



The

# WORLDWIDE NEWBURGH FAMILY

MAPPING AND RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

STRIVING FOR TRUTH IN HISTORY

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February/March 2023

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## The LULWORTH ST. ANDREW'S STUDY IS FINALLY AVAILABLE!

**THE LOST LEGACY OF  
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH  
and MEDIEVAL LULWORTH**  
DEVELOPMENT OF EAST/WEST LULWORTH FROM DOMESDAY,  
BY THE NEWBURGHIS - LORDS OF EAST LULWORTH

**D. SUZANNE SIMONICH**  
TRANSLATIONS BY: SALLY THOMSON  
COVER PAINTINGS BY: RICHARD WILKIN

The Lost Legacy of St. Andrew's Church

Lulworth Cove and the village of West Lulworth—Paintings by Richard Wilkin

After 1088, the Saxon Manor of Lulla became the Crown Manor of Lulworth St. Andrew. William II granted stewardship of the East Lulworth manor to descendants of Henry Newburgh, 1st Earl of Warwick. It was held by the Newburghs as tenants-in-chief for five centuries. Now extinct, the Crown manor represents an enigma of lost history. St. Andrew's Church, the original Lulworth Castle, and the first Bindon Abbey graced the sentinel cliffs of East Lulworth near the English Channel. This study strives to restore knowledge of the manor, its original structures, and residents.

*"Not to know what has been transacted in former times is to be always a child. If no use is made of the labors of past ages, the world must remain always in the infancy of knowledge."  
— Cicero (106-43 BC)*

While writing this medieval saga I was unfailingly swept back in time. Researching new clues always led me down the proverbial “rabbit hole” only to emerge on the other side of the warren blinking hard and observing new information tumbling from the darkness into the light.

Though challenging to write and complicated to research, I hope this new book will prove useful to people studying medieval Lulworth, Dorset county, and the Newburgh family. There were some stellar moments during the process.

### THE RESEARCH

Researching history is always a process. Studying Lulworth’s St. Andrew church allowed me to resurrect some evocative buried histories. Surprisingly, some details were preserved by none other than author Thomas Hardy who wrote *Far from the Madding Crowd*, *Tess of the d’Urbervilles*, and other 19<sup>th</sup> century best sellers.

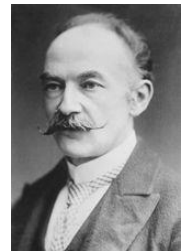
A multi-talented genius, Hardy was an apprentice architect and newspaper reporter before he began penning his novels. His **Wessex** was medieval Newburgh territory! Regarding St. Andrew's Church, he remarked,

*"It is evident that here was once a building of considerable architectural pretensions."*

Was he ever right! Continuing his narrative, he described the church's enduring Gothic tower:

*"This tower is one of exceptional grace and artistic proportions, in curious contrast to the customary local architecture of so late a date. The upper part shows several unusual features; and when in its prime, with pinnacles and statuary complete, it must have been of extraordinary beauty."*

As an apprentice architect, he was more aware of the building's ancient history than historians who preceded him. Because of the ecclesiastical upheaval triggered by Henry VIII's narcissism, much of St. Andrew's ornamentation from the Rayonnant period was stripped to comply the rules inflicted by the Protestant Reformation. If its Gothic glory had survived we would have looked upon it and exclaimed, C'est magnifique!



I believe the Gothic tower has quite literally rescued St. Andrew's Church, **and** Lulworth's authentic medieval past from near extinction. Some of the missing puzzle pieces of the church, and its patrons have been resurrected. I believe this study has given us a chance to know the **real** Lulworth and to learn more about its tenants-in-chief the Newburghs. History has a way of emerging in fits and starts, and the Saxon period was just the beginning for

### **The Manor of Lulworth St. Andrew at East Lulworth.**

Participating in this journey, the reader must be aware this study is non-standard to the currently endorsed history for St. Andrew's church and East Lulworth. Rest assured; the work is backed up by ancient documents hidden in scattered archives.

The Lords of Lulworth have always been an enigma. My study over the past twenty-five years has uncovered new information including surprising errors, exclusions and misrepresentations. All of these are detailed in *The Lost Legacy of St. Andrew's Church and Medieval Lulworth* now available.

For your convenience the introduction is posted at [deNovoBurgoChronicles.com](http://deNovoBurgoChronicles.com). The manuscript is cited in Harvard Style following a timeline. A thirteen page bibliography is included. Numerous photos and maps are reproduced in color. Pedigree tables populate the appendices. I hope you will join me in celebrating this long awaited publication, and share your thoughts on [Amazon](http://Amazon).



## AND THE HISTORY BEAT GOES ON

For almost five years, I have been writing this newsletter between research forays. I love doing it, because of the encouragement supporters and donors have given me. Proper documentation is important along with verifiable translations of Latin documents. I will continue, but by the end of the year I hope to bring the entire FIRST family of John Newburgh Esquire (d. 1484) into full focus. Some documentation begins to peter out after 1515, and name permutations Newborough/Newbery/Newbury are reflected when collateral members migrated from Lulworth to surrounding counties. The family's social prominence changed as their armigerous status began to wane.

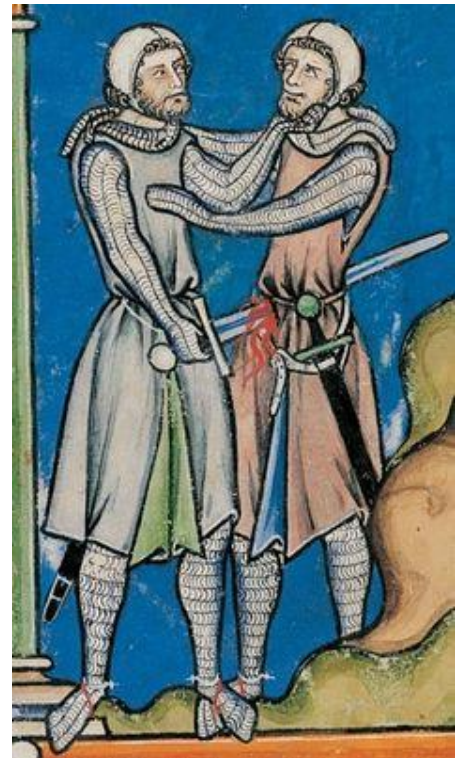
The Esquire's eldest son, John Jr.'s clan, scatters like leaves to the wind after his death. His brother Thomas is fairly well documented in Somerset county. Their brother Robert vanishes after a stint on the Isle of Wight. He is mentioned in a 1507 *Inquisition Post Mortem* for Drew Sambourne and appears to be using the permutation NEWBERY. He may also have been in Berkshire or Devon. It would be nice to definitively know what happened to all of them, as they are important to English and Dorset history.

## COMPLICATIONS OF PREVIOUS HISTORY

Most historians don't recognize John Newburgh Esquire's first wife EDITH ATTEMORE, or her twenty-six year marriage to the Esquire beginning in 1422 - culminating with the three sons mentioned above.

We have oft discussed the Esquire's son, John Jr.'s odyssey as a Yorkist, and how he separated himself from his father's Lancastrian politics. It appears fairly certain John Jr. had something to do with the death of his stepbrother William, who was the Esquire's fourth son by his second wife ALICE CARENT.

William died as a Lancastrian on the battlefield of Tewkesbury in 1471. Four months after his death his father, the Esquire, took matters in hand, striking three charters that would change the course of Lulworth forever. Skirting customary primogeniture, he removed John Jr. from his legacy at Lulworth. In doing so, he effectively jettisoned what might have allowed the family to retain Lulworth via sons who produced male heirs. I've often wondered if he would have taken such dramatic steps if he'd known that in less than fifty years, the family would no longer hold Lulworth. I'm certain the decision to make his grandsons his heirs, was predicated on the fact that his second wife Alice Carent Westbury was



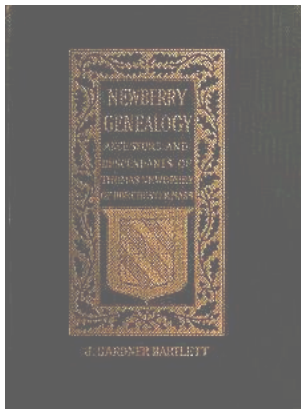
connected to royalty.<sup>1</sup>

Some contemporary genealogists believe the Newburghs were minor gentry, when in fact they were cousins of William the Conqueror and were among the few barons he trusted. The Lulworth Newburghs were descended from Robert, third son of Henry Newburgh - 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Warwick. Robert Newburgh (d. 1185) remained in Normandy as Seneschal and eventually retired to a monastery where he lived out his last days. Robert's son Roger (d. 1194) was the first to actually live at Lulworth c. 1121. Their land holdings were vast. Possession of parts of greater Lulworth and Winfrith were sub-infeudated to other trusted kinsmen, associates, and the Cistercians. So how did the notion that the Newburghs were minor gentry begin?

Bartlett's *The Newberry Genealogy* (published in 1914) left Edith Attemore out of the picture. Her father was one of the wealthiest men in Dorset. Some of Bartlett's published information is provably wrong. Some modern researchers believe Bartlett was commissioned to make John Strong Newberry's family look armigerous – when apparently they didn't know they actually were!

Later, the College of Arms attempted to re-direct Bartlett's course, providing him with better information. Bartlett was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and wrote other client genealogies. In speaking with a NEHGS librarian, she stated Bartlett argued with the College about his findings, and never attempted to correct his mistakes.

In an attempt to correct his mistakes I collaborated on a paper explaining how Bartlett's work went off the tracks and affected understanding of the New England lines. Following the College of Arms recommendations, we were able to correct the lineage of Thomas Newberry and found that he was indeed related to Richard Newbery, both of whom were immigrants to New England c. 1635-40. Bartlett



never connected the two. Had he followed the recommendations of the College of Arms, his history may have been accurate. Additionally, John Hutchins's *History of Dorset* contains inaccuracies, which I am sure were picked up by Bartlett when he was researching the family. Original documents are important to accuracy. Which bring us to **INTERESTING NEWS:** A publishing house in Delhi, India has recently republished, Bartlett's *Newberry Genealogy* – which unfortunately will perpetuate former inaccuracies. When it reached its one hundred year copyright limit, this organization took advantage of the expired copyright and someone else's work to make a buck.

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<sup>1</sup> Alice Carent's mother, **MARGARET** was daughter of William Stourton, Esq. and Elizabeth Moigne. Her grandfather Sir John Stourton married Katherine Beaumont (Beaumont/Newburgh line). Sir William Stourton's half-sister Edith Stourton married Sir John Beauchamp. Their daughter, also named Margaret, married John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. Their daughter was **LADY MARGARET BEAUFORT**, first wife of Edmund Tudor. She was mother of **KING HENRY VII**, and grandmother of **HENRY VIII**. 1[1] She was also cousin to King Henry VI.





## THE JOHN NEWBURGHs - KNIGHTS & ESQUIRES A COLOSSAL WARREN of PERPLEXITY

Entering the Renaissance period of English history, let's explore what happened to the disparate Newburgh lines after the 15<sup>th</sup> century. We know the **Lulworth** line petered out after Roger Newburgh (son of William) died in 1515. William's stepbrother Thomas moved on to Berkeley, Somerset, where his line met its demise in 1680. But what about the rest?

William's other stepbrother John Jr.'s heir Roger Newburgh went on to serve as steward at Milton Abbey with his associate Robert Turges. **By the way**, I have received a photo of the Newburgh arms from Milton Abbey historian Nigel LeGassick. Its form is a carved angel effigy attached to a corbel just below the vaulted ceiling of Abbot's Hall. The angel with gilded wings is holding the Newburgh's arms - *bendy of eight*! >>>>>>>> Many thanks Nigel!



To resume our study, we must acknowledge there were **seven** known John Newburghs associated with Lulworth during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The original 15<sup>th</sup> century Lords of Lulworth were the elder **Sir John Newburgh**, father of John Newburgh **Esquire** of Lulworth. They died in 1443 and 1484 respectively, leaving us with five more Johns to consider and properly identify. They were:

- \***JOHN NEWBURGH JR.** of Tonerspuddle (d. 1496/7) **son** of the Esquire above.
- \***JOHN NEWBURGH SEN.** (1485) **grandson** of the Esquire above.
- \***JOHN NEWBURGH "THE YOUNGER"** (death date unknown) **grandson** of the Esquire above.
- \***JOHN NEWBURGH ESQUIRE** (d. 1485 or 1489 original IPMs needed) **son** of John Jr. of Tonerspuddle
- \***JOHN NEWBOROUGH** (b. 1485, d. 1525) **son** of Thomas of Berkeley. Thomas son of the elder Esquire.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DORSET. 61	
NAPPER, Naper, Nathaniel, Sir	W. 12 Chas. I., Bdle. 58, 252.
NEWBURGH, John	C. 1 Hen. VII., 42.
" "	C. 5 Hen. VII., 5.
" Christian, wife of Wm. N., mil.	C. 7 Hen. VII., 70.
" John	C. 15 Hen. VII., 43.
" Newboro, John	E. 14-15 Hen. VII., 896, 7.
" John, arm.	C. 20 Hen. VII., 126.
" Thomas	C. 5 Hen. VIII., 105.
" Newborowe, Thomas	E. 6-7 Hen. VIII., 903, 6.
" Roger	C. 7-8 Hen. VII., 3.
" "	E. 6-7 Hen. VIII., 903, 5.
" Walter	C. 9 Hen. VIII., 73.
" Newborough, Walter	E. 8-9 Hen. VIII., 905, 29.
" Newborow, Thomas	C. <i>v.o.</i> Hen VIII., 1, 137.
" Newborough, Walter	C. 41 Eliz., pt. 1, 73.
" "	"
" "	W. 35-36 and 41-42 Eliz., Vol. 24, p. 222.
" Walter, cler.	M. 7 Chas. 1., pt. 29, 150.

Beginning with the first John in the list on the left, the dates translate to:

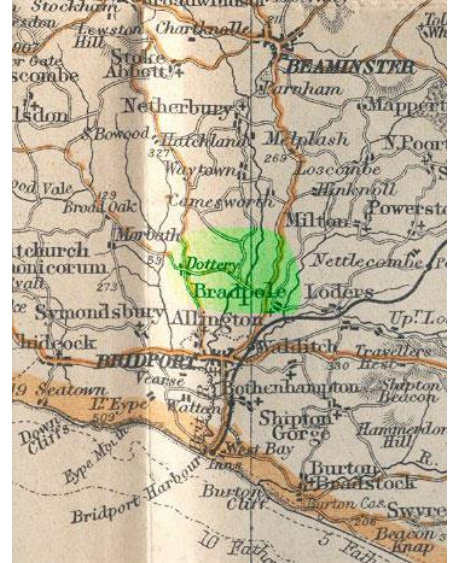
Newburgh John C. 1 Hen. VII, 42. (1485)  
 Newburgh John C. 5 Hen VII, 5. (1489)  
 Newburgh John C. 15 Hen. VII 43. (1499)  
 Newboro, John E. 14-15 Hen. VII 896, 7. (1498/99)  
 John, armiger. C. 20 Hen. VII 126. (1504)

Roger C. 7-8 Hen. VII., 3. (1491/2)

The tables above reflect Newburgh Inquisitions published in *Proceedings* of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society. Some of these are confusing and need to be revisited. The catalogue numbers shown in both boxes do not correspond with modern archival numbers, so there is more sleuthing to do.

Over the years, my studies have included only 15<sup>th</sup> century knights and esquires. IPMs were no longer available after Henry VII, so research continues with a variety of other records. Over the years I have amassed copious notes copying various calendars, charters, and fine rolls covering the early period. Now, sixteenth and seventeenth century troves must be sourced. Fortunately, some of the 16<sup>th</sup> century people are visible in late 15<sup>th</sup> century documents.

It is crucial to group them with their known associates. As a class, these associations seldom changed from one era to the next. They evolved newer generations, but for the most part the armigerous classes lived and married among themselves, acquiring and passing down various land holdings. Individuals are often linked with the same people from one document to the next but are not necessarily immediate blood relations.



The goal is to link John Jr.'s descendants to those people who moved west from Lulworth into the region around Warmwell and Bradpole. Warmwell is not on the map above but was east of Bradpole a mile or two. Note: Symondsburry, was where one of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Newberys was a rector and was involved in the 17<sup>th</sup> century New England experiment. As they moved west, Newburgh descendants changed their permutation to Newborough and Newbery. Other lesser used spellings are observed as well.<sup>2</sup>

## HEADING WEST TO DORSET AND DEVON

A new clue was recently uncovered in Robert Coker's IPM, stating that John Newburgh Esq. (son of Jr.) was deceased before **November 5, 1489**. On January 20, 1473, Coker enfeoffed John Newburgh and Richard Turges via charter to hold Mapoud, Kingston Russel and Sturminster Newton Castle.<sup>3</sup> It appears this John Newburgh was the son of John Newburgh Jr. (d. 1496/7). How is this concluded? Because some of the landholdings mentioned in his IPM shown do not show up in the Esquire's (d. 1484) combined *comptus*. His uncle Thomas Newburgh (d. 1513) apparently held Sturminster Castle from his father the Esquire (d. 1484) and alienated it to Robert Coker. How true this is remains to be seen. More proof needed.

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<sup>2</sup> Early medieval spellings were Novo Burgo, Neuburgh, and Newburgh. Some scribes invented others, but these were the most prevalent.

<sup>3</sup> This John and Robert were a generation **before** the Roger we are seeking.

## IPM for JOHN NEWBURGH ESQUIRE, SON OF JOHN JR. of TONERSPUDDLE

[This abstract doesn't reveal his location]

•**JOHN NEWBURGH ESQ.** d. 8 Oct. 1485. Roger is his brother and heir aged 40. He held Manor of Sutton Poyntz, as the honor of Gloucester by service of 1/2 knight's fee, Manor of Winterborn Martin, held of the king as his manor of Mersshewod by service of 1/2 knight's fee. Tenements at Weybayhouse and Wayhamondeville, Manor of Warmwell, Manor of South Perot, **Manor of Bradpole**, Manor of Othe Fraunceys, Manor of Fytylfford, and Sturminster Newton castle.

Othe Fraunceys, Fytylfford, and South Perot, have not been found to be connected to the Esquire of Lulworth (d. 1484). In 1504 South Perot was listed in [Elizabeth Baconyll's IPM](#). She held of Roger Newburgh knight, the "*Manor of Pepilpen, with land there, worth 100s., as of his manor of Bradpole, by fealty, for all service.*"

South Perott, is directly north of Netherbury. Fiddleford is south of Marnhull and Sturminster Newton. Marnhull was once held by the Attemores. Othe Francis formerly a manor near Netherbury is now a farm.<sup>4</sup>

This John Newburgh's IPM was not returned to the proper authorities until 1504, a full nineteen years after his death. It is believed the escheator had also died (plague?) and the paperwork was waylaid until someone found it and sent it to the chancery. During the period of 1485, a plague swept the over countryside, which is what I believe killed both of the John Newburghs who died in 1485, and the wife of John senior. Both are highlighted in red below. This lethal plague was brought from France and drastically affected SW Dorset. Please refer to the January 2021 newsletter on the web site for continued information.

Where naming conventions continually cause disparities; land possession between generations and contrasting family lines provide additional clues to the identities of multiple Newburgh descendants monikered as JOHN. For instance the manor of [Sutton Poyntz](#) was often in litigation after 1356 and continued well into the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The fact that John who died on the 8<sup>th</sup> of October 1485 held Sutton Poyntz, and Winterborne Martin *in chief* is significant and helpful in realizing his true identity.<sup>5</sup> It appears Newburgh was in good standing with Richard III who was also a Yorkist like his father John Jr.

Here is a pedigree of the 15<sup>th</sup> century men named JOHN NEWBURGH and their issue. There was also a Roger who appears to be another son of John Newburgh Jr. who pre-deceased his father in c.1491. It is unclear if the Roger of Warmwell was the son of John or of Roger.

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<sup>4</sup> Hutchins, Vol. 2, 110. "anciently a manor, now a farm, valued in 1790 at 200/. per annum, situate about two miles southeast from Ashe, on the river Birt."

<sup>5</sup> Holding land *in chief* meant that the land was held directly from the king.

## NEWBURGH FROM 1402-1500

I. JOHN NEWBURGH, ELDER ESQUIRE THE LANCASTRIAN of East Lulworth b. 2 July 1402, d. 27 March 1484

### SONS:

1. JOHN NEWBURGH ESQUIRE THE YORKIST of Tonerspuddle d. 1497 mother Edith Attemore. Lost his primogeniture. Held Warmwell from 1453

- SONS: 1. JOHN (KNIGHT) d. 8 October 1485 mother perhaps Edith \_\_\_\_\_ of Swanage.  
2. ROGER (KNIGHT) d. 1491 mother perhaps Edith \_\_\_\_\_ of Swanage.

### SON OF ONE OF THE ABOVE

1. ROGER OF WARMWELL, Bradpole and Othe Fraunceys

2. ROBERT OF ISLE OF WIGHT, mother Edith Attemore May have used the permutation Newbery.

3. THOMAS OF BERKELEY, SOMERSET, d. 1513 mother Edith Attemore

SON: John Newburgh b. 1485 d. 1525

4. WILLIAM NEWBURGH THE LANCASTRIAN d. 4 May 1471 at Tewkesbury, mother Alice Carent Westbury Newburgh 2<sup>nd</sup> wife of the elder Esquire.

- SONS: 1. JOHN SEN. ESQ., 'JOHANNE OF BINDON,' d. 11 October 1485, mother Christian Gouvis<sup>6</sup>  
2. ROGER OF EAST LULWORTH, KNIGHT d. 1514, mother Christian Gouvis  
3. WILLIAM mother Christian Gouvis  
4. JOHN "THE YOUNGER," mother Christian Gouvis

Now that we have established the line of descent through male heirs, the plan is to go forward looking at the manors of Warmwell and Bradpole, then head further west into the region around Stockland, Membury, and Dalwood where lines of our New World immigrants settled. This will entail acquiring a detailed history of each village, lists of people who lived there, and who held in-chief status. Hopefully, we can get back to around 1500 in each place.

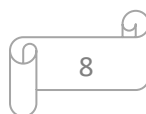
At this point it appears it was John Newburgh Jr.'s family who shifted their position to the west. As stated in a previous newsletter, William Willoughby was an important player in the Newburgh saga. He held land around Membury where we believe our Newbery clan began forming around 1500, presumably from John Jr.'s descendant Roger. Willoughby was married to John Jr.'s (d. 1496) widow Isabel Courtenay.

The IPM for John Newburgh who died 8 October 1485, and whose heir was likely Roger, plainly states that he held Warmwell, Sutton Poyntz and Othe Francis etc. In reviewing those places in Hutchins, he attributes possession of those manors to descendants of Thomas Newburgh of Berkeley. If John's IPM is correct, Hutchins's information is erroneous. This looks to be another strange breakthrough that will be interesting to follow up.

One reason I find Hutchins to be incorrect is that he writes about an associate named Robert Morgan with whom Newburgh had a partnership in **1453**. Dating is important in separating characters in this

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<sup>6</sup> Christian's father was originally a Smyth but took the name Gouvis.





story. Morgan is a new name, and doesn't appear in the constellation of associates surrounding Jr.'s father John Newburgh Esq. (d. 1484) Warmwell came into possession of Newburgh via Morgan to wit:

*“. . . by which the deforciantes acknowledge the premises to be the right of the querents, which latter quitclaim to the said John Newburgh, Robert Morgan, and Robert Cowele, and further grant the premises to Robert Morgan for life, and after his death (except one messuage, one carucate, 3a. of meadow, and 6a. of pasture in Waldych, the reversion of which was given to Robert Cowele, to remain to John Newburgh and his heirs, and if Robert Cowele died without issue, the said messuage, carucate, &c, were to revert to the said John Newburgh and his heirs. At the same time Robert Morgan by charter, acknowledging the foregoing conveyance by fine, granted to John Newburgh of Est Lullworth the manors of Little Mayne and Warmwell and the advowson of Little Mayne, also all the lands and tenements in Wynterborn, Burton, Dorchester, and Worth in Purbeck, for an annual rent of 60 marks, reserving to himself for life one private chamber in the aforesaid manor of Warmewell, lying at the east end of the hall, and a stable, oats, and litter there for his horse, whenever he shall require it, also two loads of wood for fuel annually, to be delivered by the said John Newburgh, and he at the same time acquitted the said John of an annual rent- of 10 marks paid for life out of the manor of Litel Mayne to Elizabeth, who was the wife of Henry Sherard.”* (Hutchins Vol. 1, 426, 710)

The fact remains, little was written about the elder Esquire's first family before he married Alice Carent Westbury - a widow.<sup>7</sup> The John Jr. holding Warmwell, was unequivocally NOT part of the Berkeley clan. How do we know?

1.) John Jr. (d. 1496) was the elder brother of Thomas (d. 1513). Thomas was the third son of the Esquire of Lulworth (d. 1484). Thomas's son John was born in 1485. He would have been an infant when his cousin died.

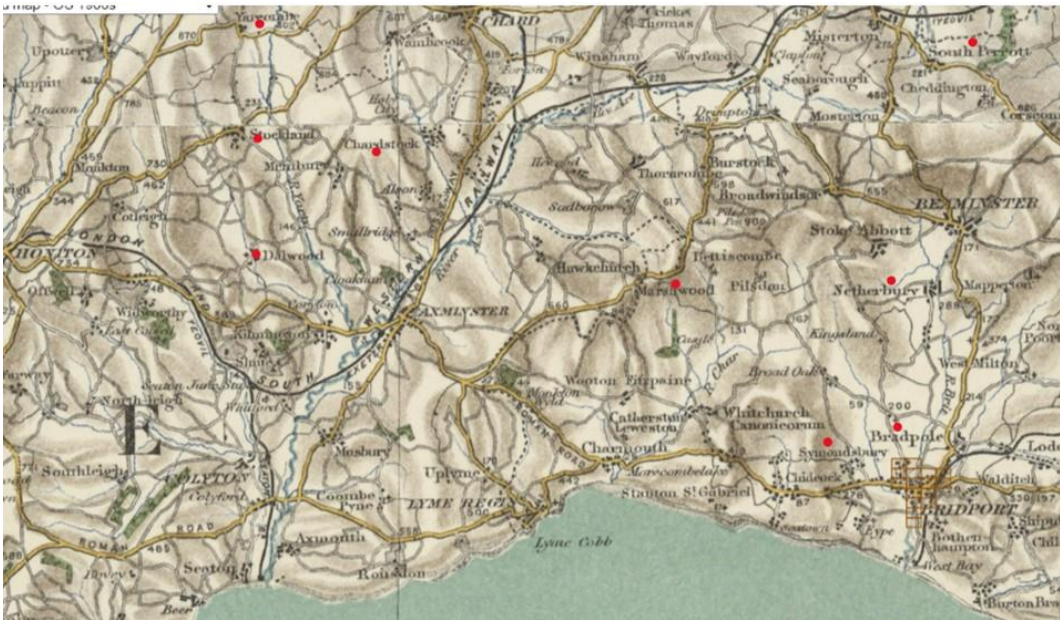
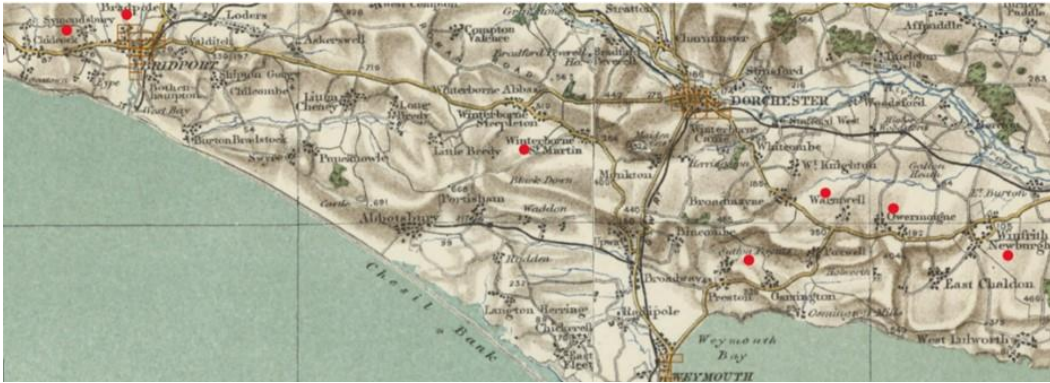
2.) By 1453 John Jr. was in his twenties and surrounded himself with his own crowd. **His brother Thomas would still have been a young lad.** By 1461 John Jr. was patron of the church of Glanville Wootton, and held the advowson bequeathed to him by his grandmother Joan Attemore. So I believe Hutchins has made a monumental mistake in attributing Warmwell to Thomas and his descendants instead of his older brother John Jr. who lived at East Lulworth with his father until he broke with the Lancastrians and became a Yorkist. Richard III also bestowed the manors in 1485.

**Dear reader, I apologize for any confusion this article might create, but this is how the history has been completely upended and misinterpreted. We are dealing with three generations of John Newburghs who lived in the same area and who historians never found a way to separate in a cogent manner. This is why I am always inputting death dates behind each name to help all of us keep up.**

☺ Until next time, the maps below detail some of the places where the Newburgh/ Newbery people were found.

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<sup>7</sup> Feet of Fines, Vol. 10, 370, 371. This volume was a watershed moment of discovery for me, when I went to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and read the micro-film which provided proof about two families and Alice as a new wife in 1449.



**FINALLY . . .**

In studying the arms of the Newburghs, I was astonished to learn that the Cistercian order adopted *the bendy of six or and azure* into their heraldry which purportedly came from the Burgundy area of France. This is just another mystery to unravel for the future.



<< NEWBURGH ARMS  
*Bendy of six or and azure, engrailed gules.*

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**THE THOMAS HARDY PROJECT**  
**THE DORSET ARCHIVES TRUST**

Before closing this edition, I would invite all who are interested in preserving  
**Thomas Hardy's papers**  
to donate to the Dorset History Centre's campaign to preserve and catalogue his papers.

[Unlocking Thomas Hardy](#)

Julian Fellowes screen writer and producer of Downtown Abbey is leading the charge.

To read more about Thomas Hardy's architectural avocation check out Sam Johnston's article about Hardy's early love of architecture at [Dorset Archives Trust](#).

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Blessings to all,

Sue Simonich  
[deNovoBurgoChronicles.com](http://deNovoBurgoChronicles.com)

P.S. I am dropping the password protection to the web site so all can access it freely.