Newberry Family DNA Project

World Mapping and Research Newsletter

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The Latest

Recently, the surname project has been semi-busy to slow. Last month, another test came back which, as it turns out, gives us vital data on another Newberry ancestor. So far, none who have tested have common ancestors named Newberry. Of the completed tests, there are no "dead-on" matches. This is typical, given the many generations that have passed before us.

Test Group (TG) results in review:

▸ TG #1 is for the New England line of **THOMAS NEWBERRY**, who arrived in Dorchester, Massachusetts circa 1630-1634. Married into the **Dabinott** family.

THUS FAR,
NO ONE HAS TESTED FOR THIS IMPORTANT GROUP.

▸ TG #2 is for the New England line of **RICHARD NEWBERRY**, who arrived in Weymouth, Massachusetts circa 1634-38 or perhaps later. Married into the Robinson family.
Results - Haplogroup R1b
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_R1b_(YDNA)

▸ TG #3 is for the New England/North Carolina line of **WALTER NEWBERRY**, who arrived in Rhode Island, circa 1670. Married into the Ford family (in London?).
Results -Haplogroup I1
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_I1_(Y-DNA)

The newest test group is. . .

▸ TG #4 for **SAMUEL NEWBERRY** the 18th century, immigrant from Ireland to Virginia.
Results - Haplogroup R1b - but no direct links to TG #2.

Explanation of . . . test results for "Samuel the Immigrant"

The newest subject lineage is for "Samuel the immigrant" who landed in Virginia around 1745-46. The prime reason to know more about Samuel is because genealogists who have

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Snafus and monkey wrenches

Back in the 1920's Sir Alfred Trego Butler, of the College of Arms (London) threw a monkey wrench into the works when he contacted American genealogist and author Joseph Gardner Bartlett to inform him (Bartlett) that he had mistakenly assigned Thomas Newberry (New England colonist) to the wrong family in Dorset/Devon.*

Several letters between the two are extant at the College. In further review of the problem, I have also located evidence that Bartlett indeed believed the College to be correct. Around 1929, he began research anew, but died before he finished.

Records are a problem – for example, the very early parish registers, while helpful, in some cases are no longer extant. Most parish registers were kept with the individual churches until about 1974, when they were called into the County Record Offices for safe keeping. All parishes had to keep registers from 1538, but naturally many of these early volumes have been lost or destroyed or damaged over the centuries. During World War II, bombing of the Exeter Record Office destroyed most of the wills for the county of Devon, leaving us only a very few. Luckily for us, some extracts were made of many Newbery wills and in many cases, these are the only probate records with which we are left.

Something else to consider is that until 1824 villages along the current border of Dorset and Devon, were actually part of co. Dorset (i.e. Dallwood, Stockland and Yarcombe).

Another problem that figures into this chaos, is that by the early 1600's Puritan children were not necessarily baptized in their home parish. This is the case with New England immigrant, Thomas Newberry's children. Academicians have recently found this to be a fairly common practice. Because of religious intolerance by the local parish officials to Puritan thought, children were taken far afield from their homes for baptism.*

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studied him have found that he goes back to co. Donegal, Ireland. The test subject sampled for Samuel's DNA group came back with a haplotype of R1b, which tells us that Richard of Weymouth MA, (TG #2), and Samuel (TG #4) were at least of the same haplotype, but none of the markers indicate a close relationship. They were of course, one hundred years distant from one another on the time line, which may, or may not skew results.

There were some family names pulled from Y-search http://www.ysearch.org/ that might be of interest to those seeking Samuel. The following were reasonably close in genetic relationship. Their geographic location might be useful in understanding groups by general location. They are **HEWISON** of Scotland; **VINT** of Belfast, Ireland; **FARRELL** of Co. Wicklow, Ireland; **DUGAN** of Falcarragh, Ireland; **BERRIMAN** of Zennor Cornwall, England; **GRACY** of England, **CLAY** of Derbyshire, England; **BURGESS**, of Devon; and **BARNES** of England.

American families with similar genetic code were the families of **LOGAN**, with two hits in America, one unknown and the other in North Carolina; **MILLER** in Kansas, **BARNES** in Mississippi; and **VARNER** in the US. It is apparent that the **BARNES** people have family in both the UK and the US who are related to the Newberry family. -★-

Walter Newburgh progenitor

Those who use Joseph Gardner Bartlett as a genealogical Bible/model to the Newberry clan, will remember that he wrote about Col. Thomas Newburgh who was born in Netherbury in 1597 to Walter Newburgh, Esq. and Elizabeth Culliford. As an adult, he immigrated to Ireland, leaving estates in cos. Wilts and Dorset, England.

In their adult years, all the sons of Walter Sr. inherited comfortable gentry* positions through their father. Walter's primary heir, John b. 1592 died young, at which time Walter's primary heir became Walter b. 1595 (Rector of Symondsbury – Symondsbury, co. Dorset). Other legacies were bestowed upon Walter Senior's other male progeny. His son Robert, Gent of St. Dunstans, London, b. 1599, died and his legacy went to his daughter, Katherine, who died two years later at the age of thirteen. Robert's estate then reverted to his brother, Col. Thomas Newburgh b. 1597, after a legal battle with Katherine's guardian. There are other interesting suits between people in this family in the British National Archives at Kew, http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/. Thomas received a farm in Westhome for ninety-nine years in 1642 then inherited from his brother Robert's estate. Col. Thomas supposedly went with Cromwell to Ireland and stayed on in Castlederricke, Donegal Co., also keeping a home at Holme, Dorset. His own son Thomas became heir to the England lands.

It is Col. Thomas, to whom it is possible that our newest subject Samuel may be genetically/genealogically related.

In Walter Senior's generation he had two brothers who figure prominently in the Newburgh history as written by Bartlett. Richard Newberye Gent. b. 1557 was a church warden in Yarcombe. He was supposedly the father of New England colonial, Thomas Newberry of Dorchester, MA. **- BUT IS THIS A CERTAINY?** Not with current evidence.

Walter's other brother William Newburgh b. 1561 d. 1632, a Symondsbury lawyer - was unmarried. At his death the lion's share of his wealth went to a grand nephew John Newburgh b. 1627, infant son of Rev. Walter Newburgh (deceased in 1631) of Symondsbury. William's nephew Rev. Walter Newburgh was deeply involved in planning the migration of the Puritans to New England and was a close friend of Rev. White, whose name is closely associated with New England colonization and the "Dorchester Adventurers." These facts are solid.

I had hoped by now we would attract another volunteer who could confidently place his pedigree back to Thomas Newberry of Dorchester, MA/Windsor, CT. Ultimately, DNA results for Thomas should be compared against Richard, the New England colonist in Weymouth/Malden, MA; and Samuel, Irish immigrant, to tell how and if they are somehow related.

Again, we need . . .
a verifiable volunteer descendant from Thomas Newberry to continue pedigree verification.

(All the subjects who have tested thus far, have, to the best of their ability, reasonably documented their lineages.) -★-

* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gentry
*http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Cromwell His own son Thomas became heir to the England lands.

UPCOMING . . . Family Tree DNA pages

Back in 2003 some of my family tested with Family Tree DNA, and the results of those tests are still available on their web site for comparison. New information has since been added, and hopefully (with the help of their admin.) in upcoming issues of this newsletter, we can study the results of newer tests and compare results. -★-

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So this surname project becomes doubly important when, with any luck, it will eventually correct the inaccuracies in the known pedigree. The only hope of beginning to correct the pedigree is to find someone who is a descendant of Thomas Newberry the New England colonial progenitor – for he seems to be the keystone to accuracy.

Genetically mapping as many people as possible may, in the future, correct some of the inaccuracies that exist in the English Newburgh/Newberry family pedigree. After having begun this study, it is no surprise, so many people have been unable to connect themselves to the well known armigerous family of Dorset/Somerset. It is also important to note that other, perhaps unrelated families of the same name seem to be centered in cos. Wilts and Berks.

The leg work still continues in Devon, Dorset and Somerset, with a very thorough and expert genealogist. At this time, we are redoubling our efforts to examine related, known collateral family, looking for more clues.

It has been somewhat disheartening that previous genealogists have not yet located all the snapped threads; but, it cannot be accomplished in an hour, day or year. We are looking at over 400 years of history, some of which is completely lost, and will only be found by DNA and fragments of history that might remain. This is a life time project, which I hope will eventually bring us around to a fuller understanding of the Newburgh/Newberry families of England and Ireland.

Notes:

*Bartlett, Joseph Gardner, ***The Newberry Genealogy***, Boston, MA 1914.

*Sharpe, Pamela, ***Population and Society in an East Devon Parish, Reproducing Colyton, 1540-1840.*** University of Exeter Press, 2002. URL -- tiny.cc/9SAqr -★-

Funding

In discussing this project with folks who have written to me, I have found that some are willing to test, but are unable to fund it themselves. While I would love to personally offer funding to anyone willing to test, I am financially unable. ☹ If there are folks in this audience who cannot take the test themselves, but are interested in results and willing to help with funding, please let me know. So many of us are unable to participate simply because we do not fit into the testing profile - **i.e. MALE – descended from father to son – bearing the surname of Newberry.**

There is one such individual in the UK who has contacted me and asked about this possibility.

If someone is interested in this funding opportunity, please let me know, and I will put you in contact with DNA Consultants who will send a kit to eligible subjects. The only problem here is the need for privacy among testers and donors, which I am sure, can be worked out.

If you want to participate

The premium YDNA test is currently running about $279.00 with the discounts extended to our surname group by DNA Consultants. The test normally runs $310.00. We selected the premium test because it reads the most markers (37), and is more accurate. If you are going to test, then make it the best science has available. http://dnaconsultants.com/Detailed/4.html.

If you want to join the project and test with us, please contact me at **goldsage@aol.com** OR you can contact DNA Consultants either through their web site/email, or by phone. Here is their ordering and payment information.
http://dnaconsultants.com/shopping_cart/ordering_info/index.html

When you order the test, mention that you would like to participate in the NEWBERRY surname project with Sue Simonich as the administrator. If you are ordering online you may use the discount code RJM on your order form to receive the 10% discount.

In order to participate, I ask that you provide:

1. **A copy of your genealogy** with documentation.
2. **A signed release letter** granting permission for DNA Consultants and Sue Simonich to compare DNA results against other test subjects in the study. I have a standard form I can email to you.

These two items **only**, should be sent to me at: **Sue Simonich, P.O. Box 6305, Kent, WA 98064-6305.** When you receive the test kit, follow the instructions inside and mail it to the lab. You will also sign the lab's release form when you send in your sample. At this point, turnaround is about three weeks. Give it a go. What do you have to lose? ☺ -★-

Web sites to broaden your knowledge

http://dnacommunities.com/

https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/lan/en/index.html

https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/lan/en/overview.html

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