

The Button Files



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The Newsletter

Welcome to the first newsletter of the Warburton Society. Firstly a comment on the name **The Button Files**. **The Warburton Society Newsletter** seemed a bit cumbersome so I was looking for an abbreviation. One of the nicest Warburton abbreviations I've come across was in the Times obituary of John Paul Warburton who was a famous policeman in the Punjab. As the local people found his name difficult to pronounce he was called 'Button Sahib'. So I have borrowed Button for my title.

My initial intention is that each newsletter should include three feature articles, one focused on the results of genealogical research, one with a focus on DNA, and one about a famous or interesting Warburton. There will also be regular updates on the Warburton Society, the Warburton One-Name Project, and the DNA Project. I also hope to establish a Member's Corner.

The featured articles in this first issue are:

- **Nonconformists in Hale** which includes the annexation of Ringway Chapel, my ancestor's involvement, and impacts on my genealogical research.
- **Triangulation** which is an explanation of DNA results and their use in Family History.
- **Colonel Robert Warburton 1811-63** I had planned the first article to be on Robert's son, also called Robert, but the circumstances of his son's birth are so dramatic in their own right that I decided to focus firstly on his parents, and to save Robert junior for a later issue.

The frequency of Newsletter publications will initially be every six months, but if I receive a significant number of contributions from members then this could become more frequent. I already have one contribution for the next issue.

Nonconformists in Hale

And their Impact on Family History

A few months ago, during a visit to the Cheshire Records Office at Chester, I read a document by Alfred Tarbolton on Ringway Chapel. Alfred was the first chairman of the new Urban District Council of Hale from 1900 to 1903. He conducted researches into the local history of the area, and a collection of his papers is held at Chester.

Ringway was a small hamlet at the eastern end of Hale, itself part of the large parish of Bowdon. It later gave its name to Manchester Airport. Ringway Chapel was founded in the early 16th century because Bowdon Parish church was five miles away. It is thought it was a donative chapel, rather than a chapel of ease, and so subject to the influence of the local landowner. From around 1629 until the beginning of the 19th century the landowners were the Crewes of Crewe who had extensive lands in Cheshire.

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Nonconformism was strong in the area. During, if not before, the English Civil War, Ringway was commandeered by extreme Puritans, known as Independents. Preachers such as Samuel Eaton of Duckinfield, and William Barrett, the sequestrator, who came from Ringway, are known to have preached there. After the restoration, despite various constraining Acts of Parliament the Chapel continued to be used by nonconformists, albeit the less extreme Presbyterians, primarily due to the support and protection of the John and Lucy Crewe of Crewe.

In 1684 John Crewe died and left the Hale estates for the use of his wife for the rest of her life. She died, two husbands later, around 1720. During this period she continued her support of the Presbyterians at Ringway Chapel. Also throughout this time her bailiff was Josiah Warburton, my ancestor, who was named by Vicar Hide of Bowdon in 1693 as "the main and chief pillar of the conventicle", a conventicle being an illegal religious gathering.

Vicar Hide's comments were in a letter to his superiors written when they demanded to know the situation at Ringway Chapel. It is reproduced in Alfred Tarbolton's pamphlet. A similar enquiry was made sometime later but it was clear that nothing could be done while Lucy Crewe extended her protection.

The vicar's letter alludes to the practice of the congregation of choosing their own. A list of Ringway ministers compiled by Jill Groves in her Hale Wills: Part 2, includes Samuel Eaton and William Barrett in the 1840s and 50s, and a John Brereton who was licensed to preach in his own house in 1672-3. There are 3 Church of England ministers in the 1680s, but from 1688 to 1724 there were 3 Presbyterian ministers, Robert Moseley 1688-92, William Dearnley 1692-1701, and Nicholas Waterhouse to 1724.

Vicar Hide's letter also complains that the Ringway ministers performed baptisms. Herein lies the issue for family history. These baptisms went largely unrecorded. One entry that does appear in the Bowdon parish records for 1696 states that "John Warburton son of George was baptised I know not by whom, Aaron Warburton told me of it".

George and Aaron were brothers, and Josiah's nephews. Aaron would seem to have closer links with the parish church, maybe because he lived a lot closer in Dunham. He was church warden at Bowdon in 1707.

After Lucy Crewe died the church moved to reclaim its chapel. Sometime after 1721 the nonconformists were ejected. However in 1723 they opened their own chapel, Hale Chapel. The problem of unrecorded baptisms continued until 1752 when the chapel's own records begin.

Although baptisms are missing, weddings and burials were still being performed at Bowdon and so several characters are known only by these events, and it becomes a matter of conjecture who their families are. These issues have not been too troublesome in

understanding my own line but there are collateral lines that are less certain.

Josiah was the fourth son of five. His own three children were baptised at Bowdon, the last in 1682. Josiah's wife Jane died in 1685. His son John's children, born between 1715 and 1719, are not in the Bowdon baptism registers and are only known from subsequent events and from wills. Indeed the fact that he had a son called Josiah who died in infancy is only known from his burial.

Of Josiah's brothers one, John moved to Mobberley where his descendants are well documented in the parish records. Another, George is a mystery. He would appear to be alive in 1686 when his father's will was written, and probably in 1691 when his father died, as the will wasn't amended. But he was the only one of the brothers not made an executor. Similarly the youngest son Enoch's will dated 1692 named only the other three brothers as executors. Also there is no burial, marriage, or baptism of a child of his. My conclusion is he must have moved some distance away, so maybe one day he will turn up.

Enoch also moved to Mobberley and the baptism of one girl is recorded in 1685, as are the burials of two unnamed infants. They presumably died before they could be baptised. However his will does mention children so is it possible he did have others baptised at Ringway.

The eldest son Thomas had a large family. Six baptisms are recorded at Bowdon up to 1678. Another son, John is known from a lease from 1685. Also in 1702 Aaron and William Warburton acquired Dunham Highway Field in Dunham, and in the following year Aaron makes it clear the land is entirely William's. In 1728 Dunham Way Field is sold by Josiah Warburton. Aaron is 31 years old in 1702 so any son would only be a child. Also there is no record of a son called William, but then although Aaron's daughter's baptisms are recorded at Bowdon, that of George, his only son, is not. George is only known from Aaron's will. Nevertheless it would seem more likely that William is a brother.

A number of Josiahs, including the subsequent owner of William's field, appear in marriages, burials and children's baptisms at Bowdon, but without their own baptisms being recorded. However Bowdon was a large parish with a considerable Warburton population. There are parish records referring to members of at least three independent lines that can be traced back to before 1600 so at least some of the Josiah's might belong to these lines. However names were frequently reused within lines of descent so at least some of them must surely be related.

Five of these Josiahs are particularly interesting. The Josiah who sold Dunham Way Field is referred to as Josiah the younger of Bowdon. His father is called Josiah the Elder of Bowdon and he and a brother Peter are the beneficiaries in the will of a third brother Joshua who died a bachelor in 1720. Josiah the elder died in

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1763, his son in 1737, shortly after marrying. None of the three brothers' baptisms are recorded, nor is Josiah the elder's marriage. It would seem logical that Josiah the elder was born around 1680 so it is conceivable that the three brothers, plus William were all sons of Thomas.

The third Josiah is Josiah of Timperley. Unusually for this period, his burial in 1727 gives his age at death as 36, giving a birth around 1691. This could just be a late child of Thomas and his wife Alice, being 23 years after their marriage. However both Josiah of Timperley and Josiah the elder of Bowdon cannot be Thomas's sons, and neither is young enough to be a grandson.

There is another piece of evidence that gives a slight indication that Josiah of Timperley is linked to Thomas. When Thomas's granddaughter Mary Bancroft died leaving four young children, an Elizabeth Warburton went to help Mary's husband John and had a child by him. The story of this child, who was called Bancroft Warburton, will be told in a future Newsletter. However we can surmise that Elizabeth is a relation of Mary's, though we cannot be sure. The most likely known Elizabeth is a daughter of Josiah of Timperley.

The final two Josiahs both married Marthas. The first married Martha Bradbury in 1737. They had one child baptised in Mobberley in 1739, and then several more at Bowdon from 1747 onwards, when they were living in Ashley. Were there no children in between, or were they being baptised at Hale? In fact one daughter was buried at Bowdon in 1745. Also the fifth Josiah, who married Martha Henshaw in 1769, died in 1818 aged 73 putting his birth in 1744/5, right in the middle of this gap. Furthermore this Josiah had a son William in 1779 and this William is possibly the ancestor of a tree that includes my genetic cousin.

The story of Ringway Chapel and the nonconformists of Hale is of particular interest because of the involvement of my ancestor Josiah. He was clearly a prominent member of the community, not only for his role at the Chapel, and his subsequent leading role in the establishment of Hale Chapel, but because of his position as bailiff to Lucy Crewe for over 30 years. He died leaving over £1000 at interest, equivalent to over £88,000 in today's money. It is unsurprising that the name Josiah was used frequently amongst his descendants. The name is a useful, but not infallible marker for other lines of descent. However the lack of baptism records draws a veil over parts of the story, leaving only small tantalising clues as to which of the early 18th century Josiahs are actually related to the original. It is my hope that further clues will surface over time to clarify the situation.

Sources:

- *Ringway Chapel before the Disruption, 1515-1721* - by Alfred Tarbolton
- *A History of Hale, Cheshire* – RN Dore
- *Hale Wills Part 2 1641-80* – Jill Groves

The Warburton Society

The idea for a Warburton Society came when DNA Heritage made the Warburton DNA Project open to anyone, regardless of whether they took a DNA test. Essentially this means they will maintain a membership list. It seemed an opportunity to start a Warburton community. All it needed was a Newsletter to get things going. How it will develop only time and the membership can determine.

Initial response has been very encouraging. In addition to 13 original members who had taken or sponsored a DNA test we now have a further 52 members. I plan further promotion, and urge all members to spread the word.

Warburton One-Name Study

There are 17 clans documented in the One-Name Study so far. These include over 2000 Warburtons plus various spouses and the occasional in-laws. This probably just scratches the surface as the Guild of One Name Studies (GOONS) have a formula based on the 1881 census which estimates a total of 30,000 Warburtons.

The most recent additions are the Warburtons of Arley Hall, from Adam de Dutton to Sir Peter the 5th Baronet, the Irish Warburtons of Garryhinch, which includes Colonel Robert Warburton, subject of an article in this newsletter, and the descendants of Hamlet Warburton of Warrington, who are a clan of my genetic cousins.

As well as producing Descendant Reports for the various clans I also do occasional 'draining the swamp' exercises. By this I mean collecting all the Warburton baptisms, marriages and burials from a particular parishes records (a useful record in itself) and then arranging them in families on a best fit basis, and where possible linking the families. St Bartholomew at Wilmslow in Cheshire was the most recent parish to get this treatment.

I would of course be delighted if anyone wanted to document their own clan for inclusion in the study. At the simplest level this could be just sending me the information you have in whatever format and leaving me to put it into my family tree program. It would however, be added to the pile of information already waiting for me to get to it.

Better would be to send me your information in a GEDCOM. The amount of work that would leave me would depend on how well your tree followed the style I have been following. For example I only include Warburton lines. I include spouses, and in the case of daughters, a note of their children, but little else. On the other hand I cannot resist following other lines of descent, particularly in the 19th century when censuses

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are so helpful. The best way to get the idea is to look at the ones I have already produced.

I also add all the Clans into one big tree which I can use to produce an index, and statistics, and which gives me a single reference point for following up queries.

My future plans include producing the Warburtons of Warburton clan. This was documented by Norman Warburton in his book and has several lines of descent. I have had contact with a number of clan members and I already have one DNA profile. I hope I will find someone I can use to triangulate (see following article).

I am also just about to get a new computer, my first Apple. This will also necessitate me getting a new family tree program. I hope this will open new avenues for developing my online information, though exactly how is not clear yet. So keep an eye on the website for developments.

Triangulation

DNA Profiles and Family History

A Y-chromosome DNA test can be a useful tool in understanding your family history, though the benefit is not always immediate. The Warburton DNA Project has had some notable successes but it also has a number of unmatched profiles which don't yet add much more than the knowledge that Warburtons have many different origins. I will describe some of the successes and explore how we might exploit the unmatched profiles.

When you have a Y-chromosome DNA test as part of the Warburton DNA Project you receive a result which consists of a string of 43 numbers, and a haplogroup. The haplogroup is not relevant to family history, but it provides an explanation of how and when your ancient ancestors arrived in Europe and migrated the UK.

The string of numbers represents your Y-chromosome DNA Profile. Each number is linked to a marker, or a position on your DNA where the measurement was taken. The number is actually a count of the times a short sequence of DNA is repeated at that position. The numbers of these repeats change very rarely, so on average only two or three counts will have changed since an ancestor who lived 25 generations ago. Another descendant of that ancestor might have two or three different changes, so the difference between the two descendants could be five or six changes. There may be more or less changes, and the probability of a given number of changes can be calculated. In general though we can say that two Warburton profiles with no more than 6 changes between them are a match.

The significance of choosing 25 generations as an example is that it roughly represents 700 years, which is about the time since surnames first came into use for the common man. Indeed it was in the late 13th century that

Piers de Dutton built a manor house on his estate at Warburton and began to style himself de Werber-ton.

Not all Warburton DNA profiles will have been associated with the surname for 700 years. Whereas DNA profiles always pass from father to son this isn't always the case with surnames. There are a number of reasons why a son might not take his natural father's name, called collectively 'non-paternal events'. Infidelity and illegitimacy are obvious reasons, but it isn't unheard of for a family to take the wife's name if she brings a considerable inheritance to the family. For example the Egerton family who inherited Arley Hall in 1813 from Sir Peter Warburton through his niece changed their name to Egerton Warburton.

Also a name might simply be adopted, for example because it is a step-father's name, or it is politically expedient. There is a case documented in the London Gazette of 1792 of a Charles Terence Mongon adopting the name Warburton (the name of his maternal cousins) apparently because it would aid his preferment in the protestant Church of Ireland.

A single Y-chromosome DNA result will link a DNA profile to a surname, but it will give no clue as to how long the profile and the name have been linked. Clues may come from genealogy. Many illegitimacies are recorded and so would give a probable time of linking. However the only way to get any clarity is through triangulation. This is achieved by finding two matching DNA profiles and determining, from the known genealogies, who the common ancestor might be, or at least when he might have lived. It is not always possible to be precise, but boundaries can be determined.

For example, the first person to match my own DNA profile could trace their ancestry back to the birth of a Henry in 1769. I know from my own family tree that this was the time of my ancestor John, and though he had two wives and several children, none of them was called Henry. Also they lived in different locations. John himself was an only son, as was his father. I have to go back to another John who died in 1691 to find an ancestor who had multiple sons and so has multiple lines of descent. Our common ancestor must either be this John, or an even earlier ancestor. Actually further research has identified where the link probably is and so confirmed John as the common ancestor.

This has some interesting ramifications. Firstly any male descendant of John, and there are many different lines, will carry his DNA profile so there is little point in them taking a DNA test, unless they are desperate to prove there have been no hidden non-paternal events, and can handle the news if they find there has been.

Secondly if a match comes from a family tree which has not previously been linked then a link is now proved. This might even disprove previous opinions. I was able to link a tree of Warburtons from Widnes to my own through a DNA match. However William, the earliest ancestor in this tree was regarded to be the son of Bancroft Warburton, who was known to be illegitimate.

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He was born around the same time as Bancroft's son, and he lived close to where Bancroft had. However the DNA match proved he could not be Bancroft's son. Closer investigation showed that several Williams were born around that time and one of them was a good geographical fit to my own tree.

When it comes to dealing with unmatched profiles then the objective is still to achieve a match to enable triangulation. One strategy is to hope a match turns up. However, given the current rate of testing this might take a while. The alternative is to look where a match should be. If the unmatched profile is linked to a family tree of sufficient breadth it may be possible to identify a distant cousin who should be a match, and to test him. Focussed testing like this might produce quicker results. though it is possible that the new test is not a match if there has been a recent 'non-paternal event'. It might take a third or fourth test to isolate the problem. When a match is found it might not be to the original testee, who would now know he is linked to family with the match through a non-paternal event.

Another line of research is to look for matches beyond the Warburton surname. There are websites where profiles can be stored and matched. It is possible a match may be close enough to determine the surname of the father in a non-paternal event. I have recently found a very close match to my own profile in the USA. The person is descended from a man named William Hunter who is believed to have come from Lancashire. It is just possible the match is coincidental, but the number of Warburtons in Lancashire makes the possibility of a link very real. Whether it could ever be found is a question for further research.

In the Warburton One-Name Study I am building a series of clan family trees. A clan family tree is the inverse of a traditional family tree in that it follows multiple lines of descent from a single common ancestor. As such they mirror the triangles produced from using DNA profiles to identify a common ancestor. A DNA triangulation might encompass part of a clan, a whole clan, or even several clans. The clan trees might also help identify DNA test subjects.

One clan that I recently published (the Garryhinch clan) is descended from a Richard Warburton who moved to Ireland in the 17th century. He had three sons, and I have been able to test descendants of two of them, and achieve a match. In fact the match was not as close as expected, showing 4 changes. There is a 10 per cent chance of 4 changes in the time available, but since the link is documented genealogically this is a far higher probability than a non-paternal event randomly producing such a close match.

Y-chromosome DNA profiles can be extremely useful in the study of family history if they are used in addition to the traditional tools of genealogical research. My objectives in the Warburton One-Name Study is to continue to exploit this synergy to develop an ever broader understanding of the various Warburton clans and what links may exist between them.

The DNA Study

The DNA Study has 13 test results, including a matching group of four and a further matching pair. Unfortunately this means we have 7 unmatched results and my priority is to try and match these.

One approach is to identify known distant relatives (3rd cousin or greater) and test them. Also anybody who is not known to be attached to one of the two matching clusters could be a potential match to someone.

*I believe the biggest inhibitor to getting more tests done is finance. Since the Study became part of the **Advantage Program** at **DNA Heritage** the price has come down to \$149, but this is still a considerable expense for some people. I do have a Project Fund which currently has funds for 1.4 tests, and which I have used to test key people in the past. So far I have been the only contributor to the fund, but donations are always welcome (there are links on my website).*

I hope the article on Triangulation demonstrates that tests of just a few key people can derive information of value to many others in the same clan. This gives an opportunity for the many to share the cost.

You don't have to be a male Warburton to benefit from a test. You just need access to one. A few of the tests done so far have been paid for by ladies who have tested relatives. So if you are someone, or know someone, whom it might be beneficial to test please discuss it with me.

One of the requirements for acceptance in the Advantage Programme is that I have 2 co-project administrators. They are:

*Cathy Warburton - sassycj@verizon.net
Brian Warburton - brian@beewarb.org*

Colonel Robert Warburton 1811-63

The story of Colonel Robert Warburton is essentially a story of love and adventure to rival any produced in Hollywood. In 1839 a dashing young artillery Lieutenant arrived in Kabul with the invading Army of the Indus, met a beautiful Afghan princess, married her and took her back to India. However these basic facts cover a remarkable story, the full details of which are uncertain and clouded in mystery. Even the information that is available is contradictory.

But firstly who was the dashing Lieutenant? He was Robert, the ninth son of eleven sons and four daughters born to Richard Warburton of Garryhinch, King's County, Ireland, and his wife Anne Kemis. He was also the grandson of Colonel John Warburton who was at Quebec with General Wolfe. The Garryhinch estates were first acquired in the 17th century by another Richard Warburton, the eldest of three brothers who were

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prominent in Irish affairs from the time of Cromwell. Their father was a merchant in Dublin in the 1630's but his origins are uncertain. There is a story that he was one of the Warburtons of Hefferston Grange in Cheshire, a cadet branch of the Warburtons of Arley Hall, and later both sides believed the families to be related. However there is no evidence of a link in existence so we cannot be certain if this story is factual or merely a family legend.

According to his son's memoirs Robert and the tenth son Arthur benefited from their father's easy-going nature to roam their father's estates full of frolic and devilry, "encouraged by the tenancy amongst whom they used to live for days... always welcomed". Eventually it was decided they needed some education and the family went to the south of France where Robert and Arthur were placed at the College of Angers. Although they both learned fluent French, their "wild Irish natures" made them a trouble both to their fellow students, and to the pastors and tutors charged with their education.

Nevertheless Robert got a nomination to Addiscombe Military Academy, the East India Company's Military Seminary, responsible for the schooling of officers to serve in India under the British Empire. After two years study there Robert was appointed to the Bengal Artillery in 1830.

In later life Robert was reticent to discuss his private life so his son knew little of his early years in India, except he was stationed for years at Dum-Dum, in West Bengal, and passed the Interpreter's Test in Hindustani.

Meanwhile the British authorities in India were becoming concerned about Russian designs in Afghanistan, and fearing they could not rely on the Afghan ruler Amir Dost Mohammed Khan, to reject Russian offers of friendship, they resolved to replace him with a more compliant ruler. This provoked the First Afghan War in which the invading East India Company "Army of the Indus" entered Kabul in 1839 and replaced Dost Mohammed Kahn with Shah Shuja. At first things went smoothly. Dost Mohammed surrendered in November 1840 and went into exile in India. The British Army settled into cantonments outside Kabul. Surplus troops were sent home and the families of those remaining were sent for.

The East India Company were keen to save money. They not only reduced the numbers of troops but reduced the subsidy paid to the Afghan tribes to keep open the Army's lines of communication. The situation rapidly deteriorated and in November 1841 there was a major revolt led by Dost Mohammed's son Akbar Khan. A British envoy and a number of British Officers were murdered and the cantonment was besieged.

The cantonment was poorly positioned and ineffectually led by the old and infirm General Elphinstone. It was soon necessary to treat with the Afghans to seek safe passage for the army and its camp followers out of Kabul to Jellalabad, which was held by a

strong British garrison. On December 29th, six British officers, including Lieutenant Robert Warburton, were handed over as hostages to ensure a safe retreat. On January 6th 4,500 troops and over 12,000 camp followers, including 690 Europeans, marched from Kabul. Despite Akbar Khan's assurances the retreat was a disaster. The retreating column was continuously attacked as it struggled through thick snow and icy conditions. The attacks became a massacre until only one man Dr. William Brydon, made it safely to Jellalabad, though a number of married officers and their families were also made hostage along the way and so survived to find themselves prisoners of the Afghans.

The British response to this disaster was to raise an 'Army of Retribution' under General Pollock. This force marched in September 1842 to relieve the British forces at Jellalabad and Kandahar. At first the Authorities in India seemed willing to allow the prisoners to suffer whatever fate befell them and ordered the Army to retreat, but it then relented and gave Pollock permission to retreat via Kabul. As the British forces approached Kabul the prisoners were moved westward. A force was despatched after them, but the Afghan guards had become anxious for their own safety so the prisoners were able to negotiate their own release and make contact with the British forces on September 20th. The whole army then withdrew from Afghanistan, not to return for over 30 years.

This then is the background against which the love story of Lieutenant Robert Warburton and Shah Jahan Begum is told. The Begum (or Princess) was said to be a niece of Dost Mohammed. Robert's son, in his memoirs, merely states that in November 1840 his father fell in love with and married a noble Afghan lady. The wedding was witnessed by Sir Alexander Burnes, and Colonels Sturt and Jenkins. Other sources speak of abductions, escapes in women's clothing (by Robert), and in army uniform (by the Princess), and the fact that she was already married to one of Dost Mohammed's officials, Faiz Talab Khan, and they had a son, Jan Dad Khan, who was born on August 28th 1840.

In fact the only date given for the marriage is October 27th 1841, just days before the insurrection. Before that Robert had either abducted, or eloped with Shah Jahan and kept her hidden until her husband gave her up and obtained a divorce. Then her father Abdul Rahim Khan drew up a marriage deed for her marriage to the "gentleman of exalted dignity Warburton Sahib". This "exalted dignity" was apparently enhanced by a marriage offering of 600,000 rupees plus valuable jewellery and furniture.

There is an additional twist to this story in that in later life Robert, who had adopted Jan Dad Khan and renamed him John Paul Warburton, began to accept there was a certain likeness between himself and John Paul and that he also was his natural son. There is no mention of a child in the divorce settlement from the first marriage. For Robert to even contemplate that John

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Paul was his son implies his relationship with the Princess must have begun by late 1839.

Within days of the wedding, on November 2nd 1841, the Afghans attacked British homes in Kabul. Sir Alexander Burnes was murdered, and Colonel Sturt was wounded. Robert's home was vandalised, but fortunately he was in the cantonment at the time. The Princess was not so lucky and she had to flee for her life. Fortunately she had relatives and friends, but Akbar Khan pursued her relentlessly, searching houses and quarters where she was supposed to be, and forcing her to move from one house to another. In addition she was now pregnant, and on July 11th 1841, in a fort of the Gilzai tribe, between Jagdallek and Gandamak a son, also called Robert, was born.

Meanwhile Robert senior was enduring life as a hostage in Kabul. A fellow captive described how for the first five or six months they were never sure how long they would keep their heads as the people of Kabul regularly gathered around the house where they were kept, demanding they be brought out and killed. They were saved by their jailer who defended them at risk to himself.

Eventually the hostages were rescued and Robert and Shah Jahan were reunited, though the exact circumstances are unclear. It is certainly unlikely Robert had need of women's clothes or that his wife was involved in his rescue. The couple and their two young boys then accompanied the army as it returned to India. Maybe at this juncture the Princess had need of an army uniform to disguise her from any of her vengeful countrymen.

The family settled down to army life in a series of garrisons. In 1850 young Robert, against his mother's wishes, was placed in the school of the Reverend Robert North Maddock at Mussoorie. Despite the Reverend being a strict disciplinarian who made frequent use of the fine young bamboo that grew around the schoolhouse, Robert could look back with affection and respect on his seven years there.

Meanwhile John Paul was educated at a Roman catholic school in Agra before enjoying a distinguished career in the Indian police. Amongst the sobriquets he earned were 'Button Sahib' (because of the local's difficulty in pronouncing his name), the super detective of the Punjab', and 'Controller of many devils'. A town was named after him, Kipling used him as the model for his character Strickland in 'Plain Tales from the Hills', and on his death he received a long obituary in The Times. However there is not a single mention of him in Robert junior's memoirs.

In 1857 Robert senior decided to take Robert junior back to England to complete his education. On their way to Calcutta they stopped at Cawnpore to stay with Major Larkins and his family of 2 young daughters, and visit Sir Hugh Wheeler, the station commander and his family, 5 of whom were at Mussoorie with Robert junior. Within weeks all were massacred in the Indian Mutiny.

When Robert got back to Southampton he was reunited with his brother Arthur. After 27 years they could not recognise each other. Robert returned to India in early 1860. His son followed 2 years later with a commission in the Royal Artillery to commence a distinguished career on the North West Frontier. He was the founder and first Commander of the Khyber Rifles, and a political agent who kept the peace on the Khyber Pass for 18 years. He was ultimately made a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

However he found his father much changed due to pain, and on November 11th 1863 Colonel Robert Warburton died, probably of cancer.

Sources:

- *A Journal of the First Afghan War – Lady Florentia Sale*
- *Eighteen Years in the Kyber– Robert Warburton*
- *The Khyber Rifles – Jules Stewart*
- *From Kashmir to Kabul: the photographs of John Burke and William Baker, 1860-1900 - Omar Khan (from <http://books.google.co.uk>)*
- <http://www.britishbattles.com/first-afghan-war/>
- <http://www.royalark.net/Afghanistan/warburto.htm>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Warburton

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.

However, this is not intended as a substitute for the Warburton Boards that can be found on Ancestry/Rootsweb or Genealogy.com. The former would seem to be the most active and has the added advantage that on Rootsweb you can subscribe to the Warburton list and receive all posts to the Board by email. I would recommend all members subscribe and use the boards for specific queries.

Next Issue

I plan to publish issue number 2 around May/June next year. My current ideas for feature articles are:

- The origins of Bancroft Warburton
- The Warburton haplotypes
- Rolling Your Own Life – Frederick Warburton Football Manager, contributed by Kenneth Warburton

A final thought; I have introduced myself with a photo at the beginning of the newsletter. If members are interested we could include a gallery of any members willing to submit a photo.