

# Warburton Genealogy

## Notes

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# Revisions

## **2<sup>ND</sup> JUNE 2008**

**DNA Project** section, **Warburton Leaseholds**, and **Appendices** removed to other documents.

**Warburton Name** section added from the **DNA Project** section.

## **3<sup>RD</sup> SEPTEMBER 2008**

**The Origin of Warburton** extended following DNA match in the Irish Warburtons

## **21<sup>ST</sup> MAY 2009**

My Genetic Links replaces The Link to Clive

## **24<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2009**

Inconsistencies removed and new chapters added from the website.

# Preface

## **Privacy Policy**

As owner of my website I am keen to respect the privacy of all individuals who are involved in the Warburton One-name Study and DNA Project, or who communicate with me on any subject. In order to maintain this pledge, I will endeavour to ensure this site does not contain any contact data, or identify any living individual, other than myself.

I will also try to ensure that Family Trees and Descendant Reports published here, or on any tree sharing site such as Ancestry or Genes Reunited either exclude living people, or show them only as a living person.

DNA results will be published against a code with no specific name attached. I reserve the right to place results on public databases such as Ysearch, Ybase, and YHRD for comparison purposes. They will be identified as Warburton profiles with a place of origin, but will be otherwise anonymous.

However, one objective of a project like this is to introduce people who may have a close relationship and I will to do this where both parties have expressed their agreement.

## **Copyright**

I will endeavour to acknowledge the copyright of the owners of any data displayed on this website.

If any data on this website is inaccurate, or if anything in it offends you, please contact me via the website.

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# The Origin of Warburton

The following story of the founding and naming of Warburton is taken from **Warburton: The Village and the Family** by Norman Warburton, published by The Research Publishing Company in 1970. The book is out of print and the publishing company is no longer in existence. I have located copies in the British Library, the Chester Records Office and at the Family History Centre in Salt Lake City. I also have my own photocopy of the book. My report on its contents can be found [here](#). A nephew of the author plans to scan the book and publish it on the web. I will include a link here when this has been done.

Following a defeat of the kingdom of Northumbria in 626AD, the river Mersey became the northern border of the kingdom of Mercia. Subsequently Wolfere became the first Christian king of Mercia. His daughter Werberg devoted her life to the community, and became Lady President of Weedon and Abbess of Ely. She died in 700AD and was buried at Hanbury near Repton. In 875AD she was canonised and her body was moved to Chester. Queen Ethelfleda (daughter of King Alfred and wife of Ethelred of Mercia) built a monastery in her name. It was situated just west of the Lady Chapel of Chester Cathedral, where St. Werberg's tomb can still be found. In 915AD Ethelfleda, now widowed, was fighting the Danes who were on the Wirral peninsular. She built a series of forts, one of which was situated by a ford on the river Mersey. This she named after St. Werberg (also spelt Werburgh or Werburghe). This settlement became known as Werbergtune and is so recorded in the Domesday Book. In 991AD it paid Dane geld of ten shillings, suggesting a prosperous settlement. The name ending of "-ton" or "-tun" implies a farm enclosed by a ditch, moat or fence.

The village of Warburton still exists today, though it is little more than a hamlet, and it is no longer on the banks of the river Mersey which was diverted during the building of the Manchester Ship Canal

The surname Warburton is therefore a locative surname. In the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries the growth of feudalism and the associated requirement for record keeping was causing the common man to adopt surnames for the first time. They might use their father's name, the name of a trade, or in the case of locative names, the name of the person's home or birthplace.

Only one adopter of the Warburton name is known, though the situation is slightly different in that Sir Peter (or Piers) de Dutton was not a common man, and he already had a name which he changed when he adopted the name de Werberton in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, because he lived on his estates there. Two hundred years later the family moved to Arley Hall in Great Budworth, where their descendents still live today, although the inheritance has twice passed through the female line and so the Warburton name has been lost.

In his book **Warburton: The Village and the Family**, Norman Warburton details the descent of this aristocratic Warburton family from Adam de Dutton, a descendant of Lord Odard, and suggests that all modern Warburtons may be descended from one of its many branches. Locative surnames may well have a single ancestor, but it is probable, particularly in the light of the DNA results discussed below, that a number of individuals adopted the Warburton name in medieval times.

The origins of the de Duttons are explained in the following quote from "Leyester's Historical Antiquities", pp. 248-260, published in 1673. Sir Peter Leycester of Tabley

was himself a member of an ancient Cheshire family with links to the Duttons:

*The Warburtons claim consanguinity with the ancient blood-royal of England, being descended from Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, through William, Earl of Eu, who .... married a sister of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Avranches, (afterwards Earl of Chester) named Jeanne, and niece of William the Conqueror. There was Issue of this marriage (besides William's successor in the earldom of Eu and another child) six sons, named Nigel, Geffry, Odard or Huddard, Edard, Horswin and Wlofaith. These six brothers accompanied their uncle, Hugh Lupus, into England, in the train of William the Conqueror, their great-uncle; and on the establishment of the Norman power had various estates and honors conferred upon them. Nigel was created Baron of Halton and constable of Cheshire; Geffry was Lord of Stopfort; Odard, Lord of Dutton; Edard, Lord of Haselwell; Horswin, Lord of Shrigley; and Wlofaith, Lord of Halton. Odard, the third son, was the ancestor of the Duttons, now extinct in the male line; the Barons of Chedill, also extinct, and the Warburtons.*

The following extract from "The History of the City & County Palatine of Chester" by George Ormerod in 1882 is based on Sir Peter's work:

*WILLIAM FITZ-NIGEL, 2nd Baron of Halton, Constable of Cheshire, was by right of office ranked above all subjects of the Palatinate, next to the Earl of Chester.*

*With the father of this William, Nigel Fitz-Ivon (1st Baron of Halton) , came five "supposedly brothers" from whom descend the DUTTON'S, WARBURTON'S, HATTON'S, and other ancient Cheshire families, and from circumstances of tenure, united to similarity of arms, it appears probable that the LYMME'S and DANIELL'S were also of this noble stock.*

However it must be noted that there is no contemporary evidence of this link to William the Conqueror, and Sir Peter Leicester himself cast doubt saying in his section on the Duttons: *The ancient Roll of the Barons of Halton saith that with Hugh, Earl of Chester, came one Nigell, a nobleman; and with Nigell came five brethren, to wit: Hudard, Edard, Wolmere, Horswyne, and Wlofaith, a Priest, to whom Nigell gave the Church of Runcorne; and unto Hudard, the same Nigell gave Weston and Great Aston, (now divided into two Townships, Aston Grange and Aston juxta Sutton,)....; and from this Hudard came all the Duttons. And in the Record of Doomsday, Odard held Aston under William Fitz-Nigell, Baron of Halton; and also Odard and Brictric held Weston under the said William, Anno Domini 1086. Whether those five Brethren aforementioned, were Brethren to Nigell, is a doubt; for then methinks he should have said Quinque Fratres sui: whereas he says onely, cum isto Nigello Venerunt quinque Fratres, and so names them.*

However Lysons' Magna Britannia, Vol. II. says that *Odard, son of Yvron, viscount of Constantine (Cotentin) ..... was the Immediate ancestor of the ancient and numerous family of Dutton of Dutton.* A number of genealogies can be found on the web showing that Odard, and his brothers were the sons of the Viscount of Cotentin. Alas there is no contemporary evidence for this either.

It would seem that claims of consanguinity with William the Conqueror have a hint of family legend, and aggrandisement, about them. A link to a viscount sounds more plausible, and there may well have been five brothers (though it cannot be discounted that they were simply "brothers-in-arms"). The establishment of a DNA profile for the only existing Warburton family which has a claim (albeit undocumented) to kinship with the descendants of Odard gives some support to the link to Cotentin.

The DNA profile has a haplotype of J2. The distribution of J2 derives from its role as a marker for the post Ice Age Neolithic expansion which brought farming to Europe. J2 is virtually absent from Scandinavia, and both Wales, NW England, and Ireland, but it is present SE England, and across the Channel in France. If we assume this haplotype is inherited from Odard then how did he get it? It certainly is difficult to explain in terms of the various family claims of kinship with the Dukes of Normandy. Much more believable (though still lacking contemporary documentary evidence) is the story that Odard and his brothers were sons of the Viscount of Cotentin. It seems likely that to be part of Hugh d'Avranche's retinue, and to receive the favours they did, they would be part of at least the minor nobility in Normandy. It is also conceivable that they might be of original French stock who, maybe as a result of intermarriage, managed to prosper under the Normans. Now Cotentin, or the Cherbourg peninsular is the sort of maritime area that coastally migrating Neolithics might end up in. Conjecture I know, but the most likely explanation of how Odard might have got the J2 haplotype.

# Warburton Statistics

Some interesting statistics:

- The UK National Health Service Register has 10,069 Warburtons currently in the UK.
- The US 1990 census shows Warburtons represented 0.001% of the 240 million population, or approximately 2,400 Warburtons.

Census populations of Warburtons (UK excluding Scotland, except 1841 includes 17 from Scotland):

1841	3670
1851	4194
1861	5190
1871	5997
1881	7373
1891	8064
1901	8829

1851 Census – Cheshire Warburtons:

A total of 996 Warburtons were living in Cheshire, of whom 493 were male. There were 190 Warburton heads of family, of whom 158 were born in Cheshire. However 207 heads of family born in Cheshire were living anywhere in England.

## Warburton Distribution

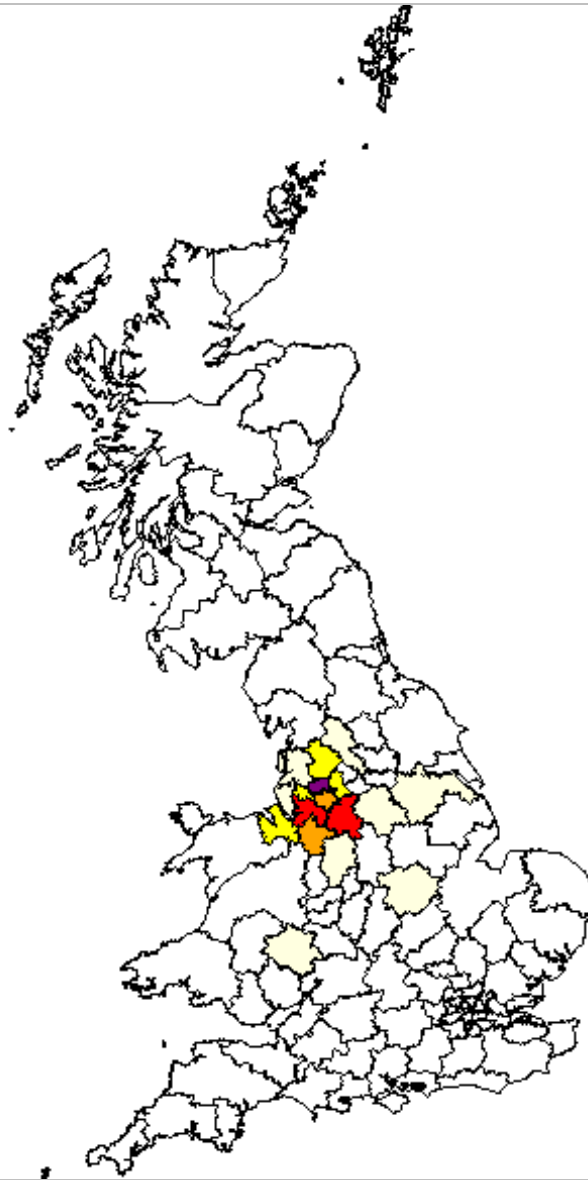
The following maps show the UK distribution of the Warburton name in 1881 and 1998. They are taken from the National Trust website at: <http://www.nationaltrustnames.org.uk/>. The origin of the name on the Cheshire and Lancashire border is clearly indicated.

The same site describes the geographical spread of the name. The highest concentration of Warburtons in Great Britain is in Bolton, Lancashire. The highest concentration outside Britain is in Australia, with the top state being Western Australia. However it is known that there is a large colony of Egerton Warburtons, a distinct if related family, in Western Australia, particularly around Pallinup which is described as the top standard statistical division. The Egerton Warburtons are descended from the Warburtons of Arley Hall, Cheshire through the female line.

There are also numbers of Warburtons in New Zealand (Marlborough is the top Province), Canada (there are 250 entries in the Canada 411 directory), and the United States (Utah is the top State). Interestingly the concentration in the Republic of Ireland is very low although one of the more interesting and widespread Warburton families has its origins there in the seventeenth century.

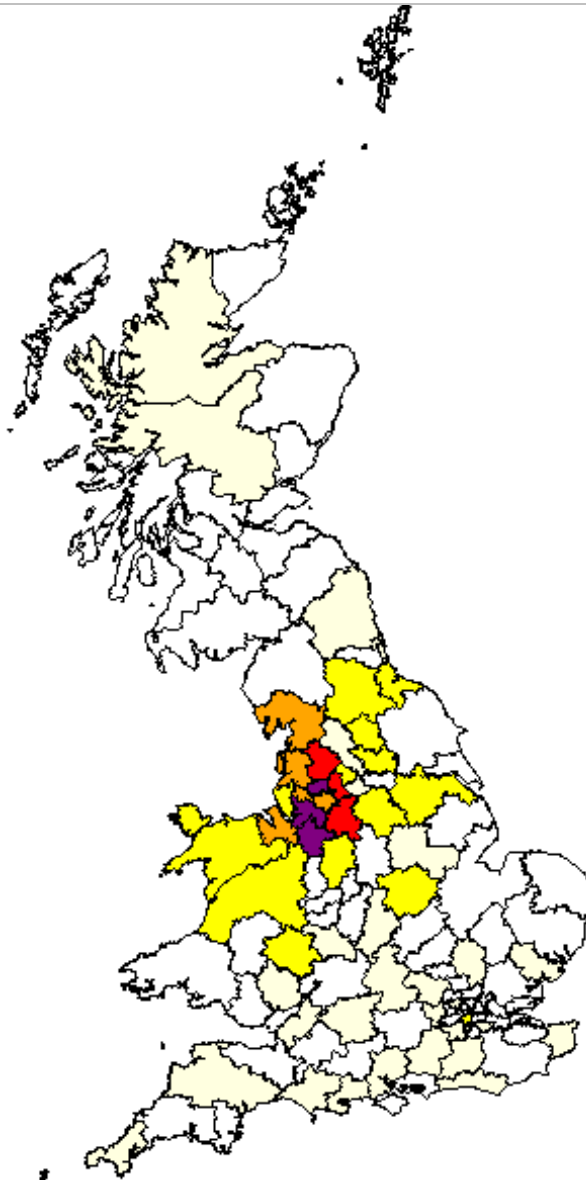


Name or Category: WARBURTON (1881)



Name or Category: WARBURTON (1998)

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# My Genealogy

## My Tree

This document is a companion to **My Family Tree** which is an extensive report from my family tree program and also available from my website. I use **Legacy** (<http://www.legacyfamilytree.com/>). I have also published my family tree on **Ancestry** ([www.ancestry.co.uk/](http://www.ancestry.co.uk/)) and **Genes Reunited** ([www.genesreunited.co.uk](http://www.genesreunited.co.uk)).

I think you need to be a subscriber to be able to see it on **Ancestry**. It is called "George Warburton's descendents". It has been uploaded into the 'My Trees' facility and made public. A search on William Warburton born 1775 should find it. I would appreciate feedback on whether you can find it OK.

On **Genes Reunited** you need to contact me via the message system on that site to ask to get access to it.

## Methods

I only started researching my own family tree in early 2006. This was after having my DNA tested for deep ancestry and learning how Y-chromosome results could benefit genealogy. Also most public databases where DNA results can be logged ask for your earliest known ancestor and I didn't know much. I even had to check the name of my paternal Grandfather with my sisters. He died long before I was born.

A lot of my research is Internet based. I have a subscription to Ancestry, which I use for the censuses for 1841, through to 1901. It also gives access to the BMD indexes, but they are not indexed, so I also use Family Relatives, which has an index for 1865-1920, and Cheshire BMD, which is not complete but is quite good for the Altrincham area. There is also a Lancashire BMD for any relatives who stray across the border.

I also use FamilySearch to search the International Genealogical Index (IGI) of marriages and baptisms in parish registers, Family History Online for the National Burial Index, and GENUKI for information on towns, parishes and churches.

I also make use of primary sources, including wills, parish records, monumental inscriptions and estate records such as leases and rentals. These are mainly held at the Chester Records Office, though I can get microfilms of Parish Records through my local Family History Centre in Cardiff. Much of Bowdon Parish was part of the Stamford estates and these records are held at the John Rylands Library in Manchester so I have visited there.

I have studied a series of publications from the Northern Writers Advisory Service's *Between the Mersey and the Bollin* series, together with a Warburton Biographical Index obtained from the author. These include transcripts of wills from the Hale and Bowdon areas of Cheshire between 1600 and 1760. This has not pushed my tree back beyond George (d.1639), but it has increased my confidence in the last couple of links where the evidence is a little circumstantial. It has also demonstrated the complexity of the Warburton family in the area at the time. Probably only DNA can prove that the various strands are, or are not part of the same family. I am now trying to develop an index of Warburtons in Bowdon parish based on parish records, monumental inscriptions, and a variety of other sources so that I can understand the strands better.

I am currently trying to develop an index of Warburtons in Bowdon and Mobberley parishes based on parish records and monumental inscriptions and any other available information, in order to advance this research. Also the name Josiah is subsequently quite common in the family, so Josiah Warburtons are worthy of study in their own right.

I also delight in making contact with distant relatives around the world. My biggest recent breakthrough was through distant relatives who took my tree back four generations beyond where I had reached.

## **My Ancestors**

So far, with the help of 'cousins' discovered since I started my search, I have traced my tree back to George Warburton who lived in Hale Cheshire, and died in 1639. There is also some evidence to suggest that Thomas Warburton, who died in 1634 was George's father. Whether I will ever get back further is uncertain as records become more scarce, but there is always a chance of finding something amongst estate or court records of the time. Because my research is oriented towards the Warburton Surname DNA Project I am also interested in mapping George's descendants, and making contact with other of his descendants living today. I have identified over a dozen so far, including one genetic cousin.

The purpose of this section is to outline my ancestors and the clan of George Warburton . It also provides links to further information on some of the things that I have investigated in the past, or I am currently investigating.

**George Warburton** (d 1639), was my 8 x Great Grandfather. Documents relating to him include his will, which identifies his wife Sybil, five married daughters, and two sons, William and John. There are also two leases for land, one in Hale Barns, the other in Ringway. The first mentions a third son Thomas, as well as one William Barrett. A William Barrett was a famous non-conformist preacher at Ringway Chapel during the Civil War, but I don't know if this is him.

There is also a possible reference in the accounts of his daughter Sybil Eaton. These accounts relate to Sybil's first husband John Barrington and make reference to money owed by George, but dependent on the death of Thomas. This probably relates to her marriage portion, but there are at least 2 other Georges in the parish at that time as 2 Georges signed the Grand Remonstrance 3 years after my ancestor's death. So two mysteries exist. Who is Thomas (see **George's Father** below), and who are the Georges? One George is known to be farming at Pool Bank Farm in Bowdon, but the other is a mystery. Apart from being an appraiser of my ancestor's inventory (and a number of others) there is no record of a marriage, death or any children belonging to him.

George's son William leased land from the Tattons in Northenden, but also died in 1639. He had no sons, but his will refers to his mother's tenement and house in Hale as Hill Top, the only reference we have to the name. There is also a rent roll from the 1640s showing Sybil paying rent to the Crewe estates.

**John Warburton** (John I 1608-91) is mentioned with 2 hearths in the Hearth tax return of 1664, and with a wife and seven children in the Poll Tax return of 1667. There are 4 Warburton families and 2 other Johns in Hale in the returns, plus 2 other families elsewhere in the parish, but the land tenures make it pretty certain this is the right John. John's grave is in the cemetery at Bowdon St. Mary, as are the next 5 generations of my ancestors. I also have a copy of will.

**Josiah Warburton** (1658-1730) was one of John I's five sons. He was a leader of the non-conformists at Ringway Chapel, and later a founder of Hale Chapel, a Presbyterian church which still exists as a Unitarian Chapel. He was also bailiff to the Crewe estates in Hale. He is mentioned in that capacity on leases from 1686 to 1722. Josiah's will shows him to be worth over £1000.

Two of Josiah's four brothers produced numerous descendants. Another, Enoch moved to Mobberley but seems to have only had daughters and died young. A John of Mobberley is an executor in Enoch's will dated 1692. See **The Mobberley Connection** below for why I believe John is also Josiah's brother.

Thomas, the eldest brother, stayed in Hale and seems to be the originator of a line that has owned Oaklands Farm in Hale barns until today, though the farm has gone, and only the farm house remains (see **The Link to Oaklands Farm** below).

**John Warburton** (John II, 1680-1756) was Josiah's only son. He appears on leases dated 1708, 1719, and 1746, probably all relating to the same land in Hale. He is also buried at Bowdon and he left a will. He married Martha Hanson, daughter of a Mobberley landowner. His sister-in-law married into the Leicester family of Hale Low, one of Hale's minor gentry. His father-in-law's will of 1723 is available.

**John Warburton** (John III, 1716-1791) was also an only son. John's first wife, Sarah, produced four children. His son John leased land in Northen Etchells, called Haveley Hey. His family continued here until the last male Warburton, another Josiah, died a bachelor in 1869. I am however in contact with a descendent of one of Josiah's sisters.

John married his second wife, Mary in 1769, when 53 years old, and had eight more children, including 6 boys who reached adulthood. Another, called Josiah, died aged 10 months and is buried in Bowdon cemetery. He left a complex will to cater for his daughter Jane, youngest of the family and only 7 when he died. This might be the reason why a number of his sons spent time away, one marrying in Newcastle and another in Bury. They mostly returned to Hale subsequently, but two, Nathaniel and Thomas cannot be traced.

**William Warburton** (1775-1862) was married at Manchester Cathedral to Ann Wright. His occupation is described as cordwainer, but he returned to farm in Hale at Ross Mill farm. His nine children included six sons, including one called Wright, another family name that is repeated subsequently.

When I started my genealogy I had little family knowledge to work with. The 19<sup>th</sup> century censuses make the 19<sup>th</sup> century the easiest to research so I began by focusing on identifying all male descendants of John III who are present in the 1901 census. I assume that any potential relative will be able to trace their ancestors back at least that far, and so connect with my tree.

I began with William's descendants. Of 48 Warburton great grandsons of William, 40 are present in the 1901 census, and only 4 are confirmed dead. There were only 28 Warburton granddaughters due to a tendency for some largely male families. I have traced a number of William's descendents.

I then started on William's brothers. According to the International Genealogical Index (IGI) they were all baptised at the Hale and Shaws Lane Presbyterian Church. Josiah and Joseph both survived to the 1851 census, and I have also followed their lines through the 19th century. I have traced a couple of descendents of Joseph. James, the eldest seems to have married a Jane and died in 1832. He is an interesting

subject in his own right and will be documented separately. The other two brothers are Thomas and Nathaniel, of whom I know nothing.

**Thomas Warburton** (1810-88) spent much of his life in Flixton as a farmer and Innkeeper, but he moved back to Altrincham and is buried at Bowdon. He was latterly a carter. He also had nine children including 4 boys.

**George Warburton** (1852-1929) was a joiner who spent his life in Altrincham. He had six sons and one daughter.

**Charles Edward Warburton** (1877-1927) was my Grandfather, who died before I was born. He was an upholsterer in 1901, but left my Grandmother with property in Altrincham which encompassed 3 shops and the Police Lockups.

**Alfred Edward Warburton** (1916-72), my father was an only son with one sister.

**Raymond George Warburton** (1945-) is me. I am also an only son with two sisters and no children, so the line ends with me.

### **George's Father**

There is an argument that George's father is Thomas the Elder of Hale Barnes (not proof, but an interesting argument). Thomas the elder is known from the following:

- Thomas of Hale Barns is overseer and witness on the will of Robert Barlow in 1604. Robert died in 1611. He is Thomas of Hale Barns.
- He, together with Thomas the younger, is witness to the will of Richard Grantham in 1624. This is the only reference to Thomas the younger
- His own inventory is dated January 20th 1634/5, and his burial is recorded in the Parish record on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1634/5.

Norman Warburton in **Warburton: The Village and the Family** says this Thomas was the father of William of Northenden. It is clear from the references in both George and William's wills to John Eaton that William is George's son. However, maybe Norman was on the right lines but just missed a generation. Norman mentions a widow, Alice but there is no mention of her on my copy of the Inventory. Maybe it is on the original but not copied.

Both Thomas and George are linked specifically with Hale Barns. However the mention in Sibil Eaton's accounts of 1628 is most telling. These accounts include references to a payment due by George Warburton to George Burgess and George Birch dependant upon the death of Thomas Warburton. I cannot believe that George could have agreed to pay this money after the death of Thomas unless he was due to receive money or land on his death. That could only mean Thomas is his father. The death of a simple life on a lease usually cost money in the form of a herriot to the landlord. Also George Burgess took a 3-life lease in 1617 in which John son of George was one of the lives, at the age of about 8. This could be the source of the arrangement.

All this raises the question did Thomas lease or even own land in Hale Barns. I have found no reference to Thomas in either the Crewe records at Chester, or the Stamford records at Rylands Library.

It would also mean that Thomas the younger was probably George's brother, but there is no further evidence of him, or his possible mother Alice. Thomas would be

quite old when he died. George must have been at least sixty, making Thomas probably eighty when he died. A widow would probably be a second wife.

## The Link to Oaklands Farm

I recently saw a newspaper article about a family of Warburtons who owned, and still live at, Oaklands Farm in Hale Barns from 1680 onwards. I believe that Josiah's brother Thomas was the founder of this family. The evidence is set out below.

The tithe map of 1838 shows the fields of Oaklands Farm owned and occupied by William Warburton. Five years later William died aged 90 leaving a will which clearly identifies his land. William was born in 1752, son of Thomas.

The Crewe records include a number of Rent Books which identify an estate at Hale Barns Green on which chief rent was paid, by John (1734-7), William (1764, 1792, 1807) and Thomas's widow Mary (1770-3). Mary will have paid on behalf of her son William in 1770-3. The strange thing is that as late as 1807 William is paying for the late Thomas's estate, although Thomas died in 1755.

The following Parish Records and Monumental Inscriptions from Bowdon St Mary suggest that John and his son Thomas of Oaklands farm are descended from Thomas, the brother of my 6 x great grandfather Josiah. The starting point is their father John who died in 1691.

- A Thomas was baptised November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1638, father John. This is a bit speculative. It is the only entry that fits, but the true record could be missing.
- Thomas married Alice Worsely on April 9<sup>th</sup> 1668.
- George son of Thomas of Hale Barns was baptised on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1669.
- Aron (sic) son of Thomas of Hale Barns was baptised on February 6<sup>th</sup> 1670/1.
- Deborah daughter of Thomas of Hale was baptised April 24<sup>th</sup> 1674.
- Deborah Robinson, sister of Josiah and Thomas died on 21<sup>st</sup> September 1677 and was buried in grave P431B.
- John son of George of Hale baptised "by whom I do not know, Aron (sic) Warburton told me of it" on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1696. Only one Aaron is identifiable in the records at this time and he is the son of Thomas of Hale Barns. The quote suggests Aaron and George are related, and therefore George is also Thomas's son.
- George son of Thomas of Hale died on March 13<sup>th</sup> 1696/7 and was buried in grave P431A.
- Alice wife of Thomas of Hale died on September 9<sup>th</sup> 1709 and was buried in linen..
- Thomas senior died on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1710/11. The "senior" implies a Thomas junior, his son was alive at the time. There is no known grave for Thomas and Alice but the inscription for grave 160 on the Owen Manuscripts is very faded but seems to include 'Warbur'. However it is not present in the modern Monumental Inscriptions record.
- Deborah of Timperley, spinster, daughter of Thomas of Hale was buried in grave P424 on April 21<sup>st</sup> 1711. No age is given but this would appear to be the Deborah born in 1674.
- John married Hannah Gleave on December 26<sup>th</sup> 1716.
- Mary daughter of John was baptised "in the house" on Dec 26<sup>th</sup> 1717.
- Thomas son of John of Hale was baptised on July 16<sup>th</sup> 1719.
- Hannah wife of John of Hale Barns Green died on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1722, and Mary her daughter died on July 26<sup>th</sup> 1722 and both were buried in grave P431B with

Deborah Robinson. If John was the son of George and grandson of Thomas, then Deborah would be his great aunt.

- John of Hale died on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1734 and was buried in grave P431A with George son of Thomas. This would seem to confirm that George was his father.
- Thomas of Hale died on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1755 aged 35 and was buried in grave P424 with Deborah. This Thomas is the right age for John's son Thomas, which would mean he was buried with his great aunt.

There is, however an issue in that there is a will for John from 1734 and it doesn't mention Thomas. It is possible that this is because the inheritance was assured and the will is to safeguard a second wife and her 2 young children.

### **The Mobberley Connection**

John is equated with John of Mobberley on the following circumstantial evidence:

John is with his father for the 1667 Poll Tax. At that time there is no Warburton family in Mobberley. By 1671 John of Mobberley has appeared in Mobberley and started a family. After the death of his first wife he remarried to Elizabeth Trefis and had a second family. His two families are linked by his son John's will.

His brother Enoch's will of 1692 lists Thomas of Hale, John of Mobberley, and Josiah of Hale as executors. These are the names of his brothers in the correct birth sequence with John in the middle, implying John is his brother.

John of Mobberley's date of death is unknown but he would appear to be alive in 1722 when his son John is called John junior on his wife's burial record.

His brother Josiah mentions John and his wife Elizabeth in his will, written in 1729, indicating they were alive at that time. This ties in with Elizabeth Trefis, John of Mobberley's second wife. Also despite a long life, Josiah's brother left no trace in the Bowdon parish record.



# Warburton Landholdings in Hale

The 1838 tithe maps of Cheshire, including their apportionments, have recently been placed on-line by the Cheshire Records Office<sup>1</sup>. They show four farms in Hale occupied by Warburtons. Three of these were tenant farmers occupying land owned by Sir Isaac Harrop. They include my 3 x great grandfather William, his brother Josiah, and his son James. The fourth was an owner occupier, also called William, who by 1838 had reached the grand age of 86 years old. The farmhouse he occupied at Oaklands farm in Hale Barns is still occupied by Warburtons today.

The earliest existing document linking my forebears to land is a lease from 1616 taken by my 8 x great grandfather George of Hale Barns. The purpose of this section is to explore the history of Warburton land occupancy in Hale over the intervening period, primarily using estate papers from the Crewe estates, as well as wills, some parish records and other documents. Details of the documents viewed at both the Chester Records Office and the John Rylands Library are included in the Appendices.

Hale Barns was one of seven Greens within the township of Hale, and is so called because it was the site of a tithe barn. Hale occupies the eastern part of the ancient parish of Bowdon. The major town in the parish is Altrincham which lies 8 miles south west of Manchester. Historically it lay in the county of Cheshire.

Hale was originally part of the estates of the de Massey family (Hamon de Massey I through to Hamon VI). In the 14<sup>th</sup> Century there were several claimants to the estates. The origin of these claims is unclear, but the situation was resolved by a settlement in 1433. Half the estates were settled on the Booth family who were direct descendants of the de Masseys. Over time the Booths became the Greys through marriage and were raised to the Earldom of Stamford. Their manor house is at Dunham Massey, within the parish of Bowdon.

The other half of the estate was divided between the Stanleys and Chauntrells who got one quarter each. They effectively divided Hale, though some Hale land seems to have stayed with the Booths as they had some Hale tenants on their 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century tenant lists.<sup>2</sup>

In 1601 William Chauntrell sold his Hale lands back to the Booths. Around the same time Sir Edward Stanley sold his Hale lands to Sir Baptist Hicks. When Sir Baptist died in 1629 the lands were sold to Sir Randle Crewe of Crewe.

Warburton is a locative name originating from the hamlet of Warburton which is located on the south bank of the river Mersey, about eight miles west of Hale Barns. This hamlet was the site of a fortification by a ford in the river established in around 900AD and named after the Saxon Saint Werberg, a daughter of the first Christian king of Mercia. In time Werbergstun became Warburton.<sup>3</sup>

The first to adopt the name de Werberton was Sir Piers de Dutton, a descendant of a great nephew of William the conqueror, who changed his name in the thirteenth century to reflect the location of his estates. In time his descendants moved to Arley Hall, Great Budworth where their descendants still reside, albeit the Warburton name was lost when the inheritance twice passed through the female line.

The Warburton name spread quite rapidly in the Middle Ages, principally in Cheshire and Lancashire, though one family is recorded in Flint in 1408. The first records of the Warburton name within Bowdon parish are to be found in the records of the Stamford

estates which are held at John Rylands Library. Fifteenth century tenant lists from 1427, 1439, and 1443 all refer to de Werberton tenants. In the 1443 list Hamo de Werberton was a tenant in Dunham Massey, Hale, and/or Partington. This is the first reference to a Warburton in Hale.

Rentals from 1499 and 1504 refer to Henry Werberton, tenant at will in Dunham, paying 4s 6d for half of the Broke Heye. The 1838 tithe map has references to several Brook fields, and several Heys, but no Brook Hey, so the location of this property is uncertain. By 1513 Broke Hey has passed into the hands of Baldwin Caryngton.

There are no rentals from the period between 1514 and 1595 when John Warburton was listed as a tenant in Hale. In 1597 four Warburton tenants are listed in Bowdon. The amount of available information from wills, leases and other estate records increases rapidly from around 1600. In particular there is a large number of wills and inventories of Hale and Bowdon residents from around 1580 onwards, and those from 1600-80 in Hale, and 1699-1760 in Bowdon have been published making it possible to search for Warburton references as beneficiaries, witnesses, debtors, creditors and appraisers of inventories.<sup>4</sup>

These documents reveal that several Warburton families were established within Bowdon parish, including several within Hale. In particular a family was farming at Pool Bank Farm in Bowdon. Descendants of this family later moved to Timperley and I am in contact with one of them today. Surprisingly DNA tests show that we do not share a common Warburton ancestor, though it is too early to be sure if this is the result of two original adopters of the name, or a non-paternal event which introduced a new Y-chromosome at a later date.

The number of Warburtons in Hale suggests they had been present for some time. This is further evidenced in that one of the seven greens of Hale was called Warburton Green. Although Warburton Green lies quite close to Hale Barns there is little documentation of Warburtons at the Green. A son of Henry of Warburton Green was buried at Bowdon St. Mary in 1648, but Warburton Green does not feature in the index of either the Crewe or Stamford estate papers. Jill Groves lists Warburton Green and Hale Barns in the estate of the Stanleys, being owned by the Earls of Derby until 1572, then Sir Thomas Stanley of Winwick, and then Sir Edward Stanley of Tong who sold to Sir Baptist Hicks.. A map of Crewe lands in R.N. Dore's book shows the Crewe lands ran west from the Green,<sup>6</sup> but the 1838 tithe map shows the principle farm at Warburton Green, Tanyard farm, as the property of the Earl of Stamford. It was one of three Tanyard farms in Hale but the three families of 17th century Hale tanners revealed by the Hale wills were the Granthams, Coppocks and Gouldens.

A brief Warburton occupation of Tanyard farm at Warburton Green is revealed in the 1851 census when my 3 x great grandfather's son Joseph was farming there, having been in Dunham in 1841, and on the 1838 tithe map, living close to his future father-in-law Matthew Goodier. This may be linked to the fact that Matthew Goodier moved to nearby Buck Hall farm around this time, and Joseph's eldest son, George Goodier Warburton became his heir. By 1861 Joseph had moved back to a farm in Dunham.

In 1601 the Booth family purchased William Chauntrell's land in Hale. A Conveyance includes John Warburton in a list of message holders on the Chauntrell lands and mentions a parcel of land called Outwood. In 1602 A Conditional Surrender of leases was drawn up by which the tenants of the Chauntrell lands surrendered their tenancies and had new ones reissued. This has a longer list of names and includes John, his wife Ellen, and William. These leases would be three-lives leases and presumably all the lives' names were listed.

Three-lives leases were the most common form of leases in the area until the eighteenth century. Typically they were for the duration of the lives of three named people, or for 99 years. Rents were low as they had been frozen in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Tenants were free to farm as they pleased, within the norms of local custom, and could sub-let, with the landowner's permission. Sub-letting of land was common, either because it was surplus to requirements, or to achieve a more convenient land holding. Sub-lets also attracted a much higher rent. For example a seventeenth century economic short term rent would be £1 per Cheshire acre (equal to 2.1 statute acres) whereas a three-lives lease rent would be 2s per Cheshire acre.

However, three-lives leases did carry a number of obligations or boons. These might include a small number of days work for the landlord, services to the court, or a hen for the landlord at particular times of year. Often these services could be paid in money. Tenants were also required to pay a herriot when a life expired. A herriot was typically a 'best good', though cash, typically £5 might be accepted in lieu. Also a new name might be added to the lease on payment of an entry fine. Entry fines were the chief way landlords could make money from three-lives leases so they could be expensive, particularly in NE Cheshire<sup>7</sup>. The entry fine paid by John Warburton in 1746 to add a life was nearly 40 times his annual rent.

Comparison of field names between various surveys and the tithe maps suggests the tenancies were often composed of non-contiguous pieces of land. This may be a hangover from the open-field system when tenants farmed strips in the open fields on a rotation basis.

The will of a William Warburton of Hale (the Elder) who died in 1611 includes the statement "I am agreed with my Landlords that at my death they shall have but one herriot as they had at the decease of my brother John." This is likely to be the William from the Conditional Surrender of 1602, his brother John having died in the meantime, and his son and heir, also John having been added to the lease. The comment about one herriot implies there were grounds for claiming more. It was not unusual for a farmer to have leases from more than one estate. It is possible therefore, that the John Warburton of Hale who was listed as a tenant of the Booths in 1595 was also a tenant of the Chauntrells. Following the Booth purchase of the Chauntrell lands he had only one landlord and therefore it was agreed he would pay only one herriot. A Valor dated 1615-25 includes John Warburton paying a rent of £1 1s 0d on land in Hale purchased from William Chauntrell.

John died in 1639 and when the next available Stamford rent roll was produced in 1701 there was no evidence of his ancestors. In fact John's son, also named John was probably the wheelwright who died in 1672. This is based on the bequest he received in 1648 from Sibil Johnson. Sibil also made a bequest to Maude Coppock who was the illegitimate daughter of William the Elder.

There are clues to the location of Outwood. A lease from the Stamford estate papers, dated Sept 7<sup>th</sup> 1759 refers to Warburton's tenement, also calling it tenement 25. A further lease from 1786 also refers to tenement 25. By comparing field names on these leases with those on the 1838 tithe map the tenement can be placed to the west of Etrop Green. Outwood Lane (currently the approach to Terminal 1 of Manchester Airport) lies a little to the east. Warburton's tenement is not named on the tithe map, or the 1875 or 1910 Ordinance Survey (OS) maps so this association cannot be verified, but it does seem early tenants can give their name to a property long after they had left.

Of the numerous leases in the Crewe estate papers, five have a Warburton as the principle party. George Warburton of Hale Barns, my 8x great grandfather, was party to two leases from Sir Baptist Hicks. The first, dated Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 1616 was for a messuage in Hale Barns previously held by Alice Holt and Elizabeth Antrobus, widows. A transcript of this lease is appended to this paper. The consideration was £78 15s 6d of which £25 16s 8d was already satisfied. The lease was for 99 years or the lives of George's sons William and Thomas, and William Barrett son of John Barrett deceased, late of Hale. The annual rent was 15s 6d, and the tenancy was subject to a herriot on the death of each life, and such suites, services, boons, averages, duties and demands that already applied to the premises. This is the only known reference to George's son Thomas. Only sons William and John are mentioned in George's will of 1639, so Thomas was presumably dead by then.

William Barrett was probably related to Elizabeth Antrobus and was mentioned in her husband's will of 1612. He was also party to a lease dated Sept 15<sup>th</sup> 1646 where William Barrett the Elder, William Barrett the Younger, and John Barrett were lives on a messuage in Ringway that they already occupied. This was most likely the family's main landholding. Hale had a strong non-conformist element and during the Civil War Ringway Chapel, nominally a chapel at ease for the parish church of St Mary at Bowdon, was usurped by them. William Barrett was one of the leading preachers there throughout the Commonwealth (1649-60), as well as being the sub-commissioner for the Macclesfield Committee of Sequestrations during the Civil War.

George's second lease, dated March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1625, was for a messuage in Rungay (Ringway) late in the occupation of Robert Leatherborough. The lease only refers to George as George of Hale, and there were two George's living in Hale and another in Bowdon, at Pool Bank farm, around this time. A George of Hale, and a George of Bowdon signed the Grand Remonstrance of 1642, three years after my ancestors death. One or other of the George Warburtons also appraised 12 inventories in Hale between 1614 and 1639, including my ancestor's, plus 2 in Bowdon.

The three lives on the lease were Robert Leatherborough the son of the former tenant, John Warburton son of George, and Anne Hardy daughter of James Hardy. The yearly rental was 21s 2d. On the death of a named life the herriot due was to be in accordance with the practise in the manors of Hale, Rungay and Sinderland. John Warburton, who was my 7 x Great Grandfather, later married Margaret Hardy, who was also a daughter of James Hardy and presumably Ann's sister, though Ann isn't mentioned in James's will of 1656.

Three-lives leases were an important resource. Both George's leases include lives from different families and demonstrate that the community was prepared to work together to ensure the leases were maintained following the deaths of previous tenants.

John Warburton is also mentioned as a life on a lease taken by John Burgess in Hale Barns in 1617, when he would have been eight or nine years old. The inventory taken at the time of George's death in 1639 refers to a parcel of the tenement of John Burgess, plus £3 per annum for five years, total value £44. In total George's inventory had a value of over £300, including £46 in debts owed. Although £40 of this was owed by his son John, it is not untypical for wills at this time to include quite considerable sums loaned out, showing how the more wealthy acted as bankers to the community.<sup>8</sup>

George's son William also died in 1639, within a month of his father. His will, which is dated after the death of his father, refers to a lease from Robert Tatton of Wythenshawe for land in Northenden where he resided, and also a tenement in Hale

called Hilltop house in the joint possession of himself and his mother, which "is to be for the use of my daughter Sibil". There is a road called Hill Top in modern Hale, and mention of a Hill Top estate in the 1734-7 Rent Book where it is leased by John Burgess, and in an early 19<sup>th</sup> century survey where the lessee is called Prosser. However there is also a Hilltop cottage on 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordinance Survey maps.

An undated rent roll from the reign of Charles I includes land leased by George's widow, Sibil Warburton that might relate to the land from one of the above leases. The rent roll lists the fields of her property but the names are too generic to be matched to the tithe map, particularly to the areas associated with the name Hill Top. It may be the reference is merely to a house and not a farm.

George's age can be gauged from the fact that Jane Devis, his second daughter (based on the order of reference in his will), and her husband gave depositions in 1638 concerning the sudden death of their friend Edward Ogden. Her age is given as 36. This would suggest that George started his family no later than 1600, and so was probably born around 1575, making him in his forties when the first of the above leases was taken.

It is also possible, based on a set of accounts raised by his eldest daughter, Sibil Eaton in 1628, relating to the estate of her first husband John Barrington, that George's father was still alive at that time. There are two interesting statements in the accounts. The first refers to "Certain Articles by which George Warburton shall pay George Birch and George Burgess £20 within six months of the death of Thomas Warburton who is still living." The second refers to a claim of £10 2s by George Warburton against the deceased, to be heard in the Court of Altrincham. George is not referred to as Sibil's father, and we have seen there were at least two other contemporary George's, but this George is most likely to be her father. The claim against John Barrington's estate may well be for the return of her dowry. The dependence on Thomas's death for the repayment of the £20 debt can only mean George expects a bequest. In 1634 Thomas the Elder of Hale died and left a typical farmer's inventory. The will of Thomas Barlow dated 1604 named Thomas Warburton of Hale Barns as a witness and overseer giving a geographical link between George and Thomas, who must therefore have been at least eighty when he died.

In these circumstances it is probable that the various leases that survive today do not relate to the family's main land holding, but represent additional ventures conducted by George while his father still occupied the family farm.

My 7 x great grandfather John was George's third son, but the only one to have sons of his own. Thomas is unknown apart from the reference on the 1616 lease, and William only had daughters when he died. The 1664 Hearth Tax returns for Hale list a John Warburton with 2 hearths. In 1667 the Poll Tax return has three Johns in Hale, including my ancestor, his wife, five sons and two daughters. The identification of my ancestor John with John son of George is circumstantial, but strongly so based on his date of birth, his association with Hale Barns on the baptisms of three of his children, confirmation that George's son was alive in 1662 when he and his wife received a legacy from his brother-in-law John Eaton, and the elimination of the other 2 Johns on the 1667 Poll Tax as likely candidates for George's son.

John died in 1691 aged 83, leaving a will that mentions small bequests to his five sons, four of them being executors with his widow Margaret, and which leaves the bulk of his estate to Margaret, who herself died in 1696. His inventory was valued at £88. Why one of the sons, George, was omitted as an executor is open to conjecture. Similarly when John's youngest son Enoch died the following year his will named three of his brothers as executors, but omitted George. Either George was considered

incapable, or he lived too far away to perform executor duties. There is no evidence of him in the Bowdon parish registers after his baptism. The other three brothers were Thomas, the eldest, John who settled in Mobberley and founded a large extended Warburton family there, and Josiah, the fourth son and my 6x great grandfather.

There are no records from the later half of the seventeenth century linking John to land. No leases in the Crewe records name him, and the existing rental records omit Hale because when Sir Randle Crewe died in 1684 he left his widow Lady Lucy Crewe use of the lands for the rest of her life. They were therefore administered separately from the rest of the estate until the 1720s. There is however "A Particular of the Lands and Tenements of John Crewe.." dated 1677 in the Stamford estate papers. This lists the tenant, the number of lives outstanding, the rent, and the yearly value of John Crewe's estates in Hale, Ringway and Sinderland. No Warburtons are included in the list.<sup>9</sup>

From 1684 until the early 1720s all leases in the Crewe records carry the names of Lady Crewe and either her second or third husband. They also carry the name of Josiah Warburton, her attorney or bailiff. Only one of these leases refers to a Warburton life. It is dated May 7<sup>th</sup> "in the first year of King James II" (1685) and is granted by Charles Turner and Lady Crewe to Nathan Artenstall. The three lives are Nathan Artenstall, Aaron Warburton, and John Warburton, sons of Thomas of Hale Barns.

Thomas Warburton of Hale Barns was John Warburton's eldest son, and Josiah's eldest brother. Of Thomas's sons the baptisms of Aaron, and an elder brother George are recorded in the parish registers, but John's is not. Unfortunately the designations "of Hale Barns" and "of Hale" for fathers on baptism records are interchangeable, and there was more than one Thomas in Hale so it is difficult to allocate children whose father is "Thomas of Hale" to the correct father. Also a number of mainly nonconformist baptisms from the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries were not recorded, being held either at home or in a nonconformist chapel. Lady Crewe was "a great Dissenter" and she allowed the nonconformists to retain the control of Ringway Chapel they acquired during the Civil War. Josiah Warburton was her supporter in this and according to a Vicar Hide in 1693 he was "the main and chief pillar of the conventicle."<sup>10</sup> After Lady Crewe's death Ringway Chapel came back under the control of the parish church, and the nonconformists founded their own chapel in Hale, which opened in 1723. As a result of this the baptisms of a number of known figures are missing from the parish records. Hale Chapel's own baptism records only began in 1752. An insight into this situation comes from the way Thomas's grandson's baptism was recorded in the Bowdon parish register. On December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1696 John, son of George Warburton of Hale was baptised "I know not by whom, Aaron Warburton told me of it".

George died shortly afterwards so John was his only son. Their relationship to my 7x great grandfather John is further evidenced by a series of shared graves. John's wife and daughter were buried with his great aunt Deborah (sister to Thomas and Josiah). John is buried with his father George. John's son Thomas is buried with his aunt Deborah, his father's sister. These links are described in greater detail under **The Link to Oaklands Farm in My Genealogy**.

The story of Warburton landholdings in Hale in the eighteenth century is the story of two related families, the descendants of my ancestor Josiah, and the descendants of Josiah's elder brother Thomas.

Josiah is mentioned in the Stamford Rental of 1701 as tenant of Brooks in Hale. This property had a house of 3 bays, outbuildings of 7 bays, and 18 acres of meadow.

However in 1704 it is noted that the lease was not renewed. By the time of his death in 1730 Josiah was living in Northern Etchells. He was survived by one son, John, my 5x great grandfather, who was born in 1680, and two daughters. His inventory was valued at £1098, including £1027 of "money at interest" demonstrating the success of his career as bailiff to Lady Lucy Crewe.

His will mentions he had helped his daughter Mary buy land at Crossacre, and includes amongst his personal estate a mention of Chief Rent which is divided between his daughter Deborah Coppock, and son John. This enigmatic reference is explained by reference in his son John's will to "that Chief Rent belong[ing] to me and due from William Tatton Esq of Wythenshawe Hall being the sum of six shillings and eight pence yearly". A similar reference is contained in the will of Josiah Coppock, Deborah's son. It is strange that one of the local lords of the manor is paying Chief Rent to local farmers but it is known that the Tatton family of Wythenshawe sold a lot of land in the early eighteenth century to raise capital. This might be an early example of sale and leaseback. Reference to this Chief Rent ceases after these wills, and John Warburton's grandson and his heirs later farmed at Haveley Hey in Northern Etchells where the tithe maps of 1838 show them as tenants of the Tattons.

John Warburton, my 5x great grandfather, was party to two leases from William Ffrowde (Lady Crewe's third husband), dated 10th June 10<sup>th</sup> 1708 and May 16<sup>th</sup> 1719. They are both for a messuage in Hale late occupied by George Parker of Dunham. In 1708 the three lives are James Whitelegg, son of Benjamin Whitelegg of Hale, tanner, and George and William Parker, sons of the late George Parker of Dunham. A note on the back of the lease says that a life was added on June 10<sup>th</sup> 1708. In 1719 the messuage was "now in the hands of John Warburton". John's son, John Warburton Junior, replaced George Parker Junior as a life. William Parker is described as "of Cheadle", suggesting he took no part in running the messuage. The rent was 13s on both leases, as it was on the 1677 "Particular" from the Stamford estate papers. Also notes on the back of both leases say "part of Parker's, rent 13s". Like George before him, John the Elder was the party to these leases, but was not himself, a life, which illustrates the flexibility of three-lives leases.

Two earlier leases taken by the Parkers also had notes added, probably after the Hale lands returned to the main Crewe estates following Lady Lucy Crewe's death. One dated 1659 said "part of this a back in John Warburton's holding, part in lease to Ben Whitelegg". The second, dated 21<sup>st</sup> June 1692 commented that "John Warburton pays rack rent for half and Benjamin Whitelegg disputes the other half."

The Crewe estate records for the eighteenth century include numerous rent books, and two detailed surveys of the Hale lands, giving the names of the tenants, and the names and sizes of their fields. The field sizes are given in both Cheshire and statute acres. This allows the history of the various landholdings to be pieced together. The Crewe family sold their Hale lands in 1808. Buyers included the Egertons of Tatton and the Harrop family.

A Land Survey dated 1726 includes three tenements tenanted by John Warburton the Elder. These include one tenanted jointly with Benjamin Whitelegg. The tenement had 28 statute acres. Not all the field names map onto the 1838 tithe map, but it would seem the land fell into at least two distinct plots in Hale. A field called Dobb Croft puts one plot on Dob Lane on the tithe map. Dob Lane ran where Park Road is today. References to Hale Moor put another plot a half mile to the south east of the first plot.

It would appear that when John Crewe regained the Hale estates after the death of Lady Crewe he had some difficulty in reasserting his control. In the first Rent Book to cover Hale, dated 1734-7 many of the tenants are in arrears. At least one will refers

to a dispute at this time, and there are a couple of documents in the Crewe estate papers that look like a favourable judgement against John Crewe and in favour of tenants who had had leases from Lucy, Lady Crewe and her husbands Charles Turner and William Ffrowde. One document included a long list of names.

In the Rent Book there is an entry for Benjamin Whitelegg for part of Parker; rest John Warburton 9s 3d per annum not paid, £6 0s 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d total unpaid. This is presumably John's share of the 13s per annum rent but I didn't note how much was entered for Benjamin Whitelegg.

Furthermore there are also papers on a court case in which John Crewe took John Warburton to court over £80 10s owed on part of Parker's tenement, and part of Hesketh's tenement (rent of £11 10s per annum unpaid 1726-1732). He repossessed the property and received £49 12s 10d for costs on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1731.

This case probably related to the tenement that John Warburton shared with Benjamin Whitelegg on the 1726 survey, but the rents and debts mentioned dwarf the 13s per annum rent on the leases for the Parker tenement. Moreover the size of the tenement on the 1726 survey is large for the size of the rent, implying it includes the "part of Hesketh's" as well. The size of the debt implies Hesketh's was being leased on a rack rent. However the court case was in 1731 and John still had a small debt in the 1734-7 Rent Books, so maybe only that part of the land on a rack rent was repossessed and the three-lives lease on the old Parker tenement was retained.

Later Rent Books show Benjamin Whitelegg and his descendants still paying rent for part of Parker's, including for 1 acre "late held by John Warburton." By 1764 the part of Parkers was subject to a lease dated October 4<sup>th</sup> 1751 taken by William Whitelegg, and including the life of John Warburton of Easty Lane. This would be John the Younger, my 4x great grandfather, and son of the John sued in 1731. As late as 1807 it is still referred to as the "part of Parker's late held by John Warburton". Relations between the two families remained good and two of John the Younger's children married into the Whitelegg family.

In the 1734-7 Rent Book, under the heading "Hale Old Rents", meaning three-lives leases, John Warburton is listed paying £1 2s 10d per annum, with £14 16s 10d, or twelve years rent, unpaid. This relates to the second tenement on the 1726 survey, which had a house and 21 statute acres in six fields. Comparison with the tithe map shows this tenement in two separate plots along what is now Hale Road in Hale Barns. This road historically was called Easter, Eastoe, or Yester Lane. The 1910 OS map shows an Easter Lane farm on land between the two plots.

This tenement was also the subject of a lease between John Crewe and John Warburton the Younger, dated November 7<sup>th</sup> 1746. A transcript of this lease is appended. The purpose of the lease was to add a new life, though the form of the lease is a surrender of an earlier lease and its renewal. The lease surrendered was made by John the Elder on May 14<sup>th</sup> 1719 and named John the Elder, John the Younger and Josiah (now dead) as the three lives. This earlier lease was different to the one for Parker's dated two days later and it is missing from the records. The lease was then renewed at 22s 10d rent per annum adding the name of John's son Thomas. Since the 1726 Survey shows the size of the tenement to be under 10 Cheshire acres this rent is double the average quoted earlier<sup>7</sup>, even if a couple of additional acres held in Ringway were counted in the tenement.

The only tenement on the 1677 "Particular" to have a rent of 22s 10d was leased by Robert Hollingpriest. Robert's daughter Jane was Josiah Warburton's first wife, and John the Elder's mother. Notes on the back of the lease show that this lease is for



Yester Lane tenement, and a fine of £45 was paid to renew the lease. In addition the tenant was responsible for a herriot of best good, or £5, plus an average of 2 days work for the landowner, or 5s, and a court dinner, or 1s. The latter two boons were due annually, but the last item, £5 5s to her ladyship is possibly a one off payment.

This is the only one of the three-lives leases that relates to the family's principal landholding. It is also the only one that does not include lives from outside the family. The fact that the rent in the lease matches that quoted in the 1734-7 Rent Book shows that the rent was unchanged when the lease was renewed. When compared with the rack rents such as that of £12 0s 8d which John also paid in 1734-7, it gives an indication of the value of these three-lives leases. It is surprising then that John was twelve years in arrears while his rack rent was up to date, though it would appear that he did catch up with his outstanding rent on Yester Lane.

When the original lease was made in 1719 John the Younger, my 4x great grandfather, was only about 3 or 4 years old showing how attempts were made to give the best possible chance of the three lives lasting a long time. In fact John lived until 1791. Like his father, his mother died young and so he was the only son. He himself however, had two wives and a large family. It is interesting that the original lease included Josiah as a life as he would have already been over 60 years old. He was still bailiff to Lady Crewe, but he may have been living in Northen Etchells by this time. He married a lady from Northenden (which includes Northen Etchells) in 1711, and was certainly living in Northen Etchells in 1722 when she died, in 1723 when he signed the Oath of Allegiance, and in 1730 when he died. Maybe he was included because John the Elder only had one son, but it is also likely he may have helped to finance the lease. We have seen that he was quite active in land dealing having leased Brooks from the Stamfords for a short period, and acquired the Chief Rent he received from the Tattons. Maybe much of his effort was to establish his only son, since he himself was the fourth son and so inherited no land.

The 1746 lease was an attempt to extend the term still further by adding the life of John the Younger's second son Thomas, who was then just 5 years old. This gamble turned out to be misplaced as Thomas died in 1768, while his elder brother, who leased a farm at Haveley Hey from the Tattons of Wythernshawe, lived until 1818. John the Elder died in 1756, offering a further chance to add a new name, but this never happened. It may be that the Crewe's were no longer willing to extend three-lives leases, wishing to move to economic rents.

The third tenement on the 1726 Survey had 6 fields totalling 20 statute acres. Comparison of field names with the tithe map shows that this land was located in Ringway, in three separate plots. About three-quarters of this property, comprising 3 fields including Oxheys and Lamb Croft, was, by 1764, the subject of a 21 year lease taken in 1751 at a rack rent of £12 1s 0d, This is similar to the £12 0s 8d rack rent that John the Elder paid in the 1734-7 Rent Book. The other 3 fields, including Ringway Meadow, Aspinars, and Nine Butts, were retained until after John the Younger's death and were considered as part of the Yester Lane tenement.

When the Oxhays lease expired in 1772 it was surrendered. Oxheys and Lambs Croft were listed under John Warburton's Ringway holding in 1726 so there was obviously an earlier lease, but the fields surrendered in 1772 are mixed with those retained. On the tithe map Oxheys is physically separate from Ringway Meadow and Aspinars (also called Aspinhurst), but Lambs Croft and Nine Butts are adjacent in the third plot. Curiously the 1639 will of John Warburton, son of William the Elder, refers to "a close called Aspinhurst" he leased from Thomas Perrin

The rentals on Yester Lane tenement can be found in the rent books of 1764, 1770-3, 1785/6, 1791/2 and 1807. From 1791 it is referred to as Easty Lane tenement, though it is clear from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century survey that the land is the same. It is worth noting that one part of the land was on the corner of Hasty Lane, so it is unclear whether Easty Lane refers to Hasty Lane or Yester Lane. The rent however is always quoted as £1 8s 10d, probably because the cash value of the boons of 2 days labour, and a court dinner had now been rolled into the rent.

Other rents also increased. For example a Thomas Warburton was included on the 1726 survey farming 46 standard acres in Sinderland. In the 1734-7 Rent Book his widow Phoebe is paying £1 6s 10d in rent. By 1764 their son John Warburton is paying £1 17s 0d, suggesting the boons on his tenancy were valued at 10s 2d.

This Warburton family in Sinderland do not appear on the 1677 tenant list. Warburtons are attested at Sinderland in wills and Stamford estate papers from before 1600. This may be a branch of the same family who took an additional lease from the Crewes. This branch died out around the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

When John the Younger died in 1791 the lease ended. The 1792 Rent Book shows John Warburton paying £26 for Easty Lane tenement, though Mary Warburton, his widow, is pencilled in. By 1807 this had increased to £28 despite the fact that the three Ringway fields have been sold to Mr. Egerton.

However John's will makes no reference to the Easty Lane tenement. This implies that it was not an issue. It may have already been agreed that the lease would be transferred to his wife at an economic rent.

The will does refer to land called Houghs in Altrincham which he owned, and which he left in trust for his wife Mary until she died or remarried, but which was then to be sold and the proceeds divided amongst his children. Mary's maiden name was Hough, but whether this implies the property was her inheritance or dowry is uncertain.

John's will also mentions land he leased from John Perrin. The will of Josiah Perrin in 1726 refers to "my Estate lying and being in Yestow Lane (formerly call'd Healds)". It might be surmised that John leased this land because it was adjacent to part of his own, though reference to Healds cannot be found on the tithe map or later OS maps. It could also be surmised that he sub-let part of his own Easty Lane tenement in turn, the objective being to acquire a more compact holding. It seems that this lease expired before 1806 as the wording of his will implies it was due to occur before his youngest child, Jane, reached 21.

John was fifty four when he married Mary and the last of their eight children, the only daughter Jane was only seven when he died. Much of his will was devoted to providing for his younger children until they reached 21 years old, and parts of the older children's inheritance was therefore deferred. Maybe because of this the older boys seem to have moved away for a period. Josiah married a Durham girl in Newcastle, Joseph married a Lancashire girl in Bury, and James's children's baptisms indicate he spent time in Stockport. My 3x great grandfather William married at Manchester Cathedral where the registration describes him as a cordwainer. Two brothers, Thomas and Nathaniel disappeared altogether. They were not buried locally so they presumably moved away permanently. Joseph set up home in Rostherne but the other three the boys ultimately returned to Hale.

By 1838, when the tithe map was produced, James had died but William and Josiah were leasing farms on the old Crewe estates then owned by Sir Isaac Harrop.

William's farm exceeded 100 standard acres and was known as Rass (later Ross) Mill, and was on the southern edge of Hale Barns, along the banks of the Bollin. The farm house still stands today. Josiah had fifty acres next door at Barrow House, which coincidentally stood virtually opposite a cottage called Hilltop.

It is probable that William occupied his farm from the time Sir Isaac Harrop acquired it. From 1808 onwards his children are baptized at Ringway Chapel whereas before they were baptized in Bowdon. William therefore farmed there for over 50 years until his death in 1862. William's son, also William, may have continued the lease until his own death in 1869. A walk published by Leon Grindling in his *Summer Rambles in Cheshire* (1866) still referred to Ross Mill farm as Warburton's farm. By the 1871 census the farm had passed out of Warburton hands.

All the Crewe Rent Books for Hale include a reference to a Chief Rent for Hale Barns estate. In 1734-7 the entry is "Chief Rent: John Warburton 6 1/2d per annum. Paid 2s 2d, 1s 7 1/2d in arrears". Subsequently it is assigned variously to William Warburton (1764), Mary Warburton, widow of Thomas (1770-3), and William Warburton for the late Thomas's estate at Hale Barns Green (1785, 1791, and 1807). This estate was not included in either of the land surveys, but sixty standard acres at Hale Barns Green are shown as owned and occupied by William Warburton on the tithe map of 1838. William's will, written in 1836 and proved in 1843 lists the same land, as well as a similar amount at Mobberley. The land in Hale is later referred to as Oaklands Farm.

This William Warburton is descended from Thomas, the eldest brother of Josiah, my 6x great grandfather. William died "in his 91<sup>st</sup> year." He was baptised on July 15<sup>th</sup> 1752 at Hale Chapel, one of the first baptisms to be recorded there. Only his father Thomas's name is recorded and his parents wedding is not recorded on the International Genealogical Index (IGI). His mother's name is only known from the 1770-3 rentals. Thomas died in 1755 in his 35<sup>th</sup> year and the references to the "late Thomas" in the Rent Books are to him. John (whose baptism was reported to the vicar of St Mary by Aaron Warburton) had a son Thomas in 1719. Admittedly this would make Thomas 35 when he died, not in his 35<sup>th</sup> year, but John also precedes Thomas in the Crewe Rent Books. It is he who is named for the Chief Rent in 1734-7.

John actually died in 1734 and left a will which only dealt with provisions for the bringing up of the children of his second wife. One of his executors is John Warburton of Eastoe Lane, who we know as John the Elder of Yester Lane. A document in the Stamford estate papers dated March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1715<sup>11</sup> records that Thomas Assheton of Ashley and William Shaw of Dunham Massey granted a pew (the 4<sup>th</sup> from the front in the gallery of Bowdon St Mary) to John Warburton of Hale, yeoman for a consideration of £10 and a rent of 12s per annum. A second document dated Feb 2<sup>nd</sup> 1736 records that John Warburton of Eastoe Lane and John Hankinson of Hale, executors of John Warburton of Hale, granted the pew to John Birch of Hale for a consideration of £12. By calling John a yeoman it implies he is a landowner. It is strange that the will makes no mention of Thomas who would still only be fourteen or fifteen years old, but maybe his inheritance was already assured and didn't need to be documented.

A newspaper article in the "The Courier", a local paper in the Altrincham area, dated December 1994 discussed the history of Oaklands Farm and quoted the current owners saying "we've found documents mentioning the Warburton name at this farm from as early as 1680, but the earliest paper dates back to 1595". I have been unable to trace these papers and when I spoke to the owners directly they were unable to enlighten me, but it would suggest the farm was in Warburton hands before my 7x great grandfather John died.

According to Don Bayliss, a local historian (as quoted to me by Jill Groves) Hale was 'planted' with soldiers and their families, who would have supplied armed men for the Masseys of Dunham Massey, or for Sir Thomas Danyers, who owned land in Hale at the time. Don bases his theory on the rentals from the mid-14th century for the de Massey family. A likely date for this was the time of Hamon de Massey V, in the early 1300s. One example is the Davenport family of Davenport Green in the 14th-16th century. Could the Warburtons of Oaklands have also been soldier family given freehold land for a peppercorn rent in return for providing soldiers to the Lord of the manor? Of course the original soldiers may have sold the land or died out and so the Warburtons were secondary owners.

This raises the possibility that Oaklands Farm was in Warburton hands long before 1680. This could explain why there is no Warburton mentioned on the 1677 "Particular" from the Stamford papers. The document does include a total for Chief Rents but they are not itemised. It would also mean that the various early 17<sup>th</sup> century leases that George Warburton and his sons were involved with were secondary business ventures entered into while he was waiting to inherit Oaklands farm from his father. The farm then passed down to the eldest son at each generation. Meanwhile Josiah, a fourth son, had to make his own fortune, which he did very successfully as bailiff to Lady Crewe, and this enabled him to ensure his son acquired a lucrative three-lives lease.

The documents described in this paper give an incomplete but fascinating picture of Warburton land holdings in Hale. They show that three-lives leases were an important resource and the community were prepared to work together to preserve them. Four of the five Warburton leases had non family members as lives. It would appear that the seventeenth century leases represented subsidiary activities by a family who held their own land, but the eighteenth century ones were designed to provide a holding for a junior branch of the family, financed by Josiah Warburton's position as Lady Crewe's bailiff for nearly 40 years.

## Warburton Farmers in Hale



## References and Notes

1. e-Mapping Victorian Cheshire: Cheshire's Tithe Maps Online at: <http://maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps/>
2. R.N. Dore, *A History of Hale, Cheshire From Domesday to Dormitory* (John Sherratt and Son Ltd, 1972) pp 149-153.
3. Norman Warburton, *Warburton: The Village and the Family* (The Research Publishing Company (now defunct), 1972). This book is now out of print. A nephew of the author plans to put a scan of the book on the web in the future. A summary of the book can be found in the Appendices.
4. Jill Groves, *Bowdon Wills, Parts 1-3 1600-1760 and Hale Wills, Parts 1-2 1600-1690* (Northern Writers Advisory Services, 1997-2005). Volumes 2-4 and 8-9 of the Between the Bollin and the Mersey series. Wills can also be obtained from Cheshire Wills Online at: <http://www.cheshire.gov.uk/recordoffice/wills/Home.htm>
5. Jill Groves, *Hale Wills, Part 1 1600-1640*, p 9.
6. R. N. Dore, op. cit. [2] p 42.
7. Jill Groves, *Piggins, Husslements and Desperate Debts* (Northern Writers Advisory Services, 1994) p 13. This is Volume 1 of the Between the Bollin and the Mersey series. The book quotes a typical three-lives lease rent as £1 for 20 Cheshire acres, but in a recent personal conversation she puts the average at 2s per Cheshire acre.
8. Jill Groves, op. cit.[5] pp 90-1.
9. A more thorough comparison of this list of tenants and rents with the earlier 1640's rent roll, the 1726 and early 19<sup>th</sup> century surveys, the various 18<sup>th</sup> century Rent Books (particularly those of 1734 and 1764), and the 1838 tithe maps is likely to yield significant information on the history and location of the Hale tenements, and determine if Hale rents were indeed higher than average.
10. R. N. Dore, op. cit. [2] p 41.
11. All dates in this paper are modern dates. Before 1754 the New Year fell in late March so this document actually carries the date of 1714.

## George Warburton's Lease 1616

The lease transcribed below is 50 lines long, plus possibly one or 2 further lines lost in the fold at the bottom.

The lines are numbered. Square brackets [] indicate uncertain, or unreadable words. Ordinary brackets () are part of the original text. Curly brackets {} indicate comment or clarification.

I have not followed the normal transcription practise in my treatment of abbreviated words. Abbreviations are common in the script of the time, usually being indicated by abbreviation marks or superscripts. I have transcribed the words in full without placing the omitted letters in square brackets. Commonly abbreviated words include: adms for administrators, apprtennces for appurtenances, covennt for covenant, delivry for delivery, paymt for payment, pcell for parcel, pishe for parishe, pmisses for premises, pntes for presentes, pte for parte, pty for party, tente for tenemente, wch for which, and wth for with, Also George is sometimes spelled without the last 'e', and the 'n' in assignes is sometimes missed, but I have put them in. All other spellings are as written.

It is noticeable that this lease is littered with commas (so many I may have missed some) in stark contrast to the 1746 lease which is virtually devoid of punctuation. Strangely spelled words are best read phonetically, though I have put my interpretation in brackets were appropriate. A common word ending in the lease is

'con' where today we would use 'tion'. It should be noted that 'c' and 't' are very similar in this script so I may have mistaken them, though 'con' with a soft 'c' gives a better phonetic approximation of the intended word.

1. **This Indenture** made the first daie of November in the fourteenth yere of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord James by the grace of God King of England, France & Ireland, defender of the
2. faith [...], And of Scotland the fiftieth, Anno Dm 1616. Between Sir Baptist Hickes of London knight on thone {the one} party. And George Warburton of Halebarnes within the towne of Hale in the County
3. of Chester husbandman on thother{the other} party. Witnesseth that the said Sir Baptist Hickes for & in consideration of the sume of tree score eighteen pounds, fifteene shillings and sixe pence of lawfull money of England
4. Twenty five poundes, xvjs {16s} & viijd {8d} whereof is already satisfied & paid by the said George Warburton before then sealing and delivery of these presentes, And twenty five poundes, xvjs {16s} & viijd {8d} more is agreed to be
5. paid at, in, & upon the xxiiijth (24<sup>th</sup>) daie of Maie next ensuing the daie of the date of these presentes, And twenty seven poundes, ijs {2s} & ijd {2d} residue of the sume aforesaid is also agreed to be paid at, in, & upon the xxiiijth {24<sup>th</sup>}
6. daie of Novenber which shalbe in the year of our Lord God one thousand sixe hundred & seventeene, The said finall payment to be made at, or in the now dwelling house of the said Sir Baptist Hickes
7. situate in the parishe of St Laurence in the Jury of the City of London, **hath** demised, granted, set, & to [ferme] {this word includes a superscript indicating missing letters} let, and by these presentes doth demise, grant, set & to [ferme] let unto the said George
8. Warburton all that messuage, [ferme..hold]{ferme as above with hold; I presume the meaning to be farm holding}, or tenemente with the appurtenances situate, lying & being in Halebarnes in the towne of Hale aforesaid in the said County of Chester, and now or late in the tenure
9. holding, or occupation of Alice Holte and Elizabeth Antrobus of Hale aforesaid widowes & of their, or either of their assigns, for or under the yerely rent of fifteene shillings and vjd {6d} , And all &
10. singular houses, edifices, buildings, yards, orchards, gardens, lands, meadows, leases, pastures, feedings, parcells of land, waies, waters, paths, gates, comodities, [eaf/sew/mT], common of pasture and turbary {don't know what this is}, and all
11. other advantages to the said messuage, [ferm..ehold], or tenemente belonging or appurteyning or accepted, reputed, taken or knowne as parte or parcel or member thereof or [to] or with the same commonly used dimised {this is sometimes spelled wit an 'e' sometimes with an 'i'}or letten as parte or parcell thereof together with liberty to digge, gett & take marle
12. any tyme during the said terme in any convenient parte of the said tenemente to be spent & ymployed upon the said tenemente or any parte thereof and not elsewhere And likewise liberty to cut [drive], stub up, or rid

13. up the brushes, gorses, thornes, briers, and brambles growing & being, and which shall growe & and be in or upon the premisses or any parte thereof, for the bettering of the said tenemente (except out of this presente dimise
14. and alwayes returned to the said Sir Baptist Hicke his heirs and assignes all trees of oak, ash, & elm growing in and upon the demised premises or any parte thereof with free liberty to fall, take &
15. carry awaie the same at all convenient tymes during the said terme). **To have** and to hold the said messuage, [ferm..ehold], tenemente, lands, meadows, pastures, parcelles of land, liberties & all & any
16. other the premises before mentioned with their and eny of their appurtenences (except before excepted) unto the said George Warburton his executors & assignes from the making hereof for and during all the
17. terme & tyme and until the full end, terme and tyme of four score & nynteene yeres fully to be compleat and ended if William Warburton & Thomas Warburton sonnes of the said George Warburton
18. and William Barret sone of John Barret deceased late of Hale aforesaid, or any of them shall fortune so long to lyve: **Yelding** {yielding}, paying & doing therefore during the said terme
19. unto the said Sir Baptist Hicke his hieres and assignes the auncyent {ancient} and accustomed yerely rent of fifteene shillings & vjd {6d} of lawfull english money, at the usuall feasts St Martyn the Bishoppe
20. in Winter and Saint John Baptist by even porconns {portions}, And an herriote at the death of every one dying tenant according as other Farmers and tenants within the Countie of Chester have for the
21. most parte used to do and as hath bin most used within the manor or mannors of Ringey, Hale, & Synderland in the said County of Chester. And suit of Court Baron within the said manor & manors
22. and all such other auncyent {ancient} & accustomed suites, services, boons, averages, duties & demands as heretofore have bin, had or used, for, touching or in any wise concerning the said demised premisses or any
23. parte thereof. **And** yf it shall fortune the said yerely Rent of fifteene shillings and vjd {6 pence} to be behind & unpaid in parte, or in all, by the space of twenty daies, wherein the same ought to be paid ( being lawfully
24. demanded) and no sufficient distresse or distresses then can or may be found in, or upon the said premises, whereby the said Sir Baptist Hicke his heirs or assigns may Lawfully levy, & take the foresaid rent within
25. the arrerages therof (if any such be) that then it shalbe lawfull to & for the said Sir Baptist Hicke his heirs and assignes into the said messuage & premisses to reenter, and the same to have again, repossede {repossess}
26. & enjoy as in his or their former estate, Any thing herin conteyned to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And the said George Warburton for him, his heires, executors, & assignes doth covenant
27. promis & grant by these presents to & with the said Sir Baptist Hicke his heires & assignes that it shall or may be lawfull to & for the said Sir Baptist



Hickes at all seasonable tymes of the yeres to cut downe, take & carry away all

28. & every the tyber trees growing in, or upon the premises, except as in the covenant of the said Sir Baptist Hickes hereafter herin is menconed {mentioned}. And the said Sir Baptist Hickes doth covenant & grant for
29. him, his heires, & assignes to & with the said George Warburton, that he the said George Warburton his executors and assignes shall & may from tyme to tyme, & and at all tymes during the said terme quietly & peaceably
30. have, hold, occupy, possesse & enjoy all & singular the premises before dimised with their appurtenances under the condicon, reservacons & agreements above said and according to the tenor, purport, true intent, & meaning of these
31. presents, without the lawfull let or interruption of the said Sir Baptist Hickes his heires and assignes, clearly exonerated, acquitted, & discharged, or otherwise sufficiently saved & kept harmless of & from all other &
32. former bargains, estates, leases, charges and incumbrances whatsoever, heretofore had, made, don, acknowledged, or committed by the said Sir Baptist Hickes or his assignes, or by any other lawfully clayming by, from, or under
33. him, or by or under his meanes, consent, comandement or procurement in any wise, as lykewise of & from the dower of Dame Elizabeth Hickes wife of the said Sir Baptist Hickes. **And** further also the said Sir Baptist Hickes
34. for him, his heires & assignes, and for any of them doth covenant, promis, & grant to & with the said George Warburton his executors and assignes by these presents that he the said Sir Baptist Hickes shall & will at all &
35. every tyme & tymes during the space of three yeres next ensuing the date herof, when & as often as he shalbe thereunto reasonably required by the said George Warburton or his assignes, do, suffer , execute
36. & make, or cause and suffer to be don, suffered, executed & made all & any such further act or actes, conveyance & conveyances in the Lawe, Be it or they by fine or fynes with proclamacons in due forme of
37. Lawe, to be levied, or otherwise howsoever as shalbe reasonably devised, or advised & required by the said George Warburton or his assignes, or his or their Conncell {Counsel} learned in the lawe, for the further, & better
38. assuring, & sure making of the said messuage, [ferm..ehold], or tenemente, & other the premises, to the said George Warburton & his assignes for the said terme, under the reservacones, condicons, & agreements above said and
39. according to the true meaning herof , althe {all the} costes & charges of the said George Warburton his executors or assignes, [...] that the said Sir Baptist Hickes be not therby inforced to travel from the place of his aboade for the
40. making or executing of any the foresaid further conveyances, And so as the same extend not to extinct or ympeach the rente, services, excepcons, reservacon & agreementes above specified, or any of them **And** the said

41. George Warburton doth for him, his executors & assignes covenant, promis, & grant to & with the said Sir Baptist Hicks, his heires & assignes by these presents, that he the said George Warburton & his assignes, shall well & sufficiently repaire, maintein, uphold, & keepe at their only costes & charges, all the houses, edifices, buildings, hedges, fences, mounds, standing, scituate, or being upon the premises, in, & with all good, needful & necessary repacons {repairs}
42. & amendments from tyme to tyme during the said terme (great tymber for the said houses and buildings only excepted) And the same being sufficiently repaired & amended shall in the end of the said terme quietly &
43. peaceably leave & yeld up {yield} to the said Sir Baptist Hickes his heires & assignes. **And** the said Sir Baptist Hickes for him, his heires & assignes doth covenant & grant to & with the said George Warburton his executors and assignes
44. that he the said Sir Baptist Hickes & his heires & assignes shall & will at all tymes needfull during the said terme within convenient tyme after any reasonable request in that behalf to be to him made, allowe & appoint
45. of the above excepted trees sufficient & needful housboote, hedgeboote, plowboot, fireboote, & gateboote {I presume 'boote' means 'wood'} for the needful repaying of the said houses, fences and Mounds of the premises, and for fire reasonable to be spent in the said
46. house only, and for gates, plowes, & cartes to be ymployed in & upon the demised premises & not elsewhere, if ther shalbe sufficient trees then ther. Provided nevertheles and upon condicon that if the said
47. George Warburton or his assignes shall not well & truly satisfye & paie, or cause to be well & truly satisfied & paid unto the said Sir Baptist Hickes his executors, administrators & assignes the said two finall sumes of xxv<sup>li</sup> {£25}, xvjs {16s}, & viijd {8d}
48. on the said xxiiij<sup>th</sup> {24<sup>th</sup>} daie of Maye, and xxvij<sup>li</sup> {£27}, ijs {2s}, ijd {2d} being residue of the said Lxxviii<sup>li</sup> {£78}, xvs {15s}, & xjd {6d} on the said xxiiij<sup>th</sup> {24<sup>th</sup>} daie of November 1617 above written, & at place of payment aforesaid that then & from thenceforth it shall &
49. may be lawfull to & for the said Sir Baptist Hickes his heires & assignes into the said messuage [ferm..ehold] & tenemente & and all and every the said premises herin, or herby demised to Reenter & the same and any parte & parcel thereof to repossede
50. {the remaining lines are under a fold at the bottom of the page and are missing from my photocopy, except for the fragment 'as in his of their former estate anything in these presentes to the contrary' and the final clause heading ' **In Witness**'. It can be presumed the final clause is similar to that in the 1746 lease}

On the bottom fold are the words 'Signed George Warburton' and what looks like a mark.

## John Warburton's Lease 1746

The lease transcribed below is 75 lines long. On the reverse is a signed receipt for 45 pounds from John Crewe, and the following:

Hale Ent.. 7<sup>th</sup> Nov 1746

John Crewe Esq. Lease to

John Warburton – [...] 3 lives

		£	s	d
A[.....] tenant	Fine	45	0	0
No 6	Old rent	1	2	10
	Herriot best good or	5	0	0
	Average 2 days work or	0	5	0
	Court dinner	0	1	0
	To her Ladyship	5	5	0

The lines are numbered. Square brackets [] indicate omitted letters where words are abbreviated in the original script.

1. **This Indenture** made the Seventh Day of November in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty six **Between** John Crewe of Crewe
2. in the County Esquire of the one part and John Warburton the Younger of Hale in the said County Yeoman of the other part. **Witnesseth** That as well for and in Consideration that the said John Warburton hath
3. Surrendred Yeilded and Given up and by these Presents Doth Surrender Yeild and Give up to the said John Crewe One Indenture of Lease heretofore made of the Messuage or Tenement Lands and Premises hereinafter mentioned
4. by William Ffrowde Esquire and Lucy his wife Since Deceased to John Warburton the Elder (father to the said John Warburton Party to these Presents) Bearing Date on or about the fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord
5. thousand seven hundred and nineteen To Hold for and during the Lives of the said John Warburton the Father, the said John Warburton Party hereto, and Josiah Warburton and the Survivor of them ( which said
6. Josiah Warburton is since dead) the Surrender whereof the said John Crewe doth hereby Accept and for and in Consideration of the Sume of forty five Pounds of Lawfull Brittish money as a fine to the said John Crewe
7. in hand paid by the said John Warburton party to these presents at or before the Ensealing and Delivery here of the Receipt whereof the said John Crewe doth hereby Acknowledge and there of doth Acquit and Discharge the
8. s[aid] John Warburton Party to these presents his Heirs Executors and Administrator sand also for and in Consideration of the Yearly Rent reservations Boons herriots Covenants and Provisoes Conditions and Agreements

9. here inafter reserved mentioned and Expressed to be paid done and performed by and on Behalf of the said John Warburton party to these Presents The said John Crewe **Hath** Granted and Demised
10. Sett and to farm Lett and by these Presents **Doth** Grant Demise Sett and to farm Lett unto the said John Warburton Party to these Presents his Heirs and Assigns **All** that Messuage or Tenement with the Appurtanences
11. Scituate Lying and being in Hale aforesaid in the Parish of Bowdon in the said County of Chester and now in the Tenure Occupation or Possession of the said John Warbrton party to these presents his undertenants or Assigns together
12. With all houses Edifices Buildings Barns Stables Gardens Backsides Orchards Tofts Crofts Lands Meadows Pastures feedings ways waters common of Pasture Turbary Comoditys and advantages whatsoever
13. the said Messuage or Tenement belonging or in any wise appertaining or therewith held used occupied or Enjoyed (Saving and reserving nevertheless to the said John Crewe his heirs and Assigns all woods and underwoods whether
14. of Oak Ash Elme or Poplar of what growth or Species Soever with free liberty for the said John Crewe his heirs and Assigns to Stock Cutt Coard Coal and carry away the Same at his and their free wills and pleasures
15. Excepting also to the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns All mines minerals and marl of what nature or Quality soever with free Liberty for him the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns at all times hereafter to Sink
16. Pitt or Pitts and to Erect work or works and the Profits thereof to take and also watercourses Rivers or Rivulets Pools Pond and Pitts to fish and the said watercourses to Turn and to hawk hunt shoot coarse Fish and fowl in or
17. upon any part of the said Premises at his and their free wills and pleasures and also all arrears of Rent due from the said Premises to the said John Crewe his heirs and Assigns out of this Demise saved reserved and
18. Excepted) **to have and to hold** the said Messuage or Tenement and all and singular the Premisses before by these Presents Demised or mentioned or Intended so to be with their and every of their
19. Appurtanences (Except before Excepted) unto the said John Warburton Party to these Presents his Heirs and Assigns for and during the naturall Lives of the said John Warburton the father the said John Warburton party
20. to these Presents and Thomas his son and for and during the natural life of the longest Liver of them **Yeilding** and Paying therefore Yearly and every Year During the said Term unto the said John Crewe his heirs
21. and Assigns the Clear Yearly Rent or Sume of Two and twenty shillings and ten pence of Lawfull Brittish money at or upon the Yearly feast days of Saint John Baptist and Saint Martin the Bishop in Winter by even and equal
22. portions over and above all manner of Parliamentary and other Leys taxes and assessments that now are or hereafter shall or may be Taxed Assessed or Imposed upon the said Premisses or any part thereof During

23. the said term **And** also Yeilding and paying therefore at the Death and Deaths of him the said John Warburton party to these Presents and of every other Person Seized Possessed or any ways Interested in or
24. Principall Tenant of the said Premisses or any part thereof the best Beast or other Best Good or Cattle of him and them respectively Dying wheresoever the Same shall or may be found or that shall be in or upon the said
25. premisses at their or any of their deaths for and in the name of an Herriott or the Sume of Five Pounds of Lawfull Brittish money in Lieu thereof at the Election and Choice of the said John Crewe his heirs
26. and Assigns **And** also doing rendering and performing yearly During this Demise two days work with a sufficient Team with Cart or plough at the Hall of Crewe or elsewhere in the said County of Chester or five shillings
27. in money at the Election and Choice of the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns **And** also Yearly and every Year Doing Suit and Services upon Lawfull Summons to the Court Baron of the said John Crewe his
28. Heirs and Assigns that shall be holden in and for his Manors of Hale and Rungey in the said County of Chester and also paying six pence towards the Stewards Dinner at every such Court there to be holden during
29. the said Term so as the Same Exceed not twice in any one Year **And** also Yeilding Paying Doing and performing all such Boons Averages Customs and Services as any other Tenant hath Yeilded paid or Done
30. or hereafter shall Yeild pay or do for any Tenement or farm within the said Manor of Hale of the like rent or value of the premises hereby demised or thereabouts **Provided** always nevertheless that if it
31. happen that the said yearly Rent of Two and Twenty shillings and ten pence or any the Boons Charges herriotts and Services aforesaid shall be behind and unpaid in part or in all by the space of fourteen days next
32. after either or any of the said Days whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid being Lawfully Demanded and that no Sufficient Distress or Distresses shall or may be found upon the said Premisses that then
33. and from thenceforth It shall and may be Lawfull to and for the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns into the said Messuage or Tenement and Premisses with the Appurtenances wholly to Reenter and the
34. same from thenceforth to repossess and Enjoy again as in his and their former Estate or Estates and the term hereby Demised from such Entry to Cease End and Determine any thing herein before contained
35. to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding **Provided also** further and upon Condition that if the said John Warburton party to these Presents his heirs or Assigns do or shall at
36. any time or times hereafter Demise Grant Let Set Bargain Sell Assign or Exchange the said Premises or any part thereof to any person or Persons whatsoever other than to his wife Child or Children or to the

37. Husband or wife of such Child or Children without the Special Lycence in writing of the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns being had first and obtained under his or their hands for that purpose that then
38. it shall and may be Lawfull to and for the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns into the said Premisses and every part thereof wholly to reenter and the same from henceforth to have again repossess
39. and enjoy as if this Present Demise had never been made this Present Indenture or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding **And** the said John Warburton party
40. to these Presents for himself his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns Doth Covenant Promise Grant and Agree to and with the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns by these Presents that he the
41. said John Warburton Party to these Presents his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns shall and will at this and their own proper costs and Charges from time to time and at all times hereafter dureing the s[ai]d
42. term as well Bear and Pay all manner of Parliamentary and other Leys Taxes and Assessments that now are or hereafter shall or may be Taxed Assessed or Imposed upon the said premises of any part thereof
43. as also shall and will well and sufficiently repair maintain uphold and keep the said Premisses in good and Sufficient Tenantable repair and at the End or other sooner Determination of the Term and
44. Estate hereby Granted shall and will in such good order and repair Yeild and Deliver up the Quiet and peaceable Possession thereof unto the said John Crewe his heirs and Assigns **Provided** always
45. nevertheless that It shall and may be Lawfull to & for the said John Crewe his heirs and Assigns and his and their Steward Bayliff or agent at Seasonable times dureing the said Term hereby granted to
46. Enter into all or any part of the said Messuage Buildings Lands and premises to view the repairs and Condition thereof as often as he or they shall think fitt **And** further also shall he the said John
47. Warburton party to these Presents his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns shall not take or Suffer to be taken any Inmate or Inmates into the said Messuage or Tenement and farm or into any part
48. thereof without the Lycence and Consent in writing of the said John Crewe his heirs or Assigns first had and obtained for that Purpose And if he or they shall take or Suffer to be taken in any Inmate or Inmates
49. without Such Consent as aforesaid that then and in such Case he the said John Warburton Party to these Presents his heirs or Assigns shall Yeild and pay therefore to the said John Crewe his heirs and Assigns the
50. Sume of thirteen Shillings and four pence for every month that such Inmate or Inmates shall remain in or upon any part of the said Premisses without such Leave and Consent of the said John Crewe his

51. Heirs and Assigns as aforesaid above the Rent herein before reserved **And** further also that if at any time During the Continuance of this Demise the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns shall make a Voyage or
52. go in person to the wars in the Service of the King's Majesty his Heirs Successors within this [R]ealm or without that then the said John Warburton Party to these Presents his heirs or Assigns upon sufficient and reasonable
53. warning shall and will at his & their own costs and charges Provide a Sufficient able man well armed furnished and appointed for the wars to Attend and Serve the said John Crewe his heirs or Assigns in such
54. Voyages and wars During such time as he or they shall in person Continue and remain in the Same Voyages and Wars if he or they shall require or Demand the said John Warburton Party to these Presents his heirs
55. or Assigns so to do **And** further also that he the said John Warburton party to these Presents his Heirs and Assigns shall and will from time to time and at all times During the said Term at the
56. Messuage or Tenement herein before Granted well Sufficiently and Carefully Maintain and keep for the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns Such one Hound Greyhound Spaniel or other Dog yearly as shall be
57. Sent for that Purpose by the said John Crewe his Heirs or Assigns and if the said John Warburton Party to these Presents his Heirs or Assigns shall not at all times well Sufficiently and carefully keep such
58. Dog or Dogs that then for every such neglect Default or ill usage he or they shall and will therefore Yeild and Pay to the said John Crewe his Heirs and Assigns the Sum of Ten Shillings of Lawfull Brittish
59. money But yet nevertheless the said John Warburton Party to these Presents his Heirs or Assigns shall not be obliged to keep more than one Dog at a time **And** further also that he the said John Warburton
60. party to these Presents his Heirs and Assigns shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter During the said Term hereby Demised Lay Sett Employ or Bestow or at the End or other Determination
61. thereof Leave upon the said Premisses all such muck and Manure as shall be got and Gathered by reason thereof thereupon for the Improvement thereof and not elsewhere **And** the said John Crewe
62. for himself his Heirs and Assigns doth by these Presents Covenant Promise and Agree to and with the said John Warburton party to these Presents his Heirs and Assigns that It shall and maybe Lawfull to
63. and for the said John Warburton Party to these Presents his Heirs and Assigns at all times hereafter During the Term hereby Determinable as aforesaid (Except as before is Excepted) to Grub Slice
64. Stock and rid up all Gorse Bryars Brambles Broom and Brush now Growing or hereafter to Grow upon any part of the said Premisses so as the Same be done without Damages to the Young Oaks or Oaktrees

65. Growing in the Hedges or elsewhere upon the said Premisses and also to make Marl Pitt or Pitts upon any Convenient Part of the said Premisses and out of the same to take Marl in Husbandry for to be
66. Employed and Bestowed for the Bettering and manureing of the said Premisses and not elsewhere or otherwise **And** further also that the said John Warburton party to these Presents his Heirs or Assigns
67. from time to time and at all times During the said Term hereby Granted for and under the Payment of the Rent Boons Herriotts and Services and performance of the Covenants provisoes Conditions and
68. Agreements herein mentioned on his and their Parts to be paid done and performed shall and may peaceably and Quietly have hold occupy Possess and enjoy the said Messuage or Tenement and Premisses
69. hereby Demised (Except as herein before is Excepted) for and During the Term hereby Granted Determinable as aforesaid without the Let Suit Trouble Interruption or Denyal of the s[ai]d John Crewe his heirs
70. or Assigns of any other person or persons Lawfully Claiming or to Claim by from or under him them or any of them in any wise **And lastly** the said John Crewe hath made ordained and
71. appointed and by these Presents doth make ordain and appoint and in his Stead and place put William Smith of Midlewich in the said County of Chester Gentleman his true and Lawfull attorney
72. for him and in his name place and Stead into the said Messuage or Tenement and Premisses or any part thereof in the name of the whole to Enter and thereof full and peaceable possession and
73. Seizin to take and after such Seizin so had and taken in his name the same to Deliver to the said John Warburton party to these Presents To hold according to the tenour and effect of these Presents ratifying
74. and hereby Confirming all and whatever his said Attorney shall do or cause to be done in the Premises by Virtue of these Presents as fully and effectually as if the said John Crewe was personally
75. Present Doing the same **In Witness** wereof the said Partys to these Presents their hands and Seals Interchangeably have Sett the Day and Year first above written.



# My Genetic Links

## The DNA Results

The DNA results from the Warburton Surname Project include four, including mine, which can be said to match. A result consists of a string of 43 numbers, and a predicted Haplotype. I will address the predicted haplotype at the end.

Each of the 43 numbers has a name, such as DYS19. This is the name of a marker. The number is the number of times a small sequence of DNA is repeated at the location of that marker. The number of repeats occasionally changes or mutates. The rates of mutation for different markers vary but an average mutation rate is 0.28% or one in every 357 transmissions of a marker from father to son. For a 43 marker test a mutation should occur once in every 8.3 transmissions.

Given the number of mutations, or mismatches between two sequences of 43 numbers it is possible to calculate the probability of the most recent common ancestor being a given number generations back. A generation involves two transmissions. A grandson is two generations from his grandfather, but there are four transmission events between two cousins who share a grandfather.

Because these calculations only deal in probabilities based on a distribution curve, then the number of possibilities is still quite wide. Actual knowledge from genealogical study, or from history can be used to refine these possibilities.

## My Matched Profiles

My own profile is matched with three others. None of these links has definitely been found genealogically. My research into them is documented below, and is ongoing.

The four matched profiles are each represented by a Family Tree showing the descendants from the earliest known ancestor. All the trees are documented in Descendant Reports on the Study website. These are:

**The Warburtons of Hale Barns.** This is my own tree which goes back 10 generations, to about 1600AD.

**The Descendants of William Warburton of Ashton-Upon-Mersey.** The profile from this tree is closest to all the others and is therefore used as the base for calculations. My own profile has one mismatch from it. Sharing 42 out of 43 markers gives a 98% probability that the common ancestor lived in the 25 generations since Sir Peter de Dutton adopted the name Warburton, and a 68% chance he lived in the last 10 generations. Genealogically there is only one candidate in the last 10 generations and he was 9 generations ago.

**The Descendants of William Warburton of Widnes.** This profile has one mismatch from the base and two from my profile. Genealogically our common ancestor must also be at least 9 generations ago.

**The Descendants of Hamlet Warburton of Warrington.** This profile has three mismatches from the base and four from the other two. Sharing 40 out of 43 markers gives a 83% probability that the common ancestor lived in the last 25 generations, and a 79% chance he lived more than 10 generations ago. The average number of generations to the common ancestor is 16 for 3 mismatches or 20 for four mismatches. Based on 30 years per generation this means he most likely lived

between 1400 and 1550. Genealogically he must be at least 11 generations ago as all more recent possibilities can be discounted.

### Some Background

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

Firstly, when I compare the trees of Hale Barns, Ashton-upon-Mersey, and Widnes there is only one ancestor in those trees who could be our common ancestor, because he is the only one prior to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century who had multiple sons. He is John Warburton who lived in Hale Barns and died in 1691 in his 83<sup>rd</sup> year. Based on calculations there is a 68% chance that he is our common ancestor, and a 32% chance he was eleven or more generations ago.

John's sons were named Thomas, John, George, Josiah, and Enoch. They were born in the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and are mentioned in the Hearth and Poll tax returns for Hale.

Thomas, like his father, lived in Hale Barns and would have inherited the family farm, later known as Oaklands Farm, Hale Barns. A descendant of this family 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 a similar arrangement with the Davenport family at Davenport Green, Hale, 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 14<sup>th</sup> century. Of course even if this is so the Warburtons may not have been the original beneficiaries of the arrangement.

Thomas had a large family, and although some baptisms are recorded, there is evidence of children whose baptism is 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 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. 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 record would suggest only one child, a daughter survived them. Enoch left a will which mentions children but doesn't name them. His 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, suggesting there was a reason why he wasn't suitable. However there is no trace of any marriage or children for George at Bowdon, or in the IGI.

### The Link to William of Ashton-Upon-Mersey

The first DNA match found linked myself and Clive, with only one mismatch over 43 markers. Clive's oldest known ancestor was Henry, born on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1769.

Investigation on IGI revealed the christening of Henry, son of William and Mary on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1769 at Ashton-upon-Mersey. There was a wedding on 21<sup>st</sup> April 1767 between William and Mary Kelsall at Ashton-upon-Mersey. Two children of William and Mary were christened at Ashton-upon-Mersey. As well as Henry, Mary was christened on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1772. In both cases William is of Cross St. Sale. Three other children were baptised at Bowdon to a William and Mary. These are William (11<sup>th</sup> June 1775 - parents from Baguely), Betty (1<sup>st</sup> August 1781 – parents from Altrincham), and Thomas (17<sup>th</sup> May 1781 – parents from Baguely).

Clive has a will of Reginald Kelsall of Outwood-within-Pilkington in which he mentions his sister Mary Warburton. Neither Reginald nor Mary's births are on IGI, but Henry's marriage is at Prestwich close by. At some point William and Mary must have 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.

Ashton-upon-Mersey falls partly into the parish of Bowdon but is mainly a parish of its own. This brings Henry close to my own ancestors in Hale, which is also in Bowdon parish. I had already reviewed Williams baptised in and around Bowdon who might fit Henry's father. Several could be eliminated and of the rest one had stood out as a possible link.

On May 21<sup>st</sup> 1740 the son of George and Mary was christened in Mobberley. An IGI record says George of Mobberley was born about 1711, the son of Thomas. He married Mary in 1733 though there is no record of these events in the Mobberley parish record. However George can be confirmed as the son of Thomas by his uncle John's will, which is probably the source of the IGI entry. His father Thomas, and uncle John were the sons of John of Mobberley brother of Josiah my ancestor.

The burial record is a close but not exact fit. William should have been 80, not 79. Whilst this could be a simple mistake it raises a doubt. Because of the missing baptisms at Bowdon the baptism of William of Ashton-upon-Mersey may simply have been missed. It is also possible that another story for William of Mobberley may emerge.

### [The Link to William of Widnes](#)

I originally had two trees of descendants from sons of William of Widnes. In one of these trees William was identified as being born in 1778, the son of Bancroft Warburton. However Bancroft is known to be illegitimate so a DNA match discounts this link, as parish records show both sons had the same father.

William of Widnes is identified in the 1841 census, aged 60. Since ages in the 1841 census were rounded this only gives an approximate age. Between 1777 and 1781 IGI has the baptism of 15 Williams (6 in 1779 alone). These include 2 at Bowdon, and 1 at Farnworth (the son of Bancroft). The rest are further afield. Given the genetic link the Bowdon baptisms are of particular interest.

On further investigation, one died in infancy. The other was baptised on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1779, son of Josiah and Martha. Ever since my ancestor Josiah was a leading light in the nonconformist movement in Hale, and a founder of Hale Chapel, as well as being bailiff to the Lady of the manor for over 30 years, his name has been used frequently within the family and is a useful marker for likely relatives.

However this Josiah's ancestry is unknown. His death was recorded at Bowdon and his age suggested he was born around 1745, but there is no matching baptism, suggesting a possible nonconformist baptism.

There is another family where the parents are also Josiah and Martha. They were married in 1737 at Bowdon, and had one son baptised at Mobberley in 1739 and several 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. Josiah and Martha's subsequent home at Ashley is close to Hale. Also one daughter was buried in 1745 at Bowdon but her baptism is missing. Could the second Josiah also be their son (the name might suggest so)?

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, possibly a grandson of Thomas of Oaklands farm. In time a DNA test on a known descendant of either Josiah might confirm the link exists, if not the precise details of it.

### [The Link to Hamlet of Warrington](#)

Hamlet of Warrington died in 1700 and so was contemporary with John of Hale Barns, the probable common ancestor for the Williams of Ashton-upon-Mersey, and Widnes. As John himself was the only son to have sons himself, then John's grandfather is the latest possible common ancestor. 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 DNA mismatches the most likely number of generations to the most recent common ancestor is 16 to 20, which puts him between 1400 and 1550 at 30 years per generation. However Thomas is only 11 generations from me, showing that in my line even 30 years per generation is a bit low. A date in the early 1300s, when the possible plantation of a soldier family in Hale may have occurred, is certainly possible.

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. A premise of this book is that many Warburton families are descended from the aristocratic family who held estates at Warburton, building a manor there before moving to Arley Hall. However, DNA evidence so far suggests this may not be the case as there are several different Warburton DNA profiles.

Nevertheless he does include 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 does not appear, however, further south in Cheshire. Norman Warburton's view is that this suggests these families were related.

Chief of these families is the Warburtons of Partington, who as late as the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century possessed 4/18ths of the Manor of Partington. According to Norman Warburton these lands were granted in 1320 to William by his father Sir Peter de Werberton, formerly de Dutton and the first to take the Werberton name. William's

mother is named as Hawise de Heffield, and he 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 Inspeximus 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
- Hamnett of Poulton, Warrington, Milner 1621.
- Hamnett 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, where my ancestors are found. 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.

However one issue that arises is that Norman Warburton argues that the Warburtons of Partington are linked to the Warburtons of Arley. Another family with a claimed link to the Warburtons of Arley is that from Garryhinch in Ireland. In arranging a DNA test from Hamlet's ancestor 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 the original theories may still be valid.
- Either the Partington family or the Garryhinch family (or both) are not related to the Warburtons of Arley. 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.

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).

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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 but I currently have no leads for such a link.

### Predicted Haplotype

The DNA test used in the Warburton Surname Project is called a Short Random Repeat (STR) test. It can give a prediction of one's haplotype. For myself, my matches and several other results this haplotype is R1b.

Over recent years researchers have used a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) test to divide the world's population into a relatively small number of clans, defined by haplotypes. I have had an SNP test and determined that my haplotype is R1b3\*, though more recent literature has reclassified this as R1b1b2. This is a large subcategory of R1b. It includes 40-70% of the population of continental Western Europe rising to 82% in Ireland. There are some small sub-groups of R1b1b2, but the majority are not further delineated. Hopefully the future will produce defining mutations to further differentiate them. We can be sure that this haplotype is shared by all males in our extended Warburton clan.

By studying very slowly changing elements of DNA researchers have determined sequences of change, and the age of specific changes. By combining this data with the archaeological record they have determined sequences of human migration around the world since the first modern humans left Africa 50-80,000 years ago (depending on who you read).

A number of popular books have appeared on this subject in recent years by writers such as Brian Sykes (**Seven Daughters of Eve**, and **Blood of the Isles**) and Stephen Oppenheimer (**Out of Eden** and **The Origins of the British**).

In **The Origins of the British**, Stephen Oppenheimer uses STR results to further subdivide haplotypes. Oppenheimer's subdivisions of haplotype R1b includes a grouping which matches the Atlantic Modal Type (AMH). This is defined by the values for six of the markers in the STR test which are most common along the Atlantic seaboard. I conform to this exactly.

Members of the R1b haplogroup, are believed to be descendants of the first modern human migrants into Europe some 35-40,000 years ago. This is known as the Upper Palaeolithic migration and was characterised by the Aurignacian culture. During the last Ice Age they retreated to a number of refuges in southern Europe. The mutation that defines R1b occurred in the Iberian refuge. As the Ice Age retreated groups from the refuges began to repopulate Europe, though the process was interrupted by a fifteen hundred year cold period called the Younger Dryas. which ended 11,500 years ago. The first post Ice Age settlers remained in Britain (which was attached to the continent at the time) during the Younger Dryas, but when a warmer climate returned a new wave moved north from the Iberian refuge. It was this wave that included the people identified by the AMH. The sub-group is still most common in the Basque country but it is frequent all along the coast of Western Europe including Western Britain and the Channel coasts. It is present to a lesser extent in Scandinavia.

Oppenheimer believes that most British Y-chromosome lines have been present since the Stone Age, and later invasions, even that of the Anglo-Saxons had relatively limited genetic impact. The Celtic 'invasion' he sees as merely a cultural migration.

Therefore we might conclude that our forefathers have lived in Britain for as much as 11,000 years, maybe even in the NW of England where they appear in historic times. They probably adopted the Warburton name because of their association with Warburton village, or with the Warburton family who owned the manor there. Whilst it is still possible they were actually related to the manorial family, my feeling is that this is unlikely.

# Ann's Ancestors

I met Ann in the autumn of 2006 during a holiday in Australia. I had circulated a note to all those listed on the Cheshire Family History Society website who had declared an interest in the name Warburton. It was part of my efforts to publicise the Warburton Surname DNA Project. One of the responses I received was from a lady who was looking after Ann's internet address as she no longer had access where she was living. She suggested Ann might be interested and I should write to her. By pure chance her address happened to be close to where I would shortly be staying on a holiday in Western Australia. Whilst there I gave her a ring and was invited around for morning coffee.

Although she had followed her ancestors back so far she was unable to continue through her lack of an Internet link. Her maiden name is Warburton. Her auburn hair reminded me of my sister, and her families origins in Northern Etchells matched a branch of my own so I decided to hunt for a link. Unfortunately Ann has no known living male Warburton relatives to allow a DNA test to help in the task.

Ann had already accessed information from various censuses and had found her grandfather, great grandfather and various other relations. She did not however, have information from the 1851 or 1841 censuses, which I have access to. I began by tracking her ancestors right through the censuses from 1901 to 1841 with additional information from Births, Marriages and Deaths (BMD) registers where appropriate. Registrations for Northern Etchells were recorded at Wilmslow. The starting point is Ann's father Alfred who was born in 1895. Note spellings are as recorded and not corrected.

## **Alfred**

Ann's father Alfred is in the 1901 census, aged 5 and living at home at home in Hey Head, Northern Etchells with his father John (42), mother Grace (41), and brothers John (17), and Fred (8). John was a general farm labourer born in Northern Etchells. Grace was born in Rusholme, Lancashire.

## **John – Ann's Grandfather**

John first appears in the 1861 census, aged 3. The age is indistinct and could be 5 but that doesn't fit with his age at other censuses, which suggest his birth was in 1858/9. There is no baptism that matches on the International Genealogical Index (IGI) though there is an entry on Cheshire BMD for 1858 which may be him.

His father is John senior (38), his mother is Elizabeth (34), and his sister is Mary Elizabeth (7). They were living at Hey Head, Northern Etchells.

The family are not present in the 1871 census. There are only 12 pages for Northern Etchells, compared with 19 in the 1861 census, with no mention of Hey Head so possibly some properties were missed, or the pages lost.

In 1881 John (22) was living at Hey Head, Northern Etchells with his wife Grace (21). Cheshire BMD records that John and Grace H Nicholls were married in a civil marriage at Altrincham in 1880. This probably means it was a nonconformist wedding.

In 1891 their address was recorded as Woodhouse Lane, Northern Etchells. Woodhouse Lane, unlike Hey Head is on modern maps, close to names such as Longhey, Newhey, and Haveley Hey, suggesting it is in the area once known as Hey



Head. Also John's wife was called Hannah. Hannah was Grace's second name. Their children were Jemima (9), John (7), Polly (6), and Thomas (3). Brother-in-law James Nichols was also present.

In 1901 Thomas (13), Alfred's brother, was a servant with Ethelbert and Emily Read in Ringway. Ethelbert was the son of Thomas's great uncle James's second wife (see below). Mary Alice (Polly) is staying with her Aunt Clara. I haven't found sister Jemima Elizabeth in the 1901 census, though there is no marriage or death recorded in Cheshire BMD.

### **John – Ann's Great Grandfather**

John first appears, aged 20, living at Woodhouse Lane, Northern Etchells with his parents Edward (40), and Mary (40), brother James (6), and sister Sarah (15) in the 1841 census. In the 1841 census ages were only required to the nearest 5 years. Edward was a farm labourer, and is the first new ancestor of Ann I was able to find. An IGI baptism that matches was at Ringway Chapel on June 25<sup>th</sup> 1820.

In 1851 John was recorded as being 29. His age varies throughout the censuses, being 38 in 1861, 48 in 1871, 62 in 1881 and 71 in 1891. He is not in the 1901 census and a John's death was registered in the first quarter of 1901 aged 81. His wife Elizabeth's age is also variable, being 34 in 1861, 46 in 1871, 53 in 1881, and 66 in 1891. Elizabeth is also not recorded in the 1901 census and was probably dead. A possible death registration was in 1900 at the age of 76, though this is older than her census ages.

John was described as an agricultural labourer throughout the censuses, except in 1891 when he is on parish relief. In 1851 he was still living with his parents Edward (51), and Mary (50) at Hey Head, Northern Etchells. His brother James (16), and sister Sarah Shaw (25) together with her husband George (26) and children Mary Anne (2), and John (7 months) were also there. Edward was a farm labourer who was born in Millington, which is near Rostherne. Mary was born at Styal, Cheshire.

In 1861 John was still at Hey Head, Northern Etchells but now with his wife Elizabeth, daughter Mary Elizabeth (7), and son John. Cheshire BMD has a civil marriage at Altrincham between John and Elizabeth Bailey in 1855. Again this probably means they had the nuptials in a nonconformist church. Elizabeth was born in Styal like her mother-in-law Mary.

In 1871 John was described as living at Hey Head Cottage. A second Hey Head Cottage and a Hey Head Farm are mentioned on the same census page. His wife Elizabeth, daughters Clara (8), Martha (5), and boarder Joseph Bailey (41) were also present. Joseph was probably Elizabeth's brother.

In 1881 John is a neighbour of his son John at Hey Head. His wife Elizabeth, daughters Clara (17), Martha (14), and nephews Edward (21) and James (20) were present. By 1891 when he is on parish relief, and only Clara (26), a charwoman, was still at home.

Of John and Elizabeth's other children Mary Elizabeth Bailey Warburton was baptised on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1855, but cannot be found after 1861 so her story is unknown. A daughter Sarah was baptised the same day but died aged 1 year.

Clara was baptised on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1863. In 1901 she was recorded as aged 36, a market hand living with her niece Mary Alice (16) at Hey Head. In 1903 she married George Wood at the Bethel Methodist Church, Stalybridge. Martha was baptised on

September 16<sup>th</sup> 1866 but does not appear after the 1881 census and no reliable marriage or death registration can be found.

### **Edward – Ann’s Great Great Grandfather**

Edward is not recorded in the 1861 census. An Edward’s death was registered in the first quarter of 1858, aged 60. This does not quite match his age of 51 on the 1851 census. A search on IGI found that an Edward Warburton was baptised at Rostherne on August 25<sup>th</sup> 1799. His parents were John and Ellen. This matches the 1851 census age. Also Rostherne is close to his recorded birthplace of Millington. In fact a check on the parish registered confirmed that his parents were ‘of Millington’.

IGI records a marriage of an Edward Warbutton to Mary Dickin on 20<sup>th</sup> March 1820 at Stockport. (I’ve had this misspelling at Stockport before). Also on IGI a Mary Dicken was christened at Wilmslow on February 18<sup>th</sup> 1798, parents Samuel and Sarah. There is no clear-cut death for Mary in Cheshire BMD, but she is not obviously present in the 1861 census.

### **Edward’s son James**

Before tracing back from Edward’s parents I investigated Edward’s younger son James who offered the possibility of another line that might produce a living male Warburton descendant who could be DNA tested.

In 1861, a James, aged 26, a farm labourer, was living at Hey Head with his wife Sarah (23), and son Edward (2). His birthplace, Northen Etchells, and his age are correct for Edward’s son, whilst the naming of his son Edward is further circumstantial evidence.

In 1871 James, aged 36, an agricultural labourer born in Northern Etchells was living in Hale, with Ann Reed who was aged 31 and was born in Burslem, Staffordshire, as a boarder. Also present were Edward Motterhead (12), and Ethelbert Reed (4), both born in Northen Etchells, and described as sons, and daughter Mary (3 months), born in Hale. James was a widower, and the death of Sarah Warburton was registered in 1863, aged 25.

James and Sarah had two sons, Edward who was 2 in 1861, and James who was born in 1861, after the date of the census. Both boys were staying with their grandfather John in 1881. James’s location is unknown in 1871, but the strange Edward Motterhead is the right age for Edward, and he doesn’t appear again so this may well be James’s son mis-named. Edward is missing from the 1891 and 1901 censuses, but neither Cheshire BMD, nor the National Registration index have any likely deaths.

James, however is in the 1891 and 1901 censuses, called Wm Jas. His age and place of birth are correct. The only birth recorded by Cheshire BMD in the Wilmslow district shortly after the 1861 census was William James who was born in the second quarter of 1861. However his marriage was recorded under the name James when he married Ellen Hewitt in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1881 at Northenden St Wilfred. Hence I equate the William James of the 1891 and 1901 censuses with Edward’s son James.

In 1891 James (Wm Jas) was a market gardener, aged 28, born in Northen Etchells, and living in Hey Head with his wife Ellen, aged 26 and born in Manchester, and sons Jas (8), Wm (6) and Walter (6 months). Also present was Sarah Hewit (14), a sister-in-law. In 1901 Wm Jas and his family were still living in Hey Head. In addition to his three sons a daughter Annie, aged 14 is mentioned. She must have been away from home in 1891.

Meanwhile in 1881 James senior was living at Davenport Green, Hale with his wife Anne. They are living with their sons Ethelbert Read (14), John W Warburton (7), and Thomas (1), and daughter Mary Read (10).

John and Ann's marriage in 1874 was recorded as a civil wedding. The marriage record would suggest that Ann was Ann Cooper before her first marriage. She had 2 children by her first marriage, Ethelbert, born around 1866 and Mary, also known as Polly born in 1870. Her date of birth is uncertain as her age varies through the censuses from 31 in 1871 to 56 in 1901. Also her place of birth, which was originally Burslem, changes to Sharston in 1881, and later to Delamere.

In 1891 James (age illegible) was at the Old Buttery House, Hale (near Davenport Green), with Ann (45, she ages rather slowly), Ethelbert (24), Polly (22), Thomas (11) and Robert (8). Polly is a nickname for Mary. Their son John W is probably the servant John, born in Hale, living at the Stathams in Baguely, but a John W's death aged 22 is recorded in Cheshire BMD in 1895 .

By 1901 Ann (56) was a widow living at Buttery House Farm Cottage with sons Thomas (21) a teamster on the farm, and Robert. James died in 1897 aged 62.

Thus James had 5 sons of whom 3 are living in 1901, 1 is dead and 1 unaccounted for. He also has 3 grandsons and a granddaughter. I haven't tried much tracing of people in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as it seems difficult to go forward without censuses. One trick is to search the Ancestry or Genes Reunited sites for other researchers interested in one's family members, but a search on Edward found nothing.

Edward's other children included Sarah who was baptised in Cheadle on July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1826, and married George Shaw at Bowdon St.Mary in 1846. They had 2 children Mary Ann (1849-54, and John (1850-5). They spent their lives in Northenden until beyond 1901. Also Mary was baptised on December 31<sup>st</sup> 1827 and Thomas was baptised on November 29<sup>th</sup> 1829, both at Ringway Chapel, but neither appears in any census and were probably dead by 1841.

### **John - Ann's 3 x Great Grandfather**

IGI records a marriage on October 17<sup>th</sup> 1797 at Rostherne between John Warburton and Ellen Dooley. There are no other baptisms for children of John and Ellen suggesting Edward was an only child.

It was at this point in my research that another piece of luck entered the scene. I was developing a conviction that the various Warburton families in Mobberley were descended from an elder brother of my 6 x Great Grandfather Josiah. The rationale for this is documented in the **My Genealogy** chapter.

I then received an email which included notes of Monumental Inscriptions at Mobberley St Wilfred which included, in grave no. 380 John Warburton of Millington died 1801 aged 61 also Peter and James his sons who died in infancy, Mary his wife died 1827 aged 75, John their son died 1852 aged 77 and Ellen his wife died 1852 aged 73. This not only took me back two more generations but raised a possibility of a link to the Mobberley Warburtons and hence my own ancestors.

My first search found a John baptised on May 20<sup>th</sup> 1739 that seemed about right. His parents were Josiah and Martha who married in Bowdon 1737. I couldn't find Josiah's parents and he clearly wasn't one of my Mobberley Warburtons. In fact he seems to have moved back to Ashley in Bowdon parish and raised a large family, so it is a coincidence if his eldest son moved back to Mobberley.

I then obtained a fiche of the published Mobberley Monumental Inscriptions and also began piecing together the various families who linked back to my ancestors. I discovered that the date of John's death was in October 1801. He was interred on either the 21<sup>st</sup> according to the parish record, or the 25<sup>th</sup> according to his headstone. Also his age was given as 'in his 61<sup>st</sup> year. This puts his birth in the 12 months before October 21<sup>st</sup> 1741, and makes the son of Josiah too old.

IGI has no John's baptised anywhere in the requisite 12 months. However a John was baptised at Mobberley St Wilfred on December 20<sup>th</sup> 1741. Of course he would have been born some time before his baptism, and although 2 months is above average it is not untypical. Furthermore John would appear to be a twin. His brother James was baptised the same day. Their parents were Thomas and Mary.

#### **Thomas - Ann's 4 x Great Grandfather**

Thomas was baptised on November 9<sup>th</sup> 1691, the eldest child of Thomas. He was buried on January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1780. His age was given as 86 which is a little low. He married Mary Burgess on November 25<sup>th</sup> 1733. They had six children. Their firstborn Mary must have died as an infant as a second Mary was baptised 5 years after the first. Their sons were Thomas, James John and Josiah.

#### **Thomas - Ann's 5 x Great Grandfather**

Thomas was baptised on January 11<sup>th</sup> 1672 (by the modern calendar; until 1754 New Year was towards the end of March). His parents were John and Mary. He was buried on October 15<sup>th</sup> 1724. There are entries on IGI that suggest he married in 1689, but his wife's name isn't given. It is possible she was the Mary who was buried at Mobberley in November 1729 and described as a widow of Mobberley. Their first child, Thomas was followed by Mary (died an infant), Mary, Deborah (died an infant), Enoch, Elizabeth, Deborah, George (died an infant), Peter (died an infant), Peter, Aaron and George.

#### **John - Ann's 6 x Great Grandfather**

John was born in Hale Barns around 1648 and died sometime after 1730. His parents were John (1608-91) and Margaret Hardy, (d.1696), my 7 x great grandparents. He moved to Mobberley between 1667 and 1671 and had 3 children with his first wife Mary, named Thomas, Deborah, and John. Deborah was tragically killed "under the stone in the bark mill" aged 2. John left a very detailed will that provides a lot of the evidence for this family. John then married Elizabeth Trefis in 1701. They had three children, William, Josiah and Mary. Elizabeth died a widow in 1747.

# James Warburton

A child of 9 weeks called Thomas, the son of James and Mary, was buried in the grave of John Warburton (my 5 x Great Grandfather) at Bowdon St Mary in 1828. He died on March 21<sup>st</sup> and was buried on March 23<sup>rd</sup>. A question arises as to the identity of Thomas's father James. My 3 x Great Grandfather William had a brother James, who would be 57 years old in 1828, and a son James, who would be 20. Neither seems a likely candidate. I have therefore searched for another James, possibly a nephew of William's, who might fit the bill.

Firstly I investigated William's son James. He was born on the 19<sup>th</sup> March 1808. He appears in census records from 1841 to 1871 identified by his place of birth, Hale, and his age which consistently fits with being born shortly before his baptism in March 1808. Also his death is recorded in the first quarter of 1878 aged 69, which is correct for his date of birth. These census entries show he was married to Alice who was born in 1808/9 in Hale.

There is only one International Genealogical Index (IGI) entry that exactly matches James and that is William's son. The next nearest are 1 year younger, baptised in Wilmslow (Dean Row), 2 years younger in Bowdon, and 3 years younger in Bowdon.

James and Alice's eldest child was born in 1832/3. IGI has two possible marriages for James and Alice, both at Manchester Cathedral. That to Alice Birch on 28<sup>th</sup> Dec 1831 is most likely as an Alice Birch was christened at Ringway Chapel on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1808 by parents Isaac Birch and Alice. This was probably the Isaac and Alice Royle who married on Nov 5<sup>th</sup> 1799 at Bowdon, and who had 7 daughters and 2 sons all christened at Ringway.

James married Alice when he was 23 years old. This leaves little time for an earlier marriage to Mary. Possible James and Mary marriages on the IGI are:

1. Manchester Cathedral 4<sup>th</sup> April 1825 to Mary Ann Larby.
2. Manchester Cathedral 31<sup>st</sup> Aug 1828, to Mary Royle.

The first was when William's son James was only 17, and the second is after the birth and death of Thomas.

William's brother James was baptised on September 4<sup>th</sup> 1771. He is also mentioned in his father's will of 1791.

An Oath of Administration dated 7<sup>th</sup> March 1832, was issued for a James Warburton, a farmer of Hale who died on February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1832. The parish record shows that he was buried on February 26<sup>th</sup> and he was "of Hale", and 61 years old. Unless James was over 7 months old when baptised, this is a slight exaggeration of his age, but this is very probably William's brother. Another James was baptised at Bowdon in July 1770. His parents were from Altrincham and he is probably the James of Dunham who was buried at Bowdon on November 29<sup>th</sup> 1831 aged 62.

The Oath of Administration gives the administrators as James's wife Jane, Josiah Warburton and Thomas Warburton, all of Hale. The men are both farmers. The estate is worth no more than £200. Josiah signs, though Jane makes her mark. Josiah could be James's and William's brother (though he only marked his wedding record and will), or his nephew (William's own son Josiah would be too young). William has a brother, a son and a nephew called Thomas.

There are two James and Jane marriages in Bowdon. The first, on 12<sup>th</sup> November 1786 to Jane Houghton of Rostherne, is too early for William's brother, but the second, on Jan 27<sup>th</sup> 1790 to Jane Davenport is possible. Davenport is a common name in Hale.

There were 9 baptisms in Bowdon to James and Jane Warburton between 1788 and 1808. The first two are too early for the later marriage, while the third is just nine months after it.

1. Elizabeth, 7<sup>th</sup> Sept 1788, of Bollington.
2. James, 21<sup>st</sup> Feb 1790, of Bollington.
3. Martha 14<sup>th</sup> Nov 1790 (born 16<sup>th</sup> Oct), of Baguely .
4. John, 25<sup>th</sup> Nov 1792, of Baguely.
5. Nancy, 5<sup>th</sup> 1795, of Chorley, Wimslow parish.
6. James, 29<sup>th</sup> April 1798, of Heaton Norris.
7. Jane and Nancy, twins, 5<sup>th</sup> April 1801 ( born Feb 20<sup>th</sup>), of Heaton Norris.
8. Thomas, 28<sup>th</sup> Oct 1804( born 20<sup>th</sup> Sept), of Stockport.
9. Mary Anne, 20<sup>th</sup> March 1808 (born Feb 15<sup>th</sup>), of Hale.

The first 2 baptisms, and the 5<sup>th</sup> probably belong to James and Jane nee Houghton, whilst the rest follow a pattern of movement from Baguely to Heaton Norris, then Stockport and then finally Hale where James was when he died. Heaton Norris is really part of Stockport so there may not have been a move between 1801 and 1804. Whilst Baguely was in Bowdon parish, Stockport is some 8 miles away and the fact they kept returning to Bowdon for baptisms shows a link to the parish.

The Bowdon Parish Register entry for the burial of baby Thomas states that he is from Stockport. There is no baptism record at Bowdon, or on IGI.

The most likely scenario is that the father of Thomas is William's nephew, son of brother James. Brother James married Jane Davenport in 1790 and they lived in Baguely, then Heaton Norris near Stockport, before returning to Hale. However they returned to Bowdon for the christenings of their children Martha, John, James, Jane, Nancy, Thomas and Mary Anne. James died in 1832 in Hale, and their last child was born in Hale in 1808. This is similar to a pattern followed by his brothers William and Josiah who worked away before returning to Hale. This may well have been related to the terms of their father's will in which part of their inheritance was not available until their youngest sister Jane reached 21 in 1806. Also in 1807 the Crewe estates in Hale were sold. Previous generations of the family were tenants of the Crewes and it is possible that the changes in ownership gave rise to new tenancy opportunities. Judging by the place of baptism of William's children it was in about 1807 when he took the tenancy at Ross Mill farm.

Their son James must have returned to Stockport where the family perhaps retained contacts. He married either Mary Anne Larby at Manchester Cathedral, or another Mary in a church around Stockport not reported on IGI. In the 1841 census James aged 45, and Mary aged 35 were living in Lowe St, Stockport. Lowe St. isn't on modern maps. He was a cotton weaver. They had no children. James cannot be found in the 1851 or later censuses. I cannot find his death registration.

## Notes on Bancroft Warburton

A recent DNA match to myself comes from a descendant of a William Warburton of Widnes who was born around the same time that William, son of Bancroft Warburton was born in nearby Great Sankey. Whilst this is not the only possible identification of William of Widnes it does offer some interesting possibilities. These notes record the known facts concerning William and Bancroft, and explore the implications should William indeed be the son of Bancroft.

The DNA match comes from a descendant of a George Warburton who was born in Widnes in 1822. George was baptised at St. Wilfred, Farnworth, Widnes, son of William (a labourer) and Elizabeth of Widnes. In all William and Elizabeth had 11 children baptised there, and William is variously called a husbandman or labourer. There is nothing to suggest there were two families based on the records in Lancashire Parishes Online but a check of the actual parish register should be carried out.

A marriage at St Mary the Virgin, Prescott on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1810 between William Warburton, a labourer and widower of Widnes, and Elizabeth Traverse a widow of Widnes is probably this William and Elizabeth, especially as their first child was baptised on February 17<sup>th</sup> 1811. St Mary the Virgin is the parish church of Prescott, St Wilfred (later St Luke) of Farnworth being a chapel of ease within the parish.

William and Elizabeth are present in the 1841 census living at Barrow Green, Widnes with son Matthew. William is 60 and Elizabeth 55, ages in 1841 being rounded down to the nearest 5 years. This gives William a birth date of 1777-1781. Neither William nor Elizabeth can be found in the 1851 census. The deaths of 2 Williams are recorded at Warrington in 1841. Both Williams were also buried at Warrington and Lancashire Parishes Online gives their age at death. One can be discounted as he is at the same address in the 1841 census and the burial record, though his age is correct for the son of Bancroft Warburton. The other is one year older, but his address on the burial record is also in Warrington. However he is not in the 1841 census unless he is William of Widnes.

In fact deaths at Widnes would have been registered at Prescott. Bancroft's son Joseph was farming very close to William in Widnes, in Crow Wood Lane, and his death in 1845 was registered at Prescott. However the first William whose death is registered at Prescott after 1841 is in 1857. I'm not sure if the proximity between William and Joseph implied kinship or is simply coincidence. Bancroft's sons William and Joseph were the youngest, and the two who didn't inherit one of Bancroft's estates in his will of 1804.

William's son Matthew is also an enigma. He doesn't appear in any census after 1841. The death of a Matthew was recorded at Warrington in 1854. Unfortunately age at death is not given on the index to the registers until 1865, and no burial is recorded on Lancashire Parishes online, there being no burials recorded for Great Sankey, Farnworth or Prescott for the relevant period. However given the rarity of the name this is quite possibly him, though it doesn't explain why he was missing from the 1851 census. There are several families at Barrows Green in the 1851 census so if William was alive and missed the census like Matthew it would seem he was living elsewhere.

All that is known of Bancroft's son William is that he is mentioned in Bancroft's will of 1804, which was proved in 1805, and so is known to have survived past that date. The key to determining if William of Widnes could be the same person is to identify

his death registration or burial record and check if his age at death matches a 1779 baptism. Even so with 14 baptisms of Williams between 1777 and 1781, seven in 1779 alone, it will need a DNA comparison with a known descendant of Bancroft to determine if they are the same. Two of the seven baptisms in 1779 were in Bowdon where my own ancestors lived, and only one in Warrington, in 1781.

Bancroft Warburton was baptised at Bowdon St. Mary on November 12<sup>th</sup> 1738, the child of John Bancroft and Elizabeth Warburton of Sinderland. On April 20<sup>th</sup> 1767 Bancroft Warburton married Elizabeth Norman at St. Luke, Farnworth, Widnes. Bancroft was described as of the parish of Prescott. He subsequently died in 1805 and was buried at Great Sankey, St. Mary, a chapelry in Prescott parish.

There is nothing to prove that the Bancroft baptised at Bowdon is the same as the one who married in Widnes and lived at Great Sankey except the coincidence of the unusual name, the correlation between the dates, and the lack of any other evidence of a second Bancroft. However, if Bancroft's age at death in 1805 ties in with the Bowdon baptism, i.e. it is 66 years, this would be pretty good proof. The record is included in Lancashire Parishes Online but no age at death is given. The parish records need to be checked to see if his age is given. It is also possible a monumental inscription might exist.

The Bancroft of Great Sankey is also said to have 2 brothers. This is apparently a little guess work on the assumption Bancroft was born near where he lived and these "brothers" were from the same area. I think these brothers can be discounted.

The following facts can be determined about the background to the Bancroft baptised at Bowdon. On March 20<sup>th</sup> 1723/4 Mary Warburton of Dunham married John Bancroft of Carrington. By 1736 they had four children baptised at Bowdon (I do not yet have their names; they are currently missing from IGI though in the past the coverage of Bowdon by IGI has been good). Mary, wife of John Bancroft of Carrington, was buried at Bowdon on June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1737. Unfortunately there is no extant grave for Mary, or any other Bancroft buried at Bowdon in this period.

Mary Bancroft nee Warburton can be identified as the daughter of Thomas Warburton of Hale and Pheobe Dean of Knutsford who married at Bowdon on December 2<sup>nd</sup> 1701. This family subsequently farmed at Sinderland as tenants of the Crewe estates. Thomas died in 1727 and left a will which wasn't proved until 1734. It refers to his daughter Mary Bancroft. Phoebe died in 1761, by which time she was living in Marple, Stockport. Her son John continued the lease until his death in 1809. He does not appear to have married. His will exists but has yet to be examined.

The origins of Thomas of Hale are clouded as there are a number of Thomases attested in Hale at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and there is a known tendency for nonconformist baptisms to occur away from Bowdon, St Mary and so go unrecorded. However, if occupation is a clue, my own ancestors were the main Warburton farming family in Hale at that time and my ancestor Josiah was bailiff to the Crewe estates in Hale from 1686 to the early 1720's. He may therefore be the Thomas born in 1676 to Thomas (brother of Josiah) and Alice Worsely.

On a geographical note, on the baptisms of their children Thomas and Pheobe are sometimes described as of Sinderland, and sometimes of Dunham. Sinderland occupies the northern area of Dunham and these two names are frequently interchanged. Carrington lies to the north of Sinderland, still within the ancient parish of Bowdon.



Following Bancroft's baptism in 1738 there is a wedding between John Bancroft and Elizabeth Warburton on May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1749. Both are merely described as "of this parish". The question arises whether these are the parents of Bancroft Warburton, and whether it is the same John Bancroft who was married to Mary Warburton. Obviously the 10 year gap between Bancroft's birth and the marriage is strange, particularly as John Bancroft was not apparently attached himself.

Some clues come from the will of John Bancroft of Carrington who was buried at Bowdon on December 17<sup>th</sup> 1756. Firstly he is confirmed as the husband of Mary by reference to his brother-in-law John Warburton of Sinderland, who was one of his executors.

John left bequests to a son-in-law John Hallam (his main beneficiary), and two daughters Pheobe, and Ann (who got £100 each). There was no stipulation about waiting until they are 21, suggesting they were already adults. It is likely that the wife of John Hallam, and one other child were dead by then as they are not mentioned.

John also left "house room" to his wife Elizabeth, so he had clearly remarried to an Elizabeth. I don't know if a John Bancroft is recorded as marrying any other Elizabeth than Elizabeth Warburton in the area at that time. Certainly if she is the Elizabeth Warburton who married John Bancroft in 1749 the children are too old to be hers.

Finally, and most intriguing is the bequest of £20 to Bank Warburton. No relationship or reason is described, but it is likely that Bank might be a diminutive of Bancroft, in which case the Bancroft baptised at Bowdon would appear to be alive in 1756.

Elizabeth Bancroft's own burial might be expected to be at Bowdon. Three possibilities are:

Elizabeth Bancroft buried December 8<sup>th</sup> 1764 was from Sinderland, daughter of William and Margaret. When the parents are described it usually means the death of a child, so this one is unlikely. Also there is no known marriage of a William Warburton to a Margaret at this time.

Elizabeth Bancroft buried January 10<sup>th</sup> 1775 was from Prescott, Lancashire. This is intriguing because Prescott is where Bancroft lived so it would seem logical for her to go to her son in widowhood but return to her home parish for burial.

Elizabeth Bancroft buried April 21<sup>st</sup> 1793 aged 98 was the wife of Thomas from Sinderland. She would be 43 in 1738, a little old to be having illegitimate children, and probably long married.

Elizabeth's origins are difficult to determine. There is no age at death on the 1775 burial. They were introduced as the norm at Bowdon just a few years later. Since Bancroft was conceived a few months after John's first wife's death, Elizabeth might have gone as a servant to help him with his young family. This might imply she was related to Mary, though Mary had no sister of that name. A cousin, a daughter of one of Thomas of Sinderland's brothers would be most likely. Also the delay in them marrying might have had something to do with waiting until the family was more grown up. It might also mean Elizabeth herself was very young.

It should be noted that there were a number of Warburton families in Bowdon, some apparently unrelated to each other so having the name Warburton in common does not in itself imply a close relationship.

Elizabeths baptised at Bowdon in the relevant timeframe are:

- The daughter of James of Altrincham baptised on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1702, is possible, but a little old. However if Thomas of Sinderland is the son of Thomas of Hale, then James would be his brother.
- The daughter of John of Altrincham baptised on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1711, would be 27 when Bancroft was born. This John would not be a brother of Thomas, because although there is evidence of a brother John he probably died in 1695.
- The daughter of George of Dunham baptised on August 31<sup>st</sup> 1712, would be 26 when Bancroft was born. No likely wedding has been found for George. As with John, Thomas's brother of that name was dead by this time. He did also have an uncle George but if he had a family it was not in the Bowdon area.
- The daughter of William of Hale baptised on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1717, would be 21 when Bancroft was born. This William is probably the one who married Mary Dawson in 1707 when both were described as of Baguely. Their first child was baptised before the wedding, and in subsequent baptisms the children are described as the children of William of Hale. There is some evidence for Thomas having a brother William in that his brother Aaron acquired some land on behalf of a William in 1702. This William could not have been Aaron's son due to age; Aaron didn't marry until 1694.
- The daughter of Josiah of Timperley baptised on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1721, would be 17 when Bancroft was born. There is an argument for Josiah being brother to Thomas based on his name. It is known Josiah was born around 1691 from his age at death. His parents had been married over 20 years by this time so he would have to be one of the youngest. However, by this time Thomas's uncle Josiah had become a significant figure being a leader of the non-conformist movement, and bailiff on the Hale estates of Lady Lucy Crewe. The name becomes quite frequent in the family after this time. However it must be noted there is another Josiah of unknown origin in the parish at this time.

None of the above Elizabeths was buried as a child, and only two other marriages involving an Elizabeth occurred in the period up to the marriage of Elizabeth to John Bancroft in 1749, or for 15 years afterwards. One is the remarriage of the widow of Josiah of Timperley, and so can be discounted. The other was in 1738 to Robert Thorley. Also the IGI doesn't have any other likely Elizabeths baptised nearby.

John Bancroft's will provides circumstantial evidence that he was the father of Bancroft Warburton, and that he later married his mother. The Elizabeth who went to live in Prescot before being buried in Bowdon offers a suggestion of a link between the two Bancrofts.

If William of Widnes is Bancroft's son then unless John Bancroft himself, or one of his ancestors, was the illegitimate son of a Warburton, he cannot be Bancroft's father according to the DNA evidence. The closeness of the DNA match makes it unlikely that such an illegitimacy took place very much before. More likely Bancroft's father was a Warburton. This raises 2 questions, who was he, and did John Bancroft know.

As to the latter we can only guess, though if he did know then it implies he was prepared to claim paternity to hide a greater scandal, implying Elizabeth and the father were closely related.

For the former the only clue is geography. On Bancroft's baptism his parents are described as from Sinderland which is where Mary Bancroft's family farmed. By 1738

both Mary's father and eldest brother were dead. Her mother Pheobe was running the farm on behalf of her remaining son John. John was baptised on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1725, so would be not yet 13 when Bancroft was conceived. It is just possible, and certainly a scandal if true.

More probably the DNA match is proof that William of Widnes is not Bancroft's son, but until a descendant of Bancroft is tested the possibility of a deeper scandal remains.

## Warburtons Named Josiah

Unusual forenames can sometimes indicate family relationships. I first came across this when I discovered that my great grandfather's youngest brother was Wright Warburton, who was born in 1856. As I followed my line further back I discovered the origin of this name was my three times great grandmother who was born Ann Wright. She named one of her sons, Wright in 1815. The original Wright never married but a several Wright Warburtons appear in censuses and in BMD registers.

Subsequent investigation showed that most, but not all of these, were descendants of Ann Warburton nee Wright. In 1848 Joseph, Ann's youngest son, had a child who was named Wright, but he died the same year. In 1856 two more of her sons, my great great grandfather Thomas, and his brother Josiah both had sons called Wright. The name passed to the next generation when Joseph's son George Goodier Warburton named a son Wright in 1879, and Josiah's son Peter used the name in 1890.

However there are 3 other Wrights, plus a few where Wright is used as a middle name, and none of these are descended from Ann Wright. In 1847 Thomas Warburton of Hyde named a son Wright. His wife was Sarah Moss, and Wright had a brother called Moss. However the origin of Wright's name is unclear. Coincidentally the family shares a common ancestor with Ann's descendants (though not Ann herself) because I have a Y-chromosome DNA match with one of Thomas and Sarah's descendants. This Wright emigrated to the USA and appears on the 1880 census there. A second Wright was born around 1859 in the Hyde area to Charles and Hannah. Charles was originally from Timperley but is not related to Ann Wright. Finally a child was born in Denton in 1897 but died the following year.

Following this experience with Wright I had a similar success with Enoch. Enoch, the youngest brother of my six times great grandfather Josiah, moved to Mobberley where he died in 1692 leaving a daughter, but no sons. However a search of the International Genealogical Index (IGI) revealed three more Enochs baptised in Mobberley or Wilmslow by 1767. This gave a clue that the Warburton families that multiplied in the Mobberley area in the eighteenth century were somehow linked to Enoch. Further research provided strong evidence that most of these families were descended from Enoch's brother John who also moved to Mobberley around 1670. His grandson Enoch was born in 1699. He in turn named one of his sons Enoch in 1735. while another son John produced his grandson Enoch in 1767.

These investigations identified another fairly uncommon but recurring name, Josiah. By studying the IGI, censuses, Family History Online, and various BMD sites, together with knowledge from researching my own family I have identified about 46 different Josiah Warburtons who born up to 1900. The IGI does not include burial records, and the only parish record studied in detail are those of Bowdon and Mobberley. Some information has been gleaned from Family History Online, but further information may yet come to light in other local parishes. Also the marrying of baptism, marriage and death records is done on a best fit basis and cannot always be confirmed, especially there are excess marriages in some instances. It is possible two Josiahs have been conflated, or one Josiah split into two in some instances.

The following discussion covers each Josiah.

1. The earliest Josiah (referred to as old Josiah in the paper), who lived from 1658 to 1730, was my six times great grandfather, and brother of the above mentioned Enoch and John of Mobberley. He was a significant figure in Hale

where he lived most of his life. He was for many years the bailiff for the Hale estates of Lady Lucy Crewe. He was also a leading nonconformist in the area and was one of the co-founders of Hale Chapel which was founded in 1723. This could be a reason for his name being used frequently in the family, but it also meant that, because nonconformist baptisms often went unrecorded in the parish register the origins of some early Josiahs are uncertain. Josiah married twice. He had a son and two daughters by his first wife, Jane Hollinpriest who died in 1685. He then married Martha Faulkner in 1711, the earliest Josiah marriage on the IGI.

2. Josiah son of Rebecca of Hale was buried at Bowdon in 1700. Since his mother's name is given his father may be presumed dead. Rebecca Barlow married John Warburton in 1687 and a John of Hale died in 1695. This John is probably the son of old Josiah's brother Thomas, who is attested in a lease, but whose baptism is not recorded. Thomas seems to have had several children whose baptisms are recorded at Bowdon, but the example of John suggests there may be others who are unrecorded.
3. Josiah of Timperley married Elizabeth Jansen in 1715 and died, aged 36, in 1727 leaving a son and 3 daughters. This makes his birth around 1691, too early for him to be a grandson of old Josiah's brother Thomas. There is another brother George who was alive at that time, but of whom nothing is known, except he was the only brother excluded as an executor of their father's will.
4. There is a single reference to a Josiah Warburton of Partington as the father of Mary at her baptism in 1718. This is unlikely to be an erroneous reference to Josiah of Timperley as his son's baptism was only a few months later.
5. Josiah the Elder of Bowdon is little known except through the will of his brother Joshua dated 1720. Another brother, Peter of Crowton, is also mentioned. None of the brothers' baptisms are recorded. Josiah died in 1763.
6. Josiah the Younger of Bowdon is the presumed son of Josiah the Elder. He married Elizabeth Renshaw in 1737 but died shortly afterwards. He was involved in dealings on a piece of land in Dunham that had earlier been bought by Aaron Warburton, a nephew of old Josiah, on behalf of a William. William's relationship to Aaron is unknown, as is the means by which Josiah acquired the land. Josiah the Elder would seem to be too old to be Thomas's grandson.
7. The earliest Josiah baptism on the IGI was in 1704 in Mobberley. This is old Josiah's nephew, son of his brother John, who had moved to Mobberley around 1670, and his second wife Elizabeth Trefis. Josiah married Ann Bracegirdle in 1726 and lived until 1784. Although the age on his grave is only given as 68 his will ties in with his known family.
8. In 1716 Josiah son of John was baptised at Northenden. This may be the same Josiah who married Martha Bradbury at Bowdon in 1737. Josiah and Martha had one child baptised at Mobberley in 1739 but then seem to have moved to Ashley. They buried a child, Martha at Bowdon in 1745 and then had a number of others baptised. They both died in 1764.
9. Old Josiah's only son, John buried a child called Josiah in 1719. John had 2 other children and none of their baptisms are recorded.

10. Josiah and Ann of Mobberley produced their own son Josiah in 1734. A Josiah of Mobberley, husbandman, married Ann Burgess of Knutsford in 1759. Several children at Knutsford have a father called Josiah but they fall into two groups, four between 1760 and 1763, and three, including a Josiah (#21), between 1774 and 1776. Only 3, Elizabeth and Ann from the first group, and Josiah from the second, are mentioned in their grandfather's will suggesting the others died. The gap in births also suggests that Josiah's first wife died and he remarried, possibly to Margaret Baguley of Lymm in 1769 as her husband is described as Josiah of Nether Knutsford. A closer inspection of the Knutsford parish register is needed to check the fate of the other children. Also there are 2 further marriages at Knutsford which cannot be matched. These were to Ann Bennet in 1773 and Ann Percival in 1786. These are perhaps subsequent marriages rather than additional Josiahs. Candidate Josiahs are #10 and #13. Also a stray Josiah, a gardener, was buried in Huntingdonshire in 1791. In the later censuses there are virtually no Warburtons in Huntingdonshire so he almost certainly came from outside. He is most likely to be one of the known Josiah's and this is the best fit. Also in 1781 a Josiah of Bexton, late of Knutsford was in Chester jail fro debt.
11. In 1743 the son of Joseph and Elizabeth was buried at Bowdon. Two other children were also buried but there is no record of their baptisms, their parents marriage, or Joseph's own baptism on IGI.
12. Josiah son of Enoch and Sarah was baptised at Mobberley in 1745 but died the same year. Enoch was the grandson of the John who moved to Mobberley around 1670.
13. Enoch's brother Thomas had his son baptised Josiah in 1746. This Josiah was buried at Mobberley in 1821, aged 75. No wife is present in the grave but he possibly married Martha Wright at Mobberley in 1768. The IGI has no children for Josiah and Martha of Mobberley.
14. Josiah of Altrincham was buried in 1818 aged 73 meaning he was born in 1744 or 1745. There is no baptism for this Josiah so he was probably baptised at Hale Chapel where records only began in 1752. A Josiah, husbandman of Hale married Martha Henshaw in 1769 and they had seven children baptised between 1771 and 1781 during which time they were recorded as living in Altrincham.
15. Josiah #10 had a brother Thomas who also had a son called Josiah mentioned in his grandfather's will. The baptism of this Josiah is missing from IGI but a Josiah died in 1815, a cordwainer, aged 55, giving a birth around 1760. His wife obtained a Letter of Administration. In 1783 a cordwainer called Josiah married Ann Toft at Knutsford. Two of their children, John 1784-1816, and Margaret 1794-1821 are present with their parents in a grave at Knutsford, but only Margaret, and a sister born in 1792 are on the IGI. Neither John, nor any other children born before 1792 are recorded.
16. There are two other children of Josiah and Ann baptised at Knutsford, Strethill in 1802, and Elizabeth in 1803 or 4 (the IGI has entries for both). These might imply another, unknown Josiah given the gap from the previous births, and the name Strethill which implies a connection to a Strethill family. However there is no marriage close to these births and these children may belong to an existing Josiah.

17. In 1763 John a great grandson of old Josiah, and eldest son of John, my four times great grandfather, named his eldest son Josiah. Josiah spent his life at Haveley Hey in Northern Etchells. He married Ann Hobson in 1792 at Manchester Cathedral and his death was registered in the fourth quarter of 1839, aged 75 at Wilmslow.
18. In 1769 my three times great grandfather John named the first son of his second marriage Josiah but he died in 1770 aged 10 months.
19. In 1770 the first Josiah from further afield is recorded, the first of nine children of George and Sarah in Goostry-cum-Barnshaw. The nearest George and Sarah marriages are in 1761 at Witton, and 1762, in Bowdon in 1762. However the Goostry brood are the only children of George and Sarah recorded.
20. In 1773 my three times great grandfather John named another son Josiah. He married Margaret Batty in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne in 1797 and his death is registered in the second quarter of 1854, aged 80, in Altrincham. He is present in the 1841 and 1851 censuses.
21. In 1773 a Josiah was born in Knutsford, son of Josiah. The father is probably Josiah #10 who is known to have a son called Josiah. A Josiah whose death was registered at Stockport in the fourth quarter of 1837 aged 60, would have been born in 1777 but there is no matching IGI record. It is possible this is the same Josiah and the age is incorrect.
22. It is known from a will that two brothers born in Stockport in the 1820's had a father called Josiah who doesn't appear in any censuses, implying he was already dead by 1841. It might be his death that is attributed to #21 above. Also #21 is descended from old Josiah's brother John but a descendant of the brothers from the 1820s is not my Y-chromosome match, though this might only mean an unknown 'non-paternal event' has occurred within the family.
23. In 1779 the son of James and Sarah of Handforth was baptised at Adlington. James and Sarah Fellows of Alderley and then Handforth also had children baptised at Mobberley. James is probably a brother of Josiah #13, in that he was the right age (23) and of Mobberley parish when he married. He is probably the 60 year old in the 1841 census in Cheadle with wife Mary and grown up children Charles, Sarah and Mary. It is probably his death that was registered at Stockport in the third quarter of 1858 aged 79. Mary is probably Mary Slack whom he married at Ashton-under-Lyne in 1805.
24. In 1784 the first Josiah was baptised at Manchester Cathedral, parents George and Ellen. They could be from anywhere in the Manchester area but a George and Ellen Blease were married at Bowdon in 1773 and had 2 children baptised there.
25. In 1790 the son of William and Catherine was baptised at Wilmslow. William and Catherine Hooley married in either Wilmslow or Cheadle (the IGI has entries for both) in 1775 and had a number of children. William's parentage has not been investigated. He does not appear in any census.
26. In 1793 the son of Samuel and Hannah was baptised at Manchester Cathedral. He might be the same Josiah whose death was registered at Knutsford in the second quarter of 1870 aged 75, though it is strange he managed to miss all censuses. However all census entries have been assigned to other Josiahs. He is also probably the groom of one of 2

unmatched brides at Manchester Cathedral, Ann Robinson 1824 and Elizabeth either Kempster (1816) or Forrester (1819), the other being the Elizabeth who married #27. The "spare" marriage might be a late marriage for Josiah #24, or belong to #25.

27. In 1795 the son of John and Betty was baptised at Altrincham. He died in 1853 aged 57 and is buried at Bowdon with his wife Elizabeth. This could be either Elizabeth Kempster married at Manchester Cathedral in 1816, or Elizabeth Forster, married at the same place in 1819. His death registration is not on FreeBMD, but his Monumental Inscription has been documented. He is present in the 1851 census
28. In 1800 the son of Josiah #20 and Margaret was baptised at Bowdon. He married Mary Ann Warburton at Stockport in 1836 and died some time after 1861. He is present on the 1841 to 1861 censuses, though his identification with the Josiah on the Isle of Man in 1861 is speculative, based on age.
29. in 1803 a Josiah was born at Burslem in Staffordshire son of son of Peter and Mary. He probably married Catherine Hand at Stafford in 1829. He is the most likely candidate for the Josiah, a carter on the 1841 census in Salford, based on age an elimination of #29 and #31. He subsequently disappears and no death registration has yet been found.
30. In 1805 the son of Josiah #17 and Ann was born, though he is not on the IGI. He died, unmarried in 1869 (registered in the first quarter). He is present on the 1841 to 1861 censuses.
31. in 1813 the son of William and Ann is baptised at Alderley. He is in the 1841, 1861, and 1871 censuses, never married and died in 1874 (registered in the second quarter) aged 61 and is buried at Nether Alderley with his parents a brother, three sisters and a brother-in-law (from Family History On-line).
32. In 1813 the son of William and Sarah is the first Josiah born in Bolton. In the 1851 census he is a widower with 4 sons. His death is registered in the fourth quarter of 1857 aged 44. He is probably one of the Josiahs who married at Manchester cathedral, Eliza Pickles in 1834 being his most likely wife.
33. The son of my three times great grandfather was born in 1813 and baptised at Ringway Chapel in 1814. He is present in all the censuses until his death in 1888 aged 74 (registered in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter).
34. In 1817 the son of James and Elizabeth was baptised at Bromyard, Herefordshire. He is probably the Josiah who married Ann Pheasant at Worcester in 1849. He and Ann are in the 1861 census at Bromyard with children Sarah and Edwin, but his death is not recorded on FreeBMD.
35. In 1818 the son of John and Mary of Hale was baptised at Bowdon. His parents origins are unclear. He is possibly the 20 year old in Bowdon in 1841 census. He is in the 1861 census with wife Mary Ann and daughter Sarah (6). By 1871 the have two younger daughters but Sarah is absent. By 1881 a fourth daughter has appeared. He is probably the Josiah whose death was registered in the second quarter of 1883 aged 67 at Chorlton, especially as he last lived at Didsbury. There is also an unmatched wedding at Manchester Cathedral, to Ann Jackson in 1842. There is no Josiah and Ann in the 1851 census so presumably Ann died so she could have been a first wife of this Josiah, or #36.



36. In 1822 the son of Aaron and Mary was baptised at Cheadle. He married Sarah Wharton at Manchester Cathedral in 1849. He is in the 1851 census married to Sarah, with brother Aaron and infant Joseph. In 1861 there is still the one son. In 1871 and 1881 they are alone. In 1891 their grandson Egerton is present. In 1901 Josiah is a widower. His death was registered in the first quarter of 1907 at Sale aged 84.
37. Around 1824 a Josiah was born a Pownall Fee. He appears in all censuses, and is probably the Josiah whose death was registered at Bucklow in 1907 aged 84. He is probably the 15 year old at Wilmslow in the 1841 census. He is transcribed as Isiah in 1851 and Isaiah in 1881. His wife is variously Mary, Margaret and Mary Ann, but always from Newbury. In 1861 his children Arthur and John and father William are present. In 1871 he was a servant living away from his family. In 1881 as Isaiah he is with wife Mary Ann of Newbury. In 1891 he and an unmarried daughter are with his daughter and son-in-law Sarah and John Bailey. By 1901 the family have moved to Ramsbotham so the Josiah whose death is registered in the first quarter of 1899 aged 69 at Bury is this one although the age is a little low.
38. In 1840 the son of William and Elizabeth was born. He appears in the 1841 census in Manchester, but a death is registered at Manchester in the second quarter of 1843, though his age is unknown.
39. In 1846 in Bolton a Josiah was born who appears in the 1871 census with his wife Mary and three daughters. By 1881 there are 7 children. In 1891 six are still at home, and in 1901 three are at home. His death was registered at Halliwell in 1905, aged 58.
40. In 1860 the son of James and Sarah of Cheadle was born. He is in the censuses of 1861, 1871, 1881 (with his brother-in-law), and 1891 (with wife Clara and 2 sons). His death was registered in the first quarter of 1900 at Stockport aged 39.
41. Around 1873 the son of Josiah #39 and Mary of Bolton was born. He is in the 1881 census aged eight, but his death was registered in the third quarter of 1890, aged 17 at Halliwell, Bolton.
42. In 1883 the son of Margaret was born in Manchester. He is in the 1901 census with Margaret, now a widow, in Bolton. His death was registered at Halliwell, Bolton in the first quarter of 1909 aged 26.
43. In the fourth quarter of 1885 the death of an infant Josiah was recorded at Stockport.
44. In 1890 the son of John and Ann of Bolton was born. He is in the 1891, and 1901 censuses.
45. The death of a Josiah aged 1 was registered in the first quarter of 1893 at Denton.
46. in 1900 the son of William and Annie of Didsbury was born and appears in the 1901 census.

Fourteen of the above Josiahs are descended from either old Josiah or his brother John. One (#2) is possibly descended from their brother Thomas suggesting others might belong to that family.

Eight of the Josiahs died as infants. Other infants may have been missed.

The narrow geographical spread of the Josiahs is most striking. Apart from a group in Bolton area in the nineteenth century, and a couple of instances in Staffordshire and Herefordshire, they all congregate in N.E. Cheshire. There are several families of Warburtons in this area and some may have been familiar with the name from other families and introduced it into their own. However some may signify descendant lines of my own clan where details of the exact link is now lost.