



The
WORLDWIDE NEWBURGH FAMILY
MAPPING AND RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

STRIVING FOR TRUTH IN HISTORY

New site password: **GoldenTHUNDER**

February/March 2022

IN THIS ISSUE

Pandemic and Archives
Newbery Family in Colonial Connecticut

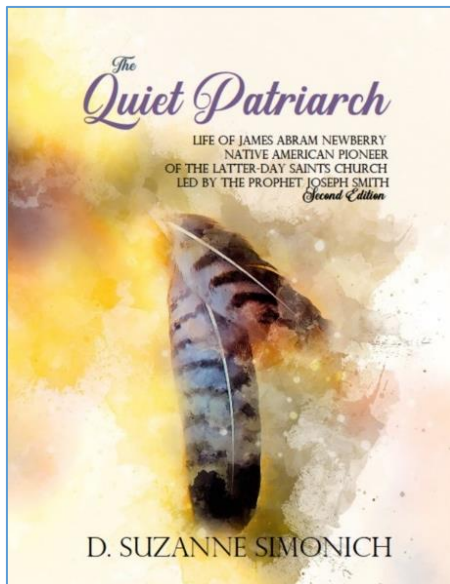
Williams' Families and Secratius Williams
Newborough of Somerset

Donations:

Many thanks for your continued support Sarah O'Hare!

HAPPY NEW YEAR

We are already into 2022 almost eight weeks, but here's hoping that your holiday and New Year's celebrations were joyful and spent reconnecting with your family and friends. Hopefully, this will be the last year where we are under this dark pandemic cloud.



RE-PUBLICATION OF THE QUIET PATRIARCH

As mentioned in a recent email, it won't be long before the revised and expanded *second* edition of the *Quiet Patriarch* will be available. Given the expense of printing, I will probably publish via Amazon. Additionally, I hope to get *The Lost Legacy of St. Andrew's Church and Medieval Lulworth* published this year as well.

THE MEDIEVAL ARCHIVES

STILL . . . due to the pandemic, researchers continue to struggle in the acquisition of new documents from Great Britain's archives. But there is good news. Some countries have begun to lift mandate burdens from their populations. Perhaps sometime soon we will return to some semblance of our former freedoms and resume document acquisition.

In lieu of newer medieval and post medieval historical reporting, I am using some of my older, unpublished research notes for this issue. Hopefully there will be something of interest for you.

NEW INFORMATION



NEWBERRY - AMERICAN COLONIALS OF MONTVILLE, CONNECTICUT

Over the past two decades, while intermittently researching our colonial Newberry family, I've stumbled across some controversial and often thorny brick wall issues. Many have been treated inaccurately, if at all. The first controversial case I encountered was the plight of John Newberry son of Thomas of Dorchester (d. 1635) in Massachusetts Bay Colony. As you may recall, historians stated young John was hanged in December 1647, when in fact he returned to England in January 1648 with his brother Joseph.¹ This study provided an excellent lesson. When critical information is based on ONE suspect journal entry, it is vital to check the history from all angles, and seek other corroborating documents.

We as historians, are inevitably going to make mistakes in the interpretation of evidence, especially when basing results on personal or modern views of morality. Considering facts relevant to period custom, law and society are vital. Accuracy often requires reading collateral history and [seeking the truth through a reclaimed lens of past realities](#). To put historical incidents into proper perspective, one must know a great deal more about our subjects than names, dates of birth and death.

AARON STARK

You may remember, our ancestor Aaron Stark was based in New London, CT during the Pequot War 1636-1638. As with John Newberry (son of Thomas) - Stark's reputation was tainted by aberrant behavior. Despite his felony conviction, contemporary historian Clovis LaFleur and his colleagues spent years researching the man.² Their excellent work has uncovered unexpected facts related to our Newberry family. For anyone interested, I would highly recommend the web site he has authored with his colleagues. The [STARK FAMILY CHRONICLES](#).

New London was an English settlement located on an isthmus east of the Thames River near where it terminates into the Long Island Sound. Montville is located upstream on the west side of the Thames, and was/is part of the early Mohegan Reserve.

INDIANS AND ENGLISH IN THE 17TH CENTURY

In 1896, Henry Augustus Baker wrote the [History of Montville Connecticut 1640-1896](#). In this watershed work, he detailed citizens of Montville surnamed Newberry. (See p. 471-73) He also discusses Indian races of the area - separating the MOHEGAN tribe from the MOHICANS as follows.

¹ Simonich, Sue, *The Resurrection of John Newberry - Hanged Man of Windsor*, Translations by Mrs. Sally Thomson, M. A. (Local History), Dip. Gen. (IHGS), Cert. Ed., of co. Wiltshire U.K. Historical records prove they married and had families.

² Ibid. Aaron Stark was mentioned in my article about John Newberry, who for years was believed to have hanged for a crime. Stark researcher Clovis LaFleur provided more details about Stark.

*“Chapter II. It is claimed by historians that the Pequot and Mohegans were apparently the same race with the Mohicans or Mohicanders who lived on the banks of the Hudson [River]. Not long previous to 1600, it is supposed that these tribes resided among their relations [the Mohicans] and the probability is that they voluntarily separated from the parent tribe on account of the want of room to support a large population of hunters. Migrating toward the east, they perhaps moved along the middle or southern part of Massachusetts until they crossed the Connecticut River and then took a southern course and came upon the sea shore. Traditional history of the Indians agree in the assertion that they migrated from the north a short time previous to the arrival of the English in this part of the country.”*³



According to historian Michael Oberg, the Southern New England Algonquins encompassed many subtribes, who were originally part of the Hudson River Mohicans. All had unique names and were related to the grandfather tribe Leni Lenape. So in proper perspective, the Connecticut Mohegans and other clans were offshoots of the Hudson River Mohicans.⁴

After defeating the Pequots at Mystic in 1636, Uncas, fabled sachem of the Mohegans, held the area known as Montville. On a map in Oberg’s book *Uncas, First of the Mohegans*,⁵ there are two Montville’s on the west side of the Thames River. One is south almost to the sea, and the other is north a mile or two on the west side of the Thames. Both were Mohegan territory.

The story of Uncas and the English, is an heroic, yet savage story. Historians have their biases about the Mohegans depending on their own perspectives. Oberg’s book enlightens readers to both sides of what historians thought about the sachem. Note: This Uncas is not the fictional James Fennimore Cooper character.

THE QUESTION IS . . .

Does the Newberry’s residence in North Montville represent a significant clue as to where their native ancestry originated? This is intriguing, because our 18th century James Newberry was known to be Native American (b. 1791, d. 1880).⁶ The underlying question for family historians has always been, when and where did our Newberry ethnicity begin, and who of our ancestors intermarried with New England aboriginal Americans?

DNA TESTING

YDNA testing done in 2003 and 2009 suggests someone in the Newberry clan married into the New England (Great Lakes) and Cherokee tribes. The Cherokee (Tsalagi) blended with the Tuscarorans who were part of the Iroquois Confederacy in the 1700’s, which geographically placed them in New York for a

³ Baker, Henry A., *History of Montville Connecticut 1640-1896*, 1896, p. 4

⁴ <https://www.mohican.com/brief-history/>

⁵ Oberg, Michael, *Uncas, First of the Mohegans*, Cornell University, 2003.

⁶ Recognized by the LDS Patriarchs John Smith and Hyrum Smith through James’ patriarchal blessing.

time.⁷ Integration and migration of tribes began earlier in the 1600's when many were forced away from their New England strongholds by Europeans. They subsequently joined other interior tribes. Tragic diseases, brought by the Europeans, decimated the Native populations. Years before the 19th century tribes were pressured into moving west or heading into Canada to protect their lives and cultures.⁸

HISTORICAL BIASES

Many historians are loath to admit that English colonials intermarried with Native people. In fact, many swear up and down there was no intermixing - period. However, historian and author, Ann Marie Plane disagrees.⁹ Michael Oberg also touches on the subject, stating that it was usually renegade Englishmen and women who married outside of their cultural norms. Colonial history has been written by the victors, who were technically unable to understand, let alone properly interpret Native cultures and their intent. They were determined to bring *cultural evolution* to aboriginal Americans by Christianizing them and stripping them of their indigenous customs.

Because of these interracial marriage bonds, contemporary American society has evolved a race of homogeneous folks with few discernible ethnic characteristics. Therefore, it is invaluable not only for historical purposes, but for other more intrinsic reasons to know who our ancestors were.

NEWBERYS IN MONTVILLE HISTORY

The first Newbery colonial listed in Montville's history was John Newbery, son of Tryal Newbury, son of the original English planter, Richard Newbery of Malden, MA (b. c. 1609 d. 1685).¹⁰ John Newbery married Elizabeth Stark daughter of John Stark,¹¹ granddaughter of renegade Aaron Stark. Their marriage occurred April 5, 1707.¹²

Elizabeth's grandfather, Aaron Stark had been convicted of rape and unclean practices. As punishment, he wore a branded "R" on his cheek for the rest of his life. Since colonial magistrates could ill afford to lose men able to defend their settlements, Stark was remanded by colony magistrates to John Mason for rehabilitation. Stark was not considered a Puritan. As punishment he worked on Mason's Stonington plantation and essentially disappeared from the colony records for a decade. Ten years later he is found again as a free man. During his detention with Mason, Stark participated in conflicts against the Pequot. Via their trade associations with the Dutch, the fearsome Pequot became overlords of the Narragansett, Niantic, Mohegan and other sub-tribes – all of whom reviled the Pequot - because their leader (Sassacus) misused his power.

⁷ They returned to the southern U.S. when they were unable to communicate effectively with the Haudenosaunee, (Iroquois Confederacy).

⁸ Andrew Jackson instituted Indian Removal Act in the 1830's moving the Cherokee and other southern tribes to reservations beyond the Missouri River.

⁹ Plane, Ann Marie, *Colonial Intimacies: Indian Marriage in Early New England*, Cornell University, 2000

¹⁰ Richard's British roots were in Membury, Devon, England. His father Roger Newbery was the son of another John Newbery. This Newbery English line has recently been traced back to 1578, and could well go back to the armigerous family in Lulworth, Dorset who were descendants of the 1st Earl of Warwick, Henry de Beaumont Newburgh.

¹¹ <http://www.ctgenweb.org/county/conewlondon/vitals/GrotonRecords.html>

¹² <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~clovis/genealogy/volume1p2.htm#Page%2043>

ENTER THE ENGLISH PURITANS

The Puritans became allies of the subservient tribes. Colonial magistrates supported Uncas the Mohegan sachem against Sassacus. Uncas' first marriage was to Sassacus' daughter.¹³ Using the Puritan protectorate, the Mohegans eventually became leaders of the Southern Algonquins after the Pequot War. Sassacus had been instigating incursions against colonial settlements, committing theft, murder and kidnap.

Leading the colonial militia, John Mason fought in league with Uncas' warriors who vanquished the Pequot in two ghastly and devastating attacks - killing eight hundred men and many women and children at Mystic. The entire Indian Castle was annihilated in one well-executed attack. Ambushing the fortress, they corralled everyone inside then burned it down. Widowed Pequot women and fatherless children were taken in by other tribes or farmed out as laborers among the English. For several years English magistrates pushed Uncas and other sachems to give up any Pequot warrior who had escaped the slaughter. Uncas felt the English were going too far. Stonewalling against magistrate's demands, he refused to give any more ground or cave to their unreasonable demands. The survivors were absorbed and protected by the lesser tribes.

STARK FAMILY IN THE COLONIAL RECORD

Aaron Stark was born around 1608 and died at age seventy-seven in 1685. After 1650, as an older man, records cite he married a woman named SARAH (surname unknown) and sired several children. Due to his felony conviction, it is unlikely he was allowed to marry into a Puritan family. In fact, Stark was not a Puritan. Therefore, it is probable his wife was young aboriginal maiden. Unmarried English women in the colonies were scarce during this time frame. Immigration from England had ceased because of the English Civil War. The fact that Aaron's wife's surname is still unknown, lends more credence to the probability of her ethnicity.¹⁴ An anglicized name was probably bestowed upon her by Puritan clergy who were busily Christianizing the Algonquins.

MERGING OF THE NEWBERRY AND STARK FAMILIES AT MONTVILLE

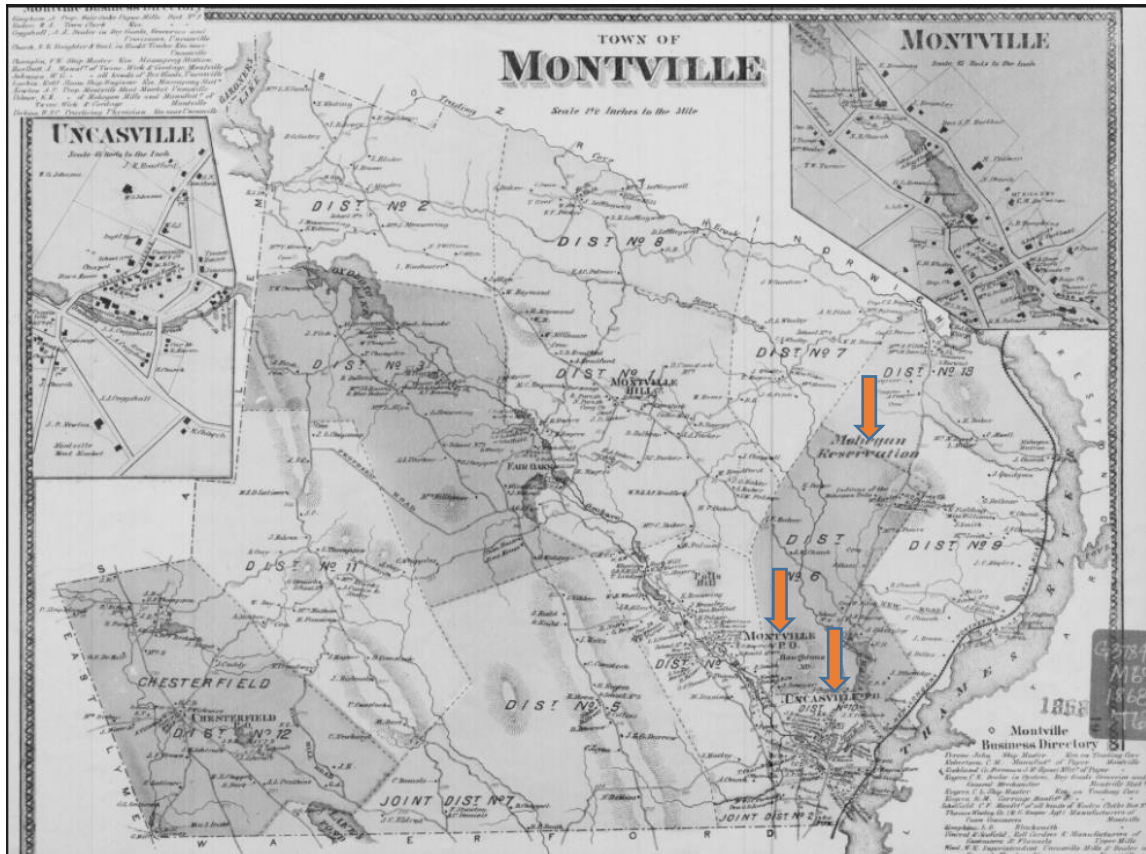
Merging the Stark and Newberry family lines in **North Montville**, is significant, as Uncas was in control of large land masses on the rocky coast of Connecticut, where farming was difficult. The map below indicates that Montville was on the Mohegan Reserve. Elizabeth Stark's mother may have been a survivor of the Mystic Massacre, or could have belonged to another of the Southern Algonquin tribes. Proof is hard to come by, but their location is noteworthy.

The Newberry's later associations with tribal people appears to have continued as they moved inland from Connecticut to the Oblong and Little Nine (Duchess County) located on the Connecticut and New York border at [Shekomeko](#). The Oblong was originally held by the Mohegans. Later, Mohegan Indian minister, [Sansom Occum](#), encouraged people of New London County and surrounding hamlets to migrate to Shekomeko for safety. The Newberry's Duchess County (New York) land was acquired around 1740. A Moravian *Praying Indian* town was also developed there.¹⁵

¹³ Indian culture allowed multiple wives.

¹⁴ https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~clovis/genealogy/volume_1.htm

¹⁵ Praying Indians were Christian and lived in towns set up in the interior by Moravians and other ecclesiastical organizations from the 17th through the 18th centuries.



Shaded area shows Mohegan reserve, a range which belonged to the Mohegans.

[Map from 1868](#). Click here to see larger map on the Internet.

Much of the land on the Oblong still belonged to the Mohegans when John Newberry migrated there. With time speeding forward, and populations moving further inland during the 18th and 19th centuries, the Newberry's continued to live near these types of ecclesiastical frontier outposts which catered to the spiritual development of the Native populations.¹⁶

After the death of his father in 1818, James Newberry (b. 1791, d. 1880) sold his share of the family farm to his brother and left Warwick, N.Y. in 1819. Subsequently he joined with the prophet Joseph Smith in Ohio in 1831. Smith was preaching a new gospel that promised to return dominion of North America back into the hands of the Israelites, aka Native Americans. How could James resist Smith's charismatic personality and ideology, knowing his ancestors had been deprived of their ancestral homes? Unfortunately, the same scenario always played out. The Indians lost their homeland and hunting grounds, pushed from one place to another by an unforgiving government and ignorant settlers. Since first contact this has been the case. It was a fight the Indians seldom won.

JOHN STARK AND ELIZABETH PACKER

Elizabeth Stark, was daughter of John Stark and Elizabeth Packer. Born abt. 1684/5 she married John Newberry. The following excerpt reveals more about their relationship and community.

¹⁶ Smith, Decost, *Martyrs of the Oblong and Little Nine*, Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, 1948.

"John Nuberry of Groton, weaver, for a valuable sum of money paid by Isaack Fox of Groton yeoman, sell, one messuage tenement of land, being in the town of Groton lying by and partly on the hill west of William Starks, be the number of acres, more or less which land came to me by the heirship of my wife formerly Elizabeth Stark daughter to John Stark late of New London, deceased, which land lyes undivided between me and my brother [in-law] Isaack Fox of Groton aforesd that is to say I John Nubery do sell to Isaack Fox . . . 20 Nov. 1708 Signed: John Newberry, Elizabeth A. Newberry her mark

*Wit: Nehemiah Smith Junr, Andrew Davis
Ack. 20 Nov, 1708 and rcd. 5 Jan 1708/9"¹⁷*

The fact that many records were reportedly found in Groton, lends a bit of confusion to the locations stated in Baker. The most interesting fact found during this research is that previous genealogists stated the Newberry families lived in Groton, N. L., CT. On the other hand, Baker in his 19th century record stated these families actually resided in Montville. From the contemporary [Montville website](#), town historian John Chase explains town history.

"Originally, Montville, along with Groton and Waterford, was a part of New London. Settled in 1646 under the name of Pequot, so named for the Pequot Indians, New London changed its name in 1658. Montville, including part of what is now known as Salem, was called the North Parish of New London, becoming Montville and being incorporated as a town in 1786. Waterford became a separate incorporated town in 1801 and Salem, from parts of Lyme, Colchester, and Montville, in 1819."¹⁸

For centuries Montville was part of the Mohegan Reserve, preserved by Uncas' through his involvement in the 17th century upheavals, and association with the English.

The pedigree below details John and Elizabeth Newberry's children who remained in Montville. Their eldest son John Newberry b. 1710 is our line. Baker's book details other Newberry families who remained in Montville until the mid to late-19th century, and were also Tryal (I)'s descendants. These families would be collaterals to our own and probably worth investigating.

John and Elizabeth Newberry's children were:

1. **John b. 16 Aug. 1710 Groton/Montville N.L., CT. m. Zerviah Burch**
John and Zerviah's pedigree shown last, after his siblings.
2. Sarah b. 3 June, 1712
3. Joseph b. 4 March 1713
4. Elizabeth b. 4 Feb. 1715
5. Nathan, b. 3 March, 1716.
6. James, b. 23 March 1720
7. Trial (2), b. 25 Feb. 1722; m. ____ Davis 1745 probably daughter of Andrew Davis of Groton.
8. Nathaniel, b. 10 March 1724
9. Hannah, b. 25 March, 1726

¹⁷ <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~clovis/genealogy/volume1p2.htm#Page%2043> p. 44

¹⁸ <https://www.townofmontville.org/resources/history-of-montville/>

TRIAL (7 above) b. 25 Feb. 1722, son of John Newbury and Elizabeth Stark; married, about 1745, _____ Davis, probably daughter of Andrew Davis of Groton.

Trial's children were:

1. Susanna, b. 7 Aug. 1746
 2. Elkanah, b. 15 April, 1748
 3. Elihu, b. 18 April, 1750
 4. Triphena, b. 20 June, 1754
 5. Eliphal, b. 21 July 1756
 6. Nathan, b. 29 Aug., 1759 m. Welthan (Green) Johnson
 7. Davis, b. 4 Oct., 1762; m. Lydia Williams
-

NATHAN (6 above), b. 20 Aug., 1759, son of Trial Newbury and _____ Davis, married, about 1787, Welthan (Green) Johnson, widow of Robinson Johnson, b. in England, and daughter of Christopher Green and Mercy Stoddard. He was a blacksmith; lived for a time in Groton, and afterwards in Montville. He died at Montville 19 Dec., 1840. She died 11 Aug., 1814.

Nathan's children were:

1. Nathaniel, b. 10 May, 1788; m. Fanny Ball
 2. Mercy, b. 20 April, 1790; m. Joseph Schofield
 3. Nathan, b. 6 March, 1792;
 4. George, b. 30 Sept., 1794
 5. Elihu, b. 17 August. 1796
 6. Eunice, b. 2 Oct., 1798 m. Ezra Dart
 7. Christopher, b. 29 Dec., 1800 m. Desire Northrop
 8. Stephen, b. 6 Oct., 1804; died 25 Feb. 1809
 9. Newman, b. 3 Jan., 1808; m. Lucinda Bolles
-

DAVIS Newberry (7 above) son of Trial, b. 4 Oct., 1762 m. Lydia Williams. He was a resident of Montville. Several children died here of a contagious disease.

Davis and Lydia's children were:

1. Nancy, b. 9 Dec. 1785
 2. Betsey, b.12 Oct., 1787
 3. Elkhanah, b. 13 Oct., 1789
 4. Sally b. 23 April, 1792
 5. Maria, b. 10 June 1794
 6. Fanny, b. 7 Aug., 1796
 7. Sabra, b. 15 June 1799
 8. Eunice, b. 7 March, 1802
 9. William b. 13 May, 1804
 10. Benjamin F., b. 20 Aug., 1808
-

CHRISTOPHER GREEN NEWBURY (7 above) b. 29 Dec., 1800, son of Nathan Newbury and Welthan (Green) Johnson; married 16 Feb., 1822, Desire Northrop, b. 4 May 1802, of South Kingston, R.I. He settled at Groton, Conn. He lived a few years on a farm near Chapel Hill, which he sold and returned to Groton, where he died 13 June 1886. She died there 28 July 1893.

Christopher and Welthan's children were:

1. Sally, b. 24 Aug., 1825; m. Amasa Rockwell
2. Christopher G. b. 24 Feb., 1820; m. 1st _____prentice; 2nd _____.
3. Horace M., b. 3 Sept., 1834; m. 1st Hannah M. Dart, 2nd _____.
4. Byron, b. 31 Aug., 1842; m. Emeline Chapel.

~End of Baker info.

JOHN and ELIZABETH'S SON
JOHN AND ZERVIAH NEWBURY'S FAMILY

The following information is from the Boivin Bible provided by Sherm Boivin who owned the original Bible for Jonathan Newbury.¹⁹

1. **JOHN NEWBURY** b. 16 Aug. 1710, Montville, N. L., CT.
m. **ZERVIAH BURCH** John migrated inland to the Oblong and Little Nine.

THEIR CHILDREN WERE:

1. **JONATHAN NEWBURY** b. 3 Sept. 1740 Montville, N. L., CT.
m. **ELIZABETH** _____
2. **JOSEPH NEWBURY** b. abt. 1741 Montville, N. L., CT.
3. **RODY NEWBURY** 8 Jan. 1741- Montville, N. L., CT. m. **RUTH BURT**
4. **EDY NEWBURY** b. 1743
5. **JOHN NEWBURY** b. 1746, Dutchess County, N.Y.
m. 31 June 1770 **JEMIMA BENEDICT**
d. 4 Jan. 1818, Bellvale, Orange Co., N.Y.
John and his brother Eddy participated in the Revolutionary War. They were known to have chained the Hudson River to foil the British.²⁰
6. **ELIZABETH NEWBURY** b. 13 Sept. 1749
m. **BENJAMIN LOWE** 30 Nov. 1771. Danube, Tryon Co. N.Y.
at [Indian Castle Church](#) at the Mohawk Castle of Canajoharie
Vol. XVII p. 275. Tyron is now Herkimer.
7. **ZURVIAH NEWBURY** b. 1750/51
8. **JOSHUA NEWBURY** b. 1752/53 in Orange Co.

¹⁹ Sherm Boivin is deceased. Where the Bible is archived now is unknown. Sherm shared photographs of the inside of the Bible with me in 2000, along with a photograph of his ancestor Nathaniel.

²⁰ <http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~hannahslife/genealogy/Revolution.htm>

d. Feb. 1828, Patterson, Putnam Co., N.Y., (formerly
Fredericktown, Dutchess Co.)

CHILD: Son, Joseph (Source: intestate document)

9. **MERCY NEWBURY** b. 1755

10. **ZILPHA NEWBURY** b. 1756

~End

Note:

New London 1850

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/uconnlibrariesmagic/3407266442/in/photostream/>

Beebe descendants take close note of this particular map.

IOWA

SECRATUS NEWBERRY aka WILLIAMS'S MYSTERY FATHER

In the last newsletter of 2021, I discussed researching Secratius Newberry whose unknown biological father was a **Mr. Williams**. Secratius intermittently used the name Williams when it suited him, but often used his stepfather's surname as well. So who was his biological father?

In 2021, I was following a gentleman named Alexander Williams, but he moved to Utah to continue his affiliation with Brigham Young. He was a prolific polygamist *after* arriving in Utah. Consequently, I don't think Alexander was Secratius' father.

While researching Zarahemla, Iowa, I uncovered two more brethren who may have been Secratius' father. **This is an ongoing study, so until we find corroborating evidences these are only theories.**

Secratius was the step-son of James Newberry in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa.²¹ James married Secratius' mother Elizabeth Haskins (Williams) Newberry in 1845 at Montrose, Iowa when Secratius was just an infant. This may suggest Mr. Williams was deceased, or he had abandoned Elizabeth as so often happened in frontier marriages.

It must be remembered, in the 1840's polygamous relationships were common, albeit secret, especially among those brethren who were early converts to the Church and who had knowledge of the most intimate practices instituted by Joseph Smith - especially polygamy. Joseph Smith warned his inner circle not to reveal this new theology to the uninitiated or outsiders.

With that in mind, I believe it is possible that **Isaac** or **Christopher Williams** are possible candidates for Secratius' father. So far, I have not been able to learn what happened to either of them.

Isaac Williams was found living on the tract where James Newberry also lived in Lee County Iowa, originally known as Zarahemla which means *City of God*. The 1840 census shows him in Township 66 with many well-known LDS men. The Newberys lived in Township 67.²² Isaac's 1840 household is described as:

²¹ As stated in probate records for James Newberry.

²² <https://tinyurl.com/ycxd267k> / <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/sources/M6MY-WRS>

Males

1 male under 5 yrs
1 male under 10 yrs
1 male under 15 yrs
2 males under 20 yrs
Isaac was between 40 and 50 yrs of age

Females

1 under 5 yrs
2 under 10 yrs
1 woman under 30 years of age
1 woman under 40 years of age

No other names were provided in this census. Isaac was described only as being between 40 and 50 years of age, but we have no other accurate information on him.

At that time, Elizabeth (b. 1815) would have been under thirty years of age. This census suggests Mr. Williams may have entered into a second marriage, judging by the ages of the persons in his household, and the location of the census. This part of Lee County was a settlement of LDS members who only the year before had escaped persecution in Missouri. (See backstory below.)

The two males under 20 years of age may have been his sons by a first marriage perhaps to the woman under 40 years of age. In reality, all the children could be from the woman under 40 years of age. The second woman is likely someone living with the family or a recent polygamist wife. Both were of child bearing age. According to FamilySearch, Isaac may have died in Lee Co. in 1850. Being that the Williams' were adherents of the LDS faith, they may have been on the move (again) after 1840 when the Half Breed Tract land deal fell through - leaving a number of Saints without a home.

Other important LDS men of that era are found with Isaac in township 66. Some of those mentioned were - Elijah Fordham, Cyrus Daniels, John Tanner, Joseph Nobles, **Christopher Williams**, Joseph Kingsbury, John Taylor, Reynolds Cahoon, Calvin Beebe, Amasa Lyman and others.

John Taylor, Calvin Beebe and Amasa Lyman are often found in association with James in various documents. Who Christopher Williams was is a mystery; but being listed in Zarahemla he was definitely a head of household and was married to a woman named Milicent. Another head of household was a woman named Electa C. Williams. Perhaps **Isaac** was the father or brother of **Christopher Williams**. Who Electa was is unknown.

Isaac Williams is also found with James Newberry in the first application to join the *Masons* in 1841. He was not noted as being accepted, though James was and rose in the Masonic ranks quickly.

By the winter of 1846, the Mormons were in flight from Nauvoo when the State of Illinois rescinded the city charter and told them to vacate. Violence ensued. By 1847, many of the early Mormons were in Southwest Iowa trying to leave the state for Utah Territory.



Crossing the icy Mississippi River
From: Lee, John D., [Mormonism Unveiled](#), 1880.

BACK STORY for THE MORMON WAR 1838/1839

Backing up a little. For those who may not be aware. There was a period in history known as the *Mormon War* when the Saints escaped Far West, Missouri in 1839 and fled to Illinois and Iowa. Zarahemla was in Lee Co., Iowa on the west side of the Mississippi River across from Nauvoo. Zarahemla was to be their new “City of God.” This is where the Townships 66 and 67 were.

After 1840 Zarahemla was abandoned due to the illegal sale of the land to Joseph Smith by New York land speculator Isaac Galland.

This part of Iowa in Lee County, was on a tract of land formerly known as the **Half Breed Tract**. It was relegated to the Native (Metis) people in *fee simple* long before the Mormons arrived in the area. Isaac Galland sold land to the Mormons – but it was not his to sell. He traded parts of the tract for farms the Saints were forced to abandon in Missouri. The Saints had been driven from one place to another three times in Missouri. Finally, in the winter of 1839, they were required to flee again across the vast State of Missouri to Quincy, Illinois. Joseph Smith purchased the city of Commerce renaming it Nauvoo. This was where they began to rebuild in 1839. Zarahemla was part of the deal when acquiring Commerce.

James Newbery’s sons had purchased land on the Half Breed Tract in Lee County from *bona fide* half-breed owners in 1838 before the mass exodus from Missouri in 1839. When the Galland fiasco occurred, the Newberry boys dug in as squatters and eventually acquired legal ownership by 1850. They were the largest land owners in Lee County toward the end of the 19th century.

SO WHAT HAPPENED TO THE WILLIAMS’ MEN?

By 1841 many Mormon families in Lee County were without a roof over their heads. Some simply gave up and left the area. Where Isaac and Christopher went is unknown. Joseph Smith helped some of those who were displaced from Zarahemla by giving them land in Nauvoo, but others like James Newberry who were able, paid for lots in the city. During the building up of Nauvoo 1839-45, some Williams’ people were found in Wisconsin in logging camps near the Black River Rapids. Some were later recorded in Blanchardville, related to John Smith Newberry’s wife Lucinda.

It is unknown if Isaac and Christopher apostatized, died, or simply left Illinois. Elizabeth Haskins may have been a widow or simply abandoned. The mystery continues. ~End

NEWBOROUGHs OF SOMERSET, UK

Last, but hopefully not least, I am including a short transcription from a paper written by Michael Stanhope and published on the web site [Scrib’d](#) describing Newberry connections to a gent by the name of Captain Thomas Harris.

This information might be helpful to those who are researching the Newburgh family of Somerset. In the beginning of the paper, you will notice Stanhope mentions what he has shared are his rough notes. Other names that figured prominently in this huge pool of people were the armigerous Howards and other aristocrats from history. You can see the entire 80 pages of notes at scribd.com/doc/26848868/New-Rich-Text-Document.

What follows are transcripts regarding the Newborough family of Somerset who are offshoots of the Lulworth Dorset group through John Newburgh Esq.'s son Thomas Newborough. For some reason, when these folks jumped the original manor, they took a new permutation of the surname to their new stronghold. Additionally, their armorial signature also changed to reflect their cadet position in the Newburgh line.



Or, three bends az. A border engr. Gu. [Burkes]

Roger Newburie of Martlett, Somerset permutation of Newborough is also used. Married Mary Chaldecott.

“Roger Newborough [Newburie] mentions in his will proved 10/12/1689 his son-in-law John Prowse of Axbridge, whose family had strong links to the Harris family of Radford: 1. Sir John Harris, obit. ante 1430 m. Katherine Hansford. 1.1. John Harris obit. ante 16 October 1485. 1.1.1. Francis Harris m. Phillipa Grenville. 1.1.2. Elizabeth Harris, m. Thomas Mohun. 1.1.1.1. William Harris Esq., m. Katherine Esse. 1.1.1.1.1. Sir Christopher Harris [1] Barbara Arscott [2] Mary Sydenham. 1.1.1.2. Jane Harris, m. John Harris of Lanrest; his first spouse = Katherine Tremayne = Phillipa Harris, m. John Prouz Esq. their son was Humphrey Prouz, m. Catherine Arscott; their son John Prowse, son-in-law of Roger Newborough, whose will also mentions his brother-in-law, Richard Morgan of Hurst, Gloucestershire, a branch of the ancient family of Morgan of Tredegar . . .

. . . Roger Newborough's family were “cousins” of the family of Neweborrowe of Othe Francis, Dorset. The will of Richard Newborough of that place dated 3/12/1568, bequeathes to his “Sister Harryes a cloak.” Roger Newborough's father George Newborough “the Highwayman”, obit. 10/8/1603 was a most interesting character, but not more so than his second wife, Mary Newborough, who was of no less infamy.”

The family who resided at Othe Francis/Netherbury is detailed by Hutchins as follows:

“Wilmor's Down a freehold tenement within the manor of Slape, was parcel of the possessions of the Newburghs of Worth Francis. It was sold by John Newburgh esq., the last of this family to John Gollop of Dorchester, fourth son of Thomas Gollop of Strode, esq. who left it to his descendants.” [Hutchins, ii, p. 110.]

[No date mentioned. This Esquire may be John Jr. (d. 1497) son of John Esq. of Lulworth who (d. 1484) buried at the foot of his father (d. 1443) in Bindon Abbey, Wool, Dorset.]

“Worth Francis, Outh Francis, Othe, Anciently a manor, now a farm valued in 1790 at 200 *l.* per annum, situate about two miles southeast from Ashe, on the river Birt. **11 Edw. IV.**, [1471] Thomas Rogers of Allington held one tenement, and 40 acres of land called Othe, of the bishop of Sarum, also the manor of Pymore, and lands in Ashe. **3 Hen. VII**, [1487] wife of John Rogers held lands in Nether Wothe. **5 Hen. VIII**, [1513] John Newburgh, esq., son and heir of Thomas Newburgh, late of Berkeley, co.

Somerset grants to Walter Newburgh his brother all his lands in Swanwyche, Worth, Corfe Castle, Est. Orchard Wynterborne Selyston, or elsewhere in the county of Dorset, lately the property of Stephen Mathewe. **9 Hen. VIII** [1517] it was held by the said Walter Newburgh of the bishop of Sarum. **5 Edw. VI.** [1551] Richard Newburgh held it. From his family it passed as Ashe, to the Napiers of More Crichel, to Charles Stuart, esq., and in like manner now, 1864, it belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Barrington.”
[Hutchins, ii, p. 110.]

The last Newburgh to hold these legacy lands was Richard Newburgh perhaps of the Somerset stock. More research is needed to connect all the families who migrated away from Lulworth.

~End

Until next time . . . Wishing you good health, abundance and happiness.

~Sue Simonich

P.S. For those of you who may just be joining us, this newsletter is attached to the

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