

The Button Files

Newsletter of the Warburton Society

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The Warburton Website: <http://warburton.one-name.net>

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The Newsletter

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

This is the last of the catch up newsletters designed to capture information I have previously posted. It fits quite neatly with the recent move of the Warburton Websites it brings us up to date with all posts posted before the move.

The website has moved because I have taken advantage of a new service provided by the Guild of One-Name Studies (GOONS) to host on- name websites.

This has two advantages. Firstly the webspace is free. I am paying a small annual fee to host my website currently. But the big advantage is that GOONS are undertaking to maintain one-name websites in archive mode after the owners have ceased to be willing or able to maintain them. The Warburton Website will therefore be preserved for posterity. It would also be possible for someone else to take over the Warburton One-Name Study and its website in the future.

However nothing is simple and until November 2016 the GOONS hosting project is a trial, so there is a small chance they may decide they are not able to commit to the project in the long term. I will therefore need to maintain my old website in case I need to revert back to

it. I will not however keep it up to date. There will be a clear message posted there stating that it has been frozen, and the maintained version is now at warburton.one-name.net. If the trial doesn't continue I will migrate the website back to its old home at that point. I will also have to pay for one more year of hosting for my old site, which means it will be hosted until May 2017.

There have been a number of recent posts on DNA. I have amalgamated the important ones into a single article. Also I am conscious that the **Commentary on Results** on the website is now rather out of date. I am planning a rewrite once a pending BigY result from the Lancashire Group is in. Meanwhile I have taken the opportunity to extend the DNA article in this Newsletter to rehearse material for the rewrite.

The articles in this Newsletter are as follows:

- **A Morley Family** I have developed a new clan, soon to be published, for a family from Morley, near Wilmslow, following queries from Harold Schofield. This article describes some of the issues that arose.
- **Three Unusual Siblings** One of my earliest mysteries revolved around an unmatched DNA result from a family descended from a Josiah, normally a name associated with my own clan. It now transpires that Josiah was make believe and we were dealing with an Alice Warburton who had three illegitimate children with three fathers. However Alice is linked to my clan.
- **The Origins of the Garryhinch Clan** I was prompted to explore the clan's origins further by comments in the biography of PGE (Eliot) Warburton MC. I found an article in **The Cheshire and Lancashire Historical Collector** dated February 1st 1854 that refuted a number of claims made by contemporary members of the Garryhinch clan. These claims were based on erroneous material in the 2nd edition of **Burke's Landed Gentry**. I was also able to extend the clan with information from Eliot's biography, and from Gary Merrill. Finally Eliot's daughter Anne, Britain's first female ambassador, died in 2015.
- **A Story from Prince Edward Island** This story was sent to me by Alan Murray whose forebears worked on the Garryhinch estate and, like a branch of the Warburtons, emigrated to Prince Edward Island.
- **An Unusual Painting** This is the story of a painting which hangs in Sherborne Lodge, said to be of John Dutton of Dutton. Investigation shows he is

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Judge Peter Warburton who was involved in the trials of Guy Fawkes, and Sir Walter Raleigh.

- **Warburtons and the Industrial Revolution** Some insights from **Capital and Innovation** by Charles Foster. North West England had some specific attributes that made it the engine of the Industrial Revolution.
- **DNA Roundup** A discussion of recent discoveries and insights from the Warburton DNA Project.
- **Three Shorts:**
 - **The Six Medals** I was informed of a pub called The Six Medals in honour of Mad Warby of Malta.
 - **Forebears** The announcement of a new genealogy portal.
 - **New Photos** of Henry Hulme Warburton MD of Santa Clara, and his wife Catherine.

A Morley Family

Harold Schofield sent me a number of queries about a family from Morley, near Wilmslow, in Cheshire. Building a tree seemed the easiest way to get a handle on the family. My interest was particularly raised by the appearance of the name Josiah.

Josiah is a name that is often indicative of membership of my own extended family, to the extent that there is a document on the **Papers** page of the **Warburton Website**, written several years ago now, which lists all Josiahs I could find.

The Morley family is built around three generations called William, and the first two feature on my parish lists from St. Bartholomew, Wilmslow. The oldest family included a Josiah who died aged one, though I didn't realise this when I wrote my Josiahs document. The second William lived to the grand age of 93, and lived for many years, according to the censuses, with a son called Josiah. The strange thing is that the children this William had baptised at either St Bartholomew, or Dean Row Presbyterian Chapel, did not include a Josiah.

I was familiar with this Josiah from his appearance in censuses, but only now did I realise his parentage. This was further confirmed when Josiah's marriage record named William as his father.

Another Josiah appeared with the naming of Josiah's grandson so now I had a family with 3 Josiahs.

But where did they come from? The eldest William married in 1775 so I began looking for a matching baptism. I ignored the possibility that his might be a second marriage and he might be as old as my own 4x great grandfather who remarried in 1769 aged 54. I also put aside the possibility that his baptism might, like my 4x great grandfather, be an unrecorded baptism in a local Presbyterian Chapel.

I concentrated my search in the local parishes of Wilmslow, Mobberley, Bowdon, and Rostherne and found

8 Williams baptised between 1740 and 1758. Five of these I was already familiar with and could discount. Of the remaining three one was baptised in 1752 in Rostherne, the son of Charles and Ruth. I have no evidence to discount him, but nothing in his favour either.

One William, son of William, was from Wilmslow, though the parish entry merely notes his birth without mentioning a baptism. Other baptisms indicate the family lived in Deans Row, east of Wilmslow, whilst Morley is to the west. I have copies of leases for lives in Deans Row, dated 1744 and 1761 in which William senior, and various children are mentioned. There is also the burial of William son of William of Dean Row in 1789. I believe this William can be discounted.

The final possibility is very promising. In 1754 William son of Josiah and Martha of Ashley was baptised at St Mary, Bowdon. Furthermore both Josiah and William use the name George for one of their sons.

Josiah married Martha Bradley at Bowdon in 1737, and they had a son baptised in Mobberley in 1739. There was then a 10 year gap before the first of 6 sons was baptised at Bowdon. It seemed there might be two families, but a possible explanation could be indicated by the burial of their daughter Martha at Bowdon in 1745 although there is no matching baptism.

There are two later burials at Bowdon where the age at death puts their birth within the missing 10 years, but there is no recorded baptism. One of these is also called Josiah. It is probable that the gap represents a period when they were having children baptised at Hale Chapel where records were not kept before 1752.

I will publish the Morley family shortly, but in the future I will have to produce a broader tree starting with Josiah and Martha.

Josiah of Ashley's own origins are even more obscure. Is he linked to my family, or did a completely different branch of Warburtons adopt the name in deference to the original Josiah, my 6x great grandfather, and founder of Hale Chapel. There is a baptism in 1716 that fits but the nature of any link to my own family would be pure conjecture as the absence of records of Presbyterian baptisms means several characters appear in the records, including at least 3 Josiahs, without record of their baptism.

Furthermore the original Josiah had 4 brothers. One George outlived his father, but generated no other records. The youngest, Enoch lived in Mobberley but died young leaving a will that referenced unnamed children, though Mobberley parish records have only one baptism of a daughter, and two infant deaths.

Three Unusual Siblings

Way back in 2006 I was contacted by Dorothy who was trying to find an ancestor named Josiah. However this Josiah turned into a mirage. Josiah was named by Dorothy's ancestor Robert as his father, but he could not be found. One avenue was DNA and Dorothy's brother became one of my earlier DNA participants. Surprisingly, however, he could not be matched, and still hasn't been.

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The earliest evidence of Robert was an 1841 census entry where he were living with his mother Alice, elder brother Thomas, and younger sister Martha at the home of Thomas and Mary Needham. The assumption was these were her parents and Josiah was away somewhere.

Sometime later Gayle Diamond sent me a photograph of Martha Jane nee Warburton. This is on the **Miscellaneous** page of my **Gallery**. Then earlier this year Irene Meager contacted me delighted to find the picture of Martha who is her ancestor. She filled in more detail of Martha's life.

She was Robert's sister from the 1841 census. She had married twice, to William Kenworthy, and Bartholemew Castalaneli, and died in Tasmania. She also frequently used the name Wilde as her maiden name, and on her second marriage had named John Wilde as her father. However she never brought herself to admit she was illegitimate, and she named her mother as Alice Wilde, nee Warburton. Her first marriage told a different story. Here her father was John Warburton, a farmer, and her mother Alice nee Braddock.

I decided it was time to investigate further, and because more images of parish records are now online, the truth soon emerged. The baptisms of Thomas, Robert and Martha described their mother Alice as single. Like Martha, and indeed Robert, Thomas married twice. On his first marriage he named his father as Thomas Hatton, a sawyer. No details were entered on his second marriage. Robert's first marriage had no details of his father, but he named Josiah Warburton (deceased) as his father on the second. Alice herself had married Thomas Braddock in 1842 and had 2 further sons. She died in 1854.

I then searched for Alice's baptism, and parents, using her age and place of birth from the 1851 census. Her age was 49 and her place of birth was Adlington. An Alice was born on August 9th 1801 and baptised at Dean Row Presbyterian (now Unitarian) Chapel. Her parents, Thomas and Jane, nee Gaskell, were described as living at Handford. This is presumed to be modern day Handforth.

Whilst close, Handforth isn't Adlington, but Alice was living in Adlington in 1851, and a further clue came when I realised that Mary Needham was originally Mary Gaskell, meaning that in 1841 Alice was probably living with her aunt.

Following Thomas's ancestry led me to the Mobberley clan which is a branch of my own clan and full of Josiahs. Alice was one of four daughters, but Thomas had several brothers, including both John and Josiah, though John died as an infant, and Josiah died before Robert's second marriage. It seems both Martha and Robert used the names of long dead great-uncles to hide their illegitimate births.

I have come across a number of other examples of illegitimate children inventing a father to enter into the parish record of their marriage. In fact Martha and Thomas are rare in admitting to their true biological father

on at least one of their marriages, although they still hid their illegitimacy by inventing marriages for their mother.

The Origins of the Garryhinch Clan

The origins of the Garryhinch Clan have always been a little obscure. They appeared in Ireland in the 17th century but there is no solid evidence of where they came from. I was intrigued a few months ago by a comment in a biography of PGE (Eliot) Warburton MC on the matter. It described family folk lore that said three Royalist brothers lent £8,000 to Charles I and then fled to Ireland in 1635. Eliot investigated this story and became extremely sceptical and developed new scenarios. I haven't been able to locate these new scenarios (if they still exist) but I did seek other sources and it seems Eliot was following a path followed by his ancestor and namesake Eliot Warburton, the author of **The Crescent and the Cross** and his brother Acton in the 19th century.

The issue arises with the second edition of **Burke's Landed Gentry**. The first edition was based on information from the Warburton family at Arley Hall as published by Ormerod in his **History of Cheshire**. I used this source for my own Arley Clan tree. However the second edition was based on a new pedigree allegedly compiled by Sir Ralph Bigland. It showed that Eliot's ancestors, the Warburtons of Aughrim were not only linked to the Warburtons of Arley but were now the premier line. Rowland Egerton Warburton, the then incumbent of Arley Hall, happened upon a copy of the second edition in 1847 whilst staying with a friend. The matter was investigated and as a result a correction to **Burke's Landed Gentry** was promised, but when it failed to materialise the case was written up in an article in **The Cheshire and Lancashire Historical Collector** dated February 1st 1854.

A simple description of the family tree of the Warburtons of Arley Hall starts with Peter (abt 1542-1626), who had numerous daughters (8 in Ormerod, 10 in Burke) but no sons. The inheritance therefore passed via his younger brother George of the Lodge to his great nephew, a three year old also called George. George of the Lodge had a second son John who was said to have married Miss Holt, the daughter of John Holt of Hollins Hill and Stubley in Lancashire and had numerous offspring. Meanwhile the Arley line continued to Sir Peter (1754-1813) who was the only son amongst six children, and who died childless. He was succeeded by his great nephew Rowland Egerton Warburton, who spotted the erroneous Burke in 1847.

The five eldest sons of John and Miss Holt were Royalists and forced to flee Lancashire to escape Cromwell, whilst their father was hidden for some time in a cave at their family home where his wife maintained their younger children. Two of the five brothers went to Ireland about 1635. The eldest, George had a son Robert but he died without issue. The second son John, had a son Richard who was clerk to the Irish House of Commons in 1661 and later MP for Ballyshannon. Richard had three sons, George of Aughrim, Richard of Garryhinch, and John. Eliot and Acton Warburton were, in the mid-19th century, the living heirs of George of Aughrim.

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The first obvious problem with this story is that the date of 1635 is seven years before the outbreak of the English Civil War so the need to flee Lancashire cannot be attributed to Cromwell and the parliamentarians.

However the Historical Collector rebuttal focussed on showing that John son of George of the Lodge was not the John who married Miss Holt. Firstly investigations showed that the son of George of the Lodge "stands without any wife" during the Visitation of Cheshire in 1664. Secondly an examination of Bigland's Pedigree of Warburton at the Herald's College showed that John of Bank and Walsall, in Bury, county Lancashire, was the son of Thomas of Bank and Walsall. Furthermore there is no evidence in the records of the Holts of Stubble of any Warburton marriage, probably implying that Miss Holt was from a lesser branch of Holts.

John Warburton, the Somerset Herald (see article in Issue 10 of **The Button Files**) was also referenced because John of Bank was his grandfather and he testified that he had never been able to link Thomas, his great grandfather, to the family at Arley. This suggests that the Herald's father Benjamin, head of the Tottington clan, was a son of John and Miss Holt, and grandson of Thomas. This would also discount the elder sons having to flee in 1635. Benjamin was born in 1653, and whilst it is possible he had brothers 20 years or more older who had to flee as teenagers in the Civil War, the incident couldn't have happened any earlier if they shared the same mother with Benjamin. Of course it is possible John married twice.

The evidence that John was not the son of George of the Lodge seems conclusive, but it was objected to on the grounds that another Bigland pedigree existed in Ireland and this hadn't been considered. When this pedigree was obtained and independently examined it was found that the bit connecting John of Lancashire with John of the Lodge was not in Bigland's hand, but had been added by another unknown hand. At this point Acton Warburton wrote to Rowland Egerton Warburton admitting that Burke had been deceived by the Irish version of the pedigree, and that Bigland's original was the correct one.

This was not the end of the story because the pedigree in Burke still showed that the Aughrim branch, and not the Garryhinch branch, were the senior branch in Ireland. Richard of Garryhinch lived abroad and only became aware of the situation around 1848, possibly as a result of the above investigations. He instructed a genealogist to investigate. The genealogist wrote a long memoir in 1848, updated in 1881. I printed a copy of this from the Irish Midlands Ancestry site several years ago, but it does not include the author's name. Furthermore the site has been superseded by the Offaly History Site and I can no longer find the memoir.

The memoir includes lots of documentary evidence, including leases and deeds, to show that Richard, clerk to the Irish House of Commons in 1661 and later MP for Ballyshannon, was the elder brother, not the father of George and John, and thus head of the senior line.

However he could not determine the origins of the family except to assert the strong belief held within both

the Garyhinch family, and the Arley family that they were indeed related. He did believe that the story of Royalists being driven out was without foundation, particularly considering Richard's employment by the Protectorate. In fact the family lore is that the family founder arrived under the patronage of Ireton, son-in-law of Cromwell.

As to the name of the founder he is unsure, but quoted Sir William Bentham, Ulster King at Arms as naming him William of Hefferston.

One branch of the family subsequently emigrated to Prince Edward Island where they included one Premier of the Island government. James Arthur Warburton of this branch had a new tree prepared by Conrad Swan, the York Herald of Arms dated July 1st 1976. James also wrote an accompanying chronicle (which is on this site and linked to from the **Papers** page). This referred to a document from the Dublin College of Arms that said a Dublin merchant named Richard Warburton was named in a Chancery Decree dated February 8th 1635 (presumably the grant of £8,000 to Charles I). He was married to Elizabeth L'Estrange and had 3 sons, Richard being the eldest.

This is the version that I adopted in building the Garyhinch clan.

The claim of descent from Peter Warburton of Hefferston Grange also appears on martinrealm.org (another site no longer available). Peter married Alice Cooper (or Katherine Coupe according to Ormerod) and had a son Sir Richard who married Anne Vavasour, a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth.

I subsequently received an email from Gary Merrill. He sent me a document from the Cecil Papers which revealed there were two ladies named Anne Vavasour. The one who married Richard Warburton was the niece of a more famous mistress and mother of illegitimate children. These two ladies are conflated in some accounts and I had speculated that Richard of Dublin might be one of the illegitimate children who took his step-father's name. This clearly isn't the case.

If the ancestor of the Irish Warburtons was from the Hefferston Grange branch he would probably be a grandson of Peter and Alice Cooper. Their son Richard establishes the predominant name in the Garryhinch line.

Lastly we have the issue of DNA. Tests from both the Garryhinch and Aughrim branches match. But they are from an unusual haplogroup, and match no other Warburtons. If Richard of Dublin was descended from Peter and Alice of Hefferston Grange, and assuming the Garryhinch DNA profile was not already present in the, now extinct, Hefferston Grange line, then he was either the illegitimate son of their unknown daughter, or an adopted grandson. We may never know the truth but the introduction of new blood fits well with the many and varied characters that have subsequently emerged from the Garryhinch clan.

Garryhinch Addendum

Gary Merrill has also sent me copies he had made of various baptismal entries and provided an index to the

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Rooke papers. Henry Rooke married Elizabeth Warburton and the papers include a number of Warburton references. In fact the index refers to hand written Warburton genealogies. The Rooke papers are held in Dublin and a viewing of the various genealogies may add further detail to the Garryhinch tree.

I made minor updates to the Tottington and Garryhinch clans in December to reflect the biographical details in the biography of PGE (Eliot) Warburton MC and the revelations from the Somerset Herald, John Warburton. I updated the Garryhinch clan again in January with the material from Gary Merrill.

Dame Anne Warburton

Last June I read the obituary of Dame Anne in the paper. I had learned of Anne from the biography of her father, PGE (Eliot) Warburton MC.

Dame Anne is famous for being the first British female ambassador when she took up her post in Denmark in 1976. She is yet another distinguished figure from the Garryhinch clan.

A Story from Prince Edward Island

I received an email from Alan Murray. His ancestors had worked on the Warburton estates at Garryhinch in Ireland before emigrating to Prince Edward Island in Canada in 1818. They were subsequently joined there by a branch of the Warburtons. The story is recounted on www.islandregister.com/murray1.html by J D Murray and Marie Simms. The following extracts summarise the story and the relationship between the Murrays and the Warburtons:

[There were] three early intermarriages between the Murrays and Smallmans. This association originated at the Warburtons' Garryhinch Estate outside Portarlinton, Kings County, Ireland – the last known location of these families prior to their emigration. It is believed that Joshua Smallman was employed there as a weaver, George Murray as a tailor, and Thomas Murray as a shoemaker. John Murray was a carpenter who may have worked at Garryhinch on some occasions. Some Smallman and Heaney ancestors are buried in the nearby Lea Cemetery.

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The Murray siblings John, Thomas and Mary S. (aka "Margaret") married the Smallman siblings Ann, Mary and Thomas who were the children of Joshua Smallman and Ann Murray.

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John Murray was a professional carpenter having apprenticed for seven years as a youngster. He appears to have worked at his trade in several locations in Ireland. In 1816, he left his wife, Ann Smallman, and their oldest child behind in Ireland and sailed to New York. He worked there until 1818 when he returned to Ireland with the intention of moving his family to New York. There, he found the rest of the Murray family preparing to immigrate to PEI so he decided to join them. Family tradition has it

that the entire family, including the widowed Catherine Bateman Murray, came to PEI in the autumn of 1818 aboard the brig Jane. Evidence, such as the birth of John and Ann's second child, John, in Ireland in December 1818 suggests that only the men came on the Jane to "settle in" and the women and children followed in 1819.

Concerning this emigration, the story really begins with Colonel Hunt Walsh of nearby County Carlow, Ireland, being awarded proprietorship of Lot 11, PEI, in the lottery of 1767. Virtually no settlement took place until 1817/18 when the Walsh's heirs appointed John Large (probably of Queens County) as their land agent in Lot 11. As Large sailed to PEI in 1817, it is obvious that he "pre-recruited" settlers prior to his departure. These were the majority of the emigrants aboard the Jane in 1818. Thus, the Murray and Smallman families were part of this small early Irish Protestant emigration to Canada. Britain's policy of limiting colonial settlement to Protestants was lifted a bit later.

While there is no record of the dealings that the Murrays and Smallmans had with John Large, they certainly came into favour when James Warburton of Garryhinch replaced Large in 1834. As James was the eighth son of the then owner of the Irish estate, Richard Warburton, he certainly was not going to inherit it! However, he was sufficiently rich to build "a fine Irish-style farm residence at Woodbrook in Lot 11 and lined the lane with linden trees from Ireland." James completely "betrayed" his autocratic background. In 1853, he arranged for the Walshes to sell Lot 11 to the Government and, in turn, for 13,865 acres to be sold to the tenant farmers at reasonable prices. The Smallmans and Murrays were among those to benefit. In honour of the action taken by Walsh and Warburton, Frederick Cove was renamed Freeland in 1856. Over the years, the Murrays paid their respects by naming three male children "Warburton."

Most of the men took up farming in Prince County and settled over a wide area there. However, John, being a carpenter, moved about as his trade dictated, building churches and homes. He finally settled in the Fredericton/Pleasant Valley area where he also ran an inn. Thus, he is the ancestor of the Murrays of northwestern Queens County.

At the turn of the present century, descendants of the family are scattered from coast-to-coast in Canada and the United States.

An Unusual Painting

Last May whilst on holiday in Florida I was sent a link to a portrait purporting to be John Dutton of Dutton. Ed Dutton, who sent it to me, doubted it was he because of the Coat of Arms.

I number of people responded to my original post with comments and suggestions. An early task was to compare the coat of arms in the portrait with the following Warburton Coat of Arms from the Cheshire heraldry site. It is included in the section concerning the visitations of 1613, which makes it contemporary with the picture.

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Oil painting on panel, John Dutton of Dutton (d. 1608/9) previously thought to be Sir Piers Dutton of Dutton or Sir John Egerton. English School, inscribed top right: A o 1597 A portrait, shown wearing a slashed grey doublet. A coat of arms on the left : IEVON DROYT AVOYRE [?]



Werburghton, vel Warburton, of Arley

Arms: Quarterly –

1 Quarterly Argent and Gules, in the second and third a fret Or, a crescent for difference [Dutton]

2 Argent, a chevron between three cormorants Sable [Warburton]

3 Argent, two chevrons Sable, on a canton Gules a mullet Or [Warburton]

4 Argent, an orle within eight martlets in orle Sable [Winnington]

5 Sable, a cross patonce Argent [Pulford] [this coat is also recorded elsewhere as that of Eaton]

6 Azure, a garb Or, between two bezants in fess [Grosvenor]

Crest: A man's head affronte, couped at the shoulders Sable, bearded Or, wreathed about the temples Or and Gules, issuing therefrom three ostrich feathers of the second.

The similarity between the two Coats of Arms is striking. The Saracen's head is a particularly Warburton feature though it records the exploits of Geoffrey de Dutton, father of the first Dutton of Warburton to be styled as 'de Warburton' following the establishment of his abode there. The three cormorants in the middle top are also a specifically Warburton symbol. The Warburton motto is 'Je voil droyt avoyre' (I will have justice) which appears to be the one in the picture.

I then visited the Lodge at Sherborne Park in Gloucestershire and saw the painting for myself, I also obtained an email address for the National Trust's curator for SW England so I could send him my thoughts.

During my visit I learned that the Lodge was built in the 1630s by John 'Crump' (i.e. hunchback) Dutton as a grandstand to watch, and more importantly gamble on deer coursing. Apparently the deer was used as a lure to race two dogs (a bit like the artificial rabbit in greyhound racing), and the bets were on which dog would reach a certain point, marked by a ditch, first. The deer was normally recaptured and 'reused' though sometimes there was a kill.

This means the picture precedes the construction of the Lodge by over 30 years. Also the attribution to John Dutton of Dutton was not the first that was made, so it is clearly not well documented. It must have arrived at the lodge sometime after it was painted.

If the portrait isn't John Dutton of Dutton who might it be?

The date of 1597 may be significant. I found a link to the History of Parliament entry for Judge Sir Peter Warburton who was born around 1540 (2 years after John Dutton) and died in 1621. His grandfather was a minor son of the Warburtons of Arley Hall near Northwich. This son never married so Peter's father was illegitimate.

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However, in 1597 Judge Peter requested permission to use the Warburton Coat of Arms. I assume it was granted as Judge Peter's third wife was the daughter of his namesake, Peter of Arley Hall. It is possible that the portrait was made to commemorate the granting of the arms. I don't believe it is common for arms to be included in portraits, so its presence must have some significance.

Judge Peter was involved in a couple of significant trials, Sir Walter Raleigh and the gunpowder plot. If any pictures of these trials were made he might figure in them.

Next, prompted by Lyn McCulloch, I sent my thoughts to Charles Foster at Arley Hall. Charles is the brother-in-law of the current Viscount, and archivist of the Warburton papers from the Arley estate.

I received a very nice and informative letter from Charles in which he pointed me to the following photograph in his book **Capital and Innovation** (which he also sent me a copy of). Subsequently we had a couple of interesting telephone conversations.



Look familiar? It is not the picture from Sherborne Lodge though you would need to put them side by side to notice the differences. This is Peter Warburton of Arley Hall (circa 1542-1626). The date of the painting can be put between 1595 and 1600 by the sleeve pocket which was only fashionable during that period.

The two Peters were of very similar age. Before he transferred to London the Judge-to-be practiced as a lawyer in Chester and was one of the first stewards of the Warburton's Manor Courts. Therefore the two Peters would have known each other well. In fact the Judge's third wife was Alice daughter of Peter of Arley.

Charles Foster is of the opinion that the two pictures could have been painted simultaneously either at Arley, or in Chester. This could be as a result of their agreement that the Judge was entitled to use the Warburton Coat of Arms.

The Judge became very wealthy and built Grafton Hall in South Cheshire, where he retired. He would probably have installed his painting there. On his death the painting probably passed to his only surviving daughter Elizabeth who had married Sir Thomas Stanley. She would have taken it to her husband's main home at Alderley in Cheshire.

The main house at Alderley was destroyed by fire in 1779 and never replaced. Subsequently it is said there was no room for all the family portraits so many were sold. It is possible the picture was thought to be a Dutton because of the Dutton fret in the top left corner of the shield, and so it was bought by the Duttons at some point and installed at Sherborne.

Charles Foster has his own website at: <http://www.arleyhallarchives.co.uk/index.htm> which has a wealth of 18th century documents including invoices and accounts. It also has Charles's books on Cheshire history, based on the Arley Hall archives. These provide a fascinating insight into the world in which our Warburton ancestors, both aristocratic and common born, lived.

Warburtons and the Industrial Revolution

In the previous article I mentioned I had been sent a copy of **Capital and Innovation** by the author, Charles Foster. The premise of the book is that the Industrial Revolution began in the North West of England because a couple of specific conditions existed uniquely in that area.

The first was the presence of a capital owning middle class who had prospered due to their holding of land either freehold, or on leases where the rent was fixed by law in the early 16th century and remained fixed until the late eighteenth century despite a 19 fold increase in land values.

This middle class had a very different culture to the landed gentry who were the traditional owners of capital. The landed gentry were principally focused on land management and governance. The new middle class developed a business culture, helped not least because wealth was divided between all children, and not just passed to a male heir. The result was that many younger sons found themselves with a bit of capital but no land, and so were attracted to business, trade, and ultimately manufacture.

The thing that struck me most was that the area of Lancashire and Cheshire where these conditions were most pronounced is precisely the area where most Warburtons lived at the time. It is highly likely that we all have ancestors who participated in, or were affected for good or bad by the Industrial Revolution. Some may have made their fortunes, but I would guess most were just

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part of the migration from land based occupations, to the wages of manufacture and business.

My own immediate ancestors remained on the land well into the nineteenth century, enjoying the benefit of freehold land, and the fixed rent three life leases that were so common. As early as 1639 my ancestor George left an inventory valued at £304. However by the late 19th century they were beginning to move into trades and my great great grandfather (another George) did very well for himself as a joiner in the Altrincham housing boom, judging by the size of his house, which had 10 rooms in the 1911 census. Altrincham is just 8 miles from Manchester, and was linked to it by canal in the 18th century, and by train from 1849. It rapidly became a dormitory town, and attracted a lot of Manchester's wealthiest business men.

The book demonstrates these trends through reference to the archives of two North Cheshire landed families, the Warburtons of Arley Hall, and the Leicester family. Charles Foster is married to the sister of the current Viscount Ashbrook. Having a life long interest in history he became aware of the vast archives of the Arley estate and when he retired he took on the job of organising and cataloging the archive, which currently resides in John Rylands library in Manchester.

As part of his efforts he has produced 4 books on life in North Cheshire, of which **Capital and Innovation** is the fourth. The others are **Seven Households, Four Cheshire Townships**, and **Cheshire Cheese and Farming in the North West**. The books are published by the Arley Hall Press and can be obtained from the Arley Hall Archive website at <http://www.arleyhallarchives.co.uk/index.htm>.

Since I grew up eating Cheshire cheese sandwiches I was intrigued to learn it was one of the first cheeses to be marketed nationwide, though particularly to London, in the 17th century. You could say it was an early example of branding.

DNA Roundup

The following summarises and extends a number of DNA posts. Much of the material may be used in a rewrite of my **Commentary on Results**.

2016 will see the 10th anniversary of the **Warburton DNA Project**, including the first result other than mine, and the first match which discovered my genetic cousin Clive.

In the intervening years the scene has developed rapidly. More tests are available, some relevant to the Warburton Project like the development of SNP testing, others focussed on different issues. Specific here are autosomal tests like FamilyFinder.

Understanding of the meaning of results has also developed with some early narratives being totally usurped.

Objectives

It is worth clarifying the objectives of the project (which have evolved over the last 10 years).

1. **Matching.** The primary objective is to link Warburton clans and families whose common ancestor is lost in the mists of time. Parish records were only introduced in the reign of Elizabeth I, and existing records usually start in the early 17th century. Unless you belong to the aristocracy there are no records before this time. Furthermore the records were pretty rudimentary. If like me you are lucky, your ancestors didn't move very far so generations of baptisms, marriages and burials can be found in the same parish church. But if they moved from somewhere else your earliest ancestor will just appear in a particular parish with nothing to indicate where he came from. In these cases DNA may be the only solution.
2. **Deep History.** DNA can also uncover information on your deeper origins. Autosomal tests can describe your genetic makeup. However the Warburton Project is focussed only on the history of the male line. Developments in testing and the availability of more and more results, combined with historical and archeological research are building an ever more detailed picture of how peoples migrated into Europe, and then to the British Isles. The advantage of course is the same history is shared by whole clans, and groups of clans, so once you know where you fit in the general theme, you can sit back and watch the story develop.
3. **Structure.** Where a number of groups are genetically linked it is possible to structure them into a type of family tree called a phylogenetic tree. This shows how the different groups are related to each other. A long term objective is to achieve this for the Lancashire and Cheshire groups.

Project Statistics

The Warburton DNA Project at **FamilyTree DNA** currently (January 2016) shows 51 members. This includes some non-Warburtons who have either joined because of a close match to a Warburton group, or they have Warburton relations and have used the project as an umbrella for their own tests.

There are 41 Warburton results, This includes 23 43-marker STR (Serial Tandem Repeat) results from **DNA Heritage**, where the project was first hosted. **DNA Heritage** ceased operations in April 2011 and the project, including its members and their results transferred to **FamilyTree DNA**. The standard **FamilyTree DNA** test is 37 markers, though three have been upgraded to 111 markers. There are also two 12 marker results.

The results are displayed on the Warburton Project page at **FamilyTree DNA**:

<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/warburton?iframe=y&colorized>

Results consist of a number for each of the STR markers tested. This is the number of repeats of a

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specific sequence of DNA at that marker's location. The results also show an estimated haplogroup and a SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism or single DNA base mutation). For example the most common Warburton haplogroup is R1b, and within that we share a SNP called M269. This is unsurprising as it is shared by two-thirds to three-quarters of the population of England.

Two people have also done the BigY test which is an extensive SNP test. A third test is in process. This has allowed more recent SNPs than M269 to be identified.

I have also acquired some other non-Warburton results of interest including some close matches to the Cheshire group. These are displayed in a table on the Warburton Website.

Matching

The project has identified three distinct Warburton groups. The Cheshire Group includes 11 results, and the Lancashire Group has 8. These groups are discussed in detail below.

There are 3 results which must be inherited from the originator of the distinctive Garryhinch clan, and there are two other matched pairs.

One pair links the Coppenhall clan of South Cheshire with a separate yet to be documented family from the same area. Both families can be traced back to the 18th century without uncovering a common ancestor.

The second pair defines one part of the Warburton Village clan, but there is another unmatched result from the clan. As the common ancestor of all three lived two generations earlier than the ancestor of the matched pair it is uncertain which of the two results represents the original DNA profile.

This leaves 14 other results which have not been matched. Five of these are known to be the result of a recorded illegitimacy. The cause of the other 9 are unknown. Whilst they may also be caused by non-paternal events it is possible they were passed down from an original adopter of the Warburton name.

Warburton is a locative name deriving from the village of the same name. When surnames were first adopted, a number of villagers will have taken their village name for their own. It has been estimated that over 90% of the lines originating in the 14th century will have died out by now, whilst very few will have reached the number of descendants implied by the Cheshire Group. It is possible a line could survive from the Middle Ages but have relatively few descendants surviving today.

Deep History

Within the Warburton project, exploration of deep history is most relevant to the Cheshire and Lancashire Groups (but I will address other results later).

To a degree the two groups share a common history in that they share a common ancestor who lived about 2600 BC. This is signified by the shared SNPs U106 and Z381. U106 is the subject of a major study project. The project is hosted at **FamilyTree DNA** but it is also defined as a

Group at **Yahoo**. If you are classified as U106 or below you can join the project and the Group, follow their discussions, and view and download their outputs.

Although the U106 project has done a lot of work with STR results (though usually extended to 111 markers), it is now apparent that SNPs are central to the study of deep history. To know your place you need to know your most recent SNP. STR tests include an estimate of your SNP but this tends to be very high level. The good news is if you have an STR match with someone who knows their SNPs in detail, then you can be confident you share them.

Four outputs are of particular interest, three of them produced by Iain McDonald. These are:

1. A CSV file showing the results of all BigY tests in the U106 project (564 results as of 17th January 2016).
2. Iain's age analysis file showing the date when SNPs occurred. These dates are calculated from the BigY results and are constantly changing as more results are received. I keep a document on the Warburton Website that shows a table of the SNP ages relevant to the Cheshire and Lancashire groups. The table (as of January 21st 2016) is reproduced on the next page.
3. A PDF file produced by Iain called **U106 and its Relationships, Geography and History**. A copy of the latest version, dated September 2015, is on the Warburton Website.
4. A PDF produced by Iain called **Pre-History of the House of Wettin**. This looks specifically at a subset of U106 which is defined by SNP DF98 and sometimes referred to as The Kings' Cluster (because it includes the House of Wettin). This subset includes the Cheshire Group, but not the Lancashire Group. It was last updated on January 21st 2016.

In August 2015 I posted the content of an email which Iain produced to accompany a previous version of the **Pre-History of the House of Wettin**. It summarised the position at that time, and I include an edited version here::

"We now have over 40 men who have taken second-generation tests. These have helped pin down the structure of DF98, allowing us to sort out much of the structure below DF98. One important new test that we have is from the House of Wettin, where we have a full 111-marker and BigY dataset now.

We have also been working on cheaper, lower-resolution tests for people who can't afford BigY. These won't be useful for everyone, but may be helpful for some people.

We identify DF98 by a series of SNPs. These define branching events where two brothers go on to form different genetic groups, or clades. The current series of SNPs by which we define DF98 are as follows:

R1b1a2 = M269 > L23 > L51 > L151 > U106 > Z381 > Z156 > Z305, Z306, Z307, S1667 > Z304 > DF98..

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Around 1700 BC, our ancestors started reproducing in earnest again. Z305 split into Z304 and a second, recently discovered branch. Z304 split into DF98, DF96 and Z4303.2. DF96 is now mainly found in the lower Rhine, while DF98 is concentrated in the upper Rhine.

DF98 itself is composed of at least five branches. This probably makes it the most rapid and successful phase of population expansion. Our earliest DF98 ancestors must have had great reproductive success! This may be associated with the rise of a particular culture. The most likely candidate is the pre-Celtic Tumulus culture, although its forerunner (the Unetice culture) and its successor (the proto-Celtic Urnfield culture) are also candidates. Any one of these would fit with what appears to be a significant Celtic bias in the various clades of DF98.

We don't know very much about the minor branches of DF98, namely Z4303.2, CTS7550 and L127.2. These branches only have a few members and no early branches from which we can obtain information. The other branches are S1911 and S18823.

S18823 is probably the smaller of the two branches. It is very strongly dominated by peoples from south-west Germany. This includes the House of Wettin, and we now have good evidence that a member of the House of Wettin settled in Britain (probably England) some time close to the Norman conquest. It seems very likely that this Wettiner is a well-known historical person, so our task is now to find out who he was.

S1911 is probably the larger of the two branches. It shows a much larger fraction of people in the British Isles. We know of at least one Norman line in S1911 (that of Odard de Dutton) and there are other groups of people whose entry into the British Isles is likely Norman in origin. However, this will not apply to everyone in the tree and it looks like S1911 derives from an early Celtic population, possibly French.

Iain went on to discuss further testing opportunities but there is just one I will discuss here. **FamilyTree DNA** recently announced a test which covers 139 SNPs from the R1b-M343 haplogroup. There are 12 unmatched Warburton results and one pair who are defined as R1b-M269, which is the major part of R1b-M343. At \$99 this represents an opportunity for these people, or their close male relatives, to find where they and their clan fit in the deep history story.

Their position could then be further refined with further tests of single, or groups of SNPs. This may also uncover close genetic relatives. One Warburton testee has already found close links to a branch of Stewarts descended from the High Stewards of Scotland.

Similar strategies might be available for those in other haplogroups and I would be happy to explore these if required.

Cheshire Group

The Cheshire Group has 11 results and now includes the Hale Barns, Mobberley, Ringley, Houghton, Pennsylvania, Warrington (Hamlet), Warrington (John),

SNP	Date	Range start	Range end
Common Root			
U106	2780 BC	3145 BC	2408 BC
Z381	2603 BC	3115 BC	1931 BC
Cheshire Group			
U106	2780 BC	3145 BC	2408 BC
Z381	2603 BC	3115 BC	1931 BC
Z156	2424 BC	3085 BC	1660 BC
Z306	1712 BC	2068 BC	1359 BC
Z304	1536 BC	1866 BC	1209 BC
DF98	1506 BC	1836 BC	1162 BC
S1911	1272 BC	1667 BC	891BC
FGC13477	992 AD	506 AD	1536 AD
Lancashire Group			
L48	2432 BC	3085 BC	1680 BC
Z9 (Z28)	1790 BC	2132 BC	1449 BC
Z30	1614 BC	1940 BC	1289 BC
Z7 (Z31)	1451 BC	1764 BC	1140 BC
Z8 (Z351)	417 BC	654 BC	183 BC
Z1	387BC	624 BC	143 BC
Z346	236 BC	491 BC	10 AD
Z343	206 BC	461 BC	40 AD
FGC11784	9 AD	392 BC	381 AD

There is growing evidence that our ancestors had just arrived in central Europe, forming the end point of an invasion that started in the Russian Steppe around 3300 BC. U106 is the last commonly traced mutation, and formed around 2500 BC. From then, the published literature gives way to our own informed speculation.

The rapid branching from U106 into Z381 and then Z156 shows that our ancestral population was expanding during this time. Some time around 2200 BC, however, there was a population decline during which the Z305-series SNPs built up. This coincides with the collapse of a number of ancient civilisations, called the "4.2 kyr event". Sometime during this event, our ancestors probably hunkered down in the Rhine valley.

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and Weaverham clans, and the Percy Gray, and Flintshire families.

The most recent addition to the group was the Weaverham clan, identified by an 111-marker STR result.

The mutation at FGC13477 is one of about 25 that are shared by Warburtons, Duttons, and Howells, but by no others. The link between the Warburtons and Duttons mirrors the known history of Warburton and Dutton descent from Odard de Dutton, a Norman knight and indicates the Cheshire group is also related to the now "daughtered out" Arley clan.

The large time gap between FGC13477 and S1911 may be the result of our branch moving away from the rest of the S1911 clade towards Normandy, or it may simply be a reflection of the low level of DNA testing done in France.

This group represents 26% of tests, and 26% of the Warburtons so far documented in trees. This rises to 34% of documented Warburtons if I include the Arley clan, the Altrincham clan which is probably linked genealogically, and the Bancroft clan. The Bancroft clan is descended from Bancroft Warburton, son of John Bancroft and Elizabeth Warburton. As Bancroft was conceived shortly after the death of John Bancroft's first wife Mary Warburton who was from the Hale Barns clan, it would seem Elizabeth was also from that clan, though it cannot be proved.

Lancashire Group

The Lancashire Group has 8 results and includes the Tottington, Haslingden and Radcliffe, Haslingden and Utah, and Edenfield clans. It is likely this branch remained in Germany and came to Britain with the Anglo-Saxon migrations. Their ancestor may well have been settled in the fortified settlement of Werberghstune (the future village of Warburton) by the Saxon rulers of Mercia, when it was established to guard a ford on the River Mersey.

The STR results from the Lancashire group show a large degree of variability and some of the genetic distances are higher than would be expected if the common ancestor lived in the Middle Ages. However they share a number of results for specific markers where the value of the result normally occurs less frequently. For example they all have a value of 23 at marker DYS390 which occurs only 22% of the time, and 6 of the 8 have a value of 14 at marker DYD392 which occurs only 11% of the time.

There is one BigY result from the group which shows the most recent testable SNP is Z343. This can now be used a test for membership of the group.

The Edenfield clan was the most recent addition to the group, and this was the result of a different (cheaper) approach. I began with a 12-marker test. The result was inconclusive in that it matched 3 markers where (most of) the Lancashire clan have a less common result, but it didn't match 2 other markers. Nevertheless I followed it up with a Z343 SNP test which proved positive.

A second BigY test for the group has been ordered. When the result is in we will now more about how the group ties together.

The Lancashire Group now includes 19% of the test results, and 14% of the Warburtons documented in trees.

Structure

Group structure would be defined in a family tree that showed how the different clans and families in a group were related to each other. We might not be able to identify the names of common ancestors, but we could show that two clans might share a more recent common ancestor whereas they have a much older common ancestor with a third clan.

Such a tree is called a phylogenetic tree and I attempted one for the Cheshire Group using STR results. It can be seen on the Warburton Website. However STR results are difficult because a particular mutation could occur at multiple times within the group, and could even reverse. SNPs would provide a more stable basis for building a tree.

This would involve using BigY, or an even more comprehensive test from another supplier, to identify a number of SNPs that occurred in the period since the groups common ancestor. It will be necessary to test two or three individuals to do this.

The next step would be to devise a test just for these Warburton SNPs and test a representative from each of the clans. This would be an expensive process so I expect progress on this front will be slow.

A Cheaper Approach to Matching

I described the cheaper approach I used to link the Edenfield clan to the Lancashire group. It actually cost \$98 compared with \$139 for a 37-marker STR test.

I also tried the same approach on the Coppenhall clan. My first attempt proved I should check the tree more carefully first because it clearly showed I was testing the descendant of an unmarried female Warburton back in the 19th century.

I tried again with a different line and got a match, not with the Cheshire Group, but with a geographically close, but previously unmatched result. I have named this the South Cheshire Group. The common ancestor is not obvious from the known trees so he must have lived some time ago. I upgraded the test to 37 markers to confirm the match. The original test was at **DNA Heritage** so there are only 32 common markers, but these matched exactly meaning there is an 84% chance the common ancestor was within 12 generations, and a 50% chance he was within 5 generations, though our genealogical knowledge suggests it is slightly more than 5 generations.

In this case, even ignoring my original mistake, the cost of the 12-marker test and the 37-marker upgrade was \$19 more than starting with a 37 marker test. So I saved \$41 on the Edenfield clan and lost \$19 on the Coppenhall clan.

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Three Shorts

The Six Medals

I received an email last October from Sgt. Paul Ovington of the RAF. He had discovered a pub in Middlehaven, Middlesbrough named The Six Medals in reference to the six medals won by Wing Commander Adrian Warburton. Adrian was known as Mad Warby of Malta. and the subject of an article in issue 5 of **The Button Files**.

The Wing Commander was born in Middlesbrough. Sgt. Ovington commented in his email: *"On chatting to the Manager, I discovered it was named after Wg Cdr Adrian Warburton whom I am now aware is a Teesside War hero. Surprisingly though, the manager did not have very much information, photos or memorabilia on display as he has found them hard to come by. My reason for contacting you was to make sure you were aware of the pub being named after Wg Cdr Warburton and if you had any contacts as to who may be able to provide some display items. I think it should be fitting that a pub named after such a treasured member of the RAFs history should have as much information for the public to appreciate why the pub is called the Six Medals."*

Told Sgt. Ovington of the many photographs available on the internet, the book by Tony Spooner, and the BBC Timewatch program from 2003 which searched for and found his body.

Forebears

I was notified of a new website called **Forebears** which resides at: <http://forebears.io/surnames/warburton##resources>

Forebears is a genealogy portal featuring:

1. A geographically indexed and cross-referenced directory of sources for family history research.
2. A dictionary of surname meanings, including information on their geographic distribution
3. News articles and genealogical research advice

The main aim of the site is to bring together the wide variety of genealogical sources available on and off-line and catalogue them; so as to make them easily accessible by researchers looking for records relating to ancestors in a particular town, region or country.

The site was launched on the 20th of June 2012.

I have placed a link in the sidebar of the **Warburton Website** under Associated Sites which takes you to the Warburton page there. It has links back to various Warburton sites.

New Photos

I was sent pictures of two portraits by Dave Besana. They were of Henry Hulme Warburton MD of Santa Clara and his wife Catherine (see opposite).

These portraits were presented to Santa Clara museum by David Besana and his daughter in October 2015.



I have put them in a new **Gallery** page called **Santa Clara**, along with the photos from my recent article on Henry and the 1819 trial of his father Dr John Warburton of Betley.

Dave is descended from Henry and Catherine via their son Armond, who is the baby in his mother's arms in the family portrait that is included on the Gallery page.

Next Issue

The material for the next issue will first appear as **Warburton Website** posts, and will be collected into a Newsletter when there is a sufficient amount of it.