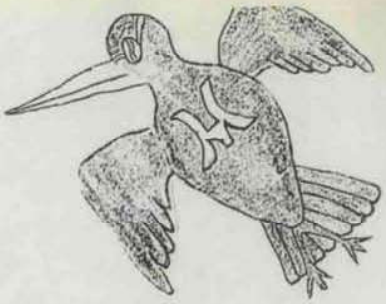
# MOXONS DOWNUNDER NEWSLETTER

December 2006

# MERRY CHRISTMAS & A HAPPY NEW YEAR

From
Simon, Margaret, Tom & the Team

Moxons 2006 by Lucy



# BITS & PIECES
# from
# THE MOXON MAGPIE
# in 2006

***A Tom Moxon request:*** The Magpie admits defeat. He's tried to crack the case in his superman disguise, his Sherlock Holmes disguise, and his Poirot disguise - in desperation he even tried disguised as a witch on a broomstick.
Help - we're seeking Elizabeth Moxon.
After meticulous enquiries, all the Magpie has come up with is that she most likely lived in Pontefract, and probably sold her books from her home.
Who was **Elizabeth Moxon**, author of "English Housewifery"?
All clues and suppositions gratefully received. (You know what a hoarder the Magpie is).
The Magpie is squawking like mad, he says the above information is incomplete and presented as a slight on his professional integrity. Oh Magpie, Oh. Yes we do know the first edition of her book "English Housewifery" was published in 1749 and the last (the 13th) in 1789, but she must have been well known? Was she born a Moxon? Did she marry a Moxon? Who were her family? (Now don't sulk Magpie, more information please!)
***From David Michael B Ec, WA:*** Earlier this year, David was elected as Councillor for the Osborne Ward of the City of Stirling. Congratulations, David and no doubt you are keeping very busy!
***From Tom Clarke, WA:*** As my eyesight has failed in respect to reading and driving, I am unable to read the Moxon papers so my daughter, Tracey, said she would continue with our connection. (Tom, we wish you many happy hours of pleasant leisure time with your loving ,caring family).
***From Diana Fisher, NSW:*** As my husband died in March, I have moved from our large, older home to a townhouse in a complex with a tennis court, hall and pool not far from Windsor so I am very happy here and can still get to all my activities. (Diana, we wish you every happiness in your new abode).
***Congratulations*** to Angus Moxon (Son of Simon & Margaret) who will graduate as a Medico in December. Already a Physio, he is looking to further studies in Orthopaedics.
***Congratulations*** to Catherine & Jules, grandchildren of Tom, who are celebrating their successful completion of Year 12. We wish them good luck in their future study and following career.
***Email from John Moxon-Hill:*** The Winchester Cathedral contact for Moxon History is - Michael Honeysett (email:Michael.honeysett@winchester-cathedral.org.uk). Michael will be able to help you find the 1st Munster Fusiliers Memorial and view the Colours. Also, when you enter the Cathedral, get a ticket to enter the Morley Library (free) which houses one of the very few examples of a Joseph Moxon Globe. (Moxon magazine Oct 2005)
***Marriage: Gretel Moxon to Adam Spizick*** , 1 April 2006. Gretel is the daughter of Simon & Margaret. Moxons enjoying her wedding!

## MOXHAM REUNION

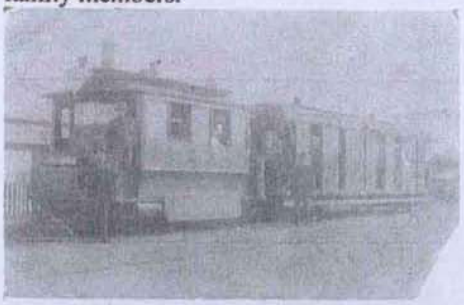
March 18, 2006 was a bright and sunny day for the first Reunion of the descendants of Robert Moxham of Ireland, held at the Northmead School in Sydney built on Moxham land in the Parramatta area.

130 people from Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and many country areas of NSW as well as locals attended. Some had lost contact with family for 30 and 50 years and finally met up, others worked together never knowing they were related until they met at the Reunion.

The day was well organized with plenty of displays, books for sale, magazines, tea and coffee, games for the children and certificates for the oldest and youngest in attendance.

A brief talk on the history of the Moxham family in the Parramatta area was given and a detailed map of the area was provided with locations of family homes clearly marked for those wishing to visit these locations at a later time.

Individual groups continued to party on at the end of the day and interest was shown for another reunion to be held in a couple of years giving us all time to continue our research as well as finding new family members.



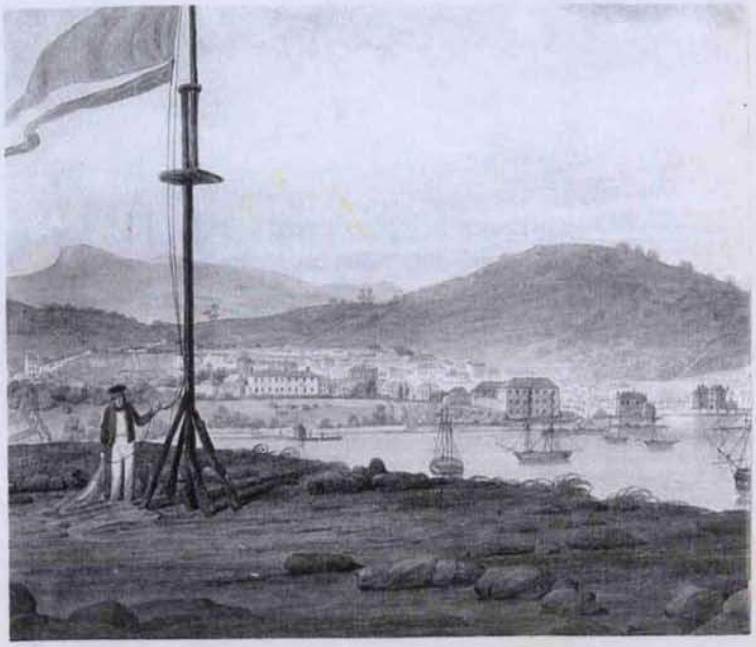
Henry Moxham standing infront of a train.

Henrietta Moxham 1889

Thomas Moxham MLA

Robert & Leslie Moxham

Gwen, Vera, Beryl & Marjorie Moxham



# WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

During a recent visit to England, Blair Wilson visited Winchester Cathedral to see the memorial for The Royal Munster Fusiliers, their Regimental Colours and to remember Ensign Philip Moxon whose sword now belongs to Philip Simon Moxon, Brisbane. His brief history follows:

ENSIGN PHILIP MOXON
1st BENGAL EUROPEAN FUSILIERS
Later 1st BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS (Disbanded 1920)
Killed in action in the Battle of Ferozshuhur (Ferozeshah)

Ensign Moxon's name appears on a brass plate to be found in the north wall in the bay to the east of FM Lord Wavell (look for the CB Banner). The plate reads:

"In perpetual memory of the following officers of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, now the 1st Munster Fusiliers who served in action under these Colours". The Colours were laid up in Winchester Cathedral in 1871 and are currently stored there.

The Battle of Ferozeshah took place during the first of the Sikh wars in 1845. These wars between 1845 and 1849 had their origins in the tensions between the Sikhs who had founded a State in the Punjab, and the British who distrusted the Sikhs and wanted the Punjab. The Sikhs, with a modern, well equipped army, particularly in artillery, trained by mercenaries, for their part distrusted the British and when they saw British troops massing at the Sutlej River, the boundary between the Sikh and British territory, they thought that the British were planning to attack and they moved to attack first.
The Sikhs deployed towards Mukdi on 18 December 1845 and an exchange took place between them and about 10,000 British troops, many of whom had arrived late and not well prepared - still wearing Waterloo style uniforms, shako, scarlet tunic, and white cross belts. The battle was fairly inconclusive, about 900 British casualties. On 21 December 1845, the British under General Gough marched to attack the by now entrenched Sikhs at Ferozeshah. This was a fierce battle and the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers suffered heavily. British casualties were 2,500 out of 18,000.
Ensign Moxon's body was found after the battle, wrapped in the Colours, a tribute to his bravery and sacrifice and to the huge importance that Regiments attach to their Colours. After two more engagements, the Sikhs were eventually defeated. The first Sikh War came to an end and Lahore was taken in July 1846. It was said of the 1st Bengal Europeans that at the start of the war they were 1,000 strong but at the end of the war, mustered only 250.

*John Moxon from England has sent this further research about Ensign Philip Moxon and the connection with Winchester Cathedral. Also some notes regarding Peninsular Barracks and Peninsular Square which Blair Wilson has painted after his recent visit to England.*
So far I have established that Winchester Cathedral is the "home" church for the Green Jackets Light Infantry Regiment. The curator at the Green Howard's Museum thinks it is most likely that the plaque to the 1st Bengals/Munsters is probably there because the Regiment had some form of English base in Winchester or the Regiment was housed in the Winchester Barracks at some time before or after the first Sikh uprising. I tried phoning various Military Museums but they could not say exactly why the plaque is in the Cathedral nave.
However I have something for you regarding the Peninsular Barracks in Winchester.
Winchester, the capital of England until William I moved it to London, has an important early history.
The Barracks site has some history with a connection to Canute. When the railway that runs behind the Barrack was built, a "plague pit' was uncovered. The buildings that are seen today started life as a minor palace for King James II, basically a hunting lodge. James came to Winchester for the races so he commissioned Christopher Wren to design and build suitable accommodation. Wren had just spent six months in Paris, hence the Barracks look a little like Versailles. James died or was deposed before the building was completed so it became redundant and empty. However, having quite a few French POW's to house, and not knowing quite what to do with them, the powers that be decided that these retired warriors were best housed in this ex-palatial accommodation. They enjoyed living in Winchester until the English finally got rid of Napoleon in 1815. After the prisoners were sent back to France, the buildings were named to commemorate the Peninsular War of 1808/14 and became Barracks for Infantry Regiments.

Blair Wilson holding Ensign Moxon's colours in Winchester Cathedral.

Peninsular Square painted by Blair Wilson.

# MOXONS

## SHIPS, PLANES & CARS

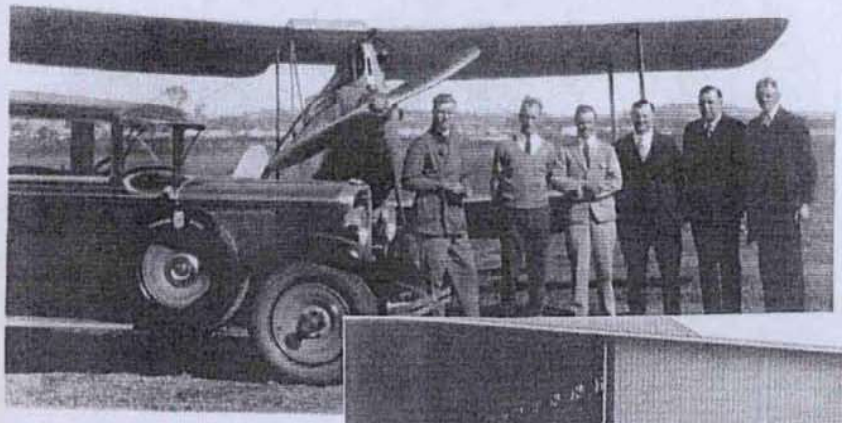
Researched by Simon

Mr WE Moxon came to Brisbane in 1887, in the days when new arrivals were promptly dubbed 'new chums'. For a few years he found employment in the AUSN Company's receiving & traffic department, and then entered into a partnership with his brother, Mr TF Moxon who had also arrived in Brisbane in 1887 & joined the AUSN Company as a ship's Captain. he a Master Mariner. They ran what Mr W Moxon designates as a private service of small steamers along the Queensland coast. In other words the Moxon brothers, having acquired a thorough knowledge of shipping affairs, one afloat and the other ashore, and being two enterprising young men, entered into the coastal trade alongside of the older shipping companies, then engaged in business. Things went well but they were 'chaffed' as 'pirates' because they filled their ships with cargoes which would otherwise have gone to established concerns.

In 1890, WE Moxon joined the Adelaide Steamship Company and was appointed the first manager and inspector for the state of Queensland. In 1896, WE was transferred to West Australia to deal with the enormous and complicated traffic caused by thousands of men heading west in search of the precious yellow metal. Meanwhile TF Moxon continued to extend his business interests in Brisbane and Queensland.

In the 1930's, Phil Moxon (son of WE) and his cousin, Jules Moxon (son of TF) operated MOXON MOTORS LIMITED, which distributed imported cars including the Graham Page, Stutz and Jewett ranges. They also operated AIR SCHOOLS & TAXI CO. LIMITED (which was one of the first private flying schools in Queensland) with a DH60G De Haviland Gipsy Moth aircraft (VH-UJN) used for pilot training, charter and joy flights. Jules Moxon also owned a Gypsy Moth (VH-ULR). Both aircraft at various stages of their careers were used to advertise MOXON MOTORS and GRAHAM PAGE CARS with these names painted on the underside of their wings and being named "*Miss Graham Page*" Also parachute drops (including the first in Queensland) were made from these aircraft by Captain Erho. When the parachute opened it displayed "MOXON MOTORS" and "GRAHAM PAGE" signs on the underside of the canopy. Phil Moxon went on to be involved with aircraft recognition during World War II (as part of the Volunteer defence Corp Anti-aircraft section). Jules Moxon gave many family members memorable joy flights. One story told on many occasions - "I looked down the funnels of ships moored in the Brisbane River!".

Simon Moxon went on to gain his private pilot's licence in 1979.



Graham Paige sedan.
"Miss Graham Page" aircraft
and Messrs Charles W A Scott,
Charles Kingsford Smith
John Moxon (Moxon Motors)
[illegible] Courier Mail)
Wes Martin (Graham Page USA)
and Jules Moxon

1000 MILES

ONE-DAY FLIGHT

BRISBANE-SYDNEY-MELB.

Messrs C W A Scott (chief instructor of the Aero Club in Brisbane) and J. Moxon yesterday visited three capitals in one day by flying from Brisbane to Melbourne between dawn and dusk.

Leaving Brisbane at dawn in two machines, they flew to Mascot ff's Harbor, and arrived at 11.30 l of an hour, and both were off this time in one machine. Stops ade at Cootamundra and Wan-a, and Melbourne was reached p.m.

s were encountered over the ains, and an electrical storm at undra.

first to fly the Brisbane-Syd-elbourne trip in one day were F. S. Briggs and the late C. J. s, about eight years ago. Their as faster, but their machine was nore powerful.

Shell Oil Co. was responsible for arrangements and fuel sup-r yesterday's flight.

*Right: Newspaper cutting 17 February 1930*

*...and later in 1979 seated in Royal Queensland Aero Club's Piper PA28-161 (VH-PZK) [illegible] (Photo: Peter Lowry)*

# AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS IN INDIA

Story researched by Jules Moxon

Latitia Moxon is the niece of Ensign Philip Moxon, son of Thomas Moxon of Leyton, Essex
Simon Moxon's daughters have each inherited a bracelet of Indian precious stones.
No doubt these once belonged to Latitia

## Why did Latitia Christina Moxon earn the. Kaisar-i-Hind medal??

In his book "Raj - The Making of India" (first published 1997), the noted writer and historian Lawrence James gives us a panoramic history of the ascent and descent of the British Raj.

He places much emphasis on the well intentioned policy of offering Indians an education in the "British manner" reinforced with the development of character. The Moxon Magazine No 19, April 1997 published the Will of Latitia Christina and quoted from the copy of a speech made by the Rajah of Akalkot (courtesy of John McKeown) acknowledging the high regard in which she was held as a teacher.

Here is what Lawrence James adds to the story:

1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers Memorial
Simon Moxon, Winchester Cathedral 1994

"Behind these efforts to produce Indian versions of Tom Brown, was a desire to wean the princes away from domestic influences which Victorian and Edwardian officials imagined to be morally corrosive. Consider the illuminating tale of Miss Moxon, governess to the young Rajahs of Akalkot and Sawantvadi during the first years of this century. In the words of the Governor of Bombay she gave the boys "what is, I believe, almost unique, namely the associations of a pure wholesome, refined British home, and all the tenderness, watchfulness and care of a good British mother". This was accomplished despite the 'intrigues' of ill disposed relatives and corrupt and corrupting servants who sought to mislead the boys. But high and single minded Miss Moxon got her way so that when the Rajah of Akalkot entered Rajkumar College he was found to be 'much better equipped intellectually and morally than many British boys who proceed to public school'. A high accolade which earned Miss Moxon the Kaiser-I-Hind medal, second class.

# LANDSCAPING IS NO LONGER SO SCARY

Courier Mail 29 January 1983

Beth Moxon is the daughter of Jules Moxon & mother of Hamilton

## Did it begin in the Garden of Eden?

"It's taken since 1788 for people to feel comfortable with the Australian environment," Landscape Architect Mrs Beth Wilson said. "Up to 1960, and it's still true to some extent, the Australian landscape was considered ugly, forbidding and scary. The only way people could cope with it was to cut it down and put in something from England. It was the recapitulation of the English style. This attitude changed as people began to promote the Australian landscape. Organisations such as the 'Society for Growing Australian Plants' and 'Save the Trees' initiated the dissemination of native plants through nurseries. There has been a realisation that because the trees are native to the land, they should be able to survive. People hoping for maintenance free gardens use native trees and shrubs. Often they get interested in plants".

Mrs Wilson has been a Landscape Architect since 1970. It is, in her own words, "Probably one of the oldest professions in the world - maybe it started with the Garden of Eden!" The term "landscape architect" has about it an unmistakable ring of authority but many people do not know precisely what it means. Mrs Wilson's answer is enlightening. She said: "Landscape architecture deals with the environment. It is probably the only area which actually combines biological and physical science with art. The key word is 'design'. It is a very broad aspect, to small patio gardening. In between are domestic institutions, schools, recreation areas and parks. It concerns the natural as well as the built environment. What people think is landscape architecture is often just an embellishment. Landscape architects used to be asked to come in at the end of a construction job and add shrubs. Now the engineer, the architect, the surveyor and landscape architect work together as a design team".

Post graduate training in landscape architecture has been available in Queensland since 1966. It is part of the School of Built Environment and requires three years of part time study. Mrs Wilson was a science graduate with a major in Botany before she did the landscape architecture course at the Queensland University of Technology.

In recent years an increasing number of people have graduated from the course and she attributes this to an increase in the demand for the services that landscape architects can provide.

TH WILSON . . . landscape architecture deals with the environment.

"Those who started the course were pioneers, and people began to realize landscape architects existed and could help them. Most architects now have a landscape architect as part of the consulting team. Once upon a time, if a local authority planned to build a hospital, the engineer did his own landscape plan Now, to get planning approval, a full plan is required, including the naming of the plants.

Ideally, building a house will involve consulting a landscape architect as well as an architect, If the house is already built, the owners may just want the landscape architect to plan around it, or simply to design a plan which they can carry out themselves.

It is a cost, but mostly people say it's also a saving because if you work to a systematic plan you only have to do it once. People rarely dislike the finished product. You draw a plan and they see it, and you explain it to them. Most problems are taken care of in the planning stages" said Mrs Wilson.

In 2006, Beth Wilson is a very respected & enduring Landscape Architect working in her chosen career with her family, Wilson Architects.

## MULGRAVE SHIRE NORTH QUEENSLAND
## SMITHFIELD from 1933 MEMORIES

Janet C. Robinson Sister of Phil Moxon

In 1898, Janet Constance Robinson was born in Cottesloe, WA daughter of William Ernst Moxon & Clara Lucy Cowley whom WE had met in his travels in NQ. When the family returned to live in Brisbane, Janet was educated at the Brisbane High School for Girls which is now Sommerville House where later she became Deputy Matron of the Boarding House. Jan left this position to return to the north to care for her Aunt's widowed husband and children at Drumsara, Mossman. The time spent with her new family proved to be a very happy and rewarding experience, one that she cherished for the rest of her days. She met Leonard Robinson, a cane farmer at Smithfield, at this time. They finally married in Brisbane before returning to live on the cane farm called Lagoona, situated in the Barron River delta. Janet died in Cairns in 1989.

It was in July 1933 that I came as a bride, to a bungalow home on high stumps in the midst of cane fields overlooking the valleys toward Redlynch and beyond. Harvesting was in full swing when we arrived, so everyone was busy. We established a new vegetable garden to supply our needs, a new hen house for the clutch of chickens given to us as a wedding gift as we had no transport in those days. A lovely gift of a cow arrived from a farming friend a few days after our arrival. Thankfully I had learned to make butter while living at Drumsara. A fast growing orchard was soon producing paw-paws, granadillas and citrus trees. Our farm was only small, cleared of scrub by my husband and five Hindus. It produced 800 tons of cane so to help our income, more land was cleared for vegetable and fruit growing. One year our bananas took first prize at the Cairns show. Watermelons, tomatoes, pumpkins, and beans grew well.

Cane had been growing in the Cairns district since 1915. C.S.R. put down a tram line in the Smithfield district in 1922. The local Caravonica School was resited in 1927 from the Redlynch side of the Barron River. As most children walked to school, in times of flood, most had extended holidays!

Now, with another small farm on the Cook Highway, our tonnage reached 2000 tons. When our only son, Tom born 1935, had finished secondary school at Churchie (Brisbane) in 1952, we bought our first motor vehicle, a Holden truck and then finally tractors, cane harvesters, and other motorised equipment. So different from the old days when horses were the order of the day for a working farm and cane was cut by hand. Estimating crops was done by Cane Inspectors on horse back.

The first cyclone to hit us was just six months after we were married in 1934, torrential rain. The Barron River broke it's banks, flooding a large area of Smithfield so our cane soon became inundated. Our house sitting on high stumps, built on the highest point of the farm, sheltered the farm animals even though water came under there too. The rain on the roof stopped all speech. There is an affinity amongst country people in time of need - a neighbour waded through the floods, with water to his armpits to bring us food, a beast had been killed and bread procured from 'somewhere'. Of course there were many and varied cyclones to follow this first experience for the new bride.

The War years were difficult. The only bus service closed after the first year of the war so we all learned to ride bikes, our only means of transport. I cycled to Stratford & caught the Redlynch bus to Cairns to purchase our food. There was no labour for the farms so there was many a laugh at my efforts of farming, driving horses while my husband planted, and plenty of chipping. Then came the telephone, what a Godsend! The Kuranda Range road just finished in time to be of service during the war years, better Council roads into properties, and the Cook Highway, also a reality, where transports could be heard roaring through the night. Len was an air raid warden on the Yorkyes Knob road which bordered our farmlands. Search lights often filled the night sky . Our saddest memory was of watching the Flying Fortress disappear toward Yorkeys Knob where it crashed on the rocks with all lives lost.

Then in the 50's electricity came to the district. What a boost, after years of petrol lamps and irons. An electric stove and refrigerators were installed, an electric iron & toaster bought, to say nothing of lights in every room at the turn of a switch. It was something to be grateful for , even though I liked my old wood stove as they cooked scones and roasts to perfection.

Jan Robinson wrote:

Life's span is not a long one,
And there's so much one can do.
So scatter those seeds of kindness,
Then blessings will accrue.

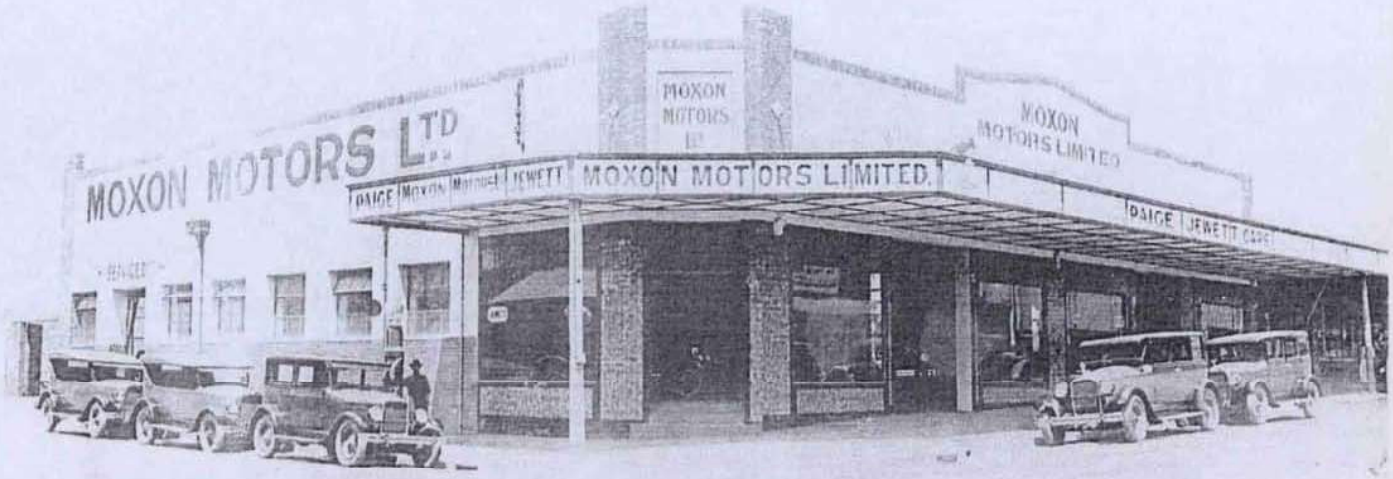
**Ed. notes:** I first visited Lagoona in March, 1971. In my eyes, this was a tropical wonderland where a very generous, warm & friendly family of cane farmers who just happened to be my new husband's rellies, made me feel so welcome. I have since returned many times with our children who will ever remember this part of the world with great affection.

## The Battle for East Coast Shipping Cargo in the 1890's.

## Was competition in the market place more intense in the late 1800's than it is now?

Based on the writings of N.L.McKellar

In March 1892, a gentleman named McIntyre started building a boiling down works for tallow at Normanton. Moxon & Company (WE Moxon & TF Moxon) chartered a ship, the "Kurrara", to take machinery for the boiling down works to the site in Normanton. But in April 1892 AUSN Coy. made a contract with McIntyre for the carriage of goods to and from the boiling down works. Whilst this was being done, Moxons had sent the "Kurrara" on its second voyage to Normanton with cargo for McIntyre. The compromising position that the AUSN Coy. had created for Moxons was that there was no back loading for the return voyage. This had been uplifted by the AUSN Coy. ship the "Corea" before the "Kurrara" had docked in Normanton on its second voyage. Facing substantial losses, Moxons sent the "Kurrara" to Cairns to pick up 10,000 bunches of bananas for Melbourne. The contract called for payment of 5d per bunch on shipment, and 5d payable on delivery in good condition. But the fruit rotted during the voyage as the ship had neither cooling chambers nor the speed to arrive in Melbourne before the fruit rotted. The consignee refused the delivery of the rotten cargo and Moxons were not paid the 5d on delivery.
The AUSN Coy. had prevailed.
But then nature took a hand.
Severe floods in February 1893 caused substantial silting in the Brisbane River - AUSN Coy. could no longer bring its larger ships up to the Town Reach and had to use lighters to deliver cargo to these ships anchored in Moreton Bay. Moxons' ships were smaller and continued to dock at the Town Reach. AUSN also used lighters to deliver cargo at Cleveland bay or Cooktown and at Karumba, at which ports Moxons were able to unload onto the wharves. Moxons used this situation as an aggressive marketing tool by sending circulars to potential customers pointing out the risks of multiple transhipments, and quoting freight rates which were substantially below those of AUSN Coy. AUSN was forced to abolish its lighter age charge of 5 shillings per ton as part of its fight to remain competitive.
One up to the Moxons!
(Hold your breath for the end of this saga in next year's newsletter!)



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## The Wilson dynasty continues to build, and build, and build...

## FAMILY FINGERPRINT DEFINES THE CITY

Courier Mail 2006

Hamilton is a grandson of Jules Moxon

The Wilson family's architectural dynasty in Queensland is safe for at least another generation with talented scion Hamilton Wilson cleaning up at last night's Brisbane architecture awards.

Wilson won three commendations including building of the year. All of the awards were for University of Queensland buildings. Wilson is a fourth-generation architect whose family company traces its origins in this state back 122 years. It's a proud history. Wilson fingerprints are all over the city.

The building of the year was Wilson's handsome and innovative, $19.5 million Sir James Foots building at the University of Queensland which houses engineering, physical sciences and architecture. Designed in conjunction with John Tong it was praised for "successfully exploring new ways of establishing teaching and learning spaces".

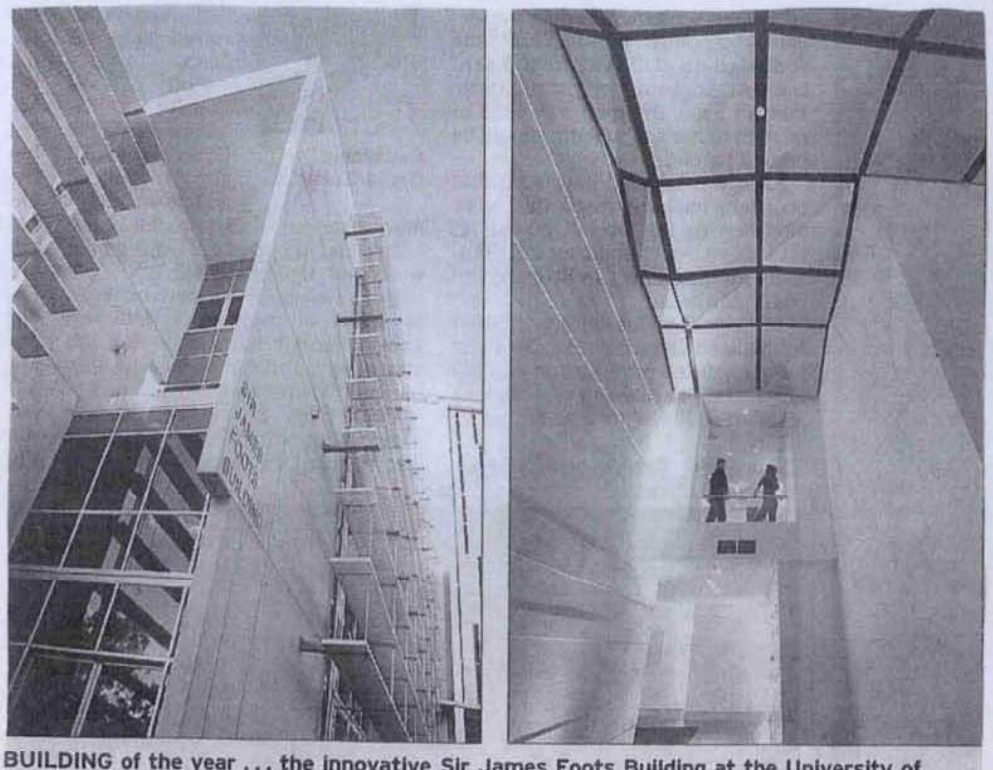
Wilson was commended for another University of Queensland building - this time at the Ipswich campus on the site of the historic Challenor asylum. There he designed a two-storey library and resource centre with a lush internal garden in a building that respects the deep heritage values of the site.

Wilson's third gong was for his sensitive conversion of Mayne Hall at the St Lucia campus from a concert hall into an art gallery while managing to retain the original envelope, a magnificent stained-glass window and lovely pipe organ.

Hamilton doesn't fit the library prototype and the same goes for his visionary buildings. There's nothing bookish about the 45 year old as he bounds down the stairs of his Spring Hill office to discuss Wilson Architects recent stream of awards. Colleagues say the father of four is dedicated to his craft and Hamilton's obvious energy, enthusiasm and ready smile speak of a man who is not unhappy about working hard. He graduated from UQ with first class honours, and won the prestigious AE Brookes prize which took him to London.

Hamilton's trademark light & volume fingerprints can also be seen on Kooroomba Vineyard, Royal Queensland Yacht Squadron, and UQ's Cybrary & Duhig Library. Further a field, there is also his innovative Library conversion at the historic McGill University in Montreal.

Since completing the Canadian project, Hamilton says more overseas work beckons, with requests for his cyber library expertise. But he won't be leaving Brisbane any time soon, as after all, two of his children want to be architects, at their fathers firm, of course.



BUILDING of the year ... the innovative Sir James Foots Building at the University of Queensland.

Hamilton Wilson

# FESTIVE FARE 1790

Tom Moxon's research.

The Festive Season is upon us

It's time to start thinking of traditional feasts

Here is a suggestion from Elizabeth Moxon dating back from 1790.
Not only does she give us the Bill of fare - but the positions of the various dishes on the table.
If you are asking for more after partaking of this feast, you must be a Sumo wrestler !

DECEMBER

First Course

At the top, two boil'd Fowls
Two Side-dishes, Bacon and Greens, and a Dish of Scotch Collops
In the middle, minc'd Pies or Pudding

Second Course

At the top, a Turkey
In the middle, hot Apple -Pie

For the Four Corners

Custard, Raspberry Cream, cold Pot and Crabs
At the bottom, roast Beef

And, in case you are wondering what sort of sauce to serve with the turkey, try this for a change.

To make Poverade

Take a pint of good gravy, half a gill of elder vinegar, six shallots, a little pepper & salt, boil all these together a few minutes & strain it off. This is a proper sauce for turkey, or any other sort of white fowls.

Footnote

The Magpie tells us a "collop" is a slice of meat. But when we ask him, what is a Poverade all he does is scratch his wing feathers & try to look intelligent. ( We're thinking of removing him from the Editorial Board).