

The Cheshire Group

Introduction

The Cheshire Group is a group of 11 matched DNA results (including mine). They come from clan trees that include nearly 30% of the Warburtons included in all clan trees. Furthermore the group has been linked to a group of Dutton profiles with a Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) which is consistent with the historical evidence that the first Warburton, Sir Piers or Peter de Werberton, was formerly styled de Dutton, the change occurring circa 1260.

This Dutton-Warburton group has also been placed in a grouping called **The King's Cluster** which is a grouping within the **Family Tree DNA U-106 Project**. U106 is specific Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) that occurred about 5,000 years ago, probably in Germany.

The 11 matches are the result of Short Tandem Repeat (STR) results, but these have been supplemented by 3 Big Y results and some specific SNP testing. Together with genealogical evidence, these have been used to develop the **Cheshire Group Haplotype**. These notes are a companion to that haplotype.

There is also a document, **Notes on the Cheshire Group STR Calculations**. This covers Time to Most Recent Ancestor (TMRCA) calculations, and is supported by several more detailed documents.

Warburton DNA Project results can be viewed on the Warburton DNA Project webpage hosted by **Family Tree DNA** at: <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/warburton/default.aspx?section=ycolored>. This shows a table, divided into matched groups, showing each participant's result for each of the tested STR markers. A modal value is shown for each marker for each group, and where a result varies from the mode it is colour coded.

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The DNA participants are represented along the bottom of the tree by their **Family Tree DNA** Kit numbers. Two of the results are from the same clan, and are identical. The various branches are marked with their known SNPs and any STR variations from the mode.

Tree Structure

The Cheshire Group haplotype falls within the S1911 haplogroup of the Y-Tree. S1911 is dated circa 2150BC (1496 BC -2846 BC). There follows a sequence of over 30 SNPs with only one branch after just 3 SNPs. The remaining SNPs are represented by FGC13446, though there is no way of knowing the exact sequence of SNPs until further branches are discovered. In modern times three families have FGC13446, the Warburtons, Duttons and Howells.

The Warburton - Dutton relationship is explained by history. Odard de Dutton was a Norman knight who acquired extensive lands and established his main residence at Dutton. In the 12th century his descendant, Adam de Dutton acquired the village of Werberton, half through his wife and half by purchase. In the 13th century Adam's descendant, Geoffrey built a manor house at Werberton. Subsequently the family, and in particular Geoffrey's son Piers were referred to as de Werberton.

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It is not known how the Howells were related to Odard, but it is known he was one of 5 brothers who came with William the Conqueror.

The SNP FGC17097 has been found in all Cheshire Group Warburtons tested so far, so it is presumed to pre-date, or originate with Piers de Werberton. History also records that in 1320 William, Piers's son by his second wife, acquired 4/18ths of the manor of Partington.

It is believed that some of the modern clans descend from William, based on a connection to Partington, use of the name Hamlet, or shared STR alleles. This would appear to be supported by SNP results because SNPs FGC17092 and FGC17094 are present in two Big Y tests and one specific SNP test from clans believed to be descended from sons of Piers's first wife, but are not present in the one Big Y test from someone believed to be descended from William. More testing is needed to confirm this view.

Branch Descriptions

Individual results are identified in the results on the **Warburton DNA Project** webpage by their kit number. Kit numbers beginning with H were originally **DNA Heritage** 43 marker tests, possibly extended at **Family Tree DNA**. Other results are from **Family Tree DNA**.

The following list describes the branches in the **Cheshire Group Haplotree** in more detail.

- **Kit H1112 (Hale Barns Clan)**. This is my own result. My 43 marker test shows 1 STR difference from the mode. However this has been extended to 111 markers and shows 2 additional differences in the 5 markers unique to the 37 marker test, plus two more in 111 markers. My Big Y result has identified that my most recent shared SNPs are FGC17097, FGC17094, and FGC17092. I also have a personal variant now made into SNP FGC17096, and YSEQ have identified a second SNP, A20340 that is unique to me. My ancestry is described in the Hale Barns Clan and my earliest known ancestor is George Warburton of Hale Barns (circa 1575-1639). It is likely the family were in Hale Barns from about 1500. Not all sons and grandsons of George's son John (1608-91) are accounted for so John cannot be excluded as a possible most recent common ancestor for clans where the link to the Hale Barns clan is unknown. There are no later viable common ancestors.
- **Kit 306676 (Mobberley Clan)**. This result is 2 different from the mode and belongs to the Mobberley Clan, which is a branch of the Hale Barns clan. It descends from John of Mobberley son of my own ancestor John Warburton of Hale Barns (1608-91).
- **Kit H1564 (Ringley Clan)**. This result is identical to the mode. It belongs to a branch which descends from William Warburton of Ashton-upon-Mersey and Ringley (1740-1820). Formerly documented as a separate Ringley Clan, it is now believed William was from the Mobberley branch of the Hale Barns clan. The rationale for this link is detailed under **William Warburton of Ashton-Upon-Mersey (1740-1820)** below. This makes our common ancestor John Warburton of Hale Barns (1608-91). A specific SNP test was positive for SNPs FGC17092 and FGC17094, but negative for my two personal variants.
- **Kits H1572 and H1579 (Houghton Clan)**. These results are identical and have just one difference to the mode, at marker DYS444 which isn't covered by the 37 marker test. They have a common ancestor in John Warburton (1734 -1823). John was baptised at Newchurch-Kenyon and lived at Houghton Green. John's birth is late enough that it is possible there is an unknown link back to John of Hale Barnes (1608-91).
- **Kit 373609 (Weaverham Clan)**. This result is identical to the mode over 37 markers but 4 different over 111 markers. A Big Y result shows the same recent shared SNPs as mine, plus two personal variants, one given the name BY168659 by YSEQ. The second

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is considered to be in an unsafe area and not recommended for testing by YSEQ. The clan is descended from Peter Warburton of Latchford who married at Grappenhall, Cheshire in 1722. The link to the Hale Barns clan hasn't been found. John of Hale cannot be ruled out as a common ancestor, but an earlier common ancestor is also possible.

- **Kit H1578 (Partington Clan).** This result is 4 different from the mode (3 in the common 32 markers). The clan was formerly the Pennsylvania Clan, descending from a George believed to be the George, son of George of Partington who was baptised at Warburton in 1674. This is now in the process of redevelopment into a broader Partington Clan believed to descend from William of Partington.
- **Kit 224096 (Percy Grey family).** This result has been expanded with a Big Y result. It has an STR difference of 3 from the mode (2 in the common 32 markers). It also shares a non modal allele with Kit H1578 (the Partington Clan) indicating a possible more recent common ancestor. The family descends from Thomas Warburton (1810-93) who was born at Culcheth, near Warrington. The Big Y result shows he shares SNP FGC17097, but not FGC17092 or FGC17094. He also has 7 personal variants for which SNP tests are available at YSEQ.
- **Kit H1574 (Warrington - Hamlet).** This result shows an STR difference from the mode of 3, 2 in the common 32 markers. It includes one allele shared with the Warrington - John Clan, and the Flintshire Family, implying they share a common ancestor. The clan comprises the descendants of Hamlet Warburton of Warrington who died in 1700. The name Hamlet suggests a link to the Warburtons of Partington, as the name and its variants was used frequently in that family.
- **Kit 224421 (Warrington - John).** This result has 4 differences from the mode (3 in the 32 common markers). The clan originates with John Warburton of Warrington (circa 1754-1821). John's details and origins are not certain but he was a flax dresser who lived in Warrington.
- **Kit H1580 (Flintshire Family).** This result is 2 different from the mode (1 in the common 32 markers). It is from a descendant of John Warburton who was born circa 1809 in Holywell, Flintshire. The family moved to Frodsham, and then Everton in Liverpool. According to Norman Warburton's book a Warburton family was recorded in Flintshire as early as 1408.

The Warburton-Dutton Link

The range of possible dates for the Warburton - Dutton groups's most recent common ancestor is quite wide. However the average dates of all the calculations are consistent with the historical evidence that around 1260 Sir Peter de Dutton built a manor house on his estates at the village of Warburton (actually Werberton in those days) and was henceforth styled de (or of) Warburton. This would make the Warburton - Dutton common ancestor to be Odard, or one of his descendants up to and including Sir Peter's father Sir Geoffrey de Dutton who was born around 1200.

Another question to consider is how the Warburton - Dutton profile found its way from the Frankfurt area to Cheshire. If it journeyed via Normandy it could have arrived in Normandy either before the Norse invasion that brought the ruling Dukes of Normandy, or with them. The former is the most likely as there is little evidence of DF98 in the invaders' possible homelands of Norway and Denmark. The Normans were usually quite good at assimilating local families (England seems to have been an exception) so Odard could easily have belonged to a family with deep roots in the Normandy area that was well assimilated into the Norman establishment before the English invasion. This view is consistent with the fact

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that the line of SNPs from DF98 down to Odard has a 3,000 year period with no branches. This means all the branches that did occur either died out, or continue in an area where little testing has been done. At this time France is such an area.

However this it is not definitive proof, and other explanations are possible. It is just possible that someone other than Odard brought the Cheshire Group DNA profile to England. Half the Cheshire Group have tenuous links to William Warburton, the son of Piers de Warburton (formerly Dutton), by his second wife. This raises the possibility that William was the son of an earlier marriage of his mother's (though there is no evidence to suggest this). His mother's name, Hawise, is Norman so the origin would still be Normandy, but this would mean that the profile was subsequently passed to a Dutton line by a non-paternal event. It would also imply that all the Cheshire Group are descended from William of Partington despite the early split in the tree.

There is a family which claimed a link to the Warburtons of Arley via one of its cadet branches. Its founder appeared in Dublin, Ireland in the 1630's, and his sons established estates, the chief being at Garryhinch in Kings County (now Offaly).

I have three DNA results from two separate branches of this family which show that the family belonged to a completely different Y-chromosome haplogroup, which is estimated to be J-M172. Haplotype J-M172 is not common in Western Europe, particularly north-west England. A better understanding J-M172 is necessary to determine the likelihood of a Norman origin.

In my view it is most likely that any connection to the Arley family was through an illegitimate son who went to seek his fortune in Ireland. The alternative is that the Arley family were all J-M172, and all the J-M172 lines, apart from the Garryhinch line, have died out, or are too restricted to stand out in the modern population. The main Arley Hall male line died out in 1813. It is improbable that it was J-M172, given the current shape of the Cheshire Group haplotree with two distinct branches that have an early common ancestor. This matches what is known of Piers Warburton's family with branches descending from sons of his two wives.

Both Warburton and Dutton are locative names relating to places in Cheshire. Warburton (Werberghs-tune) was established as a fortified settlement to defend a ford on the river Mersey against the Danes. I don't know the origin of Dutton, which lies in north-west Cheshire, close to Runcorn. It was referred to as Duntune in the Domesday book, so it probably pre-dates the Norman Conquest. The suffix -ton or -tune implies it was a Saxon fortified settlement. It is also likely that an important fortified settlement would be settled with trusted, probably Saxon families. There are both Warburton and Dutton lines that originated from villagers who adopted the village name, but it would seem most likely that their DNA profiles would have a Saxon origin, as indeed the Lancashire Group DNA profiles have.

There are instances in the period since parish records began, of Warburtons and Duttons marrying. It is therefore quite possible that extra marital relationships also occurred resulting in a Warburton profile being adopted by a Dutton, or vice versa. This would result in a later date for the most recent common ancestor than the dates from the Warburton-Dutton TMRCA calculations, though as these dates have a wide range they will overlap.

The Genealogical Background

This section describes the genealogical background to the **Cheshire Group Haplotype**. This is done by focussing some key earliest or common ancestors.

John Warburton of Hale Barns (1608-1691).

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John is my 7x great grandfather, and is the only one of my known ancestors who is a viable common ancestor of other members of the Cheshire Group.

My earliest known ancestor is John's father George Warburton who lived in Hale Barns and died in 1639. From the ages of his children it can be estimated he was born no later than 1575. George's father is not known for certain but there is an intriguing reference in a set of accounts of his daughter Sybil, relating to the affairs of her first husband, and dated 1628. This refers to George paying a debt when Thomas dies, indicating he expects to receive money when he does. This may be the Thomas of Hale Barns who died in 1634, and must have been born around 1550 or earlier if he was George's father.

John was the only son of George who lived to have sons of his own. The next ancestor to have multiple sons was John's grandson, also John (1716-91) who had 2 sons, in 1739 and 1741, and then a large second family from 1769 onwards. The history of the 2 eldest sons is well documented. The Houghton and Weaverham clans have earliest ancestors who are contemporary with, or predate this John so he can be excluded as a common ancestor.

The family occupied a farm in Hale Barns that was later known as Oaklands Farm. A descendant of the family (my 8th cousin) still lives in the farm house today. Eighteenth century records show that a small chief rent of 6½d (old pence) per annum was paid to the Lord of the Manor for this farm. A local historian has surmised, based on similar arrangements with the Davenport and Danyers families, that this might mean the family were a soldier family 'planted' on land for a small rent in return for military service by the de Massey family of Dunham Massey in the early 14th century. However there are surveys of the Dunham Massey domaines in the Stamford papers at John Rylands library, which include lists of freemen and villains in Hale. The earliest dates from 1347 and two others are from the early 1400s, and none of these include a Warburton.

The Dunham Massey estates fell into dispute in the 14th century, and when this was resolved in 1433 most of the Hale portion of the estate was divided between the Stanleys and the Chauntrells, whilst the main estates passed to the Booths, later the Earls of Stamford. The Stanfords repurchased the Chauntrell lands in 1601. Early in the 17th century the Stanley lands passed first to a London merchant, Sir Baptiste Hicks, and then to the Crewe family, who were large Cheshire landowners.

No records from the Stanley or Chauntrell occupations exist, and there are few references to Hale in the Stamford records prior to 1601. There is a reference in 1443 to a Hamo de Werberon as a tenant in Dunham Massey, Hale and/or Partington, and there is a John Warburton who is a tenant in Hale in 1595.

In the 17th century there was an explosion of records, including wills, parish registers from 1628, and the records of the Crewe family. By this time there are several Warburton families in Hale, as well as a place called Warburton Green. As the Oaklands farm chief rent was paid to the Crewe family it would have previously have been Stanley land. Almost certainly the Warburton occupation of Oaklands farm began during the Stanley occupancy so it would appear that the service that earned the family their land at a peppercorn rent was a service to the Stanleys.

Sir Thomas Stanley was created Earl of Derby in 1485 following the battle of Bosworth Field when Henry Tudor overthrew King Richard III to become Henry VII, and founded the Tudor dynasty. The crucial event in the battle was when the Stanleys, Sir Thomas and Sir William, having arrived with their forces without declaring their allegiance, intervened on Henry's side.

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The Stanleys had considerable lands in the North West (Lancashire and Cheshire) and amongst their supporters was Sir Piers Warburton, who had recently built a new family seat at Arley Hall, near Northwich in Cheshire. Sir Piers had the soubriquet 'Wise Piers', mainly because when Sir William Stanley lost his head for his involvement in the Perkin Warbeck rebellion of 1497, Sir Piers kept his.

There is no actual record of Sir Pier's presence at Bosworth, but it is most likely that he was not only there, but that he contributed troops, and this contribution would include kin from the cadet branches of his family.

Of course it is pure conjecture that this was the occasion of the service which gained Oaklands farm for my ancestors. Nevertheless my ancestors arrived in Hale well before 1600 and were granted land on a peppercorn rent. This strongly implies a service to the Lord of the manor, who was Lord Stanley. The most prominent historical event where the Stanley's played a leading role, and when Sir Piers Warburton of Arley was known to be a Stanley supporter, was the battle of Bosworth Field.

John Warburton (1608-91) had five sons named Thomas, John, George, Josiah, and Enoch. They were born in the middle of the 17th century, and are mentioned in the Hearth and Poll tax returns for Hale (1664 and 1667).

Thomas, like his father, lived in Hale Barns and inherited the family farm. He had a large family, and although several baptisms are recorded, there is evidence of children whose baptisms are not recorded in the parish record and so it is possible that not all his descendants are known. In this period a number of nonconformist baptisms went unrecorded, as they were performed at home, at Ringway Chapel which was controlled by nonconformists until 1723, or after 1723 at the new Presbyterian Hale Chapel, where records were not kept until 1752. There are a number of descendants of Thomas and Josiah, amongst other examples, whose baptisms are missing in this way. Josiah is my own ancestor, and he was one of the founders of the new chapel. See **The Origins of Hale Chapel** in Issue 7 of **The Button Files** for a more detailed article about non-conformism in this period.

John and Enoch both moved to Mobberley. John was the founder of a large family which, for reasons of size, is documented as a separate clan, the Mobberley clan.

Enoch, and his wife Ellen both died in 1692 and were buried within days of each other. Ellen paid the fines to be buried in linen. The parish records refer to the baptism of one child, a daughter. However Enoch and Ellen had been married over 8 years, and Enoch left a will which mentions children but doesn't name them. Therefore it is possible he had other children who received a non-conformist baptism, and were subsequently raised by his brothers.

Enoch's executors were three of his brothers, Thomas of Hale, John of Mobberley, and Josiah of Hale. Only George is missing and he is also excluded as executor of his father's will, although he was a beneficiary. This suggests he was alive when the will was written in 1685, and probably still alive in 1691 when his father died, as the will had not been rewritten. However there is no trace of any marriage, burial, or children for George in the Bowdon parish registers. The most probable explanation is that he had moved away, so he is another possible source of unknown descendants of John (1608-91).

William Warburton of Ashton-Upon-Mersey (1740-1820)

The first DNA match found by the Warburton DNA project linked myself and Clive (Kit H1564). We matched with only one mismatch over 43 markers. Clive's oldest known

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ancestor is Henry, born on March 3rd 1769. His son Thomas is present in the 1851, and subsequent censuses living in Hyde, Cheshire with a birthplace of Middleton Lancashire.

Parish records list the christening of Henry, son of William and Mary of Cross Street, Sale, on March 23rd 1769 at Ashton-upon-Mersey. There was a wedding on 21st April 1767 between William and Mary Kelsall at Ashton-upon-Mersey. Both are described as 'of this parish', and no family members are witnesses.

As well as Henry, a daughter Mary was christened at Ashton-upon-Mersey on 1st March 1772. Two further children were baptised at Bowdon, William on 11th June 1775, and Thomas on 17th May 1781. In both cases they are said to be from Bagueley. Subsequently a fifth child, Peggy was baptised at Ringley in Lancashire on 20th May 1787.

Clive has a will of Reginald Kelsall of Outwood within Pilkington in which he mentions his sister Mary Warburton. Neither Reginald nor Mary's baptisms were found in parish registers, but Henry's marriage is at Prestwich close by, on 25th November 1797. At some point between 1781 and 1787 William and Mary moved to be near Mary's family. The discovery of William's will, dated 1820 confirms the move, and that the above children were all his. The discovery of William's burial record in the Ringley church records shows he was buried on the 17th July 1820, aged 79 years. Assuming his age is correct (which cannot always be relied on) he was born between July 15th 1740 and July 15th 1741.

The best fit with these dates was the baptism of the son of George and Mary who was christened on September 21st 1740 in Mobberley. William's age at death fits exactly provided George and Mary's son was baptised no more than 2 months after his birth.

The baptisms of Georg's children fit with the wedding of George and Mary Walton at Bowdon on 3rd June 1734. George's baptism record has not been found, but an IGI record says George of Mobberley was born about 1711, the son of Thomas. George is mentioned in his uncle John's will so his parents and grandparents are confirmed.

Thomas was the son of John of Mobberley, the brother of Josiah my ancestor. This makes William the likely link between Clive's ancestry and my own.

The DNA match between myself and Clive can be counted as additional evidence. TMRCA calculations give a range for the birth of our common ancestor which centres on 1665, with a 68% chance it falls in the range 1385 to 1840. As John of Hale Barns is the only viable candidate since about 1550 this makes him the most probable (but not certain) common ancestor. Is possible there is another William born around 1740 whose baptism is unknown, but it is very likely that William of Mobberley is the link. On this basis my on-line trees show the Ringley clan as linked to the Mobberley clan through William.

John Warburton of Houghton (1734-1823)

Two members of the Cheshire Group with identical profiles are descended from John of Houghton. With a genetic distance of one from Clive and two from me a more recent common ancestor is suggested. Also they are not linked to any other subgroup by a shared mutation.

We can therefore determine there is a probability that John of Houghton is descended from John of Hale Barns, though it is also possible that their common ancestor lived before 1550. The search for a link has so far been fruitless, though it proved interesting and solved some other mysteries. The rest of this section describes its progress.

The first of the two profiles obtained from the Houghton clan was instrumental in resolving a genealogical issue. It came from a descendant of William of Widnes. At that time I had two families descended from a William of Widnes. Parish records confirmed that the two families were descended from the same William, via different sons. In one of the families

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William was identified as being born in 1779, the son of Bancroft Warburton. However Bancroft is known to be illegitimate so the DNA match with the Hale Barns clan disproved this link.

William of Widnes appears in the 1841 census, aged 60. Since ages in the 1841 census were rounded down to the nearest 5 years this gives a possible birth date between 1777 and 1781. The International Genealogical Index has the baptism of 15 Williams between these dates (6 in 1779 alone). These include 2 at Bowdon, 1 at Farnworth (the son of Bancroft), and 1 at Winwick. The rest were further afield.

Given the probability that John of Hale Barns is the common ancestor, the two Bowdon baptisms seemed significant. However one of them died in infancy. The other was baptised on 23rd May 1779, son of Josiah and Martha. He subsequently became a key link in the Ashley and Morley clan.

The issue was resolved by the second, identical DNA match. The ancestry of this participant had been traced back via William of Widnes, to John of Houghton. Houghton is in Lancashire and falls in the parish of Winwick. One of John's sons is the William baptised at Winwick in 1779.

This lead me to investigate William further and I found him in the 1851 census, transcribed by Ancestry as Warhurst, but now annotated as Warburton, which is probably why I didn't find it earlier. His age is transcribed as 77, but is in fact 72, and his place of birth is given as Houghton Green, which confirms the link.

John Warburton of Houghton was buried at Winwick, St Oswald on January 5th 1823, aged 88. The closest baptism that fits was at Newchurch Kenyon, in the parish immediately to the north of Winwick, on June 2nd 1734, father Robert, and date of birth recorded as May 18th.

It is possible that at some point a son or grandson of John of Hale Barns moved, either to Houghton, or to somewhere else from whence there was a second move to Houghton. The possibilities are that this was either George, John's mysterious middle son, or an unknown grandson, the son of either Thomas or Enoch. There is also a William, son of John of Mobberley by his second marriage who was born in 1701. No record of him has been found thereafter, though he is presumed dead by 1756 because he is not mentioned in his brother's will.

Peter Warburton of Latchford (married 1722)

Peter is the earliest ancestor of the Weaverham clan. This result is not included in my original TMRCA calculations, but a genetic distance from me of 4 over 406 shared STR markers, and an average of 2 private variants since our last shared SNP suggests a fairly recent link. However there is no link between our trees since 1720, so John of Hale Barns (1608-1691) becomes a prime candidate, particularly as otherwise the common ancestor must be at least 2 generations further back.

A promising link was hinted at by the 1720 will of Jacob Warburton of Bowdon who left bequests to brothers Josiah, and Peter of Crowton. None of these persons are in the Bowdon parish register, suggesting nonconformist baptisms. Peter of Latchford subsequently moved to Weaverham which is close to Crowton, making the coincidence even greater.

However children of Peter of Crowton are recorded before the 1722 marriage. He would have to be widowed, move to Latchford, and then return to Weaverham with his new wife, a possible but convoluted story. A closer study of the parish records might reveal more information.

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Hamlet Warburton of Warrington (circa 1635 - 1700)

One member of the Cheshire Group is descended from Hamlet of Warrington. He also shares a mutation with two other members of the group, suggesting they have a common ancestor who is more recent than the one shared with other group members.

Hamlet of Warrington died in 1700 and so was contemporary with John of Hale Barns. Therefore their common ancestor must have lived before 1550.

Unfortunately there are very few records from this period of history, especially for the lower classes. One source for the history of the time is **Warburton: The Village and the Family** by Norman Warburton, published in 1972.

The book includes some interesting material on the name Hamlet. It is a form of Hamon, which is the name born by seven successive Barons de Massey of Dunham Massey. The line died out about 1340. Hamlet or Hamnet appears in Warburton families from Partington and nearby areas such as Poulton, Thelwall, Carrington, and Eccles. It also appears several times in the index to the Stamford papers. The Earls of Stamford were successors to the de Masseys at Dunham Massey. It does not appear very often further south in Cheshire. Norman Warburton's view was that use of the name suggests these families were related.

Chief of these families is the Warburtons of Partington, who as late as the end of the 17th century possessed 4/18ths of the Manor of Partington. According to Norman Warburton these lands were acquired in 1320 by William Werberton. William was the son of Hawise de Heffield, the second wife of Sir Peter de Werberton, formerly de Dutton and the first to take the Werberton name. William had two sisters, Cecelia and Alice. Hawise is deemed to be a second wife as Sir Peter had 4 other sons, including his heir. Unfortunately the most comprehensive genealogy of the Warburtons of Arley, published in 1819 by George Ormerod in his **The History of the County Palatine and the City of Chester**, makes no mention of Hawise or William and his sisters.

William's descendants are not documented in detail but there are several variants of Hamlet associated with Partington down the years:

- Hamo de Warburton occurs in the Recognisance Rolls of 1436 and 1442.
- Hamo also appears in the Stamford estate records as a tenant in Dunham Massey, Hale and/or Partington in 1443.
- Hamnet, free tenant in Partington 1400, 1513, and 1514 (Stamford estate records).
- Hamo of Partington, gent, attorney in 1515 (Stamford estate records).
- Hamon of Partington, gentleman, juror in 1517. A Haymo also appears on the Inspecimus of 1520 as a tenant in Warburton. Norman Warburton considers him to be the same person.
- Hamon was a juror in 1580.
- Hamnet, gent, was a tenant in Dunham Massey 1615-25 (Stamford estate records).
- Hamnett was coroner for Cheshire, compounded for knighthood in 1631 and buried in the chancel of Warburton Church in 1651.
- Hamlet, party to an action at Dunham Massey court leet 1718 (Stamford estate records).
- Hamlet former tenant in Partington 1722 (Stamford estate records).

There are also some wills:

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- Hamlett of Carrington 1593. Hamnett's widow Isabell left a will in 1608. Both mention son Hamlett/Hamnett.
- Hamnett of Thelwall 1616
- Hamnet of Poulton, Warrington 1620.
- Hamnet of Partington. Gent 1651. There are 8 other wills of Warburtons of Partington between 1590 and 1686.

Of course all these references are not necessarily to members of the same family, and there is no indication other than the name Hamlet, that Hamlet of Warrington was related to the family at Partington. However it does increase the possibility that this is the case.

George Warburton of Warburton (circa 1674 - 1735)

George is the oldest known ancestor of a family that settled in Pennsylvania in the 19th century and includes a member of the Cheshire Group. This member also shares a mutation with another member of the group, suggesting they have a common ancestor who is more recent than the one shared with other group members.

George was documented as being born in Liverpool around 1670. However all the parish records that relate to him occur in or around the village of Warburton, including his burial at St Werburgh, Warburton. The earliest record that could relate to him is a reference in the Inventory of George of Partington dated 1686 in which he makes provision for the education of his children, including 12 year old George. There is a matching baptism at St Werburgh dated April 2nd 1674, father George.

Although Partington was part of the ancient parish of Bowdon it was physically closer to St Werburghs at Warburton and so it was often used by the Warburtons of Partington. Also locations relating to George's children cluster around Warburton, Partington, and Lymm.

This possible identification of George as the son of George of Partington means that both George of Warburton and Hamlet of Warrington have a link with the Warburtons of Partington. Shared mutations mean that five of the ten members of the Cheshire Group might be descended from the Warburtons of Partington.

I plan to publish a Partington clan as an extension of the Pennsylvania clan in the next few months.

Non-Warburton Results

I was also sent a result from Ancestry by a Warbritton from Texas, that is two different from the mode. Warbritton is a known mis-spelling, or mis-translation of Warburton so this probably indicates a genuine common ancestor.

Warbritton appears several times in Ancestry transcriptions of census entries from the 19th century, but it is usually a corruption of Warburton. It is virtually absent as a name in modern Britain. It is slightly more frequent in the USA, though this is possibly also a misspelling. However there is a suggestion the name was adopted to signify allegiance during the American War of Independence. No actual evidence to explain the link has been found. The close match would appear to confirm the link between the two names. The result is included in **Interesting Non-Warburton DNA Results** on the website.

In the past I have found other results, particularly from **Ancestry** before they gave up Y-chromosome testing, which match to some degree but there is no evidence they are other than random matches. I have documented some of them in **Interesting Non-Warburton DNA Results** on the website. One match of particular interest came from contact with a descendant of a William Hunter born circa 1861 in Lancashire. The DNA profile from one

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of William's descendants differs in only one marker from the base. There is a possibility this is a random match, but it is also possible, especially given his origins, that he has a Warburton in his ancestry.