

The Button Files

Newsletter of the Warburton Society

Number: 2 June 2010

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Contents

The Newsletter.....	1
Who was Bancroft's Mother?	1
The Warburton Society	4
Warburton One-Name Study	4
The DNA Study	4
My Phylogenetic Tree	5
Rolling Your Own Life	7
Member's Corner	10
Next Issue	10

The Newsletter

Welcome to the second issue of **The Button Files**. In the period since the last issue I have been concentrating on documenting a very large clan of Warburtons that originated in Warburton Village before 1600. See the **Warburton One-Name Study** section for more.

I have also had a couple of DNA results, including one very interesting match. See **The DNA Study**.

Following the pattern of the first issue there are three feature articles, one focused on the results of genealogical research, one with a focus on DNA, and one about a famous or interesting Warburton. I would welcome feed back on any of the articles. The featured articles in this issue are:

- **Who was Bancroft's Mother** which explores the facts, and indulges in some speculations about the origins of Bancroft Warburton, the base son of Elizabeth Warburton and John Bancroft who was baptised at Bowdon St Mary in 1738.
- **My Phylogenetic Tree** which explores the consequences of my DNA matches.
- **Rolling Your Own Life** This is my first member submission, and I hope it will encourage more of you to come forward. It is the story of Fred Warburton, who was a professional footballer, and football

manager. He managed the Dutch national team at the 1920 Olympics, so with the World Cup just about to start this would seem to be fortuitous timing.



Fred Warburton at his son Joe's wedding in 1946

Who was Bancroft's Mother?

When I first entered my family tree onto Genes Reunited I found a number of apparent matches where the name and date of birth were the same as a person in my tree, but the place of birth was different, many of them being from Great Sankey, near Warrington in Lancashire. On investigation I discovered there was a large family originating in that area, and descended from a Bancroft Warburton.

When he died in 1805 Bancroft left a wife, 5 sons, 2 daughters, and a will. The will identified three estates in Great Sankey and Penketh which he left to his sons under a complicated arrangement whereby no son had more than one estate, the value of the estates had to be paid into a fund to be distributed equally amongst the children (once his widow's maintenance was provided for), and a son could refuse, or take a smaller, cheaper estate, in which case the next brother had the chance to take it. The combined payments for the three estates

The Button Files

were £2,300, so Bancroft must be considered a man of some standing, and indeed he was referred to as a Yeoman.

Bancroft's baptism is almost certainly that recorded at St Mary's Bowdon on November 12th 1738, the base son of Elizabeth Warburton of Sinderland, and John Bancroft. It seems unlikely with such an unusual name that there would be two Bancroft Warburtons, or that if there were there would be no overlapping evidence of them. Also we know from John Bancroft's will that his son was living in 1756, and his subsequent advancement to the Yeomanry makes more sense when his father held the same rank. However it must be admitted that there is no conclusive proof they are one and the same. Such evidence might exist if Bancroft's age at death is recorded in his burial record at St Mary's, Great Sankey. I have not viewed this record and would be delighted to hear from anyone who has.

So who was Elizabeth Warburton, Bancroft's mother? Or at least is it possible to determine which Warburton family she comes from. A number of distinct Warburton families can be identified within Bowdon parish, with origins before the introduction of parish records. Parish records in Bowdon only exist from circa 1628. Of course these families may be linked further back in time, and DNA may one day prove this, but I don't yet have such evidence.

It is actually easier to trace the life of Bancroft's father, John Bancroft through parish records, and the will he left at his death in 1756. His baptism is uncertain, though a number of John Bancrofts were baptised around Stockport and Cheadle between 1680 and 1703. His first certain appearance is when he married Mary Warburton on March 23rd 1724. He is described as a Yeoman from Carrington which is in the north-west of the parish and adjacent to Sinderland.

Mary Warburton is described as from Dunham, though in fact her parents farmed at Sinderland. Sinderland is sometimes included in Dunham in the Bowdon parish register. Mary's parents were Thomas and Pheobe who held a 3-lives lease on about 20 Cheshire acres (43 statute acres) leased from the Crewe family of Crewe.

Thomas was described as of Hale when he married Pheobe Dean of Knutsford at Bowdon on December 2nd 1701. A Thomas of Hale, son of Thomas, was baptised on April 30th 1676, and another, also son of Thomas, on March 21st 1681. The most likely father is Thomas of Hale Barns, the elder brother of my ancestor Josiah. There are two other Thomases in Hale around that time, but one, a wheelwright did not marry until October 1681, whilst the other, a tailor, is only known from the baptism in 1683, and subsequent burial in 1692, of his son Peter, followed in the same year by his own burial.

When Thomas of Hale Barns was buried in 1711 he was referred to as the elder so it would seem he had a son Thomas living at that time. Possibly both the recorded baptisms were his sons and the first one died, though the elder one is at the most appropriate age for a marriage in 1701. The fact that Thomas and Pheobe acquired the lease in Sinderland is also significant. Thomas was already living in Sinderland by the time of

his first son's baptism on April 16th 1703, so the lease must have been set up shortly after their marriage, no doubt facilitated by the bailiff of the Crewe's estates in Hale, none other than his uncle Josiah.

Thomas and Pheobe had 2 sons, and 7 daughters. Two daughters were buried at Bowdon by 1712. Thomas died in 1727 and left a will which named his 2 sons and 5 living daughters, including the now married Mary Bancroft. His eldest son Thomas, and one of the daughters died the following year and Pheobe was left to manage the farm until her younger son John, who was only born in 1725, achieved maturity. John held the farm until he died, unmarried, in 1809.

John and Mary Bancroft had four children baptised at Bowdon between 1725 and 1736, but Mary herself was buried at Bowdon on June 3rd 1737. Thus John was left to raise four young children aged between 1 and 12. It is just 17 months later that Bancroft Warburton was baptised.

Ten years later, on May 2nd 1749 John Bancroft married Elizabeth Warburton, so it would appear that Bancroft's parents did eventually marry. Why did they wait so long? One factor might be the age of John's other children, or maybe Elizabeth herself was still rather young. Did their relationship continue in the meantime? There is no evidence they had any other children, before or after they married.

John Bancroft's will of 1756 confirms him as Mary's widower, as he makes his brother-in-law John Warburton of Sinderland an executor. It also implies he is Bancroft's father as he leaves a bequest of £20 to Bank Warburton, though he doesn't admit paternity, and he left £100 to each of his unmarried daughters. It also confirms his wife's name as Elizabeth. As no other marriage between a John Bancroft and an Elizabeth is listed on IGI between 1738 and 1756 it would seem most likely this is indeed Elizabeth Warburton. Of course it might be another Elizabeth Warburton but this would imply an improbable predilection on John's part for Warburton girls.

On January 10th 1775 an Elizabeth Bancroft from Prescott, Lancashire was buried at Bowdon. Prescott parish includes Great Sankey where Bancroft Warburton was now married and had 3 children with a fourth on the way. It can only be supposition, but it could be that Elizabeth spent her widowhood living with her son, only returning to her home parish to be buried near her husband.

Unfortunately Elizabeth died just before Bowdon parish records began to record age at death on burials, and the Bancroft grave is no longer in existence. Therefore there is no clue as to when Elizabeth was born. Linking her to a known Bowdon baptism and so identifying her family, must be largely guesswork.

The first thing to consider is how John and Elizabeth came to meet. It would seem reasonable to assume that John would need help in raising his young family so I would guess Elizabeth was employed for this purpose, probably living at his farm. Next is the fact she shared the same surname as John's late wife a coincidence, or does it imply a family connection? Coincidence cannot be

The Button Files

discounted as there were a number of Warburton families in the large parish of Bowdon. However it would seem logical for one of Mary's relations to step in.

We can be sure Elizabeth was not Mary's sister. There is no Elizabeth referred to in Thomas Warburton's will, nor did he ever have a daughter baptised with that name. If Elizabeth was related to Mary she was probably a cousin, a daughter of one of Thomas's brothers. However knowledge of Thomas's brothers is incomplete. A number of baptisms are known, but there is evidence of other brothers with no matching baptism. Some may have been baptised by the nonconformists at Ringway Chapel, especially given their uncle Josiah's involvement there. Those baptisms that do exist may refer to the father as Thomas of Hale, or Thomas of Hale Barns. Hale Barns is part of Hale, so reference to Hale Barns is quite specific, but reference to Hale might cover Hale Barns. Also we have seen that 2 other Thomases of Hale had children during this time.

Thomas's eldest brother was George who only lived long enough to provide a son and heir. Next came Aaron, who had a daughter Elizabeth in 1698, but she had been twice married by the time Aaron died in 1729.

The third son John is only known from a mention in a lease, there being no matching baptism. Several Johns appear in the parish register as spouse, father, or deceased, though he most likely married Rebecca Barlow and died in 1695, based on the fact that Rebecca buried a son called Josiah in 1700. Josiah is a family name, whilst the fact Rebecca was mentioned on his burial implies she was a widow. No baptisms are recorded so any children, including Josiah were probably baptised at Ringway. If one was an Elizabeth she would be in her 40s by the time Bancroft was born.

James was baptised at Bowdon just 5 months before the first Thomas, but he is confirmed as the son of Thomas of Hale Barns on his marriage entry. He also had a daughter Elizabeth, born in 1702, but sometime between 1723 and 1725 the family seem to have moved to Chorlton in Manchester.

In 1702 Aaron bought a piece of land in Dunham on behalf of William. This might be a hint of another brother, and a clue that there were others not baptised at Bowdon.

Another approach is to look at Elizabeths baptised at Bowdon. After the daughter of James there are four who would be the right age to be the mother of Bancroft. The first is the daughter of John of Altrincham baptised on June 15th 1711. John's origins are unknown, but he is unlikely to be Thomas's brother and he is too old to be of the next generation. A John Warburton did witness Thomas's will, but he is more likely to be Thomas's nephew, the son and heir of his eldest brother George.

Elizabeth, the daughter of George of Dunham, was baptised on August 31st 1712. Little is known of this George and there is neither a matching marriage, nor further baptisms at Bowdon. Also no George of Bowdon parish signed the Oath of Allegiance in 1723. However a George Warburton was the appraiser of Thomas Warburton's inventory. Possibly he lived outside the

parish, but he is unlikely to be closely related to Thomas. His own brother George was already dead, and no nephew would be old enough to be Elizabeth's father.

The daughter of William of Hale was baptised on April 10th 1717. William was from Hale, but on his marriage both he and his wife Martha Dawson are from Baguely. Baguely is on the eastern edge of the parish not far from Hale, and the marriage entry merely implies they were living there at the time of the marriage, in 1707. Is this the same William that Aaron bought land for in 1702? The land in question was mentioned in the will of Joshua Warburton in 1720 so would seem to have been passed on at some time. Joshua has no baptism but did have brothers Peter and Josiah (of Bowdon) mentioned in his will of 1720. No other brothers are mentioned so these are probably not brothers of Thomas.

The final Elizabeth was baptised on July 6th 1721 the daughter of Josiah of Timperley. This means she would be about 17 when Bancroft was born. Also by then her father had died and her mother remarried. She would seem an ideal candidate to be employed to help John Bancroft bring up his children.

Unusually for the time, Josiah's age of 36 is given on his burial record in 1727, meaning he was born circa 1691. There is no baptism at Bowdon, or anywhere on the International Genealogical Index (IGI) which suggests a nonconformist baptism. Josiah is of course a family name so he could be Thomas's younger brother. Thomas's mother Alice would have been married 23 years in 1691, and therefore in her 40s, but it is possible this was her last child. Another possibility is that he is the son of Thomas's youngest uncle, Enoch. Enoch died in 1692 and left a will which spoke of his children. He lived in Mobberley and only one daughter was baptised there. Was the reference to children in case he had more, or did he have his other children baptised at Ringway.

It is impossible to be certain which, if any of these Elizabeths was Bancroft's mother. There are no infant burials to eliminate any of the four. An Elizabeth married in 1738, but there is nothing to identify which Elizabeth it was. The widow of Josiah of Timperley remarried in 1729. Her husband was from Northenden but it is not known where they resided.

The story of Bancroft Warburton raises a number of questions. We can be sure that the same John Bancroft married Mary Warburton, fathered Bancroft Warburton, and married Elizabeth Warburton. However there are other questions to which the answers have varying degrees of certainty.

1. Was the Bancroft who was baptised in Bowdon the same as the one who raised his family in Great Sankey? Although there is no definitive proof, there is no evidence that 2 persons with the same unusual name coexisted at this time so I think it most likely they are the same person.

2. Was John Bancroft's father-in-law the son of Thomas of Hale Barns, and nephew of my ancestor Josiah? Again it is impossible to be sure, but I believe his age, and his 3-lives lease make it more likely he is the son of

The Button Files

Thomas of Hale Barns, than any other known Thomas in Hale at that time.

3. Was the Elizabeth John Bancroft married in 1749 the mother of Bancroft? In this case the evidence is sparse, the later burial at Bowdon of an Elizabeth Bancroft of Prescott being the one small clue. However logic would suggest they are the same, as the involvement of two Elizabeth Warburtons seems too much of a coincidence.

4. Was Elizabeth a close relation (cousin) of John's first wife Mary, or is her name merely coincidence? Alas there is no real evidence. On balance I believe it is more likely that Elizabeth was a family member and not a hired servant who just happened to be born with the same surname as John Bancroft's late wife.

5. If Elizabeth was a cousin which Elizabeth was she? I tend to discount the daughter of James, because of her age, and the fact the family had moved away. None of the others can be shown to be a cousin, but arguments can be made for the daughters of William of Hale, and Josiah of Timperley. I believe it was common to send young girls to be servants so I tend to think the daughter of Josiah is the most likely candidate.

As a cousin she is one of the Hale Barns clan and I consider Bancroft's descendants as our relations. Alas this is supposition. I doubt we will ever know for sure.

The Warburton Society

The Warburton Society has grown steadily since the last issue and we now have over 100 members.

One thing that I don't provide on my website is a discussion board as there are two already in existence. The first is at <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>. If you are an Ancestry subscriber it can also be accessed from Ancestry. It has the advantage of having an associated List which can be subscribed to so that you receive all posts as emails. You can also set up a profile to declare your interests.

The other list is at <http://genforum.genealogy.com/warburton/> and is worth checking from time to time.

I would encourage you to use these Boards to post any queries, and also to answer other's queries if you are able.

Warburton One-Name Study

Since the last newsletter I have migrated to a new Apple computer. This has necessitated getting used to a lot of new software, including a new word processor and spreadsheet, and a new HTML editor to maintain my website. Most significantly I am now using a new family tree program called Reunion.

One advantage of Reunion is that it can be used to generate output for the web very easily. Rootsweb don't like you putting whole family trees on their web spaces so I have acquired a second tranche of free web space at Limewebs, and uploaded the trees of all the clans I have published so far. This should make it much easier to

navigate around. It is accessed via a link from the main website.

Unfortunately as there are over 2,600 Warburtons on there and the automated index is very basic, finding a specific individual might be a little difficult. I have therefore provided a more detailed index in PDF form to help identify who you might be interested in.

Reunion also has better charting facilities than the version of Legacy I was using previously (I never installed Legacy's full charting facility) so I have now added charts for each tree. Some trees are quite large so I have broken them down into several charts. The charts are in PDF format so it should be easy to zoom in and out.

I still intend to retain the textual Descendant Reports in PDF form for each clan. In this respect Reunion is not as good as Legacy so I will continue to generate them from the copy of Legacy I still have on my Netbook.

I also took the opportunity of tackling a new HTML editor to redesign my website. In particular I have included all the links to trees, charts, descendant reports, articles, and useful sites in a single panel on the right of each page. Hopefully this will make finding things easier.

*My other major task has been to document the Warburtons of Warburton Village clan. The core of this tree is taken from **Warburton: The Village and the Family** by Norman Warburton, and represents Norman's own ancestry. Additional branches have been added from other sources, which include:*

- *The Warburtons of Warburton and Arley," by Earl Cyrus Warburton and Geneva Warburton Dark, published in Monterey, California in 1956.*

- *The Sullivan County Settlers website (<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pasulliv/settlers/settlers54/settlers54.htm>).*

- *A paper by Dr Alan Warburton of Lancaster University*

- *Additional inputs from Mark Dalby, David Hartland, and Bridgit Koster*

The clan has over 1100 people including 732 Warburtons and has just been added to my website.

Whilst I have been concentrating on this one large clan I have been collecting a number of other inputs, and amendments to existing trees. I hope to be able to process these in the next few weeks so we may see a series of small website updates.

The DNA Study

There have been 2 new DNA results since the last issue making 15 in all. I have another currently being processed. Disappointingly one result was a mismatch, but the other was a further match for myself and my 3 previous matches.

I also had communication from a Warbritton in Texas, wondering if Warbritton was derived from Warburton. I am aware that Warburtons in censuses have been transcribed as Warbritton on Ancestry, and the name is

The Button Files

very rare in the UK today. It does seem to be a little more common in the USA, though my correspondent suggested that the name change might have been more deliberate than a mere transcription error, it being made to reflect allegiances in the American War of Independence.

Whatever the reasons for the change, my correspondent has had his DNA tested on Ancestry, and I was amazed to find he was also a match for me.

I have taken these 6 matches and made a first attempt at building a Phylogenetic Tree. This is described in detail in the next article.

Whilst looking on Ancestry I found 2 other matches with non-Warburtons, to go with one I already knew about. There are two possible explanations for this. They may be descended from a Warburton father, but took their name from their mother (probably due to illegitimacy), a step-father, or from some other source for reasons unknown. Alternatively it is possible these are purely random matches. DNA mutations are two-way. A mutation that took place many generations ago may be suddenly reversed, so 2 profiles can end up being similar by pure chance.

I also discovered, whilst developing the Warburtons of Warburton Village Clan, that I have 2 DNA tests from clan members, but they don't match. There must be a break in at least one of the lines. I am currently awaiting results from a third clan member, which should prove rather interesting.

***DNA Heritage** currently have a sale on. A 43-marker Y-chromosome DNA test currently costs \$129. I don't know how long this will last, but while it does I will add to it from the project Fund to bring the cost down to \$99. So if you were thinking about it, now is the time act. All I ask is that you can identify your Warburton ancestors back to pre-1900.*

My Phylogenetic Tree

So far I have five matching DNA profiles, plus a sixth whose name is probably derived from Warburton. I have used a tool called a Phylogenetic Tree, or Evolutionary Tree to analyse, and document these matches. Although software is available to build best fit trees from DNA evidence I have built my first tree manually using historical and genealogical knowledge as well as logic and estimates of the time when the most recent common ancestors lived. It would seem that the Y-chromosome profile demonstrated by these matched profiles has been associated with the Warburton name for almost as long as the name has been used.

Estimates of time to the most recent common ancestor are determined from DNA results using probability curves derived from the number of markers tested, the number of mutations found, and the average mutation rate. The probability curves express time as a number of generations. The number of years per generation can also vary, with 25 to 30 years being typical. However in my own line the average of the last nine generations is over 37 years. It is 750 years since Sir Piers de Dutton

built the manor house at Werberton and began to style himself de Werberton, equivalent to 25 generations at 30 years per generation, but it could be less if my own line is typical.

A mutation is a change in the number of times a short string of DNA is repeated at a particular location on the Y-chromosome. So, for example, the only difference between my profile and that of my genetic cousin Clive is that at location #DYS458 I have 16 repeats and he has 17.

Just how often do these mutations occur? Views on this seem to be constantly changing. When I started my project the often quoted figure was once in every 500 transmissions from father to son, or a rate of 0.2%. By using 43 markers in a test we get 43 times 0.2% or a rate of 8.6% at each generation. This is roughly one mutation in every 12 transmissions of the Y-chromosome from father to son. So on average there would be one mutation in 12 generations, or if a man had 12 sons, one son would have a mutation at one location.

I then found a couple of papers that showed that different markers mutated at different rates. I've even seen a suggestion that markers might mutate at different rates in different families. Not all 43 markers in our standard test had rates, but the average of those that did worked out at 0.28%.

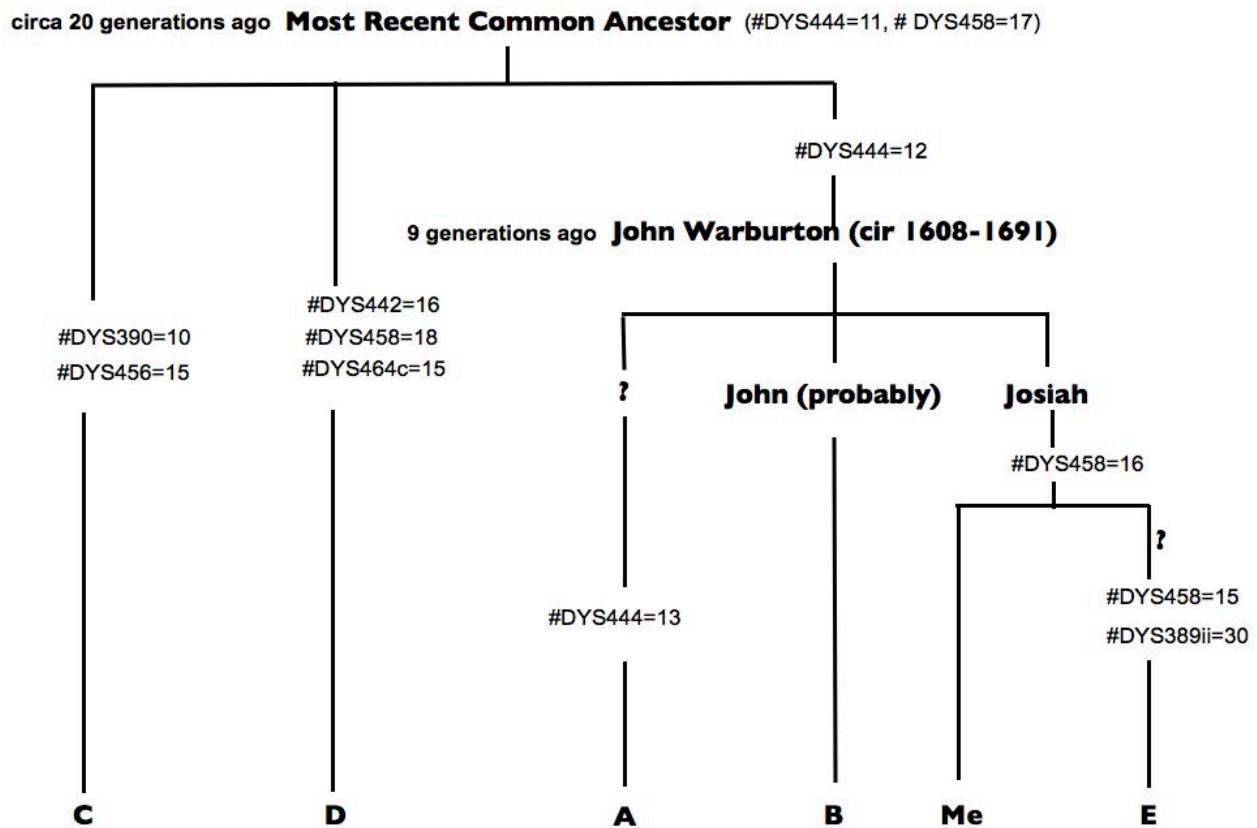
Recently as I was writing up the latest test results I found a comment that the latest research suggested a mutation rate of 0.43%. Unfortunately there was no reference to support this comment. DNA Heritage, our test company, are currently using 0.3%.

Is this important? Well it is to a degree. It doesn't fundamentally affect what is considered a match and what isn't. I have seen no results that fall in a grey area of uncertainty. My matches have a maximum of 4 mutations from their nearest match, whilst non-matches have a minimum of 9. Therefore they either match or they don't. What is affected is the calculation of the number of generations to the most recent common ancestor.

Before I get into that I shall introduce probability. For those of you with no background in statistics here is a (hopefully) simple explanation. Suppose I have a bag containing 500 balls, of which 50 are blue and the rest red. I now select 10 balls at random. What are the chances of me getting 1 blue ball? If I kept repeating the test I should get 1 blue ball more frequently than any other result, but on occasions I will get no blue balls, and on other occasions two, three, or rarely even more blue balls. By repeating the test many times the frequency of each result can be determined and plotted on a graph. This will tell me what are the chances (the probability) of any given test returning just one blue ball, or any other number of blue balls. Of course there are mathematical formulae to work out the results without having to keep testing it.

In the same way it is possible to calculate the probability for the number of generations back to a common ancestor given the number of mutations between 2 results. Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) calculators have been developed to make this

The Button Files



My Phylogenetic Tree

easy, and are available on the web. The one I use most is at www.moseswalker.com. It needs just 3 pieces of information, the number of markers (i.e. 43), the average mutation rate, and the number of matches (between 38 and 43).

So if we calculate for myself and Clive with 42 matches out of 43, we can see that, if we use a mutation rate of 0.3%, there is a 25% chance of the common ancestor being within 3.9 generations, a 50% chance of him being within 6.7 generations, and a 75% chance of him being within 10.7 generations. The most probable result is 6-7 generations, but in fact, based on genealogy, we are pretty certain he was 9 generations ago, which is a little more than average but well within the likely range. Remember that if the common ancestor was 9 generations ago, there are 18 DNA transmissions between Clive and me, 9 from the common ancestor to him, and 9 from the common ancestor to me. This is factored into the calculations.

Four mutations gives a 25% chance of a common ancestor within 13.9 generations, a 50% chance of him being within 19.2 generations, and a 75% chance of him being within 25.7 generations. The most probable result is therefore 19-20 generations. This compares with the circa 25 generations from the first known Warburton. The significance of a mutation rate of 0.43% is that the most

probable result becomes 13-14 generations, so I shall be watching developments carefully.

Having found matches, and calculated the probabilities for the number of generations to the common ancestor, I can now start on my Phylogenetic Tree. This shows the relationship between myself and my DNA matches based on the evolution of our Y-chromosome. It is constructed using logic, plus genealogical relationships where known, and is shown above.

The first step was to determine what structure can be determined from existing knowledge of our genealogy. By definition a most recent common ancestor must have at least two sons who, in turn have one or more sons of their own. In my family tree my ancestor John, who died in 1791, had many sons, but they were contemporary with the earliest known ancestors of both my closest matches, and we can see they are not connected. However, in the previous 4 generations, only one of my ancestors had multiple sons, another John who died 100 years earlier, in 1691. There are 9 generations from this John to me, and the next possible most recent common ancestor is 11 generations ago. At a mutation rate of 0.3% the probability of a most recent common ancestor being 11 or more generations ago with only one mutation is less than 25%. It drops to less than 10% if the mutation rate is 0.43%.

The Button Files

John looks a very likely most recent common ancestor for myself (Me on the tree) and Clive (B), and in fact there is a very likely candidate for his oldest known ancestor in my tree, in a great grandson of John's who was born in Mobberley.

My other close match (A) has an oldest known ancestor called William, who was 60 in the 1841 census. This gives a timeframe for his birth, but there are a number of Williams born and baptised around that time. One however was baptised at Bowdon, putting him in the correct location for a link back to John, and his father was called Josiah, a family name. Unfortunately the missing non-conformist baptisms I discussed in the last newsletter, prevent the exact link being determined. However the probability of John being the most recent common ancestor is the same as for Clive, and as the Mobberley branch is well documented it is likely A is descended from another of John's sons.

The third close match shown on the Phylogenetic Tree (E) is from a Warbritton. He has two differences from Me and from Clive (B) which translates to our most recent common ancestor being, most likely, 10-11 generations ago, suggesting he could well be John again.

A number of Warbrittons are found in the transcribed census records on Ancestry, but these are invariably transcribed incorrectly, the handwritten census entry being most commonly Warbutton, itself a common incorrect spelling of Warburton. The DNA match is some confirmation that this Warbritton is indeed derived from Warburton.

My other 2 matches (C and D) have more mutations, three and four respectively when compared to Clive, and five when compared with each other. This suggests a much older most recent common ancestor. Five differences translates to a most recent common ancestor 23-24 generations ago.

Both the more distant matches come from testees who have no connection with Hale Barns. One has links with Warburton village, the other with Warrington, though the use of the forename Hamlet gives a suggestion of a link to the Warburtons of Partington. Partington is only a mile from Warburton village.

Since Warburton village is the origin of the Warburton name it is more likely the common ancestor lived in that area and it was the Hale Barns branch that subsequently moved away. History provides a small clue as to when that move might have occurred. It is known that in the 14th century the De Massey family of Dunham Massey granted estates in Hale to certain families on a very small chief rent in return for providing soldiers and arms. In the 18th century the elder branch of my family held a small estate at Hale Barns, paying a very small chief rent of 6 1/2d per annum (this is equivalent to less than 3 pence sterling, or about 2 cents US). This suggests the Warburtons could have been one of these soldier families. Alas there is no actual proof that they were, though it is interesting that one of the seven ancient Greens of Hale is called Warburton Green, suggesting a long association, and the ICMA Centre's database of Medieval solders shows a number of Werberton, or de

Werberton soldiers in the late 14th and early 15th centuries though it does not state where they are from.

With these genealogical considerations in mind we can now look more closely at the DNA evidence to build a picture of the most recent common ancestor of all six testees. The first thing to note is that 36 of the 43 markers are identical in all six profiles. Five others are different in only one profile, whilst of the remaining two profiles, one as has 4 different values across the six profiles, and the other 3 values. This means we can be pretty sure of the value of 41 of the 43 markers in the profile of the most recent common ancestor.

In the case of marker #DYS458 the value 17 appears in two of the three profiles descended from John, and one of the more distant matches. It is therefore likely that 17 is the original value, and there have been three mutations since, one (value 16) in my own line from John, one (value 18) in the line to D, and one in the line to E (the Warbritton).

Marker #DYS444 has the value 12 in two of John's descendants, and the Warbritton, and 11 for the two more distant profiles (C and D). One of John's descendants has the value 13. From this we can deduce that John carried the value 12, but we can't be sure whether the most recent common ancestor carried 12 or 11. I have assumed the mutation occurred between the common ancestor and John because C and D share the value 11, so their common ancestor carried 11, and because C and D have 5 mutations between them.

So in summary we have identified the profile of a common ancestor with the exception that one marker has only been limited to one of two values. We also have both DNA and historical evidence that indicates that he lived sometime in the 14th century, not long after the name Warburton (or Werberton as it was at that time) came into use.

Rolling Your Own Life

A Biography of international football & cricket trainer Fred Warburton

By his Grandson Ken Warburton

Fred was born in Sharples Lancashire on the 8th of August 1880. The son of James Warburton, a Stonemason, he was one of nine brothers and sisters. He is known to have had brothers called Herbert, Joseph, James and Walter, sisters called Margaret (who was known in the family as Cissy) Charlotte and another sister called Mary. Fred's mother and father lived in the USA for a time and two of the children (James & Margaret) were born there. Fred's mother was originally called Betsy Moore and she was descended from an Irish protestant family who came from Belfast.

Fred played football for Turton Football Club (FC) and received a Lancashire Football Association winner's medal in 1905. He was also a very competent and keen cricketer and during the summer months would play for Turton Cricket Club (CC).

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Fred started an apprenticeship to follow his father as a stonemason but soon grew to dislike the work. Fred, against his father's wishes, decided to leave his trade and to pursue his love for football. He managed to get an apprenticeship with Bolton Wanderer's Football Club and rose to first team appearances.

Moving on from Bolton Wanderers FC, Fred played for Swindon in the 1907-8 season. He played in 25 league matches scoring 10 goals & 3 FA cup games scoring 2 goals. During the summer of 1908 Fred went back to Bolton and worked as a builder whilst waiting for the next football season to start. During this time he met and lived with Pauline Walker, the daughter of Henry Walker, a circus trapeze artiste and later on the 24th June 1908 in Bolton they married.



For the 1908-9 season he moved onto Plymouth Argyle FC and the above photo of him is taken with the team in 1908. Fred & Pauline's eldest son James was born in

Plymouth and Edith was born in Bolton. Returning to Plymouth from a disastrous FA cup match in Birmingham a very rowdy argument broke out on the train amongst the players and staff. The result was that the Plymouth trainer was thrown from the coach and was killed. Fred although not implicated in the death of the trainer decided that Plymouth Argyle FC was not for him and with his family packed up and left for Bolton.

He kicked his heels for a while in Bolton working as a builder. Following an argument with his father over him returning into the stonemason business, Fred and his family left for pastures new in Holland. Fred had a friend called Jimmy Wilson who had played football for Preston North End and was also a Scottish International player. Jimmy had gone to Holland as a trainer and had then contacted Fred to tell him that the Dutch would pay good money for English trainers.

He first of all got a job training the Amsterdam Football club (Amsterdam Voetbal Vereeniging or AVV). He stayed for one season with them before moving onto to coach Utrecht. It was during his stay in Utrecht that his son Henry was born.

Fred's obvious talents did not go unnoticed in Holland and he became the Dutch International coach from 1912 to 1923, a period which included the 1920 Olympic Games.

Later he moved on to training the top amateur side - Hague football club (HVV). HVV was a team run by wealthy gentlemen for the sons of wealthy gentlemen. However, the work only lasted during the winter months, and so Fred and his family would return to Bolton in the summer and he would continue his love of cricket with Turton CC. Later Fred managed to persuade the wealthy gentlemen of HVV that a cricket side would be a good thing. Thus, Fred managed to secure himself an all year round job with the now Haagsche Cricket en Voetbal Vereeniging HC&VV.

All the remainder of Fred and Pauline's children were born and brought up in Holland. They used Dutch as their first language although all learnt to speak English. Fred used Dutch extensively in his day to day job. Pauline however, although she could get by speaking the language could only read and write it a little bit.

By this time Jim, their eldest son, had gone to work as an export manager for a sports outfitters in Rotterdam. This company had been set up by a gentleman called Paul Frankenberg in partnership with Jimmy Wilson, Fred's old friend. Also working in this company was a Dutch girl called Miep who eventually managed to persuade Jim that his future lay with her. They married on 16th December 1936 and later in 1938 their first daughter Millie was born. Miep recalls how she was introduced to the lavish English Christmas and how much she liked it. Christmas in Holland in those days was a much simpler affair and so the English way of doing it was quite an eye opener for Miep. Pauline was also very good at organising it.

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Date	Home Team	Away Team	Home Team Goals	Away Team Goals	Type of Match	Dutch Result
17 November 1912	Germany	The Netherlands	2	3	International	Win
24 August 1919	Sweden	The Netherlands	4	1	International	Lose
31 August 1919	Norway	The Netherlands	1	1	International	Draw
05 April 1920	The Netherlands	Denmark	2	0	International	Win
13 May 1920	Italy	The Netherlands	1	1	International	Draw
16 May 1920	Switzerland	The Netherlands	2	1	International	Lose
28 August 1920	The Netherlands	Luxembourg	3	0	Olympics	Win
29 August 1920	The Netherlands	Sweden	5	4	Olympics	Win
31 August 1920	Belgium	The Netherlands	3	0	Olympics	Win
05 September 1920	The Netherlands	Spain	1	3	Olympics	Lose
26 March 1921	The Netherlands	Switzerland	2	0	International	Win
08 May 1921	The Netherlands	Italy	2	2	International	Draw
15 May 1921	Belgium	The Netherlands	1	1	International	Draw
13 November 1921	France	The Netherlands	0	5	International	Win
26 March 1922	Belgium	The Netherlands	4	0	International	Lose
17 April 1922	The Netherlands	Denmark	2	0	International	Win
07 May 1922	The Netherlands	Belgium	1	2	International	Lose
19 November 1922	Switzerland	The Netherlands	5	0	International	Lose
02 April 1923	The Netherlands	France	8	1	International	Win
29 April 1923	The Netherlands	Belgium	1	1	International	Draw
10 May 1923	Germany	The Netherlands	0	0	International	Draw
Played 21		In 2005 He was Ranked Number 9				
Won 9		in the list of All Time Great Dutch Trainers				
Lost 6						
Drew 6						

Dutch International Football Results under Fred Warburton

In the mid 1930's Fred fell foul of the Dutch Income Tax laws and was required to pay a small fortune to the Dutch government in back taxes. Fred also owed money to others and so quickly decided to sever his links with Holland and to emigrate to Canada. So the family, except for Jim and his family, packed their things and sent all their major belongings on to Canada. The family would travel to Canada via Morecambe so that Pauline could say farewell to her sisters living there. However, things did not go to plan and whilst staying with a sister who had a boarding house in Albert Road, Fred and Pauline were persuaded to remain in Morecambe.

They bought a new 3 bedroom semi-detached house on Downes Grove adjacent to the Morecambe football club ground, Christie Park. Somehow, 2 parents and 9 children managed to live within this house. Joe said that the children slept on bunk beds in the 3 bedrooms whilst the parents slept on a bed settee in the front room. Fred and Pauline at this point did much travelling around and the day to day running of the house was left to Edith. Fred also got involved with Morecambe Football Club and Westgate Cricket Club and brought his huge experience to bear with both clubs.

His children were now coming into adulthood and finding their own lives and starting their own families. The Second World War arrived and Fred saw his beloved football and cricket suspended for the duration.

Jim, Miep and Millie, apart from holidays to England, remained in Rotterdam until 10th May 1940 when the

Germans invaded Holland. They had already been briefed during the previous winter by the British Embassy that they must have suitcases packed and ready (only what they could carry plus £5 sterling) and if the Germans invade, they must contact the English Church for instructions. Miep was awakened by the sound of shooting and going up onto the flat roof of their house, she watched as German parachutists dropped into the city of Rotterdam. She raced down and woke Jim up who left the house to telephone the English Church. From them he received instructions to go immediately to the seaman's mission down by the docks. He went back to their house and in the meantime Miep's parents had arrived. Following a tearful farewell, Jim, Miep and Millie set off for the docks. They managed to stop a tram that was returning to the depot and on explaining to the driver they were English he agreed to carry them as far as he could. They left the tram near the docks and set off walking. They were shot at not only by snipers but also by aircraft strafing the docks. Eventually they arrived at the seamen's mission and were directed to 2 British minesweepers. Their documents were checked and then they were let on board one of them. The captain of the minesweeper then had to negotiate a difficult passage under fire out to sea. Thankfully they got out okay and managed to return to England where they joined the rest of the Warburton family in Morecambe. It was the Whitsuntide Bank Holiday weekend when they arrived and they only had £5 and their Dutch savings. On the Tuesday, Fred took them to the Midland Bank in Morecambe who after some persuasion, gave them half

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the exchange rate for their guilders. So they lost all their major possessions and about half of their savings.

Fred watched his sons march off to war. Thankfully, all survived and eventually returned home in one piece. Football and cricket was resumed and Warburton father and sons got back into the swing of never agreeing with each other about how the games should or should not be played.

Fred a healthy and fit man all his life died following a heart attack on 29th November 1948. He is buried in Torrisholme Cemetery on Westgate in Morecambe. Later, following their deaths, Pauline in 1970 and Edith in 1999 were placed in the grave with him.

Member's Corner

The Member's Corner is an area where members may place short notices or comments on aspects of Warburton genealogy or the Society. These could include suggestions, statements of their interests, announcements, interesting discoveries, or items for discussion.

Gayle Diamond from Australia sent the following photo of Martha Warburton born circa 1833 in Adlington, Prestbury, Cheshire, mother Alice Warburton.



Martha Warburton went to Australia c1855. She married a Widower and stated that her father was John Warburton, Farmer, and her mother was Alice Braddock

(Maiden name). It is possible she did not want her new family to know that she was illegitimate, if in fact she was.

In 1864 Martha went back to England with her husband, William KENWORTHY and they lived in Mossley, Lancs. William died in 1865 and Martha returned to Australia that year with 4 of her children.

She remarried in 1868 to Bartholemew CASTALANELI and had a further 4 children. She must have separated from Bartholemew and returned to England in 1880, as she was on the 1881 census.

Does anyone know anything about her?

Next Issue

I plan to publish issue number 3 towards the end of the year. My current ideas for feature articles are:

- Warburton Books
- The Warburton haplotypes
- Colonel Sir Robert Warburton of the Khyber Rifles

If I receive better submissions or suggestions from members these could be changed.

I have received no photos for a member's photo gallery, but the option still stands.