DNA Results Commentary

The **Warburton DNA Project** is hosted by **Family Tree DNA** and they provide access to the project's results. This document is both a guide to the results on the **Family Tree DNA** website, and an additional commentary to those results.

Terms used in this commentary are explained in detail in **DNA and its Uses in Genealogy**, and there is a set of definitions in **Warburton DNA Project Overview**.

As of April 2022 I have 62 Warburton DNA Results. Of these 23 results are from **DNA Heritage**, 34 STR results from **Family Tree DNA**, and one result is from **YSEQ**. The **DNA Heritage** results were transferred to **Family Tree DNA**, but the **YSEQ** result cannot be added there.

Included in the above are 17 Big Y results and all but 3 of these are BgY-700 results. STR results include 15 x 111-marker results, 21 x 43-marker results, 20 x 37-marker results, 1 x 15 marker result, and 3 x 12-marker results. There are a number of individual SNP tests.

Family Tree DNA sets up a **myFTDNA** webpage for each DNA project participant. You can log in to this webpage at https://www.familytreedna.com/login.aspx using your kit number, and a password that is provided by **Family Tree DNA** when you joined the project. I set up passwords for those transferring from **DNA Heritage**.

On the **myFTDNA** webpage you are able to see your results and matches, manage your personal information, specify project sharing, set matching preferences, control administrator access, set earliest ancestor information, order new tests, and join projects. I have included more detail in the **Warburton DNA Project Overview**.

The **myFTDNA** webpage gives access to any type of DNA test you have taken at **Family Tree DNA,** including Big Y results. The Big Y results include your shared SNPs and private variants. You can also see your position on **Family Tree DNA**'s Block Tree. This tool is based on work done in the R-U106-S21 Project (both the Lancashire and Cheshire Groups fall within this project). Anyone who has taken the Big Y test will appear on the Block Tree. You will see a visual representation of your relationship to you closest matches, and be able to follow your sequence of SNPs into the distant past. A scale on the left hand side counts the SNPs back to give an idea of the time since a particular SNP occurred. The current estimate is that a SNP occurs every 83 years on average, though the variation can be quite large. Further improvements to the tree structure can be expected.

The sequence of SNPs on the Block Tree defines the deep history of each Y-chromosome. When you get far enough back these histories merge. The document **Deep History** describes the shared and separate histories of the Warburton BigY results.

Family Tree DNA also provide a **Warburton DNA Project** webpage which I maintain. It includes an introduction page, a table of results, a join page, and a link to donate to the General Fund. It can be accessed at http://www.familytreedna.com/public/warburton/default.aspx but only the results of members who have specified project sharing will be shown. To see all the results, find the list of your Projects on your **myFTDNA** webpage, and click on the Warburton project. This will take you to the same **Warburton DNA Project** webpage but now the results will include all project members.

The Cheshire and Lancashire Groups

The Cheshire and Lancashire Groups include 25 test results. They also include 10 of the Big Y tests done so far. I have expanded this with a group haplotree for each group,

The main SNPs associated with the Cheshire and Lancashire Groups, with their ages, are shown in **Lancashire and Cheshire Groups SNP Ages** on the Warburton website. There are several other documents including **The Cheshire Group**, **The Lancashire Group, The Lancashire Group Haplotree**, **The Cheshire Group Haplotree** and a group of documents covering Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) calculations for the Cheshire Group**.**

More can still be done to expand the haplotrees. Opportunities for further testing are included in the group documents.

Warburtons of Ashley and Nottingham

This group of three clans is the only other group that has multiple BigY results, having 3 BigY-700 results and 3 Y37 results, though one Y37 is a mismatch, probably caused by a non-paternal event. It is covered at length in two documents, **Ashley and Notts DNA Results** and **Ashley and Notts Group Haplotree**. The haplotype for this group is R-FT162667.

Other Warburton Results

So far the project has uncovered groups of matching profiles, and several unmatched results. Unmatched results cannot share a common male line ancestor with any of the other current participants, though they may be matched in the future. Two previously unmatched results have been matched in recent months.

Currently 40% of results are from the Lancashire and Cheshire Groups discussed above, and in separate documents. The remaining results are described below.

The Warburtons of Garryhinch

Three results are from the Warburtons of Garryhinch. This clan consists of the descendants of three brothers who were present in Ireland in the second half of the 17th century. The results come from descendants of two of the three brothers, so their common ancestor is 9 generations back. The first two results show 3 mismatches over 43 markers (if a 2-step mutation is assumed in marker DYS464). The chances of 3 mismatches in so few generations is only 12%, but we have the genealogical evidence of the link.

The third, more recent result has 2 mismatches from each of the first two over 32 markers, a result that can be expected 15% of the time in 9 generations, though as two of the participants are descended from the same brother their common ancestor can be no more than 8 generations back (11.8% probability).

This family claims kinship with the Warburtons of Arley, and although there is no contemporary evidence to corroborate this, the claim has at times been accepted by the family at Arley. Therefore it is possible that this profile is that of the Warburtons of Arley. However there is growing evidence for the Cheshire Group's profile being that of the Arley family so without a match outside the Garryhinch family it is likely that any link is through an illegitimate or adopted son.

The predicted haplotype of this profile is J-M172. A more detailed understanding the history of the ancestors of the Garryhinch clan would be gleaned by joining the **Family Tree DNA** J-M172 project. At least one clan member should also take a Big Y-700 test, whilst others could take specific SNP tests to see which of the Big Y tester's private

variants they shared. A cheaper first step would involve one person taking the J-M172 SNP Pack test, though it is unlikely clan members' results would differ for this level of test.

Warburtons of West Cheshire

A recent result is from a member of the Tilston Clan of South West Cheshire. It matched a previous result from the Liverpool and Oldham clan. The four mismatches on a 37 marker test give a TMRCA of 19 generations, and a date of 1280 AD (635 AD - 1630 AD). The shared surname implies their ancestor lived in the later part of this range. Migration from West Cheshire to Liverpool seems a logical move from country to city.

The haplotype for this group is R-M269.

Warburtons of South Cheshire

Three matching results have now been received from three different clans. These are the Coppenhall Clan of South Cheshire (a Y37 test from **FTDNA**), the Audley Clan of Staffordshire (a Y43 test from **DNA Heritage**), and the Liverpool Family (A BigY-700 test).

The latter test provides a deep history that applies to the whole group (see document **Deep History**). It is defined by SNP R-PH1424, which falls in a sparsely populated area of clade R-U152 which has its own project at **FTDNA**. This Project has over 3,000 results, including 1630+ BigY results. However R-PH1424 probably occurred about 1100 years after R-U152, or circa 1400BCE, and there is only one other R-PH1424 result on the FTDNA Block Tree. The common ancestor isn't recent enough for this other result to be considered a match.

The three results match exactly on all their shared STR markers. The Liverpool and Coppenhall results shared 37 markers. A calculation of the Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) produced an average of 3 generations, or circa 1840, but a 16% chance it could be greater than 9 generations, or before 1630.

Peter, the earliest ancestor of the Coppenhall clan appeared in Coppenhall before his first marriage. His age at death implies he was born around 1769, but the location is unknown. The parish record of Peter's second marriage named his father John.

William of the Audley clan was born in Marthall, Cheshire in 1760, father John. In all, 5 children of John were baptised at Over Peover, but they don't include a Peter. John's wife's name is unknown and no marriage has been found. He may have married elsewhere.

Peter of the Liverpool Family died in 1830 aged 62, giving date of birth of circa 1768. Two matching baptisms are a Peter son of Peter baptised at Northenden, and a Peter son of Peter baptised at Newport Kenyon, Culcheth. However there is an infant burial at Didsbury that could account for the Northenden baptism.

A William and 2 Peters are closely related and were all born in the 1760s before moving to new locations.. The presence of 2 Peters born within a year of each other, implies a common ancestor must have been at least two generations before, or probably circa 1700.

Warburtons of Warburton Village

Four results are from the Warburtons of Warburton village. These have produced 2 matching pairs. The common ancestor of one pair is William Warburton (1733-1822), who is 6 generations back from the participants. One of these participants is related to Norman Warburton, author of **Warburton: The Village and the Family**, in which he also published his own tree back to the 16th century in Warburton village.

The predicted haplotype is I-M253 which is most common in Scandinavia, suggesting a Viking link. However interpretation of the deep history of I-M253 has undergone radical

change in recent years. More information could be gleaned by joining the **Family Tree DNA** I1 project and undertaking further SNP testing.

The common ancestor of the other match is Thomas (1731-1801), and the haplotype is R-M269. William and Thomas are cousins, and grandsons of another William (1670-1728), though from different grandmothers.

No problem is indicated in parish records, and all baptisms were at least 2 years after the parents wedding. However one of the haplotypes was clearly introduced by an unrecorded non-paternal event affecting either one of the cousins, or one of their fathers.

The earliest ancestor of this clan is a Thomas Warburton who died in 1627 and is buried in Warburton village. It is believed that a junior branch of the Warburtons of Arley Hall remained in the old manorial residence at Warburton Park when the main family decamped to Arley Hall in the late 15th century. Rent rolls from the 16th century show Warburtons amongst the largest tenants. It is likely, but not certain, that Thomas was part of this line. If he were we would expect a match with the Cheshire Group so both DNA profiles from the Warburton village clan are probably the result of non-paternal events.

Warburtons of Poynton

The most recent match is between two results from the Poynton clan. The clan originates with Joseph who first appeared in 1791 on the baptism of the first of 3 children of Joseph and Sarah of Torkington, baptised at Marple. Sarah died in 1795 and Joseph married Hannah Marsland at Stockport in 1796. They had 10 children, and the two results are from descendants of two of their sons, so triangulating the whole clan. From Joseph's age at death he was born around 1767, but I haven't identified his baptism, or his first marriage to Sarah. I presume he and Sarah moved to Torkington from elsewhere, maybe attracted by the coal mines.

The predicted haplotype is R-M269.

Mongan - Warburton

A BigY-700 result from a descendant of John Mongan, brother of Bishop Terence Charles Warburton of Cloyne is likely, barring an unforeseen non-paternal event, to reveal the haplotype of the Bishop and his descendants. Charles Mongan's change of name to Warburton was announced in 1792. The revealed haplotype is R-L21, R-D21, R-M222, R-FT407343. This haplotype is strongly associated with Ireland, and some of the identified matches also report Irish connections.

Known Illegitimacies

The following results are known to have come from the descendant of an Illegitimate son who took his mother's name. These are:

i. A descendant of John Charles Warburton of the Wilmslow clan, who was born in 1808 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, the illegitimate son of Alice, the daughter of Peter Warburton and Alice Holt.. The predicted haplotype is R-M269.

ii. A descendant of Robert Warburton who was born in 1820 in Stockport. Although Robert named his father as Josiah on one of his marriages, research shows he was one of three illegitimate children of Alice Warburton of the Mobberley clan. The family is the subject of an article in issue 12 of The Button Files (see **Newsletters** on the Warburton website). The predicted haplotype is R-M269.

iii. A descendant of Frederic George Warburton born in 1847 in Audley, Staffordshire. whose mother was Julia Warburton (later Smith). He is part of the Audley clan within the South Cheshire Group. The predicted haplotype is R-M269. Based on close STR matches over 25 markers the participant tested the

R-L21 SNP pack and was found to be in haplogroup R-CTS3386. This is in the R-P312 part of R-M269 rather than the U106 part where the Lancashire and Cheshire Groups lie. There is an R1b-CTS3386 project at **Family Tree DNA** whose overview states “A Y-DNA study of the SNP R1b-CTS3386 and its downstream SNPs. CTS3386 contains both Scandinavian and Western European elements as well as a Scots - Irish component and continental West Europe”. This is still an early SNP over 3,000 years old.

iv. An unmatched result from within the Coppenhall clan, South Cheshire Group, is from John who was born in 1863. Although his parents on his baptism are William and Ann, the 1871 census shows him living with William who is his grandfather, and William’s daughter Ann who is unmarried.The predicted haplotype is R-M269.

v. An unmatched result from within the Tilston clan, West Cheshire Group has been matched with members of the Stewart family so it almost certainly arises from an unrecognised non-paternal event. The predicted haplotype is R-M269.

vi. A result from a participant whose father was suspected to be illegitimate. The predicted haplotype is I-M253.

vii. A BigY-700 result from the Sandbach clan proved to be a mismatch and this supports a family rumour of an adoption. The haplogroup is I-A6778.

viii. The BigY-700 result from the Western Australian family of convict Samuel Warburton has shown that the father of Samuel’s supposed second son was a neighbouring farmer named McKellar. The haplogroup is R-FGC37003.

ix. A result from from an adoption within the Warburton Village clan has a haplogroup of R-M173.

Unmatched Results

There are currently 8 unmatched results. These are from:

i. A descendant of Ralph Warburton of the Sandbach clan who was born circa 1817 in Sandbach, Cheshire to a father named Joseph. The predicted haplotype is R-M269.

ii. A participant in Australia whose earliest known ancestor was born in the Rochdale, Lancashire area circa 1770. This clan has not yet been documented, and I am no longer in contact with the participant. The predicted haplotype is R-M269.

iii. A descendant of Thomas Warburton (1809-1866) of the West Virginia clan who emigrated to the USA form Newark, Nottinghamshire. No link has been found to the Nottinghamshire clan and the result doesn’t match that from the Nottinghamshire clan. They may have moved to Nottinghamshire to work in the coal mines. The predicted haplotype is R-M269.

iv. A descendant of John Warburton who lived at Pool Bank farm, Bowdon in the second half of the 16th century. A branch of the family later moved to Timperley. The predicted haplogroup is I-M223.

v. A descendant of George (1826-1910) whose parents were Thomas and Ann nee Walsh of Sharples. The predicted haplotype is I-P37.

vi. A descendant from a Quaker Family that originates with Jacob Warburton who was born in 1782 in Bury, Lancashire. The predicted haplotype is G and the participant has further tested to be G-P303.

vii. A Warburton of Jamaican descent. There are a number of Warburtons in Jamaica, and there are entries in slave registers from the 1820s that include both Warburton owners, and two small mixed race boys who are untypically given a surname, which is Warburton. The result is a European Y-chromosome, being haplogroup R-M269, but is unmatched.

viii. A descendant of a branch believed to be part of the Ashley and Morley clan failed to match a previous result. It has yet to be ascertained if the assumed link is wrong. The haplotype is R-M269.

In addition I have a number of other results within the **Warburton DNA Project** Some are Warburton relations who have used the project as a flag of convenience, others (Duttons in the Cheshire Group and Graves/Sexton on the Lancashire Group) are close matches and believed distant relations. There is also a Warbinton who tested to see if he was a Warburton, but who so far hasn't matched.

An earlier 43 marker result (tested at Ancestry) from the Mongan family of Australia is documented in **Interesting Non-Warburton DNA Results** on the Warburton website along with a Warbritton who is not that different from the Cheshire Group, three other close matches to the Cheshire Group, and someone who has a legend of Warburton decent but didn't match.

Further Testing

Anyone who is in haplogroup R-M269, or one of the non R haplogroups, but has no knowledge of their more recent SNPs, would benefit from further SNP testing. Ideally this should be a Big Y-700 test on one person in the clan. Others could then use this result as a guide for specific SNP tests to isolate the most recent shared SNPs.