

**The Connecting of Richard and Thomas Newbery:
Two Early Settlers in New England**

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Acknowledgments

I would like to sincerely thank Sue Simonich and Sally Thomson who have furthered my strong interest in genealogy and have developed my passion for searching for the truth of my ancestors which includes one of the figures included in this report, Richard Newbery.

I would also like to thank Sue Simonich and Sally Thomson for their prior joint research into the topic of this report, on which my research was begun. Also, I would like to thank the College of Arms for their assistance and prior research in regards to the family of Thomas Newbery, the immigrant. Also, to the St. George's Chapel Archives & Chapter Library; in particular to Kristen Mercier, Assistant Archivist who has aided my research into the manor records of Membury, Devon.

Abstract

During the 17th and 18th centuries, individuals bearing various surname variants stemming from the Newburgh family, emigrated to New England - these included Newborough, Newbery, Newberry, Newbury and more. With the three latter mentioned variants being commonly synonymous during this time. Despite there being quite a few immigrants in this time period, there are two individuals who are of specific interest - RICHARD and THOMAS NEWBERY, gentlemen planters, who were among the early immigrants to New England, arriving between 1634 and 1645.

THOMAS NEWBERY, born in 1594, immigrated to New England and became a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634. As a member of the complex Newbery families Thomas' family was based near the border of East Devon and West Dorset, and has been the subject of detailed genealogical research for over a century.

New England genealogist Joseph Gardner Bartlett was commissioned to chronicle Thomas Newbery's antecedents and descendants. His subsequent research was followed by a publication in 1914 spanning nearly one thousand years of history. A decade after its publishing it was found that Bartlett had improperly connected Thomas' family to the armigerous Newburgh family of Lulworth and Winfrith in South Dorset. This is not to say that the family WAS NOT connected to the Lulworth, Dorset family; but research is still ongoing to reach back in time to discover how and where this connection is.

RICHARD NEWBERY also immigrated to Massachusetts and became a freeman in 1645. His history has barely been researched in the UK. Many amateur family historians researching his family tree, pay less mind to researching Richard's true origins and often are found to write him off as Thomas' son. Unfortunately, this mistruth has been perpetuated, creating a void in research. His true origins were unknown until now.

This report aims to reevaluate former research for Richard and Thomas Newbery and to finally establish a conclusive relationship between the two. To accomplish this goal the following steps will be illustrated:

1. Address and build upon prior research detailing Thomas' family descending from a family in Membury, Devon, and by building upon earlier evidence and theory demonstrating verifiable ties between Thomas' family in Yarcombe and Richard's Membury clan in the 17th century.

2. Delineate and illustrate research identifying the origins of Richard Newbery and how his family connects through his Membury family to Thomas.

Such research is not only unprecedented within the Newbery families, but connects the two ancestors to a vast collection of American descendants, while linking various branches of the large and widespread Newbery families in East Devon and West Dorset.

Thomas Newbery

Re-Evaluating Prior Research

A little over a century ago, Joseph Gardner Bartlett, a New-England-based genealogist spent several years researching and attempting to connect the New England immigrant Thomas Newbery to the armigerous Newburgh family of Lulworth.¹ In his publication Bartlett covers the armigerous Newburgh family, beginning with Torf, Seigneur de Torville.² He then follows descendants of the Netherbury, Dorset Newburgh branch into the 16th century. In this branch, Bartlett discusses Richard Newburgh who is noted to be born circa -1557 and is the father of the said Thomas Newbery in Yarcombe, Devon.³

However, in 1925 secretary for the College of Arms' Windsor Herald, Alfred Trego Butler, investigated Bartlett's research and discovered the manner in which Bartlett connected Thomas Newbery to the Newburgh family was inaccurate. Butler wrote letters to Bartlett informing him of his findings. However, Bartlett disagreed in his replies. At this point Bartlett was perhaps unaware of the vast nature of the Newbery families in the areas of Stockland and Dalwood, Dorset, Yarcombe and Membury, Devon.

The dialogue between Butler and Bartlett concluded with Butler complimenting Bartlett's work, but continued to disagree with his conclusions. It is thought Bartlett launched a new investigation into his earlier conclusions, however he never retracted or corrected any of his

¹ Joseph Gardner Bartlett, *Newberry Genealogy: The Ancestors and Descendants of Thomas Newberry of Dorchester, Massachusetts 1634, 920-1914* (Boston, MA: Joseph Gardner Bartlett, 1914).

² Bartlett, *Newberry Genealogy*, 3.

³ *Ibid.*, 23-24.

initial work. His decease ended further investigation, and historians and genealogists since that time have done little to redirect the research.

In Butler’s letters to Bartlett, he suggested a differing pedigree showing three generations prior to that of Thomas Newbery. This pedigree can be seen below as Fig.1.

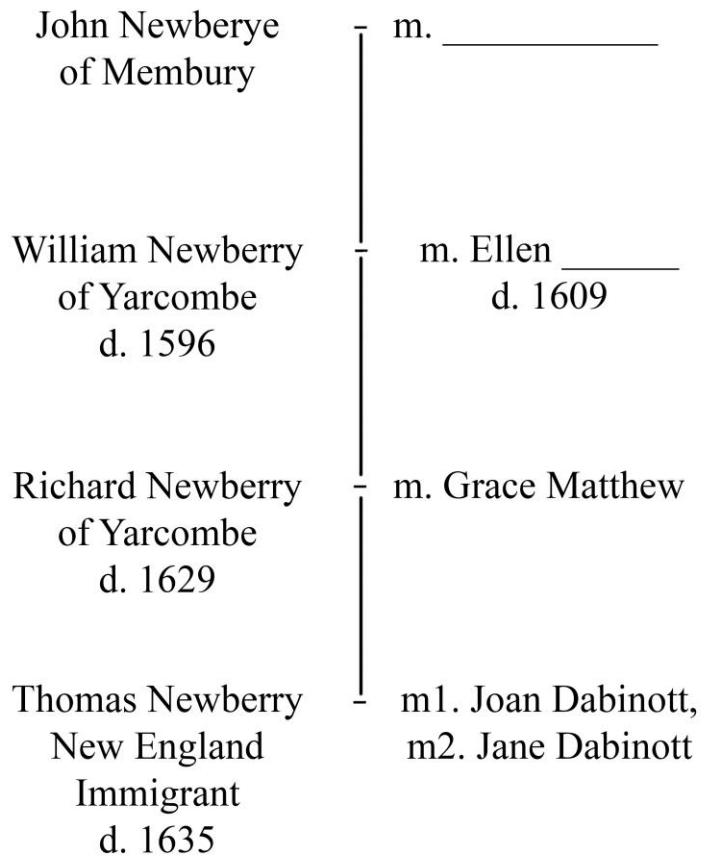


Fig. 1

As noted in Fig. 1, instead of being directly descended from the cadet branch of the Netherbury family, the college found that Thomas’ father Richard Newbery was the son of William Newberry of Yarcombe who died in 1596 and had declared his will the same year.⁴ The tree provided by the College is accurate and provable via the will of William Newberry dated

⁴ The National Archives of the UK (TNA): PROB 11/88/399.

1596, coupled with Yarcombe parish registers. However, the college did not explain how William Newberry was the son of John Newberye. Recently discovered evidence discovered in a will, verifies William Newberye's nativity and his family, revealing a son named Richard Newberye and his children.

The College stated William Newberry's father was John Newberye of Membury. This is the first twentieth century clue suggesting how this Yarcombe family may be connected to one or more of the other local families.

From the parish registers of Yarcombe, baptisms, marriages and burials all began in 1539; however, no members of any of the local Newbery families were recorded until 1581, 1561 and 1590 respectively.

The first two marriages recorded in the parish records are those of; John Newbury and Christian Turner in 1561,⁵ AND George Battin and Elizabeth Newbery in 1562.⁶ These Newbery marriages, despite being the earliest of all three registers are not visibly related to the 'main' Yarcombe family. John Newbury, who married Christian Turner, evidently lived outside of Yarcombe or simply baptised his children in another parish. Moreover, in the burial register, from its beginning up until the 1700s, there is only one John Newbery. This later record confirms him to be a son of Robert Newbery (brother of Thomas the immigrant).

⁵ Yarcombe Parish (Devon, England), Parish Registers, John Newbury marriage, 10 July 1561; accessed as "Devon Marriages", database with images, FindMyPast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : accessed 5 Oct. 2016); original files held at Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter, Devon, England.

⁶ Yarcombe Parish (Devon, England), Parish Registers, Elizabeth Newbery marriage, 3 January 1562.

It is clear the first recorded entry for members of this family is for Richard Newbery and Grace Mathew who married in 1581. Following their marriage there begins a regular flow of parish records relating to their descendants. While acknowledging that there are a few other Newbery individuals who are in (or at least residing close to) Yarcombe during this time; parish records appear to indicate they settled a decade or two following Richard.

Circling Back to the College of Arms

Circling back to the findings of the College of Arms; although Richard's father, William, is noted to be 'of Yarcombe', his location is only noted by his will dated 1596. Meaning it is possible that he was not 'of Yarcombe' for most of his life. This possibility is proven using the fact that despite the Yarcombe parish records beginning in 1539, it isn't until 1581 when his family was first noted through the marriage of his son Richard in 1581.⁷ If William had lived in Yarcombe for many years prior to this, it would be evident through baptismal records for Richard during the 1550s or early 1560s, and for which there are none in Yarcombe.

Geographically, William would have resided in either the parish of Stockland or Membury. His father, John Newberye, was noted as being 'of Membury', whereas William is later known to be 'of Yarcombe'. This change of residence alludes to William not inheriting the tenement/land held by his father. His apparent lack of inheritance seems to indicate that William sought residence elsewhere. It appears he settled in the parish of Stockland. The parish records for Stockland and Membury are not extant before 1640 and 1637 respectively. Fortunately,

⁷ Ibid., Richard Newbury marriage, 15 January 1581.

however, there is a 1587 Star Chamber case held in the British Archives' collections that provides a clear understanding of the family dynamic, and their ultimate residence.

Membury Connections

Only a handful of legal documents relating to the Newberys in the Membury area were written during the 16th century.⁸ However, these are helpful in understanding the location of certain individuals during specific periods, their activities, and from a larger view how the families spread. The only one discussed here is titled *Newburye v. Newburye, and Foxe*.⁹ This particularly insightful case is from the Star Chamber c. 1588/9 and represents the foundations for this report.

The case was initiated by John Newberye of Membury against William Newbery the elder of Stockland and his father John Newbery of Membury.¹⁰ The plaintiff John Newberye brought the case to the Star Chamber against the defendant William (his brother) due to an untrue persuasion and perfidy initiated by William through a bill he submitted to the Court of Chancery.

The bill persuaded the Chancery that the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel in Windsor granted a reversion regarding their family home of Osmore in Membury placing William Newbery in first position as heir, followed by his brother John Newbery. After

⁸ TNA: C 1/341/12; TNA: C 1/1254/23-26; TNA: E 134/28Eliz/East9; TNA: STAC 5/N1/35.

⁹ TNA: STAC 5/N1/35.

¹⁰ The case does not state verbatim the said John Newbery to be "of Membury" but this is self-evident seeing as he would have held the lease of Osmore/Southosmore for the majority of his life.

discovering William's deceit, John submitted a case to the higher court referencing events which proved he is the rightful heir of Osmore.

This unique case explains the relationship between the various Newberys. John Newbery, the plaintiff, was the elder brother of the said William Newbery the elder of Stockland. Their father was John Newbery of Membury who was married to their mother Agnes Newbery. See Fig. 2 below.

The case tells of a man named "Jervys" from Combe Raleigh who in 1551 visited the Newberry home in Osmore. Agnes Newbery, is said to have "...paid a writing...",¹¹ (given a written document) to Jervys which she was told (in deceit) was an official copy of the reversionary grant of the manor.

Jervys informed her that William Newbery was named as heir to the reversion, rather than John Newbery (the plaintiff). Immediately after discovering this Agnes threatened suicide in front of her family in order for the reversion to be modified so John Newbery, her son, would inherit Osmore. Within a week the document was changed. William Newbery was displeased and claimed it had not happened and called upon a witness (Margaret Foxe) who also claimed it had not happened. William remained at Osmore until the situation was resolved.

John Newbery of Membury (the plaintiff), claimed his brother William committed subornation of perjury with Margaret. Moreover, he explained that 'the writing' Agnes gave to Jervys was not actually a copy of the reversionary grant. More importantly he stated the reversion was written into the original court roll showing that he was the first heir to Osmore.

¹¹ TNA: STAC 5/N1/35, f. 2.

The Membury family of Osmore, headed by John Newbery of Membury, in the end did inherit Osmore and declared it in his will in 1619.¹²

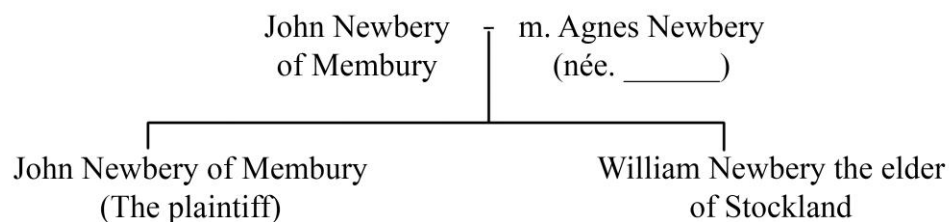


Fig. 2

This relationship was firmly proven by the 1563 Survey of Lands by St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, which notes that John Newbery of Membury obtained the lease of Osmore/Southosmore on the 22nd April 1510.¹³ The original reversion of the lands mentioned was granted to John Newbery junior (the plaintiff of the Star Chamber Case) and William Newbery senior. In that order.

This research for Thomas Newbery's family reveals his great grandfather was John Newbery of Membury. Thomas and the rest of the Yarcombe Newberys connect through William Newbery, brother of the plaintiff in the Star Chamber case. See the updated family tree below in Fig. 3.

¹² TNA: PROB 11/134/198.

¹³ St. George's Chapel Archives, Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England; SGC IV.A.1, f.17.

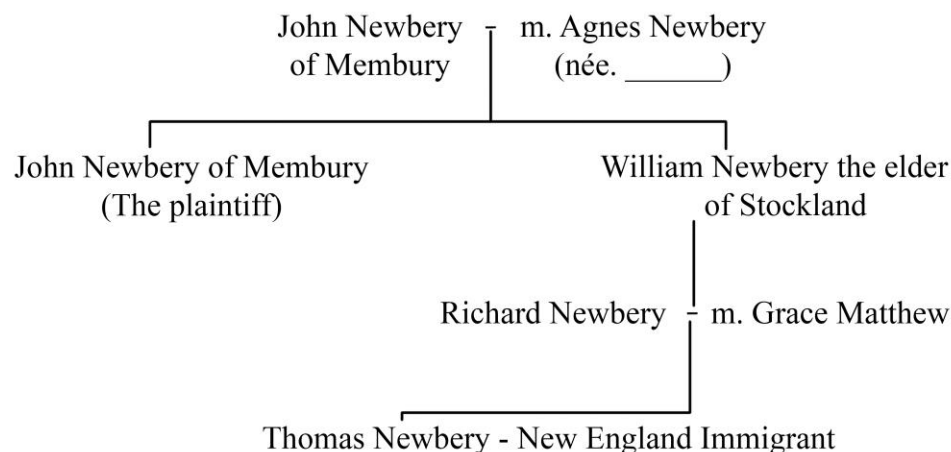


Fig. 3

How the Star Chamber case notes William to be ‘of Stockland’ proves as further evidence of how he is the immigrant Thomas Newbery’s grandfather. This proves that he settled in Stockland before moving to Yarcombe.

The date in which he moved to Yarcombe can be found in a case entered into the Court of Exchequer dated 1586.¹⁴ Included in the questions to be asked in examination of a witness on behalf of William Newbery is a question detailing how John Haydon on the 3rd March 1580 at Yarcombe Court granted unto William and his son Richard a tenement named “Powedehill”. This is the definitive date in which William and his family moved to Yarcombe, evident through the fact that the year following his son Richard Newbery married and began having children. Who were consequently baptised in Yarcombe.¹⁵

¹⁴ TNA: E 134/28Eliz/East9, f. 4.

¹⁵ Yarcombe Parish (Devon, England), Parish Registers, various baptisms, 1581-1600; accessed as "Devon Baptisms", database with images, FindMyPast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : accessed 5 Oct. 2016); original files held at Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter, Devon, England.

There are other possible connections from the Yarcombe family to Membury, in the early part of the 17th century via the farm of Yartyford in Membury. However, such a connection cannot yet be proven as a concrete connection.

Richard Newbery

Researching Richard's Origins

The second immigrant to travel to New England from the Blackdown Hills was Richard Newbery. His origins have previously been under-researched in the UK. This resulted in Richard's origins being unknown. Most family historians inaccurately connect Richard Newbery to the aforementioned immigrant Thomas Newbery either as siblings or state he is Thomas' son. However, this is patently untrue.

The first body of records examined in an attempt to find Richard Newbery were parish registers. A helpful clue in researching such records is the date of Richard's admission as a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. For Richard, his admission occurred in May of 1645 in Wessagussett, (later renamed Weymouth).¹⁶ Freeman oaths were allowed in Massachusetts at the age of twenty-one years or older.

Due to local interest in the New England migration around the Stockland, Membury, Yarcombe and Dalwood areas; and the fact that the immigrant Thomas Newbery was from Yarcombe; it is logical to first look at the existing parish records. Although there are only a

¹⁶ Henry Franklin Andrews, *List of Freeman, Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1630 to 1691: with freeman's oath, the first paper printed in New England* (Exira, IA: Exira Print. Co., 1906).

couple of possible Richards' who fit the age range of the New England immigrant, they have already been accounted for and were dismissed as candidates.

Checking registers of neighbouring parishes, nothing was notable except a specific family who looks to have resided between/in both Pitminster and Angersleigh in Somerset.

This family consisted of Roger Newbery, who was principally noted to be 'of Stockland',¹⁷ and his wife Alice Pinney whom he married on the 2nd July 1610 in Pitminster.¹⁸ From the local parish registers of Pitminster and Angersleigh, Roger and Alice are noted to have had two sons, namely Richard Newbery who was baptised in 1611 in Angersleigh,¹⁹ and William Newbery who was baptised in 1612 in Pitminster.²⁰ The elder Roger's will, dated 1655, also names another son, Roger, and a daughter Alice.²¹

This Richard Newbery is the prime immigrant candidate due to the year in which he is baptised, demonstrating his age would qualify him as a freeman in May 1645. The fact that he is not mentioned in his father's will is also a clear indication that he was not living in England or Scotland, and was no longer considered an heir.

¹⁷ W.P.W Phillimore and T.M. Blagg, *Somerset Parish Registers. Marriages. Vol. VII* (London, England: Phillimore & Co, 1906), p. 16.

¹⁸ Pitminster Parish (Somerset, England), Parish Registers, Roger Nubery marriage, 2 July 1610; accessed as "English Marriages, 1538-1973", Family Search (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 16 Oct. 2018); original files held at Somerset Heritage Centre, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton, Somerset, England.

¹⁹ Angersleigh Parish (Somerset, England), Parish Registers, Richard Newbery baptism, 14 April 1611; accessed as "England Birth and Christenings, 1538-1975", Family Search (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 16 Oct. 2018); original files held at Somerset Heritage Centre, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton, Somerset, England.

²⁰ Pitminster Parish (Somerset, England), Parish Registers, William Nubery baptism, 6 March 1612; accessed as "England Birth and Christenings, 1538-1975", Family Search (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 16 Oct. 2018); original files held at Somerset Heritage Centre, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton, Somerset, England.

²¹ TNA: PROB 11/244/246.

Research into this Richard suggests additional information increases the likelihood of him being the immigrant.

His mother Alice, was a member of the Pinney family residing in Broadway, Somerset, who had strong ties to New England. Alice was the sister of Humphrey Pinney of Broadway, Humphrey travelled with 139 other immigrants aboard the *Mary and John* to Massachusetts in 1630.²² Humphrey, alongside others, founded the towns of Dorchester in Massachusetts and Windsor in Connecticut. His participation suggests a link to Thomas who was also a founder of Dorchester, MA. After Thomas' death, his family (widow and children) were founding members of Windsor and majority landowners.

New England immigrant Richard Newbery settled in Wessagussett, later renamed Weymouth, Massachusetts, an area that was surveyed by Thomas Newbery in 1634. It is unknown why Richard decided to settle there. Speculation suggests, it may have been because Humphrey Pinney was associated with Thomas and was familiar with the area, thus suggesting it to Richard (his niece's son) whose mother was Alice Pinney.

It is known via Roger Newbury's will that in 1655 his first wife Alice née Pinney was deceased and he remarried a widow named Willmott.²³ Willmott's will was dated 1656 in Kilmington, Devon and suggests her son William Coy was a fellow traveler with the New England planters.²⁴ Her will states he was not in England at the time of her will. His name is later found in Colony records.

²² Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, *History of the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts*, (Boston, MA: E. Clapp Jr., 1859).

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ TNA: PROB 11/256/303.

Willmott's will reads: "...to my said Sonne William Coy in case he shall be dead before he shuld Come home again into England and not otherwise he being now beyond the Seas if he be living as I suppose...".

Judging by the language, date and focusing on the wording "beyond the seas", her will points out that William Coy is not in England, Wales, Scotland or Ireland, but suggests he was involved with the New England colonies.

Taking into account that this will was written during the zenith of New England immigration, it can be supposed that William Coy may have been in New England. This theory was soon validated when Coy is found to have settled in Taunton, Plymouth Colony.

In 1638, the founders of Taunton purchased the Cohannet/Tetiquet from the Nemasket Indians. A total of 434 shares were spread among forty-six 'original purchasers'. These purchasers owned from 6 to 12 shares each. William Coy, is recorded to have purchased 8 shares.²⁵

Richard Newbery's family did not continue in Pitminster/Angersleigh but instead returned to the area of Stockland and Dalwood where Richard's father, Roger Newbery settled in Shute. This notion is suggested by the fact that after baptising their first two children in Pitminster and Angersleigh, there is a lack of baptismal records for the rest of their children. Due to Roger being specifically noted "of Stockland" in his marriage record to Alice Pinney, it is likely they returned there. This explains why there is no record of baptisms for their children between 1613 and 1620; due to the fact extant Stockland registers begin in 1640.

²⁵ Samuel Hopkins Emery. *History of Taunton, Massachusetts, from its settlement to the present time*, (Syracuse, NY: D.Mason & Co, 1893), p. 29.

It appears their relocation to the area of Stockland/Dalwood occurred while an influx of small industries began popping up around the parishes and local farms, generated by interest in the New England plantations and migrations in the New World. Rope and rigging industries developed around Penny Hill farm in Stockland alongside serge weaving and other small industries. This inflow of cottage industries increased the local manor's incomes, spurring the building of new mills and commerce.

Shute is important to the local manor house known as Shute Barton. It was owned during this time frame by antiquarian William Pole. His family's connections to the New England experiment are significant. Pole had become an early colonial investor sponsoring the Third Virginia Charter which extended the boundaries of the Virginia Colony while allowing lotteries to occur in order to raise additional funds. William's son, also called William, immigrated to New England and became a freeman of the Plymouth Colony on the 4th December 1638.²⁶

In addition, Richard Newbury's sister Agnes/Alice Newbery,²⁷ married John Peryam of Colcombe, Colyton on the 4th March 1643 in Dalwood.²⁸ Although Peryam is not noted to have any connection to New England; the manor of Colcombe in Colyton was a local seat of power and money.²⁹ John Peryam is noted in 1643 living in Colcombe just eight years following the above William Pole's death.

²⁶ Douglas Richardson. *Magna Carta Ancestry: A Study in Colonial and Medieval Families, 2nd Edition*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Douglas Richardson, 2011), p. 122.

²⁷ Name variation from father's will noting 'Alice' and marriage record noting 'Agnes'.

²⁸ Dalwood Parish (Devon, England), Parish Registers, Agnes Newbery marriage, 4 March 1643; accessed as "Devon Marriages", database with images, FindMyPast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : accessed 30 Oct. 2016); original files held at Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter, Devon, England.

²⁹ John Peryam is noted to be 'of Colcombe, Colyton' in Roger's will of 1655.

William's daughter, Elizabeth Pole, is of greater relevance to the settlement of New England. In 1637, she sailed on the Speedwell intending to settle and establish a Christian foundation to convert Native Americans. Upon arriving in New England, she settled in Taunton, Plymouth Colony, where her brother had emigrated shortly before her.³⁰ This is the same town where William Coy settled. After the Cohannet/Tetiquet purchase in 1638, Elizabeth and William collectively purchased twelve shares of land.³¹ At her death, Elizabeth had become a prominent and wealthy spinster in Taunton. Her legacy has lasted centuries. The present city of Taunton, MA, has memorialized Elizabeth depicting her on the city's seal proselytizing the Native Americans, and via the city's Latin motto, "Dux Femina Facti", meaning "A woman led the deed/enterprise".

The fact that Richard Newbury's father, Roger Newbery, married two women who had ties to New England is significant. During this period, interest in New England manufacturing and commerce was at an all-time high. This may point to Richard's father Roger Newbery being somehow involved in the New England expeditions; whether it be participating in the small industries dotting the countryside or assisting in providing funding for the New England expeditions.

In total, it is this researcher's belief that immigrant Richard Newbery is the Richard Newbery who was baptised in 1611, and whose parents are Roger and Alice (Pinney) Newbery.

³⁰ Eugene Aubrey Stratton. *Plymouth Colony, Its History & People, 1620-1691*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry Publishing, 1986), p. 67.

³¹ Samuel Hopkins Emery. *History of Taunton*, p. 29.

How Richard Newbery Connects to the Larger Membury Family

In Roger Newbery's marriage record to Alice Pinney, he is noted to be 'of Stockland'. Through research of the larger Membury family tree, this Roger connects as one of the sons from the abovementioned John Newbery of Osmore's first marriage.

This information was ascertained by validating the heir of Osmore. Following the land will, in general, separate confusing facts especially when the family members are dual named. The plaintiff John Newbery's will dated 1619 mentions only two descendants. His eldest son Henry was heir to Osmore after his wife Christian died. His grandson William Newbery is noted as a minor.³² John probably only mentions Henry in his will to clearly state who shall inherit Osmore after his wife's death, especially considering his past personal dealings with Osmore's inheritance debacle.

Henry was buried in Stockland 11th March 1643.³³ Passing Osmore to his nephew William Newbery, son of his brother William who had died prior to his father's will.

This William's will, dated 1630, proves he is the same William Newbery mentioned as a grandson in John Newbery's will of 1619. This, due to his date of birth being calculated as roughly between 1600 and 1610, meant that he was under the age when his grandfather's will was written.

³² TNA: PROB 11/134/198

³³ Stockland Parish (Devon, England), Parish Registers, Henry Newbery burial 11 March 1643; accessed as "Devon Burials", database with images, FindMyPast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : accessed 5 Oct. 2016); original files held at Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter, Devon, England.

The said will mentions an uncle named Roger Nubery. Meaning another son of the initial John Newberry who died in 1619. This alone allows us to have a rough knowledge of when Roger would have been baptised by calculating time periods from the date of William's will. The will tells of how William had one daughter and unborn child, meaning he is recently married. Working further back from his roughly calculated birth date aforementioned, we can continue to calculate his father's birth date considering he would have married within five years prior to his birth. Such calculation entails working on the logical assumption said individuals married between the ages of 18 and 25. This, resulting in the calculated years of 1575 and 1592, in which William's father (also William) and his brothers Roger and Henry would have been born.

Working with such rough birth years, research can be undertaken for finding more information in the extant parish registers. Entries from Dalwood parish records provide this pertinent data. The registers state William was baptised on the 21st April 1583 and Roger on the 27th May 1590.³⁴ An entry for Henry is unavailable due to entries prior to 1582 are non-existent. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, all parish registers were ordered to be copied to a sturdier medium. Following this order many of the copyists took her to mean the older registers were not to be included. Many parishes suffered because of this, Dalwood included.

Lastly, the baptism date of the said Roger reaffirms that this is the same Roger Newberry who married Alice Pinney in 1611.

Fig. 5 demonstrates how the two immigrants are related in a barebones format and indicates their relationship as 'second cousins'.

³⁴ Dalwood Parish (Devon, England), Parish Registers, various baptisms, 1583-1590; accessed as "Devon Baptisms", database with images, FindMyPast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : accessed 30 Oct. 2016); original files held at Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter, Devon, England.

The nature in which Thomas' grandfather William Newbery moved away and later settled in Yarcombe after not inheriting the Membury farm of Osmore, is a similar scenario to how Richard's father moved seven miles north to Pitminster/Angersleigh and settled where he married and initially raised his children. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that they were friends through their kinsmanship and they shared an interest in New England, knowing they would be founders and wealthy citizens of the New World.

It must be remembered these people did not live by records alone; but it is only via the records we are able to see relevant parts of their lives.

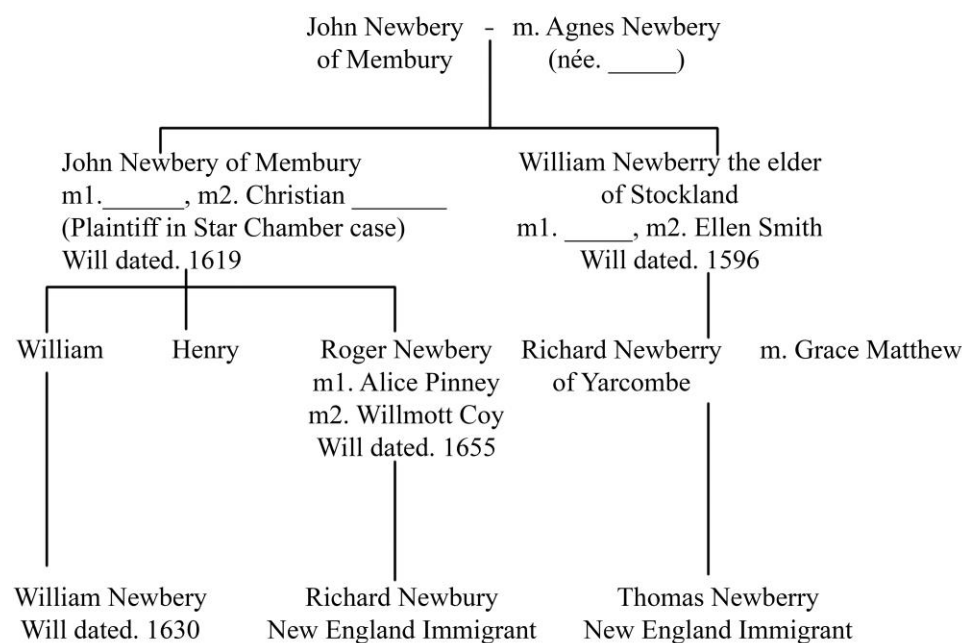


Fig. 4

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