



The WORLDWIDE NEWBURGH FAMILY

MAPPING AND RESEARCH NEWSLETTER
STRIVING FOR TRUTH IN HISTORY



deNovoBurgoChronicles.com November 2024

THANK YOU!! I would like to extend special thanks to donors who have been tremendously helpful this year. Because of you, I have been able to hire professional historians to partially unravel the mysterious Roger Newburgh lines of Dorset. Proper research can be expensive. I am always [grateful for donations](#).

Many thanks to researcher Simon Neal for his meticulous analysis of several difficult documents, and to heraldry experts Gabriele Reina, Stephen Slater and Richard Lichten for their kind assistance.



THREE ROGER NEWBURGHS & KNIGHTHOOD

In the past few months, I have been working toward solving the identities of the three medieval Roger Newburghs' who were knights in 15th century Dorset. As detailed in the August newsletter, extant records are primarily laser-focused on Sir Roger Newburgh of East Lulworth. During this time frame there were actually three knights bearing the same name. **Only one** left a blazoning connected to his date of induction. The others are not published. The pedigree below illustrates the family lines of our three armigerous Roger Newburghs.



DESCENDANTS OF
JOHN NEWBURGH ESQUIRE
OF EAST LULWORTH (b. 1402, d. 1483/4)
married
EDITH ATTEMORE & ALICE CARENT WESTBURY

EDITH ATTEMORE m. April 1422

1. **JOHN NEWBURGH JR.** of Tonerspuddle, **Yorkist**, (b.c. 1431, d. 1 March 1496) Half bro. to William →
 1. JOHN NEWBURGH (d. 1485) knight
 2. **ROGER NEWBURGH** (d. 1491) knight
 - ★ 1. **ROGER NEWBOROUGH** knight of Warmwell
 2. WALTER NEWBURGH Othe Fraunces
2. ROBERT
3. THOMAS OF BERKELEY

ALICE CARENT WESTBURY m. 1448

1. **WILLIAM NEWBURGH** (b.c. 1431, d. 1471)
Illegitimate son of the Esquire, Lancastrian
Died in the Battle of Tewkesbury
 1. JOHN NEWBURGH SEN. (d. 1485)
Heir to his grandfather the Esquire
 2. **ROGER NEWBURGH** knight East Lulworth (d. 27 Sept. 1514) Heir to his brother John
 3. WILLIAM
 4. JOHN 'THE YOUNGER'

The 1494 arms description (blazoning below) was the first I've found for the Newburghs that actively employs quartering of families. Based on recent research, it appears this knight, Sir Roger Newborough, was the grandson of John Newburgh Jr. of Tonerspudde. See starred ★ entry in the pedigree. The published blazoning is as follows:

SIR ROGER NEWBOROUGH - KNIGHT OF THE BATH

*“Quarterly - 1 and 4, Or, three **bends** Azure, a bordure engrailed Gules:
 2, Argent, three lions heads erased Gules collared Or:
 3, Argent, two bars Gules.
 Crest - A Blackamoor's head proper.”¹*

Generally, the permutation “Newborough” was first employed after the death of John Newburgh, Esquire by his cadet lines. This spelling may be the first clue to our knight’s identity.

This summer, I joined two heraldry groups on Facebook and was fortunate to make personal contact with Gabriele Reina, Admin. of HERALDS INTERNATIONAL. Gabriele is an arms expert and artist in Milan, Italy. He put me in touch with Stephen Slater, a British heraldry expert in Somerset, England.² Stephen warned me that British heraldry can be vexing and tricky, especially after 1485 when the Tudor period commenced. Therefore, to simplify discussion and identification of these individual knights, I am using their grandmothers - Edith and Alice – to help separate them. The grandfather for both lines was John Newburgh Esquire of East Lulworth who died 27 March 1483/4.

John Newburgh (the Esquire) first married EDITH ATTEMORE. During their twenty-six years together they reared a large family consisting of three sons and numerous daughters. After Edith’s death (c. 1448) the Esquire married ALICE CARENT Westbury (widow) by 1449. As discussed in previous newsletters, the Esquire had an extra marital affair with Alice Carent while married to Edith which produced his son William Newburgh c. 1431. Both Edith and Alice had descendants named:

SIR ROGER NEWBURGH/NEWBOROUGH



Painting by Gabriele Reina

The **Sir Roger Newburgh/Newborough**, cited by Metcalf and Shaw was inducted as a Knight of the Bath in 1494. His family pedigree has not been published, leaving us to ponder the remaining facts. Using available data and logical analysis, I currently believe this Roger was from Edith Attemore’s line. See ★’d entry page 1. However, unclear or missing data leaves some questions yet to be answered.

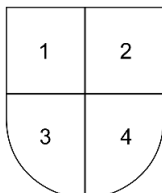


Figure 1

SHIELD DIVISIONS

- 1 = Dexter - NEWBURGH
- 2 = Sinister - GOUVIS
- 3 = Base - MARTYN
- 4 = Base - NEWBURGH

¹ Metcalfe, Walter Charles, Book of Knights, 1885, 25-6. Shaw, William Arthur, [The Knights of England](#), 1906, 119.

² Heraldry International.

LET ME EXPLAIN . . .

The 1494 blazoning requires deeper research into the Martyn and Gouvis relationships. Much of the published family history is confusing and suspect. What follows is an analysis constructed with existing data. But first we must explain *quartering* and how it might give us additional genealogical info to separate **Roger of Lulworth** from **Roger of Warmwell**.

In the **Dexter** and **Base** positions, (#1 and 4 in Fig. 1) the NEWBURGH arms are represented with the traditional engrailed jewels – but with the uncommon THREE BENDS. The Newburghs' original heraldic configuration was *Bendy of six or and azure, with a bordure of engrailed gules*. It was handed down through many generations of Newburgh heirs. The blazoning mentions three bends rather than the traditional bendy of six shown below in Fig. 2.

ROGER OF LULWORTH



Bendy of Six
Figure 2

As the Esquire's heir in 1485, Roger (his 2nd grandson, descendant of Alice) would have carried forward his grandfather's arms as the succeeding Lord of East Lulworth after his elder brother John Sen. died.³ **The bendy of six** had been handed down by battle worn Newburgh knights since the late thirteenth century. On 22 May 1306 an earlier John Newburgh was inducted into the Knights of Bath with two hundred and seventy-five fighting men.⁴ England was engaged in skirmishes during the first war of Scottish independence. It was this John Newburgh, revered for centuries, who appears to have set the naming convention of 'John' for elder sons of his descendants.

DIFFERENCING

In the case of 15TH century Newburghs, DIFFERENCING of arms began during the Tudor period.⁵ Non-battlefield differencing was initiated during Henry VII's reign. The **three bends vs. bendy of six** is significant. After the death of the Esquire the customary *bendy* progressed to bends and bendlets - indicating cadet lines that had not inherited from the patriarch of East Lulworth. This progression defines the knight's identity and suggests his roots.

Next, the **Sinister** position (#2) customarily depicts the heraldry of the **knight's mother** who was an heiress. In this case the arms are identified as the Gouvis family – but which line? This element is important in differentiating the Rogers. How?

We know for a fact, that William Newburgh (b.c. 1431 mother was Alice) married Christian Gouvis, 9 Oct. 1447, and their son Roger of Lulworth would have carried forward the **bendy of six** configuration.⁶ Christian's four sons (**John Sen.**, **Roger**, William and John 'the younger') were born before their father's death in May 1471. John Sen. originally inherited his grandfather's legacy in 1484. When he died in 1485, his brother Roger became the final Newburgh heir to East Lulworth and armiger of *bendy of six*.

³ C 142/30/3 IPM.

⁴ Shaw, William Arthur, *The Knights of England*, 1906.

⁵ Differencing means subtle changes in the arms indicating a new family line descended from the main line.

⁶ Hutchins, John, *History of Dorset*, 1870, Vol. III, p. 703, 755. At the time of her marriage she was supposedly less than fourteen (14) years of age which makes her birth c. 1433 or before.

THE THREE BENDS suggest a separate **cadet line** descended from the Esquire and his first wife Edith. Hence, these arms do not represent **Roger of Lulworth**. Why?

It is important to remember the Esquire removed Edith's eldest son's primogeniture (John Jr.), thus disqualifying him from holding the ancient Newburgh legacy. However, both knights' mothers were from the Gouvis family. This observation tentatively cancels Roger of Lulworth's candidacy for KNIGHT OF THE BATH. But that's not all.

By 1494 Roger of Lulworth would have been in his thirties or early forties.⁷ The jurors for his mother's IPM (1491) claimed he was twenty-eight "or older." If he was born c. 1463 as suggested by the jurors, he would have actually been thirty-one years or older.⁸ His age was determined by the official who carried out the investigation of Christian's IPM, so his age was only a guess. Extrapolating from other known dates, Roger was more likely to have been born between 1449 and 1455. He also had two younger brothers born before 1471.

Consequently, it seems unrealistic that three years after his mother's 1491 death Roger of Lulworth was finally knighted; especially when he had been the Lord of East Lulworth for the nine years following his elder brother's demise. As heir to his grandfather he inherited the title of Esquire, which is defined in some texts as a non-military knight.⁹ Roger of Lulworth was also known as a 'knight of the shire' which was typically an elected position in medieval English counties. Medieval boys were generally married between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years. Knights were initiated around the age of majority (twenty-one) when they were in prime physical condition. My point being, Roger of Lulworth was too old to be knighted in 1494.

His possible candidacy as Knight of the Bath was further erased by the fact that the left base quadrant (#3) of the shield demonstrates this knight was married to a woman related to the Martyn family of Athelhampton - blazoning '*Argent, two bars Gules*'.

Roger of Lulworth was actually married to Elizabeth Wadham by whom he had only one daughter. It is true, his mother Christian was distantly related to the Martyn's but her affiliation was several generations *in the past*, circa 1320. By 1494 the Martyn affiliation would have been but a remote memory - unnoteworthy in 15th century heraldry.

If all this is accurate, **there was more than one Gouvis bride married into the Newburgh family**. Thus far, the only proof is the 1494 blazoning.

THE TWO ROGER NEWBURGH OF TONERSPUDDLE/WARMWELL

Two men named Roger Newburgh - father and son - both knights, were connected to Tonerspuddle, and descended from Edith Attemore. The working assumption at present is that they were either living on the manor of Tonerspuddle, or somewhere close by - possibly Warmwell. One of them had known

⁷ C 142/7/70 His age was determined by the official who carried out the investigation of her IPM and properties, so his age was only a guess.

⁸ C 142/7/70

⁹ "In England in the later Middle Ages, the term esquire (*armiger*) was used to denote holders of knights' estates who had not taken up their knighthood, and from this practice it became usual to entitle the principal landowner in a parish "the squire." The title esquire—properly held only by the eldest sons of baronets and knights." Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/esquire-title>.

affiliations with the Martyns of Athelhampton via land possession. To date, I have found no recorded marriage for any Newburgh to a Martyn heiress. Martyn records are ill defined by Hutchins and require further deep research.

However, the Martyns did intermarry with the Cheverells, Turges and Latimers, all of whom were heavily involved with the Tonerspuddle Newburghs.

The Cheverells' association to the Newburghs' was published in the Dorset Feet of Fines.¹⁰ In 1449, Walter Cheverell held the Esquire's eldest and **legitimate** son **JOHN JR.** in high esteem.¹¹ John Jr. was eventually installed as Lord of Tonerspuddle after his primogeniture to East Lulworth was removed via charter in 1471. He was the **first** son of John Newburgh Esq. with Edith Attemore – his **first** wife.¹²

Again, it appears two Roger Newburghs were born to women of the Gouvis family - in the opposing families of the Esquire. There is no recorded familial association between the Martyns and Roger of Lulworth, who of course was married to Elizabeth Wadham.

Another heraldic device that demonstrates our knight's relationship to Edith's family is the crest depicting a Moor's head atop the knight's shield. Some historians view this to be a 'tongue in cheek' addition to the Newburgh arms pointing to Edith's **attemore** ancestors. This feature was added during the Tudor period when heraldry took off in a flamboyant direction. Not until after 1485 was the quartering of arms, or the addition of crests included in Newburgh heraldry. Before that time only singular heraldic representations were displayed on battlefield livery to identify friend and foe.

SUMMARY

John Jr. (son of Edith) had a son John who died in 1485, his brother Roger (I) of Tonerspuddle/Warmwell was his heir and died in 1491. Roger I's son, also named Roger (II), was heir to Warmwell as detailed in John Jr.'s will (d. 1496/7).¹³ Unfortunately, wills and IPMs for the two Tonerspuddle Roger's are missing.

The blazoning discussed herein appears to identify Roger I as the man who married the secondary Gouvis heiress. Roger I's existence was discovered in a 19th century *Notes and Queries* publication. As Edith's grandson Roger I was purportedly deceased by 1491. Therefore, he was not the man belted in 1494. All things considered, it is my opinion, the Gouvis relationship recorded in the 1494 blazoning occurred around 1463 when **the second Lady Gouvis** married Roger I, then their son Roger II married into the Martyn family.¹⁴ With that said, Roger II of Tonerspuddle/Warmwell appears to be the Knight of the Bath. Little information is known about him or his marriage, so perhaps this blazoning provides an important puzzle piece to the hidden Newburgh history.

¹⁰ Dorset Feet of Fines, Vol. 10, p. 370-71.

¹¹ John Jr. was of Swanage during that time frame – 1449.

¹² Dorset Feet of Fines Vol. 10, p. 370-71.

¹³ E150/896/7, C 142/14/43

¹⁴ Interestingly during the reign of Edward III Robert de Govis' daughter Joan DID marry Nicholas Martin of Athelhampton, but that was over a century before Christian was married to William Newburgh. Hutchins does connect this marriage, but whether Christian's father Walter was actually a blood related member of the Gouvis family is unknown.

If the mysterious Lady Gouvis in fact existed, her identity is still unknown. The two Rogers - father and son - held smaller manors such as Othe Fraunces, Warmwell, and perhaps some part of Milton in Dorset. In Devon, All Hallows near Exeter was recorded for Roger.¹⁵

Records for the Tonerspuddle clan are scant. It is known that John Jr. and probably his sons (John and Roger I) were Yorkists. The Martyns were also known Yorkist sympathizers.

A tomb for William Martyn in Puddletown demonstrates his Yorkist affiliation. He wears a collar decorated with Yorkist suns and roses symbols. He was known to have ridden guard with Sir Roger Newburgh and others when Catherine of Aragon travelled to London from Dorset in 1503 to marry Arthur Tudor. Martyn also held land of Roger Newburgh.



Sir William Martyn effigy in Puddletown church

All three Rogers seem to have stepped out of the historical picture by the mid-1500s. The only one we have sufficient information for is Roger of Lulworth who died in 1514.

It appears our knight Roger II of Warmwell lived into the 1530s. He is mentioned in documents regarding the transference of Tonerspuddle back to the Turbervilles through the Willoughbys' whose possession of the manor was acquired via William Willoughby's inheritance from his deceased wife Isabel who was the former wife of John Newburgh Jr. (d. 1496/7).



Yorkist suns & roses

LULWORTH LAND HOLDINGS – ROGER of LULWORTH

Recently, I hired professional researcher Simon Neal to re-translate the Inquisition Post Mortem (IPM) for Roger of Lulworth (d. 1514). It confirmed ancient land holdings connected to the Newburghs' early 12th century chamberlainship were handed down for over three centuries through the Newburghs'.¹⁶

Employing UV light, Simon was able to pick up faded and obscured words previously impossible to read from a digital copy. We now have a complete picture of Roger of Lulworth's land holdings confirming those held by his grandfather the Esquire. None appear to be related to his mother Christina/Christian Gouvis Newburgh. Roger's wife was Elizabeth Wadham. Their daughter (Christian) married Sir John Marney. After John Marney's death, the Newburghs' legacy lands descended to the 3rd Duke of Norfolk, whose son Thomas married one of the two Marney heiresses.

Interestingly, Roger of Lulworth's grandfather Walter Gouvis supposedly abrogated the name Smyth, adopting the Gouvis surname. The reason is unknown. Little information remains about him, or if in fact he was actually descended from the noble Gouvis family. (See next article about Gouvis.)

¹⁵ See August 2024 newsletter.

¹⁶ C 142/30/3 IPM.

In reading Roger of Lulworth's will, I found it to be one of the most convoluted, confusing documents I have read so far. In my opinion Roger appeared to be ill. The dating of his death documents tend to confirm this. His will is dated 2 August 1514. He died 27 Sept 1514. A year later, the writ is dated 31 October 1515, and the IPM dated November 1515. If he was ill with a virulent disease, he would have died within days - but he survived for almost two months after his will was created.

The IPM details a lot of important dates. Roger appointed his feoffees 12 July 1510 after his daughter's June marriage to Sir John Marney. His feoffees were: "*Nicholas Wadham, knight, William Fylott, knight, Thomas Trenchard, knight, Richard Eliott, Giles Strangeways, John ...?rs, esquires, Laurence Wadham, William Carent, junior, and James Frampton.*"¹⁷

His land holdings were: "*Sutton Poyntz, Winfrith Newburgh, East Lulworth, Combe Kaynes, Stockwood, Aysshton, Winterbourne St. Martin, Puddle Walterston, Pullyngeston With appurtenances in the aforesaid county, and also of 40 messuages, six hundred acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, six hundred acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood and forty acres of moor with their appurtenances in Sutton Poyntz, Horryford Preston, Wynfrythe Neuburgh, Haymore in the parish of Holy Trinity in Warham, Estlulworthe, Combe Kaynes, Westwood, Westburton, Stockewoode, Ayssheton, ..., Wynterbourne St Martin, Pudill Waterston, ..., Pullyngeston and Charminster and also of the hundreds of Colifordestre and Wynfrythe Newburgh in the aforesaid county, together with the advowson of the church or free chapel of Stockewoode, aforesaid. And being so seised thereof, according to certain covenants.*"¹⁸

At the time of his death his land holdings were primarily held *in capite* of King Henry VIII and Queen Catherine, via the ancient chamberlainship held by the Newburgh family from the time of Henry I.¹⁹ Most of these holdings were mentioned in a *compotus* of lands recorded for John Newburgh Esq. in 1477.²⁰ The *compotus* was written shortly after the charters he initiated passing his legacy on to his **oldest grandson** John Sen. - not his eldest son John Jr. of Tonerspuddle. The charters were written in September of 1471 after the death of William Newburgh on the Tewkesbury battlefield where he was buried.

GOUVIS & MARTYN RESEARCH

While attempting to isolate the Gouvis marriages, I found that Hutchins' *History of Dorset* often published conflicting information. For instance: In a passage, noted on a pedigree, he shows Christian and William Newburgh's marriage in 1447. **A second passage places the marriage of William Newburgh to Christian Gouvis as 1480, which was eleven years after William's death in 1471!**

Could this be just another mistake on Hutchins part, **or was it actually in reference to our suspected marriage of Roger I of Tonerspuddle to another Gouvis heiress?** Did he confuse the names and dates? It is a distinct possibility, one worth attempting to follow up on in the future!

¹⁷ One of the feoffors was a Justice of the Bench for Hen. VIII, Richard Eliott, serjeant at law of the lord king.

¹⁸ C 142/30/3 IPM translation by Simon Neal, September 2024 from original document at the British Archives.

¹⁹ Circa 1100.

²⁰ D/WLC/M69 Dorset History Center

There are other curious discrepancies regarding the Gouvis clan and the Newburghs'.²¹ In some of the Athelhampton pedigrees compiled by Hutchins, the Gouvis family is mentioned c. 1320, in others they are not. In a later edition of the *History of Dorset*, Hutchins's 19th century editors disputed his published Martyn pedigree which included early Gouvis generations.

Editors of the *History of Dorset*, (third edition) published a document as **corrigenda**²² that disputes the pedigree originally written by Hutchins. The cited document seems to be a plea instigated by Christian Newburgh to wit:

"581 2 19 For "Hen. VII." read Hen. VI and for 20 Hen. VII read 20 Edw. IV. Add footnote, "An exemplification of this assize by Insperximum²³ dates 4 July, 20 Edw. IV (1480) is at Lulworth Castle. The assize was taken at Dorchester, on Saturday, after the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra, 19 Hen. VI. (1440) between the feoffees of Walter Govytz, plaintiff, and the feoffees of Thomas Martyn of Athelhampton, defendants. A verdict was given for the plaintiffs, who proved the pedigree here given, and that Richard, son of Robert and father of Thomas Martyn was illegitimate. The exemplification²⁴ was made at the instance (insistence) of Christiana, daughter and heir of Walter Govytz wife of Sir William de Newburgh, knt. With such evidence as this before him, it is surprising that Hutchins only mentions it in a note, preferring the meagre, almost dateless and manifestly inaccurate pedigree of Martin, which he has given. The record does not mention the Christian name of the Govytz who was husband of Johanna Martyn, and Hutchins is mistaken in calling him John."

The purpose of Christian's plea is unclear. Is it possible another Gouvis heiress was making claims? Thus far, I have not discovered any information about Thomas Martyn. Why would Christian be challenging a Martyn's paternity? As mentioned previously, apparently Walter had adopted the name Gouvis when he was born a Smyth. There seems to be a great deal of research needed on this question.

THE MARTYN CONNECTION TO CHRISTIAN GOUVIS - PER HUTCHINS

- I. Nicholas Martyn's dau. Joan m. Robert Gouvis. Joan had a brother Robert Martin of Athelhampton
- II. Robert Gouvis' son was Walter Gouvis died 44 Edw. III 1370
- III. Walter's son John b. 1358 became next heir to Robert Martin
- IV. John's son was Walter Gouvis,
- IV. Walter Gouvis alias Smyth (son of John) was still living 1440 d. by 1447
- V. Walter's dau. Christian would have been born before 1432, Some genealogists state he had a son who predeceased him. Perhaps Christian was an heiress to her brother. Christian m. Sir William Newburgh in 9 Oct. 1447, died 15 Dec. 1491.

For more information about the Martin family see: L'Anson, Bryan, *History of the Martyn Martin Family*, London, 1935.

²¹ Hutchins, Vol. 2, p. 582.

²² An error in a printed work discovered after printing and shown with its correction on a separate sheet.

²³ The meaning of INSPEXIMUS is an English charter or letters patent beginning with the Latin word *inspeximus* in which **the grantor confirms and recites a former charter**.

²⁴ EXEMPLIFICATION means **to provide examples that illustrate a larger point**. Lots of information & lessons. <https://academic-englishuk.com/exemplification/>

CHRISTMAS 2024



Is it too early to start shopping for Christmas? I started yesterday, and it made me think perhaps my extended family would be interested in gifting my books to loved ones who enjoy history or just an interesting adventure. I have published two family histories relevant to the Morris, Haskins and Newberry/Newburgh families.

THE FIRST BOOK

"The Quiet Patriarch" chronicles the life of James A. Newberry, who was an acolyte of Joseph Smith, founder of the Latter-Day Saints. Newberry was one of the earliest members of the Church. He supported Smith and his brother Hyrum before their unfortunate martyrdom. This volume is filled with researched pedigrees and photos of James' children and grandchildren by two of his three wives. For those who purchased the first edition, the second edition is more comprehensive than the first - with newer information.

THE SECOND BOOK

"The Lost Legacy of St. Andrew's Church . . ." follows the history of East Lulworth, from the 11th century forward. Again this work details, with original sources, the pedigrees of the Newburghs and related families until just before 1500. It tells the story of the evolution of East Lulworth through the history of the parish church of St. Andrew. For four centuries, much of Dorset was held by the Newburgh family *in capite* of the reigning king via hereditary chamberlainship.

Henry Beaumont/Newburgh was the first Norman earl of Warwick. His descendants populated Dorset in the medieval period and purportedly were the ancestors of the Newbery family who were part of the 17th century Dorchester Adventurers experiment. Ultimately, the Newbery family were among the first immigrants to the New World in 1634.

Both books are available at Amazon. <https://www.amazon.com/s?k=d.+suzanne+simonich>

MY NOVEL (FICTION)

"[God's Painted Skies](#)" published under my abbreviated name (Sue Simonich) is a genealogical mystery weaving an evocative plot line in support of the idea that death is not the final end of anyone's story. The protagonist, Nova Denver, in her early middle age discovered her surprising adoption record. The plot details her quest to learn the truth about her biological parents and her adoptive family's scheme to coverup her biological father's identity.

While writing this novel, actual, personal coincidences encouraged me to tell Nova's story. Currently, I am working on a sequel that promises to be as engaging as the original. The story opens her father's quest to find and know his daughter. Leaving England he begins a second chapter of his life in the American West.

BIOGRAPHICAL

"[Dancing on the Edge, a Memoire of Dementia](#)" was written during my mother's heartbreaking descent into dementia, and ultimate transition. It is filled with our joined experiences as well as (hopefully) some helpful information to support those who are struggling with their own family's end-of-life issues. I have changed the names to protect my mother's privacy and used the pen name Susan Stanton.

This will be the last newsletter until 2025. More records have been discovered. I plan on sequestering myself to decipher and translate more medieval Devon and Somerset records. Currently, I have over one hundred pages of Exchequer records that may give us more information as to how our Newburgh relations migrated into Somerset and Devon. Perhaps we will learn how they began to regain their position after losing the legacy lands of Winfrith Newburgh and East Lulworth etc.

Best wishes to one and all.

Sue Simonich

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**Happy Thanksgiving to my American friends,
To all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!**