



The

WORLDWIDE NEWBURGH FAMILY

MAPPING AND RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

STRIVING FOR TRUTH IN HISTORY

deNovoBurgoChronicles.com

Newsletter Nov/Dec. 2022



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ANTIQUÉ MAPS!

Old man winter is closing in, and it's time to explore more recorded history. Some of my recently ordered documents finally came through in September. By far, the most interesting were maps drawn in 1538 depicting the Dorset coastline.

The first is an odd representation of the Isle of Purbeck showing the land tract of East/West Lulworth. The map is from the cartographer's *on the ground* point-of-view. Compared to modern satellite imagery it's merely a quaint suggestion - but fun and fanciful. From the standpoint of time, some interesting new clues are revealed in these drawings.

First, a representation of the King's deer park at Lulworth is replete with drawings of majestic ungulates (deer) studding the hills around Lulworth Cove. By Henry VIII's reign, Lulworth had become a faded outpost on the cliffs overlooking the sea. When the Howards became Lords of Lulworth the landscape changed dramatically.



Other monuments depicted include a drawing of a castle tower at Sutton Poyntz. For historians who know Newburgh history, the manor was in constant litigation, and is still not fully understood. Unsurprisingly, there is nothing left of the castle. Though its history has been forgotten, its inclusion on the map is a testament to its former existence. Other equally interesting locations and monuments are too numerous to mention here.

On map two, near Lyme Regis, a depiction of a log bulwark built in a tidal basin to shelter seagoing ships is shown. Absolutely fascinating! Again, it is extinct, but could provide interesting clues to researchers studying naval history.

My main interest in the maps was the depiction of cressets and beacons which were erected to warn of Spanish invasion. (See partial illustration of cressets in the left margin.) Thomas Howard, Lord of Lulworth, 1st Viscount Bindon, was vice-admiral of the British Navy in the reign of Henry VIII. He married Elizabeth Marney great

granddaughter of John Newburgh Esq. (d. 1484). The Viscount was the son of Thomas Howard 3rd Duke of Norfolk.

The map illustrates several cressets in significant areas along the Jurassic Coast. Each tower was manned by a watchman who scanned the English Channel looking for invasion threats. Tall towers were rigged with ladders to reach iron cages lined with dry faggots. When the cages were ignited, the next line-of-sight guard, after spotting his neighbor's signal, would light his cresset setting up a flaming domino effect along the coastline. The cressets allowed the British population to activate defensive measures, all the way to London.

In my upcoming publication *The Lost Legacy of St. Andrew's Church and Medieval Lulworth* the entirety of the map collection will be published with further explanation. ☀



THE LEGACY OF TONERSPUDDLE and SIR WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY

The following is developing research. The goal is to bring perspective to the importance of the Willoughby family in relation to our Newburghs in Dorset and Devon. So let's begin.

Over the summer I discovered a group of men with whom John Newburgh Jr. of Tonerspuddle was associated (his affinity). After his death, Newburgh's descendants seem to have migrated into other parts of Dorset which appears to have been the shared domain of the Willoughby family. At one time these towns were in Dorset, but after 1835 the boundaries changed placing them in Devon.

Coalescing with familiars of earlier decades, familial associations are noticeable in documents from one century to the next - many intermarried. I have acquired documents pertaining to William Willoughby's (possible nephew) and kinsman Richard Willoughby in Membury, Devon.¹ I believe the Willoughby connection may be a helpful in tracking the Lulworth family away from Dorset. Those whom we have identified as our New England ancestors from Membury may have acquired their lands from the Willoughbys. And those lands may have been part of the Newburgh demesne in prior centuries. Only time will tell the entire story.

ROGER NEWBURGH – A RECAP

Previous research identified Tonerpuddle's John Newburgh Jr.'s heir as his grandson Roger, whom we believe was the steward of Milton Abbey in 1512 with Robert Turges. Roger is found again in 1533. (See abbey document translation at the end of the newsletter.)

John Jr. (d. 1496/7) is the same character deposed from his primogeniture by his own father - the Esquire of Lulworth (d. 1483/4). As we have mentioned in the past, John Jr. sided with the Yorkists during the Wars of the Roses while his father was a Lancastrian. In June of 1471 the Esquire removed his

¹ Wm. Willoughby had a brother named Richard.

elder son's primogeniture via charter, handing Lulworth over to his grandsons whose father was William, the Esquire's only son with his second wife Alice Carent. His elder sons were the children of his first wife, Edith Attemore to whom he was married for 26 years.

Paying attention to those who surrounded the attainted Newburgh son, we may discover how the rift between John Jr., his father, and his step-brother's children developed and affected future collateral familial relationships. "Cancelled" for his political deviancy, historians have disregarded John Jr.'s line, or were simply confused by the five John Newburghs who lived in the decades between 1435 and 1485. Most assuredly the rift created by his political leanings affected John Jr.'s descendants. The Newburghs were never shy about persisting when they believed they were right.² (See side story in footnote.)

After 1500, William's male line fell into decline, becoming extinct with the deaths of his sons John (d. 1484) and Roger (d. 1514). Roger's daughter married into the Marney family. Christian and John Marney's daughters were married off by the Howards when co-heiresses Elizabeth and Katherine were orphaned. Elizabeth Marney was ultimately married to Thomas Howard, eldest son of the 3rd Duke of Norfolk who seized control of Lulworth.

JOHN JUNIOR'S DEATH – 1496 and WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY'S ACQUISITION OF TONERSPUDDLE

Sir William Willoughby's association with John Newburgh Jr. was special. He married John's widow the lovely **ISABEL COURTENAY**. Isabel must have been a comely bride. Twice a widow in her young life, her land holdings brought her a great deal of attention from suitors. However, John's Tonerspuddle holdings were slated at Isabel's death to go to his brother Thomas Newburgh of Berkeley, Somerset. It is unclear what happened after Thomas died in 1512, but somehow Willoughby managed to maintain possession of the Tonerspuddle Manor.³ Former historians' claim the manor belonged to Willoughby before Isabel

² CP 40/907 image 0506. John Jr. had a penchant for getting himself into trouble. In a Chief Justice's Roll, 4 Hen VII, dated 1489 Newburgh and his affinity were caught entering the free warren of the Countess of Corfe without her permission. They were James Frampton of Morton, Thomas Huse, Thomas Dryning, John Neuburgh of Tunerspuddle, John Turberville of Stoke, John Gerard, John Stourton, and John Bryan Abbot of Byndon The sheriff failed to arrest them. They were "distraigned" to appear in front of the Chief Justice, but each time the date arrived, the sheriff had failed to send a writ. This continued for over a year. The Countess was also the Countess of Richmond, Margaret Beaufort. She was the mother of King Henry VII and paternal grandmother of King Henry VIII of England. She was also related to the Carents through the Stourtons. It may be no mystery why she was incensed with John Jr. and his affinity for entering her domain. He was the son of John Newburgh with his first wife Edith Attemore. The Countess' kinswoman, Alice Carent, was the second wife of John Newburgh and the mother of William Newburgh who was killed at Tewkesbury. It is thought his death was by the hand, or request of John Jr. when he had the friendship of King Edward IV. Shortly thereafter, the elder John Newburgh transferred his land to his grandsons via charter.

³ TNA Ref: C/142/25/137/001 Isabel's 1510 will shows for the term of her life she held the Manors of Warmwell, Litulmayne, Kireswurth and Tonnerspuddel, with their appurtenances, in the County aforesaid, and also the demesne lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Waldiche, Shipton, Overstertehull, Neithersterthull, together with the advowson of the church or free chapel of Sterthull, Chilcombe, Gaulton', Woderise in Purbeck,

married John Newburgh. However, documents in the British Archives disprove this notion; yet, many published histories persist in this claim. My guess is these former historians believed popular hearsay, and did not have access to all the relevant documents we have today. Hutchins' method of collecting information may have been part of the problem.

THE TRUE ACQUISITION OF TONERSPUDDLE

The Newburghs acquired Tonerspuddle from the Turbervilles in the mid to late-15th century. Unsatisfied with the purchase agreement, the Turbervilles demanded its return. The Esquire, (John Jr.'s father) and his wife Alice Carent refused to part with it. Documents exist demonstrating an ongoing battle with the Tubervilles for possession of Tonerspuddle. After the Willoughbys mysteriously acquired possession, it took two generations for the Tubervilles to finally recoup the manor. How did the Turbervilles finally win the battle? They married off their daughter Mary to Sir William's grandson, Leonard Willoughby!

So the question is; who exactly was William Willoughby? The visitation book of Wiltshire from 1565 states that Sir William Willoughby, knight was descended from the Lord Willoughby of Eresby, co. Lincoln. Sir William Willoughby, was the second son of Sir John Willoughby of Broke and brother of Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Broke in Wiltshire, who was steward of the household temp. Hen. VII. Their sister Cecilia, was abbess of Wilton.⁴ Sir William was also noted as being from Castle Carey, Somerset, and Tothill, Lincolnshire.⁵ He seems to have had sexual/marital relationships that resulted in the birth of sons Christopher c. 1470, and Nicholas c. 1495. With the 25 year gap in their ages, it is possible Sir William may have been married to a woman named Joan, who appears in documents at the TNA.⁶ Early historians seem to have had trouble defining his marital history, suggesting he had an unnamed mistress. It is certain, however, Nicholas was William's son, but Isabel was not Nicholas' mother, nor were Willoughby's sons born at Tonerspuddle.

William married Isabel Newburgh/Mallet after the death of her second husband Thomas Mallet in 1501.⁷ Isabel's lineage is outlined below.

William's will dated 28 November, 1512, proved 13 February, 1512-13, defined her previous marriages.

Swanage, Westport, Wigrede, Carry, Holton, Winterbourne Miston, Chilbargh, Andreweston', Estorchard, Westorchard, Wulgarston, Winterbourne Selston, Brianston' & Blanford Forum, with their appurtenances. At her death the lands were to go to John Newburgh's brother Thomas who died just two years after Isabell in 1512. A charter was taken in the first year of Richard III at the Feast of St. Gregory (12 March 1483) for the Manors of Warmwell, Littlemayne and Kireswirth held of Roger Newburgh knight of his Manor of Wynfrid. It is unclear if this Roger was the son of William, or if he was the son or grandson of John Jr.

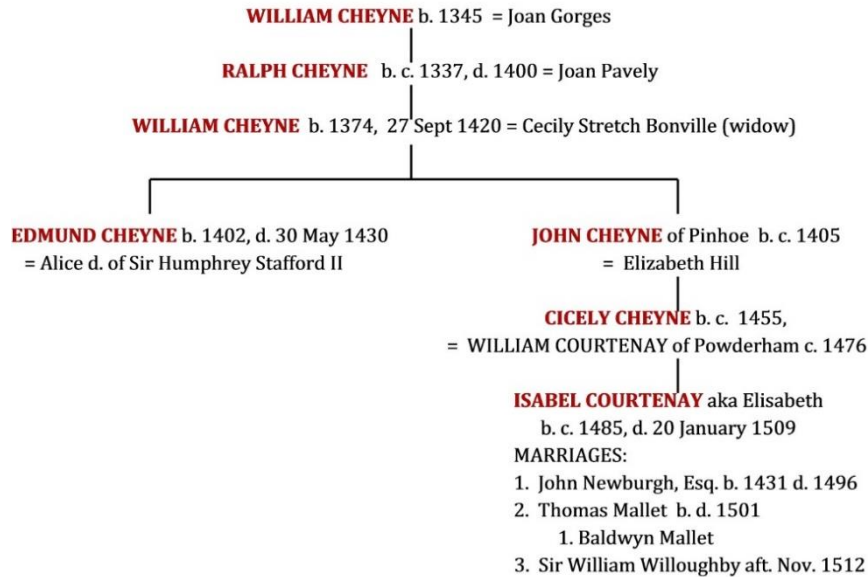
⁴ Wilton Abbey was located near Salisbury. This is not to be confused with Milton Abbey in Dorset.

⁵ WARD 2/59/221/12

⁶ BCM/D/1/1/16

⁷ WARD 2/59/221/12 General pardon granted by letters patent to William Willoughby, formerly of Enmore and Castle Cary, Somerset, 'Tothill', Lincolnshire, and London, and Isabella, his wife, formerly the wife of John Neuburgh of Turners Puddle, Dorset, and before him the wife of Thomas Malet, esquire.

Willoughby appeared to admire and respect John Newburgh and Thomas Mallet on some level. Sir William ordered that his body was to be buried in the church of St. John the Baptist at Bere-Regis. He endowed a Chantry at Edington in Wilts, and gave Milton Abbey fifty marks.



Hutchins states, Nicholas Willoughby, Sir William's son "*held the manor of Tonerspuddle and advowson, four hundred acres of (plough) land, two hundred of mead, three hundred of wood, and two thousands of furze and heath.*"⁸ Quite an estate in terms of acreage!

Hutchins' information of Wm. Willoughby's early possession of Tonerspuddle is provably inaccurate with original documentation from the British Archives.⁹ These inaccuracies are all over the Internet via histories written in previous centuries without proper documentation. If one historian gets it wrong, (which is to be expected) it percolates down through the centuries and becomes THE RECOGNIZED HISTORY. This is why I use only original documents from several archives in Great Britain.

PARTIAL PROOF

The following paragraph comes from a translation available on the British Archives web site. I have other documents demonstrating when the Tonerspuddle property was acquired by John Jr.'s father the

⁸ Hutchins, Vol. 1, 212

⁹ IPM Ref: E150/896/7 John Newburgh (Newboro) enfeoffed his lands to several individuals who in turn granted them to his widow Isabelle. Roger, Abbot of Cerne, William, Abbot of Myddelton [Milton], John Turb[er]vyle, knight, **Roger Newboro, knight**, Maurice Borough, knight, and Thomas Bulkley were seised in their demesne as of fee of and in the manors of Tonn[er]spedyll and Warmewell with their appurtenances in the aforesaid County And so thence were seised of the aforesaid manors and other premises with their appurtenances by their charter shown in evidence to the jurors at the taking of this Inquisition, the which was dated 13th day of the month of March in the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry VII [1496]

esquire, and his step mother Alice Carent who was involved in negotiating the deal.¹⁰ At some point, John Jr. was installed at Tonerspuddle, perhaps as a way to take care of him when his Lulworth legacy was transferred to Alice's grandchildren. The legacies left to him by his mother Edith Attemore, and other relations remained intact. The following translation verifies earlier attempts by the Turbervilles to regain Tonerspuddle, and their ultimate success upwards of fifty years later.

*"It is said that John Turbervyll hathe of long tyme claymyd and pretendyd to have right and tittle unto the manor of Tonerspuddll, the advowson of the church and the lands etc. which Nicolas has in Tunerpuddle, Snelling and Wyr greet, for as myche as the sayd Nicholas hath suffycyently provyd and declarid unto the sayd John that he and other to is use have a good estate thereof in fee simple, so that John can pretend no lawful claim thereto, therefore, in consideration of the said marriage, etc. and "for contynuell amyte by the grace of God to be had between them, etc. John covenants to assure the said manor, etc. to Nicholas when required, etc; and John covenants that before the said feast he will grant to Nicholas all his estate in the land, etc. which he John holdithe in ferme by the severall demises an leasis off Sr. **William Marten and Sr. Roger Newborough, knyghtes,**¹¹ and James Frampton Esquyer nowe dedd and of Sr. Robert Payton knyght and Fraunces hys wyfe ytt leving, in the parishes of Bere Regis and Affepuddle; after which assurance made Nicholas covenants to demise the said premises in Bere Regis and Affepudell to the said John Turbervyll and Isabell, his wife for the term of 27 years determinable on the death of the survivor of them; and for the said marriage John covenants to pay 200 marks, namely 100l. on the day of marriage and 25 marks at Michaelmas, 1534, and 1635 respectively. Signed Nicholas Wylughby. Dorset. Endorsed: Covauntes for maryage bytwene Leonard Wyllughby and hys fyrst wife [Isabel Tuberville]. 8 Sept. 1533 (<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4951743>)*

Sir William Willoughby was the father of Nicholas Willoughby, who was the father of Leonard Willoughby who married John Tuberville's daughter Mary in order to strike a deal for the return of Tonerspuddle to the Tubervilles. As mentioned previously, many historians suggest Willoughby held Tonerpuddle quite early which is untrue. He acquired Tonerspuddle only after the death of his twenty-six year old bride in 1509. Sir William outlived her by three years and perhaps inherited some of lands she had acquired from her father William Courtenay. She had a son by Thomas Mallet (Baldwin) who probably retained his father's land. The Courtenays were seated in Devon, as were the Willoughbys.

SO HOW DOES THIS CONNECT WITH MEMBURY?

Previously examined documents reveal several families who were part of the Newburgh orbit, were living in or around Membury where it is believed the Willoughbys held the manor. New documents (DD/WO/35/16/6, and DD/WO/31/4/3) show that a Richard Willoughby held Membury in the 16th century. These documents, now in hand, are awaiting translation. They need to be studied to figure out

¹⁰ John Newburgh Esquire's sister was married into this particular Turberville family.

¹¹ This notation suggests John Jr.'s grandson Roger Newburgh was still living after the document related to his 1512 service as a steward for Milton Abbey.

how this Richard fits into the picture with the rest of the Willoughbys of Dorset etc. It is known William had a brother named Richard whose descendant this younger Richard may be.

After John Jr.'s death, his descendants moved to other counties in England. I believe he had a son named John and another named Roger - both were knights. John the knight predeceased his own father. Perhaps both died before 1496. John Jr.'s grandson Roger whom we have discussed in the past, became seneschal of Milton Abbey, which according to Coker was endowed by his 14th century ancestor Gervase de Newburgh.¹² The manor of Sydling was part of Gervase's demesne. He gave three virgates of land in Cattistock and Bestedon to Milton Abbey.¹³ Milton abbey was mentioned in the wills of John Newburgh, Esquire, John Newburgh Jr. and William Willoughby, and may have played a part in placing Newburgh descendants on land near the abbey.

Willoughby's possession of a Membury manor is a sensational discovery because Membury is where Richard Newbery of Malden, MA (b. 1611 d. 1685) lived before immigrating to New England in the 17th century. The Pinney/Penny clan is mentioned along with others in Catistock - which is significant as well.¹⁴ Lands acquired by John Jr.'s mother (Edith Attemore) remained under his control, and as we have previously mentioned the Cheverells were important to John Jr. and his Attemore cousins. In the fifteenth century the Cheverells were close to John Jr. and under certain terms made him their heir. The Cheverells' also appear to be related to the Attemore family.

Hutchins mentions the Cheverells' residence at Chantmarle, and goes to great lengths to describe a visit by the bishop to consecrate a new chapel in their home.¹⁵ He describes that the manor house displayed twelve shields of various arms associated with Cheverell heraldry. They were impaled with Courtenay, Martyn, and Turberville.¹⁶

Other collateral families mentioned in documents pertaining to Willoughby are Fry, [Atte]More, Courtenay, Strode, Martyn, Turberville, Strangeways and others.

¹² P Traskey, 'Milton Abbey: A Dorset Monastery in the Middle Ages', 1978, p 89. The manor of Sydling was further consolidated in May 1300 when the abbey acquired, from Gervase de Newebury, three virgates of land in Cattistock and Bestedon, and from Richard Fyret and John le Bret, four virgates in Upsydling.²² Again that June, Middleton's knights were sent to a muster forming against the Scots at Carlisle.²³

²² Pipe Roll Edward I (3) 512, Hutchins 3, 4, p.383

¹³ Gervases' gift. Hutchins' disagrees with this stating it to be "an evident error, probably owing to an ignorant transcriber, who removed a marginal reference into the text." Hutchins Vol. 4, p. 2. However, Hutchins may be wrong as Catistock was eventually given to Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon who married Elizabeth Marney great granddaughter of John Newburgh (d. 1484). It is unfortunate, that this passage is the only clue that Gervase existed. A virgate is about 30 acres.

¹⁴ Catistock Hutchins Vol. 4 p. 2-9.

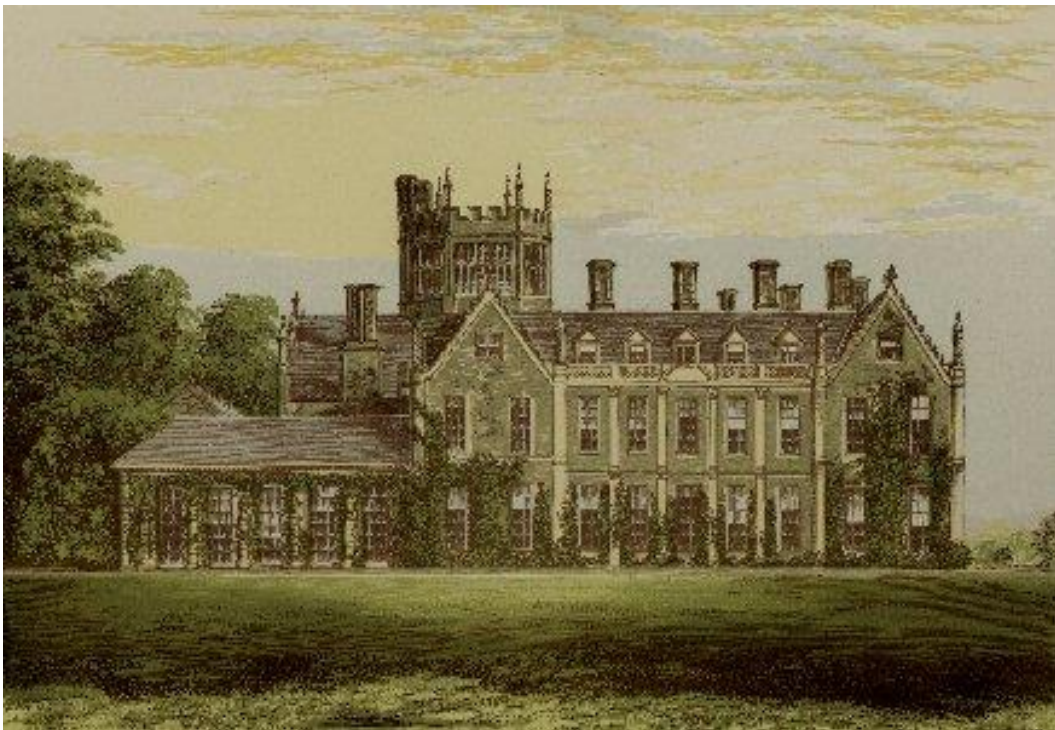
¹⁵ After the Dissolution and the Act of Supremacy, Catholics worshipped in the privacy of their homes to avoid the charge of treason and punishment.

¹⁶ Hutchins, Vol. 4, p. 5.

The new chapel was consecrated on Tuesday, 14 September 1619 by Dr. Rowland Serchfelde, Bishop of Bristol. The transcript mentioned known associates and family of the Newburghs. John Strode, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Haines, Edward Rogers, John, Richard, Robert and Arthur Bingham and **Francis Newborowe**.

*“Later that day, the bishop rode to Melbury where he lodged with **Sir John Strangways**.”¹⁷ Others familiar names were “**Sir Thomas Trenchard, Sir John Brown, Richard Bingham, Roger Newborough, esquires, William Penny, Esquire, my brother Hugh Strode, my sister Chaldecott with her daughter Newborowe.**” What does this all mean?*

The Penny/Pinny family married into the Newbery family. Our New England colonial, Richard Newbery's mother was Alice Pinney daughter of Humphrey Pinney. Richard was born in 1611, so the above information is quite relevant to his lifetime. He would have been eight years of age at the time the Cheverells chapel was consecrated. In studying this we need to remember two lines were associated with our colonial Richard, whose grandfather had two rival sons John and Wm. Thomas of Dorchester, MA was the son of William Newbery. Richard was the grandson of John, son of Roger Newbery and Alice Pinney. The following characters pertain to Thomas' line.



MELBURY HOUSE

The Strangeways connection is as follows. Walter Newburgh married Elizabeth Birport. She married secondly George Strangeways, and produced Giles Strangeways who was a half-brother to Richard Newburgh b. 1517 who married Elizabeth Horsey. Elizabeth Birport owned an estate given to her by her

¹⁷ Strangeways were intermarried with the Newburghs/Newberys in the 17th century.

father, brother and cousin the Melbury House (above) which was last sold in 1500 by **William Bruning** to Henry Strangzways. (See next story regarding a William Bruning.)

John Brown's possible daughter Jane Browne (d. 1679) married three times: First, to **Rev. Walter NEWBURGH** (1595 - 1632) a graduate of Hart Hall in Oxford who had been licensed to preach in 1623 and became Rector of Symondsburry 1624-1631. Her second marriage was at St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, London to John STOUGHTON DD MA on 18 Jan 1635/6. He was the Rector of St Mary's. His brother Israel was also an immigrant to New England.

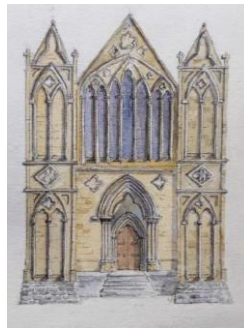
It appears we are finally identifying some of the frayed connections to the Dorset Newburghs' who moved from Lulworth to Membury and Stockland. For many years it was unclear how our family was related to the Lulworth clan. Still, there is a lot we don't know. 🌞



MORE HERALDRY EVIDENCES

While working on research connected to Devon, I happened to run across another interesting piece of history. Genealogists over the past two centuries have dismissed the Newburghs as minor gentry, when my own research has proven just the opposite.

Unfortunately, when the dissolution occurred, most of the abbeys were torn down. Monastic orders were robbed, and dissolved one way or another. Due to the narcissism and insanity of Henry VIII, a huge amount of history has been lost. Milton Abbey, Bindon Abbey, Cerne Abbey, and Shaftsbury Abbey all disappeared. All were supported by the Newburghs. As these ecclesiastical edifices disappeared, the remaining parish churches were robbed of their magnificent architectural fabric. In particular, stained glass windows were often removed from parish churches rendering their beauty and history lost. This travesty continued into the Reformation.



Restoration study of Cerne
Reproduced with the permission
of artist [Richard Wilkin](#) Abbey ¹⁸

¹⁸ Richard Wilkin, artist and historian has contributed several images to my new book, The Lost Legacy of St. Andrew's Church and Medieval Lulworth. Visit his web site at RichardWilkin.com

GLASS GEMS DISAPPEAR

In 1600, St. Andrews church on the Crown manor of Lulworth St. Andrew was the subject of a *visitation*. The recorder drew a rough diagram of the heraldry portrayed in the church windows. Thankfully, it is archived in London. By circa 1634 St. Andrew's church was deconstructed and moved (translated). The stained glass disappeared when it was re-erected at the Howard's Lulworth Park where it remains in a reduced architectural state today. The history of the church is fascinating and is the main topic of my new publication - *The Lost Legacy of St. Andrew's church and Medieval Lulworth*.

St. Mary's Church at Glanville Wootton in Wiltshire was another church where the Newburghs were patrons in 1461. In the 19th century it was renovated due to subsidence of the nave wall where the Newburgh arms previously existed. Again, the stained glass disappeared when architect, G. R. Crickmay and his apprentice Thomas Hardy (the novelist) worked to save the structure. For several years I inquired of various organizations looking for the missing glass – to no avail.

Recently while perusing Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, I ran across mentions of heraldry in a surviving Milton Abbey building. When his work was published in 1771, Abbot's Hall was intact and held the heraldry of the Newburgh family. I was curious to see if it was still there and got in touch with the Abbey which is now a school. I have recently been in touch with the headmaster, and a history professor who has offered his assistance. Perhaps by next year we will have photographic evidence.

Knowing that the Newburghs were patrons of Cerne Abbey, and Shaftsbury Abbey, I continued reading and found Cerne also has TWO places where Newburgh heraldry continues to exist. Again, the original abbey building is sadly missing, but the parish church survives along with a partial building known as Abbot's Porch. In both places, the heraldry is said to still exist. This is where the Internet became a nifty tool. A gent who contributes to Flickr.com shot a photo of the arms that reside in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church at Cerne Abbas.



NEWBURGH ARMS on RIGHT



CHANCEL WINDOW OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH AT CERNE ABBAS

The Cerne relic appears to show the Newburghs impaled with the Brouning family in the 15th century.

THIS IS NEWS! The Brouning/Bruning family may be related to the Melbury people discussed in the last article. In all the years I've researched the Newburghs, I have never run across a connection to the Brouning family. There are several possibilities as to who this may have been. Instead of speculating, I have written to the College of Arms to see if they can provide a clue. It usually takes the Herald a while to respond, so perhaps we will have the answer for the next newsletter. William Brouning was a knight. A monument exists for him in [Melbury Sampford](#), which is very near Membury and Stockland.

Finally, it appears Shaftsbury Abbey's surviving parish church also has surviving glass for the Newburghs. These finds are like an early Christmas present. Others have been located in Shrewsbury and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Many thanks to Richard Wilkin for sharing his restoration work for Cerne Abbey. 🌞



MORE CONNECTIONS

Another early document found in the Devon archives describes Sir John Newburgh (d. 1443) who by charter, confirmed the Manor of Pyn or Payn to a group of individuals. His kinsman William Umfraville had previously assigned his properties in the counties/towns of Axminster, Brokelond & Seton in the County of Devon to his affinity. Sir John Newburgh held the land, but re-affirmed to Umfraville's affinity the rights of the Manor of Pyn and appurtenances.¹⁹ Whether or not Edmund and Alice Pyn are related to the Paynes who held the Crown Manor of Lulworth St. Andrews of the Newburghs is not yet known. John Newburgh's grandmother was Hawisia, and her husband was Gilbert Umfraville. This William may have been a son of Gilbert. The document is especially exciting because of the surviving wax seal exhibiting the Newburgh arms! (Ref: 123M/TB-235) Dated 5 April 1399. 🌞



The following transcribed document is mentioned in the main article (p. 2) and mentions Roger Newburgh, knight and Robert Turges. Translation by Mrs. Sally Thomson.

DHC Ref. D1/9504 10 January 1512

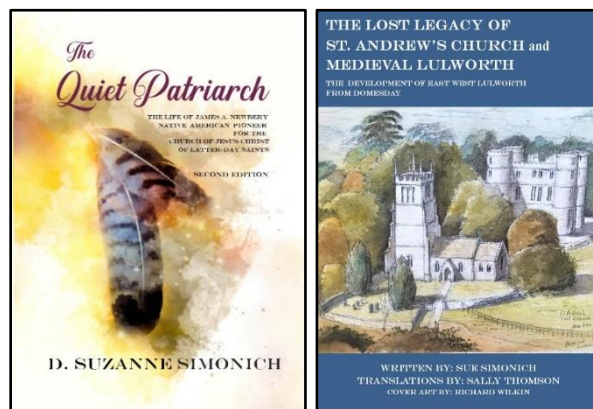
1. To all faithful Christians To those to whom this present writing comes, William Milton, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Middleton
2. and the convent of the same place, *[send]* greeting. Know that we, the said abbot and convent have made, constituted and by *[these]* presents have ordained Roger Newburgh, knight,

¹⁹ The original group comprising Umfraville's affinity were Richard Clyvedon, Richard Slade and Richard Wykeslond, Clerk. They in turn enfeoffed James Chuddelegh, knight, Master Robert Boson, Chancellor of Exeter, Thomas Brokampton, Roger Grey, Philip Hampton, Henry Bokerell, Hugh Sampstede, Andrew Bydon, Walter Wilissh, John Shepurd of Exeter, Thomas Whistelegh, Nicholas at the Welle, William Toterigge and John Smyth of Wodeby of all the aforesaid manor, lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances by their charter who became fully siesed. Edmund Pyn and Alice his wife occupied the manor lands and tenements in 1399.

3. & Robert Turges, esquire, our seneschals [stewards] of all and singular our demesnes, manors, messuages, lands & tenements within the county
4. of Dorset and elsewhere within the Realm of England and the office seneschal aforesaid to the same Roger and Robert by these present concessions are to have and to exercise the aforesaid office
5. to the named Roger and Robert, and either of them, the demesne vineyard, together with all payments and profits of the same office from an old debtor
6. and occupied of custom by him or by his adequate deputies or deputy, for the term of the lives of the lords Roger and Robert and
7. either of them the demesne vineyard And furthermore we, the named aforesaid abbot and convent, by the present grant to the said Roger and Robert for
8. the official exercise of that, there is a certain annuity or annual rent of forty shillings from all and singular our demesnes, manors,
9. messuages, lands and tenements aforesaid. To have to them for the term of their lives and each of them, the demesne vineyard paying the annuity at the feast of St Michael
10. the Archangel. And if it should happen that the aforesaid annuity or annual rent of forty shillings falls behind in
11. part, or in total, at the feast aforesaid which ought to be paid and has not been paid, then it is perfectly permissible for the said Roger and Robert and either of them to enter the demesne vineyard
12. in all and singular the aforesaid demesnes, manors, messuages, lands and tenements with their appurtenances, and to distrain and be severe,
13. (*and*) take into their hands, and either of them, the demesne vineyard to keep until such time as the aforesaid annuity or annual rent together with arrears of the same
14. provided that they will have been fully made, satisfied and paid. In witness of which we have affixed our present conventual seal.
15. Given in our chapter house the tenth day of the month of January in the third year of the reign of king Henry the eighth. [1512]

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LAST BUT NOT LEAST – NEWBURGH BOOKS!!



✘ *The Quiet Patriarch, Life of James Newbery, Native American Pioneer for the LDS Church.*

Last June, I released the SECOND EDITION of my 2006 title about our ancestor James Newbery.

If you are looking for a Christmas gift for a family member, I would be pleased to know you laid a copy of my book under the Christmas tree for someone you love. It is available at [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com).

COMING IN 2023

✘ *The Lost Legacy of St. Andrews Church and Medieval Lulworth, The Development of East/West Lulworth from Domesday.*

Since 2015 I have been working on a comprehensive history of Lulworth's early history, beginning 1088 with the Newburghs up through Howard's tenure. The volume is almost complete. Important new information has slowed publication – but it should be out shortly after the first of the year.

PREVIEW:

Lost Legacy of St. Andrews Church and Medieval Lulworth reveals long hidden documents that build a history where there was previously only speculation. Early historians have snubbed or offered inaccuracies for three medieval sites at East Lulworth in Dorset. For the most part, all three are extinct, but their existence lives on in the historical record.

✘ The first was the Crown Manor of Lulworth St. Andrew where the original Lulworth castle and church of St. Andrew were built in the early 13th century or before. To the Saxon's it was the royal manor of Lulla.

✘ Concurrent to the development of St. Andrew's church, was the first Bindon Abbey. The first site built c. 1148 was largely abandoned with the exception of **Little Chapel** which survives after 900 years. The abbey's second iteration was built a quarter century later in 1172 at Wool and destroyed during the Dissolution c. 1539.

✘ Most important were the people who developed and supported these edifices. They were the armigerous de Novo Burgo or Newburgh family, who were descendants of Henry Newburgh first Earl of Warwick, and cousins to William "The Conqueror." For centuries they supported several abbeys in Dorset along with Sarum (Salisbury Cathedral).

The manuscript is 150 pages, with appendices, colour photos, drawings, maps, and a bibliography. The price is estimated to be \$29.95. All proceeds into continued research.

✘✘✘✘✘✘✘



Finally, I wish one and all the very best holiday season. See you next year!

Warm regards,

Sue Simonich, deNovoBurgoChronicles.com New Password: **Membury Manor**
WorldWideNewburghProject.com, Sue Simonich Novelist