

# The Button Files

Newsletter of the Warburton Society

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The Warburton Website: <http://warburtontrees.net>

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## The Newsletter

Welcome to the tenth issue of **The Button Files**.

Since i began my new website I have posted a number of articles there which previously would have appeared in Newsletters. Whilst this means they are made available more quickly, they are perhaps not so readily accessible once time has passed. I have therefore decided to periodically collect them together in further editions of the Newsletter.

When I collected those that have already appeared it became apparent that it would be a rather large Newsletter so I have selected just some of them for this Newsletter and will add the rest in further Newsletters in due course. The initial selection is as follows:

- **Was my Great Grandmother a Warburton?**

This was sent to me by Ann Wills and was the first post that included real story. It recounted her great grandmother's story of her origins.

- **Richard III and the False Paternity** This is an article on the 2014 discovery of a 'false paternity' following DNA tests on the exhumed body of King Richard III of England..

- **John Warburton, Somerset Herald** This is a biography of John Warburton, a farmer's son from Elton, near Bury who rose, more by his wits than education, to become Somerset Herald.

- **Three Henrys of Haslingden** I recently produced a long article on my quest to identify the ancestors of the Henry of Haslingden who married Alice

Thredfield and was grandfather of the Joseph Warburton who emigrated to Utah in 1860. He was one of three Henrys who were baptised within 2 years, and married twenty years later.

- **Books** Information on three books.

## Was my Great Grandmother a Warburton?

The following story was sent to me in August 2013 by Ann Wills from Australia. It gives the evidence for Ann's great grandmother being a Warburton, and daughter of a Church of Ireland minister, and asks for help in proving it. Such a minister would suggest he was either from the Garryhinch or Mongon clans.

*A birth certificate issued to me in Dublin in 1989, shows that my maternal grandmother, Winefred Dodd was born on eighth July 1867 in Johnstown, Rathmore, Naas, County Kildare. Her father was John Dodd of Johnstown, whose occupation was listed as Post Master, and her mother was shown as Margaret Dodd, formerly Kinsella. The birth was registered on 13th August 1867.*

*While only the name Margaret is given in Winefred's birth certificate, in her marriage certificate in Bowen, North Queensland, Australia in 1895 Winefred gives her mother's name as Marguerite Warburton.*

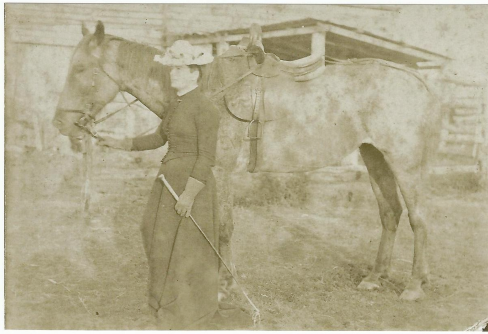
*Winefred believed her mother to be Marguerite Warburton, the daughter of the Reverend John Warburton, a Church of Ireland Minister. The story Winefred told her 4 daughters was that her mother allegedly ran off with someone of lowly station and was disowned by her family.*

*The story passed down through the family was that Marguerite's maid "Nurse" or "Nanny" went with Marguerite when she parted company with her family. Even though the husband was the Post Master in Johnstown, they were poor and having an extra person to care for put extra strains on the budget. However, a brother, a doctor, kept in touch with his sister Marguerite and it is believed he was the Good Samaritan who helped pay for Winefred's 'education, at a Dublin school – with a name like Malvern Street Model School. As an older child, she boarded there Monday to Friday.*

*At one time, Winefred fell into a river and nearly drowned. According to Winefred, her mother worked all night to resuscitate her daughter and Winefred recovered. Winefred said that her mother had gained her knowledge on resuscitation because her doctor brother used to nearly drown cats experimentally, and then Marguerite*

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would help him to resuscitate them in medical experiments.



Three photos of Winefred, one of her as a young woman with her horse "Pony" taken in North Queensland circa 1890, the others of Winefred taken in 1914, which she gave to my mother, her third daughter, Annie Marguerite.

*Nanny told Winefred, when they were in the park, that certain other children there 'are your cousins' but no acknowledgement of their relationship occurred.*

*Winefred's father died when she was quite young and her mother assumed the duties of post mistress.*

*Winefred was an only child and decided to emigrate to Australia. In preparation for that trip, a Christian missionary Miss Colley (whether Irish or English I do not know) schooled the girls in preparation for their future life. She and Winefred corresponded until Winefred's death in 1926 when my mother continued it until I presume Miss Colley died.*

*Winefred sailed from London for Australia in 1889 in the "Taroba". The entry on her arrival, taken from our local museum records, lists her as Winefred Dodd. 19, free settler, Protestant, single, female, able to read and write. Five years later, she met teamster and carrier John Guild and they married and had four daughters.*

*I present these flimsy 'strands in the wind' just in case they connect with anything which may lead to a*

*resolution. I've on occasion tried to have research done about Winefred's antecedents but that Kinsella name in her birth certificate has all stumped. So its over to you and I thank you for giving me the opportunity, however flimsy, to 'present my case.*

### Richard III and the False Paternity

A big news story in the UK in late 2014 was the discovery of a 'false paternity' amongst the relations of King Richard III. A 'false paternity' is a form of 'non-paternal event' which I have written about before, and which occurs when a son's natural father is not the same as his recorded father.

For those not familiar with the story, a skeleton, believed to be that of King Richard III, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, was found under a Leicester car park in 2012. His identity was proven when two living, female-line descendants of Richard's sister, Anne of York were traced and tested and found to have matching mitochondrial DNA. Mitochondria is passed from mother to child, so to survive through the generations it was passed from mother to daughter down to the test subjects. One of the subjects is in fact male but he will not pass the mitochondria any further.

Recently news has broken of a second investigation, this time looking at the Y-chromosome. However the expected DNA match was not found. Yesterday I was sent a link by Clive to an article on the BBC website, which can be found here. It in turn has a link to the scientific paper in the magazine Nature Communications (for those interested in the detail). Clive wondered if there was any link to the Kings' Cluster, to which the Cheshire Group of Warburtons belong, so I have been looking into the story more closely.

Firstly what exactly have they found? Richard III was the great great grandson of King Edward III (1312-1377) via Edward's son Edmund, Duke of York. The Y-chromosome was therefore transmitted four times (from father to son) to reach Richard. Tests on Richard's skeleton showed his Y-chromosome was haplotype G2. This haplotype is spread widely through Europe, and the Middle East, but is only a small percentage of the population. It is most prevalent in Mediterranean areas (5-10%) but is fairly rare in Northern Europe. Only one Warburton has tested positive for G2, and there are suspicions of a non-paternal event' in his line.

The next step was to find living male relations of Richard III. In all 5 descendants were tested. They were all directly descended from Henry Somerset, 5th Duke of Beaufort (1744-1803) through 5 or 6 generations. Four of the five had matching Y-chromosomes, being haplotype R1b-U152, but the fifth was haplotype I indicating a further 'false paternity' in his direct line. Nevertheless the four matches show that R1b-U152 was the haplotype carried by Henry Somerset. Henry Somerset was a direct male-line descendant of Edward III so in theory should have Edward's Y-chromosome. He is 15 generations down from Edward, descending from Edward's son John of Gaunt.

Somewhere in the 15 generations between Edward III and Henry Somerset, or in the four generations from



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Edward III to Richard III the 'false paternity' occurred. It should not come as a great surprise as it is reckoned that the incidence of 'false paternities' is 1-2% per generation so in 19 generations we are looking at a probability of nearly 20-40%. I'm not clear if this percentage refers to all forms of 'non-paternal event' or more specifically where the natural father is not the one recorded. Typically the latter arise from a wife's infidelity and thus tends to be hidden from view. Even if the husband was aware a child was not his he would probably want to keep the information quiet.

Much of the interest in these findings is that the Tudor kings of England justified their claim to the throne through John of Gaunt so if he was affected by the false paternity these claims would be invalidated. Statistically there are more opportunities for mishaps in the long line of Somersets and Beauforts between John of Gaunt and Henry Somerset, than there are between Edward III and either John of Gaunt or Richard III. However the thought that the claims of the British Monarchy might be suspect makes better headlines.

Clive asked about the Kings Cluster. Both G2 and R1b-U152 are distinct from the Kings Cluster which is defined as haplotype DF98 which is within R1b-U106. The presence of our current Queen in the Kings' Cluster is due to her descent from Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg husband of Queen Victoria.

We have a similar situation within the Warburton DNA project. William Warburton (1670-1728) of the Warburton Village clan had four sons by his first wife, and one Arnold, by his second. I tested an 8th generation descendant of William via Arnold and got an R1b haplotype. However I had previously tested two other of William's descendants who were haplotype I. In fact these two descendants were both descended from William's grandson (also a William) so the I haplotype is only known to be shared by the younger William and his descendants. There are 2 generations back to the older William, and 8 down to my R1b result where a 'false paternity' must have occurred.

How do we find which haplotype is the result of the 'false paternity'? The simple answer is to find further test subjects in the hope of bypassing the 'false paternity'. Of course the further back it occurred the more difficult this would be. Ideally another descendant of William, from another of his sons, or a descendant of one of William's ancestors would be necessary to be sure of getting passed it. This assumes of course that both haplotypes don't result from 'false paternities'. The owners of results C, E, and G probably share a relatively more recent common ancestor, as well as an earlier common ancestor with D and F.

## John Warburton, Somerset Herald

The College of Arms website recently announced the purchase of a portrait of John Warburton (1682-1759), the Somerset Herald. It is said he bore a resemblance to George II. There is also a biography of him in the **Oxford Dictionary of National Biography** which Clive Warburton recently sent me a copy of. It extends to 2 pages.

The following synopsis of his life is based on these two sources and an item on Wikipedia.

He was born on February 26th 1682, one of four sons and eight children (excluding an unnamed infant burial) of Benjamin (1653-1710), and his wife Mary of Elton, Lancashire. Mary was the daughter of Michael Buxton, a woollen draper from Manchester.

John seems to have had a colourful life. Benjamin was a yeoman and tenant of Lord Derby, and on Lord Derby's recommendation John was admitted to the excise on February 8th 1706. and served as an excise officer at Ravenglass, Cockermouth, Newcastle upon Tyne, Doncaster, and Hartlepool. This career included one demotion for writing diary entries of surveys he hadn't undertaken.

On October 1st 1710 he married Dorothy Huddleston of Hutton at Whitbeck, Cumberland. Dorothy had been twice widowed, her first two husbands being John Parke of Whitbeck Hall (died 1699) and Edmund Gibson (died 1709).



In 1712 John became a Supervisor at Hexham, and during the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715 he passed information to the government, and assisted the Commissioners investigating forfeited estates. This earned him promotion to Collector at Richmond in Yorkshire. In 1716 he published a map of Northumberland, and left his wife. In 1718 he was demoted to Supervisor at Wakefield for drunkenness, but soon after left the excise and began a map of Yorkshire which was published in 1720.

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John was also gaining a reputation at a collector of manuscripts and antiquities. He sold a number of manuscripts to Lord Oxford for 100 guineas. Many of these came from the library of Lord William Howard at Naworth in Cumberland, but it isn't stated how John came by them.

John was made Somerset Herald on June 18th 1720 in recognition of his service in helping to convict Jacobite rebels. By this time he had also been admitted to both The Royal Society and The Society of Antiquaries.

Some time in 1731 or 1732 John married Mary nee Morrison (1698-1778) the widow of William Bury of Blankney, Lincolnshire. They had a son John born in 1732, who married Ann Catherine Mores, and a daughter Amelia (1735-1786) who married John Elphinston, a captain in the Royal Navy who also served in the navy of Catherine the Great of Russia. It was Amelia's descendants who sold the portrait of John back to the College of Arms.

John's life and career was surrounded by notoriety. He was disliked in the College of Arms for soliciting subscribers to his maps by offering to include their arms in the margins without checking their authenticity. He also failed to attend Chapter meetings. By the time of the Coronation of George II he was entitled by length of service, to act as Senior Herald, but was demoted to Junior Herald. He was eventually ejected from both The Royal Society (1757) and The Society of Antiquaries (before 1752).

His collection of over fifty Elizabethan and Jacobean plays was left carelessly in his kitchen where his cook Betsy Baker used them as scrap paper, as fuel for her fire, or to line pie pans. A small number survived, or are known from other sources, but a large number of rare plays were thus lost forever. However he did leave a large collection of books and manuscripts which were sold at auction in 1766. The Duke of Norfolk bought 63 lots and donated them to the college. Many topographical manuscripts finished up in the Lansdowne Collection at the British Museum.

John lived his latter years in the College of Arms where he died on May 11th 1759. He did not receive a good press. According to Francis Grose: "All publications under his name, both books and maps, were done by others hired by him." Stephen Martin Leake states he spent a number of years in Fleet prison for debt.

Thomas Pennant, an eminent traveller, wrote of him: "I knew Warburton well. He was the most illiterate man I ever met. Ignorant of not only the learned and foreign languages, but even of his own. As to drawing he had only the humblest rudiments of it.. Nor was his knowledge greater in surveying... And yet this man had the Art or rather Cunning to pass through life with credit and to be spoken of after his death as a man of learning and ingenuity."

It would seem that John's father Benjamin is the same Benjamin who is recorded as the earliest known member of the Tottington Clan. I will say more about this in my next post.

## Three Henrys of Haslingden

The Haslingden and Radcliffe clan is unique because it is two clans linked by the marriage in 1810 of James Warburton of Haslingden and Sarah Warburton of Radcliffe. The youngest son of this marriage is Joseph Warburton who joined the Church of Latter Day Saints and emigrated to Utah in 1860. I have written about Joseph before, particularly in articles about A Confusing Family (Newsletter Issues 3 and 8).

DNA shows that Joseph's parents have a common ancestor further back in time. Last year I was sent a tree by Julia Frances which links into the Radcliffe part of the clan and I have recently been adding it in and extending it from on-line sources where possible. When I came to proof read it my attention was turned to the Haslingden half.

We know from Joseph's submission to the Genealogical Society of Utah that his grand parents were Henry and Alice nee Thredfield of Haslingden. Study of the parish registers show that three Henrys married within a 2 year period, and that three Henrys were baptised in a similar 2 year period just twenty years earlier. These are the three Henrys of Haslingden in my title. There is a members submission to the International Genealogical index (IGI) on FamilySearch which traces Joseph's ancestors back a few more generations and includes some other lines of descent. It identifies Joseph's grandfather as the son of John and Deborah. I used this to document his tree back to Peter who died in 1710, but even here I discovered that the IGI submission had introduced a spurious generation.

Two years ago I produced my own listings from the Haslingden, St James parish records, using other sources in addition to FamilySearch. These other sources were Lancashire On-line Parish Clerks (LOPC), and Ancestry. FamilySearch has transcripts, but nothing from the 17th century. LOPC has complete transcripts from 1603 for marriages, and 1683 for baptisms and burials. Ancestry has actual images of the parish record from 1695 onwards. However its index misses some entries found by LOPC, but finds others missed by LOPC.

As a result I am better able to compare the actual records and the IGI submission, and I found a number of other apparent errors. It is now my opinion that the IGI submission was constructed using known parish records and it hasn't used any additional family knowledge. I therefore decided to ignore the IGI submission and rebuild the Haslingden clan from the parish records. In so doing I began to doubt that the three Henry marriages had been linked with the correct baptisms, but more about that later.

Parish records include a number of clues which may be helpful in constructing a tree. The first of these is abode, which appears on baptisms and burials, but not so frequently on marriages. Ancient parishes were quite large and included several townships.

The parish records at Haslingden refer to an array of different abodes, often with variable spelling. Different terms may be used for what seems to be the same place,



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and some places no longer appear on modern maps. Understanding where these places are (or were) is not always straightforward, but they can be very useful in dividing up families, particularly as a small pool of christian names was used. It is not unusual for two married couples with the same names to be having families at the same time. Baptisms and some burials also include father's occupation which can help to distinguish families.

Other clues can be obtained by linking burials with baptisms or marriages. This becomes easier when age at death is recorded, but this doesn't occur at Haslingden until 1812. Many children died in infancy and linking these to baptisms might indicate a change of abode. Also adult burials might name a spouse. A good example from Haslingden is the marriage of James and Margaret Coope in 1740, which was followed by 5 baptisms. There is then the burial of Margaret wife of James of Manchester, and 3 other burials, of James himself and two sons, which also describe the deceased as of Manchester. This is clearly a family who moved to Manchester but continued to be buried back in Haslingden. The IGI submission failed to notice this and assumed a marriage for one of the deceased sons.

Later marriage records include the names of witnesses. These are often just the parish clerks but occasionally a family member is a witness. Most often this is a sibling of the bride or groom.

However there is one case where the name of the witness is more confusing than helpful. James Warburton married Anne Hargreaves on September 6th 1783, witnessed by Abraham Warburton. There are two possible baptisms for James. A James born in 1748 had a brother Abraham, whereas James born in 1759 does not. However the James born in 1748 would seem to be the James who was buried in 1822, aged 74. There is a matching Monumental Inscription that shows his wife was Mary. This would be Mary Barlow whom he married in 1769, aged 21. If the James who married Ann Hargreaves was born in 1759 he would be 24 when he married and there is a matching burial of James of Sheep Green aged 53 in 1812. Anne, widow of Sheep Green died in 1827, aged 66. So it seems that the James whose marriage was witnessed by Abraham did not have a recorded brother (or any other close relative as far as I can tell) called Abraham. There is no evidence that Abraham was a parish clerk so the reason he acted as a witness is unknown.

The three Henrys of Haslingden are part of the fourth generation of Warburtons at Haslingden. To unravel their story I will start from the beginning. Haslingden, St James parish records exist from 1603. I don't know how complete these records are, or if there are years missing, particularly in the 17th century. Available records cover marriages from 1603 and include 2 male and 7 female marriages prior to 1695. The lack of male marriages suggests there wasn't a continuous Warburton family living in Haslingden through the 17th century.

Before 1722 the construction of families is more difficult as only the father's name appears on baptism records. The earliest baptisms and child burials, up to 1719, are

the children of Thomas and John. As these follow the marriages of John and Christian Ffish in 1694, and Thomas and Jennet Hayhurst in 1696 these would appear to be two families but there are a number of changes in abode to consider. There are also burials without a prior baptism record, suggesting the records are not complete.

On most records Thomas is referred to as from Swinyardlaw or a variety of similar spellings, but there are exceptions. The first two sons are both called Robert, and on the first baptism Thomas is from Hutchbank. I believe this is in a similar area to Swinyard Law but there is no record of a burial for the first Robert.

Then there is the baptism of a Mary where the father's name is missing due to damage to the record. As John was from Holden on his daughter Sarah's baptism I thought Mary was his until I realised it clashed with another of John's children. As Swinyard Law is on the Holden estate this could be Thomas's child. The burial of a Mary daughter of Thomas as of Carterplace would then make more sense, even though the abode is inconsistent, and its location unknown.

I found a reference in Haslingden: A Topographical History by Thomas Woodcock to a Rental of the Estates of Ralph Holden from 1766 to 1771 which shows a tenement at Swinyard Low rented by John Warburton. This would suggest a Warburton family may have been on land here for much of the 18th century.

Thomas himself was buried in 1721. The only possible burial for his wife Jennet is that of Jane (a synonym of Jennet), a poor widow of Thomas of the town, in 1727. There is the burial of a Mary of Sunyard Lawside, widow in 1705 who could be Thomas's mother.

The children of John also follow after a marriage, to Christian Ffish in 1694. However the abodes on the baptisms and related burials are more varied and there is a 7 year gap in the middle. The first reference is to Holden, followed by Deardengate, Hutchbank, Musbury, the Town, and Deardengate again. When his wife Christian was buried in 1742 he was John of Church-hill. The only John buried in the 36 years following Christian's burial was in 1754. This was of John, a labourer of Sunard Law. A burial of 1778 of John, labourer of Sunyardloe would be a son, presumably the John referenced in the rental of 1766-71.

The two references to Musbury fall in 1698, just before the 7 year gap and at first appear to be a different family as Musbury is some 3 miles from Haslingden. However the first reference is to the burial of Thomas, likely the Thomas baptised 2 years earlier when the family were in Hutchbank. Then Abraham was baptised on October 2nd. When Abraham himself married he lived in Deardengate, after a period in Cockham, north of Haslingden. Both John and Abraham are referred to just once as a carrier.

Another link between the earlier and later records is Sarah baptised in 1695 when John was of Holden, and buried in 1717 the daughter of John of Deardengate. It would appear that John was much more itinerant than Thomas, but there is also an obvious similarity in that they both refer to Holden and Hutchbank early on, and

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John appears to finish his life in Swinyard Law, where Thomas lived much of his life.

There is no specific evidence that John and Thomas were brothers, but these similarities, particularly the connections they both had to Swinyard Law and the Holden estate, would suggest they were. They also use the same names for their children. Robert, Thomas, James Mary and Elizabeth all appear in both families.

The IGI submission has them as the sons of Peter of Below Stake who died in 1710. However this identification is dubious. A Robert of Stake was buried in 1693, and he would be a better candidate based on the frequent use of the name Robert by both John and Thomas and their descendants whilst Peter is only used twice at Haslingden in the 18th century. It also fits with the idea that widow Mary who died in 1705 was Thomas and John's mother.

The references to Stake and Below Stake on the burials of Peter and Robert might indicate they were also related. Stake Lane is in the Musbury or Helmsore area south-west of Haslingden.

Robert, Thomas and John are the first two generations of Warburtons and Haslingden. The next generation includes five families that can be linked to sons of Thomas and John. These are Thomas's sons Thomas, Henry and James, and John's sons Abraham, John, and Robert. Thomas also had a son Robert but he was born in 1697 and so a little old to marry in 1734. John's son is a much better fit.

So who are the three Henrys, and how do they fit? The first was baptised on December 25th 1750 the son of John and Deborah (surname unknown), and grandson of John. The IGI submission identifies him as Alice Thredfield's husband. The second was baptised on March 14th 1752 the son of Henry and Ann nee Crook, and grandson of Thomas. The third was baptised on 19th April 1752 son of Thomas and Mary nee Warburton, grandson of Thomas, and so a cousin of the second Henry. The Henrys married Mary Piccop (6th November 1771), Mary Cowpe (22nd February 1772), and Alice Thredfield (27th November 1773). The IGI submission conflated the two Henry and Mary families.

There are no infant burials of a Henry in the meantime so it is reasonable to assume the three baptisms match the three weddings, but it is difficult to be sure which baptism matches which marriage. It is also noticeable that all three Henrys married in their very early 20s and this seems to be a recurring theme at Haslingden.

There are several baptisms following the marriages. The two Henry and Mary families can be separated by place of abode. One family had two baptisms at Lawnd Slack, one at Church Hill, and one at Bank Top, though as the location of Bank Top is uncertain there is a bit of doubt about this one.

There is also a burial of a Henry of Sheep Green in January 1837, aged 85. This is preceded by the burial of Mary wife of Henry of Sheep Green in 1826. Sheep Green lies between Lawnd Slack and Church Hill, and is on the east side of Haslingden, so these are most likely

to be the burials of Henry and Mary nee Piccop. The age of 85 is a close fit for the two Henrys who were baptised in March and April 1752, but would seem to discount the son of John and Deborah born in 1750.

There were 9 baptisms of children of Henry and Mary starting at Sunyard Low, and then moving to Todhall, Carrs, and finally Paghouse. These locations are all on the west side of Haslingden. The baptism of a son called Cowpe from Carrs in 1788, followed by his burial from Paghouses in 1789 identifies this as the family of Henry and Mary Cowpe.

The children of Henry and Alice were baptised from Priestentax (actually Priest Intakes), Boonkirk, and Hutchbank. On Joseph's father James's baptism he is simply from Haslingden. These locations are also on the west side of Haslingden, and are the same areas as the Henrys' parents and grandparents.

Apart from the burial of Henry of Sheep Green there are only two mature Henry burials, and these are before age at death was recorded. Furthermore the only likely spouse's burial is that of an unnamed widow from Packbarn in 1797, the year after Henry of Packbarn was buried. As the location of Packbarn is uncertain this doesn't help identify which Henry he is. The other burial was of Henry of Pag-house in 1792. Both the third generation Henry, husband of Anne Crook, and the husband of Mary Cowpe have links with Paghouse, but the older Henry's links are in the 1750s prior to references to Lower Lane and Church Hill, whilst Henry and Mary Cowpe have a child, Sally baptised from Paghouse the year before Henry's burial. So this is likely to be the burial of the younger Henry.

The only other significant clue is that Henry and Mary Cowpe's marriage is witnessed by John Warburton. It is probable, but not certain, that John would be a brother. The son of Thomas and Mary has no known brother called John. The son of Henry and Anne had a brother John, but he would only be 10 years old at the time of the marriage. The son of John and Deborah had an older brother John, ten years his senior, who had married two years earlier.

If we use this evidence as a starting point then the son of John and Deborah married Mary Cowpe aged 21. At the time of his baptism his father was a weaver living at Deardengate in the centre of Haslingden, but his grandfather John died in 1754 at Sunyard Law, and after this date his father is referred to as a labourer living at Sunyard Law. Henry was still at Sunyard Law when his own first child, Mary was baptised in 1772, but he soon moved to Todhall, then Carrs, and finally Paghouse.

This means the husband of Alice Thredfield must be the son of either Thomas and Mary or Henry and Anne. The son of Thomas and Mary was baptised from Grane, and would be 21 at the time of the marriage. His father's first references are of Todhall, and Hutchbank, but most of his children were baptised from Grane, and the latest references, including his own and Mary's burials refer to Priestintax, and Priest Intakes. This makes Thomas and Mary the most likely parents.



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This leaves the husband of Mary Piccop as the child of Henry and Ann. He was just 19 at the time of his marriage, and the birth of their first child followed 2 months later. His father was a weaver who had various abodes in central and western Haslingden, including Lane Side, Higher Lane, Todhall, Holden, Waterfoot (Henry's own baptism), Paghouse, Lower Lane, and finally Church Hill. Thus both father and son were referred to in Church Hill within a few years, and Henry was not the only son to die in Sheep Green.

Although the three Henrys were born and lived in a small area, there is enough of a pattern in the referenced abodes to suggest that identifying the witness of Henry and Mary Cowpe's wedding has helped find the most logical way to match the three Henrys baptisms and marriages.

After the Henrys married it becomes more difficult to follow the various lines. Haslingden was greatly influenced by the Industrial Revolution and the last quarter of the 18th century saw the establishment of a number of cotton and woollen mills which would have inevitably lead to an increase in population as workers were attracted in. No doubt some of these incomers would be new lines of Warburtons.

Then just before the end of the century the first non-conformist chapels were established and began conducting baptisms, so not all baptisms are recorded in the parish records after this time. There are a number Warburtons recorded in 19th century censuses who claim Haslingden as their birthplace, but who cannot be found in the parish registers. Maybe these were non-conformist baptisms.

Much work remains to be done to carry the early lines forward into the 19th century. I have included 11 fourth generation families in the Haslingden and Radcliffe clan, and identified 4 fifth generation families. However there are a couple of significant gaps, including the father of Choppy Warburton (see Newsletter issue 6), and the James who married Elizabeth Halstead, and whose son John also went to Utah and was claimed to be half-brother of Joseph (see A Confusing Family). In time I will return to it, though if anyone is keen to explore further in the meantime I would encourage you to do so.

### Books

#### Controller of Devils by G. D. Martineau

I was recently provided with a copy of this book, which was written in 1968. This is the story of the famous Indian detective John Paul Warburton aka Button Sahib, after whom I named my newsletters The Button Files. It was provided by Geoffrey Allen whose grandfather's brother married John Paul's daughter.

The book is comprised of four PDF files and I have provided links to these from my website. They are on the **Papers** page under the heading **Old Books**.

Geoffrey also sent me some photos, some of which appear in the book. The photo below is just one of the pictures I have set up a new page within **Gallery** called **The Family of Button Sahib**.



#### PGE (ELIOT) Warburton MC: His Life, His Work and His Legacy

The book is available on Kindle. Richard hopes to have a paper copy in the future.

Eliot Warburton belongs to the Garryhinch Clan, though he is descended from George of Aughrim, younger brother of Richard of Garryhinch. The biographical details with shortly be added to the clan family tree.

Amazon's book description is below.

*Eliot Warburton was born on January 24th 1896 in Middleborough Kentucky, grew up in England and served in Royal Horse Artillery Regiment where he saw action in many of the notorious battles of World War I including Gallipoli, and the infamous trench warfare of the Somme, Vimy Ridge and Paschendaele. He was wounded three times and twice received the Military Cross medal for Valor.*

*After the War, he served in Military Intelligence in Germany where he met his wife Mary Louise Thompson from Anniston, Alabama and later moved to civilian life.*

*When the Second World War broke out, he again resumed active service but was transferred to the UK's War Office for his expertise in advertising and propaganda, and he was later posted to Canada to*

## The Button Files

*promote the War effort there. At the end of the war he returned to England and became the managing director of William R. Warner & Co, the pharmaceutical company in the UK and Europe, that later became part of Pfizer.*

*This book contains not only a biography of Eliot drawing from diaries and historical records, but over half of the book is dedicated to his first-hand observations from when he was trapped in Germany as a teenager as WWI was declared and Germany mobilised, to his extensive travels through Europe and US in the 1920s and later, with his Intelligence trained eye for detail and a poets heart for expression. This book will be interest to historians of the early twentieth century and anyone who enjoys the story of a remarkable man.*

### **North Sea to North West Frontier by John Warburton**

This book is a series of short true stories that paint a candid picture of 'normal' everyday life in Pakistan. Warburton's accounts range from funny and fascinating to sad and confronting. Into the fabric of his own experiences Warburton weaves some precious insights into unique places, secretive events and strange traditions. He reveals some peculiar behaviours and idiosyncrasies that Pakistanis display in their own diverse country. Warburton exposes the extraordinary diversity and beauty of Pakistan from the sandy southern beaches to the lawless Tribal Areas of the North-West Frontier and ultimately to the Chinese border high in the Karakoram Mountains.

The book is not about family history but there is a section where John visits the Pakistan village of Warburton, which was named after John Paul Warburton, or Button Sahib (another link to the Garryhinch clan).



*The author on Warburton station, Pakistan.*

This book is also available on Kindle,

### **Next Issue**

The nest issue will collect more of the articles that have been posted on the website in the last 2 years.