

The
WORLDWIDE NEWBURGH FAMILY
MAPPING AND RESEARCH NEWSLETTER



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HAPPY NEW YEAR! January 2020

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With winter settling in for the long haul, we are finding more time to explore our past. THANK YOU for your continued confidence in our work. The most recent list of [GO FUND ME](#) donors is as follows.

John Newberry	Betsy Rothe x2	George Miles	James Newberry
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QUICK NOTES

HIDDEN FILES AT THE TNA Recently, I ran across this very interesting web site. If you click the link it will download a plethora of 'hidden' [British Archive chancery listings](#) that might be useful to your personal research. At the moment I am working on trying to identify more of the Newburghs who originated in Dorset. This file has Newbury people in quite a few counties outside of our present scope.

SEEKING DNA OF JAMES NEWBERRY OF BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS

After linking early Massachusetts colonists Richard Newbury and Thomas Newberry as cousins, other early Newberry's have been creeping onto the stage. Does anyone have verifiable DNA information about James Newbury, who is said to have been in Massachusetts as early as 1648? He married Anne Emery. This information was acquired via a published work titled, "*The Bailey, and Taylor Families in Massachusetts and New York, 1680-1842.*" Author unknown. Another almost [identical version](#) appears in a paper submitted to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, authored by: Newbury, Raymond Lawrence, and Newbury Ethel née Joerndt, 1981. **If anyone has DNA results for this family, please drop me a line.** Would like to compare it with Thomas and Richard's tests.

JACOB NEWBURY'S New England settlers' paper linking Thomas and Richard is now available on the [New UK Research tab](#) of the web site.

ATHELHAMPTON HOUSE The Newburghs were related to the Martin's who held Athelhampton house. Visit the [web site](#) for interesting and fun facts. It is purported to be the most haunted house in Dorset!

PROXY SERVICES If you are trying to access the web site using a Proxy you will **not** be able to log in.

FEATURE ARTICLE



A Summary of the

Resurrection of John Newberry, Hanged Man of Windsor

by Sue Simonich, B.A. University of Utah © copyright 2020

Translations by Mrs. Sally Thomson, M. A. (Local History), Dip. Gen. (IHGS), Cert. Ed., of co. Wiltshire U.K.

For the past two decades the Newburgh/Newberry families have been the focus of my research. After analyzing Joseph Gardner Bartlett's *Newberry Genealogy* and finding serious flaws in his conclusions; it became my mission to launch a new investigation to follow up on his research.

Many of Bartlett's errors have led unseasoned genealogists and historians into the awkward backwaters of fiction while missing relevant events critical to accuracy. Most of his work is laudable, but several of his inaccuracies have built near-impenetrable brick walls around the real truth. For the Newberry's this is important, because until recently it had been virtually impossible to establish a completely credible pedigree due to early errors.

The College of Arms challenged him in 1925 over his ancestral pedigree of New England planter Thomas Newberry. Since then, more miscalculations have been identified. In his defense I must concede historians often battle a gauntlet of dithering evidences in their quest for accurate results. We can only analyze what is available in archives at the time of our research.

One of Bartlett's most pressing inaccuracies was his treatment of Thomas Newberry's son John, who in 1648 was convicted in Windsor, Connecticut of a lascivious crime.

Some members of the Puritan community believed his behavior warranted execution. Ultimately, they couldn't bring themselves to follow through on a death sentence for crimes of this nature. In fact, colonial history suggests that during the early decades of settlement, execution was seldom employed outside of the crime of murder. Governor William Bradford and his colleague Richard Bellingham specifically debated the moral issue that dogged John Newberry. After careful consideration they agreed such crimes were undeserving of the gallows.¹ In the unforgiving wilderness of the New World, they needed all the able hands they could conscript to build their new society.

BANISHMENT

Instead, young John at the age of nineteen was banished - sent home to England bearing the yoke of a convicted felon. He was relegated to living under the dominion of his brothers' and his in-laws' for the rest of his life. This is where the real story begins.

Unquestionably, John's family and the Windsor community attempted to erase him from history. I call it a 'Puritan ruse.' There is *no proof of his execution* outside of a flimsy diary entry written by the town

¹ Anderson, Douglas, *William Bradford's Books of Plymouth Planation and the Printed Word*, John's Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 2003.

surveyor, Matthew Grant, in 1647. No official record of Newberry's death exists, no grave, and no *legal* 'Administration' of his goods - which figures prominently as the story unfolds. For twenty-two years, young John simply disappears from all known colonial records until he is re-discovered in 1670 living near Yarcombe, Devon.²

Strangely, given these suspicious historical circumstances, no twentieth century American historian thought to venture back to jolly ole' England in search of more evidence. Instead, they upheld the uninformed assumption of his hanging. Had any historian taken the time to investigate properly, young John would have been granted a pass back to the land of the living. Until now, his story has not been told, and as a result several Newberry lines have been misrepresented.

In my full length monograph, *The Resurrection of John Newberry, Hanged Man of Windsor*, a trove of new evidence was uncovered and documented.³ The following summarization provides highlights from the original article, and delivers newer information recently unearthed from the British Archives regarding the 17th century family drama.

STARTING OVER IN ENGLAND

After his conviction in late December of 1647, John Newberry sailed back to England with his brother Joseph in January of 1648. After his banishment, his Windsor, Connecticut lands were illegally divided between his siblings - recorded only in the margins of Henry Wolcott Sen.'s ledger.⁴ Joseph's Connecticut property remained intact, though he was not in New England to enjoy it.

After returning to Dorsetshire, Joseph married and lived around Marshwood Vale in harmony with his kinsmen, Anthony and Anne Gibbs his aunt and uncle.

John (senior) also married c. 1649 living in relative anonymity until his son (John Jr.) and later his grandson (John 'the younger'), began collecting rents for the Wolcott's business interests. John may have lived near Joseph initially, but in the end lived on a lease held of Lord Poulett of Hinton St. George and controlled his brother Benjamin.⁵

THE RESURRECTION

John Newberry's resurrection was discovered due to his family's involvement in chancery proceedings commencing in 1670. These proceedings showcased a protracted theater of human greed, deception and cruelty. Avarice and fraud commenced after the death of Christopher Dabinott, John's grandfather in 1637. Dabinott had generously bequeathed legacies to all his grandchildren, some of whom ultimately

² Roger Wolcott Papers

²) Six Clerks Chancery, C 6/546/48, C 6/309/52, C 6/531/55, C 6/59/60, C 6/60/61, C 6/59/78, C 6/53/86 - TNA

³ Available upon request with a donation to GoFundme.

⁴ Connecticut Historical Society, Wolcott Ledger, under date of 6 Jan. 1647/8. (2) Bartlett, Joseph Gardner, *The Newberry Genealogy*, 1914. (3) Manwaring, William Charles, *A Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records 1635-1700*, 3 vols., Hartford, CT. 1904, p. 85. No probate, only record of owning land.

⁵ Marshwood was held by the Newburgh family in 1485 of Richard Duke of York – aka Richard III.

became vultures and opportunists.⁶

Bartlett published *his* interpretation of the 17th century chancery records documenting litigation between cousins Gideon Hayne and Joseph Newberry for their grandfather's remaining estate. None of his working copies or translations were archived with the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS). All that was left to U. S. historians was his brief Six Clerk's analysis published in *The Newberry Genealogy* in 1914. As it turns out, he had investigated only a fraction of a very convoluted story.

With the assistance of donors, I acquired all the original chancery documents from the British National Archives, and had them professionally translated. The case history is larger in scope than what Bartlett described, but the added small details represented huge finds.

SIX CLERKS - THE CHANCERY CASES

The British Archives catalogue describes a sequence of chancery cases involving the Newberry and Hayne families that continued from 1670 through 1675/6.⁷ Each document hinted that 'hanged' John Newberry continued to live during that tumultuous decade. After securing the documents, I discovered the second page of the first file revealed much more information than what Bartlett originally published. Most historians have seen only one of the two extant pages. In addition, business letters penned by the Newberry's to the Wolcott's and other relevant associates, paint an evocative picture of strained family relations.

THE WOLCOTT PAPERS

Earlier in my investigation, the Connecticut Historical Society provided copies of the unpublished *Roger Wolcott Papers*. The collection is comprised of letters between the Newberry's in England and Henry Wolcott and his son in Connecticut.⁸ The letters portrayed John Senior and his son (John Jr.) as the veritable whipping boys of the family. The elder John never escaped his branding as a felon.

The New England Wolcott's were infuriatingly cagey in the way they described some of the players in their drama. They rigidly avoided speaking of the one they had cunningly relegated to the bone yard. It was rather like, instead of using his name they whispered the sobriquet "*you-know-who*" as a result of their collective humiliation. John Newberry was never forgiven. However, his son and grandson overtly sought redemption and reconciliation for John. John never personally emerges as a narrator in the letters, but he is often excoriated by the Wolcott's overseer.

John and his family appeared to make an effort to prop up their reputation and make a living for themselves by collecting rents for the Wolcott's in Dorset and Somerset. The Wolcott's long time, oily overseer John Hucker, intimated in his letters that John and his son were reprobates and dishonest. Even in John senior's seemingly sincere attempts at repentance, his integrity continued to be assailed. The letters recurrently demonstrated the Wolcotts' disdain for John.

⁶ PROB 11/174 - TNA

⁷ C 6/546/48, C 6/309/52, C 6/531/55, C 6/59/60, C 6/60/61, C 6/59/78, C 6/53/86 - TNA

⁸ *The Roger Wolcott Papers*, Ref: Box 1 Folder 1, Connecticut Historical Society.

Still, this carefully considered evidence has not been enough to convince contemporary U. S. historians of John's continued life. Consequently, I placed the subject on the back burner, waiting for more information to emerge.

NEW CHANCERY DOCUMENTS

In a recently acquired chancery document, a new golden nugget materialized. The paleography of this document was too complicated for my inexperienced eye, so I sent the entire manuscript to my professional translator/transcriptionist, who sent back an exciting piece of information.

On the second page of the original document, line 20, chancery defendants Joseph and Benjamin Newberry (and their cousin Gideon Hayne) had reported that John, their sisters and several cousins (Gideon's siblings) were all dead.⁹ For the sisters, I knew this to be absolutely untrue. Colonial records corroborate John's sisters lived during this period and beyond. Further, the language alludes to the fact that the court officials weren't buying it, and duly recorded their suspicions. To wit:

"Benjamin, John, Samuel & Sarah Hayne, John, Sarah & Mary Newbery in the said Bill named, all dyed intestate, or whether in truth they are livinge or dead, & therefore they, these Deffendan]ts, know not whether the Compl[ainan]ts [Gideon] Hayne & Joseph & Benjamin Newbery have taken forth such Letters of Add[ministrat]ion as by their Bill . . .

It is apparent by their statement "*whether **in truth** they are living or dead*" suggests that even the chancery court in 1670 was unsure if the defendants were telling the truth. Benjamin definitely would have had knowledge of his sisters in New England. Additionally, his brother the felonious John, was alive and well in Yarcombe having married and sired a son.

Apparently perjury was not a big deal in the seventeenth century. The three men probably thought nothing could be proved against them since Massachusetts and Connecticut were across 'The Pond' and outside the purview of chancery officials.

Later documents in the series consistently mention John and his sisters *were living*. The fact was, Sarah Newberry was married to Henry Wolcott Sr. She died in Windsor, CT in 1680 eleven years *after* the first suit was filed. She had four sons and several daughters. Her dishonest sons were working the system attempting to convince John Newberry's son (John Jr.) to send rents to them rather than to the designated heritor.¹⁰ Eight years after Sarah's death, her sister Mary died in 1688. She married Capt. Daniel Clark. Both sisters were still living in Connecticut during the ongoing chancery proceedings.

Owing to base human greed, the chicanery and motives of the original three defendants is perhaps easy to guess. Furthermore, they had not produced Letters of Administration for any of their supposedly deceased siblings. Such administrations would legally allow them to influence their siblings' inheritances. The case lingered in the courts until 1675. Benjamin bowed out of the suit after 1670. His name appears only in the initial document.

⁹ PROB C6/53/86

¹⁰ Wolcott letters

From 1671 to 1675, Gideon Hayne and Joseph Newberry fought each other and other family members for dominion over their grandfather's remaining estate.

PRIOR HISTORY

GIDEON'S RETURN FROM IRELAND c. 1665

The Dorset home front turned unpleasant after Gideon Hayne returned from Ireland in 1665, and began his despicable assault on the Gibbs' generosity. Chancery transcripts suggest he preyed upon the generous nature of his kinsmen, Anthony and Anne Gibb, who set him up in Ireland as a merchant after he squandered his initial inheritance. When he failed at commerce, he returned to Dorset to ply his uncle Anthony for more undeserved support.

Anthony Gibb, was Christopher Dabinott's son-in-law, and the original executor of his will. He and his wife Anne controlled her father's remaining estate. The chancery documents from 1670-75 describe family feuds and gangster-like tactics employed by Gideon Hayne to wrest control of Dabinott's residual estate from the Gibbs' honest hands.

In 1669 Anthony and his wife Anne died within hours of one another. Their deaths appeared suspicious. Gideon Hayne had moved into their lives and taken up residence under their roof c. 1666. The stories relayed in the chancery documents suggest that all was not well in Marshwood Vale. Gideon stole documents and valuables belonging to the Gibbs' and generally made life miserable for all those involved. Ultimately, he spent time in prison but continued his chancery pleas.

Following Anthony's death, Joseph Newberry quickly acquired a nuncupative will from his aunt Anne before she too succumbed. She transferred administrative powers to Joseph for her father and husband's wills, putting him in charge of the Dabinott estate and her own. This caused an uptick in feuding between various other members of the family, specifically Edith Newborough/Newberry and her husband Elias. It is unclear if Joseph and Gideon were partners in crime, or if Joseph was inadvertently sucked into Gideon's evil scheme because of his association with a known felon. At this late date it is hard to know the entire truth.

In the beginning, during the year 1670, Benjamin Newberry sailed home to England and stood with his brother Joseph and cousin, Gideon Hayne for the first chancery suit. After his initial appearance, Benjamin wisely avoided returning to England to engage in further infighting over the Dabinott estate.

In 1675 the drawn out chancery suit eventually concluded, but Joseph's life was soon uprooted by his uncle, Robert Newberry, who purchased the lease on which Joseph had lived since 1648. Edith Newborough spearheaded her own suit seeking control of the Gibbs and Dabinott estates. Joseph won the day, so it is unknown how he lost control of Marshwood.¹¹ Little is known about his continued circumstances after abandoning his home at Marshwood Vale. Something is missing in this story and

¹¹ Fun fact from the medieval period. . . The Newburghs held all of Marshwood of the Mortimers. In that period it was known as Mersshewodevale.

needs further investigation. Gideon Hayne also, seems to evaporate after conclusion of the suit.

Robert bequeathed the rest of the ninety-nine year lease at Marshwood to his grandson William Bovett. At the writing of his will in 1677, Marshwood Vale was occupied by one Thomas Seavier, implying Joseph Newberry had been evicted after the chancery suit was concluded, or was it something else?

Robert's decease did not occur until ten years later in November 1687. John Newberry senior died three months before his uncle on 12 August 1687. Joseph died in Ilchester in 1686 after the Monmouth Rebellion.¹²

BARTLETT'S GRANDFATHER DEBACLE

In Bartlett's confusion, he labelled Robert Newberry of Yarcombe, England as *the infirm 'grandfather'* whose life was under the control of Benjamin (his nephew) who lived in Windsor, Connecticut. This is laughable as Robert was not living in penury, and none of his known children lived in Connecticut.¹³

After the chancery suit was settled, Joseph Newberry's role as John's keeper ended along with his hold on the Coweleys farm at Marshwood. At that juncture, it appears that Benjamin Newberry acquired custodianship over John senior.

As a felon, John's circumstances and rights were now controlled by Benjamin and the Wolcotts. John senior was referred to as 'grandfather' in references penned by his grandson John 'the younger' to his New England kinsmen.¹⁴ No matter how often 'the younger' John pled for information, the Wolcott's and Newberry's persistently refused to confirm if Benjamin was living or dead in Connecticut. For the purposes of John's living and the lease, Lord Poulett required to know Benjamin's status.

These letters demonstrate the younger John's anxious requests were oft repeated but never answered. Apparently other business questions were also going unheeded when he requested someone with authority should return to England and straighten out ongoing difficulties. With no direction coming from his family, and with a doctrinaire overseer at the helm, the younger John felt rudderless.

Prior historians should have recognized Robert was not the grandfather of the New England colonists. Thomas Newberry, (Benjamin's father and Robert's brother) had died in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1634/35. His father-in-law Christopher Dabinott died in Upway in 1637. This glaring mistake has been promulgated by historians for over one hundred years.

It is hard to know why Bartlett maintained the out of context grandfather notion. I suspect it was because of a simple diary entry providing no further information.¹⁵ Undoubtedly, most U. S. historians

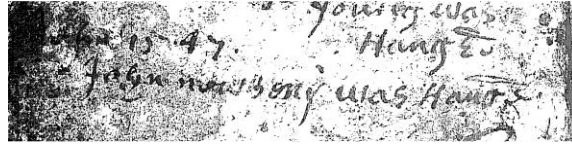
¹² He narrowly escaped being shipped off to the West Indies as a prisoner after the [Monmouth Rebellion](#). He died shortly afterward. His wife and children disappeared.

¹³ Prob/11/388. He also held the remaining lease for Marshwood and a tenement in Moore Pitt.

¹⁴ Roger Wolcott Papers

¹⁵ Grant, Matthew, State Archives at the Connecticut State Library, *Matthew Grant Diary*, Main vault, call number 974.62 W76gra. No other official record showing his death exists in the Connecticut record.

were persuaded by the four stark words in Matthew Grant's personal diary, "John Newberry was hanged" in December of 1647. It wasn't until three years after John and Joseph had fled New England that Grant was installed as town clerk. Therefore, using Grant's diary as a credible source was, in my opinion, negligent or simply *de rigueur*, and easier than digging out the truth.



Fragment from Matthew Grant's diary entry for John Newberry's supposed hanging.

After many heart breaking letters, young John confirmed the death of his grandfather, John senior in the final pages of the Wolcott letters. Shortly thereafter, his father John Jr. also died.¹⁶ His mother was left to wrestle legal matters and the carping Wolcotts, while picking up the pieces of the family's character assassination.

On the final page of the Wolcott collection, John and his family were exonerated by a new overseer, Thomas Locke, who promised honesty in his opinions and employment. He apparently had no knowledge of the family's prior history. Thus, he was unbiased and fairer to the family than those who had denigrated and derided them in earlier letters. He saved the family's reputation and financial stability by confirming that 'the younger' John's father and grandfather had indeed done their due diligence by honestly collecting rents and submitting them properly.

The new overseer's defense of Newberrys' integrity was a cause célèbre to John senior's memory and a win for his family's reputation. ☹ end

* The full article, *The Resurrection of John Newberry, Hanged Man of Windsor*, by Sue Simonich is available via donation to GoFundMe. Fully cited, 13 pages.

I am indebted to Mrs. Sally Thomson, M.A (Local History), Dip. Gen. (IHGS), Cert. Ed., of Wilts co, U.K. She provided vital research assistance, paleographic and Latin translations for this project. I also would like to thank David and Gail Everitt, of the Chardstock Historical Record Group for their assistance.

RICHARD NEWBURY of WEYMOUTH/MALDEN - and HIS ENGLISH ANCESTORS

For many years, my colleague and I had been trying to grapple backward into UK history looking for the anchor family of Richard of Weymouth/Malden who first shows up as a freeman in 1643 in Weymouth, Massachusetts, formerly known as Wessagussett.

¹⁶ Will of John Newberry of Chardstock, Dorset 1691. The British Archives, Cat. Ref: Prob/11/407, Image Ref: 42. The administration for Joan's son is mentioned with the probate information at the end John's will.

Ten years ago my friend and colleague, Sally Thomson suggested that our Richard was perhaps related to the Pinney family who were also important in the New England immigration through Humphrey Pinney. Given our access to the archives was limited, we were not finding records that reliably corroborated this idea beyond a shadow of a doubt.

In 2019 we shared our thoughts and prior research with Jacob Newbury who went to work building on our previous findings. He discovered a document that brought new evidence into focus. For the first time, we were able to see how Thomas and Richard were related - as cousins - which we always suspected. Jacob's paper is now available on the web site showing the path by which he has traced this relationship, and the document that proves the College of Arms speculations about Bartlett's mistakes.

It suddenly occurred to me after looking at the Newbury's of Bridgewater, MA whose patriarch was James Newbury, that there may be yet another close relationship with Thomas and Richard Newbury. **Does anyone out there know of an individual who is descended from James' Bridgewater family who has tested their YDNA?**

PINNEY WILLS

Currently, Sally and I are working on the Pinney family to see how they are related to the various Newbury families. What we are finding is stunning. So far we have found the Turberville and Horsey surnames related in the Pinney wills which may connect them back to the 15th century Newburgh family. Noble families always tended to continue their practice of intermarrying with landed gentry. What's more, these wills may solidify how the descendants in surrounding counties are related.

The Pinney family was involved in the Massachusetts Bay experiment. People like George Way were also early New England settlers and adherents of the Puritanism that swept through England. One of the Pinney daughter's married into the Way family. The question is how many more were acquainted with one another and made the trip to New England in the 1630's and 40's?

Another spectacular find was that Viscount Bindon, Theophilus Howard, who was heir to East Lulworth through his father and second cousin, was also involved in financing exploration and settlement of New England. These Howards were the direct descendants of the third Duke of Norfolk, whose sons married the heiresses of East Lulworth. Elizabeth and Katherine Marney were the 2xgrand daughters of John Newburgh Esq. through his grandson Sir Roger Newberry who married Elizabeth Wadham. ☺ end

GILBERT and JOHN NEWBURGH & WILLIAM PAYNE IN 1399

On the twenty-sixth day of January in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Richard II, brothers Gilbert Newburgh of Moreton, Somerset, John Newburgh of E. Lulworth and William Payne of St. Andrew's [on the East Lulworth tract] ³ Dorset found themselves involved in a chancery case presided

over by Lord [John Skarle](#), the illustrious Chancellor of England.¹⁷ He heard the case presented by William Brampton, Mayor of the *Staple of Westminster* requesting they pay an unheeded wool fee to [Sir John Cornewayle](#) (Cornwall) of £320. The brothers were ordered pay their debt before twenty-fourth day of January 1400.¹⁸ As knights the brothers were prepared to go to war for their king and country. When not participating in military skirmishes, they made their living from land provided by the king, or other benefactors.¹⁹ East Lulworth was known for its wool production.

The *Staple of Westminster* was the central clearing house/market where wool was brought into London and deposited for shipment to Europe and beyond. The Merchants of the Staple, was an English company incorporated by Royal Charter in 1319 dealing in wool, skins, lead and tin. Their history can be traced back as far as 1282 or before. They controlled the export of wool to the continent during the late medieval period.²⁰ According to the referenced document, the Staple of Westminster was also a manor. Numerous references explain various staple corporations throughout Europe. Calais and Antwerp also had staple organizations.

This document illuminates the husbandry business of the Newburgh family and provides secondary histories that offer more clues to the deeper history of Lulworth during Sir Bernard Brocas' tenure as a descendant of the de Roches. ☺ end

NAME PERMUTATIONS

Since beginning my research into the 12th century Beaumont/Novo Burgo's, I have been fascinated by the varying name spellings (permutations) of the same family. Depending on the scribe, the Newburgh name can be found spelled in a myriad fascinating ways. This could depend on the local dialect and how they constructed the phonetic spelling. Novo Burgo was the spelling most prominent until the 13th century.

Most of the records I have viewed up through the end of the 15th century tend to use the spelling Newburgh/Neuburg. After John Newburgh Esq. of Lulworth died, the family began a noticeable migration into Somerset and Devon counties where the spelling began to evolve. The Esquire's son Thomas was known as Newborough when he settled in Berkeley, Somerset. However, there were Newburgh's in Somerset as early as the 13th century, however, they weren't as prominent due to their cadet status.

The part of Devon where the highest concentration of Newberrys occurs was actually part of Dorset in the 15th century. It wasn't until the 19th century that the boundaries of Dorset were adjusted and the villages where the Newberry's resided became part of Devon.

¹⁷ In the middle ages most men in the king's employ were members of the ecclesiastical community. The Lord Chancellor was the top official to the king whose office was originally engaged in conducting chancery proceedings.

¹⁸ C 241/189/41 - TNA

¹⁹ John and Gilbert were the sons of Margaret Poyntz and John Newburgh. William was their half-brother, son of Margaret and their step father William Payne of St. Andrew.

²⁰ G B Hotchkiss, *Notes on A Treatise of Commerce by John Wheeler*, New York University Press, 1931.

When the families started fanning out they tended to change not only their surname spellings, they also adjusted their arms reflecting their new location. Consequently, you will see the name evolved to **Newberry** and also spelled **Newbury/Newbery**. Later records reflect a lot of different spellings i.e. Newberye, Newbery, Newborowe, Newborough, etc. The only way to tell if they are related is by assembling pedigrees with existing documents and comparing individuals. The scribes of the time were not necessarily worried about spelling. You will often see names spelled differently in the same document. ☺ end

NORTHANTS PAGES

Over the past five or six years, several of my friends and colleagues have developed pedigrees for ancestors based in other parts of the eastern seaboard.

Jim Newbery partnered with myself and others in ongoing research into the New Jersey Newbery families. Jim has a new web site that will be of interest to folks attempting to trace their eastern ancestors. Please visit www.jnewbery.com

Jim has successfully followed his line back to Northamptonshire from New Jersey, after having found a reference in a 17th century letter identifying an ecclesiastical leader in Tiffield, Northants. It is small clues like this that often open up an entirely new world of research.

Jim's pedigree is as follows:

Thomas Newbery (d. 2 Feb 1606)

William Newbery (d.16 Nov 1635)

Henry Newbery (15 Jan 1598 to 19 Feb 1665)

John Newbery (11 Jan 1652 to 3 May 1730)

William Newbery (16 Sep 1681 to 30 Oct 1726)

John Newbery (b. After 1705 d. circa 1785)

Jesse Newbery (b. circa 1735 d. circa 1792)

James Newbery (23 Jan 1770 to Jul 1793)

James Newbery (1 Jan 1794 to 22 Dec 1857)

William Newbery (25 Aug 1816 to 21 Nov 1864)

Benjamin Franklin Newbery (22 Mar 1856 to 1 Apr 1915)

Clarence Franklin Newbery (19 Dec 1894 to 23 Dec 1975)

Clarence Franklin Newbery, Jr. (20 Oct 1917 to 5 Apr 1998)

James Franklin Newbery

Until next time . . . **Happy New Year 2020** - Stay curious and keep your eyes open!



Sue

www.worldwidewnewburghproject.com

