It is the largest seaside resort in Wales. It lies on a flat isthmus of sand between the Welsh mainland and the Great Orme peninsula.

And this year it is the venue for the 25th Annual Gathering of the Moxon Society organised by our Chairman, KEN MOXON, who has negotiated excellent rates at The Queen's Hotel on the Promenade whose 1856 advertisement read *"The Hotel is most commodiously arranged to meet the requirements of Families, Tourists and Invalids and E H [Elizabeth Hersee, the proprietor] hopes by every attention to their comfort. To receive the patronage which she now respectfully solicits. Hot, Cold and Shower Baths on premises. An excellent billiard table."*

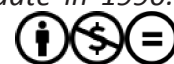
Not that we'll have much time for billiards – Ken has arranged a number of attractions for us including a trip on the Ffestiniog Narrow Gauge Railway from Blaenau Ffestiniog to Porthmadog and a visit to Caernarfon.

A booking form is on the back page of this issue of the Magazine – photocopies are acceptable – so please book your place now!

We look forward to seeing you there!



*Ffestiniog Railway 1879-built Double Fairlie "Merddin Emrys" awaiting departure from Blaenau Ffestiniog on an unrecorded date in 1990.  
Photo by R~P~M*



**THE 25th MOXON GATHERING**  
**13th September to 15th September 2013**  
**The Queens Hotel**  
**The Promenade Llandudno LL30 2LI**

*The prices quoted below are per person for 2 nights Dinner Bed & Breakfast at The Queens Hotel plus, on the Saturday Coach Travel into North Wales, a trip on the Ffestiniog Narrow Gauge Railway from Blaenau Ffestiniog to Porthmadog and a visit to Caernarfon.*

*For information on the Ffestiniog Railway see the web site [www.festrail.co.uk](http://www.festrail.co.uk)*

|                              | Number<br>of People | Double Room                  | Twin<br>Room                 | Single Occu-<br>pancy        | Total<br>£ |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Select room<br>type required | -----               | @ £120 per<br>Person<br>Tick | @ £120 Per<br>Person<br>Tick | @ £125 Per<br>Person<br>Tick |            |

**Please send a deposit of £50 per person with this application**  
**The balance should be paid to KEN MOXON on arrival**

*If you have any queries or would like further information please don't hesitate  
to call Ken on 01244 379739  
or e-mail [kenmoxon5@aol.com](mailto:kenmoxon5@aol.com)*

Name/s : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Please make deposit cheque payable to K.Moxon and return with form to  
**Ken Moxon, 109 Blaen Avenue, Blaenau, Chester, CH1 5BX**  
( It would be appreciated if overseas members would please e-mail or post form by itself,  
and make the full payment to Ken on arrival)

*For information on the Ffestiniog Railway see the web site [www.festrail.co.uk](http://www.festrail.co.uk)*