

My Genetic Links

My Matched Profiles

My own profile is one of a group that have been matched. One of the links between matched profiles has definitely been found genealogically, and a second is very likely. My research into these links is documented below, and is ongoing.

The matched profiles belong to descendants of Warburton clans that are, or will be, documented by Family Trees that show all the known descendants from the earliest known ancestor. The Family Trees, together with Descendant Reports and Charts, are on the Study website. These are:

The Descendants of George Warburton of Hale Barns (circa 1575-1639). This is my own tree which goes back 10 generations.

The Descendants of William Warburton of Ashton-Upon-Mersey (1740-1820). The profile from this tree belongs to my genetic cousin Clive. It has one mismatch from me, and is closest to all the others and is therefore used as the base for calculations.

The Descendants of John Warburton of Houghton (1734-1823). There are two profiles from this tree which are identical, and have one mismatch from the base and two from my profile. This was originally two trees but their connection was found as a result of an exact DNA match between a descendant in each of the trees.

The Descendants of John Warburton of Ince (circa 1809-). This profile has two mismatches from the base. It belongs to a clan that has not yet been documented.

The Descendants of Hamlet Warburton of Warrington (circa 1635-1700). This profile has three mismatches from the base.

The Descendants of George Warburton of Warburton (circa 1674-1735). This profile has four mismatches from the base and five from the descendant of Hamlet Warburton. This means that not only did the common ancestor of this clan and my own live many centuries ago, the common ancestor of George and Hamlet did also.

Some Background

When trying to identify common ancestors and probable links there are a few general issues to bear in mind.

I can trace my own ancestors back 10 generations to 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. Only one of his sons, John lived to have sons of his own. John died in 1691, in his 83rd year, and was the only one of my direct line who had multiple sons prior to 1739 when another John 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 oldest known ancestors of both the Ashton-upon-Mersey, and Houghton Warburtons lived in the 18th century, and so were contemporary with John's two families.

The family occupied a farm, 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 6 ½ 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, the earliest dating from 1347 and two others from the early 1400s, and none of these include a Warburton. There is a reference in 1443 to a Hamo de Werberton as a tenant in Dunham Massey, Hale and/or Partington. However, the Hale lands passed out of the Dunham Massey estates for a period, part of them being repurchased in 1601. Therefore there are no further records for Hale in the Stamford papers until 1595, when there is a John Warburton who is a tenant in Hale.

In the 17th century there was an explosion of records, including wills, parish registers from 1628, and the records of the other major landholder in Hale, the Crewe family. By this time there are several Warburton families in Hale, as well as a place called Warburton Green. Therefore it would

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seem that Warburtons moved into Oaklands farm sometime in the 15th or 16th centuries, and it is most likely they came from somewhere around the village of Warburton, which lies just a few miles to the west, in the adjacent parish.

Because John (1608-91) is the only possible common ancestor in the last 10 generations, the closeness of the DNA match means there is a 72.3% chance he is the common ancestor, though it must be recognised that it is possible that the common ancestor lived earlier. John's sons were 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.

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.

John and Enoch both moved to Mobberley. John was the founder of a large family, and his descendants are known in some detail. 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.

[The Link to William of Ashton-Upon-Mersey \(1740-1820\)](#)

This was the first DNA match found and it linked myself and Clive, with only one mismatch over 43 markers. This meant there is a 50% probability of a common ancestor within 6.7 generations, and a 75% probability his is within 10.7 generations.

Clive's oldest known ancestor was Henry, born on March 3rd 1769. Investigation revealed 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. As well as Henry, a daughter Mary was also 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 Baguely. Subsequently a fifth child, Peggy was baptised at Ringley in Lancashire on 20th May 1787.

Clive has the will of Reginald Kelsall of Outwood-within-Pilkington in which he mentions his sister Mary Warburton. Neither Reginald nor Mary's baptism records have been found, but Henry's marriage was at Prestwich, which is close by, on 25th November 1797. At some point between 1781 and 1787 William and Mary moved to be near Mary's family. This was confirmed by the discovery of William's will, dated 1820, which also confirmed the above children were all his. Furthermore this led to the discovery of his burial record in the Ringley church records. He was buried on the 17th July 1820 and was 79 years old. Assuming his age is correct (which cannot always be relied on) he was born between July 15th 1740 and July 15th 1741.

Henry's birth in Sale brought him close to my own ancestors in Hale. A review of all Williams baptised in and around Bowdon parish who might fit Henry's father produced one that stood out as a possible link. On September 21st 1740 the son of George and Mary was christened in Mobberley, one of seven children. The baptisms fit with the wedding of George and Mary Walton at Bowdon on 3rd June 1734. This wedding is discounted as being that of a contemporary George and Mary in Altrincham who had a John baptised at Bowdon in 1736, because a John son of George and Mary of Oldfield, baptised in 1726, is also believed to be theirs. Although there is no burial for the first

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John, or a matching wedding for this George and Mary, there is no other evidence of there being 2 George and Marys in Bowdon parish.

George's baptism is not recorded at Mobberley though there is an International Genealogical Index record that says he was born about 1711, the son of Thomas. Thomas was the son of John of Mobberley, the brother of Josiah my ancestor. George and his elder brother Aaron are the youngest of Thomas's twelve children, and the only ones whose baptism is not recorded at Mobberley. However they are mentioned in their uncle John's will so their parentage is confirmed.

William's burial record fits neatly with the baptism of George and Mary's son, though there is nothing beyond this coincidence to tie the two together. There are records of other Williams marrying in North Cheshire in the 1770s but nothing to tie them to William of Mobberley. The DNA evidence is significant because it means there is a high probability that William of Ashton-upon-Mersey is descended from John of Hale Barns so whilst it is possible there is a contemporary William whose baptism is unknown, it is more likely that William of Mobberley is the link.

[The Links to John of Houghton \(1734-1823\)](#)

The first of the two profiles obtained from this 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 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 high probability that John of Hale Barns is the common ancestor, the two Bowdon baptisms seemed significant. One of them died in infancy. The other was baptised on 23rd May 1779, son of Josiah and Martha. Following my ancestor Josiah's role in the nonconformist movement in Hale, his name has been used frequently within the family, so it is a useful marker for likely relatives.

However this Josiah's ancestry is unknown. His death was recorded at Bowdon and his age suggests he was born around 1745, but there is no matching baptism record, suggesting a possible nonconformist baptism. There is another Josiah and Martha who were married in 1737 at Bowdon. They had one son baptised at Mobberley in 1739 and several children baptised at Bowdon from 1747 onwards. This gap is puzzling and lead to doubts that this was just one family. However it is also possible that other children were born in between and baptised at Hale Chapel. There is evidence this might be so as one daughter was buried in 1745 at Bowdon but her baptism is missing. Also Josiah and Martha's subsequent home at Ashley is close to Hale.

The birth date of the second Josiah fits in the gap, and given the name Josiah it is possible he was their son. This still leaves the problem that the elder Josiah's ancestry is also unknown. The only possible baptism on record is at Northenden in 1716, father John. More likely he is another missing nonconformist baptism.

This line of reasoning was rendered irrelevant by the second DNA match which is identical to the descendant of William of Widnes. The ancestry of this participant has been traced back to John of Houghton in Lancashire, which falls in the parish of Winwick. One of John's sons is the William baptised at Winwick in 1779. Whilst it is still possible that the Josiahs in Bowdon are descendants of John of Hale Barns, they cannot be ancestors of this second participant.

Given an exact match there is a 75% chance that the common ancestor is within 5.5 generations, and a 90% chance he is within 9 generations. If John of Houghton is the common ancestor there are six generations one descendant who was tested, and five generations to the other, an average of 5.5 generations.

This lead me to investigate William further and I found him the 1851 census, transcribed by Ancestry as Warhurst, but now annotated as Warburton which is probably why I didn't find it earlier.

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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.

The one mismatch between the Houghton clan profiles and the base profile gives a 50% probability of a common ancestor within 6.7 generations, and a 75% probability his is within 10.7 generations. The probability that he is John of Hale Barns is 72%, with a 28% probability that he lived earlier.

John Warburton of Houghton was buried at Winwick, St Oswald in 1823 aged 88. On-line records do not go back far enough to include his baptism, if indeed it was at Winwick. It would appear that microfilms do exist of the earlier parish records so I will endeavour to access these in due course.

At some point a member of the Hale Barns family 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, the mysterious middle brother of the five, or an unknown son of either Thomas or Enoch. The descendants of John and Josiah are well enough known to discount them, except for William, son of John of Mobberley by his second marriage. William was born in 1701, but 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.

[The Link to John of Ince \(circa 1809 - \)](#)

The family tree of the descendants of John of Ince has yet to be developed. John was born around 1809, but his baptism record has yet to be located. It doesn't appear in on-line sources.

Based on 2 DNA mismatches from the base, the most likely number of generations to the most recent common ancestor is between 7 and 15.7, with a 50% chance he is within 10.8 generations. However although this profile shares a value of 12 at DYS444 with the base and those most closely matched to it, it has a value of 15 at DYS456, which is only shared with the descendant of Hamlet of Warrington. For this to occur either DYS444 mutated to 12 in two places, or DYS456 mutated to 15 in two places. As DYS444 has three values within the matched profiles it is clearly quite volatile so I am assuming this has changed twice, until further information is available. This has the effect of increasing the number of mismatches from the base to 4, with only 3 mismatches from Hamlet of Warrington.

This uncertainty means that it is difficult to be sure where and when John will link in, but it may become clearer when his family tree is developed further. If the assumption about DYS444 is correct he is most closely linked to Hamlet with the common ancestor on average about 15 generations ago. If it is DYS456 that mutated twice then John is most closely linked to John of Hale Barns with a common ancestor on average 10.7 generations ago, which gives a fairly equal chance that he is descended from John of Hale Barns, or from an ancestor of John's sometime before 1600.

[The Link to Hamlet of Warrington \(circa 1635 - 1700\)](#)

Hamlet of Warrington died in 1700 and so was contemporary with John of Hale Barns. As John himself was the only son to have sons himself, then John's grandfather is the latest possible common ancestor for Hamlet. The identity of this grandfather is uncertain, though he was possibly the Thomas of Hale Barns who died in 1634, and must have been born around 1550 or earlier.

Based on the 3 DNA mismatches from the base the most likely number of generations to the most recent common ancestor is between 10.3 and 20.7, with a 50% chance he is within 14.9 generations, which puts him probably later than 1400, and most likely around 1550 at 30 years per generation. This exactly encompasses the period when Warburtons moved into Hale so it seems probable that the common ancestor lived before the Hale Barns branch moved there.

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 six 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

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does not appear very often further south in Cheshire. Norman Warburton's view is 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 action at Dunham Massey court leet 1718 (Stamford estate records).
- Hamlet former tenant in Partington 1722 (Stamford estate records).

There are also some wills:

- 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.

One other aspect to consider is geography. Partington is midway between Warrington to the west, and Hale Barns to the south east. In each case the distance is about 7 miles. Virtually all the place names mentioned above are between those two extremes. Partington is therefore at least geographically central to a clan that includes Hamlet of Warrington, and John of Hale Barns.

If William Werberton of Partington was the son of Sir Peter' de Werberton (formally Dutton) and Hawise de Heffield, he is related to the Warburton family who owned the manor of Warburton, and subsequently established themselves at Arley Hall, until the male line ended in 1813. Another family with a claimed link to the Warburtons of Arley is that from Garryhinch in Ireland. I have two DNA results from this family which do not match my genetic cousins, but do match each other. In arranging a DNA test from Hamlet's descendant I had hoped for a match with the Garryhinch family as this would have confirmed these links and identified the DNA profile of the Arley family.

The fact that it matched me instead could mean either:

- Hamlet of Warrington was not related to the Partington family, despite his name and geographical proximity, so both the Garryhinch and Partington families may be related to the Warburtons of Arley Hall..

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- The Garryhinch family are not related to the Warburtons of Arley.
- William the son of Hawise de Heffield was a son of a previous marriage who adopted the name of his step-father, Sir Peter de Werber-ton.

Related in the above discussion means a father-son relationship at each generation. We cannot discount the possibility of a son taking his mother's name, either because of illegitimacy, inheritance (if the mother brings the wealth sometimes her name was adopted as well), or the occasional aristocratic practise of 'breeding out' (a wife who is failing to get pregnant and suspects her husband is the cause may take secret steps to overcome the problem).

If I were to choose a favourite between them to be a carrier of the Arley DNA profile it would be the Garryhinch family as their haplotype is not associated with NW England, but is found in Normandy from whence the Arley family's ancestors came with the Norman invasion. This makes the possibility of William, son of Hawise, adopting the Werber-ton name from his step-father a possible explanation of why the Garryhinch clan, and the Partington family and their descendants have different DNA, but at this stage this can only be theory.

A clearer picture may emerge if a descendant of another possible cadet branch of the Arley family is found, tested, and matches the Garryhinch profile, or mine. There is a family from Edensfield in Lancashire who were gentlemen in the 16th century, and later cotton manufacturers. Their more elevated position in society makes them a possible cadet branch of the Arley family. Also a descendant of the Partington family may appear to be tested.

[The Link to George of Warburton \(circa 1674 - 1735\)](#)

George is the oldest known ancestor of a family that settled in Pennsylvania in the 19th century. George was documented as being born in Liverpool around 1670. However all the parish records that relate to him occur in or around Warburton, including his burial at St Werberg, 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.

Based on 4 DNA mismatches from the base the most likely number of generations to the most recent common ancestor is between 13.9 and 25.7, with a 50% chance he is within 19.2 generations. The 5 mismatches from the descendant of Hamlet gives a likely number of generations to their most recent common ancestor of between 17.5 and 30.8, with a 50% chance he is within 23.5 generations. This means that this branch split from the Hale Barns Warburtons at an early date, but also it split from Hamlet's branch around the same time, if not earlier.

The possible identification of George as the son of George of Partington means that both George of Warburton and Hamlet of Warrington have a tenuous link with the Warburtons of Partington, raising the possibility (and it is no more than a possibility at this stage) that I and all my genetic cousins are ultimately descended from the William who acquired the Partington estates in 1320.

[Some Other Interesting Links](#)

I was contacted by a Warbritton from Texas wondering if Warbritton derives from Warburton. He has a profile that has 2 differences from the base. Warbritton appears several times in Ancestry transcriptions of census entries, but is virtually absent in modern Britain. It is slightly more frequent in the USA. The close match would appear to confirm the link between the two names, though the change might be by design rather than accident. 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 yet been found.

I have also been in contact with a descendant of a William Hunter born circa 1861 in Lancashire. A DNA profile from one of William's descendants is published on Ybase, and it 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.

There are also a few close DNA matches on Ancestry which may be random, but might signify a link through a 'non-paternal' event.