

The Button Files

Newsletter of the Warburton One-Name Study

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Editor:

Ray Warburton - ray1warburton@gmail.com

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

Contents

Contents	1
This Newsletter.....	1
A Cuddle of Cousins.....	1
Thomas of Hale	3
Arley Rent Roll 1572	3
Irish Investigations.....	3
John Starkey Warburton – Organist	6
Places Called Warburton.....	6
Charles Warburton Carr	8
Squire Albert Warburton	9
Another Warburton Footballer	10
Ringway Chapel	11
Quaker Family Pictures	12
Major Herbert Bradley Warburton	13
Alfred Warburton	15
Two Garryhinch Stories	15
Various Updates and Additions	15
Big Y Review of 2020	17
Next Issue	18

This Newsletter

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

This newsletter includes significant **Warburton Website** posts since issue 20 in November 2020.

The articles in this Newsletter are as follows:

- **A Cuddle of Cousins** This article is about cousins from an Australian branch of the Garryhinch clan.
- **Thomas of Hale** I had a query about Thomas who was transported to Australia in 1828.

- **Arley Rent Roll 1572** Announcing a Page in **Galleries** that has images of a hand written transcription by Charles Foster.
- **Irish Investigations** An introduction to a blog by Chris Pigott, whose Irish ancestors intermarried with the Garryhinch Warburtons resulted in a number of Posts concerning Irish records and their impact on the Garryhinch and Mongon clans.
- **John Starkey Warburton - Organist** There is a memorial inscription to John on a stained glass window in Florence, Oregon. Who was he, and where did the window come from?
- **Places Called Warburton** This is a review of towns and other places in the world called Warburton.
- **Charles Warburton Carr** The town of Warburton in Victoria, Australia was named after Charles. Who was he?
- **Squire Albert Warburton** This is the story of Albert, the captain of Blackburn Olympic, the first working class team to win the FA Cup in 1883.
- **Another Warburton Footballer** An F Warburton played for Hallam FC in reputedly the first football derby, in 1861. Who was he?
- **Ringway Chapel** An update on the later history of Ringway Chapel from Phil Radcliffe.
- **Quaker Family Pictures** Pictures sent to me over the years by Jimmy Warburton of the Quaker Family.
- **Major Herbert Bradley Warburton** An obituary that appeared in the Daily Telegraph on June 14th 1999 led to an investigation into the Major.
- **Alfred Warburton** A request for information on Alfred Warburton, born in 1874 in Dunham, and drowned circa 1924 in Alaska.
- **Two Garryhinch Stories** These stories cover a painting from Winchester and a connection to Dame Nellie Melba.
- **Various Updates and Additions** Updates and additions to the website since the last newsletter.
- **Big Y Review of 2020** A report from FTDNA on the status of Big Y testing.

A Cuddle of Cousins

There is no collective word for a group of cousins, but I did come across the above suggestion. I have recently had two examples (both from Australia) of growing

The Button Files

cuddles and it is always satisfying to confirm new distant relatives.

Firstly I had an email from Alan Warburton which included the following: *You've heard of long lost cousins, well after 68 year's I've found one that I didn't know I had. In the course of my ongoing research, I recently contacted a man who turned out to be my second cousin. Traveling to Tamworth New South Wales yesterday, my brother Bob (right) and I, met for the first time Bill Warburton (left) with whom we share a great grandfather being the late Charles George Warburton. Born in Abbeylax, Queens County Ireland in 1834, Charles immigrated to Australia in 1857 and died at Manly, New South Wales in 1915.*



Charles George Warburton. Charles was born at Abbeylax, Queen's County, Ireland in 1834 and married Sarah Allen of Albion Park, near Wollongong New South Wales on 20 August 1863. The image is of Charles as an Alderman of Manly Council a beachside suburb of Sydney. Charles and his family were significant contributors to, and influential in the growth and development of Colonial Sydney.

The three cousins are from the Pymont branch of the Garryhinch clan. Their great grandfather Charles emigrated along with his father John, and his brother William. Now this William is the 2x great grandfather of Thomas Warburton who was one of my earliest DNA participants. His late wife Virginia provided material for the Garryhinch clan.



Charles George Warburton

I actually met Alan and Bob as they were in England when I held a Warburton Day in Altrincham in 2016.



Alan's email included a new picture:



Brothers Alan and Bob Warburton (right) and their newly found second cousin Bill (left).

The Button Files

As chance would have it I was recently in touch with Tom following an enquiry from a lady who is descended from Tom's 4x great grandfather, so I was able to put them in touch with each other, and with descendants of Charles.

Alan was then able to send me the following photos of a grave grave in Singleton, NSW, that contains Tom's ancestor William, and his in-laws William and Mary Anne Kingston.



Grave of William Kingston died 1880

My best understanding of the inscription is as follows:

William Kingston
died 22 March 1880
aged 71 years
also
Mary Anne
beloved wife of the above
died 12th March 1890
aged 82 years
also
William Warburton
died 31st Dec 1890

In fact Charles George emigrated to Australia with his father John and brother William, following the death of his mother Harriet. Recently Alan shared his research into Harriet, who is his 2x great grandmother.

Alan's research uncovered the following announcement of Harriet's marriage in the Limerick Chronicle of August 4th 1832: "*At Abbeyleix Church, by the Rev. A. Newcombe, on Tuesday, John, eldest son of the late Rev, John Warburton, Rector of Valentia, county Kerry, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Charles Murphy, Esq. of Durrow and the niece of the Irish Missionary, Reverend Gideon Ousley (sic) and General Ouseley of the Portuguese Service*".

From this Alan was able to discover Harriet's mother's maiden name and her connection to the Ouseley family. A Journal published in the Journal of the Royal Society

Antiquaries held in the JSTOR Digital library, entitled The Name and Family of Ouseley, revealed a gentrified family with earlier members having lived at Dunmore Castle Galway from the middle of the 17th century.

Harriet's mother turned out to be Susan, the youngest of 10 children of John Earle Ousley 1736 – 1816 and Elizabeth Ouseley nee Surridge. The Reverend Gideon Ouseley was the second child, and eldest son. General Ouseley of the Portuguese Service turned out to be Ralph (later Sir Ralph), the 7th child and youngest son.

Thomas of Hale

I had a query from a descendant of a Thomas Warburton who was baptised at Hale Chapel in 1803, and transported to Australia in 1828. This brought back memories, and on investigation I discovered I had exchanged emails with a couple of other descendants of Thomas in 2008, and with descendants of two of Thomas's sisters in 2008 and 2014.

Thomas's parents are Thomas and Ann, believed to be Ann Baily (sic) who married a Thomas at Manchester Cathedral in 1792. Ten children of Thomas and Ann(e) were baptised at Hale Chapel between 1792 and 1817. This includes 6 sons, only one of whom I can see in censuses.

However the main objective was to identify Thomas senior. The most vital information to do this is the record of Thomas's death or burial, and his age at the time he died. This in turn would indicate when he was born, and enable a search for a matching baptism.

Unfortunately I can find no obvious record of Thomas's death. There is no burial record at Bowdon that matches, and no death registration after 1837.

However I am aware that burials did take place at Hale Chapel. I have seen my 3x Great Grandfather Josiah's grave there. He was buried in 1854, but there is no on-line record of the burial on the websites I've looked at. So it occurs to me that maybe Thomas was buried there.

Unfortunately I live too far away to just pop in and have a look. If anyone reading this lives close by and could have a look for me, or see if the church has burial records I would be very grateful.

Arley Rent Roll 1572

I have added a new Page to the Warburton Artefacts section of the Gallery. It includes 5 images of a letter sent to me in 2016 by Charles Foster, Arley Hall archivist. It contains his transcription of sections of the Arley Hall Rent Roll of 1572 pertaining to the village of Warburton, and my comments on the various Warburton names included.

Irish Investigations

A number of Posts over the last year concern Irish records introduced to me by Chris Pigott's blog, and their impact on the Garryhinch and Mongon clans.

The Button Files

Chris Pigott's Blog

Elaine Hopper drew my attention to THE PIGOTT FAMILY OF QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND which is a blog maintained by Chris Pigott. It includes a Page on The Warburton Family in Ireland.

It also includes a number of sources I was unaware of, including the Betham Pedigree, and The 1641 Dispositions and the Irish Rebellion.

Sir William Betham was Chief Herald in Ireland in the 19th century. He abstracted genealogical information from records in the Public Records Office of Ireland, such as from probate grants. A number of these probate grants involve Cheshire Warburtons suggesting property interests in Ireland.

The 1641 Dispositions include one from John Lewys a servant to Richard Warburton, Dublin Merchant.

Irish Parish Records

I have catalogued Warburton parish records from the Irish Genealogy website, and Sir William Betham's genealogical notes from FindMyPast.

Many Irish parish, probate, census and marriage license records were destroyed in a fire at the Public Records Office at Four Courts in Dublin during the Irish Civil War on 13 April 1922. However some parish records, mainly from the protestant Church of Ireland, have survived. Also part of the loss is filled by the work of Sir William Betham (1779–1853).

Betham was an English-born Irish Herald and antiquarian who held the office of Ulster King of Arms from 1820 until his death in 1853. He had previously served as the Deputy Ulster Herald from 1807 to 1820. He was knighted in 1812.

Betham made genealogical notes from virtually all of the prerogative wills of Ireland from 1536–1800 and formed them into pedigree charts. He worked on these will pedigrees for eighteen years, from 30 November 1808 until 21 October 1826. Betham's work provides a valuable substitute for the records lost in the 1922 fire.

Betham's original notebooks are now in the National Archives of Ireland and the Genealogical Office in Dublin has his sketch pedigrees based on his will abstracts.

Abstracts from Betham's own notebooks are now published online on FindMyPast. There are over 400,000 genealogical abstracts for wills up to 1800, and marriage licenses to 1813. A search for Warburton on FindMyPast produces 12 hits from the Prerogative Licenses Abstracts, and 218 hits from the Genealogical Abstracts.

I have produced a combined list of all the events captured by Betham, in date order. Index entries are ignored, and several hits may refer to the same document. Also a number of events were covered twice, possibly due to the collection of Warburton events together to aid the drawing of genealogical pedigrees.

The various events include wills, administrations (admons), marriage licenses, an occasional parish record, and some miscellaneous notes. There are also a number of hand drawn trees.

I believe most of the entries will relate to members of the Garryhinch clan. Exceptions might include members of the Mongon clan post 1792, and servicemen on postings in Ireland. I am updating the Garryhinch clan where I can. However it hasn't been possible to link all the entries to the Garryhinch clan.

The baptisms, marriages, burials, families, and Betham transcripts are grouped under Irish Families and can be accessed from the Parishes Page, and the Sidebar.

Betham's Warburton Origins

The transcripts of Sir William Betham's genealogical notes included transcripts of his hand drawn pedigrees. Two of these pedigrees showed solutions to two questions of Warburton origins. These are the Warburton relationship of Rev. Terence Charles Mongan, who adopted the Warburton name in 1792, and the origins of Richard Warburton, merchant of Dublin, who first appeared in that city in the 1630s. Unfortunately in both cases the solutions are wrong, but may nevertheless include grains of truth.

Terence Charles Mongan Warburton

Tree 5 in my Betham paper shows Rev. Charles Mongan as the son of Anne, daughter of John Warburton. William of London, deceased, and his spinster sister Alicia, who are mentioned as the Reverend's maternal cousins in the London Gazette's record of the name change, are shown as the children of John's son William, though William is 'of Dublin'.

Betham includes a reference to Bigland (Ralph Bigland, Norroy King at Arms). He then states "This Pedigree is not true" with a further reference to Bigland.

John Warburton is believed to be the 3rd son of Richard of Dublin, who was born circa 1642. As his supposed grandson Charles was born around 1754, the pedigree is obviously not complete. It would seem that one or two generations are missing. However the pedigree makes the specific claim that it was descendants of John who were associated with Charles's change of name.

The pedigree is also specific that Charles took his mother's maiden name. The other alternative is that Charles's aunt, his mother's sister, had married a Warburton. At first I thought that, if Charles had taken his mother's maiden name, this would be mentioned in the London Gazette, but as it is clear that Alicia is acting as his sponsor, maybe it is not so relevant. It also seems unusual for the daughter of a Protestant Anglo-Irish family to marry a blind Catholic harpist, as Charles's father was. It is easier to imagine two sisters marrying very different husbands, but maybe Bigland knew something we don't.

Hitherto John Warburton's descendants have not been known and included in the Garryhinch Clan. However references in Betham's extracts have identified four children, including a William, but not an Anne. The reference to William is from the will of Richard, son of John's brother George, which was proved in January 1746. Richard refers to his cousin William of London. As the known children of his uncle Richard do not include a William, it seems he is likely to be the son of Uncle John.

This is the only known reference that indicates John had a son William, but it does link him with London.

The Button Files

However he must have been a significant age by 1746, so it seems likely that the William and Alicia mentioned in 1792 were at least his grandchildren rather than his children. Unfortunately it hasn't been possible to construct a family in London that fits the known facts.

Richard Warburton of Dublin

Tree 1 in my Betham paper mirrors closely the Hefferston Grange branch documented in the Arley Clan. It differs in that it includes the family of William Warburton and Anne nee Warburton. A pedigree of the Warburtons of Hefferston Grange from The History of Cheshire (Ormerod) shows that William, son of Peter and Magdalen nee Moulton married Anne daughter of Richard Warburton of London esq. The Betham pedigree says Richard is of Broomfield and adds 5 children and 2 grandchildren. One son is called Richard of Ireland, and notes he died in 1669.

Richard Warburton of Dublin was the founder of the Garyhinch clan. It has long been accepted by his descendants and the Warburtons of Arley Hall that the two families are related. Betham's pedigree offers a solution that confirms this link. However Y-chromosome DNA tests on descendants of two of Richard's sons match and confirm the whole clan carried a Y-chromosome that belongs to haplogroup J, and is unmatched by any other Warburtons. Meanwhile tests on members of Warburton clans that have plausible links to the Warburtons of Arley have revealed an R haplogroup Y-chromosome that is shared with some Duttons with a common ancestor who lived about 1000 year ago. It is almost certain that this Y-chromosome was that of the Arley Hall branch. If Richard is related to the Arley Warburton, the link has been obscured by a non-paternal event by which Richard or one of his close ancestors took his name and Y-chromosome from different sources.

The idea that Richard's father was a William is supported by a letter from W.S. Butler to the editor of The Gentleman's Magazine, published in the December 1847 edition (volume 18, page 562) which complains about a faulty genealogy of the Irish Warburtons in Burke's Landed Gentry. I covered this faulty genealogy in a Post on The Origins of the Garryhinch Clan in December 2015. In Mr Butler's complaint he includes the statement that 'Richard's father was William'.

Betham and Butler were contemporaries so it is possible Butler got his information from Betham, or maybe they both got their information from a common source. However William, son of Peter and Magdalen Moulton can be discounted.

Peter and Magdalen married on February 1st 1585/6. They had 4 sons and 5 daughters. Peter died in 1617 and his will refers to William as 'under 24', and amongst 'the younger children'. William was therefore born no earlier than 1593, and probably later.

The Betham pedigree does not indicate that Richard was the eldest child, in fact he was listed as last of the five. It is difficult to imagine he was born much before 1620. However the earliest reference to Richard of Dublin was in 1631 when he was granted administration of the estate of William Fawcett, a haberdasher of London. He was clearly much older than 11 at that time.

Although Betham's pedigree is wrong in identifying Richard of Ireland, it does add detail to the Arley clan. The identities of William's children are probably correct, including the inclusion of a Richard. Also the identity of Anne's father as Richard of Broomfield implies he was also part of the Arley clan. A Peter Warburton born around 1461, the second son of Piers Warburton (aka Wise Piers, the builder of Arley Hall) is recorded as receiving lands in Bromfield. Richard is probably a descendant who was not a first born son and so established himself in London.

Was Richard the son of another William, or is William a red herring? Recent research by Chris Pigott and presented on his blog, uncovers a series of facts which, together with Betham's genealogical extracts, paint a plausible alternative story of Richard's origins.

Richard (Richus) Warborton, was admitted on 8th November 1611 as Apprentice to Thomas Ince, Master Haberdasher of London. He was the son of George Warburton, of Hulce, Cheshire, Gent. Hulce was a township in the parish of Great Budworth, Hundred of Northwich.

A Richard Warburton was baptised at Waverton, near Chester, on 11th August 1595, a son of George Warburton. Also George Warburton was married at Great Budworth on 4th August 1584, to Elizabeth Littleton.

Richard Warburton gained his Freedom on 24th September 1619, from Thomas Ince, Master. He joined the Haberdasher's Company. Apprentices were traditionally bound at age 14, for a period of 7 years, by the end of which time they would have reached their majority. It would seem Richard was apprenticed at 16 and served 8 years.

Richard (Rico) Warburton, Master Haberdasher, of London, took on the apprenticeship of Peter (Petrus) Warburton, son of George (Georgius) Warburton, of Boughton in Cheshire, Gent (Generosus), deceased (defunctus), on 13th September 1627,

Richard Warburton, of Dublin, was granted Administration, on 14th October 1631, as Principal Creditor, of the Irish assets of William Fawcett, of London, Haberdasher. William Fawcett was apprenticed in 1606, to Thomas Thornton, Master Haberdasher in London. This is the earliest formal record of Richard having arrived in Dublin. It also introduces a haberdashery connection.

The will of Jeffery Cartwright, of Dublin, Merchant, dated 23 January 1636/7, named his partner Mr Warburton. In 1623, as Master Haberdasher, in London, William Fawcett apprenticed Jeffery Cartwright.

Richard Warburton, a merchant in Dublin was mentioned in a Chancery Court Edict, dated 1635, relating to an £8,000 loan to King Charles. It is believed this may relate to the forced loans of 1626-27 introduced by Charles I to finance a war in Denmark. If so this implies Richard was already a prosperous merchant by that date.

The above evidence, whilst being circumstantial, is consistent with Richard completing his apprenticeship in 1619, aged 24, building a successful business that would

The Button Files

support a forced loan to King Charles I in 1626/7, taking on his younger brother Peter as apprentice, but moving his business to Ireland by 1631 and setting up in partnership with Jeffrey Cartwright, another young haberdasher.

Richard's father George is associated with both Hulse in Great Budworth, which is the parish that includes Arley Hall, and with Boughton and Waverton which are both east of Chester. This could mean we have 2 Georges, or one George who had interests in both places. However there is a direct link between Richard and George of Boughton because he took his son as apprentice in 1627.

Cousin George of Boughton was bequeathed "my best cloth gown" by Peter Warburton, mace bearer of Chester, in his will of 1624. It seems that George died between 1624 and 1627, though I have found no record of this.

Norman Warburton's **Warburton: The Village and the Family**, includes a transcript of Peter's will and inventory, as well as biographical notes. He identifies Peter's father as Thomas Warburton, Rector of the Church of Warburton, whose own will of 1597 is also transcribed. As well as Thomas's three children, his will has references to a number of Warburtons as owing or being owed debts, as witnesses, as assessors of his Inventory, and that he desires that 'the worshipful Peter Warburton of Hefferston Grange, Esquire, to be overseer'.

As Peter's cousin, George must share a grandfather with him, and so his father must be a brother of Rector Thomas. I am not certain if Thomas's desire to appoint Peter of Hefferston as overseer is sufficient to prove a family link with the Warburtons of Arley and Hefferston Grange, but it must be a strong possibility.

There is no way of knowing at what point the Irish Warburtons acquired their unique Y-chromosome. In a similar manner there has been an assumption that Warburton leaseholders in the village of Warburton were descended from a branch of the family who remained in Warburton when the main family moved to Arley Hall, but this has also been confounded by non-matching Y-chromosome DNA. In both cases an actual link could be hidden by a non-paternal event where a new Y-chromosome is introduced via illegitimacy, or infidelity.

John Starkey Warburton – Organist

I've had a query from John Rose alerting me to a stain glass window in Florence, Oregon which bears an inscription 'in memory of John S Warburton 51 years organist and choirmaster of this Church'. It seems the window was actually made for a church in Lancashire, and John is searching for information on the church and the organist.

John has written an article on the window, complete with pictures, which you can see at <http://johnrose-glass.com/blog/2019-08-14-stained-glass-gems-from-england>.

I've had a look in censuses and my records, and I believe the organist is John Starkey Warburton (1873-1943) of the Edenfield clan. He lived his life in or near Blackpool and had 2 sons and (probably) 2 granddaughters.

A search on Google had 2 hits. The first was a discussion which included:

Warburton, John Starkey. A.Mus.T.C.L. Organist of the United Methodist Church, Blackpool, 1892-. b. Haslingden, England, c1873; d. Blackpool, 1943.

It also referenced the second hit which is a link to JSW's entry on a subscription site called Biographical Dictionary of the Organ.

If anyone has further information of John, the Methodist Church where played, or how his memorial window finished up in Oregon, John Rose and I would be grateful.

Places Called Warburton

Bruce Warburton from Canada emailed me with a map showing a place in Ontario called Warburton.

Bruce is interested to know if anyone has any information on its history. On a satellite view it doesn't look to be much more than a couple of houses. He also noted there is a Warburton Island in Lake Superior. A search on Google maps also shows Warburton street names in Kingston, Minden, and Ajax.

This lead me to think of other places called Warburton so here is a catalogue of the places around the world that I know of. I have divided it into two parts, **Towns**, and **Others**. Towns covers all settlements of any size, presented in size order, except the Cheshire village that is the origin of the name is given pride of place. Others includes any other geographical feature or place of note. At this stage I will not attempt a catalogue of Warburton street names.

Towns

Warburton, Greater Manchester Warburton was originally established as a Mercian fortified settlement on the southern bank of the River Mersey, probably in the 10th century. It was named after St Werburgh, a Mercian princess whose tomb is in Chester Cathedral. The River Mersey later formed the boundary between the counties of Lancashire to the north, and Cheshire to the south. Today it is a small hamlet with a population (in 2001) of 286 within the Metropolitan Borough of Trafford in Greater Manchester. The River Mersey at that point has dried up due to the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal. It does boast 2 churches, both dedicated to St Werburgh. The older 700+ year old church was replaced by new church on a new site in 1883, but it still stands today.

Warburton, Punjab, Pakistan Warburton is described by Wikipedia as a mid-sized city, population (2017) 30,738. The city was built on a tract of land granted to John Paul Warburton (1840–1919), a high ranking police officer of the Raj period, whose exploits earned him the soubriquet "Button Sahib: The Controller of Devils". The Warburtons were a prominent Anglo-Indian family but John Paul officially was adopted, originally being called Jan Dad Khan. His mother Shah Jahan Begum began her relationship with Robert Warburton, an Irish Artillery officer, in Kabul during the First Afghan War, subsequently divorcing her first husband, marrying Robert, and escaping with him, and two sons, back to India. However, the story within the family is that John Paul was indeed Robert's son. His daughter Durrani

The Button Files

commented of her grandparents: "They were certainly shooting grouse before the twelfth". John Paul's residence at Warburton was turned to a high school which is still functional. This area is surrounded by textile industries. There is a police station, a post office and a girl's college. The main business in Warburton is rice and mobile phones.

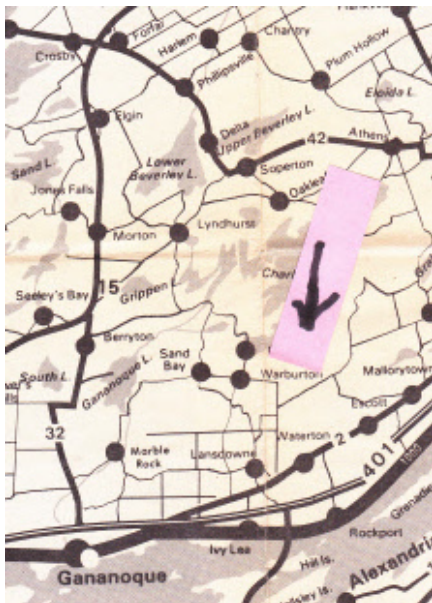


The station at Warburton in the Punjab. The town was built on a piece of land granted to John Paul by the Indian Government, probably around the time of George V's Coronation Durbar in 1911.

Warburton, Mpumalanga, South Africa Warburton is a township on the N17, 275 kilometres east of Johannesburg. Its population was 2,847 in 2011.

Warburton, Victoria, Australia This town had a population of 2,012 people in 2016. It was named after a Police Magistrate called Charles Warburton Carr. Charles's mother was Susannah Mongon which suggests he was given the name Warburton in honour of Bishop Terence Charles Warburton of Cloyne, who was born Mongon, but whose change of name to Warburton was reported in the London Gazette in 1792.

Warburton, Western Australia is an Aboriginal Australian community just south of the Gibson Desert. It had a population of 576 in 2016. It was named after the explorer Peter Egerton-Warburton, who crossed the Great Sandy Desert in 1873, whilst establishing an overland route from Adelaide to Perth.



Warburton, Ontario, Canada See map left. Warburton is a community within

the Leeds and Thousand Islands township of Ontario. It is 68 miles south of Ottawa. It doesn't warrant its own Wikipedia entry, and on a satellite view it doesn't look to be much more than a couple of houses.

Others

Warburton Green, Hale, Cheshire (now the Metropolitan Borough of Trafford in Greater Manchester). Warburton Green is one of 7 Greens in Hale and was named before 1600. It probably signifies that a significant Warburton family held land there, though the family has long since died out. The nature of the holding was probably similar to my own family's holding at Hale Barns (about 3/4 miles away). This was held in perpetuity on a peppercorn rent on land formerly owned by the Stanley family, probably in return for services rendered at the close of the Wars of the Roses.

Warburton Manor, Maryland This was the home of the Digges family on the banks of the Potomac opposite George Washington's home at Mount Vernon. It seems that the name goes back to around 1640, but I am still no wiser as to reason for the name.

The Warburton River (or Warburton Creek) is a freshwater stream in the far north of South Australia that flows in a south westerly direction and discharges into the eastern side of Lake Eyre. It is one of the state's largest rivers, and is part of the Lake Eyre Basin. It was named after the explorer Peter Egerton Warburton.

Mount Warburton Pike is a mountain on Saturna Island in the Gulf Islands of British Columbia, Canada. It is the highest summit in the Gulf Islands, other than Salt Spring Island. The mountain is named for Warburton Pike (1861–1915), who alienated land on Saturna in 1886 and whose ranch included the mountain. Pike was an explorer, sportsman and author and wrote a book on his experiences in the Canadian North, **The Barren Ground of Northern Canada**. Pike's family were clay miners in Dorset. Warburton was used as a middle name within the family as a result of a marriage in 1803 between William Pike and Anne Warburton who was from a family of Staffordshire potters.

Warburton Island Alaska Warburton Island is a small uninhabited island in the Nicholas Passage. It forms part of the Alexander Archipelago, and is about 20 miles south of Ketchikan. It was named in 1883 by Lieutenant Commander H. E. Nichols, U.S. Navy (USN).

Warburton Island, Ontario, Canada Warburton Island is situated in Manitou Dock, close to Martin Island, Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

Warburton Island, Saskatchewan, Canada This island is situated in Lac La Ronge.

Warburton Dependency in James City, County, Williamsburg, Virginia.

I was alerted to a photo of the Warburton Dependency and wrote a Post on **Warburtons in Williamsburg**.

According to Wikipedia, Pinewoods, also known as Warburton House, is a historic home that dates to the late-17th century, and is a 1 1/2-story, early colonial brick dwelling. It has a gable roof with dormers and features two very fine T-shaped chimney stacks.

The Button Files



The Warburton Dependency Also known as Pinewoods, Lightfoot, James City County, Virginia.

Edmund Ware Warburton (1861–1919) was for a long time a member of the James City school board; from 1899 to 1904 he was a member of the Williamsburg city council and twice mayor of the city.

I looked up Edmund in US censuses and discovered he was the youngest child of Robert Warburton and Martha Gregory Ware. Public Trees on Ancestry extend the line further back through two generations called John, all native Virginians.

Robert was described in censuses as a farmer in Powhatan, which is also in James City County. Searches for the Warburton Dependency bring up associated pictures including the following.



Powhatan Williamsburg

I've no idea if this property had anything to do with the Warburtons. The 1931 obituary of Robert's eldest daughter Letitia refers to her being born at Pinewood, the old family home in James City County, and to her brother still living at Lightfoot.

At the time of her death Letitia herself was living on Scotland Street, Williamsburg, which is also referred to as the Warburton House.

This house was recently for sale for just under \$1 million. The particulars include the information that the house was owned by Letitia "Lettie" Warburton, daughter of Robert Warburton and Martha Gregory Ware Warburton. She was born in the Pinewoods property in James City County and owned several properties on the Peninsula and the Hampton Roads area, particularly in Williamsburg and Norfolk.

According to her obituary, dated 1931, she was survived by one brother John of Lightfoot, and several nieces and nephews including John R. Warburton, Miss Lucy A. Warburton, Landon Warburton, John Warburton, Edward Warburton, Thomas Warburton and John G. Warburton, "most of them being well known in Williamsburg". Lettie never married.



The Warburton House Williamsburg

I wonder if there are descendants still in the Williamsburg area, and if any one knows how the family first came to Virginia.

Street Names

There are many streets, roads, lanes and avenues around the world called Warburton. A search on Google maps of Ontario shows Warburton street names in Kingston, Minden, and Ajax. I am also aware of Warburton street names in Townsville, Queensland and Albany, Western Australia. A Warburton Highway runs 35k from Melbourne to Warburton, Victoria.

Charles Warburton Carr

Warburton, Victoria was named after Charles Warburton Carr who is linked to Bishop Warburton of Cloyne. Elaine Hopper contacted me with more details on the relationship.

To recap Terence Charles Mongon (or Mongan) was raised a Catholic, but converted and joined the Protestant

The Button Files

Church of Ireland. Details can be found in the Mongon Warburton Clan Tree and Report on the Warburton Website.

In 1792 Terence changed his name to Warburton as Mongon was holding back his career. It seems to have worked as he became Bishop of Cloyne.

Elaine reports that the Bishop's brother, Doctor John Mongan, died in a carriage accident in 1803 and his children were brought up by members of both sides of the family. Three of them were brought up by the Bishop, including Frances Susannah who was married, by Bishop Warburton, to The Rev. Thomas Carpenter Carr on January 12th 1812 at St Peter's, Dublin.

Three of their children emigrated to Australia, including Charles Warburton Carr. He was born in 1824 in Dublin and emigrated in 1854. He was a very active man in various roles. He married Geraldine Mary Kathleen Curr in Kew, Melbourne, Australia in 1864.

Squire Albert Warburton

I have recently been watching a Netflix series called *The English Game*. Like many series that are based on truth, it takes a number of disparate facts and combines them together to make a story that contains the essence of the facts, but is nevertheless a work of fiction. The story is about a football club called Blackburn, run by a mill owner who 'buys in' football talent, including an England International called Jack Hunter, and a Scotsman called Fergus Suter. His team become the first working class team to win the FA Cup when they beat Old Etonians at the Kennington Oval in 1883.

When I came to look into the facts behind the story I found two separate stories melded together. The series was faithful to the story of Fergus Suter, except the team he joined was Blackburn Rovers, with whom he won the cup three times in 1884-6. However the team that beat Old Etonians in 1883 was Blackburn Olympic, whose player-coach was Jack Hunter.

However, to my disappointment, the series made no mention of the Blackburn Olympic captain, the first

captain of a working class team to lift the cup. His name was Squire Albert Warburton.

The following information is taken from his Wikipedia entry: Squire Albert Warburton (26 January 1856 – 24 November 1925) was an English footballer born in Oldham, Lancashire. "Squire" was not a title but his actual first name, although he was known by his middle name.

Albert was the captain



of the Blackburn Olympic team which defeated Old Etonians in the FA Cup Final on 31 March 1883. The cup had previously been won solely by teams of wealthy amateurs from London and the south. At a civic reception upon the team's return to Blackburn Warburton reportedly proclaimed "The Cup is very welcome to Lancashire. It'll have a good home and it'll never go back to London".



The Blackburn Olympic Team that won the FA Cup in 1883

In the match report in the *Blackburn Times* on 6 April 1883, Warburton was described as a "Master plumber; also pub landlord and poulterer". He was working as a publican at the time of the First World War. He died on 24 November 1925.

The following chronicle of the match appeared in **The Morning Post** (London), 2 April 1883, and is from the Wikipedia entry for the 1883 Cup Final:

"The deciding trial in the competition came off at Kennington-Oval on Saturday. The attendance was very large. In the first half the Old Etonians scored a goal, kicked by Goodhart, but matters were balanced when Massie got the leather through. At the call of time the score stood at a goal each, and then the extra half-hour was entered upon. A very exciting struggle followed, and at about 15 minutes from the call of time Costley headed the ball through, and no further score being made, Blackburn were winners by two goals to one. The Cup was presented by Major Marindin, and Mr Coddington, MP for Blackburn, acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the winners. The Etonians suffered a severe loss through Dunn getting damaged during the first half, but, by way of a set-off, the Blackburn team had three of their men crippled. It was a grandly-contested trial, and the Blackburn men won by fast play and good condition."

The Button Files

Searching the internet for further information I found a short story by Christopher Hall called **The Squire of Kennington Oval**. I also found an item from the **Lancashire Telegraph** of 16th March 2007 which included the following:

*"Formed by a mill owner, Olympic brought the Cup to the north for the first time, during a blaze of glory lasting 12 years. Their 1883 triumph, and how the club overcame the Old Etonians, is brought to life by writer Graham Phythian in **Shooting Stars: The Brief and Glorious History of Blackburn Olympic**. Recently he came into contact with direct descendants of two members of the famous side, Squire Albert Warburton and Jimmy Costley, which led him to revisit one of his earlier works, a novel about the Cup win. The Manchester-based writer said: 'It could well have been Olympic we're cheering today, rather than Rovers'."*

The earlier novel appears to be called **Olympic FC**, but is no longer in print. I have managed to obtain **Shooting Stars** from Soccer Books Ltd. It was a fascinating read.

Meanwhile I have been researching Albert's ancestors. I have found his father and grandfather, both called James, both from Bury, and both with quite large families. His grandfather was born circa 1790, but tracing further back is not straightforward given the large Warburton population in Bury, and the numbers coming from elsewhere to work in the mills. I will add documenting Albert's clan to my 'to do' list, maybe after fully documenting the Bury parish registers.

Another Warburton Footballer

John Stocks recently contacted me looking for information on F Warburton, a footballer who played in the first football derby in history, for Hallam FC v Sheffield FC in 1861. At first there was little to go on as the only F Warburton living in Sheffield in the 1861 census was 10 years old.

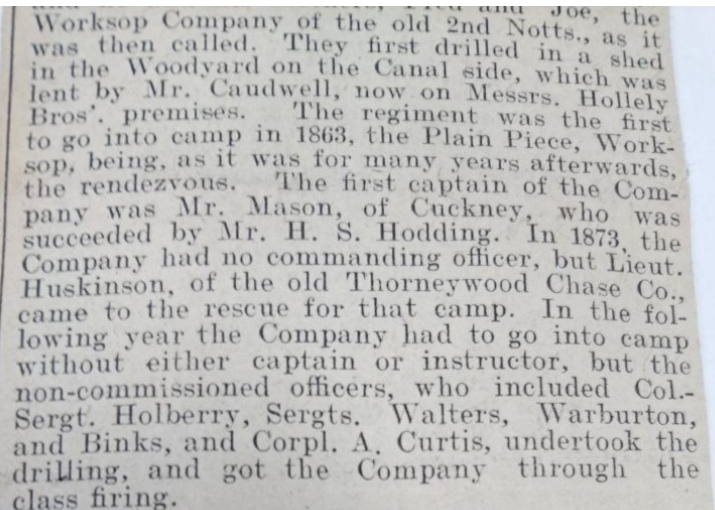
However, John's view was that he may have come from Newark, via Worksop, along with some other early footballers. He then sent me two newspaper cuttings concerning George Warburton of Worksop. This George is a member of the Nottinghamshire Clan, though I wasn't aware of his Volunteer service. Images of the cuttings are shown below.

When I looked into George I noticed that he was born in Retford, but brought up in Worksop. He married in Sheffield in 1861, and he had a younger brother, Frederick Brookfield Warburton, born 1839 in Retford, who also married in Sheffield in 1865. However both their wives were from Nottinghamshire.

Sheffield FC, founded in 1857, is the oldest football club in the world. Hallam, founded in 1860, is probably the second oldest, though there are other claimants. The match between Sheffield and Hallam was not only the first derby, but one of the first association football matches between 2 clubs, as hitherto clubs only organised matches amongst themselves.

It is impossible to be sure that the F Warburton who played for Hallam was Frederick Brookfield Warburton, but circumstantial evidence includes the marriages in

Sheffield of both George and Frederick, the involvement of the Volunteers in the birth of association football, and the presence in the Sheffield side of the Appleton brothers, sons of James Appleton, vicar of Worksop Priory.



Worksop Company of the old 2nd Notts., as it was then called. They first drilled in a shed in the Woodyard on the Canal side, which was lent by Mr. Caudwell, now on Messrs. Hollely Bros'. premises. The regiment was the first to go into camp in 1863, the Plain Piece, Worksop, being, as it was for many years afterwards, the rendezvous. The first captain of the Company was Mr. Mason, of Cuckney, who was succeeded by Mr. H. S. Hodding. In 1873, the Company had no commanding officer, but Lieut. Huskinson, of the old Thorneywood Chase Co., came to the rescue for that camp. In the following year the Company had to go into camp without either captain or instructor, but the non-commissioned officers, who included Col. Sergt. Holberry, Sergts. Walters, Warburton, and Binks, and Corpl. A. Curtis, undertook the drilling, and got the Company through the class firing.

Mr. Warburton recalled with some pride an observation made at that camp by Col. Eyre, the then C.O. He said, "Here comes the Worksop Co., without either captain or instructor. I'll be hanged if they don't drill better without them than with them!" In following years, Capt. E. Nicholson, of Newark, commanded the Company for a long period, and he was succeeded by Capt. Maxwell Tylden-Wright, Col. Mellish, and Capt. E. W. E. Tylden-Wright in turn.

When Mr. Warburton arrived at the age for retirement—50,—after having gone through all the grades from private to Col. sergeant, he was granted a special extension of five years, and a further extension of five years when he had completed that period,—and owing to his birthday happening just outside the end of the Volunteer year,—he got still another year, and was thus at the advanced age of 61, still serving his country as an active volunteer, with thirty-eight years' service to his credit. Not content with this, upon his retirement he associated himself with the Quartermaster's staff, and attended every camp since, completing his fiftieth year at the August camp, 1909, and so achieved what was, he believed, to be a record for England.

Georg's History in the Volunteers

Colin Boughton then contacted me to note there was a Francis Warburton, living in Ecclesall, Sheffield in the 1861 census. This is only a couple of miles from the ground. Also an F Warburton was reported as playing cricket for Hallam between 1858 and 1863. In fact Hallam was originally a cricket club that only established Hallam FC in 1860.

The Button Files

Thus there are clearly two candidates for the footballer. Francis is the local man, but he was 10 years older than Frederick, aged 32, a grinder by trade, and married with children by the time of the football match. Frederick would be 19 when the first mention of cricketer F Warburton appeared, and 22 at the time of the football match. He did not marry until 1865. Undoubtedly both Frederick and his brother George had connections with Sheffield as both married there, though neither of their wives was from Sheffield. It should also be noted that Worksop where they lived, and Sheffield are only just over 20 miles apart and were connected by train from 1849.

Stocks is still seeking information to clarify the matter so clarification may yet surface.

Ringway Chapel

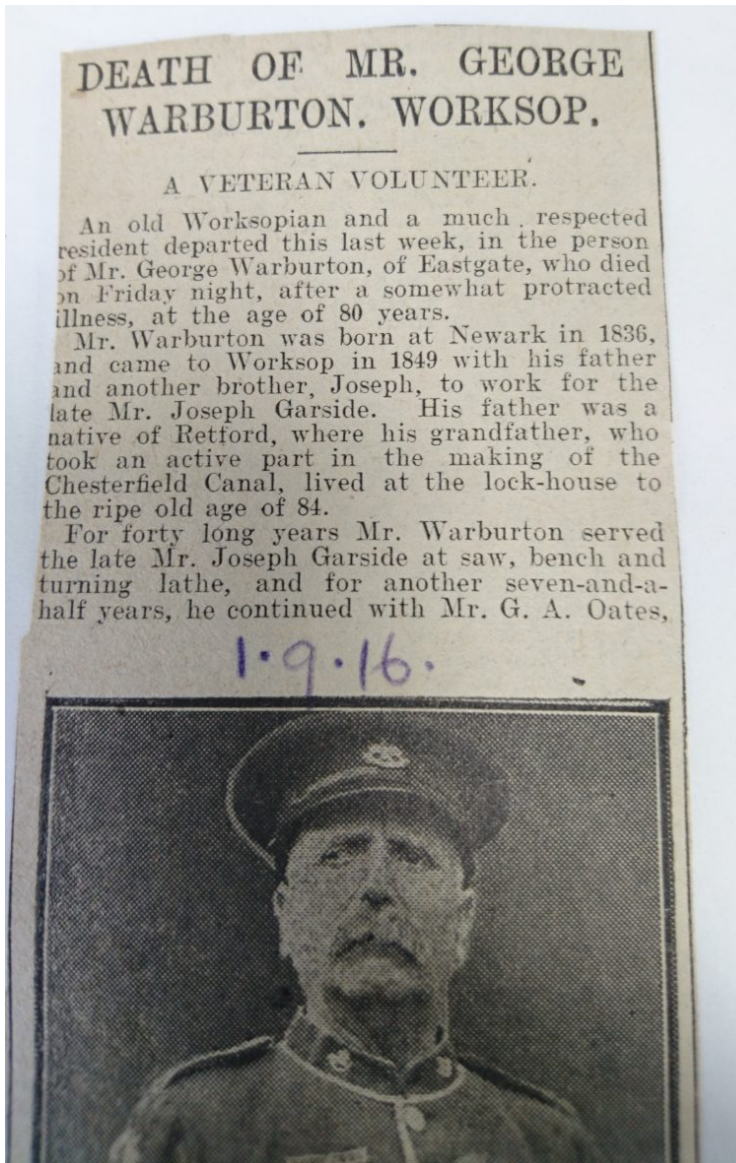
I have recently received an email from Phil Radcliffe to correct a statement I made on one of my trees that Ringway Chapel no longer exists. Back in 2013, in Issue 7 of my Newsletter, The Button Files, I wrote an article about the founding of Hale Chapel by a group of Presbyterians who had been ejected from Ringway Chapel. During my research I had understood it was being used as a warehouse, and was no longer a chapel, and this led to my comment.

In my article I told that Ringway Chapel had been a chapel of convenience for Bowdon parish. However in 1693 Vicar Hide of Bowdon had to explain to his Bishop why he no longer had control of the chapel.

The chapel lay in that half of the Hale estates that was owned by the Crewes of Crewe. When John Crewe died in 1686 he left his Hale estates to his second wife Lucy, to use for the rest of her life. Vicar Hide called her "a great dissenter", and of her bailiff, Josiah Warburton (my 6x great grandfather) he said "he has a great sway and seeming authority among them, and doth almost what he pleases, and is the main and chief pillar of the conventicle".

However in 1720 Lucy died and the estate reverted to John Crewe's grandson who restored the chapel to the parish of Bowdon. The dissenters were evicted and went on to build their own chapel in Hale.

Phil's email brings the history of the chapel up to date. He comments: "This place is very dear to my heart, as it was my childhood church, and I have buried there 4 grandparents, 2 parents, 1 uncle and 2 aunts, plus a distant aunt. Except when Covid restrictions prevent it, I visit once a year to lay flowers."



George's Obituary

The relationship between the Volunteers, of which George was a lifelong member, and association football, seen as a character building activity, might also be a factor. It isn't known if Frederick was ever a member of the Volunteers.

Clearly both men are viable candidates to be F Warburton the footballer. Personally I favour Frederick, but there is no way of knowing if I am correct. John



Ringway Life Building and Surrounding Grave Yard

"Ringway Chapel became Ringway Church in 1863 when the parish of Ringway was carved out of Bowdon, and was completely rebuilt on the same site in 1895. The

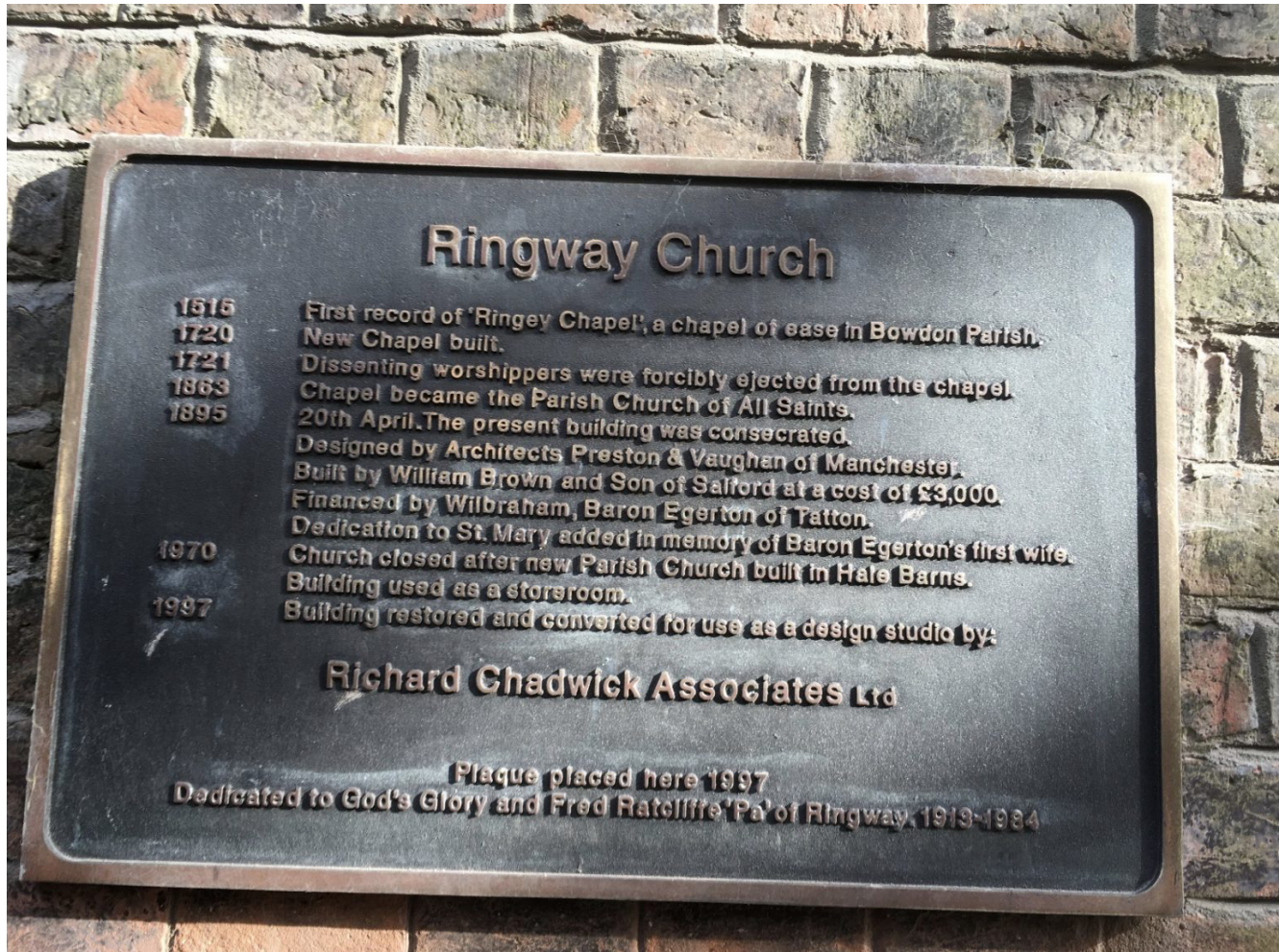
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burial ground around it stayed as it was, so the grave of someone buried at "Ringway Chapel" would still be there now, at least in theory, even if it's unmarked.

"In 1997, the building was rescued by an architect Richard Chadwick, who bought it off Chester Diocese who had been renting it for furniture storage since its deconsecration in 1970. He hashed around the interior, but at least secured its future. Chadwick was very interested in the history of the place, and we collaborated in producing the brass plaque that you see in the photo below, which I paid for.

pulled out the stops and organised a joint service that started in All Saints, continued at Hale Unitarian Chapel (successors of the congregation ejected from Ringway in 1721) and finished at Ringway Life Building, the historical site of the first (known) place of worship in the area, with a buffet after. It was a tremendous day.

"The development so far of Manchester Airport and future plans show the place completely surrounded by airport activities, but not eliminated. I hope the Adventists cling on to it at least for my lifetime".



"He called the place "St Mary's". Not long after, Chadwick retired and sold the building to raise cash for his pension fund! This is where the plaque is out-of-date already.

"An enthusiastic congregation of Seventh-Day Adventists bought it. They meet there every Saturday. They call it "Ringway Life Building" which in Google brings up lots of information about them. In a symbiotic relationship, the graveyard remains in the ownership and management of the the Parish of Hale Barns with Ringway.

"Just before 2015, I pointed out to the wardens and vicar of the present All Saints Parish Church in Hale Barns that the 500th anniversary of the first mention of "Ringey Chapel" was due shortly. Fair play to them, they

Quaker Family Pictures

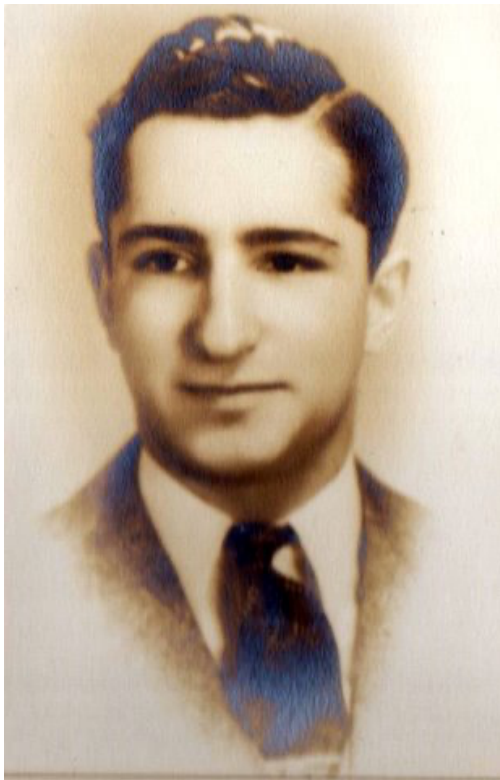
Jimmy Warburton has shared several pictures of the Quaker family over the years. Many were sent before I had a Gallery to show them, and a couple aren't particularly good quality, but they are an interesting record of an emigrant family. The full set are in the Quaker Family Pictures Gallery, under Newsletter Stories and Collections, in the Gallery.

Jimmy's Great Great Grandfather Peter emigrated, with most of his family, from Hyde, Cheshire in 1852, shortly after his first wife died. He married Martha Kerfert, nee Mitchell, in 1853 who had also emigrated from England.

The Button Files



Levi S Warburton, son of Peter Warburton



Frederick James Warburton 1922-2006

Major Herbert Bradley Warburton

Martin Warburton has sent me a copy of the obituary of Major Herbert Bradley 'Warby' Warburton that appeared in the Daily Telegraph on June 14th 1999. He found it amongst his father's papers. There is no evidence the

Major was related, the opposite in fact as Martin's father was adopted, but Martin is interested to know the source of his father's interest in the Major.



Warburton: gave dazzling display of evasive flying

Major Herbert Bradley 'Warby' Warburton

In reply Colin Broughton sent me a couple of interesting newspaper cuttings and pointed out that the Duke of Buckingham hotel where Herbert was staying in 1939 was in fact run by his father.

Herbert's parents were Bradley Warburton and Alice Maud Fullock who married in 1914. The 1939 Register shows Bradley as a divorced Hotel Proprietor. As well as Herbert it would seem that Bradley's mother was also present. They do not belong to a family I have studied previously but I was able to follow the family back through the censuses. They show the family lived in Sheffield and was involved in the cutlery industry. Hopefully they will be documented at some point in the future.

Bradley and Alice were divorced the previous year as the following newspaper cutting shows. Interestingly Alice is also reported to be a hotel manager. She remarried to Douglas Ewart the following year in Croydon.

Bradley's lover, Betsy Jackson nee Blenkorn, had married Norman Jackson in Sculcoates, Hull in 1935. She married Bradley in the fourth quarter of 1944, but not before she had a son named Michael B Jackson, born in 1943. It is unclear if this was Norman Jackson's son, or Bradley's. Betsey was born on May 15th 1911 and died in 1979 in Newmarket as a Warburton. Bradley had died there in 1963.

The Button Files

DECREE AGAINST HULL HUSBAND

Mrs Alice Maud Warburton, formerly of Willerby-road, Hull, who now manages a private hotel at Croydon, was granted a decree nisi by Mr Justice Hodson in the Divorce Court to-day on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Bradley Warburton, at Hull.

The suit was not defended.

Mr and Mrs Warburton were married in 1914, and lived finally at a hotel at North Ferriby. They have one child.

Mrs Warburton's case was that she and her husband had managed various hotels.

In the summer of 1936 he was associating with a woman, and in the following February petitioner left him.

She now charged him with having committed misconduct on various occasions in 1936 with a Mrs Betty Jackson, at a house in Westlands-road, Hull.

Evidence was given by Mrs Warburton and Arthur Davies, a private inquiry agent, of St. George's-road, Hull.

Report of Barclay's Divorce. Daily Mail 18th February 1938

Colin also sent me a cutting describing how Herbert won the Croix de Guerre.

North Ferriby Officer's Croix de Guerre

News has come to hand that Capt. H. B. Warburton, R.A., who is attached to the R.A.F., son of Mr Bradley Warburton, well known as the licensee of the Duke of Cumberland Hotel, North Ferriby, and now licensee of the Green Dragon Hotel, Welton, has been awarded the French Croix de Guerre with silver star for gallant and audacious work with the A.O.P. Squadron in North Africa.

Major-General Mathenet, commanding the First Moroccan Division, made the recommendation in the following terms: Captain Warburton, 651st A.O.P. Squadron, Artillery officer, pilot-observer of an A.O.P. plane, has totalised since the beginning of the Tunisian campaign a hundred hours of actual operation flight, half of which has been to the benefit of the First Moroccan Division.



Capt. Warburton

He has achieved with his light, unarmed plane a certain amount of audacious and successful tasks, in spite of heavy hostile aircraft interference.

On April 12, 1943, he spotted and destroyed by A.O.P. shoot a dump of ammunition in the Oum El Abouab area. On April 14 he spotted a hostile battery in action, engaged it with his own artillery unit, and successfully destroyed it by careful A.O.P. shoot.

An officer friend, writing to Mr Warburton, mentions that Capt. Warburton has been doing "some cracking work" in North Africa, and had put in more hours flying out there than any other pilot in the squadron. "He has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for some really fine work with the French. A grand show, that."

Herbert's Croix de Guerre - Daily Mail 13th July 1943

The Button Files

Alfred Warburton

I've had an email from Ian Sanderson seeking information on Alfred Warburton, born 1874 in Dunham, and drowned circa 1924 in Alaska. He says:

I recorded this from my grandfather before he died:-

"Septimus wrote that brothers Walt and Alfred were up in the north at the time of the Klondyke rush, Alf was as far north as Nome (sp?) in the Bering Straits. Not sure but heard that A. Warburton & partners drowned crossing some large lake when the ice was breaking up in about 1924.

Despite extensive trying I can't find any records relating to the drowning of Alfred, so if you have any contacts in the area, or suggestions as to solving my mystery I'd appreciate it."

Family details:

Father John Warburton born 1842 Dunham Massey, Mother Martha Fletcher

Their offspring: Walter born 1869, Sarah b1870, Arthur born 1871, Joseph born 1873, Alfred born 1874, Mary born 1876, John b 1878, William born 1879, Septimus born 1880, and Ernest born 1882;

Septimus died in 1972 in Vancouver.

So if anyone has any knowledge about Alfred, or an idea as how to obtain information, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Two Garryhinch Stories

The first story concerns a painting by Katharine Warburton.



Painting of St. Catherine's Hill & Twyford Down, Winchester by Katharine Warburton

It was acquired by Alex Harris, an antiques dealer, at a car boot sale in Winchester, from a house clearance trader. He concluded she was Katharine Matilda Adelaide Warburton who appears in the Garryhinch clan as the daughter of William Parsons Warburton and Isabel Mary nee Lister. Her birth was registered in Winchester, and spelled as Katharine which matches a label on the back of the painting. She was named Katharine Adelaide, and still living with her parents and two unmarried sisters in Winchester in the 1911 census. When her death was

registered in 1939, in Pembrokeshire, she had switched her middle names and was referred to as Katharine AM Warburton.

Alex estimates the painting at circa 1880's, but it could be a little later. I have found no evidence on the Internet that Katharine made a career as an artist. However watercolour painting would be a normal pursuit for a woman of her social standing.

Alex planned to list the painting for sale on Ebay but I don't know if it was sold.

Secondly Bronwyn Elliott informed me of a connection between the clan and Dame Nellie Melba. In 1882, at the age of 21, Nellie (real name Helen Porter Mitchell 1861-1931) married Charles Nesbitt Frederick Armstrong (1858-1948), the youngest son of Sir Andrew Armstrong. They had one child, a son, George, born on 16 October 1883. George's daughter, Lady Helen Pamela Fuller Melba Armstrong, married into the Vestey family, who were estimated to be the second wealthiest family in Britain (after the King) in 1940. They ran a privately-owned international food business which had vast holdings in Australia.

Nellie's marriage was not a success; Charles reportedly beat his wife more than once. The couple separated after just over a year, and Nellie embarked on her singing career.

Sir Andrew Armstrong was an Irish politician, and one time Sheriff of King's County, Ireland. His mother was Elizabeth nee Trench, a descendant of John Trench, Dean of Raphoe and Ann, the daughter of Richard Warburton of Garryhinch (1637-1717). Thus Nellie Melba's first husband was the 4th great grandson of Richard of Garryhinch.

Various Updates and Additions

Weaverham Clan Extension

In April 2020 I wrote a Post about Ancestry Public Trees in which I discussed the questionable parentage of Peter Warburton who was baptised in Lymm in March 1803. Various Public Trees had different versions of his ancestry, including several which linked him to the families of my Partington Clan. The Lymm families tree provided by Cathy Warburton, that I was using to build the Partington Clan, also had this solution.

However on close inspection the only likely ancestry identified his grandparents as James Warburton and Sarah nee Allen. I therefore removed Peter and his descendants from the Partington Clan, with a plan to turn them into a new Lymm Clan.

However when I began looking at James's age at death he looked a good fit for the son of William of Lymm, until I notice the burial of that James as an infant. So I began to cast around for an alternative and found that James, the son of Peter of Latchford and Ann nee Smith, who was baptised at Grappenhall in 1736, was the only good fit. Further credence was added by the fact James married Sarah Allen at Daresbury, which lies about 5 miles west of Grappenhall. Lymm is 3 miles east of Grappenhall.

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I therefore took the decision to include James and Sarah, and their descendants, in the Weaverham Clan, increasing its size by two thirds in the process. I have just published the results.

It is difficult to be absolutely sure of this link so it would be ideal to get DNA confirmation. If anyone out there recognises this new branch as their ancestors I would love to make contact.

Barclay Harding Warburton Clan

A couple of years ago I posted on the origins of The Bloody Mary cocktail. It concerned Mary Brown Warburton, daughter of Barclay Harding Warburton, and sister of Barclay Harding Warburton II. In all there are four Barclay Harding Warburtons who are members of a family that first emigrated to Philadelphia in 1841.

The name was recently resurrected in my mind by and email conversation with Jimmy Warburton who knows two of the current generation of the family in Newport, Rhode Island.

There is plenty of information on the family to be found on the internet, particularly on Wikipedia so I have used this to document the family. I was able to find some other online records, concerning both the American branch and their English ancestors. There is also information available on descendants of the family that remained in England, but this has yet to be explored and added to the tree.

I have managed to trace the family back to the marriage of Henry Warburton and Martha Sanders at Oxford, England in 1742. The origins of Henry and Martha have yet to be uncovered, as have the records of their deaths which might give a clue to their dates of birth, if their ages at death are recorded.

Garryhinch, Arley and Mongan Clans

I have published updates to the Garryhinch, Arley and Mongan clans, to reflect my recent work on Chris Pigott's blog, and the William Betham extracts.

The most significant additions are to the Garryhinch clan, particularly in relation to the evidence equating Richard of Dublin to Richard the apprentice haberdasher and exploring his immediate ancestors, but also adding additional details from Betham and other research by Chris Pigott.

There are some additions to the Arley clan, mainly exploring the relationship of William, Bishop of Gloucester to his grandfather William the cavalier and hence to the Arley clan. The exact link is still unclear but the clue presented by the cavalier's association with Shelton Manor, which was previously part of the marriage settlement of Ann Warburton is, in my view, more significant than Betham's pedigree which makes him a grandson of Peter and Magdalen nee Moulton of the Hefferston Grange branch.

Finally there are changes to the notes in the Mongon clan to reflect my conclusions on Betham's trees..

Major Bancroft Clan Update

The Bancroft clan tree was kindly sent to me some years ago by John Humphries. Its style was therefore a

little different to my home grown trees, which follow my Style Guide. For some time now I have been slowly updating it to match my style, and in the process I have explored a number of new lines. As a result the clan has increased in size by over a quarter.

The Bancroft clan holds the descendants of Bancroft Warburton. Bancroft Warburton was baptised at Bowdon, St. Mary on November 12th 1738, the child of John Bancroft and Elizabeth Warburton of Sinderland.

Previously John Bancroft of Carrington married Mary Warburton of Dunham on March 20th 1723/4. By 1736 they had four children baptised at Bowdon. Mary then died and was buried at Bowdon on June 3rd 1737. Mary was the daughter of Thomas Warburton and Phoebe nee Dean who I have as part of the Hale Barns clan. Thus John Bancroft is a member of the clan by marriage.

It has not been possible to identify Elizabeth's birth. There are a few possibilities, but she was born at a time when a number of Presbyterian baptisms (including that of my 4x great grandfather John circa 1716) were being conducted at Ringway Chapel, and no record of them still exists.

My theory is that Elizabeth went to help John raise his young family, and was therefore likely to be related to Mary and so a member of the Hale Barns clan. Mary didn't have a sister called Elizabeth so she was probably a cousin. For this reason I have always thought of the Bancroft clan as an extension of the Hale Barns clan. However there were unrelated Warburton families in the district, so I can't totally discount that her sharing the Warburton name was coincidence.

John Bancroft and Elizabeth Warburton were married on May 2nd 1749. They possibly waited until John and Mary's children were more grown up. John Bancroft then died and was buried at Bowdon on December 17th 1756. His will includes reference to his wife Elizabeth, and a bequest of £20 to Bank Warburton.

Elizabeth was probably the Elizabeth Bancroft from Prescott, Lancashire was buried on January 10th 1775 at Bowdon. Prescott is where Bancroft lived, so it would seem she went to live with Bancroft after John died, but returned to her home parish for burial. Unfortunately this was before age at death was routinely recorded in the Bowdon parish records, so there is no clue as to her date of birth.

Haslingden Clan Update

I updated the Haslingden clan with a branch that emigrated to Brisbane, Australia. The information came from Dorothea Marler, a descendant of the branch. The update has also picked up a couple of other, minor changes made since the last update 2 years ago

Quaker Family Update

I updated the Quaker Family. Jimmy Warburton pointed me to additional information on Jane Critchley, the wife of Henry Ashton Warburton. She was born in Leyland, Lancashire. Her family emigrated to Portsmouth, New Hampshire four years before Henry emigrated with his family. Also Jimmy's sisters have asked to be included on the tree.

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Other Clan Updates

From time to time I make small updates to clans as new information comes to light, often through communications from subscribers to this blog. I put these clan trees into a WIP folder, and then make a number of updates to the website in one go. Thus small updates have also been made to the Coppenhall, Hale Barns, Haslingden, New South Wales, Garryhinch, and Warburton Village clans.

The small correction and extension of the New South Wales (NSW) clan was from information received from Casey Newman.

The will of Col. Robert Warburton of the Garryhinch clan was provided by Chris Pigott, and added to the clan. Chris also prompted me to add details of the family of Arthur, Robert's brother.

Trevor Hyde sent me details of an extension to the Warburton Village clan. I also realised I made a small update last October which has now been uploaded.

I also noticed small additions to my copies of the Edenfield, Radcliffe, Warrington (Hamlet), and Warrington (Phenix) clans which had not previously been uploaded.

Warrington Parish Records

Warrington is a town on the north bank of the River Mersey, midway between Liverpool and Manchester. Historically in Lancashire, it was included in Cheshire in 1974 when the formation of the Merseyside and Greater Manchester Borough Counties cut it off from the rest of Lancashire.

Being less than 8 miles from the village of Warburton, Warrington has developed a large Warburton population, and the parish church of St Elphin has a large number of Warburton baptisms, marriages and burials, many more than Haslingden, for example, though not so many as my own parish of Bowden.

Using the transcriptions on the Lancashire On-line Parish Clerks website, I produced lists of Warburton baptisms, marriages and burials. I then produced a list of Families by matching baptisms to male Warburton marriages, adding burials and female marriages where possible, and linking families together. I also indicated which families are in existing clans.

This turned out to be a considerable task, not only because of the numbers of entries involved, but the itinerant nature of a lot of the families. In terms of numbers there are 576 baptisms between 1655 and 1906, 460 burials between 1653 and 1963, 174 female marriages between 1594 and 1940, and 153 male marriages between 1619 and 1939. Of the male marriages only 83 had matching baptisms at St Elphin, but there were baptisms of children from 75 other families, some of which were easier to identify than others.

Of the families identified, only 40 are to found in Clans and Families I have documented so far, though 16 of the marriages that don't have children baptised at St Elphin are also part of existing Clans and Families. Furthermore these known families are from 12 different Clans and Families.

This is a stark contrast to parishes like Mobberley and Haslingden (pre-1775) where all the Warburton records are from members of the same extended family.

I am sure the work could be extended further. For example I am sure that censuses could be used to link the later families better. Also I have not attempted to link female marriages back to the families. This should be fairly straightforward for marriages post 1837 where the bride's age, father, and father's occupation are recorded. I have tried to indicate in the notes where links are not certain.

During the process I realised a couple of my Clan and Family names were confusing, particularly two families which are based on input from Barbara Phenix, and Alan Phenix. These are now referred to as the Houghton Family and the Warrington (Phenix) Family respectively.

Clan Reports

A couple of years ago I began to use the Book facility in my Reunion Family Tree program to produce Clan Reports. Previously I had used a facility in my old Legacy program on windows. I had continued to produce Reports this way long after I had moved to Reunion for generating the trees because the Reunion facilities weren't so good until the Book facility became available.

Since I switched I have been updating the old Reports to the new format whenever I updated the trees. Of course new Clans were created with the new style Reports. As a result I had reached a half and half state. This was particularly an issue with small Family trees because they were originally in combined Reports of about 5 Families. Now some of these Families also had new individual Book reports. Families are small clans with less than 50 Warburtons in them.

I have now undertaken an exercise to transfer all the remaining old style Reports to Book Reports. As a result the old combined Family Reports have gone, and I have been able to restructure the lists of Clans and Families on the Clans Page, and in the sidebar. All groups of multiple Clans and Families (e.g. the Lancashire and Cheshire Groups) are unchanged, but the lists of other Clans and Families have been simplified into a list of Clans, and a list of Families, each in alphabetical order.

Big Y Review of 2020

FamilyTreeDNA published a 2020 review of BigY. It explains far better than I can the plans, progress and objectives of mass BigY testing.

"2020 was an awful year in so many ways, but it was an unprecedented year for human paternal phylogenetic tree reconstruction. The FTDNA Haplotype or Great Tree of Mankind now includes:

– 37,534 branches with 12,696 added since 2019 – 51% growth! defined by
– 349,097 SNPs with 131,820 added since 2019 – 61% growth!

In just one year, 207,536 SNPs were discovered and assigned FT SNP names. These SNPs will help define new branches and refine existing ones in the future.

The Button Files

The tree is constructed based on high coverage chromosome Y sequences from:

- More than 52,500 Big Y results*
- Almost 4,000 NGS results from present-day anonymous men that participated in academic studies*

Plus an additional 3,000 ancient DNA results from archaeological remains, of mixed quality and Y chromosome coverage.”

The thing that struck me most was how far Y-chromosome has advanced in the last 10 years. When I think I began my Warburton project in 2006, it was back in the very early days. It also clarifies what the future objective of the Warburton project should be.

We have made some advances within Warburton DNA Project, particularly with a BigY-700 result from the Notts and Ashley Group which refined its branch of the Great Tree of Mankind to show that the Western Australia and Ashley and Morley clans are more closely related to each other than to the Nottinghamshire clan.

In addition to the Notts and Ashley Group we have a good picture of the Lancashire Group, and a reasonable view of the Cheshire Group, though there are only 3 BigY results. There is scope for further refinement particularly amongst the clans descended from William of Partington (alive in 1320). It would also be nice to position the Houghton clan more accurately in relation to the Hale Barns and Weaverham clans.

Otherwise none of the clans outside the above groups have a position on the Great Tree of Mankind, and so cannot know the deep history of their Y-chromosome. Also they cannot see if they have close non-Warburton neighbours on the tree that might indicate an origin prior to their Y-chromosome's association with the Warburton name, in the way Cheshire Group's Dutton origins are demonstrated.

I'm sure many of you would find such information an enrichment of your knowledge of your ancestors. I know the BigY test is expensive, but the information it produces will apply to your whole clan, so there must be opportunities for shared expense, similar to the way the most recent Notts and Ashley result was shared 4 ways.

Maybe by the time of the next sale we can identify some new testing opportunities.

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.