

# 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 fourteenth issue of **The Button Files**.

This newsletter includes significant **Warburton Website** posts since the last newsletter. However two DNA posts have been held over until the next newsletter when they can be updated to reflect ongoing developments.

Since the last newsletter the appearance of the **Warburton Website** has changed due to the adoption of a new release of the Retina Theme I use. A key feature of this new release is it is supposed to provide a more logical and tailored appearance on phones and similar small devices. The most notable differences on larger screens are changes in fonts and layout, and the display of just a few lines of each post on the Home page,

followed by a 'Read More' button. I sometimes override this to include more on the Home page when I think it useful.

The articles in this Newsletter include several based on material I was given during the Warburton Day in October. I still have plenty more material to tackle and will get to it in due course, so if you have given me stuff please be assured I will get to it eventually. The articles are as follows:

- **Warburton Day 2017** This is a copy of an article written for a couple of Family History Society magazines that describes the event at Altrincham Conservative Club last October, and announces two events in 2017, one in Altrincham and one in London.
- **Highway Robbery in Bowdon** This is a story from an old Victorian book that describes a robbery that was suffered by John Warburton, salt carrier, around 1820.
- **Two Myths Slain by DNA** I watched a YouTube video on Viking DNA which had a couple of interesting implications for Warburtons.
- **A Warburton Bible Looking for Home** A bible containing several family records is being offered to any close relatives.
- **Tottington Manor Halmote Records** There are a number of Warburton references in the 16th century records of Tottington Manor which relate to the earliest ancestors of the Edenfield clan. This article announces a new paper (see the **Papers** page of the website) which explains these references.
- **The Dutton Tree by P. H. Lawson** This concerns my transcription of this tree, which starts several generations before Odard, and comes down to the 20th century.
- **Two New Prospective Houghton Clans** I have developed two small new clans in the Houghton area from materials given to me on the Warburton Day.
- **Haslingden Clan Extension** Another development of material from the Warburton Day.
- **Sergeant William Warburton** I was sent a photograph of William and it seemed appropriate to show it alongside his story.
- **Amelia Warburton (nee Stokes)** This is the story of an early Australian immigrant, her two husbands, and (possibly) 19 children.

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- **Papal Marriage Dispensation** I was alerted to a marvellous document that resides in Manchester University Library concerning the marriage of Wise Piers Warburton, the builder of Arley Hall.
- **Notes on the Warburton Village Clan** Again as a result of inputs from the Warburton Day I have been updating the Warburton Village clan. This article covers a number of issues which arose from those updates.
- **Who is Alice Renshaw?** Several trees on Ancestry make Alice my 9x great grandmother but I can find no evidence to support this. This article looks at the facts.

### Warburton Day 2017

Following the success of the **Warburton family History Day** last October at the Altrincham Conservative Club I have booked the same venue for a repeat in 2017. The date is Saturday September 9th. I've also agreed to an event in London on August 23rd.

The following is the text of an article I have prepared for the Cheshire Ancestor and Manchester Genealogist magazines, though I have changed the photo.

*A Warburton Family History Day was held at the Altrincham Conservative Club on October 15th 2016. It's objective was to showcase my Warburton One-Name Study, a project registered with the Guild Of One-Name Studies, and to give Warburtons, and those with Warburton ancestors, an opportunity to meet cousins and fellow Warburtons, discuss matters of interest, and direct future research.*

*It was a highly successful day. Including myself and my helpers (i.e my wife, sisters and brothers-in-law) 80 people attended at some time during the day. The feedback I've had is that people enjoyed their time there.*

*The attendees included 4 people from Australia (two from Perth and two from Sydney) who had organised their holidays to Europe around their attendance. There was also a group from Liverpool who hired a minibus to join us. Also present were Jill Groves from the Altrincham History Society and Charles Foster, the archivist at Arley Hall, (and brother-in-law of Viscount Ashbrook) who had some of their books available for purchase.*

*I had prepared a large number of clan (extended family) trees, and had some of them stuck on walls or on tables. I also had two computer stations, a collection of books, and a table devoted to the DNA project. These all attracted a lot of interest.*





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*I got to meet many people I have only previously communicated with by email or phone, as well as a number of new people I hadn't met before. I was given lots of information which will be of great help as I continue my research.*

*The event was free but I did have a 'Tip Jar' for voluntary contributions to the cost of the room.*

*A number of photos of the event can be seen on a new page devoted to the event in the Gallery of the project's website at [warburton.one-name.net](http://warburton.one-name.net).*

*I am planning to repeat the event at the same venue on Saturday September 9th 2017. The day will be similar to last year's event, though following a number of suggestions and thoughts I am planning a couple of changes. Firstly I plan to give a couple of short talks at 11am and 2pm, lasting 20-30 minutes plus a Q&A. The subjects are not set in stone but the first will probably be about me and the Warburton Project (why am I doing it and what do I want to achieve). The second will probably be about Famous Warburtons to support my plan to produce exhibits on half a dozen or so famous or infamous Warburtons of the past.*

*I will still have the numerous family trees but I plan to improve their presentation by having them printed directly onto A0 size paper (or larger) so they should be easier to work with. Also I will have the computers, DNA materials, books etc. I had last year.*

*There will also be an additional event at the Horizons drop-in Centre near Sloan Square in London on Wednesday August 23rd 2017. I will be combining a Warburton Day with an Introduction to Family History for Horizons members. I will have the usual materials available, and I will be giving two 30 minute presentations, Getting Started with Family History in the morning, and DNA and Family History in the afternoon. These will aimed at the New Horizon members but my examples will be Warburton ones.*

*For more information, or to leave comments and suggestions please go to the Warburton website at [warburton.one-name.net](http://warburton.one-name.net).*

### Highway Robbery in Bowdon

Following the Warburton Day Bob Warburton of Timperley sent me some pages from an old Victorian book he saw in Altrincham Library about 20 years ago. It recounted the robbery, some 60 years earlier (about 1820), of John Warburton.

A search of the internet does not produce the book in question though it appears to have been available in PDF form quite recently. A Google search brings up one hit, and includes the 1820 date in the summary, but the link now seems to have been taken over by something completely different.

John is Bob's ancestor in the Pool Bank clan which originates on the Pool Bank Farm in Bowdon. The family prospered by organising the farmers in the Altrincham area to supply the growing population of Manchester where they established warehouses and a distribution network. John's trade however was salt..

John was born in 1787 so would have been about 33 at the time of the robbery. He was returning from Manchester on horseback with a considerable sum of money presumably the proceeds of his salt trade, and was robbed "near where Finney's Lodge now stands, and which was known then as Burying Lane" by a man from Bagely.

The robber left his hat behind which led to his detection and subsequent execution. There is a story that the man's sweetheart was working in a field in Hale at the time of his execution but was so overcome with grief she had to leave her work.

Burying Lane is now called The Firs. I originally said that Finney's Lodge no longer exists, but David Miller has emailed to correct me.

"Finney's Lodge was built in about 1830 for Manchester merchant John Finney as Bowdon Lodge but often known as Finney's Lodge. In 1910 it formed the main building for what is now Altrincham Grammar School for Girls, opposite The Firs. The lodge house and gates are also original."

And he sent me the following photo:



John must have been very close to home when he was robbed. John lived until 1865 and had nine children with his wife Ellen Alsop. Some years ago, in Issue 3 of the Newsletter, I included a transcript of the diary of his grandson Henry as he returned from Australia, where he had recently married and planned to spend his life. He was called home to sort out the affairs of his recently

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deceased father and planned to return to his wife as soon as his task was completed. Alas he died at sea on the return journey.

Bob also told me the story of another of his grandsons, one Isaac Worthington Warburton. Isaac became famed as the little boy who ran all the way from 'Belmont' in Bowdon (his home) to the Altrincham and Bowdon railway station in Railway St. Altrincham where he purchased the very first train ticket for the first train to run from Altrincham to Manchester in 1849.

### Two Myths Slain by DNA

Yesterday I came across a video on YouTube of a lecture by Peter Sjolund, a professional genetic genealogist and a founder member of the Swedish Society of Genetic Genealogists. He was speaking to an Irish audience on the question "Am I a Viking". You can find the presentation at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OSiZJWQd1qA>.

A number of interesting facts emerged:

- About 20,000 Swedes, and 8,000 Norwegians have been DNA tested. By contrast the number for Denmark is about 200.
- The majority of the Swedish population today belongs to one of 3 Y-DNA haplogroups: R1a, R1b or I1. However the R1b proportion is more the result of migration from the British Isles (and presumably Germany) to Scandinavia rather than there being single Scandinavian originators..
- From an Irish viewpoint, if your haplogroup is R1a you are probably a Viking, and if you are I1 you are possibly a Viking. Your particular subclade would determine this more closely. However if you are R1b you are unlikely to be a Viking. The majority of Warburtons are R1b though there are a few others including I1.
- There is a project underway to test the DNA of Rollo Duke of Normandy to see if his ancestors were indeed Norsemen from Norway or, as some think, were they in fact Danish. I have since discovered this project failed to find usable DNA.

The two main groups of Warburtons, the Lancashire Group and the Cheshire Group are from a subclade of R1b called U106 which originated in Germany and spread out from there.

The Lancashire Group belong to a small subclade called S6881 which originated between 500 AD and 1000 AD. Most (if not all) members of this subclade have lines which originate in England, particularly in the north-west. This makes it fairly certain the clade originated in England.

This slays the first myth. Some versions of family trees from the Lancashire Group try to show a link back to the Warburtons of Arley. One such example was discussed in The Origins of the Garryhinch Clan in Issue 12 of the Newsletter. This is clearly not possible. The Arley family are descended from Odard, a Norman Knight who did not

arrive in England until after Mr S6881, an ancestor of the Lancashire group, was born in England.

The second myth relates to the ancestry of Odard. The Dutton Tree I published (see article below) shows a line back to an 8th century Norse King. Some pedigrees take the line right back to the time of Christ, and a King in Finland.

For Odard, assuming his DNA is that shared by the Cheshire Group and their Dutton cousins, his R1b haplogroup would now seem to discount such a Viking ancestry. Four thousand years ago his ancestors were in Germany. There is then a 3,000 year gap before Odard appears. Where were they in that time and by what route did they arrive in Normandy? A route via Finland and Norway is unlikely as the level of testing in Scandinavia (other than Denmark) would surely have picked up some trace even if he is a rare example of an R1b Viking.

If the Normans are in fact Danes, then there is more of a case for his ancestors arriving with Rollo and his 'Noremen'. The low level of testing in Denmark could explain the 3,000 year gap, and Denmark is close to Germany.

The simplest explanation is that Odard's ancestors moved directly to Normandy and the 3,000 year gap is explained by the low level of testing in France. In that case he wasn't a "Norseman", but a local Frenchman whose family prospered under Norman rule.

### A Warburton Bible Looking for a Home

Bob Warburton alerted me to an item in the Altrincham Messenger. An ex-Hale resident has possession of a 200 year old bible with details of several Warburton births and marriages. Her own Warburton connection is remote in that her mother's aunt, Jesse Reid, was married to a Joseph Warburton. Therefore she would like to return the bible to William's descendants.



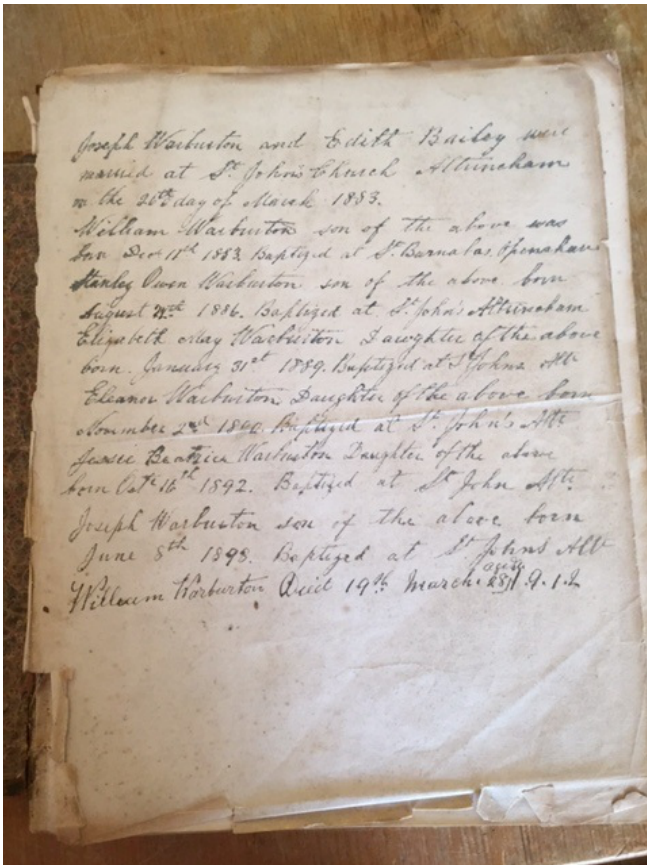
The inscription is as follows:

- William Warburton: Hale Field: January 12, 1852



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- William Warburton and Elizabeth Owen were married at St Margaret's Church, Bowdon on the 8th day of March 1859.
- Joseph Warburton, son of the said William Warburton and Elizabeth, his wife born on 8th of January 1860 – baptised at St Margaret Church, Bowdon.
- Annie Warburton daughter of William and Elizabeth born on third day of September 1862. Baptised at St Margarets.
- William Warburton died on the 21 day of January 1869 and was buried at Bowdon on the 25 January 1869.



- Jessie Beatrice Warburton daughter of the above born October 16th 1892. Baptised at St John's Altrincham.
- Joseph Warburton son of the above born June 8th 1898. Baptised at St John's Altrincham.
- William Warburton died 19th March 1912 aged 28.

William Warburton, the original owner of the bible was born in 1803, and was the elder brother of my great great grandfather.

Elizabeth Owen was William's second wife. He had one daughter by his first wife, Jane Williams.

Joseph was William and Elizabeth's only son. Joseph in turn had the 3 sons and 3 daughters listed in the bible. The bible includes the death of the eldest, William in 1912. He was unmarried.

The second son, Stanley Owen had 5 children including 2 sons. The family moved to Staffordshire. One son died an infant. The second, Stanley William L Warburton lived from 1918 to 1993. He married a Katharine Hood in 1951, but there are no births registered with a mother's maiden name of Hood.

Joseph's third son was the Joseph who married Jessie Reid. They also seem to have been childless.

Therefore I don't think there are any Warburton descendants, but there may well be direct descendants on the distaff side. William and Elizabeth's daughter Annie married a John Morrison. They were living in Bromley, Kent in the 1911 census, and had 2 children, both living.

Also Joseph's three daughters married. Elizabeth May married John Weetman and had 5 children registered at Bucklow. Eleanor married Arthur Porter. There are no children at Bucklow but as her death was registered at Chelmsford in Essex they may have had children elsewhere. Jessie Beatrice married Clifford Harris. Again no children were registered locally but Jessie's death was, so they were probably childless.

If anyone has any further information please let me know.

### Tottington Manor Halmote Records (Warburton Entries)

I have just added a new paper to the **Papers** page called **Warburton References in the Halmote Records of Tottington Manor**. I have also used the information to update the first few generations of the Edenfield Clan.

I realise my clan names have become a little confusing in this area. The Edenfield clan originates in Edenfield (or more strictly Stubbins) which fell within the Manor of Tottington in the sixteenth century. In fact the manor stretched to the edge of Haslingden. Meanwhile my Tottington clan, which originally started in Tottington, has now been extended back to an earliest ancestor from Elton, near Bury. It seems that a number of families lived in a small area and moved in and out of the same towns.

- Elizabeth Warburton died October 8th 1903 and was buried at Bowdon October 16th.
- Edith Bailey born 9th day December 1858.
- Joseph Warburton and Edith Bailey were married at St John's Church, Altrincham on the 26th day of March 1883.
- William Warburton son of the above was born Dec 11th 1883. Baptised at St Barnabas, Openshaw.
- Stanley Owen Warburton son of the above born August 22nd 1886. Baptised at St John's Altrincham.
- Elizabeth May Warburton daughter of the above born January 31st 1889. Baptised at St John's Altrincham.
- Eleanor Warburton daughter of the above born November 2nd 1890. Baptised at St John's Altrincham.



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The Halmote Records produced some interesting information. The earliest reference to a Warburton (a Thomas) was in a tenant list from 1442. The Thomas who sits at the head of the Edenfield clan was obviously not the first of his line in that area. He himself is first referenced in 1513 and there are continuous references up to 1559. He was clearly a man of note in the Manor, and is latterly called a Gentleman. He was nevertheless a tenant as all land was owned by the King.

Intriguingly his landholdings stretched beyond the manor, and from around 1540 he seems to be living at Little Clegg in Butterworth which is near Rochdale.

There are several references to his son Francis, beginning in 1533, and in 1559 Thomas, son of the now deceased Francis, is also being given use of land. From this I presume Thomas junior is already an adult. This has led me to the view that Thomas the elder must have been born around 1490, Francis was born around 1510, and Thomas junior was born no later the 1538.

This raises a problem as Thomas junior is said to have died at Stubbins in 1634, and his son and heir Francis wasn't born until 1583 (though I don't know the source for this date). So Thomas was in his mid-40s when his heir was born, and in his 90s when he died.

A clue may lie in a footnote to the British History Online entry for Butterworth that says "Thomas Warburton the elder, Ellen his wife, and Thomas his son, made settlements of an estate in Butterworth in 1558; Thomas Warburton, who died in 1634 at Stubbins, held messuages in Little Clegg, Hollinworth, and Butterworth".

There are references to two different wives of the Thomas born circa 1490 in entries from the Halmote records from the 1550s, and neither is called Ellen. So I presume Thomas the elder of Butterworth is actually his grandson, though he begins to look even older than 21 in 1558. The reference to his son Thomas introduces a character not in the original Edenfield clan. The dates would fit much more naturally if this Thomas, presumably a young boy in 1558, was the one whose son Francis was born in 1583, and who died in 1634.

## The Dutton Tree by P. H. Lawson FSA

One of the first people to approach me during the Warburton Event in Altrincham on October 15th was Theo Dutton . He loaned to me a rolled up chart of The Dutton

Tree which was created by P.H. Lawson FSA. It covers the ancestors and descendants of Odard de Dutton, and indicates the start of the Warburton branch. It commences with a Norse King, and ends with four individuals who are, if still living, younger than me. In all it covers 39 generations.

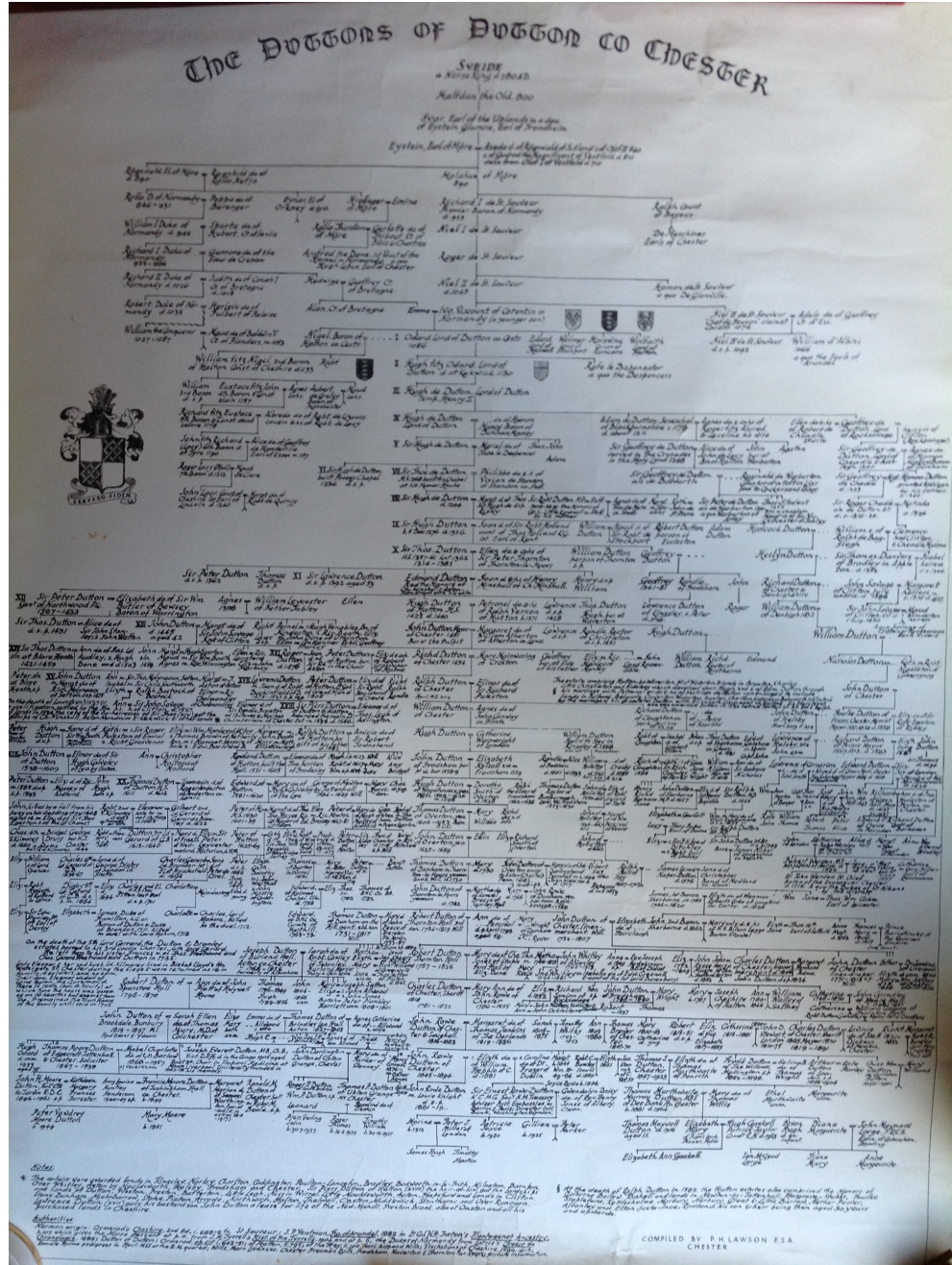


Figure: A picture of the whole tree.

I subsequently photographed the chart and then transcribed it into my Family Tree program (Reunion). The photographs can be seen on the **Dutton Tree** page within the **Gallery**.

The Reunion output is similar to that produced for the various Warburton clans. It consists of an online tree, a Descendant Report, and a generated chart. I have produced these for the full tree, and for a simplified



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version that just includes Odard de Dutton's Dutton descendants.

The part of the tree that covers Odard's ancestors is a bit dubious. There is a paper by Ed Dutton called **Was Odard Related to William the Conqueror?** on the **Papers** page that addresses issues concerning Odard's ancestry. I have introduced a new section on the **Papers** page which includes Ed's paper as well as the links to the Dutton Tree. As usual all links are also in the sidebar.

We must also consider the DNA evidence. If we can show that a DNA result from a Dutton who can be directly linked to the tree, is the same as the Dutton results which match the Cheshire Group of Warburtons then we can be even more confident that the matching Duttons and Warburtons are descended from Odard.

The history of that DNA profile is covered in a document on the **DNA Project** page called **The History of the House of Wettin**. This shows that our ancestors were in the Rhineland about 4,000 years ago. However there is no further evidence until the period shortly after the Norman Conquest when the Warburtons, Duttons and Howells divided.

Where were our ancestors in the intervening 3,000 years? There must surely be sub-branches that divided off during that time that have not subsequently died off. When such a branch is discovered their location or known history may give a clue as the route they took from Germany to Normandy. Did they migrate directly, or did they go first to Scandinavia and become Norsemen?

The direct route would seem the most obvious. Also far more is known about Viking DNA than about that of Northern France which has been little tested. This suggests that Odard's ancestors took the direct route from the Rhineland to Normandy long before the Norsemen arrived there. However until more concrete evidence arises we cannot be sure.

## Two New Prospective Houghton Clans

Amongst the pile of material I brought home from the Warburton Family History Day in October was a page on the Warburton ancestors of Dorothy Bleasdale, given to me by Jim Maddock, and a couple of pages on the Warburton ancestors of Barbara Phoenix. I can remember talking to Barbara but she did not leave her email address.

I have been looking into their ancestors and have found a remarkable similarity in that they both have origins in the parish of Winwick, specifically Houghton Green and Culcheth. However I haven't been able to link them to each other, or to the already existing Houghton clan.

Dorothy's Warburton connection is her great grandmother Elizabeth Warburton, daughter of Adam Warburton. Adam was the illegitimate son of Hannah Warburton so it is with Hannah that the trail starts. Hannah subsequently married James Pierrepont.

Hannah was born in Culcheth. In fact two Hannahs were born in Culcheth and baptised at the parish church of Newchurch in Culcheth. The daughter of John of Twiss Green (which is in Culcheth) was born on July 7th and

baptised on August 28th 1802, and the daughter of Richard of Culcheth was born on April 10th and baptised on May 1st 1803.

Hannah Pierrepont was consistent with the age she gave in censuses, and the birth that matches is the daughter of John. However when we then find John's marriage to Margaret Sutton on May 25th 1798 at Winwick, St Oswald there is a witness called Richard. As witnesses were more often siblings it is likely the two Hannahs were cousins. John and Margaret's other children baptised at Newchurch include Betty, John, Mary, and James.

John himself was born on May 4th 1770, baptised on May 27th 1770, the son of John, at Newchurch, and buried on November 27th 1826 at Winwick, St Oswald, aged 56. Margaret was also buried at St Oswald on July 18th 1816, the wife of John of Culcheth, aged 42 (so she was born circa 1774).

John's father is not the John who is the first family of the Houghton clan, though they are contemporary. One seems to have lived in Houghton and the other in Culcheth.

Meanwhile Barbara is descended from John Warburton and Elizabeth Maud Kirkham who married at Warrington, St Paul in 1890. They had five daughters and one son, plus another child who died before the 1911 census. John was born on August 13th 1871, the son of James Warburton and Sarah Shaw, and one of at least 4 children.

James in turn was born circa 1838 in Houghton Green the son of William and Mary. William was also born in Houghton, in 1803, one of several children of William and Christian Johnson who were married on July 19th 1784 in Eccles, Lancashire. William in turn was the son of William and Dorothy Bradshaw, baptised on August 13th 1756 at Warrington, St Elphin and buried on May 29th 1818 at Winwick, St Oswald, aged 61.

William and Dorothy married at Winwick on July 8th 1748, and William was buried there on June 12th 1789, aged 68 giving him a birth date circa 1721. However I can see no baptism in the Warrington area at that time, the closest being in Bowdon.

If we add in the Houghton clan which originates with a John who fits the son of Robert born on May 18th 1734, and baptised at Newchurch on June 2nd, we have three clans living cheek by jowl but cannot yet be joined in the written record. One thing that might help is a closer study of Newchurch parish records.

## Haslingden Clan Extension

At the Warburton Family History day in October Helena Sanderson gave me some charts which extended the Haslingden Clan with her own ancestors. Some of the families already appear on the Haslingden, St James parish lists.

I have now added this information to the on-line clan and updated the Chart and Descendant Report. Many of the additions are simply a name so there is work to be done to flesh out these individuals, and maybe extend

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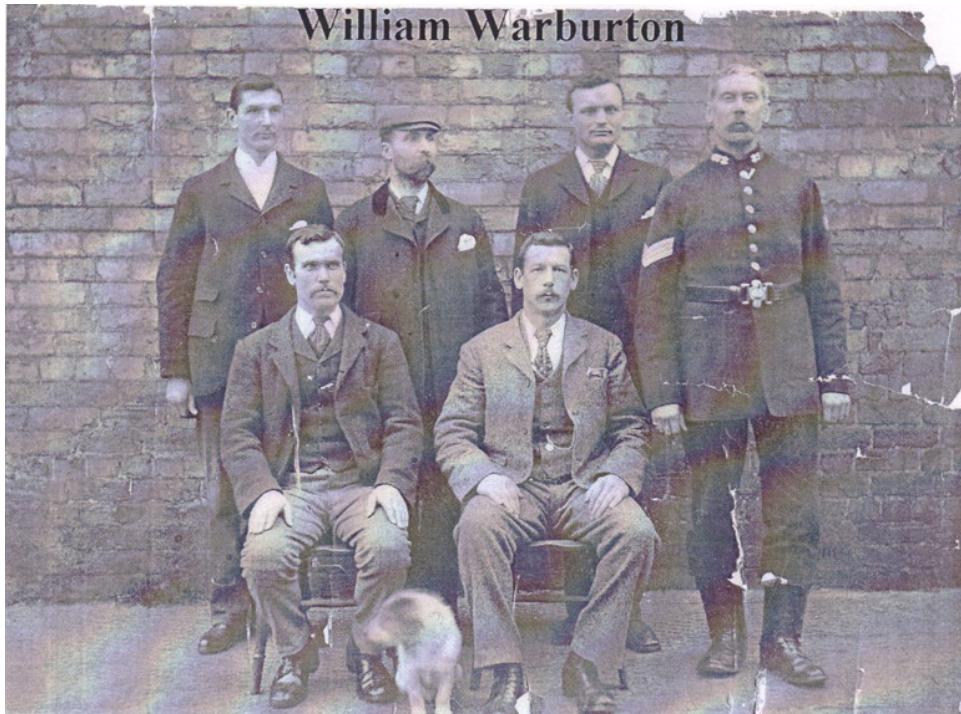
further. They predominantly lived in the age of census so there should be much more detail available, and I will get back to this at some time in the future.

One interesting fact to emerge is that Helena has three separate Warburton links. Her grandfather Alfred Barnes, and his father both married Warburton ladies from the Haslingden clan. In addition her grandmother's grandparents were born Matilda Warburton and James Henry Warburton. Matilda was from the Haslingden clan, but although James Henry's father Richard was born in Haslingden according to the censuses, no matching baptism can be found, even though his census age varies from born 1812 to born 1820. He died in 1895 aged 76.

This isn't the first time I have had trouble with a Haslingden baptism in the first few decades of the 19th century. I can only assume they were non-conformist baptisms whose record is not on-line, or even lost.

### Sergeant William Warburton

The photo below was sent to me by George Highton, though he knew little about it. In fact Sergeant William Warburton is from the Sandbach clan and I already had details about him from his great granddaughter Heather Jones which I have repeated below.



**Figure: Sergeant William Warburton (in uniform on the right).**

His grave stone reads: William Warburton Sgt Cheshire Constabulary. Husband of Emily Warburton died Dec 31st 1916 age 66.

William was a sergeant of police. Before becoming a policeman he was a tailor, and he returned to it after his discharge.

In the Police Records of 4th September 1875:

Born Warmington Cheshire  
Height 5' 8" Age 26  
Eyes Hazel, brown hair, complex : Fresh  
No finger nail on left hand 3rd finger.  
His postings included:  
September 1875 Reserve  
November 1875 Nantwich  
January 1879 Broxton  
September 1880 Reserve  
July 25th 1892 Hon Sergt.

Other comments from his record:

- June 1881 long and faithfully service.
- 1 good conduct Badge, Merit Badge and pay of £3 per annum.
- 4th October 1876. Neglecting to fill up his journal from 22nd to 31st ultimo. Fined 5s and cautioned.
- 7th October 1898. Disobeying the orders of Serg Leah in charging Henry McDermott with assaulting him (the Serg) in the execution of his duty at Chester Railway Station on 6th October 1898. Fined 10s. Neglecting to make out report of the apprehension of the above on Form No 18.
- Discharged on a pension of £64 17s 9d per annum from 31st October 1901.

William in fact married twice. His first wife was Emma Parkes who he married in 1870 at Sandbach. Emma had no children and died in 1905.

During his marriage to Emma he had an affair with Emily Smith who bore him several children from 1883 onwards. After Emma died in 1905 they married immediately and had a further four children.

### Amelia Warburton (nee Stokes)

I exchanged a number of emails with Michelle Field regarding her great grandmother Amelia Warburton. Amelia died on September 22nd 1921 at the residence of her daughter at Magill, which is a suburb of Adelaide, South

Australia. She was said to be 90 years old, born in England, but in Australia for 81 years. She was the widow of Charles Warburton. The official record states she had 2 sons and 9 daughters living, and one son and 7 daughters deceased, a total of 19 children. However her obituary in The Chronicle only refers to 5 sons and 11 daughters, of whom one son (named as Charles) and nine daughters survive, along with 44 grandchildren, and 27 great grand children.



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Understanding the truth of this story is complicated because Amelia's early years in South Australia coincided with the early years of the colony, a time of erratic and incomplete record keeping. This meant the births of a number of her children were not registered.

To complicate things further Amelia had 2 husbands, George Lee and Charles Warburton though there is no official record of either marriage, or the death of George. The fact that the large family was sometimes called the Warburton-Lee family even led to speculation that it was one husband who changed his name. However this seems improbable and isn't borne out by the facts.

Amelia is sometimes referred to as Emily in the family. Also a couple of her daughters are referred to by names that differ from their registered name. Michelle has uncovered evidence of 16 (possibly 17) of the children, although only 10 of these births were actually registered. In addition one of the unregistered girls was said in the family to be a triplet although her sisters died young, so this could account for another two.

The obituary and the official record agree there were nine daughters living when Amelia died. The daughter, at whose home in Magill Amelia died, is Harriet who was born on November 10th 1862 at Skillogalee, daughter of George Lee, a labourer. She married John Muirhead in Adelaide and died in her 79th year (1941). She had 11 children and her maiden name was recorded as Lee on the first 7, and Warburton on the last 4.

The other eight daughters were listed in the obituary by their married names. They are, in order of age:

Mrs Tobin of Exeter, South Australia. This is Isabella whose birth was not registered but the record of her death on April 13th 1936 gives her place of birth as Watervale, and her age as 74 giving a date of birth of 1861/2. She married William Henry Tobin in 1885 and there is a story in the Tobin family that she was an orphan and her maiden name was Warburton Lee. She was indeed raised by James Flett and his wife Marion, and and she received a bequest in James's will where she was referred to as an adopted daughter. DNA tests have shown that she is related to Amelia's descendants.

Mrs Dolan of Fullarton, South Australia. This is Mary whose birth is unregistered. Her father is Charles Warburton on her marriage to William Dolan in March 1892. Her age of 23 would give a date of birth of 1868/9. This is close to the date for Annie so she was most likely born in 1868.

Mrs Harding of Silverton, New South Wales. This is Annie whose birth is unregistered. Her obituary stated she was born at Penwortham but moved to Silverton aged 14. She was 74 when she died on December 24th 1943 giving her date of birth as 1869. She married John Harding.

Mrs Webb. This is Sarah whose birth isn't registered. Sarah's age is recorded on several occasions, but on her marriage, and her children's birth registrations she is 3 years younger than her age at death of 87 in 1958. Crucially the latter age matches that in an old will of her

mother's and is probably the correct one, meaning she was born in 1871. She married George Webb and moved to Western Australia, dying in Fremantle. She is Michelle Field's grandmother.

Mrs Lane. This is Kathleen, registered as Catharine, born on August 15th 1874 at Penwortham, South Australia, father Charles Warburton. The informant was Emily Warburton, probably her 19 year old half-sister Emily Lee. She married David Lane and moved to Western Australia.

Mrs Pinnock. This is Bessie who is believed to be the daughter registered as Emily born on May 27th 1876 at Clare, South Australia, father Charles Warburton. Her age at death (64 in June 1940 at Fremantle) matches the registration of Emily. However it is strange she is called Emily when she had an older half-sister of the same name. It would certainly explain why she was called Bessie, but maybe there is an error on the registration. Bessie married James Pinnock and moved to Western Australia.

Mrs Harding of Croydon, South Australia. This is Ruth born October 1st 1877 at Seven Hills, father Charles Warburton. She married Albert Harding (brother of Annie's husband John) and died in 1962 at West Croydon, South Australia.

Mrs Nelson of Glenelg, South Australia. This is June, the youngest of the family, who was born on June 23rd 1880 in Clare district, father Charles Warburton. Known by her family as Janie, she married as Rosetta June to William Henry Nelson, and died in Adelaide in 1962.

Two sons are known to be alive at the time of Amelia's death, and two others deceased. All were sons of George Lee. These are:

Charles who was born on August 31st 1854 in Campbelltown, South Australia. Father George Lee is a shoemaker, and the informant is his married sister Hannah Wyman. Charles married Jane Johns in Adelaide in 1897 but his first known child was born in Fremantle, Western Australia in 1898. He died in West Subiaco, Western Australia in 1928.

George who was born on March 14th 1857 at Mardon. Father George is again a shoemaker. George, as George Warburton, was the informant on the registration of his half-sister Susan's birth in 1880, but nothing more is known of him.

Thomas whose birth was unregistered but who died on March 6th 1889 at Silverton, New South Wales of typhoid. His place of birth was listed as Watervale, father Charles Warburton, shoemaker. There is also a hymn book that gives his name as Warburton, but his age of 28 gives a date of birth of 1860/1 so he would have been born Thomas Lee, and it seems his father was recorded incorrectly on his death registration.

John (Jack) who died on November 29th 1949 in Magill aged about 86. His death registration states he was John Lee, sometimes known as John Warburton, or John Warburton-Lee. His birth was unregistered but was

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probably at Skillogalee about 1863. As he lived in Magill he will be the son known in Amelia's obituary.

Amelia's death record and obituary indicate that between 2 and 7 daughters were deceased. In fact 3 are known but it is highly probable that those who were born and died young after the family moved to Clare district had neither their births or deaths registered. It is reported that Sarah was a triplet but her sisters died young.

Those known are:

Sarah Jane Lee who was born on June 12th 1853 at Marden, South Australia, and died on July 7th 1853. Her father was George Lee, a shoemaker.

Emily who was born on October 25th 1855. In fact her birth was registered as Emma Lee from Marden, father George, a shoemaker. However the only subsequent evidence is for Emily, also known as Emily Mary or Emily May. Emily died on May 12th 1919, two years before her mother, aged 62, giving a date of birth of 1856/7. Emily's place of birth was described as Paradise, South Australia. Her age on marriage to Joseph Doyle in 1891 is consistent with this, though she names Charles Warburton as her father. Marden and Paradise are distinct, separate suburbs of Adelaide. However there isn't sufficient time between Emma's birth in October 1855, and George's birth in March 1857 for a second daughter to be carried to term. It is easy to see how Emma Lee and Emily could be confused, and it isn't unusual for a couple of years to be shaved off a lady's age, especially if her husband is a couple of years younger, as John Doyle was. As well as on her marriage, Emily used the name Warburton when informing of her half-sister Catherine's birth.

Susan Warburton was born on October 1st 1877 at Seven Hills, which is in Clare district. Her father was recorded as Charles Warburton. She died on March 22nd 1880 at Penwortham, South Australia.

Together with other information from sources such as Directories and censuses we can piece together the story of Amelia and her 2 husbands.

The first certain record for Amelia is a Register of Emigrant Labourers (No 4395) dated March 22nd 1839, just 3 years after the founding of South Australia. Richard Stokes, his wife Harriet nee Cowell, a son and six daughters had arrived from Bethesden in Kent, reportedly on the Somersetshire, though this cannot be confirmed from records. Only the ages of the daughters is given and Amelia is probably the 6 year old as none exactly match her age at death. Two years later she appears in the census as Emily, aged under 14.

George Lee was born at Oundle, Northamptonshire on April 27th 1825 and received a Wesleyan baptism on December 14th of the same year, along with his sisters Hannah and Catherine. He arrived in Australia in 1849 on the Macedon and his occupation was recorded as shoemaker.

George and Amelia were presumably married before the birth of their first child in June 1853 when they were living at Marden which is now a suburb of Adelaide, but

was then part of a ribbon development along the Payneham Road that linked Adelaide to Athelstone, 7 miles to the North East. Their third and fourth children were also born at Marden, but the second, Charles was born at Campbelltown, and Emily's death registration says she was born at Paradise. These are also places along the Payneham Road so the different names may not represent a change of abode.

It is likely that George, as a shoemaker, served the various communities along the Payneham Road, and it might be expected that this was the basis of a prosperous business. However sometime after 1857 George moved his family some 85 miles north to the Clare Valley. The reason for this move is unclear. Did George move away from problems in his life or business, or toward a better opportunity, perhaps the lure of the Gold Rush, though Clare was a farming area not near the gold mines.

Information from the children's later lives or deaths shows the family lived initially in Watervale, about 7 miles down the main road which ran south from Clare ultimately to Adelaide.

Although births could be registered in Clare, for several years Amelia was unable, or unwilling to travel there to register the births of her children. Apart from Harriet, whose birth was registered in 1862 by a Henry Lowes, presumably a friend or neighbour, none of Amelia's children's births were registered until Catherine in 1874, followed by all subsequent children. This could be a reflection of the state of the road, the family's lack of transport, or simply an instinct to steer clear of officialdom. The resumption of registrations coincided with the State government beginning to crack down on births being registered.

George and Amelia had three living children, Charles, Emily, and George, when they made the move, and had four more in the Clare Valley. Based on available information, following a four year gap after the birth of George, they were all born between 1861 and 1863, an impossibly short timespan unless there was a multiple birth. It is also possible the gap since 1857 was filled by a child whose birth and death were not registered.

There are no stories within the family that Thomas and Isabella were twins, though this might explain why it was necessary for Isabella to be adopted by the Flett family. Also it is unlikely that all ages quoted in later life are accurate so Thomas and/or Isabella were probably born a little earlier than calculations from their later ages imply.

When Harriet, and then John were born the family's abode was given as Skillogalee. This is next to Watervale and may simply be a more specific rendering of their previous abode. However about this time George Lee disappears from the scene. There is no record of his death but no more children are born until 1868, a gap of five years, and from then on their father is named as Charles Warburton.

What is clear from the need to have Isabella adopted is that the family fell on less prosperous times. As a shoemaker on a major route into Adelaide George Lee should have made a reasonable living. However he chose to move his family away. Was he already having



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problems? When Harriet's birth was registered in 1862 he was recorded as a labourer, though this could have been an error by Henry Lowes, the informant. Had he continued as a shoemaker when he reached the Clare Valley, or did he move because he was forced to give it up. Or maybe there simply wasn't the business in a more remote area.

The first record of Charles Warburton is in the Sands & Maccougall directory of 1864 where he is listed as a farmer near Watervale. His death record in October 1892 gives his age as 66. However in 1896 his daughter Ruth placed a memorial notice in the Adelaide Observer which gave his age as 75. Such a notice would be carefully considered and so would seem most likely to be correct. It gives a date of birth of 1816/7. However it hasn't been possible to tie him to any earlier records of a Charles Warburton.

Charles continued to be listed in the local directories until 1888. He subsequently left the area and resurfaced in the 1891 directory for the Adelaide suburb of Magill. From 1867 to 1872 he added a listing as bootmaker.

Local land records show that in 1868 he was on Section 19 at Skillogalee Creek, near Watervale. Between 1861 and 1870 the land was being held as part of a bankrupt estate so Charles was probably leasing it from the administrator. This is the same place where George Lee was last recorded, but the name of the bankrupt has not been found and there is no evidence it was George.

The 1868/69 Clare Council assessments also have Charles both owning and occupying Sections 29 and 359 at Penwortham. In 1870 Charles bought Section 2 in Sevenhills, which was listed as having a fenced stone house, shed, yard and garden. In 1875 he also bought Sections 80 and 89 in Sevenhills which are listed as enclosed grass and arable land. Although these sections are listed under different communities they connect together in a continuous holding.

Charles was clearly a person of some standing. He built up a considerable landholding and was also prepared to engage in a trade boost his wealth, at least until his lands grew large enough to occupy all his time.

Charles and Amelia had 8 children, all girls. The first to be registered was Catherine in 1874, but three earlier births had not been registered. The first was Mary circa 1868, followed by Annie circa 1869 and Sarah circa 1871. These births were all at Penwortham, a settlement a couple of miles north of Watervale. Catherine was followed by Bessie (1876), Ruth (1877), Susan (1879) and Ruth (1880). Susan died at the age of one but the others all lived to be mentioned in their mother's obituary.

Ruth and Susan were said to be born at Seven Hills. Modern maps show Sevenhill just north of Penwortham. Susan died at Penwortham in 1880 so the change in name is probably just a change in naming rather than a change in abode. Probably the family lived in the stone house on Section 2 in Sevenhills from the time it was purchased in 1870.

In 1880 when June was born, Amelia would be 49 years old based on her age at death. However the closest matches in the 1839 Register of Emigrant Labourers are a 10 year old and a 6 year old, the second and third daughters of Richard and Harriet Stokes. As the 10 year old would be 51 in 1880 it is likely Amelia was the 6 year old, and therefore a couple of years younger than reported on her death, and only 47 when her last child was born. Her position in the 1841 census list also suggests she is the third daughter.

There has been speculation that George Lee and Charles Warburton are the same person, fuelled by their similar age, if you take Charles's age on his official death record, their similar occupations, the lack of death and marriage records, the references to the Warburton-Lee family, and the fact that several of George Lee's children often used Warburton as a surname. However the 5 year gap between George's children and Charles's points to a second marriage and this is made more certain if Ruth is correct about her father's true age. Interestingly Charles would have been about 50, and Amelia 34 when they got married, and he probably provided her with considerable security after a difficult few years before and after George's death. I am reminded of my own 4x great grandfather who remarried aged 54 and had 8 more children (including 7 boys and only the last a girl).

It is also not unusual for the children of an earlier marriage to use their step-father's name, particularly if they were very young when their own father died, and they grew up in a growing family of Warburton half sisters. It would also suggest they had a good relationship with Charles though they never forgot that they were Lees.

Charles Warburton died suddenly on October 3rd 1892, shortly after moving his family back to the Adelaide suburbs. He was listed in the 1891 directory at Magill, and called a shoemaker on his death notice. Given his age it is probable that the move back to Adelaide was a case of semi-retirement. He died suddenly at the kitchen table. Ruth's memorial notice mentions her leaving him only to be called back within the hour to find him dead. His death notice records 'morbis cordis' or heart disease. He presumably suffered a heart attack.

Amelia lived on another 20 years, at some point moving in with her daughter Harriet. Despite a hard life, and giving birth to at least 16, and maybe 19 children, she reached a good age. It would seem that she achieved a level of security and comfort in her marriage to Charles, and later in the care of her daughters.

## Papal Marriage Dispensation

Trudy Norbury sent me a link to the following magnificently preserved document.

It is from The Manchester University Library Image Collection, and part of the Rylands Collection. It is a Papal dispensation for marriage, or Papal bull. It was created on May 14th 1469 and is a dispensation in which Pope Paul II authorises the marriage of Peter Warburton of Warburton and Arley to Ellen Savage of Clifton. It is on parchment with a lead seal. It was written

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in Latin which is beyond my capabilities, but if any Latin scholars would care to translate I will add your translation.

The Peter in question is Wise Piers who moved from Warburton and built the first house at Arley. They were subsequently married at Clifton in Runcorn, Cheshire. Peter was a strong supporter of the Stanley family in the Wars of the Roses which resulted in victory for Henry VII over Richard III at the battle of Bosworth Field when the Stanley forces intervened on Henry's side. One result of this support was that Peter's son and heir John was made 'knight of the king's body' at the court of Henry VII. Peter, or Piers died in 1495.

## Notes on the Warburton Village Clan

I have updated the Warburton Village ClanI, including a reorganisation of the charts. This is based on inputs received on the Warburton Day in October, and inputs from Trudy Norbury who sent me transcripts of a couple of wills.

In the process a number of interesting discussion points arose, particularly the question 'does the Warburton Village Clan connect to the Warburtons of Arley?' A

number of trees on FamilySearch and Ancestry claim to show such a link, and Norman Warburton in his book **Warburton: The Village and the Family** believed there was a link but he failed to find it.

The Warburton Village clan begins with Thomas who was born around 1557 and died in 1627 leaving a will. The link to the Arley family is usually depicted as via Peter Warburton and Katherine Coupe who are said to be Thomas's parents. Other trees make Peter and Katherine the parents of Thomas of Edenfield. Most of these trees give Thomas a wife called Ann Newton. However it is clear from a will dated 1597 that Ann Newton was the wife of a Rector of Warburton, who was also called Thomas. Ann was from Eccles and previously married to an Edward Pendleton. Thomas of Warburton Village is probably the Thomas who was an appraiser on the Rector's will and it is possible they were uncle and nephew.

Before the regular recording of baptisms, marriages and burials the only records of the common man are in estate records such as rentals or manor courts. Parish records were introduced in the reign of Elizabeth, but it is a rare parish that still has records in existence from before 1600.



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References to Warburtons in Warburton are few before 1600, but sufficient to show there were a number of villagers called Warburton. This could be because they were descended from the Lords of the Manor, or because they were common villagers who adopted the name of their village when surnames were first adopted in the Middle Ages. One might expect that a villager would be most likely to adopt his village name if he had actually moved away from it. However Norman Warburton suggests there would be much movement in and out of the parish due to death, expiration of leases, and the need for younger sons to find work.

There is no trace of the old Manor House at Warburton Park today but Norman Warburton quotes Thomas Newton's **The Story of Warburton and its Old Church** (1939) saying a branch of the family continued to live there until the latter part of the 17th century. However Norman could find no evidence to support the statement and notes that rentals suggest the Park had been divided into a number of farms before the move to Arley.

The most significant evidence we have is from the Inspeximus of 1520, a Warburton estate Rent Roll of 1572, and the records of the Manor Court, particularly one from 1581 with is transcribed in **Warburton** by Michael Nevell et al of Salford University.

The Inspeximus of 1520 is a rent roll that resides in John Rylands Library, Manchester. It lists 24 men who were occupiers in one moiety (half) of Warburton, including three Warburtons, Robert, Thomas, and Hamon. There is also a list of rents on which the first names are Richard Warburton, parson of Warburton, and Piers Warburton. The Lord of the Manor at this time was Sir John Warburton who died in 1524.

The 1572 Rent Roll is 10 yards in length and contained in an iron cylinder. In addition to Norman Warburton's commentary I have a hand written transcription of the section for Warburton made by Charles Foster, the Arley Hall archivist. It is in Latin but Charles provided some guidance. The Lord of the Manor at this time was Sir John (circa 1523-75), sometimes called John Peter. However a number of the rents are paid to his brother Peter who was granted the proceeds from part of the estate for his lifetime. This Peter had his abode at Hefferston Grange, and was the husband of Katherine Coupe. My Arley Clan tree, which is based on Ormerod's pedigree, only gives them two sons, Peter and Richard.

The tenants include Peter generosus (Gentleman), Peter senior, Matthew, and Peter. This last Peter was amongst the tenants whose rents went to Peter of Hefferston Grange. The entry for Peter generosus represents land held directly by Peter of Hefferston Grange. Norman interprets the other tenants as Peter senior and his two sons, Peter and Matthew. It is worth noting that Peter generosus, and Peter senior are the first names on the list of tenants, though they follow 6 freemen.

The 1581 Manorial Court Proceedings were held when the Lord of the Manor was Peter Warburton who died in 1626 and was held before his steward Peter Warburton (later Judge Warburton) of Northwich. A list of tenants for years includes Robert and Peter Warburton, Cottagers

include Randolph Warburton, and Robert Warburton was also a juror.

If a branch of the Arley family was left as tenants on part of the old manor in Warburton then it is likely that the Thomas who died in 1627, and is the head of the Warburton Village clan, is a descendant of that family. It should also be noted that in 1727 William Warburton, Thomas's great grandson, refers in his will to the lease of a cottage held under Sir George of Arley.

Probably the two Peters in the 1572 rental are father and grandfather to Thomas, but the evidence can't be said to be conclusive. We can also surmise that the Peters are probably descended from the tenants in the Inspeximus of 1520, but the 52 year gap makes it impossible to determine the link. However their line is clearly distinct from Peter of Hefferston Grange and the suggestion that Thomas was his son is not supported by the evidence.

In general I would say that some of the pedigrees on the Internet suffer from lack of knowledge of the geography, and a failure to appreciate the numbers of Warburtons living in the area in the 16th century and the small pool of christian names that they used.

Another element to consider is the DNA evidence. There is now strong, but not conclusive evidence that the DNA profile shared by the quarter of Warburtons defined as the Cheshire Group was inherited from the Norman Knight Odard de Dutton and is therefore shared with the Arley family. If this same profile were found in the Warburton Village clan it would show it was part of the Cheshire Group, and because of the circumstantial historical evidence that the Warburton Village clan is linked to the Arley family, the argument for it being the profile of Odard de Dutton would be strengthened.

However to date there are three profiles from the clan, of which only two match, and none match any other Warburton profile. The presence of two profiles means there must be one occasion where a Warburton boy did not take his name from his biological father, for whatever reason. Such events are called non-paternal events. In fact either of the profiles could result from a non-paternal event, and it is possible they both are, masking the DNA of the clan's earliest ancestors.

In my recent clan update I restructured the clans charts. Warburton Village is one of the largest clans, only exceeded by the combined Hale Barns and Mobberley clans. It is therefore split across a number of charts. In reorganising the splits I was guided by the locations of the DNA results.

Although the clan goes back to the 16th century, all explored recent lines are descended from one man, a William who lived from circa 1661 to 1728. William had two wives, Priscilla Ashton and Joan Cartwright. Chart 1 shows the early generations down to William, and it is possible there are other lines that have not yet been developed.

Chart 2 shows the descendants of William and Priscilla, though in fact the three lines that extend to, or near to the present day are all descended from their grandson

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William (1733-1822) and Elizabeth Arden. Two of these lines are broken out into charts 3 and 9, and each produced one of the two matching DNA results. Because William (1733-1822) is the common ancestor of these two results we can assume that all his male descendants will share them, though this ignores the possibility of non-paternal events in those parts of the tree that are not in a direct line from William to the owner of one of the results.

These results are from haplogroup I-M253 which is most common in north Germany and Scandinavia and could be indicative of Viking or Anglo-Saxon origin. The later would be most likely given the Mercian origins of Warburton village but more detailed testing would be needed to confirm this.

Chart 4 shows the descendants of William and Joan Cartwright, with the exception of four named families shown in charts 5-8. In fact this multitude of descendants are descended from William's grandson Thomas (circa 1731-1801). There are several lines from Thomas's first wife, Ellen Small, and two lines from David (1789-1859), Thomas's only son by his second wife Sarah Cadman, both shown in chart 4. It is from one of these lines that the third, non-matching DNA result comes. It is from haplogroup R-M269 which is very common in England, but hasn't been refined further.

If a link to the Warburtons of Arley is to be proved, an additional DNA result is needed from a descendant of Thomas and Ellen Small. There are four possibilities for such a result:

1. It matches an existing Warburton result from outside the Warburton Village clan. This is the most advantageous result as it proves the clan is linked to the clan(s) with the existing result. If it matches the Cheshire Group results then the link with the Arley family becomes very likely. Also the current Warburton Village clan results would be shown to be the result of non-paternal events.
2. If the result matched the I-M253 results then this would be the profile of all the descendants of William (1680-1732), and the R-M269 result would be a non-paternal event. However we wouldn't know if I-M253 was the result of a non-paternal event in the Arley family or was the profile of a villager who adopted the Warburton name. We would need to find a new line that bypassed William to make further testing possible.
3. If the result matched the R-M269 result we would have a situation where 2 grandsons of William (1680-1732), that is William (1733-1822) and Thomas (circa 1731-1801) had different DNA profiles. We would have no clue as to William's own profile or that of his ancestors. We would need to uncover a new line that bypassed the two grandsons, and preferably William himself to make further testing possible.
4. If the result didn't match any previous result the situation becomes even more confused and we would need to pursue another test.

Therefore any direct line male Warburton descendant of Thomas Warburton and Ellen Small is an ideal test

subject and following my original post just such a candidate has come forward and his result is awaited with anticipation.

## Who is Alice Renshaw?

In my recent notes on the Warburton Village clan I commented on some of the strange things that appear in online trees on Ancestry and FamilySearch. Alice Renshaw is just such an oddity who appears in my own family tree (the Hale Barns clan). To be fair to FamilySearch she doesn't appear in any of their submitted genealogies, but she does figure in 25 trees on Ancestry.

Alice is given the dates 1550-1650 and she married Thomas Warburton of Hale on September 23rd 1568. In fact only 3 trees say 1568, most just say September 23rd. Thomas is my speculative 9x great grandfather.

In fact my earliest cast iron ancestor is John Warburton of Hale Barns who died in 1691 aged 83. It was considered such a great age it was written on his tombstone. The link with Hale, and his calculated date of birth are part of a strong body of circumstantial evidence that he is the same John who was the son of George Warburton. George died in 1639 and had 8 known children, born in or around the first decade of the 17th century. The earliest parish records for Bowdon parish date from 1628 so there are no records of their baptisms, but one daughter, Jane gave her age in a deposition which puts her birth around 1601.

I have speculated that George's father was Thomas on two small pieces of evidence. Firstly there is a local will in which Thomas is mentioned and referred to as Thomas of Hale Barns. Other references simply say Hale.

The main evidence is a reference in a set of accounts drawn up on behalf of George's daughter Sibil in relation to her first husband, John Barrington in 1628. It refers to 'certain articles that George Warburton shall pay unto George Birch and George Burgess £20 within six months next after the decease of Thomas Warburton, which Thomas is still living'. This implies a link between a George and a Thomas. Although there is evidence of 3 George's in Bowdon parish at this time (2 of them in Hale), a further reference to George taking action for a debt adds to the view that Sibil's marriage portion to her deceased first husband John Barrington may be involved. Also the dependence on Thomas's death implies an expected inheritance. In fact Thomas of Hale Barns did not die until 1635.

I calculated Thomas's date of birth at around 1550 based on the dates of George's children. If he started having children around 1600 he must have been born 20-25 years earlier, say 1575, so Thomas was a generation before that. If this is so he rivals his grandson John in longevity. It is interesting this date is picked up by all the Ancestry clans without comment.

The identification of Thomas's wife as Alice comes from a note on Thomas's inventory which was recorded by Norman Warburton in his book. This reference is missing from my photocopy of the inventory but I have looked at the original in Chester Records Office and remember it on the outer cover.



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There is a burial of Alice of Hale in 1650 but no real evidence this is the same Alice. Given Thomas's age, and the fact Alice appears to have outlived him, it seems likely she was not his first wife, or the mother of his children.

The evidence for identifying Alice as Alice Renshaw is a mystery to me. The only source quoted is "Marriage Bonds of Archdeaconry of Cheshire, 1700-1706/7" and even more curiously text is quoted about the marriage of George Renshaw of Timperley and Alice Warburton of Hale, a marriage that is recorded in Bowdon parish records on September 28th 1704, by license dated September 23rd. How this is a source for a marriage 136 years earlier I do not know.

If anyone has a clue who Alice Renshaw is I would love to hear from them.

### 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.