



The
WORLDWIDE NEWBURGH FAMILY
MAPPING AND RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

To assist in further research please join the team at [GO FUND ME](#). Many thanks!

New site password: Castleknights

September/October 2021

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ARCHIVE ACQUISITIONS

After many months of waiting for the British Archives to once again begin processing requests, I was finally able to order two documents in July. After the system rejected countless requests, I queried the Archives help line for suggestions. TNA staff suggested submitting my requests as early as possible – **London Time**. The reason? By 10:30 a.m. their quotas are usually exceeded for the day. So, being up very late one night - I finally had some success.

The first document ([STAC 4/11/17](#)) arrived in mid-August, but was inconclusive. As it turned out it was but small a portion of a Star Chamber document that had little or no information about Roger Newborowe even though he was noted in the description. The dates for both documents were for 1558. This STAC document may have been related to the next.

The second ([C 3/133/64](#)) arrived toward the end of August. Again, it wasn't the Roger I was seeking. Instead, the plaintiff was Roger, son of John Newborough of Berkeley, Somerset. The case detailed a Chancery Court case instigated by Roger Newborough against the Thornhull family who seemed to be occupying Sturminster Newton, a property he had inherited from his father. Apparently he was unable to produce proper documentation to retain his claim. Consequently, the Court found in favour of the Thornhull brothers.

Sturminster Newton was included in Roger's 2nd great grandfather's land holdings in 1484. At John Newburgh Sr.'s (Esq.) death (in 1484) it was inherited by his son Thomas of Berkeley, whose son John was this Roger's father. Interestingly, Roger claimed to be a 'stranger' (sic) to the county. To wit: ". . . yo[u]r Lordshippes saied orator (Roger Newburgh) is a [] strainger dwellinge in a nother countie and therby shall not have anie indifferencie to be shewed to him in the triall of his right of the p[re]misses in the same shere upon anie acc[i]on by yo[u]r Lordshippes saied orator hereafter to be v[er]sed at the com[m]on law for his saied right or by anie of the farmors or ten[a]ntes. . ." Where he was actually

living at the time is currently unknown.

I will be working toward acquiring more documents in the future. Again, many thanks to everyone who has contributed to the [GO FUND ME](#) campaign. I also want to thank my translator Sally Thomson for her excellent translations of these very difficult documents.

MORE U.S. RESEARCH

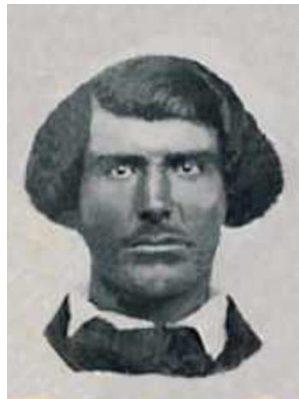
JAMES NEWBERRY OF POTTAWATTAMIE CO. IOWA and HIS STEP-SON SECRATUS WILLIAMS

As many of you know in 2006 I published a book about my 3x great grandfather James Newberry – an early member of the Mormon Church. At press time, there were still several unresolved issues pertaining to some of the people in his life. I've continued to keep my ear to the ground regarding those mysteries. As mentioned in the last newsletter, I believe we have sufficient information to affirm that James' last wife was Amanda Pack - daughter of Rufus Pack. A short version of the story is on the web site titled, [The Enigma of Amanda](#). The full story of Amanda will appear in the upcoming revised edition of James' history – *The Quiet Patriarch*. Watch for an email announcing the new printing.

A Second Mystery – solved?

While editing *The Quiet Patriarch*, I came across a clue that may be key to the unknown paternity of James' step-son Secratus also known as Secretus **WILLIAMS**.¹ Currently, this is just theory which I hope to resolve in time for the printing of the second edition of James' story.

Secratus' mother was Elizabeth Haskins, the third wife of James Newberry. I am looking for more information (pre-1843/44) regarding a man named [Alexander Williams](#) who may have been Secratus' biological father.



Alexander Williams
photo from FamilySearch.org

Alexander Williams was born in 1803 in Georgia, and was a mixed-race member of the early LDS Church. He and James Newberry were *Seventies* members together.² Williams worked with Newberry to gather

¹ Secratus is a rather unusual name, but means a spiritual person with a deeply intuitive nature.

² Seventies were originally the missionary arm of the LDS Church.

funding for the Nauvoo Temple. In studying the early Latter-Day Saints, I discovered Alexander Williams was among those members of the Church who enthusiastically supported missionary efforts to the Indians; just as James Newberry, George Miller, Alpheus Cutler and many other early members had done. Originally, the Church was organized around the main foundational principal of returning the gospel to the Lamanites (First Nations/American Indians).

At the death of Joseph Smith, the Saints split into several factions.³ James Newberry ultimately chose to remain with the Cutlerites.⁴

Alexander Williams followed Brigham Young, and travelled with one of the first immigrant companies to settle Salt Lake City, Utah.⁵ He was captain of ten wagons in the 1848 company. Other researchers have identified his ethnicity as half Native American and half African. Perhaps like James, he had white ancestors as well.⁶ As you can see from his photo, he definitely has darker skin and bears characteristics of both his Native American and African ancestors.⁷ He was also an early and prolific polygamist. Around the time Joseph Smith was murdered, he *may* have had a relationship with Elizabeth Haskins in June or July of 1844. This was about the time when Secratas was conceived. Did Smith's demise cause their relationship to crumble, or did his faith in Brigham Young drive a wedge between them?

From late 1840 to 1844, as per orders from Joseph Smith, polygamy was reserved for only trusted elders of the Church. The brethren were encouraged to marry among the native races. From May of 1842 and perhaps sooner, Joseph Smith was condoning and officiating polygamist relationships for early members, but kept the practice secret from newer members. Brigham Young also supported the practice and eventually had twenty-eight wives. James Newberry was also engaged in the practice before it was widely known. In the end he was married five times. Not all his relationships were polygamist in nature.⁸

Because Williams supported Brigham Young, it is possible Elizabeth and her parents (Lincoln and Petty Paine Haskins) were cognizant of the growing rift in theology as splinter groups were forming. As the new leader of the Church, Brigham Young tried to dissolve the Indian Missions before moving willing LDS members to the Rocky Mountains.

The Haskin's and Newberry's were to remain life-long supporters of the Indian mission tenets. Iowa was their home and they had no intention of leaving it. Young was in the process of changing the Church's original goals. His proposed course changes were repugnant to adherents of Joseph Smith. Many factions splintered off and left the original church. (See note 3.)

³ Brighamites, Strangites, Cutlerites, Josephites and others.

⁴ An LDS faction led by Alpheus Cutler whose mission it was to proselytize among the Native races and to garner their backing and support of the Mormon theology.

⁵ To illustrate the schism created at Joseph Smith's death among the Newberry family. James' second wife Nancy and three of his daughters followed Brigham Young to Utah.

⁶ The Wampanoag tribe is multi-racial to this day. Many of their people were kidnapped and taken to the West Indies as slaves in the 17th century.

⁷ See Williams' genealogy at [Family Search](#).

⁸ Wives: Mary Smith Newberry m. 1816, d. 1842; Nancy Brown Newberry m. 1842 abandoned marriage 1848, Elizabeth Haskins Newberry m. 1845, d. 1856; Sybil Pulsipher Prindle Newberry m. 1846 d. 1870, Amanda Pack Newberry m. 1870 abandoned marriage 1875.

ELIZABETH MARRIES JAMES NEWBERRY

Already married to Nancy Brown, James took Elizabeth Haskins as his third wife.⁹ She needed his support and a father for her son. They were married in the temple eight months after Secratius' birth March 24, 1845.¹⁰ On December 22nd 1845 as a high priest, James and Elizabeth took their endowments with Company 3 in the newly opened Nauvoo Temple. Elizabeth went on to have six children with James. She died during childbirth ten years later along with her newborn son Daniel.¹¹ Alexander Williams and his wife Isabella were also initiated with Company 3.¹² Williams went on to Utah and married several more women.

While Joseph Smith still lived, James' and Nancy's union was a secret. Williams' and Elizabeth Haskins relationship may have also been hidden. Historian Valeen Avery validated the idea that pre-1842/3 polygamist bonds were kept a secret. Joseph Smith also mandated that any information related to Native members in the Church was to be kept in the strictest confidence.¹³

Given the problems surrounding polygamy in the states, the Williams and Haskins relationship may have ended when Joseph Smith was murdered. Persecution and mayhem exploded (again) in Nauvoo, sending the Saints running for safe havens. Shortly after the Mormons crossed the Mississippi River into Iowa, polygamy was outlawed by the Iowa governor. James then set aside his relationship with Nancy in favor of Elizabeth, but provided for Nancy until she left for Utah with two of his daughters from his first marriage in the 1848 Company. A third daughter, Hannah Maria, was also part of the 1848 company with her husband George Morris.

Often times, people in supposed 'spiritual/marital' relationships simply walked away from these faux marriages. We saw this happen with James' second wife Nancy who sided with Brigham Young over politics and theology. Newberry's fourth wife Sybil Pulsipher also walked away from her marriage to a Mr. Prindle who suffered with an inherited neurological disease.¹⁴ After Elizabeth's death, Sybil became the primary mother figure to Elizabeth's children, and the whole family moved to Indian Creek, Mills Co., Iowa in 1856.

SECRATUS' ADULT LIFE

Not much is known about Secratius' early or adult life. At the age of thirty-three he was married to Esther Stidham on November 3, 1878.¹⁵ Such a late marriage begs the question, was he married previously? By the time they married, Esther had previously married three times. Their marriage was officiated by Levi Graybill, a close associate to James in the RLDS Church. There were no known children for this union. Throughout his life, Secratius alternately used the surname Newberry and Williams. At the age of thirty-seven, Secratius died August 15, 1882 in Pottawattamie County just two years after his step-father's decease. When James died, Secratius' name appears in probate documents as Secratius Williams, but in his younger years he was known as Newberry. In his will Newberry acknowledged him

⁹ His first wife Mary succumbed to Black Canker in 1842.

¹⁰ A civil ceremony may have preceded their temple marriage.

¹¹ James was also married to Sybil Pulsipher who stepped in to raise Elizabeth's children.

¹² Nauvoo Temple Endowment Register. Dated Dec. 30, 1845 p. 74 FHL film # 977.343/N1 K29c

¹³ There were many more Native American people in the church than is currently acknowledged. Mostly they were bi-racial in nature and instructed to keep their ethnicity to themselves. Hence, the history of the Church is devoid of these member's real history.

¹⁴ This information comes from Prindle's descendants.

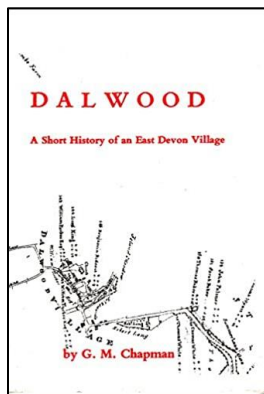
¹⁵ She had previously been married three times (HOPKINS) (BRATTON) (DENTON)

as his stepson.

The question is: Does anyone from the Haskins/Newberry clan have a photo of Secratius or further information about his life, i.e. diaries, etc. that might help prove his paternity? Please leave a message on the [contact page](#) if you have other information to share. Thank you . . . ~End

CONTINUED HISTORY of DALWOOD and STOCKLAND, UK

In studying the expansion of the Newberry clan from Dorset it is known that Newburgh descendants lived in this geographic triangle. As mentioned before, historian G. M. Chapman reported Robert Newberry of Dalwood was involved in the Perkin Warbeck Rebellion of 1497 - an insurrection against Henry VII. Robert's politics would make him a Yorkist. Is it possible this Robert was the son of John Newburgh Esq. who died in 1484? ¹⁶



The following transcription of Chapman's work offers additional interesting information. What is incredibly interesting is the connection to Milton Abbey where a later Roger Newburgh was steward.¹⁷

"Stockland was, like Dalwood, an out-lying part of Dorset until 1844 but for a different reason. The great Saxon king Athelstan, gave Stockland to the minster church at Middleton, later Middleton Abbey, at Milton Abbas, [Milton Abbey] in Dorset.

The Norman kings, as pious in spiritual matters as they were rapacious in secular, strictly respected gifts to the church made by their Saxon predecessors. The manor of Stockland thus remained in the possession of the monks of Middleton until Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries and Stockland remained in Dorset until the boundaries adjustment of 1844."

"The church at Dalwood was, for many centuries, a chapelry of the church at Stockland. In mediaeval times this led to a quarrel between the lords of the manor of Dalwood and the abbots of Milton Abbey, [who were lords of the manor of Stockland], about the right to present the parson at Dalwood. The matter was finally settled in 1218 in the King's Court at Westminster which decided in favour of the abbot. Robert de Chantemerle, who was then lord of the manor of Dalwood, accepted the court's finding and acknowledged the right of the abbot to present the parson at Dalwood."

"The church at Cotleigh, not far from Dalwood, was originally dedicated to one of them, St. Petroc, and there is a St. Petroc's well at Dunkeswell. St. Peter's church at Dalwood might have been originally St. Petroc's, which is the Celtic form of Peter.

¹⁶ John Newburgh's son Robert is fairly invisible in the historical record. Did he move on to Dalwood? He was not mentioned in his father's will. Was there a rift between the Esquire and Robert, as there was with his brother John Jr. of Tonerspudde who was also a Yorkist?

¹⁷ I am currently of the belief that this Roger was the son or grandson of John Jr. of Tonerspudde. See pedigree in older newsletter. [January 2021.](#)

When or by whom the church was built is unknown. Serious fires at Milton Abbey in 1309 and the Blandford deanery in 1731 destroyed priceless records that may have held the secret. The architectural style of the present church is Perpendicular, the style of the 15th century. The Warres, a rich and powerful family, who were lords of the manor at the time (see p.14) could have been responsible for building it. The yeoman farmers and clothiers of Dalwood were becoming increasingly prosperous however. The church may have been built by them, perhaps in concert with the Warres."

(Excerpted from [Dalwood, A Short History of an East Devon Village](#), by Chapman) See newsletter May 2021 for previous information about the Newburgh family.

Additional information: Stockland is in Athelstan's grant of 934 to Milton Abbey, is given in Domesday at 10 hides, is in the Valor Ecclesiasticus 1535, but does not feature in the Milton Abbey custumal of 1317. As you may recall from previous newsletters, Milton Abbey was under the stewardship of a man named Roger Newburgh, whom we believe was the son or grandson of John Jr. > son of John Newburgh Esq. (d. 1484)

~End

LITTLE MAYNE and MILTON ABBEY

Continuing the story of Dalwood; for the past eighteen months or more we have been chasing more information about Roger Newburgh son or grandson of John Newburgh Jr. of Tonerspuddle. Little by little we are honing in on him. The next section details information from (Proceedings Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, *Little Mayne, Some Notes on Local History*, E. R. Sykes, 26-31.)

"In 1348 William Charlton is recorded as holding one carucate of land. For nearly one hundred and fifty years the property remained in the Shyrard [Sherard] family and we find that in 1436 Elizabeth, widow of Henry Sherard, was granted during her lifetime, by Robert and Joan Morgan (his wife, who was the Sherard heiress) the Manor of Litelmayne and the advowson of the Chapel. After her death the Manor, &c., were to revert to the said Robert and Joan. It was clearly a family arrangement and Elizabeth was to pay yearly a rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist.

In 1452 Robert and Joan sold the land, Manor and advowson to John Neuburgh, whose family held land at Lulworth and Winfrith, &c., and this was confirmed by their heir Robert Coweley in 1453. About the year 1500 the property passed from the Newburghs to Thomas Kirton, who sold it in 1511 to William Middleton, Abbot of Milton, and the latter settled it in 1511 in trust to maintain a free school at Milton Abbas." ~End



< Milton Abbey

PARISH RECORDS from EXETER

NEWBERRY ENTRIES IN LATER PARISH RECORDS

The following information was sourced from Dalwood parish registers provided by Mrs. Browne at the Exeter Central Library in Devon. The children may be sorted into the wrong families, as it is difficult to distinguish one family from another due to the same forenames of the father (John). For instance the first John Newberry may actually be the same as the second listed, but no distinguishing indicators exist except for the consecutive dates of the children's births. For instance 'John of Brayes', and 'John I,' and 'John of Stockland' may also be the same father as the preceding John. 'Richard of Stockland' and the 'Gent' may also be the same. For this study, I am using only years. Full dates are on the register. It should also be noted that during WWII, records were lost during bombing raids. This information has also been added to the website @ Inner Sanctum/[PRO Records](#).

DALWOOD PARISH REGISTER

Baptisms 1568-1643

I. **JOHN NEWBERRY** of Dalwood

CHILDREN:

1. William b. 1583 son
2. Agnes b. 1585 dau. d. 1613
3. Roger b. 1590 son
4. Florence b. 1592 dau.
5. Thamozen b. 1594 dau. Perhaps married to James Cload, 1642 perhaps d. 1648

II. **JOHN NEWBERRY** of Brayes m. 1594 to Johane Gylle

CHILDREN:

1. Marye b. 1598 m. John Newton 1621
2. John b. 1600
3. Johane b. 1603 dau. m. Bartholmew Baston 1636 (?)
4. William b. 1606
5. Florence b. 1609

III. **THOMAS NEWBERRY** of Stockland m. Abigale Warr 1600

CHILDREN:

1. Johanne b. 1604 dau. (Johane of Stockland) m. John Dommett, m. 1631
2. Richard b. 1608

IV. **HENRY NEWBERRY** m. Thamasine Harrys 1603 (2) Thomasyn Newbery re-married Walter Davy 1616

CHILDREN:

1. John 1608 s. of Henry

V. **HENRY NEWBERRY** (Church warden in 1629 signed Register of Baptisms) (?)

CHILDREN:

1. Grace b. 1623
2. Daniell b. 1626

VI. JOHN NEWBERRY

CHILDREN:

1. Johane b. 1628

VII. JOHN NEWBERRY of Stockland - two marriages

(1) Anstis Stocker m. 24 Sept. 1627 in Shute Parish all children were born in Dalwood Parish

(2) Charity Purse m. 4 Feb. 1646 (?)

CHILDREN:

1. Agnes b. 1630

2. Florence b. 1631

3. Alice b. 1635

4. Mary b. 1638

5. Henry and William b. 1643

VIII. JOHN NEWBERRY m. Lucris Mitchell 1624

CHILDREN:

1. Tamsine b. 1638 dau.

IX. RICHARD NEWBERRY of Stockland

CHILDREN:

1. Joane b. 1630

X. RICHARD NEWBERRY GENT. m. Mary Lugg m. 31 Oct. 1633

CHILDREN:

1. Richard b. 1634

2. Rawling b. 1636

XI. ROGER NEWBERRY

CHILDREN:

1. Roger b. 1635

XIII. RICHARD NEWBERRY weaver

CHILDREN:

1. John b. 1639

2. William b. 1642

XIV. JOHN NEWBERRY of Bremblcombe

CHILDREN:

1. Anne b. 1639

2. Henry b. 1640

3. John b. 1641

4. John b. 1642

XV. ROBERT NEWBERRY m. Ursula Dommatt 16 Oct. 1639

CHILDREN:

1. Joane b. 1640

Marriages

Annynge, Henerye & Margaret Newberye 1593
Richard Newberye and Johane Baker of Stocklande 1599
Anne Newberry and James Basly, m. 1626
Johane Newberry m. John Dommatt 1631
Tammesine Newberie & James Cload m. 1642
Thomas Newberry and Jane Bomdyll m. 1643
Agnes Newberye & John Periam m. 1643

Burials

Johane Newberye d. of John d. 1613
John Newberye d. 1618
Robert Newberye d. 1636
William Newberry d. 1637
Joane d. of Henry Newberry d. 1642
Roger s. of Henry Newberry d. 1642
John s. f John d. 1645
Thomasin Newberry d. 1648

COLYTON PARISH REGISTER

Baptisms

I. **TRISTRAM NEWBERYE** m. Annes Hellyers, d. of William
m. 1 June 1551 Tristram d. 29 Mar. 1558 (?)

CHILDREN:

1. Johane dau. b. 1552 d. 7 Oct. 1552 (?)
2. Thomas b.1553
3. Jone dau. b. 1554
4. Marye b. 1556

II. **THOMAS NEWBERYE** m. Elisabethe d. of John Weekes, of Synte Lawrence Clyste 29 Jan.
1581 Thomas d. 22 Dec. 1607

CHILDREN:

1. Agnes b. 1583
2. John b. 1586
3. Als. dau. b. 1588
4. Jane d. b. 1591
5. Tristram b. 1595 d. 12 May 1596

There are other baptisms that take place outside of our target dates starting 1715 for Richard Newberry.

Marriages

Joan Newberye m. John Holcombe, so of John of Chyddocke m. 11 July 1586
Joane Newberie m. John Crutchett Feb. 3 1612
Jane Newberie m. Richard Ware 9 May 1622

Burials

Jone d. of Tristram 7 Oct. 1552
Trystram Newbery, d. 29 Mar. 1558
Agnes Newbery, wid. d. 18 May 1579
Alice Newberry d. of Johanne wid. d. 1612
Elizabeth Newbery wid. d. 1629

WIDWORTHY PARISH REGISTER

Baptisms

1. **JOHN NEWBERY GENT** d. 1642 and Ellen d. 1644

CHILDREN:

1. John b. 1625 m. Martha 1647
2. Ellen b. 1627
3. Marie b. 1630
4. Joane b. 1635
5. Aoron dau. b. 1638
6. Grace b. 1641 d. 1644

Burials

Joane w. of John Newberry d. 1624
John Newberry gent. d. 1642
Ellen Newbery. wid. d. 1644

John Newberie warden, 1617 from "Bishops Transcripts, Exeter."

SHUTE PARISH REGISTER

Marriages

John Newbery of Stockland & Anstis Stocker 24 Sept. 1627
Jn. Newbury & Katherine Chase 1642

UPOTTERIE PARISH

29 Dec. 1617 buried Anstes Nuberye from "Bishops Transcripts, Exeter."

YARCOMBE PARISH

From Bishops Transcripts, Exeter

I. **THOMAS NEWBERIE** m. Joane S[platt]? m. 1629

CHILDREN:

1. John b. 1633

II. **ROBERT NEWBERY**

CHILDREN:

1. Joseph, b. 1633-34

PARISHES FOR WHICH THERE ARE NO TRANSCRIPTS FOR MARRIAGES:

Marshwood MI [Marriage Indexes]

Broadwindsor MI

Burstock MI

Allington MI

Beaminster MI

Allington MI

The above have Marriage Indexes [MI], which have been searched and no entries found for Newbery.

MANY NEARBY PARISHES HAVE NO REGISTERS SURVIVING RECORDS PRE 1650.

Wambrook 1653 [Records now in Somerset. See will of John Newbery 1588.]

Hawkchurch 1663

Pilsdon 1754

Bettiscombe 1746

Charmouth 1653

Chideok 1654

Bradpole 1695

Walditch 1738

Catherston Leweston 1837

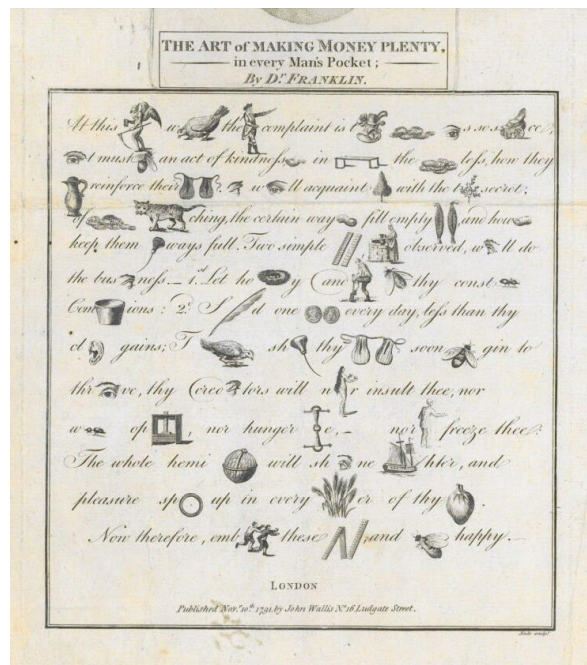
Mapperton 1669 [BTs 1585]

Wootton Fitzpaine 1678

Stanton St Gabriel 1840

~End

ANCIENT EMOJIS



Dorset History Centre's recent newsletter described historic emojis. I suppose one could say that the hieroglyphics of Egypt and Meso-America probably began this craze and has gone down in history from

one era to the next in some fashion. The illustration below is from their archive. Did you know that there is now a [World Emoji Day](#)?

CONSORTIUM – GUEST RESEARCHERS

As mentioned in the last newsletter, I have invited subscribers to share their research with others. The invitation remains open to serious researchers who can corroborate their work with viable documentation. One of the first persons to accept the call was Andrew Pardoe. He has written up a summary of his work to share with our group.

In the past we have studied Newberry people who were early U.S. settlers. After making contact with Andrew, it is possible that we have made another ‘across the pond’ connection with some of the Newberry clan who settled in Philadelphia.

Roots of the family *may* be out of Worcestershire/Northamptonshire/and Shropshire. Andrew has made significant headway in connecting families located in these three counties. In the past, Jim Newbery located in the southern U.S. was able to take his family line back from Philadelphia to Northants and Shropshire. Collaboration continues.

A new and interesting permutation of the surname has surfaced. Andrew has followed the line of Jasper Newbrooke, (son of Thomas Newbrooke c. 1550) down through his children whose names are found to be NEWBOROUGH. It was not uncommon to see the surname spelling change from father to son, i.e. John Newburgh Esq. (d. 1484) had sons, John Jr. (Newb**RU**gh) Robert (Newburgh/Newberry?) and Thomas (Newborough). Consequently, Andrew is studying the Worcestershire, Northants and Shropshire people who appear to be descendants of Thomas Newborough of Berkeley, Somerset. To see Andrew’s report online [click here](#).

ADDED to THE INNER SACTUM

I am beginning to add new information to the **World Wide Newburgh Project** aka **The Inner Sanctum** now a subdomain to the deNovoBurgoChronicles. On this page you will find annotated information I have collected over the years regarding the ancestors of the Newburgh family from 985. This page shows the [Beaumont family](#) precursors to the Earls of Warwick.

UNTIL NEXT TIME

With records continuing to be difficult to come by, this edition of the newsletter will probably be the last of 2021. Wishing you good health and great happiness for the rest of the year. Press releases for *The Quiet Patriarch* and *The Lost Legacy of St. Andrew’s Church and Medieval Lulworth* will be sent via email in the coming months. If you have questions, want to share information or just say hello – use the contact form on the web site.



Best Wishes and Be Well.

Sue