



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

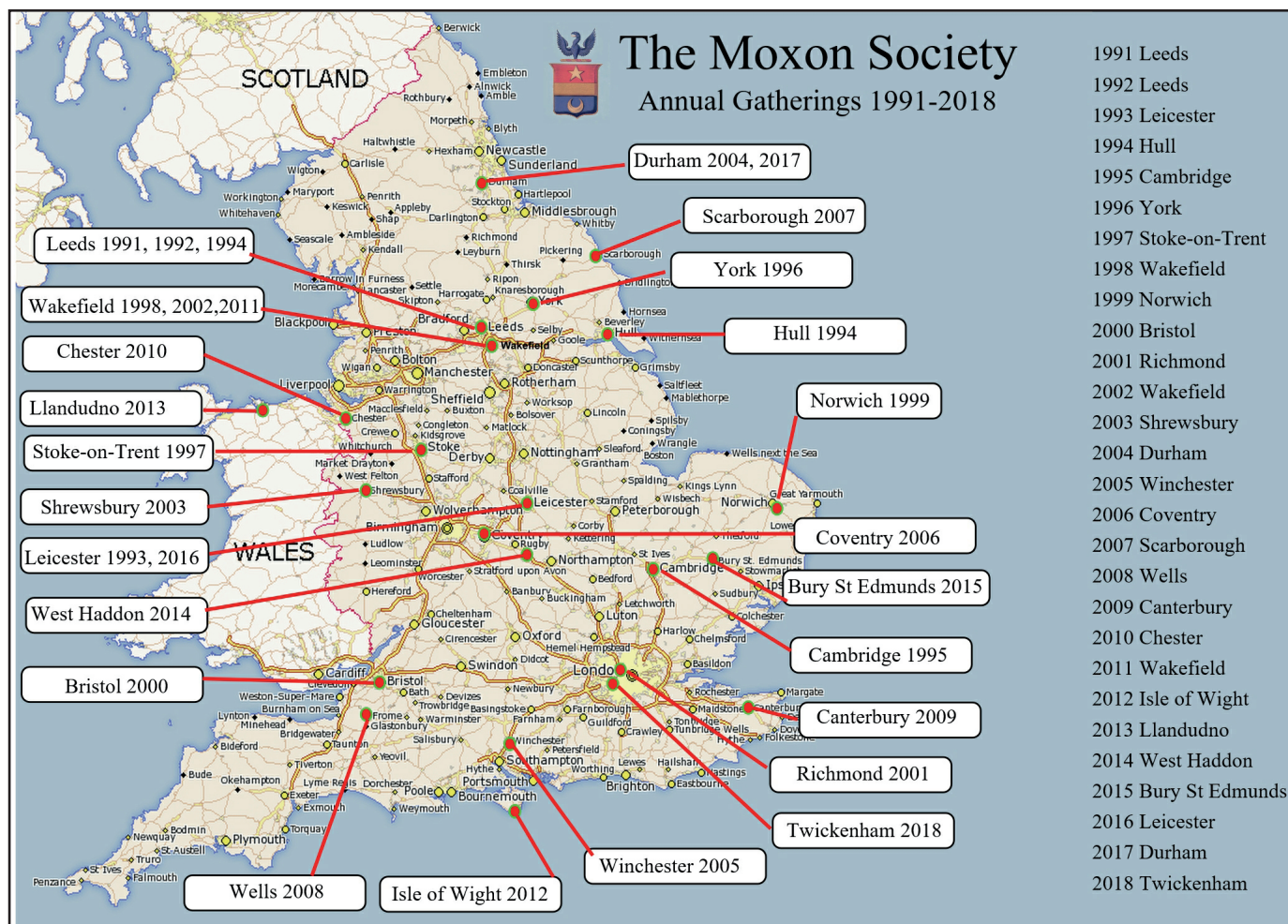
The Moxon Magazine

Swing low, sweet chariot!

Twickenham is an affluent suburban area and town in Greater London, lying on the River Thames 10.2 miles west-southwest of the centre of London. It is famous as being the home of rugby union, with hundreds of thousands of spectators visiting Twickenham Stadium, the world's largest rugby stadium, each year where they will undoubtedly sing the unofficial England rugby union team anthem, 'Swing low, sweet chariot!'

Moxon Family members might sing other songs, but this year they too will head to 'Twickers' for our 28th Annual Gathering from 17th-19th August. There's more on the plans for the Gathering in this issue of your Magazine, including a booking form, and the Programme of events put together by Gill Jones, the organiser.

*Meanwhile, here's a map showing how our Gatherings have covered the country in the past.
Truly there have been Moxons everywhere!*



Thomas Moxon of Twickenham

With the next Gathering in Twickenham, London, we reprint below interesting extracts from previous Moxon Society publications. *Editor*

WE HAVE ALL READ how the early shipping and banking Moxons of Hull, notably John Moxon (born 1689) who moved his headquarters from Hull to Great Yarmouth and married into the old established Palmer family of Yarmouth, founded an out-of-Yorkshire dynasty which spread over the next century or two, first to U.S.A. and then to Australia - in both of which continents it flourishes vigorously today.

It was John and Mary Norfoe Moxon's second son Thomas who, leaving the family shipping interests in the hands of his elder brother John, moved via Norwich to London to pursue his chosen career as a financier. He managed to survive the bankruptcy that overtook his firm arising from the risks involved in Napoleonic War financing and flourished very considerably. Retiring to his lovely home on Twickenham Common, set in a garden perfected by his green fingered wife, Anne Browne, he lived to the ripe old age of 92, and she well into her 80's.

James Moxon, 1995

The abridged extract below, written in 1877 by the grandson of Thomas Moxon, Charles St Denys Moxon, is taken from "The Moxons of Yorkshire".

Personal History of Thomas Moxon of Twickenham Lodge, Middlesex

I have already said that my Grandfather was born in 1760, and there is no doubt that his native town was Great Yarmouth. That he went to school in his native town there is no doubt; for it was at that time he made the friendship of the youth who afterwards immortalized himself as Lord Nelson, and which continued as long as Lord Nelson lived.

That he spent some time in Norwich is also certain, for it was there that he made the acquaintance of Anne, daughter of Simon Browne, the descendant of an old French Refugee, whom he married. We next find him living on a small country estate at Whitbread, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk in which parish my father was born in 1792. But the most interesting period of his life dates from his going up to London to better his fortune, as his family increased.



Silhouette of Thomas Moxon of Twickenham (1760-1854), courtesy of Susan Lowther-Pinkerton, photographed in 2001 by Paul Davies.

Thus transferred to London, he found employment, if not at first, certainly after a very short time, with the firm of Goldsmid, the great financiers of the day, who raised the funds required by Government for carrying on the war which broke out in consequence of the French Revolution; and in which firm after acquiring a very considerable fortune he became a partner under the title of 'Goldsmid and Moxon'.

It was then the custom for Merchants to live in the city, and whilst his partner lived at Roehampton, he was content to do what others did and lived in Mincing Lane, frequently going with them to their country house, in which they many times entertained the Prince of Wales, afterwards the Prince Regent.

He must have had a country house at Merton (Morden) in Surrey at one time, for his eldest son more than once told me that Lord Nelson frequently came in the evening from his house in the immediate neighbourhood and discussed events which were



Thomas Moxon of Twickenham *continued*

➤ pending. He was certainly living there in the year in which Lord Nelson last sailed, for on one of the occasions of their meeting Lord Nelson told him that he had been offered the chief Command - 'Then you accepted of course' was my grandfather's reply. 'No, I did not' 'Then why not?' 'Because the Admiralty wanted to fix arbitrarily both as to the ships to be under me and the Captains who were to command them - and I said as I should have the responsibility it was right that I should have whom I well knew'. A few evenings later he came in again saying the Government had given way and that he could make his own selection. Soon after he sailed, never to return alive.

Lord Nelson was Godfather to one of my grandfather's nephews who bore the name Horatio and in his mother's family there are still many relics of England's greatest Admiral as well as many letters written by him, and my brother has the chess table which he had on board the 'Victory.'

It was I think in the year 1809 that our Government offered to contract a loan of several millions, for which the firm wished to tender as high as they could, and almost simultaneously with the offer a special messenger arrived from the mercantile house of Hope & Co., either at Amsterdam or Hamburg, with the intelligence that Bonaparte had just been with them, and had said that he had made proposals of peace to the English Ministry.

The special courier had actually been dispatched, but the proposals were not accepted; meanwhile, supported by their large clientele, who had put down their names for various amounts of scrip, the tender had been sent in to government, the refusals of the terms of peace having become known, omnium fell in price very heavily, and the contributors failed to pay their deposits: the consequence was that the Government came down on the firm, which was consequently bankrupt through no fault of their own. Indeed the case was so hard that a special Act of Parliament was passed, limiting the amount of their liability, though too late to avoid all consequences other than the reservation of some small sums with which they could carry on their transactions.

One of the Goldsmids, in despair and derangement of mind, destroyed himself in consequence.

My Grandfather then recommenced business, in association with his eldest son John, born about the year 1790, who had been brought up in the Banking firm of Ladbroke, Kingscote & Gilman, of Bank Buildings, the members of which had all been old friends of the family.

Affairs having again prospered with him, my grandfather retired from business in 1820 choosing as his residence a very nice house at Twickenham called 'The Lodge'. In this he lived till his death, when it was pulled down, and on its site now stands a large modern house and grounds, occupied as a first-class school.

In the earlier part of his tenancy 'The Lodge' stood on an extensive common amid rural scenery, and surrounded, as it still is, with objects of interest - Popes Villa, Strawberry Hill, Kneller Hall, Orleans House, Bushey Park, Hampton Court, Garricks Villa and garden temple at Hampton, Richmond, Kew, Teddington and Kingston.

The house stood in its own grounds, with an enclosed kitchen garden, well remembered by me for its productiveness in fruit.

The Mulberry, green fig, grape vine, redstone pippin, old greengage plum and alpine strawberries being specially remembered, and the more so as several have been since undeservedly superseded. A walk under Scotch firs, a large fish pond, a conservatory (which formed a summer drawing room), and a beautiful lawn formed a part of the general attractions. A black footman is one of my early recollections, a relic of a fashion then decaying (my father also had one in my early childhood).

I remember an excursion to Windsor in the pony carriage, with my Grandfather, to see the State Apartments, it was at that time guiltless of any approach by railway.

His house was conducted with extreme care, and the garden and conservatories were always full of flowers, even long before hybridizing was in vogue and whilst the number of greenhouse and garden plants was still comparatively few.

My grandmother paid much attention to her poultry yard, and was celebrated for her careful storing of all kinds of fruits. They breakfasted at 9 a.m., lunched at 1

Thomas Moxon of Twickenham *continued*

p.m. and dined at 5 p.m., and the dessert was almost exclusively supplied from their own garden all the year round. Though he lived to such a great age, he would never sit in an arm chair, though at last he would not refuse a corner seat in a large sofa. Nothing would ever induce him to travel by rail. Even in these comparatively early days the parish church would not accommodate the parishioners, and the family went every Sunday morning to Montpellier Chapel of which Archdeacon Cambridge was then the owner and minister.

For some few years before his death the district Church of the Holy Trinity was built on the Common not far from the Lodge, and from that time he attended there, taking great interest and helping in its building and enlargement.

Every Sunday evening, he gathered his household in the drawing room and read the Church Service and a sermon and he continued the former by memory long after his sight failed him - his daughter only prompting him if his memory failed.

He was a staunch Conservative and from his intercourse at the Treasury, had known William Pitt and many members of the Tory Government, among the last of them, who survived to my own time, was a gentleman of the old style, Mr. William Roberts, long connected with the Treasury. I recollect him in buff waistcoat, blue tail coat, brass buttons, enormous cravat, shirt frill of good size, and powdered hair.

He lost his wife in 1842. She was a very small woman, as he himself was a small man. She dressed to the last in an antiquated gown with a high waist and an antiquated cap.

They kept open house for all the members of their family on both sides, old and young, and it may be said that there was a family dinner party in the house every Sunday. He was frugal yet liberal and during the 32 years of his retirement added very considerably to his personal property.

To within a very short time of his death, he would, on fine days, take a certain number of 'turns' up and down a gravel walk, bordered with roses and flowers, under a South Wall, in the enclosed garden: and even when nearly blind, knew the way to it and along it so perfectly that it was only quite at the last that he required a guide.

His appearance to the last was youthful and he was scarcely bent with age. Modern refinements had made

up to him for the loss of both teeth and hair; I once saw him without these and then he looked very aged, tho' there was scarcely a furrow in his face or forehead.

As the Twickenham Churchyard was full, he was buried in the same grave with his wife in a small cemetery at Twickenham, lying on a road between those from Twickenham to Richmond on the one hand and to Isleworth on the other. - In the same grave lie buried Bertha the beloved wife of his son, the Reverend George Browne Moxon, who died August 1851 at Twickenham Lodge.

N.B. His eldest sister Elizabeth Charlotte Moxon who died at 2 Sidney Villa, Dover is also buried there, - she died. October 12, 1884.

A white marble tablet bearing the family arms, has been erected to his memory on the North Wall of the Aisle of Trinity Church, Twickenham Common:

In Memory of

THOMAS MOXON ESQ. of the Lodge, Twickenham
who died 16th January 1854 Aged 92.

Also of ANNE his wife who died 16th January 1843 in her
83rd year

Also of ANNE MARY Eldest child of the above who died
4th February 1837 in her 50th year.

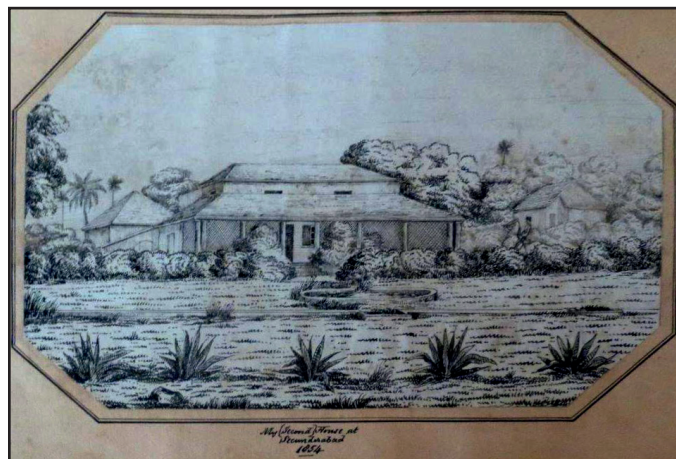
Charles St Denys Moxon 1877

Please see over the page for notes about Twickenham Lodge where Thomas of Twickenham was the tenant from 1820. The property stood beside the Hampton Road, Twickenham and was described in 1794, by Edward Ironside as a "plain convenient family-house with most pleasant grounds" and by R S Cobbet in 1872 as: "in its character incongruous, suggesting the possibility of a smaller structure having been added to the remnants of a much larger building".

We also include an image of the property painted by Thomas' grandson, Capt Thomas Moxon.

Captain Thomas Moxon & Twickenham Lodge

Captain Thomas Moxon, grandson of Thomas Moxon of Twickenham lived in several places while in India - to the right is his sketch of his second house at Secunderbad. The painting of Twickenham Lodge, below, was done in 1854 - just another in his collection of paintings done when he left England to sail to India, married & finally returned to England. The sketch book was begun before he left England in about 1853 (?)*, some painted from memory during the voyage to India, some painted in following years while resident in India. I believe the Sketch Book belonged to Captain Thomas' son, William Ernest, who emigrated to Australia with his brothers Robert Julius & Thomas Frank, and it was sold when William died. William Ernest was Simon's grandfather. This book now belongs to a Brisbane resident who kindly allowed me to photograph the contents of the book. I will bring this collection of photos with me to The Gathering at Twickenham though I think Graham Jagger may already have them recorded. If I can count correctly, Simon & my grandson, Thomas Donovan Moxon, must



be seven generations removed from Thomas of Twickenham! Of course, there have been many others with the name Thomas Moxon - the MX05 family tree could reveal all.

** I am also happy to be corrected on any of the facts!*

Margaret Moxon



Twickenham Lodge, 1854, by Captain Thomas Moxon. The Lodge was a farmstead of around 8 acres when rented by Thomas. Thomas died in 1854 and the Lodge appears to have been demolished by about 1860-65. A grander house was built on part of the grounds in 1850 and that since has also been demolished.

The Moxon Society Gathering 2018 - Programme

Day 1. Friday 17th August, 2018

- 5.00 Keynote session** Members, Margaret and Geoffrey Moxon (Australia) will talk about the materials they have inherited and the research they have undertaken on Thomas Moxon of Twickenham (1762-1854) and his descendants.

(For further information on Thomas Moxon read the article in this issue of your Magazine.)

- 7.00** Two-course **dinner** at the Alexander Pope Hotel followed by light-hearted quiz

Day 2. Saturday August 18th, 2018

- 10.00** Visit to **Ham House**. Members assemble at the Alexander Pope Hotel ready to travel by ferry or car across the river to this unique and lovely 17th century house and garden owned by the National Trust.

- 12.00 Free time** to have lunch and explore other places of interest in the area. These include:

- Kew Gardens
- Richmond Park
- Hampton Court Palace
- Cemetery with Thomas Moxon's gravestone
- Twickenham Museum

- 5.00 "How you can play your part in expanding our knowledge of the Moxon Family"**

Finding your way round our new research website and Facebook (demonstration and general discussion) at Alexander Pope Hotel

- 6.15 Annual General Meeting**

- 7.15** Three-course **dinner** at the Alexander Pope Hotel

Day 3 Sunday August 19th, 2018

- 10.00** Guided tour of **Strawberry Hill House**

An early "gothick" revival villa constructed by Horace Walpole within walking distance of Alexander Pope Hotel. Tour will end at approximately 11.30 am.

NOTES

(1). We realise that a London Gathering is more expensive than past years. We have separated the price for the day-time events (tours, meetings and dinners) from the accommodation to allow you to make your own accommodation arrangements should you wish to.

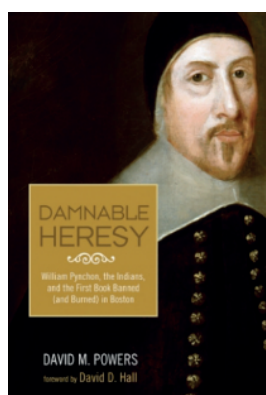
Example total costs:	Day-time events only (per person)	£95
	Day-time events + accommodation (per person sharing)	£224 (£95+£129)

(2) Members of the National Trust can deduct £10.80 from the final price if they have their current membership cards with them.

Book Reviews

by Graham Jagger

*David Powers is a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, and has long been interested in its earliest days, particularly the part that William Pynchon played in shaping its life. He traces his fascination with the area's history to finding a map of the early days of Pynchon's settlement in a book by Springfield historian Harry Andrew Wright. In time his interest led to a paper for C. Conrad Wright's American Church History class at Harvard Divinity School. Through extensive research since retirement in both New England and Old, Powers has explored as much of the story as he could for *Damnably Heresy*.*



Damnably Heresy: William Pynchon, the Indians, and the First Book Banned (and Burned) in Boston

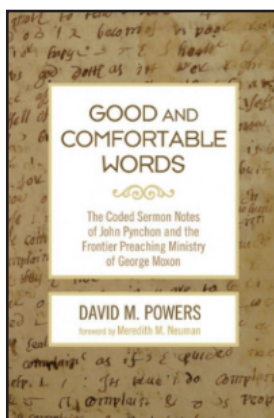
David M Powers, 2015, WIPF & Stock, Eugene, Oregon, ISBN 978-1-62564-870-9

Misunderstandings

between races, hostilities between cultures. Anxiety from living in a time of war in one's own land. Being accused of profiteering when food was scarce. Unruly residents in a remote frontier community. Charged with speaking the unspeakable and publishing the unprintable. All of this can be found in the life of one man – William Pynchon, the Puritan entrepreneur and founder of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Two things in particular stand out in Pynchon's pioneering life: he enjoyed extraordinary and uniquely positive relationships with Native peoples, and he wrote the first book banned – and burned – in Boston.

This book provides a comprehensive account of Pynchon's story, beginning in England, through his New England adventures, to his return home and it sets the scene for an understanding of George Moxon's ministry in the 17th century Massachusetts which Powers so ably describes in his second book.



Good and Comfortable Words: The Coded Sermon Notes of John Pynchon and the Frontier Preaching Ministry of George Moxon

David M. Powers, 2017, WIPF & Stock, Eugene, Oregon, ISBN 978-1-5326-1800-0

Thanks to coded notes taken by John, the teenage son of William Pynchon, this volume virtually transports the reader back to Sundays in the seventeenth century,

when the community gathered to listen to the Rev George Moxon. The setting was Springfield Massachusetts, founded in 1636 by John's father William Pynchon. As a note-taker, John recorded just what he heard in this rare resource, which allows the reader to listen in on the weekly sermons he documented in the 1640s.

In the course of this study Powers deciphered those coded notes. The teenager's jottings comprise a small booklet, which is one of the very earliest artifacts from Springfield. The notes, transcribed in *Good and Comfortable Words*, reveal the concerns the minister addressed.

This symbol-by-symbol transcription into a word-for-word text preserves the character of the minister's original remarks and reveals Moxon as an able and engaging speaker who offered encouragement – and challenge – to the growing plantation he faithfully served through its earliest years on the edge of a "wilderness." Not only do the sermons in this collection provide snippets of popular theological discourse at particular moments in the 1600s; they also point to issues of the day and help get us inside the thoughts and word patterns of that era.

Mention of George Moxon has appeared regularly in the pages of the *Moxon Magazine* and Jane Micklethwaite wrote a biography of him which was published by the Moxon Society in 2001. The book here reviewed is a fine contribution to the continuing interest in one of the Moxon family's greatest scions and should find a place in many a Moxon's library.

A Football card mystery solved

In January we received an email from member Chris A. Moxon of Lakewood, California, who had amongst his collection of Moxon memorabilia a football card featuring a player simply called “Moxon” playing for Broughton Rangers (Broughton is a district of Salford, Lancashire). Chris wondered if we could help establish the identity of this mysterious player.

The card was manufactured by Baines. A search online found that

“John Baines began making football cards in Bradford in the mid-1880s. He claimed to be the ‘sole inventor and originator of the famous packet of football cards’, and applied for and received a royal patent. He also made rugby and cricket cards, and eventually produced cards covering all kinds of sports, from horse racing to bowls. The cards were sold in packets of six for a ha’penny. The colourful cards, mostly cut into the shape of a shield, depicted teams, kits, and pen pictures of popular players of the day. Baines cards were hugely popular, with boys queuing outside confectioners and tobacconists waiting for fresh deliveries from the ‘Football Card King’s horse-drawn wagon.’”

A search of the British Newspaper Archive flagged up reports of rugby football matches in the “Athletic News”. In the first, dated Jan 1882, in an “exciting” game between Broughton St James’s and Broughton Rangers Moxon is listed as one of the half-backs playing for Broughton Rangers, the match taking place on the Rangers’ ground in Lower Broughton. Moxon continued to play with Broughton Rangers for the rest of the decade and is mentioned in newspaper reports. In Jan 1883 “A. Moxon” is listed as a forward; in a report on the AGM of Broughton Rangers in 1884, “A. Moxon” is listed as the Honorary Treasurer; in Dec 1887 he scored tries in a winning match against Barrow; in Nov 1888 in a match against Liverpool Old Boys he is described as the “best of the scrummagers”; in Sep 1889 he scored in a match against the Rochdale Hornets; in Feb 1890 in a match against Wigan he “is about the best of a champion lot”; by 1892, “A. H. Moxon” has become a football referee, continuing to referee matches during the 1890s.

In the early 1880s rugby football was an amateur game. Teams mainly consisted of local men who also had a day job to earn their living. A quick check of the 1881 Census showed just one family of Moxons living in Broughton, Salford, at 12 York Street, with their mother Isabella

Metcalf, the widow of Henry Moxon. One of the sons was indeed A. H. (Arthur Henry) Moxon. The family already featured in Moxon Society Tree MX08.

Henry Moxon was born 1839 in Leeds, son of Samuel Henry Moxon a chemist and druggist. In 1858 he was living in Doncaster, working as a Telegraph Clerk, when he married Isabella, the daughter of George Frederick Willoughby, a Professor of Music, whose family were also living in Doncaster. Isabella Jane Willoughby was at the time working as a servant across the Pennines in Salford near Manchester and the pair married in Manchester Cathedral. Their first child Emily was born in Doncaster in 1860 but shortly afterwards the couple settled in the Manchester area and produced at least another four children; Annie in 1861, Arthur Henry in 1863, Herbert Willoughby in 1867 and Gertrude in 1872.

Henry died of Bronchitis in June 1876 in Eccles, Salford and his obituary in the “Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser” outlined his profession:

This gentleman, who has held the office of superintendent of the telegraph department under the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, for about fourteen years, died at his residence, Ellesmere Villa, Eccles. He was the inventor of “Moxon’s Treadle Bell,” and several other electrical patents. He was the principal witness for the company in the arbitration case which has just been decided, pertaining to the transfer of the telegraphs to the Government. The deceased was very highly respected. He has suffered for some time from bronchitis.

Isabella remarried in 1880, in Ascension Church in Lower Broughton, Salford, to widower Henry Metcalf, an Architect. (As a sad footnote, Ascension Church was gutted by a major fire in an arson attack last year, 2017, with just its shell and



A FOOTBALL CARD MYSTERY SOLVED *continued*

➤ columns remaining). However, it is not clear how successful this second marriage was. In the 1881 census, a few months after the wedding, she and her husband Henry Metcalf appear to be running separate households in the Salford area and in the 1891 census although Henry remained in Salford, Isabella had moved to Wolverhampton where she was living on her own means and claiming to be a widow, having reverted to using the name Isabella Moxon. Henry Metcalf died a few months later in a bizarre accident when he fell into a bath of scalding water. Isabella died in Wolverhampton in 1902 while living with daughter Gertrude and family.

Curiously, Arthur Henry Moxon, the eldest son of Isabella and Henry, married his step-sister. Ellen Metcalf was the daughter of his mother's second husband, Henry Metcalf, by his first marriage to Ann Bird who had died in 1875.

Arthur Henry Moxon, who would have been aged about 18 in 1882 when "Moxon" was first recorded in the *"Athletic News"* as one of the team at Broughton Rangers, is clearly the mystery Moxon player featured on the Baines Football Card. He did not marry Ellen Metcalf until September 1890 when he was 27 years of age, around the same time that he stopped playing for Broughton Rangers. He had joined the London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company as a Clerk when he was 15; became the Head of the Fares and Rates section in 1895 and then their Chief Clerk for Manchester in 1923 shortly before his retirement. Arthur Henry remained in the Salford area, and was 68 years of age when he died in Eccles in 1932.

Philip Lord

Chris A. Moxon also sent from California some fascinating images for Moxon's Liniment, and wonders if anyone can shed any light on the family that founded the Company? He also has in his possession the remains of some in a bottle! See in this issue "Moxon's Liniment - for Man Or Beast!"

THE MOXONS OF STEWKLEY – AN UPDATE

The Moxons of Stewkley were a tree (MX11) headed by John Muckson who was buried 9 Jun 1815 in Stewkley, Buckinghamshire and whose descendants include the Moxons of Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia. The probability analysis of DNA test results indicated a definite link to Cawthorne and the Tree is now combined with MX01.

The parents of John Muckson were Nathaniel Muckson who died in 1760 in Stoke Hammond, Buckinghamshire and his wife Catherine Tragle who also died in Stoke Hammond in 1764. It had been assumed that Nathaniel was the same Nathaniel Moxon of MX01 who was born about 1709 in Littleover, Derbyshire, the son of Nathaniel Moxon (1687-1765). However, it has become apparent that merging the trees at this point was wrong. Nathaniel born 1709 was the executor of his father's will and checking the probate made it clear that far from dying in Stoke Hammond in 1765 he was present at the probate of his father's will in 1766. Additionally, we have discovered that in 1772 he went on to marry for the first time, at the age of about sixty-three, to an Ann Boddice in St Modwen's church in Burton on Trent.

Given the irrefutable DNA analysis, the Moxons of Stewkley have been left within the overall MX01 Cawthorne tree on Ancestry but Nathaniel who died in Stoke Hammond has been separated again from the rest of the Tree. He and his descendants are floating there within the tree as a kind of MX01A. So, the search is on again to find the physical link into the main Cawthorne tree. Who were the parents of Nathaniel who died a Labourer in Stoke Hammond in 1765? When and where was he born?

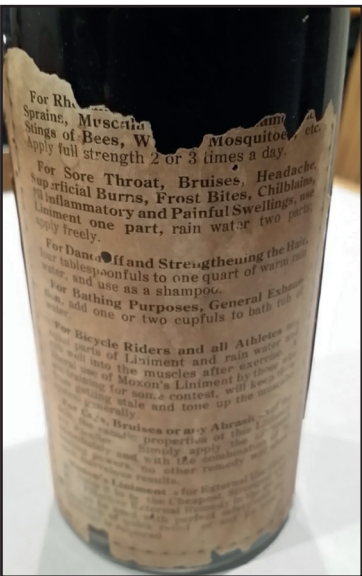
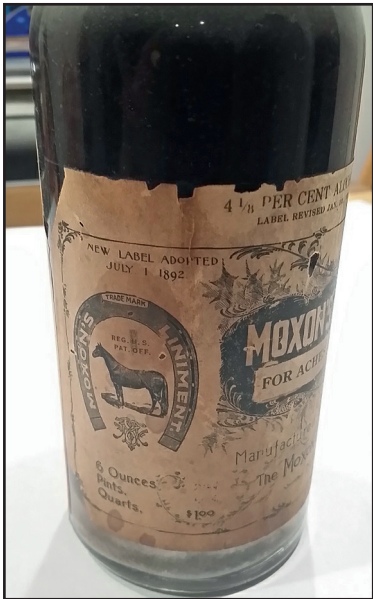
Moxon's Liniment - For Man Or Beast!

Moxon's Liniment appears in advertisements from the late 19th century into the early 20th, including this delightful 1893 Trade Card acquired by Chris Moxon of California. Chris wonders if anyone can shed any light on the family that founded the Company? He also has in his possession the remains of some in a bottle!

A little investigation online revealed that in 1936 a consignment of Moxon's Liniment was seized and condemned by the authorities in Chicago who claimed that it had been shipped interstate from its Manufacturer in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, in violation of the Federal Caustic Poisons Act as when it was analysed it was found to consist of "7 per cent ammonia with water, alcohol, camphor and plant drugs, offered for the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, spasmodic and inflammatory affections of the muscles or joints, sore feet, dandruff, sore throat, headache, lame back, general exhaustion, inflammation of the lungs, skin eruptions, inflammatory swellings, bunions, and certain ailments of livestock". Needless to say, its production appears to have ceased around this time!

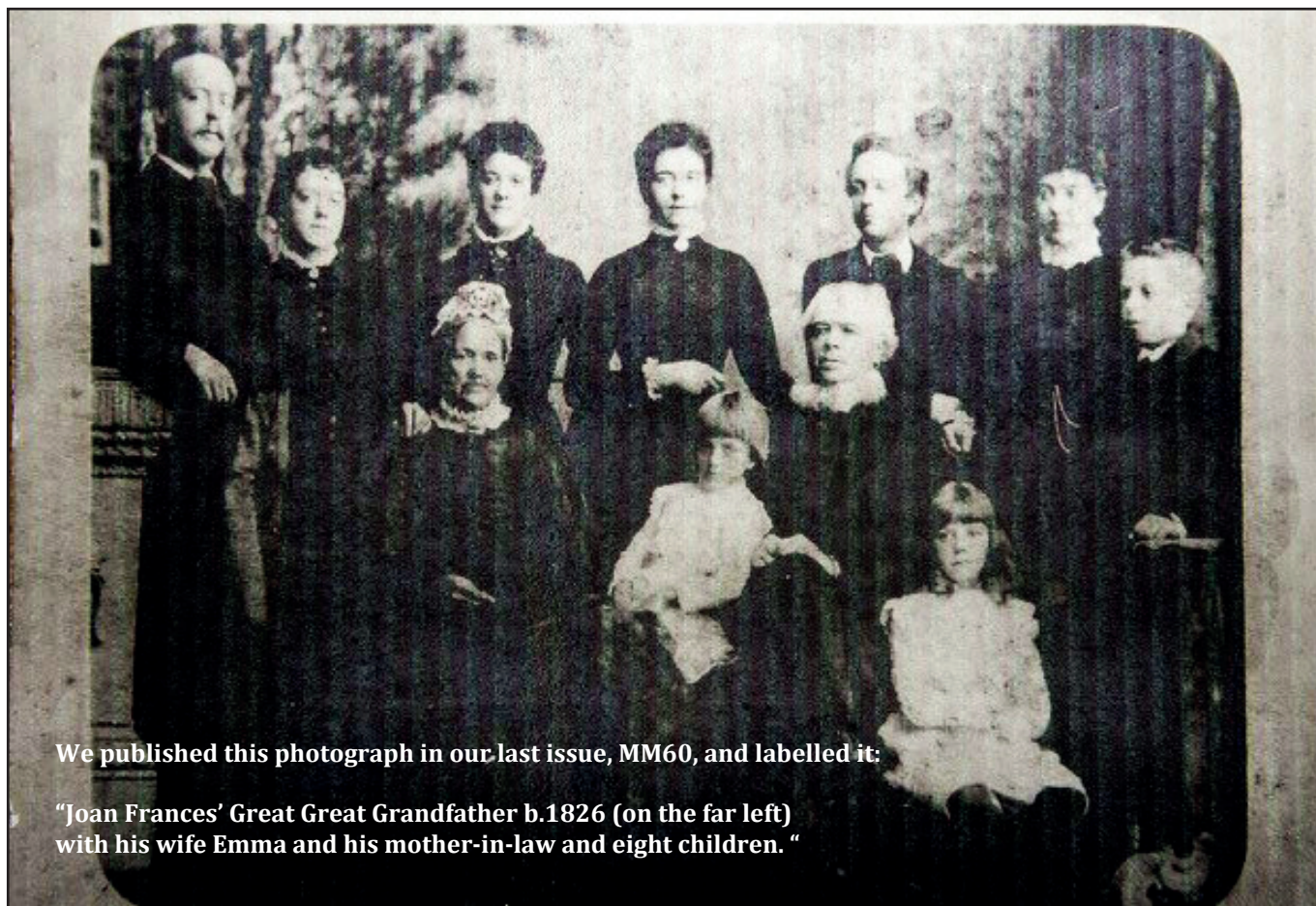
Philip Lord

Right and top:
Three views of a bottle
of Moxon's liniments,
and a trade card,
kindly supplied by
Chris A. Moxon of
California.



An 1895 print of The Chamber of Commerce, Macomb County, Michigan. Published by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.
The original is 14 inches by 16 inches

A photographic correction



We published this photograph in our last issue, MM60, and labelled it:

“Joan Frances’ Great Great Grandfather b.1826 (on the far left) with his wife Emma and his mother-in-law and eight children.”

But when Joan saw the issue she wrote:

Dear Trevor,

Thank you for printing my photos. I made a mistake by saying it was my Great Great Grandad; it was in fact my Great Grandad Henry b. 1826 his wife Emma née Robinson. All their children had Christian names beginning with the letter E! They were:

Emily b. 1856; Edmund b. 1857; Ella b. 1860
Emma b. 1862; Edith b. 1864; Eldred b. 1866
Ernest b. 1870; Eveline b. 1873; Ellen b. 1876

- though only eight appear in the photograph.

I’m sorry I cannot identify all the children: all my family who could have identified them have passed on. But perhaps someone on the same tree may be able to?

I trust I have put the record right this time.

Kind Regards,

Joan France (nee Moxon)

Henry Moxon was born in 1826 in Stanley, Yorkshire. Edmund Oliver, to give his full name, was born in 1857, the second of Henry & Emma’s children: he died in 1911. Edmund’s son, Frank, was born in Rotherham in 1905: he married Ivy (there’s a photo in MM60) - and Frank & Ivy were Joan’s parents!

All of which information appears on Moxon Family Tree MX27! As we have said before, unearthing old family photographs is an invaluable aid to genealogists and family historians. They put faces to the sometimes dry lists of names and family trees. Of course, old family photos might be scratched, faded or otherwise less than perfect, but they are still an invaluable historical record. Many can be digitally enhanced, and we are always happy to share them through the pages of your magazine, and on the website.

Editor

A conundrum

Whilst trawling through the new Moxon Society Research Website for items relating to MX42, I came across an article relating to the Moxon triplets. This was interesting because my grandfather, Frank Taylor Moxon, was their younger brother, but the mention of previous twins to Martha Moxon (Briggs) and her sister (unnamed in the article) was not familiar to me.



Above: John Moxon, WW1

Below: Clara Hustwit ca. 1918



The triplets named John, Thomas and William were born to my great grandparents Thomas Moxon and Martha Briggs on 18 May 1889 and christened on 22 May 1889 at St Mary's Church, Barnsley. William sadly died young in 1893, but John and Thomas lived into the twentieth century. John served in the trenches in World War 1 and married my grandmother's best friend, Clara Hustwit, on 3 April 1915. They had no children, and are buried in Windhill Cemetery, Shipley.

Thomas emigrated to America with his mother and sister in the early twentieth century (father Thomas had died from pthisis (tuberculosis) in 1893 leaving Martha to bring up the children, including Mary Emma who was born after her father had died). Initially, they went to Canada, but Thomas continued on to USA and died in Indiana in 1945.

The conundrum, however, is this.

The article in the Strand Magazine in September 1898 relies on information supplied by a Dr J A Wetherell of 210 Holderness Road Hull. It states that "the interesting fact in connection with this family is that the triplets were preceded by twins, and that Mrs Moxon's sister had twice become a happy mother of twins."

How Dr Wetherell came by his information relating to sets of twins, I don't know, but it seems to be inaccurate. Martha certainly had other children before the triplets, and the two immediately preceding them, Ernest Edward (born 7 Jun 1884) and Frances Alice (born 31 March 1887) were christened on the same day (29 May 1888)

at St Mary's Church in Barnsley, so could have given rise to an assumption that they were twins. The 1911 Census indicates that Martha had ten children, three of whom had died: Ernest Edward in 1905 just before his 21st birthday, Frances Alice in 1888 while still a baby, and William (one of the triplets) in 1893 aged about four. This is confirmed in the 1911 Census for Martha Moxon, showing: ten children born; three had died; and all ten are accounted for.

The information relating to Martha's sister having twins twice is more problematic. Martha had two sisters, Susanna who died when she was about 12, and Sarah Alice (born 1870, died 1952). As Sarah didn't marry until 1901, after the article in The Strand, any children she had were either illegitimate or born whilst she was married to someone else. Sarah did have one daughter with husband Walter H Newton. I have located a marriage between a Sarah Alice Briggs and a John Greenwood in Burnley in 1890, but this is not our Sarah (her Dad is listed as Abraham on their marriage certificate). Or did Martha call her sisters-in-law "sisters," in which case was the comment referring to one of Thomas' siblings? I suspect not. Thomas had only two sisters, one of whom died as an infant. The other, Frances, married a George Cawthrow in 1890, and as far as I can see had only two sons.

So, who is Dr Wetherell and where did he get his information? He wasn't the local Minister – a Rev S H East applied for the "usual Royal Bounty" when the triplets were born. John's birth certificate shows the triplets were born at home, and there



A conundrum *continued*

is no indication of a doctor present at the birth.

And where does the Mr K W Hainsby of Suffolk, mentioned in issue 19, fit into the picture? Or were the twins referred to stillborn, in which case they may not have featured in birth records?

The article in the Moxon Magazine also relates to an article in *The FAMILY TREE MAGAZINE*, probably in either 1996 or early 1997, which I haven't been able to track down. Does anybody have a copy? If so, please get in touch.

Val McCourt

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References:

Moxon Magazine Number 19, April 1997

Thomas, Albert; "Triplets", *The Strand Magazine* Vol XVI, July to December 1898, pp346-351 (information regarding Moxon Triplets, p347)

www.Ancestry.co.uk; 1911 England Census; RG14, Piece 26747

The Yorkshire Gazette, Saturday 25th May 1889, p9 – District News, Barnsley

If anyone can help Val with her researches, please get in touch with her either directly (her email address is above), or via this Magazine.

Members of the Moxon Society might like to be reminded that copies of past issues of the Magazine are now available for download on the Moxon Family Research Trust website (www.moxonresearch.org) for which they will need the password issued with the October 2017 edition.



Above: the triplets, and below: gravestone of John & Clara, Windhill Cemetery, Shipley



Obituary

Eric Douglas Vladimir Moxon 1927-2018

Introduction by Don Moxon of Beccles

I first met Eric in 2006 when he and his wife Benedicta came to live in Beccles. He was a delightful man, with a wealth of great stories about his life. He told me that he traced back his Moxon ancestors to Cawthorne in the mid 19th Century, but when I passed his family details to John Moxon Hill in search of his earliest forbears, neither John nor Graham Jagger could determine which branch of the Cawthorne Moxons he sprang from. Eventually a will of a John Moxon dated 1810 referring to "Elijah Skinner, otherwise Moxon, who now resides with me" provided the clue to a line of descent traced through the parish registers which led directly down to Frank, Eric's father, and his aunt Alice whom Eric had visited in Cawthorne years ago. We now conclude that Elijah (baptised at Cawthorne in 1790, his parents being named as Jemima Skinner and Ned Greenwood) had been adopted by John Moxon, and had thereafter taken the Moxon name, which has continued to be the present day. Subsequently Eric's DNA test proved that there is no blood-line connection with between Eric's Tree (MX04) and the other Cawthorne Trees.



Funeral oration by Eric's son, Doug 15th February 2018, Holy Trinity Church, Barsham

The fiercely patriotic, globe-trotting son of a decorated infantry officer from Yorkshire and a Russian mother, moulded by boarding schools and the Coldstream Guards, I think Dad is best described as a "Good Old Boy"

Built like a Churchill tank, he could seemingly go anywhere, in a similarly bulletproof and fearless manner, always convinced that he was right. Just as happy to share a pint and a yarn with local poachers in a pub as he was with mixing it up with Brigadier-Generals, politicians and Peers of the Realm in London clubs. As a young lieutenant, he danced with the Queen, probably very badly, and would take Mum to drinks parties at 10 Downing Street with his idol, Margaret Thatcher. The then Chancellor, John Major, once came to lunch, and the cats ate the salmon starters from the plates in

the dining room while we stood around in the next room, laughing and talking.

Always talking, was Dad! There used to be a brief pause in the broadcasts mid-morning while he completed the Telegraph cryptic crossword, then when the last clue filled in, normal service would resume. A non-stop barrage of wild tales: of life as a dashing Guards officer during the war, romantic adventures with my mother in Mexico, and Texan epics of lighting matches at 20 yards with his revolver in the garden of their house there.

Always immaculately dressed, with a tie every day, or safari suits with cravats.

Despite all the showmanship and flare, I think the secret of his happiness, other than being married to my mother for over 50 years who looked after him seemingly so effortlessly and gracefully that he may not even have been fully aware of how lucky he was,

Eric Douglas Vladimir Moxon

was the fact that he took so much joy in so many of the small things in life that God sent his way, so numerous that that there was always something to look forward to in the near future: setting the breakfast table beautifully every evening, making freshly squeezed OJ every morning, watching the birds in the garden, or cowboy films, anything Texan, horse-racing, anything to do with the Brigade of Guards, or Buckingham Palace, or the Queen, anything British - apart from the Labour Party. He loved raising money for the Royal British Legion, (becoming honorary life president of his local branch); shouting at the telly while watching football (Rugby, never soccer), having a glass of sherry before lunch, and a G and T on the dot at 6 p.m. every day, telling stories in his beautiful cut-glass accent, passing the biscuits round after church. He loved all these things passionately: how grateful I am to have a father so unique, a real one-off.

He had an anecdote for every occasion, and I'm indebted for all he taught me. One snippet was this: "Whenever you're in a sticky situation – whether arguing with a Mexican bandit, or a British police constable over a speeding ticket - do it with a smile, and you'll get a better result."

Dad, you're a Good Old Boy, and you'll never disappear from our thoughts.

I asked Don about Eric's Christian names, and he tells us that the name Vladimir derives from Eric's mother who was a Russian emigrée who came to England in the wake of the Russian revolution. His father was Frank Moxon, born in Cawthorne in 1893.

Names & Places - a project

In a recent post on Facebook, a correspondent mentioned **Moxon's Hill in Derbyshire** with the information that it had been named for Nathaniel Moxon of MX 01. Then I had a cutting from Margaret Tucker Moxon in Australia referring to Moxon Fields, Lowfield Road, Hemsworth in West Yorkshire (WF9 4JH), home to Hemsworth RUFC. Margaret asked, "Which Moxon was Moxon Fields at Hemsworth named for? Something for the MM?" And I thought it might make an interesting series of articles.

Can members find and research other places around the world relating to the Moxon surname? In particular, can anyone link such place names to a specific Moxon?

Of course it is relatively easy to find the locations of 'Moxon ...' On maps and gazetteers. So a very quick search for 'Moxon Street' came up with Moxon Street in Marylebone, London; and Moxon Street in St Helen's on Merseyside. And it is easy to find information about them, so I can immediately tell you that Moxon Street, Marylebone, is home to 'The Ginger Pig' - "you may ask, well, let me tell you: they have the most delicious warm pork, stuffing, apple sauce and gravy rolls."

And I can see a 4 bedroom detached house on the Merseyside street currently on the market for offers in the region of £299,950. But nowhere could I find the origin of the street name. But it would make an interesting article!

Then there's Moxon Crescents in Milton Keynes and in Saskatoon! And Moxon Avenues in Warrington, and a Moxom Avenue in Waltham Cross. Moxon Road in Newport...

Also Moxon Ways in Wigan and in Sherburn-in-Elmet. Margaret Moxon Way in Hull... !

So please get out and about looking for Moxon place names! I look forward to hearing from you!

The Editor's Gallimaufry

*WHEREIN your Editor gathers otherwise unconsidered trifles
with a link to some item of Moxoniana.*

Birmingham Daily Gazette Friday 28 December 1866

RATTING. An exciting ratting match took place on Wednesday last at Mr. J. Moore Littler's, the Bowling Green Inn, Holloway Head, for £20, between **Mr. Moxon's** champion dog, "Bob," and Mr. Littler's dog "Novice," the former to kill 110 rats against "Novice" killing 100 rats. "Bob" was backed at 2 to 1, the bets being taken as freely as laid. The pit was placed on a commodious stage on the green, giving every person a capital view. Upwards of 300 persons were present. "Novice" was pitted at three o'clock in the afternoon, and went to work with spirit, killing the whole of his rats in 14 minutes and 49 seconds. "Bob" killed the 110 rats in 13 minutes and 37 seconds, winning the match very cleverly. Ben Garrington was the umpire for **Moxon**, Bill Fowler umpire for Littler, and George Underhill officiated as timekeeper and referee. Charley Aston trained and played "Novice." "Bob" was trained and played by Ted Farrall. The afternoon passed off pleasantly, the whole of the arrangements giving the greatest satisfaction.



As so often, I am grateful to Philip Lord for spotting this news snippet and for sending it on. I confess I had to be restrained physically from illustrating it with a picture of a rat! But ratting with terriers is still the most efficient way to control a rat population on farms and elsewhere, especially with the rise of the poison-resistant strain of rats, so I have compromised with this picture of a Jack Russell puppy, by nature and instinct a natural hunter of rats.

Editor

Magazine submissions

Articles of any length are always welcomed for consideration to be included in the Moxon Magazine. They should have some relevance (however slight!) to the Moxon Society, otherwise any subject will be considered. The deadline for receiving submissions is mid-February for an April issue, or mid-August for the October issue. Submissions may be made electronically by email or by file transfer to the Editor. Photographs may be colour or monochrome, ideally at a resolution of not less than 200 dpi. Articles may be edited by the Editor for length, and photographs may be enhanced to allow better printing.

Photos and memories

One of our new members, Karl Sorton, belongs to the MX27 family tree which has been traced back to one Robert Moxon of Thurgoland and Silkstone. The tree, which is listed in full on the Moxon Family Research Trust website, amounts to 108 pages! But of course the tree is a huge overview from the mid-1500s to the present time, so I was delighted with Karl's delightful email to Margaret Tucker Moxon, our Webmaster in Australia, which she very kindly forwarded and which fills in some of the details!

Hi, Margaret,

How quickly a month goes by! I spent some time with my mom last week mostly documenting her family, the non-Moxon side. She has quite a few pictures from the 40s and 50s of her time growing up in Germany and France. We went through and wrote names of my great grandparents and uncles and aunts, which was quite rewarding. If we hadn't done that I don't think we would have figured out for sure who is in the pictures.

She had just a few from the Sorton/Moxon side, including the delightful picture of Sarah (Moxon) Sorton *[overleaf]*. She is the son of Isaac Moxon and emigrated to the US in the 1890's and married my great grandfather George Sorton. A picture of her sister Mildred (Moxon) Anderson is *[to the right]*. My dad is eight months old in the picture with Mildred, and just over a year in the photo with Sarah.

Sarah was quite proud of her English history and during WWI sent money and clothes to Bradford, Yorkshire, England as part of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. The article *[overleaf]* from "Holyoke in the Great War" also mentions Kelita Moxon, Sarah's brother.

I am in touch with my cousin Sandy Sorton, and expect to speak to her father, my deceased father's brother, soon. We spoke briefly last year after my father's death and I am hoping we'll find some more pictures of Sarah and perhaps her father Isaac Moxon.

I noticed for the first time yesterday that Isaac Moxon listed himself as an Assurance Agent on the ship passenger list when he came to the US in 1902. I happen



to be an insurance agent. Aunt Mildred Moxon's husband, Karl Anderson, was an insurance agent too.

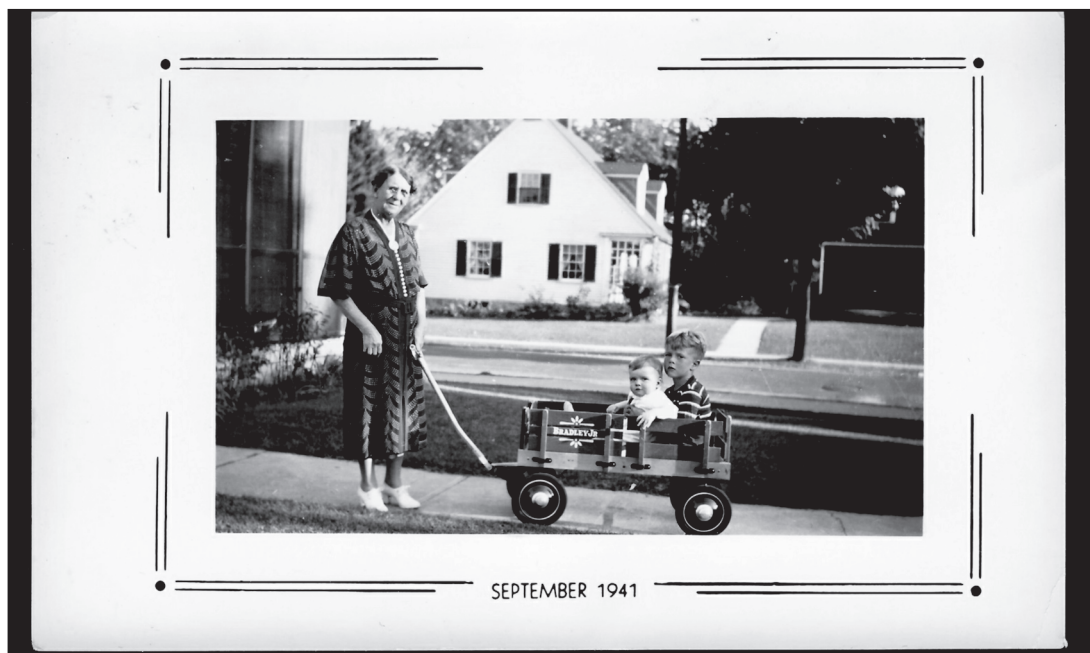
Isaac died in 1903, just a few months after coming to the US with his wife. Presumably he wanted to spend some time with his daughter Sarah, son Kelita, and my very young Grandfather Fred and sister Mildred.

I'll let you know if I find anything more.

Karl

Please do, Karl! And a very warm welcome to the Society!
Editor

Photos and memories *continued*



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HOLYOKE IN THE GREAT WAR.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, with more than 100 members, was the first organization in Holyoke to send a box of hospital garments to the Allies. The materials were bought by the members and made up by them, the Cunard Steamship Company furnishing free transportation. The Guild members raised through their own efforts by the holding of socials, card parties, etc., the sum of \$3,897, which was used to buy materials for making hospital garments for boys in the American Hospital in London and the British Hospital in Bradford, Yorkshire, England. The Guild also bought nearly \$200 worth of wool which was knitted by the members into socks, sweaters and other articles for outfits for local boys going into the service. In addition subscriptions were made as follows: Red Cross, \$130; Red Triangle, \$50; Red Anchor, \$25; Salvation Army War Fund, \$25; Women's Christian Temperance Union, \$25; United War Work campaign, \$25. Christmas checks to the amount of \$122 were sent to the boys and letters and gifts were sent them frequently. The members also did a lot of sewing and knitting at their homes for the Red Cross and also at the rooms of the Holyoke Chapter. Thirty-four members had sons in the service and two made the supreme sacrifice, Charles Trotman and William B. Craven. The officers of the Guild are: President, Frances L. Parfitt; vice-presidents, Mrs. Albert Cordingley, Mrs. James Parfitt, Mrs. Samuel Kershaw, Mrs. George Tiffany, Mrs. Levi Holgate; treasurer, James Parfitt; assistant treasurer, George A. Sorton; collector, Mrs. Kelita Moxon; Red Cross, Miss Sarah Clayton; secretary, Mrs. Albert Cordingley.

Karl's email is a good reminder that labelling family photographs is of enormous value to future generations and to family historians. It is also a reminder that sharing our family information with others can spark off new avenues for investigation. Some of those avenues will be family history, relationships and so on, but in this case I was fascinated by the reference to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, which I had never heard of and so I looked it up. My findings are published opposite for interest. Editor

24 pairs of hand-knitted socks and 12 jerseys for the children, please

In 1882, Lady Wolverton was asked by the Matron of an orphanage in Dorset if she could provide 24 pairs of handknitted socks and 12 jerseys for the children. This gave Lady Wolverton the inspiration of starting a small Guild amongst her friends to provide not fewer than two garments a year each to help the orphanage and other Charities. The following account was extracted from the Guild's own history which can be found in more detail at <http://www.qmcg.org.uk/>

"After just a year they had attracted 460 members. In 1885 a friend of Lady Wolverton's, Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck (mother of the future Queen Mary) became Patron of **"The London Guild."** The Guild was re-named **"The London Needlework Guild"** in 1889.

In 1894, the year Lady Wolverton died, 52,289 garments were distributed, a remarkable achievement given that most of them were hand made.

On the death of her mother in 1897 Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, later Queen Mary, became our Patron. Queen Mary had worked for the Guild from her early youth, leading her own Group of friends and associates. The Guild was said to be her favourite Charity as it was the first one to arouse her interest. The Guild was now distributing parcels to hospitals and parishes all over London.

The years spanning the Great War had a large impact on The Guild. In 1914 the London Needlework Guild's name was changed to **"Queen Mary's Needlework Guild"** and as part of the war effort literally hundreds of thousands of garments were packed up and sent out to troops overseas. Queen Mary requested garments and parcels to be sent to Friary Court, St. James's Palace, London, where, to this day we still coordinate the distribution of clothing to the UK Charities the Guild continues to help. Her Majesty was very much in charge during this time and there was a book printed to cover the work of the Guild from 1914 – 1919.

The years between the wars saw the Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild producing an average of 60,000 garments a year. However, the Second World War brought many difficulties. By the time hostilities ceased, many county branches had more or less dropped out and the number of garments for yearly distribution had decreased. Her Majesty, realising there was still a pressing need to provide clothing for the poor, did much by her council and guidance to re-ignite the flame. The Report for 1950 shows 14,843 garments were sent out to 130 Charities.

In 1953 after the death of Queen Mary, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother became the Patron and the Guild continued to flourish producing 15,000 or more garments each year.

Her Majesty was a wonderful supporter of the Guild and rarely failed to attend Packing Week at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty usually presided over the Annual General Meeting and gave all the Presidents a wonderful tea each year when it was over. Her Majesty was much loved by all within the Guild, she always had time to talk to knitters and Charity Representatives who attended the Annual View Day.

In 1986 the name of the Guild was changed to **"Queen Mary's Clothing Guild"** as this was considered more descriptive of the work of the Charity.

In 1911 Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, later The Princess Royal, formed her own Group which on her death in 1966 was taken over by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon.

In 2002 on the death of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, their two Groups were amalgamated and are now known as The Royal Group whose members still take their contributions to the Guild extremely seriously and regularly produce 3,000 or more garments each year.

In 2003 Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, the Hon Lady Ogilvy became our Patron and continues to give us wonderful support during our annual Packing Week at St. James's Palace; indeed some of the Charities who receive clothing from us also have Her Royal Highness as their Patron.

On Thursday 22nd November 2007 we celebrated the 125th Anniversary of the founding of Queen Mary's Clothing Guild and Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra graciously attended the service we held at The Queen's Chapel of the Savoy.

On the 29th of April 2010 the name of the Guild was changed to **"The Queen Mother's Clothing Guild"** as a tribute to the late Queen Mother who was the Charity's Patron from 1953 until her death in 2002."

[See <http://www.qmcg.org.uk/> for more details]



Lady Wolverton

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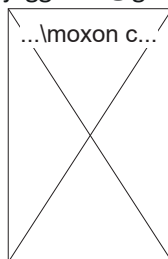
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THE MOXON MAGAZINE

The Magazine is supplied free of charge to Members. Copies, and back copies, may be purchased from the Magazine Distributor, and are also available in PDF on the Society's website.

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, April and October; and the deadlines for submissions are mid-February and mid-August. 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 original prints 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. Copyright will remain with the original contributor.

Editor

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*If anyone interested is in becoming a Patron please contact
Chris Moxon*

New Members:

New members who have joined the Society since the last issue of the Magazine

We welcome:

Kelly Selcher
USA (rejoined) MX27

Dr James W D Moxon
UK MX08

Kim Wizer
USA MX37

Dawn Chittleborough
Australia MX06

Kieron Bowker
UK MX25

Ted Moxon
Australia MX27

John Pell
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