



The  
**WORLDWIDE NEWBURGH FAMILY**  
MAPPING AND RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

**HAPPY JULY 4<sup>TH</sup>** / July / August 2020



**DONATION GOAL ATTAINED**  
**MANY HEARTFELT THANKS!**

After January 2020, our readers pushed us over the top to reach our goal of \$1,000 in donations. With these generous contributions new documents have been acquired and translated. Many new details for various lines have been uncovered. Unfortunately, for the time being, many of the repositories in England have been closed due to the pandemic. My colleagues in the UK inform me a second wave of shutdowns appears imminent, so it may be many months before new documents can be acquired. Consequently, I have suspended the GoFundMe campaign until the world returns to normal. The new information contained herein is possible because of loyal donor support. Our generous donors are:

**John Stoughton Newberry**  
**Sheri Zingmark**  
**Erik Toland-Newberry**  
**Ramona Barber**

**Sarah O'Hare**  
**James Newbury**  
**Betsy Rothe**  
**Jim Newbery**

**Julie Roberts**  
**George Miles**  
**Peter Flood**  
**Anonymous**

**Thanks to all of you.**



**IN MEMORIAM**

It is with great sadness I report our friend and family member, **George Miles** aged 74 has passed away. While playing a round of golf in St. George, Utah he collapsed on May 28<sup>th</sup> 2020. His wife Nancy and two children survive him. Rest in peace cousin George. God bless . . .



At the venerable age of ninety-three my beautiful mother **Gwen** passed away in August 2019. Always cheerful as a little bird, her love and encouragement throughout the years have been integral to my success in life.

Until we meet again Mom. ♥♥♥♥

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## THE LATEST NEWS

### THE WWNP WEB SITE HAS BEEN RETIRED

In May, I removed most of the World Wide Newburgh Project from the Internet. The reason? With so much work left to accomplish on the Newburgh family, I found the web site was a constant strain on available time. With so many pages to maintain, I found myself up to my eyeballs in daunting technical work that took me away from new research; so I decided it was time to re-adjust my focus back to discovery and writing.

Writing this newsletter helps to sort thoughts and facts, and present them to fellow travelers in a cogent manner. Via this method you will receive new information as it is discovered and can see the processes by which conclusions are made or changed.

I've left a single **WWNP page** up on the net as a place holder for the time being. The only info available is a signup form for the newsletter. I am looking into archiving the entire site at Archive.org on their 'Way Back Machine'. Eventually, the home page will disappear entirely. I may offer the contents as a free book in the coming months.

Several months ago, I began winnowing my email list to remove stale contacts. Out of the nearly four hundred on my list, approximately 60% responded to my requests. Those who did not answer will be dropped from the list. As always, your email address is confidential and will only be used to send research notifications or personal correspondence. For folks who did not respond, but wish to remain on the list, there is a **temporary** newsletter signup form at:

**[www.worldwidewburghproject.com](http://www.worldwidewburghproject.com)**

After the web site is pulled down for good, folks who in the future are interested in the newsletter can drop me a line at [goldssage@aol.com](mailto:goldssage@aol.com) with the subject line 'newsletter request.'

Recently some of you have reported receiving spam from an unknown email address with my name in the subject line. Whatever you do, don't click the links! ☺ It isn't me!

### THE PLAGUE CONTINUES

Still in quarantine? While some of us are seeing the light at the end of the tunnel, it appears others may not be coming out of quarantine anytime soon. Will there be a second wave? It's hard to tell. In our modern world of science and discovery, never in my wildest dreams would I have thought life could be in such turmoil. This COVID epidemic has put us all into physical and mental handcuffs.

Immersing myself in medieval history has eased the constant barrage of fear coming from excessive media hype over the virus and recent unrest all over the world. It is so disheartening to watch. It is my sincerest wish you also have a calming distraction to get through this chaos. Here are some interesting historical tidbits about how the plague was dealt with in the Tudor era. Apparently, Henry VIII was a germaphobe like the rest of us, and methods haven't changed that much.



## TUDOR QUARANTINE PRACTICES

Society has changed over 700 years – but plagues are still handled in much the same way as days past. If you were wealthy, no problem. Lords and ladies packed up their retinue and moved when necessary. Here is a short article about how quarantine was handled way back when. The plague mask depicted (left) was probably no more effective than what we wear today.

*“Access into and out of quarantined houses was strictly limited. One person only was permitted to leave the house, to fetch food, drink and other necessities. While out of quarantine they had to carry a four-foot-long white rod upright, so that other members of the castle community could maintain their distance and avoid the possibility of infection. A further pole, this time of eight foot or over, was to be fastened from the side of the quarantined house, with a wisp of hay or straw on the end, to warn the castle community of the infected house, and allowing them to maintain their distance. These provisions were to be continued for*

*40 days after the last sign of infection, so that the threat of further infection had passed.”<sup>1</sup>*

To read more of this fascinating story go to the [National Archives blog](#).

If you are weary of that subject, check out the delightful offerings of the British Library.

## BRITISH LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

### Earls of Warwick

If you are hankering for something interesting to take you back in history, have a look at these links to two fascinating manuscripts held at the British Library detailing the Earls of Warwick. Remember our Henry Beaumont/Newburgh was the first Saxon Earl of Warwick. Can you pick him out on the [Rous Rolls](#)? There were two copies of the rolls. The College of Arms has held the second since 1786.

This second link is to a biography of [Richard Beauchamp 13<sup>th</sup> Earl of Warwick](#). The drawings are fabulous and depict what life was like in the Medieval Period. Be sure to go to full screen and use the zoom function, so you can see the intricate detail. The Tower of London drawing is especially interesting. The tournament depictions are wonderful. Such pageantry!

One more recommendation from this historian. Try [The Medieval Magazine](#) if you are interested in a wider scope of the world during the Medieval Period. This is a marvelous read that will take you back to yesteryear.

Happy surfing, or is that serfing? . . . LOL!

<sup>1</sup> British National Archives blog

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## FEATURE ARTICLE

The main story for this issue provides new information and understanding as to how the Newburgh family developed after the death of John Newburgh, Esquire - Lord of East Lulworth in 1484. To help readers follow various characters with the same name, I have added dates of death after each person discussed with their armigerous standing. Where confusion might occur short pedigrees have been added.



### THE NEWBURGH FAMILY – MOVING FROM MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

**FACT:** Cadet families tend to leave fewer records of their existence. However, recent new information has provided a major milestone to understanding the descendants of **JOHN NEWBURGH JR.** (d. 1496/7) who was the eldest son of **John Newburgh Esquire** (d. 1484).

As you might remember from previous newsletters, John Jr. turned coat on his Lancastrian family to follow Yorkist King Edward IV. Veiled clues revealing John Jr.'s descendants *do* exist, but once again, we are faced with separating multiple men monikered 'John.' The most effective way to determine identities is through personal land holdings and associations.

#### LAND HOLDINGS of JOHN NEWBURGH ESQ. via HIS FIRST WIFE

Contrary to popular belief, lands attached to powerful women can be amazing touchstones to accurately identifying family lines and their later members. This fact is especially true in the case of **John Newburgh Esquire's** wives.

His first wife was **Edith Attemore** whom he married in 1422.<sup>2</sup> When they married, she was nineteen years old, and he was twenty. Previous historians have virtually ignored Edith's existence. Even worse, they erroneously attributed her eight children to the Esquire's second wife Alice.<sup>3</sup> John and Edith were married for twenty-six years before her death. As he approached his own end, the Esquire lauded Edith's life in his will, expressing fondness for her by requesting perpetual prayers for both his ladies who pre-deceased him.

His second wife, **Alice Carent Westbury** was a widow when she married John Newburgh c. 1449.<sup>4</sup> She had only two children with him.<sup>5</sup> By the time they married John was in his late forties. Alice was the widow of John Westbury and had but one son with him. She was probably younger than the Esquire. She died in 1482. Her IPM gives no further information about her age, but jointure records are carefully

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<sup>2</sup> Recorded in Hutchins.

<sup>3</sup> Edith's children: Joan Ligh, Agnes, John Newburgh Jr. Robert Newburgh, Thomas Newburgh, Anastasia Frampton, Margaret Long, and Elizabeth Savage.

<sup>4</sup> Alice had a son with John Westbury named William who died in 1453 as ward of his uncle, Alice's brother.

<sup>5</sup> William and Isabel.

detailed in this document.<sup>6</sup> She shared her fortune with Newburgh, which was later (in part) returned to her former sister-in-law Agnes Westbury Leversegge's family.

**The most important land holdings** in the recent study are those passed down via John's **first wife Edith Attemore** through her father **Robert** and mother **Joan**.<sup>7</sup> Joan's marriage to Robert Attemore was her second. Many of her holdings were acquired either via a prior marriage, or from her mother Elizabeth St. Omer. Joan's Glanville Wootton holdings were passed down to her Newburgh grandchildren and their descendants the Lighs.

Because **Edith's father Robert Attemore** was not considered noble, I believe many researchers have discounted his importance in the larger picture. The fact was, his family was one of the richest in Southwest England during his, *and* his father's lifetimes.

Recently I began tracking the Attemores' through various calendars and records. I was impressed to learn some of the land chronicled in the Esquire's 1475 *comptus* was actually acquired via his marriage to Edith Attemore. One of the first things I tackled was tracing a verifiable pedigree with detailed land acquisitions for Edith's ancestors.

During this search I discovered a document I can hardly wait to lay my hands on. It shows Walter Cheverell's widow, along with the Tubervilles, Trenchards, Strangeways, Thomas More, John Newburgh, and the Carents.<sup>8</sup> Dated 1504 it describes landed estates and the involvement of the above mentioned people. Another person included in this group was John Pokeswell who was a close associate to John Jr. (d. 1496/7) I believe it is going to be a treasure trove that will unlock the stories of many people. Stay tuned.

In studying the Newburgh family over the past fourteen years, I realized esteemed 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century historians such as Hutchins and Bartlett had absolutely no idea as to the breadth of the Esquire's early family. Neither did they adequately link the Attemores to the story.

At his decease the Esquire left East Lulworth to his grandsons - descendants of Alice. Hence, most historians never looked beyond the Esquire's second marriage to Alice. However the Dorset Feet of Fines defined his earlier three sons with Edith together in a circular fashion. (Vol. 10, 370-71)

I've often wondered: If the Esquire could have seen the future of Lulworth, would he have made the sweeping decisions he did with regard to his legacy by excluding his eldest son? Handing East Lulworth to his grandsons ultimately led to the family's extinction in Dorset.

His cadet lines via Edith Attemore obviously continued with people who migrated to other counties. Likely there were denizens of other unknown lines from his father's Somerset line and earlier generations, all of whom descended from the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Warwick.

As the Newburgh's continued to quietly spread out across several SW counties they began changing the permutation of the surname when settling other districts. These cadet lines became more common than noble, but certainly not peasants. Evidence suggests the Northampton folks may have moved between

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<sup>6</sup> C 140/84/36 IPM

<sup>7</sup> Edith's mother has been stated to be the daughter of Robert Attemore's first wife Alice. However, this appears debatable. Joan raised Edith from infancy. Little proof exists as to which woman was the actual mother of Edith.

<sup>8</sup> [C 142/18/126](#)

Somerset and Northampton. There is also the county of Kent to consider, where Lullingstone Castle, was in the hands of Nicholas Poyntz - ancestor of the Newburghs.<sup>9</sup> He was attainted for outlawry and died in penury. Sir John Tiptoft vouched that the Newburghs should have been awarded the Poyntz Barony of which Lullingstone was a part.<sup>10</sup>

Around 1471 John Newburgh Jr. (d. 1496/7) the Yorkist (a great grandson of Poyntz) regained possession of Lullingstone via his friendship with Edward IV who presided over the chancery case instigated by Newburgh and his attorney. The King's involvement insured Newburgh would triumph. Other former Poyntz possessions, such as Sutton Poyntz, were also in contention for two generations.

### **THE ATTEMORES' IMPORTANCE**

Ultimately, what was most important in John Jr.'s story were the lands his mother brought to her marriage, and were *not* handed down to Alice Carent's grandsons.<sup>11</sup> This is integral to identifying cadet lines to East Lulworth. Following the land is somewhat like pinning a tracking beacon on a person. When lands were handed down through proper familial channels, historical re-engagement with the family can occur. So far, the lands I have tracked are less than a half dozen, but they appear to be accurate clues to the proper identities of collateral lines. It is important to know the Attemore the patriarchs. Here is a brief synopsis.

### **ATTEMORE PEDIGREE**

#### **I. JOHN ATTEMORE b. ???**

**II. ROBERT ATTE MORE** b. \_\_\_ d. before 1361 m. (1) Isabel Bere (2) Joan \_\_\_\_\_ mother of his heir. They had four sons:

1. **Adam**, 2. Walter, 3. Robert (chaplain) 4. William

**III. ADAM ATTEMORE** b. abt. 1329 m. 1342, d. 1384 m. (1) Anastasia\_\_\_ (2) Edith\_\_\_ who was the mother of Robert and her heir. Anastasia had no male children, and perhaps no issue at all.

**IV. ROBERT ATTEMORE** b. 1376, d. 4 March 1422, m. (1) Alice \_\_\_ d. 1402 (2) Joan de Glanville Syward - Some claim Joan's father was a Mr. Horne, but Joan's mother Elizabeth St. Omer was married four times, and left a substantial legacy to Joan who in turn bequeathed it to Edith Newburgh's children. The most important was the Manor at Glanville Wootton.<sup>12</sup> Joan's first marriage was to the younger son of her mother's fourth husband John Syward - John Syward Jr.<sup>13</sup>

There are several remarkable points about the people listed above. First, Adam Attemore and his brother William held land of Bindon Abbey, those being the manors of Burngate and Lulworth St. Andrew. The abbey held them of the Newburghs who were tenant's-in-chief. Adam held the land for his lifetime only and was deceased c. 1384.

After Adam's death the Lulworth property came under feudal tenure of the Payn family. Margaret Poyntz Newburgh, the Esquire's grandmother remarried William Payn after her first husband (Sir John

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<sup>9</sup> Margaret Poyntz and her sister married Newburgh brothers.

<sup>10</sup> Found in Tiptoft IPM

<sup>11</sup> Her son William had been killed after the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, leaving four sons and his wife Christian. Alice's daughter Isabel was her only surviving child.

<sup>12</sup> Joan Ligh and Agnes went to court to reclaim this land after it had been given to someone else. The Ligh family eventually held it.

<sup>13</sup> From Feet of Fines Dorset, Vol. 10.; [History of Parliament](#)

Newburgh) died in 1381.<sup>14</sup> With her second husband, she and bore another son, step-brother of Sir John Newburgh. Her son William Payn II continued his tenure there with his wife Agnes until the late 1420's.

Two generations after Adam, John Newburgh, Esquire married Robert Attemore's daughter Edith in 1422. By 1429, William Payn II was deceased and John Newburgh Esq. assumed tenure at Lulworth St. Andrew. He and Edith purportedly raised their family in the castle there. Another point to remember is that Lulworth St. Andrew was a CROWN MANOR, which the Newburghs had held as tenants-in-chief from the time of Robert Newburgh, Seneschal of Normandy (d. 1185).

**Going back to Robert Attemore** (d. 1422). Land acquisitions handed down to John Newburgh, Esquire from his marriage to Robert's daughter Edith were as follows:

**Glanville Wootton**, Marnhull, Manor of Blakemore, **Upperstirtyll and Nytherstyrtyll**, Abingdon Court in Cricklade, **Swanage**, and the Manor of Burton which was in the Winfrith/Newburgh territory on the Hundred of the same name. The lands at Burngate and Lulworth St. Andrew were held only for 'a life.'

The importance of the land, sets the family of John Newburgh Jr. (d. 1496/7) apart from Alice Carent's descendants. John Jr. had children, possibly including another John (d. 1504??). To bring everyone up to speed, I have summarized earlier findings below.

### SUMMARY

John Newburgh Jr. (d. 1496/7) son of John Newburgh, Esquire (d. 1484) was a Yorkist. His divergent politics created a rift with his Lancastrian father who was Lord of East Lulworth. For his disloyalty to the Lancastrian cause, the Esquire removed John Jr.'s primogeniture (via charter) and awarded it to sons of John Jr.'s half-brother William. They were **John Senior** and **Roger**.<sup>15</sup> Because of the timing of these charters, it is thought that perhaps the Esquire blamed his eldest son John Jr. for the death of his fourth son William.<sup>16</sup> John Jr. was on the opposite side of the Battle of Tewkesbury and clearly had the ear of Edward IV.<sup>17</sup>

When John Jr. died, he was living on the manor at Tonerspuddle - held by his father and acquired from their kinsmen the Turbervilles. Records show that Alice in part negotiated this property transfer. At John Jr.'s death the manor was to be returned to the main pool of manors controlled by Alice's grandson Roger Newburgh who became Lord of East Lulworth in 1485/6.

In 1496, realizing his days were numbered, John Jr. documented some concerns regarding his wife's inheritance in his will. Isabel née Courtenay was the last of his wives.<sup>18</sup> He was concerned she would not be treated fairly at his decease. His final IPM some three years after his death, discloses Isabel was indeed treated with fairness by John Jr.'s brother Thomas Newburgh of Berkeley, Somerset. In his will John Jr. appeared not to trust his youngest brother Thomas. Additionally, Isabel aka Elisabeth was allowed to keep the Tonerspuddle land throughout her life, and two more marriages until she died in

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<sup>14</sup> During the Peasant Revolt of 1381.

<sup>15</sup> The charters are detailed in John Jr.'s step-nephew's *Inquisition Post Mortem*.

<sup>16</sup> May of 1471, William was beheaded outside of the Tewkesbury Abbey at the command of Edward IV. Wm. and several other Lancastrians had taken refuge inside the abbey, but were hauled out to the battlefield and executed. The charters removing John Jr.'s primogeniture commenced in September of 1471.

<sup>17</sup> Additionally, shortly thereafter a pardon was issued to the Esquire by the king. It appears to be in conjunction with a request by John Jr.

<sup>18</sup> Only two wives are known for John Jr. There may have been others.

1509. Born in 1485, she was only eleven years old when John Jr. died at the advanced age of sixty years.

Years before, John Jr. had independently acquired and held the manor of Warmwell, and perhaps the manor of Othe Fraunceys. Consequently, his descendants weren't entirely destitute at his decease. Research is still ongoing regarding this subject.

During his first known marriage c. 1449 (aged eighteen), John Jr. lived at Swanage with his wife Edith (maiden name unknown), which was a possession of his Attemore ancestors, via his grandmother Joan. The Rempston family may have been next in line to hold it.

### NEWBURGH PEDIGREE 1402-1514 by generational heirs I-IV

I. **SIR JOHN NEWBURGH** b. c. 1370, m. Joan Delamare Maunsell, d. 1443 Isle Abbots, Somerset

Children: John Esq., Edith, Richard, Alice

II. **JOHN NEWBURGH ESQ.** b. 7 July 1402, d. 27 March 1484

① **m. Edith Attemore** b. 1402, m. 1422, d. 1448

Children: Agnes, Joan, **John Jr.**, **Robert**, **Thomas**, Anastasia, Margaret, & Elizabeth

#### **PRIMOGENITURE DENIED TO:**

III. **JOHN JR.** b. c. 1431, m. c. 1449, d. 1496/7 held Warmwell which descended to Roger.

m. **Edith** surname unknown c. 1449, d. ?

Children: **IV. JOHN** and **ROGER II** (John may be the father of Roger or his elder brother)

Roger was appointed as Steward of Milton Abbey with his friend

Robert Turges. (See previous newsletters for more info on this Roger.)

m. **Isabel Courtenay** who married twice more after John's death.

② **m. Alice Carent Westbury** (widow) b. ?, m. 1449 d. 1482

Children: **William**, d. 1471 in Battle of Tewkesbury, and Isabel FitzJames

III. **WILLIAM** d. 1471 m. Christian Gouvis d. 1491 who gave him four sons. William did not inherit E. Lulworth. The Esquire moved his legacy lands to his grandsons below.

Children:

1. **IV. JOHN SEN.** d. Oct. 1485 [Heir to his grandfather the Esquire.](#)

2. **IV. ROGER I** [Heir to his brother John Sen.](#) d. 1514 Lord of E. Lulworth

[Roger's Heir:](#) Christian (a daughter) m. John Marney bore two daughters

Katherine and Elizabeth became wards of Thomas Howard 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Norfolk.

3. William

4. John 'the younger' took over Lullingstone Castle

### **SEPARATING VARIOUS JOHN NEWBURGHs via ASSOCIATION**

Separating all the 'Johns' living from 1400 through 1520 has been a challenging endeavor.

Another way to accomplish this task is by keeping in mind the people with whom each 'John' was associated. There was obviously some cross over and generational influences to consider. However, known associations and their dates provide a reasonable picture as to which 'John' was described in any given record.

For instance, the elder John Newburgh Esq.'s 'affinity' was a different group than those who associated themselves with his son John Jr. These days we would use the humorous colloquialism 'posse' or perhaps *supporters* to describe the individuals with whom they were associated. 😊

The Esquire's group are generally men who are mentioned in his will along with other kinsmen throughout his eighty years of life. The FitzJames' served as feoffees to the Esquire. The Turbervilles were kinsmen by marriage. Others were found travelling together through both generations via published Calendars and Fines. Descendants often followed in their father's tracks with regard to familiar associations. John Jr.'s group developed from around 1449 beginning with the Cheverell family. The Martyn family of Athelhampton was also included in his retinue. The Turges family were generational to both men.

When John Jr. died, he may have also had a son named John who died in 1504. Additionally, it appears that John Jr. via this second John may have had a grandson Roger - **OR** - **John and Roger were siblings sons of John Jr.** Records become sketchier as we move away from the armigerous period and struggle with more men named John.

It is impossible from this end of the time line to know how serious both sides took John Jr.'s betrayal of the Lancastrian cause, and what the loss of his customary primogeniture did to the family dynamic. However, given how many land possessions he was credited with and how much was left when he died, it appears the situation was considered fairly serious and forgiveness was not easy.

### **MORE ON ROGER II**

In past newsletters I have described a man named Roger, heir to John Jr. In 1449 the lands at Upperstirtyll and Netherstirtyll were to have gone to John Jr. via the Cheverell family, but were later acquired by his heir Roger along with the Manor of Warmwell. This Roger was appointed as Steward to Milton Abbey with his friend and associate Robert Turges. Thirty-seven years later, (after 1449) these lands were back under the control of the Attemores. The documents required to untangle this mystery are archived and to date are still unattainable until the British Archives are operational again. Hopefully by 2021 we will know "the rest of the story." ☺

I am currently working on an extensive paper about John Junior and his movements through the medieval landscape commencing c. 1455 which marked the beginning of the Wars of the Roses. It is a fascinating walk through Newburgh history. I plan to make it available in a future book.

~End

### **TRACING THE FAMILY OF SIR THOMAS MORE**

Yet another surprise was discovered regarding the Attemore family. Two centuries after Adam's death, it was discovered **Sir Thomas More** was related to the Attemores.



Thomas More served as Lord High Chancellor to Henry VIII from the autumn of 1529 to the spring of 1532. King Henry executed him for treason in 1535. His crime? He refused to acknowledge Henry as the Supreme Leader of the Church. As Queen Catherine's friend, More disapproved of Henry's idea of an

annulment from her.<sup>19</sup> Ultimately, Henry put Catherine aside to marry Anne Boleyn. Sir Thomas was related to the Attemore's through **Robert Attemore's** uncle **Walter**. His very interesting line is as follows:

## WALTER ATTEMORE

### **I. WALTER ATTE MORE** brother of Adam

In 1360 Walter was married to Margaret Blovill by William de Keynes. At age thirteen she was apparently abducted into this marriage at her half-brother John Blount's death.

[Inquisition - [Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries](#), Vols. 9-10, 190-91]

Margaret was born to Agatha and Peter Blovill in 21 Sept. 1345, Childeffrome, Dorset.

She had a brother named Robert Blovill who d. 1361 and mentioned her as his heir.

Additionally, her half sibling John Blount held in his demesne as of fee on the day that he died (1360) of the king (in chief) his manor of Mershwood (Marshwood) by knight's service at Mortesthorn in Dorset.

**Marshwood** eventually ended up in the demesne of the Newburghs held of either the Mortimers or Richard duke of York. Walter may have had a son or descendant named [Richard who died 1432](#) and who was in possession of Mortesthorn at his death along with tenements in Netherbury. It appears that he had an alias. . . de Pykyet.

**II. RICHARDUS MORE** *de Pykyet et Elizabetha uxor ejus* (d.1432) According to Gerrard and Coker, Richard was [great grandfather of Thomas More](#) b. 1478<sup>20</sup>

**III. WILLIAM MORE** (d. 1467), a London [baker](#), m. Joanna Joye, daughter and heir of a London [brewer](#), John Joye, and granddaughter and heir of a London [Chancery](#) clerk, John Leycester.

**IV. SIR JOHN MORE** a London lawyer<sup>[2]</sup> and judge, m. Agnes Graunger. Of six children Sir Thomas was the second.

1. Johanna More, b. 11 March 1475, m. Richard Staverton, lawyer of Lincoln's Inn.

**2. SIR/ST. THOMAS MORE** b. 7 Feb. 1478 d. 6 July 1535 m. Joan Colt d. 1511.

They had four children. Margaret, Elizabeth, Cicely and John. Sir Thomas was executed by Henry VIII because he wouldn't recognize the king as the head of the church.

3. Agatha More, b. 1479, died young

4. John More, b. 6 June 1480, died young

5. Edward More, b. 1481 d. young

6. Elizabeth More, b. 22 Sept.1482, m. John Rastell printer

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## A STUDY of INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM

Studies of *Inquisitiones Post Mortem* are always highly revelatory for independent researchers, and can be a veritable gold mine of information. My most recent acquisitions of these documents have been seriously damaged and unreadable - even for experts. Abstracts written in earlier published volumes of history are currently all we have left, until (if ever) other related documents can be located. The volume *Inquisitiones Post Mortem for Dorset from Henry VII to Charles I*, was mentioned in the publication *Proceedings*, but thus far, I have been unable to locate a copy.

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<sup>19</sup> Swearing an oath of supremacy was required when Henry VIII dissolved the English Catholic Church during Dissolution of the Monasteries. All former Catholic Churches were thereafter called **The Church of England**. Henry plundered their wealth and placed himself in the position as head of the church as opposed to the Pope and Vatican.

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.luminarium.org/renlit/morebio.htm>

The two highlighted documents below have been elusive. John the Armiger may have been the son of John Jr. The Roger who died in 1491 may also have been a son of John Jr. Until we can find these documents we are only guessing. The following Inquisitions list was derived from:

[Proceedings - Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society](#). Vol. 20.

Bolded names indicate documents were acquired (by me), or unreadable. Highlighted entries need to be acquired.

|                       |                       |   |                |                               |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>NEWBURGH</b>       | <b>John</b>           | <b>C. 1 Hen. VII., 42.</b>                          | <b>1485</b>    | <b>Original unreadable</b>    |
|                       | <b>John</b>           | <b>C. 5 Hen. VII., 5.</b>                           | <b>1489</b>    |                               |
|                       | <b>Christian</b>      | <b>C. 7 Hen. VII., 70.</b>                          | <b>1491</b>    | <b>Wife/ William N., mil.</b> |
| Same John ? here<br>⇒ | <b>John</b>           | <b>C. 15 Hen. VII., 43</b>                          | <b>1499</b>    | <b>First writ unanswered</b>  |
| & here<br>⇒           | <b>John Newboro</b>   | <b>E. 14-15 Hen. VII., 896, 7.</b>                  | <b>1499</b>    | <b>Newbrugh (sic) at TNA</b>  |
|                       | <b>John arm.</b>      | <b>C. 20 Hen. VII., 126</b>                         | <b>1504</b>    |                               |
|                       | <b>Thomas</b>         | <b>C. 5 Hen. VIII., 105</b>                         | <b>1513</b>    | <b>of Berkeley</b>            |
| <b>NEWBOROWE</b>      | <b>Thomas</b>         | <b>E. 6-7 Hen. VIII., 903, 5</b>                    | <b>1514</b>    |                               |
|                       | <b>Roger</b>          | <b>C. 7-8 Hen. VII., 3</b>                          | <b>1491/2</b>  |                               |
|                       | <b>Roger</b>          | <b>E. 6-7 Henry VIII., 903, 5</b>                   | <b>1515</b>    |                               |
|                       | <b>Walter</b>         | <b>C. 9 Hen. VIII., 73</b>                          | <b>1517</b>    |                               |
| <b>NEWBOROUGH</b>     | <b>Walter</b>         | <b>E. 8-9 Hen. VIII., 905, 29.</b>                  | <b>1516/17</b> |                               |
| <b>NEWBOROW</b>       | <b>Thomas</b>         | <b>C. v.o .Hen. VIII., 1, 137.</b>                  |                |                               |
| <b>NEWBOROUGH</b>     | <b>Walter</b>         | <b>C. 41 Eliz., pt. 1, 73</b>                       | <b>1598</b>    |                               |
| <b>NEWBOROUGH</b>     | <b>Walter</b>         | <b>W. 35-36 and 41-42 Eliz.<br/>Vol. 24, p. 222</b> | <b>1598/99</b> |                               |
| <b>Newburgh</b>       | <b>Walter, clerk.</b> | <b>M. 7 Chas., 1., pt. 29, 150.</b>                 | <b>1631</b>    |                               |

The following research guide was sourced from: [Proceedings - Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, Vol. 20](#). Similar information is available on the British National Archives web site, but this information seems more succinct. For those of you who are interested in deeper research, hopefully this info will be helpful.

#### ON THE INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR DORSET

From Henry VII to Charles I. (1485-1649)

By Edward Alexander Fry December 15th 1898

“For this period, Henry VII to Charles I., there are four series of Inquisitions preserved in the Public Record Office, London, viz.: -

- i. The **CHANCERY** series from 1 Henry VII to 24 Charles I., indicated in this Calendar by the letter C.
- ii. The **MISCELLANEOUS CHANCERY** Series for the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. (and a few in Charles II.), indicated by the letter M.
- iii. The **EXCHEQUER** Series, Henry VII. to James I., indicted by a letter E.
- iv. The **COURT OF WARDS AND LIVERIES** Series, 32 Henry VIII. to Charles I., indicated by a letter W.

Thus for the bulk of the period under consideration it is possible to find four inquisitiones taken on the death of a person holding lands *in capite*, so that if in one series an inquisition is faded or torn, or non-existent, we have the means of supplying the deficiencies from one to others of the remaining series.

The **Chancery Series** is, as before stated a continuation of the Calendar already printed.

The **Miscellaneous Chancery** Series would appear to be a collection of Inquisitiones which have, from one cause or another, got out of place in the general Chancery series.

The **Exchequer Series** are contemporary and authentic transcripts of the Chancery documents, and were returned into the Court of the Exchequer to serve as a check on the fees and payments due to this Department. A Calendar of them was printed in the 10th Report of the deputy Keeper of Records. They are arranged under the names of the escheators (or persons appointed to take the Inquisitiones), but as the same escheator served both Somerset and Dorset, it is scarcely possible from that Calendar to identify which documents refer to each county. It has been necessary, therefore to go through the whole lot of documents and note those which relate to Dorset.

The **Wards and Liveries Series**. These commence 32 Henry VIII. (1540), when the Court of Wards and Liveries was established to superintend and regulate enquiries upon the death of any of the King's tenants *in capite*, who were minors, idiots or lunatics. The Inquisitiones are identical with the Chancery and Exchequer Series. The functions of the Court were suspended during the Commonwealth, and it was finally abolished by statute of 12 Charles II.

By the help of the two Calendars now printed in the Dorset Field Club's Proceedings, and which, together cover a period of some 430 years, reference can be made in as many minutes as formerly it required days, to any Inquisition of Dorset Land-owners, and it will be, it is hoped, a means of stimulating research in the records of the past history and genealogy of the county. To those interested in Inquisitiones it may be useful to note that the Public Record Office has recently issued a thick volume of Abstracts of Inquisitiones Post Mortem for the whole Kingdom, commencing 1-10 Henry VII under a chronological arrangement.

~End

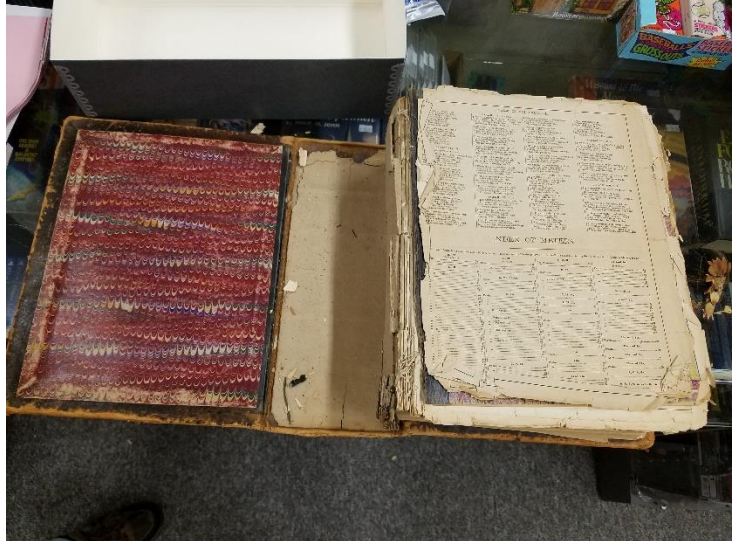
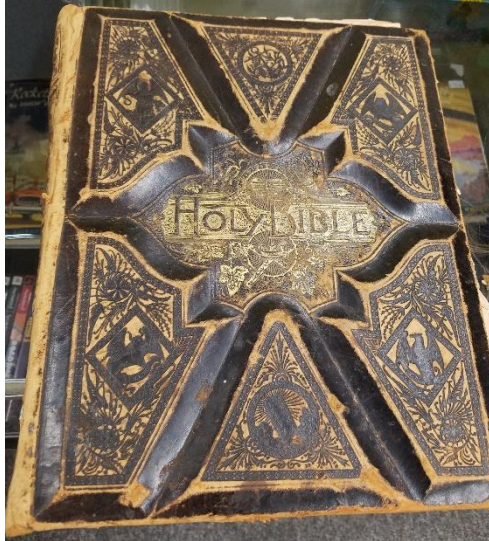
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## BIBLE RESTORATION COMPLETE

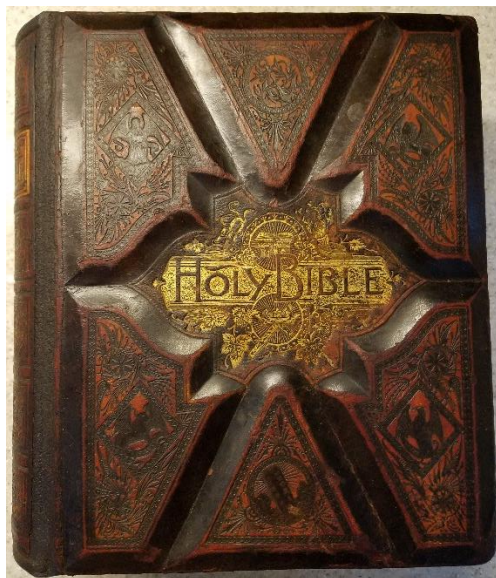
Back in 2004 a relative of mine held the old Joseph Newberry Morris Bible. It had seen a lot of rough treatment over the years. I secured an archival box thinking that it would improve the odds of it lasting longer. The binding was a bit weak, and the pages were crumbling a little, but overall it wasn't in too bad of condition. I didn't realize how much more it could deteriorate until I took it out to show my

family recently. I was absolutely horrified to see how much worse it was. Our climate isn't exactly the best for moisture and humidity. The next day, I got online and began looking for someone to restore and stabilize it before it crumbled completely. Here are the before and after photos.

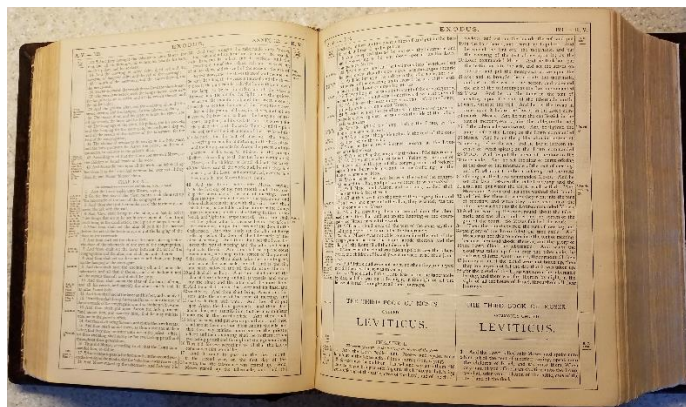
**BEFORE**



**AFTER**



The Bible was dated 1888. The restorer's name was [Pavel](#). Click the link if you have a book in similar condition and would like to get it restored.



I hope this newsletter finds you and your loved ones in good health, enjoying time together through this strange period of history. Have a beautiful summer. The next newsletter will be toward the end of the year. Be well . . .

Best Wishes, Sue Simonich