



DEUM COLEO

The WORLDWIDE NEWBURGH FAMILY

MAPPING AND RESEARCH NEWSLETTER
STRIVING FOR TRUTH IN HISTORY



deNovoBurgoChronicles.com

January/February 2026



Happy New Year Friends!

In this issue you are going to read how heraldry has been of major importance to understanding questions about the Newburgh's family history. I developed an interest in the subject when I first began studying the family. One colleague told me, "Go for the written records, not the armiger's shields, they will only confuse the issue." In some ways that was good advice, but if I hadn't had the base knowledge accumulated over the past twenty years, some questions would never have been resolved, nor would specific histories be uncovered. Specifically, separating the Roger Newburghs of the 15th century. There's a lot of new information, so let's get to it.

WRAPPING UP 2025 - THE ROGER NEWBURGH SAGAS



Gouvis arms rendered by AI Grok

In 2025 while pursuing more information about Sir Roger Newburgh as Seneschal of Milton Abbey, considerable time was spent researching the Abbey's ancient history. As focused research came to a close, I began looking into the elusive Gouvis family – Sir Roger of Milton's maternal line.

Lo and behold, Milton Abbey files popped back into the picture. Hidden among them was information about the Gouvis family when they were granted **TONERSPUDDLE** lands by Henry III in 1263 and other significant manors in Dorset. Later, Tonerspuddle became the second prize for John Newburgh Jr. when his father the Esq. awarded most of Lulworth and his *in capite legacy* properties to his bastard son William's children.

Through the centuries, the families of Martyn, FitzPayne (Payne) and Newburgh began to appear in various records holding manors, or moieties of manors, previously held by the Gouvis family. A lot of overlap occurred in manorial possessions between the families. The following passage spotlights how relationships between families began and continued.

*"Royal grant to William de Gouvyz, one of [the] heirs, of manors of Seles [in Wiltshire] and Norton [in Somerset], 2 knights fees in **Pudell Toner** [Tonerspuddle] one knight's fee in Purbyk [Purbeck], 1/5 part of knight's fee in **Warham** [Wareham], knight's fee in **Swanwych** [Swanage], 11 July 48 Henry III (1263)."¹*

¹ [Dorset History Center \(DHC\) D-357](http://DorsetHistoryCenter.org)

This entry is a remarkable find in that it establishes ancient Tonerspuddle history long before the Newburghs' acquired possession. At some unknown date William Gouvis's descendants alienated the manor to the Turberville family. I suspect it was via a marriage that I have not yet identified. But there is more to consider.

John Newburgh Esq. purchased the manor of Tonerspuddle from the Turbervilles between 1451 and 1453. He placed his son John Jr. there as Lord of the manor, with the understanding that at Jr.'s death it would go to his brother Thomas of Berkeley, Somerset.

The coincidence of the Gouvis family holding Tonerspuddle is astounding, but more important was the fact that in 1449 John Jr. was living in Swanage (another Gouvis holding mentioned above) with his wife Edith name unknown. In 1449 her maiden name was not recorded. Swanage, as noted, was part of the Gouvis' holdings beginning in 1263. The question is, did the Gouvis family still hold this early Purbeck/Swanage manor up to 1449? The Newburghs held land there as well. In the past, this **Edith Newburgh's** line (wife of John Jr.) has been under represented or completely missing in published histories.

Based on her son's blazoning (Sir Roger of Milton) and published covenants, we can now postulate who Edith's probable parents were. I believe the evidence is as clear as it may ever be. She was **EDITH GOUVIS**, daughter of Henry and Edith Gouvis who acquired yet another manor - Waterston, a mere 1.5 miles from Tonerspuddle.²

WATERSTON MANOR

Waterston Manor provides more evidence to trace Edith's Gouvis family. Based on known possession of the manor, her father Henry Gouvis appears to be the son of John and Edith Gouvis, who held the manor before him. This string of Gouvis people were recipients of Waterstone Manor as shown by covenants.

TIMELINE

1346 Robert Martyn's son Nicholas held Waterston/Walterston by ½ knight's fee.

1376 Robert son of Nicholas died. The manor was then passed to John Gouvisa son of Walter Gouvis who was son of Joan Martyn/Gouvis, who was the sister of Robert Martyn. Hutchins suggests that Robert had no LEGITIMATE heir, however it appears



Waterstone as it stands in 2025 by [Richard Wilkin](#)
Reproduced with permission from artist

² Turners Puddle is located approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km) south-east of Waterston Manor in Dorset. Waterston Manor is situated in Puddletown, near the village of Puddletown, with an OS grid reference of SY 73529 95207. Turners Puddle lies in the Purbeck district,

he sired two **illegitimate** sons, who in the next century may have been the individuals whose birth right was contested by Christine Gouvis Newburgh in 1480. More on that momentarily.

1404 Margery Martyn, wife of Robert, [gave] John Gouytz and Edith [#1] his wife [the] deforciant's two parts of Waterston.

1431 A document filed at the British Archives mentions Henry Gouvis.

*"Edith [#2], who was the wife of Henry Govytz of Walterston in the said county of Dorset, 'wodewe', holds the manor of Walterston in the same hundred by the service of a moiety of one knight's fee."*³

Edith would hold it only if Henry was deceased. John Newburgh Jr.'s wife Edith Gouvis [#3] appears to have been the daughter of this couple. If so, she would have been born at around the same time as John Jr. c. 1427-1431, whose mother was also named Edith #4. So far, this is the only mention of Edith #3 or her parents in the written record.

1492 Waterston, or a moiety of it, was still held by the Martyns. Sir William Martyn alienated Waterston and other holdings to Sir Roger Newburgh - son of Edith [#3] Newburgh, wife of John Jr.

MANOR OF WALTERSTON Anciently a manor and hamlet, now a farm, situated a mile from Piddletown. This was the ancient seat of the Martins before they removed to Athelhampton. It continued several generations in that family. Robert Martin held the vill of Duele-Walterston by one fee of William Martin, which belonged to his barony, and he of the king *in chief*, by service of two knights. 20 E. III Robert son and heir of Nicolas Martin, held here a half knight's fee, formerly held by Robert Martin. He died 50 E. III and this manor went to John, son of Walter Gouvis, son of John, sister of the said Robert Martin. 9 H. VI. Edith, who was wife of Henry Gouvis held this manor by service of a half knight's fee. From this family it went by marriage to the Newburghs of E. Lullworth. (Hutchins, 3rd ed.)

It appears Waterston manor was divided into moieties passed down between the Gouvis' and Martyns'. Edith was a popular name in this family. (#1) J **Edith** and John Gouvis >>> (#2) **Edith** and Henry Gouvis >>> their daughter (#3) **Edith** married John Jr. in Swanage. John Jr.'s mother was (#4) **Edith** Attemore.

THE CONFUSION OF TWO ROGER NEWBURGHES - KNIGHTS

Two Roger Newburghs were living in this time frame. **Roger of Lulworth** and **Roger of Milton**.⁴ Sir Roger Newburgh of Milton acquired Waterston in 1492 via covenant of William Martyn.

"William Martyn esquire, to Roger Neuburgh esquire, his heirs and assigns. Release and quitclaim of the manors of Pedell, Walterston (Waterston), Lofford, Pullyngston, Wynterborne St. Martyn, Asheton and Waddon co. Dorset and of all lands and tenements, meadows, pastures, rents and services therein, and warranty against the abbot of St. Peter's Westminster and his successors."

Dated 20 May, 8 Henry VII. Memorandum of acknowledgment, 21 May 1492.

³ E 179/240/265

⁴ Identification tags are fashioned from their adult domiciles/seats - not where they were born. Both were probably born at Lulworth.

Sir Roger of **MILTON'S** wife was the likely the daughter of William Martyn. Current thinking is that she was Elizabeth Martyn, but still no absolute proof. Both Roger's (as cousins) had a Martyn connection. Roger of **LULWORTH'S** connection was two generations back from his mother Christine.

THE DUAL NAMING EMBROGLIO of GOUVIS

In the 15th century two Gouvis maidens (Christine and Edith) intermarried with Lulworth Newburgh men from the same generation. Both male lines were sired by John Newburgh Esq. (d. 1484). Both of the Roger Newburgh's of the late 15th and early 16th centuries were apparently born at Lulworth. Consequently, to keep their identities separate, I have distinguished them by using their final adult domicile/seats for identification rather than where they were born or died.

They were - - - Sir Roger of **MILTON**, & Sir Roger of **LULWORTH**. Their family lines are as follows:

****Edith Attemore Newburgh** was the mother of John Jr. who married Edith Gouvis #3, daughter of Henry and Edith Gouvis. Edith Attemore #4 **Newburgh** was the grandmother of **Sir Roger of MILTON**.

****Alice Carent Westbury Newburgh** was the mother of William who married Christine Gouvis daughter of Walter Smyth/Gouvis. Alice Carent **Newburgh** was the grandmother of **Sir Roger of LULWORTH**.

See full pedigree page 12.

Even without the proof provided via Sir Roger's arms blazoning, these evidences offer data that strengthens the idea that John Jr.'s young wife was indeed Edith GOUVIS #3. It also begs the question, did the Esquire purchase Tonerspuddle from the Turbervilles so his daughter-in-law might possess a manor that once belonged to her ancestors?

It is unknown when Edith Gouvis Newburgh #3 died but her husband John Newburgh Jr. of Tonerspuddle remarried Isabel Courtenay - date unknown. Edith's son Sir Roger Newburgh of Milton, probably held some sentimentality toward the place, even when his stepmother Isabel continued to hold it after John Jr.'s decease.⁵ Thrice married, Isabel's husbands were: John Newbrugh Jr., Thomas Mallet, and Sir William Willoughby. She died 20 January 1509. Sir William retained the property, handing it down to his descendants. The Willoughby's held Tonerspuddle until 1533 when Nicholas Willoughby wrote an indenture for his son to marry a Turberville daughter.⁶ The Tubervilles had been angling to reclaim the manor for almost a century. This was how it was finally accomplished.

In a nutshell, former historians have inadvertently combined the similar profiles of the two Rogers into a single male named Sir Roger Newburgh stemming from the fact that both Rogers' had mothers who were descendants of the Gouvis family. This complication left the history of Sir Roger of Milton, son of Edith Gouvis, completely out of historical accounts. Christine on the other hand maintained her foothold in history. This dastardly naming phenomena caused a great deal of confusion and inaccurate reporting

⁵ As a widow, Isabel married Thomas Mallet and bore a son named Baldwin with him. When Thomas died Isabel remarried Sir William Willoughby, with whom Sir Roger maintained a friendly relationship as knights.

⁶ E 40/12984. The document records Nicholas Willoughby's son Leonard married Mary Turberville daughter of John Turberville. The document further states that by 1533, Sir Roger was deceased. We are still looking for his death records.

of land holdings. Sir Roger of Milton's death and resting place are still unknown, although Hutchins may have confused the two knights again when he wrote (with no citation) that 'a' Roger Newburgh died in 1525. It is a known fact that Roger of Lulworth died 27 Sept. 1514.⁷

Over the years, using original records, I've discovered and documented astonishing inaccuracies in published genealogies because of the dual naming conventions practiced by the Newburghs. From 1450 forward it was almost like a competition between the rival Lulworth families and their first and second born sons.

During the first decade of my research I was confronted with the task of unraveling numerous men named John Newburgh who populated 15th century Dorset. Not all of them were treated in published histories. As already stated, the Esquire had separate families with Edith and Alice, and both of his eldest sons named their first and second sons the same names, and in the same order!

THEN his two eldest grandsons, both named John, had the unmitigated audacity to die within three days of one another. John Jr.'s (d. 1496) son John predeceased his father 8 October 1485. His *Inquisition Post Mortem* was lost for nineteen years, which must have been a burden for his brother and heir Roger of Milton who at the time of their father's death held only Warmwell. He was in his twenties in 1485. By the time it was officially settled in 1503 Sir Roger was then forty years of age or more.⁸

Roger of Lulworth's brother John Sen. of Byndon died three days after their cousin mentioned above, along with his young wife on 11/12 October 1485.

Both Johns' heirs were their brothers named ROGER. Unfortunately, Jr.'s line faded into the backwater of the medieval period, while the other was boldly propelled forward into history. It appears that as Yorkist descendants of John Jr. they were intentionally rubbed out of the picture; while William's Lancastrian allegiance secured the historical limelight for his Lulworth family.⁹ All of the Esquire's children were born at Lulworth, so the identities of his separate sons' offspring have been combined and/or confused by prior historians.

BACK TO THE GOUVIS EVIDENCE



The original Gouvis family name was GOZ. They were seated in Normandy in the 11th century and were also part of the Conqueror's family.¹⁰ Additionally, they often engaged in using aliases!¹¹ The Newburghs were also cousins of the Conqueror.

For our purposes here, I am sticking with the permutation GOUVIS, though many of the 15th century records are found with the spelling GOVYTZ. The Gouvis pedigrees are difficult to pin down with complete accuracy, but so far, it appears there were two lines. Research has been slow due to

⁷ C 142/30/3

⁸ C 142/18/126

⁹ It is a known fact that Henry VII commanded that known Yorkists should be excised from crown records.

¹⁰ Gooch, Henfield Samuel, ed. Frank Austin Gooch. *The History of a Surname with Some Account of The Line of John Gooch in New England*. 1926, Self Published, New Haven.

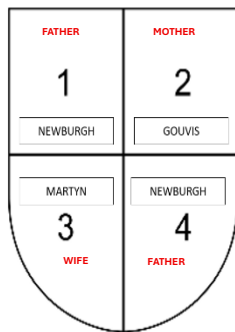
¹¹ [Somerset Notes and Queries](#) So far I have found Freemantle, Mohun (Lord of Gouvis, Seigneur de Moeun, Count of Somerset 13th century) and Smyth.

various permutations of the Gouvis surname.¹² Getting into the later 16th century it appears the name morphed to become Gough. The arms image on page 1 for Gouvis was rendered via GROK from the blazoning found in Metcalf and Shaw. Further details were brought to life by the facile hand of Italian artist [Gabriele Reina](#) an expert in the field of heraldry.¹³ See below.

INTERMARRIAGES OF DE GOUVIS, DE LINCOLN & MARTIN

At the beginning of this article details of the royal grant to William Gouvis were discussed. An entry in the Dorset History Centre (DHC) catalogue states: William Govytz died 26 January 1298.¹⁴

The de Lincoln family intermarried with the Martyns of Athelhampton in the 14th century. Alured de Lincoln's sister Beatrix married an early William de Gouvis.¹⁵ Why is this important? Because as noted previously, the Gouvis family played a part in both Sir Roger of Milton's family and ALSO in that of his cousin Roger of Lulworth. It appears two Gouvis lines may have formed around 1376 which accounts for Henry Gouvis' domicile at Waterston.



Now that we know John Jr. of Tonerspuddle was married to Edith Gouvis, and that she was Sir Roger of Milton's mother - things are slowly coming together.

The fines show that John Jr. and Edith Newburgh were living in Swanage in 1449 probably as newlyweds.¹⁶ Perhaps Henry Gouvis was living there before he became heir to Waterston. We originally discovered John Jr.'s wife's surname via Sir Roger's arms blazoning – (image right).¹⁷

In heraldry when an **HEIRESS** dies, her son can display his mother's arms as quartering. Sir Roger of Milton's shield is divided into four quarters placing his father's arms in the most honorable quarter (#1 dexter chief) and his mother's arms fill the second quarter. What Sir Roger's arms blazoning tells us is that his mother was a Gouvis **HEIRESS**, and his wife was a **MARTYN** daughter! As an heiress, Edith apparently had no brother or sister, so she became heir to her mother after her father died.

Waterston was apparently inherited from her father Henry who inherited it from his father John. Roger of Milton's blazoning recorded a **Martyn woman** in the third position, thereby separating the two Rogers' histories and bringing Roger of Milton back into the historical landscape. So, John Jr.'s wife Edith

¹² Anciently: Goz. Post Conqueror: Gouvis, Gouis, Gouiis, Goviz, Govis, Govyz, Govyzt, Guiuiz, Guuits, Goiz, Guiz. Post Medieval: Gough, Gooch.

¹³ Metcalf, Walter; *Book of Knights*, 1885.

<https://archive.org/details/bookofknightsban00metcuoft/page/24/mode/2up>
(2) Shaw, Wm. A, *The Knights of England*, 1906.

¹⁴ D-357/1/Q; D-357/1/R; D-357/1/S; D-3571/T. <https://archive-catalogue.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/records/D-357/1>

¹⁵ Coker, John, *Survey of Dorsetshire*, London 1732, 71-80,

¹⁶ *Dorset Feet of Fines*, Vol. 10, 370.

¹⁷ Metcalf, Walter; *Book of Knights*, 1885.

<https://archive.org/details/bookofknightsban00metcuoft/page/24/mode/2up>
(2) Shaw, Wm. A, *The Knights of England*, 1906.

inherited Waterston, and it appears their son Sir Roger received the rest of the manor from Sir William Martyn when Roger married into the family.

For centuries historians believed there was only one Sir Roger Newburgh. Little did they know that **both Rogers's mothers were Gouvis women**. Roger of **Lulworth's** arms were not recorded as quartered with the Gouvis shield in published heraldry texts. Quartering in Roger of **Milton's** heraldry, tells his family history, which was quite different from his cousin's - Roger of Lulworth.

Roger of Lulworth technically could not use quartering in his heraldry until his mother's death. By the time of her decease in December of 1491, the heraldry issue was likely moot. Roger of Lulworth married **Elizabeth Wadham**. In the next article, we will explore his heraldry displayed at Cerne Abbey's - Abbot's Porch.

Again, Roger heir to **Lulworth**, was the son of Christine Gouvis. His father was William, the Esquire's bastard son.¹⁸ Christine's father was originally a Smyth who adopted the Gouvis name as an alias according to Hutchins. Why he adopted the alias is unknown. Was he truly a Gouvis by birth, or was he the bastard of an unknown Smyth? He died between 1440 and 1447. There are still unsolved questions regarding his line.

FAST FORWARD TO 1480 & CHRISTINE GOUVIS

FINALLY . . .

In 1480 Christine Gouvis Newburgh was known to have attempted to prove (via exemplification) that someone in the Martyn clan was illegitimate.¹⁹ Christine's target appears to be Robert Martyn.²⁰ Robert was known to have had two base sons – Richard and William.

From the history of Parliament:

“Sir Robert Martin conveyed the manors of Brown and Shepton (Somerset) to Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Montfort, with remainder to the sons she had borne him, Richard and William.”

Robert apparently sired Richard and William before his *official* marriage to Agnes Montfort. Their third son Robert was legitimate after their marriage, but some pedigrees have him married to Agneta/Agnes daughter and heiress of Richard Loundres. It is unknown if he was married twice or if Agneta was actually Agnes Montfort, who was possibly the **widow** of Richard Loundres. Have historians made another error?

I am still trying to unravel these mysteries with the help of the archivists at the Dorset History Centre (DHC). They inform me that I will need to hire someone to go through a group of records to find the source.

¹⁸ Son of Alice Carent (Westbury) b. c. 1431.

¹⁹ Original text from Hutchins' Vol. II, 581 Col. 2, 1861 ed. (2) Addenda Corrigenda Vol. II, 861 for Vol. II, 581, col. 2, line 19. See de NovoBurgoChronicles.com Newsletter for February 2025 for more info pages 9-12.

²⁰ Exemplification in medieval law referred to the process of creating and verifying an attested copy of a legal document or record, ensuring its authenticity for use in legal proceedings.

Now it appears that there was more than one exemplification challenging the legitimacy of a member of the Martyn family by Christine. The fact that his legitimacy was questioned almost a century later is highly suspect. What was she trying to prove?

The second exemplification was recently discovered in the work of researcher, Alan J. Miller (2006).²¹ His work is archived at the DHC. I recently acquired digital copies of his manuscript studies for the Gouvis, Martyn and Newburgh families. He wrote what appears to be authoritative work on some of the most well-known families of Dorset. However, the pages I received are not cited. It appears his work relies heavily on Hutchins. I believe within these exemplifications we will discover the entirety of the story. Until then, standby . . .

ABBOT'S PORCH at CERNE ABBEY - MORE HERALDRY

After consulting with heraldry expert Stephen Slater we have come to some conclusions regarding the arms featured on the surviving tower of the [south gate of Cerne Abbey also known as Abbot's Porch](#).



Left: Newburgh and **Wadham** arms

Right: Newburgh and **Frampton** arms

These heraldic carvings reside on the outside of the building rather than in the stained glass as previously assumed. After studying them, several anomalies were discovered that make absolutely no sense in relation to archived records for Sir Roger of Milton and his daughter's Frampton marriage.

The shield represented on the left was definitely an accurate armorial for the Lulworth family headed by Roger Newburgh, son of Wm. Newburgh and Christine Gouvis, heir to his grandfather John Newburgh Esq. (d. 1484).²²

According to a fellow researcher, Ann Gwatkin, Abbot's porch is thought to have been constructed between 1497-1509. However, it is quite possible it could have been built as early as 1495.

Due to the fact that we find *differencing* (aka cadency) via a *label* on the second shield (above right), the construction date of the porch may have been earlier. The reason? Cadency labels were used by eldest sons *during their fathers' lifetime*.²³ This second shield represents the descendants of John Jr. of

²¹ Miller, Alan J., [Medieval Dorset Families, part 1.. 1066-1600](#), D-2261/2.

²² Roger stepped in as heir when his brother John sen. of Byndon died in 1485.

²³ Slater Stephen, *The Complete Book of Heraldry*, Anness Publishing, 2021. Consultation with the author. (2) VonVolborth, Carl-Alexander, *Heraldry Customs, Rules and Styles*, Blandford Press, 1981, p. 80.



Photo courtesy of Richard Wilkin

Tonerspuddle who was not deceased until 1 March 1496. His son Roger of Milton's death is currently unknown but may have been c. 1525. Given this representation impales with the Frampton arms, it is indicative of Sir Roger of Milton's daughter Anastasia and her marriage to James Frampton. Roger's brother John, originally the eldest son, died young in 1485 of the sweating sickness making Sir Roger heir apparent and John Jr.'s eldest living son. So was the cadency mark referring to John Jr. who was still living or Sir Roger?

The mystery deepens because of the convoluted manner in which the Newburgh/Frampton shield is put together. As already stated, the impaling appears to represent Anastasia's marriage to James Frampton in 1480.²⁴ However, the stone mason appears to have flubbed up the job, with improper engrailing and positioning. The Frampton arms should be in the dexter position, and the Newburgh arms should be in the sinister

position. It is my opinion; poor instructions were given to the stone mason. Otherwise, how could it go so wrong? Ordinarily, I am not given to conspiracy theories but was it deliberate? We may never know.

Vere Oliver wrote an article in *Proceedings* magazine about Cerne and provided illustrations 15 & 16, below. The dexter side features **non-engrailed** Newburgh arms, while the sinister side was engrailed the possible Frampton arms. If this shield's sinister side is in fact the Frampton arms, it too is inaccurately represented.²⁵ Engrailing should appear on the Newburgh arms not on the Frampton's.

Looking closely at the **photograph** of the stone work, it appears both sides were engrailed. Only the Newburgh side should have been engrailed! "*Bends of or and azure, bordure engrailed gules.*"²⁶ Elder sons of the Newburghs have always demonstrated engrailed bordures. Both stone shields represent elder sons, but the cadency label is a solid clue that this representation was created during Sir Roger of Milton's lifetime.

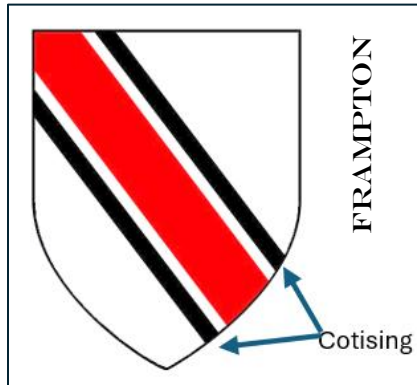
²⁴ Hutchins

²⁵ 'Cerne Abbey' in DNHAAS *Proceedings Magazine*, Vol. 59, published 1938, pp. 15 – 25, by Vere L. Oliver. heraldry by V. F. M. Oliver. Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society.

²⁶ Metcalf, Walter; *Book of Knights*, 1885.

<https://archive.org/details/bookofknightsban00metcuoft/page/24/mode/2up>

Shaw, Wm. A, *The Knights of England*, 1906, Vols. 1 and 2



The big question: Is the carving on the second stone shield truly representing Frampton? The stone surface has eroded over the past 500 years. Heraldry experts point out that something is missing.

Ordinarily, the Frampton charge would require 'cotising.' If cotising was ever present in the stone work, it seems to have been erased due to exposure of the elements over the centuries.

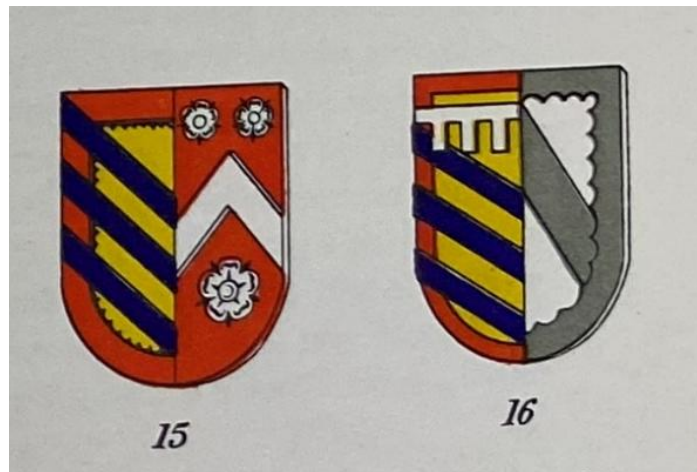
In order to get a good view of it, one would need to be elevated on scaffolding to examine the stone at eye level to search for such detail. If it can be proven there was indeed cotising of this charge,

we can confidently consider it to be the arms of James Frampton. However, at the moment we can only say that records suggest it.

Sir Roger's daughter, Anastasia, outlived her husband James Frampton who was in service to the abbey along with her father the seneschal of Milton Abbey in 1511. Their arms were found together near the rectory in a window that is now extinct.²⁷

If you look closely at the Abbot's Porch photograph it is obvious engrailed gules DO appear on Sir Roger's *or and azure* shield but were omitted by the artist who rendered the illustration in fig. 16. In 1938.

The heraldic drawings (right) were published in an article by Vere Oliver about Cerne Abbey.²⁸ The Wadham family arms are properly impaled with the traditional Newburgh arms in fig. 15. Engrailed gules were original to the Esquire's arms. The impaling with Wadham, demonstrates this shield belonged to Roger Newburgh of Lulworth, son of William and Christian Newburgh. This Roger's wife was Elizabeth Wadham. Their daughter was Christian who married Sir John Marney.



The tinctures (i.e. color description) for the grayed-out area of fig. 16 were unknown when Oliver wrote the article in 1938. But since we know Anastasia married James Frampton, we can, with more confidence postulate the tincture scheme and identify the second half of the shield fig. 16 as James Frampton's who married Anastasia in 1480. He died in 1521, after siring a number of base children. Anastasia lived on, apparently residing on another of her father's acquired properties.²⁹ Future research will bring her story to light. ~end

²⁷ Traskey, J. P., *Milton Abbey, a Dorset Monastery in the Middle Ages*, Compton Press, 1978.

²⁸ Vere L. Oliver, 'Cerne Abbey' in DNHAAS Vol. 59, published 1938, pp. 15 - 25.

²⁹ E 150/913/265, died 13 July 1521



Reconstruction drawing of Cerne Abbey and Abbot's Porch by Richard Wilkin
 Republished with permission of the artist.

THE ESQUIRE **JOHN NEWBURGH'S DAUGHTER MARGARET**



A happy coincidence occurred when I was researching the Frampton arms. Ged Fox, a colleague from the Heraldry Society, created a useful web site where he exhibited the impaled arms of Henry Long and Margaret Newburgh, daughter of John Newburgh Esq.

By the way, this representation shows the properly impaled arms positioning for a husband and wife. Long is on the left (dexter side) while Margaret's family arms appear on the right (sinister side). Margaret Newburgh married Henry Long Esq. who died in 1490.³⁰ They had no children. Henry was from Semington,

Steeple Aston, and Wraxall, Wiltshire – son of Robert Long of Ashton, Wiltshire.

Henry Long was married three times: (1) Jane Ernleigh, dau. of John Ernleigh (2) Margaret Newburgh, dau. John Newburgh Esq. (3) Jane Malwyn. **Long** was an English politician and lawyer. Member of Parliament for Old Sarum in 1435, and in 1442 for Devizes, Wiltshire in 1449, 1453-4, and again 1472-5. He served on various commissions between 1450 and 1488 and was [High Sheriff of Wiltshire](#) in 1456, 1475, and 1482/3.

Some researchers mention the sheriff in Shakespeare's play *Richard III*, (introduced in act five, scene one) was Henry Long of Wraxall. Long was definitely a sheriff in the time of Richard III in 1483.³¹ He inherited the manor of South Wraxall from his father, but having no issue, the manor devolved to his nephew Sir Thomas Long. Henry was considered one of Hungerford's circle in West Wiltshire. ~end.

³⁰ The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, Vol. 3. "Sheriffs of Wiltshire", pg. 207.

³¹ <http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/Bios/ThomasLong.htm>

JOHN NEWBURGH, ESQUIRE OF EAST LULWORTH

(b. 7 July 1402, d. 27 March 1484)

☒ married twice ☒

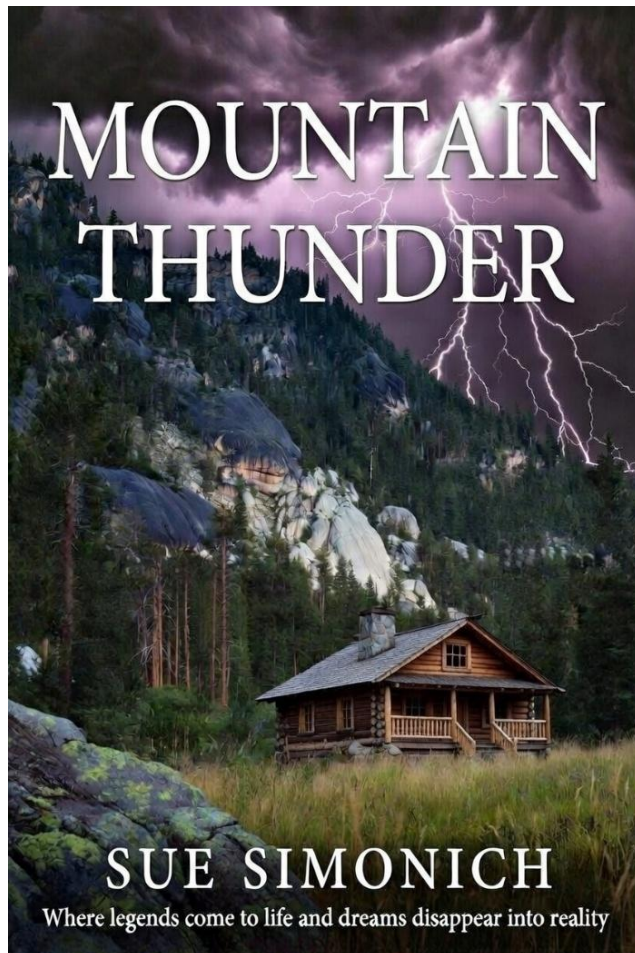
EDITH ATTEMORE & ALICE CARENT WESTBURY (mistress)

<p>I. EDITH ATTEMORE b. 1 Oct. 1402, m. 15 April 1422. d. 1448 Legitimate sons were: 1. JOHN NEWBURGH JR. Half-brother to William b. c. 1427-1431, d. 1 March 1496, Tonerspuddle m. Edith GOUVIS dau. Henry and Edith?? 1. JOHN NEWBURGH, knight b. c. 1447 d. 8 Oct. 1485 2. ROGER NEWBURGH, KNIGHT OF BATH b. c. 1456, d. c. 1513/4?? No record Belted 30 Oct. 1494 by invitation of Henry VII, Steward of Milton Abbey 1511 m. Elizabeth? Martyn, c. 1492 1. WALTER NEWBURGH b. c. 1487, d. 1516, m. Elizabeth Bridport Will written at Milton. Held the Manor of Othe Fraunces given to him by Roger Newburgh. 2. ANASTASIA FRAMPTON #2 2. ROBERT NEWBURGH Isle of Wight? d. ???? 3. THOMAS NEWBURGH of Berkeley, Somerset d. 1513 EDITH'S DAUGHTERS: Joan (Ligh), Agnes Newburgh, Margaret (Long), Elizabeth (Browning), Anastasia #1 (Frampton), Edith (Savage).</p>	<p>II. ALICE CARENT WESTBURY (mistress and widow) b. c. 1400, m. 1448/49, d. 4 Sept. 1482 Newburgh's base son with Alice was: 1. WILLIAM NEWBURGH bastard b. c. 1431, d. 4 May 1471 m. 1447 Christine GOUVIS d. Dec. 1491 1. JOHN NEWBURGH SEN. of Bindon m. Joan both d. 11/12 Oct. 1485 2. ROGER NEWBURGH, Shire Knight, Inherited Lulworth from brother. d. 27 Sept. 1514. m. Elizabeth Wadham 3. WILLIAM NEWBURGH d. young 4. JOHN NEWBURGH 'THE YOUNGER' Held Lullingstone Castle, Kent in 1481. ALICE CARENT'S FIRST MARRIAGE JOHN WESTBURY d. c. 1448. They had another son named William b. c. 1441. William Westbury died while in the care of his uncle Nicolas Carent, dean of Wells, in 1453. He was thought to have been twelve years old at death.</p>
---	---

*** JUST IN ***

A recently discovered Feet of Fines document appears to suggest that Sir Roger of Milton may have had a son named John. The effect of the fine was to convey certain property from John Neuburgh, esquire, and his wife Anne, to Roger Neuburgh, knight, and others, and the heirs of Roger. The property was land [etc.] was in Waldyche, Shypton, Upper Stertyll, Nether Stertyll and Chylcombe and the advowson of the free chapel of Stertyll. The Sterts properties were under the control of Milton Abbey and Sir Roger for a time.

COMING SOON



In the unforgiving autumn of 1951, Geoffrey Stanton races against time but arrived too late to comfort his fiancée, Elsa Benton, before she died in childbirth. To his horror she was unceremoniously buried in a remote grave in the Uintah mountains, rather than in a proper cemetery near family.

His baby daughter Nova, enters the world in the same breath that her mother leaves this life, only to be stolen away in an illegal adoption engineered by the child's grandfather whose power casts a long, merciless shadow in their religious community. The old man's threats are clear: Stanton's presence is unacceptable and he is strongly encouraged to leave the situation alone.

Devastated, Geoffrey returns to England, a hollow shell of the man he once was. Years later, during a botanical expedition deep in the Amazon's emerald darkness, he stages his own death, vanishing from the world that had, once again, betrayed him.

Slipping back into Utah under an alias, he is driven by a single burning purpose - to know his daughter, if only from afar.

His eventual path tracks north into the wild heart of Wyoming's Big Horn Mountains, where he finds refuge on a remote ranch owned by a talented woman artist, whose family's roots stretch back to the hardy pioneers who carved out an existence along the Bozeman Trail. Her world is paint, sky, and stubborn dedication—offering him both camouflage and a new beginning.

All the while, Nova, now grown, is haunted by fragments written into her father's surviving journals, and the personal records and letters left behind in a small town bank vault. Living up to her intellectual resourcefulness, she and her brother Cyril analyze evidence with the expectation of uncovering the truth. Circling across time and terrain, two souls draw closer. Will they find each other before the hour glass runs out?

Watch for the expected publication in 2027. Meanwhile read [God's Painted Skies](#) the story that began Nova's journey to discover, "Love is the final end of the world's history, the Amen of the Universe."

Once again, we come to the end of research news. I sincerely hope this work is of some benefit to my history buff friends and followers. I will be continuing research in the future while working on a new monograph that I plan to hopefully complete and share around July. The subject is John Newburgh Jr. of Tonerspuddle's story via medieval records - and his fall from the Esquire's favor.

As noted above, I am also working on a new novel titled, Mountain Thunder, and have been building excitement on my website at SueSimonich.com and on my [FB pages](#) where I share info on all my projects.

This newsletter is going out to those who responded to my mailing list cleanup requests in October and November. If you know others who are interested in the Newburgh and collateral families, please share my web sites. Until next time.

Best wishes,

Sue

deNovoBurgoChronicles.com

WorldWideNewburghProject.com

SueSimonich.com

[Facebook](#)

"The past is never dead. It's not even past. All of us labor in webs spun long before we were born, webs of heredity and environment, of desire and consequence, of history and eternity."

~William Faulkner – Requiem of a Nun

MANY THANKS TO MY COLLEAGUES:

[Chris Phillips](#), UK

[Simon Neal](#), UK

[Paul Dryburgh](#), The British National Archives UK

[Richard Wilkin](#), UK

[The Dorset History Centre](#), Anna Wreyford and staff

The Heraldry Society, Facebook online participants

Stephen Slater, Somerset, England

Gabriele Reina, Milan, Italy

Anne Gwatkin, UK

Sally Thomson, UK

Disclaimer: This research newsletter is designed to keep my donors abreast of ongoing progress in our medieval West Country studies when more information is acquired. While I strive for accuracy, some details will be subject to change. The best info, via original records, will be published in upcoming papers and books. For more information you may contact me through my [web site](#) where a list of completed, accurate monographs with short descriptions will be available for purchase.