

The Button Files

Newsletter of the Warburton One-Name Study

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This Newsletter

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

This newsletter includes significant **Warburton Website** posts since issue 18 in December 2019.

The articles in this Newsletter are as follows:

- **Warburton Lee** This article investigates the origin of Warburton Lee as a surname. Although it was only adopted in the 20th century the origins date back to a marriage in 1690.
- **The Warburtons of Hefferston Grange** The 1690 marriage that ultimately produced the Warburton Lee surname, involved Mary Warburton of

Hefferston Grange. This led me to explore and document this branch of the Arley clan.

- **New Photos** Some photos sent to me by Adrian Warburton of the Nottinghamshire clan.
- **Frederick Leigh Warburton** Frederick fought and was killed in the First World War. This story describes the circumstances in which his mother was informed.
- **Ancestry Public Trees** Some comments and examples from my use of Ancestry Public Trees in my research.
- **John William Warburton** John survived the First World War but information on him is sought.
- **Obituaries** Three obituaries that revealed distant relations to me.
- **Barney Dylan Warburton** The story of a bomb disposal expert killed in Bosnia, and my research into his ancestors in Warrington.
- **John Owen 'or Warburton'** The father of the originator of a new clan from Urmston was described as John Owen or Warburton. This introduces a discussion of the ways in which the Warburton name can be adopted.
- **A Bible and the Warburton Repository** The continuance of the Warburton Website is guaranteed by the Guild of One-Name Studies' Legacy site programme, so it can serve as a Repository for information on Warburton Artefacts such as the bible described in this article.
- **Walmersley and Bolton (Bakers) Clan** I have included the Bolton (Bakers) clan in a new clan which treats 8 children of Thomas and Sarah born between 1800 and 1809, 4 in Walmersley and 4 in Edenfield, as a single family. Thomas is also identified as the son of Peter and Elizabeth nee Heap from the **Edenfield Families** listing on the **Parishes** page.
- **Alexander Bannerman Warburton** The biography of Alexander Bannerman Warburton of the Garryhinch clan, one-time Premier of Prince Edward Island, is on the Dictionary of Canadian Biography website. This article is a precise of his life.
- **Website Overhaul** Using lessons learned whilst working on a project for the Guild of One-Name Studies I have implemented a number of changes to the Warburton Website, which are described here.
- **Clan Updates** A roundup of recent additions and updates to the clan trees on the website.

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- **DNA Roundup** A summary of recent developments in the Warburton DNA Project.

Warburton Lee

Alan Jenks recently sent me a copy of the obituary of Mrs Warburton Lee of Broad Oak, near Whitchurch, from the Crewe Chronicle of March 31st 1934.

Warburton Lee, or Warburton-Lee, is a name I've come across before, but I've never determined the origin of the name. Mrs Warburton was the wife of J H Warburton Lee, and mother of Captain Bernard Warburton Lee of the Royal Navy. From Wikipedia:

[Bernard] Warburton-Lee was 44 years old and a captain in the Royal Navy when the following action took place during the Second World War, for which he was awarded the VC.

On 10 April 1940 in Ofotfjord, Narvik, Norway, in the First Battle of Narvik Captain Warburton-Lee of HMS Hardy commanded the British 2nd Destroyer Flotilla, consisting of five destroyers (HMS Hardy, Havock, Hostile, Hotspur and Hunter), in a surprise attack on German destroyers and merchant ships in a blinding snowstorm. This attack was successful, but was almost immediately followed by an engagement with five more German destroyers, during which Captain Warburton-Lee was mortally wounded by a shell which hit Hardy's bridge. For his exploits in this engagement he was posthumously awarded Britain's highest decoration for valour in combat, the Victoria Cross. During the Second World War, only 23 Victoria Crosses were awarded to members of the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, of whom only approximately 11 survived. In 1942 he was also awarded the Norwegian War Cross.

The obituary also mentions that Mrs Warburton Lee was the daughter of Mr Joseph Armitage, and married in 1885. The registration of this marriage shows that Emmiline Vernon Armitage married Joseph Henry W Lee in Ellesmere, Oswestry, Shropshire.

Joseph Henry Warburton Lee was said to be directly descended from Philip and Matthew Henry, 17th century divines and commentators. A bit of digging on Google revealed a book: *The Life of the Rev. Philip Henry A. M.* by Matthew Henry. This showed that Philip's son Matthew (presumably the author of the book, though I haven't checked it) married Mary Warburton, the daughter of Robert Warburton of Hefferston Grange, on July 8th 1690. It seems that Joseph was named in honour of this union, being given both Henry and Warburton as forenames.

The Warburtons of Hefferston Grange are a branch of the Warburtons of Arley Hall. As a result of this link I explored the branch further as described in the following article.

Researching Warburton Lee is not straight forward. Searches for Warburton-Lee in censuses on Ancestry return all Warburtons and Lees. Using Warburton as a forename has a few hits, but mainly recent ones. Often Warburton is reduced to an initial. It is also clear that other Lee families have introduced Warburton as a middle name for their own reasons.

An investigation of the Public Trees on Ancestry was more successful. By combining a couple of these I have constructed the complete line of descent from Mary Warburton and Rev. Matthew Henry, down to Joseph Henry Warburton Lee and his family.

Between Mary and Joseph there are 6 generations, four before the name of Lee is introduced to the line. The habit of using ancestors surnames as forenames is common in the extended family with Warburton being used a couple of times. There are also examples I haven't connected to Mary's descendants but I suspect these also represent a family surname used as a forename.

Even Joseph was originally given Warburton as a forename and it seems to be treated as such in censuses up to 1911. His wife Emmeline is only named Lee, and although four of their five children have Warburton as a forename one, their eldest daughter, does not.

However sometime between 1911 and the death of Emmeline Warburton Lee in 1934 Warburton became part of the family surname. Warburton Lee (with or without a hyphen) is firmly established as the name of the family of Bernard Warburton Lee, the only son of Joseph Henry Warburton Lee to have issue. However I haven't found evidence of a change by deed poll, though I have tried searching indices of deed poll changes.

The **Warburton Lee Chart** on the **Papers** page of the website is a chart which shows the line of descent from the parents of Rev. Matthew Henry and Mary Warburton, to the family of Bernard Warburton Lee.

The Warburtons of Hefferston Grange

Whilst investigating the Warburton Lees I came across a tree on Ancestry's Public Trees which had comprehensive detail about the Warburtons of Hefferston Grange.

A brief exchange of messages with the owner of the tree informed me that this tree had the benefit of access to books and documents at Arley Hall. Nevertheless I was a bit suspicious because the tree extends to the Warburtons of Arley in general, and there were a couple of significant divergences from the Ormerod trees I had based my Arley clan tree on, not least in the identity of Adam de Dutton who first acquired the land at Warburton.

Then recently I noticed there was an image on this Public Tree which I believe is a copy of a page from Ormerod of the tree of Warburton, Henry and Ashton of Hefferston Grange. The tree includes the statement: "From documents furnished by the family (including a genealogical memoir by Judge Warburton), the collections of Ralph Bigland esq. Norroy King at Arms, and William Radclyffe esq., Rouge Croix, and the parochial Registers of Weaverham".

Judge Warburton is, I believe, Peter Warburton of Hefferston Grange 1588-1666, who was a judge during the English Civil War. His biography is in the **Oxford Dictionary of National Biography**, and conveniently repeated on Wikipedia. Also two members of the Hefferston family were Members of Parliament with entries in **The History of Parliament**, and there are a couple of wills.

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Using all this material I have fleshed out the Warburtons of Hefferston within the Arley Clan and added the updates to the website.

A couple of interesting stories emerged. The first is that one of the Parliamentarians, a Richard who died in 1610, married Anne Vavasour around June 1603. Anne was lady of the bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth and daughter of William Vavasour of Weston, Yorkshire.

She is confused in some sources with her notorious aunt, also named Anne Vavasour. This Anne was a Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth I of England in 1580-1, and the mistress of two aristocratic men. Her first lover was Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, by whom she had an illegitimate son, Edward. For that offence, both she and the Earl were sent to the Tower of London by the orders of the Queen. She later became the mistress of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, by whom she had another illegitimate son.

Richard seems to have been a protege of Robert Cecil, and in early August 1604 he asked Cecil to stand as godfather to his son as a token of his continuing favour. Warburton was granted this request, and duly named his heir Cecil. This gives a good fix on the date of Cecil's birth. The Hefferston tree says he married and had issue, but has no details.

There have been suggestions that the Warburtons of Garryhinch are connected to the Hefferston Warburtons, and the aforementioned Ancestry Public Tree has Richard of Dublin as a child of Cecil. But it also has an earlier birth date for Cecil, probably because it also combines the two Anne Vavasours. The fact that Cecil's father is Richard probably also played a part, but if Cecil's date of birth is 1604 it is too late for him to have a son old enough to be a merchant in Dublin in the 1630's.

Another interesting discovery is the identity of the last Warburton occupant of Hefferston Grange. Some time ago I obtained the will of Philip Henry Warburton of Hefferston Grange. He died in 1760. and having never married he left his estates to the descendants of his numerous sisters. Fortunately Philip was the MP for Chester from 1742 to 1754, and so has an entry in **The History of Parliament**. He was elected as a Tory, but as he voted against the Government in all recorded divisions he was classed as Opposition when re-elected in 1747.

I discovered that Philip was actually born Philip Henry the son of Reverend Matthew Henry and Mary Warburton (see the previous article on the Warburton Lees). In 1714, when Mary's brother Peter died without issue, she inherited Hefferston Grange, and when she died in 1731 Philip inherited and assumed the additional name of Warburton.

Hefferston Grange passed to Philip's niece Mary Philpot, the daughter of Elizabeth Henry and John Philpot. Mary married Nicholas Aston who outlived her. Thus Hefferston Grange came into the possession of the Ashtons.

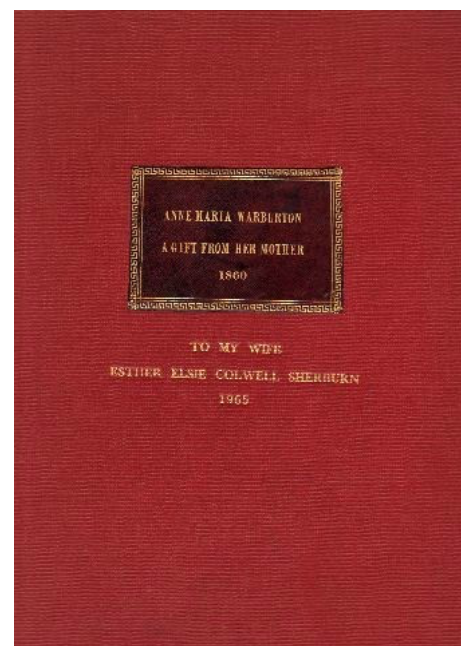
The Warburton Lees were descended from Philip's sister Theodosia, who married Randle Keay.

New Photos

Adrian Warburton has sent me the following photos. Anne Maria Warburton was born in 1854 to George Warburton and Maria nee Dodd of the Nottinghamshire clan. She married an American, William Henry Sherburn at Worksop Priory in 1870. William was a merchant from Wisconsin and the couple subsequently moved to America.



The first picture is of Ann Maria in later life.



The second picture is the cover of a bible first presented to Anne Maria by her mother, and repurposed nearly 100 years later.

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I'm not sure who these two people are. I guess George Sherburn might be Anne Maria's son, but the photo doesn't include the lady's name. She doesn't look too dissimilar to Anne Maria, but I can't be sure.

If anyone has further information I would be delighted to receive it. I know nothing of Anne Maria's life once she left for America.

Frederick Leigh Warburton

Frederick Leigh Warburton is a member of the Partington clan, which is still a work in progress. He was born in Lymm, Cheshire in 1896, the second of 6 children (5 boys and a girl) born to Thomas Henry Warburton, a basket maker, and Mary Ellen nee Whitfield. By the time he enlisted in the Army, the family had already suffered tragedy. The deaths of his two youngest brothers were recorded in the 4th quarter of 1915, Morris aged 6, and Robert, aged 13. I haven't seen the death certificates so I don't know if, or how the deaths were related.

Frederick enlisted in the Army at Altrincham in August 1916, initially in the Cheshire regiment. During his time he served in both the Cheshire and Welsh Regiments, and had 2 service numbers. He served in France from May 20th 1917 to November 14th 1917. He was hospitalised in Huddersfield War Hospital from November 15th 1917 to January 16th 1918 with trench feet. At the time he was with the Welsh Regiment, but when he returned to France on February 28th 1918 he returned to the Cheshire Regiment.

Frederick was killed in action but news was slow getting back to his family. On July 2nd his mother wrote to the War Office for information, saying Frederick had written to her on May 15th. He was at base having been wounded but was returning to Company D of the 11th Cheshire Regiment. On August 4th she wrote again saying she had received a letter from Mrs Bytheway wife of Lt. A Bytheway saying her husband was a prisoner of war in Germany and had written to her asking her to: "Please write to Mrs Warburton and tell her that her son Frederick Leigh Warburton was instantly killed on May 27th at 3.30pm by a sniper. She will have heard nothing and no doubt will be glad of news, even if the worst. I have his pay book with will inside leaving everything to her, and photographs which some day I hope to let her have. The

11th Cheshire were taken prisoner an hour after the dear boy died."

After investigations, which involved reconciling Frederick's two service numbers, and asking to see the letter from Lt Bytheway, the War Office accepted it as proof of Frederick's death. Copies of the various correspondence can be seen in Frederick's war records on Ancestry. It seems his original number was also given someone else so he got a new one, but still used the old one in correspondence with his mother.

Frederick is recorded on the Soissons Memorial.

I wonder if Mary Ellen got her photos.

Ancestry Public Trees

When I am researching a new area I find it useful to see who has been looking there before me, and what they have found. One way to do this is to look for significant characters in Ancestry's Public Trees. But I've also found it pays to check what you find.

The Partington clan is believed to be central to a group of clans within the Cheshire Group that descend from William, son of Piers de Werberton and his second wife Harwise de Heffield, who was granted land in Partington in 1320. It incorporates the previously published Pennsylvania clan. A major line of the clan consists of the descendants of Richard Warburton of Heatley in Lymm. He was born in 1667 so I had a look for Richards born in 1667. I was astonished to find that 228 trees on Ancestry include Richard born in 1667 in Lymm. These trees included a number of variations and inconsistencies, which I will discuss in more detail at a later date.

However it was another search that demonstrated the variability that can be found in the published trees. I was looking at the Monumental Inscriptions for Lymm and was interested to find if a Peter Warburton who died in September 1892, aged 89, connected to my Partington clan. A search for Peter born in 1803 uncovered 29 trees. A number of these trees are private so the information can only be accessed via the tree owner, but 21 of them are public

Two Peters were baptised at Lymm in 1803. The son of John and Martha was born on March 27th and baptised on April 24th. The son of Peter and Betty was born on July 4th and baptised on on July 31st.

Many of these trees give the March 27th birth date for Peter, but 8 of them opt for an October 1803 date. This is mystifying as I can find no matching birth or baptism record, even in IGI genealogies. At least one tree opted for both dates, and the only sources given for the October dates are censuses, and the registration of Peter's death. I can best explain it as a logical error in that it was assumed that because Peter died on September 11th 1892, aged 89, his age meant he must have been born later in the year. In fact he must have been born before September 11th 1803 to be 89 on September 11th 1892.

Things are more curious when you consider Peter's parents. Ten trees name them as Richard of Wet Gate, a member of the Partington clan I am working on, and Mary nee Holt. Eight name them as John and Martha nee Harrison, whilst one opts for Richard and Martha, one for

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John and Mary, and one for Thomas and Katherine. As the Peter born on March 27th is clearly the child of John and Martha, then all the others must be discounted.

The next question is who are John's parents. Of the 9 trees that identify John, 5 say he is the son of John Peter, and Mary nee Peers, 2 identify them as James and Sarah nee Allen, and 2 say they are unknown. Now Mary Peers is from my own Greater Hale Barns clan, and I only know her husband as John. He is part of the Mobberley branch of the clan which descends from John of Hale Barns, brother of my 6x great grandfather Josiah. The five trees reflect this descent more or less accurately.

The problem is the husband of Mary Peers was buried at Mobberley in 1801, in the same grave as his wife, and 3 sons, and a daughter-in-law. Two of the sons died in infancy, and the third is John, the supposed husband of Martha nee Harrison. The daughter-in-law is John's wife Ellen nee Dooley. So the supposed husband of Martha Harrison has a completely different history.

We are left with just 2 trees that identify John's parents as James and Sarah nee Allen, and extend the line back a couple more generations to a John, son of James, who was baptised at Lymm in 1667. In fact when I did an exercise on the Lymm and Warburton parish records to identify families and best fit links, I had already identified James and Sarah as John's most likely parents.

I have no conclusive proof that the line from Peter to John son of James is correct. Lymm parish records are particularly cryptic so in the absence of additional information from wills, Monumental Inscriptions, etc. it is impossible to be absolutely sure. However it has the advantage that all the known events are local and are a reasonable fit. Also none can be shown to belong to one of the other known lines in Lymm. There is nothing to indicate the linkages are wrong.

The conclusion is we have a new family line in Lymm which has not been linked to the Lymm elements of any other clan. At some point it needs to be explored further,

and documented. Maybe living descendants can be found that can be DNA tested for clues as to where it fits in.

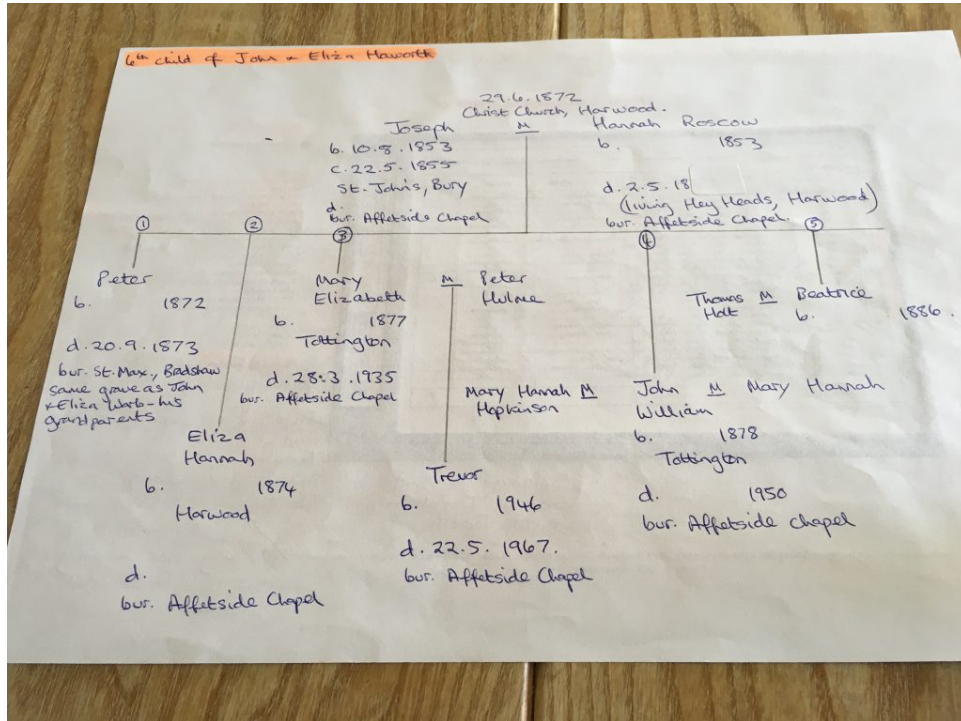
John William Warburton

John William Warburton (1878-1950) is in the Tottington clan. His grandson, Richard Tipping is trying to find his military service records from WW1, so far with limited success. However he has received three interesting photos from Phil Mather of the Fusilier Museum in Bury.



This picture shows John W Warburton's name at the bottom of the first column of the Affetside Congregational Sunday School Roll of Honour. There is also a Harry Warburton who is listed as killed. Harry was John William's distant cousin.

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A hand drawn tree showing John William, his siblings and his parents.

It was drawn by a lady who is from a different branch of the Tottington clan.



Mr Whittaker (Holcombe Brook), Miss Eliza Hannah Warburton (Four Lane Ends and then Redmangate), Mrs Lillian Mather (Hawkshaw) 1908/10 Outside Affetside Chapel.

This picture was found by Christine Ritchie on the Affetside Village website. Eliza was John William's sister.

She was a school teacher and never married.

Obituaries

I've mentioned before that I get sent obituaries from time to time. In fact the Guild of One Name Studies has a news watch program where volunteers scan newspapers for obituaries that match an active one name study. Three recent obituaries uncovered two distant relations, and a member of the possibly related Bancroft clan.

Celia Dodd sent me the obituary of John Edward Warburton from the Essex County Standard.

When I traced his line back through registrations and censuses I got to a William, born in Lower Withington, Cheshire in 1814. This William appeared in my own Greater Hale Barns Clan, though his descendants hadn't been investigated. This made John my 8th cousin, once removed.

I have now documented the path from William to John, as well as their extended families, adding over 60 people to the clan in the process. The Tree, Report, and relevant (Mobberley) chart have now been updated on the website.

However, there is one step in the chain I'm not entirely sure about. John's grandfather Edwin was illegitimate according to his marriage certificate. I found him in the census living with his grandfather William (of Lower Withington) who had 6 daughters. Apart from the fact a couple of the daughters died young, there is no clue as to which was his mother. Except there is a granddaughter Lavinia, 4 years older than Edwin, in the same census. I found her baptism, which names her mother as Eliza, a single woman. So I have simply assumed Eliza is also Edwin's mother, but it could be one of her sisters. The question could be resolved by purchasing a copy of Edwin's birth certificate. Also it could be that Edwin's baptism record is in Audley, St James parish register but just hasn't been picked up by FindMyPast yet.

Another obituary led to someone more closely related to me. The obituary was from the Nottingham Post and was for Margaret Warburton nee Coan who died in March aged 92. It mentioned her late husband Geoffrey, and three daughters.

Margaret and Geoffrey Barratt Warburton already feature in my Hale Barns clan. Geoffrey was the eldest of two sons of Ernest MacPherson Warburton, and Beatrice nee Plant, and grandson of Wright Warburton and Eliza nee MacPherson.

Wright Warburton was the youngest of 10 children of my 2x great grandparents Thomas and Alice nee Walton, making Geoffrey my second cousin, once removed.

Another obituary was from the Eastern Daily Press and was for Dr Tony Warburton who died in April aged 84. It referred to his wife Benita, three sons and five

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grandchildren. It took a bit of investigating as Tony is in fact William Anthony, and Benita is also a second name. But then I found them in my Bancroft clan.

The Bancroft clan are the descendants of Bancroft Warburton who was born in 1739, the son of John Bancroft and Elizabeth Warburton, who was unmarried at the time. I first wrote about the situation in the second issue of **The Button Files**.

John Bancroft was previously married to Mary Warburton, a great granddaughter of my 7x great grandfather, but he had been recently widowed, and left with a young family. I have always assumed that Elizabeth was helping John raise his children, and therefore must be related Mary, though she doesn't appear to be a sister. However I have never found a likely baptism.

This was a time when a strong Presbyterian movement were performing their own baptisms in their own chapels. My 4x great grandfather was born around 1716 and so would be contemporary with Elizabeth, and his baptism is missing from the parish records. In fact just 20 years before, in December 1696, the parish vicar placed the following curious entry in the parish record: " John Warburton, son of George was baptised, I know not by whom. Arnold Warburton told me of it."

Now Arnold was the father of the Mary who married John Bancroft, and he was for a time, a Parish Clerk. His elder brother George was the heir to his father's land in Hale Barns, so Arnold was probably anxious the baptism of the next in line was recognised.

The story of the Presbyterian chapels at Ringway and Hale is told in **The Button Files** issue 7.

It is most likely Elizabeth was related to Mary, and therefore distantly to me, but there is no absolute proof. The presence of other Warburton lines in the parishes around Warburton Village, descended from villagers from Warburton, means I can't be absolutely sure. Elizabeth Warburton married John Bancroft 10 years later in 1749. Again I only assume this is the same Elizabeth as there is nothing in black and white.

Bancroft's successful life is attested by his will of 1804, in which he left various lands to his sons. The Bancroft clan includes over 170 of his descendants.

Barney Dylan Warburton

I recently came across an **In Memory** page on the **History Points** website (historypoints.org) for Barney Dylan Warburton. Barney was a Corporal in the Royal Engineers who specialised in defusing explosive devices. He served in Bosnia, and was killed on March 19th 1994 by an improvised mine. It was the day after John Major, Prime Minister at the time, had shook his hand during a tour of inspection.

I was pointed to the site by Alan Phenix who contacted me about his Warburton ancestors, who come from Warrington. I already have 3 published clans from Warrington, and several others from the surrounding areas, so we are hoping to connect Alan's ancestors to one of these.

So far we have got back to James Warburton, baptised at St Elphin church Warrington on February 14th 1802. James was the son of John and Betty, and by process of elimination, the most likely marriage for John and Betty is that to Betty Birchall at St Mary the Virgin, Prescott on January 28th 1788.

John and Betty Warburton had 11 children between 1788 and 1813. I have added a new family called the Warrington (Phenix) family to document what has been uncovered so far.

One of John and Betty's sons could be the John who heads the Warrington and Chorley clan. However he is not the only John baptised at St. Elphin, Warrington in 1798 so more research is needed.

An activity that could move the situation forward is an exercise on the Warrington, St Elphin parish records similar to ones I have done on a number of other parishes, such as Bowdon and Haslingden. These are catalogued on the **Parishes** page of the website. This involves listing all Warburton baptisms, marriages and burials, grouping entries into obvious families, and linking those families together as far as possible, on a best fit basis. The St Elphin parish entries are listed and transcribed on the Lancashire Online Parish Clerk website so it should be a straight forward, if time consuming exercise I hope to tackle one day (if no one beats me to it).

The second approach is to find a DNA candidate (i.e. a male Warburton member of the family) and hope he is a match to one of my previous results.

John Owen 'or Warburton'

I have been looking recently at the Salford ancestors of Andrew Warburton. My search led me to William Warburton of Urmston. William married Betty Mudiman, in 1784, had seven children baptised, and was buried on September 14th 1819, aged 59, all at St Michael's Flixton.

Urmston is a township within Flixton parish, which lies between the River Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal. This puts it on the southern edge of the ancient county of Lancashire. It is midway between Salford and the village of Warburton, which are about 6 miles away in opposite directions. The ancient parish of Bowdon, where my own ancestors lived, originally stretched to the opposite, southern bank of the River Mersey.

William's age at death matches the William who was baptised at Flixton on March 30th 1760 as the son of John Owen or Warburton of Urmston. The 'or Warburton' is omitted from the Bishop's Transcripts, the copy of each parish register which vicars were obliged to send regularly to their Bishops. I have yet to find an alternative baptism of a William Warburton that matches.

There are two possible explanations as to why John was Owen or Warburton.

The first is that John was illegitimate and these were his mother's and father's names. No record of an illegitimate birth of a John Owen or Warburton has yet been found. In my experience illegitimate children invariably take their mother's name. Bancroft Warburton,

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the son of John Bancroft and Elizabeth Warburton, remained a Warburton, even after his parents eventually married, though perhaps Bancroft Bancroft wasn't really an option, and he was already 10 years old when his parents married.

The second explanation is that John's father died young and his mother remarried. The second husband's name may have been used by the whole family for convenience, but when John grew up he began to use his own father's name, at least some of the time. In January 2017 I wrote a Post about Amelia Warburton nee Stokes who had a large family in South Australia by two husbands, George Lee and then Charles Warburton, and the children of George used Lee, Warburton, and Warburton Lee at various times as their name or maiden name.

In either case it isn't obvious which name was John's father's. Also it is possible John Owen's son did not use the Warburton name, and that William's baptism has yet to be discovered.

In developing my one-name study I have realised that the name is adopted in a number of different ways. Each adoption is a story in itself, though many may never be discovered. Some stories are ancient, but others are far more recent. Once adopted the bearers of the name become an integral part of the study.

The story of the first adoption of the Warburton name is well known. In the 13th century the land of the village of Werberton was owned by a family of de Duttons whose name derived from another Cheshire village. When they built a manor house at Werberton they began to be known as de Werberton (of Warburton), and this stuck even when, 200 years later, they moved to a new home at Arley Hall.

Although details are not recorded, others will have adopted the village name when the adoption of surnames was driven by the need for feudal record keeping. Many a serf will have adopted the name of his place of birth, though I believe it was most likely for a person who no longer lived in the village. If everyone in the village of Warburton became a Warburton there would still be a problem differentiating them.

Once everyone had a surname it would be rare for new Warburton lines to begin without some relationship to other Warburtons. However one of the characteristics of a one-name study is the correlation between the name and the Y-chromosome which are both normally passed from father to son. The Y-chromosome must always come from the biological father, so when the name doesn't there is a non-paternal event (NPE). The most obvious of these is illegitimacy. Bancroft Warburton's Y-chromosome is from his father John Bancroft.

At least illegitimate births are normally recorded in parish records, and they often simply result in new branch of a clan, though I need to remain aware that the Y-chromosome in that branch will be different.

More difficult to spot are infidelities. If a wife has a child by a man who isn't her husband, but he is knowingly, or unknowingly, treated as one of the family, there will be no record. Nevertheless I have identified two clear examples.

One is the story of Samuel Warburton recorded in the last issue of **The Button Files**.

In the second example I have four DNA results from the Warburton Village clan that are two matched pairs. Each pair is very different from the other. Each pair can be triangulated back to a common ancestor who lived in the early eighteenth century. These two individuals were cousins who shared a Warburton grandfather, though they had different grandmothers. Only one of the pairs of results can have come from the grandfather. The cousins and their fathers were all born at least 2 years after their parents were married. All four were baptised at St Mary's, Bowdon and recorded as the sons of their fathers. However one of these entries must be a lie. One of those boys must be the result of his mother's infidelity.

There is one other group of NPEs, and these are cases where someone adopts the Warburton name from choice at some point in their life. A classic example is Terence Charles Warburton, Protestant Bishop of Cloyne. In 1792 the London Gazette recorded how Terence Charles Mongon had adopted the name Warburton, the name of his maternal germane cousins. The reason for the change was that Mongon, or O'Mungon, was too Catholic and would inhibit his progression in the Church of Ireland. The fact he became a Bishop seems to prove it worked.

Another reason to adopt a name is because it brings property and wealth. When the last Warburton of Arley Hall died in 1813 he left his estates to his 8 year old great nephew Roland Eyles Egerton. Probably as a condition of this bequest, Rowland's father, also Rowland, changed the name of his large family to Egerton Warburton.

There is also the example of the name Warburton-Lee discussed in this newsletter.

Returning to the Urmston clan I have now documented it and added it to the website. There are still a number of sons in various generations that have yet to be explored, and may have modern day descendants. I hope that some day DNA will answer the Owen or Warburton question.

A Bible and the Warburton Repository

My Warburton Website is one of over 300 websites hosted by The Guild of One Name Studies. The most important advantage this confers is permanence. When the day comes that I can no longer maintain the site, and I will be 75 this summer, the Website will continue to be available. It will become a Legacy system, and may even be adopted by another member of the Guild in the future.

This means I can offer my site as a repository for information and photos of any important Warburton artefacts you may have, and wish to share. In 2016 I posted about a family bible containing records of births, marriages and deaths, and recorded it on the **Warburton Artefacts** page of the **Gallery**.

A recent communication with Phil Ratcliffe about a branch of the Warburton Village clan reminded me of another Bible containing family records I was told about a few years ago. I was sent transcripts of a number of entries by Rosalyn Warburton, whose husband had inherited the Bible. I was able to use these to flesh out a

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number of entries in the clan tree. Unfortunately, although I was offered pictures of the bible this never happened, and I have since lost touch with Rosalyn.

Although Phil was not aware of the bible, what he did know filled in the story of the bible. The earliest entries refer to Samuel Warburton, born in 1807, and his wife Millicent Walton, but it then focuses on their son James, and his second wife Charlotte Burgess. Rosalyn surmised that the bible was probably given to Charlotte and James when they were married, as there are several Burgess events recorded, but nothing relating to Sarah Collins, James's first wife.

James and Charlotte had 8 children, six of whom (5 sons and a daughter) grew to adulthood. In 1896, when Charlotte died, the family occupied, and possibly owned, Bridge Farm in Partington. In 1899 James married Emma Barlow, who is believed to have been their housekeeper.

Emma already had a son Richard who was born in 1897, and she was pregnant with James's child when James died in September 1900. Probate was granted to Emma in December 1900, and James's effects were valued at £730 10s. I have not yet ascertained if there is a will in existence, and the Wills Service at Chester Records Office is currently suspended.

Richard subsequently used the Warburton name, but whether this was because James was his father, or simply to hide his illegitimacy is unknown.

In the 1901 census, which was taken on March 31st, Emma is still living at Bridge Farm with the 6 children of James and Charlotte, and her 2 sons, including Frederick Stanley, aged 1 month. However it is believed she left fairly soon afterwards taking her 2 sons, a fair quantity of goods and chattels from the farm, and the family bible. She remarried in 1906, to Henry Pearson, a publican, and had a daughter. Rosalyn married Emma's grandson.

The 6 children of James and Charlotte remained on the farm. In 1901 the eldest, also James, was just 18 years old. Nevertheless they continued to run the farm and the 1911 census shows the 5 boys still living there. Their sister Annie married in 1909. James is a farmer, and three of his brothers are working on the farm. The fifth boy, Percy, is a potato salesman. Maybe he was the one detailed to sell the farm's produce. Phil Ratcliffe is Percy's grandson.

The bible entries don't always agree exactly with parish records. I have documented these instances in the Warburton Village tree.

Below are the entries that Rosalyn transcribed for me:

- *Samuel was born 5th January 1807*
- *Millicent wife of Samuel was born December 29th 1808*
- *James was born 7th November 1839 and died 24th September 1900*
- *Charlotte was born 5th August 1859 and died 27th September 1896*
- *James and Charlotte Burgess were married December 22nd 1880*

• *James and Charlotte's 8 children(Rosalyn still has all the original birth certificates except Elizabeth's and Percy's):*

- *Elizabeth born 31/10/1881 died 22/02/1897*
- *James born 25/02/1883*
- *Percy born 20/09/1884*
- *Walter born 18/10/1886*
- *Arthur born 28/01/1888*
- *Herbert born 12/06/1890*
- *Annie Florence born 16/06/1891*
- *Edward born 12/11/1895 died 23/01/1896*

• *James married Emma Barlow at Holy Trinity Church, Southport 19/10/1899. (James was 59 years old and Emma 25 but on the wedding certificate (in Rosalyn's possession), they gave their ages as 55 and 35.)*

• *Richard William Barlow was born 11/06/1896. (This doesn't match his birth registration which was in 1897, or his baptism which implies 1898. His age on censuses etc. matches the registration date. It is not until later years, after James died and Emma remarried, that he was known as Richard Warburton. Richard did marry but had no children and died in his 50's).*

• *Emma was born 04/03/1874 and died 19/02/1932*

Frederick Stanley was born 27/02/1901 and died 31/07/1988. He married Irene Starkey on 15/07/1933 at St Paul's Church, Bradford. Irene was born 13/11/1909 and died 28/09/1995. They had one son, John Keith Warburton born 10/01/1937. John has 2 sons by his first marriage, and a son and a daughter with Rosalyn who he married on 22/12/1978. All 3 sons are married and each has a son. I'm not sure how much of this information is contained in the Bible, and how much just Rosalyn's knowledge.

Walmersley and Bolton (Bakers) Clan

I have published a new tree that combines three families that are linked on the basis of specific assumptions.

The families are:

1. The ancestors of Warburtons Bakers of Bolton, starting from Henry born in 1805. This family was documented as the Bolton (Bakers) Clan, based on a tree published by Warburtons Bakers. This clan is now replaced. An additional line was provided by Harold Schofield.
2. The descendants of James, born in 1800 in Walmersley. This is based on a tree provided by Virginia Nightingale, with additional information from Peter Jones.
3. The descendants of Peter and Elizabeth Heap. This family are a by product of research into Edenfield families and local parish records in support of the Edenfield clan.

The Family of Thomas and Sarah

The first two families are linked by the assumption that 4 children of Thomas and Sarah of Walmersley, baptised at Holcombe between 1800 and 1804, are part of the

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same family as 4 children of Thomas and Sarah of Edenfield, baptised at Edenfield Chapel between 1805 and 1809. The Walmersley children include James, ancestor of my contacts Virginia Nightingale and Peter Jones. The Edenfield children include Henry, the ancestor of the bakers of Bolton.

The family includes a Thomas of Walmersley, and a Thommy of Edenfield, but the burial of a daughter Phanny, aged 2, two years after Thommy's baptism suggests that Thommy is an error. I have treated her as a daughter named Fanny.

Thomas's occupation is not mentioned on the 4 baptisms at Holcombe, but on his son James's second marriage he is named as Thomas, a carder. He is also a carder on the baptisms of Thommy (Fanny), and George, but on Henry's he is a spinner and on Susannah's he is an engineer. These might be errors, or evidence of attempts to better himself, with his attempt to become a spinner failing so he reverted to carder.

The Identification of Henry

It is assumed that the Henry born in 1805 is the same Henry whose son Thomas founded the bakery business in Bolton.

The baptism recorded at Edenfield Chapel is the only one close to this birth date, and his likely place of birth, and there is no evidence of a second Henry to account for this baptism. On balance it is most likely that this is the same Henry. However there are a couple of issues. Firstly in the 1851 census his age is 46, and place of birth Walmsly. This would put his birth between April 1804 and March 1805. His age at death is consistent with this. However the Henry at Edenfield wasn't born until July.

Secondly the baptism gives the family abode as Edenfield. The place of birth on the 1851 census is probably a misspelling of Walmersley in Bolton. However he married a girl from Holcombe, which is close to Walmersley, near Bury, he spent his early married life there, being recorded as living in Walmersley in the 1841 census, and he was buried at St Emmanuel, Holcombe. For the 1851 census, when the family were living in Bolton, he most probably stated his place of birth as Walmersley, but the census enumerator confused this with Walmsley near Bolton.

As Henry was the first of the four children of Thomas and Sarah of Edenfield, directly preceded by the 4 children from Walmersley, his stated place of birth in 1851 is a link between the two halves of the family.

The Identification of Thomas and Sarah

The identification of Thomas, the father of the above children with the son of Peter and Elizabeth nee Heap is based on the assumption that he is the Thomas whose burial was recorded at Holcombe in 1810. This it turn rests on the assumption that the Sarah Jackson who is living with James in the 1841 census is his mother, being the same person as the Sally Warburton, widow, who married James Jackson in 1818. This is despite the fact that James married Peggy Jackson so the Sarah living with him could be her relative, though she is not her mother who was named Mary.

If Sarah was a widow in 1818, Thomas must have died between 1809 and 1818. Only 2 burials are recorded, one at Holcolme in 1810 aged 55 from Heartsough Mill, and one at Bury in 1813, aged 67 from Tottington.

The burial in 1810 is the best fit because the age gap is smaller, and the date is closer to birth of Sarah's last child, and so explains why Sarah stopped having children in her early 30s.

Holcombe, St Emmanuel was a chapel of ease in Bury parish until 1866, so events were also recorded in the Bury parish records or Bishop's Transcripts. Thomas's burial appears in the Bishop's Transcripts with an abode of Elton, so I assumed Heartsough Mill was in Elton. I have only seen an image of the Bishop's Transcripts online so I'm not sure if events at the parish's chapels of ease were also recorded in the Bury parish register, or just the Bishop's Transcripts, though the latter seems most logical.

I received a comment from Russell Taylor who said that he was not aware of a Heartsough Mill in Elton, but there is a Hardsough Lane in Edenfield, and there was at one time a Hardsough Mill on it. Peter Jones confirmed he was familiar with Hardsough Lane, but had searched in vain for any reference to Heartsough Mill in Elton.

If Heartsough is a corruption of Hardsough it means that Thomas never moved from Edenfield, so the need to explain a further move is removed. Maybe the reference to Elton in the Bishop's Transcripts is merely a misunderstanding of where Hardsough was.

I even managed to find a photograph of Hardsough Mill on Google Books, from **Edenfield Through Time** by John Spence. However this reference says the mill was built in 1871, long after Thomas died. I am sure the name Hardsough was applied to the area, even before Thomas's time, and there are likely to have been mills in the area.

Sarah Jackson's age at death gives a birth circa 1776/7, making her 19 years younger than the son of Peter and Elizabeth, and 30 years younger than the Thomas who was buried in 1813.

The identification of Sarah as Sarah Handley is speculative. The death of Sarah Jackson in 1846, aged 69 limits the possible dates for her marriage to 1795-9., and the marriage of Thomas and Sarah Handley at Manchester Cathedral is the best fit. The only other recorded marriages are one in Wiltshire, and the marriage of Thomas and Sally Isherwood which is discounted as that Thomas died in 1805. There could however be an unrecorded marriage.

All recorded Sarah Handly baptisms circa 1776/7 were outside Lancashire.

Peter and Elizabeth Heap

The family of Peter and Elizabeth nee Heap shares characteristics with the Edenfield clan as it is from a similar area, and includes the name Peter, but no actual connection has been identified.

Further discussion of the details behind these assumptions can be found in my papers **Thomas and Sarah Families** and **Edenfield Clan and Related Peters**

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on the **Papers** page of my website (warburton.one-name.net).

As well as producing the new clan I have updated the **Rossendale Families in Parishes**.

Alexander Bannerman Warburton

Steve Warburton recently sent me a link to the biography of Alexander Bannerman Warburton on the Dictionary of Canadian Biography site. You can see the full biography at http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/warburton_alexander_bannerman_15E.html.

Alexander was a member of the Garryhinch clan. His parents, James Warburton and Martha Compton nee Green emigrated from the family's Garryhinch Estate at Portarlinton, Queens County (now County Laois) in Ireland in 1834. James was the ninth of fifteen children, the tenth being Robert, later Colonel Robert Warburton, whose exploits in the First Afghan War (1839-42) earned him an Afghan Princess (Begum) as his wife, and two sons who became John Paul Warburton, the Controller of Devils, and Colonel Sir Robert Warburton of the Khyber Pass.



Alexander Bannerman Warburton (1852-1929), a lawyer, politician, judge, and author, was briefly Premier of Prince Edward Island in 1897.

James was himself a significant politician on Prince Edward Island, serving in the Island's first Government as Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer. He named Alexander after Sir Alexander Bannerman, a Lieutenant Governor of the Island.

Alexander was a brilliant student, winning many prizes as he made his way to King's College, Nova Scotia,

Edinburgh University, and back to Prince Edward Island, before studying Law at the Inner Temple in London.

Back again in Prince Edward Island he pursued both Law and Politics. In politics he was a free trade Liberal, first getting elected to the Provincial legislature in 1891. In 1897, following the resignation of Frederick Peters, he found himself briefly leader of both his party and the Government. It seems his tenure was short and undistinguished as he struggled with ongoing problems of finance and dominion-provincial relations.

Alexander was a keen conservationist, serving on the Island's three member Forestry Commission, and serving 2 terms as the provincial vice-president of the Canadian Forestry Association. He also had scholarly ambitions, and he published several historical and historical-literary studies in the **Prince Edward Island Magazine** in the early 1900s.

He also worked on a history of Prince Edward Island and in 1923 he published **A History of Prince Edward Island from its discovery in 1534 until the departure of Lieutenant-Governor Ready in A.D. 1831**. He complained about the lack of historical sources. He used some transcripts at the Public Archives of Canada, but the book was based largely on contemporary accounts and secondary sources. He did not travel to London to examine the Colonial Office files in the Public Record Office where more relevant information was available. Nevertheless his book remained the fullest account of the Island's early history until 1970.

Alexander stood again for the Island's parliament in 1908, and was elected to the House of Commons, where he became chair of the committee on public accounts. His major honour was to head the parliamentary delegation to the coronation of King George and Queen Mary in 1911, at which time he was presented at Buckingham Palace. He was not re-elected later that year.

In 1920 he was appointed surrogate and judge of probate for the Island, and he served in this capacity until his death.

Website Overhaul

During lockdown I was involved in a project with the Guild of One-Name Studies. The Guild provides a web host for One Name Studies like this one, with the added benefit that when study owners are unable to continue, and have no-one willing to take on their study at that time, their website can become a Legacy system, thus preserving its content until a successor can be found.

So far this service is confined to formal One Name Studies, but the Guild want to extend the opportunity to any member who wishes to preserve their research on a website. These new websites will be primarily blogs, and they will be set up by taking a copy of a standard template which can then be customised to the new owners needs.

This template will use the WordPress content manager. As this site also uses WordPress I felt I might have something to offer and volunteered. As it happens I have learned a few things from the experience, and I have used what I learned to overhaul the site.

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Here is a summary of the changes.

Appearance

The Warburton Website uses a Content Manager called WordPress. There are numerous WordPress themes that control the overall style of the site, and I have changed the theme I am using (from Retina to Primer if you are interested in the technicalities). The most important criteria is to have a theme that is suitable for all devices, from desktops to phones, and both the new and previous themes do that. However my old theme was criticised for the use of red on buttons and links, which can be difficult to read for some people, and the indistinct drop down menus which have a white background, unlike the menu itself.

The new theme gives great control over colours and so overcomes those issues. My links and Continue Reading buttons are now blue.

One feature of the new theme is that only 2 lines of each Post appear on the Home Page by default. As before I can override this to show more of the Post, and I may do this more often in future, to give at least the first paragraph.

Security

The functionality of a WordPress site is extended by installing Plugins. A security Plugin I installed a couple of years ago has been telling me that one of the other Plugins I have been using is no longer available, and two others haven't been upgraded for several years, and are considered 'abandoned'. I decided I needed alternative solutions.

The Plugin that provided the Visitor Count has been removed. I have installed an interface to Google Analytics for my own use, but that is not visible on the website.

The loss of one of the other Plugins has meant the way some of the information is displayed in the sidebar has changed under the covers. The actual content and appearance has not changed significantly, though I trimmed the Pages list to Key Pages, and reduced the list of Recent Posts to 5.

A couple of other Security and Performance Plugins have also been added.

Galleries

The other abandoned Plugin is the one I used to create Galleries of pictures on specific subjects. I have installed a modern Plugin to provide that function, but there seems to be no easy way to convert my old Galleries. I will do this over a period of time, and then remove the old Plugin. As of now only the Alan Warburton Artist Gallery has been converted. Hopefully you will find it an improvement.

Contact Me Page

I have changed the way you can contact me. There is now a Contact Me Form on a Contact Me page. The Form includes an "I am not a Robot" Recaptcha field. This is a more secure method as my email address isn't exposed to all and sundry, though it will be revealed when I answer.

I have already had a number of contacts via this form and it appears to be working well.

Reach Out Page

A few years ago I introduced a Forum to the website. As I was about to embark on the overhaul the Forum received a new topic and post, seeking information on James Warburton born 1815 in Romiley, Cheshire. I ascertained that James is not in any of my trees, but he is in 3 trees on Ancestry. Two are private, and the third has no information on his parents. I have, however found him in the 1841 and 1851 censuses which suggest he had an earlier marriage, and his parents were Thomas and Lettis (probably Lettuce). I respond accordingly.

However this was only the 2nd new topic in over 2 years. Also the number of people who have registered to post is less than 20 so there is limited exposure to the Forum because subscribers are not informed of additions.

I have therefore replaced the Forum, with a Reach Out page which can be used to submit the text of a Post on a topic you wish to share. Assuming your submission is within the scope of this website I will turn it into a Post. I have over 380 subscribers to my posts, so a request will reach a much larger audience.

I have turned the text of relevant topics from the old Forum into a document that can be found on the **Papers** page of the website.

Please check out the new page. The accolade of being the first user is still up for grabs.

Social Media Icons

I have added Social Media Icons to all Posts, and to the Home Page, should anyone want to mention one of my Posts on their social media. If you use something other than the few I have offered, the More button on the right of the list gives access to a vast number of platforms. I have an account on Facebook and plan to flag at least some of my Posts on there.

Changed Menu Structure

My Menu was getting rather long so I have restructured it by placing the 4 main research pages, Clans, Parishes, Papers and Newsletters as sub pages under a Research Page.

Privacy Page

I have updated my Privacy Page.

Clan Updates

Articles in this newsletter have already referred to two new clans (Urmston, and Warrington (Phenix)), one replaced clan (Bolton (The Bakers) becomes Walmersley and Bolton (Bakers)), and upgrades to the Arley, Greater Hale Barns, and Warburton Village clans.

Nottinghamshire Clan Update and New Family

A new DNA result from the Nottinghamshire clan was from a branch I hadn't completed in the tree. I have now added that branch.

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I have also completed the tree of the family of Samuel Warburton, the convict who settled in Western Australia, and published it as Samuel Warburton's Family of Western Australia. He nominally had 11 children in Western Australia but DNA shows that though his eldest son was indeed his, his second son was the son of a neighbouring farmer, and it is known that another son was the son of an aboriginal stockman. The parentage of the other eight is uncertain, but as Samuel was over 80 by the time the last one was born, it is questionable how many were actually his. However they carried the Warburton name so qualify for inclusion in my project.

Tottington Clan Update

A recent communication with Luke Rothwell has uncovered a new branch of the Tottington Clan and I have now added it to the clan tree, report and chart. Most of this new branch is in the Tottington area, but Luke's own family has ended up in Australia.

This new branch also included a marriage between two Warburtons, Thomas of the Tottington Clan, and May of the Bury and Massachusetts Clan. I have made a minor update to the latter clan to reflect this.

Other Updates

There are also minor updates to several other clans, including Haslingden and Utah, Garryhinch, Houghton, Percy Gray, Edenfield, Culcheth, Weaverham, and New South Wales.

The Combined Index

The Index has been updated to include the above additions, and now includes 10,935 people, 7,209 named Warburton

DNA Roundup

DNA Documents Updated

The recent Thanksgiving/Christmas sale at Family Tree DNA produced three BigY-700 orders, one Y-37 order, and a BigY-500 to 700 upgrade. The BigY-700 orders are from the Sandbach, Haslingden and Nottinghamshire clans, and the upgrade is from the Weaverham clan. The Y-37 test is from the Ashley and Morley clan.

I have updated the **Cheshire Group Haplotree** to reflect the Weaverham Clan upgrade, and the continuing evolution of the Block-Tree at FTDNA. The Weaverham clan is now clearly my closest match, with a new shared SNP FT268516. It would be nice to check if this SNP is shared by the Houghton clan, and even all branches of the Greater Hale Barns clan. Unfortunately it seems to be in a region that YSEQ cannot create a SNP test for.

I have updated the **Lancashire Group Haplotree** following the Haslingden Clan result. This result showed the clan is closely linked to the Lancashire Group, particularly the Haslingden and Utah, and the New South Wales clans.

The Lancashire Group now includes 4 BigY-700 results, 2 BigY-500 results that have not been upgraded, and 3 other clans that do not have a BigY result. These clans may have relationships that have not yet been uncovered.

In addition the more remotely connected Tottington Clan already has a BigY-500 result.

I have also updated the **DNA Results Commentary** to reflect the new results. These include the three tests ordered from outside the Lancashire and Cheshire groups.

The BigY-700 result from the Nottinghamshire clan shared SNP FT162667 with a descendant of Samuel Warburton, a convict transported to Western Australia. Samuel's origins are obscure, but he was sentenced in Manchester. Their average of 7 private variants each suggests an early common ancestor who lived over 500 years ago.

The BigY-700 result from the Sandbach clan proved to be a mismatch with my previous Sandbach result. This supports a family rumour of an adoption. The haplogroup is I-A6778.

The Y37 result from the Ashley and Morley clan failed to match a previous result. It has yet to be ascertained if the assumed link is wrong, or the result was caused by a non-paternal event. The haplotype is R-M269.

You can access these updated documents from the **DNA Project** page or the **DNA Project** section of the sidebar.

Notts and Ashley DNA Test

The Nottinghamshire Clan has an earliest ancestor William Warburton, who was baptised at Bole in 1665. His father was John, but nothing more is known of him.

The BigY-700 result commented on above has been matched by a recent Y37 STR from the clan result which is a match with a genetic distance of 1 over 37 markers.

A couple of years ago I got an 18 marker STR test from a member of the Ashley and Morley clan. The 18 markers were an exact match with the Notts clan. The person who took this test now has an order for a BigY-700 test. The test was funded by contributions from several members of the Notts and Ashley group. The results are eagerly awaited.

FTDNA BigY Review

FamilyTreeDNA produced a blog post covering BigY Highlights for 2019. I have paraphrased the key points:

The Big Y-700 product upgrade, announced at the start of 2019, increased the Y-chromosome coverage and helped discover many new high-quality variants that have helped expand and refine the FamilyTreeDNA Y-DNA Haplotree, discovering both new ancient lineages and thousands of branch points within genealogical timeframes.

The phylogenetics team has been hard at work finding the correct placement for the newly discovered Big Y-700 SNPs, and dealing with new lineages and branch splits from new customer results. Customers have been eager to discover their exact placement on the great tree of humankind and how their paternal lines connect to other members of the database.

Big Y-700 2019 Growth & Data (the value of all our results increases as the Y-Tree itself increases in detail):

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- 41% increase in total results, plus many upgrades from Big Y-500 to Big Y-700.
- 38% increase in haplotree branches (haplogroups to which you can be assigned).
- 63% increase in haplotree variants (the building blocks of the tree).
- Over 211K new previously undiscovered high quality SNPs.

There are a number of accompanying graphs which show that growth in the R-U106 branch, which includes the two largest Warburton groups, the Lancashire and Cheshire groups, has been above average.

Future Plans For 2020

- Improved Big Y analysis and matching.
- Improved Block Tree display.
- Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) Age estimates.

Why Test Your Y-DNA?

- Cost-effective high-coverage Y-chromosome testing run in the in-house CLIA certified Gene By Gene lab with strict quality controls.
- The largest Y-chromosome database in the world.
- The largest phylogenetic tree of humankind.
- Access to over 8,000 FamilyTreeDNA Group Projects that specialise in different haplogroups, geographical regions, and surnames.

Reduced DNA Pricing for 2020

FamilyTreeDNA announced new prices for 2020. Those most significant for the Warburton Project are:

BigY-700 – \$449 (was \$649)

Y-37 (the original standard Warburton project test) – \$119 (was \$169, or \$149 through a project)

Y-37 to BigY-700 upgrade – \$339 (was \$569)

BigY-500 to BigY-700 – \$209 (was \$249)

Y-25 to BigY-700 – \$389 (was \$589). I believe this would be the upgrade option for those who originally tested with DNA Heritage but I haven't had chance to test it. I would be grateful if someone who tested with DNA Heritage could let me know what upgrade price they are offered.

Recent sales have brought the BigY-700 price below \$400.

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.