

# The Button Files

Newsletter of the Warburton One-Name Study

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

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## This Newsletter

Welcome to the 24th issue of **The Button Files**.

This newsletter includes significant **Warburton Website** Posts since issue 23 in October 2022. However I have left too long since then and have a little too much material, so I will hold over a few recent Posts until the next issue

The articles in this Newsletter are as follows:

- **Joseph Richard Warburton** A newspaper article from 1915 described a father and 2 sons who were fighting in WW1. article is about cousins from an Australian branch of the Garryhinch clan.
- **Ireland to USA** This is the first of 3 immigration stories, and is about a branch of the garryhinch clan who emigrated to the USA.
- **Timperley to Saskatchewan** This is the story of three sisters from the Poll Bank Clan who emigrated

from Timperley to a remote rural area in Saskatchewan.

- **Lancashire to Finland** This is the story of a family who emigrated from Lancashire to Finland to run a cotton mill, and their drecendants.
- **We are the Chosen** Dorothy Dobson sent me a version of the poem 'We are the Chosen' by an Anonymous author.
- **Charles Henry Warburton** Charles served in the Boer War in South Africa, and subsequently resided there
- **Harry Brooks Medals** The town of Warburton in Victoria, Australia was named after Charles. Who was he?
- **Inflation Hits Warburton** This is the story of Albert, the captain of Blackburn Olympic, the first working class team to win the FA Cup in 1883.
- **Durani Warburton** An F Warburton played for Hallam FC in reputedly the first football derby, in 1861. Who was he?
- **Castles to Convicts** A request for information on Alfred Warburton, born in 1874 in Dunham, and drowned circa 1924 in Alaska.
- **Various Updates and Additions** Updates and additions to the website since the last newsletter.
- **DNA Developments** These include the new FTDNA Group Time Trees and developments in the Lancashire Group.

## Joseph Richard Warburton



The Guardian December 28th 1915

Father of Ten Serving His Country

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*A notable instance of patriotism is that of Private Joseph Richard Warburton, of 122 Algernon Street, Warrington, who, notwithstanding the fact that he is the father of ten children, is nobly serving his King and country. He joined the Warrington Territorial Battalion soon after the outbreak of war, and has been on active service in France for over six months. In addition two of his sons are serving, Thomas Henry as a private in the 10th South Lancashire Regiment, and Joseph Richard as a private in the A.S.C.*

*Private Warburton, sen., has been in the service of Messrs. Peter Walker and Son, Ltd., of Warrington, for over a quarter of a century, while Joseph Richard has been employed by the same firm for the past eight years. The other son worked at Messrs. Rylands, Bros'. Private Warburton, sen., is well known and much respected by a wide circle of friends, and his patriotism in actively serving his country is a striking object lesson to many of the younger men in the town.*

*The large photograph is of the Warburton family, Mrs Warburton being at the centre of the group. On the extreme right of the group (sitting) is Private Joseph Richard Warburton, jun. while the inset picture is of Private Thomas Henry Warburton.*

The above photo was sent to me by Tracey Malyan. Unfortunately it is not of the best quality so I have transcribed the text in the picture's caption.

Joseph Richard, senior, is my second cousin, twice removed, so he is part of the Hale Barns clan. His wife was Ellen Jane nee Bourne. The 10 children, in order of birth, were Elizabeth Ellen (Lizzie), Joseph Richard (Joe), Thomas Henry (Harry), William Samuel (Billy), John, Ellen, Ernest, Gilbert, Martha, and Beatrice. Two other children died in infancy. one born and deceased after the date of the photo. Peter Walker and Sons was a Brewery, and it seems from the 1911 census that Harry was also employed in the same trade so maybe Rylands Bros. was in the same business.

I have not studied the family for many years and much of the information I have is from Anne Frobisher who is descended from Joe's brother-in-law Joseph Bibby.

All three soldiers survived the war, though Joseph Richard, senior was in poor health, having been gassed in France. He died in 1929 in Hefferston Grange Sanatorium. The two sons, Joe and Harry, both married and had a family, Harry dying in 1950, and Joe in . I don't know if any of the younger sons joined up, but Billie and John, the only two who would have been old enough by the end of the war, both lived to marry. Billy lived to 1964, but I haven't explored John further.

## Ireland to USA

This article is about an emigrant family from the Garryhinch clan, who emigrated to the USA from Ireland.

Gary Merrill sent me information on the family of Anthony William Warburton who was born circa 1782. No connection from Anthony to the Warburtons of Garryhinch has been found. However Anthony is believed to be descended from the Rev. Richard Warburton because of various connection to Birr in County Offaly. Two of

Richard's sons, Bartholomew Boyd, and Thomas have connections with Birr. Bartholomew was living there with his family by 1806, while Thomas had children baptised there in 1796 and 1797. Anthony William worked in Portumna, 15 miles west of Birr, and had several children baptised there. However one, Robert Newenham, was baptised at Birr. Subsequently Anthony's son John Philip lived in Birr, and had at least 2 children baptised there.

John Philip's son Frederick named his New York home Arley, and he was known to use the Warburton Coat of Arms. This implies he believed he was related to the Warburtons of Cheshire. An edition of Burke's Landed Gentry published in 1848, and never corrected, claimed that Frederick's 4x great grandfather George became head of the primary Warburton line after the male line at Arley died out in 1813.

Anthony's eldest son was named William Thomas (b1809). His wife Margaret's father was William, suggesting that Anthony's father's name might have been Thomas. Also, although the name was relatively rare in the Garryhinch clan, there was a definite liking for the name Thomas in Anthony's family. Their second son was named Thomas Anthony, and John Philip named a son Thomas Robert. Also Anthony is referred to as a Gentleman on his marriage, and the marriage of his daughter Lucy in 1851.

However it isn't clear exactly how Anthony is linked to the Garryhinch clan. He has been arbitrarily linked as a son of Thomas, 5th son of Reverend Richard Warburton, via an unknown first wife. Unfortunately there are no known male line heirs to enable a DNA check, though it is possible autosomal tests might identify cousins on other lines.

Anthony died in 1837 and subsequently 3 sons, a daughter, and his widow all emigrated to the USA. In fact it seems his eldest son William Thomas had tried to emigrate in 1836, but he died at sea, and was buried on Staten Island.

## Adolphus and his Descendants

The first to emigrate was youngest son Adolphus Frederick. On 12th July 1851 he was recorded in the List of Manifest of all the passengers taken on board the ship Enterprise from Liverpool, aged 20, from Ireland.

Adolphus was naturalised a US citizen on September 13th 1856. On June 19th 1868 he sent a letter from 39 Park Row, New York requesting a passport. He described himself as aged 39 years, 5 feet 8 inches, with a high forehead, blue eyes, medium nose, long chin, dark brown hair, light complexion, and long face. He swore that he was born in Portumna, Ireland, on or about the 12th day of July, 1828, that he is a naturalised and loyal citizen of the United States, and about to travel abroad.

The Dayton in Manhattan Blogspot (29 Apr 2014) reports on the house where he lived thus: "The block of East 41st Street between Madison and Park Avenues is walled by soaring brick and stone commercial buildings. At No. 41, on the north side of the street, a weary relic breaks the rule—looking part haunted house and part squalid store space. The building had dignified beginnings. As the grand mansions of New York's wealthiest citizens crept up Fifth Avenue in the years



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following the Civil War, the fashionable tone of the neighbourhood spilled onto the side streets. No. 41 was on the cutting edge of residential style; clad in brownstone it rose three stories over a high English basement. A wide brownstone stoop would have led from the sidewalk to the parlour level and a handsome mansard roof capped the design. According to the New York State Reporter, the annual rent on the house in 1884 was \$1,500; or about \$3,000 per month today. Adolphus F. Warburton, his wife and five children lived in the house at the time”.

However the 1880 census records Adolphus at Greenwich, Connecticut. He is a stenographer living with his wife Frances Ann, children Kate Eliza, Frank Tyng, Ella Bird, Adolphus Frederick Junior, Grace Irving and Mabel Post, and 4 servants.

His obituary appeared in the New York Times on 11th Jan 1888:



**Memorial to Adolphus Warburton and his Family in Green Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn**

“Adolphus F. Warburton, the well-known stenographer, died yesterday at his home, 41 East Forty-first-street. His death was caused by pneumonia, from which he had suffered only a few days, having been engaged in his duties in the Superior Court a week ago. He leaves a widow and five children. Mr. Warburton was born in Ireland on July 12, 1828. When 12 years old, owing to the death of his father, he was compelled to leave school, and his subsequent education was gained in a printing

office. While at work on a newspaper he became interested in Moot's stenography. Having worked his way up from a printer's 'devil' to foreman, he came to this city in 1851 and sought a position on The Times, then projected. He was forced to confess that he knew nothing of New-York politics or men, but when Mr. Raymond [Henry J. Raymond, New York Times founder] said, 'You see of how little use you can be on a daily paper as yet,' he replied, 'Yes, Mr. Raymond, but I can set type.' He did not set type long before he became a member of the regular reporters' staff. In 1854 he started the business of law reporting and became associated with the leading stenographers of the country. Since November, 1863, he had been the official stenographer of the Superior Court, Part I. Mr. Warburton was a member of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, and the Society for Improving Workingmen's Homes. He was also a member of the Union League Club. Mr. Warburton had been connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity since its organisation, was a Trustee, and clerk of the Vestry.”

Adolphus had 11 children in total, but only one son and 4 daughters reached adulthood. He was interred in Green Wood Cemetery where a Monument was erected to him and his many dead children.



**Detail from Adolphus Warburtons Memorial**

**This shows his children's inscriptions.**

His son Frank Tyng was probably named after Episcopal clergymen Rev. Stephen Higginson Tyng, father or son; Rev. Stephen Higginson Tyng, Sr (1800-1885) was considered to be one of the most notable preachers of the time, and leader in the



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evangelical party of the Episcopal Church. Rev. S. H. Tyng Jr. founded in 1874 the now demolished Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, commonly referred to as Dr. Tyng's Church, located on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and 42nd Street, just a block from Grand Central Station.

**Frank's obituary was in the New York Times of 16th November 1938:**

"Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 15. — Frank T. Warburton, a retired lawyer and a leader in religious and welfare work among merchant sailors in New York, died here today at his home after being ill for eight months. His age was 72. Mr. Warburton, who had resided here for sixty years, retired from law practice last May because of his illness. He was secretary and treasurer of the board of managers of the Seaman's Church Institute of New York and the oldest member of the board in years of service, having been a member for fifty years. He helped to raise millions of dollars for the institute, which is sponsored by the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York and is located at 25 South Street, New York. While he was secretary and treasurer the organisation's present building was completed in 1913 and its addition was opened in 1929. It has a capacity of 1,000 beds. Born in New York, Mr. Warburton was a member of an old New York family and was the son of the late Adolphus Frederick Warburton and of the late Mrs. Frances A. Warburton. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1885 and from the Columbia University Law School in 1888. The latter year he succeeded his father as a member of the board of managers of the institute. In 1892 he became corresponding secretary of the institute's board and, in 1904, secretary and treasurer. He held the latter posts until his death. On Jan. 27 last the board gave a luncheon to mark his fifty years of service. Mr. Warburton long was a practicing lawyer in New York. His office was at 49 Wall Street. He formerly was treasurer of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, an Episcopal organization. He had been a member of the Church Club and a parishioner of St. James's Church, New York. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wells Warburton; a son, Frank Wells Warburton of Greenwich, a member of the institute's board of managers, and three sisters, Mrs. Clinton E. Braine of Yonkers, N. Y., and Mrs. Henry T. Strong and Mrs. Grace W. Brown of New York."

These sisters were Ella Bird (1867-1950) who married Clinton Elgin Braine, Mabel Post (1879-1966) who married Henry Tunstal Strong, and Grace Irving (born 1877) who married Myron J Brown. A fourth daughter, Kate Elza (1862-1905) did not marry.

Frank Tyng's son Frank Wells (1905-61) did not marry. His obituary in the New York Times of 24th December 1961 stated:

"Frank Wells Warburton of 147 West Fifty-fifth Street, who was associated with the John Hay Whitney office for many years, died Friday in St. Luke's Hospital. His age was 57. Mr. Warburton was on the board of managers of the Seamen's Church Institute and had been active in the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society. He graduated from Princeton in 1926 and served in the Navy in World War II. He belonged to the University Club."



### The Gravestone of Ella Bird Braine

#### Anthony's Wife

Anthony's wife Margaret Keilly travelled from Dublin to New York on the ship *Milicete* arriving on June 24th 1852. She was recorded as a Cabin passenger, a housekeeper, aged 55. However she did not survive long.

Her obituary appeared in the New York Times of 19th July 1853:

"Died at her residence, No. 8 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., of acute bronchitis, Margaret, widow of the late Anthony Wm. Warburton, of Dublin, in her 60th year. She leaves to her family and friends, in Ireland and in this country, a memory honored and endeared by the exercise of meek piety, active kindness, and warm affections. Her cup of life was embittered by many afflictions, and for some years her health has been gradually decaying; but, thoughtful for others rather than herself, she ever contributed to the happiness of those around her. Her voice was never heard save in tones of gentleness and love"

#### Robert Newenham Warburton

Anthony's 4th son Robert Newenham was the next to emigrate, sailing to America on the "*Queen of the West*", from Liverpool to New York, arriving on 18th Jul 1853. He was listed as: Robt. Waburton, 26, from Ireland. He was living with his brother John Philip in the 1855 census.

Before emigrating Robert had served in the army. His record shows Robert Warburton, Private, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, born in the Parish of Portumna in or near the Town of Portumna in the County of Galway; attested (enlisted) at Cahir, 6 Nov 1841, Age 15 Years 6 Months; discharged at Newbridge, 5 Nov 1852, Age 26. Service 6/12 Years, height 5 Feet 7 Inches, hair light brown, eyes blue, complexion fair, trade none; Intended place of residence Ennis, Co. Clare.

Robert N (38) a law reporter born in Ireland was listed as subject to do military service in July 1863. Robert's last record in New York is in the Brooklyn City Directory for 1870, but he has not yet been found in the 1870 Census, either in New York or in Iowa.

Whether he is the Robert Warburton who married Lucy Ann Leonard in Hardin Co Iowa in Dec 1871, and

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appears in the 1880 and 1885 censuses is likely, but has not been proven.

## John Philip

After Anthony's death in 1837, his 3rd son John Philip appeared in Birr, suggesting he had connections there. He married in 1840 and rapidly became part of the local 'establishment', particularly in the church (St. Brendan's). He is called "Gent." in the baptism of his eldest child William Anthony (1841), and the following year was "Clerk of the Church", on his second child's baptism. Thereafter he was 'teacher' on subsequent baptisms. At the establishment of the parochial Free School in 1845 he was teacher of the boys, while his mother Margaret Warburton taught the girls (his wife may also taught there as the occupation of both in the 1855 New York census is "Teacher").

John emigrated to America in 1855, leaving Liverpool on the Ontario and arriving in New York on April 25th. He was a teacher aged 40, and accompanied by Mrs Lizzy (40) [this seems to be an error as his wife was Jemima], Wm (13) a teacher, Fredk (12), Thos (11), John (10), and Henry (6). John appeared in the 1855 census in New York, but by 1860 he had settled in Cleveland, Ohio. He was naturalised on September 24th 1860.

His brother Adolphus wrote a letter to their sister Lucy in England, dated Sept 1862: "I heard from Cleveland today. They are all well there. John and his wife can sympathise with you, – for as you know, they lost three boys since they came here." On 24th Apr 1863 he wrote: "John & Jemima are in tolerable health. Fred is investing his savings in the purchase of a house for them in Cleveland." The three boys lost since John and Jemina arrived in Cleveland were William Anthony, Thomas Robert and Henry Adolphus. They had already lost a son, Robert Mandeville (1850-5) before they left Ireland. The sympathy for Lucy is probably for the loss of her son Alexander who is present on the 1861 census, but is not on the 1863 passenger list when she emigrated.

John's wife Sarah Jemima nee Egan died in 1873, aged 64, from inflammation of the bowels. He then moved back to New York where he appeared in the 1880 census.

John's death was recorded in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle on 23 Jun 1896: "On Monday morning, June 23, John Philip Warburton, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 472 Vanderbilt av, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 24, at 4 P. M. Interment at Cleveland, O."

The Monumental Inscription at Monroe Street Cemetery, Cleveland records: "In Loving Memory/ John Philip and Sarah Jemima Warburton and their children William Anthony, Robert Mandeville, Thomas Robert, John Philip, Henry Newenham Warburton." On the end of stone John's sister Lucy W. Robinson is recorded. The stone was erected in 1901 by cousins Frederick J. Warburton and Wm. W. Robinson. Cemetery records show only John P. and S. J. Warburton, and Lucy J. Robinson are buried there.

The Register of internments lists John P Warberton (sic) of 472 Vanderbuilt Avenue, NY died aged 80 of heart disease.

Only 2 of John's 6 sons reached adulthood. One of these, John Philip was recorded in the Cleveland Directory of 1873 which lists him as a junior clerk. He must have died before 1901 as he is listed on the Memorial Inscription erected in that year.

## Frederick John son of John Philip

Frederick John Warburton is the only one of John's sons to enjoy a full life, and it was an extremely successful one. He was the main sponsor and underwriter of Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype machine, and later Secretary Treasurer of the Mergenthaler Linotype company. He was also one of the founders of the company that became Columbia records. He called his estate in Westchester Co., New York "Arley", and is known to have used the Warburton coat-of-arms, thus supporting the belief that he and his family were related to the Garryhinch Clan.

There are several references, articles, census entries and letters that help to outline Frederick's life.

On 11th April 1865 Frederick married Susan Virginia Otter, daughter of William Otter of Baltimore. Virginia died on 19th May 1901, They had a daughter Helen Edith (1866-1945), and a son William John (1869-1897).

In the 1870 census Frederick is a 28 year old stenographer (sic) living with Virginia (27), Ellen (3), William (9 months), and a servant in Jersey City.

The Brooklyn Eagle, on 12th Dec 1879 lists Frederick J Warburton amongst the list of "gentlemen who were admitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court this morning as attorneys and counsellors at law".

In the 1880, and all subsequent censuses Frederick is living in Brooklyn. In 1880 he is a lawyer living at 175 Adelphi Street with wife Virginia, children Helen, and William, and his widowed father John P, a clerk. By 1900 he is a Secretary and Treasurer boarding at 472 Vanderbilt Avenue with Virginia (57).

He wrote a letter to his cousin William Robinson concerning the the Monumental Inscription at Monroe Street Cemetery in Cleveland. The letterhead was "Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Tribune Building, New York, Fredk J. Warburton, Secretary Treasurer" and it was dated September 12th, 1901.

My dear Will:

I find on my return from a vacation on the St. Lawrence a letter from Thomas & Miller of Quincy, Massachusetts, saying that the monument I ordered for father's and mother's grave would be shipped to Cleveland the first or middle of this week and that Mr. J. L. Miller will start out to set it. The foundation it seems has been already built. May I trouble you to go out to the cemetery and see whether it is being set in the way we desire it. I showed Mr. Miller the diagram you sent me showing that the monument was to face on the broader walk of the two. I have had your mother's name put on the end of the monument next to the narrow walk. I gave it to them as Lucy W. Robinson – the "W" of course standing for Warburton, her maiden name. I hope you are all quite well, Love to wife Maggie & the children, Your affectionate cousin J F Warburton" [William's wife was



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Louisa, so 'Maggie' is William's sister, Margaret Robinson].

The obituary of Andrew Devine in the Syracuse [NY] Herald, 5th May 1909:

"Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Devine and Frederick J. Warburton, another stenographer, attempted to invent a machine similar to the present stock ticker. They expended all their savings in the venture and then decided to hire a practical machinist. The man they selected was Ottmar Mergenthaler, then employed at \$3.50 a day in a Baltimore machine shop. It was from Devine and Warburton that Mergenthaler obtained his idea of a linotype machine. When the Mergenthaler Linotype company was organized Mr. Devine became one of the directors and Mr. Warburton the treasurer."

In the 1910 census Frederick is living at 130 New York Avenue on a bursary with Mary H (64), brother-in-law James Heard (66), grand daughter Mary H Brand (16), and a servant. Frederick and Mary had been married 3 years, and Frederick had had 2 children, both living [though in fact his son had already died]. Frederick stated his year of immigration as 1856. Frederick had married Mary Helen Otter, his late wife's sister, though the exact date is not known.

On his Passport Application dated 13 Apr 1912 he declares: "I solemnly swear that I was born at Birr, Kings County, Ireland on or about the 23rd day of April, 1842 that my father emigrated to the United States from Liverpool, England on or about March 1855 ..."

A letter to the Editor of the New York Times from Fred J. Warburton refuting the story that Mergenthaler "died a poor man"), dated 6th August 1914:

"The writer of this, who is familiar with the history of the linotype from its birth, asks to correct, through your widely read journal, a misapprehension which seems to exist on this subject ... Ottmar Mergenthaler was a mechanic, earning \$3.50 a day in an instrument maker's shop in Baltimore when he was engaged, on the recommendation of his employer, by a number of Washington reporters, to work upon a printing machine ... The money expended (which was a very large sum for those who employed him) resulted in the education of Mr. Mergenthaler in the printing art, and he finally brought forth a machine which was the forerunner of the present linotype ... By the time that was brought about several million dollars had been expended ... Mr. Mergenthaler died a rich man ... Since his decease the average of royalties continued to be paid to his family has been considerably more than \$50,000 a year ... Fred. J. Warburton, New York, July 30, 1914."

## Scarsdale Inquirer, 1st Jul 1916:

"One hundred and fifty employees of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of New York were entertained last Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Frederick J. Warburton on Cushman road."

## Editor & Publisher', 5th May 1917:

"F. J. Warburton Honored – His Seventy-fifth Birthday Was Fittingly Observed by Friends. On the evening of April 23, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Frederick J. Warburton, treasurer of the Mergenthaler

Linotype Company and vice-president of the Columbia Graphophone Company, a coterie of his friends celebrated the occasion by a dinner in his honor at the Engineer's Club, New York City. The menu brochures contained a fine portrait of Mr. Warburton, the cover design being the coat of arms of the Warburtons. The tribute was a surprise to Mr. Warburton. Representatives of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and the Columbia Graphophone Company were invited guests, numbering in all about sixty persons, joined in felicitating the guest of honor, and congratulatory telegrams and cablegrams from home and abroad were received and read. Engrossed resolutions suitably bound were presented to Mr. Warburton as a souvenir-memorial of the day."

## Frederick's obituary appeared in the New York Times, 3rd November 1917:

"Frederick John Warburton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and one of the pioneers in the phonograph business, died yesterday at his home in Hartsdale, N. Y., from heart disease. Mr. Warburton was seventy-five years old. He came to this country from Ireland as a boy and studied to become a lawyer. He was largely instrumental in bringing to Brooklyn the big Mergenthaler manufactory, with which he had been connected since it was organized more than thirty years ago. He was also Vice President and a Director of the American Graphophone Company; Vice President of the Columbia Graphophone Company, and a Director of the Automatic Clerk Company of Newark. Mr. Warburton was actively interested in public charities in Brooklyn and Manhattan. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Helen W. Joy."

## Also the Washington Post, 3rd November 1917:

"Frederick J. Warburton Dead. New York, Nov. 2. — Frederick J. Warburton, vice president of the Columbia Phonograph Company and secretary of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, died today at his home in Hartsdale, a suburb of New York, aged 76 years."

These two newspaper references state Frederick died at his home in Hartsdale. However a few months later his widow died at her home in Scarsdale. The two places adjoin each other so the references are probably to the same home.

Frederick's only son had died in 1897 in Fresno California, where he had gone for the sake of his health.

## Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 10th Jun 1897:

"William John Warburton, a young New York lawyer, well known in Brooklyn, died last night at Fresno, Cal., his temporary place of residence. Mr. Warburton, the son of Frederick S (sic). Warburton, the well known stenographer, secretary of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, was a native of Brooklyn, a graduate of Public School No. 13, of the Polytechnic in 1886, of Columbia College in 1890 and of Columbia Law School in 1892. During his college course he was class poet, prize debater, commencement orator, president of the Delta Upsilon, his fraternity, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Mr. Warburton also paid some attention to literary pursuits, and during his Columbia course was editor of the Spectator, the university monthly. The promise which he thus gave of professional success was

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abundantly realized, and his brief career at the bar was marked by many causes of importance and unusual progress for the young practitioner. About a year and a half ago, in consequence of failing health, Mr. Warburton transferred his residence to Boerne, Tex., a town about fifty miles from San Antonio, in the foot hills of the mountains, where, resuming his professional work, he was soon elected county attorney. A few months since an attack of the grip, with further impairment of health, induced him to seek a temporary home in Fresno, where he failed to find the health which he anticipated. It had been Mr. Warburton's purpose to return early in the summer and spend the next few months in this vicinity. Interment will be in Greenwood. The widow and son, who were with Mr. Warburton at his death, will accompany the body eastward. Mr. Warburton was 28 years old."

The wife mentioned in the above obituary was Josephine nee Bochman. The son was also called William John.

### His WWI Draft Registration:

"William John Warburton, 177 East 76 W. New York City N.Y., [born] March 25 1895, natural born, New York City N. Y. U.S.A., [employer] govt. school of aviation, [where employed] East Greenwich Rhode Island, single, [previous military service] Corporal Infantry Plassburg 1 yr, [signed:] William John Warburton, [height] medium, [build] medium, [eyes] blue, [hair] brown, [Date of registration] June 5, 1917."

### His WWII Draft Registration:

"[Serial Number] U1794, William John Warburton, 11 E 70 N. Y. N. Y., [Age in Years] 47, [Place of Birth] New York City, [Date of Birth] March 25 1895, [Name and Address of Person Who Will Always Know Your Address] Mrs. E. C. Pennal – 30 Sutton Pl. N. Y. C., [Employer's Name and Address] Room 825 Chrysler Bldg (Civilian Defence Hqrs), [signed:] W J Warburton". Mrs EC Pennal was his mother who had remarried.

William married 3 times but had no children. He married Edna Hoyt on 3rd June 1920. A report of the wedding stated:

"The wedding of William John Warburton, a son of Mrs. E. Carson Pennal by her first husband, the late William John Warburton, and Miss Edna Hoyt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hoyt of New York, took place yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, which was crowded with guests, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, performing the ceremony ... The wedding reception followed at the bride's home, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, and on their return in a few weeks from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Warburton will make their home at that address. Mrs. Warburton is a debutante of last Winter, is a member of the Junior League and is a niece of Mrs. George Quintard Palmer. Mr. Warburton is a Princeton graduate, class of 1918. He was with the naval aviation force overseas."

William and Edna divorced in 1927, and William married Ruth Jones in 1932. It isn't known when this marriage ended but William married Consuelo Vanderbilt in 1941 and divorced her in 1946.

Consuelo Vanderbilt was the great great granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. Her father was William Kissam Vanderbilt and mother Virginia Fair. Her father, William Kissam Vanderbilt, Jr., like his father, William Kissam Vanderbilt, was President of the New York Central Railroad. Her mother, Virginia Graham Fair, was the daughter of United States Senator James G. Fair of Nevada, a forty-niner from the time of the California gold rush and one of the "Silver Kings" who developed the Comstock Lode in Nevada.

Consuelo Vanderbilt had 4 husbands, of whom William John Warburton was the third.

William's Death Notice in the New York Times dated 11th January 1979 stated: "Warburton — William John, formerly of 136 E. 76 St., N. Y. on January 9, 1979 in his 84th year."

### Lucinda Jane

The last of Anthony William's children to emigrate was Lucinda Jane (1819-97). She had married Robert Robinson in Dublin on 28th December 1836. Her brother William Thomas was a witness. Robert died in 1848 at Birkenhead, Cheshire.

Lucy then married John Johnstone in Liverpool on 17th February 1851. John was a bachelor and tailor, father William, a tailor. Lucy was a widow, father Anthony, a gentleman. John died in India in 1858.

In the 1861 census Lucy R Johnstone (39) is a widowed dressmaker living at 2 Bedford Street, Birkenhead with 3 sons and a daughter. The eldest son was 13 and probably the son of Robert Robinson, although he was listed as a Johnstone.

Lucy emigrated in 1863. The passenger manifest for the SS Virginia, dated 12th December 1863 included Lucy (43) a spinster, sons Thomas (15), and William (7), and daughter Margaret (6). A third son Alexander had died. He is present on the 1861 census, but not the 1863 passenger list. From the following it seems an older son James had emigrated in 1854 and gone to stay with Adolphus. He subsequently died in the American Civil War and Lucy was claiming his pension.

The Civil War Pension file of Lucy J. Robinson, mother of James J Robinson, includes the following:

A statement by Adolphus Warburton: "The claimant's first husband, Robinson (father of James J. Robinson) died at Birkenhead, England, in September, 1848; in 1851 the claimant married a man named Johnston, who, as I was informed and believe, was a deserter from the British army, was afterward condemned to Military servitude in India, and died there in the year 1857; and in consequence of the disgrace associated with the name, the claimant afterward took her former name of Robinson. James J. Robinson came to live with me, in Naas Ireland, in 1851; I came to New York in July 1853; James J. Robinson came to me, here, the following year, and remained with me, except when occasionally away on business, until the time of his enlistment. After said Johnston's death in 1857, the claimant was poorly off, as I was informed by letters from her and others; ..."

An Affidavit [dated 10th Aug 1878] of Mrs. Lucy Robinson, age 59 years, resident of Cleveland, county of

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Cuyahoga, Ohio, says she emigrated to New York in Dec 1863 as a widow with her 3 younger children, then to Cleveland Ohio, in Mar 1864.

"... there were surviving at date of [James'] death, his brothers and sisters, who were under sixteen years of age, as follows:

Thomas F. Robinson, born Febry 7th 1848

William W. Robinson, born Jan'y 6, 1854

Margaret J. Robinson, born December 21 1856"

"... in the following year, 1858, she received notice that John Johnston, her husband, who was transported to India for the crime of desertion, had died, thus leaving her a widow, and said Lucy Johnston further says that by and under the laws of England the wife of a transported husband can take back her previous name without any legal process, and the name so taken back is good in law, and as James J. Robinson was then in America, and not knowing of the disgrace, and the other young children not old enough to know about it, and by advice of her brothers and friends, she took back the name of Mrs. Lucy J. Robinson, so as to bring her children up unbeknown to the disgrace of their father, and they never knew any different."

Letter to Lucy from her brother, Adolphus Warburton in NY, 16th May 1862, in pension file:

"I must say I did not grieve to hear that Johnston was dead. I trust he repented of his ways before being taken to another world; and I do not think that he proved to be of any benefit to himself or his children in this. You have had two rather discouraging matrimonial experiences; I trust you will never be tempted to a third: But for the second unfortunate alliance you made, things might have been very different: you could have come here when poor dear Mother did. But the past we cannot recall ..."

The 1880 census records Lucy (60) is a widowed dressmaker living at 99 Hanover, Cleveland, Ohio with William (26) a carpenter and Margaret (23).

Lucy's death record in 1897 says she was 78 from 9 Ursula Street, Cleveland and died of old age.

## Timperley to Saskatchewan

This is the story of three sisters from the Poll Bank Clan who emigrated from Timperley to a remote rural area in Saskatchewan. It is based on information sent to me by Dorothy Dobson, the granddaughter of Isabella, one of the sisters.

The first of the sisters to leave was Isabella, the third child of John Warburton, a market gardener in Timperley, and his wife Eleanor nee Sharpe.

Isabella's birth was registered in 1877 with mother's maiden name Sharpe. She was baptised, along with her younger brother James, at Christ Church, Timperley, then in the parish of Bowdon, on December 8th 1878.

She emigrated in 1904, travelling as a servant, and arriving in Quebec on April 21st. She then travelled via Montreal (where she appeared on an Incoming

Passenger List) to Moosomin, Saskatchewan, arriving at the train station on May 4th 1904.

Moosomin, which takes its name from a native American Chief, was founded just 22 years before Isabella's arrival, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was built. In the 2021 census it had a population of 2,657. It lies 20 kilometres west of the Saskatchewan-Manitoba boarder.

The probable reason for Isabella's emigration was that her mother had died in 1896, and in 1899 her father remarried. His new wife was Sarah Ann Abram who was about 18 months older than Isabella, and already had a daughter, Amy by Isabella's uncle William, her father's younger brother. By the time Isabella left she also had 2 young half brothers.

She married Charles Joseph Minty on 12 July 1904, at Rocanville, an even smaller community 28 kilometres north of Moosomin. In 2021 the population was 889. At the time of the marriage Rocanville was situated in Assinaboia, North West Territories.

The marriage was just 2 months and 8 days after Isabella's arrival at Moosomin station. Her first cousin was mad at her for getting married so fast, and to a man whose house only had a dirt floor. However the choice was probably limited in such a small community, and life insecure for a single woman. Charles and Isabella had 2 sons and 3 daughters, all born in Rocanville.

Isabella died in 1920, of a cancerous tumour in her stomach, supposed to be the size of a football. She knew her tummy was getting bigger but just thought she was pregnant again. When she finally found out the truth it was way too late. She died in Brandon, Manitoba, aged 43. Brandon is the second largest city in Manitoba and Isabella was being looked after by her brother-in-law, Dr. Herb Minty, a chiropractor. She was buried in Rocanville.

In 1910 Isabella's two sisters, Martha Ellen (Mattie) Bell, and Ethel Maud (Ettie) Warburton travelled to join her. They were John and Eleanor's fifth and sixth children, of eight. They departed Liverpool on July 16th, together with Mattie's son William, on the White Star ship Dominion, bound for Montreal. They arrived in Quebec on July 25th, where Ethel was recorded as travelling to her sister in Rocanville.

Mattie was born in 1881, and had married William Henry Bell in 1907. However William died the following year, aged 26, and leaving Mattie with a young son. On 31st December 1912 she married Charles John Jopp in the small village of Welwyn (2021 population 133) which is southeast of Rocanville. They had 2 sons. Charles died in 1928, but Mattie lived until 1968, when she was almost 87 years old. Both Mattie and Charles died in the Moosomin Union Hospital, but while Charles was buried in Moosomin, Mattie was buried in Rocanville.

Ethel was born in 1883. Her middle name Maud does not appear on her birth registration, and no baptism has been found, so it is uncertain when Maud was adopted as her middle name. On January 1st 1911 she married William James Christie, also at Welwyn, at the home of John Swanton. They had a son and daughter, and both had long lives. William died in 1970 aged 82, and Ettie died in 1974, aged 91. Both died in the Moosomin Union

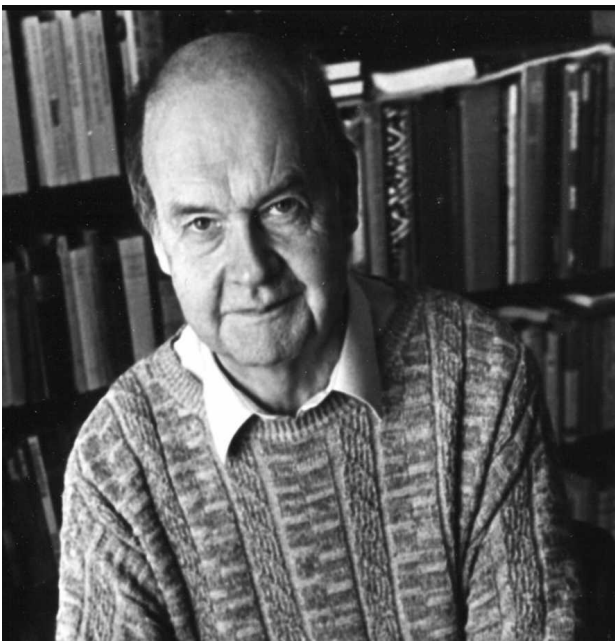


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Hospital, and both are buried in the Sunset Memorial Gardens at Moosomin.

## Lancashire to Finland

In April 2022 I published the family tree of a new family, the Bury and Finland family, alongside a new DNA result from Finland that matched the Lancashire Group of Warburtons. The tree included a Thomas Warburton who emigrated to Finland in 1859 to manage a cotton spinning mill. Recently Susan Leggett sent a document written by her great uncle Thomas, the great grandson of the original Thomas. This article is based on that document. Susan is the granddaughter of Thomas's sister Kate who emigrated from Finland, to Canada.



**Thomas Henry Warburton**

### Author of the Memoir on the Family

In 1859 Thomas Warburton was hired as Spinning Master at Forssa Aktiebolag (former Forssa Cotton Mill) by the company's founder, A.W.Wahren, who every year visited Manchester to buy cotton. The factory was ten years old at the time.

Thomas was born in 1817 in Heywood, Lancashire, and in the 1851 census he is the manager of a cotton mill living in Tonge, Lancashire.

In 1859 Finland was the Grand Duchy of Finland, an autonomous region within the Russian Empire, having been annexed from Sweden in 1809. Therefore the regular travel route from England to Finland was train to Dover, ship to Calais, train to Cologne, Berlin, Kaliningrad, Chernyshevskoye, mail carriage to Ostrov, and then train to St. Petersburg where an agent for Wahren arranged horse and carriage transport to Forssa. Finland

achieved independence in 1917 following the collapse of the Russian Empire.

Thomas moved to Forssa in May 1859 along with his wife, Sarah, and children Thomas and Sarah Ellen. Five other children had died in infancy. Their oldest son, James, remained in England where he married but had no issue.

Thomas ran the spinning works for 25 years, until his death in 1884, and was known in the beginning as a strict disciplinarian in the factory. At times, he flogged boy labourers who did not work hard enough, but he was ordered to stop by the manager. The methods of Lancashire were not suited to Finland.

A pocketbook with practical tables for technical measures, "Roberts' Mechanic's Assistant", Leeds 1833, was passed down to great grandson Thomas. The cover page reads, "Thomas Warburton, Midghall 1837". There was a technical school in Midghall, Lancashire. Later Thomas usually wrote his name Thom, and this is also on his gravestone.

After technical studies in England, 1864-67, son Thomas became the spin master assistant to his father in 1867 and succeeded him as a manager in 1885 until his death in 1896. His wife Selma was of Swedish descent so their home language became Swedish.

The residence of the manager was quite unassuming, in a row of two-family houses. It had a living room, bedroom and kitchen, and possibly also a room in the attic. The area was about 80 m<sup>2</sup>. Several of the houses still remain, restored and inhabited, at Forssaparken's main street, Wahreninkatu.

Thomas gladly took part in the social life of the area. There was an uncertain rumour about a probable mild alcoholism in his older days. Portraits show a convivial man, corpulent and steady. In his youth, he was handsome. In the 1870s, the factory had an amateur orchestra, where he played contrabass.

Daughter Sarah Ellen was a problem child. She was almost 11 when the family arrived in Finland. Early on she was a 'wild girl, rebelling against the 'military order' of the home. She had a son, Robert as a 17 year old, the circumstances of which are unknown. Robert died aged 12.

As a 20 or 21 year old, Ellen was sent to Manchester, to learn English, and came home from there with daughter Ann Julia. No one knows if she was pregnant when she went or became so in England. Julia eventually had her own family and lived until 1931.

In Forssa, Ellen had another daughter, Ellen Matilda, who died as a small child, before she

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married in 1878, to Konstantin Victor Rautell who was probably the father of Matilda. Then on December 29, 1878, in Helsingfors, Ellen and Konstantin had a son Karl (Kalle).

Karl (Kalle) changed his name to Rauta, perhaps in connection with a drive to change Swedish surnames to Finnish in 1906. He worked for the Forssa Cotton Factory as a caretaker of horses and a coachman. He participated in the Finnish Civil War of 1918 as a platoon commander, was captured in the final stages and died in the detention camps in Lahti of kidney poisoning, according to family information. However according to a church parish register, he was executed by a firing squad. In 1899, he had married Justiina Rajamäki (1877-1945), a weaver in Forssa. Justiina Rauta worked at the weaving plant for 30 years. They had 4 children, including 1 daughter who lived to continue the family line.

Ellen had contact with both Julia's and Karl's families, one in Tampere, the other in Forssa, but kept them strictly apart, so that their children did not know about each other's existence at all. However she did not get along with her daughter Julia, who had been separated from her so early on.

Ellen spoke Swedish, and of course English, but poor Finnish. She lived in Forssa, making a living as a seamstress, until she died in 1931, the same year as her daughter Julia. She is buried in the family grave in Forssa, behind the gravestone of her strict father, but has no stone or identification of her own.

Thomas died in 1896, just before his 40th birthday.



**Charles Warburton**

Thomas's eldest son, Thomas Harald is thought to have attended the Reallyceum (secondary/high school) in Åbo for 5 years, and then studied cotton

technology in England. He was a trainee in Forssa in 1895 and then assistant spin master. In 1899 he moved to the Björneborg Cotton Co. in Pori, a Swedish speaking town, as manager. In 1906 he moved to Vaasa Cotton also as manager.



**Thomas Harald Warburton 1875-1927**

He worked in London, in 1919-23, as a representative for the Finnish Match Association. He then returned to Finland, working in Tammerfors from 1923-24, at Finlayson (a textile manufacturer) as manager, and from 1925 until his death in 1927 as a managing director for Suomen Vanutehdas, a cotton and cellulose batting factory in Kaukas, Jokela.



**Torsten William Nurmi and his Wife**

When he was working at Bjorneborg Cotton Co. he married local girl Elli Nordling, and had 2 daughters, Sarah, who died aged 9, and Kate. Then



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eventually in 1918, they had a son Thomas, whose memoir this account is based on.

However, before he moved to Pori, Thomas Harald fathered a son Torsten William, born in 1898, with Olga Nurmi, who worked in the Forssa factory.

Olga never divulged the name of Torsten's father, and it was only when his granddaughter Reija Nurmi-Niskala, started investigating, using DNA testing, that Thomas Harald was revealed as the father. Firstly Reija took an autosomal test at Ancestry which revealed Susan Leggett as her second cousin, and Susan's Warburton ancestry. Thomas Harald's daughter Kate is Susan's grandmother. Then Reija's brother Heikki took a Y-chromosome test with my Warburton DNA Project which showed he matched several Warburtons who are part of a group of matched results from Lancashire. As Thomas Harald's father was already dead, and his younger brother Charles was only 15 in 1898, he is the only viable candidate to be Torsten's father.



**Torsten's Elder Son; Reija's father**

Olga married a man from Forssa and they had a family of their own. When she was still young they moved to Vassa. Although it was a Swedish speaking town and initially she only spoke Finnish, she spent the rest of her life there, and was over 90 years old when she died.

When Thomas Harald worked in England in 1919-23 the family lived in Kingston-on-Thames, where daughter Kate attended the Tiffin Girls' School, as well as in Surbiton in single-family homes. Thomas usually took a train from these suburbs to the city in the mornings. The family was well off and, among other things, was able to purchase some antique furniture, some of which still remains in Canada and Finland.

His son Thomas remembers him from their time in Kaukas, as a rather tall and corpulent gentleman with a short-cut green-gray moustache. People in Kaukas remembered him as a benevolent, phlegmatic, strict and punctual person. He was committed to social improvements at the factory, perhaps patterned after the patriarchal well ordered Forssa.

He liked reading detective stories, Jack London and Wodehouse, liked whisky (a rarity during the prohibition period) and disliked so-called indecent stories. He liked to play 'screw', a form of bridge, and solitaire. He was quite musical and played a bit of piano. He was not religious. His home language was Swedish and he spoke and wrote fluent English and Finnish.

His health was not very good. During their time in Tammerfors, he had a touch of the occupational disease, tuberculosis, and spent several months at Romanäs sanitarium in Sweden. Later he had chronic bronchitis. He smoked cigarettes of the brand Klubb 7 with a paper cigarette holder which he stuffed with cotton. He died of angina pectoris.



**Thomas Harald Warburton**

Thomas Harald's daughter Kate first went to school in Vaasa, then, from 1919, in Kingston-on-Thames. She stayed there six months after her



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family's move to Tammerfors, to finish school (Matriculation). Around 1925, she was hired in Viborg by Fedja and Olga Hosainoff, a sawmill owner from Eastern Karelian with a Russian wife, to teach them English. They treated her with friendliness and generosity, and she stayed in Viborg for a couple of years. When her family moved to Helsingfors in 1928, after her father's death, she acquired business training and worked as a correspondent and secretary from circa 1930 in Mänttä, as executive secretary at G.A. Serlachius Inc., and circa 1937 with Shell in Helsingfors.

She married in 1938 to Karl Ragnar Bruunand, and daughter Harriet, Susan Legget's mother, was born in 1939. The family then moved to Jakobstad, where son Karl Kristian was born in 1942. They emigrated to Canada in 1948. There she was secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick for many years.

She survived cancer of her left foot, which led to amputation of the lower leg in 1965. From Newcastle, New Brunswick, she moved to a senior's residence in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1987, and later in 1995 to Saint Andrews, to another senior's residence, where she died at the age of 91. Both she and Ragnar had earlier bequeathed their bodies to medical research and teaching purposes, and Kate was buried in Halifax in 1998. Her's and Ragnar's names are engraved on a Bruun family gravestone in Nannestad, Norway.

Thomas, who wrote the memoir this article is based on, began his schooling in Kaukas (Mäntsälä), where the local teacher taught him the Finnish elementary school course at home. Before that, he could not speak Finnish, which his father saw as a disadvantage. He then went to the Helsingfors Swedish Lyceum and graduated in 1936.

He studied towards a degree in Forestry for several years, interrupted at times because of the war. Until 1939, he was stateless and had to choose between British and Finnish citizenship when he became 21. He chose British, and when World War II and Finland's Winter War broke out six months later, he could not be called into military service.

During the Winter War, fought between Finland and Russia in 1939-40, Thomas lived in Borgå with Kerstin Ingeborg Schulman, (born in Mariehamn in 1918) in her home with her mother, Astrid, as well as on a farm in the countryside near Borgå. They had met at the ice-skating rink in Borgå in 1934 and got married in 1940 in Helsingfors where she worked as a saleslady in a hat shop.

During the Continuation War, they lived in Helsingfors. The Continuation War was fought from 1941 to 1944 against Soviet Russia, with help from Germany. At the end of 1941, after England's

declaration of war, Thomas became of hostile nationality, but escaped internment, thanks to Göte Liljeros (his cousin's husband) who had connections to the chief of the State Police. Mail and travel were restricted, however. In the summer of 1944, the USA's Charge d'Affaires in Finland resettled about 30 British resident citizens to Stockholm, where Thomas and his family lived for 14 months and their daughter, Corinna was born.



**Thomas Henry Warburton**

Thomas had already, in 1943, dropped out of his unsuccessful studies and had begun to translate literature, and found work as an editor at Schildt's Publishing House. He returned to that position in the autumn of 1945 and remained there until his retirement in 1981, mostly with half-day work. The other half of the day, Thomas spent translating and writing, with over 100 translations (prose, poetry, drama from English and Finnish to Swedish) and a total of 10 books. He received a state artist pension in 1981 and was awarded an honorary doctor's degree from the University of Helsingfors in 1982. He became a Finnish citizen in 1972, and Kerstin regained her Finnish citizenship at the same time.

### We are the Chosen

Dorothy Dobson sent me a version of the poem "We are the Chosen" by an Anonymous author. I did a bit of research and found a version of the poem on the Genealogy Girl site here. The wording is slightly different, but more significantly an attribution is included. As the site owner states, it has not been verified, but it does explain that the original was edited more than once.

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I thought it appropriate to share the poem because I am also keen to share stories. Many of the stories I have shared over the years are as a result of information passed on by readers of my site, and I encourage you all to keep sending me things you find interesting.

Meanwhile the following is the poem as presented on the Genealogy Girl site.

## We are the Chosen

In each family there is one who seems called to find the ancestors. To put flesh on their bones and make them live again. To tell the family story and to feel that somehow they know and approve.

Doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead, breathing life into all who have gone before. We are the storytellers of the tribe. All tribes have one. We have been called, as it were, by our genes. Those who have gone before us cry out to us: Tell our story. So, we do. In finding them, we somehow find ourselves.

How many graves have I stood before now and cried? I have lost count. How many times have I told the ancestors, "You have a wonderful family; you would be proud of us." How many times have I walked up to a grave and felt somehow there was love there for me? I cannot say.

It goes beyond just documenting facts. It goes to who I am, and why I do the things I do. It goes to seeing a cemetery about to be lost forever to weeds and indifference and saying – I can't let this happen. The bones here are bones of my bone and flesh of my flesh. It goes to doing something about it.

It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish. How they contributed to what we are today. It goes to respecting their hardships and losses, their never giving in or giving up, their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family.

It goes to deep pride that the fathers fought and some died to make and keep us a nation. It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us. It is of equal pride and love that our mothers struggled to give us birth, without them we could not exist, and so we love each one, as far back as we can reach. That we might be born who we are. That we might remember them. So we do. With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence, because we are they and they are the sum of who we are.

So, as a scribe called, I tell the story of my family. It is up to that one called in the next generation to answer the call and take my place in the long line of family storytellers. That is why I do my family genealogy, and that is what calls those young and old to step up and restore the memory or greet those who we had never known before.

by Della M. Cummings Wright; Rewritten by her granddaughter Dell Jo Ann McGinnis Johnson; Edited and Reworded by Tom Dunn, 1943.

## Charles Henry Warburton

**Service Number: 282 Private, 1st New South Wales Mounted Rifles**

Alan Warburton of the Pymont branch of the Garryhinch Clan sent me details of research he commissioned in South Africa into his great uncle Charles Henry Warburton. I have added the details to the Garryhinch clan but I thought the story worthy of a Post.

Charles served in the Boer War in South Africa, and subsequently resided there. Alan's South African researcher's account references an article "Our Forgotten Heroes of the Boer War" by Shelagh Champion OAM, and George Champion OAM September 2003, which was obtained from Manly Library Local Studies, with thanks to John Morcombe for his assistance. Also referenced is the Australian Town and Country Journal of 7th April 1900, p26.

On October 11th 1899, war broke out in South Africa between the independent Boer republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State on the one side and the British Empire on the other. The Australian colonies immediately offered troops to serve in South Africa under British command.

Altogether about 450,000 men took part in the war for the British against some 95,000 troops on the Boer side. Australian troops, served up until the final surrender by the Boers on 30 May 1902. They totalled 16,632 men, of whom 6,000 came from N.S.W. The number of horses that went with the N.S.W. troops was very nearly the same at 5,877. As most of the men were mounted riflemen, "good shots and good riders" were prioritised in recruiting the new force. Preference was given to those serving, or who had served in the colonial forces. Members of the reserve and civilian rifle clubs were also eligible.

Among these Corporal (formerly Private) Warburton, (Reg. No. 244) Charles was a member of "D" Squadron, New South Wales Mounted Rifles, the son of Charles George Warburton of East Esplanade, Manly. Formerly a clerk, he embarked at Sydney on the transport Southern Cross on January 17th, 1900. and disembarked at Cape Town, South Africa, a month later. The three squadrons consisted of 20 officers and 385 other ranks, and 404 horses. There were eight veterans from of Sudan War in the regiment.

Writing to his friends in Sydney from De Aar, under the date of March 21st, 1900, Charles described the narrow escapes he had had, and his experiences generally,

"Last night for the first time during three and a half weeks I enjoyed the cover of a tent and blanket," is one extract taken from his letter. "The Boers use smokeless powder, which renders it difficult to locate the place whence they are firing. One day there was a continual bang and whistle of bullets from 10 a.m. until sunset when the British had not even the satisfaction of knowing that they had done any damage. The Boers are very clever at concealment, and also in getting down the other side of a kopje and galloping away across the plain behind to the next hills when getting the worst of an engagement. To surprise them in the open country seems impossible".

It would give people some idea of the uneven terms upon which the two sides fight when he explained that in one engagement, he lay on the ground for two solid

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hours before he fired a shot, while all the time it was biff, bang, slap all round. People in Australia would often hear of the troops camping while on the march. It must not be supposed that the 'camp' was of the ordinary kind, in which were tents and all that kind of thing. When the regiment was on the move 'camp' meant simply a halting place for the night. There was a time when he thought a harder bed than usual was an affliction. Now he could just doss down, as they did every night, out on the open wherever they happened to halt, scrape away a bit of a hole for his hip to fit in, put his saddle under his head, and with boots, spurs, and a hundred rounds of ammunition slung around his shoulders, sleep anywhere. For many nights he had been without a blanket. Although the days were very hot, the other extreme of cold was the order of the night."

On Wednesday, May 1st, 1901, the transport ship Tongariro arrived in Sydney returning about 1000 troops including Corporal Warburton from the South African War. Disembarking, they marched to Victoria Barracks. At some point thereafter, a date yet to be established, Charles returned to South Africa, passing away on May 5th, 1945 at the Pretoria General Hospital. His death notice states that he was an old age pensioner and "retired municipal clerk" aged 76. This Notice, his Will, and Probate Documentation were gained for me from the National Archives of South Africa by Heather MacAlister owner of Ancestors South Africa Genealogical Research Services.

In his will dated June 20th, 1940 he writes, "I leave all my goods as detailed within to Elizabeth Ann Duckett of Pretoria and in the event of her predeceasing me to my Nephew Geoffrey Warburton son of Ernest Warburton of Lindfield Sydney Australia". This would suggest it is unlikely Charles had surviving children as they would surely be mentioned in the will. Geoffrey Warburton is Alan's father.

### Harry Brooks's Medals

The following pictures are of the British War and Victory medals awarded posthumously to Pte. Harry Brooks. I previously told Harry's story in an article that appeared in Issue 13 of The Button Files. The photos were sent to me by Jonathan Walters. They show the British War and Victory medals, the accompanying letter, and the packaging that were sent to Harry's step-father John Bury Brooks.

I have also placed the photos in the Warburton Artefacts section of the Galleries so they can be accessed from the Menu.

Harry was born about 1890, the illegitimate son of Alice Warburton of the Tottington Clan. Jonathan is the great grandson of Harry's uncle John Ramwell Warburton.

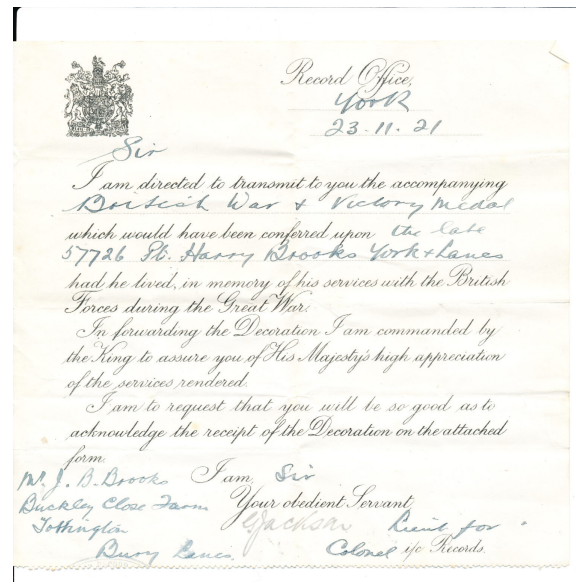
Harry served in WWI as a Private soldier, initially in the Northumberland Fusiliers where joined as a gunner, and then in the Yorks and Lancashire Regiment. He was killed in action less than a month before the end of the war when his battalion tried to cross the river Selle in Northern France.



### Packaging

Harry took his step-father's name when he enlisted, and so is listed on both the Vis-en-Artois memorial, and the plaque of the fallen of WWI at Affetside Church as Harry Brooks.

Pictures show the packaging that contained the medals and covering letter sent to Harry Brooks's step father



### Accompanying Letter

This is the letter sent to Harry's step-father John Bury Brooks at Buckley Close Farm, Tottington. It accompanied the British War and Victory medals that that would have been conferred upon Harry had he lived.



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then became free when the UK government took them over.



### Harry Brooks's Medals Front and Back

Front (left) and back of the British War and Victory Medals conferred posthumously upon Harry Brooks.

### Inflation Hits Warburton

David Clifford Warburton sent me a link to this:

*For the last 160 years, people in the north west village of Warburton have paid a modest sum to use a bridge across the Manchester Ship Canal.*

*The toll hasn't changed since 1890 (Picture: MEN)© Provided by Metro*

*In 1863 it cost 1p to cross on horseback or in a cart (equivalent to 18p in today's money). It was upped to 12p in 1890 and the price has not changed since then.*

*However, a debate is afoot with the current owners Peel Ports wanting to put the price up to £1 – an increase of 733%.*

*The bridge is the only route across the River Mersey and Manchester Ship Canal between the M6 and M60 motorways, but has long been a headache for people in the village.*

*Steve Ellis, who lives in nearby Church Green, said: 'The bridge is a nightmare. When the motorway has a problem, everyone tries to cut through.'*

*'They don't upkeep it. If you drive over the bridge there's that many potholes you wouldn't believe it.'*

*People who live near the bridge would get a 50% discount, but some want the charge to be scrapped altogether.*

I have driven over this bridge once, or rather twice because I came straight back again. However living close to the Severn Bridge crossings I am aware what a problem is caused when one of the motorway crossings is closed, and traffic spills onto local roads. I see from the picture an annual pass is available. Maybe one solution is to offer locals a cheap or free annual pass and then put up the fees for casual users to pay for some repairs. Then again our Severn Crossings used to have a toll but



### Warburton Toll Bridge

### Durani Warburton



### Durani Warburton

Durani was the eldest daughter of Button Sahib (John Paul Warburton). She was baptised as Mary Ann but was always known as Durani, which was her grandmother's family name.

## The Button Files

The following transcript of a Tribute to Durani Warburton by the Bishop of Lahore was sent to me by Margaret Tilling, who is descended from Durani Warburton's mother Mary Ann Whayman by her first marriage to Ensign William Philip Meakins.

### A Tribute to Durani Warburton by the Bishop of Lahore

In the March 1945 issue of the Lahore Diocesan Magazine, the Bishop of Lahore wrote:

On January 26th there passed into the greater life a very outstanding woman, unique in her way, whose indefatigable deeds of kindness have been for many years shown in many parts of the Punjab and beyond it. Her grandfather's romance in Afghanistan a hundred years ago settled the name by which so many of us have known her for so many years; the royal name of a Royal House in Kabul. It suited her to perfection.

Durani Warburton carried about with her always royal gifts; the gifts of courage and humour; of kindness and charity; of loyalty and constancy of deep sincerity, clear as crystal. Her friends she grappled to herself with hoops of steel. The great crowds of Indians who attended her funeral on January 28th, waiting about in the snow lined road from her house to the cemetery, were proof indeed, if ever proof was needed, as to how she understood and cared for the humbler Indians who were her friends. For over 40 years Durani Warburton reigned as uncrowned queen of Kasauli, wearing as true a crown as any queen has ever worn, if the crown is the symbol that attracts calls out and holds fast our loyalty, respect and affection.

Always a steadfast friend to the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled community, she will be much missed by the British and Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association, for which for many years she raised considerable sums of money. In memory of her distinguished father, John Paul Warburton, the great policeman who, under another name, comes into some of Kipling's stories, Miss Warburton endowed, a splendid scholarship, with £100 a year, for boys and girls of the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, and the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Community in rotation, in order that they may be helped in higher education.

A great tennis player, Miss Warburton was champion of the Punjab and all India; and has played at Wimbledon. An alcove in her drawing room used to contain an impressive collection of silver cups. When war broke out and Lady Linlithgow called for sacrifice for her Silver Trinket Fund, every cup was sent to be melted down. Whenever I see cups in other houses I am reminded of Durani Warburton who said that silver cups were out of place in a world of suffering and want, and translated into immediate action John Drinkwater's prayer. 'Grant us the will to fashion as we feel... Give me to build above the deep intent The deed, the deed.'

She hated cant and hypocrisy and more than anyone I have ever known. Her sincerity was like a knife that went right through one. Her mind was intensely critical, in the original meaning of the Greek word, 'swift to discern'.

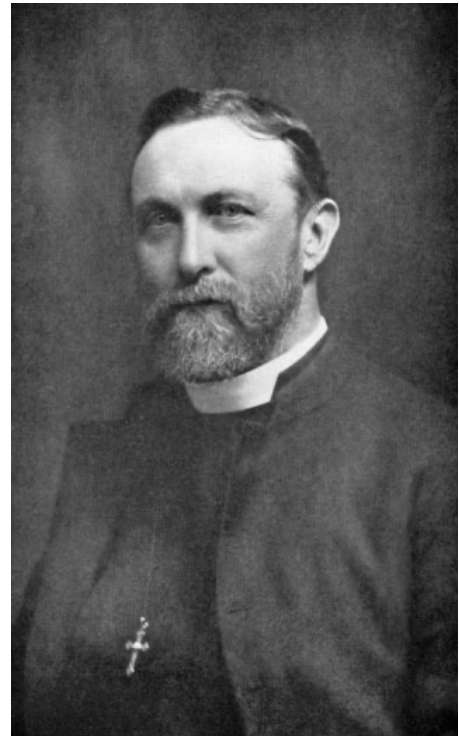
In 1942 the King honoured Miss Warburton with a gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, a very well-merited distinction.

But I go back to where I began. We have lost above all a friend whose memory will live in the affectionate remembrance of all who knew her. Her family motto was 'non sibi' which is well translated by some well-known words, familiar to us all, 'I pass this way but once. Any good therefore that I can do, let me do it at once and not defer it; for I pass this way but once.'

That was Durani Warburton whom we loved so well.

George, Lahore

George Alfred Lefroy  
Bishop from 1899 – 1912



**George Alfred Lefroy**  
**Bishop of Lahore**

### Castles to Convicts

Bronwyn Joy Elliott has asked me to mention her Blog called Castles to Convicts. Bronwyn is related to the Garryhinch clan and the Blog includes articles on several of her ancestors. Two of these are interesting articles on Bartholomew George Eliot Warburton and Charlotte Eliot Warburton.

### Various Updates and Additions

**Garryhinch Clan** This was updated to reflect the American branch described in the article **Ireland to USA** above.

**Bury and Finland Clan** This was updated to reflect new information described the article **Lancashire to Finland** above.

**Pool Bank Clan** This was updated to reflect information in the article **Timperley to Saskatchewan**



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above, and input from Paul Kinsey that extends several families.

**Mongan, Clan** This update is based on input from Elaine Hopper.

**Hale Barns Clan** This received a major update describing the branch that is described in a Post called The Butchers of Lostock and Liverpool, which will appear in the next issue of The Button Files. It also includes information from Paul Kinsey on the marriage of Moss Warburton to Matilda Warburton of the Pool Bank clan.

**Flixton Clan** Case Vanderplas has sent me updates based on two Warburtons who migrated to Ontario and raised families.

The first was a George Henry Warburton who was born in 1792. This seems to be an excellent fit for George, the youngest son of Richard and Lucy nee Owen, earliest known ancestors of the Flixton clan. George married Maria Littlewood at St Michael, Flixton in 1820. He emigrated to Canada with his wife and three sons sometime between 1833 and 1845. At some point he acquired the middle name of Henry. In my experience it is no unusual for emigrants to adopt a middle name.

## Walmersley and Bolton (Bakers) Clan

The second of Case Vanderplas's migrants was James Warburton who was born in 1882 in Moscow. His father Henry spent some time in Russia and a number of his children were born there. Henry was also the brother of Thomas who, together with his wife Ellen nee Platt, began the grocery business which eventually grew into Warburton's Bakers.

Henry and his family subsequently returned to Bolton, and James then emigrated to Canada in 1910, closely followed by his wife Mary Jane nee Vickers, and two daughters. A third daughter was born in Canada.

**Others** There are also very minor updates to the Poynton, Tilston, Houghton and Tottington clans.

## DNA Developments

So far the Warburton One-Name Project has documented 63 Clans and Families. Families are smaller trees with less than 50 Warburtons documented, Clans are larger trees, the largest of which has over 900 Warburtons.

However only 36 of them have a related DNA result, and only 19 of these are BigY-700 results. So there is plenty of scope to take advantage of future sales at FTDNA. I appreciate tests are expensive, but the results can be of broad interest, so there are opportunities to share costs. There are also situations where the cheaper Y37 test would be worthwhile.

A useful first step would be to identify test candidates, and to worry about finance later. So I am seeking volunteers who would be willing to take a test if money was no issue. We can then evaluate the value of the test and plan how to make it happen. If you are interested please use the Contact Me Form to get in touch. Next Issue

## Lancashire Group DNA Update

I have updated the Lancashire Group Haplotree and Lancashire Group description following an assessment of the various new test results received following recent DNA Sales. The description explains the haplotree and provides additional information.

One thing that soon became clear is my previous version of these documents were based on some invalid assumptions around 'discovered SNP matches based on SNPs identified in the lists of non-matching variants identified for various matches. As a result the 2 documents are significantly different from the previous versions.

I will copy the significant sections of the document into this Post, but you will need to access the full documents to see the Haplotree itself, and the additional information in the document.

## Lancashire Group Results

Eight of the thirteen members of the Lancashire Group have taken a Big Y-700 test, and a further member has a BigY-500 result. This result is from the Edenfield clan, which is the clan with the deepest history, going back to circa 1500. The BigY-700 results are from the Bury and Massachusetts, Bury and Finland, Haslingden and Utah, Haslingden, Radcliffe and New South Wales (NSW) clans, and the Prestwich family. The eighth BigY-700 result is from a descendent via a non-paternal event from an as yet undocumented family from Clayton, Yorkshire.

There are also 5 STR results, including a 43 marker result from the Turton clan, 37 marker results from the Bury and Western Australia, Haslingden, and Haslingden and Utah clans and a 12 marker result from the Edenfield clan

There is also a BigY-500 from the Tottington clan which shares a common ancestor with the rest of the Lancashire Group who lived about 800AD.

Individual results are identified in the results on the Warburton DNA Project webpage at Family Tree DNA ([www.familytreedna.com/groups/warburton/about/background](http://www.familytreedna.com/groups/warburton/about/background)) by their kit number. The 2 kit numbers beginning with H were originally DNA Heritage 43 marker tests, which were transferred to Family Tree DNA. The test has 32 markers in common with FTDNA 37 marker tests, and all 43 markers are also covered by the Y111 and BigY tests.

All other results are from Family Tree DNA.

## Lancashire Group Haplotree

The Lancashire Group Haplotree is presented as a separate document on the Warburton Website ([www.warburton.one-name.net](http://www.warburton.one-name.net)). The following commentary explains how it was constructed.

## SNP Structure

The basic structure of the haplotree is based on two products produced by Family Tree DNA, the Block Tree, and the Discover Tool. Each Big Y tester receives their results on their personal Family Tree DNA results page. These include a picture of the Block Tree showing their position on the tree, the sequence of SNPs leading to

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that position, and their closest matches. Further information on matches is given in a list of matches. There is also a list of Private Variants. These are locations of new SNPs which are unique to the tester, and therefore have not been named.

The Discover Tool ([discover.familytreedna.com/](http://discover.familytreedna.com/)) gives additional information on SNPs, including dates, parent SNP, SNPs and lineages that descend from the SNP, information on the numbers testing positive for the SNP, and the locations of their earliest known ancestors, if known.

I have summarised all the information from the Tool that is relevant to Warburton testers in SNP Ages from the Discover Tool on the Warburton Website.

The basic structure of the Lancashire Group is presented by red arrows and blue SNP names. The structure begins with SNP R-S6881 (abbreviated to S6881), which is dated to 345AD with a 90% chance it falls between 25AD and 600AD. Over 90% of testers who have declared their earliest known ancestors' countries of origin state England, the UK, or the United States. This suggests that S6881 probably occurred in England. Earlier SNPs in the sequence begin to have a proportion of participants with a continental origin, and the largest number of these are from Germany.

The village of Warburton was established in the 10th century as a Mercian fortified settlement. Mercia was an Anglo-Saxon kingdom and I have assumed that Warburton was populated by Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxons migrated to England between the mid-5th and early 7th centuries. It would seem likely that S6881 occurred within an Anglo-Saxon family shortly before, or soon after they migrated to England.

Two major lineages below S6881 are defined by SNPs A11376 974AD (750-1175AD), and A11377 859AD (600-1075AD). The former lineage has roughly double the number of testers, and includes the Lancashire Group. The latter lineage includes the Tottington clan which also has SNP A11379 874AD (600-1100AD). Although there are a number of lineages below A11379 with various later SNPs. The Tottington clan has no subsequent named SNPs and just 5 private variants, which is a low number over a period which probably exceeds 1000 years,

The Tottington clan (kit 211606) shares a common ancestor with the main Lancashire Group who lived well before the adoption of surnames. The village of Warburton was probably established with a handful of families, some of which may already have been related. Some 3-400 years later when surnames were being adopted, many villagers would be descended from these initial founders. In particular the males would stay in the village, although wives might come from neighbouring villages. So it is possible that two distantly related villagers moved away and took the village name as their own. At some point they both migrated to the same area of Lancashire. Although they both became Warburtons their common ancestor had lived centuries earlier, maybe even before the founding of the village.

However a number of modern day S6881 carriers trace their ancestry to Lancashire. Therefore an alternative

explanation is that a non-paternal event occurred involving one of these and a member of the Lancashire Group, resulting in a boy who took his Y-chromosome from a more distant S6881 lineage, but his name from a member of the Lancashire Group. The close geographical proximity between the Tottington clan and the rest of the Lancashire Group suggests this is the most likely explanation, but there is currently no evidence to determine this either way. There is only one DNA result from the clan to date, and there are a number of lineages within the clan, descending from Richard Warburton (1717-97). It is possible the non paternal event only affects one of the lineages below Richard, and a result from another lineage within the tree may bypass it and reveal Richard's true DNA.

The Edenfield Clan (kits 363975 and 408583) is the oldest of the Lancashire Group clans. It starts with Thomas (c1490-c1559) who is mentioned in the Tottington Manor Halmote records from 1513 (when he was already an adult) to 1559. However a list of tenants of the Honour of Clitheroe dated 1443 lists an earlier Thomas as a tenant at Tottington. The same list mentions a John Warburton as a tenant in Haslingden.

The main Edenfield DNA result is a BigY-500 result, and it is not now possible to upgrade this to BigY-700. As well as SNP A11736, it is also positive for A11738 1048AD (751-1284AD), and A15056 1328AD (1059-1533AD). There are non-Warburton lineages below A11738, but all A15056 results are from members of the Lancashire Group of Warburtons. These SNPs are propagated through the rest of the Lancashire Group results. I was able to request a specific test for A15056 at YSEQ. The testers from the Turton and the Bury and Western Australia clans were tested to show they also share this SNP.

BigY-500 does not include a test for FT72032 1377AD (1108-1579AD) which is shared by all but one of the other Lancashire Group results. As it is likely that all the other clans of the group are offshoots of the Edenfield clan, it is also likely that at least a part of the Edenfield clan is positive for FT72032. However, as there is one result from the Clayton family that is not positive for FT72032, the SNP must have occurred after the adoption of the Warburton name.

Kit 363975 has 2 private variants. Kit 408583 was a 12 marker STR test with 4 differences from kit 363975. This is a curiously large difference. However he did test positive for SNP A15056. Peter of Edenfield (1733-1814) is the common ancestor of the two participants.

Clayton, Yorkshire Family (kit N248989). This is the only result which is negative for FT72032, suggesting it split from the Edenfield clan either before FT72032 occurred, or from an Edenfield lineage which did not experience the SNP. It has 6 private variants.

When I tried to request a test for FT72032 at YSEQ they refused because it is in a short sequence of about 1000 bases which is 97.5% similar to a sequence in chromosome 1, so they can't sure which sequence they are looking at. I presume the FTDNA test reads and compares long enough sequences to avoid this problem, but it does raise a slight concern that the test on this kit has produced a false negative. To date I have not



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produced a tree for this family but its earliest known ancestor is John of Clayton (1799-1879).

## SNP FT190010

SNPs FT190010 1552AD (1246-1751AD). FT190967 and FT190982 are the only shared SNPs below FT72032. The sequence is unknown so FT190010 is short hand for the group of 3 SNPs. They are shared by the New South Wales Clan and the Prestwich Family indicating they have a more recent common ancestor that creates a new lineage below FT72032.

New South Wales (NSW) Clan (kit 911220). This clan is descended from John of Leigh (born 1768), though its tree focuses on the descendants of his grandson Thomas who emigrated to NSW in 1840. It is a BigY-700 result with 5 private variants.

Prestwich Family (kit IN118699). This family comprises the descendants of George (1834-1889) the only son of John Warburton and Maria Varley who married at Manchester Cathedral in 1821 and lived in Prestwich and Reddish. It is a recent BigY-700 result with 5 private variants.

Note: My previous version of the Lancashire Group Haplotype included links based on shared SNPs which were discovered as a result of their inclusion on lists of non-matching variants associated with various matches. These SNPs are not used in the Block Tree or the Discover Tool because they are in sections of DNA that are repeated, making it difficult to ensure that a result is from the correct sequence. Also many of the reads of the SNPs were of low quality. This probably explains some inconsistencies in the matches I 'discovered'. I have, therefore, opted to follow the Block Tree and Discover Tool in ignoring them.

## Additions Based on STR Results

I have extended the basic SNP tree using STR results and known genealogical information. Because these extensions are somewhat speculative I have added them to the tree with green arrows. I used the McGee Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) Calculator, set to the Infinite Allele Mutation Model, and the FTDNA mutation rate, to calculate a TMRCA for each pair of clans. The dates are calculated based on 33 years per generation counting back from 1960. The results are shown in tables below.

The Edenfield Clan only has a genetic distance of 3 from the mode for all 9 results over 111 markers. For 2 of these it is in the minority in a 5/4 split. I have therefore assumed that the Edenfield value is the initial value for these two markers and recorded the genetic distance from this modified mode for each of the clans. This does not affect the TMRCA calculations, but it does contrast the stability of the Edenfield clan (genetic distance of 1 from the modified mode) with the variability of the other clans which have genetic distances from the modified mode of between 4 and 6.

The result of this is that the genetic distances between the Edenfield Clan and the other clans fall between 4 and 7, whilst those between the other clans range from 4 and 11. Some of the clans therefore share a more recent TMRCA with the Edenfield clan than they do with each

other. This would seem to be an artefact of the clans diverging from the Edenfield clan in opposite directions.

The oldest clan after the Edenfield clan is the Haslingden Clan (kits 225866 and 920314). The clan is descended from Robert of Musbury (died 1694). The presence of a tenant called John in Haslingden in 1433 raises the possibility that the clan is as old as the Edenfield branch, but it is more probably a later branch.

A 37 marker STR test was followed by a BigY-700 test. The testers were father (the BigY test) and son. Despite this there is one difference between the 2 over 37 markers. The date of the most recent common ancestor with the Edenfield clan is 1663AD (1432-1828AD), but the dates of the most recent common ancestor with all the other clans is earlier, though the ranges overlap considerably. Given that the Haslingden Clan was already established by the end of the 17th century, the date of 1663AD is the latest possible date for the split from the Edenfield clan. Despite this the BigY result only showed 2 private variants.

The Haslingden and Utah Clan (kits 416619 and 902763) also included a 37 marker STR test was followed by a BigY-700 test. The testers were descended from John of Haslingden (1825-96) who emigrated to Utah. John's parents were James and Elizabeth nee Halstead. John was aged 45 in the 1841 census which implies a birth date between 1791 and 1796. No baptism records have been identified for John or Elizabeth, probably because they were non-conformist baptisms. Elizabeth does give her place of birth as Haslingden in later censuses. Their son John emigrated to Utah and the 1869 Endowment House Records of Endowments states he was born on 16th June 1823 at Haslingden Grane, parents James Warburton and Elizabeth Alstead (sic). It would seem likely that James was born in Haslingden and therefore was probably related to the clan.

The BigY result has 3 private variants. Taken with the 2 variants in the Haslingden clan, this is consistent with a common ancestor in the 18th century. This is 150 years or more after the split from the Edenfield clan, However no shared SNP occurred in this time, and there is a low probability this would happen, This suggests the split from the Edenfield clan most likely did occur in the 17th century.

The following STR marker results are shared with the Haslingden Clan: DYS931=10, DYD449=29, DYS570=17 (though not uniquely), DYS23=14, and DYS516 =14/15 compared with 13 for the rest of the clans. However the genetic distance between the two clans is 7 over 111 STR markers, giving a most recent ancestor date of 1630AD (1366-1795AD). Despite both being descendants of John (1823-96), the two testers have a genetic distance of 4 over 37 markers between them. This testifies to the volatility of the STR markers, suggesting the 1630AD date for the common ancestor is too early. The several shared STR mutations also strengthens the relationship between the two clans.

The Radcliffe Clan (kit H1584) is a 43 marker STR test from DNA Heritage, that was first backed up by a positive test for SNP A15056, and recently upgraded to BigY-700. The clan descends from William of Radcliffe (c1734-1777) and is linked by marriage to the Haslingden

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clan. The BigY-700 result had 4 private variants. It is modal over the first 37 STR markers. The date of the common ancestor with the Edenfield Clan, based on 111 STR markers is 1706AD (1498-1861AD).

The Bury and Massachusetts Clan (kit 3166520). This was the first BigY result and was the basis for a SNP Panel at YSEQ that included 5 SNPs based on its private variants. One of these was A15056, shared by all other clan members, but the other 4 were never matched with anyone else so are still included in the result's 7 private variants. The clan descends from William of Bury who married in 1802. The date of the common ancestor with the Edenfield Clan, based on 111 STR markers, is 1696AD (1498-1861AD).

When compared with the Radcliffe and New South Wales clans, the common ancestor is dated to 1762AD (1564-1894AD). The same result is obtained when calculated between the New South Wales and Radcliffe clans. The date is 1696AD (1498-1861AD) when each is compared with the Prestwich Family.

Although the results from shared STR mutations are contradictory (see details below) the presence of two shared mutations between each pair of the New South Wales, Radcliffe, and Bury and Massachusetts clans lend some support to the their later most recent common ancestor dates. It is therefore possible that all these clans are part of a single lineage which branched from the Edenfield clan, and then split into the various clans. Equally the wide date ranges on all these dates makes it possible some or all of them are separate branches from the Edenfield Clan. For simplicity I have shown only one branch on the haplotree.

The Bury and Western Australia (WA) Clan (kit IN14246) is a 37 marker STR result which is equal to the group mode for all 37 markers. It has also tested positive for SNP A15056. The clan descends from Thomas of Bury (born 1787). As it shares all 37 markers with the Radcliffe clan I have positioned it as an offshoot of the Radcliffe clan.

The Turton Clan (kit H1582) is an original 43 marker STR test from DNA Heritage, backed up by a positive test for SNP A15056. The clan descends from Peter of Turton (born circa 1809). It shares DYS393=14 with the Haslingden clan, but it is modal on all other markers tested. The date of the most recent common ancestor with the Haslingden clan calculates to 1630AD (1267-1828AD). It is unlikely it inherited DYS393=14 from the Haslingden clan as the Haslingden Clan mutation must have occurred after the split with the Haslingden and Utah clan. It more likely had its own occurrence of the mutation, as it is otherwise very close to the Bury and Massachusetts, Radcliffe, New South Wales and Prestwich clans. A BigY-700 result is needed to see if it is possible to prove a link to any of these clans.

The Bury and Finland Clan (kit IN11230) is the result of a Y37 STR test that was upgraded to BigY-700. The clan descends from George of Bury (born 1766), and includes a branch that emigrated to Finland. The test was taken to prove descent from the Warburton immigrants. The result has 9 private variants, the highest number in all the tests, and a genetic distance of 5 from the Group mode. The date of the common ancestor with the Edenfield Clan,

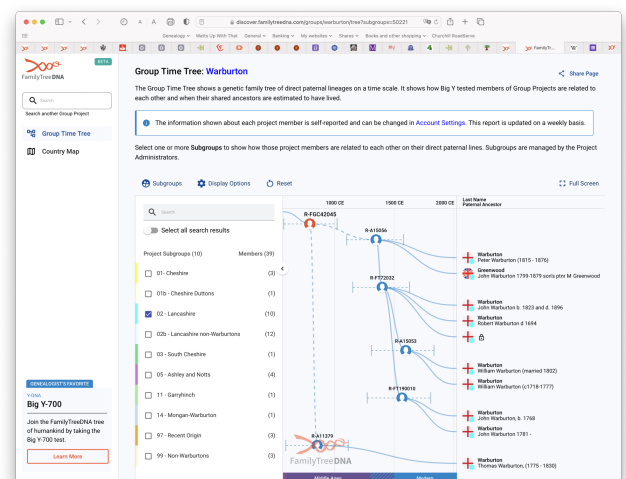
based on 111 STR markers, is 1696AD (1498-1861AD). Given the high number of private variants I have shown it as a separate branch from the Edenfield Can, despite the STR based date calculation being similar to other branches.

Subsequently I updated the Haplotree and associated documents following the discovery of SNP R-A15053, which is shared by the Radcliffe Clan and the Bury and Massachusetts Clan. There was also a small adjustment to SNP Ages from the Discover Tool document.

## Group Time Trees

FamilyTreeDNA have just announced three new features. The first of these is the Group Time Trees facility. Anyone can access this facility in one of two ways. The first way is to access the Warburton Project page at FTDNA. The results pages are accessed from DNA Results in the left hand panel, and include Classic or Colourised Charts (grouped lists of individual results), and the Warburton Group Time Trees.

Here you will see a list of the groups I have defined to categorise the various Warburton results. Only those Groups that include a BigY result are included. If you tick one or more groups, their results will be displayed in a Time Tree. It is possible to show multiple groups, or even all the groups together.



## Lancashire Group Time Tree

This is the Group Time Tree displayed when the Lancashire Group is selected. It encompasses 10 BigY results, and should be consistent with the Lancashire Group Haplotree.

If both Lancashire and Lancashire Non-Warburtons are selected a larger coherent tree is produced that can be seen here. When looking at this tree I spotted that a new SNP called R-A15053 has appeared since I produced the Lancashire Group haplotree. An update will follow shortly to reflect this.

Most of the entries include the surname of the tester, his country of origin (by a flag), and his earliest known ancestor. Occasionally you will see a padlock symbol, which means that person has not elected to share their Group Project Profile which appears under Project Preferences within Account Settings on your personal FTDNA Results pages. I would encourage everyone who



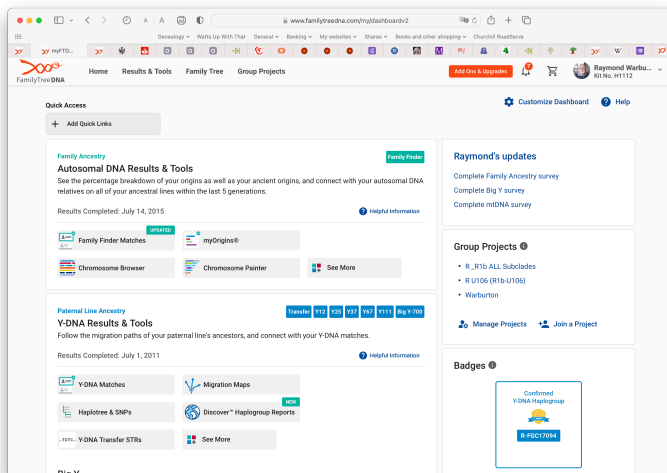
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has DNA results to opt to share their matches and Group Profiles, and to ensure the name, dates and country of origin of their earliest known ancestor is set up. These options are all under the various sections of Account Settings

The second way to access the Group Time Trees is from the FTDNA Discover tool at <https://discover.familytreedna.com>. The default is to prompt you for a Haplogroup. However if you click on the Haplogroup pull-down to the left of the Search field you will be presented with the option to search for a Group. If you select Group and then enter 'Warburton' in the Search field, and click Search, you will be taken to the Warburton Group Time Trees.

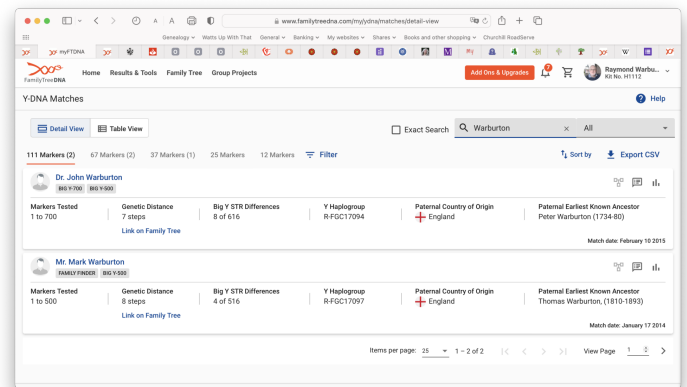
The second new feature is the FTDNATiP Report. According to FTDNA "The FTDNATiP™ Report predicts the time to the most recent common ancestor (TMRCA) of your Y-STR matches. The original report has been around as long as FamilyTreeDNA and our Y-STR tests. Over the years, we have received feedback that it needed an update. We are excited to present the new FTDNATiP™ Report with updates to our age estimation algorithms!"

The FTDNATiP™ Report is accessed from the list of your Y-STR matches on your personal FTDNA Results page as shown in the pictures below. Anyone who has their YDNA results on FTDNA can access their YDNA Matches from the Results page.



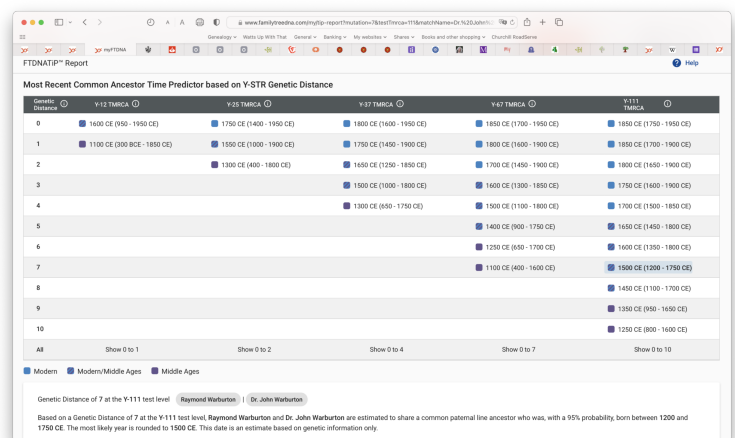
## My FTDNA DNA Results Page

You can access your Y-DNA matches by clicking the Y-DNA Results box under Y-DNA Results and tools.



## My Warburton YSTR Matches at 111 Markers

The FTDNATiP report is accessed from graph symbol at the far right of each match.



## FTDNATiP Report

This is a standard report showing the estimated date ranges for the Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor for various Genetic Distances at each number of markers compared. Genetic Distance is the number of markers that are not equal. The relevant entry for the actual match in question is coloured blue and expanded in the text below. Clicking on any entry will display a graph showing the range of dates against their probability.

The Group Time Tree and the FTDNATiP Reports provide two different but complimentary techniques for determining the date of common ancestors. The former uses SNP mutation rates to calculate the date of the most recently shared SNP between 2 results. The later uses TMRCA calculations based on genetic distance and the number of markers tested.

Having recently completed a comprehensive update for the Lancashire Group, including using the McGee TMRCA Calculator on all combinations of the 9 results in the main Lancashire Group, I was keen to compare my results with the FTDNATiP Reports. Typically genetic distances of between 4 and 10 occur between the various results.

Genetic Distance McGee Dates (mean, 5-95%) Report Dates (mean, 95% range)

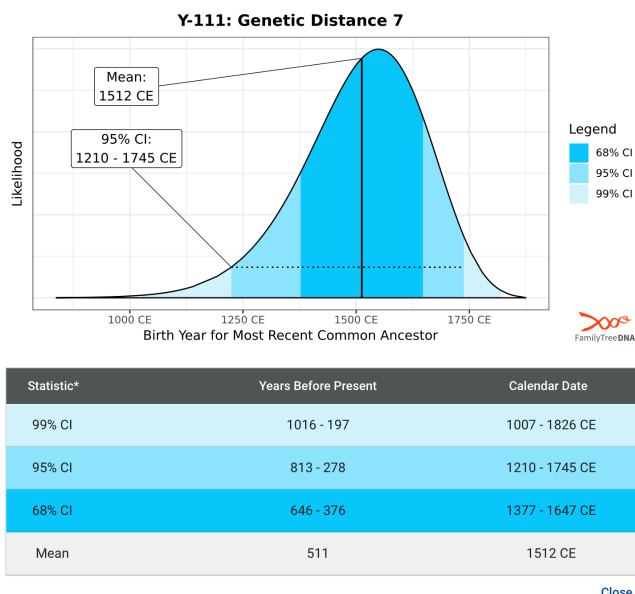
4 1762 (1564 – 1894) 1706 (1519 – 1850)

7 1630 (1366 – 1795) 1512 (1210 – 1745)

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10 1465 (1168 – 1696) 1265 ( 801 – 1606)

## Y-111: Genetic Distance 7



## FTDNATiP Graph

This shows the distribution of the Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor for a Genetic Distance of 7 over 111 Markers.

Apart from the minor difference that I calculated a 90% confidence range (5%-95%), and the Report has a 95% confidence range, it is clear that the new FTDNATiP Reports produce dates that are earlier than those from the McGee calculator. However the ranges overlap considerably.

When constructing the Lancashire Haplotree I found the McGee dates to be realistic. However the Cheshire Group offers an interesting cross check as we have some clear historical anchors. The Cheshire Group Warburtons fall into 2 distinct lieages that are believed to reflect two branches descended from Sir Peter Warburton who lived from about 1229 to before 1315. The children from his first marriage inherited the estates at Warburton, and later moved to Arley Hall. William, his son by a second marriage acquired lands in Partington, and several clans of his descendants have been identified.

In turn Sir Peter was descended from Odard de Dutton who arrived in England in 1066. One branch of his descendants became the Warburtons, but other branches continued as Duttons. The split was probably somewhere between 1066 and 1150 when Adam, who acquired the land at Warburton, was born.

The Warburton Group Time Tree for Cheshire Warburtons and Cheshire Duttons identifies SNP R-FGC17097 as the most recent common SNP for the 2 Warburton branches. This is dated to 1288 (887-1573). It identifies R-FGC13446 as the most recent common SNP for the Warburtons and Duttons. This is dated to 1110 (689-1421). These fit very well with the known history.

There are 2 Dutton 111 marker results and 3 Warburton results that give 2 comparisons between the Warburton branches. The average Genetic Distance between the Warburtons and Duttons is 10 giving an FTDNATiP date of 1265 (801-1606). The average Genetic Distance between the 2 Warburton branches is 9 giving an FTDNATiP date of 1346 (944-1655). Thus even the FTDNATiP mean dates are a little late, but very close.

Finally the third new FTDNA feature is Multi-Kit Management. This is a new feature in the Account Settings for the FTDNA Results Page which allows for the details of an Account Manager to be added if this isn't the person who submitted the kit. There have been a few situations where a (usually female) genealogist has submitted a kit for less interested male relative, so this may be useful in some situations.

## 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. Indeed because I was late in producing this issue, I have had to hold over a number of Posts that have already been published, for the next issue.