

The Button Files

Newsletter of the Warburton Society

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Editor:

Ray Warburton - ray1warburton@talktalk.net

DNA Project Co-administrators:

Cathy Warburton - sassycj@verizon.net

Brian Warburton - brian@beewarb.org

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The Newsletter

Welcome to the third issue of **The Button Files**. In the period since the last issue I have added several new clans to the website. See the **Warburton One-Name Study** section for more.

I have also had 2 new DNA results. See **The DNA Study** for details.

The three featured articles in this issue are:

- **A Confusing Family** which describes the problems I had matching a documented history of a family who emigrated to Utah with facts in the historical record.
- **DNA Project Status** which takes stock of what the DNA Project has achieved, and what it should do next. It includes a request for your feedback so I hope you will oblige.
- **Colonel Sir Robert Warburton 1842-99** In Issue 1 I had an article on Colonel Robert Warburton, who, as a gunnery officer, participated in the First Afghan War. This is the story of his son who was born in an Afghan fort during that war before escaping to India with his mother, an Afghan Princess. Robert junior became famous for his exploits on the North West Frontier where he was the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber Pass.

Warburton One-Name Study

Since the last newsletter I have had three updates to my website. These have added four new clans and a new leg to the Shocklach clan. I have also added **Other Families** which is designed to hold families that are not yet attached to a clan, or large enough (50 Warburtons) to be a clan of their own.

There are now 23 clans in all including 5425 names, 3447 of them Warburtons. The non-Warburton are predominantly spouses. There have also been a number of changes in other clans, and some cosmetic changes. In particular I have removed all Excel files from the site, converting them to PDFs. If you want to know if a clan you are interested in has been updated, the date of the last update is on the Title page of the Descendant Report.

The new Clans are:

1. **The Haslingden clan.** Actually, as explained in **A Confusing Family**, this is two possibly related clans. I plan to study the parish records from Haslingden and Radcliffe in Lancashire and this may help to determine if they are linked.
2. **The Houghton clan** is a clan that originates at Houghton, close to Warrington. As this is an area that has already produced 2 clans genetically linked to me I am keen to get a DNA profile. As I have contact with three male descendants of this clan this can hopefully be achieved.
3. **The Pool Bank clan** originates in the same parish as my own (Bowdon), and can be traced back to before 1600. I already have a DNA profile though it is as yet unmatched.
4. **The Pennsylvania clan** is based around a couple who emigrated to Sullivan County in Pennsylvania, and which has been documented already on The Sullivan County Settlers website (<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pasulliv/settlers/settlers54/settlers54.htm>). This clan is genetically linked to me. I have taken the information on the Settlers Site, removing some non-Warburtons, and adding a little more to the pre-emigration generations from my own research. A second family that also emigrated to Sullivan County and is documented on the above site, is already incorporated into the Warburton Village clan
5. **Other Families.** The first family in this catch-all is a Quaker family from Hyde in Cheshire, but with roots in Bury or Middleton in Lancashire, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1852.

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I have also added a new leg to the main Shocklach clan. This has involved reassigning the originator of this leg, who was born in 1771, to different parents.

*My immediate plans are to bring the Tottington clan into **Warburton Family Trees**, to extend the **Bowdon Families** resource as I now have post-1837 data, and to develop similar documents on Haslingden and Radcliffe. To help with this last task I am looking to the new FamilySearch beta site (<https://beta.familysearch.org/>) which looks very interesting.*

*I still have a lot of information on various extended families that I have been sent over the years, and I hope to start capturing this, either as families in **Other Families**, or as clans in their own right. As I am not terribly organised, when people contact me they tend to jump the queue.*

A Confusing Family

A little while ago I received a submission to my Warburton One-Name project from a lady in Oregon. This was her family tree which centred on her ancestor John Warburton who became a Mormon in Halifax and emigrated to Utah in 1856. It was a sad tale because John's wife Betty died at sea sailing from Yorkshire to Liverpool, and John had continued with his son Edward who was about 6 years old. This tree included John's half-brother Joseph and his descendants. Joseph had emigrated to Utah in 1860. He later made a submission to the Genealogical Society of Utah in which he named his father as James Warburton born in 1784 in Haslingden, Lancashire, and his mother as Sarah, daughter of William Warburton and Elizabeth Pollet.

I was then sent a history found in the Church of Latter Day Saints and written by Eva Warburton Proctor, John's great granddaughter. It told John's story in some detail. He was born in Radcliffe, Lancashire on June 23rd 1823, and baptised in Warrington. His eldest brother William was born in 1810, followed by Edward in 1815, Mary in 1820. In 1827 their mother died shortly after giving birth to Elizabeth, who also died. James then remarried to Sarah Warburton, the widow of James's cousin Abner (a name I haven't seen in any other context). They had one son, the Joseph who emigrated to Utah in 1860.

Meanwhile Edward had set up home in Todmorden, Yorkshire where in about 1835 he married Betty Barlow. John and his sister Mary visited them frequently and Mary met John Pemberton whom she married on May 1st 1843 at Warrington, with Abner Warburton as a witness. John found employment in Todmorden as a corder in the same mill where Edward was a supervisor.

John spent time in Halifax where he met and married Betty Sutherland on September 27th 1846, and also came in touch with the Mormon Church. Their son Edward was born on May 4th 1849, but John's parents died, Sarah on December 25th 1850, and James on April 19th 1851.

John and Betty were baptised in the Mormon faith in April 1854, and in late 1855 set off for Utah. The first leg of the voyage was from Yorkshire around to Liverpool,

and during this trip Betty, who was again pregnant, died and was buried at sea. John and his son Edward continued alone, with help from 2 Elders of the Mormon church, John Clarkston, and John Hartley, who were also witnesses at their wedding, and co-workers from the mill. They arrived in New York in February 1856, but it wasn't until October that they reached Utah.

Eva Proctor's history included enough detail on the relationships between John and Betty, and their parents, siblings and friends to be very plausible. It also described their subsequent life in Utah. However as soon as I started to verify details the story began to unravel. Joseph's submission to the Genealogical Society of Utah names his maternal grandfather as William Warburton, which contradicts the story that Sarah was a widow when she married James. Also

Eva's geography is very confusing as she places Radcliffe in the parish of Warrington. It is in fact its own parish about 20 miles distant.

I found various entries on the FamilySearch website for John's birth. His parents are identified as James Warburton and Elizabeth Alstead but he is described as sometimes from Radcliffe, and sometimes from Haslingden. Eva Proctor's 1823 birth date is repeated several times. When I looked at transcripts of actual parish records I found that James Warburton and Elizabeth Halstead were married on August 29th 1814 in Haslingden, and their son John was baptised on January 8th 1822. This is prior to the 1823 birth date, and there is no baptism to match the 1823 birth date in on-line sources. The first baptism of a John at Warrington after the 1823 birth date was on December 21st of that year, but the parents are John and Betty.

John's marriage to Betty Sunderland was registered in the third quarter of 1846 at Todmorden, matching Eva's date. John, his wife Betty, and sons John, and Edward are living in Wadsworth, Yorkshire in the 1851 census. Wadsworth is not far from Todmorden and not far from Halifax so matched the story. However John stated his place of birth was Haslingden, and he gives his age as 26, too young even for the 1823 date. He is certainly the John who emigrated to Utah. The son John mentioned in the 1851 census died in 1855, shortly before the move.

I then searched for John's supposed siblings. Edward, Mary, Elizabeth, and Joseph appear in the records of St Mary's Radcliffe as the children of James and Sarah of Pilkington, along with two Johns and a Thomas. The first John presumably died young, and the second John was baptised in 1822 just as the son of James and Elizabeth Halstead was. William is not present in the baptism records, but there are census records from 1851 onwards for a William of the correct age, and married to Jane. FamilySearch records say he married Jane Allen.

James and Sarah married at Prestwich on 26th February 1810, and Sarah was indeed Sarah Warburton before she married. In the 1841 census Jas. and Sarah can be found with E, John and Joseph. James and Sarah are both 50 which for James at least, is rather low. James also appears as a 74-year-old widower, born in Pilkington in the 1851 census. His son Joseph is still living at home. Curiously in both censuses there is a daughter Betty who

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is a year younger than the Elizabeth who was born and buried in 1827. In 1851 James is a widower. This fits with Eva's date for Sarah's death, and there is a death registration that fits and gives her age as 61. James died shortly after and his death registration gives his age as 70, four years older than Joseph's Utah submission, but four years younger than his census age.

I investigated the marriages of Mary and Edward who were said to be so close to John. There is indeed a marriage at Warrington of Mary Warburton and John Pemberton as Eva Proctor describes, but there is no evidence she is the daughter of James and Sarah. The marriage certificate would clarify this, but there is no evidence of a Mary from Pilkington married to a John Pemberton in the censuses.

Edward's marriage to Betty Barlow is also problematical. Edward was still living at home in 1841, and so far no parish record, or marriage registration for a marriage to Betty Barlow has been found. From 1851 onwards an Edward from Pilkington is found in the censuses married to Betty. His age is a little low in the censuses but is correct on his death registration in 1890. The most likely marriage is to Betty Crompton at Prestwich in 1847.

It is also interesting that James and Sarah have a son John who was the same age as the John who emigrated to Utah. There is more than one John born in Pilkington around 1822 in various censuses so it would seem that Joseph's brother John lived his life in Lancashire. Finally

Eva has clearly combined two separate families in order to show that two Warburton immigrants to Utah were half-brothers. Much of her narrative, where it relates to England, would appear to be fantasy, but it is difficult to believe that it wasn't informed, at least to some extent, by family lore. There may also be some faulty research. Even where records can be found they are often contradictory.

I am planning further research to unravel this mystery, and to determine if the two families are indeed related. Part of this research will be based on the Haslingden and Radcliffe parish records, and I hope to be able to extend the family trees of both the Haslingden and Pilkington Warburtons as part of my One-Name study. I am even hopeful of getting DNA profiles of both families in due course.

The DNA Study

There have been 2 new DNA results since the last issue making 17 in all. Again one result was a mismatch, though it is possible there is an illegitimacy in the mid-1800s. On the other hand this might just be a transcription error on Ancestry. I need to do some more research on that.

The other result was a match to a result I already had in the Warburton Village Clan. This was not unexpected as I knew he was from that clan, being descended from a family that was known to have emigrated to Pennsylvania. However I already had two unmatched results from the clan. Since the new result matched his closest relative I still cannot be sure which of the two

profiles is from a non-paternal event. Of course they both might be, with one being deeper in the past.

I have reviewed the Project in the article below, and I'm planning to provide some extra impetus in the New Year. There are some questions at the end of the article and I would welcome your feedback as it will help direct my efforts.

DNA Project Status

I started my Warburton DNA project about four years ago. Since then I have obtained 17 DNA profiles. The purpose of this article is to reflect on the results so far, and consider the way forward.

When I started the project my stated objective was to determine whether the Warburton name had several originators, or just a single origin. If it was a single origin, was that Sir Piers de Werberton, the first known adopter of the name, and descendant of Odard who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. It is reckoned that the incidence of non-paternal events such as illegitimacies and adoptions would leave approximately 50% of modern Warburton males carrying the original Y-chromosome profile. On the other hand many adopters would result in several profiles with lower frequencies.

A second objective was to provide a database that would help any Warburton seeking to identify their ancestors, at least in general terms, by identifying their genetic cousins. To achieve this I am seeking to associate a DNA profile with each Warburton clan.

So far the sample is small, and the results have been mixed. The number of 11 different profiles suggests a number of originators, yet the one significant group of 5 matched profiles, which is clustered around the Hale Barns clan, is sufficiently diverse to have a very early common ancestor, and accounts for nearly one third of the total results. With a 50% incidence of non-paternal events, two thirds of modern Warburtons might share a common ancestor.

It is less clear, however that this common ancestor is Sir Piers. His direct line, documented as the Arley clan, has died out so can never be tested. Of all the other clans, only one, the Garryhinch clan, has any claim to be related to the Arley clan. Unfortunately this claim cannot be verified by historical record. I do have a matched profile from the Garryhinch clan that triangulates back to the clan founder (I discussed Triangulation in Issue 1), but this is not the same as the Hale Barns clan profile. So far this is not conclusive as it is possible either the link to the Arley clan is bogus, or the Garryhinch clan is an illegitimate branch. It must be said, however that the Garryhinch profile has an unusual distribution which just might indicate a Norman link.

On the other hand there are indications, barely strong enough to be evidence, that 2 of the clans linked to the Hale Barns clan might be linked to the Warburtons of Partington, a family which is said to be descended from William the son of Sir Piers de Werberton's second wife. William first acquired the estate at Partington around

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1320. If these links are true there could be any number of explanations, one being that William was not Sir Piers own son, but he adopted his step father's name. At this time names were as likely to indicate one's abode as one's parentage.

The linking of DNA profiles to the clans is patchy so far. Only 11 of the 23 clans have at least one profile. Five of these clans are part of the Hale Barns group. The largest clan of all, the Warburton Village clan, has 2 matched profiles, but one other that doesn't match. Triangulation of the 2 matched profiles only covers a small part of the clan, and doesn't even determine which of the profiles is the oldest. At least one of these profiles must result from a non-paternal event. The Garryhinch clan has 2 matched profiles as discussed above. For the rest 4 clans have a single, un-triangulated profile. One is known to result from an illegitimacy, and there is good evidence that another probably is. I also have 3 profiles with no clan.

Looking forward this situation can only be advanced significantly by getting more DNA profiles. To date acquisition of profiles has been slow, and has resulted from one of two activities. A number of Warburton genealogists have procured a test on either themselves, or a male relative, to help with their studies. In addition I have used my Project Fund to test specific individuals who I felt would be particularly interesting. My criteria are individuals who would provide a useful triangulation, or individuals who are members of a clan not yet tested. Not all clans have an identified male descendant as yet but there are a few candidates I have identified. Although anyone is free to donate to the Project Fund, so far all the funds have been provided by me.

There are a number of reasons why the uptake of DNA testing is slow, the three main ones being lack of understanding, a reticence about DNA testing, and cost. As I've never had anyone refuse a test when I've explained it, and offered to pay from the Project Fund, I'm sure that cost is the biggest factor. Currently a test as part of the project costs \$149. The cost has come down about 25% since I started, and occasionally there are special offers.

If you were considering procuring a test what should you consider? I will assume you understand the nature of the test and are happy with the process. I have written about these aspects on my website if you want investigate them further. I also assume you have access to a male Warburton. Here I will consider genealogical, and cost issues.

Genealogically the question is what might you learn, which in turn depends on what you already know. The first thing to note is that if you know you are linked to a clan I already have a secure profile for then a DNA test is not necessary. In all other cases a test may be of value. A test result would have the following possibilities:

If your test matches another profile it proves that you share a common ancestor with the provider of that profile. Depending on how close the match is we can estimate how long ago your common ancestor lived. In some cases we might wish to prove a link we already suspect. In other cases the common ancestor might date to before record keeping began.

If your profile does not match a previous test then we would need to hope for a future match. This could involve testing a known distant cousin. The possibility of finding a match depends on how long the profile has been associated with the Warburton name. There is also the possibility of a match with another name which predates the Warburton connection. The the farther back this happened the more chance there is of a match.

It seems to me that cost is the biggest inhibitor to DNA testing. The simplest way to mitigate this is to share costs. You may have a number of relatives with an interest in the result, but you only need one test per family. My rule of thumb is not to test relatives known to be closer than 3rd cousins. So just have each contributor put their share in the Project Fund, tell me it is to finance a specific test, and I will use the Project Fund to pay for it. Alternatively you may want to convince me that your test is so useful to my project that I might want to use my Project Fund to subsidise it.

To help me move this project forward I would welcome your feedback. Just tell me which of the following statements apply to you (there may be more than one):

1. I do not wish to be involved in the DNA project in any way.
2. I know the profile that applies to me as I am related to a previous testee.
3. I am happy to provide my DNA but I'm not prepared to incur any cost.
4. I would contribute to a test but I'm not prepared to pay for a full test.
5. I am happy to pay for a test for myself or a male relative.
6. A test isn't relevant but I would like to contribute anyway.

The Warburton Society

The Warburton Society now has 119 members, including me, although the email address no longer works for 2 of them. This allows for the fact that a couple of people seem to have joined twice. If you get two copies of this newsletter that could be the reason why.

If I am going to be able to continue to produce a newsletter every six months I need your ideas and inputs. So don't be shy, even if it's only a thought I might be able to develop.

I have included some photographs in Member's Corner, sent to me by Kim Johnson of West Virginia. If you like them and would like to add our own please send them.

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Colonel Sir Robert Warburton 1842-99



Colonel Sir Robert Warburton. Political Officer Khyber Agency, the man responsible for raising the Khyber Rifles in 1878. (Photo: W & D Downey)

In Issue 1 of the Button Files I told the story of Colonel Robert Warburton, and how, during the First Afghan War his wife, an Afghan princess, gave birth to their son whilst on the run from the Afghan insurrection which completely destroyed a whole British Army. This is the story of that son, who was also named Robert.

Robert junior spent nearly 30 years on the Northwest Frontier of India, including 18 years as political officer on the Khyber Pass. In his memoirs he describes the distrustful nature of the Afridi who occupy the area around the Khyber Pass. "Distrust of all mankind, and readiness to strike the first blow for the safety of his own life have become the masters of the Afridi". However though "it took me years to get through this thick crust of mistrust, but what was the after-result? For upwards of fifteen years I went unarmed amongst these people. My camp, wherever it happened to be pitched, was always guarded and protected by them. The deadliest enemies of the Khyber Range, with a long record of blood-feuds, dropped those feuds for the time being when in my camp."

Following the First Afghan War Robert senior returned to life in the army of the East India company, accompanied by his new family. In 1850 Robert junior was sent to a school in Mussooree run by the Reverend Robert North Maddock who Robert describes as "an

excellent classic and strict disciplinarian", Despite Maddock's use of the local bamboo, cut by the intended victim, in the maintenance of this discipline Robert could look back on his seven years at Mussooree with affection and respect.

Robert left Mussooree in December 1st 1856, and by April 1857 he and his father were en route to Calcutta to embark for England and the continuation of his education. They stopped on the way in Cawnpore to spend a couple of days with friends. Within weeks these friends, including wives and children, were massacred in the Indian Mutiny.

By that time however Robert and his father were in England. They were met at Southampton by Arthur, Robert senior's favourite brother, with whom he had shared many an escapade during their youth in Ireland and France. Now after 27 years they couldn't recognise each other.

Robert was sent to Kensington Grammar School which had a high reputation amongst parents in India and had a special class for the sons of administrators and military officers in foreign service. In 1860 Robert senior returned to India and Robert junior was able to gain entrance to Addiscombe Military Academy, which was the East India Company's Military Seminary, responsible for the schooling of officers to serve in India under the British Empire. After a term at Addiscombe, and two terms at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich Robert was commissioned into the Royal Regiment of Artillery on December 18th 1861.

After five months of duty at Sheerness, Robert was ordered back to India. He was sent to Amritsar in the Punjab, where his father was commanding. Robert senior's health had begun to deteriorate, though he never spoke of it. Shortly after he was transferred to Peshawar, and on November 11th 1863 Robert junior received 2 telegrams, one telling him to hasten to Peshawar as his father was dangerously ill, the other telling him not to hurry as it was all over. He opened the second telegram first.

Robert junior continued the life of an artillery officer until 1866. His father had made investments in property in Amritsar, and put savings in the Agra and Masterman's Bank to leave his mother a reasonable income. But in 1866 the bank went bust, and the property was tenantless because the military cantonment at Amritsar had been broken up.

By this time Robert also had a fiancé in England. His salary as an Artillery Officer was insufficient to support his mother, and his own household so he applied to transfer to the Bengal Staff Corps, and within that, to the Punjab Commission. Whilst he was studying the language qualifications he would need he was posted to the 21st Punjab Infantry and sent on a campaign in Abyssinia.

It was during this campaign that Robert first demonstrated his ability to work with local tribesmen. His responsibility was the supply of food and water which had been proving difficult. However, Robert's excellent relationship with the local people ensured the troops were adequately supplied.

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However the campaign affected his health and he was invalided back to England. On August 29th he married Mary, daughter of William Cecil of Monmouthshire. A daughter was born in 1869, but Robert was already back in India. It was 20 months before his wife joined him. Subsequently Robert had a second daughter, and a son Frank who only survived him by 6 years. Both daughters married and their descendants continue to today.

Robert finally joined the Punjab Commission in July 1870 as Assistant Commissioner. In 1878 the Second Afghan War broke out. To prepare for the invasion of Afghanistan Robert negotiated a deal with various Afridi clans to guard the Khyber Pass and "restrain their fellow tribesmen from molesting the highway", in return for a monthly allowance. The deal was struck on November 20th 1878. A British Army under General Sir Samuel Browne crossed the pass the following day. Shortly after the native fighters were organised into a corps called the Khyber Jezailchis to protect convoys passing through the Pass..

After the initial British victory Major Sir Pierre Louis Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner of Punjab, negotiated a treaty at Gandamak which included the appointment of a British representative in Kabul. Cavagnari was appointed Resident and offered Robert a position on his staff. Fortunately for Robert the Punjab government refused his appointment at the last minute, claiming he was too important in his current post. On September 3rd 1879 Cavagnari, and the whole of his mission were massacred in Kabul.

Robert meanwhile was appointed Political Officer of the Khyber in 1879, a position he held until 1897. However shortly after taking office Robert was struck by a bout of the chronic dysentery that plagued him throughout his career. In April 1880 he was invalided back to England where he spent 11 weeks in hospital and it was not until February 1882 that he returned to the Khyber.

As Political Officer Robert was responsible for keeping the peace in the Khyber and ensuring safe passage to anyone wishing to pass between British India and Afghanistan. Each week 2 convoys were escorted in each direction, and a considerable amount of trade passed through, bringing many treasures to India, including hides, furs, silks, gold, dried fruits, and thoroughbred horses in return for indigo, sugar and tea. But the safety of this trade required the control of local tribes prone to feuds, insurrection, and criminal activity. Robert was constantly negotiating with, paying subsidies to, subduing, or punishing these tribes for their indiscretions, usually with fines.

The convoys were escorted by the Khyber Jezailchis, renamed the Khyber Rifles in 1887. Robert had overall control of the Khyber Rifles, who were commanded from 1881 to 1897 by Sadar Mohammed Aslam Kahn (later Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Aslam Khan). Aslam Khan was a Pathan, of the royal Afghan Durrani lineage whose family had taken refuge in Peshawar after the First Afghan War.

Robert's superiors were surprised that, once they had proclaimed their allegiance the Afridi tribesmen remained extremely loyal even when called upon to control their own tribesmen. In later years they were trusted in deployments outside the pass.

Robert's success was very much due to his own character. His mixed Afghan and British parentage meant he could move comfortably in both societies. He spoke Pashtun fluently, and became very familiar with the various tribes' customs. However, the allegiance of the local tribesmen was to Robert rather than the British authorities, who failed to heed Robert's warnings that he needed a suitable assistant to train as his successor, and that British Officers should be placed in command of the Khyber Rifles once Aslam Khan retired.

Within weeks of Sir Robert's retirement in 1897, the Afridi rose in a rebellion that was fuelled by a rise of fundamentalism in the region. As the danger mounted the new British commander of the Khyber Rifles was recalled. When the Khyber Rifles were attacked in their forts in the pass they fought well at first, but it soon became obvious that the authorities in Peshawar weren't sending a force to come to their aid. Many of the Corps made their way to safety, some providing Robert's bodyguard in the following campaign, but others deserted, or even joined the rebels.

Robert was asked to return, and served on the Political Staff of General Sir William Lockhart who led the expeditionary force to quell the rebellion. He worked tirelessly to achieve an agreement that would curtail the fighting and this was achieved in April 1898.

This he did despite his anger at the rebellion being allowed to happen. He felt it would not have occurred had he still been in his post. He was made a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1898, but the action ruined his health. According to a friend the war broke his heart.

He finally retired in 1898 and returned to England where he wrote his memoirs, but his health never recovered, and he died on April 22nd 1899 in Kensington and was buried in Brompton Cemetery.

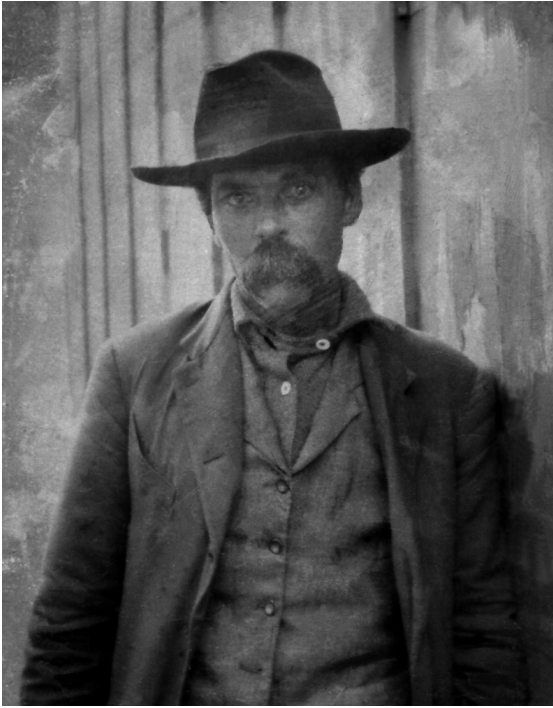
This information in this article is taken from "The Khyber Rifles: From the British Raj to Al Qaeda" by Jules Stewart, and "Eighteen Years in the Khyber 1879-1898" by Robert Warburton. Both books are currently available on Amazon.

Member's Corner

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

Kim Johnson of West Virginia sent the following photos (see the **West Virginia clan**):

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Thomas Blackwell Warburton, son of Thomas Warburton who came from England. He was born in 1859 and died in 1937.



Also Thomas B. Warburton, taken about 1936. I think he looks like Boris Karloff.



My grandmother Cleo Warburton, daughter of Thomas B. & Flora (Bailey) Warburton. She was born in 1898 and died in 1984. This picture was taken in 1917 before she married my grandfather James Sweeney, and he hid it in his shoe during his service in World War I. They were married in 1919, when he came home from France.

Next Issue

I plan to publish issue number 4 around June next year. My current ideas for feature articles are:

- Warburton Books
- The Warburton haplotypes
- The Diary of Henry Warburton's voyage from Australia

I realise 2 of these ideas are carried forward from my plans for this issue, so my plans are fluid, especially if I receive better submissions or suggestions from members.